

US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

ADDENDUM TO PROGRAM DESCRIPTION
OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Scope, Structure, Coverage and Processes

With this revision authorization application, the State of Oklahoma, through the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality ("DEQ"), is seeking authorization for RCRA Cluster IV.

The DEQ has received final authorization for the base RCRA program, for non-HSWA Clusters I through VI, for HSWA Clusters I and II, and for RCRA Clusters I, II, and III. The DEQ received final authorization for the Base Program in January of 1985.

The State program currently provides regulatory coverage corresponding to the regulatory provisions of the Federal RCRA program. The State program now has in place statutory authority and regulations, discussed in detail later in the State Agency Responsibilities section, for all required program components through RCRA Cluster IV. These statutory and regulatory provisions were developed to provide corresponding authority to the Federal program; therefore, the State program is equivalent to and no less stringent than the Federal program.

To provide a more detailed discussion of the scope of the program revisions being applied for, the following narrative discussion corresponds to the format of the Reviewer's Checklist for the Program Description included in SPA 15 of the EPA State Authorization Manual:

A. Requirements for Preparation, Adoption, and Submittal of Implementation Plans (HSWA/non-HSWA) (Checklist 125): In accordance with RCRA §§1006, 2002, 3001 through 3007, 3010 and

7004; 40 CFR 260.11(a), 266.104(e)(3), 266.106(h) and Part 266 Appendix X, as amended July 20, 1993 (58 FR 38816), State statutes 27A O.S. Supp. 1994 § 2-7-107(A)(4) and (5), 27A O.S. Supp. 1994 § 2-2-104 and Rules 252:200-3-2 through 252:200-3-6 provide authority for State program requirements to be equivalent to the Federal program requirements which contain the procedures for conducting air quality modeling and screening for boilers and industrial furnaces burning hazardous wastes in accordance with the method recommended in Appendix W of 40 CFR Part 51. The same State Statutes and regulations also incorporate by reference the October 1992 edition of "Screening Procedures for Estimating the Air Quality Impact of Stationary Sources" as indicated in Revision Checklist 125 (see 40 CFR 260.11). Accordingly, the State requirements are equivalent to the Federal requirements, and no significant increase in funding or personnel will be required when the State receives authorization for these provisions.

B. Testing and Monitoring Activities (non-HSWA) (Checklist 126): In accordance with RCRA §§1006; 2002, 3001, 3002, 3004, 3005, 3006, 3010, and 3014; 40 CFR 260.11(a); 260.22(d)(1)(i); 261.22(a)(1)&(2); 261.24(a); 261 Appendices II, III, and X; 264.190(a); 264.314(c); 265.190(a); 265.314(d); 268.7(a); 268.40(a); 268.41(a); 268 Appendices I & IX; 270.6(a); 270.19(c)(1)(iii)&(iv); 270.62(b)(2)(i)(C)&(D); and 270.66(c)(2)(i)&(ii) as amended August 31, 1993 (58 FR 46040), State statutes 27A O.S. Supp. 1994 § 2-7-106, 27A O.S. Supp. 1994 § 2-2-104 and Rules 252:200-3-1 through 252:200-3-6 provide authority for State program requirements to be equivalent to the Federal program requirements which replace the current Second

Edition (including Updates I and II) of the "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication SW-846, as referenced in the Third Edition (and its first update) of this test methods manual. References to test methods directly refer to the methods as they are found in SW-846, as indicated in Revision Checklist 126. Accordingly, the State requirements are equivalent to the Federal requirements, and no significant increase in funding or personnel will be required when the State receives authorization for these provisions.

C. Burning of Hazardous Waste in Boilers and Industrial Furnaces (HSWA/non-HSWA) (Checklist 127): In accordance with RCRA §§1006, 2002(a), 3004, and 3014; 40 CFR 266.112(b)(2)(i) and Part 266 Appendix VII, as amended November 9, 1993 (58 FR 59598) State statutes 27A O.S. Supp. 1994 §§ 2-2-104 and 2-7-107(A)(5) and Rules 252:200-3-1 through 252:200-3-6 provide authority for State program requirements to be equivalent to the Federal program requirements which contain an administrative stay, until further administrative action is taken, that replaces the current limits needed to qualify for the Beville exemption under test number 2 with the land disposal restriction limits for underlying constituents as indicated in Revision Checklist 127. Accordingly, the State requirements are equivalent to the Federal requirements, and no significant increase in funding or personnel will be required when the State receives authorization for these provisions.

