



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
MARINE CORPS RECRUIT DEPOT/EASTERN RECRUITING REGION
PO BOX 19001
PARRIS ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA 29905-9001

IN REPLY REFER TO:
DepO 5090.5A
I&L (NREAO)

28 AUG 2013

DEPOT ORDER 5090.5A

From: Commanding General
To: Distribution List

Subj: HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

Ref: (a) 40 CFR (Code of Federal Regulations, Sections
(261-265)
(b) MCO P5090.2a (Marine Corps Order), Ch 9

Encl: (1) Locator Sheet

1. Situation. References (a) and (b) direct all federal activities to prepare a Hazardous Waste Management Plan (HWMP). The purpose of the Hazardous Waste Management Plan (HWMP) is to establish procedures for the proper disposal of hazardous waste. Reference (a) describes the regulatory process by which hazardous waste is identified, handled, stored, and disposed. Reference (b) describes the Marine Corps policies and procedures for implementing the regulations in reference (a).

2. Cancellation. DepO 5090.5

3. Mission. To mandate procedures for hazardous waste removal in order to promote the sustainment of a safe and compliant installation and to ensure hazardous waste does not pose a threat to human health or the local environment.

4. Execution.

a. Concept of Operations and Commander's Intent.

(1) Commander's Intent.

(a) Any activity that impacts the command with the generation of hazardous waste must make environmental protection a priority. It is the responsibility of all personnel to participate in this initiative in order to achieve a safe, hazard free work environment. Commanders will establish and maintain an aggressive training program, coordinated through the Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Office (NREAO), to ensure these compliance practices and procedures are implemented. The end-state is to create a safe environment

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compliant with local, state, and federal regulations that allows for the safe and successful execution of the mission of Marine Corps Recruit Depot Parris Island.

(2) Concept of Operations.

(a) The provisions contained in this Order are obligatory, and will be implemented through the chain-of-command to encompass military and civilian components of the installation, and tenant activities.

(b) This order is the approved plan for the Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island, South Carolina and applies to all persons aboard the Depot.

b. Subordinate Element Missions. Required elements for the implementation of the Hazardous Waste Management Plan that ensure compliance and protection of the environment include the following:

(1) Hazardous waste determination process.

(2) Requirements for the department or tenant that generates the hazardous waste.

(3) Requirements for the storage of hazardous waste.

(4) Shipping and transportation.

(5) Contingency plan.

(6) Personnel training.

(7) Record keeping and reporting.

(8) Hazardous waste facility closure plan and post-closure plan.

5. Administration and Logistics. Reviewed and approved this date.

6. Command and Signal.

a. Command. This order is applicable to the Marines, sailors, and civilians of MCRDPI/ERR.

b. Signal. This order is effective the date signed.


L. E. REYNOLDS

DISTRIBUTION: C and D

LOCATOR SHEET

Subj: HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

Location: _____
(Indicate location(s) of copy(s) of this Manual).

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INTRODUCTION

0001. APPLICABILITY. The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) authorized the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to implement regulations for the control of hazardous waste (HW). These regulations begin at the point of generation and continue through final disposal. The purpose of these regulations are to ensure that HWs do not pose a threat to human health, or to the environment. The State of South Carolina has also developed Hazardous waste regulations, per authority granted by the EPA. These regulations, developed by The South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC), adhere to all EPA guidelines, with a few additional requirements. The regulations contain specific requirements for identification, packaging, labeling, storing, and the shipping of HW. These regulations are applicable to Marine Corps Recruit Depot (MCRD), Parris Island. This Hazardous Waste Management Plan (HWMP) updates the HWMP of December 2007, and reflects changes in regulations and current management practices at MCRD Parris Island.

0002. PURPOSE AND SCOPE. The purpose of this HWMP is to provide a functional waste-management system to ensure the identification and lawful management of all hazardous waste generated at MCRD Parris Island. The plan accomplishes this by assigning responsibilities and establishing procedures to manage hazardous wastes for the departments and tenants of MCRD Parris Island.

0003. AUTHORITY. The HWMP for MCRD Parris Island is prepared in accordance with MCO P5090.2A (ref b). The MCO requires each Marine Corps facility that generates hazardous waste to develop an HWMP to address all applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

0004. DEFINITIONS. The plan adopts definitions for regulated items consistent with state and federal definitions. Appendix A is a list of acronyms, and Appendix B contains definitions of terms used throughout the plan.

0005. HAZARDOUS WASTE REGULATIONS. Various federal and state regulations govern the management of hazardous waste at MCRD Parris Island. The following subparagraphs present a summary of these requirements.

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1. Hazardous Substance Regulations and Reporting Requirements

a. Regulations. The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) is codified under 40 Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) 116-117, and supplemented by DOT 49 CFR 172. Mixtures or solutions containing any designated hazardous substance are included under the regulation.

(1) A Reportable Quantity (RQ) release is defined as a release into the environment of any hazardous substances which has the potential to threaten human health or the environment outside the facility.

(2) RQ releases include spillages and leaks, and any discharges that result from pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping or disposing.

b. Lawful Reporting Requirements. All reporting must be coordinated through the Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Office. The NREAO will report any release of an RQ or amount greater than an RQ immediately to all the following:

(1) National Response Center: 1-800-424-8802 or 1-202-426-2675.

(2) The South Carolina DHEC 24 hour Emergency Telephone Number at 1-888-481-0125.

(3) HQMC at 1-703-696-2138 within 24 hours, and by Message Board within three days (Appendix O).

2. Hazardous Material's Transportation Regulations. Both the EPA and the State of South Carolina have incorporated the Department of Transportation's (DOT) hazardous materials transportation regulations, with respect to the shipping and transporting of hazardous wastes. DOT regulations (49 CFR 171-180) require:

- a. Type of container be specified.
- b. A description of the material.
- c. Container be labeled and marked.
- d. Vehicular placard.
- e. Shipping paper (i.e. manifest) entries.

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3. Status of Federal Waste Regulations in South Carolina. The federal regulations for hazardous waste management promulgated in May 1980, with subsequent revisions, form the basis for this plan. The State of South Carolina adopted federal regulations, and has been given general authorization from EPA to administer a hazardous waste program. The South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control (SCDHEC) have complete responsibility for enforcement of those regulations. The EPA retains the authority to enforce regulations that involve HW management not included within the authority of the State of South Carolina.

4. Local Regulations. Lowest authority for regulations is on the state level at South Carolina, DHEC.

5. South Carolina Hazardous Waste Regulations (R. 61-79). The rule-making and enforcement agency in South Carolina hazardous waste management is:

State of South Carolina
Department of Health and Environmental Control
Bureau of Land and Waste Management
2600 Bull Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29201

6. DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTIVITY'S MISSION. Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island is a facility for Marine Corps recruit reception and training, infantry training, and stipulated requested schools. MCRD Parris Island is located in Beaufort County, and is approximately six miles south of Beaufort, South Carolina. The total acreage of the installation is 8,407. 4,733 of these acres comprise tidal marshes. MCRD Parris Island is bounded on the east by the Beaufort River, on the west by Broad River, on the south by the Port Royal Sound, and on the north by Archer Creek. The mailing address is:

Commanding General
NREAO
PO BOX 5028
Parris Island, South Carolina 29905-0028

7. ANNUAL HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATION RATE. The Hazardous waste Management Plan (HWMP) stipulates that segregated HW will be containerized and removed from MCRD Parris Island in less than 90 days. MCRD Parris Island has the potential to generate more than 1000 kg (over 2200 pounds or 300 gallons) of hazardous waste per month. Therefore, MCRD Parris Island is by definition a large quantity (greater-than 1000 kg/month) generator of hazardous-waste. This means the Depot is required to comply

with applicable federal and state hazardous waste regulations. MCRD Parris Island does not operate a permitted treatment, storage, or disposal facility (TSDF). MCRD Parris Island requires all hazardous waste be removed from the hazardous waste storage building (Bldg 953) to a permitted treatment, storage, or disposal facility (TSDF) within 90 days. This requirement also extends to contractor operations that generate hazardous waste put in temporary <90 day storage areas. In the unusual circumstance that a hazardous waste be held over 90 days, an exception report must be sent to SCDHEC prior to the 90 day deadline. This report must detail the circumstances for going over the 90 days, when the waste is expected to be shipped, and the exact method planned to avoid the occurrence happening again.

CHAPTER 1

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

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CHAPTER 1

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

1000. OVERVIEW. The management of hazardous waste at MCRD Parris Island is the responsibility of the Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Office (NREAO). NREAO will provide support to all departments, commands, and tenants. Each department, command, and tenant that produces a hazardous waste is defined as a generator. The place of generation is a work center (W/C). Generators must identify wastes and follow the handling instructions specified by NREAO. In addition, each generator shall designate an accountable work-center hazardous waste coordinator, and an alternate to coordinate disposal with NREAO.

1001. SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES

1. MCRD Parris Island Commanding General. Ensure support and compliance with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) within the activity.
2. MCRD Parris Island AC/S Installation & Logistics. Ensure compliance with RCRA within the activity.
3. Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Officer
 - a. Ensure that the activity's Hazardous Waste Management Program (HMWP) receives appropriate command attention; ensure the program's policies are implemented.
 - b. Provide manpower allotments to achieve hazardous waste compliance for all base activities.
 - c. Aid in fund allocation for hazardous waste tasks.
4. Environmental Compliance Section Manager
 - a. The environmental compliance manager is responsible for the management and implementation of the MCRD Parris Island Hazardous Waste Management Program.
 - b. The responsibilities of this program are carried out by four interdependently-trained environmental staff. Responsibilities include:

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- (1) Update the HWMP at least every three years to incorporate major changes in facility operations, generated waste, and applicable regulations. Plan reviewed annually by staff to determine if an earlier update is necessary.
- (2) Maintain the hazardous-waste operating budget.
- (3) Administer all HW disposal documentation (1348's) initiated by MCRD Parris Island, and turn in to G-4 budget division.
- (4) Respond to all HW spills/leaks.
- (5) Obtain and supply necessary operating equipment such as containers, labels, and forms. Monitor compliance of waste-generators while they utilize the HWMP.
- (6) Maintain copies of previously used manifests indefinitely.
- (7) Prepare and maintain SC Quarterly Report, SC Annual Waste-Minimization Report, and bi-annual In-Progress Reviews. Reports are prepared for Head Quarters Marine Corps.
- (8) Maintain facility inspection records, contingency plans, training records, waste-analysis records, and manifests.
- (9) Train HW Coordinators on proper HW management and maintain required documentation. It is important for the Hazardous Waste Manager and the departments to keep informed of personnel changes, and new HW Coordinators. MCRD Parris Island has a high turn-over rate of HW Coordinators. Training is conducted quarterly, except for special groups via special arrangement. During interim, new HW coordinators can be listed as on-the-job trainees.
- (10) Identify HW drums at the hazardous-waste storage building (Bldg 953) that are ready for pick-up before the 90-day limit is exceeded. Once the disposal contract is initiated, the disposal contractors will pick-up HW drums within 30 days.
- (11) Answer all day-to-day inquiries concerning HW management.
- (12) Ensure maintenance of all emergency-response equipment.

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(13) Ensure all HW drums are labeled and packaged in accordance with applicable DOT (49 CFR) and RCRA (40 CFR) regulations.

(14) Coordinate HW drum removal from the satellite accumulation areas to the hazardous waste storage building (Bldg 953). Removal must take place within three days of drum being filled.

(15) Coordinate emergency response procedures with the MCRD Parris Island Fire Department, and Provost Marshall Office.

(16) Inspect the hazardous waste storage building (Bldg 953) weekly, as required by regulations.

(17) Inspect all work-centers and adjoining satellite accumulation areas weekly.

4. HW Coordinators

a. Each generating W/C will designate, in writing, an HW coordinator and alternate. A copy of the letter must be sent to NREAO. See Appendix C for sample letter.

b. The department or tenant command will designate the coordinator for a particular location. The HW coordinator's name and telephone number will be given to the HW manager. HW coordinator responsibilities include:

(1) Issue any safety equipment needed to transfer waste from work-center containers to collection-point containers.

(2) Conduct daily inspections of satellite accumulation areas.

(3) Train all W/C personnel who handle and transport HW, and provide training documentation to NREAO Compliance section.

(4) Contact NREAO when a re-supply of containers, labels, and absorbent materials from the spill kit are needed.

(5) Respond to all W/C spills/clean-ups. Notify NREAO when any spill occurs.

(6) Maintain Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS's) on all materials used in the work center.

(7) Contact NREAO prior to establishing new generation points or storage areas.

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(8) Notify NREAO for pick-up of filled hazardous waste containers.

(9) Ensure that no HW is accumulated at the satellite accumulation area in excess of 55 gallons for longer than 3 days from the accumulation start-date.

(10) Ensure that the proper personal protective equipment is available, is in good condition, and is properly used by workers involved in handling waste-material.

(11) Ensure that only licensed forklift operators transport HW drums.

(12) Submit request through the Pollution Prevention Office (X 3400) with the MSDS for any new hazardous material needed that is not on the Authorized Use List.

5. W/C Personnel Job Responsibilities. Responsibilities apply to all hazardous-waste handlers.

- a. Attend annual hazardous-waste/materials awareness training.
- b. Segregate the waste. Place the waste in the authorized collection container.
- c. Ensure each container is labeled "Hazardous-Waste"/"Universal Waste".
- d. Date the label as required.
- e. For satellite accumulation areas (SAA's), date when full.
- f. For <90 day storage areas, date when first used (the start accumulation date), and for universal waste containers, when first used.
- g. Contact the HW Coordinator if any spills/leaks occur.
- h. Participate in the containment dilution/neutralization, decontamination, and disposal of spilled HW.
- i. Must attend Force Preservation Office's classes: MSDS Awareness and HazCom.

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6. Defense Logistics Agency: formerly Defense Reutilization Material Organization. Administer contract for hazardous-waste disposal and transportation.

- a. Receive 1348 documents via G-4 Budget Office.
- b. Prepare DTID for the shipment of hazardous-waste from Parris Island, to the appropriate hazardous-waste handling/receiving facility.
- c. Submit DTID and hazardous-waste manifest to Parris Island HW coordinator for review prior to waste pick-up date.
- d. Perform contract officer representative duties during HW pick-up for transportation off-site to Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDF). Validate by co-signing the manifest.

7. Atlantic Communities. Atlantic Communities were formerly known as Tri-Command Housing. The work-center for maintenance activities at these tenant facilities is located in Laurel Bay. Any waste determinations are made from the work-center and not at Parris Island. Therefore, no hazardous-waste will be generated and stored at Parris Island.

8. Contractor Requirements for Hazardous Waste Generation. Periodically, contractors will generate HW in the performance of their contracts. Procedures will be identified in the contract's environmental protection plan, and reviewed by the Environmental Compliance section. Required contract procedures:

- a. The contractor appoints an Environmental Coordinator/Safety Officer.
- b. A list of permits.
- c. Set-up is less than 90 days, or approved SAA must be coordinated via the ROICC/QAE/Environmental Section.
- d. Line-up an approved Treatment, Storage, or Disposal Facility (TSDF) and Transportation Company.
- e. Notify Environmental Compliance Section 60 days after generation to demonstrate that waste will go out prior to the 90 day limit.
- f. Procure manifest and ship waste within 90 days. Have documents signed by hazardous-waste authorized signatory in Environmental Compliance Section for tracking purposes.

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9. Beaufort Jasper Water and Sewer Authority

a. The Beaufort Jasper Water and Sewer Authority (BJWSA) are not waste generators, but they may have spills on the facility. BJWSA will clean-up, remove, and transport their non-hazardous waste materials.

b. Any hazardous waste spill will be coordinated with NREAO to ensure proper clean-up and shipment.

c. Procedures for the BJWSA are the same as for contractors.

10. NAVFAC. NAVFAC may have contracts that will generate hazardous-waste. They will ensure these are covered in the environmental protection plan generated by the contractor, and set up the hazardous-waste storage area with oversight from Parris Island's Environmental Compliance section. The ROICC, or quality assurance evaluator (QAE) will report any non-compliance issue to NREAO immediately. The NREAO's hazardous-waste coordinator will set up an inspection schedule for < 90 day or SAA sites.

11. Pollution Prevention Facility Manager (Recycle)

a. Responsible for the collection, containerization, storage, and shipping of Universal Waste.

b. Manage the turn-in point for universal waste such as batteries and light-related materials. Batteries include lead-acid, NiCad, lithium, magnesium, etc. Lights include mercury-vapor and sodium, florescent lamps, light ballasts, mercury switches, and thermostats.

c. Ensure staff is trained for universal waste handling.

d. Increase efficiency of waste-minimization by researching alternative uses for hazardous waste.

12. Medical/Dental. Covered under SAA's in Chapter 3

CHAPTER 2

HAZARDOUS WASTE DETERMINATION

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CHAPTER 2

HAZARDOUS WASTE DETERMINATION

2000. RCRA Intent. The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) gives the EPA the authority to control hazardous waste from "cradle-to-grave."

2001. HAZARDOUS WASTE DEFINITION AND IDENTIFICATION

1. Definition. The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act defines hazardous-waste as a solid-waste, (which includes liquids and gases) or a combination of solid-wastes that may cause damage to human health or to the environment.

a. The hazardous-waste must either contribute to a significant increase in mortality, a serious irreversible or incapacitating illness; pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health, or pose a danger to the environment.

b. Damage is dependent upon the waste's concentration, quantity, its physical, or chemical characteristic.

c. Damage caused by hazardous waste results when that waste is improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed, or otherwise managed.

2. Identification. Correct HW management begins with properly identifying and classifying all the waste-streams generated throughout the Depot. Identification is accomplished via guidelines set forth per EPA standards.

2002. EPA HAZARDOUS WASTE STEPS FOR DEFINITION

3. Once the waste streams are identified, they must be classified "hazardous" or "non-hazardous" according to the EPA definition. Four are utilized to determine whether a solid-waste is regulated as a hazardous-waste under federal law.

a. Exempted Wastes. Determine if the waste is exempted from regulation as a solid or an HW in 40 CFR 261.4.

b. Listed Wastes. Check to see if it is listed as an HW in Subpart D of 40 CFR 261. Listed wastes are regulated as HW's unless specifically de-listed.

c. Non-Listed Wastes. For wastes not listed as an HW, determine if they exhibit, on analysis, any of the characteristics of an HW cited in Subpart C of 40 CFR 261.

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d. Mixtures. Determine if the waste is a mixture. A mixture of a listed waste and a non-hazardous solid-waste is considered hazardous, unless it has been specifically excluded under 40 CFR 261.3. A mixture of a characteristic waste and a non-hazardous solid-waste is only considered hazardous if it still exhibits one or more of the HW characteristics.

2003. Chemical and Physical Characteristics

4. Publications. Specific hazard information for materials can be obtained using the DOD Hazardous Materials Information System (HMIS) on CD ROM (DOD Publication 6050.5-L). The HMIS is indexed by the National Stock Number (NSN) system, and cross-indexed by product name. Appendix D lists the data available on individual chemical products from the Hazardous Materials Information System (HMIS). This database provides information for managing hazardous wastes, but it is possible that the HMIS will not have all desired information. Additional sources of information must be consulted in these cases. Some excellent additional sources of information follow:

a. *The Condensed Chemical Dictionary (Hawley)*. Contains technical data and descriptive information for thousands of chemicals.

b. *Fire Protection Manual on Hazardous Materials (NFPA)*. Includes data on many brand-name products.

c. *Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials (Sax)*. Provides extensive toxicological data and is cross-indexed by known synonyms.

d. *Material Safety Data Sheets*. Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) prepared by each manufacturer.

e. *Hazardous Materials Shipping Table*. The Hazardous Materials Shipping Table found in 49 CFR 172, contains lists of materials recognized as hazardous by the DOT, associated hazard class, and packaging requirements.

f. *Lists of Hazardous Wastes*. The lists of HW published by EPA in 49 CFR 261 should be consulted. If these reference materials do not contain the needed information, laboratory testing of the waste is necessary. A representative sample of the waste should be collected, and the analysis protocol for unknown wastes described in the Waste Analysis section of this chapter should be followed. The protocol can be reduced based on the available information. For instance, a water-based waste need not be tested for flash point; a paint sludge waste need

not be tested for pesticides, etc. Therefore, testing may be reduced based upon a reasonable knowledge that one or more parameters are not relevant to the waste-stream.

2004. Waste Analysis

5. Analysis. An HW determination must be made in accordance with 40 CFR 262.11, for all unidentified waste-streams. The Waste Analysis Plan is designed to maximize the use of existing data to minimize the need for analytical testing. However, analytical testing will be required periodically. When required, this data must be obtained under procedures consistent with EPA regulations.

a. Waste Analysis Procedure for an Unknown Waste:

(1) Record all markings on the drum, of particular importance are the National Stock Number (NSN), product name, and chemical name.

(2) If an NSN is found, locate the NSN in the Hazardous Materials Information System (HMIS) CD ROM. The CD ROM record will detail specific information such as color, appearance, PH, or specific gravity. These factors should be compared to the unknown material. This may eliminate the need for expensive testing.

(3) NSN on CD ROM. For example, if the CD ROM record indicates a particular material should have a PH of 4.0 and a density of 1.3, a lab can check these parameters. If they match, then the unknown is the same as the NSN on the drum. If no NSN is present, but a product name is located on the drum, use the same procedure to check the product cross-referenced to the HMIS.

(4) Chemical names. If a chemical name is present without accompanying information, that information can be found in *Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials*, Irving Sax, editor; available from Van Nostrand Reinhold Co., and the *Fire Protection Guide to Hazardous Materials*, available from National Fire Protection Association, Boston, MA.

(5) Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) on file with the Safety Office or Supply Department may also be used.

b. How to identify waste-streams. This identification is contingent upon the step listed in (2) from 2004. Waste Analysis, where the procedure for what to do if an NSN is found is elucidated. If that material has been determined to be the

same as the drum markings, use the HMIS, laboratory analysis, or other sources to determine the following, where a 'yes' answer to any one question means the material is an HW.

- (1) Is the Ph less than 2.0?
- (2) Is the Ph greater than 12.5?
- (3) Is the flash point less than 141 degrees F?
- (4) Is the material an oxidizer?
- (5) Does the material react violently with water?
- (6) Does the material contain arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, lead, mercury, selenium, or silver?
- (7) Does the material contain any chemical listed in 40 CFR 261.31?
- (8) Is the material a pure form of any chemical listed in 40 CFR 261.33(e) or 40 CFR 261.33(f)?

c. If the material does not match the container markings, it is necessary to test it to determine if the waste is an HW. A lab should be asked to run "Characteristics of HW."

(1) Do not run the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) for pesticides, unless it is suspected that pesticides are present. It is not probable that the unknown would contain any of these chemicals, and the tests are very expensive.

