

Waste Management Plan

**Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune
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Attachment

1	Transportation and Disposal Log
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Acronyms and Abbreviations

CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Responsibility Compensation and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
DRO	diesel range organics
GRO	gasoline range organics
GSRA	Greater Sandy Run Area
IDW	investigation-derived waste
LDR	Land Disposal Restriction
LTM	long-term monitoring
MCAS	Marine Corps Air Station
MCB	Marine Corps Base
OVA/FID	organic vapor analyzer/flame ionization detector
POL	petroleum, oils, and lubricants
PPE	personal protective equipment
RDW	remediation-derived waste
T&D	transportation and disposal
TCLP	Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure
TPH	total petroleum hydrocarbons
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
WMP	Waste Management Plan
WWTP	wastewater treatment plant

SECTION 1

Introduction

The scope of this Waste Management Plan (WMP) addresses the management and disposal requirements for wastes generated during investigation and remedial activities at Marine Corps Base (MCB) Camp Lejeune (the Base). It is anticipated that the following wastes will be generated during these activities:

- Non-hazardous and hazardous soil from investigation and remedial activities
- Non-hazardous and hazardous water from investigation and remedial activities
- Solid debris including disposable sampling equipment and personal protective equipment (PPE)

These investigation-derived wastes (IDW) and remediation-derived wastes (RDW) will require management and disposal in a manner that is consistent with state and federal law and minimizes potential hazards to the public. IDW is defined as waste that is generated while performing an investigation action. Investigations include all phases of work prior to finalizing the remedial design but excluding any removal actions. Pilot studies are considered investigations. RDW is defined as waste that is generated during any remedial, removal, or corrective action. The Environmental Management Division (EMD) has the primary responsibility for wastes generated at the Base. This plan describes methodologies and procedures that CH2M HILL's personnel will implement to handle, manage, and dispose of waste at the Base. Procedures for managing, handling, and disposing of project-specific waste will be addressed in the project-specific plan. This plan is prepared for CH2M HILL's use only, for the management of waste generated during CH2M HILL's environmental investigation and remediation work conducted at MCB Camp Lejeune.

Types of Waste

2.1 Soil

Soil may be generated from either investigation or remediation activities and may include soil cuttings generated during drilling activities, soils that accumulate in the decontamination pad from the washing of equipment, and soils generated during remedial activities. Soil that is IDW and is not from a known source area or area of suspected soil contamination may be returned to the borehole or spread on the ground surface near the boring from which it was removed. All cuttings will be screened with an organic vapor analyzer/flame ionization detector (OVA/FID) prior to spreading. If a large volume of soil will be generated that will require grading, seeding, and/or erosion control measures, other disposal options should be considered. If it cannot be presumed that the soil can be spread around the borehole during fieldwork, then the soil should be properly containerized as described in Section 3. If subsequent analytical results show that the soil is not contaminated and the soils from multiple boreholes have not been aggregated or only aggregated with other boreholes in close proximity (e.g., a well cluster), the soil may be returned to the site and spread around the original borehole.

IDW soil that cannot be spread around the borehole and soil that is RDW will be used as soil cover at the Base landfill, if it is non-hazardous and contains no petroleum, oils, or lubricants (POL). If the soil cannot be disposed at the Base landfill, offsite disposal will be arranged at an appropriate facility as described in Section 6.2. Soil will be accumulated in drums, bulk containers, or stockpiles in accordance with Section 3. Containers will be temporarily staged either in a fenced and secured area or in a less-than-90-day storage facility pending disposal. If waste containers cannot be stored in a fenced, secured area or if hazardous waste is generated, then the waste must be transported to a less-than-90-day storage facility on the Base. This location will be identified in the project-specific plan (i.e., work plan or sampling and analysis plan). All containers used to accumulate waste will be kept closed and secured when waste is not being added or removed. Roll-offs will be lined and covered while awaiting transportation and disposal.