D. Hazardous Waste Management System; Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste; Wastes from Wood Surface Protection (non-HSWA) (Checklist 128): In accordance with RCRA §3001(b), State statutes 27A O.S. Supp. 1994 §§ 2-2-104, 2-7-106 and Rules

252:200-3-1 through 252:200-3-6 provide authority for State program requirements to be equivalent to the Federal program requirements which contain listing of three chemicals from wood surface protection processes, 40 CFR 261 Appendix VIII, as amended January 4, 1994 [59 FR 458], Revision Checklist 128.

Additionally, In accordance with RCRA §§2002(a), 3001(b), and 3001(e) (1); 40 CFR 260.11(a) as amended January 4, 1994 (59 FR 458) and June 2, 1994 (59 FR 28484), State Statutes 27A O.S. Supp. 1994 § 2-7-106, 27A O.S. Supp. 1994 § 2-2-104 and Rules 252:200-3-2 through 252:200-3-6 provide authority for State program requirements to be equivalent to the Federal program requirements by incorporating by reference "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication SW-846, the Third Edition (November 1986), as amended by Updates I, II and IIA, as indicated in Revision Checklists 128 and 132. Accordingly, the State requirements are equivalent to the Federal requirements, and no significant increase in funding or personnel will be required when the State receives authorization for these provisions.

E. Hazardous Waste Management System; Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste; Treatability Studies Sample Exclusion (non-HSWA) (Checklist 129): In accordance with RCRA §3001; 40 CFR 261.4(e) (2) (i)&(ii), (e) (3), (f) (3), (f) (4), and (f) (5) as amended February 18, 1994 (59 FR 8362), State statutes 27A O.S. Supp. 1994 §§ 2-2-104, 2-7-106 and Rules 252:200-3-2 through 252:200-3-6 provide authority for State program requirements to be equivalent to the Federal program requirements which increase the quantity and time limits for contaminated media used in treatability studies, as indicated in Revision Checklist 129. Accordingly, the State

requirements are equivalent to the Federal requirements, and no significant increase in funding or personnel will be required when the State receives authorization for these provisions.

F. Hazardous Waste Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste; Recycled Used Oil Management Standards (HSWA/non-HSWA) (Checklist 130): In accordance with RCRA §§1004, 1006, 2002, 3001, 3014 and 7004; 40 CFR Parts 260, 261, 266 and 279 as amended September 10, 1992 (57 FR 41566), May 3, 1993 (58 FR 26420) and March 4, 1994 (58 FR 10550), State statutes 27A O.S. Supp. 1994 §§ 2-2-104, 2-7-107(A)(5) and Rules 252:200-3-1 through 252:200-3-6 provide authority for State program requirements to be equivalent to the Federal program requirements which provide used oil management standards for used oil generators, transporters, processors, re-refiners, burners, and marketers as indicated in Revision Checklists 112, 122 and 130. Accordingly, the State requirements are equivalent to the Federal requirements, and no significant increase in funding or personnel will be required when the State receives authorization for these provisions.

G. Recordkeeping Instructions (non-HSWA) (Checklist 131): In accordance with RCRA §§ 3004 and 3005; 40 CFR 264 Appendix I, 265 Appendix I as amended March 24, 1994 (59 FR 13891), State statutes 27A O.S. Supp. 1994 §§ 2-7-105(4) and (9), 2-7-106, 27A O.S. Supp. 1994 § 2-2-104 and Rules 252:200-3-1 through 252:200-3-6 provide authority for State program requirements to be equivalent to the Federal program requirements which incorporate updates to the recordkeeping instructions so that the codes used by hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities to maintain records on-site match the codes used by these facilities on the

Part A Permit Application Form as indicated on Revision Checklist 131. The new handling codes for Miscellaneous Units and Boilers and Industrial Furnaces, addressed by Checklist 131, are also incorporated by reference by these State statutes and Rules. Accordingly, the State requirements are equivalent to the Federal requirements, and no significant increase in funding or personnel will be required when the State receives authorization for these provisions.

H. Hazardous Waste Management System; Identification and Listing of Hazardous Wastes; Wastes from Wood Surface Protection; Correction (non-HSWA) (Checklist 132): In accordance with RCRA §§2002(a), 3001(b), and 3001(e)(1); 40 CFR 260.11(a) as amended January 4, 1994 (59 FR 458) and June 2, 1994 (59 FR 28484), State statutes 27A O.S. Supp. §§ 2-2-104, 2-7-106 and Rules 252:200-3-1 through 252:200-3-6 provide authority for State program requirements to be equivalent to the Federal program requirements which incorporate by reference "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication SW-846, the Third Edition (November 1986), as amended by Updates I, II and IIA, as indicated in Revision Checklists 128 and 132. Accordingly, the State requirements are equivalent to the Federal requirements, and no significant increase in funding or personnel will be required when the State receives authorization for these provisions.

