NORTHWEST REGIONAL MAINTENANCE CENTER
LOCAL STANDARD ITEM

FY-17

ITEM NO: 099-06NW
DATE: **10/5/2016**
CATEGORY: ___I____

1 SCOPE

1.1 Title: General Contractor Waste Management Requirements for Bremerton Naval Complex (BNC).

2 REFERENCES

2.1 Standard Items

2.2 WAC 173-303, Washington Dangerous Waste Regulations

2.3 42 U.S.C. §6901, Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA)

2.4 29 CFR 1915.1001, Asbestos

2.5 Puget Sound Clean Air Agency (PSCAA), Regulation III Article 4.

3 REQUIREMENTS

3.1 Government material shall not be reused without prior authorization (Note 4.5).

3.2 Accomplish the requirements of reference 2.2 for a Large Quantity Generator (LQG) of Hazardous Waste (HW) while working at the BNC (note 4.4).

3.3 Contractors shall bring no waste on site.

3.3.1 Vacuum cleaners and blast units must be empty when they arrive at the BNC.

3.4 Identify all wastes to be generated or produced during performance of this contract to the SUPERVISOR prior to generation (See 3.7). Identification of wastes shall be through the submission of an Electronic Waste Information Sheet (E-WIS) to the SUPERVISOR.

3.4.1 Obtain the latest revision from C106 via the SUPERVISOR.

3.5 Schedule a meeting with the Supervisor, Code 106.33 and Shop 99HM 14 calendar days prior to generating bulk waste.

3.5.1 Discuss ways to reduce the generation of HW or waste that will not be amendable to on-site treatment. If discussions fail to occur and it is discovered that a discussion would have prevented generation of HW or permitted the option of on-site treatment of waste, the contractor shall be responsible for the cost of disposal.

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3.6 Request Department of Transportation (DOT) containers and labels for HW via the SUPERVISOR (Note 4.6).

3.6.1 Notify the SUPERVISOR 14 calendar days in advance for requesting bulk containers.

3.6.2 Label containers with an Identification (ID) label to identify the type of waste.

3.6.2.1 Apply waste label(s) and DOT label(s) as specified on the E-WIS.

3.7 Identify waste and request designation as follows (Note 4.7):

3.7.1 Complete Section I of the E-WIS for each type of waste that will be generated or produced. Instructions for completing the E-WIS are provided with the form.

3.7.1.1 Provide any supporting documentation (e.g., SDS number, sampling/laboratory analysis, or manufacturer's product information) upon request.

3.7.1.2 Write the document number from the approved Contractor Hazardous Material Inventory (CHMI) form in Block 11 of the E-WIS form.

3.7.1.3 The waste designation provided on a previously authorized E-WIS for excess hazardous material, cured mixed and unused material, or empty container may be used for disposing of the exact same waste as listed in the E-WIS for all future work without submitting a new E-WIS to PSNS & IMF Code 106.33 for designation.

3.7.1.4 If the formulation or manufacturer of the product changes, a new E-WIS shall be submitted to Code 106.33 for designation through the SUPERVISOR.

3.7.1.5 Process wastes shall be designated for each availability and process by submitting an E-WIS to Code 106.33 via the SUPERVISOR and receiving an authorized designation prior to generating process waste.

3.7.2 Submit E-WIS's to PSNS & IMF Code 106.33, via the SUPERVISOR, at least five working days prior to waste generation (Note 4.8).

3.7.2.1 Submit E-WIS's at least ten working days prior to waste generation when sampling and laboratory analysis is necessary.

3.7.3 Manage each waste stream in accordance with the direction provided in Section IV of the designated E-WIS and the contract.

3.7.4 Submit a new E-WIS for each new excess or unused product and or process waste.

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3.7.4.1 Record the new CHMI document number in Block number 11 of the E-WIS.

3.7.4.2 If there is an existing E-WIS for an excess or unused product or their empty containers, these previously designated wastes shall be turned in to Shop 99HM for disposal with a completed WIS attached that identifies the original designation E-WIS serial number in Section I, Block 9.

3.7.5 Obtain designation of all wastes collected in nonnuclear vacuum cleaners used in an industrial environment prior to vacuuming the waste.