(2) If the material fails one or more of the characteristic tests, it is an HW. If the unknown passes these tests, ask the lab to then identify the material by either GC/MS, or High Pressure Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) analysis. These tests are very expensive. The cost can be reduced by giving the lab as much information as possible about the material, including a list of probable materials. It is possible that additional tests may be required on some drums. For instance, a check for PCBs may be necessary on oily wastes prior to disposal.

d. All laboratory tests will be conducted using regulatory approved/required analytical protocols, and certified by the analyst. Procedures to be followed include those in EPA Publication SW-846, Test Methods for Evaluating Solid-Waste, and DOT methods referenced in 49 CFR 171.8.

e. Appendix E shows the test methods currently used at MCRD, Parris Island.

2005. Parameters For Analysis

6. Photo-chemical waste, paint-waste, and rags contaminated with paints and oils constitute the majority of hazardous waste generated at MCRD Parris Island. These wastes will be analyzed for the following parameters:

a. Photochemical Waste. Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP). Through waste-minimization efforts, all photo and X-Ray equipment has been exchanged for digital equipment, which eliminates this waste-stream.

b. Paint and Paint Sludge. Flash-point, Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP), and Total Organic Halogens (TOX). Through waste-minimization, most paints are now water-based, but there are a few requirements for oil-based paints such that this waste-stream cannot be eliminated.

c. Rags. Total organic halogens (TOX), Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP), flammability, flash-point. TOX solvents are not authorized, but are still found.

d. Knowledge of process or analysis will be used in identifying present and new waste-streams. Container markings and labels will be used in identifying unused materials in unopened containers. Unopened containers and partially filled containers will not be analyzed unless there is evidence that:

(1) Labels and/or container markings have been changed/destroyed.

(2) The container holds a material different from the labels/markings.

(3) Additional material has been introduced into the container.

2006. Sampling Methods

7. Many waste-streams are heterogeneous; therefore, care must be taken to obtain a representative sample. In sampling wastes, consideration will be given to the uniformity of the waste in a container, and to daily variations in production that may cause the waste to vary. The sampling procedures shown in Appendix F and cited in Appendix J of 40 CFR, Part 261 of the federal rules and regulations regarding hazardous waste will be followed.

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Appendix G illustrates sampling points recommended for most waste containers.

2007. Frequency of Analysis

8. Hazardous waste generated at MCRD Parris Island will be analyzed initially for the parameters noted in paragraph 2004. Analysis of the waste will be repeated in the event of a process change, or if a waste is suspected to contain F001-F005 solvents waste, as noted in the South Carolina DHEC Regulation R.61-79.268, *Land Disposal Restrictions*. Such a sampling frequency is considered sufficient, since the waste characteristics are not expected to vary.

2008. Requirements for Incompatible Wastes

9. All incompatible wastes must be identified so they may be segregated when stored in the Hazardous Waste Storage Building: Bldg 953. Identification of incompatibles should be made by NREAO. Use of the Hazardous Materials Information System (HMIS) and reference books will provide this information.

2009. Land Disposal Requirements

10. Prohibition on land disposal of certain HW has been implemented since November 8, 1986, and is scheduled to continue in the future. The regulatory requirements are contained in 40 CFR 268. MCRD Parris Island must either use analytical testing, or knowledge of the Depot HW streams to determine if wastes are restricted from land disposal. Two groups of land disposal restrictions apply to MCRD Parris Island.

a. Spent solvent wastes F001, F002, F003, F004, and F005 as defined in 40 CFR 261.31. The "California List" as defined in 40 CFR 268.32. These restricted wastes must be accompanied by a notification form revealing to the Temporary Storage Disposal Facility (TSDF) the category of the restricted waste-stream. A sample notification form for the spent solvents outlined above is provided in Appendix H, and a sample notification form for the "California List" is provided in Appendix I. These sample forms provide clarity in understanding the land disposal requirements. The notification requirements are usually best accomplished with disposal vendor supplied forms to be completed and signed by an authorized representative of MCRD Parris Island.

b. Land-restricted wastes that are handled via recycling; generated by MCRD Parris Island:

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- (1) Used oil.
- (2) Scrap metals.
- (3) Lead/acid batteries.
- (4) Nickel metal hydride batteries.
- (5) Lithium ion batteries.
- (6) PCB contaminated items.
- (7) RCRA empty containers (previously containing pesticides).
- (8) Fluorescent lamps.
- (9) High intensity sodium vapor lamps.
- (10) Mercury switches and thermostats.
- (11) Computer equipment containing heavy metals.

CHAPTER 3

REQUIREMENTS FOR GENERATING DEPARTMENT/TENANT

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CHAPTER 3

REQUIREMENTS FOR GENERATING DEPARTMENT/TENANT

3000. INTRODUCTION. MCRD, Parris Island will follow the procedure outlined below regarding container management regulations to ensure compliance with 40 CFR 262(d)(2).

3001. DAILY COLLECTION OF HAZARDOUS-WASTE

1. Basic Waste Segregation. Work centers will collect HW into appropriate containers daily. Each type of HW generated must be accumulated into a separate container at a specific location. Location must have a sign that designates the point as the SAA (satellite accumulation site). Categories and specific examples of segregated wastes are as follows:

a. Used oil not contaminated with Freon or other solvents (See Halogenated Solvents under 3001, subparagraph 3).

b. Jet fuels (are not used at Parris Island).

c. Hydraulic oils

d. Lubricating oils

e. Diesel fuels

f. Synthetic oils

g. Non-PCB dielectric fluid

2. Non-halogenated Solvents. Mineral spirits, paint thinners, and acetone are still used for specialized applications. The use of Safety Kleen Premium "Green" Solvent for parts cleaning has nearly eliminated both the halogenated and non-halogenated solvents in use at Parris Island. List of Non-halogenated Solvents follow:

a. PD 680 Type I or Type II. Where flashpoint is 140 degrees Fahrenheit or less. The PD 680 solvent types are no longer used or authorized on Parris Island, but are identified here for the potential and past use.

b. Toluene

c. Methyl-ethyl ketone

d. Naphtha

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- e. Xylene
- f. Mineral spirits
- g. Paint thinner (containing no paint-waste)
- h. Acetone
- i. Other non-halogenated solvents and mixtures

3. Halogenated Solvents. These solvent-types are also not authorized, but are identified here for the potential and past use.

- a. Methylene Chloride
- b. Tri-chloroethane
- c. Tri-chloroethylene
- d. Carbon removing compound
- e. Freon
- f. Other halogenated solvents and mixtures
- g. Mixed-paint waste
- h. Acids
- i. Bases
- j. Reactives

4. Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). All PCB-containing devices aboard the Depot were surveyed. Most were removed, with the exception of small capacitor light ballasts, the majority of which have been removed in lighting contracts. The practice is to check prior to disposing any ballast. Non-PCB ballasts are recycled. PCB ballasts are identified for proper disposal at that time.

5. All the wastes mentioned in this paragraph: from 3001. DAILY COLLECTION OF HAZARDOUS-WASTE, must be placed in separate containers, and only those items listed in a category may be mixed in that container. Only the used-oil and jet fuel listed may be placed in drums and collected for disposal. Intentional, incorrect handling of waste by an individual potentially subjects that individual to serious penalties. None of the

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above listed chemicals are permitted in storm drains, or allowed to be pumped into the sewer collection system. If the above waste segregation plan is implemented, all other wastes should be placed in individual containers without mixing. If additional or different mixtures are desired, approval for mixing must be obtained from NREAO. Work centers must exercise caution to ensure that:

a. Incompatible wastes are not placed in the same containers.

b. HW is not placed in an unwashed container that previously held an incompatible material.

6. Unopened containers of unused hazardous materials that are no longer needed by a work-center will be turned in to DRMO Ft. Stewart, HAZMAT Control Center, or submitted as 'other-use' (re-utilize) waste-minimization procedure on DD Form 1348-1, Disposal Turn-in Document (DTID). Unopened, unused hazardous materials that have obviously become unusable and cannot be disposed in a drum at a collection point will be turned in to NREAO for disposal as a hazardous-waste. When materials have been opened or partially used, and the remainder of the material is not needed by the work center, the work center will call NREAO for assistance in locating another user, or turn it into HAZMAT control center for re-use in a waste-minimization effort.

7. Uncontaminated Petroleum Products. Not considered a hazardous waste in South Carolina, but may become regulated if mixed with an HW. This material is not hazardous waste and is not regulated as such. The used oils are currently being recycled through the Santee Cooper GOFER Program: Give Oil For Energy Recovery. The MCCS Hobby Shop is a South Carolina Collection Center. If any listed solvent is mixed with the used oil, the entire mixture becomes a hazardous-waste. All unavoidable oil/solvent mixtures will be placed in the appropriate solvent container. Under no circumstances will the oil/solvent mixture be added to the used-oil container. If not handled correctly, serious penalties could be levied against the generating work center.

8. Container Labeling Requirements. Each container must be clearly labeled with the words "HAZARDOUS-WASTE" and clearly marked with the date that initial accumulation began. Please note that containers at satellite accumulation points are not dated until the container is full. Pre-printed HW warning labels are available from NREAO. All entries on the label must be made using an indelible marker. All containers shall have a pre-printed label indicating MCRD Parris Island HW generator

information. Labels are available from the Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Office.

9. Hazardous Waste Containers. All containers used for HW must be United Nations documentation approved (UN approved) for transportation of the specific waste. The container must be in good condition with no dents or corrosion.

Closure rings must be tightly fitted with closure ring bolt facing downward; and bungs (caps) must be closed tightly. The container should always remain closed except to add or remove waste. The container must be made of, or lined with, a material that will not react with, and is otherwise compatible with, the HW. Each container must be handled in such a way as to prevent rupture or leakage of the container. Containers may be reused one time for HW disposal under the following conditions:

a. A plastic liner must be used for wastes that are corrosive.

b. Drums cannot be 'liquid-full' at 130F (5% of container capacity must be left as outage).

c. Transportation is restricted to highways.

d. The drum, once closed, must be held for at least 24 hours, and inspected for leakage immediately prior to transportation.

10. Other Generated Hazardous-Waste. Some hazardous wastes are generated at a site with no satellite accumulation area. These wastes are delivered directly to NREAO after generation, or via an authorized contractor <90 Day site.

3002. HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATORS. For each of the following hazardous waste satellite accumulation areas, a primary and alternate waste coordinator must be appointed. Written plans cannot be updated fast enough to stay abreast of the high turnover-rate of Marines, so the site information below will not identify names. These personnel will have their appointments posted at the SAA site and at the NREAO hazardous-waste office. The complete list including the amount and type of each waste stream is in Appendix R to facilitate changes in type, amount, and contact information.

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11. Satellite Accumulation Areas and Waste-Streams include:

STRUCTURAL SHOP 450/3366	WASTE PAINT RELATED MATERIALS
ELECTRIC SHOP 450/4768	WASTE NICKEL CADMIUM BATTERIES WASTE MERCURY-VAPOR LAMPS WASTE SODIUM LAMP PCB BALLASTS AND CAPACITORS WASTE MERCURY SWITCHES WASTE MERCURY THERMOMETER
SMALL ENGINE 864/4662-3419	WASTE RAGS AND PADS C/W OIL WASTE GASOLINE / Diesel USED OIL Used Clay Absorbent WASTE GAS/DIESEL FILTERS
AC SHOP 895/4803	OILY FREON FILTERS C/W OIL AND FREON RAGS C/W OIL AND FREON WASTE ANTI-FREEZE
MECHANICAL SHOP 450/3332	WASTE RAGS C/W OILS, SOLVENTS AND GREASES WASTE OIL DRY C/W OIL
WPNSTRNGBN PAINT AREA 765/3394	WASTE PAINT RELATED MATERIALS RAGS C/W PRM
WPNSTRNGBN BOAT HOUSE 800/2398	WASTE RAGS C/W OIL WASTE CLAY ABSORBANT C/W OIL USED OIL NiCad batteries Waste Gas/Diesel
WPNS STEAM PLANT 1012/3230	WASTE RAGS C/W OIL AND SOLVENTS WASTE #6 OIL WASTE PAINT RELATED MATERIALS WASTE KEROSENE
500A/2821/3832	WASTE NiCAD BATTERIES WASTE PAINT RELATED MATERIALS WASTE RAGS C/W PAINT RELATED MATERIALS MRE HEATER

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COMBAT CAMERA 692/3496	WASTE ELECTRO MASTER CONVERSION SOLUTION AND WASTE ELECTROSTATIC DISPERSANT WASTE RAGS C/W WASTE SOLUTIONS FROM COMBAT CAMERA
MOTOR TRANSPORT 157/ 2762	WASTE OIL FILTERS Crushed WASTE RAGS C/W OIL, FUELS, KEROSENE AND DEGREASERS WASTE PAINT AEROSOL CANS Punched WASTE LIQUID PAINT WASTE CLAY ABSORBANT C/W OIL WASTE ANTIFREEZE WASTE GAS WASTE ASBESTOS BRAKE SHOES WASTE GAS/DIESEL FILTERS USED OIL WASTE DIESEL
BULK FUEL 170/2661	WASTE ABSORBENT C/W DIESEL GAS WASTE GAS AND DIESEL MIX WASTE RAGS C/W GAS AND DIESEL
MAIN POWER PLANT 160/3230	WASTE KEROSENE C/W LUBE OIL WASTE RAGS C/W OIL WASTE #6 OIL USED OIL FILTERS uncrushed USED OIL
MCCS HOBBY SHOP 12/7319	WASTE ABSORBANT C/W OIL WASTE OIL FILTERS USED OIL WASTE RAGS C/W OIL WASTE ANTIFREEZE WASTE GAS/ DIESEL WASTE GAS/DIESEL FILTERS WASTE PRM
MCCS VEHICLE MAINT. 20/7319	WASTE ABSORBANT C/W OIL USED OIL ANTIFREEZE WASTE GAS/DIESEL OILY RAGS
DENTAL 674/2417	WASTE AMALGAM

MCCS MAINTENANCE 405/7375	WASTE PAINT, SOLVENT THINNERS AND RELATED MATERIALS WASTE PAINT AEROSOL CANS UNCRUSHED PCB BALLASTS NICKEL CADMIUM BATTERIES WASTE AEROSOL PAINT from PUNCH KIT COMPRESSOR OIL
MCX GAS STATION	WASTE GAS/ DIESEL WASTE RAGS C/W OIL, FUEL WASTE GASOLINE PUMP FILTERS
NBC AREA AS26/2128	WASTE CHROMIUM GAS MASK FILTERS
FTU AREA 4025/2655	WASTE PAINT RELATED MATERIALS WASTE Paint w Punch Kit WASTE NICKEL CADMIUM BATTERIES WASTE RAGS C/W PAINT RELATED MTLs PUNCHED PAINT AEROSOL CANS WASTE GAS / Diesel RAGS C/W OILS, FUELS AND GREASE USED OIL
MCCS GOLF COURSE 140/7369	WASTE RAGS C/W OIL USED OIL WASTE CLAY ABSORBENT C/W OIL WASTE OIL FILTERS UNCRUSHED WASTE GAS / DIESEL WASTE ANTIFREEZE
PEST CONTROL 401/2364	WASTE PESTICIDES W/PUNCH KIT AEROSOL CANS PUNCHED RAGS C/W PESTICIDES
MCCS TAILOR SHOP 193/2512/1512	WASTE FIXER
MCCS FIELD & GROUND 4022/ 7335	GAS/DIESEL USED OIL OIL DRY C/W POLS WASTE RAGS C/W POLS AEROSOL PAINT W PUNCH KIT EMPTY PAINT CANS
4 TH BATTALION 927/2539	MRE HEATERS OPEN MRE HEATERS

RECYCLE
867/3430

BROKEN FLORESCENT BULBS (TESTED)
BATTERIES

MOWER SHOP
864/3663
PRIMARY (P)

OILY RAGS
ANTIFREEZE
WASTE GAS/ DIESEL
USED OIL

WEAPONS 'A' LINE
B-1044/2646

GAS/DIESEL
PRM AEROSOL
PRM RAGS
USED OIL

BOWLING ALLEY
203/1551

WAX STRIPPER
LUBE OIL

12. Used Oil Generation. Although used oil is not considered a hazardous waste by the South Carolina DHEC, it must be checked for solvent contamination. NREAO conducts random tests for solvent contamination in used oil produced throughout MCRD Parris Island. The Auto Hobby Shop is the largest generator of used oil on the Depot. Used oil is also generated at the Motor Transportation shop and in very small amounts at the Power Plant, the Steam Plant, and Weapons Battalion boating. The used oil is put in the 3,000 gal storage tanks at facility 953a. Prior to being recycled, GOFER (Give Oil for Energy Recovery) may request quantitative validation from a certified laboratory. None of the facilities that generate used oil are authorized solvents from the F Lists in 40 CFR 261.31. MCCA Hobby Shop is a listed SC Used Oil Collection Center for Parris Island's residents and staff.

13. Other Generated Hazardous Waste. Some hazardous wastes are not generated at an area with a satellite accumulation area. These wastes are delivered directly to NREAO after generation.

3003. HANDLING OF EMPTY CONTAINERS. Work center personnel will make every reasonable effort to fully use the contents of containers and to ensure that any residue left within the container is less than one inch. A container with less than one inch of residue of waste (other than acutely HW) may be disposed as non-hazardous-waste. A container that has held an HW in the form of a compressed gas is empty when pressure in the container approaches atmospheric pressure. To the extent practicable, drums that contain a given hazardous material will be reused to dispose the material when it becomes a hazardous-waste. Containers that previously contained an acute HW listed in 40 CFR 261.33(e), or containers with one inch or greater HW residue, are considered an HW unless the container is triple

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rinsed. Triple rinsing requires the use of a solvent capable of removing the residue. A quantity of solvent equal to 10% of the container capacity must be used for each of the three rinses. After rinsing, the solvent must be containerized for disposal as an HW. HW empty containers will be turned in to the Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) via NREAO using a DD Form 1348-1. The only shop authorized to perform triple rinsing is Pest Control, because the rinsate is used as the diluent for the next application. In any other shops, the procedure of triple-rinsing would increase the amounts of HW generated rather than reduce those wastes, and constitutes an unauthorized treatment activity by the command. Containers should be recycled through NREAO/Recycle Center. Green products awareness training is conducted to reduce hazardous container generation. Environmental Compliance Section, Hazardous Waste Coordinators will aid in identifying the difference between a hazardous waste container and a recyclable container.

3004. EXPLOSIVES HAZARDOUS WASTES. The process at Ammunition Supply Point (ASP) does not generate explosive hazardous-waste. Ammunition and pyrotechnics are given dispensation directions by MARCORSSYSCOM. Some of this material is used for Military Occupational Specialty training or alternate use. MCAS Beaufort is now permitted to accept explosive hazardous waste from the Tri-Command should dispensation require shipment as a hazardous-waste.

3005. WASTE-MINIMIZATION

14. Safety Kleen solvent tank contract. A number of activities require some type of solvent-tank operations. These were individually maintained at one time, which resulted in varied solvent waste types of high toxicity. The Safety Kleen Contract allows control for type and toxicity of the solvents allowed. The current authorized solvent is a non-toxic non-flammable solution called 'Premium Gold, and is a green product. However, the processes still generate Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) levels of lead contamination for sent out waste. The types of solvent tanks used also reduce the amount of waste generated due to their cyclonic action. This action generates a sludge that prolongs solvent life, and extends the disposal-time requirement.

15. Painting and paint-waste generation remains an activity that needs further assessment for waste-reduction purposes. This activity is under green procurement. An initiative to purchase only latex type paints has resulted in most stock being latex. Unfortunately, even with intense education, it is difficult to keep latex waste segregated from oil based waste.

There needs to be a process to recycle latex waste where cross-contamination can be avoided.

16. To validate that certain activities fall under non-regulated processes rather than hazardous waste processes, periodic testing will be performed. This testing includes waste wipers, oil dry, and testing antifreeze for lead.

17. Facilities Maintenance Operations are in the process of replacing florescent lights with newer Green lamps. This process has continued for several years. All florescent lights are recycled through the Universal Waste Process. Even though all are recycled, they are segregated into compliant and non-compliant categories (Appendix P).

18. Public Works renovation projects and design build projects are required to use 'green lighting' and to recycle building material waste.

18. MCRD has completed the required PCB inventory. All identified PCB containing articles/materials have been removed from the facility except for the small capacitors associated with florescent lighting. With all the up-grades in facility lighting, most of the remaining ballasts have been removed. Some of the older facilities may have some of the older lighting fixtures, such that the practice of checking all ballasts and segregating them for recycling or for PCB waste disposal is still required of FMD, MCCS, small and large contracts. A certificate of PCB Facility has been completed and on file (Appendix Q).

3006. INFECTIOUS-WASTE COLLECTION POINT FOR PARRIS ISLAND MEDICAL AND DENTAL FACILITIES. The collection point is located in room 1172 of Bldg 670 Medical. While infectious waste is not a hazardous waste by definition, it has requirements for extra controls for collection, storage, and shipping. The management of this waste-stream is actually through the Naval Hospital Beaufort, but, per MCO 5090.2, is coordinated with Parris Island Environmental. The inspection log is in Appendix T, and is checked weekly along with satellite areas.

CHAPTER 4

REQUIREMENTS FOR STORAGE OF HAZARDOUS-WASTE

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CHAPTER 4

REQUIREMENTS FOR STORAGE OF HAZARDOUS-WASTE

4000. INTRODUCTION. Large quantity generators may collect hazardous waste on-site in an environmentally-safe container for <90 days without a permit. The accumulation period start-date (date waste collection begins) shall be marked legibly and visible for inspection on each container. Every on-site container must also be labeled or marked with the words "HAZARDOUS-WASTE".

4001. SATELLITE HW ACCUMULATION AREAS. A satellite HW accumulation area is an area where a generating work-center may accumulate as much as 55 gallons of HW, or one quart of 'acutely hazardous-waste,' in containers at or near the point of generation without regard to the 90-day storage limitation. 'At or near' generally means the work-center itself. If the work center must transport the waste to the accumulation point, waste must be in a United Nations (UN) approved container and labeled or marked with the words 'HAZARDOUS-WASTE.' The South Carolina DHEC allows a generating work-center to have satellite accumulation areas designated as a collection point for a certain waste-stream.

4002. REQUIREMENTS FOR SATELLITE ACCUMULATION AREAS

1. In order to be exempt from the <90-day storage limitation, the following requirements must be met by the generating work-center:
 - a. The site must be clearly marked with a sign-post that reads Satellite Accumulation Area, and identifies the waste-stream.
 - b. The container holding the HW must be in good condition, or if the container begins to leak, the HW must be transferred to a container that is in good condition.
 - c. The container must be made of or lined with materials that are compatible with the waste.
 - d. The container must be kept closed except when it is necessary to add or remove waste.
 - e. The container must be marked with the words 'HAZARDOUS-WASTE,' or with words that identify the contents of the container.

f. The storage area must be secured to prevent unauthorized access to hazardous waste.

