

N60200.AR.004778  
NAS CECIL FIELD, FL  
5090.3a

90 DAY HAZARDOUS INVESTIGATION DERIVED WASTE STORAGE BUILDING  
INFORMATION NAS CECIL FIELD FL  
4/1/2007  
TETRA TECH NUS INC

# Comprehensive Long-term Environmental Action Navy

CONTRACT NUMBER N62467-04-D-0055



## 90-Day Hazardous IDW Storage Building Information

Naval Air Station Cecil Field  
Jacksonville, Florida

Contract Task Order 0076

April 2007



Southeast

2155 Eagle Drive

North Charleston, South Carolina 29406

NAS CECIL FIELD  
90-DAY HAZARDOUS IDW STORAGE FACILITY DOCUMENTS

Tab 1 – Inspection Form

Tab 2 – General Procedures – Management of Containers and Preparedness and Prevention

Tab 3 – Contingency Plan

Tab 4 – Training – Training Program and Records

Tab 5 – Copies of Regulations



TETRA TECH NUS, INC.

**HAZARDOUS WASTE ACCUMULATION SITE WEEKLY INSPECTION FORM**

<b>Activity:</b> NAVFAC SE Cecil Field BRAC IR	
<b>Shop:</b> N/A	
<b>Location:</b> Cecil Commerce Center	<b>Building:</b> 536
<b>Date:</b>	<b>Time:</b>
<b>Inspector:</b>	<b>Phone Number:</b>
<b>*Generator Hazardous Waste Coordinator:*</b>	
<b>GENERAL (Y/N)</b>	
a. No smoking sign	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
b. Hazardous waste sign	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
c. Housekeeping	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
d. No spillage	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
e. Spill cleanup material available	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
f. Fire extinguisher with 50 feet	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
g. Logbooks	
1. Correct format	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
2. Up to date	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
h. Eyewash available within 100 feet	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
i. Containers closed and sealed with a gasketed lid	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
j. Remark(s)/Comment(s)	
k. Resolution(s)	

## **HAZARDOUS IDW STORAGE PROCEDURES**

### **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

This document describes procedures for handling 55-gallon drums of hazardous IDW at the drum storage building, Building 536. This building is used for accumulation of hazardous waste for less than 90 days. The hazardous waste is primarily purge water from specific sites at NAS Cecil Field. This document meets the requirements of Subpart I of 40 CFR 265 (Use and Management of Containers, 40 CFR 265.170) and Subpart C of 40 CFR 265 (Preparedness and Prevention, 40 CFR 265.30).

Drums of nonhazardous IDW are also stored in the same building and the procedures for handling those drums are also applicable.

### **2.0 DRUM HANDLING PROCEDURES**

- Follow IDW handling procedure described in the Site-Specific Health and Safety Plan that is being used for the investigation activities. All IDW drums shall be Department of Transportation-approved.
- Unload drums as close to the building as possible and bring them in through the garage door entrance. Move drums with a hand-truck.
- An IDW drum label must be properly filled out and affixed to the upper third of the drum. (See example label at the end of this section.)
- Drums of hazardous IDW must be placed on the spill containment pallets inside Building 536. Drums of nonhazardous waste are stored on the floor of the building. (If there is no room in the Building, drums of nonhazardous waste may be stored outside, but inside storage is preferred.)
- IDW is to be contained in drums that are in good condition. If the drum is not in good condition, transfer the contents to a new drum or to an overpack drum. Make arrangements for the disposal of damaged drums.
- Drums are to be kept closed at all times, except for drum sampling activities.
- Drums are to be handled carefully so that they do not rupture or leak.

- Maintain adequate aisle space to allow for movement of personnel and drum-moving equipment, such as a hand-truck.
- Arrange drums so that the labels face towards aisle and can be easily seen.
- TtNUS is to be notified when any drums are brought into the building or into the fenced area.

### **3.0 HANDLING SPILLS AND LEAKS**

- If the drum has leaked or spilled into the containment pallet, drain the liquid into a new drum. Wash out the pallet with water and handle the wash water as hazardous waste.
- If the drum is leaking or spilled in the building, use the sorbant material in the spill kit to capture the spilled material. If possible, plug the leak and/or reposition the drum (such as laying it on its side) so that the leak is above the waterline. Alternatively, place the overpack drum over the leaking drum and turn the drum over to contain the leak.
- For leaks onto soil, shovel the top 2 to 6 inches of visually impacted soil into a new drum. Label drum. If contaminated still remains, make arrangements for the services of a cleanup contractor.
- Cleanup material from hazardous IDW must be handled and disposed of as hazardous waste.
- In the event of a large spill of hazardous waste, or spill of hazardous waste that enters the environment (and thus becomes a release), follow the Emergency Procedures in the Contingency Plan.
- In the event of a spill greater than 10 gallons onto the concrete floor or onto the ground, report the spill to Duval County Environmental Quality Division, per the Emergency Procedures in the Contingency Plan.
- In the event of a large spill or release of nonhazardous IDW, notify TtNUS project manager and arrange for remedial actions through a spill response contractor.
- Record all responses to spills in a field log book and notify the TtNUS project manager.

#### **4.0 INSPECTION**

The hazardous IDW drum storage area must be inspected weekly when hazardous IDW drums are present. Record the observations on the Inspection Form. Inspection forms are to be kept in the IDW storage building.

#### **5.0 EQUIPMENT**

The following equipment is maintained at the facility to address possible emergencies. Because the IDW is in relatively small quantities and of relatively low threat (Low contaminant concentrations, not flammable, nonexplosive no acutely toxic wastes), only a limited amount of equipment is required.

- An ABC fire extinguisher is kept for small fires.
- Spill control kit is maintained to address small spills and leaks. The spill control kit includes two overpack drums, four 48" PIG® Blue Socks, one 10' PIG® Blue Sock, ten PIG® Universal Mat Pads, two PIG® Pillows, five disposal bags and ties, and six labels.
- A flat scoop-type shovel for shoveling absorbent material and solids off floor.
- A spade shovel for shoveling absorbent material and soil in the event of spill that impacts unpaved areas.

