



Section 9405

Disposal and Waste Management Guidance for the Northwest Area

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Disposal and Waste Management Guidance for the Northwest Area

9405.1 General Discussion

The purpose of proactively and properly managing waste generation and disposal decisions during a response is to avoid delays in recovery operations or in re-deploying equipment, avoid potential violations of state and federal laws and to help quantify spill and recovery volumes. Reducing waste, prioritizing options to reuse or recycle waste and minimize disposal in landfills are goals for the Northwest. This is done, among other ways, by:

- Assigning supervision of temporary storage areas where waste is managed and daily accounting of the waste accumulated.
- Developing best practices for interim storage areas to prevent additional spills.
- Minimizing the oily waste collected in a response by using selective clean-up techniques, so that clean material is not picked up along with oiled.
- Washing and re-using equipment and resources, where possible.
- Reprocessing oil through a refinery or recycling plant.
- Using landfills disposal as a least preferred option.

Waste must be accounted for and documented from its origin to its final disposition, including waste that is recycled. A plan to manage the generation, segregation, treatment and disposal of all waste streams in a response is developed by the Environmental Unit in coordination with the Operations Section, and approved by Unified Command. Local health departments should also be consulted and involved in waste management decisions.

The types of waste generated in an oil spill response could include:

- **Oily Solid Waste**
 - Sand/gravel/tarballs
 - Sludge
 - Sorbent pads/booms/rages
 - Shoreline debris
 - Logs and driftwood
 - Vegetation
 - Oily personnel gear and clothing
 - Empty drums/containers
 - Bilge oils

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- Animal carcasses
- Contaminated fish or shellfish
- **Non-Oily Solid Wastes**
 - Domestic trash and garbage
 - Bagged human waste
- **Oily Liquid Wastes**
 - Recovered or skimmed oil and mixtures of oil and water
 - Rainwater runoff from waste storage areas
 - Wash waters from cleaning boats, equipment, gear, and oiled wildlife
 - Other oily waters mixed with sediments
- **NonOil Liquid Wastes**
 - Sewage, liquid human wastes (gray and black waters)
- **Biohazards**
 - Sharps used during wildlife rehabilitation
- **Recovered Oil**
 - Untainted recovered oil
- **Potential Waste from Derelict Vessels**
 - Paint
 - Oil
 - Asbestos-containing material
 - Polychlorinated biphenyls
 - Metals
 - Fire Fighting Chemicals

9405.2 Community Awareness and Waste Issues

Communities impacted by a large spill, especially those that may be disproportionately affected by waste management activities, may have concerns about the management of wastes transported through their communities or disposed of in their local facilities (e.g., landfills, recycling facilities). The waste management plan should include a process for working with the Liaison Officer and the Joint Information Center to provide information about waste in media and community outreach plans. If necessary, public meetings can be held in the affected communities to address concerns or complaints with respect to waste management, and data generated from these activities should be posted on the appropriate website(s), along with questions and answers about the waste management activities.

9405.3 Washington State Waste Management and Disposal Guidance

9405.3.1 Requirements for Spiller to Collect and Remove Oil

Under the provisions of Revised Code of Washington (RCW) Chapter 90.56.340 (Oil and Hazardous Substance Spill Prevention and Response Act), the spiller is responsible for immediately collecting and removing spilled oil and any contaminated debris and/or soil. It is important to recognize that, if the responsible party (RP) is unable or unwilling to fulfill this requirement, the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) is authorized under the

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provisions of RCW 90.56.350 “to take such actions as are necessary to collect, investigate, perform surveillance over, remove, contain, treat, or disperse oil or hazardous substances discharged into waters of the state.”

A sample waste management and disposal plan and waste tracking forms have been developed and are contained in Appendix A. Ecology expects that incident specific disposal plans for oil spill response operations in Washington will be written in accordance with the “Guideline” and will follow the “Sample Disposal Plan” format or contain the same content if a different format is used. Because most oily debris generated from oil spills has not historically been designated as dangerous waste in Washington State, this document is focused primarily on solid waste disposal options. This does not prohibit the use of this document in the event of hazardous material spills or if hazardous materials are encountered during response cleanup. If material is designated as extremely hazardous waste or dangerous waste, the requirements for handling and treatment or disposal are more stringent. It is essential to work with Ecology and local governments to ensure that the waste streams are managed appropriately and in accordance with applicable hazardous or dangerous waste regulations.