2. Once the generating work-center accumulates waste in excess of 55 gallons, or one quart of 'acutely HW,' the waste container must be dated, and the generator must notify NREAO for the pick-up and transfer of the waste to the hazardous waste storage building (Bldg. 953) within three (3) days. It is the responsibility of each generating work-center to ensure that the above requirements are met. The Hazardous Waste Coordinator (HWC) should conduct weekly inspections to ensure compliance, and take any necessary corrective action. Failure to do so may result in a violation and possible penalties. On occasion, the HWC may designate the site-coordinators to perform the formal site inspection, which is to be collected on the next inspection cycle. These are rare occurrences. Often happening when the entire section is in training, or otherwise not available to perform the task. See Appendix J for the weekly inspection sheet.

4003. EXISTING SATELLITE ACCUMULATION AREAS. See paragraph 3002, number 11. Satellite Accumulation Areas and Waste-Streams, and Appendix R.

4004. HAZARDOUS-WASTE STORAGE BUILDING (BLDG 953). The hazardous-waste storage building (Bldg 953) is a <90 day storage facility. A <90 day storage area is an area in which a large-quantity generator can store HW for up to <90 days without a permit.

1. Requirements for the Hazardous-Waste Storage Building

a. Sufficient aisle space (i.e. 30-36 inches) must be maintained around all HW's to allow for movement of personnel, fire protection equipment, spill control equipment, and decontamination equipment to any area where HW is located.

b. Care must be given to ensure that each container of HW is, at all times, positioned so that the HW label with the accumulation start-date is clearly visible for inspection. Waste stored in the hazardous waste storage building must be segregated in a fashion that will prevent incompatible wastes from mixing in the event of a spill or leak.

c. A sign must be posted reading 'DANGER-UNAUTHORIZED PERSONNEL KEEP OUT' on the entrance to the hazardous-waste storage building in a size legible from a distance of 25 feet. In addition, 'NO SMOKING OR OPEN FLAME' signs should also be

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posted. The facility must be kept secured to prevent unauthorized access.

d. The hazardous-wastes director will ensure that a weekly inspection is done of the hazardous-waste storage building. This inspection will check for leaks, tightly closed containers, container condition, compatibility/segregation of waste, required labels, aisle space, <90 days accumulation period compliance, and fire and spill control equipment. Check-sheet is in (Appendix M). This record should identify the items to be inspected, provide space for the date and time of the inspection, the name of the inspector, observations made, and the date and nature of any corrective actions taken as a result of the inspection. A storage log of all stored HW should be retained for at least three years. As contingency for those rare occasions in which the weekly inspection cannot be performed, the facility will be checked at the end of the preceding week, and first of the following week. Also, the facility has an alarm system that alerts the Parris Island Fire Department when smoke is detected. The building's fire doors must be operational at all times.

e. The following items are required and must be properly maintained for the hazardous-waste storage building:

(1) The area must have portable fire extinguishers if ignitable waste is stored.

(2) Fire and spill-control equipment, along with decontamination equipment, must be maintained at each area. These are required for emergency response, and the types of equipment necessary at each area are dictated by the types of wastes stored.

(3) A device, such as a telephone or hand-held two-way radio that is capable of summoning emergency assistance from local police departments, state or local emergency response teams.

(4) All personnel who use the area must already be trained in Hazwopper (Hazardous Waste Operations and Response) management.

(5) Storage areas must be designed with a containment system so that any leak will be contained on-site.

(6) Personal protective equipment (PPE), adequate for the types of wastes stored, must be available, in good condition, and properly used.

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(7) All spills or leaks of an HW or hazardous material must be promptly cleaned up.

(8) NREAO must make arrangements to familiarize Depot security, the base fire department, and emergency response teams with the location of the hazardous waste storage building, and the types of wastes to be stored in that facility.

(9) The Hazardous waste building must be kept secured to prevent unauthorized access.

2. Emergency Storage of Materials. The hazardous waste storage building may, at times of external emergencies (ie. hurricanes), be used to temporarily store items not designated as wastes. After the threat has passed, the materials will be removed to their proper places in due time.

CHAPTER 5

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORTATION

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CHAPTER 5

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORTATION

5000. TRANSPORTATION. MCRD Parris Island vehicles are used to transport HW from the satellite accumulation areas to the hazardous waste storage building on base. They may not leave the Depot if carrying any HW. Only personnel that have had RCRA HAZMAT, DOT, and Emergency Response Training are eligible to perform these tasks. Off-site, a DRMO EPA/DOT licensed contractor transports the waste to a treatment, storage, or disposal facility (TSDF).

5001. OFF-SITE TRANSPORTATION. Shipping and transportation of hazardous waste off-site requires use of personnel trained in the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) Hazardous Materials Transportation Regulations. Implementation of these regulations requires selection of the proper DOT shipping description, use of a DOT/UN authorized container (or transport vehicle in the case of bulk shipments), use of specific container markings and labels, vehicle loading procedures, and the use of placards and manifests. Transportation of HW off-site from MCRD Parris Island will only be accomplished through licensed transporters. DRMO is responsible for ensuring that their transporters meet South Carolina DHEC, EPA, and DOT requirements. MCRD Parris Island will not receive any HW from off-site sources.

1. Shipping Description. In some cases, hazardous wastes must be reclassified or described differently to satisfy the shipping and transportation requirements. For example, the characteristic of ignitability for liquid wastes includes liquids with a flash-point less than 140 degrees F. Liquids in that category span two DOT hazard classes, 'Flammable Liquid' (flash point less than 100 degrees F) and 'Combustible Liquid' (flash point at or above 100 degrees F but less than 200 degrees F). Similarly, some listed wastes must be reclassified, since the DOT does not recognize all chemical names as proper shipping names. When working with waste materials assigned a National Stock Number (NSN), the Hazardous Materials Information System (HMIS) is often a valuable aid in determining the shipping and transportation requirements for a specific waste. In other cases, the DOD Hazardous Materials Information Center may be of assistance. In all cases, NREAO must determine the appropriate DOT hazard class, proper shipping name, and UN/NA identification number for each hazardous-waste. When a hazardous-waste is also a hazardous substance, NREAO must also determine whether a reportable quantity of the substance is contained within a single container/shipment.

2. UN/DOT Authorized Container. The most commonly used hazardous waste container in the Navy is the 55-gallon metal drum. Since MCRD Parris Island does not function as an off-site transporter of hazardous-waste, selection of the appropriate bulk transport vehicle is the responsibility of the hazardous waste transporter. However, NREAO must determine the appropriate UN authorized container (which is compatible with the waste material) for each hazardous waste generated. Prior to offering hazardous-waste for transportation, NREAO will inspect each container to ensure that HW is properly classified, described, packaged, marked, and labeled, and that the container is in good condition and is not leaking.

3. Marking and Labeling of Containers. Each container of hazardous waste will be marked with the proper shipping name, UN/NA identification number, name and address of the co-shipper/co-signer, and hazardous waste warning statement applied with an indelible marker. In the case of DOT specification containers, the specification number, identification of the container manufacturer, and, where applicable, identification of the container re-conditioner must also be on the drum. Hazardous waste containers will be labeled with the applicable DOT hazardous warning labels. The DRMO contractor will mark and label each container properly, and NREAO will check each drum to ensure the drums are ready for shipment.

4. Vehicle Loading Procedures. NREAO will ensure that in cases where a container is being reused for transportation of hazardous-waste, the container has been held for at least 24 hours after filling, and that the containers are transported only by highway. Each container of hazardous waste must be inspected for leakage, proper container-type, markings, and labels before it is loaded into a transport vehicle. The containers must be secured on the transport vehicle to prevent longitudinal or lateral movement during transportation. When DOT non-reusable containers or single-trip containers are used for shipment of hazardous wastes to treatment, storage, or disposal facilities (TSDFs), NREAO must arrange for MCRD Parris Island hazardous waste handlers to load the transport vehicle, unless the motor carrier contracted by DRMO has personnel with the vehicle who are designated to load the HW. In addition to observing the DOT rules for incompatible materials, shipments must be loaded in such a manner as to prevent longitudinal and lateral movement, and to be sufficiently blocked or braced to prevent damage of containers. If the forklift is used to load the hazardous waste transportation vehicle, the operator must have DoD forklift license.

5. Placarding. When 1,001 pounds or more of hazardous-waste/materials, which is not classed as an otherwise regulated material (ORM), are loaded onto a vehicle for transportation on a public highway, the vehicle must be placarded with the appropriate DOT placard. The placards must be displayed on each end and each side of the vehicle while the waste is on the vehicle. The transporting contractor must affix the placards to the vehicle or NREAO will offer the required placards to the transporter.

6. Hazardous-Waste Manifests. South Carolina hazardous waste management regulations require the use of a manifest for all off-site shipments of hazardous-waste. The manifest is provided by the disposal firm. The EPA requires the use of the Universal Hazardous Waste Manifest. The regulations specify the minimum information to be included on all hazardous waste manifests. The instructions are on the back of the form. The person who fills out the form and signs it must be DOT certified. The manifest must consist of at least the number of copies which will provide the generator, each transporter, and the owner or operator of the designated facility one copy each for their records, and another copy for the facility to return to the generator.

7. Preparation of the Manifest. The uniform hazardous waste manifest is now in use. Caution must be exercised in preparing the manifest to ensure that all copies are legible. Entries on the manifest must either be typewritten or printed manually. The manifest must contain the following information:

- a. The manifest document number, which is the same on all copies for each hazardous waste shipment.
- b. The name and EPA identification number of each transporter.
- c. The name, address, and EPA identification number of the designated facility and an alternate facility, if any.
- d. The description of the waste(s) (e.g., proper shipping name, etc.) required by regulations of the U.S. DOT in 49 CFR 172.101, 172.202, and 172.203.
- e. The total quantity of each hazardous waste by units of weight, and the type and number of containers as loaded into or onto, the transport vehicle.
- f. Be of such content and in such form as required by the laws and regulations applicable to hazardous-waste manifests in

the state where the waste is designated for treatment, storage, or disposal.

g. If the state in which the waste is designated to be treated, stored, or disposed does not require a hazardous-waste manifest, the EPA Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest shall be completed for the shipment.

5002. EPA/DHEC IDENTIFICATION NUMBER AND AUTHORIZATION TO SIGN MANIFEST. MCRD Parris Island's EPA/DHEC identification number is SC6170022762. Appendix N contains the CG letter that authorizes the selected persons to sign the Hazardous Waste Manifest.

5003. MANIFEST COPY DISTRIBUTION. One copy of the manifest must be retained pending receipt of a signed copy of the manifest from the owner or operator of the designated facility. A copy of the manifest containing the handwritten acceptance signature and date of acceptance by the designated TSDF must be retained for three years by MCRD Parris Island. If the hazardous waste is shipped to an out-of-state facility, then a fully completed manifest or verification of receipt of the shipment by the out-of-state facility must be received by the generator within 45 days, or an exception report will be sent to the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control.

5004. ROUTING AND OUT-OF-STATE MANIFESTS. This section once described the various manifesting requirements of differing states, but is now covered by the EPA Universal Hazardous Waste Manifest.

5005. MANIFEST FOLLOW-UP REQUIREMENTS. If a copy of the manifest with the handwritten acceptance signature of the owner or operator of the designated TSDF is not returned within 35 days of the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter, NREAO must promptly contact the transporter and/or the owner or operator of the designated facility to determine the status of the waste. Efforts to locate the waste and results of those efforts must be documented.

5006. WRITTEN EXCEPTION REPORTS. If a signed copy of the manifest has not been received from the designated TSDF within 45 days of the date of acceptance of the waste by the transporter, a written exception report must be made. The exception report must include a cover letter that explains the efforts to locate the shipment of waste, and the results of those efforts. A legible copy of the manifest that does not have confirmation must also be included with the exception

report. Copies of all exception reports must be retained for three years. The exception report must be submitted to:

South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental
Control Bureau of Land and Waste Management
2600 Bull Street
Columbia, SC 29201

5007. OUT-OF-STATE SHIPMENTS. In the case of out-of-state shipments of hazardous waste for which a return copy of the manifest is not received within 45 days, NREAO must initiate notification of the appropriate regulatory agency of the state in which the designated facility is located, and the appropriate regulatory agency of a state which the shipment may have been delivered. Those actions, and the results of those actions, are to be included in the written exception report to South Carolina DHEC.

5008. USE OF DD FORM 1348-1, TURN-IN DOCUMENT. All wastes to be turned in to Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) must be accompanied by a properly prepared DD Form 1348-1A Turn-in Document (DTID 1348-1A). NREAO will prepare copies of DTID Form 1348-1A in accordance with the preparation instructions to ensure accuracy and completeness.

5009. LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTION NOTIFICATIONS. When manifesting wastes for which land disposal restrictions apply, MCRD Parris Island must make appropriate written notifications and/or certifications to the TSDF receiving the wastes. These forms must accompany the manifest.

CHAPTER 6

CONTINGENCY PLAN

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CHAPTER 6

CONTINGENCY PLAN

6000. INTRODUCTION. This contingency plan presents procedures and equipment maintained by MCRD Parris Island in order to minimize hazards to human health or the environment from fires, explosions, or any unplanned sudden or gradual release of hazardous-waste, hazardous-waste constituents, substances, or materials to air, soil, or surface-water. The provisions of this plan must be carried out immediately whenever there is a fire, explosion, or release of hazardous-wastes, hazardous-waste constituents, or substances which could threaten human health or the environment. Response to emergencies involving hazardous-wastes and substances will be supervised by an emergency coordinator. The individuals listed in this plan as environmental coordinators have been trained in emergency response, and have the authority to commit the necessary MCRD Parris Island resources as delegated from the Commanding General.

6001. GENERAL INFORMATION. MCRD Parris Island serves as a Marine Corps Recruit Training Depot, and provides ancillary training services. The majority of hazardous wastes generated at MCRD Parris Island are associated with vehicle maintenance, and building and trade activities. MCRD Parris Island has one >90 day hazardous waste storage area, located in Building 953 (referred to as the Hazardous Waste Storage Building). Satellite accumulation areas are listed in paragraph 3002, number 11. Satellite Accumulation Areas and Waste-Streams are listed in Appendix R. MCRD Parris Island does not treat or dispose of hazardous waste on the Depot and does not accept hazardous wastes from sources outside the Depot.

6002. DISCOVERY AND NOTIFICATION

1. Discovery. In the event of a fire, explosion, or unplanned release of hazardous-waste, hazardous-waste class constituents, or HW substances (here after referred to HazMat) to air, soil or surface water, the following information must be immediately reported to MCRD Parris Island's Environmental Coordinator:

- a. The exact location of the fire, explosion or unplanned release of the HazMat to air, soil or surface water.
- b. The estimated amount of the spill, or size of the fire.
- c. The direction of flow for the spill.

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- d. The preliminary cause of the spill, explosion, or fire.
- e. Any other pertinent information.

2. The Environmental Coordinator will make federal, state, local, and Marine Corps required notifications, if necessary, after assessing the situation. The emergency coordinator will also notify the Depot Provost Marshal, Fire Department (Fire Chief) and the Naval Hospital Beaufort, as necessary. In cases where the emergency notification is through 911, the Incident Commander (Fire Chief) will notify the Environmental Coordinator.

3. Notification. The Fire Department or NREAO can act as emergency coordinators, but environmental (type) coordination is only through the environmental office. The following personnel are listed as MCRD Parris Island's Environmental Coordinators, and should be contacted, in order of priority, in the event of an emergency:

Primary: James Clark
Environmental Protection Specialist, Supervisor
Office Phone: (843) 228-3102
Home Phone: (843) 986-0263
Cell Phone: (843) 321-6278

Alternate: Cynthia Zapotoczny
Environmental Protection Specialist
Office Phone: (843) 228-4293
Cell Phone: (843) 321-6279

Alternate Joanna Lake
Environmental Protection Specialist
Office Phone: (843) 228-2611
Cell Phone: (843) 321-0831

Alternate John Stroud
Environmental Protection Specialist
Office Phone: (843) 228-4698
Cell Phone: (843) 321-6280

6003. EVALUATION OF HAZARDS TO HUMAN HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT. The Emergency Coordinator will be informed of the situation and make necessary notifications. Next, he/she must assess any potential hazards to human health or the environment, either directly or indirectly, as a result of a fire, explosion or release of HazMats. This assessment can be some or all of

the following threats to human health and the environment but not limited to the below:

1. Fires/Explosions

- a. Fire causes the release of toxic fumes.
- b. Fire spreads beyond the area of ignition.
- c. Fire threatens off-site areas.
- d. Fire-fighting agents result in contaminated runoff.
- e. Fire causes the imminent threat of explosion.

2. Spills/Leaks

- a. Fire hazard results from spilled material.
- b. Toxic fume hazard.
- c. Ground-water threatened.
- d. Spill threatens off-site property.
- e. Spill threatens navigable water.

6004. STEPS TAKEN IN THE EVENT OF AN EMERGENCY. In the event of an emergency, the environmental coordinator or the Incident Commander (IC) must determine whether the emergency poses a major threat sufficient to activate the contingency plan. Appendix K identifies the emergency equipment list and Appendix L identifies a list of telephone numbers that can be used for emergencies. If it is determined there is an imminent or actual emergency, the environmental coordinator, his designee, or IC must immediately:

1. Identify the exact source, character, amount, and extent of any released material(s). This can be done by observation or review of facility records, MSDS's, or manifests and, if necessary, by chemical analysis.
2. Determine both direct and indirect effects of the release, fire, or explosion. These include the effects of any toxic, irritating, or asphyxiating gases that are generated, or the effects of any hazardous surface-water runoff from water or chemical agents that control fire and heat-induced explosions.

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3. Activate internal facility alarms or communication systems—where applicable—to notify MCRD Parris Island's fire department and medical service. If the release into the environment is a reportable quantity requiring notification to the EPA Hotline, a message to HqMC is also required. See Appendix O for required format.

4. Evacuate personnel in affected area, if necessary.

5. Notify appropriate Marine Corps authorities and/or state or local agencies with designated response roles if their help is needed.

6. If the evacuation of off-Depot areas is advisable, the Environmental Coordinator shall immediately notify appropriate local authorities via the G-3 disaster preparedness division. He/she must be available to help appropriate officials decide whether local areas should be evacuated.

7. The Environmental Coordinator shall notify the South Carolina DHEC using their 24-hour emergency number: 1-888-481-0125. The report must include the following:

- a. Name and telephone number of reporter.
- b. Name and address of facility.
- c. Time and type of incident (i.e., release, fire, etc).
- d. Name and quantity of material(s) involved, to the extent known.
- e. The extent of injuries, if any.
- f. Possible hazards to human health or the environment outside the facility.

8. During an emergency, the environmental coordinator/IC must take all reasonable measures necessary to ensure that fires, explosions, and releases do not recur or spread to other HazMat stored in the area. These measures must include, where applicable, stopping processes and operations, collecting and containing released HazMat, the removal, and segregation of waste, and the isolation of containers according to compatibility.

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9. If the facility stops operations in response to a fire, explosion, or release, the environmental coordinator/IC must monitor for leaks, pressure build-up, gas generation, and/or ruptures in valves, pipes, or other equipment whenever appropriate.

10. After an emergency, the Environmental Coordinator shall follow the post-emergency procedures outlined in 6005.2.

6005. POST EMERGENCY REQUIREMENTS

1. Immediately after an emergency, the Environmental Coordinator shall provide for treatment, storage, or disposal of recovered waste, contaminated soil or surface water, or any other material that results from a release, fire, or explosion at the facility. The Environmental Coordinator shall determine whether the recovered material is hazardous under federal and/or state laws. He may do this by observation, review of facility records (MSDS's) or manifests, knowledge of process and, if necessary, by chemical analysis. All applicable disposal requirements of federal and state agencies that concern hazardous and non-hazardous waste shall be followed. The Environmental Coordinator shall also ensure that no waste incompatible with the released material is treated, stored, or disposed until clean-up procedures are completed. The Environmental Coordinator shall ensure that all emergency equipment listed in the Facility Response Plan (FRP) is cleaned and fit for its intended use prior to resumption of normal operation at the facility.

2. Post-Emergency Notification Procedures. The Environmental Coordinator shall notify South Carolina DHEC that the facility is in compliance with paragraph 6005: Post Emergency Requirements section 1, before operations are resumed. The Environmental Coordinator shall note in the command duty officer log the time, date, and details of any incident that requires the FRP be implemented. Within 15 days after the incident, the Environmental Coordinator shall submit a written report to South Carolina DHEC, the EPA, and HqMC to include the following:

- a. Name, address and telephone number of the owner or operator.
- b. Name, address and telephone number of the facility.
- c. Date, time and type of incident (e.g. fire or explosion).
- d. Name and quantity of material(s) involved.

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e. Extent of injuries, if any.

f. Assessment of actual or potential hazards to human health or the environment.

g. Estimated Quantity and Disposition of Recovered Material Generated by the Incident and Clean-up. If the release is a reportable quantity of a hazardous material, or may generate adverse publicity. Notifications must be made through NREAO:

(1) A message must be sent to Headquarters Marine Corps(HqMC)in the format listed in (Appendix E)of MCO P5090.2A (Appendix O of this DepO) within three days.

(2) A phone call must be made to CMC LF at (703) 696-2138 within 24hrs.

(3) The EPA hot-line has to be notified with a follow-up report.

(4) The Local, State, and EPA numbers are also listed in Appendix L.

6006. EVACUATION PLAN. The Environmental Coordinator and/or the IC (Fire Chief) are responsible for determining whether evacuations are necessary in the event of an emergency. Because of the relatively small quantities of HazMat generated or stored at MCRD Parris Island, it is unlikely that an evacuation of the entire Depot will be necessary under any HazMat emergencies. Hazardous material releases are covered in the Facility Response Plan (FRP). If the environmental coordinator and/or the Fire Chief determine that an evacuation of the hazardous waste storage building or any of the satellite accumulation areas on the Depot is necessary, emergency personnel will directly notify occupants and instruct them to leave the immediate vicinity of the emergency. If evacuation of a large area is determined necessary, the G-3 office will be notified to coordinate the evacuation. The Provost Marshall will give instruction over their public address system vehicle to alert personnel in the affected area(s). Re-entry to the area(s) will be allowed only when the environmental coordinator and/or Fire Chief gives an "all-clear" instruction. This instruction is validated by Depot Force Preservation Office, or the Industrial Hygienist from Naval Hospital Beaufort.

