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BEFORE THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION APPEALS BOARD UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY 12 7 WASHINGTON, D.C.

THVIR. APPEALS BOARD

In re:

Leed Foundry, Inc. : EAB RCRA No. 07-02

RCRA Docket 03-2004-0061

Washington, D.C.

Thursday, December 6, 2007

The above-entitled matter came on for ORAL ARGUMENT at approximately 10:32 a.m. at the Environmental Protection Agency, EPA East Building, 1201 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, D.C.

## BEFORE:

KATHIE A. STEIN EDWARD E. REICH ANNA L. WOLGAST Presiding Judges

boiler-like unit.

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Within three months of the enactment of the Bevill amendment, EPA announced in a Federal Register notice its position that this exact waste is subject to regulation, and that generators are obligated to test it to determine whether it exhibits a hazardous characteristic.

The presiding officer's decision directly contradicts this 25-year-old Agency position as well as the D.C. Circuit Court's Horsehead, Solite and EDF II decisions that address EPA's interpretation of the Bevill amendment.

Before I summarize the three issues we've raised on appeal, I'd like to note some background and factual and procedural points The subject of this case is highly contaminated baghouse dust generated at Respondent's cupola furnace.

21 The cupola furnace is used to 22 co-process contaminated scrap metal to make the term of art as used in the Bevill amendment?

MR. RAACK: That's correct.

JUDGE REICH: And is that true as to fly ash as well? For instance, if we were to conclude that the Bevill amendment did in fact cover waste from grey iron foundries, would the Region dispute that the waste we are talking about here would then be considered fly ash?

MR. RAACK: Well, we think there's only one operative definition of fly ash, and it's the one the Agency developed during the rulemaking, during the regulatory process, and that's uncombusted particles that come out of a boiler. And as it's not disputed they don't have a boiler, we would specifically assert that they do not have the kind of fly ash that's exempted under this.

JUDGE REICH: But the way you've framed that, it sounds like in the broader sense you are admitting this is fly ash;

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issue in this appeal.

iron products such as manhole covers, and it's that co-processing that generates the baghouse dust.

JUDGE REICH: Can I ask a couple of questions to clarify what is within the scope of your appeal? I did not see you contesting in your appeal, as you did below, whether Leed's wastes were generated primarily from the combustion of fossil fuel. Is that in your mind still a factual issue, or have you acceded to the ALJ's finding in that regard?

MR. RAACK: We think that those terms, as they show up first in the statute and then in EPA's regulation, have been determined through the regulatory decision process that EPA engaged in. And it's still our contention, because EPA has defined those 17 terms, that they do not qualify from that. 19

19 JUDGE REICH: So you're saying they 20 don't qualify not because they're not 21 51 percent or more, but because it's a term of art, and they're not within the scope of

however, to the extent that you see that term

2 having been circumscribed by the Bevill

3 amendment and the way the Agency has defined 4 it, it's not that kind of fly ash.

MR. RAACK: I think that's right. We would concede that the baghouse dust picks up the uncombusted particles that come out of the cupola furnace.

JUDGE REICH: Okay. Thank you.

MR. RAACK: It is undisputed that this waste, the baghouse dust, generated over regulated levels for lead -- leachate samples were 180 times the regulated level, and for cadmium, the samples were 10 times the regulated level. After several inspections where EPA found this baghouse dust had been stockpiled at the facility for many years minimally covered and generally uncontained, EPA filed a complaint in 2004 which included both RCRA and Clean Water Accounts. (?)

The Clean Water Accounts are not at

3 (Pages 6 to 9)

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JUDGE STEIN: Can I ask a question of whether today the company is managing this material as a hazardous waste? Do we have that before us in the record?

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MR. RAACK: On the record, we have a stipulation that the party filed that after EPA's inspection, the facility began removing and properly disposing the material that had been stockpiled for many years. But we don't have in the record whether today they're in compliance with RCRA, and we know that inspections that have happened after the complaint have been issued have detected some violations. I don't know if that's in the record, but --JUDGE STEIN: Is the Agency seeking

any injunctive relief here, or is this about sort of liability penalty issues?

19 MR. RAACK: This is essentially a 20 liability and penalty issue case.

21 JUDGE STEIN: Okay. Thank you. 22 MR. RAACK: In the answer to the

filed opposing motions with the Region

seeking to strike that affirmative defense,

partial accelerated decision. The presiding

I think the brief sufficiently has

Let me now turn to a brief overview

set forth the rest of the facts which are not

while the Respondent sought to obtain a

officer agreed with Respondent.

in dispute here.

defense that its waste was statutorily exempt

pursuant to the Bevill amendment. The party

about how you label that particular determination.

3 In footnote 57, you suggest, as I 4 read it, but for American Portland Cement, 5 you would be calling it a regulation, but you 6 are not quite, but then at the end of that 7 footnote, there's in fact a sentence that 8 tries to distinguish American Portland 9 Cement, and says the waste, "may properly be 10 considered" -- that that determination "may 11 properly be considered a regulation."

12 And similarly, in footnote 88, you 13 state that the regulatory determinations 14 "might be deemed regulations." When I look 15 at the 2002 determination, and I'm looking 16 particularly at 65 FR 32235, it says,

17 "Today's action is not a regulation."

> There's nothing that seems to distinguish between different components of that determination in that regard.

So how can you in the face of that language expressly in the determination

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complaint, Respondent raised an affirmative

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itself even suggest that there's a possibility that this is a regulation?

MR. RAACK: Well, first, our characterization is that it definitively is a final ANC (?) action, and appealable under the Administrative Procedures Act. And second, as the footnotes you referenced point out, there remains a question as to whether it could be characterized as a regulation.

JUDGE REICH: How is there a question if the Agency states on the face of the document that it's not a regulation?

