

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS

MARINE CORPS AIR STATION MIRAMAR P.O. BOX 452001 SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92145-2001

> StaO 5090.5D S-7

> > MAY 0 4 2022

STATION ORDER 5090.5D

From: Commanding Officer, Marine Corps Air Station Miramar

To: Distribution List

Subj: HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Ref: (a) Title 22 California Code of Regulations

(b) StaO 11014.2A Building Manager Program

(c) 49 Code of Federal Regulations

(d) 40 Code of Federal Regulations

(e) California Health and Safety Code

(f) MCO 5090.2

(g) 29 Code of Federal Regulations

(h) MCO 5100.29A Marine Corps Safety Program

(i) COMNAVAIRFORINST 4790.2B Naval Aviation Maintenance Program

(j) EPA Military Munitions Rule dtd 1 July 1998

(k) Medical Waste Act and BUMEDINST 6280.1B

Encl: (1) Hazardous Waste Management Plan

- 1. <u>Situation</u>. Per this Hazardous Waste Management Plan (HWMP), station activities, tenant commands, visiting military units, contractors, barracks residents, housing residents, and other station visitors shall manage hazardous waste (HW) to reduce or eliminate risks to human health and safety, environmental impacts, and regulatory liabilities.
- 2. Cancellation. StaO 5090.5C.
- 3. Mission. To implement a hazardous waste management program for Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Miramar that maintains compliance with references (a) through (k).

4. Execution

- a. Commander's Intent and Concept of Operations
 - (1) Commander's Intent
- (a) All personnel shall actively support, implement, and manage their HW program per the policies, procedures, and guidance set forth in this order.
 - (b) The environmental management officer shall:
 - 1. Act as the focal point for the HW management program.
 - 2. Budget for HW disposal.

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- 3. Develop a HW training program.
- 4. Provide technical assistance and support to commands/units and tenants as needed.
- 5. Establish and implement written procedures to ensure compliance with HW management requirements.

(2) Concept of Operations

- (a) Comply with applicable federal, state, and local ${\tt HW}$ management regulations.
- (b) Establish procedures to effectively, efficiently, and economically generate, accumulate, treat, transport, and dispose of regulated wastes.
 - (c) Implement waste minimization and source reduction techniques.
 - (d) List personnel authorized to sign waste manifests.
- (e) Establish procedures for inspecting and auditing $\ensuremath{\mathsf{HW}}$ operations.
 - (f) Adequately train personnel in HW management.
- a. <u>Subordinate Element Missions</u>. Department heads and officers in charge shall ensure compliance and program implementation.
- 5. Administration and Logistics. This order supersedes all previous versions and is issued under Distribution Statement A and is published electronically. It can be accessed online via the Station SharePoint at https://usmc.sharepoint-mil.us/sites/mciwest miramar/adj/Lists/Station%20Directives/AllItems.aspx.

6. Command and Signal

- a. <u>Command</u>. This order is applicable to all commands, organizations, units, and activities aboard MCAS Miramar.
 - b. Signal. This order is effective the date signed.

T. M. BEDELL

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CHAPTER 1

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

- 1. <u>Purpose</u>. This Hazardous Waste Management Plan (HWMP) establishes policies and procedures for hazardous waste (HW) management aboard Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS) Miramar to eliminate or reduce risks to human health and the environment; to maintain compliance with applicable storage and disposal regulations, and to exploit practical pollution prevention opportunities.
- 2. <u>Applicability</u>. This HWMP applies to all military, civilian and contractor personnel working, residing, or visiting aboard MCAS Miramar.

3. Background

- a. Hazardous waste (HW) is any solid, liquid, or gaseous waste material that may pose as a substantial hazard to human health and the environment if improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of, or otherwise managed. For the purposes of this HWMP, this broad definition is used and HW shall refer to HW, universal waste, medical waste, special waste, regulated or foreign garbage, and any other waste not suited for disposal in the regular trash or sanitary sewer system.
- b. Virtually every air station activity, tenant command, work center, office space, retail establishment, service provider, barracks, and household generates waste that requires special handling and disposal. HW is typically generated from operations or work practices that involve the use of hazardous materials
- c. Hazardous material (HM) such as oil, fuels, paints, or solvents in liquid, solid, aerosol, gaseous, or semi-solid form. HM may have one or more characteristics (flammable, corrosive, toxic, or reactive) that pose certain dangers to the health of humans or the environment if improperly used, managed, or disposed of as HW.
- d. To reduce the safety risks and pollution potential from HW it is important to minimize the amount of waste produced. Work practices that involve the use of HM should be reviewed to ensure that the HM is needed, the least toxic HM is being used, and the HM is being used per technical instructions.
- e. It is the responsibility of all HM users and HW generators to properly manage HM and HW. HM and HW handled or disposed of incorrectly can pose serious health risks to personnel and the environment. Non-compliance with established HM and HW procedures may also subject MCAS Miramar unit leadership and personnel involved to regulatory liabilities that can result in the issuance of notices of violation and/or monetary penalties and fines from federal, state, and local agencies.

4. Hazardous Waste Management Billets.

a. Hazardous Waste Coordinator

(1) The Hazardous Waste Coordinator (HWC) is the organization's representative responsible for HW program compliance.

Each organization shall assign a primary and alternate HWC if the organization uses, handles, or stores hazardous materials in quantities greater than or equal to any of the following:

- (a) 55 gallons of a liquid.
- (b) 500 pounds of a solid substance.
- (c) 200 cubic feet of compressed gas.
- (d) A toxic compressed gas (Threshold limit value less than 10 parts per million [PPM]) in any amount.
- (e) Extremely hazardous substances in quantities equal to or greater than the threshold planning quantities as defined in 22 CCR 66261.110 and 66261.113.
 - (f) HW in any quantity, as defined in reference (d).
 - (2) The HWC shall:
- (a) Be appointed in writing by the Commanding Officer, officer in charge, or an individual with by direction authority.
- (b) Act as the organization's HM and HW program representative by aggressively maintaining compliance with the HWMP.
- (c) Attend the MCAS Miramar HWC course or an equivalent course within two months of billet assignment, or provide documentation of completed training meeting regulatory requirements for HW management.
- b. <u>Building Managers</u>. Building managers, as assigned per reference (b), shall be responsible for HW program compliance where the occupying organization(s) do not require a HWC per paragraph 4.a above. Building Managers shall:
 - (1) Be the HW program representative for the assigned building(s).
- (2) Be familiar with work practices involving HM and HW within their assigned building(s).
 - (3) Ensure HM and HW is managed in accordance with this order.
- c. <u>Supervisors</u>. Supervisors are responsible for overseeing work practices within their area of responsibility and shall:
 - (1) Be familiar with the requirements of this order.
- (2) Aggressively promote HM and HW program compliance within their work center.
- (3) Support HWCs and building managers in the performance of their duties.
- (4) Take ownership of work practices and strive to reduce adverse environmental impacts.

- d. <u>Environmental Compliance Coordinators</u>. Environmental Compliance Coordinators (ECC) are responsible for the organization's environmental program, and ensuring that the organization's personnel are aware of environmental requirements. ECC responsibilities include:
- (1) Ensure all environmental laws, regulations, and policies are followed.
- (2) Ensure all organization personnel receive necessary environmental awareness training.
 - (3) Promote pollution prevention.
 - (4) Attend scheduled ECC meetings.
- (5) Identify and implement best management practices for environmental media pertaining to the organization.
- (6) Conduct periodic facility walkthrough inspections to ensure compliance.
- (7) Verify that ${\tt HM}$ and ${\tt HW}$ is managed properly within the organization.
- (8) Act as the organization's point of contact for environmental audits and inspections.
- e. <u>Environmental Protection Specialists</u>. Air station Environmental Protection Specialists (EPS) will provide assistance and technical guidance to station and tenant unit personnel on environmental compliance issues such as recycling, pollution prevention, HW identification and management, and record keeping. EPS responsibilities include:
 - (1) Conduct waste analysis in accordance with Appendix J.
- (2) Plan and conduct environmental audits, collect data, prepare reports, and develop plan of action and milestones for correction of deficiencies.
- (3) Assist with formal and informal environmental training of military and civilian personnel.
 - (4) Gather, analyze, track, and report environmental data.
- (5) Review programs and projects for environmental compliance requirements.
- (6) Assist, as required, in providing technical support for other environmental program areas such as air and water quality compliance and underground storage tank management.
- (7) Conduct a walk-through of workspaces and waste sites, checking for compliance.
- f. <u>Compliance Inspectors</u>. Environmental department compliance inspector responsibilities include but are not limited to:

- (1) Perform annual environmental management system audits.
- (2) Conduct semi-annual hazardous waste audits.
- (3) Investigate reports of environmental non-compliance.
- (4) Serve as the air station's liaison with external environmental regulators.

MINIMIZING HAZARDOUS WASTE

- 1. <u>Purpose</u>. To minimize hazardous waste generation aboard MCAS Miramar by implementing source reduction and recycling methods that reduce costs and liabilities associated with material procurement, management, and waste disposal.
- 2. <u>Background</u>. HW minimization refers to the use of sound source reduction and/or environmentally practical recycling methods prior to treatment or disposal of HW. Waste minimization includes source reduction methods that eliminate or reduce HW generation at the source and recycling practices where source reduction is not feasible. The hierarchical approach to waste management includes source reduction as the first solution followed by recycling, reutilization and, as a last resort, HW disposal.

3. Source Reduction Methods

- a. <u>Hazardous Material Procurement</u>. Personnel responsible for ordering HM and maintaining HM supplies shall:
- (1) Establish a HM Authorized Use List (AUL) with the HAZMIN center, building 8672.
- (2) Procure HM from the HAZMIN center or ensure that HM is routed to the HAZMIN center for inclusion in master inventory data basing and barcoded, if procured from another source.
- (3) Order non-hazardous material or the least hazardous material that will perform the desired job.
- (4) Order HM in the appropriate unit of issue and quantity based on usage needs.
- (5) Submit written requests for deviation from this policy to the MCAS Miramar Environmental Management Department (EMD).
- b. $\underline{\text{Practice Controls}}$. Personnel performing or supervising practices with environmental impacts shall:
- (1) Ensure work processes and practices are valid and being performed in accordance with applicable technical manuals or publications.
- (2) Develop or update work practices not covered by tech manuals or publications.
- (3) Implement feasible practice controls to reduce or eliminate adverse environmental impacts.
 - (4) Train practice owners and personnel performing the practice.
 - c. HM Storage. Personnel storing HM shall:
 - (1) Keep HM containers closed when not in use.

- (2) Ensure HM containers are properly labeled. Relabel if necessary within ten days.
 - (3) Repackage damaged HM containers within 96-hours.
 - (4) Segregate HM from HW.
 - (5) Maintain no extra HM, store only authorized amount.
- (6) Use secondary containment in accordance with MCAS spill prevention control and countermeasure plan.
- (7) Return unwanted and excess HM to the HAZMIN center for reuse/reissue.
 - (8) Keep secondary containment clean of spill residues and debris.
- d. $\underline{\text{HW}}$ Accumulation. HWCs and authorized personnel with access to waste accumulation areas shall:
- (1) Ensure HW containers are Department of Transportation approved, undamaged, and compatible with HW accumulated.
- (2) Keep lids and bungs on containers properly secured when not physically adding or removing waste.
 - (3) Ensure containers are properly marked and labeled.
 - (4) Segregate HW from HM.
- (5) Allow for adequate headspace (e.g. three to five inches for a 55 gallon drum) when filling containers, and do not over-fill.
- (6) Use secondary containment and keep secondary containment clean of spill residues and debris.
- (7) Conduct weekly inspections as required per chapter 4 of this order.
 - (8) Manage HW in accordance with chapter 14 of this order.
- e. Spill Prevention and Clean up. All personnel performing a practice involving HM and HW shall:
- (1) Place drip pans or absorbent pads under valve and hose connections and leaking equipment, aircraft, and motor vehicles.
- (2) Inspect and empty drip pans regularly and at the end of each shift.
 - (3) Use funnels when pouring liquids.
 - (4) Ensure containers are not overfilled.
- (5) Securely fasten HM container lids when not in use or when being moved.

- (6) Use reusable absorbent pads as the primary cleanup method for to clean-up spills.
- (7) Clean up spills, leaks, and residues in work areas; secondary containment; and on containers, immediately.
 - (8) Ensure spill kits are adequately restocked after use.
- 4. <u>Source Reduction Projects</u>. EMD may perform pollution prevention opportunity assessments (PPOA) on waste generating practices and waste streams. PPOAs assess process efficiencies, identify waste reduction opportunities, and provide recycling options. Organizations are encouraged to conduct internal PPOAs.
- 5. Recycling Projects. EMD recycles HW whenever practical based on efficiencies and economic factors. Current recycled HW include shop towel/absorbent pads, rechargeable batteries, electronic waste, antifreeze, POL, fuels, lead-acid batteries, fluorescent lamps, latex paint, empty metal containers, appliances, and refrigerant gases.

HAZARDOUS WASTE TRAINING

- 1. <u>Purpose</u>. Hazardous waste training provides personnel instruction required for the safe and proper generation, handling, storage, transport, and disposal of HW as commensurate with their assigned duties or participation in the HW lifecycle.
- 2. <u>Background</u>. Training is an essential component of an effective management program. Federal, state, and local regulations have explicit and implicit training requirements for personnel involved with HW operations and management practices. These training courses have initial and reoccurring requirements that are both general in nature to personnel working with HW and specific to MCAS Miramar activities.

