**PSEG LONG ISLAND LLC**

**on Behalf of and as Agent for the**

**LONG ISLAND LIGHTING COMPANY d/b/a LIPA**

**Southampton to Deerfield Transmission Project**

# ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND CONSTRUCTION PLAN

## Appendix X

## Additional Procedures and Forms

# 1 ADDITIONAL PROCEDURES AND FORMS

Attached to the following exhibit are potentially applicable procedures and forms to be used during the Project. These attachments are not all inclusive of what may be used during the Project.

Attached to the following document are:

- Attachment 1 – EP-01 Waste Management
- Attachment 2 – Approved Waste Facilities
- Attachment 3 – Supervisors Report
- Attachment 4 – Typical EM&CP Notice of Change Form

# ATTACHMENT 1 – EP-01 WASTE MANAGEMENT

# Waste Management

| REVISION HISTORY | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Controlled electronic copies of all revisions will be retained with the PSEG Long Island Operations Manual | | | | |
| Is LIPA Approver sign-off required for this document? ☐ YES | | | ☒ NO | |
| | | | | |
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| PSEG LONG ISLAND | LIPA Long Island Power Authority |
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| **Approved by** Erin Gorman<br>**Date** 10/21/2022 | **Approved by** _____<br>**Date** _____ |

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

# 1. OPERATIONS MANUAL DOCUMENT HIERARCHY

The PSEG Long Island Operations Manual is composed of 5 levels of documents:

- **Core Functions.** Core Functions define the functional areas of the Operations Manual that are critical to the operation of the Utility. They list and briefly describe the major processes contained in their portion of the Operations Manual.
- **Processes / Sub-Processes.** Processes and Sub-Processes define the way we work within or across functions. They describe a series of steps performed in bringing about an end result. Processes document "what" must be completed to ensure the end result is achieved.
- **Procedures.** Procedures describe a way of performing or affecting a process step, or a series of process steps taken to accomplish an end. Procedures document "how" tasks are completed to ensure the step in a Process or an end result is achieved.
- **Technical Manuals.** Technical Manuals document specific instructions and required parts for the installation, operation, and maintenance of a piece of equipment, machine, process, or system.
- **Job Hazard Analyses (JHA).** Job Hazard Analyses (JHAs) document the identified risks or hazards of a specific job in the workplace, and the measures to eliminate or control those hazards. The JHA document is used in the workplace or at the job site to guide workers in safe job performance.

# 2. PURPOSE

PSEG Long Island is committed to conducting business in a manner that preserves the quality of the environment by continuously seeking ways to minimize the environmental impact of past, present and future operations. We believe that aggressively addressing environmental issues is good business and in the best interest of the communities we serve, our employees, our shareholders, and all our other stakeholders.

PSEG Long Island will promote continual improvement in our environmental management systems (EMS) and environmental performance and will develop internal standards to guide activities when no appropriate laws or regulations exist. This Environmental Procedure (EP) No. 1, Waste Management, provides information and direction on regulatory and company policy requirements for the management of waste material. This EP addresses Solid Waste, Hazardous Waste, Universal Waste and other wastes, such as asbestos, medical waste and remediation waste. The management of waste includes generation, storage, transportation and disposal.

This EP supports the Environmental Policy commitment to "minimize and properly manage the waste we generate, and reuse or recycle waste materials whenever economically feasible." Questions or inquiries regarding information provided in this EP should be referred to Environmental Compliance.

This procedure provides guidance on how to manage the various waste streams generated by PSEG Long Island's activities in accordance with applicable federal, state and local laws. This EP addresses the various hazardous, solid and special wastes generated by PSEG Long Island

# 3. APPLICABILITY

This procedure is applicable to the generation, transportation, or disposal of solid or hazardous waste from PSEG Long Island's facilities.

# 4. RESPONSIBILITIES

## 4.1 Vice President, T&D Operations

The Vice President, T&D Operations provides governance over this procedure.

## 4.2 Director, T&D Services

The Director, T&D Services provides oversight of this procedure.

## 4.3 Manager, Environmental Projects & Permitting

The Manager, Environmental Projects & Permitting provides support to the actions underlined in this procedure.

## 4.4 Analysts, Field Coordinators, and Environmental Specialists

The Analysts, Field Coordinators, and Environmental Specialists are responsible for overseeing this procedure to assure regulatory compliance and sustaining PSEG Long Island policies. Operations personnel are responsible for execution of the actions outlined in this guidance.

# 5. PROCEDURE

## 5.1 Hazardous Waste Management

### 5.1.1 Identification of Hazardous Waste

A material becomes a waste at the point at which it is no longer suitable for the purpose for which it was purchased, or when it is no longer intended to be used. Examples may include oil drained from transformers, soil contaminated with oil from a spill, and unused degreasers.

#### 5.1.1.1 Identification Procedure

Waste Determination

A material is classified as a waste if it meets the definition provided in:

Federal - 40 CFR 261.2 NY - 6 NYCRR 371.1

Some states use the term “waste,” whereas the EPA regulations use the term “solid waste.”

The term “solid waste” is not limited to materials in a solid state, but includes solids, liquids and gases. Solid wastes include materials that are discarded by being abandoned (disposed of, burned, or incinerated), that are accumulated, stored or treated prior to being abandoned, or that are recycled.

The regulations exclude certain materials from the definition of a solid waste depending on the types of materials and how they are managed. Materials listed in Table 1 of 40 CFR 261.2, which are not marked with an asterisk, are not considered to be a solid waste when managed in the manner listed at the top of the column. Also, certain materials are not considered to be solid wastes when they are recycled as specified in 40 CFR 261.2(e).

#### 5.1.1.2 Hazardous Waste Determination

Once a waste has been determined to meet the definition of a solid waste, the waste must be evaluated to determine if it meets the definition of a hazardous waste. The states incorporate EPA’s Hazardous Waste Identification Procedure. The procedure outlined below must be followed to determine if a solid waste is an EPA or state regulated hazardous waste.

1) Determine if the waste is excluded (40 CFR 261.4; 6 NYCRR 371.1(e)). If the waste is excluded, it is not hazardous. If it is not excluded, continue to the next step in the procedure.
2) Determine if the waste is listed in any of the lists in the hazardous wastes (40 CFR 261.31 - 261.33; 6 NYCRR 371.4). This includes F, K, P, and U wastes. If the waste is listed, it is a hazardous waste. If it is not listed, continue to the next step in the procedure.

   Before the four (4) lists are reviewed, it is important to gather as much information as is available concerning the waste being evaluated. In most cases, analyses are not required to determine if the waste is listed. However, detailed information concerning the type of process generating the waste and the raw materials utilized in the process, including chemical constituent names and

percentages, is needed. This information is often available from safety data sheets (SDSs) and manufacturer contacts.

The search for the appropriate waste number can be narrowed down by determining if the waste is a spent material from a manufacturing process or is an unused chemical, which must be disposed of. The F and K lists apply only to spent or used materials. The U and P lists apply to only unused, off-specification and residues of chemicals.

- F-Listed Wastes: The F list is found in 40 CFR 261.31; 6 NYCRR 371.4(b). It applies to wastes from non- specific sources. For the F listed solvents F001, F002, F004, and F005, a waste meets the listing only if the raw material contained at least ten (10) percent of the listed solvent or combination of listed solvents. This is called the "ten (10) percent rule." For F003 listed solvents, a waste meets the listing only if the raw material contained the technical grade (or essentially 100 percent) of the F003 listed solvent or solvents. Based on interpretations by EPA, the F003 listing also applies to mixtures containing ten (10) percent or more of the solvents listed in F001, F002, F004 and F005 with any amount of F003. In addition, for a waste to meet any of the definitions under F001 through F005, it must have been a solvent used for its solvent properties (i.e., to dissolve or mobilize other materials).
- K-Listed Wastes: The K list is found in 40 CFR 261.32; 6 NYCRR 371.4(c). It applies to wastes generated from specific industrial sources and are categorized as such.
- P-Listed Wastes: The P list is found in 40 CFR 261.33(e); 6 NYCRR 371.4(d)(5). It applies to discarded commercial chemical products, off-specification products, container residues and spill residues resulting from spills of products. All of the wastes appearing on the P list are considered to be acutely hazardous wastes.
- U-Listed Wastes: The U list is found in 40 CFR 261.33(f), 6 NYCRR 371.4(d)(6). Like the P list, the U list applies to discarded commercial chemical products, off-specification products, container residues and spill residues resulting from spills of products. However, U listed wastes are not considered to be acutely hazardous.

3) Determine if the waste exhibits a characteristic defined in 40 CFR 261.21 - 261.24; 6 NYCRR 371.3. Characteristics include ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, and toxicity. If the waste is characteristic, it is a hazardous waste. These are identified as I (ignitability), C (corrosivity), R (reactivity) and T (toxicity). If it is not, continue to the next step in the procedure.

- Ignitability: Wastes which meet the ignitable hazardous waste characteristic definition (40 CFR 261.21; 6NYCRR 371.3(b)) are identified with the EPA waste number D001. Ignitable wastes include wastes which exhibit any of the following properties:
  - Liquids, other than aqueous solutions containing less than 24 percent alcohol by volume, with flash points less than 60 C (140 F)
  - Non-liquid materials that are capable, under standard temperature and pressure, of causing fire through friction, absorption of moisture or spontaneous chemical changes and, when ignited, burn so vigorously and persistently that they create a hazard
  - Ignitable compressed gases as defined in 49 CFR 173.300.Oxidizers as defined in 49 CFR 173.151
  - Refer to the regulations for details and test methods
- Corrosivity: Wastes which meet the definition of a corrosive hazardous waste (40 CFR

261.22; 6 NYCRR 371.3(c)) are identified with the EPA waste number D002. Corrosive wastes include wastes which exhibit any of the following properties:

- o Aqueous solutions with a pH < 2 or > 12.5.
- o Liquids that corrode SAE 1020 steel at a rate greater than 0.25 inches (6.35 mm) per year at a temperature of 55 C (130 F).
- o Refer to the regulations for more details and test methods.

- Reactivity: Wastes that meet the definition of a reactive waste (40 CFR 261.23; 6 NYCRR 371.3(d)) are identified with the EPA waste number D003. Reactive wastes include those which exhibit any of the following properties:
  - o Wastes, which are normally unstable and readily undergo violent changes without detonating.
  - o Wastes, which react violently with water.
  - o Wastes, which form potentially explosive mixtures with water.
  - o Wastes which, when mixed with water, generate toxic gases, vapors or fumes in quantities sufficient to present a danger to human health or the environment.
  - o Cyanide or sulfide bearing wastes which, when exposed to pH conditions between 2 and 12.5, can generate toxic gases, vapors or fumes in quantities sufficient to present a danger to human health or the environment.
  - o Wastes which are capable of detonation or explosive reaction if subjected to a strong igniting source or if heated under confinement.
  - o Wastes, which are readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or reaction at standard temperature and pressure.
  - o Wastes which are forbidden explosives as defined in 49 CFR 173.51, or Class A explosives as defined in 49 CFR 173.53 or Class B explosives as defined in 49 CFR 173.88
- Toxicity Characteristic: A waste is considered to be toxic under the toxicity characteristic (40 CFR 261.24; 6NYCRR 371.3(e)) if a representative sample contains any of the regulated contaminants in a concentration equal to or in excess of the regulatory level established for that contaminant based on the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) test. The TCLP test has been designed to determine the mobility of contaminants in solid, liquid, or multi-phase waste, and is intended to simulate the conditions in a sanitary landfill.

4) Determine if the waste is a state-regulated hazardous waste (6 NYCRR 371.4). If the waste is a state-regulated hazardous waste, it is a hazardous waste. These wastes may include oily wastes and PCB wastes. It should be noted that PCBs are regulated by EPA under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) as a toxic substance. Listed below are the New York State waste codes for oils and PCBs.

| State | Oil and Oily Wastes | PCBs ( 50 ppm) |
|---|---|---|
| NY | N006[1] | B001-<br>B007 |

**Figure 1** – Waste Codes for Oils and PCBs

[1] Non-hazardous waste

5) If none of the above applies, the material is not hazardous. Please note that when a waste has been determined to be non-hazardous based on the procedure presented in this section, it does not necessarily mean it can be managed or disposed of by any means. Other regulations are likely to apply for different management methods such as sewer discharge, surface water discharge, solid waste, medical waste, asbestos, recycling, and universal waste regulations, etc. Please refer to the appropriate sections within this manual for guidance on these topics.

#### 5.1.1.3 Special Hazardous Waste Identification "Rules" and "Policies"

Questions often arise regarding identification of wastes, hazardous waste spill residues, etc. The EPA has established several "rules" and "policies" within the definition of hazardous wastes to address these questions. These include the "mixture" rule, "derived from" rule, and the "contained in" policies. Each is described below.

**"Mixture" Rule**

Mixtures of hazardous wastes are addressed in 40 CFR 261.3(a); 6 NYCRR 371(d)(1)(ii)(c+d). In general, the regulations state that mixtures of "toxic" and "acutely hazardous" wastes (mostly EPA listed hazard wastes) with other wastes are considered hazardous and are identified with the waste number corresponding to the listed hazardous waste. Mixtures of characteristic hazardous wastes (non-toxic wastes, i.e., wastes which are not "toxic" or "acutely hazardous") with other wastes are only hazardous if the mixture exhibits a characteristic. Any mixing process, which is conducted for the purpose of rendering a waste nonhazardous, is considered treatment.

**"Derived From" Rule**

40 CFR 261.3 (c)(2); 6 NYCRR 371.1(d)(3) states that any waste generated ("derived") from treatment, storage, disposal, or use of a hazardous waste is a hazardous waste. For listed wastes, this remains true until it has been determined that the waste is not hazardous under the procedures for petitions. For characteristic hazardous wastes, this remains true unless the waste no longer exhibits a characteristic. Wastes meeting the "derived from" rule may include sludges, spill residues, ash, emission control dust, or leachate, etc.

**"Contained In" Policy**

Contaminated environmental media (soil, ground water, surface water and sediments), of itself, is not hazardous waste and, generally, is not subject to regulation under RCRA. Contaminated environmental media can be subject to regulation under RCRA if they "contain" hazardous waste. EPA considers contaminated environmental media to contain hazardous waste: (1) when they exhibit a characteristic of a hazardous waste; or, (2) when they are contaminated with concentrations of hazardous constituents from listed hazardous waste that are above health-based levels. It should be noted that this policy has not been codified. In general, site-specific evaluations should be made (considering the EPA and state requirements and policies) on a case-by-case basis with regard to this policy.

**Empty Containers**

Containers which previously held hazardous wastes are not considered to be hazardous if they meet the regulatory definition of "empty" (all product is removed that can be, and there is less than one (1) inch of product remaining) in 40 CFR 261.7; 6 NYCRR 371.1(h).

Containers or inner liners which held acutely hazardous wastes are considered empty if the container or inner liner has been triple-rinsed using a solvent capable of removing the chemical product. Containers, which held compressed gases, are considered to be empty when the pressure in the container approaches atmospheric.

### 5.1.1.4 Sampling and Analysis Requirements

40 CFR 262.11; 6 NYCRR 372.2(a)(2) requires generators to properly identify their wastes based on the procedures described above. Analysis is not specifically required; however, it is often necessary to have some analyses conducted in order to properly classify certain waste materials.

As can be determined from the procedures described above, listed hazardous wastes can generally be identified without conducting analyses because these determinations are usually made on the type of manufacturing processes and constituents of raw materials used in the process. However, when determining whether or not a waste meets one of the four (4) hazardous waste characteristics, it is necessary to know specific information about the waste itself. 40 CFR 262.11; 6NYCRR 372.2(a)(2) indicate that generators must determine if wastes exhibit any of the hazardous waste characteristics by either (1) testing the waste, or (2) applying knowledge of the hazard characteristic of the waste in light of the materials or the processes used.

Therefore, identification of waste can be based on knowledge of the waste and the processes and the raw materials involved in the waste generation. SDSs are a good source of information for potential waste characteristics if the waste material generated is essentially the same as the product used. However, it is important to note that chemical manufacturers are not required to report constituents on SDSs unless they are present in amounts exceeding 1% (0.1% for carcinogens). Therefore, since the toxicity characteristic contaminants are regulated as hazardous at concentrations well below 1%, it is possible they may be present in a product, but not reported on the SDS. Other sources of information on potential waste characteristics are chemical dictionaries, reference books, etc.

#### 5.1.1.5 Record Keeping

40 CFR 262.40 require that generators maintain documentation of waste determinations on file for at least three (3) years. This documentation must include copies of waste analysis and copies of any tests or other determinations made regarding the wastes content. Since laboratory analyses are not always required for identification purposes, hazardous waste identification documentation may include notes concerning the generating process, raw materials, constituent information, etc.

#### 5.1.1.6 Typical Company Hazardous Wastes

Refer to the Waste Profile List on the PSEG LI NY Portal for information on hazardous wastes typically generated by Company facilities.

#### 5.1.1.7 Discovery of Unclassified Wastes

The discovery of unknown waste on a Company right-of-way or easement may constitute a threat of a release. Notifications to regulatory agencies may be required.

### 5.1.2 Hazardous Waste Generator Requirements

#### 5.1.2.1 Waste Generator Classifications

Classification is determined based on the quantity of hazardous waste routinely generated during a given month and the amount accumulated on site at one (1) time. The volume of wastes manifested per month should not be used to determine generator classification. Figure 6, Generator Classification Criteria, lists the quantities of wastes that define generator status (see Section 5.1.6.6).

In this procedure, the terms Very Small Quantity Generator (VSQG), Small Quantity Generator (SQG), and Large Quantity Generator (LQG) are used.

#### 5.1.2.2 EPA Generator ID Number

Company facilities, which generate hazardous waste on a continuing basis, regardless of status, e.g., LQG, SQG, VSQG, must be assigned an EPA Identification (ID) Number. If waste is generated for more than one (1) year at a location, this constitutes a “continuing basis.”

The Environmental Compliance is responsible for securing EPA ID Numbers when required and for notifying the appropriate environmental agency when the EPA ID Number is no longer needed

When waste is generated in field locations that do not have an EPA ID Number (e.g., Substation, spill site, or manhole), the following guidance should be followed:

In NY, Most all substations and Facilities have EPA ID Numbers. A new EPA ID Number will be obtained for a new generation point if required.

#### 5.1.2.3 Temporary ID Numbers

A temporary ID Number may be obtained for Company locations that have applied for, but not yet been issued a permanent EPA ID Number, or to transport and dispose of hazardous waste from a single non-recurring waste generating event at a non-EPA ID numbered site. The temporary ID Number is valid for up to 30 days from issue.

A temporary identification number may be obtained by contacting the EPA.

#### 5.1.2.4 Emergency Preparedness and Prevention

All hazardous waste generator facilities shall be maintained and operated to minimize the possibility of a fire, explosion or any unplanned, sudden release of hazardous wastes to the environment. The facility must be equipped with the proper emergency equipment as required by the applicable State hazardous waste regulations. Please refer to your State's regulation to meet this requirement. Below is a list of common alarms and equipment etc. that might be required by New York State:

- Internal communication or alarm system capable of providing immediate emergency instruction (voice or signal) to facility personnel.
- Communication devices available at all main accumulation areas, capable of summoning outside assistance. The device shall be located within a reasonable distance of the waste management area so waste management operators will be able to summon outside assistance in a timely manner.
- Fire control equipment, spill control equipment, and decontamination equipment.
- Water at adequate pressure and volume to supply hoses and other fire suppression equipment.
- Emergency coordinators at the facility or on call must be able to reach the facility quickly.
- Marking of all emergency exits.
- A list posted at the nearest communication device (telephone) which provides:
    - Name, and work and home phone numbers, of primary and alternate emergency coordinators;
    - Phone numbers of the fire department, police department, hospital, and emergency response teams;
    - Location of fire extinguishers, spill control equipment, and fire alarm (if present);

#### 5.1.2.5 Inspection and Testing of Equipment

All hazardous waste generator communications and alarm systems, fire protection equipment, spill control equipment, and decontamination equipment shall be tested in accordance with applicable State Regulations and maintained as necessary to ensure they are functional.

#### 5.1.2.6 Contingency and Emergency Response Planning Requirements

All Company hazardous waste "generators" must comply with applicable regulations associated with the development and maintenance of a contingency plan containing emergency notification and response procedures designed for mitigation of emergencies resulting from fire, explosion, spills, and other releases of hazardous materials to the environment. The contingency plan may be incorporated into an existing SPCC plan or incorporated into an "Integrated Contingency Plan."

The plan shall be updated when changes affecting a facility's ability to respond to emergencies occur. This includes changes in facility design or operation that substantially increase the potential for emergencies; when the list of emergency coordinators or specific information about current emergency coordinators changes; or the list of emergency equipment changes. Immediately following any updates, LQGs must send copies to all companies/agencies who initially received a copy of the plan.