MR, RAACK: Well, I think the regulation -- the case law will tell us that regulations can take many forms, and I think while we would potentially say it wouldn't be, what we're saying is there's an avenue for an outside party potentially arguing -- and I don't -- I'm not sure a court would look at only Agency's language and description to settle that --

JUDGE REICH: So you're saying that

of the three points I'll address in my remarks this morning. First, in line with well-established Board precedent, EPA's concluded Bevill amendment regulatory decision, issued after the extensive process laid out in the statute, should not be subject to collateral challenge in an enforcement case.

JUDGE REICH: Can I ask about that 21 You in your appeal seemed to be cautious

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1 the Agency itself is not suggesting that it's 2 a regulation, notwithstanding the language in 3 your couple of footnotes. 4 MR. RAACK: We're suggesting that a 5 possibility remains for a party to argue 6 that. 7 JUDGE REICH: Okay. 8 JUDGE WOLGAST: But why is that 9 question live after American Portland Cement? 10 Why isn't that case controlling as to the 11 issue as to whether or not it's a regulation? 12 MR. RAACK: In American Portland 13 Cement, they looked specifically at the reg 14 determination that was in question there, the 15 cement kiln dust regulatory determination, 16 and what seemed to be persuasive to the court 17 there was what the substance of the 18 announcement was, what was the determination 18 19 in that case -- the substance of the 20 determination was that additional regulations 21 under subtitle C were warranted and were yet 22 to be promulgated. And here, we don't have 15

1 of other regulatory determinations, if that's 2 what you are asking. The May 2000 --3 JUDGE STEIN: Any Bevill-related 4 case? 5 MR, RAACK: Yes. Parties have 6 appealed Bevill-related regulatory 7 determinations. 8 JUDGE STEIN: But no one appealed 9 the 2002 determination? 10 MR. RAACK: I think it's May 2000. 11 JUDGE STEIN: May 2000? Okay. 12 MR, RAACK: May 2000 regulatory 13 determination, which was the final regulatory 14 step in the process here. That's right. 15 JUDGE STEIN: And no one appealed 16 that, to your knowledge? 17 MR. RAACK: No one appealed that. JUDGE STEIN: What difference does it make for our purposes in terms of -- when 19

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Į that situation. Here, it is a definitive and 2 dispositive determination as to the exempt 3 universe of wastes. 4 So we think that there is again the 5 potential that an argument could be made that 6 because the nature of the determination is 7 different, it didn't simply announce 8 something yet to come that would be then ripe 9 for review, that someone could make that 10 claim. And that's why we think the case 11 might be distinguishable. 12 JUDGE STEIN: Did anyone appeal the 12 13 regulatory determination? Any party? 14 MR. RAACK: In this case, the 15 fossil fuel combustion waste? 16 JUDGE STEIN: Yes. 17 MR. RAACK: No. There was not an 18 appeal. 19 JUDGE STEIN: Was there an appeal 20 as to other wastes, like mineral processing

MR. RAACK: There have been appeals 22

determination like a regulation for purposes of how the Board traditionally approaches those kinds of issues? What's similar, what's different? MR. RAACK: Well, in the Board's Echiverria line of cases that have established a presumption of non-reviewability of regulatory decisions, 10 the Board has looked at things like the 11 ability for a party to appeal in another forum as a mark of whether the decision ought 13 to be opened up in a subsequent enforcement 14 action, and that's exactly what we have here.

we're dealing -- let's assume that we in fact are dealing with final Agency action and that

it's not a regulation. Why is it that the

Board should treat that regulatory

So what our brief suggests is not only was it clearly appealable under the EPA, but again, our footnote suggests there might be other avenues. So there's that hallmark that it was appealable elsewhere and challengeable judicially.

Another hallmark is that it went through an elaborate process of notice and

5 (Pages 14 to 17)

wastes?

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comment, this regulatory determination, and the Board seemed to look at that as a persuasive factor -- Echiverria and a number of cases that have followed Echiverria.

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JUDGE STEIN: You mentioned earlier in your remarks -- I believe you were referring to a proposed listing of this particular waste in which the -- back in I believe 1980 -- I don't think you mentioned the date -- can you tell me whether or not any appeals of -- well, I guess it wasn't final Agency action, it was simply a proposal; is that it? MR. RAACK: That's right. JUDGE STEIN: Okay. MR. RAACK: It was 1981. The Agency had through a series of notices proposed to list baghouse dust from grey iron 18

foundry cupola furnaces. And in 1981 when

the Agency was extending -- saying that it

Agency -- the administrator actually stated,

JUDGE WOLGAST: Could you address Leed Foundry's argument that Congress chose not to, in the terms of the statute, limit the universe of Bevill to utilities and other power-generating boilers and other such activities?

MR. RAACK: Sure, sure. It may be helpful to look at the language and compare, and what I'd like to do is compare the Agency's 1978 proposal and the 1980 Bevill amendment language, if I can.

As you know, Congress specifically referenced in the conference report to the Bevill amendment that it was incorporating the 1978 proposal, EPA's special waste concept in the Bevill amendment. So I think it is instructive to look at what the language changes are.

Congress adopted some of EPA's language but not all of it. I don't know if I did that, but as you can see in the top proposal, the Agency identified three types

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but of course, this does not mean that

was still under consideration, the

2 generators are not under an obligation to 3

test their waste, because if it tests and exhibits hazardous characteristics, it is

covered by the RCRA program.

And that was in the 1981 Federal Register notice that was talking about that waste, along with some other wastes and the proposal status the Agency was continuing to look at to determine whether listing status, above and beyond whether it would just be subject to the normal hazardous characteristic tests, was warranted.

