Side-by-Side Comparison: Satellite Accumulation vs. Academic Labs Rule

	Laboratories that Operate as Satellite Accumulation Areas (SAA)	Laboratories that Operate Under the Academic Laboratories Rule (Subpart K)
Regulatory Citation	• 40 CFR 262.34(c)	• 40 CFR Part 262 Subpart K
Applicability	Any SQG or LQG may establish an SAA "at or near any point of generation"	 Any CESQG, SQG or LQG that is an eligible academic entity may opt into Subpart K An eligible academic entity is a o College or university (C/U), or o Teaching hospital or non-profit research institute that is owned by or has a formal written affiliation agreement with a C/U
Terminology for regulated materials	Hazardous waste	Unwanted material
	Acute hazardous waste	Reactive acutely hazardous unwanted material
Maximum accumulation time in lab	No time limit, unless maximum accumulation volumes are exceeded (see below)	• Six months
Maximum accumulation volume in lab	 55 gallons of hazardous waste Total of 1 quart of 124 P-listed acute hazardous wastes 	 55 gallons of unwanted material Total of 1 quart of 6 P-listed reactive acutely hazardous unwanted materials
Time allowed to exceed maximum volumes in lab	• 3 calendar days	• 10 calendar days
Container labeling in lab	 "Hazardous waste" or "Other words that identify the contents of the container" 	 "Unwanted material" or "other equally effective term," and Information re: contents of the container, and Sufficient information to make a hazardous waste determination, and Accumulation start date
Hazardous waste determination	 Must be made at the point of generation: In the SAA When the waste is first generated 	 Choice of where and when to make: In the lab, before it is shipped off-site Within 4 days of arriving at on-site Central Accumulation Area (CAA) Within 4 days of arriving at on-site TSD

	Laboratories that Operate as	Laboratories that Operate Under the
	Satellite Accumulation Areas (SAA)	Academic Laboratories Rule (Subpart K)
Acutes – Hazardous waste determination and generator status	 Any of 124 P-listed acute hazardous waste codes could apply LQG status if >1 kg/month 	 Any of 124 P-listed acute hazardous waste codes could apply LQG status if >1 kg/month
Training	 None required for laboratory personnel Training required for personnel outside of SAA 	 Training that is "commensurate with duties" is required for lab workers and students in labs Training required for personnel outside of lab ("trained professionals")
Container management	 Containers must be in good condition Contents must be compatible with container Containers must be kept closed except: When adding or removing waste 	 Containers must be in good condition Contents must be compatible with container Containers must be kept closed except: When adding, removing, or consolidating unwanted materials Working containers may remain open until the end of shift or procedure, whichever is first When venting is necessary
On-site consolidation of containers	• Transfer of containers between SAAs is not allowed, therefore on-site consolidation of containers may not occur without a 90/180 day area	• Transfer of containers between labs is allowed, therefore on-site consolidation of containers may occur without a 90/180 day area
Laboratory clean-outs	 Maximum volumes are easily exceeded and excess volumes must be removed within 3 days Often results in an increase in generator status (episodic generation) 	 Incentives provided to conduct clean-outs: (limited to once per lab per 12 months) 30 days to conduct a clean-out Do not have to count hazardous waste from a clean-out toward generator status if it is an UNUSED commercial chemical product (i.e., P- or U-listed, or characteristic)
Laboratory management plan (LMP)	Not required	 2-Part LMP required with 9 elements: Contents of Part I are enforceable 2 elements in Part I Contents of Part II are NOT enforceable 7 elements in Part II