9405.3.2 Natural Resource Damage Assessment Credit and Waste Management

If the RP will seek credit for oil recovery under Washington State’s Natural Resource Damage Assessment process, additional segregation is required for product collected during the first 24-hours (non-persistent oils), or 48-hours after the oil release (persistent oils). Some conditions apply such as effectively contained and off of shoreline. Detailed guidance on the credit and segregation/measurement methods can be obtained from the Ecology document “Credit for Oil Recovery”, and Washington Administrative Code (WAC) 173-183 (WAC 173-183-870). Also see Ecology document “Compensation Schedule Credit for Oil Recovery, RDA Committee Resolution 96-1.”

9405.4 Oregon State Incident Waste Management and Disposal Plan Template and Tracking Forms

The general policy of the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is that, whenever possible, recovered oil and oily debris be recycled and reused, thereby reducing the amount of oily debris to be burned on site or disposed of at a solid waste landfill. Spilled oils and oil contaminated materials resulting from control, treatment, and cleanup shall be handled and disposed of in a manner approved by the department. General guidelines for the handling, storage, and recycling/reuse or disposal of wastes are discussed below.

9405.4.1 Classification and Segregation

The State of Oregon will utilize its access to federal samples taken by the United States Coast Guard. As necessary, the state will also utilize sampling capabilities of the DEQ laboratory. All oily waste and debris is classified as a specified waste in the state of Oregon.

The segregation of oily waste and debris is a key part of the disposal process. Oil recovered from an aquatic area will typically contain large amounts of water and debris. Excess water needs to be removed; it increases the amount of material to be transported and can cause problems for disposal facilities. It is most productive to segregate the waste on site to facilitate transportation and disposal. An oil/water separator or a vacuum truck should be available on site to complete this process. Oiled debris needs to be separated out as well. Oil and oily debris should be segregated into the following categories:

- Reuse/Recycle,
- Incinerate,
- Burn on site, and
- Landfill.

9405.4.2 Reuse/Recycle

Whenever possible, recovered oil and oily debris should be recycled and reused, thereby reducing the amount of oily debris to be burned on site or disposed of at a solid waste landfill.

9405.4.3 Incineration

Facilities are available that are capable of burning combustible, oiled debris, subject to any emission limits or restriction of the Air Containment Discharge Permit and Solid Waste Disposal Permit, if applicable.

A 60-day letter permit to change the type of fuel burned can be obtained immediately from the Air Quality Division of the DEQ in Portland by the incineration facility. To obtain this permit, a written request must be submitted, including a statement of anticipated emissions based on the petroleum product contaminating the debris to be burned. Consecutive permits may be issued, but DEQ will conduct an evaluation prior to combustion.

For a list of facilities capable of incinerating oily debris, consult the appropriate Geographic Response Plan.

9405.4.4 On-Site Burning

Although no specific sites have been identified, DEQ may authorize a 60-day letter permit for controlled open burning of combustible, oiled debris on the Oregon Coast and portions of the Columbia River in accordance with Oregon Administrative Rules (OAR), Division 23. The 60-day letter permit may be obtained from the Air Quality Division of DEQ in Portland. A written request is required to obtain the permit and must include the anticipated emissions based on the petroleum product contaminating the debris to be burned. Controlled open burning is defined as follows, from most to least preferable:

- Forced air pit incineration,
- Tall stack burning with auxiliary air supply,
- Pile burning with auxiliary air supply, and

- Pile burning.

DEQ would generally intend to require forced air pit incineration for burning proposed in or near any population center or sensitive area. Combustion efficiency enhancement through utilization of an air curtain or fan device is generally recommended. There are several areas in Oregon currently regulated by local authorities. They are listed in Division 23 rules for open burning.

9405.4.5 Landfills

There are several landfills that may receive oiled debris, subject to the rules for disposal of spill cleanup materials, any restriction of the Solid Waste Permits, any franchise restrictions, and the concurrence of the owner/operator. See OAR 340, Division 61 on solid waste management.

9405.4.6 Interim Storage

Interim storage site selection will be made on a case-by-case basis. OAR 340, Division 61 on solid waste management addresses the definition of and guidelines for a “disposal site,” which includes temporary storage sites.

A letter of authorization for six months can be obtained from DEQ by written application. The application must contain specific criteria regarding the site; these criteria can be found in OAR 340, Division 61, page 5.

