

OIL SPILL WASTE MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL PLAN

Incident Name:

Responsible Party:

Spilled Material:

Spill Volume (estimate):

Spill Location:

Spill Date/Time:

Report Update Time:

Disposal Plan Authorization

This plan is written at the request of the USCG and/or EPA and the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation. The responsible party will recover the maximum feasible amount of oil spilled during the above named incident. In addition an unknown quantity of oily waste debris (including plastics, sands, etc.) will be recovered. When disposing of this material, the responsible party will abide by all applicable state, local and federal laws and regulations. Disposed material will be tracked to provide an accurate means of estimating total oil recovered.

This plan may be amended as necessary to ensure compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. Amendment may occur only upon mutual agreement of the responsible party, the Federal OSC (USCG/EPA), and/or the State OSC (ADEC).

Submitted By:

(Waste Management Specialist)

Approved By:

(Environmental Unit Leader)

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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 Tesoro’s accredited analytical laboratory. Tesoro’s 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 Tesoro responsible person (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 off-site 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 co-mingled 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 non-hazardous 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 one 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 landfarming 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 biotreatment area designed and built for that purpose). This technique is limited to impacted soils and sediments.

Ex situ landfarming is a preferred method of oily waste management. In landfarming, 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 CONTRACTORS

APPROVED DISPOSAL FACILITIES

ATTACHMENT B

OIL SPILL WASTE MANAGEMENT DISPOSAL PLAN FORM

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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: _____

ATTACHMENT B

OIL SPILL WASTE MANAGEMENT DISPOSAL PLAN FORM

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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:

ATTACHMENT B

OIL SPILL WASTE MANAGEMENT DISPOSAL PLAN FORM

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WASTE COVERED BY PLAN

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>Description(s)</u>	<u>SOLIDS</u>	<u>Estimated Volume(s)</u>
Oiled Natural Inorganic (sand, pebbles, etc.)	<hr/> <hr/>		<hr/> <hr/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Oiled Natural Organic (driftwood, seaweed, etc.)	<hr/> <hr/>		<hr/> <hr/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Man-Made Materials (PPE, sorbents, etc.)	<hr/> <hr/>		<hr/> <hr/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Unoiled Solids	<hr/> <hr/>		<hr/> <hr/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Other(s)	<hr/> <hr/>		<hr/> <hr/>
Suspected Hazardous Waste?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Determination By Generator Knowledge?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes	<input type="checkbox"/> No
Hazardous Waste Code: <hr/>			
Comments: <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>			

ATTACHMENT B

OIL SPILL WASTE MANAGEMENT DISPOSAL PLAN FORM

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<u>Types</u>	<u>LIQUIDS</u> <u>Description(s)</u>	<u>Estimated Volume(s)</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Oil/Water Mixtures	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Uncontaminated Petroleum Products	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Waste Water	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Spent Solvents/Dispersants/ Fuels	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Other(s)	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

OIL SPILL WASTE MANAGEMENT DISPOSAL PLAN FORM

Comments:

Estimated Storage Required (roll-offs, tanks, etc.):**Estimated Capacity/Number Required**

ATTACHMENT B

OIL SPILL WASTE MANAGEMENT DISPOSAL PLAN FORM

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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 Transport Method

[illegible]

□

yes

☐

no

ATTACHMENT B

OIL SPILL WASTE MANAGEMENT DISPOSAL PLAN FORM

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DISPOSAL METHOD(S)			
<u>Method</u>	<u>Waste Type/Description</u>	<u>Available</u>	<u>Selected</u>
Natural Degradation/Dispersion	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Wastewater Treatment Plant	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Landfill	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Land Farms	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

<i>In situ</i> Burning	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Open Pit Burning	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Portable Incineration	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Process Incineration	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Reprocessing	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Reclaiming	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Recycling	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Well Injection	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Other	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Comments:			

OIL SPILL WASTE MANAGEMENT DISPOSAL PLAN FORM

DISPOSAL RESOURCE (S)

Disposal Method

Resource (s)

Comments:

[illegible]

ATTACHMENT B

OIL SPILL WASTE MANAGEMENT DISPOSAL PLAN FORM

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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

