

7. WASTE MANAGEMENT

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7.1 INTRODUCTION

Spilled oil and oil contaminated debris recovered from water and/or shoreline cleanup operations must be properly handled and disposed of by the responsible party (spiller), or the agent or contractor acting on behalf of the responsible party. The NWACP is the guiding document for the information provided in this section of the NRC Plan. This chapter is intended to be consistent with the NWACP and is also provided to emphasize the importance of properly handling the waste streams generated during an oil spill cleanup from early on in the response.

Specific disposal methods will depend on the nature of the oil-contaminated material, prevailing weather conditions, location, and available disposal sites. If not handled correctly, disposal can pose temporary and long term problems. A variety of disposal methods can be used on both small and large spills, including: oil / water separation and reclamation / recycling of the oil, incineration, landfilling, and natural biodegradation. For additional / detailed information about this subject, consult the NWACP.

7.2 SCOPE AND RESPONSIBILITY

This chapter applies to any oil spill cleanup operation conducted under the NRC Plan on behalf of a Covered Vessel and to the disposal of any oil or oily debris recovered during the cleanup operation. Furthermore, it is assumed that oily waste is the result of spilling a known type of oil, where the characteristics of the material are known and well documented. Disposal records will be generated during the course of the response, and these will be provided to Ecology upon request.

7.3 LEGAL REQUIREMENTS

Under both federal and state law, the spiller is responsible for immediately collecting and recovering the maximum feasible amount of oil spilled, as well as for cleaning up the residue and restoring the environment to its original / pristine state. Under the provisions of RCW 70.105 (Hazardous Waste Management statute) and WAC 173-303 (Dangerous Waste Regulations) crude oils and fuel oils may be classified as extremely hazardous waste or dangerous waste upon spillage because of their carcinogenicity and flammability (benzene and low flash point). As these oils weather (volatilize), they lose those characteristics and may be downgraded to solid waste. To document the reclassification, the oily waste must be tested under the provisions of WAC 173-303. Oil recovered and recycled as fuel is not considered a waste and does not fall under the provisions of WAC 173-303.

7.4 POLICY

The policy of the NRC Plan for Covered Vessel cleanup operations will be to recycle and reuse recovered oil and to incinerate oily debris to the maximum extent feasible, thus reducing the amount of oily debris disposed of at a solid waste landfill. As generator of recovered oil and oily waste, the RP is ultimately responsible for designating the disposal method and providing a QI to authorize all disposal decisions.

7.5 DECONTAMINATION

Keeping the oil and oily debris limited to a controlled area, as well as minimizing the contact of uncontaminated personnel and equipment with already contaminated personnel and equipment, requires established procedures and discipline.

7.6 RECOVERED OIL - RECYCLING

Oil recovered from surface waters during skimming operations or otherwise shall be recycled and is not considered a "waste" under WAC 173-303. Recovered oil can be recycled at one of the oil recycling facilities listed in Table 7-1. Alternatively, oil recovered in the early stages of a major spill is generally all reclaimable at local refineries. Further, any recovered oil should be transported to said facilities, in sealed containers, using a registered handler. A bill of lading or manifest will record volume, material and disposition.

Table 7-1 Oil Recyclers - State of Washington

<p>1. Petroleum Reclaiming Services Inc. (PRS) 3003 Taylor Way Tacoma, WA 98421 253-383-4175 Phone</p>
<p>2. Thermo Fluids 1517 Pease Avenue Sumner, WA 98390 253-863-3310 Phone 253-863-3490 Fax http://www.thermofluids.com/where.htm</p>
<p>3. Phillips Services Corporation (PCS) 18000 72nd Ave S, #217 Kent, WA 98032 425-227-0311 Phone 425-204-7164 Fax http://www.pscnow.com/Default.aspx</p>
<p>4. Marine Vacuum Services (Mar-Vac) 1516 South Graham Street Seattle, WA 98124 206-762-0240 Phone 206-763-8084 Fax http://www.marinevacuum.com/contact.php</p>

7.6.1 Initial Process

Both on-water and shoreside storage are needed for proper waste management. Initially, oil and oily water mixtures recovered from spills will be pumped into the recovery vessel's onboard storage, or an on-water storage device such as a barge or dracone. The oil and oily water

mixture may then be transferred from the initial on-water storage to onshore storage devices such as waste oil barrels, tanks or bladders. This will facilitate transfer and subsequent disposal at an approved shoreside facility. Temporary or interim storage includes the use of decanting (oil / water separation), as discussed in Section 7.6.2.