Recovered oil should be stored in sealable containers such as 55-gallon drums, portable pillow tanks, empty fuel storage tanks, tank trucks, barges, or any other available container that can be sealed to prevent spillage. If necessary, a pit can be dug to hold the waste and lined with plastic or polymeric sheeting to prevent leaching.

Oily debris should be placed in leak-proof containers, such as plastic bags or debris boxes, provided they are lined with plastic. Debris should be stored on impermeable sheeting to prevent penetration into the soil should a breach of the container occur.

Temporary storage sites should be located with good access to the cleanup operations and nearby streets and highways. Suitable sites for this purpose are flat areas such as parking lots or undeveloped lots, with a minimum of slope to reduce potential contamination from leaching oil. Sites should be at least 3 meters above mean sea level. A 1- to 1.5-meter-high earth berm should be constructed around the perimeter of the site and the site lined with an impermeable liner to the top of the berm.

After oiled debris is in storage, a monitoring program should be set up to ensure that oil is not escaping outside the berm. Free oil accumulation within the bermed area should be monitored as well.

9405.4.7 Transportation

Transportation of oiled debris to its disposal destination is the contractor's responsibility. Certified haulers should be used. Trucks should be lined with plastic or otherwise made leak-proof in order to prevent leakage during transport.

**9405 A Attachment A: Washington State Waste
Management Plan Template and Tracking Forms**

Waste Stream Analysis Form

Response Tactic	Waste Stream	Waste Description	Packaging for segregation	Treatment Options On/Off Site	Disposal Options
Containment Booming	Liquid	Oily water			
Open water Skimming	Liquid Solid	Oily water Debris			
Nearshore skimming	Liquid Solid	Oily water Silt laden water Debris			
Shoreline Cleanup	Solid Liquid PPE	Inorganic solid Oily water PPE			
	Organic solids	Woody debris, sand and rocks Trash			
	Inorganic solids				
Wildlife Recovery & Rehabilitation	Carcasses Solid	Wildlife Organic/Inorganic			
	Liquid Biohazards PPE other	Oily water Sharps PPE other			
	Vessel/Equipment Decontamination	Solid Liquid	Applying sorbents		
Recovered source oil	Liquid	Useable oil			
Sunken oil recovery	Solid Liquids	Sunken Oil waste			
Field Support	Solids Liquids	Food waste			
Other					

Incident Waste Management and Disposal Plan
(Incident Name)

Responsible Party: _____
Spilled Material: _____
Spill Volume (estimate): _____
Spill Location: _____
Spill Date/Time: _____
Report Update Time: _____

The Disposal Plan has been developed by the Environmental Unit in coordination with the Operations Section for incorporation into the Incident Action Plan. This plan may be amended as necessary to ensure compliance with all applicable laws and regulations, as new materials or waste streams are encountered, or alternative means of disposal are needed. Amendment may occur only upon mutual agreement of the responsible party, the Federal OSC (USCG/EPA), and/or the State OSC (Ecology/DEQ).

Submitted By: _____ Date: _____

Approved by SOSC: _____ Date: _____

Reviewed by USCG/EPA: _____ Date: _____

Approved by Responsible Party: _____ Date: _____

Approved by other Local Government Representative(s):

_____ Date: _____

Approved by other Tribal Government Representative(s):

_____ Date: _____

SECTION I: ANTICIPATED RESPONSE TACTICS, WASTE STREAMS AND DESIGNATION OF SPILLED MATERIAL

Attached to this plan is a completed Waste Stream Analysis Form. This form is used to determine the waste streams that will be generated from the response tactics approved for the incident, and to

The spilled material was deemed (non-) dangerous waste based on the following:

- Sampling will be/has been conducted. A separate sampling plan is being developed.
- Safety Data Sheet attached

SECTION II: WASTE COLLECTION AND SEGREGATION

Waste will be collected and kept segregated to facilitate final disposal and for use in determining the volume spilled and recovered. The following measures will be taken:

Interim Waste Storage Areas have been established at these locations:

Name and Address	Waste Type	

- The Environmental Unit has evaluated the interim storage sites for potential existence of resources at risk and has considered the need for any required consultations or modifications.