The plan shall address the requirements of the applicable State Regulation, which might include some of the following requirements:

- How the design of the facility minimizes the threat to public health, safety, and welfare or the environment from fire, explosion, spills and other release to the environment.
- A clear outline of lines of communication and procedures for hazardous waste generator personnel to follow in the event of an emergency.
- Documentation of arrangements made with local agencies (police, fire, ambulance, local officials, etc.) for support services in the event of an emergency.
- Identify a Primary Emergency Coordinator responsible for directing all emergency response actions at the hazardous waste generator. The Primary Emergency Coordinator or an alternate shall be available on site within one (1) hour of the discovery of an emergency. The plan shall contain a list of all persons qualified to act as Alternate Emergency Coordinators. The list shall identify the emergency coordinators, their work and home telephone numbers and home addresses.
- A description of procedures, structures and equipment used at the hazardous waste generator for prevention of releases of hazardous wastes and response to releases should they occur.
- An evacuation plan including signals to begin evacuation, evacuation route, and alternate routes.

As required by applicable state regulations, SQGs need not develop the plan but must attempt to make arrangements to familiarize police, fire, local boards of health, and emergency response teams with the layout of the site, properties and hazards of hazardous waste handled at the site, and other site specifics such as entrances and evacuation routes.

#### 5.1.2.7 Release Response

Requirements for response actions required to address releases of oil and/or hazardous materials are found in the PSEG Long Island Environmental Procedure No. 5 Release Response. However, it should be noted that New York's (373.3) hazardous waste regulations require notification, the conduct of emergency action and submittal of reports in the event of a release of a hazardous waste.

#### 5.1.2.8 Training Program Requirements

Hazardous waste management training must be provided to employees who handle hazardous waste as part of their job responsibilities. This training must be described in a Personnel Training Plan as is discussed in the environmental procedure on training.

#### 5.1.2.9 Recordkeeping Requirements

All hazardous waste generators shall maintain records related to the management of hazardous waste, substances and PCBs.

### 5.1.3 Hazardous Waste Accumulation

Hazardous waste generators must ensure that wastes are accumulated and stored in compliance with applicable regulations while on-site. These regulations can be found primarily in 40 CFR 262.34. In addition, state-specific hazardous waste regulations must be complied with 6 NYCRR 372, 373-1 and 373-3.

Storage regulations include requirements such as labeling, storage time limitations, inspection requirements, container management, etc. The applicable requirements vary depending on whether the waste is collected in containers or tanks. In general, a container is considered to be a portable device and a tank is considered to be a stationary device designed to contain hazardous waste.

The following sections describe the hazardous waste accumulation regulations applicable to generators.

#### 5.1.3.1 General Accumulation Requirements

**Accumulation Time**

Allowable accumulation time varies depending on where the waste is stored and the category of generator. The accumulation time clock starts when waste is first added to a container or tank. The only exception to this is for satellite accumulation containers, where the clock starts when the container is full (up to 55 gallons). Generators who accumulate wastes in satellite accumulation areas may accumulate these wastes for an indefinite period of time until the container is full, provided that all of the requirements applicable to satellite accumulation areas are complied with.

**NOTE:**

**PCBs have a 30 day accumulation time limit for main and satellite accumulation areas unless stored in a TSCA 761.65(b) storage facility. Also, the clock starts when the waste is first added to a container or tank, regardless of whether it is stored in main accumulation storage or satellite storage**

| Accumulation Time Limits | | |
|---|---|---|
| Generator Category | Type of On-Site Storage Area | On-Site Storage Time Limit |
| LQG | Main Accumulation Storage | 90 Days |
| SQG | Main Accumulation Storage | 180 days |
| VSQG | Main Accumulation Storage | No Limit |

**Figure 2** – Accumulation Time Limits

Generators may accumulate hazardous waste on-site for 90 days or less without being subject to the requirement applicable to TSDFs.

**Ignitable, Reactive or Incompatible Waste Accumulation**

Ignitable, reactive or incompatible wastes are required to be separated and protected from sources of ignition or reaction, such as open flames, smoking, cutting, welding, hot surfaces, frictional heat, sparks, spontaneous ignition and radiant heat. The intent is to prevent accidental ignition or reaction of ignitable or reactive wastes.

Smoking and open flames must be confined to designated areas while ignitable or reactive wastes are being handled. “No Smoking” signs must be posted wherever there is a potential hazard from ignitable or reactive wastes.

**Signs and Markings**

All main accumulation areas where hazardous wastes are accumulated must have signs indicating the presence of hazardous waste storage. State-specific sign requirements are described in the table below. Signs shall be in a format and worded HAZARDOUS WASTE.

All storage and accumulation areas containing PCB wastes > 50 ppm must have a PCB mark posted in the accumulation area.

**Security**

Main storage areas shall be secured by a fence or other means of restricting access to prevent unknowing and unauthorized entry. General facility security fencing can serve as a means of preventing unknowing and unauthorized entry.

Outdoor main accumulation areas shall be adequately secured. Installation of a fence is not mandatory, but recommended with a locked gate unless the entire facility is fenced and secured (24 hours per day).

**Satellite Accumulation Definition**

The primary purpose of satellite accumulation is to allow generators to accumulate a waste near the process, which generates the waste, without being subject to a time limitation, until up to 55 gallons of non-acutely hazardous waste are generated. This prevents generators from having to ship very small quantities of waste off-site to meet the central storage area time limitations because the waste is generated at a slow rate. Satellite accumulation areas must be maintained in compliance with the requirements described below:

| Satellite Accumulation Area Requirements | |
|---|---|
| Satellite accumulation containers must be maintained in good condition and handled in a manner, which will not cause them to rupture or leak. | X |
| Containers used for satellite accumulation must be compatible with the hazardous wastes placed in them. | X |
| Satellite accumulation containers must be maintained closed at all times except when adding or removing wastes. | X |
| Satellite containers must be stored on an impervious surface. | |

| Satellite Accumulation Area Requirements | |
|---|---|
| Satellite accumulation containers must be stored away from functional floor drains unless secondary containment is provided. In addition, containers stored outdoors should be under cover and stored at least 50 feet from any surface waters.[1] | |
| Satellite accumulation area containers must be marked with: | |
| • The words "Hazardous Waste" and other words that describe the contents of the container[2] | X |
| • Associated hazards of the waste | X |
| • Initial accumulation start date[3] | X |
| • EPA or state waste number | |
| Satellite accumulation containers must be inspected weekly. | |
| Aisle space must be provided to allow for inspections and to comply with any applicable National Fire Protection Codes. | |
| When a satellite accumulation container becomes full, the date must be marked on the container. The generator must comply with all other requirements applicable to the central storage containers within three (3) days. | X |

**Figure 3** – Satellite Accumulation Area Requirements

**NOTES:**

**[1] Some States require secondary containment for all containers of liquid hazardous waste, even when indoors if there is potential for a spill to reach the outside environment.**
**[2] If materials with a PCB content of 50 ppm or greater are stored in the container, the container shall also be labeled with a PCB mark.**
**[3] The initial accumulation start date must be indicated on all containers of PCB-containing wastes (> 50 ppm).**

**Hazardous Waste Container Storage Requirements - Main Storage Areas**

This section provides a description of the requirements applicable to generators that store hazardous wastes in containers. Container is defined as any portable device in which a material is stored, transported, treated, disposed of, or otherwise handled.

**Container Labeling**

Containers must be clearly labeled on-site. All labels on containers shall be affixed on the upper third of the container when possible. If more than one (1) label is required, they shall be placed in close proximity to one another. Labels must not be hidden by walls or other containers and must be clearly visible for inspection. Note that prior to off-site shipment, all containers must meet USDOT pre-transport requirements, which include additional labeling information. Containers that store materials with a PCB content of > 50 ppm shall also be marked with a PCB mark.

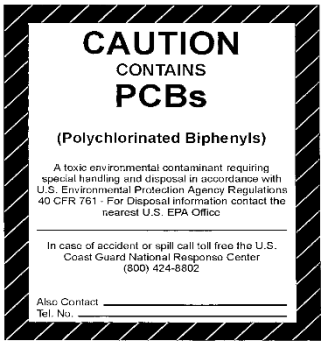
The labeling requirements are to be in accordance with 40 CFR 262.15, which states, in part, that the containers must have:

An indication of the hazards of the contents (examples include, but are not limited to, the applicable hazardous waste characteristic(s) (i.e., ignitable, corrosive, reactive, toxic); hazard communication consistent with the Department of Transportation requirements at 49 CFR part 172 subpart E (labeling) or subpart F (placarding); a hazard statement or pictogram consistent with the Occupational Safety and Health Administration Hazard Communication Standard at 29 CFR 1910.1200; or a chemical hazard label consistent with the National Fire Protection Association code 704).

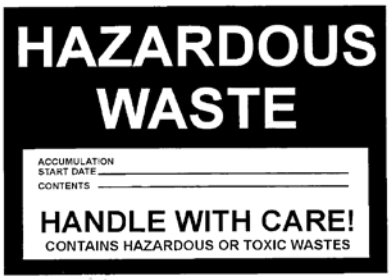
The following provides instruction to achieve consistency with these regulations.

Common examples of labels include:

PCB Mark
STORES CODE 467242




Hazardous Waste Sticker
Stores Code 467238




Hazardous Waste Mark
Stores Code 467239
(Includes D.O.T. Pre-transport Information)


**Figure 4** – Container Labels

| State-Specific Hazardous Waste Container Labeling Requirements | |
|---|---|
| Labeling Requirement | |
| The words "Hazardous Waste" and other words which identify the contents of the container. | X |
| Type of hazard associated with the waste | X |
| Accumulation start date | X |
| EPA or state waste code | |
| Generator's name and address | |
| Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest Document Number (prior to off-site shipment) | |
| Proper USDOT label | |
| The wording "Federal Law Prohibits Improper Disposal. If found, contact the nearest police or public safety authority or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency." | |
| Information required by USDOT marking regulations (including the shipping name, UN or NA ID number, RQ information if applicable, technical names if applicable and hazardous waste wording). | |

**Figure 5** – State-Specific Hazardous Waste Container Labeling Requirements

**NOTE:**

**[1] Not required for Very Small Quantity Generators**

**Container Management**

Containers used to hold waste may include drums, roll-offs, boxes and other types. The type of container that can be used depends on the material to be kept in it. Non-bulk containers, such as drums, shall be used only once for hazardous waste disposal.

Hazardous material containers are generally single trip containers. Some manufacturers offer refunds on returned containers. Drums, which previously held a hazardous material (e.g., unused oil), may be reused for on-site storage of similar materials and for the off-site shipment of similar materials provided the container is approved for transport by the USDOT regulations. Containers may not be used for other purposes (e.g., trash containers) without permission from Environmental Compliance.

Empty packaging may be reused for shipping hazardous wastes from a generator to a TSDF without complying with reuse and reconditioning requirements in 49 CFR 173.28 and Part 178 as long as the following requirements are complied with:

- Before reuse, each packaging must be inspected and may not be reused unless free from incompatible residue, rupture, or other damage which reduces its structural integrity.
- The waste is packaged in accordance with all other applicable USDOT requirements.
- Packaging may be used only once under these provisions.

**Container Secondary Containment Requirements**

Containers of liquid hazardous waste exceeding 185 gallons in total require secondary containment in the counties of Kings, Nassau, Queens, and Suffolk, or over the Schenectady/Niskayuna Aquifer System in Schenectady, Saratoga and Albany Counties, or the Clinton Street Ball Park Valley Aquifer System in Broome and Tioga Counties.

**Container Inspections**

Inspections of main storage areas and satellite accumulation areas of the facility must be conducted and documented. Very Small Quantity Generators are exempt from inspection requirements. Containers and their accumulation areas are to be inspected at a minimum for:

- Container condition;
- Condition of storage area;
- Adequate aisle space;
- Compliance with labeling and marking requirements; and,
- Storage Times.

When conducting inspections, the following guidance should be considered:

- Inspections must be conducted in accordance with the frequency established in the
- Inspection reports/forms should be completed during the inspection with all deficiencies noted and corrective actions documented.
- The inspector should complete the inspection report/form during the inspection. The completed inspection report/form must contain the date, time (1) and identity of the inspector. Initials are acceptable as long as the initials adequately identify the inspector.
- Completed inspection reports/forms should not be copied and utilized for future inspections. A blank form/report should be utilized for each inspection period.
- The inspection report/form should not be filled out, initialed or dated by anyone other than the person who personally conducted the inspection.
- Inspection reports/forms may not be backdated to cover inspections conducted but not documented in the past.

**Subpart CC Container Air Emission Standards**

40 CFR Part 265, Subpart CC applies generally to wastes, which contain an average volatile organic (VO) concentration > 500 ppm. Section 265.1083 establishes general applicability of the standard, and includes exemptions for certain waste treatment processes. To determine if a waste contains 500 ppm, §265.1084(a) establishes a waste determination procedure. Wastes should always be evaluated at the point of origin. Generators may use either knowledge of a waste, or direct measurement to determine the VO concentration. §265.1084 provides detailed information concerning how to collect samples, the number of samples required, frequency of evaluation, etc. The specified analytical method for determining VO concentrations is Method 25D in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A.

The organic air emissions standards apply to containers (excluding satellite accumulation containers) which are larger than 26 gallons and which hold hazardous wastes with an average VO concentration > 500 ppm. The container standards can be found in 40 CFR 265.1087.

**Hazardous Waste Tank Storage Requirements**

This section provides a description of the requirements applicable to generators who store wastes in tanks. These requirements apply in addition to the general requirements described above. A tank is defined as a stationary device designed to contain an accumulation of hazardous waste which is constructed primarily of non-earthen materials (i.e., wood, concrete, steel, plastic, etc.) and which provides structural support.

*Tank Labeling*

Regarding the accumulation start date:

- For PCB waste (> 50 ppm), the date waste was first put into the tank must be recorded on the tank. A record that includes, for each batch of PCBs, the quantity of the batch and the date the batch was added to the tank, as well as the date, quantity and disposition of any batch of PCBs removed from the tank must also be maintained. It is recommended that a log be maintained for this purpose.
- For wastes containing no PCBs, record the date when the tank first receives waste.

Containers that store materials with a PCB content of > 50 ppm shall also be marked with a PCB mark.

*Tank Management*

Tanks holding hazardous wastes are subject to the requirements outlined below.

- In general, hazardous wastes may not be placed in a tank system if they would cause the tank system to rupture, leak, corrode or otherwise fail.
- Appropriate controls and practices must be used to prevent spills and overfills (i.e., check valves, high-level alarms, automatic feed cutoffs, etc.) and to provide sufficient freeboard in uncovered tanks.

- Tanks must be in good condition and compatible with the waste stored in them.
- Tanks holding ignitable wastes are subject to applicable fire codes regarding location.
- Tanks storing liquid hazardous wastes must have secondary containment.
- Tanks must be inspected daily.

*Tank Secondary Containment Requirements (See Regulations for Full Requirements)*

Secondary containment systems must be:

- Designed, installed, and operated so that no waste is released to the surrounding soil, groundwater, or surface water.
- Construction material or liner must be compatible with the waste to be stored and must be capable of containing accumulated material until it is promptly removed.
- Accumulations should be removed within 24 hours, or when such removal cannot be accomplished in a 24-hour period, within another time frame specified by the EPA Regional Administrator.
- Must have sufficient structural strength to prevent failure, and the foundation must be designed to resist failure due to normal movement of the surrounding soils.
- Must be equipped with a leak detection system capable of detecting failure in either the primary or secondary containment structures. Daily visual inspections provide acceptable leak detection, except for double wall tanks.
- Include daily visual inspections where tanks and tank components are physically accessible.

*Tank Inspections*

Daily inspections of hazardous waste tanks shall include:

- Overfill and spill control equipment to ensure that it is in good working order;
- Aboveground portions of the tank system to detect corrosion or releases of waste;
- Data gathered from any monitoring and leak detection equipment to ensure that the tank system is being operated according to its design; and,
- Construction materials and area surrounding the externally accessible portion of the tank system; including secondary containment structures to detect erosion or signs of releases of hazardous wastes.
- Cathodic protection systems must be inspected, if present, according to the following schedule:
    - Proper operation of the cathodic protection system must be confirmed within six (6) months after the initial installation and annually thereafter.
    - All sources of impressed current must be inspected and/or tested as appropriate, but at least bimonthly.

All inspections must be documented in an inspection log. For PCB waste (>50 ppm), a record that includes for each batch of PCBs the quantity of the batch and the date the batch was added to the tank, as well as the date, quantity and disposition of any batch of PCBs removed from the tank must also be maintained. It is recommended that a log be maintained for this purpose.

### 5.1.4 Hazardous Waste Shipping

This section provides guidance for shipping hazardous waste. This includes preparing the shipment; offering the shipment to others for transport; and actual transport over the road.

When a regulated hazardous waste is offered for transportation, the material may also be regulated as hazardous by the USDOT if the material being offered for shipment exhibits a USDOT Hazard Class characteristic (i.e., Flammable Liquid, Corrosive Material, etc.). Hazardous waste is also regulated by the USDOT if the material is regulated as hazardous by the federal EPA even if the material does not exhibit a USDOT Hazard Class characteristic. This is due to an interagency agreement between the USDOT and the EPA. It should be noted that many state regulated hazardous wastes are not regulated as hazardous by the USDOT. However, all state and federal wastes regulated as hazardous are managed under a shipping paper called a hazardous waste manifest when being offered for transportation. The process for shipping a hazardous waste includes the following steps:

- Step 1: Determine the proper USDOT Hazard Class,
- Step 2: Select the best shipping description,
- Step 3: Select the proper shipping package,
- Step 4: Apply the proper marking & labeling to the container,
- Step 5: Prepare the shipping paper (Hazardous Waste Manifest),
- Step 6: If applicable, affix Placards to the vehicle.

When shipping hazardous wastes from a PSEG Long Island facility, Environmental Compliance will coordinate with the hazardous waste vendor providing details regarding the pickup.

#### 5.1.4.1 USDOT Hazard Class

According to the USDOT, a hazardous waste is one (1) which meets the federal EPA definition of a hazardous waste, which includes materials carrying EPA waste codes “D”, “F”, “K”, “U”, or “P”. If a state regulated hazardous waste does not carry an EPA waste code or meet one (1) of the 9 USDOT Hazard Classes, it is not regulated as hazardous by the USDOT and should not be assigned a Hazard Class.

To determine if a hazardous waste meets a USDOT Hazard Class characteristic, refer to 49 CFR Part 173. Figure 7 and 8 (see Section 5.1.6.6) provide descriptions of the USDOT Hazard Classes and Placards, with applicable regulatory references. Figures 10 and 11 provide illustrations of the USDOT Hazard Class Labels and Placards.

#### 5.1.4.2 USDOT Shipping Description

For Hazardous Wastes, which exhibit a USDOT Hazard Class or are USDOT regulated via interagency agreement with the EPA, a proper USDOT shipping description must be used. Proper USDOT shipping descriptions are selected from the USDOT Hazardous Materials Table (49 CFR 172.101). If the material exhibits a USDOT Hazard Class, a shipping description must be selected, which matches the Hazard Class and best describes the material. However, if the material is an EPA regulated hazardous waste without a USDOT Hazard Class, USDOT makes it a Class 9 material with the generic description of "Hazardous Waste Liquid NOS" or "Hazardous Waste Solid NOS." The shipping name is then followed by: the USDOT Class Number; the USDOT Identification Number; and the Packing Group (PG) Number as found on the Hazardous Materials Tables. Lastly, if a constituent makes the material hazardous, that constituent should be identified in brackets following the basic USDOT description.

#### 5.1.4.3 USDOT Shipping Packages

Shipping packages are defined by USDOT as either bulk or non-bulk. Bulk packages have a capacity > 119 gallons, such as tank trailers. Non-bulk packages have a capacity under 119 gallons such as a metal 55 gallon drum. USDOT package requirements are found in 49 CFR Parts 173, 178, and 179. USDOT requires that all packages used to contain a hazardous material be a United Nations (UN) performance package. The most common package used by PSEG Long Island to contain hazardous waste are steel 55-gallon drums. These drums must be marked on the bottom as either UN 1A1 or UN 1A2 for closed head and open head drums, respectively. In addition, drums used by PSEG Long Island shall at a minimum be marked with a "Y" rating for PG II and III performance standards. However, if a PG I hazardous waste is being shipped, a UN 1A1 or 1A2 drum with an "X" rating must be used. Shippers must check Column 8 of the proper USDOT description in USDOT's Hazardous Material Table (49 CFR 172.101) to select a proper shipping package. For further guidance on USDOT package requirements, refer to the USDOT packaging regulations at 49 CFR 173. Containers that provide environmentally equivalent protection and meet USDOT requirements can also be used.

For shipping state regulated hazardous wastes, which are not, USDOT regulated hazardous materials, PSEG Long Island generators shall at a minimum use UN 1A1 or 1A2 steel drums with a "Y" rating.

#### 5.1.4.4 USDOT Marking Requirements

Non-bulk packagings must be marked in accordance with 49 CFR 172.301 and associated regulations. These regulations require that non-bulk packagings holding either waste or virgin hazardous materials be marked with the following information prior to being shipped:

1) Shipper's name and address;
2) Proper USDOT shipping name, including technical names and hazardous substance information, if required; and,
3) USDOT ID number (including the letters "UN" or "NA" as appropriate).