For large spills, additional storage capacity will be required for both liquid products and oily-soaked debris, e.g. portable tanks, tank barges, end-dumps, and lined drop-boxes. NRC has agreements with various tank barge operators to provide temporary storage of recovered liquids. NRC also has agreements with vendors to provide portable tanks for recovered liquids. Refineries throughout the Puget Sound region often have tankage available to receive oil/water mixtures.

All recovered oil and oily water mixtures will be transported to an approved shoreside facility for proper disposal.

7.6.2 Decanting and Oil / Water Separation

Decanting is the process of draining off recovered water from portable tanks, internal tanks, collection wells or other storage containers to increase the available storage capacity of recovered oil. When decanting is conducted properly, most of the petroleum can be removed from the water.

Pre-approval for on water decanting is authorized when pumping recovered oil and water ashore is not practical during the first 24 hours after initial spill discovery.

Decanting authorization is granted for the oil products listed below.

- All crude oils;
- Vacuum gas oils;
- Atmospheric gas oils;
- Recycle oils not containing distillates;
- Bunker fuels;
- No. 6 fuel oils;
- Cutter stocks; and
- Coker gas oils.

Decanting of the listed oils is pre-approved if the following conditions are met:

- Pre-Approval is for the first 24 hours after spill discovery. Decanting requests for all the remaining operational periods will need to be submitted to Unified Command.
- The Incident Commander must be notified within one hour of decanting being initiated and must then immediately notify the Unified Command.
- The RP assures the Unified Command that they are quickly obtaining adequate oil storage and skimming capacity within the first 24 hours and the responding Primary Response Contractors (PRCs) are expeditiously getting sufficient storage and skimming capacity on site to alleviate the need for pro-longed decanting

The following criteria found in the current Decanting Authorization Form must be complied with:

- All decanting should be done in a designated "Response Area" within a collection area, vessel collection well, recovery belt, weir area, or directly in front of a recovery system

- Vessels employing sweep booms with recovery pumps in the apex of the boom shall decant forward of the recovery pumps
- Vessels not equipped with an oil/water separator should allow retention time for oil held in internal or portable tanks before decanting commences
- Containment boom needs to be deployed around the collection area, where feasible, to prevent loss of decanted oil or entrainment.
- Visual monitoring of the decanting shall be maintained at all times so that discharge of oil in the decanted water is detected promptly
- Where feasible decant ahead of an operating skimmer recovery system instead of just inside an enclosed boomed area.

Note: Shore-side container decanting (i.e., vacuum truck, portable tanks, etc.) is not authorized for pre-approval under this policy. Decanting in areas where vacuum trucks, portable tanks, or other collection systems are used for shore cleanup will be subject to filling out the decanting form in the NWACP prior to authorization and must comply with the same rules as vessels. Decanting after the first 24 hours or under circumstances not meeting the pre-approval criteria is subject to approval by the Unified Command. Authorization for such decanting must be granted through completion and submission of the Oil Spill Decanting Authorization Form, found in the Northwest Area Contingency Plan, Chapter 4000, Sec. 4650, Figure 7.3.2.

It should be noted incidental returns of oil into the response area, such as oil that falls back into the recovery area from vessels and machinery that are immersed and working in the oil, does not require pre-authorization from the FOOSC / SOOSC. This practice is currently recognized as a necessary and routine part of mechanical response operations.

Onboard Oily Water Separators:

Larger skimming (recovery) systems incorporate an oil / water separation unit into the total system. The oil / water mixture recovered from the skimming unit is pumped directly to the oily water separator. This special purpose device separates the oil and water. The oil is then pumped to an onboard tank. The separated water is then pumped or drained overboard ahead of the skimming unit.

On-shore Separation:

Because of the large number of transporters and recycling facilities readily available within the state, all recovered oil and oily water mixtures will be transported to an approved shoreside facility for proper disposal. However, in some remote locations, it might be necessary or advantageous to utilize a portable separator (decanting process), described below.

Shoreside separation requires two to three portable tanks, or lined pits.