The following conditions will be met at each site:

These measures will be used to return the interim storage sites to their original condition at the end of the response:

B. INTERIM ON WATER STORAGE OF LIQUID MATERIALS

Describe skimmers and barges

C. INTERIM SHORESIDE/NEARSHORE STORAGE OF LIQUID MATERIALS

Describe nearshore recovery operations for liquids and describe shoreside storage

SECTION III DECANTING

Describe decanting operations, if applicable. Attach decanting authorization form (if approved).

SECTION IV WASHINGTON STATE OIL RECOVERY CREDIT FOR NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGES

If the responsible party will seek credit for oil recovery under Washington State’s Natural Resource Damage Assessment (RDA) process, additional segregation is required for product collected during the first 24 hours (non-persistent oils) or 48 hours after the oil release (persistent oils) (some conditions apply such as effectively contained and off of shoreline). Detailed guidance on the credit and segregation/measurement methods can be obtained from the Washington Department of Ecology document “Credit for Oil Recovery,” and WAC 173-183 (WAC 173-183-870). Also see Washington Department of Ecology document “Compensation Schedule Credit for Oil Recovery, RDA Committee Resolution 96-1”.

Check this box if the Responsible Party intends to seek Washington State recovery credit, and seek advice from an Ecology representative on how to XXXX

Segregation description here if using the state

Reference to wildlife plan for animal carcasses

SECTION VII: WASTE GENERATED DURING WILDLIFE OPERATIONS

A. Wildlife Collection and Rehabilitation

Oiled wildlife waste, such as oily PPE, towels, caging, and wash water generated from oiled wildlife response and rehabilitation activities are addressed in this plan.

The search, collection, and rehabilitation of oiled wildlife can be a lengthy process. Depending on the scope and scale of impacted wildlife, waste material from oiled wildlife collection and rehabilitation activities are likely to be generated several days, weeks, or even months after other oil spill response operations have ended.

Liquid Waste

Wildlife Rehabilitations operation currently anticipate the generation of (insert the number of tanks here) 21,000 gallon “Baker” or other water storage tanks of oily wash water that will need to be switched out every (insert the frequency in days here) days.

Solid Waste

Wildlife Rehabilitation operations currently anticipate the generation of (insert the number of roll off boxes here) of 30 cubic yard sealed roll-off drop boxes that will require change out every (insert the frequency in days here) days.

Biohazard Waste

Wildlife Rehabilitation operations currently anticipate the generation of (insert the number of sharps containers here) of (insert the size of the containers here) size sharps containers and (insert the number of biohazard containers here) of (insert the size of the containers here) biohazard containers that will require disposal and replacement every (X#) days.

B. Wildlife Carcasses

No oiled carcasses can be disposed of until authorized by the Operations Section Wildlife Branch. The disposal of animal carcasses is coordinated through the Wildlife Branch in the Operations Section. Operations Staff should remove any dead oiled wildlife from the environment that they encounter during their normal cleanup operations and notify the Wildlife Branch. Any carcasses collected should be placed in a bag, separate from other debris, with a label identifying:

- The team leader of the operation that collected the carcass
- The time the carcass was collected
- The date the carcass was collected
- The location (GPS coordinates would be preferred) of collection if possible.

Notify the Wildlife Branch of carcasses that are collected.

If carcasses cannot be collected due to time and/or safety considerations their locations and numbers should be recorded so that they can be tallied and reported to the Wildlife Branch.

SECTION VIII: WASTE TREATMENT AND FINAL DISPOSAL

Waste to be recycled will be treated and disposed of by

Waste to be reused will be treated and disposed of by:

Waste to be incinerated will be treated and disposed of by:

Waste to be disposed of at a landfill will be treated and disposed of by:

Wildlife waste will be treated and disposed of by:

Biohazard Waste will be collected and segregated by:

SECTION XI: WASTE MANAGERS, HANDLERS AND PERMITS

The following positions will be assigned to manage the generation, storage and disposal of waste for this response:

- **Disposal Group Supervisor**
- **Technical Specialists**

The following response contractors, licensed transporters, approved treatment and disposal facilities are to be used for waste handling and disposition unless otherwise directed by Incident Command.

Name of Company	Disposal Function	Company Representative (Name, Phone #)

Permits for this response are being tracked in a separate document by the Environmental Unit.

The Liaison Officer and the Joint Information Center have been briefed on this plan and provided information in order to respond to questions from the public.

