APPENDIX D

WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN (Example)

This Appendix contains an example of a Generic Waste Management Plan used by many of the CISPRI Members. This Waste Management Plan has been vetted in several exercises including a large scale "Area Exercise".

A Waste Management Plan is also available on line via the following Website:

http://www.dec.state.ak.us/spar/perp/permits/

Instructions and Examples are also provided on the Website for completing a Waste Management Plan.

This is an incident-specific plan to address management of oily wastewater and solid waste materials during the emergency phase of a marine or other oil spill response. Wastes generated during a spill response effort are collected, containerized, and managed by the Operations Section. The Environmental Unit in the Planning Section provides guidance on waste management and makes waste disposal decisions. The oil spill response team roster and ICS organization chart should be used to identify roles and responsibilities.

The goal of the spill response effort is to remove oil from impacted areas as soon as possible and to treat, recycle, or dispose of recovered oily material in the most efficient and environmentally sound manner. This plan provides guidance on how to manage the waste generated during an oil spill response effort and forms to document actions taken.

Member companies are encouraged to develop their own Waste Management Plans to reflect the needs of their individual companies.

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PERMIT & PLAN
SIGN-OFF SHEET

INCIDENT NAME: _____ **DATE PREPARED:** _____

OPERATIONAL PERIOD: _____

WASTE MANAGEMENT & DISPOSAL PLAN

(PLAN OR PERMIT NAME)

APPROVED BY:

RPIC	DATE
FOSC	DATE
SOSC	DATE
LOSC	DATE

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LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

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NOTE:

Associated materials not included herein:
Supplemental Spill Response Documents

1.0 PURPOSE AND SCOPE OF WASTE MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL PLAN

This is an incident-specific plan to address management of oily wastewater and solid waste materials during the emergency phase of a marine or other oil spill response. Wastes generated during a spill response effort are collected, containerized, and managed by the Operations Section. The Environmental Unit in the Planning Section provides guidance on waste management and makes waste disposal decisions. The oil spill response team roster and ICS organization chart should be used to identify roles and responsibilities.

The goal of the spill response effort is to remove oil from impacted areas as soon as possible and to treat, recycle, or dispose of recovered oily material in the most efficient and environmentally sound manner. This plan provides guidance on how to manage the waste generated during an oil spill response effort and forms to document actions taken. A final report or incident action plan (IAP) should be developed at the conclusion of response activities detailing what waste was generated, and how it was disposed of/and or treated. The information generated during the spill response effort should provide this information.

1.1 TYPICAL RECLAIMABLE MATERIALS AND WASTE STREAMS

Spill response, cleanup, and decontamination will typically produce the following wastes and reclaimable materials:

A. Recovered oil (crude or refined petroleum product) from the release
B. Oily residue from vessels, debris, and other oiled material
C. Oily water (oil and seawater or oil and fresh water), including decontamination and wash waters
D. Oil-saturated booms and sorbents from clean-up of the spilled oil
E. Other debris, including oil contaminated sand, vegetation, and soil that may become waste

1.2 GENERAL WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

The following management practices must be followed in the management of wastes generated in a spill response effort:

A. Dispose or manage wastes and recoverable materials in permitted or otherwise authorized locations and facilities only. Unauthorized disposal or management will not be tolerated.
B. Reduce waste generation whenever practical. This is known as waste minimization or pollution prevention.
C. Reuse or recycle materials whenever practical. This not only lowers consumption of raw materials; it also eliminates the need for waste disposal. Recycling and reuse of recovered oil and oily water is the preferred option.

D. Avoid co-mingling wastes of different classifications. For example, never place non-hazardous wastes in the same container as hazardous waste. In addition, keep recyclable material separate from non-recyclable waste. It may be difficult or impossible to separate wastes after they are generated.

E. Maintain good housekeeping practices. Employees and contractors should maintain neat, clean work areas to reduce the need for additional clean up and the wastes it would generate.

F. Properly store wastes, especially hazardous wastes, to avoid releases to soil, water, or air, until they can be appropriately managed.

G. Clearly identify waste containers. Use a label or other means to clearly identify the contents of containers of hazardous, non-hazardous and inert wastes.

H. Document quantities and disposition of all hazardous and non-hazardous wastes as instructed in this plan. Waste tracking can help to manage costs, and is required for all hazardous wastes. This information will be included in the final report developed at the conclusion of response activities.

I. Recovered liquids (oil, water, sludge) should be collected and stored in as large a container as possible (Department of Transportation [DOT] drum, tote tank, frac tank, or barge) to maximize decanting potential, facilitate uninterrupted recovery, and to minimize equipment decontamination requirements.

J. Communicate your ideas for waste minimization or waste management improvements to supervisors and fellow employees in different areas.