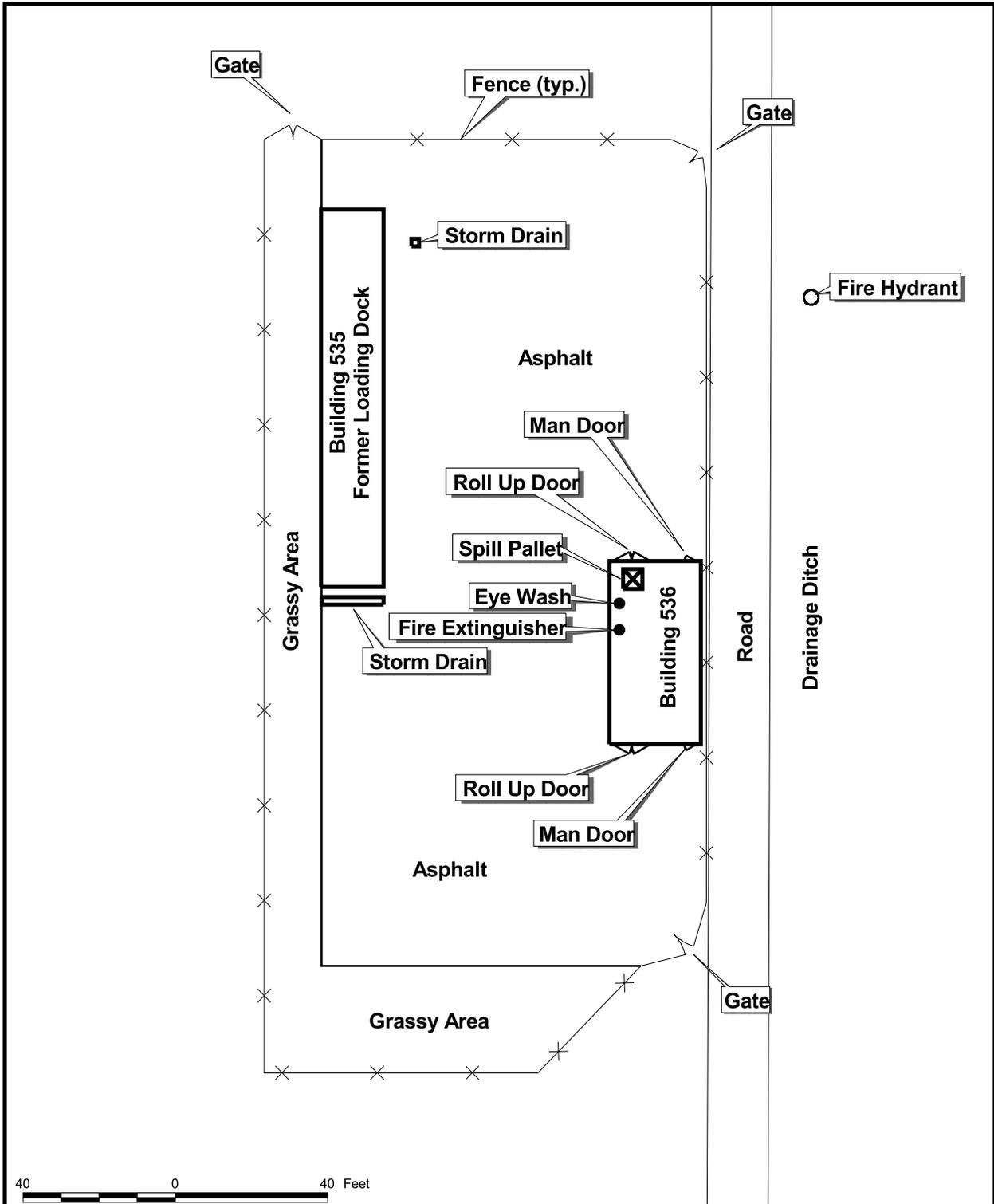
Note that there is no phone system at the building. Personnel going to the building are to have a working cell phone.

#### **6.0 ARRANGEMENTS WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES**

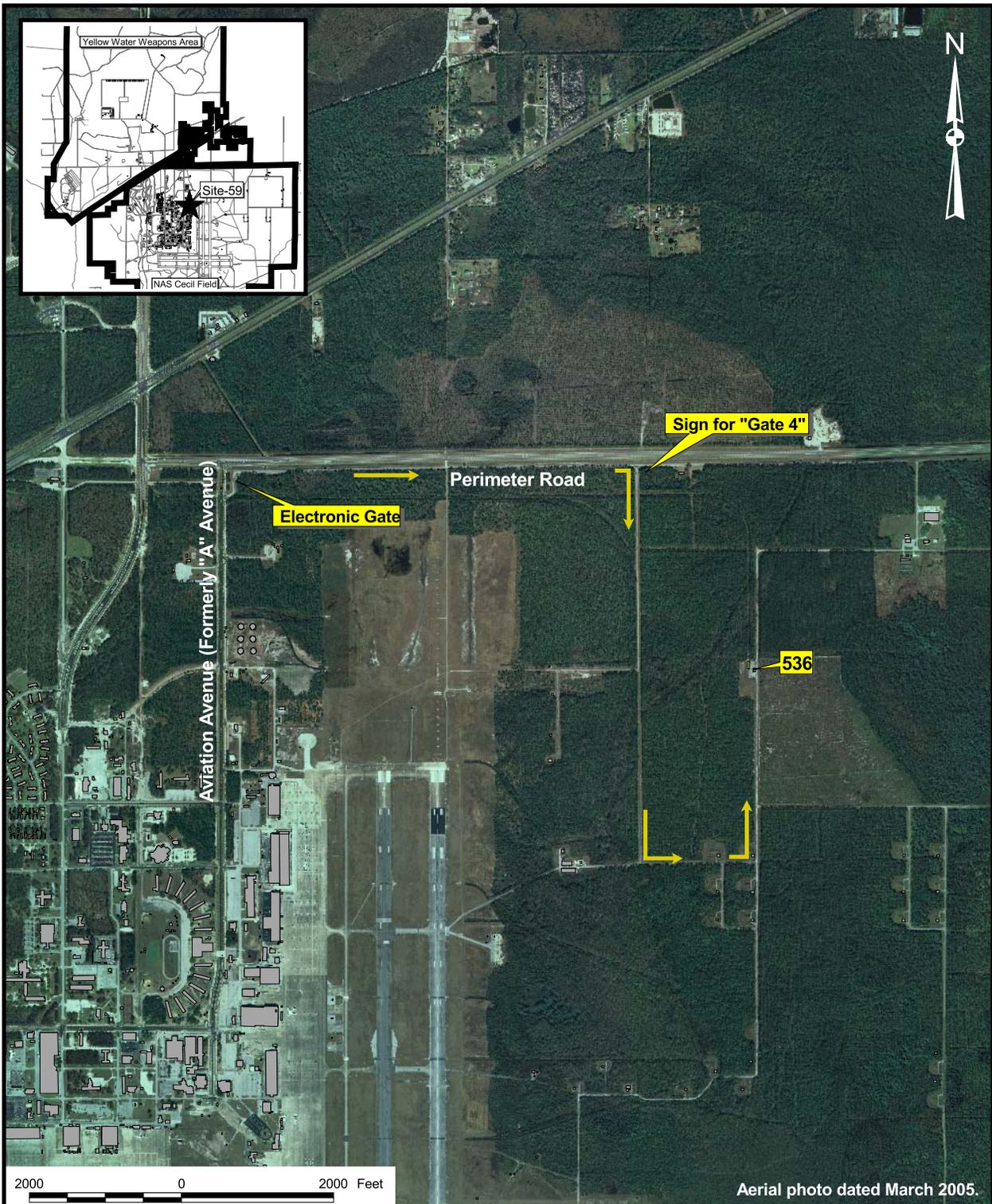
The following agencies have been contacted so that they maybe familiar with the activities and location of the facility. Figure 1 shows a layout of the facility and Figure 2 shows a map to the facility.