6007. AGREEMENTS WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES. A copy of the Facility Response Plan (FRP) should be maintained by the Parris Island Fire Department, Provost Marshal, Naval Hospital Beaufort, Beaufort Memorial Hospital, Depot Force Preservation Office, G-3 Emergency Preparedness Section, Beaufort County Emergency Preparedness, and the Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Office. In addition, 'mutual aid' agreements are in effect with the MCAS, local fire departments, and medical services in the event an emergency situation warrants outside assistance.

CHAPTER 7

PERSONNEL TRAINING

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CHAPTER 7

PERSONNEL TRAINING

7000. INTRODUCTION. Requirements for personnel training are outlined in OPNAVINST 5090.1, chapter 11, and MCO 5090.2A, Chapter 5. These chapters set the Navy and Marine Corps policy by stating that commanders/commanding officers of shore activities are responsible for training personnel involved in HW operations and that this training must meet federal and state requirements relative to the handling of HW. DepO 5090.4 addresses local training requirements pertinent to MCRD PI.

7001. PERSONNEL TRAINING. MCRD Parris Island personnel are instructed in the hazardous-waste management procedures according to the duties of his or her job function.

1. MCRD Parris Island personnel must successfully complete a program of classroom instruction and/or on-the-job training that teaches them to perform their duties in a way that ensures the facility's compliance with the requirements of South Carolina Hazardous Waste Management Regulations. It is the responsibility of the work-section supervisor and/or satellite accumulation site coordinator to ensure the proper training of his/her subordinates. This program will be directed by the Comprehensive Environmental Training and Education Program (CETEP) Coordinator, and facilitated by Depot Safety and environmental personnel, all of whom receive formal training in hazardous-waste management procedures. The training will include instruction on hazardous-waste management procedures, Hazardous Communication, Community Right to Know, MSDS training, and best management practices (BMPs): i.e. house-keeping.

2. At a minimum, the training program will ensure personnel are able to respond effectively to emergencies by familiarizing them with emergency procedures, emergency equipment, and emergency systems, including where applicable:

a. Procedures to use, inspect, repair, and replace facility emergency and monitoring equipment.

b. Key parameters for automatic waste feed cut-off systems (For example, and automatic machine shut-off).

c. Reporting requirements.

d. Response to fires or explosives.

e. Response to spills and releases.

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- f. Shutdown of operations.
- g. Housekeeping of site areas.

3. Personnel will successfully complete a hazardous-waste training program within six months of the start of employment or assignment at the facility, or to a new position at the facility. New employees will not work without supervision until they have completed the required hazardous-waste management training. Personnel must attend refresher training annually. The CETEP coordinator will schedule this training quarterly.

4. The following documents and records will be maintained by NREAO:

- a. The job titles for each position at the facility related to hazardous-waste management, and the name of the employee filling each job.

- b. A written job description for each position. This description may be consistent in its degree of specificity with descriptions for other similar positions in different areas, but must include the requisite skill, education, or other qualifications, plus the duties of employees assigned to each position.

- c. Documentation of training or applicable job experience completed by personnel.

5. Training records will be kept for duration of employment plus 3 years. Personnel training records will accompany personnel who are transferred to other areas within the Depot.

7002. TRAINING COURSES. The Navy and Army offer hazardous waste-management and emergency response training courses. These courses are subject to change by name and/or content. Information on training courses and enrollment is available through CECOS: (<https://www.netc.navy.mil/centers/csfe/cecos/Courses.aspx?ID=1>) or ALMC (http://www.almc.army.mil/ALU_COURSES/ALUCOURSES.htm) websites.

1. Introduction to Hazardous Waste Generation and Handling. The 3 day course for personnel who generate hazardous waste to perform their duties safely and in compliance with legal and US Navy policy standards. Course topics include: current hazardous materials and waste-management regulations; the Department of Defense and Navy policies on hazardous waste and materials management. The course provides a review of health and safety considerations, safe handling, hazardous waste identification,

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generator standards, and pollution prevention. The course also provides guidance on spill prevention, and contingency plan development and implementation.

2. Hazardous Waste Facility Operations Course. The 5 day course for managers provides knowledge in the safe and environmentally sound operation of hazardous waste facilities. These are in accordance with all applicable EPA and Navy guidelines. The curriculum of the course includes:

- a. Hazardous materials and hazardous waste laws and regulations.
- b. HW liability.
- c. Navy hazardous materials and HW waste-management policies.
- d. Federal facility compliance.
- e. Hazardous materials identification and classification.
- f. HW labeling, packaging, handling, and transportation requirements.
- g. Land ban.
- h. Hazardous waste manifests.
- i. Hazardous waste-minimization/pollution prevention.
- j. Hazardous properties, compatibility, health and/or environmental effects and personal safety.
- k. Contingency planning.
- l. Emergency response procedures.
- m. Emergency equipment and systems.
- n. Decontamination.
- o. Training techniques.

3. HAZWOPER for Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Site Workers. The 5 day course will provide key personnel with the knowledge to develop a hazardous substance (HS) incident management plan (contingency plan) for an activity, and to improve the response

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performance of the response team. The course provides 'hands on' training to improve managerial awareness of the hazards involved in spill-response. It also gives instruction in the safe and environmentally sound operations of initial response, control, containment, and cleanup of hazardous substance spills. All training is in accordance with applicable EPA and Navy guidelines. This course also addresses safety and other issues potentially encountered at uncontrolled hazardous waste sites. These include:

- a. Hazard recognition.
- b. Toxicology.
- c. Air monitoring instruments.
- d. Selection, use, and limitations of respirators and personal protective equipment.
- e. Laws and regulations.
- f. Physical hazards.
- g. Confined space entry.
- h. Drum handling.
- i. Decontamination.

4. Training can also be obtained through courses offered by the EPA, other DOD agencies, private consulting firms, educational institutions, and many other sources. For general information regarding HW training courses, contact the Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Southern Division, Code 1812.

5. Training for hazardous waste coordinators is primarily conducted by the NREAO Compliance section Comprehensive Environmental Training & Education Program (CETEP) coordinator. Topics include regulations; hazardous-waste identification, spill response; best management practices; satellite accumulation site rules; containers, markings, and shipping requirements.

7003. TRAINING DIRECTORS. Formal training courses will be conducted by hazardous waste specialists. These personnel are pre-selected for extensive professional experience and education in environmental control. The Depot CETEP Coordinator works in the Environmental Compliance Section of the Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Office (NREAO).

7004. RELEVANCE OF TRAINING TO JOB POSITION. MCRD Parris Island personnel are instructed in the hazardous-waste management procedures according to the duties of his or her job function.

7005. TRAINING FOR EMERGENCY RESPONSE. The Marine Corps On-Scene Coordinator (MCOSC), by designation, is the Commanding General/Commanding Officer of the facility. The NREAO Compliance Manager is the pre-designated On-Scene Coordinator (OSC), and has the primary responsibility for coordinating any emergency response involving oils and hazardous substance (HS) spills. The Facility Incident Commander (FIC) is designated as the Fire Chief, or Assistant Chief fills that role. Any person involved in hazardous material response operations must comply with OSHA's final rule (29 CFR 1910.120(q)) effective Dec. 27, 2011.

7006. HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT EMPLOYEE TRAINING RECORD

1. Figure 7.1 is used by the CETEP Coordinator to document individual training. This document can be downloaded for use by the supervisor to document on-the-job training (OJT). OJT must be authorized by the CETEP Coordinator, and a copy of the document sent to NREAO upon completion of training.

2. It is the supervisor's responsibility to ensure that the employee receives the primary instruction within the first six months in any related position, and refresher instruction annually. OJT can perform both the initial and refresher instruction. A copy of this document must be signed by the supervisor and sent to NREAO when OJT is used.

3. These records are to be maintained three (3) years after termination of employment or until closure of the facility.

Environmental Training: HazWaste (RCRA)
Employee Training Record Documentation

Employee Name: _____ Date: _____

Command & Shop: _____ Job Title: _____

Job Description: Responsible for the proper handling, containerization, and accumulation of all hazardous wastes generated in work areas, in accordance with Federal, State, and local hazardous waste regulations and Marine Corps policy as stated in MCO P5090. 2A and DepO 5090.5. Must be familiar with emergency response procedures in case of fire or spill. Responsible for keeping hazardous waste accumulation and work areas free of spills.

<u>Training Required / Received</u>	<u>Initials</u>
I. Purpose of Training	_____
II. What is HazWaste	
a. Why it's regulated	_____
b. Life cycle	_____
c. Identification	_____
III. Accumulation Requirements	
a. Satellite Site Rules	_____
b. Labeling	
c. Accumulation dates	_____
d. Container condition	_____
e. Housekeeping	_____
IV. Shipping Requirements	
a. Labeling	_____
b. Manifests	_____
V. Spill Response	_____

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I _____ have received the above required training and understand that a copy of this document must be kept in the work place supervisor's training files as well as at the Environmental Office.

Training Official

Name: _____ Signature: _____

Date: _____

It is the supervisor's responsibility to ensure that the employee receives the primary instruction within the first six months in this position, as well as annual refresher training. Initial instruction may be OJT by trainer personnel. A copy of this document must be signed by the supervisor and sent to the Environmental Office if/when OJT is used.

These records must be maintained for three (3) years after the employee leaves the job site or until closure of the facility.

Figure 7-1. -Employee Training Record Documentation

CHAPTER 8

RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

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CHAPTER 8

RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

8000. RECORD KEEPING. The following records must be maintained by the Hazardous Waste Manager for the indicated time-period.

1. Manifests. A copy of each manifest (with appropriate land disposal notification form, where applicable) that contains the acceptance signature of the owner or operator of the designated Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facility (TSDF) must be kept for at least three years. These records will be maintained by the NREAO-Environmental Section.

2. Exception Reports. A copy of each written exception report must be kept for at least three years. NREAO Compliance will maintain these records.

3. Training Records. Training records will include the following information:

a. Job title for each position at the facility related to hazardous waste management, and the name of the employee filling each job.

b. A written job description for each position. This description may be consistent in its degree of specificity with descriptions for other similar positions in different areas, but must include the requisite skill, education or other qualifications, and duties of employees assigned to each position.

c. A written description of the type and amount of both introductory and continuing training that will be given to each person filling any listed position.

d. Records that document training or job experience required has been given to and completed by facility personnel. Training records for current personnel will be kept as permanent records. Training records on former personnel will be kept for at least three years from the date the personnel last worked at MCRD Parris Island. Hazardous-waste training records will be maintained by NREAO Compliance for all hazardous waste activity, including records for tenant commands. Duplication of these records are required to be kept at the unit supervisor's office.

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4. Waste Analysis. Records of any test results, waste analysis, or other HW determinations made must be kept for three years from the date that the waste was last sent to the TSDF. These records will be maintained by NREAO Compliance Section.
5. Land-Ban Restricted Waste Documentation. All Depot generators must retain an on-site copy of all notices, certifications, demonstrations, waste-analysis data, and other documentation produced pursuant to land-ban restricted wastes for at least five years from the date that a waste subject to such documentation was last sent to on-site or off-site treatment, storage, or disposal. The five year record retention period is automatically extended during the course of any unresolved enforcement action regarding the regulated activity or as requested by state or EPA officials. For wastes that NREAO has determined 'restriction-requirements' based solely on a working knowledge of the waste, all supporting data used to make this determination are included in the requirement.
6. Pollution Prevention Annual Data Summary. OPNAV 5090.1B requires MCRD Parris Island submit an annual report to NFESC for all hazardous waste activities from the previous year. Guidance on the preparation of this report is issued with the distribution of necessary forms by NFESC each spring.
7. Storage Records. All HW generation logs should be held for three years by the waste generators.
8. Inspection Records. Inspection records for the hazardous waste storage building (Bldg 953) and the satellite accumulation sites should be kept by the NREAO Compliance for at least three years.
9. Quarterly Hazardous Waste Report. A copy of each quarterly hazardous waste report must be kept for at least three years. NREAO Compliance will maintain these records.
10. Incident Reports. A record of all hazardous waste incidents that require implementation of the contingency plan must be kept as a permanent record at MCRD Parris Island. These records will include details of the incident, and will be maintained by NREAO.
11. Contingency Plan. A copy of the hazardous material spill response (HMSR) document will be kept at each Satellite Accumulation Area. Additionally, copies of the HMSR sheet will be submitted to the Depot Provost Marshall, Depot Force Preservation Officer, Fire Chief, and Command Duty Officer.

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8001. REPORTING. The following reports must be prepared by the HW Director as required per situation:

1. Exception Report. An exception report must be submitted to South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control if a copy of the manifest with the handwritten signature of the owner or operator of the designated facility is not received within 45 days of the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter. The exception report must include:

a. A legible copy of the manifest for which the generator does not have confirmation of delivery.

b. A cover letter signed by the generator, or his authorized representative explaining the efforts taken to locate the HW Manifest, and the results of those efforts.

2. Pollution Prevention Annual Data Summary. This report is due by March 16 each year.

CHAPTER 9

CLOSURE AND POST-CLOSURE PLAN

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CHAPTER 9

CLOSURE AND POST-CLOSURE PLAN

9000. CLOSURE AND POST-CLOSURE PLAN. This plan is in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR 265.112(a) and R.61-79.265.112(a). This plan identifies all steps that will be necessary to partially close the < 90 day facility at any point during its intended operational life, and to completely close the < 90 day facility at any point during its intended operating life. The plan also addresses the conditions and reasons under which partial closure will occur. A post-closure plan is not required for the hazardous-waste storage building (Bldg 953). Waste constituents will be removed at closure. MCRD Parris Island will maintain an on-site copy of the approved closure plan, and all revisions to the plan, until the certification of closure completeness has been submitted and accepted by the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control. MCRD Parris Island will notify the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control within 180 days prior to the date final closure is expected to commence. This closure plan will:

1. Ensure that the hazardous-waste storage building (Bldg 953) will require no further maintenance and controls.
2. Control, minimize, or eliminate threats to human health and the environment.
3. Avoid the escape of hazardous-waste, hazardous-waste constituents, leachate, contaminated rainfall, and waste decomposition products to the surface, groundwater or atmosphere. The hazardous waste storage building provides for containment of all internal spills or leaks, and the MCRD Parris Island contingency plan requires the immediate removal of contaminated material in the event of a spill or leak during loading, unloading, or transfer from the hazardous-waste storage building. These preventive measures shall minimize the extent of decontamination at closure.

9001. SCHEDULE FOR CLOSURE. Within 90 days after receipt of the final volume of hazardous-waste, all hazardous waste will be removed from the hazardous-waste storage building. The South Carolina DHEC's Chief of The Bureau of Land and Waste Management will be notified by MCRD Parris Island 180 days before beginning final closure activities. Closure will be completed within 180 days after receiving the final volume of waste. Final closure will be supervised and certified by an independent South Carolina Registered Professional Engineer--in addition to the

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owner or operator. MCRD Parris Island does not anticipate a need for an extension of closure time; therefore, no extension is requested.

9002. ACTIVITIES UPON CLOSURE OF THE HAZARDOUS-WASTE STORAGE BUILDING (BLDG 953).

1. The final inventory of wastes will be removed from the Hazardous Waste Storage Building (Bldg 953), and transported to a commercial hazardous-waste disposal facility. All drums will be handled in accordance with the South Carolina hazardous-waste regulations. After the final inventory of wastes are removed, the Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Officer (NREAO) will inspect the Hazardous Waste Storage Building (Bldg 953) and have all loose items (papers, pallets, empty containers) removed and packaged for disposal as hazardous-waste. A South Carolina Registered Professional Engineer will certify that the building is ready for decontamination. Under the direction of the NREAO, trained and certified employees protected by rubber gloves, rubber boots, and protective coveralls, will wash the floor of hazardous-waste storage building with water containing an ionic surfactant. All washings will be containerized in 85 gallon recovery drums, and disposed as hazardous-waste. The rinse waters will be stored in 85 gallon recovery drums and sampled. Pending sampling results, the final rinse waters will be stored at a secure and environmentally acceptable location designated by NREAO. The drums containing the rinse-water will be managed in accordance with the hazardous-waste management regulations. The final rinse waters will be sampled and analyzed for all hazardous constituents.

2. The rinse water will be sampled and analyzed for TCLP, Ignitability (EPA Test Methods 1010), Corrosivity (EPA Test Method 9040), Reactivity (Cyanides - EPA Test Method 9010, Sulfides - EPA Test Method 9030), F001 - F005 Listed Wastes (EPA Test Method 8240), PCBs (EPA Test Method 8080) and Beryllium (ICP Method 610). In addition, the analysis will include Halogenated Volatiles (EPA Test Method 8010), Aromatic Volatiles (EPA Test Method 8020) and Non-Halogenated Volatiles (EPA Test Method 8014). In addition, the analysis will include Halogenated Volatiles (EPA Test Method 8010), Aromatic Volatiles (EPA Test Method 8020) and Non-Halogenated Volatiles (EPA Test Method 8014).

3. The completed analytical results of the rinse water will be compared to the background sample (uncontaminated rinse water). If the comparison of results between the final rinse water and the background sample are statistically insignificant, the rinse water will be disposed as non-regulated waste.

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4. Soils within twenty (20) feet of the hazardous-waste storage building (Bldg 953) will be sampled using a random grid method. The area will be divided into fifteen (15) grids. Five (5) samples of the top six (6) inches of soil will be collected within each grid, and composited to form one sample. A background sample will be taken within one half mile from the hazardous-waste storage building in an area known not to be impacted by hazardous-waste. Each of the fifteen (15) resulting composite samples, and the background sample, will be analyzed for EP Toxicity (EPA Test Method 1310), Ignitability (EPA Test Method 1010), Corrosivity (EPA Test Method 9040), Reactivity (Cyanides - EPA Test Method 9010 and Sulfides - EPA Test Method 9030), F001-F005 Listed Wastes (EPA Test Method 8240), PCBs (EPA Test Method 8080) and Beryllium (ICP Method 6010). In addition, the analysis will include Halogenated Volatiles (EPA Test Method 8010), Aromatic Volatiles (EPA Test Method 8020), and Non-Halogenated Volatiles (EPA Test Method 8015). The criterion for judging whether soils are contaminated is to compare analytical results of the background sample to analytical results of the soils around the hazardous-waste storage building. If the statistical comparison of results between the background sample and the hazardous-waste storage building show contamination, further sampling and analysis will be conducted to determine the aerial extent of contamination both horizontally and vertically. Interpretation of results will be coordinated with the Bureau of Solid and Hazardous Waste Management. All contaminated soils will be disposed in accordance with the South Carolina Hazardous Waste Management Regulations.

5. Following soil removal, no less than five (5) samples will be collected from the area where soils were removed to verify it was removed successfully. Soils will be removed until this verification is successful. The area from which soils must be removed must be restored using uncontaminated top-soil and appropriate vegetative cover will be established.

6. Disposable equipment will be used in the decontamination process to eliminate the need for decontamination of equipment, personal protective clothing, sampling equipment, etc. Everything used in all aspects of the decontamination procedure will be packaged in eighty-five (85) gallon drums and disposed as appropriate for the determined contamination.

7. Once the decontamination process for the hazardous waste storage building is completed, the Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Officer will certify the results of all tests, and an independent South Carolina Professional Engineer will visually inspect the hazardous-waste storage building,

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review the test results and, if all criteria described above are met, certify closure of the hazardous-waste storage building.

9003. POST CLOSURE PLANS. Post closure plans are not required for a storage facility.

9004. NOTICES REQUIRED FOR DISPOSAL FACILITIES. Notices in deeds are not required for storage facilities.

9005. CLOSURE COST ESTIMATE. 40 CFR 264. 140(c) exempts the federal government from the financial requirements (subpart H) of the hazardous-waste regulations. MCRD Parris Island is owned and operated by the federal government.

9006. FINANCIAL ASSURANCE MECHANISM FOR CLOSURE. 40 CFR 264. 140(c) exempts the Federal Government from the financial requirements (subpart H) of the hazardous waste regulations. MCRD Parris Island is owned and operated by the federal government.

9007. POST CLOSURE COST ESTIMATE. 40 CFR 264. 140(c) exempts the federal government from the financial requirements (subpart H) of the hazardous-waste regulations. MCRD Parris Island is owned and operated by the federal government.

9008. FINANCIAL ASSURANCE MECHANISM FOR POST CLOSURE. 40 CFR 264.140(c), exempts the federal government from the financial requirements (subpart H) of the hazardous waste regulations. MCRD Parris Island is owned and operated by the federal government.

9009. LIABILITY INSURANCE

1. 40 CFR 264. 140(c) exempts the federal government from the financial requirements (subpart H) of the hazardous waste regulations. MCRD Parris Island is owned and operated by the federal government.

2. State Assumption of Responsibility. 40 CFR 264. 140(c) exempts the federal government from the financial requirements (subpart H) of the hazardous waste regulations. MCRD Parris Island is owned and operated by the federal government.

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APPENDIX: A

LIST OF ACRONYMS

BDAT	Best Demonstrated Available Technology
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CETEP	Comprehensive Environmental Training and Education program
CLP	Cleaner, Lubricant, and Protectant
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
DHEC	Department of Health and Environmental Control (SC)
DOD	Department of Defense
DOT	Department of Transportation
DLA	Defense Logistics Agency
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
FP	Flash Point
FRP	Facility Response Plan
GC/MS	Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectroscopy
HM	Hazardous Material
HMIS	Hazardous Material Information System
HOC	Halogenated Organic Compound
HPLC	High Pressure Liquid Chromatography
HW	Hazardous-waste
HWC	Hazardous waste Coordinator
HWMP	Hazardous waste Management Plan
HWSA	The Hazardous and Solid-waste Amendments of 1984
KG	Kilogram
LC	50 Lethal Concentration Fifty
LD	50 Lethal Dose Fifty
MCRD	Marine Corps Recruit Depot
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
MG	Milligram
NA	North American
NFESC	Naval Facility Engineering Service Center Activity
NOSC	Navy On-Scene Coordinator
NOSCDR	Navy On-Scene Commander
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NREAO	Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Officer
NSN	National Stock Number
OPNAV	Chief of Naval Operations
OPNAVINST	Chief of Naval Operations Instructional
ORM	Other Regulated Material
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
PFLT	Paint Filter Liquid Test
P2ADS	Pollution Prevention Annual Data Summary
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
TCLP	Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure

TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
TSDf	Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facility
UN	United Nations
USMC	United States Marine Corps
USN	United States Navy
W/C	Work Center
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant

APPENDIX B

DEFINITIONS

1. ACUTELY HAZARDOUS-WASTE. A waste that has been found to be fatal to humans in low doses or, in the absence of data on human toxicity, it has been shown in studies to have an oral LD 50 toxicity (rat) of less than 50 milligrams per kilogram, an inhalation LC 50 toxicity (rat) if less than 2 milligrams per liter, or a dermal LD 50 toxicity (rabbit) of less than 200 milligrams per kilogram or is otherwise capable of causing or significantly contributing to an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible, illness. These wastes are identified in 40 CFR 261.31 by the Hazard Code "H" and listed in 40 CFR 261.33(e) as the "P" list.
2. CONTAINER. Any portable device in which a material is stored, transported, treated, disposed of, or otherwise handled.
3. CONTINGENCY PLAN. A document setting out an organized, planned, and coordinated course of action to be followed in case of fire, explosion, or release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents which could threaten human health or the environment.
4. CORROSIVE WASTE. A waste subject to regulations because of such properties as acidity or alkalinity, would tend to weaken or erode a common construction material.
5. CORROSIVITY. A waste is corrosive if a representative sample of a material has any of the following properties:
 - a. It is aqueous and has a PH less than or equal to 2 or equal to or greater than 12.5; or
 - b. It is a liquid that corrodes steel at a rate greater than 6.35 mm (0.250 inches) per year at a test temperature of 55 degrees Centigrade (130 degrees Fahrenheit).
 - c. Corrosive wastes are assigned the EPA Hazardous waste Number D002.
6. DLA. Formerly the Defense Reutilization and Marketing Office (DRMO). The agency that coordinates the disposal or reuse of hazardous materials and hazardous wastes.