The second point we address in our appeal is that if the Board were to look at 16 the underlying question of statutory 17 interpretation, the Board would readily conclude the Congress left to EPA's expertise the task of scoping out the exact universe of wastes that required further study before EPA 20 determined whether they should be included in 21 the hazardous waste program.

1 of wastes, and indicated it was solely from 2 steam power -- generated by steam power

3 plants solely from use of fossil fuels. The

4 Bevill amendment changed this language 5 slightly and we think there are likely four

reasons that come out of legislative history

7 for those changes.

with fossil fuels.

8 The first change is an obvious one. 9 Congress recognized that there was an 10 additional type of waste that boilers and 11 utilities could produce, that's slag. The 12 second difference, we think, in the 13 legislative history, clearly Congress wanted 14 to encourage and didn't want this exemption 15 to somehow work as a discouragement to facilities to use alternative fuels along 16

And so it didn't want a technicality to be raised that the use of, say, 5 or 10 percent of alternative fuels would somehow knock out this exemption applicability of a facility, so they

broadened the language slightly. 1

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2 There's some indication, not as 3 much as the alternative fuels indication, that Congress also wanted to ensure that 4 5 co-managed wastes -- wastes that maybe didn't 6 come from the combustion activity but were 7 innocuous and may be just managed onsite with 8 fly ash or some of this other material at a 9 boiler or utility operation -- wouldn't also 10 undo the exemption. There's some -- again,

some legislative history indicates that. And the fourth is that Congress, likely as the Agency did, recognized that large-scale boiler operations -- and this exact kind of waste isn't just generated solely at power plants, but in fact boilers, large-scale boilers and the same kind of wastes are generated anywhere someone needs to produce steam.

20 JUDGE REICH: What is the clearest 21 indication of congressional intent that when 22 they broadened the scope beyond utilities

EPA define it, but EPA was specifically

required to go no farther than low-hazard,

high-volume waste in interpreting Bevill. 4 JUDGE STEIN: Is there any dispute 5

between the parties in this case that this is 6 not low-hazard waste?

MR. RAACK: There is no dispute, as they've stipulated to the results of the TCLP testing, which as I indicated were as high as 180 times the regulated level.

JUDGE REICH: At one point in your appeal, you seem to ascribe some significance to the fact that Congress in the Bevill amendment adopted the same language that EPA had put in the May 1980 rulemaking, but am I not correct that the May 1980 rulemaking basically just put in what was already pending before Congress and what the Agency anticipated was going to come out of Congress? MR. RAACK: I think that's fair.

21 22 JUDGE REICH: So there's really

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that they were intending it only to cover

other facilities that were similar to

3 utilities in terms of boiler operations?

Where do we see that that was the limit of

what they were intending by dropping out the

6 more-limiting EPA language?

MR. RAACK: Well, the clearest case I think would be the language itself, by dropping steam power plants. But I think there's some legislative testimony, if I'm not mistaken, that indicated that it knew this type of waste was not just a utility-based waste and may be generated in the "real world," as I think Bevill put it,

15 at numerous types of facilities. But the 16 conference report itself tied all of this

17 language back to EPA's special waste concept, 17

18 a concept itself that's limited to, of

course, low-hazard, high-volume waste. 19 20 And as the D.C. Circuit court has

21 found in three relevant cases, that EPA

is -- this was not only in reference to help

nothing about the fact that the language is similar to suggest that Congress was looking

2 3 to EPA at that point. In fact, it was the

reverse; EPA was looking to Congress at that point.

MR. RAACK: I think that's right. At that point, the Congress didn't adjust the language any further. It had already adjusted the language and referred again in the conference report to EPA's 1978 proposal for its adoption of the concept.

Our third point that we raise on appeal is that EPA has given more than adequate notice of its position that baghouse dust from grey iron foundries, the waste at issue here, is subject to RCRA's hazardous waste program and not categorically exempt under the Bevill amendment.

This position has been articulated in Federal Register notices as part of the rulemakings, in definitive Agency statements published during the Bevill regulatory

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process, and in Agency letters and guidance prepared for the regulating community.

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I'd like to turn now and discuss what we'd like the Board to do. We ask that the Board reverse the ALJ's initial decision and allow the RCRA portion of the case to proceed. If this decision were to stand, it would leave the Agency with no authority to ensure proper day-to-day regulatory controls concerning this facility's waste, which is absolutely necessary given its high toxicity.

The decision could have very negative implications on, at the very least, the proper management of iron foundry wastes 14 nationwide. The decision would potentially undermine 27 years of regulation of a large segment of the regulated community that has never considered itself exempt. And finally, affirming the ALJ's decision would require EPA to reopen the Bevill work.

21 After nearly a decade of believing 22 this matter concluded, the Agency would have 22

iron foundries, not an inference that we can come to by omission. And from what I can tell from what you've cited, and I want to make sure that I'm not missing anything, the only thing I saw that was of that character was the Jim Scarborough determination.

MR. RAACK: I think that's right. That was the Region IV letter that OSW participated in the drafting and issuing of. However, in the 1981 administrator statement, Federal Register notice about grey iron foundry baghouse dust, the administrator was talking about a number of different wastes, and one of the other wastes actually was pulled from the proposed listing because of the Bevill exemption.

And while it's still an inference, it's a very strong inference that the Agency knew exactly what the Bevill amendment meant at that time and what it meant to be exempt, and still went ahead with that notice about this type of waste, saying that it's clearly

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to first figure out all the types of waste streams that potentially suddenly could be

3 covered, and then begin conducting additional

4 studies in anticipation of another report to 5 Congress and another regulatory

6 determination.

