APPENDIX N

Hazardous Load Check/Materials Program

NCER Hazardous Materials Program

OUR GOAL: Minimize risk of exposure and acceptance of hazardous materials by incorporating a threefold proactive approach

1. **Customer Education:**
    a. Handouts & Brochures to Customers
    b. Phone & E-mail customer Support
        i. Trained Reception & Public Information Office
        ii. Materials Regulation Specialist
    c. Informative Website
        i. NCER Acceptance Policies
        ii. Business Referral Listing for Unacceptable Wastes
    d. Information included in contract listing acceptable and un-acceptable materials.
    e. List of common unacceptable materials to be posted at load check area.

        Strictly Prohibited Materials:
        - Treated Lumber
        - Municipal Waste
        - Hazardous & Universal Waste
        - Contaminated Soils
        - Liquids (any type)
        - Asbestos
        - Lead based Paints
        - Medical Waste (untreated)
        - Empty Drums, buckets
        - Tires

2. **Administrative Controls**
    a. Inter-Agency Support
        i. HAZMAT, Fire Department, Dept. of Environmental Health, Sanitation, Storm water, DOT, Local Building Officials.
    b. Maintain Good Hauler Relations
    c. Customers / Contractors complete and submit a "Hazmat, Asbestos, and Lead Pre-work Survey" for generator site or provide CAC certification letter for site materials being shipped.
    d. Materials Regulation Program
        i. Materials Regulation Specialists
        ii. Phone Consultation and Site Visits with Public and Generators
        iii. Field Inspection of Waste Material
        iv. Acceptability Determined In-Advance
        v. Schedule and Track incoming recyclable materials

vi. Follow up on unacceptable loads

e. Internal Policy & Procedures
    i. Lead paint Waste
    ii. Asbestos Waste
    iii. Nuisance Dust
    iv. Potentially Contaminated Soil
    v. Suspected Hazardous Waste
f. Personnel Training
    i. Landfill Operations Staff Trained to Recognize Prohibited and Regulated Wastes
    ii. Supervisor Designated and trains as Hazmat and Asbestos Competent Person
    iii. Designated Employees Trained Accordingly:
        1. HAZMAT First Responder Operations (FRO)for Designated Responsible person
        2. OSHA HAZCOM Training for all operational employees.
        3. ASBESTOS AWARENESS Training for all operational employees
        4. NCER Policy & Procedures Training for all employees
        5. OSHA Safety implementation for site operation
        6. Load Check Training Modules for receiving Inspectors
        7. Activity Specific training modules for designated task oriented jobs
        8. Transportation and Processing Training for all applicable personnel

3. Operational Controls

a. Cameras over Load check area for additional monitoring
b. PPE (Personal Protective Equipment) located in designated locations for employees
c. Fire Suppression equipment in Strategic Site Locations.
d. HAZ MAT Spill Kits located in Strategic Site Locations
e. Emergency Shutoff switches on operational equipment
f. Designated storage area for suspected or confirmed Hazardous Materials

NCER has a NO ACCEPTANCE Policy for Hazardous Materials.

NCER will maintain these policies and Procedures to minimize the potential threat of Hazardous materials.

The responsibility of properly disposing of hazardous materials in the C&D waste Stream remains to demolition contractors, general contractors, and building owners according to the Regulatory Agencies. The LEA responsible for OSHA is CalOSHA, NESHAPS is the SDAPCD, and AHERA is the State of California.

Although risk of contamination on the site is low due to the stringent acceptance requirements NCER will strive to minimize potential risk through effective policy and procedure for the wellbeing of its employees, customers, and community.

INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Load-Checking and Hazardous, Liquid and Special Wastes at Transfer and Processing Operations and Facilities

FACT SHEET

For the following:

- ✔ **Construction and Demolition and Inert Debris Transfer/Processing Facilities**
- ✔ **Transfer/Processing Facilities**
- ✔ **Transfer Operations**

The California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) provides this information as a tool for solid waste business and industry employees to use while conducting day-to-day operations. By using this fact sheet, the CIWMB hopes to increase the reader's understanding of the load-checking process and the types of waste prohibited from disposal at transfer and processing facilities and operations.