3. Training Courses

a. HWC Course

- (1) $\underline{\text{Target Audience}}$. Personnel assigned as primary and alternate HWC billets.
 - (2) Training Provider. EMD staff.
- (3) <u>Training Synopsis</u>. MCO 5090.2A requires that personnel assigned to HWC billets be trained within 60 days of appointment. Personnel are trained to perform their duties safely and in accordance with MCAS Miramar specific policies and procedures. Instruction includes: laws and regulations, environmental management system, global harmonized system, HM procurement and storage, HW management and disposal, spill prevention, contingency planning, and environmental program audits. Training certificates are awarded to attendees upon successful completion of the course curriculum. Training certificates shall be maintained in the Environmental Records Volume II, as discussed in Chapter 9, and are to be made available during environmental inspections and audits. Proof of previously completed training from an alternative source will be considered for initial training requirements, but HWC should attend the installation's course as soon as possible.
- (4) <u>Training Requests</u>. Individual personnel may register for the class by visiting the MiramarEMS website, https://www.miramar-ems.marines.mil. Supervisors may also submit training requests to the EMD comprehensive environmental training & education program coordinator.

b. HWC Refresher Course

- (1) $\underline{\text{Target Audience}}$. Primary and Alternate HWCs in years subsequent to attending the HWC Course.
 - (2) Training Provider. MarineNet, EMD staff.
- (3) <u>Training Synopsis</u>. The annual HWC refresher course provides refresher training and updates to topics introduced in the HWC course. The Marine Net course is designed to meet the annual refresher training requirements of the same references.

Training may also be conducted in classroom by EMD staff. Training certificates are awarded to attendees upon successful completion of the course curriculum. Training certificates shall be maintained in the environmental records volume II and are to be made available during environmental inspections and audits.

(4) $\underline{\text{Training Requests}}$. Supervisors should have their personnel use MarineNet or the MiramarEMS website, but may also submit training requests to the EMD CETEP Coordinator.

c. Consolidated Emergency Response Contingency Plan (CERCP) Training.

- (1) <u>Target Audience</u>. Personnel in organizations with a CERCP shall receive training commensurate with their assigned duties. Affected personnel will include: HM and HW handlers, work center supervisors, spill responders, personnel who may need to recognize and sound the alarm in case of emergency.
 - (2) Training Provider. Organizational HWCs.
- (3) Training Synopsis. The annual consolidated emergency response contingency plan training sections 1-4 include methods for safe handling of HM and HW; emergency response plan implementation; coordination with emergency response organizations; and use of on-site emergency response equipment and spill kit. Training attendance rosters are maintained in the environmental records volume II and are to be made available during environmental inspections and audits.
- (4) $\underline{\text{Training Requests}}$. HWCs shall coordinate training with ECC and/or work center supervisors for affected personnel.

d. New Join HM and HW Orientation

- (1) <u>Target Audience</u>. All new joins should receive an organization specific HM and HW program orientation brief upon check-in.
 - (2) Training Provider. Organizational ECC or HWC.
- (3) <u>Training Synopsis</u>. The HM and HW orientation should familiarize personnel with the most relevant aspects of the organization's HM and HW program and the organization's CERCP and to make personnel aware of basic compliance requirements.

e. Training Resources

- (1) The Naval Civil Engineer Corps Officer School (CECOS) offers a wide variety of environmental training programs including hazardous waste facility operators A-493-0076.
- (2) MarineNet Distant Learning. Several online programs to enhance environmental awareness are available. Web site located at: https://www.marinenet.usmc.mil/MarineNet/Home.aspx.
- (3) Defense Logistics Agency (DLA) offers many environmentally related courses at: https://resources.hr.dla.mil/training/disciplines.asp.

(4) U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) National Enforcement Training Institute offers online courses at: http://www.epa.gov/compliance/training/neti/.

f. Training Records

- (1) The HWC shall maintain the following documents and records as required under chapter 9 of this order:
- (a) The job title and billet description for each HW related position. Appendix A is an example of billet description and can be used as is or modified at the organizational level.
 - (b) Records of documented training.
- (2) All records shall be maintained for current and former personnel and retained for three years after last day worked.

MANAGING HAZARDOUS WASTE

- 1. <u>Purpose</u>. Establish policy and procedure for managing HW generation and accumulation aboard MCAS Miramar.
- 2. <u>Background</u>. HW requires specific handling, accumulation, and disposal due to human health and environmental safety risks. HW mismanagement poses both civil and criminal penalties from regulatory agencies for those involved. HW management requirements may be dependent on various factors which include: the type of waste generated, where the waste is generated, the waste generating practice, and the quantity and frequency of waste generated. Every command, activity, department, work center, office, barracks, and housing unit aboard the air station generates HW in some form and quantity. Many waste generating practices are obvious, such as painting aircraft or changing vehicle engine oil, while other practices may be harder to recognize, such as changing fluorescent lamps, replacing spent batteries, or discarding a printer ink cartridge. HW, whether generated in an industrial setting, office space, or household, may not be disposed of in the normal trash and requires specific handling to comply with established laws and regulations.

3. HW Generation

- a. <u>Generation Points</u>. In accordance with the requirements of reference (f), a listing of the primary HW generators at MCAS Miramar and the types of HW that they generate are provided in Appendix B. Appendix C is a listing of Hazardous Waste Accumulation Sites (HWAS) aboard MCAS Miramar. The quantities of HW generated vary from year to year. Waste Management Division (WMD) maintains a central database of all HW manifested from the Air Station. Hazardous waste generators shall maintain an inventory of HW on hand. This inventory should be conducted in conjunction with HWAS weekly inspections. This inventory may be required in accordance with MCAS Miramar's all hazards plan quidance.
- b. <u>HW Accumulation</u>. Refers to the temporary storage of HW prior to being transferred or transported from the generating organization. HW may be accumulated at an organization's HWAS, a Satellite Accumulation Area (SAA), or an Aboveground Storage Tank (AST).
- 4. $\underline{\text{HWAS}}$. A HWAS is a designated location(s) in an assigned organization's work area where HW is consolidated and temporarily stored and shall have the following:
 - a. San Diego county unified program facility permit.
- b. A HWC assigned and trained per this Order to manage the HWAS and the organization's HW program.
- c. Administrative procedures and/or physical barriers that limit access and mismanagement. An EMD issued lock must be used to secure the HWAS. If an organization uses its own lock, then the HWAS must be secured by using the "lock to lock" method.
- d. Waste accumulated and disposed of per Waste Protocol Sheets (WPS), chapter 14 of this order.

- e. Weekly inspections and HW inventory performed using Appendix D; retained on site for three years.
- f. Consolidated emergency response spill contingency plan as outlined in chapter 7.
- 5. <u>Satellite Accumulation Area</u>. A SAA is a designated location in an organization's assigned work area that is at or near the HW's point of generation and under control of the process operator. A SAA shall have the following:
- a. ${\tt EMD}$ and ${\tt Miramar}$ Fire Department's written authorization and approval.
- b. A HWC assigned and trained per this order to manage the SAA and oversee the organization's HW program.
- c. Organizationally established administrative and physical controls that limit SAA access and mismanagement.
 - d. Waste accumulated and disposed of per WPS, chapter 14.
- e. HW is limited to no more than 55-gallons total, or one quart of acute $\ensuremath{\mathsf{HW}}$.
- f. HW must be removed to a HWAS within the three day time limit, when the HW container is full, is in excess of 55-gallons, or nine months of the accumulation start date, whichever occurs first.
- g. Weekly site inspections must be conducted, documented using Appendix D, and maintained in binder III for no less than three years.
- 6. Above Ground Storage Tank. An Above Ground Storage Tank (AST) is a tank used to accumulate used oil as defined in reference (a). EMD has provided an AST to organizations generating large quantities of used oil. Organizations with used oil ASTs shall have the following:
- a. A HWC assigned and trained per this order to manage the used oil AST and the organizations $\ensuremath{\mathsf{HW}}$ program.
- b. Administrative procedures and physical barriers that limit used oil AST access and mismanagement.
 - c. Used oil accumulation limited to 60-days accumulation time.
- d. Daily AST inspections performed using AST inspection checklist (Appendix E). Retained on site for three years.
- 7. <u>Periodic Waste Accumulation</u>. Organizations generating HW periodically or in small quantities are responsible for managing HW per the intent of this HWMP. Organizations generating HW in small quantity, type, or infrequently shall contact EMD for accumulation and disposal guidance.
- 8. <u>Daily Accumulation Containers</u>. In some cases, containers are continuously reused for accumulation of the same waste stream (e.g. drums used to initially accumulate waste which when full are emptied into larger collectioncontainers). "Recurring use" labels may be used on such containers to revise the initial accumulation and "60-day period" dates

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(without having to change the other labeling information). If the container is emptied at least once each day, the word "daily" may be used in the date area of the label.

- 9. <u>Containers</u>. Commands are responsible for obtaining Department of Transportation (DoT) approved HW shipping containers (e.g., drums, pails, tanks, boxes, etc.). These containers may be obtained from the HAZMIN Center at building 8672. Availability of containers is not guaranteed. HW containers shall be:
 - a. Compatible with the contents to be accumulated.
 - b. Selected in the appropriate size and type for the HW.
 - c. Free of excessive creases or dents, rust, and residues.
 - d. Correctly and completely labeled, see the WPS, chapter 14.
 - e. Kept closed and secured when not in use.
- $f_{\,\star\,}$ Managed so as to prevent unauthorized access, damage, and incompatibility with other HM or HW.
 - g. Inspected weekly when accumulated at both HWAS and SAA.
- 10. <u>Labels</u>. Organizations are responsible for obtaining labels approved for use on MCAS Miramar (e.g. HW, universal waste, satellite site labels, AST labels). Sources for labels are Marine Corps Community Services (MCCS) graphics or the Naval Consolidated Brig. Additionally, EMD may provide HW labels to MCAS Miramar activities and tenant commands. HW labels shall be:
- a. Selected according to the type of waste (HW, universal, special, medical, non-hazardous, recyclable, etc.) and type of accumulation.
 - b. Correctly and legibly filled out and affixed to containers.
- 11. Accumulation Time Limits. HW accumulation time limits are dictated by the HW type and accumulation area:
- a. HW may be accumulated at a HWAS or in an AST for no more than 60 days.
- b. HW accumulated at a SAA may be accumulated for up to nine months or 55-gallons total, whichever occurs first.
- c. Universal waste as defined in chapter 14 may be accumulated for no more than nine months.
- d. Regulated garbage as defined in chapter 14 may be accumulated in emergency situations only and for no more than 72-hours. EMD must be notified as soon as accumulation begins.

12. HW Treatment

a. HW treatment refers to any process that changes the physical, chemical, or biological character of a waste to reduce its volume or toxicity. Examples of HW treatment include dilution, neutralization, catalyzation, reformulation, detonation, and incineration.

- b. HW treatment requires special permitting from San Diego county's Department of Environmental Health (DEH) and is not currently allowed on MCAS Miramar.
- 13. <u>HW Inventory</u>. In order to meet the requirements of reference (f), hazardous waste coordinators shall inventory HW during each weekly site inspection. This inventory will be annotated on the site inspection checklist.

14. HW Disposal

- a. HW disposal refers to HW being picked up from an organization's hazardous waste accumulation site by a licensed HW hauler or the organization transferring HW to another air station activity for processing, recycling, consolidation, or authorized treatment.
- b. HW disposal must occur before accumulation time limits are exceeded; when HW containers are full; when unsafe conditions exist; if the organization deploys for longer than three weeks; or as directed by EMD.

15. HW Disposal Procedures

- a. HW disposal procedures are described in each waste stream's WPS. The WPS also provides guidance for submitting a HW pick-up request or for transferring HW to a different air station activity.
 - b. EMD inspects all HW prior to shipment, signs shipping

documents, and retains required disposal records. Organizations shall not transport HW outside the air station, nor should they bring HW generated while training at another base or installation.

- c. When transferring HW aboard the air station, organizations must do so in a manner that prevents spills, leaks, or any unsafe conditions. HW shall be adequately blocked and braced, container lids and bungs securely fastened, and vehicular safety regulations followed.
- d. Disposal of HM and HW in dumpsters, and recycle bins is strictly prohibited.

TRANSPORTING HAZARDOUS WASTES

1. $\underline{\text{Purpose}}$. Establish policy and procedures for transporting HW from MCAS Miramar and list personnel authorized to inspect HW shipment and sign shipping documents.

2. Background

- a. HW transported off the air station onto public roadways is strictly regulated by the DoT under agreements with the U.S. EPA. EMD oversees all HW transported from MCAS Miramar; inspects HW prior to shipments; signs shipping documents; and retains shipment records.
- b. HW transportation does not apply to HW transferred within the air station fence line nor to household hazardous waste (HHW) generated and properly disposed of by housing residents.

3. Transporting HW

- a. Transporting HW refers to HW shipped from MCAS Miramar onto public roadways. Shipping documents include, but are not limited to: uniform hazardous waste manifests, special waste manifests, bills of lading, and waste tire comprehensive trip logs.
- b. HW shall only be transported from the air station by authorized HW haulers and under the auspices of EMD. HW haulers are responsible for compliance with transportation regulations though EMD staff may assist the HW hauler with making necessary corrections. Corrections that cannot be made on the spot may preclude HW shipment until rectified.
- 4. Personnel Authorized to Sign Manifests. Personnel authorized to sign HW manifests are assigned in writing by the Commanding Officer and are listed in Appendix F.
- 5. U.S. EPA Identification Number. MCAS Miramar is regulated by the U.S. EPA as a large quantity generator and assigned EPA Identification Number CA9170024740. This number is used to identify HW generated aboard and transported from the air station.

INSPECTIONS AND AUDITS

- 1. <u>Purpose</u>. To inspect HW generation and accumulation practices as required and to monitor HW program compliance.
- 2. <u>Background</u>. HW management regulations require generators to routinely inspect waste accumulation sites and above ground storage tanks. Best management practices require an audit program to assist HW generators with their responsibilities and to monitor program compliance.

3. <u>Inspections</u>

- a. HWAS and SAAs shall be inspected weekly using Appendix D.
- b. Used oil above ground storage tanks shall be inspected daily using Appendix E.
 - c. Deficiencies shall be corrected immediately.

4. Audits

- a. $\ensuremath{\mathsf{EMD}}$ will perform HW program audits at least once a year using Appendix G.
- b. Corrective Action Plans (CAP), Appendix H, are written for audit deficiencies outlining the required corrective actions and completion timetable.
- c. The HWC shall complete the identified corrective actions and submit the CAP response through his chain of command in the time allotted. Use Appendix H as an example.
- d. Audit records shall be maintained in the organization's environmental records volume I.