SECTION X: WASTE TRACKING FORMS

All waste oils, regardless of type, must be managed by a complete set of records. These records should show the following:

- where the waste was recovered,
- the type of waste,
- approximate volume,
- date collected,
- date transported to staging or disposal site,
- date received at temporary storage area or disposal site,
- the number of containers shipped,
- the number of containers received,
- the date, location and method of final disposal.

Include copies of waste tracking forms and waste profiles used for final disposal, (See Attachment A for example). Also, include copies of receipts from disposal facilities.

WASTE MANAGEMENT TRACKING FORM FOR INCIDENT: _____

Update

Time: _____

Recovery Location(s)	Time Recovered		Volume (Gallons*)	Type of Waste	Projected Interim Storage Demand **
	From:	To:			

* Cubic Yards for Solids
 ** Means to address demand per location per time.

INTERIM STORAGE TRACKING

Interim Storage Location(s)	Received From Location(s)	Time Received	Volume (Gallons *)	Type of Waste

* Cubic Yards for Solids.

FINAL DISPOSAL

Disposal Facility Location(s)	Received From Location(s)	Time Received	Volume (Gallons *)	Type of Waste

* Cubic Yards for Solids.

**9405 B Attachment B: Oregon State Waste Management and
Disposal Plan and Tracking Form**

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Incident Name	_____
Responsible Party	_____
Spilled Material	_____
Spill Location	_____
Spill Date/Time	_____
Spill Source (Vessel, vehicle, etc.)	_____

This plan has been prepared by the Planning Section at the request of the Incident Command. All applicable state, local, and federal laws and regulations are to be followed when collecting, managing, recycling and/or disposing of the recovered materials. Wastes generated through cleanup operations will be tracked to provide an accurate means of estimating total recovery. All materials will be categorized, segregated and a determination of the regulatory status (hazardous waste versus solid waste) will be made for each waste stream. Materials will be itemized for safe and efficient collection, staging, storage, and recycling or disposal. All materials will be tracked to provide an accurate means of estimating the quantities of disposed or recycled materials and to provide documentation of final disposition.

This plan may be updated as necessary to ensure compliance with all applicable laws and regulations as new materials or waste streams are encountered, or as alternative means of disposal are needed. Once approved by Incident Command and incorporated into the Incident Action Plan, this plan will remain in force until superseded by a newer version or the cessation of response activities and completion of waste disposal activities.

At the outset of recovery operations, this plan will be used to document staging areas and waste management organization elements until information on wastes generated is obtained. The plan will be updated and expanded as waste management operations develop.

Plan Authorization	Signature	Date
Approved by USCG/EPA:	_____	_____
Approved by ODEQ:	_____	_____
Approved by Responsible Party:	_____	_____
Approved by Local Government Representative:	_____	_____

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Approved by Tribal Government Representative: _____

Drafted and submitted for approval by: _____

Section I: Waste Management Organization

This section describes the personnel assigned and key roles staffed in the Incident Command Post within the Operations Section to support waste management and disposal. The Waste Tracking Coordinator is responsible for collecting information from the Waste Staging Area Manager(s) to provide daily updates on the quantity of wastes generated, staged, transported and disposed. The Technical Specialist is responsible for making waste determinations and designations to be used for proper waste handling and disposal.

	Name	Agency/Company
Disposal Group Supervisor	_____	_____
Waste Tracking Coordinator	_____	_____
Waste Management Tech Specialist	_____	_____

Section II: Waste Segregation, Waste Stream Descriptions and Designations

This section describes how the wastes generated during spill cleanup operations will be categorized for segregation, waste determination and the basis for the waste determination. It is the responsibility of the Waste Management Tech Specialist to perform the waste designations for proper disposition. Copies of waste profiles and supporting laboratory analyses used to make the waste determinations shall be maintained by the Waste Tech Specialist and incorporated into the response file at the conclusion of the response.

Waste Description & Origin	Determination	Basis / HW Profile ID
<i>Example: Oiled Sorbents from On-Water Recovery in Division B</i>	<i>Non-Hazardous Solid Waste</i>	<i>Hazardous Waste Profile #1 Non-Hazardous</i>

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Insert cells as needed for additional waste categories/descriptions. See bottom of page 4 for example waste descriptions/types.