> JUDGE REICH: Much of what you cite 7 in support of your position seems to require us to infer that the Bevill amendment doesn't apply. Other than the Jim Scarborough determination, is there anything else that affirmatively discusses whether grey iron foundries are covered by the Bevill amendment, that specifically talks about the Bevill amendment? MR. RAACK: The 1999 report to Congress very clearly laid out the universe

of who was covered, and left no question as to the type of --JUDGE REICH: But it never mentions -- what I'm looking for is something 21 that actually specifically talks about grey

covered by the hazardous waste program.

But again, we would look to the 1999 report to Congress as leaving no question as to what the universe of wastes were, and that there's no question an iron foundry could not qualify under either the description of the waste, the type of technology studied, or the type of facilities that generate the material.

that there was a stipulation that this was a characteristic waste, as I understood it, or at least at levels that would constitute a characteristic waste. Was there any stipulation that but for the Bevill amendment, that Leed Foundry would be liable I'm trying to determine if we came to a conclusion that the Bevill amendment did not apply, whether there's an open issue as to liability, or whether it then just becomes a question of whether a penalty is appropriate, and if so, how much.

JUDGE REICH: You had indicated

8 (Pages 26 to 29)

9 (Pages 30 to 33)

of the baghouse is not RCRA TCLP hazardous

JUDGE REICH: For the period of

that's not a fact of record, it's just a

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fact. And --

case is that the Respondent and the ALJ

not included in EPA's Bevill work.

concede that grey iron foundry wastes were

Respondent chose not to get involved in the

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time prior to the EPA inspection, I gather this was not handled as a hazardous waste?

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MR. BERGERE: That's correct. My client did not handle it as a RCRA hazardous waste. The material was being stockpiled; it was not in complete disregard of whatever its chemical composition was; it was bermed, it was tarped, it was covered, and you know, those issues -- and we don't contest the fact that using a TCLP test, that it tested RCRA-hazardous.

JUDGE REICH: If in fact the Bevill amendment did not apply, is there any argument that your client is not in fact liable?

MR. BERGERE: Well, I'm not going to -- I don't want to take a position that would take away any of the other defenses we 18 raised to the complaint, but most of those defenses, I would say to the panel, are related to mitigation of the cascading list of violations, because the way RCRA works is 22

first question which the panel asked, which I think is a very astute one, which is this is 3 unquestionably as a matter of fact a fly ash 4 waste generated primarily from the combustion of fossil fuel.

The judge below found it as a matter of fact and as a matter of science. It's not been contested by EPA. What EPA must contest, as it does, is it says -- it's stuck with two arguments. One is that Congress never really intended when it said fly ash waste to include foundry-generated fly ash waste, and then secondarily, even if it did, we promulgated -- we effectively created a regulation that complies with a statute that took it out of that realm, and I think both positions, as I've articulated in our brief, lack merit.

JUDGE REICH: Is this the only facility operated by Leed Foundry? MR. BERGERE: Yes, it is. JUDGE REICH: Okay.

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if in fact we stored for more than 90 days, then there's a cascading list of violations, and most of the defenses go to mitigation, not to liability.

JUDGE REICH: Okay, thank you.

MR. BERGERE: The liability case is really premised on this issue. Another point that was raised is that the material is contaminated, but that's completely irrelevant to a decision of this case. If you look at EPA's studies from the '90s and you look at the data in those studies -- in fact, fossil fuel wastes that are not generated by grey iron foundries also have toxic contaminants in them of the very same

kind, perhaps not at these levels. What we don't know, because the EPA 17 has never made it a matter of public record, is what the grey iron foundry industry as a whole, or what the toxicity of its waste streams are -- its fly ash waste streams. But to back up and address the very

MR. BERGERE: And in fact, there has been some mention of the Wheland 2

3 decision, and in fact the Scarborough letter

4 was included in that decision, because there

5 was a vigorous debate in the late 1980s

6 between Tennessee Wheland, which was a very 7 large foundry -- the same type that they had

8 six or eight cupolas in a row -- and, you

9 know, my client has a single one -- but there

10 was a debate that was triggered by the

11 Scarborough memo, and the State of Tennessee

12 and EPA were fighting over whether or not

13 Tennessee should in fact regulate the same 14

waste stream.

In Tennessee, it's hazardous waste. Tennessee first said yes, we will. They then considered the Bevill issue and said no, we won't. EPA threatened to yank their authority under RCRA, and eventually, EPA stepped in and took enforcement action against Wheland, and they lost. And they lost before an administrative law judge here

10 (Pages 34 to 37)

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4 and recommendation of the parties as part of 5 a settlement, but it's part of the public 6 record that was out there. 7 There was a decision in 1993 on 8 this very issue where an administrative law 9 judge, very much like Judge Moran, looked at 10 the facts, looked at the law, and concluded 11 that it was not even a close call that this 12 is Bevill-exempt. In the face of that, EPA 13 had two chances in '93 and '99 to clarify 14 that in fact foundry-generated fly ash wastes 15 are exempt. They had the ability to do that 16 and they did not. 17 JUDGE REICH: The Wheland Foundry 17 18 decision came before Horsehead, didn't it? 19 MR. BERGERE: Yes, it did.

JUDGE REICH: So the ALJ in that

JUDGE REICH: So to the extent that

we look to that decision at all, we have the

MR. BERGERE: Right. And the

MR. BERGERE: If there was a

vigorous debate about it, it should have been

then carried forth publicly in the two major

produce kicking and screaming through the

JUDGE STEIN: How does the

MR. BERGERE: It doesn't suggest

existence of the Wheland decision suggest

that it's a closed issue on the law, because

that this is really a closed issue?

consent decree process -- that had it move

reports EPA produced -- was dragged to

benefit of that additional perspective.

perspective I cite it for is really that

JUDGE REICH: Right.

case did not have the benefit of the D.C.