HAZARDOUS WASTE SPILL CONTINGENCY

- 1. <u>Purpose</u>. Establish spill contingency procedures in accordance with Miramar's Facility Response Plan (FRP) in order to reduce hazards to employees and property in the event of an incident involving HW.
- 2. <u>Background</u>. These procedures will be followed in case of fire, explosion, or release of HW that threatens human health or the environment.
- 3. <u>Incidental Spills</u>. Incidental spills are leaks or releases, under 25 gallons that do not pose serious health and safety risks, and have not entered the environment; and are within the clean-up capabilities of the responsible organization. In case of incidental spills the HWC shall:
 - a. Ensure spill is cleaned up immediately.
 - b. Properly containerize and dispose of spill clean-up debris.
- c. Investigate cause of the spill and take remedial action to prevent similar incidents from happening again.
 - d. Report the spill to your supervisor and EMD.
- e. Record the event in the organization's spill \log as provided in Appendix I.
 - f. Replenish spill kits as soon as possible.
- 4. Emergency Spill Response. Emergency spill response refers to actions taken in a HW incident involving fire, explosion, or a spill of any size that threatens human health or has entered the environment. In case of emergency response:
- a. If possible, shut off any sources of ignition and/or the source of the spill without endangering yourself.
 - b. Evacuate the immediate area, closing the doors behind you.
 - c. If building evacuation is necessary, pull the fire alarm.
- d. Call the MCAS Miramar Fire Department (MFD) at 911. Be prepared to provide the following information:
 - (1) Your name.
 - (2) Location of the spill.
 - (3) Name of the substance spilled.
 - (4) An estimate of quantity spilled.
 - (5) Clean-up actions taken.

- e. Once the building or area is considered safe the MFD will announce re-entry is permitted.
- f. Investigate cause of the spill and take remedial action to prevent similar incidents from happening again.
- g. Record all spills utilizing Appendix I, and report the incident to the EMD on a spill report form found in the organization's consolidated emergency response contingency plan.
 - h. Replenish spill kits as necessary.
- i. Additional spill contingency information is listed in MCAS Miramar's facility response plan, specifically chapter 2, and each activity's Consolidated Emergency Response Contingency Plan.
- j. Tenant organizations shall use the California Environmental Reporting System (CERS) consolidated emergency response contingency plan format, which is designed to meet contingency plan requirements of reference (d). Updates to plans should be submitted to environmental department with 30 days of any changes to facility layout or a change to quantity of HW profiles.

HAZARDOUS WASTE PREPAREDNESS AND PREVENTION

1. <u>Purpose</u>. Establish policy and procedure for complying with hazardous waste generators preparedness and prevention requirements under California title 22 division 4.5, and unified Program Facility Permit (UPFP) requirements.

2. Background

- a. The state of California requires all generators of hazardous waste to establish procedures to prevent the unplanned or non-sudden release of hazardous waste to air, soil, or surface water which could threaten human health or the environment.
- b. The DEH hazardous materials division is a Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) certified by the state of California's Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC) to implement and enforce environmental multi-media programs. The DEH issues UPFPs to registered hazardous and medical waste generators. DEH enforcement includes routine and unannounced hazardous material/waste program inspections of MCAS Miramar activities. WMD is the point of contact for MCAS Miramar UPFPs and coordinates with DEH on related issues.
- 3. <u>Unified Program Facility Permit</u>. The DEH regulates establishments which use HM, dispose of HW, have underground storage tanks and/or generate medical waste with the UPFP process. WMD assesses Air Station operations for permit requirements and submits initial permit applications and subsequent renewals to the DEH as required. Permit fees are based on quantities of waste streams and are paid for by EMD and collected by the DEH for each permit. These fees support the DEH environmental media inspection program.

4. Consolidate Emergency Response Contingency Plan

- a. The Consolidate Emergency Response Contingency Plan (CERCP) contains information needed by an activity in order satisfactorily respond to and report hazardous waste spills and releases.
 - b. The CERCP consists of:
 - (1) Site Map and Owner/Operator Identification.
 - (2) Emergency Response Equipment.
 - (3) Employee Training Description.
- 5. Establishing a CERCP. MCAS Miramar activities requiring a CERCP because of their HW operations shall notify WMD for assistance with establishing a CERCP. Working with the activity's assigned HWC, WMD shall complete the required CERCP and UPFP application.

This is done using the California Environmental Reporting System (CERS) online program. Once online submission is reviewed, a site visit by DEH will be conducted and if satisfactory, a UPFP will be issued after collection of required fees have been paid. WMD provides a copy of both the CERCP and UPFP to the activity.

- 6. Maintaining a CERCP. WMD maintains CERCPs within the CERS online program. Corrections will be made to the online documents as necessary and as requested by the owning unit. Copies of the organization's CERCP and UPFP are maintained in the organization's environmental recording keeping binder volume II. Activities shall immediately notify WMD within 30 days of the following:
- a. A 100 percent or greater increase in quantity of a hazardous waste provided on the inventory.
- ${\tt b.}$ Any handling of a threshold quantity of a previously undisclosed hazardous material or waste.
- c. Any change in the storage, location or use of hazardous materials or waste, which could affect an emergency response.
 - d. Any change in business name, ownership or address.
- e. WMD currently updates CERCPs and UPFPs and submits the change(s) to the DEH via CERS as required.
- 7. <u>CERCP Training</u>. The CERCP has four training sections that must be presented annually to personnel handling HW:
 - a. Section 1. Safe handling of hazardous materials.
- b_{\star} $\underline{\text{Section 2}}_{\star}$. Procedures for coordinating with emergency response agencies.
 - c. Section 3. Use of on-site emergency response equipment.
 - d. Section 4. Emergency response plan implementation.
- e. The organization's HWC is responsible for training personnel maintaining training rosters in the environmental records volume II. WMD can provide the HWC with lesson plans for the training sections.

RECORD KEEPING BINDERS

- $1.\ \underline{Purpose}.$ This section establishes policy and procedure for maintaining required HW records and documents.
- 2. <u>Background</u>. Federal, state, and local regulations require various records and documents to be maintained by HW generators. These records and documents serve as references for HW program management and emergency response actions; to show proof of proper waste site management and HW disposal; and documents required personnel training. Complete and accurate record keeping is essential to an environmental compliance program.
- 3. Environmental Records Binders. In order to establish one record keeping policy for the air station, environmental records shall be organized using three tabbed binders, environmental records volumes I, II, and III. The organization's HWC shall maintain these records as provided in this base-wide standardized format.
- a. Environmental Records Volume I. Contents include the MCAS Miramar Commanding Officer's policy statement, HWMP, spill contingency plan, the activity's specific portion of the spill control and countermeasures plan, the activity's storm water pollution plan, the air quality management plan, the integrated solid waste management plan, and the activity's environmental audit history.
- b. Environmental Records Volume II. Contents include the activity's unified program facility permit, CERCP, HWC appointment letters and billet descriptions, training certificates, CERCP training rosters, CERCP training sections 1-4 lesson plans, HM AUL, medical waste management plan, and the activity's DEH inspection history.
- c. Environmental Records Volume III. Contents include the activity's weekly HWAS inspections, the daily and monthly AST inspections, exemption certification, waste disposal receipts, the waste transfer log, the APCD permit, aerospace coatings list, paint gun records, aerospace coatings usage records, AST exemption certification, and spill log.

4. Records Maintenance.

- a. The organization's HWC is responsible for the day-to-day record maintenance. This includes performing and maintaining waste site inspections, retaining waste turn-in receipts, tracking aerospace coatings usage, and having issued permits on-hand. The HWC shall keep the activity's records up to date and make them available upon request during audits and inspections.
- b. The environmental records binders are not to be changed in any way without EMD authorization. The organization's environmental records binders shall be returned to EMD when an organization disbands, is no longer assigned to MCAS Miramar, or deploys for longer than three weeks.

WASTE SITE CLOSURE

- 1. $\underline{\text{Purpose}}$. Establish policy and procedures for temporarily or permanently discontinuing an organization's HW accumulation operations.
- 2. <u>Temporary Waste Site Closure</u>. Hazardous waste accumulation sites shall be temporarily closed when organizations deploy for longer than three weeks. The organization 's HWC shall:
- a. Inform EMD at least two weeks prior to deployments in order to schedule a pre-deployment inspection.
 - b. Return excess HM to the HAZMIN center.
 - c. Schedule a pick-up for remaining HW.
 - d. Return all HW records to EMD.
- e. Secure the organization's HWAS spill kit and pollution prevention equipment.
- 3. Permanent Waste Site Closure.
- a. 60 day HWAS shall be closed permanently when organizations disband, relocate, and for other operational requirements. The organization's HWC shall:
- (1) Inform EMD at least two weeks prior to the proposed site closure.
 - (2) Return excess HM to the HAZMIN center.
 - (3) Schedule a pick-up for remaining HW.
 - (4) Clean-up all signs of spillage and contamination.
 - (5) Return all HW records to EMD.
 - (6) Return all equipment signed out from EMD.
 - (7) Schedule an EMD inspection of closed HWAS.
- 4. DEH Notification. EMD will notify DEH to cancel the UPFP as may be required in case of any permanent site closures.

ALTERNATE WASTE DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

- 1. <u>Purpose</u>. To establish alternate HW disposal procedures in case current procedures are interrupted or no longer available.
- 2. <u>Alternate Waste Disposal Procedures</u>. If current waste management procedures are interrupted or become unavailable, the following temporary HW disposal procedures will be considered:
- a. A commercial vendor or Defense Logistics Agency Disposition Services (DLADS) will be contracted to provide the same HW disposal services currently provided by Navy facilities engineering command southwest. This procedural option would be transparent to MCAS Miramar organizations but may increase current HW disposal costs.
- b. Waste disposal options not listed may also be considered and selected based on service options, cost, availability and the need to minimally disrupt existing disposal procedures.

HAZARDOUS WASTE MILITARY MUNITIONS

- 1. $\underline{Purpose}$. To manage Hazardous Waste Military Munition(HWMM) generation aboard MCAS Miramar by implementing procedures and policies in accordance with Department of Defense policy to implement references (k) and (f).
- 2. <u>Background</u>. Under federal regulations, military munitions may be considered hazardous waste military munitions and are subject to regulation by state and/or locality.

3. Management of WMM

- a. <u>Training</u>. Organizations shall designate in writing, HW military munitions management personnel responsible for coordinating command/unit HW military munitions compliance matters with the host air station. These personnel must successfully complete a program of classroom instruction or on-the-job training that teaches them to perform their HW military munitions duties in a way that ensures compliance with RCRA.
- b. <u>Environmental Training Recordkeeping</u>. Organizations shall maintain their environmental training records and have them available for inspection.
- c. HW Military Munitions (HWMM) Accumulation and Storage. Storage of HWMM must comply with general RCRA standards, DoD, DoN, and Marine Corps explosives safety policies and regulations, and must not be accumulated on site for more than 60 days, unless stored under a Conditional Exemption (CE) or in a permitted storage facility. Note- California does not recognize conditional exemptions for HWMM.
- 4. EMD Notification. EOD must contact Environmental Management for any level I or II class emergencies. The level of emergency is determined by on-scene EOD response personnel.
- a. Level I Emergency. Response cannot be delayed without increasing risk to human health or the environment. Immediate action must be required. If response is delayed (weather/ nightfall) contact environmental for permitting requirements. This type of emergency will not normally require a permit if handled without delay, but a summary report must be made to the California department of toxic substance control within five days of the incident. This report will be made by WMD.
- a. Level II Emergency. Response can be delayed without increased risk. Immediate response is not required to remedy the situation, i.e. the munitions may be moved or transported to a secure location and temporarily stored. In this case permitting will be required. Contact the air station environmental department for permitting. Environmental will contact the state EPA for an emergency permit which can be issued orally or a written permit issued normally within five days. The request for a permit will be made after 60 days of temporary storage. An inventory of munitions to be destroyed will be provided to the state EPA. The permit allows for the temporary storage of HWMM for up to 90 days and its treatment through destruction. This will also allow time to contact the designated disposition authority for disposal disposition or training authorization as necessary.

CHAPTER 13

MEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT

- 1. Purpose. To implement local regulatory methods and procedures for medical waste management and disposal.
- 2. <u>Background</u>. Reference (e) is the governing authority for medical waste management. Medical waste is generated at various facilities and organizations aboard MCAS Miramar.
- 3. <u>Definitions</u>. See biohazardous waste WPS, page 14-18, for brief definition of medical waste generated aboard the air station.
- 4. $\underline{\text{Medical Waste Management}}$. In order to meet medical waste management requirements, the following procedures have been established in accordance with reference (m).
- a. Red bags shall be double gooseneck tied and knotted to prevent leakage or expulsion of contents during all storage, handling, or transport.
- b. Biohazardous waste shall be bagged in accordance with California Health and Safety Code (CH&SC) and placed for storage, handling, or transport in a rigid container which may be disposable, reusable, or recyclable. Containers shall be leak resistant, have tight-fitting covers, and be kept clean and in good repair. Containers shall be labeled with the words "biohazardous waste" or with the international biohazard symbol, and the word "BIOHAZARD" on the lid and on all sides, so as to be visible from any lateral direction. Biohazardous waste shall not be removed from the biohazard bag until treatment is completed, except to eliminate a safety hazard. Treatment of biohazardous waste will not be conducted aboard the Air Station without regulatory approval.
- c. Organizations generating 20 pounds or more biohazardous waste per month shall not store biohazardous or sharps waste, when ready for disposal, at any onsite location for more than seven days without first obtaining written approval from the environmental management department, WMD. Read References (e) and (m).
- d. Organizations generating less than 20 pounds of biohazardous waste per month shall not store biohazardous waste, when ready for disposal, at any onsite location for more than seven days.
- e. Biohazardous or sharps waste stored below 32 degrees Fahrenheit, when ready for disposal, is also limited to onsite storage for not more than seven days.
- f. If the odor from biohazardous or sharps waste stored at a facility poses a nuisance, the Environmental Department may require more frequent removal.
- g. All biohazardous waste containers and bags must be marked with the generator's name, address, phone number, as well as any additional markings such as initial accumulation date.
- h. Disposal of medical waste is the responsibility of the generating organization. Assistance may be obtained from WMD.