3.7.5.1 If the waste was designated as HW, then HW requirements apply to the vacuum cleaner.

3.8 Manage Waste Awaiting Designation (WAD) as follows (Note 4.9):

3.8.1 Store WAD in containers compatible with the waste.

3.8.1.1 Ensure containers are in good condition and non-leaking.

3.8.1.2 Containers shall be closed at all times except when adding waste.

3.8.2 Submit an E-WIS to Code 106.33 via the SUPERVISOR by the end of the shift during which the WAD was generated.

3.8.3 Identify WAD with an ID label.

3.8.3.1 Obtain ID labels from Shop 99HM via the SUPERVISOR.

3.8.3.2 Complete ID labels with permanent markers.

3.8.3.3 Apply an ID label to all containers and bags of waste that is awaiting designation.

3.8.3.4 Apply the appropriate label for HW, Washington State Waste or Non-Hazardous waste when designation is completed.

3.8.4 Store WAD in an authorized waste accumulation area.

3.8.4.1 Store WAD in a DOT container by the end of the shift the WAD was generated.

3.8.4.2 Physically segregate WAD from containers of designated waste.

3.9 Manage Hazardous Waste as follows:

3.9.1 Do not remove HW from the BNC premises. The Government will retain ownership of all HW.

3.9.2 Do not bring HW generated ashore on board any vessel.

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3.9.3 Close and/or seal all containers or poly bags of HW to prevent the emission of air pollutants or spillage of the container's contents, unless actively adding or removing waste (Note 4.3.1).

3.9.4 Notify the SUPERVISOR prior to the start of any work which will result in the generation of HW, unless a contractor specific HW accumulation area (AA) has been arranged on-site.

3.9.5 Turn in contractor generated HW to a Government operated HW AA, or store in a contractor specific HW AA, by the end of the shift the waste was generated.

3.9.5.1 Identify contractor generated HW per 3.7.

3.9.5.2 Ensure E-WIS Section I is completed.

3.9.5.3 Complete barcode and container type in E-WIS Section II.

3.10 Manage training as follows:

3.10.1 Obtain Code 106.33 approval before operating an on-site contractor operated HW AA.

3.10.1.1 Complete site specific HW accumulation area operator (AAO) training prior to operating a contractor operated HW AA.

3.10.1.2 Request Code 106.33 site specific, contractor HW AAO training at least one month prior to establishing and operating an on-site HW AA (Note 4.10).

3.10.2 Provide a minimum of one trained and qualified HW AAO operator for each shift the contractor is working.

3.10.3 Submit a list of personnel to be trained and qualified to operate an on-site HW accumulation area prior to starting waste generating work.

3.10.4 Manage on-site HW accumulation area per Code 106.33 training and any instructions on an approved contractor HW accumulation area request form.

3.11 Maintain all training records at the job-site and ensure the records are available upon request.

3.12 Manage waste collection and accumulation as follows:

3.12.1 Ensure polyethylene bags used to collect waste, are compatible with the waste to maintain the integrity of the bag.

3.12.1.1 Ensure bags are free of rips, tears, punctures or other deterioration.

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3.12.1.2 Comply with BNC color restrictions for bags: yellow bags are used for radioactive wastes, red bags are used to collect medical waste, and blue bags are used to collect asbestos-only wastes.

3.12.2 Ensure the following information is on each polyethylene bag:

3.12.2.1 ID Label.

3.12.2.2 Accumulations start date written on the bag.

3.12.2.3 All written information will be applied using a permanent marker (e.g., Sharpie).

3.12.3 Label HW containers with an ID label to identify the type of waste. Apply either a HW label, or Washington State Dangerous Waste (WSW) label, and any DOT or major risk label(s) as specified by the Government per the designation provided by PSNS & IMF Code 106.33 on the E-WIS form.

3.12.4 Maintain operator control of vacuum cleaners at all times.

3.12.5 Empty vacuum cleaners at the end of each shift.

3.12.5.1 Manage vacuum cleaners that cannot be emptied at the end of shift as HW containers.

3.12.5.2 Store vacuum cleaners that cannot be emptied at the end of shift in a registered AA.

3.12.5.3 HW containers shall only be transferred from a Satellite Accumulation Area (SAA) to a 45/90 AA.

3.12.6 Mark vacuum cleaner contents with an ID label at all times, including PCB and/or asbestos labels as applicable.

3.12.6.1 Washington State Waste or HW Labels must be applied in an AA.

3.12.7 Accomplish the requirements of 2.3 for all HW generated aboard active ships (known as public vessels), decommissioned vessels, the inactive fleet and private barges on the BNC (Note 4.11).

3.13 Manage Satellite Accumulation Areas (SAA) as follows:

3.13.1 Submit a PSNS & IMF Contractor Request for Hazardous Waste Satellite Accumulation Area (SAA) Registration form to the SUPERVISOR at least 5 working days prior to waste accumulation.

3.13.2 Obtain the latest revision of this form from 106.33 via the SUPERVISOR.

3.13.3 Complete and post signs identifying SAA(s) immediately upon initial registration request.

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3.13.3.1 Ensure signs are legible from a distance of 25 feet.