The information for Items 2 and 3 above can be found in 49 CFR 172.101 (Hazardous Material Tables) on Columns (2), (4) and (6). In addition, if the material being shipped is a hazardous waste, it must be marked with all of the following additional information prior to transport:

1) The words "HAZARDOUS WASTE" - Federal law prohibits improper disposal. If found, contact the nearest police or public safety authority or contact the U.S. EPA;
2) Generator's name and address; and,
3) Manifest Tracking Number.

Labels such as those shown in Figure 10 may be used to comply with the marking requirements for hazardous waste.

Bulk packagings must be marked with the proper USDOT ID Number (UN/NA). The USDOT ID Number can be found on Column (4) in 49 CFR 172.101 (Hazardous Material Table). The identification number must be marked on the bulk packaging as follows:

1) On each side and each end, if the packaging has a capacity of > 3,785 L (1,000 gallons);
2) On two (2) opposing sides if the packaging has a capacity of less than 3,785 L (1,000 gallons).

A bulk packaging must remain marked when emptied unless it is sufficiently cleaned of residue and purged of vapors to remove any potential hazard or it has been refilled. Once refilled, it must be marked in accordance with the above requirements.

#### 5.1.4.5 USDOT Labeling Requirements

USDOT regulations require that hazardous materials be labeled with small square-on-point (diamond-shaped) labels, which warn of the hazard of the material being shipped. Labeling requirements can be found in 49 CFR 172 Subpart E. Labels are required to be provided on the following:

1) Non-bulk packagings;
2) Bulk packagings other than cargo tanks, or tank cars with volumetric capacities of less than 18 cubic meters (640 cubic feet), unless placarded in accordance with 49 CFR 172 Subpart F;

3) Portable tanks of less than 3,785 L (1,000 gallons) capacity, USDOT Specification 106 or 110 multi-unit tank cars, and overpacks, freight containers or unit load devices of less than 18 cubic meters (640 cubic feet) unless placarded in accordance with 49 CFR 172 Subpart F.

Labels can only be placed on packages that contain a hazardous material exhibiting the hazard identified on the label.

To choose the correct label for a material being shipped, you must determine the correct shipping name and hazard class in accordance with the Hazardous Materials Tables. The proper label is listed in Column 6 of the Hazardous Materials Table. If more than one label is listed, the first is called the primary label and the second is called the subsidiary label. Primary hazard labels must have the hazard class number indicated in the bottom point of the label. Subsidiary hazard labels cannot have the hazard class number indicated on the label.

Figure 10 shows examples of labels commonly used for materials carried or transported by PSEG Long Island.

#### 5.1.4.6 USDOT Placarding Requirements

Placards are similar to USDOT labels. They are used to warn of the hazards of materials being transported. Shippers of hazardous materials are responsible for either placarding vehicles or offering the initial carrier the appropriate placards. In general, placards must be provided on each end and each side of a transport vehicle.

To determine which placard to use for a material, the appropriate USDOT hazard class or division of your material must be known. It is the Shipper/Generator's responsibility to determine the proper hazard class. A Placard Table is provided in Figure 8 (see Section 5.1.6.6). Illustrations of USDOT Placards are provided in Figure 11.

Find the hazard class in the left column of Figure 8 (see Section 5.1.6.6). The appropriate placard is listed in the right column.

Placarding requirements do not apply to the following situations:

1) Non-bulk packages containing less than 1,000 pounds aggregate gross weight of hazardous materials covered by Part B of Figure 8 (see Section 5.1.6.6);

**NOTE:**
**Any quantity of hazardous material identified in Part A of Figure 8 (see Section 5.1.6.6) must be placarded.**

2) Any Hazard Class 9 material being shipped domestically;
3) Combustible liquids in non-bulk packagings;
4) Infectious substances;
5) Consumer Commodities;
6) Materials authorized to be offered as limited quantities in accordance with 49 CFR 172.203;
7) Hazardous materials packaged as small quantities under 49 CFR 173.4;

8) Empty non-bulk packages containing only the residues of hazardous materials in Figure 7 (see Section 5.1.6.6);

9) Subsidiary hazards.

Placards are required when a vehicle is transporting 55-gallon drums totaling more than 1,000 pounds of hazardous materials other than exclusively Class 9 materials.

DANGEROUS placards may be used for shipments containing more than one (1) hazard class. If the shipment contains non-bulk packages of hazard classes and there are no more than 2205 pounds of any of the hazard classes, a DANGEROUS placard may be used instead of individual placards. If any of the above qualifications is not true, individual placards must be used.

Figure 11 provides sample placards for hazardous materials commonly shipped by the Company.

#### 5.1.4.7 Transporting PCB Contaminated MODF and PCB Transformers

In addition to USDOT requirements, PCB regulations state that each vehicle transporting PCB containers that contain more than 45 kg (approximately 13 gallons) of liquid PCBs at concentrations of 50 ppm and greater or with one (1) or more PCB transformers (500 ppm+), must be marked with the yellow and black ML mark. Note that the total weight of PCB contaminated liquid must be calculated (not the PCB weight only) when determining if the mark is needed.

#### 5.1.4.8 Hazardous Waste Manifest

The uniform hazardous waste manifest is a document which is used to track hazardous waste shipments from the generator to the treatment, storage or disposal facility (TSDF). Small and large quantity generators are required to comply with the manifest regulations. The manifest is also the shipping paper used for hazardous waste shipments, so in addition to the hazardous waste regulations governing manifests, USDOT regulations governing shipping papers also apply. These can be found in 49 CFR 172 Subpart C.

A hazardous waste manifest is required for the transport of any Company-generated hazardous wastes from a Company generator facility to a non-Company treatment, storage or disposal facility (TSDF). This requirement includes state-regulated hazardous wastes as well as EPA hazardous wastes. A manifest is also required if the waste generated is not a hazardous waste in the generator state, but is a state-regulated hazardous waste in the destination state. Generally, hazardous waste manifests are not used when shipping wastes that are not regulated as hazardous.

The following rules apply to transporting and manifesting company hazardous wastes:

1) Transportation of hazardous wastes from one company generator facility to another Company generator facility is prohibited.

2) Equipment, debris, and other materials being transported from release locations or from VSQGs may be transported without a manifest to the nearest company generator for classification as a waste or for reuse.

3) Large volumes of wastes generated from non-generator facilities as a result of planned maintenance activities shall be manifested directly to a TSDF. A temporary EPA ID Number must be obtained.

4) When a spill response vendor to a TSDF from a spill response in the territory transports hazardous spill cleanup-generated wastes, a hazardous waste manifest is required. A temporary EPA ID Number must be obtained.

5) Small volumes of spill cleanup debris and soil generated by cleanup activities may be transported in PSEG Long Island vehicles without a manifest to the nearest PSEG Long Island facility possessing an EPA ID Number.

#### 5.1.4.9 Transporting PCB Wastes

In addition to TSCA PCB requirements, PCB wastes are subject to the USDOT regulations if PCBs are in high enough concentrations and quantities to be considered hazardous substances. In order to be a USDOT hazardous substance, there must be at least one (1) pound of PCBs in each container. A hazardous waste manifest must be used to track the shipment of the waste, with the appropriate USDOT shipping information included on the manifest.

The formula below may be used to determine the pounds of PCBs in a waste container: PCB conc. (ppm) x S.G. of oil x 8.34 lb/gal x volume (gal) in container/1,000,000 = pounds of PCBs

The PCB concentration can be determined from lab analysis or from Clor-N-Oil test kits. If a test kit is used to determine the concentration, use the upper bound of the test kit as the concentration. In other words, if the test kit shows that the concentration of PCBs is between 50 and 500 ppm, use 500 ppm in the calculation. The S.G. of oil means the specific gravity of the oil, which can be found on a material safety data sheet for the oil. The specific gravity of MODF is typically approximately 0.9.

#### 5.1.4.10 Vendor Generated Hazardous Waste

Wastes generated by vendors at company locations are subject to regulatory requirements for transporting waste.

*Projects Generating Large Quantities of Waste*

For large projects which will generate significant quantities of waste, contractual language should be developed which specifically addresses the responsibility for management of hazardous wastes generated during the project.

*Projects Generating Small Quantities of Waste*

If a PSEG Long Island facility has an EPA ID Number, the vendor must either:

- Leave the waste on-site for management by PSEG Long Island personnel, or
- Ship the waste off-site under a hazardous waste manifest.

PSEG Long Island must be named as the generator, the waste must be shipped to a PSEG Long Island-approved disposal facility, and PSEG Long Island personnel must sign the manifest[1].

**NOTES:**

**[1] PSEG Long Island may provide written authorization to vendor personnel to sign hazardous waste manifests on behalf of PSEG Long Island. The authorized vendor must have hazardous waste training.**

### 5.1.4.11 Manifest Completion Responsibility

The generator is responsible for completing the hazardous waste manifest. Because the Company is the generator of the hazardous waste covered in this manual, the manifest shall be initiated by an authorized company agent. The Authorized company agent shall sign the manifest as generator. Personnel authorized to sign manifests must have received adequate training.

PSEG Long Island personnel may sign hazardous waste manifests for the various operating companies.

Usually, the transport vendor will provide the manifest form and assist in its completion. At present, several company approved waste brokers provide pre-printed manifests for shipment of company wastes.

It is the responsibility of the company to ensure that the manifest is properly, completely and legibly filled out and signed by all parties including the authorized company agent. Wastes shall not be released to the transport vendor until all signatures are completed.

### 5.1.4.12 Hazardous Waste Manifest Forms

The Hazardous Waste Manifest System is a set of forms, reports, and procedures designed to seamlessly track hazardous waste from the time it leaves the generator facility where it was produced, until it reaches the off-site waste management facility that will store, treat, or dispose of the hazardous waste. The system allows the waste generator to verify that its waste has been properly delivered, and that no waste has been lost or unaccounted for in the process.

The key component of this system is the Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest which is a form prepared by all generators who transport, or offer for transport, hazardous waste for off-site treatment, recycling, storage, or disposal. Currently, the manifest is a paper document containing multiple copies of a single form. When completed, it contains information on the type and quantity of the waste being transported, instructions for handling the waste, and signature lines for all parties involved in the disposal process.

The manifest is required by both Department of Transportation and EPA. Each party that handles the waste signs the manifest and retains a copy for themselves. This ensures critical accountability in the transportation and disposal processes. Once the waste reaches its destination, the receiving facility returns a signed copy of the manifest to the generator, confirming that the waste has been received by the designated facility.

#### 5.1.4.13 Hazardous Waste Manifest Preparation

An example of a uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest is presented in Figure 12. Additional information on the federal hazardous waste manifest system as well as instructions for completion of the manifest are located at EPA website.

#### 5.1.4.14 USDOT Emergency Response Information

Generators are also subject to some additional USDOT regulations that must be complied with and completed by the generator prior to shipment. Specifically, the generator must provide the following emergency response information for each waste being shipped:

1) A 24-hour emergency response telephone number for use in an emergency involving the hazardous waste. The telephone number must be monitored at all times when the hazardous material is being shipped, and must be entered on the shipping paper either immediately following the shipping description or on a hazardous waste manifest in Item 3. It may only be entered in a separate location if the same telephone number applies to all of the materials represented by the shipping paper and if it is indicated that the number is for emergency response.
2) USDOT Emergency Response Guide Number. The guide number may be included in Item 9b of the hazardous waste manifest, after the USDOT shipping description, or may be included in Item 14 of the manifest.

#### 5.1.4.15 Distribution of the Hazardous Waste Manifest

As the manifest is forwarded along with the waste shipment, each party (generator, transporter, and TSDF) completes its applicable section. Please refer to EG-102 for details hazardous waste manifest distribution and management.

#### 5.1.4.16 Incomplete Hazardous Waste Shipments

It is the responsibility of the generator to verify that the transported wastes actually arrive at the TSDF. If the generator does not receive a manifest copy from the TSDF within 35 days of the date of shipment, the generator representative responsible for hazardous waste manifest management shall contact Environmental Compliance personnel who will trace the shipment. In the event that the original copy cannot be located, a faxed or e-mailed copy of the signed manifest from the TSDF may be utilized to confirm receipt of the waste. Environmental Compliance will submit an exception report to the hazardous waste authority of the state in which the shipment originated if the copy is not received from the TSDF within 45 days of the date of shipment. Exception reports shall be written in conjunction with the appropriate Environmental Compliance staff.

If notified of a discrepancy in a waste shipment by the transporter or TSDF, contact Environmental Compliance. Environmental Compliance shall consult with the appropriate staff and attempt to rectify the situation, or arrange for disposal at an alternate location.

#### 5.1.4.17 PSEG Long Island Hazardous Waste Profiles

Most waste profiles for hazardous wastes shipped by PSEG Long Island are listed on the web page on the company's PSEGLINY Portal. Please refer to this web site for an up-to-date listing of waste profiles.

### 5.1.5 Land Disposal Restrictions

40 CFR Part 268 identifies hazardous wastes that are restricted from land disposal and the treatment standards that will allow land disposal. It is important to note that the Land Disposal Restrictions (LDR) regulations apply to hazardous wastes being incinerated or otherwise treated, not just to hazardous wastes initially being land disposed. This is because the ash or sludge generated by the destruction or treatment of restricted wastes may ultimately be land disposed and still carries the restricted hazardous waste code designation.

The D.C. Court of Appeals in the case Association of Battery Recyclers, Inc. et. al. v. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (decided August 21, 2000) vacated the use of the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) for evaluating whether manufactured gas plant (MGP) wastes (MGP-contaminated soil) are a hazardous waste. However, individual states may regulate MGP wastes that fail TCLP.

In New York, DEC allows a conditional exemption for MGP coal tar waste, soils and sediments exceeding TCLP for benzene (D018) destined for permanent thermal treatment. Purifier waste containing greater than 3.5 percent sulfur by weight is excluded. The DEC Policy is stated in TAGM-4061

As of this date, only a one-time notification is required. The one-time notification would apply to shipments of all restricted hazardous waste, and so would include lab packs. No new notification would be required unless there was a change in the waste, process, or receiving facility.

This chapter will provide general guidance on complying with these regulations. Contact Environmental Compliance for details, or with questions.

#### 5.1.5.1 Applicability of LDR

State regulated (non-RCRA) wastes are not subject to the LDR regulations nor are wastes generated by RCRA very small quantity generators. Newly identified wastes for which EPA has not promulgated land disposal restriction or treatment standards are also not subject to LDR. Lastly, de minimus losses of characteristic wastes to wastewaters are not prohibited wastes. See §268.41 for additional details on the applicability of the LDR. PCB wastes are subject to LDR. [Ref. 6 NYCRR Part 376]

#### 5.1.5.2 Generator Requirements

Generators of hazardous waste are required to determine if their wastes are subject to the land disposal restrictions. Restricted wastes cannot be land disposed unless all concentration limits are met or the specified treatment has been conducted.

Step 1: Determine all the applicable waste codes for a specific waste stream. This determination can be made in either of two (2) ways: testing the waste or using knowledge of the waste. If the waste displays a hazardous characteristic of ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity or toxicity, comply with the special requirements of 40 CFR §268.9, in addition to any other applicable requirements.

Step 2: Determine whether the waste is a wastewater or non-wastewater. This is called the treatability group. Wastewaters are wastes that contain less than 1% by weight total organic carbon (TOC) and less than 1% by weight total suspended solids (TSS), with some exceptions. All other wastes are non-wastewaters. Most hazardous wastes will be non-wastewaters.

Step 3: Determine if the hazardous waste meets the treatment standards listed in 40 CFR §268.40 (treatment standards for hazardous waste or hazardous soil), §268.45 (alternative treatment standards for hazardous debris), and §268.48 (universal treatment standards). Standards are listed as total concentration, concentration of hazardous constituents in an extract of the waste, or waste treatment technologies. Technology treatment standards found in §268.40 are described in detail in Table 1 of §268.42. All hazardous constituents in the waste or in the waste residue must be at or below the values found in the tables for that waste.

#### 5.1.5.3 Notification Requirements

The requirements for notices vary and are found at 40 CFR §268.7. The Company's licensed hazardous waste transporter/disposal vendors provide fill-in-the-blank notifications for use when shipping restricted wastes. Other facilities may also provide notifications, which can be used if the notifications provide all the required information.

There are no specific or standard forms identified in the regulations. It is the generator's responsibility to prepare the forms and to ensure that the forms comply with the regulations.

There are four (4) types of notices as described below:

- Notices for restricted wastes not meeting the treatment standards (these cannot be land disposed prior to treatment);
- Notices for restricted wastes meeting the treatment standards at the original point of generation (these can be land disposed without further treatment);
- Notices for wastes subject to exemptions from the requirement that hazardous wastes meet treatment standards before they can be land disposed, such as MGP wastes under certain circumstances. This also includes, but is not limited to, case-by-case extensions under §268.5, disposal in a no migration unit under §268.6, or a national capacity variance or case-by-case capacity variance under Subpart C of §268; and,

- Notices if a generator is managing a lab pack containing hazardous wastes and wishes to use the alternative treatment standard for lab packs found at §268.42(c).

The majority of PSEG Long Island RCRA wastes do not meet the land disposal restriction treatment standards and, therefore, cannot be land disposed without prior treatment. The notification requirements for several types of wastes are summarized below. Refer to §268.7 for notification requirements for other types of wastes and for specific details. It is important to remember that for characteristic wastes, the notification must include all underlying hazardous constituents that exceed their respective Universal Treatment Standards.

#### 5.1.5.4 Waste Not Meeting Treatment Standards

If the waste or contaminated soil does not meet the treatment standard, the generator must send a one-time written notice, with the initial shipment of waste, to each treatment or storage facility receiving the waste, and place a copy in the file. The notice must include the information in column §268.7(a)(2) of the Generator Paperwork Requirements Table, provided as Figure 9 (see Section 5.1.6.6). No further notification is necessary until such time that the waste or facility changes, in which case a new notification must be sent and a copy placed in the generator's file.

#### 5.1.5.5 Waste Meeting Treatment Standards

If the waste or contaminated soil does meet the treatment standard, the generator must send a one-time written notice, with the initial shipment of waste, to each treatment or storage facility receiving the waste, and place a copy in the file. The notice must include the information in column §268.7(a)(3) of the Generator Paperwork Requirements Table, provided as Figure 9 (see Section 5.1.6.6), and the following certification statement, signed by an authorized representative:

I certify under penalty of law that I personally have 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. I believe that the information I submit is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting a false certification, including the possibility of a fine and imprisonment.

If the waste changes, the generator must send a new notice and certification to the receiving facility, and place a copy in their file.

#### 5.1.5.6 Waste Exempt from Treatment Standards

The notice for waste that is exempt from LDR must include the information in column §268.7(a)(4) of the Generator Paperwork Requirements Table, provided as Figure 9 (see Section 5.1.6.6). If the waste changes, the generator must send a new notice and certification to the receiving facility, and place a copy in their file.

#### 5.1.5.7 Lab Packs

The notice required when a generator is managing a lab pack containing hazardous wastes and wishes to use the alternative treatment standard for lab packs found at

§268.42(c), must include the information in column §268.7(a)(9) of the Generator Paperwork Requirements Table, provided as Figure 9 (see Section 5.1.6.6), and the following certification statement, signed by an authorized representative:

I certify under penalty of law that I personally have examined and am familiar with the waste and that the lab pack contains only wastes that have not been excluded under appendix IV to 40 CFR 268 and that this lab pack will be sent to a combustion facility in compliance with the alternative treatment standards for lab packs at 40 CFR 268.42(c). I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting a false certification, including the possibility of a fine and imprisonment.

If the lab pack contains characteristic hazardous wastes, the underlying hazardous constituents need not be identified.

This option is available to generators when the small containers of hazardous wastes in over packed drums (lab pack) are packaged as specified in 40 CFR §264.316 and §265.316, or if the lab pack does not contain any of the wastes listed in Appendix IV of §268 (includes D009, mercury), or if the lab packs are incinerated in accordance with the requirements for hazardous waste incinerators and certain incinerator residues are treated in compliance with the treatment standards specified for such wastes. Refer to §268.42(c) for the specific details.

#### 5.1.5.8 On-site Treatment of Restricted Wastes in Tanks, Containers, or Containment Buildings

These activities are not normally conducted by PSEG Long Island generators. All activities which may involve treatment of hazardous waste must be reviewed with Environmental Compliance prior to initiating these activities.

#### 5.1.5.9 Restricted Waste Exempt from Subtitle C

There are additional record keeping requirements for hazardous waste generators that treat waste on-site in systems that are excluded from subtitle C regulations, such as wastewater treatment systems subject to the Clean Water Act (CWA). These activities are not normally conducted by PSEG Long Island generators. All activities which may involve treatment of hazardous waste must be reviewed with Environmental Compliance prior to initiating these activities.

#### 5.1.5.10 Special Requirements for Characteristic Wastes

Special rules regarding waste that exhibit a characteristic are found at 40 CFR §268.9. There are special requirements for listed hazardous wastes that also exhibit a hazardous characteristic. In most cases, the treatment standard for the listed waste operates in lieu of the treatment standard for the characteristic waste, provided the treatment standard for the listed waste includes a treatment standard for the constituent that causes the waste to exhibit the characteristic. Otherwise, the waste must meet the treatment standards for all applicable listed and characteristic waste codes.

For wastes that have been de-characterized, the generator must complete a one-time notice and certification, which must be placed in the generator's or treater's file and sent to the EPA Region.