Circuit's thinking in that case at the time

the decision was issued.

there was a vigorous --

forward. But --

I don't cite that as precedent. I

understand it was withdrawn at the suggestion

on exactly the same basis.

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thought it was doing. What it was required to do under the consent decree was address all remaining wastes. It said the RCRA --

JUDGE REICH: There is in fact language in both those documents, though, that says --

> MR. BERGERE: I'm not --JUDGE REICH: It addresses all

> > 11 (Pages 38 to 41)

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remaining wastes. 1 2 MR. BERGERE: Right, which --3 JUDGE REICH: Which are not --4 MR. BERGERE: There is, and that in 5 fact was the consent decree obligation. 6 JUDGE REICH: Right. So I mean, I 7 understand you're arguing that they may not 8 have correctly done what they needed to do, 9 but it seems pretty clear from the Agency 10 statement that it thought at least it was 11 covering all remaining wastes, and if it 12 thought it was covering all remaining wastes 13 and grey iron foundries were not in fact 14 being addressed, then did anybody -- do you 15 know -- comment either on the 1999 report or 15 2000 regulatory determination along the lines 16 16 17 of what about us, we're covered by the Bevill 18 amendment, why aren't we in there someplace?18 19 MR. BERGERE: I can't speak for 20 what the foundry industry generally would 21 have felt. It's my belief in going back

contend that we did.

But I'd also suggest that that regulatory determination is not a regulation for purposes of the Bevill section, and that the course that EPA had to take to pull this material out of Bevill was to study it, was to promulgate a -- make a finding, make a recommendation and a report to Congress, and then adopt a specific regulation, which it has not done. It did --

JUDGE STEIN: If it's --

12 MR. BERGERE: Specifically in 13 1990 -- go ahead.

JUDGE STEIN: But if it's not within the scope of Bevill, why do they have to study and say it's not within the scope of Bevill?

MR. BERGERE: It is within the scope of Bevill. I don't know --

20 JUDGE STEIN: Well, that's the 21 debate. I mean --

22 MR. BERGERE: That -- right, and I

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people assumed that because there wasn't a

through the history today that probably

2 specific category that said foundry-generated 3 fly ash is to be treated differently, that it

4 was generally within the scope of non-utility

5 generated waste, or that EPA simply hadn't

6 addressed the issue and it was a mistake on

7 the part of EPA. I don't think the regulated 8 community has been cited or lauded in the

past for coming forward to the Agency and saying, hey, Jay, you forgot to regulate me,

but the essence of EPA argument is the --

JUDGE REICH: Yeah, here --

MR. BERGERE: The negative implication by --

JUDGE REICH: You forgot to say that I'm not regulated. I may think that's quite a different dynamic.

18 MR. BERGERE: That's true, and all 19 I can speak for is that my client -- it's a 20 small family-owned business up in the middle 20

of nowhere in Pennsylvania -- didn't do it. There's no question. I'm not going to

21

1 don't -- I think if you look at the 2 legislative history, particularly the

3 sections and the language that was cited by

4 my opponent here, I think if you look at the 5

special waste definition, it's very clear 6

that EPA and Congress took a very different view of what that should be.

EPA took the view that there ought to be an industry limitation on what kind of facility was covered by Bevill, and Congress took a very different view. It's very clear from the language that they included wastes and dropped the industry-specific categories. dropped the steam boiler requirement category. And so I think under Chevron, you don't get beyond the language of the statute to find ambiguity.

But even if you could argue that it was ambiguous and you look back at the legislative history, even Bevill's statement, which is cited in EPA's position as perhaps the definitive statement, as was quoted here,

12 (Pages 42 to 45)

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1 Congressman Bevill specifically said that 2 it's meant to be read broadly. And he allows 3 in there implicitly that other materials can 4 be in the waste streams other than fossil 5 fuel combustion wastes. 6

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JUDGE REICH: I'd like to follow up on a question that Judge Stein asked Region III, which is how we should view this process -- in the 1999 report and 2000 determination -- even if we conclude it's not in fact a regulation, and therefore cases that dealt specifically with how the Agency looks at regulations did not apply.

It is a very formalized, structured process with many elements that occur in regulation such as notice and comment and so 16 forth. Do you think it's appropriate that we give some degree of deference to that process, or do you think that none at all is appropriate?

MR. BERGERE: I don't think in the context of what this panel has to decide any years later, that presumably they're still considering the comments on that proposed regulation. I submit --

JUDGE STEIN: But the mere fact that the Agency doesn't finalize a listing doesn't mean that something's not covered by the characteristics. I mean, I understand that they didn't finalize the rulemaking, but no one's suggesting your client's waste is covered by the mere fact by the fact that it's a listed waste. I mean, aren't there numerous instances where EPA has proposed to list waste and not finalized those listings?

MR. BERGERE: I'm sure that there are. They are not obviously at issue in this case, but it -- my point --

17 JUDGE STEIN: But you would concede that the mere fact that they didn't finalize 18 19 a listing doesn't mean that it can't be a 20 characteristic hazardous waste?

MR. BERGERE: I would concede that point, but that's not the point that I raise

deference is appropriate, because what EPA did was it carried out what was a statutory directive part one, do a study, and the study was comprehensive.

But what they also had to -- the statute also specifically said based on that study, you had to wait six months, and then you had to promulgate a regulation if you wanted to pull anything back into subtitle C and -- Subchapter C. So Congress specifically set up a process, and it would be wrong of this panel to then take what may be a regulatory determination, as indicated by these two reports, and then in fact after the fact convert them to the effect of a regulation that then pulls fly ash that's generated by grey iron foundries into the field of RCRA hazardous waste regulation.