I. Standards Applicable to Owners and Operators of Hazardous Waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facilities, Underground Storage Tanks, and Underground Injection control Systems; Financial Assurance; Letter of Credit (non-HSWA) (Checklist 133): In accordance with RCRA 2002(a), 3004, 3005, and 3006; 40 CFR

264.151(d) & (k) as amended June 10, 1994 (59 FR 29958), State statutes 27A O.S. Supp. 1994 §§ 2-2-104, 2-7-106 and Rules 252:200-3-1 through 252:200-3-6 provide authority for State program requirements to be equivalent to the Federal program requirements which indicate that the "Uniform Customs and Practice for Documentary Credits" is a copyrighted document of the International Chamber of Commerce as indicated in Revision Checklist 133. Accordingly, the State requirements are equivalent to the Federal requirements, and no significant increase in funding or personnel will be required when the State receives authorization for these provisions.

J. Hazardous Waste Management System; Correction of Listing of P015 - Beryllium Powder (non-HSWA) (Checklist 134): In accordance with RCRA §3001(b), State statutes 27A O.S. Supp. 1994 §§ 2-2-104, 2-7-106 and Rules 252:200-3-1 through 252:200-3-6 provide authority for State program requirements to be equivalent to the Federal program requirements which amend the listing of Beryllium (P015) to read "Beryllium powder," 40 CFR 261.33 and Part 261, Appendix VIII, as amended June 20, 1994 [59 FR 31551], Revision Checklist 134. Accordingly, the State requirements are equivalent to the Federal requirements, and no significant increase in funding or personnel will be required when the State receives authorization for these provisions.

State Agency Responsibilities

No major changes have taken place since the last Addendum to Program Description was submitted to EPA on November 28, 1994. As was the case when the November 28, 1994 Addendum to Program

Description was submitted, the Environmental Quality Board ("Board") which consists of thirteen (13) members is appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Board is the rulemaking body of the DEQ. Permanent rules regarding hazardous waste are promulgated with the advice of the Hazardous Waste Management Advisory Council ("Council"); however, emergency rules may be promulgated by the Board without the advice of the Council.

The jurisdictional areas of the Council include the Oklahoma Hazardous Waste Management Act¹ ("OHWMA"), the Oklahoma Hazardous Waste Reduction Program, and such other areas as designated by the Board. A copy of the OHWMA is attached as Appendix A. Included with the OHWMA in Appendix A is a copy of 27A O.S. Supp. 1994 § 2-2-104. The OHWMA was amended during the 1995 legislative session by Senate Bill ("SB") 247 which is attached as Appendix B.

The Council may not recommend rules for promulgation by the Board unless all applicable requirements of the Oklahoma Administrative Procedures Act² ("APA") have been followed, including but not limited to notice, rule impact statement and rule-making hearings. A copy of the Oklahoma Administrative Procedures Act is attached as Appendix C.

The Executive Director, whose responsibilities have not changed significantly since the November 28, 1994 Addendum to Program Description submittal, is appointed by the Board, and is responsible for the administration of the DEQ. The Executive

¹27A O.S. Supp. 1994 §§ 2-7-101 et seq.

²75 O.S. Supp. 1994 §§ 250 et seq.

Director is given specific powers and duties necessary to fully implement a State hazardous waste program which is equivalent to the Federal hazardous waste program.

The Executive Director is given the duty to "establish such divisions and such other programs and offices as the Executive Director may determine necessary to implement and administer programs and functions within the jurisdiction of the DEQ pursuant to the Oklahoma Environmental Quality Code". Accordingly, the Executive Director has created the Waste Management Division ("WMD") which is responsible for implementing the provisions of the OHWMA.

The DEQ remains the official agency of the State of Oklahoma, as designated by law, to cooperate with Federal agencies for purposes of hazardous waste regulation.

To assure that the State program would continue to provide regulatory coverage corresponding to the regulatory provisions of the RCRA program, on June 22, 1994, the Board adopted amendments to the Hazardous Waste Management Rules ("Rules"), Oklahoma Administrative Code ("OAC") Title 252, Chapter 200 as emergency and permanent rules. The emergency amendments are currently effective and the permanent amendments become effective July 1, 1995 and a copy of the Rules is attached as Appendix D.

Also, effective July 1, 1995, the rules in OAC 252:200-3-1 through 252:200-3-6 were amended to incorporate by reference the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Hazardous Waste Management Regulations as amended through July 1, 1994, 40 CFR Parts 260 - 266, 268, 270, 279 with the exception of 40 CFR 260.20 through 260.22. Additionally, the provisions of part 124 which are

required by 40 CFR 271.14 have been adopted by reference. This incorporation by reference was duly adopted under the laws of Oklahoma, 27A O.S.Supp. 1994, §§ 2-2-104 and 2-7-101 et seq.