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7. GENERATOR. Any person, by site, whose act or process produces hazardous waste identified or listed, or whose act first causes a hazardous waste to become subject to regulation. Parris Island is the official generator for all hazardous waste on the facility.

8. HAZARDOUS MATERIAL. Any item designated by the U.S. Secretary of Transportation as posing a potential threat while being transported. Hazardous materials are listed in 40 CFR 172 and incorporate hazardous substances and hazardous wastes.

9. HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES. A specific list of chemicals designated by EPA in 40 CFR 116-117 that pose a threat to the environment when discharged or spilled. Hazardous substances are regulated only when they are discharged above certain quantities (called reportable quantities).

10. THE HAZARDOUS AND SOLID-WASTE AMENDMENTS OF 1984. Expands RCRA and significantly increases regulatory control over hazardous waste handling and disposal. As a result of HSWA, many new regulations have been and will be promulgated, disposal practices for certain wastes may be banned, new substances will be "listed" as hazardous wastes, minimum technology standards are specified, and EPA's enforcement powers are expanded.

11. HAZARDOUS-WASTE. A solid-waste included in lists published by EPA in 40 CFR 261 (or by state under authority from EPA); or a solid-waste that is ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or exhibits a toxicity characteristic.

12. IGNITABILITY. A waste is ignitable if a representative sample of the material has any of the following properties:

a. It is a liquid, other than an aqueous solution containing less than 24 percent alcohol by volume, and has a closed cup flash point less than 60 degrees Centigrade (140 degrees Fahrenheit).

b. It is not a liquid and is capable, under standard temperature and pressure, of causing fire through friction, absorption of moisture, or spontaneous chemical changes and, when ignited, burns so vigorously and persistently that it creates a hazard. Ignitable wastes are assigned the EPA Hazardous waste Number D001.

c. It is an ignitable compressed gas.

d. It is an oxidizer.

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13. LISTED WASTES. Listed hazardous wastes are identified in 40 CFR 261.31, 261.32 and 261.33.

14. MANIFEST. The form used for identifying the quantity, composition, and the origin, routing, and destination of hazardous waste during its transportation from the point of generation to the point of off-site disposal, treatment, or storage.

15. OTHER REGULATED MATERIALS (ORM). Any material that may pose an unreasonable risk to health and safety or property when transported in commerce; and does not meet any of the definitions of the other hazard classes specified in DOT regulations; or has been re-classed an ORM (e.g. consumer commodity).

16. ORM-A. A material which has an anesthetic, irritating, noxious, toxic or other similar property and which can cause extreme annoyance or discomfort to passengers and crew in the event of leakage during transportation.

17. ORM-B. A material (including a solid when wet with water) capable of causing significant damage to a transport vehicle or vessel from leakage occurring during transportation.

18. ORM-C. A material that has other inherent characteristics not described as an ORM-A or ORM-B material but which make it unsuitable for shipment, unless properly identified and prepared for transportation.

19. ORM-D. A material such as a consumer commodity which, though otherwise subject to the regulations of 49 CFR 173 subpart J, presents a limited hazard during transportation due to its form, quantity and packaging. (As a waste these materials must be identified to their original hazard class).

20. ORM-E. A material that is not included in any other hazard class, but is subject to 49 CFR 173 subpart J. Materials in this class also include hazardous wastes and hazardous substances not covered by other hazard classes.

21. RCRA. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act which was enacted by Congress in 1976 to provide for the control of solid-waste disposal including emphasis on recycling and safe hazardous waste handling and disposal. Greatest impact of this Act is in the establishment of a system to track hazardous waste from generation to disposal. There is a provision for passing operation of the hazardous waste program to the states.

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22. REACTIVITY. A material exhibits the characteristic of reactivity if a representative sample of the material has any of the following properties:

(a) It is normally unstable and readily undergoes violent change without detonating.

(b) It reacts violently with water.

(c) It forms potentially explosive mixtures with water.

(d) When mixed with water, it generates toxic gases, vapors or fumes in a quantity sufficient to present a danger to human health or the environment.

(e) It is a cyanide or sulfide-bearing material which, when exposed to PH conditions between 2 and 12.5, can generate toxic gases, vapors or fumes in a quantity sufficient to present a danger to human health or the environment.

(f) It is capable of detonation or explosive reaction if it is subjected to a strong initiating source, or is heated under confinement.

(g) It is readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or reaction at standard temperature and pressure.

(h) It is a forbidden explosive, or a Class A or B explosive as defined in 49 CFR 173.51, 173.53 or 173.88 respectively. Reactive wastes are assigned the EPA Hazardous waste Number D003.

23. RECLAIMED. A material is considered reclaimed if it is processed to recover a usable product or to regenerate a material.

24. RECYCLED. A material is recycled if it is used, reused or reclaimed.

25. REUSED. A material is considered being reused if the material is employed as an ingredient in an industrial process to make a product or employed in a particular function or application as an effective substitute for a commercial product.

26. SATELLITE ACCUMULATION SITES. Those places where wastes are temporarily stored after generation in the industrial process or the laboratory prior to removal to a central storage area. This point of accumulation is under the control of the operator of the process that is generating the waste. A

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hazardous waste stream can be accumulated up to 55 gallons and one quart of acutely HW, indefinitely. However, when 55 gallons or one quart has been accumulated, the hazardous waste must then be moved to the hazardous waste storage building (Bldg 953) within three days.

27. SOLID-WASTE. Any solid, liquid, semi-solid or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, mining, agricultural or community activity which:

(a) Is discarded or is being accumulated, stored or physically, chemically or biologically treated prior to being discarded.

(b) Has served its original intended use and is discarded.

(c) Is a manufacturing by-product and is sometimes discarded.

28. TANK. A stationary device designed to contain an accumulation of hazardous waste which is constructed primarily of non-earthen materials (e.g., wood, concrete, steel, plastic) which provides structural support.

29. TCLP. Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure, which determines the mobility of both organic and inorganic, contaminants present in liquid, solid, and multiphase wastes.

30. TOXICITY CHARACTERISTIC. A hazardous waste has a toxicity characteristic if any of its chemicals exceeds the specified regulatory levels set by the EPA. Such a waste is called a toxicity characteristic waste (TC waste).

31. TSCA. Toxic Substances Control Act provides for the Federal regulation of chemical substances that present a hazard to health or the environment. Such regulation requires the testing of new substances and subsequent control of distribution in commerce if required. The act also contains specific requirements relative to polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and lead, and Asbestos.

32. UN/NA. Identification numbers assigned to hazardous materials are preceded by either a "UN" or "NA". The identification numbers are indexed to response instructions for use in event of an accident. Those preceded by "UN" are associated with descriptions considered appropriate for international shipments as well as domestic shipments. The "NA" designation is limited to use in the United States and Canada only.

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33. USED OIL. Any oil that has been refined from crude oil, used, and as a result of such use, is contaminated by physical or chemical impurities to the extent that it can no longer be used for its intended purpose. Wastes that contain oils that have not been used (e.g., virgin fuel oil storage tank bottom clean-out waste) are not used oil unless they are mixed with used oil.

34. WORK CENTER. An area where hazardous waste or waste oil is generated. This area must be under the control of the generator and be used only for accumulation of small amounts of HW. At the end of each shift, this waste is transferred to the adjoining satellite accumulation site.

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APPENDIX C
SAMPLE

SATELLITE ACCUMULATION SITE COORDINATOR APPOINTMENT LETTER

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS
Recruit Training Regiment
Marine Corps Recruit Depot/Eastern Recruiting Region
Parris Island, South Carolina 29905-9001

5090.5
WC
(date)

From: S-4 Officer, Whatever Command
To: SGT M.L. Dopey, SSN, USMC

Subj: APPOINTMENT AS HAZARDOUS WASTE SATELLITE ACCUMULATION
SITE COORDINATOR

Ref: (a) DepO 6280.2

1. In accordance with the reference, you are hereby appointed as the Hazardous waste Satellite Accumulation Site Coordinator for Whatever Command.
2. You are responsible for the handling, control, and accountability of all hazardous materials and their wastes. You will be governed in the performance of your duties in accordance with the reference. You are also responsible for ensuring that you and all personnel working with these materials attend Hazardous waste Awareness training each year.
3. Return this letter by endorsement, indicating that you are familiar with the reference; that you have conducted an inventory and accounted for all hazardous materials and wastes; and that you have assumed responsibilities as the Satellite Accumulation Site Coordinator.

S-4 OFFICER

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FIRST ENDORSEMENT

From: SGT M.L. Dopey, SSN, USMC
To: S-4 Officer

1. I am familiar with the reference and am ready to fulfill the responsibilities of my appointment as the Hazardous waste Satellite Accumulation Site Coordinator.

M.L. DOPEY

Copy to:
Indiv
NREAO

APPENDIX D

INFORMATION AVAILABLE FROM THE
HMIS ON UNUSED MATERIAL WASTES

National Stock Number	Part Number/Trade Name
Proprietary (Y/N)	Manufacturer & Telephone Number
Item Name	Unit of Issue Quantity
Container Size, Type	Exemption Number for container
Radioactivity Data	Chemical Name(s) & Formula
Hazardous Components:	DOT Requirements:
Chemical Name	Class
NIOSH Number	Label
Percent Product	ID Number
TLV	RQ
Health & Physical Property Data for Storage and Handling:	
Boiling Point	Extinguishing Media
Flashpoint	Unusual Fire Hazards
Explosion Limits	Protective Equipment
Vapor Density	Ventilation
Specific Gravity	Handling Precautions
Solubility in Water	Other Precautions
Appearance and Odor	Incompatibles
Effects and Overexposure	Conditions to Avoid
First Aid	
Hazardous Decomposition Products	

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APPENDIX E

TEST METHODS USED

Ignitability - An EPA approved method of determining ignitability is the Pensky-Masters Closed Cup Tester, as specified by ASTM Standard D-93-79.

Corrosiveness - An EPA approved method for determining corrosiveness is stated in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid-waste", (EPA Publication Number SW-846).

Halogen Content - The halogen content of a waste may be determined by Method Number 903F0 presented in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid-waste".

Reactivity - An EPA approved method for determining reactivity is stated in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid-waste", (EPA Publication Number SW-846).

Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) - The Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure specified in the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control Regulation R.61-79.268, "Land Disposal Restrictions", will be followed on wastes which may contain F001-F005 solvent wastes, high metal concentration wastes, pesticide containing wastes, and other restricted wastes. If a total analysis of the waste demonstrates that individual constituents are not present in the waste, or that they are present in such low concentrations that the appropriate regulation threshold could not possibly be exceeded, the TCLP will not be run.

APPENDIX F

SAMPLING METHODS FOR VARIOUS TYPES OF WASTE

1. Extremely viscous liquid (ASM Standard D140-70).
2. Crushed or powdered material (ASTM Standard D346-755).
3. Soil or rock-like material (ASTM Standard D420-69).
4. Soil-like material (ASTM Standard D1452-65).
5. Fly ash-like material (ASTM Standard D2234-76).
6. Containerized liquid waste "COLIWASA", described in "Test Methods for the Evaluation of Solid-waste, Physical/Chemical Methods".
7. Liquid waste in pits, ponds, lagoons, and similar reservoir - refer to the section "Pond Sampler" in "Test Methods for the Evaluation of Solid-waste, Physical/Chemical Methods".
8. F001-F005 Solvent Waste - The Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure Sampling Method specified in the South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control Regulation R.61-79.268, "Land Disposal Restrictions" will be followed on wastes which may contain F001-F005 solvent wastes.

APPENDIX G

SAMPLING POINTS RECOMMENDED FOR MOST WASTE CONTAINERS

<u>Container Type</u>	<u>Sampling Point</u>
Drum, bung on one end	Withdraw sample through the bung opening.
Drum, bung on side	Lay drum on side with bung up. Withdraw sample through the bung opening.
Barrel, fiber drum, buckets, sacks, bags	Withdraw sample through the top of the barrels, fiber drums, buckets, and similar containers. Withdraw sample through fill openings of bags and sacks. Withdraw sample through the center of the containers and to different points diagonally opposite the point of entry.
Vacuum truck and similar containers	Withdraw sample through open hatch. Sample all other hatches.
Soil	Divide the surface area into a grid (The number of grids is determined by the desired number of samples to be collected which, when combined, should give a representative sample of the wastes). Sample each grid.

1. Strict chain of custody will be maintained for those samples taken for regulatory agencies. Each person who handles the sample will, upon request, sign and date the identification tag.
2. The sample container will be compatible with the waste. Except for some solvents, a plastic (1 quart) bottle is best. Corrosive samples will not be placed in metal containers.
3. Laboratories must certify that their procedures are EPA approved and, in that certification, references Test Methods Manual SW-846. The State of South Carolina (SC) requires laboratories to be licensed with SC.

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4. For all hazardous wastes that are placed in containers ranging size from 5 gallons to 85 gallons, the sampling method employed is a COLIWASA sampler. This device collects liquid throughout the depth of liquid in a container.
5. To ensure a uniform sample, wastes will be agitated prior to sampling, if possible. For all wastes except mixed paint waste, a single sample (top to bottom) will be taken from a container. If the waste is heterogeneous and/or contains one or more layers, one sample should be taken from each layer.
6. Paint waste containers are sampled by obtaining a composite sample from three (3) grab samples at the top, middle, and bottom of the container. Samples from multiple containers of mixed paint waste are not made into a composite. Empty containers should be handled as follows. Containers previously holding materials that are listed wastes or that exhibit characteristics of a hazardous waste must be carefully managed to ensure proper handling. First, all materials that can be removed should be removed from the containers. Removal practices should be those commonly used to remove materials from the type of containers (e.g., pouring and pumping). If the material in the container is a listed waste having an EPA hazardous waste number beginning with the letter "P" [see Section 40 CFR 261.33(e)], the container must be managed as though it contained a hazardous-waste. If the container is triple-rinsed to remove the residue, the container may be considered empty and managed as non-hazardous; however, the residue and rinsed material must be managed as hazardous-waste.
7. Triple rinsing means rinsing the container three (3) times with a solvent capable of removing the product from the container. A volume of solvent equal to at least 10 percent of the volume of the container should be used for each rinse.
8. Containers with other materials may be considered empty and handled as non-hazardous waste if no more than 2.5 centimeters (1 inch) of residue remains on the bottom of the container and if all material which can easily be removed by pouring has been removed.
9. DOT requires that when such "empty" containers are offered for transportation, they be considered to contain hazardous material unless they have been properly rinsed.

APPENDIX H

SPENT SOLVENT WASTE
LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTION NOTIFICATION FORM

Generator Name: _____ Profile #:

EPA Hazardous waste # _____ Manifest #:

This form is submitted to _____ in accordance with regulations published by EPA at 40 CFR Part 268, which govern the land disposal of restricted hazardous waste identified above has been listed as a restricted waste by EPA under the Part 268 regulations. In accordance with the waste analysis and recordkeeping requirements set forth in 40 CFR 268.7, I have marked the appropriate box below to indicate how my waste must be managed to conform to the regulations (See instructions for marking the appropriate box). Waste analysis data is included where available.

Restricted Waste Requires Treatment

1. The waste identified above must be treated to the appropriate standard identified in 40 CFR 268 Subpart D.

Restricted Waste Treated To Performance Standards

2. The waste identified above has been treated, the treatment residues have been tested in accordance with the facility Waste Analysis Plan, and the residues have been found to meet the performance standards specified in 40 CFR Part 268 Subpart D. "I certify under penalty of law that I personally have examined and am familiar with treatment technology and operation of the treatment process used to support this certification and that, based upon my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining this information, I believe that the treatment process has been operated and maintained properly so as to comply with the performance levels specified in 40 CFR Part 268 Subpart D and all applicable prohibitions set forth in 40 CFR 268.32 or RCRA Section 3004(d) without dilution of the prohibited waste. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting a false certification, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment."

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Restricted Waste Can Be Land Disposed Without Further Treatment

I am the initial generator of the waste identified above. I have determined that the waste meets the applicable treatment standards set forth in 40 CFR Part 268 Subpart D, and the applicable prohibition levels set forth in Section 268.32 or RCRA Section 3004(d), and can therefore be land disposed without further treatment.

3. "I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the waste analysis and testing or through knowledge of the waste to support this certification that the waste complies with the treatment standards specified in 40 CFR Subpart D and all applicable prohibitions set forth in 268.32 or RCRA Section 3004(d). I believe that the information I submitted is true, accurate and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment."

Restricted Waste Subject To Variance

4. The waste identified above is not banned from land disposal since it is subject to a case-by-case extension under 40 CFR 268.5, a petition under 40 CFR 268.6, a nationwide variance under Subpart C, or another exemption which expires on.

I hereby certify that all materials submitted in this and all associated documents are complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge and information.

Signature

Title

Date

Instructions For Completing Spent Solvent Waste Notification Form.

Mark Box 1 if you are the initial generator of a spent solvent waste specified in 40 CFR 261.31 as EPA Hazardous Waste Nos. F001, F002, F003, F004, or F005, and your waste is ineligible for a nationwide variance or other exemption from the November 8, 1986 prohibition date (See bottom of page). If Box 1 is marked, your solvent waste is restricted and must be treated to the standards set forth in the box below prior to land disposal.

Constituent Concentration in Waste Extract (CCWE) Table

Treatment Standard (mg/l)			
Solvent Constituents		Wastewaters	All Other Waste
Acetone		0.05	0.59
n-Butyl Alcohol		5.0	5.0
Carbon Disulfide		1.05	4.81
Carbon Tetrachloride		0.05	0.96
Chlorobenzene		0.15	0.05
Cresols		2.82	0.75
Cresylic Acid		2.82	0.75
Cyclohexanone		0.125	0.75
1, 2-Dichlorobenzene		0.65	
0.125	Ethyl Acetate		0.05
0.75	Ethyl Benzene		0.05
0.053	Ethyl Ether		0.05
0.75	Isobutanol		5.0
5.0	Methanol		0.25
0.75	Methylene Chloride		0.20
0.96	Methylene Chloride (from pharmaceutical industry)	12.7	0.96
	Methyl Ethyl Ketone	0.05	0.75
	Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	0.05	0.33
	Nitrobenzene	0.66	0.125
	Pyridine	1.12	0.33
	Tetrachloroethylene	0.079	0.05
	Toluene	1.12	0.33
	1, 1, 1-Trichloroethane	1.05	
0.41	1, 1, 2-Trichloro-		
	1, 2, 2-Trifluorethane		1.05
	0.96		
	Trichloroethylene	0.062	0.091
	Trichlorofluoromethane	0.05	0.96
	Xylene	0.05	0.15

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Mark Box 2 if you are the owner/operator of a treatment facility that has treated restricted solvent waste to the treatment standards set out in the above table.

Mark Box 3 if the waste can be land disposed without further treatment.

Mark Box 4 and the appropriate box below to indicate that your waste is not restricted from land disposal:

a. The solvent waste is a contaminated soil and debris generated from a response action taken under section 104 or 106 of CERCLA or a corrective action required under Subtitle C of RCRA (This variance expires 11/8/90).

b. The solvent waste is subject to a case-by-case extension or no-migration petition.

c. For F001-F005 wastes destined for deep well injection, the waste is a solvent water mixture or solvent containing sludge with less than 1% F001-F005 solvent constituents listed above (This variance expired 8/8/90).

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APPENDIX I

CALIFORNIA LIST WASTES
LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTION NOTIFICATION FORM

Generator Name: _____ Profile #:

EPA Hazardous waste #: _____ Manifest #:

This form is submitted to _____ in accordance with regulations published by EPA at 40 CFR Part 268, which govern the land disposal of certain untreated hazardous wastes. The hazardous waste identified above is one of the "California List" wastes under EPA's Part 268 regulations. In accordance with the waste analysis and record keeping requirements specified by EPA in 40 CFR 268.7, I have marked the appropriate box below which indicates how my waste must be managed to conform to the land disposal ban regulations (See instructions for marking the appropriate box). Waste analysis data is included where available.

Restricted Waste Requires Treatment 1. I am the initial generator of an untreated waste identified above which must be treated to the appropriate treatment standard set forth in 40 CFR 268 Subpart D, or where no treatment standard exists for the California List Waste, the waste must be treated in accordance with the prohibitions set forth in 40 CFR 268.32 or RCRA section 3004(d).

Restricted Waste Treated To Performance Standards 2. The waste identified above has been treated in compliance with the applicable performance standards specified in 40 CFR 268 Subpart D and/or the applicable prohibitions set forth in 40 CFR 268.32. "I certify under penalty of law that I personally have examined and I am familiar with treatment technology and operation of the treatment process used to support this certification and that, based upon my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining this information, I believe that the treatment process has been operated and maintained properly so as to comply with the performance levels specified in 40 CFR Part 268 Subpart D and all applicable prohibitions set forth in 40 CFR 268.32 or RCRA Section 3004(d) without dilution of the prohibited waste. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting a false certification, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment."

Restricted Waste Subject To Variance 3. The waste identified above is not banned from land disposal since it is subject to a case-by-case extension under 40 CFR 268.5, a no migration petition under 40 CFR 268.6, a nationwide variance under Subpart C, or another exemption.

Restricted Waste Can Be Land Disposed Without Further Treatment
I am the initial generator of the waste identified above. I have determined that the waste meets the applicable treatment standards set forth in 40 CFR Part 268 Subpart D, and the applicable prohibition levels set forth in Section 268.32 or RCRA Section 3004(d), and can therefore be land disposed without further treatment.

4. "I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the waste through analysis and testing or through knowledge of the waste to support this certification that the waste complies with the treatment standards specified in 40 CFR Subpart D and all applicable prohibitions set forth in 268.32 or RCRA Section 3004(d). I believe that the information I submitted is true, accurate and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment."