3.13.3.2 Obtain signs from Code 106 via the SUPERVISOR.

3.13.4 Define boundaries of the SAA (e.g., marked or enclosed) so personnel clearly understand the area where HW may be stored or accumulated.

3.13.4.1 Segregate all material, equipment, tooling, and non-hazardous waste outside the boundaries.

3.13.5 Locate SAA to ensure personnel not directly associated with the process do not work or routinely pass through the location.

3.13.6 Secure SAA to ensure that unauthorized personnel are unable to access the waste.

3.13.7 Man the SAA with a trained and qualified Accumulation Area Operator (AAO) each shift waste is being generated (See Section 3.10).

3.13.7.1 Man SAA(s) located on piers or over water with a trained and qualified AAO (even if secured), unless granted a waiver by Code 106.33 via the SUPERVISOR.

3.13.8 Segregate containers of HW and WAD.

3.13.9 Segregate incompatible wastes.

3.13.10 Provide secondary containment for all liquid HW accumulated within 50 feet of a storm drain and for all transfers of liquid extremely hazardous wastes (EHWs) from one container to another.

3.14 Manage 45/90-Day Accumulation Area(s)(45/90-Day AA)as follows:

3.14.1 Submit a PSNS & IMF Contractor Request for Hazardous Waste Day Accumulation Area Certification/ Registration form to the SUPERVISOR at least 5 working days prior to waste accumulation.

3.14.2 Obtain the latest revision of this form from 106.33 via the SUPERVISOR.

3.14.3 Complete and post signs identifying 45/90-Day AA(s) immediately upon initial registration request.

3.14.3.1 Obtain signs from Code 106 via the SUPERVISOR.

3.14.4 Man the 45/90-Day AA with a trained and qualified 45/90-Day AAO when the 45/90-Day AA is open to accept HW.

3.14.5 Do not locate 45/90-Day AA on piers or in dry docks, unless approved by PSNS & IMF Code 106.33 via the SUPERVISOR.

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3.14.6 Define boundaries of the 45/90-Day AA with physical boundaries (e.g., fencing, walls, a building).

3.14.7 Secure 45/90-Day AA(s) when not under the direct control of authorized personnel (e.g., Shop 99HM waste handlers) or the AAO.

3.14.8 Exclude the following from 45/90-Day AA and their containment areas:

3.14.8.1 Office spaces

3.14.8.2 Storage areas for non-related materials, equipment, or functions

3.14.9 Segregate HW from hazardous materials, other materials, wastes, equipment, and/or tooling not necessary for the operations of the 45/90- Day AA.

3.14.10 Do not mix waste streams.

3.14.11 Segregate WAD from all other HW.

3.14.12 Place HW into appropriately labeled containers.

3.15 Comply with the following special restrictions for wastes and accumulation areas:

3.15.1 Obtain SUPERVISOR evaluation for each SAA established on a pier or other over-water locations to determine the secondary containment requirements.

3.15.2 Locate containers of ignitable or reactive waste at least 50 feet from the BNC fence line (unless the waste is located in a building or is in transit).

3.16 Provide secondary containment for the following (Note 4.3.14):

3.16.1 Accumulation or storage of containers and equipment capable of containing grease and oily hazardous substances of 55 gallons or more (including operating equipment).

3.16.2 Solid materials (e.g., loose paint chips) which pose a potential threat to enter any storm drains.

3.16.3 All liquid dangerous waste located within 50 feet of a storm drain or in dry docks.

3.16.3.1 Block (or otherwise protect from spills) storm drains located within 50 feet of a 45/90-Day AA.

3.16.4 When transferring liquid extremely hazardous waste (EHW) from one container to another.

3.16.5 Containers of liquids and sludge.

3.16.6 Any time an area is determined by the SUPERVISOR to have an inherent risk to the environment or a high likelihood of spills.

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3.17 Manage used oil as follows:

3.17.1 Comply with E-WIS disposal instructions for non-synthetic oil (pre-designated as “Used Oil”) (Note 4.12).

3.17.1.1 Manage oil as WAD if notified by S 99, via the SUPERVISOR, that oil is unacceptable for the Used Oil Management Program (Note 4.12).