- Fire Department: Jacksonville Fire and Rescue
- EMS: Jacksonville Fire and Rescue
- Police: Jacksonville Sherriff's Office

Further instructions for responding to and reporting emergencies including phone numbers are included in the Contingency Plan.



DRAWN BY MJJ	DATE 10Jan06		IDW BUILDING LAYOUT NAVAL AIR STATION CECIL FIELD JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA	CONTRACT NUMBER 0746	
CHECKED BY	DATE			APPROVED BY	DATE
COST/SCHEDULE-AREA				APPROVED BY	DATE
SCALE AS NOTED				DRAWING NO. FIGURE 1	REV 0



DRAWN BY MJJ	DATE 10Jan06
CHECKED BY	DATE
COST/SCHEDULE-AREA	
SCALE AS NOTED	



IDW BUILDING  
LOCATION MAP  
NAVAL AIR STATION CECIL FIELD  
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

CONTRACT NUMBER 0746	
APPROVED BY	DATE
APPROVED BY	DATE
DRAWING NO. FIGURE 2	REV 0

# INVESTIGATION DERIVED WASTE

GENERATOR INFORMATION:

SITE \_\_\_\_\_ JOB NO. \_\_\_\_\_

LOCATION \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

DRUM# \_\_\_\_\_

CONTENTS \_\_\_\_\_

VOLUME \_\_\_\_\_

CONTACT \_\_\_\_\_

EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

# Comprehensive Long-term Environmental Action Navy

CONTRACT NUMBER N62467-04-D-0055



Revision 0

## Contingency Plan for 90-Day Hazardous IDW Storage Building

Naval Air Station Cecil Field  
Jacksonville, Florida

Contract Task Order 0076

April 2007



Southeast

2155 Eagle Drive

North Charleston, South Carolina 29406

REVISION 0  
APRIL 2007

**CONTINGENCY PLAN  
FOR  
90-DAY HAZARDOUS IDW STORAGE BUILDING  
  
NAVAL AIR STATION CECIL FIELD  
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA  
  
COMPREHENSIVE LONG-TERM  
ENVIRONMENTAL ACTION NAVY (CLEAN) CONTRACT**

**Submitted to:  
Naval Facilities Engineering Command  
Southeast  
2155 Eagle Drive  
North Charleston, South Carolina 29406**

**Submitted by:  
Tetra Tech NUS, Inc.  
661 Andersen Drive  
Foster Plaza 7  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15220**

**CONTRACT NUMBER N62467-04-D-0055  
CONTRACT TASK ORDER 0076**

**APRIL 2007**

**PREPARED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF:**



**ROBERT SIMCIK, P.E.  
TASK ORDER MANAGER  
TETRA TECH NUS, INC.  
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA**

**APPROVED FOR SUBMITTAL BY:**



**DEBRA M. HUMBERT  
PROGRAM MANAGER  
TETRA TECH NUS, INC.  
PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA**

## EMERGENCY CONTACTS

FIRE (City of Jacksonville Fire and Rescue Department)	911
POLICE (Jacksonville Sheriff's Office)	911
EMS (City of Jacksonville Fire and Rescue Department)	911
HOSPITAL (St. Vincent Hospital)	904-387-7300

## IN THE EVENT OF RELEASE

FDEP State Warning Point	800-320-0519
Duval County EQD	904-630-3635
National Response Center	800-424-8802
FDEP – NE District Office	904-807-3246 (NE Office is notified through the State Warning Point System and does not need to be notified directly.)

## OTHER CONTACTS

JAA – Roy Crague	904-573-1607
JAA – David Dollarhide	904-573-1600 x606
PWD-JAX	904-542-5979

## **ACRONYMS**

CFR	Code of Federal Register
EC	Emergency Coordinator
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EQD	Environmental Quality Division
FDEP	Florida Department of Environmental Protection
IDW	Investigation derived waste
JAA	Jacksonville Aviation Authority
NAS	Naval Air Station
NE	Northeast
PWD-JAX	Public Works Department – NAS Jacksonville
TtNUS	Tetra Tech NUS, Inc.

## AMENDMENTS AND COPIES

### COPIES

Current copies of the contingency plan must be:

- Maintained at the facility
- Submitted to the following agencies:
  - Fire department
  - EMS
  - Police

### AMENDMENTS

The contingency plan must be reviewed, and immediately amended, if necessary, whenever:

- Applicable regulations are revised.
- The plan fails in an emergency.
- The facility changes—in its design, construction, operation, maintenance, or other circumstances—in a way that materially increases the potential for fires, explosions, or releases of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents, or changes the response necessary in an emergency.
- The list of emergency coordinators changes.
- The list of emergency equipment changes

The following is record of revisions:

Revision Number	Date of Revision
0	April 2007

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

This document describes the contingency and emergency procedures at the drum storage building, Building 536. This building is used for accumulation of hazardous waste for less than 90 days. The hazardous waste is primarily purge water from specific sites at NAS Cecil Field. Based on existing data, the mass of hazardous substances in a single drum are most likely to be less than CERCLA reportable quantities. This document meets the requirements of Subpart D of 40 CFR 265 (Contingency Plan and Emergency Procedures, 40 CFR 265.50).

Fifty-five-gallon drums of hazardous IDW are stored for less than 90 days at the facility. The drums contain IDW from investigations, such as monitoring well purge water, development water, and soil cuttings from well installation. The IDW is typically a relatively low hazard: low contaminant concentrations, not flammable, nonexplosive no acutely toxic wastes. Per the regulations, this plan addresses spills, fires and explosions, but because of the types of wastes, the most likely emergencies are spills and a building fire.

Drums of nonhazardous IDW are also stored in the same building and the procedures for handling those drums are also applicable.