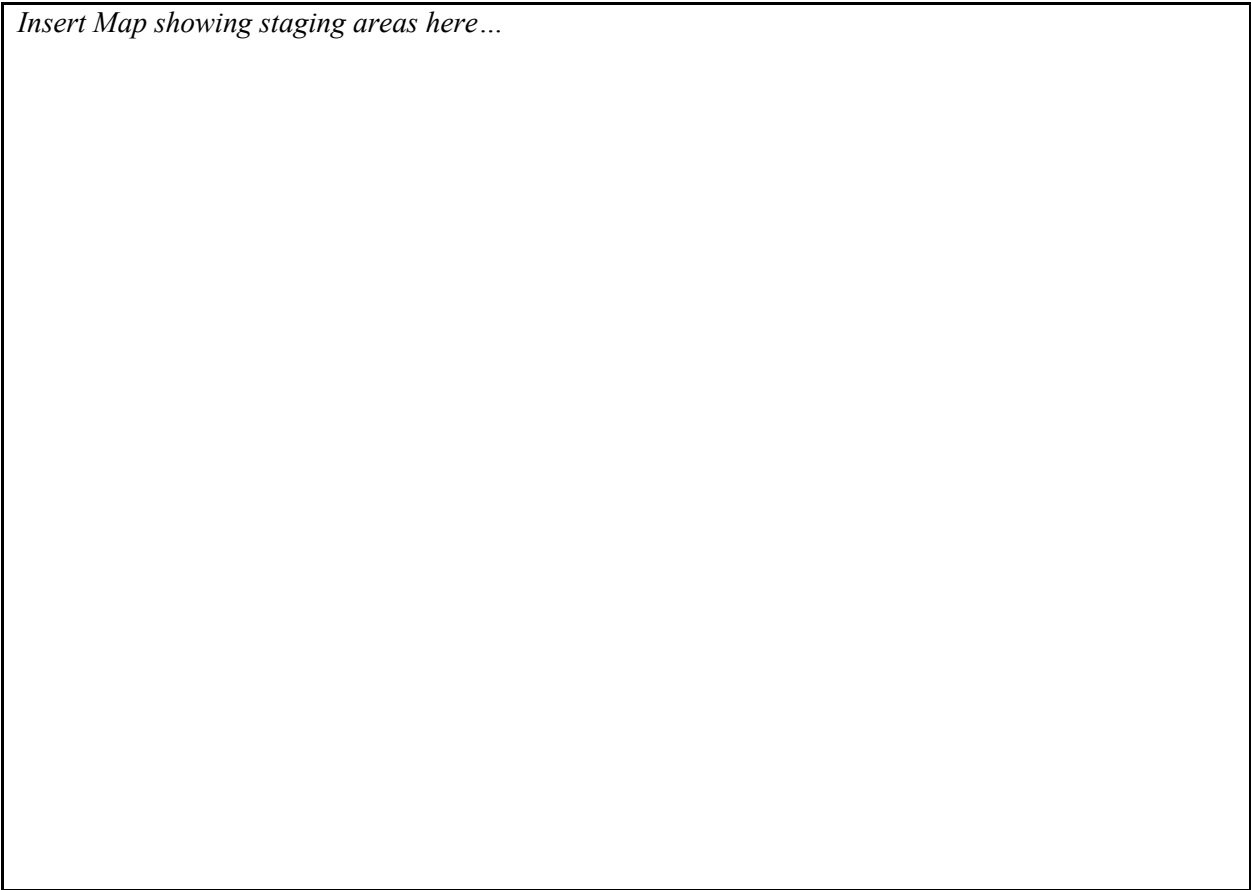
Section III: Waste Staging Areas

This section describes the areas designated by the Operations Section Chief (or Disposal Group Supervisor) and an assigned Waste Staging Area Manager to support waste management and disposal.

Waste Staging Area Name	Address (or Lat/Long in DecDeg)	Manager/Phone
<i>Ex: Camas Staging Area #1 (Camas-1)</i>	<i>18045 Columbia River Hwy, Camas, WA</i>	<i>Mack Buck</i> <i>206-222-2222</i>

Insert cells as needed for additional waste staging area descriptions.

Map of Waste Staging Areas



Section IV: Description of Waste Management

Processes/Controls

This section describes the general processes for managing each waste stream at each Waste Staging Area. Describe how each site was constructed, bermed, covered, etc. to minimize spread of contaminants and impacts to site soils or adjacent areas. This portion of the plan will be used to guide waste management and must be updated as processes/waste streams change. Actual waste tracking will be accomplished via separate tracking spreadsheets (see Incident Waste Tracking tab on electronic version), where the waste profile for each waste stream/container will be documented.