1.3 WASTE HANDLERS

Liquid materials recovered will be collected for proper disposal or recycling by the following oil recycling company:

(See list of approved area contractors in **Attachment A** to select contractor.)

2.0 WASTE DESIGNATION

The process of classifying waste as solid or hazardous waste is termed "waste designation." Petroleum products such as diesel generally do not designate as hazardous waste. Recovered oily liquids and other materials contaminated by oil that are not designated as hazardous waste may be recycled, burned, or blended for fuel without following the requirements for management of hazardous waste. Recovered oily liquids and other materials contaminated by oil that cannot be recycled, burned or blended for fuel are considered solid waste and subject to designation as a hazardous waste as determined through testing. If they do not designate as a hazardous waste they are classified and managed as a solid waste.

2.1 WASTE CHARACTERIZATION

Wastes that can typically be identified as non-hazardous via operator or generator knowledge include non-oiled waste from the response activities and minimally oiled wastes such as some discarded decontaminated or personal protective equipment (PPE). Knowledge of the material spilled, (e.g., marine diesel fuel) can be used to classify all of the released material. Marine diesel fuel-impacted material would be classified as 100 percent non-hazardous.

Some oiled waste material may be tested to determine if the waste is a federal or state hazardous waste. If the waste is designated as not hazardous, testing will identify if the waste concentration is low enough in total oil and grease or total organic carbon to be accepted in the local landfill or Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Class III disposal facility. Spent oiled boom and sorbent material as well as contaminated soil, sand or other loose, natural material would be composite sampled as means to classify the material.

All oily waste streams will be characterized to ensure the wastes are managed in accordance with federal and state hazardous waste regulations. The testing results will determine the final disposition and disposal of the waste. A minimum of 10 percent of a waste stream (e.g. oily waste bags) will be tested if operator knowledge indicates hazardous waste may be present. Sample analyses will include toxicity characteristic (benzene only), reactivity, ignitability; and other analyses, as necessary.

2.2 WASTE SAMPLING PROCEDURES

Samples will be collected in pre-cleaned glass containers and stored and transported in specially designated portable coolers. These supplies will be provided by the Member Companies accredited analytical laboratory. Member Companies local contract analytical laboratory is:

Company name:
Company address:
Phone:
Fax:
Contact Name:

Containers will be labeled with date and time, sample type, sample location (waste storage area number), unique sample number, and the samplers' signature. The contract analytical laboratory will provide labels.

Samples will be collected with the assistance of a clean scooping device such as a hand trowel (either a one-time disposable or a device that can be decontaminated between each sample). Reusable sampling equipment will be decontaminated with isopropyl alcohol and water between collection of each sample. Nitrile gloves will be worn during the collection of each individual sample and changed between samples.

The samples will be stored in the field in chilled coolers (4° C). The samples then will be moved to a refrigerator or delivered to an analytical laboratory within the sample holding time specified for the analytical methods selected. Proper chain of custody protocol will be followed.

2.3 SAMPLING GUIDELINES

For oil sampling exercises, the following guidelines will be used:

A. Third party contractors will be used to collect all neat and contaminated material samples.
B. Third party contractors will be used to gauge all tanks containing oil-water mixtures.
C. Samples will be collected in pre-cleaned glass containers provided by an accredited analytical laboratory.
D. Containers will be labeled with information such as the date, sample type, and sample location.
E. Solid material type samples (e.g., PPE) will be collected with the assistance of a utility knife or scissors.
F. Liquid type samples will be collected with the assistance of an appropriate liquid sampling device.
G. Sampling equipment will be decontaminated with isopropyl alcohol and water and
thoroughly rinsed between each sample collected.
H. Nitrile gloves will be used for sample collection, and changed between samples to prevent cross contamination.
I. All spent sampling equipment and contaminated material associated with sampling will be consolidated, containerized and moved to the waste staging area.

Proper chain of custody protocol will always be followed.

2.4 GENERAL MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

All waste generated during oil spill response efforts should be managed using the following guidelines:

A. Solid waste will be placed in a lined/bermed area for subsequent off-site transport, treatment and disposal.
B. Temporary storage of oil-contaminated materials will be in closed-top, 55-gallon drums, sealed plastic bags or roll-off boxes, all segregated within the lined/bermed containment areas.
C. Wastes accumulated in temporary storage locations will be categorized, segregated, inventoried and transported off-site for recycling or disposal.
D. Ultimate disposal of recovered materials will be determined, in part, by the cleanup criteria established by the regulatory agency with jurisdiction over the event. The Member Company Responsible Party (RP) and the Unified Command (U.C.) will determine the most feasible disposal alternative for recovered materials that meets federal, state, and local requirements.
E. Testing of accumulated materials will be performed in accordance with appropriate
regulatory guidelines.
F. Necessary permits will be obtained for transportation to and disposal of any wastes at approved landfills.