Soil should be assumed to be non-hazardous unless there is evidence otherwise. Hazardous waste is defined as waste that is listed in 40 CFR 261 Subpart D or which is characteristically hazardous as defined by 40 CFR 261 Subpart C. No site currently identified at MCB Camp Lejeune contains waste listed in 40 CFR Subpart D. Any newly identified site would need to be assessed. Characteristically hazardous waste exhibits at least one of the following:

- Ignitable - Flashpoint that is less than 140°F
- Corrosive - pH that is less than 2 or greater than 12.4

- Reactive – the waste is normally unstable and undergoes violent change without detonating; explosive; or reacts violently or produces toxic gas when exposed to water, air, or heat.
- Toxic – The waste has constituents that exceed the toxicity limits listed in 40 CFR 261, Subpart C.

Soil sent for disposal will be characterized and a formal waste determination will be made using analytical results as described in Section 2. All wastes should be disposed of within 90 days of the accumulation start date. All containers should be labeled in accordance with Section 3. The soil disposal process is shown in **Figure 2-1**.

2.2 Water

Wastewater will be produced during monitoring well development, groundwater purging and sampling, and possibly during remedial operations. Wastewaters that are from the same site may be aggregated as long as they are the same type of waste. Different types of hazardous wastewater will never be aggregated.

The Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) at Lot 203 can be used to dispose of certain wastewater that is generated by the performance of work conducted under the Comprehensive Environmental Responsibility Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) work on Mainside at the following approved Sites 3, 6, 78, 82, and 88. Prior notification and approval of the WWTP operator is required for disposal and any paperwork requested by the operator will be completed. All wastewater that can be disposed of in this manner will be discharged prior to demobilization from the site. Based on the design limitations of the plant, the following practices will be adhered to when disposing of wastes at the WWTP:

- Water containing sediment will be allowed to settle for at least 8 hours prior to dumping to the wet well
- No free product will be disposed of at the WWTP
- CH2M HILL personnel will supervise all subcontractors that dispose of waste at the WWTP

Wastewater that cannot be disposed of at the WWTP will be accumulated in containers, in accordance with Section 3, and containers will be staged at a fenced and secured location or at a less-than-90-day storage site. All containers used to accumulate wastewater will be kept closed and secured when waste is not being added or removed. Wastewater should be assumed to be non-hazardous unless otherwise indicated. Hazardous waste is defined as waste that is listed in 40 CFR 261 Subpart D or which is characteristically hazardous as defined by 40 CFR 261 Subpart C. No site currently identified at MCB Camp Lejeune contains waste listed in 40 CFR Subpart D. Any newly identified site would need to be assessed. Characteristically hazardous waste exhibits at least one of the following:

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- Toxic – The waste has constituents with concentrations that exceed the toxicity limits listed in 40 CFR 261, Subpart C.

Wastewater will be analyzed prior to offsite disposal and a formal waste determination will be made using the results as described in Section 2. All wastewater disposed of offsite should be disposed of within 90 days. The procedure for disposing of waste water is show in **Figure 2-1**.