The State's incorporation of Federal regulations does not operate to incorporate prospectively future changes to the incorporated sections of the Code of Federal Regulations, and no other Oklahoma law or regulation reduces the scope of coverage or otherwise affects the authority provided by these incorporated-by-reference provisions. Further, Oklahoma interprets these incorporated provisions to provide identical authority to the Federal provisions. Thus, OAC 252:200-3-2 provides equivalent and no less stringent authority than the Federal Subtitle C program in effect as of July 1, 1994.

Permits issued by the various program areas of the DEQ are currently subject to differing processes. In 1995, Senate Bill 247 established the Uniform Environmental Permitting Act, ("UEPA"), which was enacted to take effect July 1, 1996. Permitting procedures under the UEPA are limited to types of permits (major and non-major).

The UEPA stacks procedural steps in 3 levels: Tier I - simplest; Tier II - basic federal process; and Tier III - most involved. The 3 tiers will be cumulative (e.g., Tier II procedures include those of Tier I; Tier III includes both I and II). Additionally, the UEPA will simplify standing requirements for persons requesting hearings and clarify up-front filing and notice requirements. In many cases the UEPA will provide more opportunity for input into the permitting process than the federal requirements

do; a savings clause assures that in no event will they be less stringent.

The DEQ is the sole State agency responsible for administering the provisions of the OHWMA. The division of responsibility between the State and EPA for administration of respective provisions of RCRA is described in detail in the Memorandum of Agreement ("MOA"). A copy of the MOA is included with this Revision Application.

The Department and EPA have agreed to a joint permitting process (see section V.D of the MOA) for the joint processing and enforcement of permits for those provisions of HSWA promulgated after June 30, 1993; however, as the Department receives authorization for provisions of the HSWA promulgated after June 30, 1993, EPA will suspend issuance of Federal permits in the State for those provisions.

While EPA may comment on any permit application or draft permit, EPA's overview function will focus primarily on those facilities identified by the Department and EPA in the State's Multi-Year Permit Strategy, State Grant Work Program, as well as on facilities for which the Department requests EPA's assistance. The joint permitting procedures are discussed in greater detail in the MOA submitted with this revision application.

Appeal procedures for RCRA hazardous waste permits issued by the DEQ are specified in 40 CFR 124.19(a) through (c) and (e), which the DEQ adopts by reference.

The revision of the State program to include administering the provisions of RCRA Cluster IV will not require a change in which state agency will be responsible for administering the State

hazardous waste program. As described above, the OHWMA delegates authority to the DEQ to administer the State hazardous waste program, including the statutory and regulatory provisions necessary to administer the RCRA IV provisions.

Staffing and Funding Resources

The Waste Management Division continues to be staffed with personnel that have the administrative expertise, technical background and experience necessary to effectively administer and implement the RCRA IV program.

Many of the personnel currently employed in the service have several years of experience in the hazardous waste program. Both experienced and new personnel participate in a variety of training programs to increase their expertise and skills. A training curriculum designed specifically for new employees of the WMD is well established.

The organization of the WMD is depicted in Appendix E. Table I shows staffing requirements for the WMD hazardous waste program support personnel, based on the EPA/State Grant. Table I-A itemizes the costs of administrative support, technical support, and costs of personnel for fiscal year 1996, based on contributions the State will make above the amounts in the EPA/State Grant. Table II shows the WMD hazardous waste program budget for State Fiscal Year 1996 (July 1, 1995-June 30, 1996), which shows funding amounts based on the personnel requirements set out in the EPA/State Grant. Tables III and IV are estimated budgets for FY 1997 and FY 1998, respectively. Tables II, III, and IV also

identify the sources and amounts of funding, including Federal grant money, and explains how the funding may be expended.

Personnel are primarily engineers and hydrologists in the Permitting & Site Remediation Section of the WMD. These individuals are presently involved in the ongoing RCRA permitting and facility management activities throughout the state.

With respect to assignment of personnel to perform necessary duties to meet the requirements of implementation of RCRA Cluster IV, many factors will be taken into consideration. These factors include: (1) other Federal Workplan commitments; (2) other state program commitments; (3) the nature of the work being performed; and (4) the specific skills of the personnel. For example, although most of the personnel involved will be engineers and groundwater specialists, if a project requires specialized knowledge of hazardous waste combustion, the DEQ technical staff utilizes personnel with advanced knowledge in this area. Therefore, RCRA work involving combustion is handled by these individuals and other work assignments are adjusted accordingly.