2.5 ACCUMULATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

No permits are needed for collection and temporary storage of hazardous waste in an emergency oil spill clean-up as long as waste is properly contained, labeled, and stored. Storage requirements for hazardous waste are more stringent than for non-hazardous waste. A hazardous waste storage area inspection form, provided as **Table 1**, should be used to document that waste was appropriately managed. Generators of hazardous waste must obtain a state/Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) identification number since hazardous waste may not be shipped offsite without an identification number.

Use the Oil Spill Waste Management Disposal Plan Form in **Attachment B** to summarize the event and site-specific implementation of this waste management and disposal plan. Hazardous waste manifest requirements will be fulfilled to transport the waste off site. Examples of Hazardous Waste Manifest and Land Disposal Restriction Notification Forms are provided in **Attachments C** and **D**, respectively. Originals of these forms must be completed and accompany waste transported off-site for disposal. Forms from **Attachments B**, **C**, and **D** and portions or portions of this plan may be submitted as part of the IAP for this response activity. Materials safety data sheet (MSDS) information should be included in the IAP with the Waste Management Disposal Plan to facilitate residuals management decision-making by the U.C.

2.6 MANAGEMENT OF RCRA-REGULATED WASTE

Many hydrocarbon products contain benzene, which can be considered a hazardous waste under the RCRA toxicity characteristic rule. As a result, oily waste (excluding marine diesel fuel contaminated wastes) that cannot be recycled/reclaimed will be analyzed for hazardous characteristics before choosing a treatment or disposal option. Tesoro will use standard procedures approved by RCRA regulations for sampling, analyzing, and monitoring oil and oily waste material. Representative samples will be collected and analyzed for hazardous characteristics (ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity) by the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) to determine if the waste should be handled as hazardous.

If oily waste is determined to be hazardous under RCRA, the wastes will be sent to an EPA- or state-permitted hazardous waste management facility for treatment and disposal. If the material spilled is itself a RCRA-listed hazardous waste, any resulting spill residue is automatically a RCRA-listed hazardous waste.

Use the Oil Spill Waste Management Disposal Plan Forms contained in **Attachment B** to summarize the event and site-specific implementation of this Oil Spill Waste Management and Disposal Plan. Forms from **Attachment B**, and portions or all of this plan, should be submitted as part of the IAP for this response activity. MSDS information should be included in the IAP with the Waste Management Disposal Plan to facilitate residuals management decision-making by the U.C.

3.0 INTERIM STORAGE, SEGREGATION, AND TRACKING

This section provides information on the interim storage of spill-generated waste, includes guidance on the segregation of different types of waste to facilitate proper and efficient management, and provides waste disposition tracking forms.

3.1 LOCATIONS FOR TEMPORARY WASTE STORAGE AREAS

Temporary waste staging areas (Waste Staging Areas) will be established in the following locations:

A. Waste Staging Area Location Number 1:

B. Waste Staging Area Location Number 2:

C. Waste Staging Area Location Number 3:

It is important to show how each site will be constructed, bermed, or covered to minimize rainwater infiltration and leaching. Maps should be provided to locate the Waste Staging Areas for the IAP.

Describe below the measures that will be taken following completion of spill response activities to return the waste staging areas to their original condition. Include in the discussion, at a minimum, efforts to: classify and containerize materials used to construct the temporary storage areas; decontaminate the location; and collect and dispose of washdown/rinsate that may evolve during temporary waste staging area decommissioning.

3.2 WASTE STORAGE AREA CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES

Typical material and supplies needed for constructing a Waste Staging Area include the
following:

- Reinforced visqueen or rolled polyethylene liner
- Railroad ties, hay bails, or other berm material for under Visqueen
- Roll-off boxes and/or dumpsters (empty containers used to accumulate waste collected in satellite accumulation areas)
- Yellow caution or “Do Not Enter” tape
- Temporary fencing and/or barricades, if needed
- Traffic cones
- Absorbent materials and pads
- Wooden pallets for drum storage
- Drums
- Plastic bags (55-gallon drum size)
- Decontamination equipment (potable water, soap, brushes, tubs, etc.) in portable totes
- PPE

A tally of construction material and supplies needed for this event is presented in **Table 2**. A schematic diagram of the Waste Staging Area(s) is presented in **Figure 1**. A site map that presents Waste Staging Area locations appears as **Figure 2**. Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response (HAZWOPER) requirements for personnel entering the waste staging area are summarized in the Site Safety Plan contained in the IAP.