- 5. <u>Pharmaceutical wastes</u>. Defined as biohazardous in reference (e) include prescription or over-the-counter human or veterinary drugs.
- a. Commanding officers or officers in charge should appoint a Pharmaceutical Waste Officer (PWO) to establish, manage, and monitor the pharmaceutical waste management program at the command.
- b. The PWO should document the implementation of this guidance to include:
- (1) Identification and classification of all pharmaceuticals purchased by the activity, including any purchased by departments other than pharmacy which meet the criteria of a hazardous waste (federally and in the state in which the activity is located) if discarded. This list shall include the following information:
- (a) National drug code, generic name, brand name, strength, dosage form, and package size.
- (b) Appropriate waste code: federal P, U, or D plus specific number; state waste code if applicable.
- (2) Identification of all pharmaceuticals purchased by the activity, including any purchased by departments other than pharmacy, that meet the criteria of an antineoplastic, as defined within these guidelines. This list shall include the following information: National drug code, generic name, brand name, strength, dosage form, and package size.
- (3) A method for identifying and labeling all drugs received into the facility which becomes hazardous waste when discarded.
- (4) A method for identifying and labeling all drugs dispensed to nursing units and other patient care units, including the emergency department, surgical suites, outpatient clinics, and any tenants residing within the activity, which become hazardous waste when discarded.
- (5) A method for collecting and containerizing any drugs which become hazardous waste at or near the point of waste generation, including within the pharmacy and all patient care areas.
- (6) Policies and procedures for transferring the collected hazardous pharmaceutical waste to the Branch Medical Clinic.
- (7) Policies and procedures for profiling, labeling, manifesting, transporting, and disposing of all hazardous pharmaceutical waste in compliance with federal and state hazardous waste regulations.
- c. Pharmaceuticals may be stored at an onsite location for not longer than seven days when the container is ready for disposal, unless prior written approval from WMD is obtained. The container shall be dated when put into use and when filled, and must be emptied at least once per year.
- 6. <u>Sharps Waste</u>. To containerize sharps waste, a person shall do all of the following:
 - a. Place all sharps waste into a rigid, puncture-proof sharps container.

- b. Label sharps containers with the words, "SHARPS WASTE" or with the international biohazard symbol and the word, "BIOHAZARD", and the generator's name, address and phone number.
- c. Sharps containers will be removed from use when they become three-quarters full or develop an odor. Record the date and tape closed or tightly secure the lid of full sharps containers ready for disposal to preclude loss of contents. Store sharps containers ready for disposal for not more than seven days.
- 7. Interim Storage Area. Medical waste that is stored in an area prior to transfer to the medical clinic shall be stored in an area that denies access to unauthorized persons by being either locked or under direct supervision or surveillance. Intermediate storage areas shall be marked with the international biohazardous symbol or signage. The wording of warning signs shall be in English, "CAUTION- BIOHAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE AREA-UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS KEEP OUT", and in Spanish, "CUIDADO-ZONA DE RESIDUOS- BIOLOGICOS PELIGROSOS-PROHIBIDA LA ENTRADA A PERSONAS NO AUTORIZADAS". Warning signs shall be readily legible during daylight from a distance of at least five feet.
- 8. Designated Accumulation Area. Medical waste generators must designate an area for the accumulation of medical waste awaiting transportation or treatment and shall be secured so as to deny access to unauthorized persons and shall be marked with warning signs on, or adjacent to, the exterior of entry doors, gates, or lids. The storage area may be secured by use of locks on entry doors, gates, or receptacle lids. The wording of warning signs shall be in English, "CAUTION-BIOHAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE AREA-UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS KEEP OUT," and in Spanish, "CUIDADO-ZONA DE RESIDUOS-BIOLOGICOS PELIGROSOS- PROHIBIDA LA ENTRADA A PERSONAS NO AUTORIZADAS."
 Warning signs shall be readily legible during daylight from a distance of at least 25 feet. Any enclosure or designated accumulation area shall provide medical waste protection from animals and natural elements and shall not provide a breeding place or a food source for insects or rodents.

9. Recordkeeping and Training

- a. Each generator of medical waste must complete a Medical Waste Management Plan (MWMP). This plan is downloadable from the San Diego County DEH web site, and is required to be submitted to the County for large quantity generators of medical waste. Generators of less than 200 pounds per month must only post a completed MWMP. Assistance may be obtained from the WMD.
- b. All employees with occupational exposure to regulated medical waste shall receive training prior to beginning work, and at least annually thereafter.
- c. Training records and medical waste disposal receipts should be kept for a minimum of three years.

WASTE PROTOCOL SHEETS

- 1. Purpose. Waste Protocol Sheets (WPS) provide specific guidance for MCAS Miramar's most commonly generated HW streams. The WPS defines the waste stream, accumulation time limits, the required container, labeling, and disposal instructions. Each WPS is subdivided into three to five sections, which include:
- a. $\underline{\text{Definition}}$. Provides a basic description of the waste stream and may include special warning and/or handling information associated with the waste.
- b. <u>Preparing the Label</u>. Provides a graphic of the proper label that should be put on the container and step-by-step procedures that must be followed when filling out the label.
- c. <u>Preparing the Container</u>. Provides important information about the type of container that can be used to accumulate the waste, and identifies the approximate location that the label should be placed on the container.
- d. Adding Waste. Provides step-by-step procedures for adding the waste, and specifies when the accumulation start date must be applied to the label.
- e. $\underline{\text{Turn-in Waste}}$. Provides guidance for completing (Appendix K) and coordinating the waste turn-in.
- 2. <u>WPS List</u>. Waste protocol sheets are provided for common waste streams generated aboard the air station. If a waste stream is not listed and additional guidance is required, contact EMD for assistance at 307-1108. Table 14-1 is a list of current WPS. Future WPS may be developed and will be placed on the EMS web page as well as the environmental SharePoint site.

Waste Protocol Sheet List	Page
Absorbent Pads	14-3
Aerosol Cans (Non-Pesticides)	14-5
Aerosol Cans (Pesticides)	14-7
Adhesives (Waste Adhesives/Sealants)	14-9
Alodine	14-11
Used Antifreeze	14-13
Universal Waste Batteries	14-15
Lead-Acid Batteries	14-17
Bio-hazardous Waste	14-18
Daily Containers	14-19
Empty Containers	14-20
Empty Cylinders	14-22
Waste Lamps	14-24
Mogas/Gasoline	14-27
Waste Military Munitions	14-29
Used Oil	14-31
Used Oil Filters	14-33
Contaminated Waste Oil	14-36
Waste Paint	14-38
Waste Paint/Adhesive Debris	14-40
Paint Stripper Debris	14-42
POL Rags	14-44
Shop Towels	14-46
Waste Solvent	14-48
Sulfuric Acid	14-50
Used Tires	14-52
Treated Wood Waste	14-53
Waste Amalgam	14-54

Table 1

ABSORBENT PADS

(Contaminated with a Hazardous Waste)

DEFINITION

- 1. "Absorbent pads" refer to cloth fabric square pads, usually white or gray in color, used to clean up petroleum spills and leaks. Often referred to as "diapers," these pads are hydrophobic as petroleum products are readily absorbed by the pad yet water is not.
- 2. Wring out/re-use absorbent pads repeatedly to get the most out of the pad's absorbent properties. Store used pads in removable head top containers marked "Reusable Pads."
- 3. Only pads that are unserviceable or can no longer be wrung out and reused are waste. This WPS is for the disposal of absorbent pads that can no longer be used.

PREPARING THE LABEL

Step 1 Using a permanent black marker, write the name of your facility under "Generator Information" on the HW label. Also write the address of MCAS Miramar as shown.

Step 2 Under "Contents/Composition," write Absorbent Pads Contaminated with <name of material>.

Step 3 Under "Physical State," check the "Solid" box.

Step 4 Under "Hazardous Properties," check the appropriate box. Hazardous properties will depend on the material absorbed. Check the SDS of the absorbed material.

Step 5 Identify yourself as the individual who prepared the

Step 6 Enter an accumulation start date if adding waste for the first time.

HAZARDOUS WASTE STATE AND FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITS IMPROPER DISPOSAL. IF FOUND, CONTACT THE BASE COMMAND DUTY OFFICER. GENERATOR INFORMATION: NAME: MALS-11 GSB ADDRESS: MCAS Miramax CITY: San Diego STATE: CA ZIP: 92145-5005 CONTENTS/COMPOSITION: Absorbent Pads Contaminated with Hydraulic Fluid PHYSICAL STATE: X SOLID SEMI-SOLID LIQUID GAS HAZARDOUS IGNITABLE CORROSIVE TOXIC PROPERTIES REACTIVE ACCUMULATION START DATE: 04 July 2002 LABELED BY: Cpl Klinger

PREPARING THE CONTAINER

Step 1 Attach the label securely to the side of the open top container.

Step 2 Position the waste container with the label clearly visible.

Step 3 Place waste into the container.



ADDING WASTE

- Step 1 Remove the lid.
- Step 2 Add the waste. Wring out the pads before placing in drum.
- Step 3 Replace and secure the lid. Never leave the lid off.

Step 4 Confirm that the label has an accumulation start date and that the container is placed within secondary containment.



TURN IN WASTE

- Step 1 Request disposal of waste pads within 60 days of the ASD or when the container is full, whichever occurs first.
- Step 2 Waste pads may be picked up from unit HWAS every Tuesday.
- Step 3 Complete an electronic Waste Turn-in Form Appendix K of this plan and email it to your area Environmental Protection Specialist or fax a hard copy to the Waste Management Division (at 307-4200) by 1600 the preceding Wednesday.
- Step 4 Place the hard copy three part Turn-In Form in the HWAS mailbox; raise the mailbox flag.
- Step 5 Write the words "Pick Up" on the top border of the container label and position the container to the front of the HWAS.
- Step 6 Remove the Waste Turn-In Form receipt from the mailbox after the pick-up and maintain it for three years in the unit Hazardous Waste Coordinator Recordkeeping Binder.

Appendix K Sta0 9090.58 Ch.1 HAZARDOUS WASTE TURN-IN FORM CAS MIRAMAR WASTE MANAGEMENT DIVISION (888) 677-1108 FAX (868) 677-4200 SAN DECID CALIFORNIA _1_ of __1 CST USE WASTE DESCRIPTION MSDS [X] Weste adhesives 1-5g DF Weste latex pelet- 1- 55g OM 14 Fuel contaminated hoses- 1 trivel) box 11 te paint debris- 1- 66g DM 11 11 [] Description of Wests, qty of containers; type and size of container (DA

For assistance call the Waste Management Division at 307-1108.

AEROSOL CANS (NON PESTICIDE)

DEFINITION

"Aerosol can" refers to a container in which pressurized gas is used to dispense a material through a valve or nozzle as a spray or foam. Cleaners, lubricants, and paints are typical aerosols used aboard the station. Waste aerosol cans are processed as "Universal Waste" and include empty aerosols and unserviceable cans with product or propellant remaining.

NOTE: Return all aerosol cans to the HAZMIN Center Bldg 8672.

This Waste Protocol Sheet does not apply to the management of aerosol cans that contain pesticides.

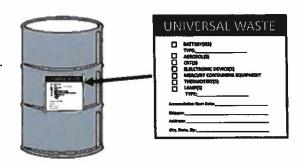
PREPARING THE LABEL

- Step 1 Obtain a Universal Waste label. Check the block for Aerosols.
- Step 2 Using a permanent black marker write the name of your unit in the "Shipper" section of the label.
- Step 3 Write MCAS Miramar in the "Address" section of the label.
- Step 4 Write San Diego, CA 92145 in the City, State, and Zip section of the label.
- Step 5 Enter an accumulation start date if adding waste for the first time.



PREPARING THE CONTAINER

- Step 1 Attach the label securely to the side of the open top container.
- Step 2 Position the waste container with the label clearly visible.
- Step 3 You are now ready to accumulate waste in the container.



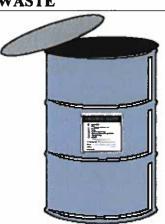
Step 1 Remove the lid.

Step 2 Add the waste. (Remove nozzle to prevent release of product in container)

Step 3 Replace and secure the lid. Never leave it off.

Step 4 If adding waste for the first time, mark the Accumulation Start Date (ASD) on the label.



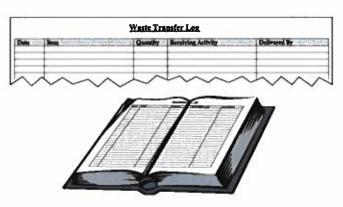


TURN IN WASTE

Step 1 Turn in aerosol cans within 9 months of the ASD or when the container is full, whichever occurs first.

Step 2 Aerosol cans are turned in to the HAZMIN Center Bldg 8672.

Step 3 Fill out appropriate information in the HAZMIN Ctr log book and the unit's Waste Transfer Log, Appendix L.



AEROSOL CANS (PESTICIDES)

DEFINITION

"Aerosol can" refers to a container in which pressurized gas is used to dispense a material through a valve or nozzle as a spray or foam. Waste aerosol cans that have or contained pesticides are processed as "Universal Waste" and include empty aerosols and unserviceable cans with product or propellant remaining. Aerosol pesticides must be disposed through hazardous waste disposal contractor.

This Waste Protocol Sheet is only for the management of aerosol cans that contain pesticides.

PREPARING THE LABEL

Step 1 Obtain a Hazardous Waste label. Also write the address of MCAS Miramar as shown.

Step 2 Using a permanent black marker write Waste Pesticides in contents/ composition section and complete the label with the name of your unit in the "Generator" section of the label.