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANIFEST

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 or 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	Recommend
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 (#)
1							
2							
3							
Total							

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

**TABLE 3
ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT SUMMARY**

Page 2 of 2

SENSITIVE SITES/RESPONSE ACTIONS					
Priority	Site ID	Site Description	Assignment	Action	Status

Figure 1. Waste Staging Area Schematic

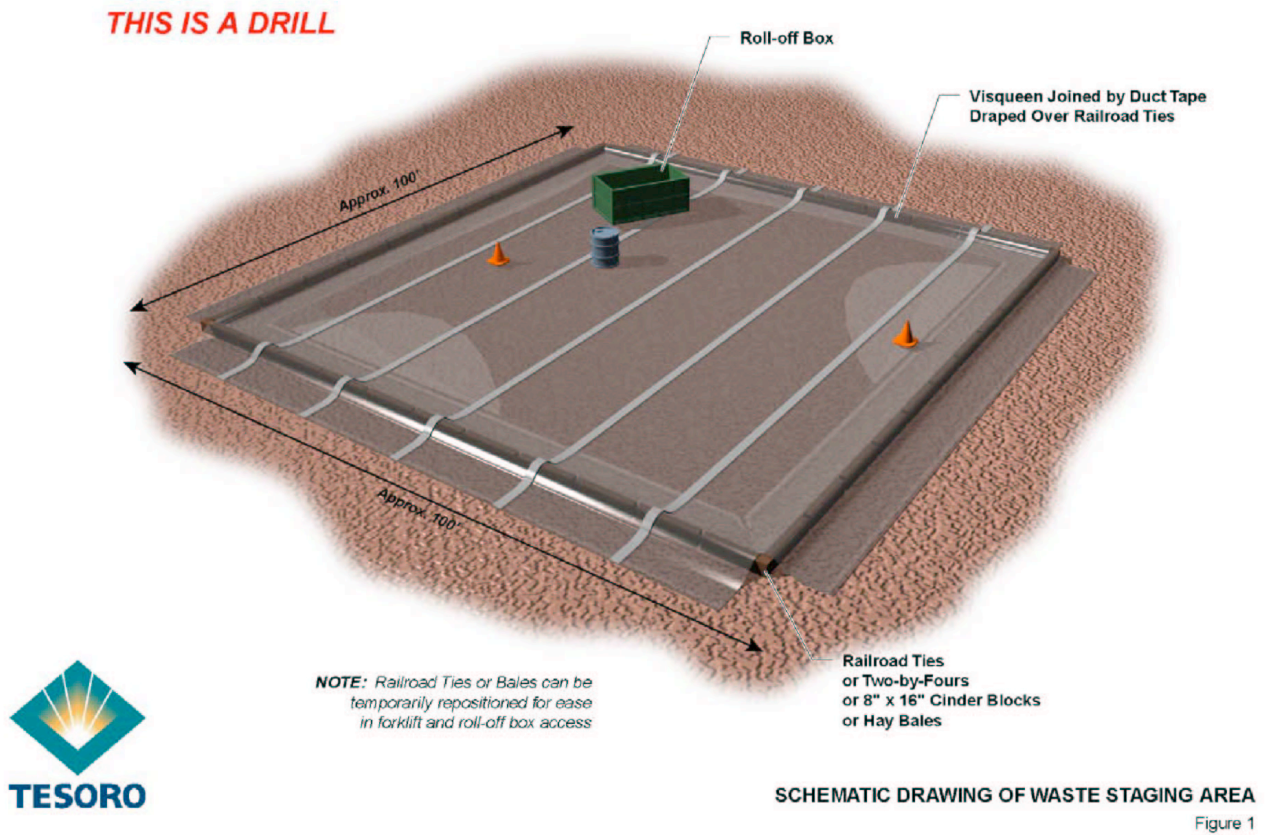


Figure 2. Waste Staging Area Site Location Map

OIL SPILL WASTE MANAGEMENT AND DISPOSAL PLAN

Incident Name:

T/V Cook Inlet oil spill

Responsible Party:

Tesoro Alaska Company

Spilled Material:

North Slope Crude Oil

Spill Volume (estimate):

380,000 barrels

Spill Location:

Kennedy Entrance, Cook Inlet- Perl Rock on south side of Perl Island

Spill Date/Time:

4/15/05

0830

Report Update Time:

8/25/05

Disposal Plan Authorization

This plan is written at the request of the USCG and/or EPA and the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation. The responsible party will recover the maximum feasible amount of oil spilled during the above named incident. In addition an unknown quantity of oily waste debris (including plastics, sands, etc.) will be recovered. When disposing of this material, the responsible party will abide by all applicable state, local and federal laws and regulations. Disposed material will be tracked to provide an accurate means of estimating total oil recovered.