#### 5.1.5.11 Records Requirements

Generators must retain a copy of all notices, certifications, waste analysis data, and other documentation produced pursuant to 40 CFR §268 for at least three (3) years from the date the waste that is the subject of such documentation was last sent to the on-site or off-site treatment, storage or disposal facility.

### 5.1.6 Hazardous Waste Disposal

#### 5.1.6.1 Importance of Ensuring Proper Disposal of Wastes

It is extremely important that hazardous wastes are disposed of in full compliance with federal and state laws and regulations. Failure to comply with these laws and regulations can result in improper disposal of hazardous wastes.

#### 5.1.6.2 Treatment of Hazardous Waste

Generators are only allowed to treat hazardous waste on-site under specific conditions. All treatment not performed in accordance with regulations is considered to be improper disposal of a hazardous waste. An example of allowable treatment is treatment of wastewater in a wastewater treatment unit provided the activity complies with all applicable permits and requirements.

Under federal regulations, characteristic wastes may be treated in 90-day tanks, containers, or containment buildings covered by 40 CFR Section 262.34(a), without a permit. If the waste thereafter no longer exhibits a hazardous characteristic, any further management of the waste is no longer subject to Subtitle C of RCRA. However, unless the waste was de-characterized within an agency-approved Area of Contamination, LDRs will still apply.

The following activities are generally not considered "treatment":

- Neutralization of caustic or corrosive wastes that are hazardous due to characteristic only;
- Gravity separation of oil from water, that is not a hazardous waste, including the addition of acid or base to bring about a better separation of an oil/water emulsion;
- Filtering of solids from an oily sludge or other non-hazardous component of an oil mixture; and,
- Addition of an absorbent (e.g., sawdust, Speedi-Dry, CaCO3) in which a chemical reaction does not occur and the use of a gelation process or similar technique in which a chemical reaction does not occur, if such processes are done at the site of generation and are done solely for the purpose of making the waste more amenable to disposal at a hazardous waste facility.

A generator may think they are minimizing hazardous waste, but may actually be treating the waste. For example, although evaporation may minimize the amount of hazardous waste a generator is shipping off-site, it is actually considered to be treatment of a hazardous waste and would be improper disposal.

#### 5.1.6.3 Approved Hazardous Waste Disposal Facilities

Hazardous wastes generated by the PSEG Long Island shall be disposed of at disposal facilities, which have been approved by the PSEG Long Island Environmental Compliance. A list of Company-approved disposal facilities is available at Environmental Compliance.

#### 5.1.6.4 Disposal of PCB Wastes

PCB wastes are regulated for disposal by the EPA through the TSCA Regulations. The TSCA regulations require PCBs to be disposed of only at chemical waste landfills (solids) and incinerators (solids and liquids) permitted by EPA for the disposal of PCBs.

#### 5.1.6.5 Disposal of On-Site Vendor Generated Wastes

Vendor-generated wastes may be managed in various manners depending upon the classification of the facility and the quantity of wastes being generated. In all cases, the following conditions apply:

- The vendor shall provide to the Environmental Engineer a list of the anticipated chemicals to be used during the project. The vendor is responsible for providing SDSs for each chemical product to be used on site.
- All wastes generated by a vendor at a company site shall be owned, managed and disposed by the vendor.
- All unused chemicals (non-waste) and/or products originally brought to the company location by the outside vendor will remain the responsibility of the vendor and be removed by the vendor from the company location at the conclusion of the vendor's on-site activities.
- All wastes must be disposed of at a PSEG Long Island approved hazardous waste disposal facility.

#### 5.1.6.6 Recycling of Scrap Metal

Because of the potential for PSEG Long Island scrap metal to contain oils, PCBs or lead, the company has developed a list of vendors approved to recycle PSEG Long Island scrap metal.

Refer to Environmental Compliance for a list of approved scrap metal facilities.

All junk oil-filled electrical equipment shall be disposed or recycled at a PSEG Long Island approved hazardous waste disposal facility. Oil-filled equipment shall not be sent to scrap metal recyclers, even if the equipment has been drained.

In an effort to limit potential liability associated with the unrestricted shipment and ultimate processing of lead-sheathed copper cable, only those facilities indicated as approved for lead cable may receive PSEG Long Island non-PCB lead cable.

| Generator Classification Criteria | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Very Small Quantity Generator | Small Quantity Generator | Large Quantity Generator |
| Generate Hazardous Waste Per Month | <100 kg | >100 - <1000 kg | >1000 kg |
| Generate Acute Hazardous Waste Per Month | <1 kg | <1 kg | >1 kg |
| Generate Residue from Cleanup of Acutely Hazardous Waste Spill | <100 kg | N/A | N/A |
| Accumulate Hazardous Waste | <1000 kg | < 6000 kg | >6000 kg |
| Accumulate Acute Hazardous Waste | <1 kg | <1 kg | >1 kg |
| Accumulate Residue from Cleanup of Acutely Hazardous Waste Spill | <100 kg | N/A | N/A |

**Figure 6** – Generator Classification Criteria

| USDOT Classes | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Class No. | Division No. (If Any) | Name of Class or Division | 49 CFR Reference for Definitions |
| None | | Forbidden Materials | 173.21 |
| None | | Forbidden Explosives | 173.54 |
| 1 | 1.1 | Explosives (with a mass explosion hazard) | 173.50 |
| 1 | 1.2 | Explosives (with a projection hazard) | 173.50 |
| 1 | 1.3 | Explosives (with predominately a fire hazard) | 173.50 |
| 1 | 1.4 | Explosives (with no significant blast hazard) | 173.50 |
| 1 | 1.5 | Very insensitive explosives; blasting agents | 173.50 |
| 1 | 1.6 | Extremely insensitive detonating substances | 173.50 |
| 2 | 2.1 | Flammable gas | 173.115 |
| 2 | 2.2 | Non-flammable compressed gas | 173.115 |
| 2 | 2.3 | Poisonous gas | 173.115 |
| 3 | | Flammable and combustible liquid | 173.120 |
| 4 | 4.1 | Flammable solid | 173.124 |
| 4 | 4.2 | Spontaneously combustible material | 173.124 |
| 4 | 4.3 | Dangerous when wet material | 173.124 |
| 5 | 5.1 | Oxidizer | 173.127 |
| 5 | 5.2 | Organic peroxide | 173.128 |
| 6 | 6.1 | Poisonous materials | 173.132 |
| 6 | 6.2 | Infectious substance (etiologic agent) | 173.134 |
| 7 | | Radioactive material | 173.403 |
| 8 | | Corrosive material | 173.136 |
| 9 | | Miscellaneous hazardous material | 173.140 |
| None | | Other regulated materials: ORM-D | 173.144 |

**Figure 7** – USDOT Classes

Vehicles carrying hazardous materials must display warning placards identifying the hazard class of the contents. Vehicles carrying any amount of hazard-class material shown in Part A must always display the specific placard. Vehicles carrying more than 1,000 lbs. of hazard-class materials shown in Part B must display appropriate placards.

| USDOT Placard Table<br>Part A | | |
|---|---|---|
| Category of Material (Hazard Class or Division Number and Additional Description, as Appropriate) | Placard Name | 49 CFR Placard Design Section Reference |
| 1.1 | Explosives 1.1 | 172.522 |
| 1.2 | Explosives 1.2 | 172.522 |
| 1.3 | Explosives 1.3 | 172.522 |
| 2.3 | Poison Gas | 172.540 |
| 4.3 | Dangerous when wet | 172.548 |
| 6.1 (PG I, inhalation hazard) | Poison | 172.554 |
| 7 (Radioactive Yellow III label only) | Radioactive 1 | 172.556 |
| | | |
| **Part B** | | |
| Category of Material (Hazard Class or Division Number and Additional Description, as Appropriate) | Placard Name | 49 CFR Placard Design Section Reference |
| 1.4 | Explosives 1.4 | 172.523 |
| 1.5 | Explosives 1.5 | 172.524 |
| 1.6 | Explosives 1.6 | 172.525 |
| 2.1 | Flammable Gas | 172.532 |
| 2.2 | Nonflammable Gas | 172.528 |
| 3 | Flammable | 172.542 |
| Combustible liquid | Combustible | 172.544 |
| 4.1 | Flammable Solid | 172.546 |
| 4.2 | Spontaneously Combustible | 172.547 |
| 5.1 | Oxidizer | 172.550 |
| 5.2 | Organic Peroxide | 172.552 |
| 6.1 (PG I or II, other than PG I inhalation hazard) | Poison | 172.554 |
| 6.1 (PG III) | Keep Away From Food | 172.553 |
| 6.2 | (None) | |
| 8 | Corrosive | 172.558 |
| 9 | Class 9 | 172.560 |
| ORM-D | (None) | |

**Figure 8** – USDOT Placard Table

| Generator Paperwork Requirements Table | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Required Information** | §268.7 (a)(2) | §268.7 (a)(3) | §268.7 (a)(4) | §268.7 (a)(9) |
| 1. EPA Hazardous Waste and Manifest numbers | **X** | **X** | **X** | **X** |
| 2. Statement that this waste is not prohibited from land disposal. | | | **X** | |
| 3. The waste is subject to the LDRs. The constituents of concern for F001-F005, and F039, and underlying hazardous constituents (for wastes that are not managed in a Clean Water Act (CWA) or CWA-equivalent facility), unless the waste will be treated and monitored for all constituents. If all constituents will be treated and monitored, there is no need to put them all on the LDR notice. | **X** | **X** | | |
| 4. The notice must include the applicable wastewater/ non-wastewater category (see §268.2(d) and (f)) and subdivisions made within a waste code based on waste-specific criteria (such as D003 reactive cyanide). | **X** | **X** | | |
| 5. Waste analysis data (when available). | **X** | **X** | **X** | |
| 6. Date the waste is subject to the prohibition. | | | **X** | |
| 7. For hazardous debris, when treating with the alternative treatment technologies provided by §268.45: the contaminants subject to treatment, as described in §268.45(b); and an indication that these contaminants are being treated to comply with §268.45. | **X** | | **X** | |
| 8. For contaminated soil subject to LDRs as provided in §268.49(a), the constituents subject to treatment as described in §268.49(d), and the following statement: This contaminated soil [does/does not] contain listed hazardous waste and [does/does not] exhibit a characteristics of hazardous waste and [is subject to/complies with] the soil treatment standards as provided by §268.49(c) or the universal treatment standards. | **X** | **X** | | |
| 9. A certification is needed (see applicable section for exact wording). | | **X** | | **X** |

**Figure 9** – Generator Paperwork Requirements Table

By means of their color, shape and design, DOT Hazard Class labels communicate the hazards of the material contained in the package. The label needed for each hazardous material is described in Column 6 of the DOT Table. A separate label exists for each of nine classes of hazardous material (some with subdivisions).

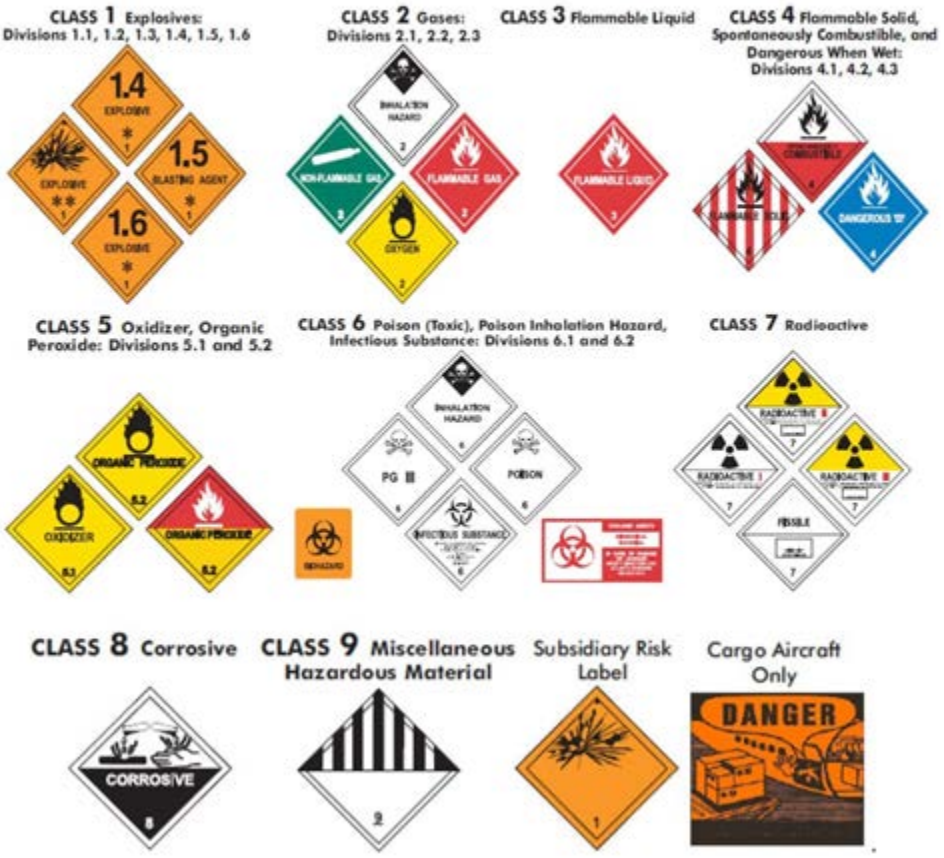



**Figure 10** – DOT Labels

Placards are designed for display on the outside of vehicles and are intended to provide emergency responders with warnings of the risks associated with vehicle contents. Placards may not be required for small quantities of hazardous materials.

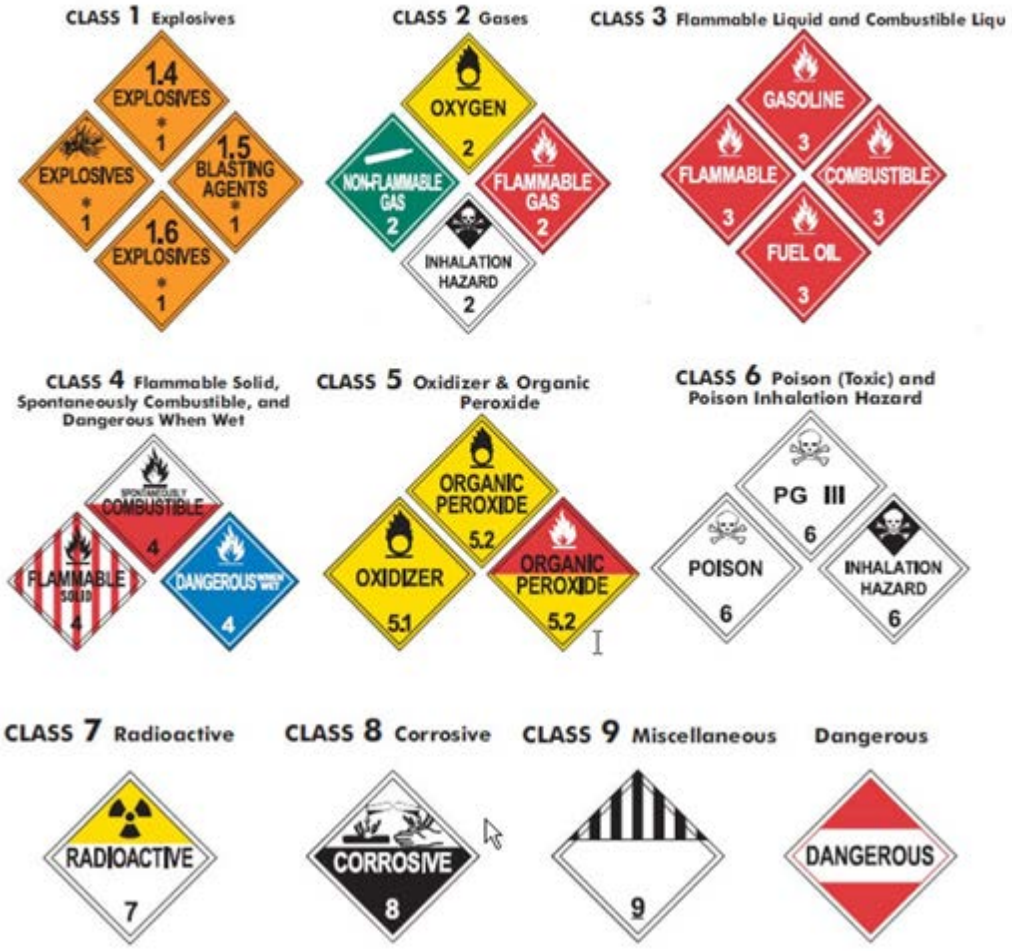



**Figure 11** – DOT Placards


**Figure 12** – Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest Example

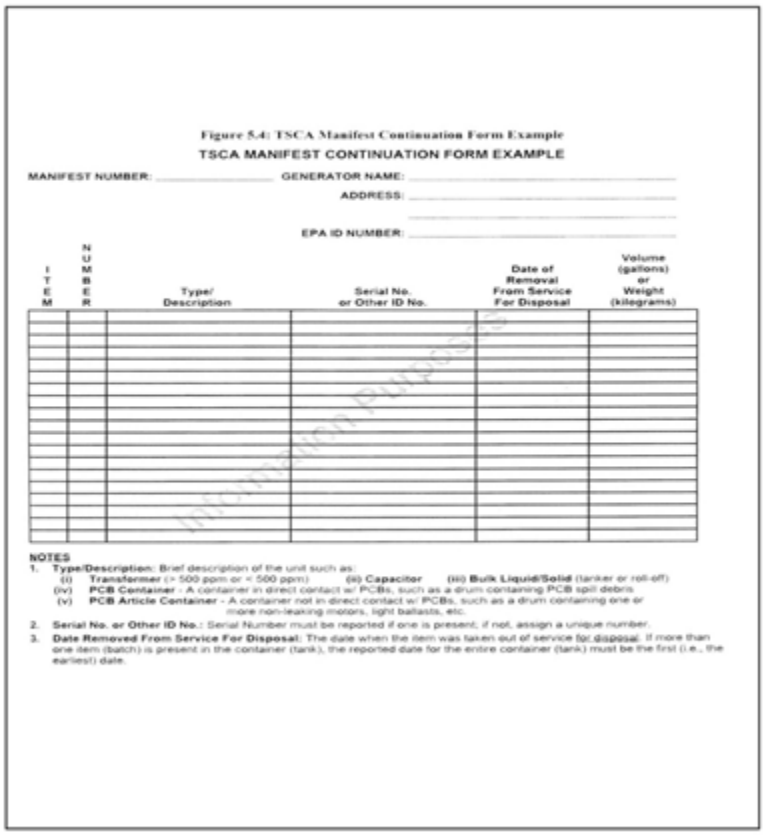


Figure 5.4: TSCA Manifest Continuation Form Example

TSCA MANIFEST CONTINUATION FORM EXAMPLE

MANIFEST NUMBER: _____ GENERATOR NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

_____

EPA ID NUMBER: _____

| ITEM | NUMBER | Type/ Description | Serial No. or Other ID No. | Date of Removal From Service For Disposal | Volume (gallons) or Weight (kilograms) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
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NOTES

1. **Type/Description:** Brief description of the unit such as:
   (i) **Transformer** (> 500 ppm or < 500 ppm) (ii) **Capacitor** (iii) **Bulk Liquid/Solid** (tanker or roll-off)
   (iv) **PCB Container** - A container in direct contact w/ PCBs, such as a drum containing PCB spill debris.
   (v) **PCB Article Container** - A container not in direct contact w/ PCBs, such as a drum containing one or more non-leaking motors, light ballasts, etc.
2. **Serial No. or Other ID No.:** Serial Number must be reported if one is present; if not, assign a unique number.
3. **Date Removed From Service For Disposal:** The date when the item was taken out of service for disposal. If more than one item (batch) is present in the container (tank), the reported date for the entire container (tank) must be the first (i.e., the earliest) date.

**Figure 13** – TSCA Manifest Continuation Form Example

## 5.2 PCB Waste Management

The following chapter outlines requirements for the management of waste PCB electrical equipment, MODF, and PCB waste. Please refer to EP No. 14 for information on the management of oil-filled equipment and waste oil.

The use, storage and disposal of PCB items is regulated by 40 CFR 761 -- Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs), Manufacturing, Processing, Distribution in Commerce and Use Prohibitions which is administered by the Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). PCBs are also regulated as hazardous waste by state regulations.

EPA regulations allow for assumptions to be made regarding the PCB concentration in unlabeled oil- filled electrical equipment which is in use. However, testing for PCBs through laboratory analysis must be performed when classifying equipment or other materials for disposal. If the equipment does not have a manufacturer's label stating that the equipment is non-PCB, laboratory analysis must be performed prior to placing the equipment into storage for re-use. The analysis must be conducted by a certified laboratory using an EPA-approved method (gas chromatography). Screening kits may not be used for the determination of PCB content for disposal purposes.

Generally, wastes must be managed as a PCB hazardous waste if the PCB concentration > 50 ppm. However, if utilizing the PCB Spill Cleanup Policy, it is important to note that spill cleanup wastes must be shipped as a PCB waste regardless of their actual PCB concentrations.

