

Municipal Solid Waste Transfer Station Waste Exclusion Plan

City of Ada

Prepared For:

City of Ada



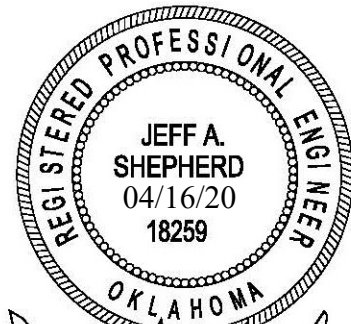
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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

This Waste Exclusion Plan (WEP) outlines the inspection process, which shall be used to prevent Non-Hazardous Industrial Solid Waste (NHIW) from disposal at the City of Ada Municipal Solid Waste Transfer Station (AMSWTS). The AMSWTS is owned and operated by the City of Ada. This WEP is designed to define procedures which will be followed in determining whether or not AMSWTS is permitted to accept a specific Solid Waste material for disposal as well as outlining procedures for identifying and preventing the disposal of unacceptable wastes which are delivered to the AMSWTS. This WEP is prepared to meet the requirements OAC 252:515-29 and OAC 252:515-31.

The objectives of the WEP are as follows:

- Verify that the waste is not a regulated hazardous waste;
- Verify that the waste meets permit criteria for acceptances at the AMSWTS;
- Verify that the waste meets the City of Ada's criteria for acceptances at the AMSWTS; and
- Establish any conditions which may be necessary to ensure the safe and environmentally sound management (collection, storage, transportation, and disposal) of the waste.

The Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ) rules specifically state that municipal solid waste facilities shall not accept hazardous waste, radioactive waste, regulated polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) waste (equal to or greater than 50 ppm), or regulated infectious waste. The WEP was developed to detect and prevent the disposal of such waste and to prevent the disposal of NHIW at the AMSWTS.

The City of Ada plans to detect and prevent the disposal of NHIW, hazardous waste, PCB waste and infectious waste at the AMSWTS through training of personnel and random inspections of loads. The inspection frequency and procedures will vary depending upon the nature and source of the waste. The loads will be inspected in the operations building by trained facility personnel. Any NHIW or hazardous wastes that are detected will not be accepted and will be reloaded onto the collection vehicle. Records will be kept of each inspected load. The ODEQ will be contacted if regulated quantities of hazardous materials, PCB or infectious wastes are found.

1.2 Generator Requirements

OAC 252:515-31, places the burden of waste identification on generators of the waste. Waste generators are required to properly identify their waste through analysis and/or process knowledge to determine whether the waste is hazardous or nonhazardous. Generators must submit a certification form to the ODEQ that the NHIW is not a hazardous waste. The ODEQ may require the generator to provide supporting documentation such as laboratory analysis and material safety data sheets.

1.3 General Site Information

The City of Ada is submitting this WEP as part of a Tier II Permit Modification for a new municipal solid waste transfer station. The City of Ada Solid Waste Transfer Station is located on County Road 1520, Ada, OK 74820.

1.4 Regulatory Requirements

Under new requirements set forth by the ODEQ, all municipal solid waste transfer stations are now required to have a WEP. These requirements are as follows:

- Random inspections of incoming loads unless the owner or operator takes other steps to ensure that incoming loads do not contain regulated hazardous waste, PCB waste or regulated infectious waste;
- Records on any inspections;
- Training of facility personnel to recognize regulated hazardous waste, PCB waste and infectious wastes; and
- Notification to the ODEQ as required by OAC 252:515-29-3, if regulated hazardous, NHIW, PCB waste, or regulated infectious waste is discovered at the AMSWTS.

1.5 WEP Location

Per OAC 252:515-29-4, complete copies of the WEP will be kept at appropriate locations at the transfer station. The primary location will be in the scale house office which gate attendants, supervisors, managers, and other relevant personnel have access to.

The WEP must be maintained on file in the operating records of the facility and must be available for onsite review by regulatory authorities to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of OAC 252:515-29.

1.6 WEP Amendments

Per OAC 252:515-29-2(b), any changes that are made to the approved WEP need to be checked and accepted by the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality (ODEQ). The new (or modified) WEP that includes all plan amendments must be submitted within 30 days to the ODEQ for approval.

2.0 DEFINITIONS

Listed below are definitions of some common terms as used in this WEP. Terms not defined below carry the common industry definition. Note that if any of the definitions listed below conflict with a definition listed in a federal, state or local regulation applicable to the HCSWTS the regulatory definition will govern.