The DEQ estimates that a full-time technical employee costs \$45,000 - \$50,000 annually, including benefits and all administrative costs. It is anticipated that no additional personnel will need to be hired to implement the provisions of RCRA Cluster IV. The state matching funds are required to be spent within the hazardous waste program, however, there are no restrictions or limitations which would prohibit these funds from being spent on RCRA requirements.

State Procedures

The current rules of procedure in place for the DEQ were adopted by the Environmental Quality Board on January 26, 1994. These rules, OAC 252:002 were approved by the Governor on March 24, 1994, and became effective as permanent rules on May 26, 1994. See Appendix F. Nothing in the current rules in any way restricts the hazardous waste management service from fulfilling its responsibilities under the OHWMA, the MOA, or the State Grant Work Plan entered into by the DEQ and EPA.

Compliance Tracking and Enforcement

The goal of the RCRA Compliance Unit of the DEQ has not changed since the submittal of the November 28, 1994 Addendum to Program Description, and continues to achieve and maintain a high rate of compliance within the regulated universe by establishing a comprehensive inspection program and taking timely and effective enforcement actions against violators.

The DEQ continues to diligently attempt to adhere to the time frames for enforcement actions specified in the current EPA Enforcement Response Policy ("ERP") and the multi-year EPA/DEQ Enforcement Memorandum of Understanding ("MOU") [generally, 135 days for formal enforcement against High Priority Violators ("HPV") and 195 days for formal enforcement if necessary or appropriate against Medium Priority Violators ("MPV")]. In those circumstances in which the DEQ determines it cannot meet a specified time frame, it makes every effort to notify the EPA, as specified in the ERP and MOU, in advance of the deadline with a specification of the reason(s) for the delay and identifies an alternate time frame.

The multi-year State Grant Workplan specifies the annual goals for inspections to be performed by the DEQ within the various categories of hazardous waste handlers.

The DEQ identifies violations of RCRA hazardous waste requirements by three primary means: inspections, periodic record reviews (e.g. manifests and state disposal plans), and complaints (as verified by subsequent investigation or inspection). The DEQ utilizes numerous inspection checklists to identify violations, including the Land Disposal Restriction checklist, when performing inspections at hazardous waste handler sites. Once a violation is identified, it is recorded by entry into the EPA RCRIS system, as well as the internal tracking system of the WMD. Violations are documented by the issuance of a Notice of Violation ("NOV") for most Class I and II violations and by the issuance of an Administrative Compliance and Penalty Order ("ACPO") for HPVs. When either an NOV or ACPO is issued, compliance is tracked by both the WMD tracking system previously mentioned and by the computerized docket system of the Office of General Counsel of the DEQ, until resolution.

The DEQ continues to use EPA's Violation Classification Guidance document, i.e., violations are classified as Class I* (most serious), Class I (very serious), and Class II (less serious), and violators as HPVs, MPVs, and LPVs (Low Priority Violators). An HPV is a handler who, by its violations, has caused actual exposure or a substantial likelihood of exposure to hazardous waste or hazardous constituents, or who is a chronic or recalcitrant violator, or who substantially deviates from the terms of a permit, order or decree. Generally, an MPV is a handler with

one or more Class I violations who does not meet the criteria for an HPV. An LPV is a handler with only Class II violations who does not meet the criteria for an HPV or MPV. More details, along with examples, of the violation classification scheme are contained in the EPA/DEQ Enforcement MOU.

As noted above, Administrative Orders with penalties are the means commonly used to address HPVs. NOVs are typically issued to MPVs and LPVs, with an administrative order subsequently issued within 195 days of the inspection if the NOV does not result in compliance. State statutes also authorize the DEQ to bring actions in state court for injunctions and civil penalties, and to refer violations to state district attorneys for criminal prosecution. Fines of up to \$25,000.00 per day per violation are authorized in administrative, civil and criminal actions; additionally, the most serious violations (e.g. illegal disposal), if committed knowingly and willfully, are now classified as felonies under state law, with prison terms of up to ten years. A copy of the Environmental Crimes Act, 21 O.S.Supp. 1994 §§ 1230.1 et seq is attached as Appendix G.

Once any type of order is issued to a facility, it is tracked by the above-mentioned tracking mechanisms until resolution. Verification of compliance is usually accomplished by either requiring the violator to submit appropriate documentation to demonstrate compliance, by a follow-up inspection or a combination of submittal of appropriate documentation and a follow-up inspection.

Estimated Regulated Activities

There have been no substantial changes in the regulated activities in the State since the November 28, 1994 Addendum to Program Description submittal. Currently, based on Hazardous Waste Notifications, there are approximately 166 large quantity generators; 1,288 small quantity generators; 1,375 conditionally exempt generators; and 359 transporters.