PCB-Contaminated fluid-filled electrical equipment, MODF and other wastes designated for disposal may only be accumulated as hazardous waste at a generator site in a main hazardous waste accumulation area for up to 30 days from the date the equipment was declared a waste. If drained, equipment may be accumulated without restriction. However, PCB-contaminated fluid-filled electrical equipment may be stored up to 90 days if stored in an area that complies with 40 CFR 761.65.

Please note that the date the equipment was removed from service for disposal is the date the equipment was declared to be waste. This date may be different than the date the equipment was removed from use in the field.

PCB fluid-filled electrical equipment designated for disposal may be accumulated as PCB hazardous waste at a generator site for up to 30 days from the date the equipment was removed from service for disposal. If drained, the empty carcass and MODF must be accumulated as a PCB hazardous waste at the generator site for up to 30 days of the date the equipment was declared a waste.

In order to demonstrate compliance with 40 CFR 761.215(d)(2) and 761.218, a Certificate of Disposal must be obtained for each PCB article shipped for disposal. Waste tracking reports are not an acceptable substitute. "Certificates of Disposal must be received from the disposal facility within one (1) year of the date of shipment for disposal." Wastes not disposed of within one (1) year of their "Out-of- Service" date must be included on an Exception Report.

## 5.3 Universal Waste & Lighting Waste

This chapter details the PSEG Long Island management of universal wastes, including lighting waste. Section 5.3.1 of the chapter discusses the management of the various types of lighting wastes. Some types of lighting wastes may be managed as universal wastes if the generator so chooses and other types must be managed as hazardous waste, depending on the waste type and the generator state. Section 5.3.2 details the management of waste batteries. Section 5.3.3 details the management of mercury. Section 5.3.4 details the federal universal waste rule. Sections 5.3.5, and 5.3.6 detail general universal waste rules applicable to all PSEG Long Island facilities, and New York State universal waste rule, respectively.

### 5.3.1 Management of Lighting Wastes

PSEG Long Island lighting wastes include a variety of items associated with indoor and outdoor lighting such as streetlights, floodlights, incandescent, vehicle and fluorescent lights. Streetlights and floodlights contain mercury vapor or sodium vapor High Intensity Discharge (HID) lamps, both of which contain quantities of mercury. Depending on the type and wattage of the light, it may contain ballasts and/or capacitors. Waste lamps are covered under the state Universal Waste programs. Refer to Figure 14, 'Lighting Types and Wastes Generated from Each Lighting Type', Refer to Section 2 for procedures to arrange for pickup of waste.

#### 5.3.1.1 HID/Fluorescent Lamps:

In order to minimize the quantities of hazardous waste lamps sent to non-hazardous waste landfills, EPA added hazardous waste lamps to the federal Universal Waste program, which is further discussed in Sections 5.3.4 and 5.3.5. The final rule was promulgated on July 6, 1999. This addition streamlines the management requirements for hazardous waste lamps, and supports energy and conservation efforts.

#### 5.3.1.2 Streetlight Capacitors:

Intact PCB and non-PCB streetlight capacitors are removed from streetlight heads prior to sending the heads to a repair or scrap metal vendor. As defined in 40 CFR 761.3, small capacitor means a capacitor which contains less than 1.36 kg (3 lbs.) of dielectric fluid, while large capacitor (high/low voltage) means a capacitor which contains 1.36 kg (3 lbs.) or more of dielectric fluid. All streetlight

capacitors collected by the company from lighting can be defined as small capacitors. PCB capacitors are managed as state-regulated hazardous waste must be accumulated in a main or satellite hazardous waste accumulation area. Since 40 CFR 761.60(b)(7) provides exception to the storage requirements of 40 CFR 761.65 for PCB small capacitors, the company has no TSCA storage limits for intact PCB small capacitors. PCB and non-PCB capacitors may be accumulated in the same container, and disposed as PCB waste. Intact, small PCB capacitors are exempt from the federal Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) regulations; thus, the PCB accumulation limits and PCB marking do not apply. PCB large capacitors and leaking PCB and non-PCB capacitors are TSCA regulated waste and must be managed and disposed in accordance with TSCA requirements (i.e., the waste must be marked with the PCB mark and transported within 30 days from when the first leaking capacitor was placed in the container.) (Note: Small, non- leaking capacitors [< 1.36 lb. PCB] are not hazardous waste).

#### 5.3.1.3 Fluorescent Light Ballasts:

Intact PCB fluorescent light ballasts are devices that electrically control fluorescent light fixtures and that include a capacitor containing 0.1 kg or less of dielectric fluid. Such items are TSCA regulated wastes that fall under the definition of PCB Bulk Product Waste in the TSCA regulations. According to EPA, most fluorescent lamp ballasts manufactured before 1979 contain PCBs, but were not labeled as such. Only ballasts manufactured after 1979 are labeled to indicate that they do not contain PCBs.

Intact waste fluorescent light ballasts generated at PSEG Long Island facilities may be managed as either hazardous waste or non-hazardous wastes. Intact fluorescent light ballasts containing PCBs only in intact and non-leaking PCB small capacitors may be managed as non-hazardous waste. If managed as non-hazardous, PCB and non-PCB lamp ballasts may be accumulated in the same container in an area outside the facility hazardous waste area. They should be labeled as Non-Hazardous Waste with the accumulation start date. They must also have the PCB mark, as they are still TSCA regulated (not required in NY). Because ballasts are defined as a bulk product waste, they may be stored for 180 days in a storage area that meets the criteria found in 40 CFR 761.65(c)(9). Since the composition of the liner is not specified in the regulation, other than it prevents migration and is strong enough and designed to prevent failure, a floor of a building may be adequate to meet the definition. Therefore, if the storage for these ballasts is located indoors, away from floor drains or other areas where an uncontrolled release would allow for migration to the subsurface, and the surface of the storage area is in good condition, without cracks or other apertures that may lead to migration of waste to the subsurface, then ballasts could be stored for 180 days. Otherwise, ballasts may only be stored for 30 days. When PCB ballasts are transported from a PSEG Long Island facility, they must be shipped on a TSCA manifest if required by applicable State regulations. The PSEG Long Island contact who schedules a pickup of PCB ballasts should remind the transporter that a TSCA manifest is required. If the generator chooses to manage the ballasts as hazardous waste, the ballasts must be accumulated in a Hazardous Waste Accumulation Area and must be shipped off-site within 90 days (providing the storage areas meets the 'liner' requirements discussed above; otherwise the time limit is 30 days) on a state hazardous waste manifest. PCBs can only be stored for 30 days, unless in a TSCA-qualified containment.

For large capacitors only, intact PCB ballasts are classified as hazardous waste (Waste Codes B004/B005), and must be managed accordingly. They must be accumulated in a Hazardous Waste Accumulation Area with a Hazardous Waste label and PCB mark, and have an accumulation time limit of 90 days (30 days unless in a TSCA-qualified containment area).

#### 5.3.1.4 Streetlight Ballasts:

Older mercury vapor streetlight systems utilized large cylindrical tank-style ballasts that contained the capacitor and electrical workings for the streetlight, while the streetlight head housed only the lamp. These old ballasts contain a PCB capacitor. Although they are quite different in appearance, these tank-style streetlight ballasts may be accumulated with fluorescent light ballasts.

### 5.3.2 Management of Batteries

In an effort to facilitate the recycling of certain types of batteries, specifically nickel-cadmium and small-sealed lead acid batteries, Congress passed the "Mercury Containing and Rechargeable Battery Management Act" (Battery Act) on May 13, 1996. This act made the Universal Waste Rule effective immediately in all 50 states for the collection, storage, and transportation of batteries covered by the Act, providing national uniformity in the management of these batteries. PSEG Long Island manages intact, non-leaking batteries as Universal Waste. Non-intact or leaking batteries must still be managed as hazardous waste.

The PSEG Long Island battery-recycling program incorporates elements of both the Universal Waste Rule and Battery Act for all non-leaking and non-cracked batteries. The battery-recycling program has been established with PSEG Long Island approved vendors Details about the various types of batteries are provided below.

#### 5.3.2.1 Substation/Recloser, Vehicle and Other Large Lead Acid Batteries

Spent large substation, vehicle and other large lead acid batteries are not required to be managed as hazardous or universal waste as long as they are intact and not leaking. 40 CFR 266.80 specifically exempts spent lead acid batteries that are to be reclaimed from regulation under the hazardous waste and universal waste regulations.

Because these batteries are exempt from regulation as a hazardous or universal waste, there is no accumulation, storage, or labeling requirements. However, for ease of storage and shipping, spent substation batteries and other large lead acid batteries such as those from vehicles or reclosers should be accumulated on pallets with short-circuit protection and strapping and/or shrink-wrap. Recycling vendors should be informed as to what materials they will need to transport the pallets safely when the pickup is arranged.

A complete Bill of Lading (BOL) is required for each shipment of batteries. The BOL must contain: the name and address of the PSEG Long Island facility shipping the batteries; the destination facility; the quantity of each type of battery; the proper USDOT shipping description; and the date the shipment left the facility. If a Recycling Certificate is provided by the vendor, it should be attached to the BOL and retained for three (3) years.

Cracked or leaking batteries must be shipped on a hazardous waste manifest by an approved hazardous waste disposal vendor.

#### 5.3.2.2 Small Sealed Lead Acid/Gel Cell Batteries

Spent small sealed lead-acid (SSLA) and gel cell batteries are covered by the Battery Act and are considered Universal Wastes in all states. These batteries may be returned to vendors when purchasing new batteries and the return of spent batteries may be a condition of the battery purchase contract. When the exchange of batteries is not possible, spent lead-acid batteries should be returned to a PSEG Long Island-approved facility for recycling or recovery.

Do not place leaking lead acid batteries into metal drums for disposal due to the possibility of the battery shorting out against the metal drum and causing the battery to explode.

Spent intact lead acid and gel cell batteries should be managed as Universal Waste when they are in storage prior to shipment from a PSEG Long Island facility. Universal Waste Batteries must be labeled or marked with the following:

- “Universal Waste-Battery(ies)”; or
- “Waste Battery(ies)”; or
- “Used Battery (ies)”.

You may accumulate the batteries at the facility for up to one (1) year. The accumulation start date must be known.

Because of potential environmental cleanup liability, spent lead batteries may not be disposed via scrap yards or junk dealers.

#### 5.3.2.3 Nickel Cadmium and Lithium Batteries

Used, non-cracked, nickel-cadmium (Ni-Cd) and lithium batteries are considered universal wastes in all states under the Battery Act. Spent Ni-Cd or lithium batteries should be managed as universal waste when they are in storage prior to shipment from a PSEG Long Island facility. Universal waste batteries must be labeled or marked with the following:

- “Universal Waste-Battery(ies)”; or
- “Waste Battery(ies)”; or
- “Used Battery (ies)”.

You may accumulate the batteries at the facility for up to one (1) year. The accumulation start date must be known.

#### 5.3.2.4 Alkaline Batteries

Alkaline batteries can be disposed as non-hazardous waste or recycled.

#### 5.3.2.5 Nickel Metal Hydride (NiMH) Batteries

NiMH batteries are often used instead of NiCd batteries due to their lower price and better performance. NiMH batteries are not regulated as a Universal Waste or a Hazardous Waste. However, due to their Ni content, NiMH batteries should be recycled.

### 5.3.3 Mercury Management

Mercury and its compounds are severe cumulative poisons; mercury is also corrosive. Only PSEG Long Island personnel who have received training in the handling of mercury should conduct any activities related to the physical management of mercury waste streams. Material Safety Data Sheets may be referenced for specific health and spill response information.

Mercury may be contained in various instruments used in pressure and flow instrumentation such as gas pressure regulators, manometers, thermometers, barometers, electrical switches, pumps, batteries, fluorescent light bulbs, and mercury and sodium vapor high intensity discharge (HID) lamps. Mercury should be left in any mercury-containing device to be disposed. Attempting to remove the mercury may increase the chance of an accidental release.

**NOTE:**
**Refer to Section 5.1 for disposal of mercury debris.**

#### 5.3.3.1 Mercury Disposal

Most mercury-containing lamps, thermometers, and devices are covered under the Universal Waste programs. Hazardous waste mercury, which fails the TCLP test, is subject to Land Disposal Restrictions (LDRs). Refer to Section 5.1 for information regarding LDRs.

Refer to Environmental Compliance for a description of recycling/disposal shipping information for mercury-containing wastes at PSEG Long Island-approved vendors. Refer to Sections 5.3.5 and 5.3.6 for a complete description of universal waste mercury management requirements applicable to all PSEG Long Island facilities.

### 5.3.4 Federal Universal Waste Rule

On February 11, 1993, EPA proposed streamlining hazardous waste management requirements for collecting and managing certain widely generated hazardous wastes. On May 11, 1995, EPA finalized the Universal Waste Rule (the Rule), as an amendment to the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The intent of the Rule is to:

- Reduce the amount of hazardous wastes entering the municipal solid waste stream;
- Encourage the recycling and proper disposal of certain common hazardous wastes; and,
- Reduce the regulatory burden on businesses that generate these wastes and make the applicable regulations easier to comply with.

Specifically, the Rule streamlines the requirements related to notification, labeling, marking, prohibitions, accumulation time limits, employee training, and response to releases, off-site shipments, tracking, exports, and transportation.

The federal Universal Waste Rule does not automatically apply in each state. In states authorized to implement the federal hazardous waste requirements (RCRA-authorized states), the Rule is not applicable until those states adopt the Rule in a separate state and receive authorization from EPA.

### 5.3.5 Universal Waste – All PSEG Long Island Facilities

#### 5.3.5.1 Universal Waste Handler Categories

There are two categories of Universal Waste handlers:

- A small quantity handler of Universal Waste (SQHUW) is defined as a Universal Waste handler who accumulates less than 5,000 kilograms (11,000 pounds) total of universal waste at any time; and,
- A large quantity handler of Universal Waste (LQHUW) is defined as Universal Waste handler who accumulates 5,000 kilograms (11,000 pounds) or more total of universal waste at any time. A LQHUW must send written notification to the applicable state environmental regulatory agency and obtain an EPA Identification Number before meeting or exceeding the 5,000-kilogram accumulation limit. A facility that already has an EPA ID Number does not need to obtain another EPA ID Number, but does need to notify DEP of its universal waste activity, excluding batteries. Facilities that already have an EPA ID Number are not required to notify DEP of universal waste battery activity.

The PSEG Long Island facilities that accumulate universal waste do not accumulate 5,000 kilograms or more of universal waste at any time. As such, these facilities are covered under the standards for small quantity handlers of universal waste.

#### 5.3.5.2 Standards for Small Quantity Handlers of Universal Waste-Universal Waste Management and Labeling

Universal wastes are subject to less stringent requirements than fully regulated hazardous wastes. PSEG Long Island facilities should have designated areas for the collection and storage of universal wastes.

#### 5.3.5.3 Universal Waste Lamps

Universal Waste – Mercury-Containing Lamps

As stated in Section 5.3.1, Management of Lighting Wastes, mercury-containing lamps are a commonly generated waste at PSEG Long Island facilities. Examples of mercury-containing lamps include fluorescent, mercury vapor and sodium vapor high intensity discharge (HID), incandescent, and neon lamps. PSEG Long Island facilities use fluorescent lamps in offices, indoor substations, and other company buildings. HID lamps are found in streetlights.

- Lamp Management: The types of fluorescent tubes at facilities include U-tubes, 4-foot linear, and 8-foot linear tubes. Spent fluorescent tubes from PSEG Long Island buildings should be accumulated in a designated area, preferably in cardboard boxes in which new fluorescent tubes are shipped. Boxes may also be obtained from the lighting waste vendor.

  Spent mercury vapor and sodium vapor HID lamps should be accumulated in a designated area in a common container. HID lamps may be accumulated in drums or fiber containers that may be obtained from the lighting waste vendor. Handlers are prohibited from dismantling, crushing, or treating mercury-containing lamps under the policy.
- Lamp Labeling: Each mercury-containing lamp, or the container in which the mercury-containing lamps are contained, should be labeled or clearly marked with one (1) of the following:
  - "Universal Waste- Lamp(s)"; or
  - "Waste Lamp(s)"; or
  - "Used Lamp(s)"

#### 5.3.5.4 Universal Waste Batteries

The company battery management program is discussed in Section 5.3.2 of this chapter. A battery must qualify as a hazardous waste before it can be classified as a universal waste. Batteries that do not qualify as hazardous waste such as alkaline batteries may instead continue to be managed as non-hazardous solid wastes. Universal waste batteries that may be generated by PSEG Long Island include lead acid, lead gel cell, nickel cadmium, and lithium batteries.

- Battery Management: Under the Universal Waste standards, batteries may be mixed together in a container. However, because reclamation processes often differ depending on the battery type, the various types should be accumulated separately.
- Battery Labeling: Each battery or the container in which the batteries are contained should be labeled or clearly marked with one (1) of the following:
  - "Universal Waste- Lamp(s)"; or
  - "Waste Lamp(s)"; or
  - "Used Lamp(s)"

You may accumulate the batteries at the facility for up to one (1) year. The accumulation start date must be known.

#### 5.3.5.5 Universal Waste Mercury-Containing Equipment (MCE)

Universal waste mercury-containing equipment is defined as a device or part of a device that contains elemental mercury. Examples of some mercury-containing equipment are thermometers, thermostats, manometers, barometers, electrical switches and relays, gas pressure regulators and certain flow regulators. The universal waste standards allow for the joint collection, management, labeling, and recycling of mercury thermostats and mercury-containing equipment.

- Mercury-Containing Equipment Management: Different types of mercury-containing equipment should be accumulated in the same container. Any broken mercury-containing device should be placed in a closed vapor- tight container, and any mercury residue must be cleaned up by a trained individual using a mercury spill kit (referenced in EP No. 5).
- Mercury-Containing Device Labeling: Each mercury-containing piece of equipment or the container in which the mercury-containing equipment is contained should be labeled or clearly marked with the following:
  - "Universal Waste- Mercury-Containing Equipment"; or
  - "Waste Mercury-Containing Equipment"; or
  - "Used Mercury-Containing Equipment"

You may accumulate mercury-containing equipment at the facility for up to one (1) year. The accumulation start date must be known.

**5.3.5.6 Universal Waste Accumulation Standards**

A SQHUW may accumulate universal waste for no longer, than one (1) year from the date the universal waste is generated. A SQHUW must be able to demonstrate the length of time the universal waste has been accumulated from the date it becomes a waste. This may be accomplished in one (1) of the following ways:

1) Placing the universal waste in a container and marking or labeling the container with the earliest date that any universal waste in the container became a waste; or
2) Marking or labeling each individual item of universal waste which is not in a container with the date it became a waste; or
3) Maintaining an inventory system on-site that identifies the date each universal waste became a waste; or
4) Maintaining an inventory system on-site that identifies the earliest date that any universal waste in a group of universal waste items or a group of containers of universal waste became a waste; or
5) Placing the universal waste in a specific accumulation area and identifying the earliest date any universal waste in the area became a waste; or
6) Any other method that clearly demonstrates the length of time that the universal waste has been accumulated from the date it became a waste.

**5.3.5.7 Employee Training**

Handlers of universal waste must receive training in proper handling and emergency procedures for the universal waste(s) handled. Universal Waste training is incorporated into the PSEG Long Island employees training program(s).

**5.3.5.8 Response to Releases**

All releases of universal waste and other residues from universal wastes must be immediately contained. Any mercury residue must be cleaned up by a trained individual using a mercury spill kit. Only personnel who have received appropriate training for mercury spills may participate in mercury cleanup.

**5.3.5.9 Off-Site Shipments**

A SQHUW is prohibited from sending or taking universal waste to a place other than another universal waste handler, destination facility, or foreign destination. If the SQHUW self-transports, they then become a universal waste transporter and must comply with the transporter requirements.

A PSEG Long Island SQHUW may self-transport universal waste to another PSEG Long Island SQHUW, without triggering Department of Transportation requirements, providing the following conditions are met:

- The SQHUW shipping the waste must ensure that the receiving SQHUW agrees to accept the waste;

- The transporter must not dispose, recycle, dilute or treat the waste except if responding to a release;
- Properly respond to releases;
- Do not hold the waste for more than ten (10) days during transport;
- If more than 1 pound of mercury is transported USDOT requirements would apply. Since each fluorescent bulb contains ~ 30 mg of mercury, 1,000 bulbs would result in 30 grams of mercury which is well below one (1) pound (454 grams); and,
- The receiving facility shall maintain documentation for at least three (3) years for each shipment received of Universal waste. The documentation shall include:
  - The name and address of the waste shipper
  - The quantity of waste received
  - The date of receipt of the shipment

Any PSEG Long Island facility that is a LQHUW may not self-transport wastes.

Environmental Compliance has a listing of the approved hazardous waste disposal and recycling facilities for company waste. This listing includes outlets for universal waste, specifically for batteries, fluorescent lamps, and mercury-containing items. Any of these vendors may be used for the specific type of universal waste.

#### 5.3.5.10 Tracking

A SQHUW is not required to keep records of shipments of universal waste.

### 5.3.6 Universal Waste State Requirements

6 NYCRR 374-3 of the New York Hazardous Waste Management Regulations details the universal waste program.

#### 5.3.6.1 Applicability

Universal waste management standards have been established for the following wastes:

- Certain Batteries
- Mercury-containing equipment, including thermostats
- Lamps
- Pesticides

#### 5.3.6.2 Off-Site Shipments

1) A small quantity handler of universal waste is prohibited from sending or taking universal waste to a place other than another universal waste handler, a destination facility, or a foreign destination; and, When universal waste is being transported off-site, the requirements of Part 364 of this Title must be met.