2.3 Solid Debris

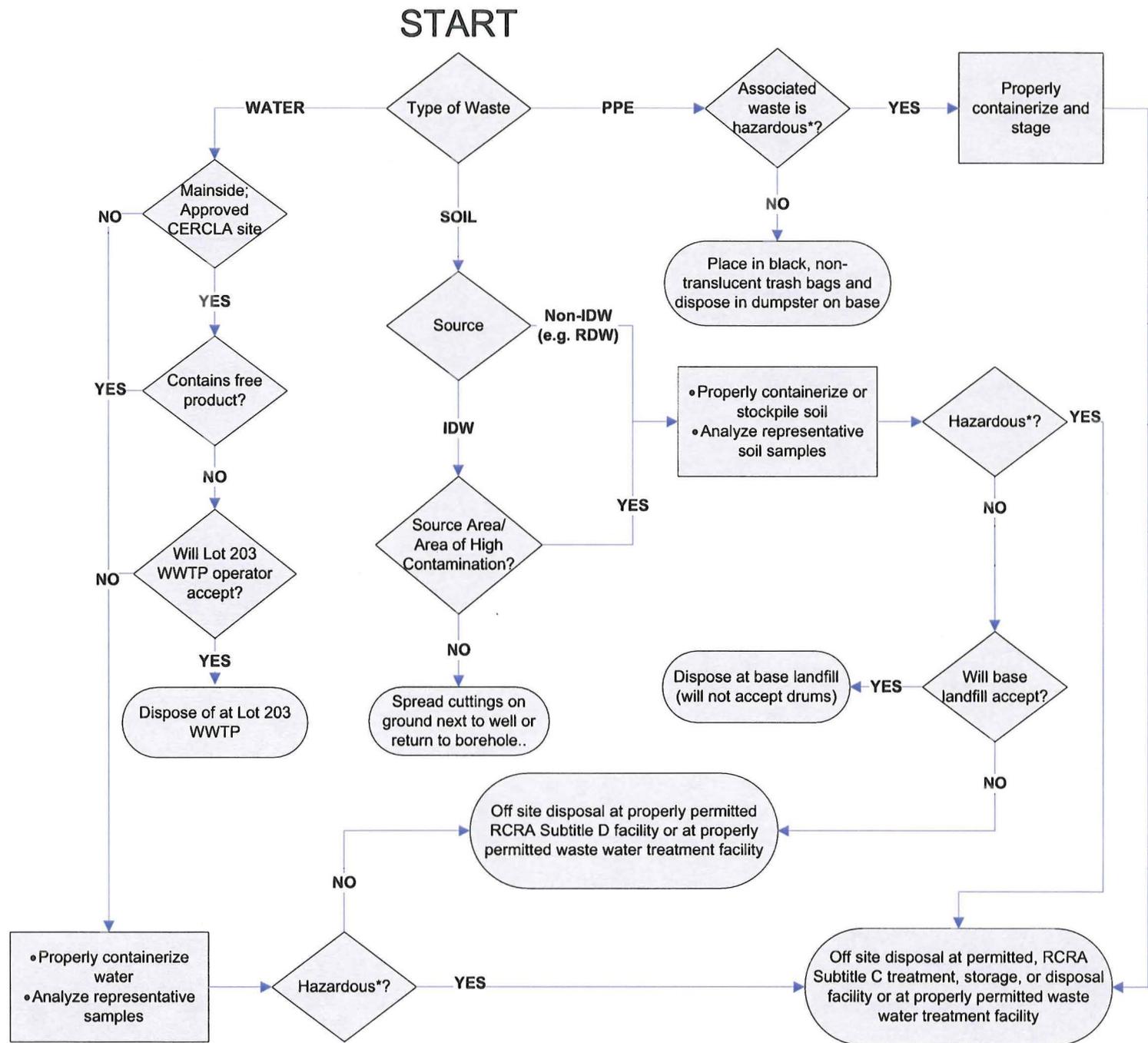
Examples of other debris that may be generated at the site include plastic sheeting, PPE, and disposable sampling equipment. These items will be characterized according to the waste that they are associated with. Debris associated with non-hazardous waste should be accumulated in black, non-translucent trash bags. The bags should be secured and disposed of in a dumpster on the Base. Debris associated with hazardous waste will be accumulated in drums or bulk containers as hazardous waste. These items will be disposed of offsite in accordance with the Section 6 of this document. The steps for disposing of solid debris are shown in **Figure 2-1**.

