Chapter 17: Hazardous Waste

Industrial Waste Requirements

1 Purpose

The purpose of these requirements is to ensure that industrial wastes are safely managed. They cover characterization, containment, handling, labeling, tracking, and disposal. They apply to workers (as hazardous waste generators and custodians), field construction managers, supervisors, line management, the hazardous waste program manager; and Fleet Services, Facilities and Operations, and Waste Management.

2 Requirements

All industrial waste, defined as waste that contains hazardous materials but in concentrations below regulatory thresholds (typically demolition debris and contaminated soil), must be tracked by Waste Management and managed according to the requirements below.

2.1 Waste Characterization

Because the concentration of contaminants in industrial waste falls below certain regulatory thresholds, it does not need to be managed the same as hazardous waste. (See Hazardous Waste: Waste Determination and Characterization Guidelines.) Indicators that a waste is industrial include the following:

- **Waste type.** Certain types of waste are known to be classified as industrial waste, such as treated wood; soils contaminated with non-hazardous or low levels of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), metals and petroleum hydrocarbons; non-friable asbestos waste; and concrete slurry. In many cases, these wastes result from construction-related projects under the purview of the Facilities and Operations Division. Such operations include excavations, maintenance, remodeling, and building demolition.

- **Waste generation history.** The waste generator’s process knowledge of the waste stream can help identify the proper waste category. For excavations waste the excavation permit may identify the waste category.

- **Sampling and analysis.** If the level of contamination is unknown, sampling and analysis can help determine if the waste falls within the industrial waste classification.

For help identifying and categorizing industrial waste, contact Waste Management.
2.2 Containment, Handling, and Management

Industrial waste must be properly contained, handled, and managed to avoid health risks and environmental contamination. Any soil or materials that are classified as industrial waste must be

- Placed into an appropriate, labeled container, provided by Waste Management
- Handled using the appropriate personnel protective equipment (PPE)
- Segregated from hazardous and uncontaminated waste
- Properly covered and contained when stored outdoors so that runoff will not be contaminated (for additional information, see Chapter 26, “Stormwater”)
- Periodically inspected to ensure that protective covers are intact and able to prevent rainwater intrusion
- Properly secured to prevent additions of unauthorized waste

Containers must

- Be labelled to match the contents
- Not be over-filled
- Be stored on level ground, easily accessible by vehicle, truck, forklift
- Have no waste on the outside

Contact Waste Management to request appropriate containers to store waste. A minimum of three days advance noticed is required when requesting bulk containers (20-yd bins, end dumps, tanks)

2.3 Labeling and Tracking

All industrial waste must be labeled, using a generic container label available from Waste Management

Information that must be clearly indicated on the label includes

- A waste ID number used for tracking, issued by Waste Management
- Accumulation start date
- Waste description

2.4 Disposal / Recycling

Industrial wastes are disposed of as expeditiously as practicable and in accordance with best management practices (BMPs) to minimize both environmental impacts and handling and storage costs. Typically, industrial wastes are removed within a year of accumulation start date but also in conjunction with the timeline of the project the waste is associated with.

The generator or field construction manager (FCM) responsible for managing the industrial waste must stay in communication with Waste Management to coordinate proper and timely disposal or recycling.
2.5 Oil Filters

Fleet Services generally services SLAC vehicles, including changing the oil filter. Fleet Services crushes used vehicle oil filters in preparation for transport to a recycler. Used oil filters from servicing mechanical equipment such as pumps and generators may also be managed by Fleet Services if

- The filter is not contaminated by polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) or a chlorinated solvent.
- The filter fits into the crusher. That is, the filter must be similar in size to an automotive filter.

To prepare a used oil filter for the crusher

1. Drain as much oil as possible from the filter into a leak-proof container and manage the oil as hazardous waste.
2. Place the drained filter in a plastic bag labeled DRAINED USED OIL FILTER.
3. Contact Fleet Services to arrange a pickup by submitting a service request through the Facilities Service Request System.

If the filter is too large to fit in the crusher or if it is known or suspected of containing PCBs or a chlorinated solvent, place the drained filter in a plastic bag and arrange for collection: contact Waste Management for pick up. (See Hazardous Waste: Management Requirements for more requirements that may apply.)

3 Forms

The following forms and systems are required by these requirements:

- Hazardous Waste Pick-Up and Empty Container Request Form (SLAC-I-800-0A08R-001). Form used to request delivery and pickup of waste containers from Waste Management
- Facilities Service Request System. System used to request services from Facilities

4 Recordkeeping

The following recordkeeping requirements apply for these requirements:

- None

5 References

SLAC Environment, Safety, and Health Manual (SLAC-I-720-0A29Z-001)

- Chapter 17, “Hazardous Waste”
  - Hazardous Waste: Management Requirements (SLAC-I-750-0A08S-001)
- Chapter 11, “Excavation Safety”

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- Chapter 27, “Asbestos”
- Chapter 26, “Stormwater”
- Chapter 32, “Polychlorinated Biphenyls”