2) If a small quantity handler of universal waste self-transports universal waste off-site, the handler becomes a universal waste transporter for those self- transportation activities and must comply with the transporter requirements of Section 374-3.4 of this Subpart and Part 364 of this Title while transporting the universal waste.

3) If a universal waste being offered for off-site transportation meets the definition of hazardous materials under CFR 49 Parts 171 - 180, incorporated by reference in subdivision 370.1(e) of this Title, a small quantity handler of universal waste must package, label, mark and placard the shipment, and prepare the proper shipping papers in accordance with the applicable Department of Transportation regulations under 49 CFR Parts 172 - 180 as incorporated by reference in subdivision 370.1(e) of this Title.

4) Prior to sending a shipment of universal waste to another universal waste handler, the originating handler must ensure that the receiving handler agrees to receive the shipment.

5) If a small quantity handler of universal waste sends a shipment of universal waste to another handler or to a destination facility and the shipment is rejected by the receiving handler or destination facility, the originating handler must either:

   (i) Receive the waste back when notified that the shipment has been rejected, or

   (ii) Agree with the receiving handler on a destination facility to which the shipment will be sent.

6) A small quantity handler of universal waste may reject a shipment containing universal waste, or a portion of a shipment containing universal waste that the small quantity handler has received from another handler. If a handler rejects a shipment or a portion of a shipment, the handler must contact the originating handler to notify them of the rejection and to discuss reshipment of the load. The handler must:

   (i) Send the shipment back to the originating handler, or

   (ii) If agreed to by both the originating and receiving handler, send the shipment to a destination facility.

7) If a small quantity handler of universal waste receives a shipment containing hazardous waste that is not a universal waste, the handler must immediately notify Environmental Compliance of the illegal shipment, and provide the name, address, and phone number of the originating shipper. Environmental Compliance will provide instructions for managing the hazardous waste.

8) If a small quantity handler of universal waste receives a shipment of non- hazardous, non-universal waste, the handler may manage the waste in any way that is in compliance with applicable federal, state or local solid waste regulations, including Part 360 of this Title.

| Lighting Type and Waste Generated From Each Lighting Type | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Light Type** | **Size (Watts)** | **Ballast** | **Lamp** | **Capacitor** |
| Mercury Vapor Street Light | ≤175 | No | Yes | No |
| | >175 | No | Yes | Yes |
| Sodium Vapor Street Light | <250 | No | Yes | No |
| | >250 | No | Yes | Yes |
| Mercury Vapor Flood Light | <400 | No | Yes | Yes |
| | 1000 | No | Yes | Yes |
| Sodium Vapor Flood Light | 250 | No | Yes | Yes |
| | >400 | No | Yes | Yes |
| Fluorescent Lights (located in buildings) | Various | Most | Yes | Included within the ballast |

**Figure 14** – Lighting Type and Waste Generated From Each Lighting Type

## 5.4 Waste Minimization and Recycling

This chapter provides information on waste minimization/recycling regulations and provides an overview of current PSEG Long Island waste minimization and recycling programs. Waste minimization and recycling are practices, which reduce or eliminate the creation of waste at the source and prevent its release into the environment. Both practices are emphasized in state and federal hazardous waste programs. PSEG Long Island promotes a policy to "Reduce, Reuse, and Recycle" all hazardous wastes, materials and by-products, as appropriate.

### 5.4.1 Overview of Waste Minimization and Recycling Regulations

The following information summarizes pertinent regulations governing waste minimization and recycling:

#### 5.4.1.1 Waste Minimization National Plan

The Waste Minimization National Plan is a long-term national effort to reduce the quantity and toxicity of hazardous waste. The goals of the national plan are to:

- Reduce by 50% the most persistent, bio-accumulative and toxic (PBT) chemicals in the nation;
- Emphasize source reduction and environmentally sound recycling over waste treatment and disposal; and,
- Prevent transfers of chemical releases from one medium (air, water, land) to another.

#### 5.4.1.2 Pollution Prevention Act

The Federal Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 (PPA) sets pollution prevention as a national objective. The PPA required EPA to implement a strategy to promote source reduction. In the PPA, the Congress stated that pollution prevention is the highest goal and that if pollution cannot be prevented or reduced at the source, then it should be recycled; if it is not feasible to prevent or recycle, then pollution should be treated, and only disposed of as a last resort.

#### 5.4.1.3 Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), was designed to provide "cradle-to-grave" controls on wastes by imposing management requirements on generators, transporters, and treatment, storage and disposal facilities. Subtitle A of RCRA states that as a matter of national policy, the generation of hazardous waste is to be reduced or eliminated as expeditiously as possible and that land disposal should be the least favored method for managing hazardous wastes.

Generators of hazardous waste must comply with the set of standards in Section 3002 of RCRA. Section 3002(b) of RCRA states that the generator of the hazardous waste must certify on the hazardous waste manifests that:

1) The generator has a waste minimization program in place to reduce the volume or quantity and toxicity of hazardous waste generated to the degree determined by the generator to be economically practicable; and,
2) The proposed method of treatment, storage, or disposal is the practicable method currently available to the generator, which minimizes the present and future threat to human health and the environment.

#### 5.4.1.4 Universal Waste Rule

On May 11, 1995, the EPA finalized the Federal Universal Waste Rule. The purpose of the rule is to streamline regulatory requirements for certain widely generated hazardous wastes. It was designed to encourage recycling and to reduce the amount of hazardous waste from entering municipal solid waste facilities. Refer to Section 5.3 for additional information on the EPA's Universal Waste Rule.

### 5.4.2 PSEG Long Island Waste Minimization and Recycling Programs

The following information summarizes current PSEG Long Island waste minimization and recycling programs. The Company strives to reduce the quantities of hazardous waste generated by reducing or eliminating as many hazardous chemicals as possible in the work place, by consolidating the chemicals used, by reusing materials as much as possible, and by recycling increasing quantities of wastes. The following sections provide summaries of PSEG Long Island's current waste minimization and recycling programs.

#### 5.4.2.1 Waste Minimization Program

PSEG Long Island waste minimization program supports the national plan for reducing the volume and toxicity of all waste generated. PSEG Long Island efforts in this arena include reduction of solid waste through maximum reuse and recycling of materials and changing work practices to reduce or eliminate generation of hazardous waste. These waste minimization efforts allow PSEG Long Island to simultaneously improve environmental results and reduce costs.

A variety of initiatives instituted at PSEG Long Island as a result of waste minimization assessments include:

- The replacement of chlorinated based cleaners with non-chlorinated;
- Recycling of used oil filters and oily rags;
- Recycling of lighting waste;
- Recycling of corrugated board;
- Recycling of rechargeable batteries;
- Increasing the amount of oily soil recycled via asphalt batching;
- Applying in-situ remediation technologies to contaminated sites, when feasible and appropriate;
- Evaluating a plan to eliminate lead cable in new underground installations; and,
- Burning of waste automotive oil for energy recovery.

Refer to Attachment 1 for a copy of the PSEG Long Island waste minimization program.

#### 5.4.2.2 Battery Recycling Program

The Universal Waste Rule addresses most waste batteries. Refer to Section 5.3 of this EP for a complete description.

#### 5.4.2.3 Empty Drum and Can Recycling Program

EPA's definition of an RCRA empty container is slightly different from the USDOT definition. Under the EPA definition, a container is empty if all wastes have been removed that can be removed using the practices commonly employed to remove materials from that type of container; e.g., pouring, pumping, and aspirating; and there is no more than 2.5 centimeters (one (1) inch) of residue remaining on the bottom of the container or inner liner. A container that has held a hazardous material or hazardous waste that is a compressed gas is empty when the pressure in the container is substantially at atmospheric pressure. Refer to 40 CFR 261.7 and state-specific regulations for additional requirements for managing empty containers of acutely hazardous wastes.

Under USDOT rules, a package/container is considered "empty" when it has been cleaned of residue and purged of vapors to remove any potential hazard (49 CFR 173.29). Residues removed from containers of hazardous wastes and hazardous materials must be collected and managed as hazardous wastes as appropriate. Under no circumstances should residues be allowed to escape from a container, dumped on the ground or otherwise introduced into the environment.

- Empty Drums: Empty drums once used to store hazardous materials or wastes, shall be disposed of at an approved Hazardous Waste Disposal and Recycling.

  Facility and shall not be disposed of in the trash or at a scrap dealer. Whenever possible, these empty drums and containers should be returned to the manufacturer.

  Empty drums, which were not used to store hazardous materials or wastes, should be recycled for scrap metal when possible and as a last choice, disposed of as a solid waste. In all cases, labels should be removed from the drums (or painted over with opaque black paint) prior to disposal.

- Cans: In order to minimize the generation of hazardous wastes, the full contents of a container of hazardous materials, such as paint cans and aerosol cans, should be used. Whenever possible, consolidate similar product items from several containers into a single container.

  When empty, these containers may be recycled for scrap metal, or discarded as solid waste. Empty aerosol cans should not be recycled as scrap metal unless the cans have been depressurized and the residues have been collected and appropriately managed.

#### 5.4.2.4 Fluorescent Lamp and Lighting Waste Recycling Program

The Universal Waste Rule addresses most lighting wastes such as HID and fluorescent lamps, intact fluorescent light ballasts (PCB and non-PCB) and intact capacitors (PCB and non-PCB). Refer to Section 5.3 of this EP for additional information.

#### 5.4.2.5 Oil Contaminated Soil Recycling

Soil contaminated with oils, including MODF, may be recycled at an approved asphalt batch facility, if the waste meets the criteria outlined in the facility's permit. These facilities cannot accept soils with concentrations of PCBs greater than or equal to two (2), nor can they accept soils that contain listed or characteristic RCRA wastes over certain concentrations. Environmental Compliance has a listing of approved soil recycling facilities including location, permit number and mix type.

#### 5.4.2.6 Oil Filter Recycling

PSEG Long Island recycles oil filters. The following criteria apply to recycling oil filters:

- Gasoline filters are not accepted for recycling.
- Oil filters destined for recycling are not hazardous wastes and cannot be stored in the hazardous waste storage areas. The oil filter recycling drums should be labeled with the contents and the words “recyclable material.”
- Oil filters should be shipped using a Bill of Lading.

#### 5.4.2.7 Oily Rag Recycling

Non-saturated oily rags may be handled as non-hazardous waste when the following conditions are met:

- Rags must not have any quantity of oil such that if the rag is twisted oil will flow or drip from the rag;
- Oils absorbed on the rags must not contain MODF or PCBs;
- The laundry facility, resource recovery facility, or recycling facility must hold all applicable permits;
- Rags, which are non-hazardous, should not be stored in a hazardous waste storage area and should not be labeled with any hazardous waste labels. Non-hazardous rags should be labeled with the contents to be in compliance with HazCom requirements.

Oily rags that originally contained ≥ 50 ppm PCB’s must also be treated as hazardous waste.

#### 5.4.2.8 Scrap Metals Recycling

The Institute of Scrap Recycling Industries, Inc. (ISRI) divides scrap metals into three (3) types: Home Scrap, generated by steel mills and foundries; Industrial Scrap, generated by the metal working/fabrication industries; and Obsolete Scrap, composed of metal that has outlived its original intended use (such as an empty aerosol can). PSEG Long Island generates industrial and obsolete scrap metals, such as lead cable, steel structures, copper wire, aluminum wire and miscellaneous metal parts.

Scrap metals, which contain no hazardous wastes, are regulated as solid wastes. Metals should be recycled whenever possible through a PSEG Long Island approved scrap metal dealer(s). Refer to Environmental Compliance for a list of approved facilities. When recycling metals, consider the following:

- Except as provided below, no transformers or other electrical equipment such as circuit breakers, regulators, etc., can be sent to scrap metal dealers.
- Different types of metals such as steel, copper wire, and lead cable should be segregated for higher cost recovery.
- All free liquids should be removed from scrap metal containers prior to stockpiling or placing into a dumpster.

Non-PCB substation electrical equipment may either be recycled through a transformer recycling vendor or, providing certain criteria are met, empty units may be shipped to an approved scrap metal dealer. Investment Recovery will designate a scrap metal dealer in each geographic area to accept units. Unit may only be sent to such designated dealer. Additionally, the following criteria must be adhered to:

- All equipment must be thoroughly drained prior to shipment from the substation. The unit should be inspected several days to a week after draining to determine if a second draining to remove any residual oil is necessary. It should be anticipated that some oil may accumulate as internal walls and components drain over time.
- All oil shall be removed that can be removed using practices commonly employed to remove oil from electrical equipment. In addition, no more than 2.5 cm of residue can remain on the container bottom or no more than 3% by weight of the container oil capacity remains if the capacity is <110 gallons or no more than 0.3% by weight of the container oil capacity remains if the capacity is >110 gallons.
- Stations personnel will attest to the condition of the equipment with a statement such as "I have visually inspected this piece of equipment and there exists no free-flowing or standing oil."
- Only units that contained non-PCB oil may be sold to a scrap dealer. Non-PCB oil is considered to be 49 ppm PCBs or less.
- All units must be sampled and analyzed via gas chromatography. Field-testing; e.g., a Clor-N-Oil® test, is not acceptable for use. Analysis is not required if the unit is manufacturer-certified as non-PCB.
- All PCB analyses must be <1 year old. If analytical data is greater than 1 year old, the oil must be re-sampled and analyzed.
- If a unit had been previously drained such that no oil is available for analysis, analytical data >1 year old may be used for evaluating shipment to a scrap dealer.
- If units have more than one compartment with oil, each compartment must be sampled and analyzed separately. If any individual compartment is 50 ppm PCBs or greater, the unit may not be sent to a scrap dealer.

#### 5.4.2.9 Certificates of Recycling

When shipping oily soil, used oil filters, oily rags and batteries using a shipping paper that does not provide confirmation of receipt of the material by the receiving facility (e.g., a hazardous waste manifest), a Certificate of Recycling should be obtained in order to assure that the material was properly managed. Often Certificates of Recycling are attached to invoices.

#### 5.4.2.10 Personal Computers, Cellular Telephones, and Monitors

Personal Computers (PCs), cellular telephones, and monitors (CRTs) no longer in service are sold to secondary vendors. Personal computers (PCs) and monitors (CRTs) do not present either a physical or health hazard during normal use. In the unlikely rare circumstance of a broken CRT, hazardous waste could be generated due to lead and/or mercury. For assistance in cleanup, contact the company's Industrial Hygienist for consultation. A HEPA vac and air sampling may be required due to volatilized lead and/or mercury from the non-intact CRT."

#### 5.4.2.11 Cardboard and Office Paper

In accordance with state-specific regulatory requirements as well as PSEG Long Island's Environmental Policy, cardboard and office paper should be separated from general waste streams whenever feasible in order to ensure it is recycled. Separation is not required if that the disposal contractor is bringing the waste to a facility where it will be segregated.

### 5.4.3 Waste Oil Recycling

This section describes the appropriate methods for managing used oils prior to burning or recycling, the registrations, permits and record keeping required by facilities which burn, recycle or market waste oils, and the off-site shipment requirements. The regulations for storing, labeling, and recycling waste oils vary from state to state. Waste oils not destined for recycling may need to be managed as hazardous waste in accordance with state-specific requirements.

Generally, either recycling permits or "permit by rule" govern a Generator wishing to burn waste oils on-site. When shipping waste oils directly to a Burner, the generator likely is considered a "Marketer" of waste oils.

Regulations concerning the management of waste oils differ for specification (spec) and off-specification (off-spec) used oils. In general, spec used oils may be burned at facilities with fewer regulatory burdens. Each state, however, defines spec used oil in a slightly different manner. The following sections define spec and off-spec used oils and details the regulations in each state for both types of oils.

#### 5.4.3.1 Waste Transformer Oil

Waste transformer oil may not be sent to a facility that processes and then sells the oil as fuel to other entities. All waste transformer oil must be disposed at a PSEG Long Island-approved incinerator or thermal recovery facility. In some cases, non-PCB MODF may qualify as MA98, off-specification used oil fuel, and may be manifested as an MA98 waste oil to a PSEG Long Island-approved incinerator or thermal recovery facility. However, it is important to ensure that the transporter's permit allows it to act as the marketer.

Used Oil

Used oil is managed according to 6 NYCRR Part 360 (Solid Waste Management Facilities), Subpart 360-14 Used Oil and Part 374-2. On specification, Used Oil is handled as a solid waste. All tanks storing used oil must be registered under the Bulk Petroleum Storage Regulations (6 NYCRR 612) whether or not the minimum threshold volume of 1,100 gallons on site storage is met.

Used oil burned for energy recovery is also subject to Subpart 374-2 and Part 225 of 6 NYCRR. Figure 15 summarizes the requirements applicable to used oil recycling.

| Summary of Waste Oil Requirements | |
|---|---|
| Requirement | Description |
| Recycling Definition | Use, reuse or reclamation of a material |
| Specification Oil Parameters (360-14) (Total concentrations) | Halogens ≤4,000 ppm[1]<br>Lead ≤100 ppm<br>PCB ≤2 ppm<br>Flashpoint ≥100° F<br>Arsenic ≤5 ppm<br>Cadmium ≤ 2 ppm<br>Chromium ≤10 ppm |
| Spec Oil Permits/Notifications | Registration of used oil tanks |
| Off-spec Oil Permits/Notifications | Registration of used oil tanks |
| Labeling | "Used Oil" |
| Shipping Papers | Bill of lading or manifest if required by receiving state |
| Recordkeeping | BOL, Tank Inspections per 613 |
| Reporting | None for generators |
| Marketer Definition | A person who transfers used oil fuel to other persons who burn the fuel or a person who operates a facility where used oil fuel is blended to prepare specification used oil fuel. |
| Marketer Standards | • Notification<br>• Analysis of oil<br>• Records<br>- notification<br>- analysis<br>- burner certification<br>- shipping documents<br>- keep as specified in Part 374-2.5 |
| Burner Standards | • Notification<br>• Analysis<br>• Records<br>- notifications<br>- analysis<br>- shipping documents<br>- keep as specified in Part 374-2.4 |
| Transporters | Permitted Part 364 Transporter |

**Figure 15** – Summary of Waste Oil Requirements

## 5.5 Solid Waste Management

This chapter discusses the proper management of solid wastes that may be generated from PSEG Long Island activities and provides a summary of the federal and state regulations governing the management of solid wastes.

### 5.5.1 Federal Regulations Pertaining to Solid Wastes

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976, as amended in 1980 and 1984, provides federal guidelines and standards for the environmentally sound reuse, handling and disposal of solid waste. The act requires that states incorporate these guidelines into their solid waste management programs.

- The primary goals of RCRA are to:
- Protect human health and the environment from potential hazards of waste disposal;
- Conserve energy and national resources;
- Reduce the amount of waste generated;
- Ensure that wastes are managed in an environmentally sound manner.

Solid waste management on the federal level is the responsibility of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The Code of Federal Regulations, Title 40, is entitled Protection of the Environment, which includes Subchapter I Solid Wastes (CFR Parts 240 through 280). Direct implementation of solid waste programs is strictly delegated to state and local governments.

### 5.5.2 State Regulations Pertaining to Solid Wastes

#### 5.5.2.1 Regulations

The New York State Solid Waste Management Regulations, 6 NYCRR Part 360, is the authority by which the state sets standards and criteria for all solid waste management facilities. The purpose is to regulate solid waste management facilities, other than hazardous waste management facilities and facilities managing radioactive materials. All solid waste must be transferred, processed, recovered, stored, reclaimed or disposed of in a manner consistent with the regulation.

#### 5.5.2.2 Definition

New York defines solid waste as: any garbage, refuse, sludge from a wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or a pollution control facility and other discarded materials including solid, liquid, semi-solid, or contained gaseous material, resulting from industrial, commercial, mining and agricultural operations, and from community activities, but does not include solid or dissolved materials in domestic sewage, or solid or dissolved materials in irrigation return flows or industrial discharges that are point sources subject to permitting, or source special nuclear or by-product material.

### 5.5.3 Solid Waste Management Practices

The following section provides guidance on the proper management of solid wastes that may be generated from PSEG Long Island activities. It also provides information regarding the storage and disposal for asbestos waste. Topics include the management of:

- Demolition/Construction Debris, including Asphalt, Brick and Concrete (ABC) Rubble;
- Woodchips;
- Non-Hazardous Paint Waste;

Personal Computers (PCs) and monitors (CRTs) no longer in-service are sold to secondary vendors. Personal computers (PCs) and monitors (CRTs) do not present either a physical or health hazard during normal use. In the unlikely rare circumstance of a broken CRT, hazardous waste could be generated due to lead and/or mercury. Please refer to Section 5.1 of this EP for further guidance.