TANK ONE: All oil / water mixtures can be pumped as soon as recovery operations are begun. As oil begins to thicken in the tank, it can be skimmed off the top and pumped to an oil storage tank. The level of tank one can be controlled by (1) pumping water off the bottom into the dirty side of the booming and skimming operation, or (2) pumping the water to tank three.

TANK TWO: This will be the primary oil storage tank. The level of this tank should be carefully monitored to determine when the oil needs to be transferred, or additional storage is required.

TANK THREE: This tank would be used as a second stage of separation before returning water back into a very sensitive ecosystem. Water discharged into this tank would first enter through the top of a separator drum, one-half to three-quarter submerged into the tank. Around the bottom the drum would be a series of holes which will let the entering water transit out the bottom of the separator, while collecting residual oil in the top of the separator for later transfer to tank two.

7.6.3 Reclamation

Reclamation of separated oil depends on the type of oil, weathering factors, availability of transportation, and the cost to transport and reclaim. Oil recovered in the early stages of a major spill is generally all reclaimable at local refineries.

7.7 ANIMAL CARCASSES

The disposal of animal carcasses may need to be addressed in the disposal plan. The collection of animal carcasses is the responsibility of the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife in conjunction with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Prior to the cleanup of any beach, an agent of the joint trustees should coordinate the removal of oiled carcasses. No oiled carcasses shall be disposed of until authorized by the appropriate natural resource trustee. The Wildlife Branch, in consultation with the trustee agencies, will develop incident specific protocols and authorizations for removing and handling dead oiled animals for each incident. With the approval of local air and health authorities, Ecology recommends incineration of oiled carcasses at a permitted facility.

7.8 OILY DEBRIS

Oily debris recovered during cleanup operations shall be disposed of at an approved shoreside facility. Oily debris generally includes: sorbent pads / boom, sand, rocks, logs, kelp, flotsam, plastics, trash, and disposable / contaminated personal protective equipment, e.g. rain gear.

NOTE: This list is not all encompassing, but generally covers the types of materials collected or generated as a result of an oil spill. Laboratory tests or knowledge of the material must be used to determine if the material designates as dangerous waste. Oily debris that is designated as dangerous waste must be handled in accordance with WAC 173-303.

Most oily debris generated from oil spills has not been designated as dangerous waste in Washington State. Provided the material is classified as a solid waste, the material may be disposed of under the provisions of RCW 70.95 / WAC 173-304.

7.8.1 Reclamation Testing

A. WAC 173-303-300 requires that the owner or operator of a Treatment, Storage or Disposal (TSD) facility shall obtain a detailed chemical, physical, and / or biological analysis before storing, treating, or disposing of a dangerous waste. The purpose of the analysis is to insure that a dangerous waste is properly managed.

B. The analysis may include or consist of existing published or documented data on the dangerous waste, or on waste generated from similar processes, or data obtained by testing, if necessary.

C. Most TSD facilities have their own testing laboratories and other independent testing laboratories are available. See Table 7-2 for a partial listing of those available in the immediate Puget Sound area. For a complete listing, consult the local telephone business directory under CHEMISTS-ANALYTICAL & CONSULTING.

Table 7-2 Independent Testing Laboratories / Chemists—Analytical

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1. SPECTRA Laboratories
2221 Ross Way
Tacoma, WA 98421
253-272-4850 Phone
253-572-9838 Fax
www.spectra-lab.com</p> <p>2. Friedman & Bruya, Inc.
3012 16th Ave. W.
Seattle, WA 98119
206 285-8282 Phone
800-487-8231 Toll-Free
206-283-5044 Fax
http://www.friedmanandbruya.com/</p> <p>3. OnSite Environmental, Inc.
14648 NE 95th Street
Redmond, WA 98052
425-883-3881 Phone
206 963-8475 Cell</p> | <p style="text-align: right;">http://www.onsite-env.com/</p> <p>4. TestAmerica Seattle
5755 8th Street East
Tacoma, WA 98424
253-922-2310 x112 Phone
253 922-5047 Fax
http://www.testamericainc.com/</p> <p>5. Sound Testing
2992 SW Avalon Way
Seattle, WA 98126
206-932-0206 Phone
(24 hours)
http://soundtestinginc.com/</p> <p>6. Libby Environmental
4139 Libby Rd NE
Olympia, WA 98506
360-352-2110 Phone</p> |
|---|--|

NOTE: For additional listings in local area, consult telephone business directory under: CHEMISTS ANALYTICAL & CONSULTING

7.8.2 Segregation

To minimize the amount of oily debris disposed of at landfills, the oily debris will be segregated as it is collected. Generally, oily debris falls into two categories:

Burnable

REMINDER: See Section 7.7 regarding "ANIMAL CARCASSES"

Non-burnable

Field personnel and / or cleanup contractor(s) must be dedicated to segregating the debris as it is being collected, otherwise the debris will be suitable only for landfilling, and this would defeat the policy of minimizing the use of landfills.