Things to Consider

- Determine what types of contaminants are at the site (e.g., petroleum/non-petroleum, metals, cVOCs). Determine where you anticipate disposal and begin coordination with that facility. Always have an alternate plan; disposal facilities can refuse any waste for any reason.
- Is significant contamination expected? If so, engage compliance. May need to manage as hazardous waste until analytical proves otherwise.
- Could generator knowledge be used to classify the waste? (LTM or engage compliance)?
- Is the site a high traffic area or remote? In high traffic areas additional security for containers/ stockpiles is needed. There are certain areas where waste staging is not allowed.
- What types of containers will be used? Consider the volume and properties of the waste. Determine how containers will be procured and transported to the site.
- Where/how will waste be secured? All waste must be secured (i.e. inside of a fence). Do not demobilize from the site until waste is properly secured. Ensure that the location has adequate capacity. Ensure that bulk containers can be maneuvered into the space. For non-hazardous wastes use the "dog pound" area on Parachute Tower Rd. or Site 89. For hazardous waste use the <90 day areas on Base.
- How will the waste be moved?

Non-hazardous: The preferred method of waste transportation is to use a subcontractor. CH2M HILL personnel can move small quantities of non-hazardous waste only if it can be done SAFELY.

Hazardous: Hazardous wastes will only be transported by a certified waste hauler.



RDW – Remediation-Derived Waste
IDW – Investigation-Derived Waste

WWTP – Wastewater Treatment Plant
LTM – Long-Term Monitoring

*As defined by 40 CFR 261

Waste Characterization

Historical documentation will be reviewed from each site to determine if the waste from that site is listed hazardous waste as defined by Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations Part 261 Subpart D (40 CFR 261 Subpart D). The Base, as the generator, will make the final determination concerning the existence of listed hazardous waste.

To characterize waste for disposal the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) should be used. For offsite disposal the following analyses should be performed: full TCLP, Ignitability, Corrosively, Reactive Cyanide, and Reactive Sulfide. In addition, for soil that will be used at the Base Landfill, the following analyses must be added: Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) for Gasoline Range Organics (TPH-GRO) and Diesel Range Organics (TPH-DRO) and any analytical related to the contaminant of concern at that site.

For sites that have a single roughly homogenous plume, where wastes are collected in bulk containers, one sample per media per site is required. In other cases where waste is collected in bulk containers one sample per 500 tons of solid media and one sample per bulk liquid container are required. Where waste is collected in drums, one sample per 10 drums of each media is required. Wastes will be characterized based on analytical results, and the characterization will be documented.

In special cases, generator knowledge may be used to characterize waste. This may be appropriate for long-term monitoring (LTM) sites or sites where remedial actions have been completed. When planning to characterize waste with generator knowledge the Base must approve of this practice and the disposal facility that will be used must also agree to accept the waste with only generator knowledge to support the waste profile.

Waste characterization information will be documented on a waste profile form provided by the treatment and/or disposal facility as part of the waste acceptance process. For offsite disposal, the profile will be submitted to the Base for generator signature. As part of the submission of the waste profile CH2M HILL will also provide a data summary table. A unique profile tracking number will be assigned to the analytical and the profile. In addition this profile number will be incorporated into waste container numbers to allow personnel to easily match waste streams with containers. Profiles tracking numbers will be assigned using the following format:

CTO/TO Number -Site#- Media | count number

An explanation of each of these identifiers is given below.

CTO/TO Number	Number identifying which project generated the waste
Site Number	Identifies the location where the waste was generated.
Media	Describes the waste : W-water S - soil D-debris
Count number	The running count of the waste streams of this media generated by this project.

Under this format, "CTO040-IR78-S02" would mean the following:

<u>CTO040</u> -IR78-S02	Waste generated for work conducted under CTO 040
CTO040- <u>IR78</u> -S02	Waste generated at Site IR78
CTO040-IR78- <u>S02</u>	The waste is soil
CTO040-IR78- <u>S02</u>	This is the second soil profile generated by this project.

Base personnel will provide any required generator certification and/or signatures. Signed profile(s) will then be submitted to the appropriate offsite disposal facility (Section 6.2) for approval.