#### 5.5.3.1 Demolition/Construction Debris, Including Asphalt, Brick and Concrete (ABC) Rubble

Waste-building materials and rubble resulting from the construction, remodeling, repair or demolition of structures or roads (i.e., “construction and demolition debris” or “C&D waste”) are regulated as a solid waste under the provisions of various state Solid Waste Rules. The term “C&D waste” includes, but is not limited to, asphalt, brick, concrete

(ABC) rubble and other masonry materials, wood, wall coverings, plaster, dry wall, plumbing, fixtures, insulation, roofing shingles, asphalt pavement, glass, plastics and electrical wiring/related components. Construction/demolition debris should be disposed at a state-approved solid waste/demolition landfill. Because of the significant volume of C&D debris generated, it is acceptable to place fill on Company and third party properties. Please refer to EG-119 – C&D Debris Fill Policy for Guidance. Refer Environmental Compliance for the Approved Hazardous Waste Vendors. Also, please follow the identified internet links identifying state approved landfills:

Contact the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.

Phone: (518) 357-2234

Web site: http://www.dec.ny.gov

Exceptions are noted below:

- Materials which may be recycled, such as steel rebar, should be collected and sent to an approved recycling vendor (refer to Section 5.8);
- Materials which contain hazardous components, such as roofing materials or floor tiles that contain asbestos, must be properly removed and disposed before demolition;
- Some types of solid waste may be reused in accordance with solid waste regulatory requirements (refer to the sections below).

#### 5.5.3.2 Woodchip Storage

Woodchips are generally generated from tree trimming activities that are necessary for the maintenance of the overhead line rights-of-way. The vegetation is chipped at the site of trimming and then brought to designated areas in the company. The areas are managed by the company arborists. Since wood processing activities do not occur at the storage site, it has been determined that the storage is not subject to solid waste regulations. However, if practices change, compliance with applicable regulations should be evaluated.

Because the woodchips are a combustible material, notification to the local Fire Department might be required before storage. The company arborists will submit notification forms with location maps to the appropriate fire departments as required, when appropriate. Copies of the documents are maintained by the company arborists.

Management of the Woodchip Piles

The storage of woodchips requires certain fire protection measures in order to minimize risk of a fire. Woodchip piles have the potential to heat internally and spontaneously combust if not managed correctly. Experience and tests indicate that two (2) different types of fires may occur in storage piles: surface fires and internal fires. Fire prevention activities and fire protection facilities should, therefore, be prepared to cope with both situations. Fire protection measures include:

- Avoid all refuse and old chips in the chip pile base.
- The storage site should be reasonably level, solid ground or should be paved with blacktop, concrete or other hard-surface material that has been thoroughly cleaned before starting a new pile.
- Operating plans (where required) for the buildup and reclaiming of the pile should be based upon a maximum turnover time of one (1) year under ideal conditions. Piles containing other than screened chips made from cleaned and barked logs (for example, whole-tree chip piles containing bark or leaves) may be subject to greater degrees of spontaneous heating and thermal degradation and should be reclaimed more frequently.
- Pile size should be limited. Pile heights should be kept low, particularly for piles that are subject to greater compaction.
- Wetting the pile regularly will help keep chips from drying out and help maintain the moisture content of the surface layer of the pile.
- Vehicles used on all piles should be of a type that minimizes compaction.
- Smoking must be prohibited in chip pile areas.
- Ground surface around piles should be kept free of combustible materials.

#### 5.5.3.3 Paint Wastes

Paint wastes are typically generated during paint removal operations, during lead abatement activities and during routine maintenance activities. These wastes may include the following:

- Paint chips and sandblast grit;
- Brushes, rollers, rags;
- Waste paint, paint cans;
- Personal protective equipment (PPE).

In some instances, paint waste may be hazardous due to the constituents in the paint, such as lead, chromium, or other metals, or because the paint has been mixed with solvents. A hazardous waste determination must be made through generator knowledge or through testing. Refer to Section 5.1, Hazardous Waste, for more information on handling hazardous waste.

Solid, non-hazardous paint waste, such as latex paint debris, may be disposed at a solid waste landfill. To minimize the generation of paint wastes, the following practices should be followed:

- Reduce waste volumes by segregating hazardous paint wastes from non-hazardous paint wastes.
- Segregate paint chips from other painting debris and other paint removal waste streams. The chips will tend to be more hazardous than the PPE or other wastes.
- Reuse blasting sand or sponges more than once, if possible.
- Liquid paint wastes must not be sent to a solid waste landfill. Although this practice is permitted in some states with specific approval of regulatory agencies, it is not the best management practice. Non-hazardous liquid paints may be incinerated by trash- to-energy incinerators. Solidified/dried paint wastes may be land filled.
- Empty cans by pouring excess liquid paint into a disposal container. (“RCRA empty;” i.e., cans that have had all paint scraped, poured or pumped from original container, and there is less than one (1) inch remaining in the bottom) may be disposed in the trash as non-hazardous waste.
- Solidified paint in cans that are classified as RCRA “empty” may be disposed of in the trash as non-hazardous waste. Ensure all painting wastes (rags, rollers, and brushes) are dry prior to disposal.
- Use all paint in the container and reduce volume of wastes by consolidating paints into as few containers as possible.
- Reduce variety of types/colors of paints in order to minimize the amount of waste paints discarded.
- Minimize solvent use. Buy only small containers of solvents and substitute cleaning solvents that contain non-RCRA constituents.

| Summary of Solid Waste Management Regulations, 6 NYCRR Part 360 | |
|---|---|
| Regulatory Citation | Summary |
| 6 NYCRR Part 360 | Authority: Statutory authority: Environmental Conservation Law, Sections 1-0101, 3-0301, 8-0113, 19-0301, 19-0306, 23-2305, 23-2307, 27-0101, 27-0106, 27-0107, 27-0109, 27-0305, 27-0703, 27-0704, 27-0705, 27-0911, 27-1317, 27-1515, 52-0107, 52-0505, and 70-0107 |
| 6 NYCRR Part 360-1.1(a) | Purpose: The purpose of this Part is to regulate solid waste management facilities. |
| 6 NYCRR Part 360-1.1(b) | Applicability: All solid waste other than low-level radioactive waste and NARM waste as defined in Part 382 of this Title which is required to be disposed of at a land disposal facility subject to regulation under Parts 382 and 383 of this Title and other than hazardous waste as defined in Part 371 which is required to be managed at a facility subject to regulation under Part 373 or 374 of this Title must be transferred, processed, recovered, stored, reclaimed or disposed of in a manner consistent with this Part. However, the management of nonhazardous solid waste in a portion of a facility that also handles hazardous waste is subject to the requirements of Part 373 of this Title unless exempted under that Part. Any facility authorized under Part 373, 374, 382 or 383 of this Title is not regulated under this Part. Regulations governing collection and transportation of industrial-commercial waste, waste tires, regulated medical waste, septage, sludges, and used oil are set forth in Part 364 of this Title; |
| 6 NYCRR Part 360-1.2 - Definitions | Solid waste means, except as described in paragraph (4) of this subdivision, any garbage, refuse, sludge from a wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility and other discarded materials including solid, liquid, semi-solid, or contained gaseous material, resulting from industrial, commercial, mining and agricultural operations, and from community activities, but does not include solid or dissolved materials in domestic sewage, or solid or dissolved materials in irrigation return flows or industrial discharges that are point sources subject to permit under 33 USC 1342, as amended (86 Stat. 880), or source, special nuclear or by-product material as defined by the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended (68 Stat. 923) except as may be provided by existing agreements between the State of New York and the government of the United States (see section 360-1.3 of this Part). |
| 6 NYCRR Part 360-1.5 | Prohibited disposal. |
| 6 NYCRR Part 360-1.7 | Permit requirements, exemptions and variances. |

**Figure 16** – Summary of Solid Waste Management Regulations, 6 NYCRR Part 360

## 5.6 Manhole, Vault, and Secondary Containment Sludge/Sediment Waste Management

This section describes how the sludge and debris removed from underground structures (e.g., manholes, underground vaults, and secondary containment areas) shall be managed to maintain compliance with hazardous waste management requirements. For information on management of water accumulated in manholes, vaults and secondary containment structures, refer to EP No. 7.

In addition to the possible presence of lead as discussed below, other possible contaminants associated with electrical operations which may be present in the sludge/sediments include asbestos, PCBs, oil. Subsurface structures located in the vicinity of 3rd Party contaminated sites may also contain contaminates which migrated into the structure.

### 5.6.1 Asbestos

If the presence of asbestos is of concern due to historical information or visual observations, a sample of the sludge/sediment should be collected for laboratory analysis. If the concentration is greater than 1%, the waste must be managed as an asbestos waste and the removal of the sludge/sediment may need to be performed as an asbestos abatement.

### 5.6.2 PCBs/Oil

Structures, which contain or previously contained oil-filled equipment, could potentially be impacted from spills of oil, which may contain PCBs. A sample should be collected and analyzed for PCBs. If the source of the PCBs is not known, then sample results greater than 1 ppm PCB should be managed in accordance with state-specific hazardous waste and federal TSCA regulations. PCB wastes, B-series wastes are restricted from land disposal and require a land disposal restriction form along with the usual hazardous waste manifest. Additionally, the structure may need to be managed in accordance with “Continued Use of Porous Surfaces” requirements contained in 40 CFR 761.30(p). For samples with results < 1 ppm PCB or < 50 ppm PCB where the source PCB concentration is known to be < 50 ppm PCB, the sludge/sediment should be managed as oily debris. Refer to Environmental Procedure No. 5 for additional information on spill response requirements.

### 5.6.3 3rd Party Contaminated Site Impacts

Subsurface structures located in the vicinity of 3rd party contaminated sites have the potential to be impacted by contaminant migration from these sites. Contaminant migration could occur either through groundwater flow of surface erosion. If such a condition is believed to exist, it is recommended that a file review be conducted with the appropriate regulatory agency to determine site conditions.

### 5.6.4 Lead

Structures which contain (or contained) lead covered cable have the potential to have lead contamination in the sludge/sediment. This section does not apply to more recently constructed underground structures that contain only plastic- or rubber-covered cable, and never contained lead-covered cable. Structures containing primarily demolition type debris (e.g., bricks, concrete, and wood) the debris - but NOT the sludge - may be managed as non-hazardous solid waste.

Analysis of sludge samples taken from manholes in districts with older underground systems has shown that some of these samples may fail the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) metals test for lead (e.g., exceeding the 5.0 ppm regulatory limit). Note that historical analysis of sludge samples from manholes in urban underground systems has shown that the majority of these samples do not exceed the TCLP threshold.

When classifying the sludge for disposal, the following management options exist:

- Option 1
  - Assume all the sludge is lead contaminated and manage it as hazardous waste. Note that either a temporary EPA ID Number must be obtained or the EPA ID Number from a company service center used. Refer to Section 5.1 of this procedure for information regarding the use of EPA ID Numbers.
- Option 2
  - Collect a composite sample of the sludge and arrange for a TCLP lead analysis.
  - Based on the quantity of material to be removed, a roll-off container, drum or vactor truck may be used. Generally it is more cost effective to use a roll-off container when more than 2.5 yards (~ 10 drums) of material requires management.

If the waste is either assumed to be a lead hazardous waste or the laboratory results exceed the TCLP threshold, be aware that lead wastes (D008), B-series wastes are restricted from land disposal, and require a land disposal restriction form along with the usual hazardous waste manifest. Any other debris in the underground structure that is contaminated with sludge (including pieces of wood, tyvek suits, tyvek boot covers, rubbish, etc.) should be placed in the drums along with the sludge.

## 5.7 Investigation and Remediation Waste Management

This chapter provides guidance regarding the management of waste generated as the result of environmental investigation and remediation activities. Investigation-derived waste (IDW) refers to waste generated during investigation activities, such as during drilling of soil borings and installation of monitoring wells. Remediation waste refers to waste that is generated during remediation activities, such as excavation of contaminated soils for reuse on-site or disposal, and removal of contaminated ground water or non-aqueous phase liquid

(NAPL). The two (2) terms are also used interchangeably in some circumstances. For example, IDW can be characterized as remediation waste for disposal purposes.

### 5.7.1 General Requirements For On-site Management of All Wastes

The following general requirements should be implemented for purposes of storing wastes:

- Wastes must be stored within a secure area. Storage of wastes in non-secure areas may be considered as a last resort and evaluated on a case-by-case basis.
- Wastes should be stored in a manner that protects the environment from contamination. In certain instances, storage of wastes directly upon the ground may be appropriate for wastes stored within an Area of Contamination. This may involve the use of drums, roll-off containers or poly sheeting beneath and covering soil piles. The poly sheeting must have a minimum thickness of 6 millimeters. In all cases, the sheeting should be of sufficient strength and weighted on top to prevent tearing by the wind).
- To the extent practicable, wastes should not be stored near wetlands, surface water, water supply wells, playgrounds or other sensitive receptors.
- The amount of time that wastes are stored on-site prior to off-ship shipment should be minimized to the extent feasible. Most states have time limits on storage.
- The wastes must be labeled in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements.
- Whenever possible, movement or aeration of waste should be limited to those activities necessary to manage the stockpiles.

### 5.7.2 Investigation-derived Wastes

IDW typically includes groundwater monitoring well development and purge water, soil-boring cuttings, and used personal protection equipment (PPE). These wastes are typically placed in 55-gallon drums for management. In addition to the general requirements listed above, the following should also be followed for investigation-derived wastes:

- The contents of each container (e.g., drill cuttings, well purge water, used PPE) should be written on it at the time the container is filled. This information may be needed for waste characterization purposes.
- When feasible, the drums should be stored together in a single location on a site instead of being left separately at each waste drum's point of generation.

- It may be appropriate to consider on-site re-use of investigation-derived wastes such as drill cuttings, well purge water, and test pit excavate, if allowed by State and/or Federal regulations. Follow these guidelines in re-using:
  - Do not re-use the soil in such a way that a stockpile is created.
  - Compact re-used soils properly to prevent settlement and erosion.
  - Do not make soil contamination conditions worse in reusing the soil. For example, dispose of waste at the source area, and do not place contaminated soil from the subsurface near ground surface.
  - If soil is reused on site under a capped/paved surface, restore the surface.
  - Do not reuse-contaminated soils in clean areas of the site; re-use the soil in a similarly contaminated area.
  - For test pits, return the soil to the pit in generally the same order it came out.
  - Reuse well development/purge water at the point of withdrawal or upgradient of the point of withdrawal.

Refer to state-specific guidance to determine specific requirements for managing IDW. It should be noted that IDW requirements in NY are contained in the NYSDEC-approved work plans.

### 5.7.3 Remediation Waste/IDW Management

#### 5.7.3.1 Federal

Handling of hazardous waste at sites subject to remediation may be subject to less stringent standards. At the federal level, the management of waste at Superfund sites is discussed in OSWER Directive No. 9347.1-02 (April 17, 1989). Further clarification was provided in an October 14, 1998 memo from the Acting Assistant Administrator for Solid Waste and Emergency Response and Assistant Administrator for Enforcement and Compliance Assurance to RCRA/CERCLA Senior Policy Managers Regional Counsels. This memo states, “In what is typically referred to as the area of contamination (AOC) policy, EPA interprets RCRA to allow certain discrete areas of generally dispersed contamination to be considered RCRA units (usually landfills). Because an AOC is equated to a RCRA land-based unit, consolidation and in situ treatment of hazardous waste within the AOC do not create a new point of hazardous waste generation for purposes of RCRA.”

Management of waste generated during waste site investigation and remediation is specifically addressed in the site work plan. Work plans are reviewed and approved by the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation.

NYSDEC TAGM #4032 contains specific guidance on the management of IDW. The guidance provides the options for the management of drill cuttings and spoil, and allows for on-site disposal provided that site conditions are not exacerbated by the on-site disposal activity.

## 5.8 Asbestos Waste Management

Existing federal and state environmental and safety regulations govern the removal and disposal of asbestos and asbestos containing materials. The regulations are administered by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), and the New York Department of Labor (NYDOL).

This procedure addresses the regulatory notifications and waste management associated with asbestos abatement projects.

### 5.8.1 Definitions

Asbestos - The term asbestos describes six (6) naturally occurring fibrous minerals found in certain types of rock formations. The asbestos minerals chrysolite, amosite, and crocidolite have been the most commonly used in building products because of fire resistant and insulating properties. Asbestos minerals separate into microscopic fibers when present in the air and it has been determined that there are adverse health effects associated with exposures to these fibers.

Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) - Any material containing more than one (1) percent asbestos. Asbestos or asbestos containing material may include thermal insulation, transite pipes, transite panels, floor tiles, ceiling tiles, gaskets, cables, wires, siding, cement panels, roofing materials and surfacing materials (decorative or acoustical plaster or other materials on ceilings, concrete slabs, or decking and fireproofing materials on structures).

### 5.8.2 Training

Training is required for all employees who conduct asbestos related activities. No employee may conduct asbestos related activities without the appropriate level of training regardless of whether or not it is an emergency.

### 5.8.3 Notifications

All emergency work that may involve activities that may disturb ACM must be communicated to the Environmental Compliance by the next working day (not required in NY). Information provided must include: the type of work; the type and quantity of material; and the group who will perform (or performed) the work (i.e., outside contractor or appropriate underground department).

Copies of any asbestos notification forms that have been submitted to outside agencies shall be submitted to the Environmental Compliance within three (3) working days of the submission.

*Contractor Notification*

Contractors must be notified prior to working near asbestos containing material in accordance with the Company O & M Program.

*Regulatory Agency Notifications*

Notifications to regulatory agencies shall be submitted by the supervisor in charge of the project according to the requirements identified in Attachment 1. In the event a contractor is hired for the project and he or she completes the required notification(s), the supervisor must obtain copies of the notifications before the job begins and ensure that the proper notification forms have been submitted. Additionally, he/she must ensure that one (1) copy of the notification form is submitted to Environmental Compliance.

### 5.8.4 Storage

Asbestos waste may be either collected from the site of generation or temporarily stored at a company facility until transported to an approved facility. Before asbestos is placed into storage, it must be adequately wetted, double bagged (6-millimeter poly) and sealed. The bags should be placed into metal or fiberglass drums or into a locked, roll off container. The bags and containers must be labeled. The labels must state:

Danger
Contains Asbestos Fiber
Avoid Creating Dust
Cancer and Lung Disease Hazard

Asbestos is considered a “Special Waste” and must be stored in an area separate from the hazardous waste area. There are no time limits for accumulation.

### 5.8.5 Transportation & Disposal

A completed company Asbestos Removal & Disposal Report or Bill of Lading must accompany the waste when transported from the site of generation to a company facility. It serves as the Bill of Lading and assists in tracking the waste and the company asbestos worker’s hours on the job. If a transporter collects the waste at the site of generation, the transporter’s manifest or bill of lading may be used.

For all shipments to asbestos waste to a disposal location, a Waste Shipment Record (WSR) or similar form must be used. Please refer to Attachment 1 for a copy of the WSR as well as instructions on its completion. For wastes shipped under a hazardous waste manifest, a Waste Shipment Record or similar form must also be completed. The disposal

facility is required to send a copy of the WRS or similar form to the Operator upon receipt at the disposal location. This copy is reviewed to determine if any waste discrepancies exist.

When the asbestos is prepared for transport to the disposal facility, two (2) labels must be added: A Class 9 Hazardous Material Shipping Label and a shipping label stating the company name and address and the USDOT shipping name, "RQ Asbestos 9 NA2212 III."

### 5.8.6 Regulatory Requirements

Refer to Figure 17 for notification requirements.

### 5.8.7 Records

All notifications, disposal records, monitoring records, training records, etc., as identified in the applicable regulations, shall be retained for a minimum of 30 years.

### 5.8.8 Disposal

Refer to Environmental Compliance for a current list of PSEG Long Island-approved vendors who may receive asbestos for disposal.

### 5.8.9 Asbestos Fiber Release

In the event of an emergency release of asbestos containing material, procedures outlined in EP No. 5, Release Response and in the Company O&M Program must be followed, including the immediate notification of Environmental Compliance.

### 5.8.10 References

Regulations and standards governing disturbance of asbestos exist on the Federal, State and Local level. The three (3) primary regulations on the Federal level are:

- Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) (40 CFR 61, Subpart M)
- Occupational Health and Safety Administration's (OSHA) Occupational Exposures to Asbestos (29 CFR 1910.1001)
- OSHA, Exposure to Asbestos in Construction Work (29 CFR 1926.1101)

On the State and Local level, various asbestos regulations exist, primarily regarding the removal of asbestos materials.