The NRC Incident Commander is responsible to ensure that field personnel and / or cleanup contractors properly identify and segregate all oily debris.

7.8.3 Containers

Oily debris will be placed in leak-proof containers to prevent leakage during handling and transportation. Plastic bags, debris boxes, or other containers lined with plastic are suitable for this purpose. Open-top 55-gallon storage drums that can be sealed after filling are ideal for temporary storage and transportation.

7.8.4 Interim Storage

- A. Interim storage sites may be necessary if large quantities of oil or oily debris are recovered.
- B. If temporary storage in leak-proof trucks, boxes, bags or containers is not adequate, a bermed pit, double-lined with plastic tarps and visqueen (to prevent soil penetration) may be needed prior to receiving loose and bagged debris.
- C. Interim storage sites shall be specifically designated in the incident specific disposal plan. The location of interim storage sites is dependent on the approval of the On-Scene-Coordinator (OSC) and local health department. Prior approval is required. See Section 7.11, Model Disposal Plan, which can be used to facilitate the interim storage and disposal process approval by the Unified Command.
- D. Selection of a good interim / temporary storage site should be based on, or include:
 - 1. Good access to cleanup operations.
 - 2. Minimum slope, located above the high water mark and away from gullies, streams, etc.
 - 3. Construction of an earthen berm around the perimeter of the storage site.
 - 4. Construction of an entrance and exit ramp over the berm to allow access to the storage area.
 - 5. Deployment of a double thickness plastic liner across the bottom of the storage area to prevent any leakage and contact of oil with and subsequent absorption by the soil. This will also ease demobilization of the interim / temporary site.
- E. Burnable and non-burnable materials shall be placed in well-defined separate areas at the interim storage sites.
- F. All oily debris shall be covered by secured visqueen or tarps.
- G. Storage at the interim site shall not exceed 90 days.
- H. When the last of the oily debris leaves an interim storage site, surrounding soil that has become contaminated with oil, shall also be removed. Once the soils have volatilized the organics, they are no longer waste materials and can be used in fill and grade sites.

NRC is licensed to handle interim storage, transportation and final disposal of oily debris.

7.8.5 Transportation

Oily debris shall be hauled in Visqueen (plastic) lined trucks, trains, or other appropriately lined vehicles or vessels. The contaminated materials shall be transported by licensed operators / registered handlers to their respective final disposal sites.

7.8.6 Record Keeping and Reporting

For all contaminated materials being transported to their final disposal sites, a bill of lading or manifest will be utilized to record volume, material and disposition.

7.8.7 Final Disposal

As stated in Section 7.4, it is the general policy to incinerate the oily debris, to the maximum extent feasible, thus reducing the amount of oily debris disposed of at a solid waste landfill.

Burnable Debris:

Hog-Fuel Burners (Boilers):

At one time, this represented the most practical and cost effective method of disposal, since the debris is used as a fuel for various manufacturing processes. However, recent and more stringent air pollution controls have made this a less viable alternative. A complete listing of such facilities in the State of Washington is available from Ecology. Expect to obtain separate approval on a case-by-case basis.

Burnable debris such as oiled logs and sticks can be chipped and burned in an approved hog fuel burner (boiler). The chipped oily debris shall be stored at the hog-fuel burner in such manner as to prevent further environmental contamination. This debris shall be fed into the burner in such a manner as to meet the facility temperature requirements, sulfur dioxide, chloride, and other applicable state standards under the provisions of RCW 70.94 (Clean Air Act).

Solid Waste Incinerators:

At present, there are few available. Generally, the cost will be higher than hog-fuel burners; however, this factor must be weighed against comparative transportation costs, urgency of disposal, test / analysis of debris, etc. See Appendix D for a listing of resources.