## **2.0 ARRANGEMENTS WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES AND AGENCIES**

The activities at this building have been discussed with the following local agencies:

- Fire Department: Jacksonville Fire and Rescue
- EMS: Jacksonville Fire and Rescue
- Police: Jacksonville Sherriff's Office

Because of the small quantities and types of wastes handled, no specific arrangements have been made with the hospital, local, and State emergency response teams.

Spill cleanup services must be procured, if needed. A list of potential contractors is provided at the end of this document.

## **3.0 EMERGENCY COORDINATOR**

The primary emergency coordinator is:

David Siefken  
Tetra Tech NUS, Inc.  
8640 Philips Highway, Suite 16  
Jacksonville, Florida 32256  
Office: 904-636-6125  
Cell: 904-334-7260

The alternate emergency coordinator is:

Mark Peterson  
Tetra Tech NUS, Inc.  
8640 Philips Highway, Suite 16  
Jacksonville, Florida 32256  
Office: 904-636-6125

#### **4.0 EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT**

The following emergency equipment is kept at the facility:

A dry chemical ABC-type fire extinguisher (7 lb) is kept for small fires. This is located on the west wall of the building

Spill control kit is maintained to address small spills and leaks. The spill control kit includes two overpack drums, four 48" PIG® Blue Socks, one 10' PIG® Blue Sock, ten PIG® Universal Mat Pads, two PIG® Pillows, five disposal bags and ties, and six labels. This is located near the building door on the north end.

A flat shovel for cleaning up after spills on paved floors, and a spade shovel for cleaning up after spills on soil. The shovels are located on the west wall of the building.

#### **5.0 EVACUATION PLAN**

Building 536 is a small (50 feet by 25 feet) one-room building. See Figure 1. Because of the small size of the building, there is no communication system or alarm system.

In the event of an emergency that requires evacuation:

- Call out by voice to other personnel to evacuate.
- Exit through one of the doors.
- After evacuating, personnel are to go to the rallying point, across the road opposite the driveway on the northern side of the building.
- Follow emergency procedure described in Section 7.0.

## **6.0 DUTIES OF THE EMERGENCY COORDINATOR**

The Emergency Coordinator (EC) has the responsibility for coordinating all emergency response measures. The emergency coordinator must be thoroughly familiar with all aspects of the facility's contingency plan, all operations and activities at the facility, the location and characteristics of waste handled, the location of all records within the facility, and the facility layout. The emergency coordinator has the authority to commit the resources needed to carry out the contingency plan. The actions to be taken by the emergency coordinator are described in Section 7.0.

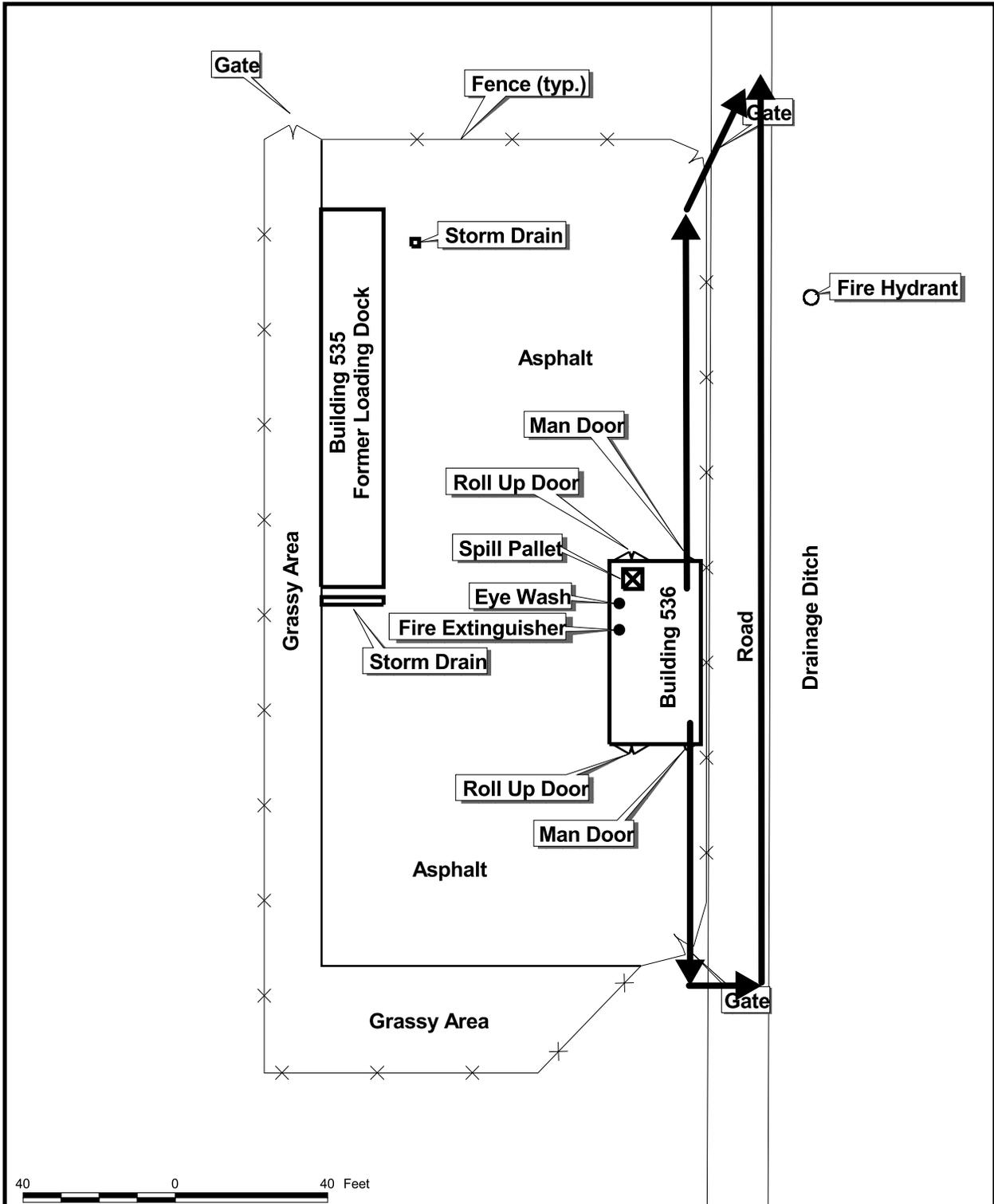
## **7.0 EMERGENCY PROCEDURES**

Whenever there is an imminent or actual emergency situation, the emergency coordinator (or his designee when the emergency coordinator is on call) must immediately:

1. Notify all personnel present at the facility.
2. Notify appropriate State and/or local agencies with designated response roles provided in the front of this document if their help is needed.
3. Notify the TtNUS Project Manager.
4. Whenever there is a release, fire, or explosion, the EC must immediately identify the character, exact source, amount, and areal extent of any released materials. This may be done by observation or review of facility records or manifests and, if necessary, by chemical analysis. Note that the Duval County EQD must be notified of spills of hazardous waste of 10 gallons or more onto pervious and impervious surfaces.
5. Concurrently, the EC must assess possible hazards to human health or the environment that may result from the release, fire, or explosion. This assessment must consider both direct and indirect effects of the release, fire, or explosion (e.g., the effects of any hazardous surface water run-offs from spills).