The profile for offsite disposal typically requires the following information including but not limited to:

- Generator information including United States (U.S.) Environmental Protection Agency Generator Identification (USEPA ID) Number (see Section 4.2 for generator number), name, mailing address, contact, and phone number
- Site name including street address
- Process generating waste (e.g., soil removal, well installation)
- Source of contamination
- Historical use for area
- Waste composition
- Physical state of waste
- Applicable hazardous waste codes

For offsite disposal, the disposal facility will be approved by the regional environmental manager prior to awarding a contract for disposal. The facility shall have the certifications

and permits listed in Section 7. A copy of the waste profile or approval letter will be received from the disposal facility prior to scheduling of offsite transportation of the waste.

Waste Management

4.1 Waste Storage Time Limit

Even though all generated soil, debris, and liquids are assumed to be non-hazardous for management purposes (unless there are indications otherwise), samples will be collected for and wastes will be characterized with those results. Based on historical IDW and RDW characterization results, hazardous wastes are not expected to be generated. However, all wastes should be disposed of within 90 days of the accumulation start date.

To facilitate container tracking each container will be assigned a unique number using the following format:

Profile Tracking Number-event number-count number/total count

An explanation of each of these identifiers is given below.

Profile Tracking Number	Number identifying the waste stream associated with the container. See Section 3 (Waste Characterization) for more information.
Event number	The running count of events where this profile has been used.
Count number	The running count of drums related to this waste profile number that have been generated during this event.
Total Count	The total number of drums generated during this event.

Under this format, "CTO040-IR78-S02-02-05/10" would mean the following:

<u>CTO040-IR78-S02-02-05-10</u>	This waste stream is associated with this profile number
CTO040-IR78-S02- <u>02</u> -05-10	This is the second field event that will utilize this profile
CTO040-IR78-S02-02- <u>05</u> /10	This is the fifth container related to this profile that was generated during this event
CTO040-IR78-S02-02-05/ <u>10</u>	A total of 10 containers were generated that are related to this profile during this event.

4.2 Labels

The labeling of waste containers will be in accordance with 49 CFR 172, 173, and 178. Labels will include the container identification number, type of waste, location from which the waste was generated, and accumulation start date (for drums the date that the drums were filled and closed, for bulk containers the date that waste first enters the container).

Containers and portable tanks used to store/accumulate waste (including soil and groundwater) will be clearly marked with and include one of the following labels:

- **“Analysis Pending”** - Temporary or handwritten label until analytical results are received and reviewed. This label will include the container identification number, generator information, Site, and accumulation start date. If the waste is produced from CERCLA or CERCLA-like work, the words, “CERCLA derived” must also be on the label. If the label is handwritten, a paint pen should be used.
- **“Hazardous Waste”** - Pre-printed hazardous waste labels with the following information:
 - Accumulation start date
 - Generator Name
 - USEPA ID number:
 - For waste generated aboard MCB Camp Lejeune (Mainside, Courthouse Bay, GSRA, Camp Geiger) NC6170022580
 - For waste generated aboard MCAS New River NC8170022570
 - Waste codes
 - Container ID (see Section 4.1)
 - Prior to transport, the manifest number must be added (for containers of less than 110-gallon capacity)
- **“Non-Hazardous Waste”** - Preprinted labels with the following information:
 - Accumulation start date
 - Generator name
 - Waste-specific information (e.g., contaminated soil)
 - Container ID
- Where applicable, the major hazards (e.g., flammable, oxidizer, carcinogen) will be included on the label.
- Large containers such as roll-off boxes may require more than one label.

4.3 Containers and Accumulation

Waste materials will be collected in drums, bulk containers, or stockpiles. Containers will be staged in a fenced and secured area pending characterization and disposal. Roll-off containers used to accumulate waste will be lined and covered to await transportation and disposal. Hazardous wastes will be segregated from non-hazardous wastes. Additionally, incompatible wastes (e.g., flammable and corrosive wastes) will be segregated. Wastes of the same matrix, contamination, and the same source may be aggregated to facilitate storage and disposal.