Waste Staging Area	Tank/Box/Tote/etc.	Waste Type/Source	Site Controls
<i>Ex: Camas-1, Liquids Storage Area</i>	<i>Poly Tank #1 Poly Tank #2</i>	<i>Oil/Water Mix from On-Water Recovery in Division B</i>	<i>Bermed containment surrounding tanks, collection of rainwater runoff to separate tank</i>

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Insert cells as needed for additional waste stream control descriptions.

Waste Descriptions/Types

- Oily Water
- Oiled Debris (woody debris, sand, etc.)
- Oiled Sorbents (Oiled Solid Wastes)
- Solid Waste (PPE, etc.)
- Recovered Source Oils (Pure Product)
- Recovered Oils (Product with Water)

Section V: Waste Tracking/Reporting System

This section documents how wastes generated during the response will be tracked, and establishes the inventory process and reporting schedule used to inform Incident Command. Typically, the Waste Tracking Coordinator is responsible for establishing the process and schedule for waste monitoring and reporting at each Waste Staging Area. The Waste Staging Area Manager is responsible for carrying out the waste monitoring as received into staging, directing wastes to the proper storage/containment area, and overall management of wastes while being accumulated, stored and while being loaded for offsite transport.

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Waste Tracking Coordinator Responsibilities:

Wastes will be tracked throughout the response to account for generation, staging/accumulation, transfer and final disposition. The tracked wastes will be summarized daily for incorporation into ICS Form 209, to provide Incident Command with a summary of recovered waste volumes and any problems with the waste management system.

All copies of waste tracking forms, waste profiles used for waste determinations, and final disposition records/receipts will be maintained by the Waste Tracking Coordinator for incorporation into a Waste Management Summary Report at the conclusion of the response, unless interim reports are requested from Incident Command.

The Waste Tracking Coordinator will supply paper copies of Waste Tracking Forms for use by the Waste Staging Area Manager and establish a schedule for reporting of waste materials inventory and the transfer of all manifest copies, bills of lading, etc. (typically at the conclusion of the days operations). The Waste Tracking Coordinator will transfer information from the paper Waste Tracking Forms into an Incident Waste Tracking Spreadsheet and convey information to the Situation Unit for incorporation into the ICS 209 Form.

Waste Tracking Forms:

Separate Waste Tracking Forms will be used for Solid and Liquid Materials Generation, and Waste Materials Transfers to Recycling or Disposal Facilities. See attached paper forms used to track wastes at the Waste Staging Areas. The Waste Tracking Forms (and this plan template) are available in electronic format from Oregon Dept. of Environmental Quality - Emergency Response Program.

Waste Staging Area Manager Responsibilities:

Wastes generated during recovery and cleanup operations are received at the designated Waste Staging Area, directed to the proper containment (box, tank, etc.) and entered on Waste Tracking Sheet(s). The Waste Staging Manager will record the receipt of cleanup generated wastes on the Waste Tracking Forms provided by the Waste Tracking Coordinator, and provide updates/records of the wastes received, in storage, and transferred for disposition on a daily schedule established by the Waste Tracking Coordinator. The Waste Staging Manager is responsible for the proper storage during accumulation, and proper packaging and preparation of Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifests for each shipment.

Daily Inventory and Reporting Schedule:

A physical inventory will be conducted at the conclusion of daily operations and recorded on the provided Waste Tracking Forms. The Waste Tracking Forms and all receipts, bills of lading, records of manifests, etc. will be transmitted to the Waste Tracking Coordinator by beginning of the next operational period.

Submit copies of the Waste Tracking Forms, Bills of Lading, Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifests, etc. to the Waste Tracking Coordinator by the beginning of the next Operational Period. For this response, the Operational Period is 24 hours and begins at 0700.

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Section VI: Designated Waste

Transporters

This section designates which licensed waste transporters will be used to transport wastes from each Waste Staging Area and the destinations for each waste stream. The Waste Staging Area Manager is responsible for monitoring waste transport activities at the Waste Staging Areas, and documenting the time each transport was initiated. Actual waste transactions will be documented in the Waste Tracking Sheets designated for use by the Waste Tracking Coordinator.