6. If the EC determines that the facility has had a release, fire, or explosion which could threaten human health, or the environment, outside the facility, the EC must report his findings as follows:
  - If the EC's assessment indicates that evacuation of local areas may be advisable, the EC must immediately notify appropriate local authorities. The EC must be available to help appropriate officials decide whether local areas should be evacuated; and
  - The EC must immediately notify the Florida Warning Point (800-320-0519), the National Response Center (800-424-8802), and the Duval County EQD (904-630-3635). The report must include:
    - a. Name and telephone number of reporter
    - b. Name and address of facility
    - c. Time and type of incident (e.g., release, fire)
    - d. Name and quantity of material(s) involved, to the extent known
    - e. The extent of injuries, if any
    - f. The possible hazards to human health, or the environment, outside the facility
7. During an emergency, the EC must take all reasonable measures necessary to ensure that fires, explosions, and releases do not occur, recur, or spread to other hazardous waste at the facility. These measures must include, where applicable, stopping processes and operations, collecting and containing released waste, and removing or isolating containers.
8. The EC must monitor for leaks from other drums or other equipment, wherever this is appropriate.
9. Immediately after an emergency, the EC must provide for treating, storing, or disposing of recovered waste, contaminated soil or surface water, or any other material that results from a release, fire, or explosion at the facility. The EC will coordinate procurement of appropriate subcontractors.
10. The EC must ensure that, in the affected areas of the facility that no waste that may be incompatible with the released material is treated, stored, or disposed of until cleanup procedures are completed; and all emergency equipment listed in the contingency plan is cleaned and fit for its intended use before operations are resumed.
11. The EC must note in the operating record the time, date, and details of any incident that requires implementing the contingency plan. Within 15 days after the incident, TtNUS must submit a written report on the incident to the Regional Administrator. The report must include:

- a. Name, address, and telephone number of the owner or operator.
- b. Name, address, and telephone number of the facility.
- c. Date, time, and type of incident (e.g., fire, explosion).
- d. Name and quantity of material(s) involved.
- e. The extent of injuries, if any.
- f. An assessment of actual or potential hazards to human health or the environment, where this is applicable.
- g. Estimated quantity and disposition of recovered material that resulted from the incident.



40 0 40 Feet

DRAWN BY MJJ	DATE 10Jan06
CHECKED BY	DATE
COST/SCHEDULE-AREA	
SCALE AS NOTED	



**EVACUATION ROUTES**  
 NAVAL AIR STATION CECIL FIELD  
 JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

CONTRACT NUMBER 0746	
APPROVED BY	DATE
APPROVED BY	DATE
DRAWING NO.	REV 0

**CLEANUP CONTRACTORS**

ERS

John Anderson  
760 Talleyrand Ave  
Jacksonville, FL 32202

904-791-9992  
Cell: 904-545-9833

ACT Environmental; Solutions, Inc.

904-881-1957

# HAZARDOUS IDW STORAGE TRAINING

## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

This document describes the training requirements for the 90-day hazardous IDW drum storage building. This document meets the requirements for 40 CFR 265.16 (Personnel Training).

## 2.0 TRAINING PROGRAM

Topics to be covered in the training program include the following:

- Drum handling.
- Inspection of drums and containment pallet.
- Inspection Form.
- Response to spills or leaks (inside and outside).
- Response to fires and explosions.
- Contingency Plan implementation

The training will be provided by a TtNUS specialist trained in hazardous waste management procedures or by the Emergency Coordinator trained in hazardous waste management procedures.

In addition to the initial training, there will be an annual review of the initial training.

## 3.0 JOB DESCRIPTION AND TRAINING REQUIREMENTS

Because of the limited types of activities, all work will be performed under a single position/job title: Technician.

The duties are as follows:

- Bring drums into the building and set them on spill containment pallet.
- Inspect drums and building, fill out inspection form and logbook.
- Assist subcontractor as needed during drum removal.
- Respond to spills or leaks (inside and outside).
- Respond to fires and explosions.
- Implement Contingency Plan.

Technicians must have current OSHA HAZWOPER training and training under this section. All technicians shall receive initial training and an annual review.

Table 1 lists the names of the technicians.

#### **4.0 TRAINING RECORDS**

Training records are provided following this section. Copies of training records will also be kept by TtNUS.









**The following are copies of the relevant sections of the regulations that pertain to 90-day storage facilities.**

### **262.34 Accumulation time.**

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (d), (e), and (f) of this section, a generator may accumulate hazardous waste on-site for 90 days or less without a permit or without having interim status, provided that:

(1) The waste is placed:

(i) In containers and the generator complies with the applicable requirements of subparts I, AA, BB, and CC of 40 CFR part 265; and/or

(ii) In tanks and the generator complies with the applicable requirements of subparts J, AA, BB, and CC of 40 CFR part 265 except §§265.197(c) and 265.200; and/or

(iii) On drip pads and the generator complies with subpart W of 40 CFR part 265 and maintains the following records at the facility:

(A) A description of procedures that will be followed to ensure that all wastes are removed from the drip pad and associated collection system at least once every 90 days; and

(B) Documentation of each waste removal, including the quantity of waste removed from the drip pad and the sump or collection system and the date and time of removal; and/or

(iv) In containment buildings and the generator complies with subpart DD of 40 CFR part 265, has placed its professional engineer certification that the building complies with the design standards specified in 40 CFR 265.1101 in the facility's operating record no later than 60 days after the date of initial operation of the unit. After February 18, 1993, PE certification will be required prior to operation of the unit. The owner or operator shall maintain the following records at the facility:

(A) A written description of procedures to ensure that each waste volume remains in the unit for no more than 90 days, a written description of the waste generation and management practices for the facility showing that they are consistent with respecting the 90 day limit, and documentation that the procedures are complied with; or

(B) Documentation that the unit is emptied at least once every 90 days.