I hereby certify that all materials submitted in this and all associated documents are complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge and information.

Signature _____ Title _____ Date _____

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Instructions for Completing the California List Wastes
Notification Form

The California List represents the second phase of the federal land disposal ban, which became effective July 8, 1987. A waste is subject to the California List prohibitions if it meets each of the following four criteria:

1. The waste must contain a constituent specified in the California List provisions or have a Ph less than or equal to two; and
2. The physical form of the waste must be liquid (except for HOC's); and
3. The waste containing the California List constituent must be listed or identified as hazardous under RCRA section 3001; and
4. The waste must contain a concentration of one or more of the California List constituents at or above the levels specified in section 3004(d). Any generator or treater that manages a California List waste must accompany the shipment off-site with a notification/certification by marking one of the four boxes on this form.

Mark Box 1 if you are the initial generator of a liquid hazardous waste containing one (or more) of the following substances in the specified concentrations:

1. Free cyanides at concentrations greater or equal to 1000 mg/l.
2. One (or more) of these metals (or elements) at concentrations greater than or equal to those specified below:
 - a. Arsenic and/or compounds (as As) 500 mg/l;
 - b. Cadmium and/or compounds (as Cd) 100 mg/l;
 - c. Chromium VI and/or compounds (as CrVI) 500 mg/l;
 - d. Lead and/or compounds (as Pb) 500 mg/l;
 - e. Mercury and/or compounds (as Hg) 20 mg/l;
 - f. Nickel and/or compounds (as Ni) 134 mg/l;
 - g. Selenium and/or compounds (as Se) 100 mg/l;
 - h. Thallium and/or compounds (as Th) 130 mg/l;
3. Liquid hazardous wastes having a Ph less than or equal to two (2.0).

4. Liquid and non-liquid hazardous wastes that contain halogenated organic compounds (HOC's) in total concentration greater than or equal to 1000 mg/l.
5. Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) at concentrations greater than or equal to 50 ppm (Remember the waste must also be a RCRA hazardous-waste).

Mark Box 2 if you have treated one (or more) of the above California List wastes in compliance with the applicable performance standards specified in 40 CFR 268 Subpart D or the applicable prohibitions set forth in 40 CFR 268.32. This means that (1) for liquid hazardous wastes containing free cyanides or metals at the concentration levels specified above, you have treated the waste below those specified concentrations levels, or rendered the waste non-liquid per the paint filter test; or (2) for liquid corrosive wastes, you have either treated the waste above a Ph of two, or rendered the waste non-liquid per the paint filter test; or (3) for wastewaters containing HOC's in total concentrations greater than or equal to 1000 mg/l, and less than 10000 mg/l, you have treated the waste below 1000 mg/l; or for liquid and non-liquid HOC's above 1000 mg/l, that are not wastewaters, the wastes were sent to a RCRA incinerator operating in accordance with Parts 264 or 265, or to a boiler or industrial furnace; or (4) for liquid hazardous wastes containing PCB's at concentrations greater than or equal to 50 ppm but less than 500 ppm, you have incinerated the waste in accordance with 40 CFR 761.70 or burned it in a high efficiency boiler in accordance with 40 CFR 761.60; or (5) for liquid hazardous waste containing PCB's at concentrations greater than or equal to 500 ppm, you have incinerated the waste in accordance with 40 CFR 761.70. All liquid hazardous wastes containing PCB's over 50 ppm must also be incinerated in accordance with Parts 264, 265 and 266. The certification on this form must be given by the treater.

Mark Box 3 if your waste is one of the following:

1. The California List waste is soil and debris resulting from a response action taken under section 104 or 106 of CERCLA or a corrective action taken under Subtitle C of RCRA (This variance expired 11/8/90).
2. The California List waste is soil and debris not resulting from a response action taken under section 104 or 106 of CERCLA, or corrective action taken under Subtitle C of RCRA (This variance expired 7/8/89).

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3. All California List wastes destined for deep well injection, with the exception of liquid hazardous wastes containing PCB's at concentrations greater than or equal to 50 ppm, or halogenated organic compounds at concentrations greater than or equal to 10,000 mg/kg (This variance for deep injection wells expired 8/8/90). Mark Box 4 if the waste can be land disposed without further treatment.

APPENDIX J

HAZARDOUS WASTE SATELLITE ACCUMULATION AREA - WEEKLY INSPECTION

Date of Inspection: _____

Time of Inspection: _____

Area Inspected: _____

- | | | |
|---|-----|----|
| 1. Are hazardous waste containers stored in approved areas? | Yes | No |
| 2. If applicable, are "No Smoking" signs posted? | Yes | No |
| 3. Are containers holding HW closed while in storage? | Yes | No |
| a. Are bolts on retainer rings tight? | Yes | No |
| b. Are bungs on drums closed and tight? | Yes | No |
| 4. If applicable, does each container have a HW label affixed? | Yes | No |
| 5. Is each container properly labeled as to its contents? | Yes | No |
| 6. Is more than 55 gallons of waste on site? | Yes | No |
| If so, is the accumulation start date on the label? | Yes | No |
| <i>Note: All waste must be moved to Hazardous Waste Facility within 3 days of becoming full.</i> | | |
| 7. Is there adequate aisle space between waste containers? | Yes | No |
| 8. Are incompatible waste types separated? | Yes | No |
| 9. Is there evidence of waste recently being spilled? [Check tops, sides, and bottoms of drums and on the floor within the berm where the waste is stored.] | Yes | No |
| 10. Are fire extinguishers accessible? (Do personnel know where they are?) | Yes | No |
| 11. Are eye washes available? (Do personnel know where they are?) | Yes | No |
| 12. Does the area have adequate spill control equipment? | Yes | No |
- Explain any deficiencies noted during the inspection and corrective action taken.

I have read and understand the hazardous waste compliance deficiencies cited above and that immediate steps must be taken to correct these deficiencies. I also understand that there are significant fines and penalties involved, including the possibility of imprisonment, if the deficiencies are not corrected immediately upon discovery.

Name of Coordinator

Signature of Coordinator

Name of Inspector

Signature of Inspector

APPENDIX K

EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT LIST

<u>EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>	<u>PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION/ CAPABILITIES</u>
Floating Boom	HW Storage Area Bldg 953B	4000 feet/contains spills of oil on water
Absorbent Truck	Maint Sub-Pool	Transport of absorbent material to spill site
Pump w/ Hoses	Bldg 864/953C	200 gpm used for spills of oil and other lighter than water material
Pumper Trucks (3)	Fire Station	1 truck @ 1000 gal capacity 1 truck @ 750 gal capacity 1 truck @ 500 gal capacity
Portable Tank (1)	Fire Station	Portable 1500 gal tank
85 gal Recovery Drums	Bldg 953C	Used to overpack leaking 30 & 50 gal drums and to containerize spilled material and spill debris
Absorbent	Bldg 953C	Used to solidify or absorb spills and contain leaks from containers. DO NOT use compound on non- neutralized acids or caustics unless specialized for those materials.
Forklifts (2)	Depot Sub-Pool	Drum removal/used to move drums of waste

Excavator (1)	Depot Sub-Pool	Spill clean-up/used to remove contaminated soil after a spill
Portable Fire Extinguishers (3)	HW Storage Bldg 953 Satellite Accumulation Areas	Fire fighting/used on fire or explosion before Fire Dept arrives
Oil Spill HW Utility Boats (3) (1) Platform Boat (1) Skimmer Boat	Storage Shed 953B	Oil Spill Response
Vacuum Truck (1)	Bldg 864	Oil/HS Clean-up oil & water/grease

** See Depot FRP, TAB F, for a comprehensive listing of emergency equipment.

APPENDIX L

PHONE LIST

Fire Department, MCRD Parris Island-----228-3637
On Base 911
NREAO, Emergency Coordinator-----228-3102
cell #(843)321-6278
NREAO, Alternate Emergency Coordinators-----228-2611
Cell #(843)321-0831
228-4698
Cell #(843)321-6280
228-4293
Cell #(843)321-6279
Military Police, MCRD Parris Island-----228-3444
Ambulance, MCRD Parris Island-----228-3311
Naval Hospital Beaufort, Port Royal-----228-5600
Maintenance (Emergency), MCRD Parris Island-----228-3145
South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental
Control 24 Hour Emergency Number-----1-888-481-0125
South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental
Control District Office (Mon-Fri/8:30-5:00)--(843)846-1030
EPA Regional Emergency Number----- (404)881-4062
EPA Hotline----- (800)424-8802
US Coast Guard, Chas. ----- (843)724-4383
US Coast Guard, Sav. ----- (912)652-4353
Beaufort County Emergency Preparedness Agency-----470-3100
South Carolina Highway Patrol-----524-0163
After Midnight - Until 9:00 AM -----524-4690
Port Royal Police Department-----524-5123
Beaufort County Sheriff Department-----524-2777
SC Wildlife & Marine Resources Department----- (800)922-5431
Beaufort County Emergency Medical Service-----524-5673
City of Beaufort Police Department-----524-2777
Regional Poison Control Center----- (912)355-5228
Low Country Poison Treatment Center----- (800)544-3445
Palmetto Poison Center----- (800)922-1117
Marine Corps Air Station, Beaufort NREAO -----228-7370/6461
Headquarters Marine Corps LFL Release Reporting---(703)696-2138
Force Preservation Office, MCRD Parris Island----- (843)228-3213

Appendix M

INSPECTION LOG
FOR
HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE FACILITY AT HORSE ISLAND

AREA INSPECTED: HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE FACILITY

DATE OF INSPECTION: _____

TIME OF INSPECTION: _____

1. SECURITY

- A. Was the gate/fence locked upon arrival? YES NO
- B. Does the storage area have proper signs posted? YES NO

2. CONDITION OF CONTAINERS

- A. Are any drums leaking? YES NO
- B. Any evidence of severe rusting or structural defects? YES NO

3. MANAGEMENT OF CONTAINERS

- A. Are containers holding HW closed while in storage? YES NO
- B. Are covers for open top drums bolted in place? YES NO
- C. Are all container bungs in place and tightened? YES NO
- D. Is each container permanently and legibly marked with the following statement: "Hazardous-waste SC Law Prohibits Improper Storage and Disposal"? YES NO
- E. Is each container appropriately labeled as to contents? YES NO
- F. Are accumulation dates marked on each container? YES NO
- G. Is there adequate aisle space between waste containers? YES NO
- H. Are incompatible waste types separated? YES NO

I. Is there any evidence of waste being spilled when moved into storage or put into containers? YES NO

J. Are the bermed areas intact?
(cracks, chips in impervious Coatings) YES NO

4. SAFETY

A. Are fire extinguishers inspected at least monthly? YES NO

B. Are eye washes working properly and flushed weekly? YES NO

REPAIR/REMEDIAL ACTION REQUIRED: _____

COMPLETION OF ACTION: _____

Printed name of Inspector

Signature

Appendix N

Signature Authority for Manifests
(PDF Next Page)



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

MARINE CORPS REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS (MCRHQ) REGION 3
140 BOX 8925
P.O. BOX 8925, FORT BELLE, TEXAS 75425-0892

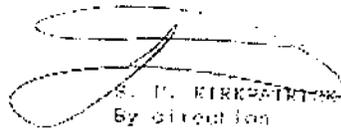
UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 08-11-13
BY 10421

From: Commanding General
To: James W. Clark, Supty, Environmental Protection Specialist,
John Strubbs, Jr., Environmental Protection Specialist,
Joanna Lake, Environmental Protection Specialist,
Cynthia M. Zaprawsky, Environmental Protection Specialist,
Thomas B. Woods, Environmental Protection Specialist

Subj: AUTHORIZATION TO SIGN WASTE MANIFESTS

Ref: (a) DoD Inst 4160.03M, Chap 7, Implementation of RCRA

1. In accordance with the reference, you are designated as the representatives for this Command in the signing of all manifests.
2. This supersedes previous authorization.
3. If you have any questions please contact James Clark at extension 3102.


S. P. KIRKPATRICK
By direction

Appendix O

HS Release Message Format to HQMC
(PDF Next Page)

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AND PROTECTION MANUAL

- FM: ACTIVITY/COMMAND/CODE//
- TO: CMC WASHINGTON D.C./I-L//
COMD COAST GUARD WASHINGTON DC (U.S. SPILLS ONLY)
COASTAL MGC AREA COORDINATOR (MARINE U.S. SPILLS ONLY)
COAST GUARD DISTRICT COMMANDER (MARINE U.S. SPILLS ONLY)
EPA REGIONAL OFFICE (INLAND U.S. SPILLS ONLY)
- INFO: HIGHER HEADQUARTERS (IF APPLICABLE)
COMNAVFACECON ALBANY NY
COMNAVANTASAS WASHINGTON DC
COMNAVANTASAS WASHINGTON DC
- DOCLAS //NO630C//
PASS NO LBL
SUBJ: HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE RELEASE REPORT REPORT SYMBOL ON 5090 10
1. DATE TIME GROUP IN WHICH RELEASE OCCURRED
 2. ACTIVITY ORIGINATING RELEASE (INSTALLATION, ETC.)
 3. SOURCE (IS THERE A SPILL, SINK, VEHICLE, ETC.)
 4. LOCATION (BUILDING DESIGNATION, HIGHWAY, RAILROAD, ETC.)
 5. AIRWAY (CONTAINER/LIT-55, TANKER/TELEGRAPH)
 6. IF UNKNOWN, INDICATE DIMENSIONS OF CONTAMINATED AREA
 7. TYPE SUBSTANCE (EXPLOSIVE LIQUID, TOXIC SUBSTANCE, EXPLOSIVES, ETC.)
 8. CONTAINER (INFORMED LEAK, BULB, STORAGE TANK, BOTTLE, FLATING TANK, ETC.)
 9. SAMPLES TAKEN (YES/NO); SPECIFY ANALYSES REQUESTED/PERFORMED
 10. CAUSE OF RELEASE (EQUIPMENT FAILURE, PERSONNEL ERROR, ACCIDENT, ETC.)
 11. MEASURES TAKEN (RESTRICTION, CONTAMINATED AREA, PATH OF RELEASE, ETC.)
 12. ACTION TAKEN/PLANNED:
 - A. SOAK UP SPILL IMMEDIATELY (SUCK, APOSBORBE PADS, DRY SUEDE, ETC.)
 - B. RECOVERY EFFORTS (ACTION TRUCK/COMMS, SOIL EXCAVATION, ETC.)
 - C. RESIDUAL DISPOSAL (DROPS TO EARTH, SOIL BIOREMEDIATION, ETC.)
 - D. RESPONSE/RECOVERY UNIT (TYPICAL UNIT, FIRE UNIT, CHEM, USCG, ETC.)
 13. WIND DIRECTION/SPEED (TEMPERATURE, HUMIDITY, WIND VELOCITY, VISIBILITY)
 14. AREA(S) IRRADIATED/DAMAGED (RANGE, ALTITUDE, WATER INTAKE, AIRFUEL, ETC.)
 15. POTENTIAL DANGERS (FIRE, EXPLOSION, TOXIC VAPOR, ETC.)
 16. NOTIFICATIONS MADE (DOD, COMNAVANTASAS, EPA REGION, STATE, LOCAL AGENCY, ETC.)
 17. TELEPHONIC REPORT TO HQ WASHINGTON DC MADE (USE DOC/REPORT NUMBER)
 18. DOC FOR REPORT (PERSON, ACTIVITY/CODE, TELEPHONE (DSN AND COMMERCIAL))
 19. ASSISTANCE REQUIRED/COMMENTS
- //BT

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Appendix P

Certificate of Analysis for GE Replacement Bulbs
Testing done on broken bulb drum
(PDF Next Page)

GENERAL ENGINEERING LABORATORIES, LLC
2049 Savage Road Charleston SC 29407 - (843) 658-8171 - www.gel.com

Certificate of Analysis

Company : Marine Corps Recruit Depot
Address : PO Box 5028
Parris Island, South Carolina 29905

Contact : James Clark
Project : Routine Analysis

Report Date: January 26, 2006

Page 1 of 1

Client Sample ID: 6011-7
Sample ID: 154119007
Matrix: Misc Solid
Collect Date: 11-JAN-06 12:00
Receive Date: 19-JAN-06
Collector: Client
Project: MARI00106
Client ID: MARI0001

Parameter	Qualifier	Result	DL	RL	Units	DF	Analyst	Date	Time	Batch	Method
Mercury Analysis-CVAA											
<i>TCLP Hg in Solid</i>											
Mercury		0.0479	0.0005	0.002	mg/L	1	ETL	01/25/06	1445	497236	1

The following Prep Methods were performed

Method	Description	Analyst	Date	Time	Prep Batch
SW846 1311	SW846 1311 TCLP Leaching	MTM1	01/23/06	1530	496848
SW846 7470A Prep	EPA 7470A Mercury Prep TCLP Liquid	ETL	01/24/06	1430	497235

The following Analytical Methods were performed

Method	Description	Analyst Comments
1	SW846 7470A	

Notes:

The Qualifiers in this report are defined as follows :

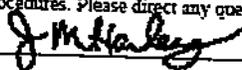
- E Concentration of the target analyte exceeds the instrument calibration range.
- H Analytical holding time exceeded.
- J Indicates an estimated value.
- U Target analyte was analyzed for but not detected above the MDL or LOD.
- X Lab-specific qualifier-please see case narrative, data summary package or contact your project manager for details.
- d The 2:1 depletion requirement was not met for this sample
- h Sample preparation or preservation holding time exceeded.

The above sample is reported on an "as received" basis.

Where the analytical method has been performed under NELAP certification, the analysis has met all of the requirements of the NELAC standard unless qualified on the Certificate of Analysis.

This data report has been prepared and reviewed in accordance with General Engineering Laboratories, LLC standard operating procedures. Please direct any questions to your Project Manager, Josune Harley.

Reviewed by





Lighting

1000 Westborough
Westborough, MA 01581
Tel: 508-853-2000
Fax: 508-853-2001

Certificate of Analysis

Reporting Analytical Lab

Alpha Analytical Labs
Westborough, MA 01581-1019

DATE: February 1999

DESCRIPTION: GE EcoLux Fluorescent Lamps

MODEL: F32T8/SXW1/ECO

Test

Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP)
for Mercury EPA Method 1311 of Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste
Physical/Chemical Methods, SW-846

Tested in accordance with NEMA Standard, NEMA LL 1,
"Procedures for Linear Fluorescent Lamp Sample Preparation and the TCLP."

TCLP Maximum Allowable Concentration For Mercury

- 0.200 mg/Liter (USA)
- 0.100 mg/Liter (Canada)

NUMBER OF LAMPS: 7

Result Summary

Average Result: 0.0596 mg/Liter

Standard Deviation: 0.0053

90% Confidence Limit: 0.0625 mg/Liter

TCLP RESULT: PASSED - USA & CANADA



GE Lighting

GE Ecolux™ Fluorescent Lamps Provide Outstanding Performance and Pass the EPA Toxicity Test

Now there's a family of reduced mercury fluorescent lamps designed for optimum performance -- GE Ecolux.

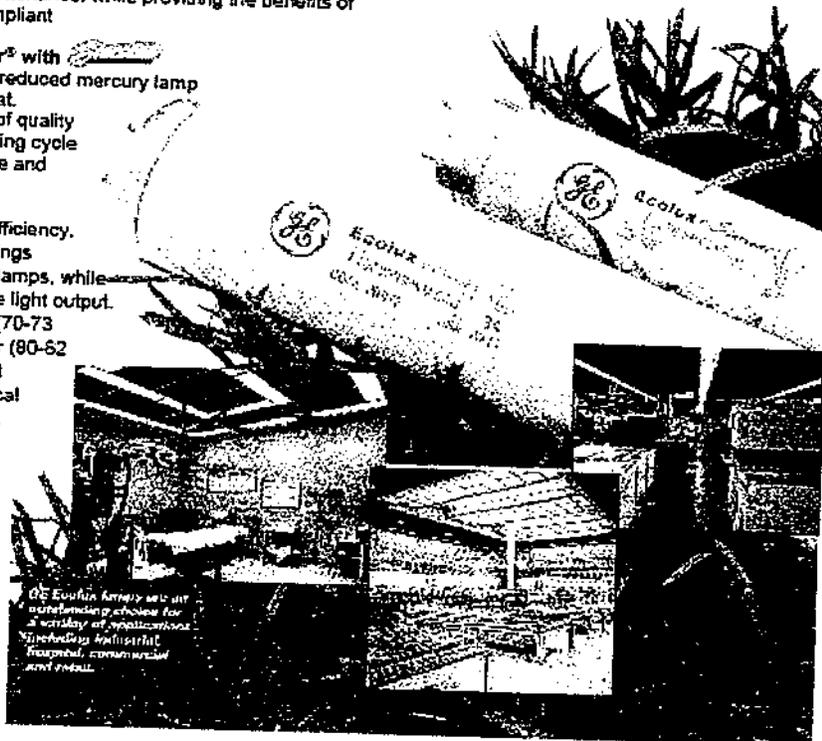
- ◆ **Passes the EPA Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) test, substantially lowering disposal costs.**
 - Lamps which pass the TCLP test are considered non-hazardous waste in most states.*
 - In these areas, use of GE Ecolux lamps can significantly reduce lamp disposal costs.
- ◆ **Delivers outstanding lamp performance.**
 - Long life
 - Excellent light output
 - High lumen maintenance
- ◆ **Ecolux™ is available in T8 and T12 Lamps:**
 - **T8 with Starcoat** Highest CRI, more light over life - GE exclusive Starcoat technology provides the best color rendering (78 CRI for SP versions, 88 CRI for SPX) and highest lumen maintenance (95%) in the industry.
 - **T8 Watt-Miser® with Starcoat** Instantly reduces your lighting energy costs by up to 8% compared to standard T8s. No sacrificing light output, life or lumen maintenance, while providing the benefits of being low mercury TCLP compliant
 - **T8 XL and T8 XL Watt-Miser® with Starcoat** The long life - 25% Longer - reduced mercury lamp with all the benefits of Starcoat. Provides up to an extra year of quality lighting, extending the relamping cycle for reduced lamp maintenance and labor costs
 - **T12 Watt-Miser® Energy Efficiency.** -15% to 20% energy cost savings vs. standard full wattage T12 lamps, while maintaining 86% to 88% of the light output. Available in popular SP color (70-73 CRI), or even better SPX color (80-82 CRI) for superior lumen output and color rendering. Economical cool white color also available.

* State regulations vary, consult your state EPA.

Available Through
GRAINGER

Ecolux™

The financially sound solution that is environmentally preferable.