3.3 WASTE SEGREGATION, CONTAINERIZATION AND INVENTORY

All loads moving into the temporary Waste Staging Area should be weighed prior to off-loading the waste. Oiled sand/soil should be placed into visqueen-lined dump trucks or roll-off boxes and transported off-site or to the non-liquid waste storage section in the temporary Waste Staging Area. All loads of oily sand and soil must be weighed and documented.

The on-site weighing location for waste management during this spill response is described below.

Weigh Station Locations:

Label all containers (bags, drums, roll-off boxes, totes, dumpsters, etc.) with the following information:

- Type of material (oiled boom, absorbent pads, etc.)
- Location (waste generation site)
- Date
- Name and phone number of contact person
- Include the term "Recovered Oil- _____ (put type of material here, such as sand, PPE, debris) Contaminated Material."

Oily wastes will be placed in leak-proof containers to prevent leakage during handling and transportation. The containers may be 55-gallon drums, portable tanks, tank trucks, roll-off boxes, dumpsters, storage barges, or containers that can be sealed and covered to prevent spillage. Double-walled plastic bags may be used for this purpose or all oil-contaminated materials can be double-bagged and tied or closed with duct tape. Not more than 20 pounds of debris are to be placed in each double bag. Each container of collected debris will be labeled as to its contents (tar balls, oily debris, or non-oily rubbish). Similar waste types should be staged together as a key task in the spill response waste segregation strategy.

All equipment used to excavate the sand or soil must be decontaminated and the wash waters managed per the procedures provided in the Decontamination Plan included in the IAP.

The management of recovered oil and oil/water mixtures will be addressed in the *Recovered Oil and Water Management Plan*. This section includes the segregation and management of contaminated soil, oiled debris, oiled sorbent material and PPE, rinsate water from decontamination stations, hazardous waste, non-oiled waste and sewage/sanitary waste generated from spill response activities.

Where possible, waste should be segregated according to media and degree of toxicity, as described below.

3.3.1 CONTAMINATED SOIL

Contaminated soil and shell material can be stockpiled in designated lay-down areas near cleanup activities. Paved areas or areas prepared for stockpiling impacted materials are preferred. Stockpile areas underlain with visqueen and covered with visqueen or other sheeting may be required to prevent rainfall infiltration and runoff. Stockpiling of contaminated soils should be viewed as a temporary measure, as the soil will eventually be containerized for off-site treatment and/or disposal. Soil will be characterized and stored as per direction from the Environmental Unit.

3.3.2 OILED ORGANIC DEBRIS

Oiled organic debris includes wood, grasses, aquatic vegetation, and similar organic matter that cannot be treated and restored. Oiled organic debris should be segregated from dissimilar debris and containerized in clear plastic bags so the contents inside can be viewed. This material typically is designated for disposal at an approved solid waste landfill.

3.3.3 OILED DEBRIS

Oiled debris includes equipment and materials that are not deemed to be treatable or material that cannot be returned to its original service. This may include oiled wooden material from beaches, oiled nets and floats, buoys, oiled trash collected from the beach, and oiled equipment. Oiled debris will be containerized in 55-gallon drums or roll-off boxes and/or dumpsters. This material typically is designated for disposal at an approved solid waste landfill. See **Attachment A** or disposal facilities intended for use during the response.

3.3.4 CONTAMINATED SORBENT MATERIAL AND PPE

Contaminated sorbents (absorbent booms, pads, wipes, etc.) will be transferred from decontamination areas to the nearest waste staging area. Oiled sorbents and PPE will be containerized in plastic bags, drums, roll-off boxes, or dumpsters as appropriate. Plastic bags, taped closed and stored in roll-off boxes is the preferred technique.

3.3.5 CONTAMINATED RINSATE WATER FROM DECONTAMINATION STATIONS

Contaminated rinsate from personnel or equipment decontamination areas will be containerized in open top 55-gallon drums fitted with bung-sealing lids. Contaminated rinse water and other oily water generated during the spill response typically will be transported by vacuum truck from points of generation to frac tanks and portable oily water storage tanks supplied by the oil spill response organization or oily water reclamation contractor. The frac or Baker

tanks typically will be co-located with the Waste Staging Areas. See **Figure 2** for site-specific frac/Baker tank locations.

3.3.6 HAZARDOUS WASTE

Hazardous waste will be kept in designated areas within the temporary waste staging areas. Hazardous waste will typically be containerized in drums or visqueen-lined roll-off boxes with volatile organic compound (VOC) controls, if necessary. Hazardous waste will not be commingled with non-hazardous waste. An example of a hazardous waste manifest, needed for transportation and disposal of any hazardous waste, is provided in **Attachment C. Attachment D** contains an example Land Disposal Restriction Notification that must be filled out and accompany the waste and waste manifest.