Step 3 Under "Physical State," check the "Liquids" box.

Step 4 Under the "Hazardous Properties," check "Toxic".

Step 5 Enter an accumulation start date if adding waste for the first time.

Step 6 Identify yourself as the person that completed the label.

HAZARI	DOUS WASTE
	PROHIBITS IMPROPER DISPOSAL. BASE COMMAND DUTY OFFICER.
GENERATOR INFORMATION	ON:
ADDRESS: MCAS Niramar	
CITY: San Diego	STATE: CA 21p: 92145-5005
CONTENTS/COMPOSITIO	N: Waste Pesticides
1000000 =	
PHYSICAL STATE: SOL	ID SEMI-SOUD X LIQUID GAS
	ITABLE CORROSIVE X TOXIC
ACCUMULATION START DATE: 0	4 July 2002 LABELED BY CPI Klinger

PREPARING THE CONTAINER

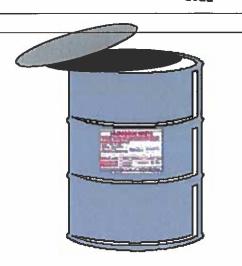
- Step 1 Attach the label securely to the side of the open top container.
- Step 2 Position the waste container with the label clearly visible.
- Step 3 You are now ready to accumulate waste Aerosols containing Pesticides in the container.



- Step 1 Remove the lid.
- Step 2 Add the waste. (Remove the nozzle to prevent release of product in the container)
- Step 3 Replace and secure the lid. Never leave it off.
- Step 4 If adding waste for the first time, mark the

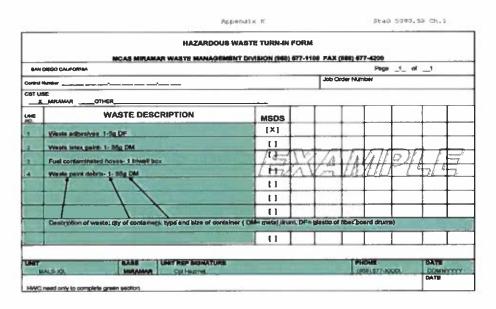
Accumulation Start Date (ASD) on the label.





TURN IN WASTE

- Step 1 Request disposal of aerosol cans containing pesticides within 60 days of the ASD or when the container is full, whichever occurs first.
- Step 2 Waste Aerosol cans with pesticides may be picked up from unit HWAS every Tuesday.
- Step 3 Complete an electronic Waste Turn-in Form Appendix K of this plan and email it to your area Environmental Protection Specialist or fax a hard copy to the Waste Management Division at 307-4200 by 1600 the preceding Wednesday.
- Step 4 Place the three part Waste Turn-In Form in the HWAS mailbox; raise the mailbox flag.
- Step 5 Write the words "Pick Up" on the top border of the container label and position the container to the front of the HWAS.
- Step 6 Remove the Waste Turn-In Form receipt from the mailbox after the pick-up and maintain it for three years in the unit Hazardous Waste Coordinator Recordkeeping Binder.



WASTE ADHESIVES

DEFINITION

- 1. "Waste Adhesives" typically refer to any single and multi-part epoxies, glue, rubber cement, sealant, silicone, joint compound, etc. that are uncured, unhardened, or still in a liquid state.
- 2. Waste Adhesives are considered hazardous waste usually due to toxicity or to low flash points (below 140°F).
- 3. Adhesives that have cured and any non-hazardous debris (cardboard, rags, paint brushes etc.) contaminated with resins, paints, or urethanes may be managed as solid waste and placed in the trash when completely cured or hardened.
- 4. Two part adhesives must be separated when disposing. Part A and Part B cannot be placed in the waste same container.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

- 1. Reduce "Waste Adhesives" by procuring them in correct amount and unit of issue.
- 2. Mix multi-part adhesives in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions.
- 3. Replace solvent-based adhesives with water-based adhesives to reduce VOC emissions.
- 4. Keep lids on adhesive containers when not being used.
- 5. Train personnel on the proper use of adhesives and waste management requirements.

PREPARING THE LABEL

Step 1 Using a permanent black marker, write the name of your facility under "Generator Information" on the HW label. Also write the address of MCAS Miramar as shown.

Step 2 Under "Contents/Composition," write "Waste Adhesive (or the more specific type adhesive you have)."

Step 3 Under "Physical State," check the "Liquid" box.

Step 4 Under "Hazardous Properties," check the "Toxic" box

Step 5 Identify yourself as the label preparer.

Step 6 Enter the accumulation start date if adding waste for the first time.

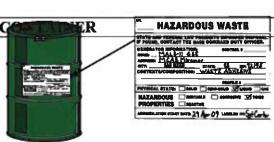
HAZARDOUS WASTE
STATE AND FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITS IMPROPER DISPOSA IF FOUND, CONTACT THE BASE COMMAND DUTY OFFICER
GENERATOR INFORMATION: CONTROL #
ADDRESS: MCAS Miremer CITY: SAN DIEBO STATE: CA 21P: 92/45 CONTENTS/COMPOSITION: WASTE ADHESIVE
PROFILE 6
PHYSICAL STATE: SOLID SEMI-SOLID VILIQUID (
HAZARDOUS INDICATE CORROSIVE TOXIC PROPERTIES REACTIVE
ACCUMULATION START DATE: 29 Apr 09 LABELED BY: Set Car

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Step 1 Attach the label securely to the side of the removable head container (drum, pail, or box).

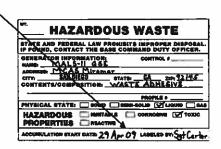
Step 2 Position the waste container with the label clearly visible.

Step 4 The container is now ready to accumulate waste.



ACCUMULATING WASTE

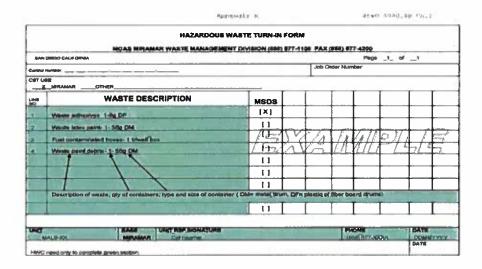
- Step 1 Open the container and add waste.
- Step 2 Close the lid (all containers need a label and a lid securely fastened).
- Step 3 If adding waste for the first time, mark the Accumulation Start Date (ASD) on the label.
- Step 4 Accumulate waste until the container is full or 60-days after the ASD; hazardous waste may not be accumulated for more than 60-days.





TURN IN WASTE

- Step 1 Turn in Waste Adhesives within 60-days of the ASD or when the container is full, whichever occurs first.
- Step 2 Waste Adhesives may be picked up from unit waste sites every Tuesday.
- Step 3 Complete a Waste Turn-in Form Appendix K of this plan and email to your area Environmental Protection Specialist or fax a copy to the Waste Management Division at 307-4200 by 1600 the preceding Wednesday.
- Step 4 Place the Waste Turn-In Form in the Waste Site mailbox; raise the mailbox flag.
- Step 5 Write the words "Pick Up" on the top border of the container label and position the container to the front of the Hazardous Waste Accumulation Site.
- Step 6 Remove the Waste Turn-In Form receipt from the mailbox after the pick-up and maintain it for three years in the unit Environmental Records Binder.



ALODINE

DEFINITION

"Alodine" is a chromic acid solution used to chemically treat aluminum metal surfaces before painting. "Alodine waste" refers to the alodine itself, any rinse water from the treatment process, any contaminated rags, and empty alodine pen dispensers.

CAUTION: Alodine has serious physical and health hazards being a strong irritant, poison, and oxidizer. Handle with care and ensure storage compatibility.

PREPARING THE LABEL

Step 1 Obtain a HW label. Using a permanent black marker, write the name of your facility under "Generator Information" on the label. Also write the address of MCAS Miramar as shown.

Step 2 Under "Contents/Composition," write Alodine.

Step 3 Under "Physical State," check the "Liquid" box.

Step 4 Under "Hazardous Properties," check the Corrosive box.

Step 5 Identify yourself as the individual who prepared the label.

PAGE SECTION AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AND AN		
HAZARDOUS WASTE		
STATE AND FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITS IMPROPER DISPOSAL. IF FOUND, CONTACT THE BASE COMMAND DUTY OFFICER.		
GENERATOR INFORMATION: NAME: MALS-11 GSE		
ADDRESS: NCAS Miramar		
CITY: San Diego STATE: CA ZIP: 92145-5005		
CONTENTS/COMPOSITION: Alodine		
PHYSICAL STATE: SOLID SEMI-SOLID X LIQUID GAS		
HAZARDOUS INSTABLE CORROSIVE TOXIC PROPERTIES REACTIVE		
ACCUMULATION START DATE: 04 July 2002 LABELED BY: Cpl Klinger		

PREPARING THE CONTAINER

Step 1 Attach the label securely to the side of the compatible closed top container.

Step 2 Position the waste container with the label clearly visible.

Step 3 You are now ready to add waste to the container.



Step 1 Remove the lid.

Step 2 Add the waste.

Step 3 Replace the lid. Never leave it off.

Step 4 If adding waste for the first time, mark the Accumulation Start

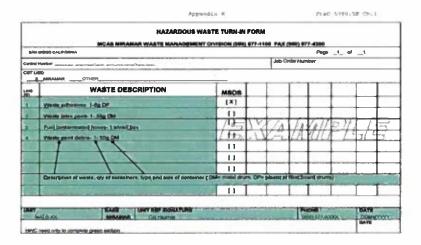
Date (ASD) on the label.





TURN IN WASTE

- Step 1 Turn in alodine waste within 60 days of the ASD or when the container is full, whichever occurs first.
- Step 2 Alodine waste may be picked up from unit waste sites every Tuesday.
- Step 3 Fill out an electronic Waste Turn-in Form Appendix K of this plan and email it to your area Environmental Protection Specialist or fax a hard copy to the Waste Management Division (307-4200) by 1600 the preceding Wednesday.
- Step 4 Place the Turn-In Form in the Waste Site mailbox; raise the mailbox flag.
- Step 5 Write the words "Pick Up" on the top border of the container label and position the container to the front of the Hazardous Waste Accumulation Site.
- Step 6 Remove the Waste Turn-In Form receipt from the mailbox after the pick-up and maintain it for three years in the unit Hazardous Waste Coordinator Recordkeeping Binder.



USED ANTIFREEZE

DEFINITION

- 1. "Used antifreeze" refers to a mixture of ethylene glycol (radiator coolant) and water.
- 2. Organizations shall manage used antifreeze in a manner that prevents contamination that may prevent recycling.
- 3. Antifreeze contaminated with oil, solvents, or any other chemical not normally used in or with antifreeze is a hazardous waste and must be managed accordingly. Further guidance may be obtained from WMD.

Note: Contaminated antifreeze shall be marked "Contaminated Used Antifreeze" and will be disposed via disposal contractor.

PREPARING THE LABEL

Step 1 Obtain a HW label. Using a permanent black marker, write the name of your unit under "Generator Information" on the label. Also, write MCAS Miramar on the address line.

Step 2 Under "Contents/Composition," write Used Antifreeze.

Step 3 Under "Physical State," check the "Liquid" box

Step 4 Under "Hazard Class," check the Toxic box.

Step 5 Do not enter the accumulation start date at this time (see Adding Waste).

HAZARDOUS WASTE
STATE AND FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITS IMPROPER DISPOSAL IF FOUND, CONTACT THE BASE COMMAND DUTY OFFICER.
GENERATOR INFORMATION: NAME: MALS-11 GSB
ADDRESS: MCAS Miramar
CITY: San Diego STATE: CA ZIP: 92145-5005 CONTENTS/COMPOSITION: USED ANTIFREEZE
PHYSICAL STATE: SOLID SEMI-SOLID X LIQUID G
HAZARDOUS IGNITABLE CORROSIVE X TOXIC PROPERTIES REACTIVE
ACCUMULATION START DATE: 04 July 2002 LABELED BY: Cpl Klinger

PREPARING THE CONTAINER

Step 1 Attach the label securely to the side of the closed top container.

Step 2 Position the waste container with the label clearly visible.

Step 3 You are now ready to add material to the container.



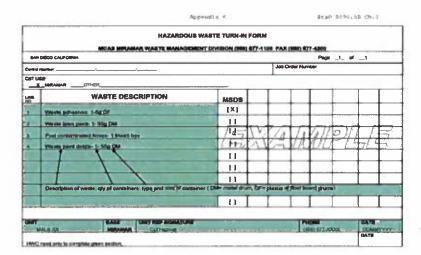
- Step 1 Remove the bung.
- Step 2 Add the material.
- Step 3 Replace the bung. Never leave the bung off.
- Step 4 If adding material for the first time, mark the Accumulation Start Date (ASD) on the label.





TURN IN WASTE

- Step 1 Turn in used antifreeze within 60 days of the ASD or when the container is full, whichever occurs first.
- Step 2 Fill out an Electronic Waste Turn-in Form Appendix K of this plan and email it to your area Environmental Protection Specialist, or fax to Waste Management Division at 307-4200.
- Step 3 WMD will schedule pick up of used antifreeze with Used Oil/Antifreeze Recycling Contractor.
- Step 4 Recycling Contractor will pump used antifreeze and leave a receipt for your records.
- Step 5 Antifreeze rejected due to contamination must be rescheduled for pickup as "Hazardous Waste" through our disposal contractor.
- Step 6 Retain the receipt with the unit Hazardous Waste Coordinator Recordkeeping Binder.



UNIVERSAL WASTE BATTERIES

(Alkaline, Lithium, Mercury, NiCad, NiMH, Magnesium)

DEFINITION

1. "Universal waste batteries" refer to many small battery types to include: alkaline, lithium, nickel- cadmium, zinc, magnesium, mercury, small non-automotive lead-acid batteries typically used in radios, flashlights, tape players and other electronic devices and aircraft lead-acid batteries.

Batteries 9 volts or greater must have the terminals covered with nonconductive tape.