Appendix Q

Certification of PCB Free Facility

MCRD, Parris Island

January 21, 2009

Marine Corps Recruit Depot, Parris Island has been PCB free since 16 June 2003 when the last of the PCB contaminated articles identified from the 1997 Survey was manifested for disposal. Since that date the only articles containing PCB's are small capacitor ballasts from florescent lighting. MCRD, Parris Island requires that our Facilities Maintenance Division Electrical shop personnel identify and segregate any lighting ballasts for recycle or PCB disposal. Any Electrical contractors performing work on Parris Island are also required to check for and segregate ballasts for proper dispensation. The Parris Island Environmental Compliance Section has the responsibility to oversee all such operations and to sign and track the manifests for disposal. This policy and practice will always remain in effect as we require the recycle of electrical ballasts and they can be easily checked and segregated if necessary in the future.

James W. Clark
Environmental Compliance Section Manager
MCRD, Parris Island

Appendix R
Hazardous Waste Sites and Waste Streams

LOCATION/POC	WASTE STREAM	Quantity/EPA Code
STRUC/PAINT SHOP	WASTE PAINT RELATED MATERIALS	30GLDM F003,
	D001, 6, 7, 8	
Bldg. 450 X 3366	WASTE PAINT CHIPS, PAPER, DEBRIS	5GLDFD008
Anthony Luna (P)	WASTE AEROSOL PAINT (punched)	30GLDFR
Lindell Middleton(A)	WASTE RAGS C/W PRM	10GLDMF003
	WASTE PAINT w punchkit	10GLDM
	F3, D001, 6, 7, 8	
ELECTRIC SHOP	WASTE BATTERIES	CRATEU
Bldg. 450 X 4803	WASTE MERCURY-VAPOR LAMPS	55GLDMU
Joe Brown (P)	WASTE SODIUM LAMP	55GLDMU
Steve Mixson(A)	WASTE MERCURY SWITCHES AND THERMOMETERS	10GLDMU
Small Engine	WASTE FLOURESCENT BULBS	15GLDFU
	Waste Rags & Pads C/W Oil & Solvents	30GLDM
	F003, 005	
Bldg. 864 X4662/3663	WASTE GASOLINE / Diesel	15GLDFD001, 018
Matt McAlhany(P)	USED OIL	30&55GLDMR
Bernard Reid (A)	Used Clay Absorbent	30GLDMNR
	WASTE PAINT w punchkit	10GLDMF3, D001,
	6, 7, 8	
AC SHOP	OILY FREON	15GLDF F002
Bldg. 895 X4803	FILTERS C/W OIL AND FREON	10GLDFF002
Joe Brown (P)	RAGS C/W OIL AND FREON	10GLDFF002
James Alston (A)	WASTE ANTIFREEZE	15GLDFD008
MECHANICAL SHOP	WASTE RAGS C/W OILS, SOLVENTS AND GREASES	55GLDMNR
Bldg. 450 X4888	WASTE OIL DRY C/W OIL	55GLDMNR (A)
Charlie Brown (P)	WASTE PAINT RELATED MATERIALS	30GLDMF003,
WPNSTRNGBN	D001, 6, 7, 8	
PAINT/MAINT AREA	RAGS C/W PRM	30GLDM NR
Bldg. 765 x3394	USED OIL	55GLDM R
Sgt Mathis (P)(A)	WASTE RAGS C/W OIL	55GLDM NR
WPNSTRNGBN		
BOAT HOUSE	WASTE CLAY ABSORBANT C/W OIL	30GLDM NR
Bldg. 800 X2398	USED OIL	55GLDM RP
	Ni Cad batteries	10GLDMU

Cpl R. Andre (A)	Waste Gas/Diesel	55GLDM D001, 18
WPNS STEAM PLANT Bldg 1012 X3230 Ronnie Bennett (P) Don High (A)	WASTE RAGS C/W OIL AND SOLVENTS WASTE #6 OIL USED OIL	55GLDM F003 55GLDMNR 30GLDMR
PCD Bldg.500A X2821/3832	WASTE NI CAD BATTERIES WASTE PAINT RELATED MATERIALS F003D001, 6, 7, 8 WASTE RAGS C/W PAINTRELATED MTLs F003D001, 6, 7, 8	10GLDMU 10GLDM 10GLDM
Cpl D. Jones (P) PFC B. Dodgen(A)	MRE HEATER, unopened MRE HEATER, opened	30GLDMR 10GLDMD003
MOTOR TRANSPORT Bldg. 157 X2762 Ray Cording (P) Robert Cannon(A)	WASTE OIL/DIESEL FILTERS Crushed WASTE RAGS C/W OIL, FUELS, KEROSENE AND DEGREASERS WASTE PAINT AEROSOL CANS Punched WASTE LIQUID PAINT punch kit F003D001, 6, 7, 8 WASTE CLAY ABSORBANT C/W OIL WASTE ANTIFREEZE WASTE GAS WASTE GAS FILTERS USED OIL WASTE DIESEL WASTE GREASE LINERS	55GLDMR 55GLDMNR 55GLTCR 10GLDM 55GLDMNR 55GLDMNR 15GLDFD001, 018 10GLDMD001, 018 55GLDMR 55GLDR 55GLDMNR
BULK FUEL Bldg. 173 X2661 Ray Haynes (P) Jimmy Pope (A)	GAS / DIESEL FILTERS, UNCRUSHED D001, 018 WASTE GAS AND DIESEL MIX WASTE RAGS C/W GAS AND DIESEL	10GLDM 30GLDMD001, 018 10GLDMD001,018
MAIN POWER PLANT Bldg. 160 X3230 Ronnie Bennett(P) Don High (A)	WASTE KEROSENE C/W LUBE OIL WASTE RAGS C/W OIL WASTE #6 OIL USED OIL FILTERS uncrushed USED OIL	30GLDMNR 55GLDMNR 55GLDMNR 30GLDMR 55GLDMR
MCCS HOBBY SHOP Bldg. 12 X1599 Zeak Brown (P) Leroy Johnson(A)	WASTE ABSORBANT C/W OIL WASTE OIL FILTERS USED OIL WASTE RAGS C/W Fuels, POL's, 3, 5 degreasers WASTE ANTIFREEZE WASTE GAS/ DIESEL	55GLDMNR 55GLDMR 30&55GLDMR 10GLDMF001, 55GLDFNR 15GLDR D001, 018

DepO 5090.5A
28 AUG 2013

	WASTE GAS/DIESEL FILTERS	10GLDRD001, 018
	WASTE PRM w/punch kit	10GLDRF003,
	D1, 6, 7, 8	
MCCS VEHICLE MAINT.	WASTE ABSORBANT C/W OIL	30GLDMNR
Bldg. 20 X1572	USED OIL	55GLDMR
Larry Holden (P)	ANTI-FREEZE	35GLDFNR
Charles Holley(A)	WASTE GAS/DIESEL	15GLDFD001, D018
	WASTE GAS/DIESEL FILTERS	10GLDMD001, 018
DENTAL AMALGAM	(SECOND FLOOR CSR ROOM)	
Bldg. 647 X2081	WASTE AMALGAM	6.5GLDFD009, D011
HM2 A. Frazier (P)		
HM3 Shannon Ramey (A)		
DENTAL PUMP ROOM	FILTERS C/W AMALGAM (MECH ROOM)	55GLDFNR
Bldg. 674 X 3895	USED OIL	15GLDMR
Larry Rowland(P)		
HM3 Hererra (A)		
MCCS MAINTENANCE	WASTE PAINT, SOLVENT THINNERS AND	
	30GLDMF002, D001	
Bldg. 405 X7375	RELATED MATERIALS	
James Johnston (P)	WASTE PAINT AEROSOL CANS UNCRUSHED	55GLDMR
Dionne Robinson(A)	PCB BALLASTS 30GLDM PCB	
	WASTE AEROSOL PAINT w/ Punch kit	10GLDM
	D001 F003, 5	
	COMPRESSOR OIL c/w Freon	10GLDMF002
MCCS GAS STATION	WASTE GAS	15GLDFD001, 018
Bldg. 201 X1682	Absorbent C/W Gas & OIL	10GLDFD001, D018
James Johnson (P)	WASTE GASOLINE PUMP FILTERS, uncrushed	
	10GLDMD001, 018 Ms. Dionne Robison(A)	
CBRN AREA	WASTE CHROMIUM GAS MASK FILTERS	55GLDM
	D007, D011	
Bldg AS26 X2128		
(P) Ssgt. A. Black		
(A) Cpl Othellowalker		
FTU AREA	WASTE PAINT RELATED MATERIALS	10GLDM
F003 D001, 6, 7, 8 Bldg. 4025 X2655	Waste paint w punch kit	
10GLDM F003 D001, 6, 7, 8		
CIV. Allen Gruber(P)	Used clay absorbent	30GLDM NR
Cpl Aguire(A)	WASTE RAGS C/W PAINT RELATED MTLs	10GLDM
	F003 D006, 7, 8	
	Punched PAINT AEROSOL CANS	30GLDM R
	WASTE GAS / Diesel	10GLDM D001, 18
	RAGS C/W OILS, FUELS AND GREASE	10GLDM NR
	USED OIL	35GLDM R

MCCS GOLF COURSE Bldg. 140 X7369 Rodney Heyward(P) Joey Cooler (A)	WASTE RAGS C/W OIL USED OIL WASTE CLAY ABSORBENT C/W OIL WASTE OIL FILTERS UNCRUSHED WASTE GAS / DIESEL WASTE ANTIFREEZE	55GLDMNR 55GLDMR 55GLDMNR 10GLDM R 30GLDM D001, 018 15GLDF D008
PEST CONTROL Bldg. 401 X2364 Bradley Trader(P) Ron Campbell(A)	Waste Pesticides w/punch kit Aerosol cans punched Rags c/w pesticides Empty containers previously Containing pesticides	30 GLDMD002 5 GLBKR 10 GLDMD002 30GLDMNR
MCCS Engraving Shop Bldg. 192 X1501 Keith Young (P) Ms. Ella Smith (A)	Waste Fixer	5 GLDFNR
MCCS Field & Ground Bldg. 4022 X7335 Terry Holmes (P) Leander Mobley (A)	gas/diesel used oil oil dry c/w pols waste rags c/w pols Aerosol paint w punch kit D001, 6, 7, 8 Empty paint cans	30 GLDMD011 30 GLDMNR 30 GLDMNR 30 GLDMNR 10 GLDM F003 30 GLDMR
4 th Battalion Bldg. 927 X3059 Sgt B. Nichols(P) LCpl J. Bailey(A)	absorbent c/w gas	10 GLDMD001, 18
Recycle Bldg. 958 X3430 Brad Woods (P) Keith Reeves (A)	Broken Flo Bulbs Batteries (Bldg. 958/953A) Bulbs	55GLDMNR MISCU MISCU
MOWER SHOP Bldg 864 X3663 Wayne Nolan (P) Matthew McAlhany(A)	oily rags Antifreeze WASTE GAS/ DIESEL Used oil	30GLDMNR 15GLDMD008 30GLDFD001, 018 55GLDMR
Weapons A Line Bldg. 1044 X2646 SSgt C. Hurt (P) CPL Miller(A)	gas/diesel PRM aerosol w/punch kit D001, 6, 7, 8 PRM Rags c/w pol Used oil	10GLDMD001 10GLDM F003 30GLDMF003, D001, 6, 7, 8 30GLDMNR 30GLDMNR

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Bowling Complex Wax Stripper
Bldg. 203 X1551 Lube Oil
Ms. Chris Wildenthaler (P)
Ken Eshleman (A)

35GLDFD002
1OGLDMNR

Horse Island Aerosol paint w punch kit 30GLDMF003
D001, 6, 7, 8
Bldg. 953A Hazmat site PRM 55GLDM F003, D001, 6, 7, 8
John Stroud (P)
Joanna Lake (A)

Branch Medical Clinic Infectious Waste Misc Boxes
Bldg. 670 X2562
Bill Hunt (P) 228-5436
HM2 Torres (A) 228-1344

Key Code

NR=Non-Regulated
R=Recycle
U=Universal waste
PCB=Polychlorinated Biphenyls

c/w=contaminated with
pol=petroleum, oil, lubricants
PRM=Paint Related Material

DM=Drum Metal
DF=Drum Fiber
BK=Bucket
TC=Trash Can

(P)=Primary SAS Coordinator
(A)=Alternate SAS Coordinator

Appendix S Battery Recycling information/turn-in Procedures

Nickel Metal Hydride (Ni-MH) performs well in high drain devices and can be recharged up to 1,000 times before it needs to be recycled.

Ni-MH batteries can typically be found in cordless power tools, digital cameras, two-way radios and cordless phones.

Nickel Cadmium (Ni-Cd) has a long shelf life and is considered one of the most rugged and durable rechargeable batteries. It can be recharged up to 1,000 times before it needs to be recycled.

Ni-Cd can typically be found in cordless power tools, digital cameras, two-way radios and cordless phones.

Small Sealed Lead-acid (SSLA/Pb) batteries are simple to manufacture and have one of the lowest discharge rates of any rechargeable battery.

SSLA/Pb can typically be found in emergency devices, emergency exit signs, security systems, mobility scooters and UPS back-ups.

Lithium Ion (Li-Ion) is a smaller, lighter battery technology that can hold its charge for long periods of time.

Li-Ion can typically be found in cell phones, laptops, two-way radios, and cordless power tools.

Nickel Zinc (Ni-Zn) batteries are new to the marketplace, typically offered to consumer as AA batteries.

Ni-Zn batteries are a popular option for digital cameras, wireless keyboards and other small electronics.

For proper handling, seal batteries in bags or tape the battery terminals, and place in appropriate container (for example, the Call2Recycle collection box) for recycling.

LITHIUM ION BATTERIES INSIDE

Do not damage or mishandle this package. If package is damaged, batteries must be quarantined, inspected and repacked.

IF DAMAGED

CAUTION!

March 17, 2010

U.S. Department East Building, PHH - 30
of Transportation 1200 New Jersey Avenue, Southeast
Washington, D.C. 20590

Pipeline and Hazardous
Materials Safety Administration

DOT-SP 14849

EXPIRATION DATE: January 31, 2012

(FOR RENEWAL, SEE 49 CFR § 107.109)

1. GRANTEE: Rechargeable Battery Recycling Corporation
Atlanta, GA

2. PURPOSE AND LIMITATIONS:

a. This special permit authorizes the manufacture, marking, sale and use of non-DOT specification fiberboard boxes for the transportation in commerce of certain batteries without shipping papers, marking of the proper shipping name and identification number or labeling, when transported for recycling or disposal. This special permit

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provides no relief from the Hazardous Materials Regulations (HMR) other than as specifically stated herein. The most recent revision supersedes all previous revisions.

b. The safety analyses performed in development of this special permit only considered the hazards and risks associated with transportation in commerce. The safety analyses did not consider the hazards and risks associated with consumer use, use as a component of a transport vehicle or other device, or other uses not associated with transportation in commerce.

3. REGULATORY SYSTEM AFFECTED: 49 CFR Parts 106, 107 and 171-180.

4. REGULATIONS FROM WHICH EXEMPTED: 49 CFR Subparts C, D and E of Part 172 in that shipping papers, marking and labeling are not required for batteries already excepted by § 172. 102(c) special Provisions 130, 188 and 189; § 173. 159a(c)(2) in that marking the outer packaging is waived; § 172. 102(c) Special Provisions 188 a. and f. and Continuation of DOT-SP 14849 Page 2

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189 e. and f. in that alternative marking and documentation is authorized and alternative means of identifying any special procedures to be followed in the event a package is damaged is authorized, as provided herein.

5. BASIS: This special permit is based on the application of Rechargeable Battery Recycling Corporation dated April 16, 2009, submitted in accordance with § 107.105 and the public proceeding thereon and additional information dated January 26, 2010.

6. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS (49 CFR § 172.101):

Hazardous Materials Description

Proper Shipping Name

Hazard

Class/

Division

Identification

Number

Packing

Group

Lithium metal battery 9 UN3090 II

Lithium ion battery 9 UN3480 II

Lithium ion batteries packed

with equipment or Lithium ion

batteries contained in equipment

9 UN3481 II

Batteries, wet, non-spillable 8 UN2800 III

Batteries, dry, sealed, n.o.s. See Special Provision 130

7. SAFETY CONTROL MEASURES:

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a. PACKAGING - Prescribed packaging is a non-DOT specification fiberboard box that is capable of withstanding a 1.2 meter drop test in any orientation -

° without damage to cells or batteries contained in the package;

° without shifting of the contents that would allow short circuiting; and

° without release of package contents.

b. Each fiberboard box must be printed with instructions for complying with the requirements of this special permit.

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c. Each package must be marked "Used Batteries for Recycling: May Contain Lithium (ion) and Non-spillable Batteries. FOR HIGHWAY OR VESSEL TRANSPORT ONLY - FORBIDDEN FOR TRANSPORTATION BY AIRCRAFT" at least 6mm (.25 inch) in height.

d. Each package must be marked with an emergency response telephone number accessible 24 hours per day in case of damage to the packaging or contents.

e. Each package must be marked with the special permit number as required by 49 CFR 172.301(c).

8. OPERATIONAL CONTROLS:

a. The grantee must provide each person who packages materials in boxes subject to this special permit detailed instructions on the requirements of the special permit and packaging batteries for transport. The instructions must be displayed where the packages are closed for transportation and must at a minimum communicate each requirement of paragraph 8.b. through 8.h. and 9.c. of this special permit.

b. This packaging is authorized only for battery disposal or recycling purposes.

c. Lithium metal batteries transported in this packaging are limited to 5 grams of lithium per battery. Lithium ion batteries are limited to 25 grams of equivalent lithium content per battery or 300 Watt-hours. Non-spillable batteries are limited to 11 pounds or less gross weight each.

d. All batteries to be transported in this packaging must be separated, such as in individual bags, or protected from short circuits, such as by taping the terminals.

e. Electrical devices must be protected against short circuits and unintentional activation.

f. The gross weight of the package may not exceed 30 kg (66 pounds).

g. Packages must be stored away from heat.

h. Each package must be securely closed prior to being

offered for transportation.
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i. When utilized as specified in these instructions, the completed package is excepted from the requirements of Subparts C, D and E of Part 172 (shipping papers, marking and labeling respectively).

j. If the packaging is used to transport nonspillable batteries, the completed package is excepted from the marking requirements for the outer packaging for nonspillable batteries in § 173.159a(c)(2).

k. The testing requirements for lithium batteries under § 173.185(a)(1) are waived.

9. SPECIAL PROVISIONS:

a. In accordance with the provisions of Paragraph (b) of § 173.22a, persons may use the packaging authorized by this special permit for the transportation of the hazardous materials specified in paragraph 6, only in conformance with the terms of this special permit.

b. A person who is not a holder of this special permit, but receives a package covered by this special permit, may offer it for transportation provided it is offered for transportation in conformance with this special permit and the HMR.

c. A person offering a package covered by this special permit to a motor carrier must notify the operator of the motor vehicle of the presence of hazardous materials and that in the event of damage, the emergency response number, and emergency procedures applicable to the motor carrier appear on the package.

d. A current copy of this special permit must be accessible from each facility where the package is offered for transportation (computer generated is acceptable). In addition, a copy of the special permit must be available on the grantees website.

e. Each packaging manufactured under the authority of this special permit must be either (1) marked with the name of the manufacturer and location (city and state) of the facility at which it is manufactured or (2) marked with a registration symbol designated by the Office of Hazardous Materials Special Permits and Approvals for a specific manufacturing facility.

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March 17, 2010

f. The grantee must keep on file and make available upon request annual reports from box inspections conducted at

locations where batteries are consolidated and/or processed. These reports must include all noted non-compliance with the HMR and/or this special permit and actions taken to prevent recurring of such non-compliance.

g. A list of companies that have been provided these packagings must be maintained and made available upon request.

10. MODES OF TRANSPORTATION AUTHORIZED: Motor Vehicle and Cargo Vessel. Cargo vessel is authorized only to and from Alaska and Hawaii.

11. MODAL REQUIREMENTS: None, as a requirement of this special permit.

12. COMPLIANCE: Failure by a person to comply with any of the following may result in suspension or revocation of this special permit and penalties prescribed by the Federal hazardous materials transportation law, 49 U.S.C.5101 et seq:

- o All terms and conditions prescribed in this special permit and the Hazardous Materials Regulations, 49 CFR Parts 171-180.

- o Persons operating under the terms of this special permit must comply with the security plan requirement in Subpart I of Part 172 of the HMR, when applicable.

- o Registration required by § 107.601 et seq., when applicable.

No person may use or apply this special permit, including display of its number, when this special permit has expired or is otherwise no longer in effect.

Under Title VII of the Safe, Accountable, Flexible, Efficient Transportation Equity Act: A Legacy for Users (SAFETEA-LU)—"The Hazardous Materials Safety and Security Reauthorization Act of 2005" (Pub.L.109-59), 119 Stat. Continuation of DOT-SP 14849 Page 6

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1144 (August 10, 2005), amended the Federal hazardous materials transportation law by changing the term "exemption" to "special permit" and authorizes a special permit to be granted up to two years for new special permits and up to four years for renewals.

13. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS: Shipments or operations conducted under this special permit are subject to the Hazardous Materials Incident Reporting requirements specified in 49 CFR ' ' 171.15 B Immediate notice of certain hazardous materials incidents, and 171.16 B Detailed hazardous materials incident reports. In addition, the grantee(s) of this special permit must notify the Associate Administrator for Hazardous Materials Safety -- OHMSPA, in writing, of any incident involving a package, shipment or operation

conducted under terms of this special permit.

Issued in Washington, D.C.:

for Dr. Magdy El-Sibaie

Associate Administrator for Hazardous Materials Safety

Address all inquiries to: Associate Administrator for Hazardous
Materials Safety, Pipeline and Hazardous Material Safety

Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, East Building
PHH-30, 1200 New Jersey Avenue, Southeast, Washington, D.C.
20590.

Copies of this special permit may be obtained by accessing the
Hazardous Materials Safety Homepage at
[http://hazmat.dot.gov/sp_app/special_permits/spec_perm_index.
htm](http://hazmat.dot.gov/sp_app/special_permits/spec_perm_index.htm)

Photo reproductions and legible reductions of this special
permit are permitted. Any alteration of this special permit is
prohibited.

PO: LAVALLE

Call2Recycle helps people and businesses care for the environment through its
network of 30, 000 battery and cell phone collection locations across North
America. 11/09/09

Rechargeable Battery & Cell Phone Recycling

SAFETY, STORAGE, & SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS:

U.S.

Safety Requirements

A spent or depleted rechargeable battery that is ready to be recycled
may still contain a residual charge. Certain precautions **MUST BE**
taken in order to protect battery terminals during storage and
shipping and comply with the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT)
regulations.