3.17.1.2 Submit an E-WIS for new designation if used oil is controlled per 3.17.1.1.

3.17.2 Label containers of used oil with the ID label, marked with the words "Used Oil".

3.17.3 Prominently mark the area used to store used oil as a "Used Oil Collection Area."

3.17.3.1 Prominently display "No Smoking or Open Flame" and the Emergency Spill Procedures signs.

3.18 Manage waste from abrasive blasting operations as follows (Note 4.13):

3.18.1 Do not use silica sand for abrasive blasting operations.

3.18.2 Containerize recyclable blast media.

3.18.3 Provide DOT containers for recyclable blast media.

3.18.4 Provide transport of recyclable blast media from the BNC to the recycler (Note 4.14).

3.18.5 Follow all E-WIS instructions for disposal of used blast media and de-duster dust (Note 4.15).

3.18.6 Containerize and dispose of used de-duster dust in government provided bulk roll-off containers (Note 4.16) unless otherwise specified in the contract.

3.18.7 Perform blasting operations inside an enclosure equipped with air emission collection devices.

3.18.8 Control fugitive emissions during loading and unloading of abrasive blast media.

3.18.9 Employ control measures such as an enclosure of the area being blasted for outdoor blasting of structures or items too large to be reasonably handled indoors.

3.18.10 Perform open blasting within an enclosure with 100 percent containment and negative ventilation/filtration.

3.18.11 Post a watch stander to monitor and cease blasting operations immediately upon the loss of grit or fugitive emissions outside the enclosure area.

3.18.12 Maintain the area around the enclosure clean and free of debris.

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3.19 Manage Asbestos Containing Waste Material (ACWM) as follows:

3.19.1 Accomplish the requirements of 2.4 and 2.5 for disposal of generated ACWM.

3.19.2 Dispose of ACWM generated within 10 calendar days of generation.

3.19.2.1 Submit a copy of the Asbestos Waste Shipment Record (AWSR) to the SUPERVISOR after the initial transporter acknowledges receipt of ACWM generated from PSNS & IMF Bremerton site and signs the AWSR.

3.19.3 Submit a copy of the completed AWSR (i.e., AWSR that has the waste generator, transporter, and authorized asbestos waste disposal site signatures) to the SUPERVISOR within 20 calendar days of shipping the ACWM to an authorized landfill.

4 NOTES

4.1 Local Standard Item Requirements apply to Prime Contractors and their subcontractors.

4.2 The SUPERVISOR will consult with PSNS & IMF, Code 106 for clarification of any requirements specified in this local standard item.

4.3 Definitions

4.3.1 Container closure means having the container's bung plug, cap, lid, cover, etc. installed to prevent the emission of air pollutants or spillage of the container's contents. If a drum has a ring and bolt lid assembly, the ring and bolt must be installed and tightened. Bung top containers must have funnels removed and the bung plug or cap reinstalled and tightened. A container lid with tabs will have 4 tabs bent, one in each quadrant, to secure the lid to the container. A container's cover/plug will be used and installed as the manufacturer intended to seal the container. A bag must be taped or tied to prevent release of vapors or spillage.

4.3.2 Dangerous and Hazardous Waste Reference 2.2 uses the term dangerous waste to describe hazardous waste as used by the Resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA) of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Dangerous waste, per reference 2.2 from the WDOE, is a larger group of wastes that are state specific dangerous/hazardous wastes. The term hazardous waste (HW) will be used to describe both dangerous waste per reference 2.2 and hazardous waste as defined by RCRA.

4.3.3 Dangerous Waste as defined as dangerous waste under WAC-173-303. This includes, but is not limited to, hazardous waste, extremely hazardous waste (EHW) and state-only dangerous waste, (definitions may be found in WAC-173-303).

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4.3.4 Hazardous Materials are any materials, which by virtue of their potentially dangerous nature (e.g., toxic, flammable, corrosive, oxidizing, irritating, sensitizing, reactive) require controls in its use, packaging, handling, storage, or stowage to assure safety to life and property. This definition is intended to apply to proprietary industrial, commercial, or locally prepared blends, mixtures, formulations or compounds of gases, liquids and solids intended for use at the job site.

4.3.5 Hazardous Waste is regulated by the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and enforced in part by the dangerous waste regulations defined above in paragraph 4.3.2.

4.3.6 Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) Waste is any waste or material containing PCB and regulated under 40 CFR 761 or WAC-173-303.

4.3.7 The Electronic Waste Information Sheet (E-WIS) is a form that is used to designate waste prior to generation, known as “pre-designation”. This form is used to describe the process and waste to Code 106.33 for designation prior to the generation of any waste at the BNC.

4.3.8 The Waste Information Sheet (WIS) is a form that is multifunctional and is used to identify and track waste that is turned into Shop 99HM for disposal. The E-WIS number for the pre-designation will be written in Block 9 on the WIS.

4.3.9 Bremerton Naval Complex (BNC) includes Puget Sound Naval Shipyard & Intermediate Maintenance Facility PSNS&IMF Bremerton site and Naval Base Kitsap (NBK) at Bremerton.