Biosolid: Municipal waste water treatment plant Class A or B sludge.

Commercial solid waste: all types of solid waste generated by stores, offices, restaurants, warehouses, and other non-manufacturing activities, excluding residential and industrial wastes.

Hazardous Waste: waste materials and by-products, either solid or liquid or containerized gas, which are:

- To be discarded by the generator or recycled; toxic to human, animal, aquatic or plant life; and generated in such quantity that they cannot be safely disposed of in properly operated, state-approved solid waste landfills or waste, sewage or wastewater treatment facilities.
- Defined as hazardous waste by the state hazardous waste management regulations (OAC 252:205).
- Defined as hazardous waste by the US EPA regulation 40CFR.

The term "hazardous waste" may include but is not limited to explosives, flammable liquids, spent acids, caustic solutions, poisons, containerized gases, sludge, tank bottoms containing heavy metallic ions, toxic organic chemicals, and materials such as paper, metal, cloth or wood which are contaminated with hazardous waste. The term "hazardous waste" shall not include domestic sewage.

Household Waste: any solid waste (including garbage, trash, and sanitary waste in septic tanks) derived from households (including single and multiple residences, hotels and motels, bunkhouses, ranger stations, crew quarters, campgrounds, picnic grounds, and day-use recreation areas).

Industrial Solid Waste: see non-hazardous industrial solid waste.

Leachate: a liquid that has passed through or generated by solid waste which contains soluble, suspended, or miscible materials leached from that waste.

Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (MSWLF) unit: a discrete area of land or an excavation that receives household waste and that is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, injection well, or waste pile. A MSWLF unit also may receive other types of RCRA subtitle D wastes, such as commercial solid waste, non-hazardous sludge, NHIW, special waste, and construction/demolition waste. Such a landfill may be publicly or privately owned. A MSWLF unit may be a new MSWLF unit, an existing MSWLF unit or a lateral expansion.

Non-Hazardous Industrial Solid Waste (NHIW): any of the following wastes deemed by the Department to require special handling:

- Unusable industrial or chemical products.
- Solid waste generated by the release of an industrial product to the environment.
- Solid waste generated by a manufacturing or industrial process.

The term "non-hazardous industrial solid waste" shall not include waste that is regulated as hazardous waste or is commonly found as a significant percentage of residential solid waste.

RCRA: Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended, 42 U.S.C. Section 6901 et seq.

Semi-Solid Waste: means any waste (for example, sludges, grease trap pumpings, or septic tank pumpings) which contains at least twenty (20) percent solids by weight. Liquid waste may be bulked with soil, kiln dust, fly ash, or other suitable material to become semi-solid waste.

Sludge: any solid, semi-solid, or liquid waste generated from a municipal, commercial, or industrial wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility exclusive of the treated effluent from a wastewater treatment plant.

Solid Waste: all putrescible and non-putrescible refuse in solid or semisolid form including, but not limited to, garbage, rubbish, ashes or incinerator residue, street refuse, dead animals, demolition wastes, construction wastes, solid or semisolid commercial and industrial wastes including explosives, biomedical wastes, chemical wastes, herbicide and pesticide wastes. The term "solid waste" shall not include the following.

- Scrap materials which are source separated for collection and processing as industrial raw materials, except when contained in the waste collected by or in behalf of a solid waste management system.
- Used motor oil, which shall not be considered to be a solid waste, but shall be considered a deleterious substance, if the used motor oil is recycled for energy reclamation and is ultimately destroyed when recycled.

Special Wastes: those wastes that are not hazardous wastes but which, because of their nature or volume, process-generating waste, require special or additional handling aside from that given to routine household refuse. This includes but is not limited to: sludge, septic tank pumpings, grease trap wastes, dead animals, packing house offal and tankage, waste fats and oils, hatchery wastes, cannery wastes, NHIW, tires, and asbestos wastes.

US EPA: United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Waste stream: A separate and distinct waste type generated from a particular process at a generating location.

NHIW Not Accepted at HCSWTS: In order to further clarify the definition of NHIW, and for the specific purpose of this WEP, the types of NHIW material deemed not acceptable for disposal at the AMSWTS are listed below.