- New York State Parts 56 of Title 12 and 73 of Title 10 of the Official Compilation of Codes, Rules, and Regulations and Applicable Variances

Local law or regulation as applicable including but not limited to New York City and others as applicable to the location.

| Requirements | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agency | Notification Quantity Thresholds | Deadline | Specific Notif. Form | Fee Required |
| NYSDOL | Minor <10 sq. ft./25 lineal ft. | None Required | N/A | N/A |
| NYSDOL | Large >200 lineal ft./>160 sq. ft. | 10 days prior to commencement of project. | | N/A |
| NYSDOL | Emergency Major Jobs | Notify Program Managers Office – Asbestos Control Bureau Albany NY ASAP prior to abatement. Provide written notification within 48 hrs. after the beginning of the emergency abatement. | | N/A |
| | Asbestos wrapped coal tar pipe | Under DOL waiver File# 54-94, cases 1-14 Employees need one time awareness training | Not required | None |

**Figure 17** – Requirements

*Waste Shipment Record Instructions*

1) Enter the name of the facility at which asbestos waste is generated and the address where the facility is located. In the appropriate spaces, also enter the name of the owner of the facility and the owner's phone number.
2) If a demolition or renovation, enter the name, address of the company, and authorized agent responsible for performing the asbestos removal. In the appropriate spaces, also enter the phone number of the operator.
3) Enter the name, address, and physical site location of the waste disposal site (WDS) that will be receiving the asbestos materials. In the appropriate spaces, also enter the phone number of the WDS. Enter "on-site" if the waste will be disposed of on the generator's property.
4) Provide the name and address of the Local, State, or EPA Regional Office responsible for administering the asbestos NESHAP program.
5) Indicate the types of asbestos waste materials generated. If from a demolition or renovation, indicate the amount of asbestos that is:
   - o Friable asbestos material
   - o Nonfriable asbestos material

6) Enter the number of containers used to transport the asbestos materials listed in item 5. Also enter one (1) of the following container codes used in transporting each type of asbestos material (specify any other type of container used if not listed below):

- DM - Metal drums, barrels
- DP - Plastic drums, barrels
- BA - 6 mil plastic bags or wrapping

7) Enter the quantities of each type of asbestos material removed in units of cubic meters (cubic yards).

8) Use this space to indicate special transportation, treatment, storage or disposal or Bill of Lading information. If an alternate waste disposal site is designated, note it here. Emergency response telephone numbers or similar information may be included here.

**NOTE:**
**The waste generator must retain a copy of this form.**

9) The authorized agent of the waste generator must read and then sign and date this certification. The date is the date of receipt by transporter.

*Transporter Section (Items 10 and 11)*

10) Enter name, address and telephone number of each transporter used, if applicable. Print or type the full name and title of person accepting responsibility and acknowledging receipt of materials as listed on this waste shipment record for transport. Enter the date of receipt and signature.

11) Same as above.

**NOTE:**
**The transporter must retain a copy of this form.**

*Disposal Site Section (Items 12 and 13)*

12) The authorized representative of the WDS must note in this space any discrepancy between waste described on this manifest and waste actually received as well as any improperly enclosed or contained waste. Any rejected materials should be listed and the destination of those materials provided. A site that converts asbestos-containing waste material to non-asbestos material is considered a WDS.

13) The signature (by hand) of the authorized WDS agent indicates acceptance and agreement with statements on this manifest except as noted in item 12. The date is the date of signature and receipt of shipment.

**NOTE:**
**The WDS must retain a completed copy of this form. The WDS must also send a completed copy to the operator listed in item 2.**

## 6. DOCUMENTATION

1) None

## 7. REFERENCES

1) EG-102, “Hazardous Waste Manifest Checklist and Signature Authorization Form”
2) EG-119, “Uncontaminated Construction and Demolition Debris/Spoils”

## 8. TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

1) ACMs – Asbestos-Containing Materials
2) CFR – Code of Federal Regulations
3) DOT – Department of Transportation
4) EG – Environmental Guidance
5) EP – Environmental Procedure
6) EPA – Environmental Protection Agency
7) EPH – Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons
8) GW – Groundwater
9) HEPA – High Efficiency Particulate Air
10) NORM – Naturally Occurring Radioactive Material
11) OHM – Oil and/or Hazardous Material
12) O&M – Observations and Measurements
13) PCBs – Polychlorinated Biphenyl
14) SIR – Site Investigation and Remediation
15) SPCC – Spill Prevention Controls and Countermeasures
16) TCLP – Toxicity characteristic leaching procedure
17) TSCA – Toxic Substances Control Act
18) TPH – Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons
19) USTs – Underground Storage Tanks

## 9. ATTACHMENTS

1) PSEG Long Island Waste Minimization Program

# ATTACHMENT 1

## PSEG Long Island Waste Minimization Program

This policy describes the current PSEG Long Island Waste Minimization Program for reducing the volume and toxicity of all wastes generated. Past efforts have focused on reducing the amount of hazardous waste generated. Current efforts include reduction of solid wastes through maximum reuse and recycling of materials, and changing work practices to reduce or eliminate the generation of hazardous waste (HW). Waste minimization efforts allow PSEG Long Island to simultaneously improve environmental results and reduce costs.

The six (6) elements of the PSEG Long Island Waste Minimization Program (modeled using the U.S. EPA interim final guidance published in 58 Federal Register 31114) are:

1) Top Management Support

Management support for waste minimization is demonstrated in both long-term planning documents and the PSEG Long Island Environmental Policy and Guidelines.

2) Characterization of Waste Generation and Waste Management Costs

PSEG Long Island recognizes a need to improve waste tracking data and standardize the way environmental costs were tracked within the company. Improved waste tracking has been identified as a need, and PSEG Long Island is responding by modifying contracts such that solid waste and HW disposal vendors provide waste generation data. This information is tracked internally to monitor ongoing performance.

3) Periodic Waste Minimization Assessments

Annual cost and waste disposal summaries are used to assess waste minimization opportunities and evaluate progress. Projects implemented as a result of these assessments include:

- Replacement of chlorinated solvent-based cleaners with non-chlorinated cleaners;
- Recycling of used oil filters (both automotive and process equipment);
- Burning waste automotive oil for energy recovery, and recycling used oily rags;
- Recycling spent rechargeable batteries (instead of disposal as hazardous waste);
- Recycling of lighting wastes (both re-lamping projects and routine maintenance);
- Centralizing corrugated board recycling (making maximum use of the Worcester baler);
- Increasing the amount of oily soil recycled via asphalt batching;
- Applying in-situ remediation technologies for contaminated sites (where appropriate);

## ATTACHMENT 1 (CONT.)

### PSEG Long Island Waste Minimization Program

- Developing a plan to eliminate the use of lead cable in new underground installations.

4) Appropriate Cost Allocation

Departments, which generate waste, are responsible for associated environmental management costs including:

- environmental and emergency response training costs
- contingency plan costs
- recycling program costs
- solid and hazardous waste disposal costs
- site assessment costs, and spill response activities

A PSEG Long Island environmental activity and project cost accounting system is in place to simplify ongoing environmental cost tracking.

5) Technology Transfer is Encouraged

Regular staff meetings of PSEG Long Island environmental personnel provide an opportunity to share information, and obtain feedback regarding current waste reduction and recycling efforts.

6) Program Implementation and Evaluation

PSEG Long Island's Environmental Compliance will lead efforts to eliminate, reduce, reuse, or recycle wastes. Projects and new programs are rolled out to other PSEG Long Island facilities as appropriate and best management practices are shared within the environmental group.

The Company will evaluate progress each December, and set environmental and safety goals, which support PSEG Long Island's business strategy. Key accomplishments are periodically shared with PSEG Long Island employees via PSEG Long Island articles and memos.

## ATTACHMENT 1 (CONT.)

### PSEG Long Island Waste Minimization Program

*SUMMARY*

PSEG Long Island's waste minimization program is successful by applying the following three (3) waste minimization principles:

- Reduce
  - Changing maintenance practices to reduce the use of hazardous materials;
  - Changing operating practices to eliminate/reduce hazardous waste generation;
  - Working with vendors to reduce packaging and use recycled packaging when possible;
  - Developing partnerships with vendors to reduce PSEG Long Island inventory, and thus reduce waste
- Reuse
  - Striving to maximize reuse of PSEG Long Island's supplies issued and not used for the original job;
  - Repairing and reusing transformers, relays, and other equipment (when possible);
  - Selling unused/surplus electrical equipment to other utilities for reuse.
- Recycle
  - Recycling oily soil via asphalt batching processes;
  - Recycling used treated wood by-products (poles, pallets, boxes) as fuel for utility boilers;
  - Recycling tree-trimming wastes by chipping for use as wood boiler fuel or as mulch;
  - Recycling used oil filters, used oily rags/wipers, and used automotive oil;
  - Recycling corrugated cardboard.

# ATTACHMENT 2 – APPROVED WASTE FACILITIES

**PSEGLI**
**Waste Receiving Facilities**

| Waste Receiving Facility Name | Street Address | City | State | Zip Code | Waste Types (Acceptance Based on Facility Criteria) | Waste Management Processes | Soil Thermal Treatment (Yes/No) | Suppliers Approved To Utilize Waste Receiving Facility | Most Recent Audit | Auditor | MSA Self-Audit Program (Document Review / Vereification) | Individual Waste Receiving Facility Audit | Audit Priority: Low High MGP | Audit Due Date: Next MSA 5 Years 3 years | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bayshore Soil Management, LLC | 75 Crows Mill Road | Keasbey | NJ | 08832 | ID 27 Solid Waste - Dry Industrial Waste<br>Class B Recyclable Material | Thermal treatment of petroleum contaminated soils. The facility may also accept municipal street sweepings. Note: Only contaminated soil is approved to be received at this facility through the PSE&G Master Service Agreement. | Yes | 1. Bayshore Recycling Corp. (MSA)<br>2. Clean Harbors Env. Serv., Inc. (MSA)<br>3. Waste Management, Inc. (MSA)<br>4. Veolia Environmental Services, Inc. (MSA) | 10/17/2013 | URS<br>(C. Wagner) | N/A | Yes | High | 10/17/2018 | |
| Clean Earth of North Jersey | 115 Jacobus Avenue | Kearny | NJ | 07032 | Class B Recyclable Material<br>Class D Recyclable Material<br>Hazardous Waste (RCRA)<br>PCB Hazardous Waste<br>ID 27 Solid Waste - Dry Industrial Waste<br>ID 27A Solid Waste - Asbestos-Containing Waste Materials<br>ID 72 Solid Waste - Bulk Liquid and Semiliquids | RCRA Part B permitted transfer, storage, and disposal facility (TSDF) that accepts hazardous soil and industrial waste. Chemical fixation (or stabilization) of RCRA hazardous waste, solidification of non-hazardous waste, fuel blending, and bulk solid transfer. Accepts various hazardous and non-hazardous industrial waste: Contaminated soil, hazardous liquid, waste water, pharmaceuticals, non-hazardous material, asbestos, drums, solvents, flammable solids, industrial waste, oily waste, PCBs, aerosols, drill cuttings, and lab packs. Universal waste recycling (e-waste). Note: Only PSE&G-approved waste profiles (including used oil, hazardous waste, asbestos, wastewater, contaminated soil, non-hazardous spill/clean-up material, and universal waste) are approved to be received at this facility through the PSE&G Master Service Agreement. | No | 1. Clean Earth, Inc. (MSA)<br>2. Clean Harbors Environmental Services, Inc. (MSA) | 1/20/2015 | URS<br>(R. Diamond) | Yes | Yes | High | 1/20/2020 | Clean Earth MSA Self-Audit Program Disapproved, Individual Audit Approved.<br>CHESI MSA Contract Expires: 2/28/18 |
| Clean Earth of Philadelphia | 3201 South 61st Street | Philadelphia | PA | 19153 | Class B Recyclable Material<br>ID 27 Solid Waste - Dry Industrial Waste | Non-hazardous soil treatment, processing, and recycling facility. Thermal desorption and physical treatment. Accepts non-hazardous soil and MGP Waste. Note: Only contaminated soil is approved to be received at this facility through the PSE&G Master Service Agreement. | Yes | 1. Clean Earth, Inc. (MSA)<br>2. Clean Harbors Environmental Services, Inc. (MSA) | 7/14/2016 | URS<br>(R. Walsh,<br>A. Wagner) | No | Yes | MGP | 7/14/2019 | MSA Self-Audit Program Disapproved, Individual Facility Audit Approved. |
| Clean Water of New York, Inc. | 3249 Richmond Terrace | Staten Island | NY | 10303 | Class D Recyclable Material<br>ID 27 Solid Waste - Dry Industrial Waste<br>ID 72 Solid Waste - Bulk Liquid and Semiliquids | Water disposal, solids disposal, water processing, oil recycling, and drum disposal. | No | Veolia Environmental Services, inc. (MSA) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | Low | Next MSA | Veolia MSA Contract Expires: 5/15/18 |
| CWM Chemical Services, L.L.C. (Model City) | Millville, New Jersey 08332 | Model City | NY | 14107 | Class D Recyclable Material<br>Hazardous Waste (RCRA)<br>PCB Hazardous Waste<br>ID 27 Solid Waste - Dry Industrial Waste<br>ID 27A Solid Waste - Asbestos-Containing Waste Materials<br>ID 72 Solid Waste - Bulk Liquid and Semiliquids | Hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal: Hazardous and Non-hazardous waste: Friable/Non-Friable Asbestos, Liquids/Solids Drums, CERCLA Waste, Industrial & Special Waste, Fuels Blending, Lab Pack Services, Metals Stabilization, Microencapsulation, PSB Landfill (TSCA), RCRA Landfill, and Wastewater Treatment.. | No | 1. Clean Harbors Environmental Services, Inc. (MSA)<br>2. Veolia Environmental Services, Inc. (MSA) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | Low | Next MSA | CHESI MSA Contract Expires: 2/28/18<br>Veolia MSA Contract Expires: 5/15/18 |
| Cycle Chem, Inc. | 217 South First Street | Elizabeth | NJ | 07206 | Class D Recyclable Material<br>Hazardous Waste (RCRA)<br>ID 27 Solid Waste - Dry Industrial Waste<br>ID 72 Solid Waste - Bulk Liquid and Semiliquids | RCRA Part B treatment, storage, and disposal facility: Accepts drum and bulk containers of hazardous and non hazardous waste of liquid, sludge, solid and gas. | No | Clean Ventures, Inc. / Cycle Chem, Inc. | 7/25/2013 | URS<br>(B. Sudarshan) | No | Yes | High | 7/25/2018 | |
| G&S Technologies, Inc.<br>(a Division of G&S Motor Equipment Co., Inc.) | 1800 Harrison Avenue | Kearny | NJ | 07032 | #VALUE! | Electrical equipment; PCB and Non-PCB Oil Processing; Scrap metal recovery. | No | G&S Technologies, Inc. (MSA) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | Low | Next MSA | G&S MSA Contract Expires: 3/31/21 |

**PSEGLI**
**Waste Receiving Facilities**

| Waste Receiving Facility Name | Street Address | City | State | Zip Code | Waste Types (Acceptance Based on Facility Criteria) | Waste Management Processes | Soil Thermal Treatment (Yes/No) | Suppliers Approved To Utilize Waste Receiving Facility | Most Recent Audit | Auditor | MSA Self-Audit Program (Document Review / Vereification) | Individual Waste Receiving Facility Audit | Audit Priority: Low High MGP | Audit Due Date: Next MSA 5 Years 3 years | Comments |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hydrodec North America LLC | 2021 Steinway Boulevard Southeast | Canton | OH | 44707 | Class D Recyclable Material<br>PCB Hazardous Waste<br>ID 72 Solid Waste - Bulk Liquid and Semiliquids | Re-Manufactures non-PCB and PCB mineral oil. | No | G&S Technologies, Inc. (MSA) | 6/21/2013 | URS (A. Sommer) | No | Yes | High | 6/21/2018 | |
| TCI of Alabama, LLC | 101 Parkway E. | Pell City | AL | 35125 | Class D Recyclable Material<br>PCB Hazardous Waste<br>ID 27 Solid Waste - Dry Industrial Waste<br>ID 72 Solid Waste - Bulk Liquid and Semiliquids | Disposal and Recycling of PCB Contaminated Items, Recycling of Non-PCB Items, and Bulk Oil Removal. Electrical equipment, etc. | No | G&S Technologies, Inc. (MSA) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | Low | Next MSA | G&S MSA Contract Expires: 3/31/21 |
| TCI of New York, LLC | 39 Falls Industrial Park Road | Hudson | NY | 12534 | Class D Recyclable Material<br>PCB Hazardous Waste<br>ID 27 Solid Waste - Dry Industrial Waste<br>ID 72 Solid Waste - Bulk Liquid and Semiliquids | Recycling transformers, other oil-filled equipment, and bulk oil. | No | G&S Technologies, Inc. (MSA) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | Low | Next MSA | G&S MSA Contract Expires: 3/31/21 |
| Veolia ES Greentree Landfill, L.L.C. (Kersey) | 635 Toby Road | Kersey | PA | 15846 | Class B Recyclable Material<br>ID 13C Solid Waste - Construction and Demolition Waste<br>ID 27 Solid Waste - Dry Industrial Waste<br>ID 27A Solid Waste - Asbestos-Containing Waste Materials | Municipal solid waste landfill, construction and demolition debris landfill disposal, recycling processing, drilling waste, asbestos, etc. PSE&G fly ash. | No | Veolia Environmental Services, Inc. (MSA) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | Low | Next MSA | Veolia MSA Contract Expires: 5/15/18 |
| Veolia ES Technical Solutions, L.L.C. - Flanders | 1 Eden Lane | Flanders | NJ | 07836 | Class D Recyclable Material<br>Hazardous Waste (RCRA)<br>PCB Hazardous Waste<br>ID 27 Solid Waste - Dry Industrial Waste<br>ID 27A Solid Waste - Asbestos-Containing Waste Materials<br>ID 72 Solid Waste - Bulk Liquid and Semiliquids | Handles bulk liquids, solids, and sludge. Handles containerized liquids, solids, sludge, and gas. Waste characteristic handled: Corrosive, ignitable, toxic, reactive, and radioactive. Veolia is approved as a commercial storer of TSCA waste (PCBs). Veolia is authorized to accept CERCLA regulated waste streams for storage and transfer to CERCLA authorized treatment and disposal facilities. Veolia has been issued a permit to accept both hazardous and non-hazardous “solid” waste. Veolia handles organics, oils, halogenated solvents, insecticides, herbicides, chlorinated hydrocarbons, phenols, PCBs, paint, pigments, cyanides, water reactives, inorganics, sludges, asbestos, pharmaceutical, and lab packs. | No | Veolia Environmental Services, Inc. (MSA) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | Low | Next MSA | Veolia MSA Contract Expires: 5/15/18 |
| Veolia ES Technical Solutions, L.L.C. - Phoenix | 5736 West Jefferson Street | Phoenix | AZ | 85043 | Class D Recyclable Material<br>Hazardous Waste (RCRA)<br>PCB Hazardous Waste<br>ID 27 Solid Waste - Dry Industrial Waste | TSDF Lamp and Electronic Recycling. PCB and non-PCB equipment and mercury bearing waste. | No | Veolia Environmental Services, Inc. (MSA) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | Low | Next MSA | Veolia MSA Contract Expires: 5/15/18 |
| Veolia ES Technical Solutions, L.L.C. - Port Arthur | Highway 73, 3.5 Miles W. of Taylor's Bayou | Port Arthur | TX | 77640 | Class D Recyclable Material<br>Hazardous Waste (RCRA)<br>PCB Hazardous Waste<br>ID 27 Solid Waste - Dry Industrial Waste<br>ID 72 Solid Waste - Bulk Liquid and Semiliquids | TSDF Incineration. RCRA and TSCA solids, sludges, energetic liquids, containerized wastes, solvents, solvent/oil mixtures, organic and inorganic chemical wastes, pesticide wastes, petroleum wastes, aqueous wastes, contaminated soils and sludges, PCBs and capacitors, etc. | No | 1. Veolia Environmental Services, Inc. (MSA)<br>2. G&S Technologies, Inc. (MSA) | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | Low | Next MSA | Veolia MSA Contract Expires: 5/15/18<br>G&S MSA Contract Expires: 3/31/21 |

# ATTACHMENT 3 – SUPERVISORS REPORT

# SUPERVISOR'S REPORT
## WORK PERFORMED BY CONTRACTOR

DATE: _____

Work Order No. _____

Location: _____

Project Title: _____

Contractor: _____

Purchase Order No. _____

| DAY | S | M | T | W | TH | F | S |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| WEATHER | Brite Sun | Clear | Overcast | Rain | Snow |
| TEMP. | To 32 | 32-50 | 50-70 | 70-85 | 85 up |
| WIND | Still | Moder | High | Report No. | |
| HUMIDITY | Dry | Moder | Humid | | |

**AVERAGE FIELD FORCE**

| TRADE | Non-manual | Manual | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

**VISITORS**

| Time | Name | Representing | Remarks |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |

**EQUIPMENT AT THE SITE**

**CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES**

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

SUPERVISOR'S SIGNATURE _____

# ATTACHMENT 4 – TYPICAL EM&CP NOTICE OF CHANGE FORM

# PSEG Long Island – Southampton to Deerfield Transmission Project
# ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND CONSTRUCTION PLAN
# NOTICE OF MINOR CHANGE

**Notice Number:** EM&CP Notice of Minor Change Click or tap here to enter text.

**PSC Case Number:** 24-T-0113

**Reference Number:** Click or tap here to enter text.

**Location:** Click or tap here to enter text.

**Feature Changed: Click or tap here to enter text.**

**Description of Change:**

Click or tap here to enter text.

**Attachments / Field Sketch:**

Click or tap here to enter text.

**Initiated By:** Click or tap here to enter text. **Date:** Click or tap here to enter text.
**Sent to PSC By:** Click or tap here to enter text. **Date:** Click or tap here to enter text.

**Approvals**
**PSEG Long Island:** Click or tap here to enter text. **Date:** Click or tap here to enter text.
**DPS Staff:** Click or tap here to enter text. **Date:** Click or tap here to enter text.