4.3.10 Empty Containers

4.3.10.1 Containers less than or equal to 119 gallons in size, are defined as “empty” when all material has been removed using commonly employed practices to remove material from that type of container or inner liner (e.g., pouring, scraping, pumping, aspiration, etc.) and, no more than 1 inch of residue remains at the bottom of the container or inner liner; or no more than 3 percent by weight of the total capacity of the container remains in the container or inner liner. Containers, greater than 119 gallons in size, are defined as “empty” when no more than 0.3 percent by weight of the total capacity of the container remains in the container or inner liner.

4.3.11 Excess Hazardous Material

4.3.11.1 Excess hazardous material has not been used in any manner or is left over from partial use. The waste is in its original, manufactured, physical state (e.g., excess paint, still in liquid form NOT cured).

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4.3.12 Process Waste

4.3.12.1 Waste generated from an industrial process (e.g., flushing, removal, demolition, installation)

4.3.13 Unused Mixed Cured Waste

4.3.13.1 Unused mixed cured waste is waste that is cured and hardened after proper mixing (e.g., two part epoxy cured in can from mixing) and may include PPE, stir sticks and paint brushes.

4.3.14 Secondary Containment

4.3.14.1 Secondary containment is defined in Reference 2.2 and is impermeable secondary containment capable of containing 100 percent of the largest container in the containment or 10 percent of the total volume of all containers, whichever is greater. If secondary containment is not protected from the rain, provide additional capacity for 4 inches of rain.

4.4 The BNC is considered a Large Quantity Generator (LQG) of HW per reference 2.2, therefore the contractor and anyone they hire or subcontract to do work will also be considered a LQG of dangerous waste. The Government will not incur any additional costs to the contract for the contractor or their subcontractors to abide by the requirements of reference 2.2 for a LQG of HW while working at the BNC.

4.5 PSNS & IMF Bremerton site is the owner of all hazardous waste (HW) generated within the BNC. This includes waste generated by contractor personnel while working at the BNC. Any item or material not incorporated into the project and that is not reusable without reclamation is a waste. Government material destined for disposal, recycling, or salvage, is also a waste.

4.6 DOT containers and labels are available for pick-up in the Controlled Industrial Area (CIA)at Building 367 PSNS & IMF, Monday through Friday between the hours of 0745-1600 and back shift hours 1600–2350.

4.7 ONLY PSNS & IMF Code 106.33 is authorized to designate waste at the BNC.

4.8 Upon receipt of the E-WIS, PSNS & IMF Code 106.33 may request via the SUPERVISOR a waste sample to be provided. Upon receipt of the sample, Code 106.33 will provide the laboratory analysis for the designation of that waste. Upon completion of waste designation by PSNS & IMF Code 106.33, the E-WIS will be returned to the contractor via the SUPERVISOR.

4.9 WAD is waste that the full designation is unknown, and is not known by the originator if it will be hazardous, non-hazardous, or a problem waste. Only PSNS & IMF Code 106.33 will designate WAD. PSNS & IMF Code 106.33 will determine the sampling requirements needed to designate WAD.

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4.10 The SUPERVISOR will contact PSNS & IMF Code 106.33 to schedule training for contractor personnel. Training takes approximately 3 hours to complete and is paid for (instructor's fee only) by the Government. The training course will be conducted at the BNC.

4.11 Aboard active ships, RCRA regulations do not apply and HW is exempt from the AA requirements of 3.12. Once HW is removed from the public vessel and brought ashore all HW management regulations apply. HW containers must be labeled and stored in a registered AA as soon as it is removed from the ship.

4.11.1 Waste containing PCBs or asbestos do not have a shipboard exemption. RCRA regulations apply on; all HW regulations apply on these vessels.

4.12 Non-synthetic oil (E-WIS pre-designation "Used Oil") will have instructions on the E-WIS to dispose of the waste to PSNS&IMF Shop 99. Shop 99 will perform a treatability test to determine if the waste is acceptable for management under the Used Oil Program. If the waste fails the treatability test, the pre-designation is void.

4.13 Abrasive blasting operations require the use of blast media that can be recovered, recycled and reused on site or can be recycled off-site after use. Economic feasibility will be considered for exceptions to this requirement.

4.14 Recyclable blast media must contain less than 3 percent magnesium to be acceptable for local recycling into concrete.

4.15 PSNS & IMF Code 106.33 will determine if the used blast media and de-duster dust are hazardous or non-hazardous. Contractor will be informed via the E-WIS.

4.16 De-duster dust from blasting operations cannot be recycled.

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