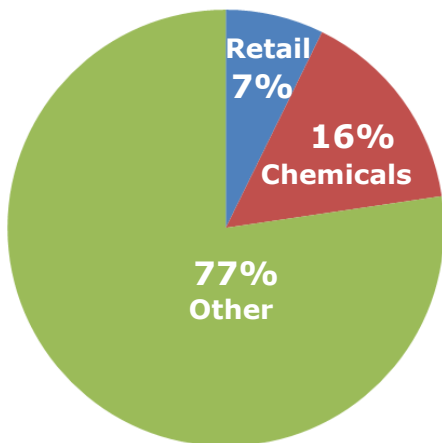
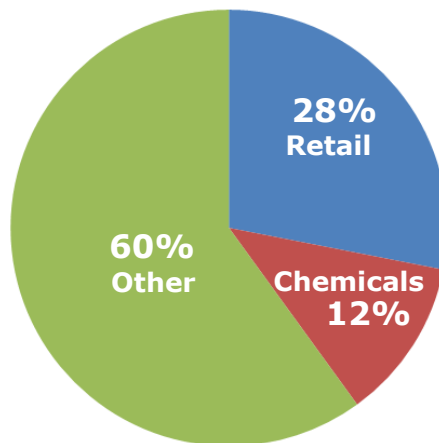


Retailers Are the Largest Group of Regulated Hazardous Waste Generators (LQGs)



EPA Economic Assessment
(based on 2011 Biennial
Report (BR))



Estimate of Retail
Associations
(based on 2013 BR)*

- Retail Sector (NAICS 44 and 45)
- Chemical Manufacturing Industry (NAICS 325)
- Other Industries

EPA Assessment
(based on 2011 BR)