2. These batteries are managed as "Universal Waste, (UW)" but this definition does <u>not</u> include automotive lead-acid batteries. For automotive lead-acid batteries, see the "Lead-Acid Batteries" waste protocol sheet.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

Rechargeable batteries such as lithium ion, nickel cadmium, and nickel metal hydride are being recycled. Segregate rechargeable from non-rechargeable. ALL batteries must be managed as UW, but rechargeable batteries are specially packaged and shipped to an alternate location. Contact your respective EPS for rechargeable battery containers (box) and proper segregation information.

PREPARING THE LABEL

Step 1 Obtain a UW label. Check the block for batteries. Use a separate label and container for each type (i.e., Alkaline, Lithium, etc.) DO NOT MIX BATTERY TYPES.

Step 2 Using a permanent black marker, write the name of your unit in the "Shipper" section of the label.

Step 3 Write MCAS Miramar in the "Address" section of the label.

Step 4 Write San Diego, CA 92145 in the City, State, Zip section of the label.

Step 5 Enter an accumulation start date if adding waste at this time.



PREPARING THE CONTAINER

Step 1 Attach the label securely to the side of the container.

Step 2 Position the container with the label clearly visible.

Step 3 You are now ready to accumulate waste to the container.



Step 1 Tape at least one battery terminal or end of each 9 volt of greater with a nonconductive tape (preferable the same terminal for all

batteries) or placed individually into plastic bags.

Step 2 Place batteries in container and securely close. Never leave it open.

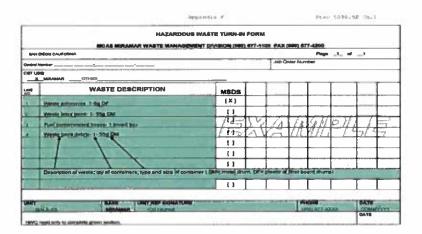
Step 3 If adding waste for the first time, mark the Accumulation Start Date (ASD) on the label.





TURN IN WASTE

- Step 1 Turn in batteries within 9 months of the ASD or when the container is full, whichever occurs first.
- Step 2 Non rechargeable batteries may be picked up from unit waste sites every Tuesday.
- Step 3 Complete an electronic Waste Turn-in Form Appendix K of this plan and email it to your area Environmental Protection Specialist or fax to the Waste Management Division at 307-4200 by 1600 the preceding Wednesday.
- Step 4 Place the three part hard copy Waste Turn-In Form in the Waste Site mailbox; raise the mailbox flag.
- Step 5 Write the words "Pick Up" on the top border of the container label and position the container to the front of the Hazardous Waste Accumulation Site.
- Step 6 Remove the Waste Turn-In Form receipt from the mailbox after the pick-up and maintain it for three years in the unit Hazardous Waste Coordinator Recordkeeping Binder.



LEAD-ACID BATTERIES

DEFINITION

- 1. "Lead-acid battery" typically refers to vehicle lead-acid batteries with an acidic (usually sulfuric acid and water solution) electrolyte. Lead-acid batteries may be the maintenance or maintenance-free type.
- 2. Broken lead-acid batteries also are included in this waste stream, but they will be managed as hazardous waste and have special accumulation and turn-in requirements to limit hazard exposure.

ACCUMULATING LEAD-ACID BATTERIES

Step 1 *Mark each battery with the word "Bad" and the date taken out of service.

Step 2 Place up to 12 vehicle type batteries on a wood or plastic pallet.

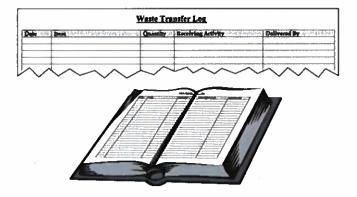
Step 3 Lead-acid vehicle type batteries can be accumulated for 180 days or until one-ton of batteries accumulates, which ever occurs first.

*For Small Sealed Lead Acid Batteries (SLAB) cover terminals prior to adding them to the container. Follow steps as indicated in the Waste Protocol for Batteries.



TURNING IN LEAD-ACID BATTERIES

- Step 1 Turn in spent lead-acid batteries within 180 days or until one-ton of batteries accumulates, which ever occurs first.
- Step 2 Contact your Environmental Protection Specialist (EPS) for an appointment to deliver batteries to the EMD 90 day site, building 6687.
- Step 3 WMD will schedule an appointment for units to drop-off their batteries at the 90 day site and will coordinate pick up with recycling contractor.
- Step 4 Complete waste transfer log.



BIOHAZARDOUS WASTE

DEFINITION

- 1. "Biohazardous waste" refers to such medical related items as: Primary human and animal cell lines and tissue cultures; Organisms with recombinant DNA cultures and stocks of infectious agents; Potentially infectious bacteria, viruses, and spores; Medical toxins; Live and attenuated vaccines; Blood and blood products; and labware (not defined as a sharp) that has come into contact with the above wastes (e.g., contaminated plastic pipettes, pipette tips, Petri dishes, centrifuge tubes, eppendorf tubes, disposable gloves, and wipes) and pharmaceuticals.
- 2. "Medical solid waste" does not include biohazardous waste or infectious waste, but shall include (but not limited to) objects which appear to be or have been contaminated with biohazardous material including: Empty specimen containers; Bandages or dressings containing non-liquid blood; Surgical gloves; and other materials which are not biohazardous. This waste stream is not regulated, but must be secured to deny unauthorized access pending disposal.
- 3. "Sharps waste" includes devices with acute rigid corners, edges, or protuberances capable of cutting or piercing, such as needles, scalpel blades, and endodontic files.

ACCUMULATING BIOHAZARDOUS WASTE

- Step 1 Ensure the "biohazardous waste" or "sharps waste" meets the definitions above.
- Step 2 Place sharps waste in a rigid and leak-proof sharps container, securely fasten the lid and label as "Biohazardous Waste". Red bags should be double goose-necked and tied, and also marked "Biohazardous Waste" on the bag.
- Step 3 Bags and containers must be marked with generator's name, address and phone. Write the date on the container once the container is made ready for disposal. The words "Biohazard Waste" or biohazard symbol must be marked on all sides and top of containers.



DISPOSING OF BIOHAZARDOUS WASTE

- Step 1 Dispose of biohazardous waste within time limits established in Chapter 13. Contact your WMD EPS prior to delivery to Branch Medical Clinic for disposal. Units must log in the waste for disposal.
- Step 2 Biohazardous waste is collected by a private contractor obtained by the Naval Hospital San Diego Facility.
- Step 3 Disposal records must be maintained by the generating activity and the Branch Medical Clinic for a minimum of three years.

DAILY CONTAINERS

DEFINITION

In some cases, containers are continuously reused for accumulation of the same waste stream; e.g.drums used to initially accumulate waste which when full are emptied into larger "collection" containers. "Recurring use" labels may be used on such containers to revise the initial accumulation and "60-day period" dates (without having to change the other labeling information). If the container is emptied at least once each day, the word "daily" may be used in the date area of the label.

NOTE: Daily containers must be emptied at the end of the shift or work day.

PREPARING THE LABEL

- Step 1 Using a permanent black marker, write the name of your facility under "Generator Information" on the HW label.
- Step 2 Under "Contents/Composition", describe the waste stream.
- Step 3 Under "Physical State", check the proper box.
- Step 4 Under "Hazardous Properties", check the appropriate box.
- Step 5 Identify yourself as the individual who prepared the label.
- Step 6 Enter "Empty Daily" in the accumulation start date.

PREPARING THE CONTAINER

- Step 1 Attach the label securely to the side of the collection container.
- Step 2 You are now ready to accumulate hazardous waste in the container.
- Step 3 Empty contents into larger accumulation container at 60 day site at the end of each shift or work day.



EMPTY CONTAINERS

DEFINITION

- 1. A "container" is any portable device less than 110 gallons in volume in which previously held a hazardous material or hazardous waste.
- 2. The word "empty" means the container's contents have been removed by practical means (pouring, draining, pumping, scrapping, etc.) so when held in the any orientation (e.g., upside down), no free- flowing of product occurs. Thin layers of residue film or dried product are acceptable. Air drying and rinsing out containers are not "practical" or authorized means of emptying containers.

NOTE: Empty aerosol cans and compressed gas cylinders or bottles are not included in this definition; see the Aerosol Can or Compressed Gas Protocol Sheet.

POLLUTION PREVENTION

- 1. Reduce "empty container" waste by ordering hazardous material in the appropriate unit of issue (quart, gallon, 5-gallon, etc.) container and then using up all the hazardous material container contents that there is no residual product remaining.
- 2. Keep lids secured on empty containers so rain water does not comingle with any product residues.
- 3. Recycle empty containers with scrap metal, glass, or plastic value.

USED CONTAINERS 5-GALLONS OR LESS

- Step 1. Use up contents or empty container by practical means above.
- Step 2. Accumulate empty container so as not collect rain water or allow unauthorized use.
- Step 3a. If the empty container has scrap value (metal, plastic, glass), turn-in to the Station's Recycling Center; mark accumulation containers as "Scrap" and the date.
- b. If the empty container has no scrap value and has a volume of 5-gallons or less, and is "empty", dispose of the container as solid waste (garbage).

WARNING: Do not rinse or air dry containers; keep lids fastened.



USED CONTAINERS GREATER THAN 5-GALLONS

- Step 1 Use contents or empty container by practical means above.
- Step 2 Mark the container "EMPTY" and date the container. If the empty container is to be re-used, it must be done so within 1 year.
- Step 3 If the empty container has scrap value (metal, plastic, glass), turn-in to the Station's Recycling Center.
- Step 4 If the empty container previously held an acute hazardous substance, or has no scrap value and is greater than 5 gallons, dispose of the container as HW.



MANAGING EMPTY CONTAINERS

- Step 1 Store new and used empty containers in separate areas.
- Step 2 Keep lids securely fastened; do not air dry or rinse out residues.
- Step 3 Place the container on its side or in a covered shelter to prevent the collection of rainwater.
- Step 4 Manage the container as an "empty container" for no longer than one year from empty date or until the container is reused or recycled for the scrap value.

NOTE: Recyclable cans with the capacity of 5-gallons or less should be crushed and/or accumulated in a recycle bin. The recycle bin should be labeled with a "scrap metal" label.

DISPOSING OF CONTAINERS

Step 1 Turn in the empty container >5 gal in capacity within one year of the date the container was emptied.

Step 2 Fill out the waste transfer log Appendix L (if recycling) to document the transfer to the Recycle Center and maintain form in Environmental Binder III.

Step 3 Fill out an electronic Waste Turn-in Form Appendix K, if disposing as HW, and email to your area Environmental Protection Specialist or fax to the Waste Management Division at 307- 4200 by 1600 the preceding Wednesday.

Date	Ben.	-	Controlly Tournalist	Printed Name
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		- 5	Bearing Claft	7/10-
\neg			Tomburg Chair	1.000
			Decrees the	
		00 j	Transferring Chat	
			Procuring Line	
			1	
		- 1	Bosoning Clair	
\neg			Territory Chat	1000
			Bearing Unit	
			Territoria Chair	Toron rowers
- 1		- 3		

Waste Transfer / Receiring Los

MAY 0 4 2022

COMPRESSED GAS CYLINDERS

DEFINITION

A gas cylinder or tank is a pressure vessel used to store gases at above atmospheric pressure. High pressure gas cylinders are also called bottles.

Compressed gas cylinders range in various sizes and colors and may contain a wide range of materials. Typical gases used on Miramar include flammable and non-flammable gases, refrigerants, oxygen and calibration gases.

NOTE: A cylinder is considered empty when it approaches atmospheric pressure and may then be recycled for scrap metal value.

PREPARING THE LABEL - NON-EMPTY CYLINDERS

Step 1 Obtain a Hazardous Waste label. Using a black marker, complete generator information.

Step 2 Under "Contents/Composition," write the contents of the cylinder, i.e. "Waste R-22".

Step 3 Under "Physical State" check the "Gas" box.

Step 4 Under "Hazard Class" Check the appropriate box for the chemical hazard.

Step 5 Enter an accumulation start date.

PWC 80/600-11309/1914 (PEV #44)	
HAZ	ARDOUS WASTE
	RAL LAW PROHIBITS IMPROPER DISPOSAL. ACT THE BASE COMMAND DUTY OFFICER.
GENERATOR INFO	SE
ADDRESS: MCAS MI	ramar
CITY: San Diego	STATE: CA ZIP: 92145-5005
CONTENTS/COMP	OSITION: Waste refrigerent R22
PHYSICAL STATE:	SOLID SEMI-SOLID LIQUID X GAS
HAZARDOUS PROPERTIES	IGNITABLE CORROSIVE X TOXIC REACTIVE
ACCUMULATION STAR	TOATE: 04 July 2002 LABELED BY: Col Klinger

PREPARING THE CONTAINER

Step 1 Attach the label securely to the side of the cylinder.

Step 2 Position the waste container on a pallet with the label clearly visible.

Step 3 Request disposal via your purchasing contractor, or area Environmental Protection Specialist

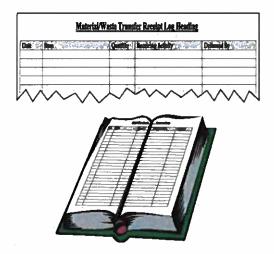


TURN IN WASTE

- Step 1 Dispose of compressed gas cylinders within 60 days of accumulation start date.
- Step 2 Cylinders obtained through the HAZMIN Center should be returned to Bldg. 8672.

For cylinders not obtained through the HAZMIN Center, users should attempt to return the cylinder to the original vendor.

- Step 3 If your cylinder cannot be returned to HAZMIN Center or vendor, contact your area Environmental Protection Specialist to set up an appointment for delivery to the EMD 90 day site.
- Step 4 Deliver your cylinders to the EMD 90 day site building 6687 on day of appointment.
- Step 5 Fill out the Waste Transfer Log Appendix L and have the EPS sign the log's "Received By" column. .
- Step 6 Retain the log in the unit Hazardous Waste Coordinator Recordkeeping Binder.