In addition, such a generator is exempt from all the requirements in subparts G and H of 40 CFR part 265, except for §§265.111 and 265.114.

(2) The date upon which each period of accumulation begins is clearly marked and visible for inspection on each container;

(3) While being accumulated on-site, each container and tank is labeled or marked clearly with the words, "Hazardous Waste"; and

(4) The generator complies with the requirements for owners or operators in [Subparts C and D in 40 CFR part 265, with §265.16, and with 40 CFR 268.7\(a\)\(5\)](#).

\*\*

### **Subpart I—Use and Management of Containers**

#### **§ 265.170 Applicability.**

The regulations in this subpart apply to owners and operators of all hazardous waste facilities that store containers of hazardous waste, except as §265.1 provides otherwise.

**§ 265.171 Condition of containers.**

If a container holding hazardous waste is not in good condition, or if it begins to leak, the owner or operator must transfer the hazardous waste from this container to a container that is in good condition, or manage the waste in some other way that complies with the requirements of this part.

**§ 265.172 Compatibility of waste with container.**

The owner or operator must use a container made of or lined with materials which will not react with, and are otherwise compatible with, the hazardous waste to be stored, so that the ability of the container to contain the waste is not impaired.

**§ 265.173 Management of containers.**

(a) A container holding hazardous waste must always be closed during storage, except when it is necessary to add or remove waste.

(b) A container holding hazardous waste must not be opened, handled, or stored in a manner which may rupture the container or cause it to leak.

[*Comment:* Re-use of containers in transportation is governed by U.S. Department of Transportation regulations, including those set forth in 49 CFR 173.28.]

[45 FR 33232, May 19, 1980, as amended at 45 FR 78529, Nov. 25, 1980]

**§ 265.174 Inspections.**

At least weekly, the owner or operator must inspect areas where containers are stored, except for Performance Track member facilities, that must conduct inspections at least once each month, upon approval by the Director. To apply for reduced inspection frequency, the Performance Track member facility must follow the procedures described in §265.15(b)(5) of this part. The owner or operator must look for leaking containers and for deterioration of containers caused by corrosion or other factors.

[*Comment:* See §265.171 for remedial action required if deterioration or leaks are detected.]

[71 FR 16910, Apr. 4, 2006, as amended at 71 FR 40275, July 14, 2006]

**§ 265.175 [Reserved]**

**§ 265.176 Special requirements for ignitable or reactive waste.**

Containers holding ignitable or reactive waste must be located at least 15 meters (50 feet) from the facility's property line.

[*Comment:* See §265.17(a) for additional requirements.]

**§ 265.177 Special requirements for incompatible wastes.**

(a) Incompatible wastes, or incompatible wastes and materials, (see appendix V for examples) must not be placed in the same container, unless §265.17(b) is complied with.

(b) Hazardous waste must not be placed in an unwashed container that previously held an incompatible waste or material (see appendix V for examples), unless §265.17(b) is complied with.

(c) A storage container holding a hazardous waste that is incompatible with any waste or other materials stored nearby in other containers, piles, open tanks, or surface impoundments must be separated from the other materials or protected from them by means of a dike, berm, wall, or other device.

[*Comment:* The purpose of this is to prevent fires, explosions, gaseous emissions, leaching, or other discharge of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents which could result from the mixing of incompatible wastes or materials if containers break or leak.]

### **§ 265.178 Air emission standards.**

The owner or operator shall manage all hazardous waste placed in a container in accordance with the applicable requirements of subparts AA, BB, and CC of this part.

[61 FR 59968, Nov. 25, 1996]

\*\*

### **Subpart AA—Air Emission Standards for Process Vents**

### **Subpart BB—Air Emission Standards for Equipment Leaks**

### **Subpart CC—Air Emission Standards for Tanks, Surface Impoundments, and Containers [265.1080 to 265.1090]**

#### **265.1083 Standards: General.**

(a) This section applies to the management of hazardous waste in tanks, surface impoundments, and containers subject to this subpart.

(b) The owner or operator shall control air pollutant emissions from each hazardous waste management unit in accordance with standards specified in §§265.1085 through 265.1088 of this subpart, as applicable to the hazardous waste management unit, except as provided for in paragraph (c) of this section.

(c) A tank, surface impoundment, or container is exempt from standards specified in §265.1085 through §265.1088 of this subpart, as applicable, provided that the waste management unit is one of the following:

(1) A tank, surface impoundment, or container for which all hazardous waste entering the unit has an average VO concentration at the point of waste origination of less than 500 parts per million by weight (ppmw). The average VO concentration shall be determined using the procedures specified in §265.1084(a) of this subpart. The owner or operator shall review and update, as necessary, this determination at least once every 12 months following the date of the initial determination for the hazardous waste streams entering the unit.

\*\*

### **Subpart C—Preparedness and Prevention**

#### **§ 265.30 Applicability.**

The regulations in this subpart apply to owners and operators of all hazardous waste facilities, except as §265.1 provides otherwise. [*Note 265.1 is Interim Status facilities*]

#### **§ 265.31 Maintenance and operation of facility.**

Facilities must be maintained and operated to minimize the possibility of a fire, explosion, or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents to air, soil, or surface water which could threaten human health or the environment.

#### **§ 265.32 Required equipment.**

All facilities must be equipped with the following, *unless* none of the hazards posed by waste handled at the facility could require a particular kind of equipment specified below:

- (a) An internal communications or alarm system capable of providing immediate emergency instruction (voice or signal) to facility personnel;
- (b) A device, such as a telephone (immediately available at the scene of operations) or a hand-held two-way radio, capable of summoning emergency assistance from local police departments, fire departments, or State or local emergency response teams;
- (c) Portable fire extinguishers, fire control equipment (including special extinguishing equipment, such as that using foam, inert gas, or dry chemicals), spill control equipment, and decontamination equipment; and
- (d) Water at adequate volume and pressure to supply water hose streams, or foam producing equipment, or automatic sprinklers, or water spray systems.

**§ 265.33 Testing and maintenance of equipment.**

All facility communications or alarm systems, fire protection equipment, spill control equipment, and decontamination equipment, where required, must be tested and maintained as necessary to assure its proper operation in time of emergency.

**§ 265.34 Access to communications or alarm system.**

(a) Whenever hazardous waste is being poured, mixed, spread, or otherwise handled, all personnel involved in the operation must have immediate access to an internal alarm or emergency communication device, either directly or through visual or voice contact with another employee, *unless* such a device is not required under §265.32.

(b) If there is ever just one employee on the premises while the facility is operating, he must have immediate access to a device, such as a telephone (immediately available at the scene of operation) or a hand-held two-way radio, capable of summoning external emergency assistance, *unless* such a device is not required under §265.32.