Generally, waste containers will be placed at the site under investigation during field activities and moved to secure locations as part of demobilization. Site conditions may warrant the movement of containers to secure locations more frequently as determined by EMD. Waste generated aboard Camp Geiger and the GSRA will be moved to a secure location at Site 89.

If hazardous waste is generated anywhere except MCAS New River it will be stored at the less-than-90-day storage facility located in Building S-962, (910) 451-5306. If the waste is generated aboard MCAS New River, it will be stored at the less-than-90-day storage facility located in Building AS-4225, (910) 449-5997. These less-than-90-day storage areas contain appropriate emergency response equipment. This equipment includes a fire extinguisher, spill response equipment, and appropriate PPE. Arrangements will be made with the Base for this material to be stored there until disposal. A certified waste transportation contractor must be hired to move hazardous waste.

All containers will be inspected upon arrival at the site for disrepair and any contamination or contents left from previous customers. If a container contains waste upon arrival or is in disrepair, it will be rejected and documented.

The determination of whether to use small or bulk containers is a management decision that depends on several criteria. The following will be considered when selecting containers:

- Compatibility with waste
- Storage location capacity
- Anticipated method of disposal and the containers that the facility will accept
- Method of transportation
- Number of characterization samples that are required
- The effect of aggregating waste in bulk containers on the overall management of waste

4.3.1 Drums/Small Containers

- Drums and small containers will be transported to the temporary accumulation areas on wood pallets and will be secured together with non-metallic banding.
- Drums will be inspected and inventoried upon arrival onsite for signs of contamination and/or deterioration.
- Adequate aisle space (at least 30 inches) will be provided for containers such as 55-gallon drums to allow the unobstructed movement of personnel and equipment. Drums will be arranged in rows that are not more than two drums wide.
- Each drum will be provided with its own label, and labels will be visible and clearly marked.
- Drums will remain closed, with all locking mechanisms engaged, except when removing or adding waste to the drum.
- Drums will be disposed of with the contents. If the contents are removed from the drums for offsite transportation and treatment or disposal, the drums will be decontaminated prior to re-use or before leaving the site.

- Drums containing liquids or hazardous waste will be provided with secondary containment.
- Drums should only be filled to three-quarters full.

4.3.2 Roll-off Boxes

- Roll-off boxes shall be inspected upon arrival onsite. Any roll-off container arriving with contents or in poor condition shall be rejected.
- Roll-off boxes will be provided with covers and disposable liners. Liners shall be disposed of as contaminated debris along with the soil.
- When not in use, securely fastened covers will be installed on all roll-off boxes.
- Old labels will be removed and a new, appropriate label applied as discussed in Section 3.2.
- Roll-off containers shall be inspected by the transporter after removal of the liner and decontaminated in the event of evidence of liner failure.

4.3.3 Portable Tanks

- Portable tanks will be inspected upon arrival onsite for signs of deterioration and contamination. Any tank arriving onsite with contents or in poor condition will be rejected.
- Portable tanks will be provided with covers and secondary containment.
- Only non-stationary tanks (such as a cargo tank or other wheeled tank) will be used to accumulate hazardous waste.
- Each tank will be labeled as discussed in Section 3.2.

4.3.4 Soil Stockpiles

- Stockpiles of contaminated soil will be located near the excavation areas and within an area of existing contamination.
- Stockpiles will be provided with liner, cover, and perimeter berm to prevent release or infiltration of liquids.
 - Minimum 10- and 6-mil polyethylene sheeting will be used for liners and covers, respectively.
 - A perimeter berm will be constructed of clean materials (e.g., hay bales under the liner) and allow for collection of any free liquids draining from the stockpile.
 - Accumulated free liquids will be pumped to a container or tank.
- Covers and perimeter berms will be secured in-place when not in use and at the end of each workday, or as necessary to prevent wind dispersion or run-off from major precipitation events.