3.3.7 NON-OILED WASTE GENERATED FROM SPILL RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

Non-oiled waste material includes trash generated at the on-site oil spill response center(s), trash generated from response boats, and packing material that cannot be recycled. Non-oiled waste may be kept in plastic bags at the Waste Staging Area, but must be clearly identified as nonhazardous garbage (e.g., using color-coded plastic bags or color-coded bag tags).

3.3.8 SEWAGE/SANITARY WASTE FROM SPILL RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

Oil spill cleanup operations produce large amounts of liquid sewage wastes that originate from domestic sources such as toilets, laundry and shower facilities, cooking, and gathering centers. This waste must be characterized by type and disposed of properly.

3.4 TRACKING OF WASTE TYPES AND AMOUNTS

Daily Survey Waste Tabulation and Field Survey Waste Removal/Transfer Forms are provided in **Attachments E** and **F** to document the amount of waste generated during the spill response effort. Continually reporting and updating the Situation Unit with waste management data is a crucial aspect of response. Waste management data are used to assess the progress of the response and to determine potential response needs. Typically waste management data will be summarized on ICS Form 209 (**Figure 3**), which includes total volumes recovered, stored, and disposed. The Environmental Unit in conjunction with the Situation Unit must assure that this information is accurately reported. Clear lines of communication must be quickly established with Operations to assure that an adequate tracking system is in place. Waste disposal plans should describe the waste tracking system. The use of waste disposition tracking forms is highly recommended.

3.5 AGENCY APPROVAL OF TEMPORARY WASTE STORAGE AREAS

Agencies such as the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) request consultation and approval to maintain a Temporary Waste Storage Area (TWSA). The following information will be provided to ADEC and gain approval for the TWSA operation continuance:

- Location of TWSA
- Materials managed
- Summary of TWSA oversight
- Rationals for continuing operation
- Anticipated duration
- Approval signature of ADEC or SOSC

4.0 WASTE DISPOSITION AND FINAL DISPOSAL

The waste management data for this spill response effort should be summarized on ICS Form 209 (**Figure 3**). This form includes total volumes recovered, stored, and disposed of. Other waste disposition forms provided in this document can also be used to complement ICS Form 209.

Following the collection of information needed to estimate the quantity of recovered oil, absorbent materials affected by the released oil and other oily waste debris such as oily solids, oil-stained rock and soil/sand mixtures, tar balls, and other miscellaneous combustible wastes, it must first be determined that all proper tracking forms have been completed. Once tracking of waste generated has been confirmed, waste may be disposed of through on or more of the following methods: (1) incineration, (2) landfilling, and (3) off-site bioremediation. Copies of receipts from disposal facilities must be kept with the completed ICS Form 209.

4.1 AVAILABLE DISPOSAL OPTIONS

Information for each of these disposal methods, including possible permitting requirements, is provided below.

4.1.1 INCINERATION

Incineration can be used to dispose of oily waste materials (including oily wood, oiled debris, PPE, sorbents, and other organic material) collected during cleanup operations) if a facility is within a logistically feasible transportation distance. Permitting, transportation and facility availability issues should be addressed and approved by the Incident Command. The debris will be transported from the interim storage site by _____ to _____.

Transporter(s) _____ Facility _____
_____ _____

4.1.2 LANDFILLING

Landfilling of waste materials produced as part of a spill response will occur only at a commercial facility permitted for the disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous solid waste. Coordination with the landfill is required to 1) verify that appropriate waste characterization analyses have been completed, 2) verify that the landfill is permitted to receive the waste, and 3) identify the labeling, transportation, and manifesting requirements for the landfill to receive the waste.

The following transporters will transport waste suitable for land farming to the identified facilities.

Transporter(s) _____ Facility _____
_____ _____

4.1.3 BIOREMEDIATION AND OFF-SITE BIODEGRADATION

Bioremediation involves adding nutrients (nitrogen and phosphorous) to enhance indigenous microbial activity to degrade the hydrocarbon-impacted material. Successful bioremediation can accelerate the cleanup of a spill and reduce the amount of oily wastes requiring disposal. Bioremediation can be conducted either in-situ (where the spill occurred) or *ex situ* (remove the contaminated material and place into a bio-treatment area designed and built for that purpose). This technique is limited to impacted soils and sediments.

Ex situ land farming is a preferred method of oily waste management. In land farming, oily sludges are spread on a selected site and then combined with soil, moisture and nutrients in the presence of oxygen to promote bacterial degradation of the hydrocarbon components. Smaller items, such as sand, pebbles, short seaweed (less than 6” long) sludges, and contaminated soils can also be processed this way. This method requires approval by the SOSC and/or FOSC, a permit, and monitoring. Often the treated soils can be placed back into the area from which they were excavated.