Call2Recycle® requires that rechargeable batteries and cell phones are
packaged according to the following guidelines:

- **IMPORTANT:** Each battery terminal must be individually protected.
Place each rechargeable battery, or cell phone with battery, into a
separate plastic bag. **REMEMBER:** ONE rechargeable battery, or ONE cell
phone with battery, per bag.
- If plastic bags are unavailable, cover battery terminals with tape
(electrical, duct, or masking), or contact Call2Recycle toll-free at
(US) 877-723-1297 for additional bags.
- These precautions will prevent contact between terminals or other
metal surfaces during storage and shipping.

Call2Recycle does not accept the following types of batteries:

- Alkaline, Lithium primary, and other Non-Rechargeable Batteries
- Wet Cell

- Small Sealed Lead-acid weighing more than 11 lbs/5kg each

IMPORTANT: The Call2Recycle shipping policy requires that each individual
rechargeable battery, or cell phone with battery, be placed into a separate
bag (or terminals taped) to ensure safe storage and shipping. **FAILURE TO
COMPLY WITH THESE REQUIREMENTS AND CALL2RECYCLE SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS MAY
LEAD TO A DISRUPTION IN RECYCLING SERVICES.**

Containers

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Containers should be stored in a cool, dry location away from flammable materials and heat sources. The following three (3) storage container types serve as appropriate shipping containers. Mark each container with the accumulation start date and ship within one year.

(1) Call2Recycle Boxes

Participants can request collection boxes from RBRC at no cost. Each kit contains pre-paid, pre-addressed collection boxes that come pre-assembled and includes plastic bags. Each box should not exceed 50 lbs/23 kg.

(2) Non-Call2Recycle Boxes

Rechargeable batteries and cell phones should be packed in strong outer packaging or UN specification packaging. Mark the packages with "Universal Waste Batteries" or "Used Rechargeable Batteries and Cell Phones for Recycling." If shipping sealed lead-acid batteries, also mark the package with the word "NONSPILLABLE." Recommended maximum weight for each box is 50 lbs/23 kg.

(3) Drums/Palletized Shipments

Batteries should be sorted by chemistry. Rechargeable batteries and/or cell phones may be packed in UN specification drums or non-specifications drums, such as vented, non-metal or lined steel drums (or equivalent). Drums should be banded or shrink-wrapped to pallets for handling by forklifts. Mark drums "Universal Waste Batteries" or "Used Rechargeable Batteries and Cell Phones for Recycling." If shipping sealed lead-acid batteries also mark the drums with the word "NONSPILLABLE." Drums containing lithium ion batteries should not exceed 30 kg (66 lbs). (See additional requirements for shipping drums or other packaging that contain lithium ion batteries and exceed 30 kg.) Call2Recycle helps people and businesses care for the environment through its network of 30,000 battery and cell phone collection locations across North America. 11/09/09

Non-Call2Recycle Containers

All freight must travel via ground shipment and must include a shipping document or Bill of Lading. (Call2Recycle collection boxes do not require a Bill of Lading).

The shipping documents must include:

- Call2Recycle Site ID Number* (If you cannot locate your site ID, please call 877-723-1297)
- "Call2Recycle S/O #107247"
- Shipper name, address, contact person and phone number.
- Address of Call2Recycle recycling facility (see Inmetco's address at the bottom of this page)
- The weight of the shipment and # of containers
- Mark "Universal Waste Batteries" or "Used Rechargeable Batteries and Cell Phones for Recycling" and if shipping sealed lead-acid add "NONSPILLABLE" on the containers and shipping documents.

Lithium Ion Shipping Regulations

The US DOT enacted new regulations in 2008 that apply to shipments containing Lithium ion batteries. Whenever possible, Lithium ion batteries should be sorted from other rechargeable batteries. Shipment of a non-Call2Recycle container of Lithium ion batteries for recycling must adhere to the following requirements, in addition to the safety requirements listed on the opposite side:

- **Each individual rechargeable battery, or cell phone with battery, must be placed into a separate bag (or terminals taped) to ensure safe storage and shipping;**
- Package must be marked "CONTAINS LITHIUM ION BATTERIES - FORBIDDEN FOR TRANSPORT ABOARD AIRCRAFT AND VESSEL." Lettering must be at least 0.25 inches in height;
- Package also must be marked: "DO NOT DAMAGE OR MISHANDLE PACKAGE - IF PACKAGE IS DAMAGED, BATTERIES MUST BE QUARANTINED, INSPECTED AND REPACKAGED";
- Shipping document (e.g., Bill of Lading) must indicate package contains lithium batteries and package must be quarantined, inspected and repackaged if damaged; and
- Package may not exceed 30 kg (66 lbs)

A package containing Lithium ion batteries with a gross weight of more than 30 kg (66 lbs) must be shipped as a fully-regulated Class 9 hazardous material and marked "LITHIUM BATTERY, UN 3090" and carry the Class 9 Miscellaneous hazard label. Batteries must be protected from short circuits and placed in strong outer packaging or UN specification packaging. Shipments also must be accompanied by a hazardous materials shipping paper. Shippers must be trained in accordance with the U.S. hazardous materials regulations.

PLEASE NOTE: If the shipping documents are not properly completed, your shipment may be rejected, in which Call2Recycle's recycling facility, Inmetco, may return the shipment to you at your expense. Additionally, Inmetco will not accept "Collect" shipments. When shipping batteries and/or cell phones in non-Call2Recycle containers via common carrier (ground), or using UPS, FedEx, DHL, etc. Please address and ship to the following facility:

Inmetco/Call2Recycle
One Inmetco Drive
Ellwood City, PA 16117
Tel: 724-758-5515

Call2Recycle Site ID Number, Call2Recycle S/O #107247
Questions? Contact Customer Service at 877-723-1297 or customerservice@call2recycle.org.

Call2Recycle helps people and businesses care for the environment through its network of 30, 000 battery and cell phone collection locations across North America. 11/09/09

Rechargeable Battery & Cell Phone Recycling
SAFETY, STORAGE, & SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS:

U.S.

Safety Requirements

A spent or depleted rechargeable battery that is ready to be recycled may still contain a residual charge. Certain precautions MUST BE taken in order to protect battery terminals during storage and shipping and comply with the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) regulations.

Call2Recycle® requires that rechargeable batteries and cell phones are packaged according to the following guidelines:

- **IMPORTANT:** Each battery terminal must be individually protected. Place each rechargeable battery, or cell phone with battery, into a separate plastic bag. **REMEMBER:** ONE rechargeable battery, or ONE cell phone with battery, per bag.
- If plastic bags are unavailable, cover battery terminals with tape (electrical, duct, or masking), or contact Call2Recycle toll-free at (US) 877-723-1297 for additional bags.
- These precautions will prevent contact between terminals or other metal surfaces during storage and shipping.

Call2Recycle does not accept the following types of batteries:

- Alkaline, Lithium primary, and other Non-Rechargeable Batteries
- Wet Cell

- Small Sealed Lead-acid weighing more than 11 lbs/5kg each

IMPORTANT: The Call2Recycle shipping policy requires that each individual rechargeable battery, or cell phone with battery, be placed into a separate bag (or terminals taped) to ensure safe storage and shipping. **FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THESE REQUIREMENTS AND CALL2RECYCLE SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS MAY LEAD TO A DISRUPTION IN RECYCLING SERVICES.**

Containers

Containers should be stored in a cool, dry location away from flammable materials and heat sources. The following three (3) storage container types serve as appropriate shipping containers. Mark each container with the accumulation start date and ship within one year.

(1) Call2Recycle Boxes

Participants can request collection boxes from RBRC at no cost. Each kit contains pre-paid, pre-addressed collection boxes that come pre-assembled and includes plastic bags. Each box should not exceed 50 lbs/23 kg.

(2) Non-Call2Recycle Boxes

Rechargeable batteries and cell phones should be packed in strong outer packaging or UN specification packaging. Mark the packages with "Universal Waste Batteries" or "Used Rechargeable Batteries and Cell Phones for Recycling." If shipping sealed lead-acid batteries, also mark the package with the word "NONSPILLABLE." Recommended maximum weight for each box is 50 lbs/23 kg.

(3) Drums/Palletized Shipments

Batteries should be sorted by chemistry. Rechargeable batteries and/or cell phones may be packed in UN specification drums or non-specifications drums, such as vented, non-metal or lined steel drums (or equivalent). Drums should be banded or shrink-wrapped to pallets for handling by forklifts. Mark drums "Universal Waste Batteries" or "Used Rechargeable Batteries and Cell Phones for Recycling." If shipping sealed lead-acid batteries also mark the drums with the word

"NONSPILLABLE." Drums containing lithium ion batteries should not exceed 30 kg (66 lbs). (See additional requirements for shipping drums or other packaging's that contain lithium ion batteries and exceed 30 kg.) Call2Recycle helps people and businesses care for the environment through its network of 30,000 battery and cell phone collection locations across North America. 11/09/09 Non-Call 2 Recycle

Containers

All freight must travel via ground shipment and must include a shipping document or Bill of Lading. (Call2Recycle collection boxes do not require a Bill of Lading).

The shipping documents must include:

- Call2Recycle Site ID Number* (If you cannot locate your site ID, please call 877-723-1297)
- "Call2Recycle S/O #107247"
- Shipper name, address, contact person and phone number.
- Address of Call2Recycle recycling facility (see Inmetco's address at the bottom of this page)
- The weight of the shipment and # of containers
- Mark "Universal Waste Batteries" or "Used Rechargeable Batteries and Cell Phones for Recycling" and if shipping sealed lead-acid add "NONSPILLABLE" on the containers and shipping documents.

Lithium Ion Shipping Regulations

The US DOT enacted new regulations in 2008 that apply to shipments containing Lithium ion batteries. Whenever possible, Lithium ion batteries should be sorted from other rechargeable batteries. Shipment of a non-Call2Recycle container of Lithium ion batteries for recycling must adhere to the following requirements, in addition to the safety requirements listed on the opposite side:

- Each individual rechargeable battery, or cell phone with battery, must be placed into a separate bag (or terminals taped) to ensure safe storage and shipping;
- Package must be marked "CONTAINS LITHIUM ION BATTERIES - FORBIDDEN FOR TRANSPORT ABOARD AIRCRAFT AND VESSEL." Lettering must be at least 0.25 inches in height;
- Package also must be marked: "DO NOT DAMAGE OR MISHANDLE PACKAGE - IF PACKAGE IS DAMAGED, BATTERIES MUST BE QUARANTINED, INSPECTED AND REPACKAGED";
- Shipping document (e.g., Bill of Lading) must indicate package contains lithium batteries and package must be quarantined, inspected and repackaged if damaged; and
- Package may not exceed 30 kg (66 lbs)

A package containing Lithium ion batteries with a gross weight of more than 30 kg (66 lbs) must be shipped as a fully-regulated Class 9 hazardous material and marked "LITHIUM BATTERY, UN 3090" and carry the Class 9 Miscellaneous hazard label. Batteries must be protected from short circuits and placed in strong outer packaging or UN specification packaging. Shipments also must be accompanied by a hazardous materials shipping paper. Shippers must be trained in accordance with the U.S. hazardous materials regulations.

PLEASE NOTE: If the shipping documents are not properly completed, your shipment may be rejected, in which Call2Recycle's recycling facility, Inmetco, may return the shipment to you at your expense. Additionally, Inmetco will not accept "Collect" shipments. When shipping batteries and/or cell phones in non-Call2Recycle containers via common carrier (ground), or using UPS, FedEx, DHL, etc. Please address and ship to the following facility:

Inmetco/Call2Recycle
One Inmetco Drive
Ellwood City, PA 16117
Tel: 724-758-5515

Call2Recycle Site ID Number, Call2Recycle S/O #107247
Questions? Contact Customer Service at 877-723-1297 or customerservice@call2recycle.org.

STEP-BY-STEP YRC BILL OF LADING (BOL) INSTRUCTIONS FOR NICKEL CADMIUM (NI-Cd), NICKEL METAL HYDRIDE (NI-MH), SMALL SEALED LEAD (Pb), AND

LITHIUM ION (LI-ION: SHIPPED IN CONTAINERS WEIGHING LESS THAN 66 POUNDS) BATTERY SHIPMENTS

(Please contact customerservice@call2recycle.org if you have Li-ion batteries in containers weighing over 66 pounds)

YRC Instructions for BOL. 11.23.09

STEP 1: PREPARE SHIPMENT

- Write the below on each

1) **Assigned Site ID #** (this is your location's Call2Recycle Site ID) drum or box and secure them to a pallet. If there is outer packaging (i.e. shrink-wrapped), be sure

to also mark the outside of the packaging with the following:

2) **Used _____ batteries for recycling.** [enter chemistry code of batteries contained (Ni-Cd, Ni-MH, Pb, or Mixed)]; for

example: "Used Ni-Cd batteries for recycling." Please be sure to write on each

3) **"NON-SPILLABLE"** -

drum or box.

4) **"CONTAINS LITHIUM ION BATTERIES - SPECIAL PROCEDURES SHOULD BE FOLLOWED IF DAMAGED"** -

use only if Small Sealed Lead-acid (Pb) batteries are, or may be, included in shipment

- Check for **One battery, One bag** rule: each battery must be bagged separately or use non-conductive electrical tape over the battery terminals.

use only if

shipment contains Lithium Ion/polymer batteries in individual containers weighing less than 66 pounds

STEP 2: BOL: FILL IN SHIPPER INFORMATION (THIS IS YOUR COMPANY INFORMATION)

- *Shipper Name*
- *Shipper Street Address*
- *Shipper City, State & Zip*

STEP 3: BOL: FILL IN CONSIGNEE INFORMATION (THIS IS WHO IS RECEIVING THE SHIPMENT - CALL2RECYCLE'S RECYCLING FACILITY)

- *Consignee name & Address:*
 - o INMETCO/Call2Recycle

- o One Inmetco Drive
- o *City, State, Zip Code:* Ellwood City, PA, 16117
- o *Phone Number:* 724.758.2830
- *Customer Number:* Enter "S/O # 107247"
- *P.O.Number:* Enter "Assigned Site ID # _____" (this is your location's Call2Recycle Site ID)
- *Special Instructions:* Enter "Contact Name: _____ & Contact Phone: _____" (your name and phone number)

STEP 4: BOL: FILL IN INVOICEE INFORMATION:

- *Invoicee:* Call2Recycle, Attn: Debby Free
- BY FILLING IN THIS SECTION, THE FREIGHT CHARGES ARE AUTOMATICALLY 3RD PARTY BILLED TO RBRC
- *Address:* 1000 Parkwood Circle, Suite 450
 - *City, State, Zip Code:* Atlanta, GA, 30339

STEP 5: BOL: SHIPPING DESCRIPTION

- *No. Shipping Units:* enter quantity of units
- *Kind of Package:* pallet, drum, etc...
- *No. pieces:* enter quantity of pieces
- *Unit of measure:* boxes, etc...
- *Description of articles, special marks and exceptions:* "Used rechargeable batteries or cells, electric, dry cell for recycling"

o *Note:* If shipment contains Small Sealed Lead-acid (Pb) batteries, add

o "Non-Spillable"

Note: If shipment contains Lithium Ion/polymer batteries in individual containers weighing less than 66 pounds, add "Contains Lithium Ion batteries - special procedures should be followed if damaged." If over 66 pounds, contact

Customer Service at: customerservice@call2recycle.org.

- *NMFC item number:* enter "60700"
- *Class:* enter "60"
- *Weight:* enter the total weight. If you have no way to determine the weight of the pallet(s), please enter "1"

STEP 6: READY TO SHIP?

- Please e-mail (customerservice@call2recycle.org) or fax (877-405-6082) the BOL for sign-off approval prior
- **IMPORTANT:** Be sure to print 2 copies, one for your records and one to give to the YRC pickup driver.

to calling YRC

@ 1-800-920-1000 to schedule a pickup.

- Please follow the Call2Recycle YRC Instructions carefully - incomplete forms may delay your bulk shipping

- Please contact customerservice@call2recycle.org if you require additional information.

OP-097 08/07

Straight bill of lading—original—not negotiable

For shipment information, visit yrc.com or

call 1-800-920-1000

YRC Inc. (RDWY)

Date: B/L number PRO Number

Shipper number

Shipper name:

Happy Battery Organization

Trailer number

Address:

123 Boulevard Street

City:

Anytown

28 AUG 2013

Origin city (if different than before):
 State:
 GA
 State:
 ZIP code:
 98765
 ZIP code:
 Invoicee:
 Call2Recycle, ATTN: Debby Free
 Address:
 1000 Parkwood Circle
 Suite 450
 City:
 Atlanta
 State:
 GA
 ZIP code:
 30339
 Consignee name and address:
 INMETCO/Call2Recycle
 One Inmetco Drive
 Destination City
 Ellwood City
 State:
 PA
 ZIP Code:
 16117
 Phone Number
 (724) 758-2830
 Customer number
 S/O107247
 Store number
 P.O. Number
 Assigned Site ID#12345
 Department:
 Special instructions:
 Contact Name: Renee Recycler
 Contact Phone: (555) 555-1212
 Contact Name:
 Expedited & Guaranteed Precision Services (select one of the services below)
 Contact Phone:
 I YRC Time-Critical (Guaranteed) Deliver by:
 [-] YRC Time-Critical Window (Guaranteed) Deliver by:
 [-] YRC Time-Advantage Deliver by:
 f-| YRC Time-Advantage Deferred 3 to 5 days
 By noon:
 Between:
 By noon:
 I By 5 p.m. or end of business day:
 & a. m. /p. m
 included
 included
 By 5 p. m. or end of business day: [-] nominal fee
 I nominal fee
 Guaranteed AM or PM
 Guaranteed Multi-Day Window
 Standard Service
 Between:
 n By noon;

a

By 5 p.m. or end of business day: }~| nominal fee

By 5 p.m. or end of business day: I I nominalfee

All shipments are subject to individual pricing programs as published by YRC or by written transportation contracts.

Expedited & Guaranteed Precision service requests outside 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Monday-Friday require a quote. Quote ID:

Cod fee: Prepaid HI Collect COD amount: \$ Customer check OK for COD amount?
Yes D NO

No. shipping units

Kind of package

No. pieces

Unit of measure Description of articles, special marks and exceptions NMFC item number

Weight (lb)

Subject to correction

Shipment dhnen«ten«

Length Width Height

Pallet Boxes [REFERENCE PAGE 1, STEP 5]

Hazardous materials Shipment charges are prepaid unless mark emergency contact number:

Total charges:

NOTE [1] Where the rate depends on value, shippers must state specifically in writing the agreed or declared value of the property as follows:

The agreed or declared value of the property is hereby specifically stated by the shipper to be not exceeding Note: (2) Liability limitation for loss or damage on this shipment may be

applicable. See 49 U. S. C. §14706 (c)(1)(A) and (B).

Note (3) Products requiring special Of additional care or attention in handling or stowing must be so marked and packaged as to ensure safe transportation with ordinary care. See Sec. 2(e) of Nfcjffc Hem 360. If this shipment is to be delivered to the consignee without recourse on the consignor, the consignor shall sign the following statement: The carrier may decline to make delivery of this shipment without payment of freight and all other lawful charges.

Signature of consignor Received subject to individually determined rates or written contracts that have been agreed on in writing between the earner and shipper, if applicable, otherwise to rates, classifications and rules that have been established by the carrier and are available to the shipper on request.

The property described above » in apparent good order, except as noted (contents and condition of contents of packages unknown), marked, consigned, and destined, as indicated above which said carrier (the word carrier being understood throughout this contract as meaning any person or corporation in possession of the property under the contract) agrees to carry its usual place of delivery of said destination if on its route, otherwise to deliver to another carrier on the route to said destination. It is mutually agreed as to each carrier of it or any of said property over all or any portion of said route to destination and as to each party at any time interested in an or any of said property, that every service to be performed hereunder shall be subject to an the conditions not prohibited by law, whether printed or written, herein contained, including the conditions on the back hereof, which are hereby agreed to by the shipper and accepted for himself and his assigns.

I hereby declare that the contents of this consignment are fully and accurately described above by the proper shipping name and are classified, packaged, marked and labeled/placarded and are in all respects in proper

condition for transport according to applicable international and national governmental regulations.

Shipper company name:

Happy Battery Organization YRC

Date:

11/23/2009

Traitor loaded by rjsnipper Driver

Freight counted by: D

Shipper signature: YRC employee) signature: H/U received:

Qshipper

[^Driver: Loose pieces

--| Driver pallets containing

Mark "X" in "HM" column for hazardous materials. Single shipment pickup:

1-1-

Appendix T

Infectious Waste Inspection Log

MCRD Parris Island, Navy Medical/Dental Infectious Waste Site Weekly Checklist

Site Location: Bldg 670, Rm 1172
Inspector: _____
Site Coordinator: _____

Date of Inspection: _____

Check List

1. Was site secured on arrival (unless Occupied)? Yes/No _____
2. Is storage area clean and all waste properly packaged? Yes/No _____
3. Are all Bio-Medical waste containers properly stamped and filled out, including weight? Yes/No _____
4. Is the log book maintained on site and current? Yes/No _____
5. Is Site Generator Registration on site and current? Yes/No _____
6. Are copies of records of manifests maintained on site? Yes/No _____
7. Are wastes shipped out with-in the allowed time frame? Yes/No _____
8. Is site coordinator current on training and have authorization to sign manifests if one of his responsibilities? Yes/No _____
9. Is the site SOP posted? Yes/No _____
10. Is the Spill Contingency posted? Yes/No _____
11. Is the appropriate Infectious Waste warning sign posted on all entrances to the storage area? Yes/No _____
12. Is a copy of the Waste Transporter license kept on site or checked prior to shipment? Yes/No _____

Description of corrective action taken for any discrepancies noted above:

Inspector's signature: _____

Site Coordinator signature: _____

Depo 5090.5A
28 AUG 2013

Appendix U

Satellite Area Daily Inspection Log

(PDF Next Page)

Satellite Area Daily Inspection Log

This log shall be completed DAILY.

Unit _____ HW Coord _____ Phone _____
 Month/Year _____ Reviewed by OIC _____ Date _____

Using the calendar provided, check "Y" or "N" for each applicable question. Questions that do not apply should be marked "N/A". Mark out 2-week period not used.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Date (1st 2 weeks)	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
Date (2nd 2 weeks)																
Tank Storage																
1. Are tank valves, hatches, and pipelines secure?																
2. Is there any evidence of spills/leaks on tank or containment area?																
3. Is liquid in tank at or near capacity?																
Container Storage																
4. Are all containers securely closed and properly labeled?																
5. Is there any evidence of spills/leaks in container storage areas?																
Initial Here -->>																

- Notes: 1. Record corrective actions for all discrepancies (denoted by an "N") on the reverse side of this sheet.
 2. Ensure OIC/responsible party signs after review upon completion of the checklist.
 3. Submit completed log to NREAO on first working day of each month.