- Construction materials for the stockpiles that contact contaminated soil will be disposed of as contaminated debris.
- Accumulation start dates will be recorded on a log or a sign located at the stockpile.

Shipping Documentation

Prior to offsite disposal of any waste, CH2M HILL will provide the Base with a waste approval package for each waste stream. This package will include a waste profile naming MCB Camp Lejeune or MCAS New River as the generator of the waste, analytical summary table(s) applicable to the waste, a completed waste manifest, and any other applicable information necessary for the Base Resource Conservation and Recovery Section (RCRS) to complete its review of the disposal package and sign as the generator. **The waste profile and waste manifest can only be signed by designated EMD personnel.**

The signed profile will then be submitted to the disposal facility for acceptance and approval. Once the approved profile or approval letter is received from the disposal facility, transportation can be scheduled.

Each load of waste material will be manifested prior to leaving the site. At a minimum, the manifest form will include the following information:

- Generator information including name, address, contact, and phone number, USEPA ID number
- Transporter information including name, address, contact and phone number, USEPA ID number
- Facility information including name, address, phone number, USEPA ID number
- Site name including street/ mailing address
- U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) Proper Shipping Name (e.g., Hazardous Waste Solid, n.o.s., 9, UN 3077, PG III [D008])
- Types and numbers of containers
- Quantity of waste (volumetric estimate)
- Contract Task Order (CTO) or job number
- Profile number
- 24-hour emergency phone number
- Profile tracking number

Additionally, each shipment of waste will also have a weight ticket.

The generator and the transporter must sign the manifest prior to the load of waste leaving the site. A copy of this manifest will be retained by Base personnel. The original signed manifest will be returned to the address of the generator. The disposal facility will provide a copy of the facility-signed manifest to CH2M HILL for the final report. The final report will

include copies of the facility signed manifests, weight tickets, and the Certificates of Disposal/ Destruction/ Recycle.

If the signed hazardous waste manifest from the designated offsite facility is not received within 35 days of shipment, CH2M HILL will contact the transporter or the designated facility to determine the status of the waste and notify EMD. If the signed hazardous waste manifest has not been received within 45 days, CH2M HILL will prepare an Exception Report for the generator to submit to the State of North Carolina, as required under 40 CFR 262.42 as referenced by 15 NCAC 13A .0107(b).

Transportation

Each transportation vehicle and load of waste will be inspected before loading waste. This inspection will be documented. The quantities of waste being transported and its final destination will be recorded in the field notes for the day. A contractor licensed for commercial transportation will transport non-hazardous wastes. In the event that wastes are hazardous, the transporter will have a USEPA ID number, and will comply with transportation requirements outlined in 49 CFR 171-179 (DOT) and 40 CFR 263.11 and 263.31 (Hazardous Waste Transportation). A copy of the documentation indicating that the selected transporter has appropriate licenses will be received and approved by CH2M HILL prior to transport of any waste.

The transporter will be responsible for weighing loads at a certified scale. For each load of material, weight measurements will be obtained for each full and empty container, dump truck, or tanker truck. Disposal quantities will be based on the difference of weight measurements between the full and empty container/dump truck. Weights will be recorded on the waste manifest. The transporter will provide copies of weight tickets to CH2M HILL.

The transporter will observe the following practices when hauling and transporting wastes offsite:

- Minimize impacts to general public traffic
- Repair road damage caused by construction and/or hauling traffic
- Cleanup waste spilled in transit
- Line and cover trucks/trailers used for hauling contaminated waste to prevent releases and contamination
- Decontaminate vehicles prior to re-use
- Seal trucks transporting liquids
- All personnel involved in offsite disposal activities will follow safety and spill response procedures outlined in the Site-specific Health and Safety Plan (HSP).
- No materials from other projects will be combined with materials from this site.