4.2 FINAL REPORT

A final report must be developed at the conclusion of response activities. The final report should state in detail the types of waste generated as well as the amount of each waste type generated, disposed of, or treated. Other forms used here can be attached to supplement this information.

ATTACHMENT A

APPROVED OIL RECLAMATION FACTILITIES

ATTACHMENT B

OIL SPILL WASTE MANAGEMENT DISPOSAL PLAN FORM

Incident Name: _____

Date Prepared: _____

Time Prepared: _____

Location(s)/Division(s) Covered By Plan: _____

ACP/Other References Consulted: _____

GENERAL INFORMATION

Source of Spill: _____

Total Amount Spilled: _____

Total Amount At Risk: _____

Type of Material Spilled: _____

AGENCY INFORMATION

Lead Agency: _____

Agency Representative(s): _____

_____

Telephone(s): _____

Comments: _____

_____

OIL SPILL WASTE MANAGEMENT DISPOSAL PLAN FORM

VARIANCES

Inquiry Made to Obtain Variances on: _____

_____

Individual(s) Contacted for Variances: _____

_____

Telephones(s): _____

Comments: _____

_____

SAMPLES

Media(s)/Date(s) Sampled:

_____

Sample(s) Sent Via:

_____

Laboratory Name(s):

_____

Sampling/Analysis Plan(s) Attached? **Yes** **No**

Chain of Custody Form(s) Attached? **Yes** **No**

Comments:_____

_____

OIL SPILL WASTE MANAGEMENT DISPOSAL PLAN FORM

WASTE COVERED BY PLAN

SOLIDS

TYPE	Description(s)	Estimated Volume(s)
☐ Oiled Natural Inorganic (sand, pebbles, etc.)	_____	_____
☐ Oiled Natural Organic (driftwood, seaweed, etc.)	_____	_____
☐ Man-Made Materials (PPE, sorbents, etc.)	_____	_____
☐ Unoiled Solids	_____	_____
☐ Other(s)	_____	_____

Suspected Hazardous Waste? **Yes** **No**

Determination By Generator Knowledge? **Yes** **No**

Hazardous Waste Code: _____

Comments: _____

_____

OIL SPILL WASTE MANAGEMENT DISPOSAL PLAN FORM

LIQUIDS

Types	Description(s)	Estimated Volume(s)
☐ Oil/Water Mixtures		
☐ Uncontaminated Petroleum Products		
☐ Waste Water		
☐ Spent Solvents/Dispersants/ Fuels		
☐ Other(s)		

OIL SPILL WASTE MANAGEMENT DISPOSAL PLAN FORM

Suspected Hazardous Waste? **Yes** **No**

Determination By Generator Knowledge? **Yes** **No**

Hazardous Waste Code(s): _____

Comments: _____

_____

_____

_____

TEMPORARY WASTE STORAGE

Estimated Storage Required (roll-offs, tanks, etc.):

Storage Type	Estimated Capacity/Number Required

OIL SPILL WASTE MANAGEMENT DISPOSAL PLAN FORM

Preferred Location(s):

_____

_____

_____

Permit(s) Required For Temporary Storage:

_____

_____

_____

Ground/Runoff Protection Required For Storage Area? Yes No

Liners/Cover Protection Required For Storage? Yes No

Comments: _____

_____

_____

OIL SPILL WASTE MANAGEMENT DISPOSAL PLAN FORM

WASTE TRANSPORTATION

Proposed Transportation Method (s):

Waste Type/Description	**Proposed Transport Method**

Permit(s)/license(s) required for transportation: _____

Liners/cover protection required for transportation? **yes** **no**

Comments: _____

OIL SPILL WASTE MANAGEMENT DISPOSAL PLAN FORM

DISPOSAL METHOD(S)

Method	Waste Type/Description	Available	Selected
Natural Degradation/Dispersion	_____	☐	☐
Wastewater Treatment Plant	_____	☐	☐
Landfill	_____	☐	☐
Land Farms	_____	☐	☐
In situ Burning	_____	☐	☐
Open Pit Burning	_____	☐	☐
Portable Incineration	_____	☐	☐
Process Incineration	_____	☐	☐
Reprocessing	_____	☐	☐
Reclaiming	_____	☐	☐
Recycling	_____	☐	☐
Well Injection	_____	☐	☐
Other	_____	☐	☐

Comments: _____

_____

OIL SPILL WASTE MANAGEMENT DISPOSAL PLAN FORM

DISPOSAL RESOURCE (S)

Proposed resources(s) for disposal method(s) selected (landfill operators, incinerator facilities, etc.):

Disposal Method	**Resource (s)**

Permit(s) required for disposal: _____

Comments:

OIL SPILL WASTE MANAGEMENT DISPOSAL PLAN FORM

HEALTH AND SAFETY PROCEDURES

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Health/Safety Plan Attached? Yes No

Comments: _____

_____

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

_____

_____

CONTACTS AND APPROVALS

Contact For Further Information:

_____

Approved By: _____ Time/Date: _____

ATTACHMENT C (Sample)

Please print or type. (Form designed for use on elite (12-pitch) typewriter.) Form Approved. OMB N

UNIFORM HAZARDOUS WASTE MANIFEST

1. Generator ID Number | 2. Page 1 of | 3. Emergency Response Phone | 4. Manifest Tracking Number

5. Generator's Name and Mailing Address — Generator's Site Address (if different than mailing address)

Generator's Phone:

6. Transporter 1 Company Name — U.S. EPA ID Number

7. Transporter 2 Company Name — U.S. EPA ID Number

8. Designated Facility Name and Site Address — U.S. EPA ID Number

Facility's Phone:

9a. HM	9b. U.S. DOT Description (including Proper Shipping Name, Hazard Class, ID Number, and Packing Group (if any))	10. Containers No.	10. Containers Type	11. Total Quantity	12. Unit Wt./Vol.	13. Waste C
	1.					
	2.					
	3.					
	4.					

14. Special Handling Instructions and Additional Information

15. **GENERATOR'S/OFFEROR'S CERTIFICATION:** I hereby declare that the contents of this consignment are fully and accurately described above by the proper shipping name, and are classified, p marked and labeled/placarded, and are in all respects in proper condition for transport according to applicable international and national governmental regulations. If export shipment and I am the F Exporter, I certify that the contents of this consignment conform to the terms of the attached EPA Acknowledgment of Consent.
I certify that the waste minimization statement identified in 40 CFR 262.27(a) (if I am a large quantity generator) or (b) (if I am a small quantity generator) is true.

Generator's/Offeror's Printed/Typed Name — Signature — Month

INTL

16. International Shipments ☐ Import to U.S. ☐ Export from U.S. Port of entry/exit:

Transporter signature (for exports only): Date leaving U.S.:

TRANSPORTER

17. Transporter Acknowledgment of Receipt of Materials

Transporter 1 Printed/Typed Name — Signature — Month

Transporter 2 Printed/Typed Name — Signature — Month

DESIGNATED FACILITY

18. Discrepancy

18a. Discrepancy Indication Space ☐ Quantity ☐ Type ☐ Residue ☐ Partial Rejection ☐ Full

Manifest Reference Number:

18b. Alternate Facility (or Generator) — U.S. EPA ID Number

Facility's Phone:

18c. Signature of Alternate Facility (or Generator) — Month

19. Hazardous Waste Report Management Method Codes (i.e., codes for hazardous waste treatment, disposal, and recycling systems)

1. | 2. | 3. | 4.

ATTACHMENT D

LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTION NOTIFICATION

ATTACHMENT E

DAILY SURVEY WASTE TABULATION FORM

A detailed survey of the wastes will be undertaken to identify appropriate management options. The following list summarizes the type of data to be collected:

What is it?

- Origin or source of the waste:

Where is it and how much is there?

- Location(s): _____
- Number of people working and hours worked: _____ / _____

Container	No.	Contents	Capacity/Mass	Samples (Y/N)
Drums				
Red/Orange Oily Bags				
Blue, Regular Trash Bags				
Clear Bags for Oiled Organic Matter				
Dumpsters				

ATTACHMENT F

FIELD SURVEY WASTE REMOVAL TRANSFER FORM

What is it?

- Origin or source of the waste: _____
- Type of waste: _____

Where is it and how much is there?

- Location (s):

_____

- Volume of weight that must be managed:

_____

- Means of containerization (e.g., in drums, barges, bags):

_____

- Drums:

_____

- Roll-off:

_____

- Dumpsters:

_____

- Bags:

_____

Table 1

HAZARDOUS WASTE ACCUMULATION AREA INSPECTION FORM

Inspector's Name: _____ Title: _____
Location: _____ Area Description: _____
Inspection Date: _____ Time of Inspection: _____

Item	Area-Specific Information	Acceptable	Not Acceptable	Recommended Action	Date
Container Placement	Access, drums on concrete, aisle spacing				
Container Condition	Drum condition, bungs in place, liquid residue presence				
Container Labeling	Proper labels and accumulation date				
Incompatible Waste Segregation	Acids vs. bases, oxidizers, flammables and combustibles				
Area Security	Limited access				
Fire Extinguisher Access	Accessible, charged, inspected				
Spill Control Equipment	Absorbent, shovel, etc.				
Shower/Eye Wash	Functioning properly, regular inspections				
Warning Signs	No smoking, hazardous waste area, etc.				
PPE & Other Equipment	Gloves, goggles, level of PPE listed where appropriate				