This plan may be amended as necessary to ensure compliance with all applicable laws and regulations. Amendment may occur only upon mutual agreement of the responsible party, the Federal OSC (USCG/EPA), and/or the State OSC (ADEC).

Submitted By:

Harvey Grumbacher

(Waste Management Specialist)

Approved By:

Tina Fauntischer

(Environmental Unit Leader)

Oil Spill Waste Management and Disposal Plan

- 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:

Oil Solutions Company
32154 Industrial Blvd.
Nikiski, AK 99635

(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 Tesoro’s accredited analytical laboratory. Tesoro’s local contract analytical laboratory is:

Company name:	SGS Environmental Services, Inc.
Company address:	200 W. Potter Drive Anchorage, AK 99518-1605
Phone:	(907) 562-2343
Fax:	(907) 561-5301
Contact Name:	Stephen Ede

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:

Seldovia, Alaska City Dock and yard will be a staging area for oil/water mixtures to be decanted.

B. Waste Staging Area Location Number 2:

Homer Spit will be the temporary staging area for oiled cleanup materials for future transportation to Nikiski for incineration. The spit will also be the temporary storage area for burned oil residues from the initial in-situ burn, which will be transported to an underground disposal site on the North Slope.

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.

Heavy plastic will be laid down and bermed in around waste staging areas before any containers are placed there. Heavy plastics tarpaulins will also cover the containers to prevent rinse-off of oil by rainfall. Personnel entering the staging area will be required to wear fully uncontaminated PPE. If signs of contamination to staging area are observed at staging area when decommissioned, decontamination will be pursued.

Oil Spill Waste Management and Disposal Plan

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

Weigh Station Locations:

Contaminated materials will be weighed at the staging location on the Homer Spit.

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.

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 Hopkins All-waste Co. to Envirotech, LLC

Transporter(s) Jim Hopkins Facility Envirotech Nikiski Treatment Facility
Hopkins All-waste Co. Nikiski, AK

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 landfarming to the identified facilities.

Transporter(s) Hopkins All-waste Facility Class II Oil Burial Facility
Enviro-chem Transports North Slope, AK

ATTACHMENT A

APPROVED OIL RECLAMATION CONTRACTORS

Industrial Oil Filtration, Inc.
Anchorage, AK

Oilkleen
Seal Beach, CA

APPROVED DISPOSAL FACILITIES

North Slope Oil Injection Company
North Slope, AK

Central Drilling Waste Disposal Facility, Beluga River Unit
Alaska

ATTACHMENT B

OIL SPILL WASTE MANAGEMENT DISPOSAL PLAN FORM

Page 1 of 10

Incident Name: TV Cook Inlet oil spill

Date Prepared: 8/25/05

Time Prepared: 1300

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

ACP/Other References Consulted:

GENERAL INFORMATION

Source of Spill: TV Cook Inlet

Total Amount Spilled: 380,000 barrels

Total Amount At Risk: 380,000

Type of Material Spilled: North Slope Crude Oil

AGENCY INFORMATION

Lead Agency: ADEC

Agency Representative(s): Gary Folley, Mala Kalyan

Telephone(s): 269-7683, 269-7435

Comments:

ATTACHMENT B

OIL SPILL WASTE MANAGEMENT DISPOSAL PLAN FORM

Page 2 of 10

VARIANCES

Inquiry Made to Obtain Variances on:

Individual(s) Contacted for Variances:

Telephones(s):

Comments:

SAMPLES

Media(s)/Date(s) Sampled:

North Slope Crude: 4/15-7/30/05

Sample(s) Sent Via:

USPS

Laboratory Name(s):