Title 14, California Code of Regulations (CCR), Section (§) 17407.5. Hazardous, Liquid, and Special Wastes.

(a) An operation or facility shall not intentionally accept or store hazardous wastes, including batteries, oil, paint, and special wastes, unless it has been approved to handle the particular waste by the appropriate regulatory agencies. Such approvals shall be placed in the operating record.

(b) At operations and facilities where unauthorized hazardous wastes are discovered, control measures as are necessary to protect public health, safety and the environment, such as elimination or control of dusts, fumes, mists, vapors or gases shall be taken prior to isolation or removal from the operation or facility.

(c) Liquid wastes and sludges shall not be accepted or stored at an operation or facility unless the operator has written approval to accept such wastes from the appropriate agencies and the EA (enforcement agency). The EA shall authorize acceptance of these wastes only if the operation, facility, and the transfer vehicles are properly equipped to handle such wastes in a manner to protect public health, safety, and the environment.

14 CCR §17409.5. Load-checking.

(a) The operator of an attended operation or facility shall implement a load-checking program to prevent the acceptance of waste which is prohibited by this Article. This program must include, at a minimum:

(1) The number of random load-checks to be performed;

(2) A location for the storage of prohibited wastes removed during the load-checking process that is separately secured or isolated;

(3) Records of load-checks and the training of personnel in the recognition, proper handling, and disposition of prohibited waste. A copy of the load-checking program and copies of the load-checking records for the last year shall be maintained in the operating record and be

available for review by the appropriate regulatory agencies.

Hazardous waste can be flammable, poisonous or toxic, corrosive or reactive. Hazardous wastes also include asbestos, electronic, and universal wastes. Flammable hazardous wastes include: gasoline, mineral spirits, propane, linseed oil, paint thinner, and oil-based paint. Toxic hazardous wastes can poison, harm, or be lethal to an individual. Examples include: pesticide, rat poison, weed killer, arsenic, snail bait, and antifreeze. Corrosive hazardous wastes are those that typically can corrode steel or cause severe burns to human tissues upon contact. Those include: car batteries, hydrochloric acid, alkaline batteries, bleach, lye and drain cleaners. Reactive wastes are those that react with other materials to cause a problem or that may undergo violent change without coming into contact with other materials. Examples include: explosives, flares, ammunition, phosphorous and cyanide compounds. Asbestos-containing waste is considered hazardous if it contains greater than

1 percent friable asbestos. Asbestos is considered friable if it can be crushed by hand. Electronic waste or e-waste includes cell phones, computers, monitors, copiers, fax machines, printers, televisions and other electronic items. Universal waste includes fluorescent lamps, cathode ray tubes, instruments that contain mercury, and batteries.

Hazardous wastes that are received and separated from the waste stream must be handled with the proper precautions to protect site personnel and the public until disposed of properly. Proper precautions include adequate packaging, labeling, and secure storage until removal, appropriate personal protective equipment, and adequate personnel decontamination facilities. Receipt of hazardous waste

must be brought to the attention of the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) or the local agency which is responsible for the implementation of the hazardous waste program.

When hazardous waste is discovered, the operator should isolate the material and contact the appropriate county health hazardous materials unit or DTSC. The operator should attempt to determine the source of the material. Many facilities have hazardous waste storage units, and if the waste does not present an immediate threat, it should be properly stored in accordance with Title 22 requirements, at this location. Title 22 CCR specifies how long hazardous waste can be stored on-site and when a facility is required to obtain a hazardous waste generator permit. For more information on the requirements of 22 CCR please

review the DTSC Load Checking Fact Sheet at www.dtsc.ca.gov/HazardousWaste/upload/HWM_FS_LoadChecking_Landfills.pdf.

Liquid wastes which may be accepted at a facility or operation should be specifically described in the solid waste facilities permit (SWFP) and identified in the report of facility information (RFI).

Concerns associated with liquid wastes, other than water quality, including odors, nuisance, and handling issues, need to be addressed in the RFI and SWFP.