11,000 generators

2200

1000

Retailers Estimate
(based on 2013 BR)*

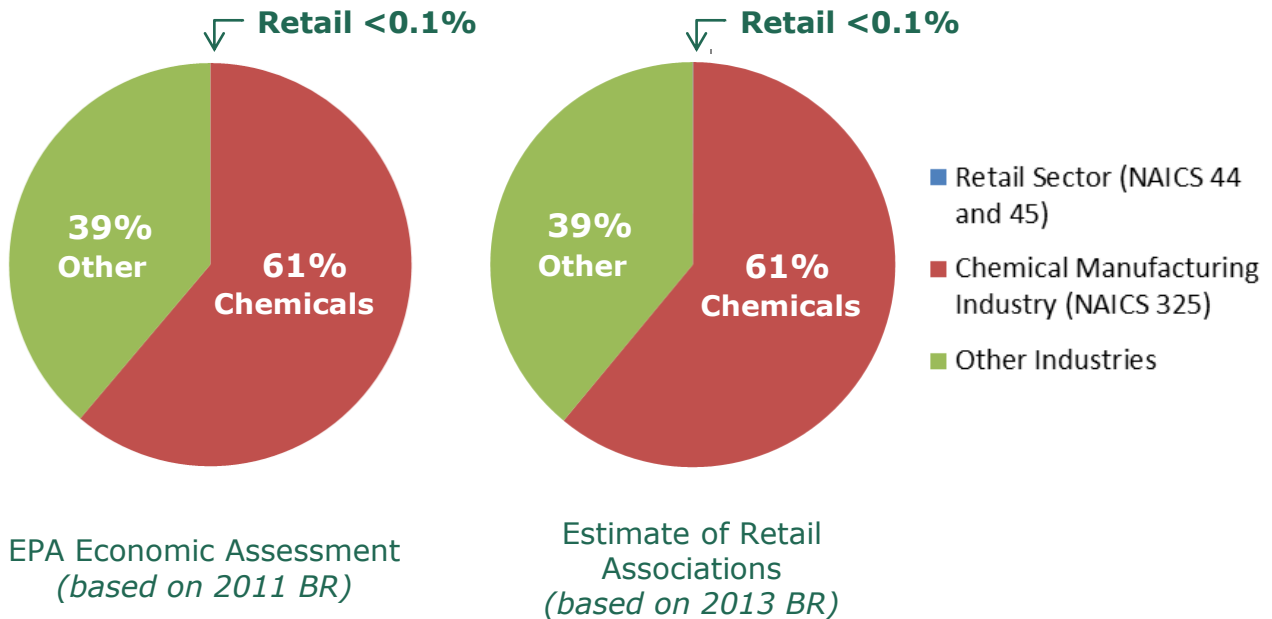
11,000

2200

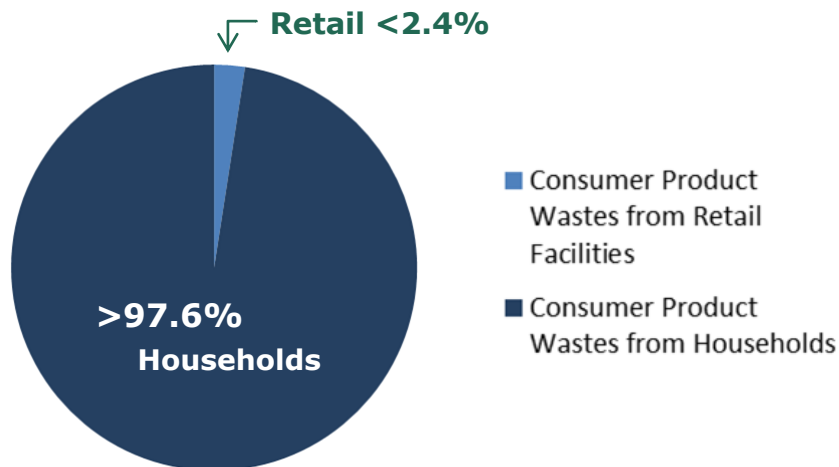
5200

* The actual number/percent of retail stores operating as LQGs is likely far higher than estimated based on the 2013 Biennial Report (BR), since RCRA has only recently been applied to the retail sector, and because some large retailers conservatively operate all their stores as LQGs but report only those that actually exceed LQG thresholds.

Retailers Generate a Negligible Percentage of the Nation's Hazardous Waste Stream (from LQGs)



Retail Hazardous Wastes are the Same Consumer Products Used and Discarded by Households in Much Larger Quantities (by weight)



- Household hazardous waste quantity estimated to be 3.2 billion pounds per year by McCoy's "RCRA Unraveled" (2013), Section 4.10, page 171.
- Retail sector hazardous waste quantity estimated between 30 million pounds per year (for LQGs only, as explained in the Retail Associations comments) and 80 million pounds per year (for the whole industry, as explained in comments of Walmart).

EPA Has Dramatically Underestimated the Costs of the Proposed Rule

Costs of Recordkeeping for Non-Hazardous Waste Determinations

EPA Estimates for All Industries

	Number of Generators	Number of Records (Year 1)	Cost Per Record	Cost Per Generator (Year 1)	Total Cost for All Generators (Year 1)
LQGs	7010	4-13	\$12.17	\$48.68-\$158.21	\$341,247-\$1,109,052
SQGs	20,623-26,920	3-6	\$12.17	\$36.51-\$73.02	\$752,946-\$1,505,891
TOTAL	27,633-33,930				\$1,094,193-\$2,614,943

- Estimates obtained from EPA's economic assessment for the proposed rule.
- For ease of comparison, we focus here on the "straight" costs for the first year (not annualized or discounted). However, we note that when EPA included recurring costs over 20 years, and annualized/discounted the costs, the total *annual* costs for all generators were only lower by a factor of about 2 (\$403,000-\$1,180,000).
- EPA's estimated cost of \$12.17 per record was obtained from a single state official, without consulting any generators.

Estimates of Retail Associations for Retailers Only

	Number of Entities Affected	Number of Records (Year 1)	Cost Per Record	Cost Per Entity (Year 1)	Total Cost for All Entities (Year 1)
Individual Small Stores	10,000	1,000	\$100-\$250	\$100,000-\$250,000	\$ 1.0 billion – \$ 2.5 billion
"Typical" Chains	200-500	30,000-150,000	\$100-\$250	\$3,000,000-\$37,500,000	\$ 0.6 billion - \$18.8 billion
Large Online Retailer	1 (example)	15,000,000	\$100-\$250	\$ 1.5 billion - \$ 3.8 billion	

- The estimated numbers of affected small stores and chains are very conservative. The comments of the Retail Associations explain how the number of chains was developed.
- The estimated numbers of records per entity are based on an informal survey of members of the Retail Associations. Chain stores commonly carry 10,000 to 50,000 SKUs at a time, although some may carry many more. This range was multiplied by a factor of 3 to reflect seasonal, geographical, and demographic variations in the SKUs handled within a chain. Some chains report factors as high as 10 or more.
- The estimated \$100-\$250 cost per record is believed to be very conservative, with some retailers estimating a cost of over \$500 per record.
- If we were to use EPA's approach of including recurring costs over 20 years, and annualizing/discounting, the total *annual* costs for all entities could be expected to be lower than the amounts in the last column by a factor of about 2 (see above).