WASTE LAMPS

DEFINITION

- 1. "Waste lamp" refer to most any type of electric light bulb, fluorescent and neon tubes, high intensity discharge, high-pressure sodium, mercury vapor, and metal halide lamps or bulbs.
- 2. Waste lamps are extremely fragile and should be handled and packaged to prevent breakage. Broken lamps may expose the handler to glass and chemical particulate hazards.

NOTE: Broken lamps should be placed in a separate container and marked as "UW Broken lamps" and managed in the same manner as waste lamps.

PREPARING THE LABEL

Step 1 Obtain a UW label. Check the block for LAMPS and list the type of lamp, i.e. Fluorescent in the space provided.

Step 2 Using a permanent black marker; write the name of your unit in the "Shipper" section of the label.

Step 3 Write MCAS Miramar in the "Address" section of the label.

Step 4 Write San Diego, CA 92145 in the City, State, and Zip section of the label.

Step 5 Enter an accumulation start date if adding waste at this time.

UNIVERSAL WASTE
MITTERPORES TYPE ARROPOLES CHIPS MERCHAT CONTAMINE EQUIPMENT TREDMESTRIES LAMPES TYPE LAMPES TYPE TYPE TYPE TYPE TYPE TYPE TYPE TYPE
Accumulation Start Solur
5/444
City Stelly City.

ADDING WASTE / PREPARING THE

Step 1 Separate lamps by TYPE



Compact/mercury containing lamps can be combined in one container



Separate tube fluorescent lamps by size and length



O and U shaped fluorescent lamps



Metal Halide lamps



Sodium lamps

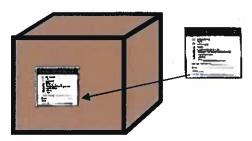


Halogen lamps

CON'T.....

- Step 2 Containerize lamps by type. Waste lamps are extremely fragile and should be handled and packaged to prevent breakage. Broken lamps may expose the handler to glass and chemical particulate hazards.
- Step 3 Attach the label securely to the side of the box or container.
- Step 4 Position the box with the label clearly visible.
- Step 5 You are now ready to accumulate waste to the box or container.

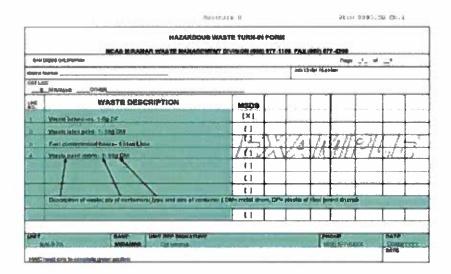
NOTE: Broken lamps should be placed in a separate container and marked as "Broken lamps" and can still be managed as UNIVERSAL WASTE.



- Step 1 Open the box or container.
- Step 2 Add the waste.
- Step 3 Close and secure.
- Step 4 If adding waste for the first time, mark the Accumulation Start Date (ASD) on the label.

TURN IN WASTE

- Step 1 Turn in lamps within 9 months of the ASD or when the container is full, whichever occurs first.
- Step 2 Lamps may be picked up from unit waste sites every Tuesday.
- Step 3 Fill out an electronic Waste Turn-in Form Appendix K of this plan and email it to your area Environmental Protection Specialist or fax a hard copy to the Waste Management Division at 307-4200 by 1600 the preceding Wednesday.
- Step 4 Complete a three part Waste Turn-in Form and place it in the Waste Site mailbox; raise the mailbox flag.
- Step 5 Write the words "Pick Up" on the top border of the container label and position the box to the front of the Hazardous Waste Accumulation Site.
- Step 6 After the pick-up, remove the Waste Turn-In Form receipt from the mailbox and maintain it for three years in the Hazardous Waste Coordinator Recordkeeping Binder.



MOGAS/GASOLINE

DEFINITION

- 1. "MOGAS," or gasoline, as it is more commonly referred to, is a low flash point (-45°F), internal combustion engine fuel and is used in most automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, and lawnmowers.
- 2. Waste MOGAS is a single product waste stream and shall not intentionally be mixed with anyother waste stream.

PREPARING THE LABEL

Step 1 Using a permanent black marker, write the name of your facility under "Generator Information" on the HW label. Also write the address of MCAS Miramar as shown.

Step 2 Under "Contents/Composition," write "Gasoline."

Step 3 Under "Physical State," check the "Liquid" box.

Step 4 Under "Hazardous Properties," check the "Ignitable" box.

Step 5 Identify yourself as the individual who prepared the label

Step 6 Enter the accumulation start date if adding waste for the first time.

PWC BDEGO-11380191A REV 9-84	
HAZARDOUS WASTE	
STATE AND FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITS IMPROPER DISPOSA IF FOUND, CONTACT THE BASE COMMAND DUTY OFFICER	
GENERATOR INFORMATION: NAME: MALS-11 GSB	
ADDRESS: MCAS Miramar	
CITY: San Diego STATE: CA ZIP: 92145-500)5
CONTENTS/COMPOSITION: Motor Gasoline	
PHYSICAL STATE: SOLID SEMI-SOLID LIQUID G	AS
HAZARDOUS X IGNITABLE CORROSIVE TOXI PROPERTIES REACTIVE	С
ACCUMULATION START DATE: 04 July 2002 LABELED BY: CDI Klinge	er

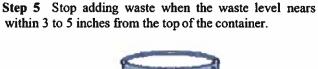
PREPARING THE CONTAINER

- Step 1 Attach the label securely to the side of the closed top container.
- Step 2 Position the waste container with the label clearly visible.
- Step 3 Attach a grounding wire to the container and a suitable ground source. You are now ready to accumulate waste in the container.



- Step 1 Remove the bung.
- Step 2 Add the waste. Clean up any spillage.
- Step 3 Replace the bung. Never leave the bung off.
- Step 4 If adding waste for the first time, mark the Accumulation Start Date (ASD) on the label.

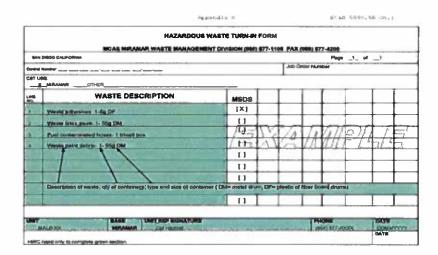






TURN IN WASTE

- Step 1 Turn in MOGAS within 60 days of the ASD or when the container is full, whichever occurs first.
- Step 2 MOGAS may be picked up from unit waste sites every Tuesday.
- Step 3 Complete an electronic Waste Turn-in Form Appendix K of this plan and email it to your area Environmental Protection Specialist or fax a hard copy to the Waste Management Division at 307-4200 by 1600 the preceding Wednesday.
- Step 4 Place the three part Waste Turn-In Form in the Waste Site mailbox; raise the mailbox flag.
- Step 5 Write the words "Pick Up" on the top border of the container label and position the container to the front of the Hazardous Waste Accumulation Site.
- Step 6 Remove the Waste Turn-In Form receipt from the mailbox after the pick-up and maintain it for three years in the unit Hazardous Waste Coordinator Recordkeeping Binder.



WASTE MILITARY MUNITIONS

DEFINITION

- 1. Waste Military Munitions (WMM) are defined and managed per the US EPA's Military Munitions Rule (MMR) 40 CFR 266.200.
- 2. Military munitions must first meet the criteria of a solid waste (any discarded or abandoned material), and then must be evaluated to determine whether they will also be subjected to regulation as a hazardous waste (ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic). The DoD Designated Disposition Authority (DDA) is the only authorized military official that may make the solid waste determination (with few exceptions). The Environmental Mgmt Dept will scrutinize WMM for HW characteristics. WMM meeting HW characteristics will be managed as hazardous waste military munitions (HWMM).
- 3. Per the MMR, munitions used for the training of military personnel and explosive ordnance disposal personnel are not solid waste and not subject to RCRA regulation.

MUNITIONS EMERGENCY RESPONSE

- 1. "Explosives or munitions emergency response" means all immediate response activities by an explosives and munitions emergency response specialist to control, mitigate, or eliminate the actual or potential threat encountered during an explosives or munitions emergency.
- 2. EOD personnel shall contact the Environmental Management Department immediately in cases of an emergency response to military munitions so the required environmental notifications and reports are made to the appropriate federal, state, and local agencies.
- 3. EOD responders will forward response updates, disposal call sheets, and final reports to the Environmental Management Department as the emergency circumstances allow.

HWMM MANAGEMENT

- Step 1. Safely handle and secure WMM in accordance with Department of Defense Explosives Safety Board (DDESB) standards.
- Step 2. Waste munitions which exhibit a hazardous waste characteristic or are listed hazardous wastes are regulated under 40 CFR Parts 260 279 must be managed as HWMM:
 - a. HWMM must be properly labeled.
- b. Disposition must take place in less than 90-days.
- c. HWMM accumulation area must be inspected weekly.
- d. Inspection and disposal records must be maintained for 3-years.
- Step 3. Notify the Environmental Management Department at 307-1108 and inform the Waste Management Division Director of the WMM.



LABELING HWMM

Step 1 Mark the container as shown with a label provided by the Environmental Management Department.

Step 2 Leave the accumulation start date blank until HWMM is first placed in the container.

HAZAI	RDOUS W	ASTE
STATE AND FEDERAL L	LAW PROHIBITS IMP	ROPER DISPOSAL. D DUTY OFFICER
GENERATOR INFORMA	ATION:	
ADDRESS: MCAS Miramar	5	
CITY: San Diego	STATE: CA	ZIP: 92145-5005
CONTENTS/COMPOSIT	TION: _Warte Maniltons	
		3 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
PHYSICAL STATE: X	SOLID SEMI-SOLID	LIQUID GA
HAZARDOUS PROPERTIES X	IGNITABLE COR	ROSIVE TOXIC
I NOT LIVILLO [A]		

ACCUMULATING HWMM

- Step 1 Attach the label securely to the side of the drum, pail, or pallet.
- Step 2 Remove the lid and add the HWMM.
- Step 3 Replace the lid and securely fasten. Never leave it off.
- Step 4 If adding HWMM for the first time, mark the Accumulation Start Date (ASD) on the label.
- Step 5 Position the waste container so the label clearly visible.
- Step 6 Accumulate HWMM for no more than 90-days; DDA disposition instructions must be completed in less than 90-days.



HWMM DISPOSAL

- Step 1 Ensure disposition instructions have been requested from the DDA and are promptly received.
- **Step 2** When disposition instructions have been received, notify the Environmental Management Department at 307-1108.
- Step 3 Follow disposition instructions and obtain EMD assistance as may be necessary.
- Step 4 Maintain disposition instructions, waste site inspection records, and any other pertinent documents and photographs in the Environmental Records Binder.



USED OIL

DEFINITION

- 1. "Used oil," also called "POL," includes petroleum-based and most synthetic oils, hydraulic fluid, small quantities of JP-5, and diesel fuel. These POLs may be commingled in the same container.
- 2. Exceptions to the used oil waste stream include, and should not be mixed with Used Oil:
 - (1) Any synthetic oil containing silicone additives (see the "Waste Oil" waste protocol sheet for guidance).
 - (2) Gasoline or MOGAS (see the "MOGAS" waste protocol sheet for guidance).
 - (3) Brake fluid (see the "Waste Oil" waste protocol sheet for guidance).
 - (4) Solvents, such as PD-680.

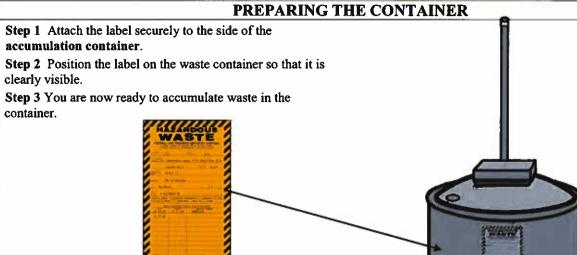
PREPARING THE LABEL

Step 1 Using a permanent black marker, write the name of your facility under "Generator Information" on the HW label. Also write the address of MCAS Miramar as shown.

Step 2 Under "Contents/Composition," write "USED OIL"

- Step 3 Under "Physical State," check the "Liquid" box.
- Step 4 Under "Hazardous Properties," check the "Toxic" box.
- Step 5 Enter the accumulation start date at this time if adding waste.





NOTE: You may use a 55-gallon non-removable head drum if an above ground storage tank like the one on the right, is not available.

Step 1 Open the container.

Step 2 Add the waste.

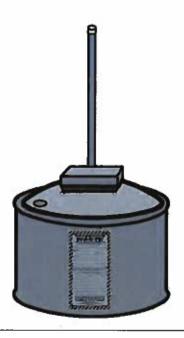
Step 3 Close and secure the container. Never leave the container open.

Step 4 If adding waste again for the first time, mark the NEW Accumulation Start Date (ASD) on the label.



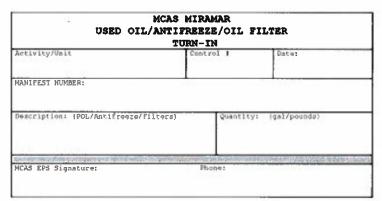


Step 5 Stop adding waste when the waste level nears the top of the container. Maintain a headspace of a minimum 3 inches.



TURN IN WASTE

- Step 1 Turn in or request used oil to be pumped within 60 days of the ASD or when the container is full, whichever occurs first.
- Step 2 Contact your area EPS and request that your oil be scheduled for pumping. Oil pumping is conducted every two weeks.
- Step 3 WMD will schedule the pickup of your used oil with the Recycling Contractor.
- Step 4 Remove the POL Turn-In Form receipt from the mailbox after the pick-up and maintain it for three years in the Hazardous Waste Coordinator Recordkeeping Binder.