Transport Company	Waste Type	Transport Type	Destination
<i>Ex: Clean Water Mobile</i>	<i>Oil/Water Mix</i>	<i>Tanker Truck</i>	<i>Oil Recovery Inc.</i>

Insert cells as needed for additional designated waste transporters.

Section VII: Designated Waste Disposal/Recovery Facilities

This section designates the facilities that will be used to accomplish reuse, recovery, or disposal of wastes generated during cleanup activities. This general plan identifies the various waste streams, organized by the Waste Types stored at each Waste Staging Area, the destination Facility and the type of material recovery/disposal that will occur there. This general listing will guide the disposal process, but actual waste transfers must be recorded on the Waste Tracking Sheets.

Waste Staging Area	Waste Type	Facility	Recovery/Disposal Type
<i>Ex: Camas Staging Area #1</i>	<i>Oil/Water Mix</i>	<i>Oil Recovery Inc.</i>	<i>Fuel Reclamation</i>

Insert cells as needed for additional designated waste disposal/recovery facilities.

Incident Name:

Example Waste Tracking Spreadsheet (Replace Items in Italics)

MATERIALS GENERATION									
LIQUIDS (in gallons)									
Container ID	Capacity	Status (% full)	Prior Quantity	Added Today	Total Stored	Waste Type	Waste Origin/ HW Determination	Profile ID	Notes
Cathedral Park Staging Area									
<i>Baker P4217</i>	<i>4,000</i>	<i>Full</i>	<i>3,806</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>3,806</i>	<i>Oily Liquids</i>	<i>Liquids from Machinery Space/HW Determination Pending</i>	<i>Pending</i>	<i>Samples for HW Determination at laboratory</i>
<i>Baker NP4211 (aka Baker-1)</i>	<i>4,000</i>	<i>Empty</i>	<i>Empty</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>				
<i>Baker P4389</i>	<i>4,000</i>	<i>Empty</i>	<i>Empty</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>				
Baker SV26307L	21,000	Full	19,375	0	19,375	Water	Rain Water from Barge Umpqua/Non-Hazardous Solid Waste	P1234	<i>Ready for transfer</i>
<i>Baker SV29590L</i>	<i>21,000</i>	<i>In Use</i>	<i>3,232</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>3,282</i>	<i>Water</i>	<i>Rain Water from Barge Umpqua</i>	<i>NYS</i>	
<i>Poly Tote 13</i>	<i>275</i>	<i>Full</i>	<i>225</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>225</i>	<i>Water</i>	<i>Water from Decon Stations</i>	<i>Pending</i>	
(Adj. to use for any Sub-Total, if needed) TOTAL "WATER"				50	22,882				
TOTAL OILY WATER				0	3,806				
TOTAL LIQUIDS				50	26,688				

NYS = Not Yet Sampled for Profile
 Pending = Sampled for Waste Profile Determination
 At Lab = Awaiting Laboratory Analysis

Incident Name:

Example Waste Tracking Spreadsheet (Replace Items in Italics)

WASTE TRANSFERS TO RECYCLING/DISPOSAL									
LIQUIDS (in gallons)									
Container ID	Capacity	Status	Material(s) Destination	Facility	Total Quantity	Waste Type	Waste Origin/ HW Determination	Profile ID	Transfer Date
Cathedral Park Staging Area									
<i>Baker SV23607L</i>	<i>21,000</i>	<i>Full</i>	<i>WWTP</i>	<i>Camas Public Works</i>	<i>19,375</i>	<i>Water</i>	<i>Rain Water from Umpqua barge/Non-Hazardous Solid Waste</i>	<i>P1234</i>	<i>4/1/2017</i>
<i>Poly Tote 132</i>	<i>275</i>	<i>Full</i>	<i>Oil Recycler</i>	<i>Oil Recovery Inc.</i>	<i>225</i>	<i>Oil with Water</i>	<i>Free product from skimming operations/Non-Hazardous Solid Waste</i>	<i>P2314</i>	<i>4/2/2017</i>
(Adj. to use for any Sub-Total, if needed) TOTAL LIQUIDS DISPOSED					19,375	Enter formula manually each day, based on subcategory			
TOTAL LIQUIDS PENDING DISPOSAL					225	Enter formula manually each day, based on subcategory			
TOTAL LIQUIDS					19,600				