There are approximately three on-site and five off-site treatment facilities in Oklahoma. The State has five on-site disposal facilities and two off-site disposal facilities.

Of the total of approximately 17 storage facilities, there are approximately twelve on-site facilities and five off-site facilities. Treatment facilities that were also storage facilities were only counted in the treatment category. Disposal facilities that also had storage were only counted in the disposal category. Virtually all of the treatment and disposal facilities also had storage capability.

DEQ data from 1985, which was the year the State program was originally authorized, indicates the universe in the State at that time included approximately 136 large quantity generators; 160 small quantity generators; 350 conditionally exempt generators; 115 transporters; 17 burner/blenders; and 47 treatment, storage and disposal facilities.

Estimates of annual quantities of hazardous waste managed in Oklahoma, based upon the most recent available compiled Biennial Report data, are:

- 205,382 tons generated within the State;
- 113,781 tons transported into the State;

- 47,713 tons transported out of the State;
- 63,915 tons managed on-site within the State;
- 230,516 tons managed off-site within the State (including 113,781 tons of imported waste).

Copies of State Forms and Coordination with Other Agencies

There is no impact upon State forms or upon interagency coordination by the changes discussed herein. It should be noted in particular, because of the ramifications for other authorized State programs and the Federal program, that the DEQ continues to require use of the Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest for the shipment of hazardous waste. The DEQ supplies copies of all international shipment manifests to EPA in accordance with the State Grant Work Plan. The DEQ is currently working with EPA to automate this process. Copies of the forms used by the State are attached as Appendix H.

ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY BOARD

PUBLIC INFORMATION & EDUCATION
 Ellen Bussert, Director
 Environmental Education
 Public Information
 Recycling Promotion

DIRECTOR'S OFFICE
 Executive Director
 Mark S. Coleman
 Deputy Director
 Steve Thompson
 General Counsel
 Bob Kellogg

SUPPORT SERVICES
 Lawrence A. Gales, Director
 Personnel
 Finance
 Information Management

Water Quality Management Advisory Council
Waterworks and Wastewater Works Advisory Council

Small Business Assistance Compliance Advisory Panel
Laboratory Services Advisory Council

Radiation Management Advisory Council

Solid Waste Management Advisory Council
Hazardous Waste Management Advisory Council

Air Quality Council

WATER QUALITY DIVISION
 Jon L. Craig, Director
 Water Quality Mgmt. Section
 - Operator Certification Unit
 - Compliance Unit
 - Support Unit
 - Data Management Unit
 Field Inspection & Compliance Section
 - PWS Unit
 - Construction Unit
 - Municipal Unit
 - Industrial Unit
 PDES Section
 - Pretreatment/Stormwater Unit
 - Planning Unit
 - Industrial Permit Unit
 - Municipal Permit Unit

CUSTOMER SERVICES DIVISION
 Judith A. Duncan, Director
 Customer Assistance Section
 - Citizen and Local Govt. Assistance Unit
 - Pollution Prevention Unit
 - Business Assistance Unit
 - Internal Customer Assistance Unit
 Office of Hearing Examiners
 SEL Organic Chemistry Section
 SEL Inorganic Chemistry Section
 Quality Assurance/Laboratory Certification
 Risk Communication
 Risk Assessment

COMPLAINTS & LOCAL SERVICES DIVISION
 Larry McKee, Director
 Complaints Hotline
 - SW Region
 - NW Region
 - SE Region
 - NE Region
 City County Locations
 - Oklahoma County
 - Tulsa County

WASTE MANAGEMENT DIVISION
 Damon Wingfield, Director
 Management Section
 - RCRA Data Management Unit
 - Site Assessment
 - Project Oversight Unit
 Radiation Management
 Compliance & Inspection Section
 - RCRA Compliance Unit
 - Solid Waste Compliance Unit
 Permitting & Site Remediation Section
 - Site Remediation Unit
 - Land Disposal Facilities Unit
 - Solid Waste Permitting Unit
 - Treatment/Storage Facilities Unit
 Groundwater Section
 Waste Planning & Systems Development

AIR QUALITY DIVISION
 Larry Byrum, Director
 Program Management
 Quality Assurance
 Analysis & Inventory Section
 - Emission Inv. & Fee Develop.
 - Special Air Projects Unit
 - Analysis & Planning Unit
 - Monitoring & Data Acquisition Unit
 Enforcement & Complaints Section
 - Complaints Unit
 - Enforcement Unit
 - Municipal Support Program
 Tulsa County
 Air Permits & Compliance Section
 - Compliance Unit
 - Permits Support Unit
 - New Source Permits
 - Existing Source Permits