Signature: _____
Comments:_____

Table 2
SUMMARY OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND EQUIPMENT FOR TEMPORARY WASTE STAGING AREA(S)

Staging Area	Visqueen (square feet)	Railroad Ties or Bails (feet)	Roll-Off Boxes or Dumpsters (#)	Caution Tape (feet)	Temporary Fencing or Barricades (feet)	Traffic Cones (#)	Absorbent Pads (#)	Pallets (#)	Drums (#)	Plastic Bags (#)
1										
2										
3										
Total										

** These items have been requisitioned through Operations on _____(date at _____(time).

Figure 1
Schematic Drawing of the Waste Staging Area

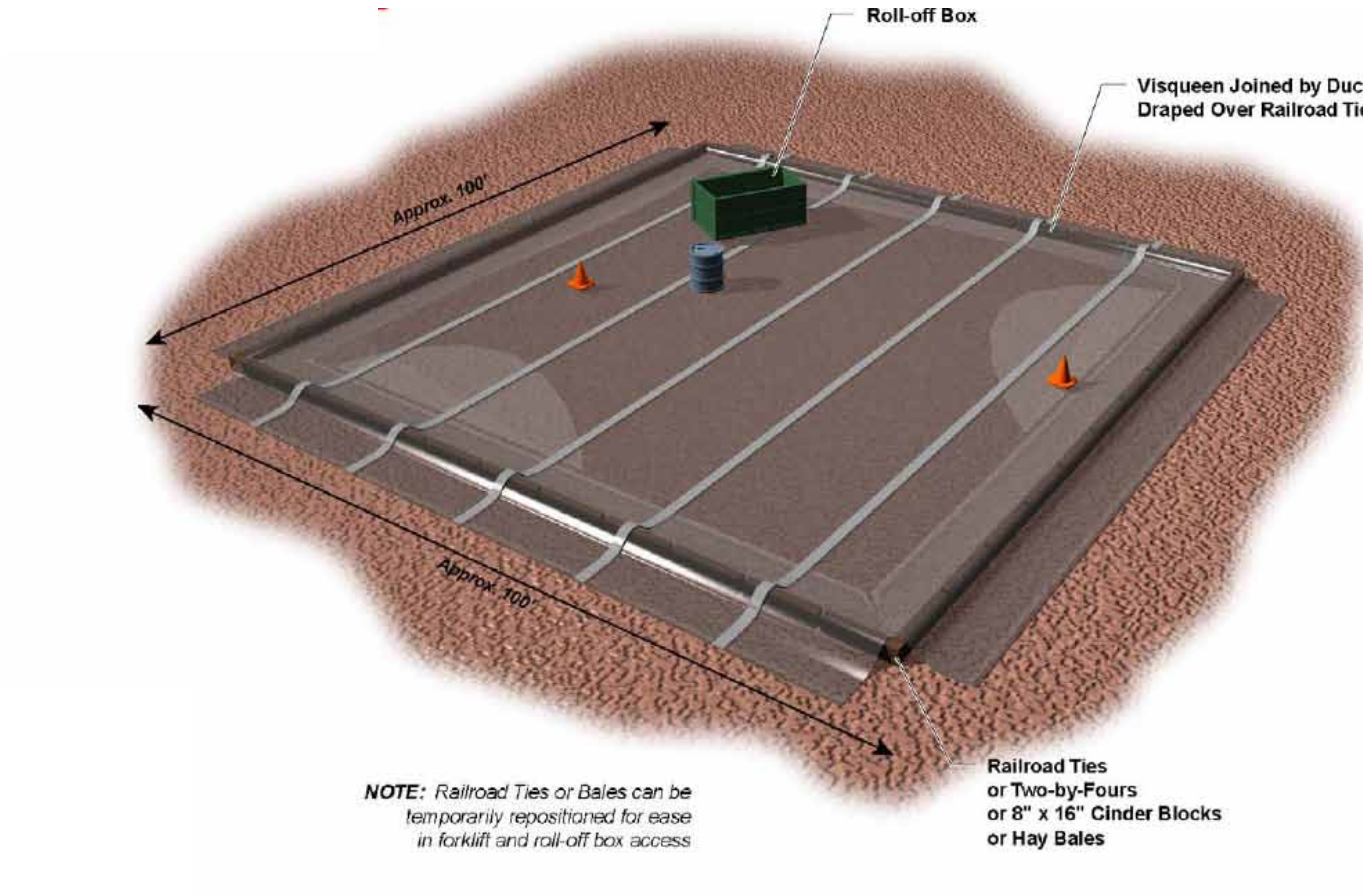

Figure 2
Waste Staging Area Site Location Map