SGS Environmental Laboratories

Sampling/Analysis Plan(s) Attached?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Chain of Custody Form(s) Attached?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Comments:

ATTACHMENT B

OIL SPILL WASTE MANAGEMENT DISPOSAL PLAN FORM

Page 3 of 10

WASTE COVERED BY PLAN

<u>TYPE</u>	<u>Description(s)</u>	<u>SOLIDS</u>	<u>Estimated Volume(s)</u>
Oiled Natural Inorganic (sand, pebbles, etc.)	oiled pebbles and sand		1000 lbs
Oiled Natural Organic (driftwood, seaweed, etc.)	oiled driftwood, feathers, kelp		1000 lbs
Man-Made Materials (PPE, sorbents, etc.)	oiled sorbents, snares, PPE		1 Ton
Unooled Solids			0
Other(s)			

Suspected Hazardous Waste?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Determination By Generator Knowledge?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Hazardous Waste Code:

Comments:

ATTACHMENT B

OIL SPILL WASTE MANAGEMENT DISPOSAL PLAN FORM

Page 4 of 10

<u>Types</u>	<u>LIQUIDS</u> <u>Description(s)</u>	<u>Estimated Volume(s)</u>
Oil/Water Mixtures	North Slope Crude/ seawater	500,000 bbl
Uncontaminated Petroleum Products	North Slope Crude, decanted	105,000 bbl
Waste Water	decanted water	395,000 bbl
Spent Solvents/Dispersants/ Fuels		0
Other(s)		

ATTACHMENT B

OIL SPILL WASTE MANAGEMENT DISPOSAL PLAN FORM

Page 5 of 10

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

Tanks for decanting storage

500 x 1000 bbls

connex to hold oily waste

20

ATTACHMENT B

OIL SPILL WASTE MANAGEMENT DISPOSAL PLAN FORM

Page 6 of 10

Preferred Location(s): Oiled cleanup materials: incinerator in Nikiski

decanted oil: North Slope injection

Burned oil residue: burial in Nikiski

Permit(s) Required For Temporary Storage:

Ground/Runoff Protection Required For Storage Area?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Liners/Cover Protection Required For Storage?

☒ Yes

☐ No

Comments:

ATTACHMENT B

OIL SPILL WASTE MANAGEMENT DISPOSAL PLAN FORM

Page 7 of 10

WASTE TRANSPORTATION

Proposed Transportation Method (s):

Waste Type/Description

Proposed Transport Method

Decanted Oil

Barge to North Slope

Burned Oil Residue

Barge to Homer; truck to Nikiski

Oiled Cleanup materials

Barge to Homer; truck to Nikiski

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

Liners/cover protection required for transportation?



yes



no

Comments:

ATTACHMENT B

OIL SPILL WASTE MANAGEMENT DISPOSAL PLAN FORM

Page 8 of 10

DISPOSAL METHOD(S)

<u>Method</u>	<u>Waste Type/Description</u>	<u>Available</u>	<u>Selected</u>
Natural Degradation/Dispersion		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wastewater Treatment Plant	water from decanting operations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Landfill	burned oil residues from in-situ burning	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Land Farms		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
In situ Burning	initial burning	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Open Pit Burning		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Portable Incineration		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Process Incineration	oiled cleanup materials	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reprocessing		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Reclaiming		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Recycling		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Well Injection	oil from decating operations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comments:			

ATTACHMENT B

OIL SPILL WASTE MANAGEMENT DISPOSAL PLAN FORM

Page 10 of 10

HEALTH AND SAFETY PROCEDURES

All Personnel will be equipped with PPE for the handling, transportation, and exposure to oil, oiled materials, waste water, and burned oil residue.

All personnel will perform decontamination procedures before leaving any storage areas, decanting areas, after transport activities, incineration, burial, or injection.

All machinery, vessels, vehicles and equipment will be decontaminated after exposure to oiled substances.

Health/Safety Plan Attached?



Yes



No

Comments:

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

CONTACTS AND APPROVALS

Contact For Further Information:

Approved By:

Time/Date:

ATTACHMENT C

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANIFEST

Example

ATTACHMENT D

LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTION NOTIFICATION

Example

Oil Spill Waste Management and Disposal Plan

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:

T/V Cook Inlet

Where is it and how much is there?