I would posit to the Board that in 1981, EPA did propose a rule that would have specifically addressed grey iron foundry waste. And as Judge Moran said, 26, now 27

in citing to the regulation -- the proposed

2 regulation. They prepared a proposed

3 regulation and they never finalized it, and

4 you know, one suggestion for that -- none of

5 us know, but one suggestion for their never

6 finalizing it is the fact that at that time,

7 it would have been premature to promulgate a

8 regulation because they hadn't done a study

9 to determine that in fact that waste

10 warranted regulation. And all you have

11 before you is evidence of what Leed's

12 specific waste stream was on the date that it

13 was found.

14 That's not a determination that all grey iron foundry fly ash is the same, and 15 16 that's one of the fundamental reasons

17 Congress took the whole matter away from EPA

18 and said before you get into

19 regulating -- because what Congress was

20 trying to protect was coal producers, and

21 coal producers --

JUDGE STEIN: I want to go back for

13 (Pages 46 to 49)

1 a second, because EPA in that proposal stated 2 that this particular waste was covered if it failed the characteristic test. Now, my 3 understanding of Bevill is that Bevill would 4 5 apply both to listings and to characteristics. 6 7 MR. BERGERE: That's correct. 8 JUDGE STEIN: So how is it that EPA 9

could have stated that this material was covered as a characteristic if it in fact it was covered by Bevill?

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MR. BERGERE: I would suggest to you the reason the regulation wasn't promulgated and the reason that language wasn't even in the proposed regulation was that they recognized that Bevill would have made it inappropriate for them to do that without first doing a study and then promulgating a regulation.

JUDGE STEIN: But then why did they 20 say it was covered by characteristic waste?

MR. BERGERE: Because they --

1 its -- sort of the negative implication that 2 because we didn't specifically include it, it 3 must not have been meant by Congress to be 4 covered.

5 The real question here is did 6 Congress intend to cover it or not. And I 7 suggest that the legislative history and

8 statutory language as cited by Judge Moran 9 make very clear that they did intend that

10 this kind of fly ash would be covered. And 11 again, go back to the opening point, there's

no question that this is fly ash waste and 12

13 that it's been generated primarily from the 14 combustion of fossil fuel. The only question

15 is did Congress intend to exclude

16 foundry-generated fly ash waste.

17 JUDGE WOLGAST: How do you address

18 the Agency's point that it was clear that 19 Congress was adopting a high-volume,

low-toxicity approach to the universe of

21 Bevill?

22 MR. BERGERE: Well, that's

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JUDGE STEIN: I mean, consider it as characteristic?

MR. BERGERE: Because they hadn't yet formulated what their approach was to Bevill or how they would study it or how they would advance it. They came out with a regulation that followed --

JUDGE STEIN: Then why wouldn't they have stayed silent if they thought it was Bevill?

MR. BERGERE: I think they have stayed silent since they proposed it.

For 27 years.

JUDGE WOLGAST: But what's the record evidence of that --

MR. BERGERE: There is no --

JUDGE WOLGAST: Rationale that you 17

posit?

19 MR. BERGERE: There is no record 20 evidence. There's only the same implicit 21 absence of action on the part of the Agency that the Agency cites in support of

1 anecdotal. What Congress was really doing

2 was, EPA was proposing a special waste regulatory program, and the hue and outcry

3 4 about it was primarily by utilities saying

5 well wait a minute, we've got volumes and

6 volumes of this stuff. If we have to start 7 characterizing it, it's going to be a burden.

8 EPA doesn't even know whether this is

hazardous yet. This is a large volume waste with generally low toxicity.

And the whole thing Congress said was well, let's pull it back. EPA, go out and do a study. Define what this is and if you find areas where you think it's appropriate to regulation, submit the report, give us six months to do something legislatively, and if we don't, then go ahead and promulgate regulations. That's the process Congress set up.

And the fact is, we know that Leed's waste was toxic under characteristic tests, but that's the only thing we know.

14 (Pages 50 to 53)

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And I think it's completely irrelevant to a decision in the case whether it's high volume or low toxicity.

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That only goes to the question of whether or not when Congress pulled it away, what were they concerned about. What they were concerned about was an overly aggressive regulatory program, and a special waste exemption, frankly, that was too limited to address the congressional concern.

JUDGE REICH: Let me ask a little bit about that, because when I look at Horsehead, for example -- I'm looking at page 14, and I'll quote a couple of things and get your reaction to what that's telling me.

16 It says, "As noted above, this 17 court held in EDF II that EPA was required to 18 limit Bevill wastes excluded from subtitle C 19 to those wastes that are high-volume, 20 low-hazard." In Solite, we held that EPA had discretion to define high-volume, low-hazard 22 as a criteria so long as its definitions were

high-volume, low-toxicity waste.

But the fundamental point was, EPA was directed to study them to find out which ones were high-volume, high-toxicity, which ones were low-volume, high-toxicity, which ones were low-volume, low-toxicity. What Congress essentially said was you don't have enough information to make that determination, you need to do a series of studies, and based on those studies, you need to come back to us and propose regulations to say these ones, we need to pull back into the program; these ones, we don't.

JUDGE WOLGAST: But the trouble I'nh having with that in light of the -- the Horsehead, EDF I, II, and Solite decisions, are that the D.C. Circuit seems to be -- what you just stated would be the path if it were a Bevill waste, but what those decisions seem to be saying -- that it's appropriate for EPA to look at within the terms of the Bevill amendment high volume, low toxicity as a

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permissible interpretations of the Bevill amendment.

And then skipping a little bit, it says, "Although the Solite and EDF II decision involved only mining wastes under the Bevill amendment, the analyses in those opinions are wholly applicable to the instant case as well."

Why does that not in fact say that in looking at the scope of the Bevill amendment, you do in fact look at high-volume, low-hazard criteria?