WASTE MANAGEMENT DIVISION

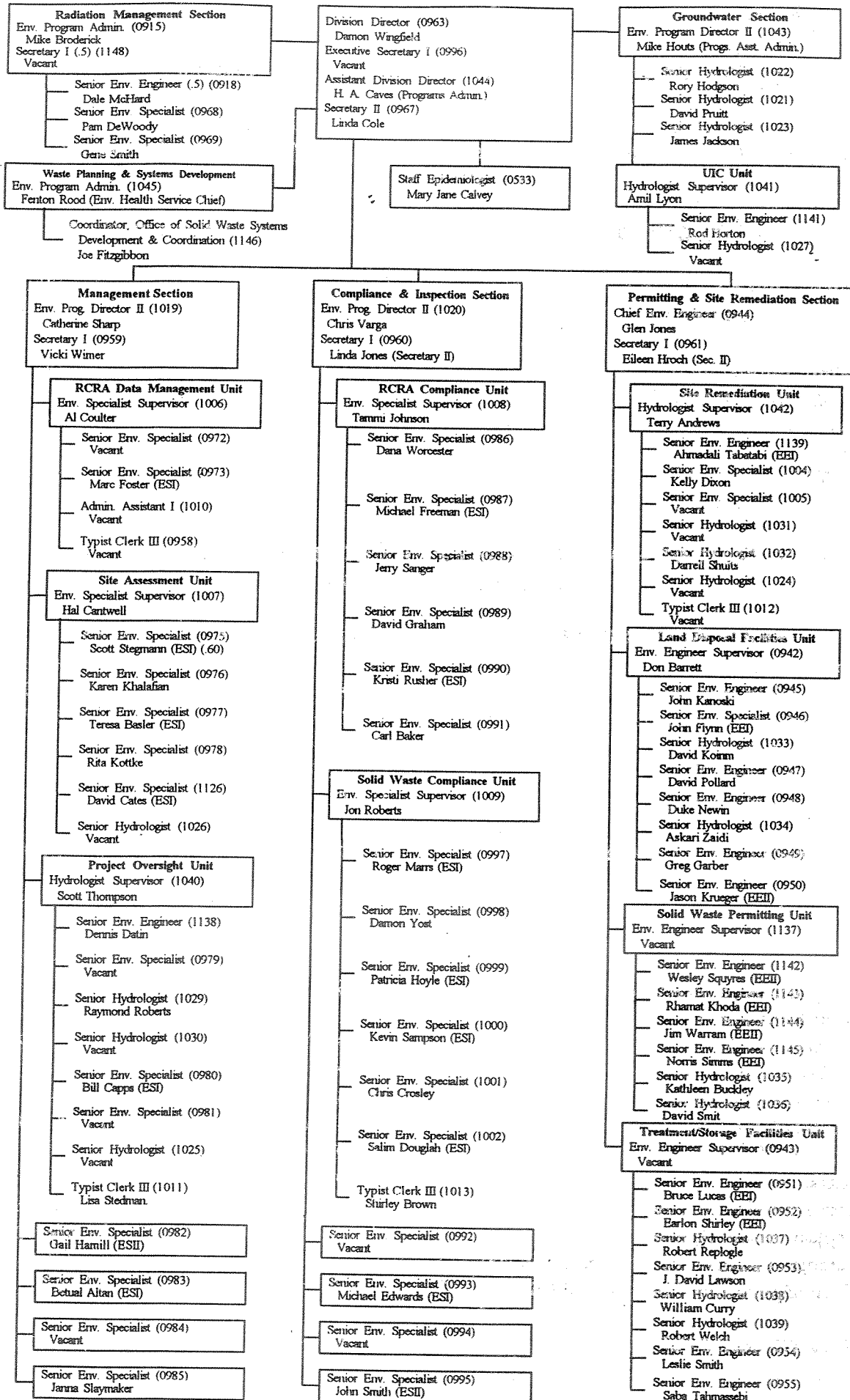


TABLE I
OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
WASTE MANAGEMENT DIVISION
STAFFING REQUIREMENTS FOR FINAL AUTHORIZATION
THROUGH RCRA II INCLUDING ALL HSWA PROVISIONS AND CORRECTIVE ACTION
FY 1996

ELEMENT	MAN-YEARS (FY 96)
Permitting	6.20
Corrective action	3.22
Compliance Monitoring	3.95
Enforcement	3.95
Program Management	3.39
Information Management	2.26
Authorization	0.57
Clerical	1.13
TOTAL	24.67

TABLE I-A
OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
SUPPORT PERSONNEL