- Location(s): Homer Spit Temporary Storage Area

- Number of people working and hours worked: 6 / 10

Container	No.	Contents	Capacity/Mass	Samples (Y/N)
Drums	2	decanted oil	55 gal	n
	5	waste water from decanting	55 gal	n
Red/Orange Oily Bags	23	oiled cleanup materials	20 gal	n
Blue, Regular Trash Bags				
Clear Bags for Oiled Organic Matter	12	oiled driftwood, feathers, sand	20 gal	y
Dumpsters				

ATTACHMENT F

FIELD SURVEY WASTE REMOVAL TRANSFER FORM

What is it?

- Origin or source of the waste:

T/V Cook Inlet

- Type of waste:

North Slope Crude

Where is it and how much is there?

- Location (s):

Homer Spit

- Volume of weight that must be managed:

approx. 2 Tons mixed media waste

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

drums, bags, tanks

- Drums:

approx 25

- Roll-off:

- Dumpsters:

2 filled with bags of oily waste

- Bags:

filling 2 dumpsters

Oil Spill Waste Management and Disposal Plan

**TABLE 1
HAZARDOUS WASTE ACCUMULATION AREA INSPECTION FORM**

Inspector's Name:	Harry Shreveport	Title:	Waste Inspector
Location:	Homer Spit	Area Description:	lined and covered pad
Inspection Date:	8/21/05	Time of Inspection:	0945

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

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 (#)
1	1500	50	4	150	25	15	250
2	3500	60	8	200	25	25	700
3							
Total	5000	110	12	350	50	40	950

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

TABLE 3
ENVIRONMENTAL UNIT SUMMARY

Page 2 of 2

SENSITIVE SITES/RESPONSE ACTIONS					
Priority	Site ID	Site Description	Assignment	Action	Status

[illegible]

More Information on this Form

When do you need this form?

Use this plan as guidance and decision making during waste management planning

Who fills out this form?

The appropriate positions within the Unified Command.

Who signs this form?

No signature is required.

Where does this form get delivered?

This plan should be vetted through the ICS.

In addition, the State of Alaska has conditions of approval that must be met. See attached letter.

555 Cordova Street, 2nd Floor
Anchorage, AK 99501
PHONE: (907) 269-3063
FAX: (907) 269-7648
<http://www.state.ak.us/dec/home.htm>

**PREVENTION EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROGRAM
CENTRAL ALASKA RESPONSE TEAM**

RE: Conditions of Approval for Waste Management Plan

Dear _____ :

The State of Alaska has approved the (company) Waste Management Plan submitted to the Department on (date) for the (name of incident) with the following conditions:

You are required to identify provisions of this waste management plan that are inconsistent with state permit or authorization requirements in effect at the time of this waste management plan submittal (e.g., waste water discharge permits). This approval does not supercede those permits or authorizations currently in place. Upon notification, we shall address issues and provide for coordination with the appropriate state authority.

Waste disposal approved in this section requires no further approval under 18 AAC 75.310(a). However, should an ADEC official order that such disposal be halted or delayed (e.g., so that samples may be taken), this approval under 18 AAC 75.310(a) shall be superseded by the terms of that order.

The transportation and storage of hazardous waste during this spill emergency response will be broadly covered by 40 CFR 270.1(c)(3) and, where appropriate, by 40 CFR 263.30(b), so that the spill is responded to by the most efficient means to protect human health and the environment.

All waste streams identified within this management plan, oiled and un-oiled solid and liquid waste shall be quantified in a manner approved by the Department upon transfer of the waste to the shore-based handling facility in (location). The volume of waste generated shall be reported to the Department by noon the following day.

Please also note that this approval is only for those areas of the plan within State of Alaska jurisdiction and is subject to revocation or modification if incident conditions change. Additionally, the State of Alaska does not presume authority to supercede federal or local permitting requirements including but not limited to RCRA requirements. Again, you are advised to contact local and federal authorities to ensure that this plan meets their regulatory requirements.

The State appreciates your efforts and those of your staff to coordinate with us during the development of this plan.

Sincerely,

State Planning Chief

cc: _____SOSC
cc: _____FOSC