1. Air pollution control equipment residues.
2. Arsenic treated wood that meets the exemption criteria of 40 CFR 261.4(b)(9).
3. Auto shredder fluff.
4. Blasting media and other abrasives used to remove surface coatings.
5. Coal combustion ash per 40 CFR 261.4(b)(4).
6. Combustible materials as defined in 49 CFR 173.120 and 173.124, that are not regulated as hazardous wastes.
7. Containers which are RCRA empty in accordance with 40 CFR 261.7, or empty containers which have held pesticides (i.e., herbicides, fungicides, or rodenticides).
8. Cooling tower waters and other cooling process related wastes.
9. Incinerator ash.
10. Industrial sludge and industrial mud trap residues.
11. Industrial wastewater treatment plant sludge (excluding sludge that is exclusively sanitary sewage).
12. Ink wastes.
13. Lab related wastes, including lab packs.
14. Lighting fixture ballasts containing non-TSCA regulated PCBs per 40 CFR Part 761.
15. Miscellaneous chemical spill residue, primarily non-fuel related.
16. Municipal and non-industrial wastewater treatment plant sludge.
17. Non-hazardous pesticides (i.e., herbicides, fungicides, & rodenticides).
18. Oil filters meeting the requirements of 40 CFR 261.4(b)(13).
19. Outdated and off-specification products.
20. Outdated, off-specification, or mislabeled over-the-counter medicines which are not hazardous in accordance with 40 CFR 261, Subparts C or D.
21. Paint waste and related solvents.
22. Petroleum contaminated soil and debris, oily rags and absorbents with >1000 ppm TPH.
23. Pharmaceutical waste not identified in (20).
24. Refractory & foundry sands and slag, retort, fly ash, cement kiln dust.
25. Resins, polymers, and adhesives.
26. Sludges containing materials washed from the interior of bulk materials carriers such as tank trucks or railroad tank cars.
27. Wastes exempted by the RCRA Bevill waste exclusion in 40 CFR 261.4(b)(7).
28. Wastes rendered non-hazardous that were formerly hazardous pursuant to 40

CFR 261, Subpart C.

29. Unknowns.
30. Wastes from metal plating processes.

3.0 RANDOM LOAD INSPECTIONS

The AMSWTS Manager is responsible for determining the random inspection schedule, but a minimum average of three load inspection per week should occur. For each random inspection AMSWTS personnel performing the inspection will complete the Waste Inspection Report included in Appendix A. The driver of the randomly selected load will be notified at the Gate House and instructed to proceed to the evaluation area. AMSWTS personnel will inspect the load presented for disposal to verify that the physical characteristics (i.e. color, odor and appearance) of the material match those included in this WEP. In addition, the AMSWTS may randomly scan the load with a portable hand-held Geiger counter. In the event that the physical characteristics of the waste differ from the approved waste stream or known prohibited waste are identified, the waste load will be rejected (see **Section 5.0 Waste Discrepancies and Rejected Loads**).

In addition, all incoming loads will be visually inspected by a spotter within the transfer station building. Should any indication of prohibited waste be detected, appropriate AMSWTS personnel will be summoned to conduct a thorough evaluation of the load. Properly trained AMSWTS personnel will break up the waste pile and inspect the material for any hazardous or prohibited waste. Suspicious wastes will be flagged and samples may be taken for laboratory analysis. Known prohibited waste will be placed back into the vehicle and the driver will be instructed to depart the site. Should any regulated, hazardous waste be detected, the entire load will be refused.

3.1 Record Keeping

The AMSWTS must have the approved contract or agreement prior to acceptance of the waste for disposal. The approved contract or agreement authorization should be kept in the Site Operating Record. All tracking documents are part of the Site Operating Record and will be maintained on site.

4.0 DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

The AMSWTS personnel will exercise appropriate care and safeguards when disposing of all waste. Only AMSWTS personnel who have received training will be utilized for disposal of solid wastes.

In general, all waste will be disposed of within the transfer station building consistent with the procedures included in the approved Site Operating Plan (which was prepared consistent with OAC 252:515-19). Special handling instructions, as necessary, will be listed on the appropriate paperwork. Specifying no free liquids, disposal of light weight material on non-windy conditions are examples of procedures that need to be considered for certain waste streams. The Gate House attendant will communicate (radio) to the operators within the transfer station any special handling procedures required for the disposal.