**§ 265.35 Required aisle space.**

The owner or operator must maintain aisle space to allow the unobstructed movement of personnel, fire protection equipment, spill control equipment, and decontamination equipment to any area of facility operation in an emergency, *unless* aisle space is not needed for any of these purposes.

**§ 265.36 [Reserved]**

**§ 265.37 Arrangements with local authorities.**

(a) The owner or operator must attempt to make the following arrangements, as appropriate for the type of waste handled at his facility and the potential need for the services of these organizations:

(1) Arrangements to familiarize police, fire departments, and emergency response teams with the layout of the facility, properties of hazardous waste handled at the facility and associated hazards, places where facility personnel would normally be working, entrances to roads inside the facility, and possible evacuation routes;

(2) Where more than one police and fire department might respond to an emergency, agreements designating primary emergency authority to a specific police and a specific fire department, and agreements with any others to provide support to the primary emergency authority;

(3) Agreements with State emergency response teams, emergency response contractors, and equipment suppliers; and

(4) Arrangements to familiarize local hospitals with the properties of hazardous waste handled at the facility and the types of injuries or illnesses which could result from fires, explosions, or releases at the facility.

(b) Where State or local authorities decline to enter into such arrangements, the owner or operator must document the refusal in the operating record.

\*\*

## **Subpart D—Contingency Plan and Emergency Procedures**

### **§ 265.50 Applicability.**

The regulations in this subpart apply to owners and operators of all hazardous waste facilities, except as §265.1 provides otherwise.

### **§ 265.51 Purpose and implementation of contingency plan.**

(a) Each owner or operator must have a contingency plan for his facility. The contingency plan must be designed to minimize hazards to human health or the environment from fires, explosions, or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents to air, soil, or surface water.

(b) The provisions of the plan must be carried out immediately whenever there is a fire, explosion, or release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents which could threaten human health or the environment.

[45 FR 33232, May 19, 1980, as amended at 50 FR 4514, Jan. 31, 1985]

### **§ 265.52 Content of contingency plan.**

(a) The contingency plan must describe the actions facility personnel must take to comply with §§265.51 and 265.56 in response to fires, explosions, or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents to air, soil, or surface water at the facility.

(b) If the owner or operator has already prepared a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan in accordance with Part 112 of this chapter, or Part 1510 of chapter V, or some other emergency or contingency plan, he need only amend that plan to incorporate hazardous waste management provisions that are sufficient to comply with the requirements of this Part. The owner or operator may develop one contingency plan which meets all regulatory requirements. EPA recommends that the plan be based on the National Response Team's Integrated Contingency Plan Guidance ("One Plan"). When modifications are made to non-RCRA provisions in an integrated contingency plan, the changes do not trigger the need for a RCRA permit modification.

(c) The plan must describe arrangements agreed to by local police departments, fire departments, hospitals, contractors, and State and local emergency response teams to coordinate emergency services, pursuant to §265.37.

(d) The plan must list names, addresses, and phone numbers (office and home) of all persons qualified to act as emergency coordinator (see §265.55), and this list must be kept up to date. Where more than one person is listed, one must be named as primary emergency coordinator and others must be listed in the order in which they will assume responsibility as alternates.

(e) The plan must include a list of all emergency equipment at the facility (such as fire extinguishing systems, spill control equipment, communications and alarm systems (internal and external), and decontamination equipment), where this equipment is required. This list must be kept up to date. In addition, the plan must include the location and a physical description of each item on the list, and a brief outline of its capabilities.

(f) The plan must include an evacuation plan for facility personnel where there is a possibility that evacuation could be necessary. This plan must describe signal(s) to be used to begin evacuation, evacuation routes, and alternate evacuation routes (in cases where the primary routes could be blocked by releases of hazardous waste or fires).

[45 FR 33232, May 19, 1980, as amended at 46 FR 27480, May 20, 1981; 50 FR 4514, Jan. 31, 1985; 71 FR 16908, Apr. 4, 2006]

#### **§ 265.53 Copies of contingency plan.**

A copy of the contingency plan and all revisions to the plan must be:

- (a) Maintained at the facility; and
- (b) Submitted to all local police departments, fire departments, hospitals, and State and local emergency response teams that may be called upon to provide emergency services.

[45 FR 33232, May 19, 1980, as amended at 50 FR 4514, Jan. 31, 1985]

#### **§ 265.54 Amendment of contingency plan.**

The contingency plan must be reviewed, and immediately amended, if necessary, whenever:

- (a) Applicable regulations are revised;
- (b) The plan fails in an emergency;
- (c) The facility changes—in its design, construction, operation, maintenance, or other circumstances—in a way that materially increases the potential for fires, explosions, or releases of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents, or changes the response necessary in an emergency;
- (d) The list of emergency coordinators changes; or
- (e) The list of emergency equipment changes.

[45 FR 33232, May 19, 1980, as amended at 50 FR 4514, Jan. 31, 1985]

#### **§ 265.55 Emergency coordinator.**

At all times, there must be at least one employee either on the facility premises or on call (i.e., available to respond to an emergency by reaching the facility within a short period of time) with the responsibility for coordinating all emergency response measures. This emergency coordinator must be thoroughly familiar with all aspects of the facility's contingency plan, all operations and activities at the facility, the location and characteristics of waste handled, the location of all records within the facility, and the facility layout. In addition, this person must have the authority to commit the resources needed to carry out the contingency plan.

[*Comment:* The emergency coordinator's responsibilities are more fully spelled out in §265.56. Applicable responsibilities for the emergency coordinator vary, depending on factors such as type and variety of waste(s) handled by the facility, and type and complexity of the facility.]

#### **§ 265.56 Emergency procedures.**

(a) Whenever there is an imminent or actual emergency situation, the emergency coordinator (or his designee when the emergency coordinator is on call) must immediately:

- (1) Activate internal facility alarms or communication systems, where applicable, to notify all facility personnel; and

(2) Notify appropriate State or local agencies with designated response roles if their help is needed.

(b) Whenever there is a release, fire, or explosion, the emergency coordinator must immediately identify the character, exact source, amount, and areal extent of any released materials. He may do this by observation or review of facility records or manifests and, if necessary, by chemical analysis.

(c) Concurrently, the emergency coordinator must assess possible hazards to human health or the environment that may result from the release, fire, or explosion. This assessment must consider both direct and indirect effects of the release, fire, or explosion (e.g., the effects of any toxic, irritating, or asphyxiating gases that are generated, or the effects of any hazardous surface water run-offs from water or chemical agents used to control fire and heat-induced explosions).