Onshore Incineration:

Because of increasingly stringent air pollution standards, coupled with some (although limited) availability of hog-fuel burners and solid waste incinerators, this is not a likely alternative within the State of Washington. If considered a necessary alternative, this method would first require prior approval of the FOSC / SOSC.

This method involves using a trench-type incinerator. The material is transferred into the pit where the forced air incinerator is situated. Open pit burning may be possible in remote areas if an open pit can be excavated and sufficient volatile hydrocarbons are present to maintain combustion.

Concerns to evaluate are: public safety, wildlife degradation and air pollution. Air deployable incinerators can be moved in sections to an onshore location by helicopter, and assembled onsite.

Non-burnable Debris:

Alternatives to landfilling: Use of oily sand and rock in the production of asphalt. Use of volatilized soil in fill and grade sites.

Approved landfill: Non-burnable trash and wet organic debris which normally consists of oiled plastics, oiled seaweed, kelp and other organic material should be transported to a licensed, approved landfill and disposed of in accordance with the landfill guidelines and regulations.

Once the material has been designated as a solid waste and approved for disposal at a licensed landfill, final approval and acceptance of this material is at the discretion of the landfill operator. If this non-burnable debris, after testing, is declared a hazardous material, it must be disposed of as such.

Washington State Department of Ecology, Hazardous Waste and Toxics Reduction Program maintains a current listing of landfills and dangerous waste management facilities. These facilities are also readily known by contractors involved in waste disposal operations. This list can be found on Ecology's web site.

Reference: www.ecy.wa.gov/apps/hwtr/hwsd/default.htm

7.9 NATURAL DEGRADATION

The process of natural degradation can account for the dissipation and breakdown of large volumes of oil released into land and into water under the right combination of conditions. This process relies on natural mechanical energy to break down the oil. Further breakdown of the oil may be accomplished through metabolism of the spilled oil by naturally occurring microorganisms. In some areas such as biologically sensitive shoreline areas where cleanup operations will cause more damage than the oil, natural degradation may be the best alternative for cleanup and disposal.

7.10 RESOURCES

Ecology routinely provides an updated listing of approved Treatment, Storage and Disposal (TSD) facilities, oil recyclers, hog-fuel burners / boilers, landfills, spill-response contractors, etc. If necessary, Ecology (Spill Prevention, Preparedness, and Response Program) can be contacted in Olympia or at one of their four regional offices.

7.11 MODEL DISPOSAL PLAN

The following pages are a model disposal plan based on the NWACP, Section 9406 (January 2013) included in the NRC Plan for information and reference as well as potential use.

9406.8 Sample Incident Disposal Plan

Sample Incident Disposal Plan

Model Disposal Plan for Oil Spills in Washington State

(Incident Name)

Responsible Party: _____

Spilled Material: _____

Spill Volume (estimate): _____

Spill Location: _____

Spill Date/Time: _____

Report Update Time: _____

Disposal Plan Authorization

This plan is written at the request of the Incident Command. The maximum feasible amount of oil spilled during the incident will be recovered. In addition an unknown quantity of oily waste debris (including debris, sediment, etc.) will be recovered. All applicable state, local and federal laws and regulations will be followed when recycling or disposing of the recovered material. Disposed material will be tracked to provide an accurate means of estimating total oil recovered. All materials will be categorized and itemized for safe and efficient collection, staging, storage and recycling or disposal. Materials will be tracked to provide an accurate means of estimating the quantities of disposed or recycled materials. Each section of this incident specific disposal plan addresses and corresponds with the waste disposal "Guideline" found in Section 9620 of the Northwest Area Contingency Plan (NWACP).

This plan may be amended as necessary to ensure compliance with all applicable laws and regulations, as new materials or waste streams are encountered, or alternative means of disposal are needed. Amendment may occur only upon mutual agreement of the responsible party, the Federal OSC (USCG/EPA), and/or the State OSC (WDOE/DEQ).

Submitted By: _____

Date: _____

Approved by WDOE: _____

Date: _____

Reviewed by USCG/EPA: _____

Date: _____

Approved by Responsible Party: _____

Date: _____

Approved by other Local Government Representative(s):

Date: _____

Approved by other Tribal Government Representative(s):

Date: _____

SECTION I: WASTE MANAGER AND WASTE HANDLERS

Describe the contractors assigned and key roles staffed to support disposal. Describe the responsibilities of each role. Roles may include:

- Disposal Group Supervisor
- Waste Tracking Coordinators
- Technical Specialists

Describe the licensed transporters and approved treatment and disposal facilities to be used for waste handling and disposition. Only approved and licensed facilities are to be used unless otherwise directed by Incident Command. Describe how all waste handlers will be briefed and working in accordance with this plan.