Additional Information on Specific Hazardous Wastes

Asbestos: Asbestos-containing waste is considered hazardous if the asbestos contains greater than 1 percent friable asbestos. Asbestos is considered friable if it is crushable by hand pressure. Friable asbestos is prohibited unless special precautions have been taken and permits have been approved that authorize the handling. Friable asbestos cannot be

handled at a transfer station. Non-friable asbestos may be allowed at a transfer facility or operation, but care should be taken to avoid crushing or breaking it to ensure that no fibers are released.

Lead Acid Batteries: A hazardous waste facilities permit may not be required if: up to one ton of used lead-acid batteries (approximately 50 batteries) are stored for a maximum of one year; or more than one ton of such batteries are stored for up to 180 days, in accordance with Health and Safety Code §25218.8 (Appendix D). For estimating purposes, the industry standard is 40 pounds per battery. All batteries should be stored in accordance with Title 22 requirements.

E-Waste: Includes computers, monitors, copiers, fax machines, printers, televisions, and other electronic items. Laws and policies concerning the proper management of electronic product discards are evolving rapidly. Since certain components of electronic devices may be considered hazardous due to heavy metal or other constituents, they are prohibited from disposal at solid waste facilities. For more information on e-waste, visit the CIWMB electronic product management web page at www.ciwmb.ca.gov/electronics/, or the DTSC Electronic Hazardous Waste web page: www.dtsc.ca.gov/HazardousWaste/EWaste/index.cfm.

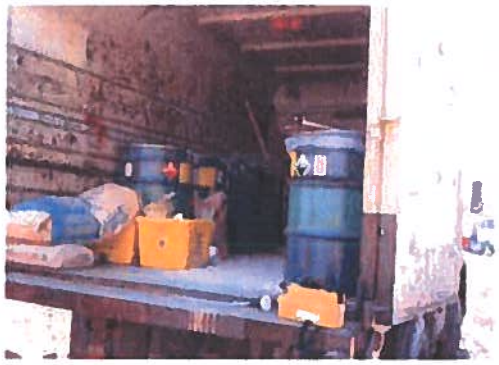
Empty Pesticide Bags: Will not be subject to regulation as hazardous waste if emptied such that no pesticide material remains in the bag that can be poured, drained, or otherwise feasibly removed.

Oil: Up to 5,000 gallons of used oil may be legally stored for up to 90 days with proper secondary containment without having a permit as a hazardous waste storage facility in accordance with Health and Safety Code §25123.3. Tank systems must comply with secondary containment requirements of 22 CCR §66265.193, unless exempted in accordance with §66265.193(g) or granted a variance under §66265.193(g).

Used oil filters may be managed as non-hazardous waste only if the conditions set forth in Title 22 §66266.130 are met.

Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB): Most applications using PCBs were discontinued before 1977. The most common devices PCBs were used in that would be encountered in a load-checking situation are fluorescent light tube fixtures (the ballasts), capacitors, old microscopes, and hydraulic oils. Although the amount of PCBs in many of these products is very small, it is also very concentrated.

Universal Waste: Hazardous waste regulations designate a category of hazardous wastes called "Universal Waste." This category includes fluorescent lamps, cathode ray tubes, instruments that contain mercury, batteries, and others. Until recently some universal wastes generated by households and small



quantity generators could be received at transfer stations or operations. However, now all universal wastes must be treated as hazardous wastes. For more information on universal waste visit the CIWMBs Universal Waste web page at www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LEACentral/uniwaste/ or the DTSC web page at www.dtsc.ca.gov/HazardousWaste/UniversalWaste/index.cfm.

For further guidance on this issue, please contact your local enforcement agency (LEA). If you are not sure who your LEA is, please visit our LEA Directory web page at www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LEACentral/LEADirectory/. You can also contact the California Integrated Waste Management Board's Waste Compliance and Mitigation Program for additional information at (916) 341-6360.

Related Statutes and Regulations

- 22 CCR §66266.130, 66265.193
- 40 CFR, Part 261 and Part 761
- Health and Safety Code, §25123.3, 25218.8

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