MR. BERGERE: I think number one, that that's -- I think that's dicta in the case, but I think what the court is struggling with there is to come up with what 16 are the world of things you're looking at. If we look at what Congress was concerned about, Congress was concerned clearly about 19 the fact that EPA was stepping in with a very 20 complicated cradle-to-grave regulatory

program, into an area where there's a lot of

screening device to determine what's in and out of Bevill. What subsumes the universe of Bevill, and Solite, as well as the language of EDF II, seems to just very explicitly say that.

MR. BERGERE: That language also specifically states -- and you were careful to caveat it -- that so long as consistent with the definitions contained in Bevill. And it gets back to -- it's a bit circular, but it gets back to the argument of what is fly ash waste generated primarily from the combustion of fossil fuel? What does that mean?

JUDGE WOLGAST: Correct. But if the D.C. Circuit is saying that it's okay to construe the amendment's terms to exclude from Bevill's scope processing wastes that don't qualify as low-hazard.

MR. BERGERE: Again, by regulation And --

JUDGE WOLGAST: No. Well, it

15 (Pages 54 to 57)

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didn't say that.

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MR. BERGERE: I think the way I have read those decisions and understood them 3 in the context of the statutory language of Bevill is that ultimately EPA needs to make conclusions about what is high hazard, what is low hazard, and then adopt regulations to address the things that it pulls out or leaves in.

JUDGE WOLGAST: Okay. But here's another quote that I think is troublesome in that regard, because in Solite again, they say the low-hazard criterion is solely a preliminary screening device to determine which mineral processing wastes are special wastes, and will not be used in determining which wastes will subsequently be regulated under subtitle C.

I mean, I think the regulations you're talking about would be the ultimate regulation to make a subtitle C determination.

1 category, including grey iron foundries, in 2 that list of materials, that therefore by negative implication, a regulation has been

created that complies with the Bevill

5 provision that therefore means, again, by

6 negative implication, that my client's waste 7 material is in fact either not covered by the

original scope of the statute or therefore

9 and thereafter exempt.

> JUDGE STEIN: It strikes me that your approach to the statute is a plain-meaning approach.

13 MR. BERGERE: That's correct. 14 JUDGE STEIN: It strikes me that

15 that's exactly what the D.C. Circuit has 16 rejected in these line of cases, that it's

17 basically into a Chevron step two analysis,

18 finding some measure of ambiguity for perhaps

19 different reasons depending on the particular

20 issue. But it seems to me that the D.C.

21 Circuit has effectively rejected the

22 plain-meaning language applied to this

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MR. BERGERE: Right. I would read that provision also, though, to suggest that what they may be talking about is simply

4 screening as to how EPA determines to manage 5 whatever investigation it's required to make,

6 but not a determination as to what

constitutes a special waste itself. I think

it talks about screening for purposes of doing the investigation, and ultimately

promulgating a regulatory framework.

I think where I come from here is that the regulation -- the statute itself specifically exempts this material. And then some action has to take place to then pull it back. And Congress specifically said that has to be done through a formal rulemaking, not through various regulatory determinations which in this case constitute determinations that nothing needs to be regulated.

And I don't think you can infer by negative implication that because EPA didn't specifically then list every possible

1 particular amendment.

How do you respond to that?

3 MR. BERGERE: I don't think the 4 D.C. Circuit has done that to the amendment

5 as a whole. I think in very specific

6 instances -- and this is for some of the

7 other kinds of waste streams very

8 complicated. And in the one instance where

9 they addressed it for RCRA and they talked

10 about these specific kinds of provisions,

11 they were trying to reconcile two conflicting

12 provisions within RCRA: the BIF rule,

13 obviously, which allowed for the regulation 14 of Bevill waste or captured the regulation of

15 Bevill waste; and the Bevill exemption, which 16 stood alone and said it wasn't captured.

17 And in that context, the court said 18 well, you know, there is some ambiguity,

19 because on the one hand the statute is clear that nothing is to be regulated. And later, 20

21 Congress gave them authority to regulate

22 BIFs, boilers and industrial furnaces. And

16 (Pages 58 to 61)

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- 1 in that context, there's ambiguity. But I
- 2 don't think in this -- I don't think the D.C.
- 3 Circuit's decisions can be read for the
- context -- the Bevill Amendment itself is 4
- 5 simply ambiguous and you can never use a
- 6 plain language approach.

7 I think in the case of -- in the

- 8 very specific issues before this court, as 9
- found by Judge Moran, the plain language is
- 10 clear. It's fly ash waste generated
- 11 primarily from the combustion of fossil fuel.
- 12 As a matter of fact and science before you,
- 13 that is uncontested, that Leed's fly
- 14 ash -- dust was fly ash waste generated
- primarily from the combustion of fossil fuel.
- 16 And there isn't an ambiguity about that
- 17 language. But even if there was and you went 17
- 18 to the legislative history, that legislative
- 19 history supports Judge Moran's finding that
- 20 in fact Congress did not choose to go the way 20
- 21 EPA has subsequently gone, by allowing some 21
- 22 limited interpretation to steam boilers or

- some deference to EPA on some level of
- interpretation. But even if we were to do 2
- 3 that, again, EPA here has not -- there's no
- 4 clear regulatory determination that says
- 5 foundry-generated fly ash is not covered by
- the Bevill exemption. It's something that 6
- 7 has to be cobbled together from transient
- 8 actions by the Agency over a period of years,
- 9 and then reading by negative implication
- 10 these reports to say well, we did these
- 11 reports and they only cover these things, so
- 12 therefore, we can accept that -- you know,
- 13 it's sort of like a back-door interpretation
- 14 of the statute to say okay, well, they must
- 15 not have meant these things.