NAME OF COMPANY	DISPOSAL FUNCTIONS	COMPANY REP SIGNATURE

SECTION II: DESIGNATION

The spilled material was deemed (non-) dangerous waste based on the following:

Describe whether the recovered product will be handled as a hazardous waste based on TSCA/RCRA, state or other regulations, and explain the basis for the decision.

SECTION III: INTERIM STORAGE, SEGREGATION, AND TRACKING

A. INTERIM STORAGE OF SOLID MATERIAL

Interim storage sites will be located at:

Provide a description each site, lined roll-off boxes, etc. Describe processes for managing waste at each interim storage site. Describe how each site was constructed, bermed, covered, etc. to minimize infiltration of rainwater and prevent leaching. Describe measures that will be taken to return sites to their original condition.

B. SEGREGATION

Describe measures taken to ensure material recovered was properly segregated. Material recovered must be segregated in the following manner unless otherwise directed by Command:

- Oil collected from sources other than state waters/shorelines (e.g. on vessels or pier)
- Oil and oil/water mixtures recovered from state waters/shorelines
- Oiled organic debris: wood, aquatic vegetation, etc. Oily debris should be placed in **clear plastic bags** for ease of identifying contents and segregation. To the extent possible efforts should be made to homogenize recovered organic debris, e.g. heavily oiled eel grass should be kept separate from dissimilar debris.
- Oiled sorbent material: oil snares, pads, and booms
- PPE and other typically non-sorbent materials
- Other

C. WASHINGTON STATE OIL RECOVERY CREDIT FOR NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGES

Detail measures taken to ensure segregation as per oil spill recovery credit. See Washington Department of Ecology document "Compensation Schedule Credit for Oil Recovery, RDA Committee Resolution 96-1".

D. TRACKING

Describe the waste tracking system used during this response. Include copies of waste tracking forms, (See Appendix 1 for example). Develop a process to communicate the waste tracking information from the field to the Command Post.

E. DECANTING

Describe decanting operations, if applicable. Decanting authorization form (if approved) should be attached.

SECTION IV: DECONTAMINATION

Describe the areas designated for decontamination including location, set up, and pollution prevention measures.

Example text: "A hot/decon/exclusion zone will be set up at each staging area. The decon area will be plastic lined to prevent pollution from oiled PPE and equipment. Oiled PPE and equipment will be collected in plastic barrels."

SECTION V: WILDLIFE OPERATIONS

A. Wildlife Rehabilitation

Oiled wildlife search and collection and rehabilitation activities generate various liquid and solid wastes. Examples include oily PPE, towels, caging, and wash water. Material generated from oiled wildlife response activities must be incorporated into the spill response waste management system.

B. Wildlife Carcasses

The disposal of animal carcasses may need to be addressed in the disposal plan. Carcass collection activities are overseen by the Wildlife Branch. The collection of migratory birds and sea otter carcasses is overseen by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service and the collection of marine mammals other than sea otters is overseen by NOAA Fisheries. The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife will assist USFWS and NOAA Fisheries in carcass collection management and activities. Prior to the cleanup of any beach, an agent of the joint trustees should coordinate the removal of oiled carcasses. No oiled carcasses shall be disposed of until authorized by the Wildlife Branch.

SECTION VI: WASTE DISPOSITION AND FINAL DISPOSAL

Refer to ICS form 209 for a summary of recovered waste volumes. Include copies of waste tracking forms and waste profiles used for final disposal, (See Appendix A for example). Also, include copies of receipts from disposal facilities.

A. RECOVERABLE OIL

Oil recovered will be transported by _____ to _____ .
Company Names and contacts

B. BURNABLE MATERIAL

Burnable material includes oil wood, debris, PPE, sorbents, oil snares, and other suitable organic material collected during cleanup operations. The debris will be transported from the interim storage site by _____ to _____ .

Transporters

Facility

C. OTHER MATERIALS

This material may consist of sand and tar balls and other assorted material that has been collected from the cleanup effort and has been stored at interim storage sites. All of this material will be transported to a licensed facility.

Transporters

Facility