Disposal

CH2M HILL will assess the potential hazards posed by the IDW and submit waste management recommendations to the Base. If test results indicate that the waste is not a hazardous waste, CH2M HILL will recommend that soil be disposed at a non-hazardous landfill; that water be disposed of at an industrial wastewater treatment plant; and that PPE and sampling expendable items be disposed of in a trash dumpster for disposal with other non-hazardous trash generated at the Base.

7.1 Onsite Disposal

The Base manages a landfill onsite where soil that is non-hazardous and contains no POL can be disposed of. Analytical results will be submitted to the Base to determine if waste solids can be disposed of there. If the waste is approved, the Base will generate a waste profile form and provide instructions for disposal. Transportation will need to be provided by a waste hauler with the appropriate qualifications as described above. Waste characterization documentation should accompany waste to the Base landfill. If landfill personnel are unable to verify the disposal authorization the Base Installation Restoration (IR) manager should be contacted.

PPE and other debris associated with the generation of non-hazardous waste will be collected and secured in black, non-translucent trash bags and disposed of at the base.

7.2 Offsite Disposal

For offsite disposal of wastes, disposal facilities with proper permits and in good standing with the state and federal agencies will be utilized. This information will be received and approved by CH2M HILL prior to profiling of any waste. In addition, the CERCLA Off-Site Rule (40 CFR 300.440) must also be complied with. It states that waste from a CERCLA or CERCLA-like project that is to be shipped offsite must be transferred to an offsite facility that has been reviewed by the USEPA Region under the Offsite Rule and found to be acceptable. This approval is in addition to the facility's EPA or State permit. Since the Base is listed on the National Priorities List, this requirement applies to all projects conducted on the Base. The disposal facility must show proof of their approval in addition to their Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) facility permit.

Offsite treatment and disposal facilities will use their waste profile and supporting documentation (e.g., analytical data) to determine whether they will accept a waste.

- Non-hazardous wastes will be disposed at an offsite RCRA Subtitle D facility permitted to receive such wastes or at an offsite wastewater treatment facility permitted to receive such wastes.

- Uncontaminated construction debris may be sent to municipal landfills, or landfills designated for construction/demolition debris.
- Hazardous wastes will be disposed of at an offsite, permitted, RCRA Subtitle C treatment, storage, or disposal facility.
- PPE associated with the generation of hazardous waste will be properly contained and disposed of at an offsite, permitted, RCRA Subtitle C treatment, storage, or disposal facility.

The treatment and disposal facility will be responsible for providing a copy of the final facility-signed waste manifest and a certificate of treatment or disposal for each load of waste received.

SECTION 8

Recordkeeping

Records concerning waste management will be maintained. The Base, as the generator, will maintain these documents as part of their operating records in accordance with their policies. CH2M HILL will maintain copies of the following records:

- Waste analytical results
- Waste profiles
- Field notes documenting waste management including the volumes and methods of disposal
- Manifests, land disposal restriction (LDR) notifications (only for hazardous waste)/certifications, bills of lading
- Certificates of disposal/destruction/recycle

SECTION 9

Transportation and Disposal Log

The T&D Log (Attachment 1) is used to track waste from generation to final disposition. Wastes will be logged into the T&D Log the day that it is generated and placed into containers. Transportation of wastes will be inventoried the day of transportation from the site using the T&D Log. Final disposal will be documented on the T&D Log using the Certificate of Disposal. This information will be tracked internally by CH2M HILL.

Attachment 1
Transportation and Disposal Log Form

Transportation and Disposal Log

Location
Site

Task Description
Staging Location(s)

Project Number
(Sub)Contractor

Container ID				
Boring/Well Number				
Container Type				
Waste Profile No				
Accumulation Start Date				
Date Transported to Staging Location				
Comments/Notes				

Note: All waste should be included on the Waste Tracking Log from the moment of generation.