(d) If the emergency coordinator determines that the facility has had a release, fire, or explosion which could threaten human health, or the environment, outside the facility, he must report his findings as follows:

(1) If his assessment indicates that evacuation of local areas may be advisable, he must immediately notify appropriate local authorities. He must be available to help appropriate officials decide whether local areas should be evacuated; and

(2) He must immediately notify either the government official designated as the on-scene coordinator for that geographical area (in the applicable regional contingency plan under part 1510 of this title), or the National Response Center (using their 24-hour toll free number 800/424-8802). The report must include:

(i) Name and telephone number of reporter;

(ii) Name and address of facility;

(iii) Time and type of incident (e.g., release, fire);

(iv) Name and quantity of material(s) involved, to the extent known;

(v) The extent of injuries, if any; and

(vi) The possible hazards to human health, or the environment, outside the facility.

(e) During an emergency, the emergency coordinator must take all reasonable measures necessary to ensure that fires, explosions, and releases do not occur, recur, or spread to other hazardous waste at the facility. These measures must include, where applicable, stopping processes and operations, collecting and containing released waste, and removing or isolating containers.

(f) If the facility stops operations in response to a fire, explosion or release, the emergency coordinator must monitor for leaks, pressure buildup, gas generation, or ruptures in valves, pipes, or other equipment, wherever this is appropriate.

(g) Immediately after an emergency, the emergency coordinator must provide for treating, storing, or disposing of recovered waste, contaminated soil or surface water, or any other material that results from a release, fire, or explosion at the facility.

[*Comment:* Unless the owner or operator can demonstrate, in accordance with §261.3(c) or (d) of this chapter, that the recovered material is not a hazardous waste, the owner or operator becomes a generator of hazardous waste and must manage it in accordance with all applicable requirements of parts 262, 263, and 265 of this chapter.]

(h) The emergency coordinator must ensure that, in the affected area(s) of the facility:

(1) No waste that may be incompatible with the released material is treated, stored, or disposed of until cleanup procedures are completed; and

(2) All emergency equipment listed in the contingency plan is cleaned and fit for its intended use before operations are resumed.

(i) The owner or operator must note in the operating record the time, date, and details of any incident that requires implementing the contingency plan. Within 15 days after the incident, he must submit a written report on the incident to the Regional Administrator. The report must include:

(1) Name, address, and telephone number of the owner or operator;

(2) Name, address, and telephone number of the facility;

(3) Date, time, and type of incident (e.g., fire, explosion);

(4) Name and quantity of material(s) involved;

(5) The extent of injuries, if any;

(6) An assessment of actual or potential hazards to human health or the environment, where this is applicable; and

(7) Estimated quantity and disposition of recovered material that resulted from the incident.

[45 FR 33232, May 19, 1980, as amended at 50 FR 4514, Jan. 31, 1985; 71 FR 16908, Apr. 4, 2006; 71 FR 40274, July 14, 2006]

\*\*

#### **265.16 Personnel training.**

(a)(1) Facility personnel must successfully complete a program of classroom instruction or on-the-job training that teaches them to perform their duties in a way that ensures the facility's compliance with the requirements of this part. The owner or operator must ensure that this program includes all the elements described in the document required under paragraph (d)(3) of this section.

(2) This program must be directed by a person trained in hazardous waste management procedures, and must include instruction which teaches facility personnel hazardous waste management procedures (including contingency plan implementation) relevant to the positions in which they are employed.

(3) At a minimum, the training program must be designed to ensure that facility personnel are able to respond effectively to emergencies by familiarizing them with emergency procedures, emergency equipment, and emergency systems, including where applicable:

(i) Procedures for using, inspecting, repairing, and replacing facility emergency and monitoring equipment;

(ii) Key parameters for automatic waste feed cut-off systems;

(iii) Communications or alarm systems;

(iv) Response to fires or explosions;

(v) Response to ground-water contamination incidents; and

(vi) Shutdown of operations.

(4) For facility employees that receive emergency response training pursuant to Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations 29 CFR 1910.120(p)(8) and 1910.120(q), the facility is not required to provide separate emergency response training pursuant to this section, provided that the overall facility training meets all the requirements of this section.

(b) Facility personnel must successfully complete the program required in paragraph (a) of this section within six months after the effective date of these regulations or six months after the date of their employment or assignment to a facility, or to a new position at a facility, whichever is later. Employees hired after the effective date of these regulations must not work in unsupervised positions until they have completed the training requirements of paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) Facility personnel must take part in an annual review of the initial training required in paragraph (a) of this section.

(d) The owner or operator must maintain the following documents and records at the facility:

(1) The job title for each position at the facility related to hazardous waste management, and the name of the employee filling each job;

(2) A written job description for each position listed under paragraph (d)(1) of this Section. This description may be consistent in its degree of specificity with descriptions for other similar positions in the same company location or bargaining unit, but must include the requisite skill, education, or other qualifications, and duties of facility personnel assigned to each position;

(3) A written description of the type and amount of both introductory and continuing training that will be given to each person filling a position listed under paragraph (d)(1) of this section;

(4) Records that document that the training or job experience required under paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this section has been given to, and completed by, facility personnel.

(e) Training records on current personnel must be kept until closure of the facility. Training records on former employees must be kept for at least three years from the date the employee last worked at the facility. Personnel training records may accompany personnel transferred within the same company.

[45 FR 33232, May 19, 1980, as amended at 50 FR 4514, Jan. 31, 1985; 71 FR 16908, Apr. 4, 2006; 71 FR 40274, July 14, 2006]

\*\*

### **268.7 Testing, tracking, and recordkeeping requirements for generators, treaters, and disposal facilities.**

...(a) Requirements for generators:...(5) If a generator is managing and treating prohibited waste or contaminated soil in tanks, containers, or containment buildings regulated under 40 CFR 262.34 to meet applicable LDR treatment standards found at §268.40, the generator must develop and follow a written waste analysis plan which describes the procedures they will carry out to comply with the treatment standards. (Generators treating hazardous debris under the alternative treatment standards of Table 1, §268.45, however, are not subject to these waste analysis requirements.) The plan must be kept on site in the generator's records, and the following requirements must be met:

(i) The waste analysis plan must be based on a detailed chemical and physical analysis of a representative sample of the prohibited waste(s) being treated, and contain all information necessary to treat the waste(s) in accordance with the requirements of this part, including the selected testing frequency.

(ii) Such plan must be kept in the facility's on-site files and made available to inspectors.

(iii) Wastes shipped off-site pursuant to this paragraph must comply with the notification requirements of §268.7(a)(3).