5.0 WASTE DISCREPANCIES AND REJECTED LOADS

Documentation for waste that arrives for disposal are reviewed at the AMSWTS. Any discrepancies (i.e. missing documentation, incomplete documents, questionable waste characteristics) will be resolved prior to acceptance of the waste. In the event the discrepancies cannot be resolved, the waste load will be rejected. A Gate Acceptance Checklist (Appendix A) will be used as a guide for facility personnel to evaluate each load arriving at the gate and to ensure proper documentation. Discrepancies which will cause a load to be rejected include but are not limited to the following:

- A non-hazardous industrial solid waste arrives;
- A solid waste arrives and the waste does not match the description on the waste tracking document;
- A hazardous waste arrives; and
- A radioactive waste is detected at the facility using the portable Geiger counter.

In the event that the description or physical characteristics of a waste being received at the AMSWTS differs from that of an approved waste stream, the load will be stopped and the generator/customer will be required to provide additional process and/or chemical analysis data to adequately identify the waste.

Non-hazardous Industrial waste, regulated hazardous waste, PCBs (equal to or greater than 50 ppm), infectious waste, radioactive, or other prohibited waste are not authorized for disposal. If such wastes are suspected or discovered, they will be isolated until the material can be adequately identified. Appropriate handling procedures will be used to manage the material.

If the suspect material is determined to be a NHIW or a regulated hazardous solid waste, contain regulated levels of PCB, radioactive or other prohibited material, the ODEQ will be notified within the next working day of the incident and the planned disposition/remediation of the material. The AMSWTS will supply to the ODEQ reason and date for rejection, name of the driver, tag number of the vehicle, carrier name, address, telephone number, and contact person (if available). Also, the name, address, and phone number and contact person of the generator (if available) will be supplied to the ODEQ. A rejected load form will be completed for each rejected load.

In addition, the ODEQ will be notified within the next working day of any non-residential waste that is identified as hazardous or containing regulated PCB material prior to receipt at the AMSWTS based on information supplied by the generator.

The proper disposition/remediation of the prohibited waste will be, specific to the waste and will be implemented upon ODEQ concurrence and approval. Verification of proper disposal of the prohibited waste will be submitted to the ODEQ and a copy maintained in the operating record.

6.0 PERSONNEL TRAINING

Appropriate facility personnel will receive initial training on NHIW, Hazardous Waste, PCB Waste, Asbestos Waste, etc. identification, screening, and management procedures. Annual refresher training will be provided to appropriate personnel. The training will be conducted by either in-house staff or outside specialists familiar with proper procedures and the requirements of this WEP. Documentation of the training will be retained in the site operating record.

Onsite Personnel - Gate attendants and AMSWTS operators shall receive basic training in waste exclusion and in radioactivity (e.g., operation of the portable hand-held Geiger counter), as related to the WEP. This shall include a minimum of 8 hours per the first year of training. The training curriculum will include at a minimum a review of regulatory definitions, (e.g., hazardous waste, etc.) recognition of hazardous, radioactive, regulated PCBs and regulated infectious waste, and requirements for handling of waste as well as the facility's WEP implementation procedures. A minimum of four hours of refresher training will be held at least annually with training documentation placed into the Site Operation Record. Trained personnel shall be on site during all hours the AMSWTS is open to accept wastes.

APPENDIX A

RANDOM INSPECTION FORM AND REJECTED LOAD FORM

RANDOM INSPECTION REPORT

1. Date: _____
2. Time: _____ a.m./p.m.
3. Generator: _____
4. Hauler: _____
5. Name of Driver: _____
6. Hauling Permit No. (if applicable): _____
7. Vehicle License No.: _____
8. Inspection: (Circle) Random or Scheduled
9. Does the waste meet the requirements of the disposal at this Facility?
(Circle) Yes or No
10. Extraneous and/or unauthorized materials were found in the waste shipment.
(Circle) Yes or No
11. Photograph or video tape identification No. _____

BASED ON MY EXAMINATION, LOAD WAS INSPECTED AND NO UNAUTHORIZED WASTE WAS FOUND.

Signature of Site Inspector

Date

REJECTED LOAD FORM

1. Date of Rejection _____

2. Generator Name: _____

3. Generator Contact: _____ Phone No.: _____

4. Generator Address: _____

5. Hauler Name: _____ Phone No.: _____

6. Hauler Contact: _____

7. Vehicle License Number: _____

8. Driver's Name: _____

9. Hauler Address: _____

10. Reason(s) for Rejection:

Signature of Site Inspector

Date