SUPPORT POSITIONS	AVERAGE MAN-YEARS	SALARY
Executive Director	0.20	14,160
Programs Administrator	0.60	37,112
Env. Program Director II	1.49	58,159
Admin. Assistant I	1.00	18,604
Admin. Assistant II	0.05	1,355
Public Health Admin.	0.51	16,957
TOTAL ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT	3.85	146,347
Env. Specialist II	3.00	74,344
Env. Engineer Supervisor	2.00	79,393
Staff Epidemiologist	1.15	37,044
Env. Specialist Supervisor	0.05	5,030
Senior Hydrologist	3.80	108,243
Env. Engineer I	1.00	28,023
Env. Specialist I	3.00	66,768
Senior Env. Engineer	1.36	54,452
Senior Env. Specialist	2.60	68,948
Env. Engineer II	3.00	79,907
Chemist III	0.89	29,071
Customer Services Spec. I	0.20	4,863
DP Applications Specialist	1.00	32,807
Env Program Director II (Local)(4 x .05)	0.20	7,848
Sr. Env. Specialist (Local)(64 x .05)	3.20	87,114
TOTAL TECHNICAL SUPPORT	26.45	763,855

TABLE I-A (CONTINUED)
OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
SUPPORT PERSONNEL

SUPPORT POSITIONS	AVERAGE MAN-YEARS	SALARY
Secretary II	1.10	25,000
Executive Secretary I	0.49	10,804
Secretary I	1.00	17,889
Typist Clerk I	0.49	2,247
TOTAL CLERICAL SUPPORT	3.08	55,940
GRAND TOTAL SUPPORT	33.38	966,142

TABLE II
OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
WASTE MANAGEMENT DIVISION
FY 1996 BUDGET SUMMARY

	FY 96
Salary	741,062
Fringe Benefits	204,008
Travel	102,054
Equipment	0
Supplies	45,533
Contractual	0
Data Processing	0
Subtotal	1,092,657
Indirect Cost (16.30% of salaries totaling \$741,062)	120,793
TOTAL	1,213,450
Federal Share	910,088
State Share**	303,362

* Amounts shown reflect dollars for hazardous waste management program through RCRA II

**The state share is composed of Hazardous Waste Funds which are assessed and collected by the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality. The Hazardous Waste Fund may be expended for the following:

1. The administration of the provisions of the Oklahoma Hazardous Waste Disposal Act
2. The development of an inventory of hazardous wastes currently produced in Oklahoma and management needs for the identified wastes
3. The implementation of information exchanges, technical assistance, public information, and educational programs
4. The development and encouragement of waste reduction plans for Oklahoma waste generators
5. Increased inspection of hazardous waste facilities which may include full time inspectors at off-site controlled industrial waste facilities

TABLE II
OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
WASTE MANAGEMENT DIVISION
FY 1997 BUDGET SUMMARY

	FY 97
Salary	792,936
Fringe Benefits	218,289
Travel	109,198
Equipment	0
Supplies	48,720
Contractual	0
Data Processing	0
Subtotal	1,169,143
Indirect Cost (16.30% of salaries totaling \$792,936)	129,249
TOTAL	1,298,392
Federal Share	973,794
State Share**	324,598

* Amounts shown reflect dollars for hazardous waste management program through RCRA II

**The state share is composed of Hazardous Waste Funds which are assessed and collected by the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality. The Hazardous Waste Fund may be expended for the following:

1. The administration of the provisions of the Oklahoma Hazardous Waste Disposal Act
2. The development of an inventory of hazardous wastes currently produced in Oklahoma and management needs for the identified wastes
3. The implementation of information exchanges, technical assistance, public information, and educational programs
4. The development and encouragement of waste reduction plans for Oklahoma waste generators
5. Increased inspection of hazardous waste facilities which may include full time inspectors at off-site controlled industrial waste facilities

TABLE II
OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
WASTE MANAGEMENT DIVISION
FY 1998 BUDGET SUMMARY

FY 97	FY 98
Salary	848,442
Fringe Benefits	233,569
Travel	116,842
Equipment	0
Supplies	52,130
Contractual	0
Data Processing	0
Subtotal	1,250,983
Indirect Cost (16.30% of salaries totaling \$848,442)	138,296
TOTAL	1,389,279
Federal Share	1,041,959
State Share**	347,320

* Amounts shown reflect dollars for hazardous waste management program through RCRA II

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1. The administration of the provisions of the Oklahoma Hazardous Waste Disposal Act
2. The development of an inventory of hazardous wastes currently produced in Oklahoma and management needs for the identified wastes
3. The implementation of information exchanges, technical assistance, public information, and educational programs
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5. Increased inspection of hazardous waste facilities which may include full time inspectors at off-site controlled industrial waste facilities