So I would suggest to you that the

- D.C. Circuit's decisions cannot be read to be
- 18 a blanket statement that the Bevill exemption 19 is just ambiguous, and every time, you have
- to get into EPA's mind to figure out what
- needs to be done. This is really a very
- 22 specific and narrow issue about what --

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utilities. I mean --

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2 JUDGE STEIN: But then what weight

- 3 should we give to the D.C. Circuit opinions?
- 4 I mean, it's clear that they have written
- 5 several decisions. And the later decisions
- 6 refer to the earlier decisions. And it
- 7 strikes me that for us to decide this case
- 8 without taking into account some fairly
- 9 strong language in a number of these opinions
- 10 is difficult.

When I read your brief, other than

- 12 distinguishing a little bit, I don't really
- 13 see that you've really grappled with -- you 14 know, I don't see us being able to write a
- 15 decision without not just looking
- perhaps -- irrespective of what you do with 16
- 17 legislative history -- the D.C. Circuit has
- 18 interpreted the language of these amendments 18
- 19 MR. BERGERE: What I would suggest 19 20 is that this is distinguishable from the
- 21 instances in which the D.C. Circuit has found
  - it appropriate to go deeper and actually do

JUDGE REICH: In the Office of

- Compliance Sector Notebook on the Profile of
- 3 the Metal Casting Industry, it says the
- 4 wastes associated with metal casting melting
- 5 operations include fugitive dust and slag.
- Lead and chromium contamination may cause the
- 7 waste slag to be subject to RCRA as a
  - hazardous waste.

Is that a correct statement?

10 MR. BERGERE: I think it's not a

- 11 correct statement. I think it's an incorrect
- 12 statement. Some of it deals with
- 13 terminology. One of the things that I
- 14 was -- I've been involved in this case since
- 15 the citation was first filed. And when the
- 16 EPA -- when I discussed with the EPA
- 17 inspector and the EPA attorney the Bevill
- exemption, they didn't even know what the fly
- ash exemption was. They thought I was
  - talking about steel slag.

This is a case where an enforcement

action was taken. And after the fact, the

17 (Pages 62 to 65)

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Agency's had to come up with a reason why this material is exempt. I think that statement is an overbroad statement about what the Agency's authority is based on what Bevill allows.

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JUDGE REICH: This may go beyond what you know, in which case, feel free to say so. But the transmittal message from the administrator implies that these documents were prepared, among other things, with industry input. Do you have any idea about the genesis of this document, and why industry would not have objected to that language?

MR. BERGERE: I don't know that industry didn't object to the language, so I'm not in a position to say. And I think what I would -- from my personal experience and being a government regulator in the past and working in -- on rulemakings and policies 20 with the Agency, the fact that it was developed in conjunction with doesn't

1 were that the terms of the statute were not 2 clear enough to guide the Agency to make 3 these kind of decisions especially when it 4 came to co-processing, as it did in the 5 Horsehead case and the co-processing here, 6 the language of this statute is not clear 7 enough.

It's our position as it was the court's that the legislative history in that conference report is right on point that the high-volume, low-toxic criteria and standard was to be the way the Agency interpreted who was to be studied and what the process was to include.

Just a couple of points about what counsel has said. He claims that utility wastes have similar contaminants, and that's true. Utility wastes were found to have lead and cadmium. But as he rightly noted, not at these levels -- well, nowhere close to these levels. In fact, the TCLP results that were put into the report to Congress show some

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I necessarily mean there was accord either.

EPA ultimately is the arbiter of those issues

and issues the policies it feels meet its

needs, and doesn't necessarily agree with industry all the time.

I have nothing further unless you have another question you'd like me to address.

Thank you, I appreciate your time. JUDGE REICH: Mr. Raack, you have 10 five minutes for rebuttal.

MR. RAACK: I just have a couple of points. I may not need all that time.

JUDGE REICH: That's fine. MR. RAACK: I just quickly want to come back and reaffirm that it is our position that the D.C. Circuit cases should be followed in this case. We think they are on point. This wasn't dicta, this isn't

20 anecdotal. And what the D.C. Circuit Court 21 had to find; the predicate legal conclusions

of law had to find in the cases before it

1 bare exceedences of the TCLP regs' regulatory

2 levels. And these again are upwards of 180

3 times the level. And that's the very point

here. If the Agency is bound to interpret 4 5 this as low hazard waste, then iron foundries

6 don't categorically make it, they aren't 7

categorically included.

The second point is -- that he admitted the study that the Agency conducted was complete. And that's exactly right. The Agency's work under Bevill is complete. It studied all of the wastes that it believed were exempt, and it's made a final regulatory determination as to those wastes.

The last thing I'll note about his statement was that this is not an after-the-fact theory, of course, as every document that we point to that indicates what the Agency's position is was published and issued before the complaint in this case.

Their entire argument is that the statute is wholly unambiguous and

18 (Pages 66 to 69)

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1	all-encompassing, and to find this, the Board	
2	has to reopen a concluded regulatory matter,	
3	disregard the Agency's 27-year position, the	
4	clear legislative history, the D.C. Circuit	
5	Court's Bevill decisions that are directly on	
6	· ,	
7	point, and the administrator's 1981	
i .	statement.	
8	They have a heavy burden, and we	
9	don't think they've even come close to giving	
10	you what you need to disregard those	
11	statements.	
12	Thank you again for your	
13	consideration. That's all I have.	
14	JUDGE REICH: Thank you, Mr. Raack	
15	I'd like to thank counsel for what I found to	
16	be a really excellent argument, and we will	
17	take the matter under advisement and we stand	
18	adjourned.	
19	(Whereupon, at approximately	
20	11:33 a.m., the PROCEEDINGS were	
21	adjourned.)	
22	* * * *	
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