USED OIL FILTERS

DEFINITION

- 1. "Used Oil Filters and Fuel Filters" refer to filters removed from aircraft, motor vehicles, heavy equipment, generators, and other types of equipment. The waste stream includes oil filters, and fuel (JP-5, diesel, and gasoline) filters that may exhibit hazardous characteristics for lead, other heavy metals, and oil-based compounds. These filters must either be managed as hazardous waste or recycled. This waste protocol sheet provides guidance and instruction for recycling and/or disposal of filters.
- 2. Used oil and fuel filters must be properly managed and never thrown away in trashcans or dumpsters, as they may exhibit hazardous waste characteristics.
- 3. Used, spin-on type oil filters that are crushed and drained of free-flowing oil will be managed as <u>recyclable scrap</u> metal.

Oil Filter Crushers are located at MALS-11 GSE, MWSS-373, MWCS-38, CLC-11, SWRFT and the MCCS Auto Skill Center. Coordination with unit on the use of the filter crusher must be done prior to arrival.

- 4. Used, uncrushed, spin-on and canister type (metal, plastic or paper) oil filters will be managed as non-RCRA hazardous waste.
- <u>CAUTION</u>: 1) Gasoline or MOGAS filters require special handling; do not crush these filters and do not drain or mix gasoline residues with oil, JP-5, or diesel fuel.
 - 2) Used oil filters from a CFC refrigerant recovery systems are to be treated as hazardous waste because they contain oil contaminated with the halogen, and or chlorine. Therefore, they must be kept separate from other used oil filters for disposal.
 - 3) Free oil that may accumulate at the bottom of the container must be managed as "Used oil" once all filters have been removed from the container.

PREPARING THE LABEL (RECYCLABLE FILTERS)

- Step 1 Using a permanent black marker, write the name of your facility under "Generator Name" on the label.
- Step 2 Enter an accumulation start date if adding waste for the first time. Can be accumulated for no more than 6 months.



ADDING WASTE / PREPARING THE CONTAINER (RECYCLABLE FILTERS)





MAY 0 4 2022

- Step 1 Attach the label securely to the side of the open top container.
- Step 2 Position the waste container with the label clearly visible.
- Step 3 Add the waste.
- Step 4 Replace and secure the lid. Never leave it off.
- Step 5 If adding waste for the first time, mark the Accumulation

Start Date (ASD) on the label.

Crushed and drained Spin-on filters

PREPARING THE LABET (MONT DECUCT ADIE EILTEDO

Step 1 Using a permanent black marker, write the name of your facility under "Generator Information" on the HW label. Also write the address of MCAS Miramar as shown.

Step 2 Under "Contents/Composition," write Used oil filters.

Step 3 Under "Physical State," check the "Solid" box.

Step 4 Under "Hazardous Properties," check the Toxic box.

Step 5 Identify yourself as the individual who prepared the label.

Step 6 Enter an accumulation start date if adding waste for the first time. Can be accumulated no more than 60 days.

HAZARD	OUS WA	STE
STATE AND FEDERAL LAW F	ROHIBITS IMPR	OPER DISPOSAL. DUTY OFFICER.
GENERATOR INFORMATION	ł:	
ADDRESS: HCAS Miramar		
CITY: San Diego	STATE: CA	ZIP: 92145-5005
CONTENTS/COMPOSITION:	USED OIL FILTERS	The second second
PHYSICAL STATE: X SOLID	SEMI-SOLID	LIQUID GA
HAZARDOUS I IGNITA PROPERTIES REAC		OSIVE X TOXIC
		ED BY: Cpi Klinger

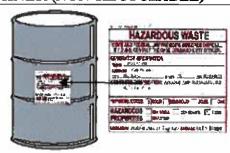
ADDING WASTE /PREPARING THE CONTAINER (NON-RECYCLABLE)

- Step 1 Attach the label securely to the side of the open top container.
- Step 2 Position the waste container with the label clearly visible.
- Step 3 Place waste into the container.
- Step 4 Replace and secure the lid. Never leave the lid off.







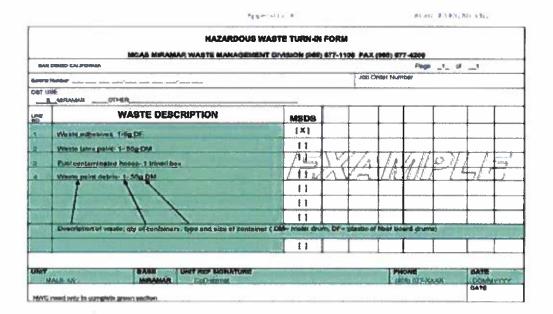




Drained, uncrushed spin-on and cartridge filters (metal, plastic, paper)

TURN IN WASTE

- Step 1 Turn in recyclable used oil filters within 6 months of the ASD or when the container is full, whichever occurs first. Non-Recyclable filters must be turned in within 60 days, as they are managed as HW.
- Step 2 Used oil filters may be picked up from unit waste sites as needed.
- Step 3 Notify your area Environmental Protection Specialist (EPS) when you are ready to recycle the filters by completing an electronic Waste Turn-in Form Appendix K of this plan and email it to your EPS or fax a hard copy to the Waste Management Division at 307-4200.
- Step 4 EPS will schedule an oil filter pick up with the recycling contractor.
- Step 5 Remove the Waste Turn-In Form receipt from the mailbox after the pick-up and maintain it for three years in the unit Hazardous Waste Coordinator Recordkeeping Binder.



WASTE OIL

DEFINITION

- 1. "Waste oil" refers to oil, hydraulic fluid, and other "used oil" products or mixtures rejected as recyclable due to contamination by halogenated solvents, MOGAS, antifreeze, water, silicone or any such product that renders the oil non-recyclable.
- 2. Though some aircraft and vehicle maintenance cannot prevent "used oil" products from mixing with other contaminants, waste stream management practices shall be in place to prevent oil contamination.

NOTE: Once contaminated, do not continue to mix recyclable "used oil" with waste oil. See "Used Oil" guidance for recyclable oil management.

PREPARING THE LABEL

- Step 1 Using a permanent black marker, write the name of your facility under "Generator Information" on the HW label. Also write the address of MCAS Miramar as shown.
- Step 2 Under "Contents/Composition," write "Waste Oil."
- Step 3 Under "Physical State," check the "Liquid" box.
- Step 4 Under "Hazardous Properties," check the "Toxic" box.
- Step 5 Identify yourself as the individual who prepared the label.
- Step 6 Enter the accumulation start date if adding waste.

HAZ	ARDOUS WA	ASTE
	AL LAW PROHIBITS IMPR CT THE BASE COMMAND	
GENERATOR INFO		
ADDRESS: MCAS Mira		-0-79
CITY: San Diego	STATE: CA	710, 92145-5005
CONTENTS/COMPO	SITION: MASTE OIL	
PHYSICAL STATE: [SOLID SEMI-SOLID	X LIQUID GAS
	IGNITABLE CORR	OSIVE X TOXIC
PROPERTIES [REACTIVE	

PREPARING THE CONTAINER

- Step 1 Attach the label securely to the side of the closed head container.
- Step 2 Position the waste container with the label clearly visible.
- Step 3 You are now ready to accumulate waste in the container.

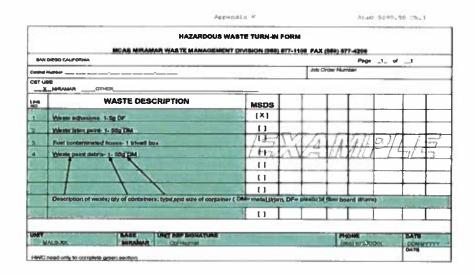


- Step 1 Remove the bung.
- Step 2 Add the waste. Clean up any spillage.
- Step 3 Replace the bung. Never leave the bung off.
- Step 4 If adding waste for the first time, mark the Accumulation
- Start Date (ASD) on the label.
- Step 5 Stop adding waste when the waste level is 3-5 inches from the top of the container.



TURN IN WASTE

- Step 1 Turn in waste oil within 60 days of the ASD or when the container is full, whichever occurs first.
- Step 2 Waste oil may be picked up from unit waste sites every Tuesday.
- Step 3 Complete an electronic Waste Turn-in Form Appendix K of this plan and email it to your area Environmental Protection Specialist or fax a hard copy to the Waste Management Division at 307-4200 by 1600 the preceding Wednesday.
- Step 4 Place the Waste Turn-In Form in the Waste Site mailbox; raise the mailbox flag.
- Step 5 Write the words "Pick Up" on the top border of the container label and position the container to the front of the Hazardous Waste Accumulation Site.
- Step 6 Remove the Waste Turn-In Form receipt from the mailbox after the pick-up and maintain it for three years in the Hazardous Waste Coordinator Recordkeeping Binder.



WASTE PAINT

DEFINITION

- 1. "Waste paint" typically refers to non-recyclable liquid polyurethane, oil based enamel, and/or acrylic paints; however, the paint waste stream may also include thinners, mineral spirits, methyl ethyl ketone (MEK), varnishes, and similar coatings and solvents. These waste products are compatible and may be commingled in the same container.
- 2. Waste paint and paint-related products are considered hazardous waste usually due to low flash points (below 140°F), are generated from painting type operations, and may be accumulated in the same waste container.
- 3. Non-recyclable latex paint must also be managed as HW but must be segregated from oil based paint. All paints will be reviewed for recycling by WMD. Rejected paints will be managed as HW.

PREPARING THE LABEL

- Step 1 Using a permanent black marker, write the name of your facility under "Generator Information" on the HW label. Also write the address of MCAS Miramar as shown.
- Step 2 Under "Contents/Composition," write "Waste Paint (Paint and Thinner)."
- Step 3 Under "Physical State," check the "Liquid" box.
- Step 4 Under "Hazardous Properties," check the "Ignitable" box.
- Step 5 Identify yourself as the individual who prepared the label.
- Step 6 Enter the accumulation start date if adding waste at this time.

HAZARDOUS WASTE	
STATE AND FEDERAL L	AW PROHIBITS IMPROPER DISPOSAL. THE BASE COMMAND DUTY OFFICER.
GENERATOR INFORMA	
ADDRESS: MCAS Mixamar CITY: SAN Diego CONTENTS/COMPOSIT	8TATE: CA ZIP: 92145-5005
	Paint and Thinner)
PHYSICAL STATE: 2	SOLID SEMI-SOLID X LIQUID GAS
The state of the s	IGNITABLE CORROSIVE TOXIC
ACCUSEIII ATIOM START DATE	e of Take 1001 LABELED By Col Klimoer

PREPARING THE CONTA

- Step 1 Attach the label securely to the side of the open top container.
- Step 2 Position the waste container with the label clearly visible.
- Step 3 Attach a grounding cable to the container and a suitable grounding source, if pouring liquid directly into collection container.
- Step 4 The container is now ready to accumulate waste.





- Step 1 Remove the lid.
- Step 2 Add the waste.
- Step 3 Replace and secure the lid. Never leave the lid off.
- Step 4 If adding waste for the first time, mark the Accumulation

Start Date (ASD) on the label.





TURN IN WASTE

- Step 1 Turn in waste paint within 60 days of the ASD or when the container is full, whichever occurs first.
- Step 2 Waste paint may be picked up from unit waste sites every Tuesday.
- Step 3 Complete an electronic Waste Turn-in Form Appendix K of this plan and email it to your area Environmental Protection Specialist or fax a hard copy to the Waste Management Division at 307-4200 by 1600 the preceding Wednesday.
- Step 4 Place the Waste Turn-In Form in the Waste Site mailbox; raise the mailbox flag.
- Step 5 Write the words "Pick Up" on the top border of the container label and position the container to the front of the Hazardous Waste Accumulation Site.
- Step 6 Remove the Waste Turn-In Form receipt from the mailbox after the pick-up and maintain it for three years in the unit Hazardous Waste Coordinator Recordkeeping Binder.



WASTE PAINT/ADHESIVE DEBRIS

DEFINITION

- 1. "Waste paint debris" typically refers to materials used and contaminated with wet paint, i.e. polyurethane, enamel, and/or acrylic paints; however, the contaminants may also include thinners, mineral spirits, varnishes, and similar coatings and solvents. These waste products are compatible and may be commingled in the same container.
- 2. Waste paint-contaminated products are considered hazardous waste usually due to residues of materials with low flash points (below 140°F) and are generated from painting type operations, and may be accumulated in the same waste container.
- 3. "Waste Adhesive debris" refers materials that were used or are contaminated with ignitable or flammable adhesives.

NOTE: Paint stripper debris is not to be mixed with paint/adhesive debris.

PREPARING THE LABEL

Step 1 Obtain a HW label. Using a permanent black marker, write the name of your facility under "Generator Information" on the label. Also write the address of MCAS Miramar as shown.

Step 2 Under "Contents/Composition," write "Waste Paint" or "Waste Adhesive Debris".

Step 3 Under "Physical State," check the "Solid" box.

Step 4 Under "Hazardous Properties," check the "Ignitable" and "Toxic" box.

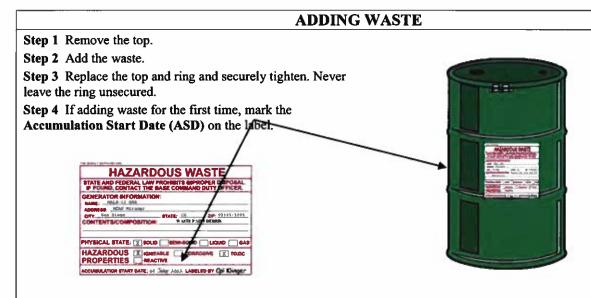
Step 5 Identify yourself as the individual who prepared the label.

Step 6 Do not enter the accumulation start date at this time unless adding waste to the container.

HAZARDOUS WASTE
STATE AND FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITS IMPROPER DISPOSAL IF FOUND, CONTACT THE BASE COMMAND DUTY OFFICER.
GENERATOR INFORMATION: NAME: MALS-11 GSB
ADDRESS: MCAS Miramar
CITY: San Diego STATE: CA ZIP: 92145-500
CONTENTS/COMPOSITION:
WASTE PAINT OF ADRESIVE DEBRUS
PHYSICAL STATE: X SOLID SEMI-SOLID LIQUID G
HAZARDOUS X IGNITABLE CORROSIVE X TOXIC PROPERTIES REACTIVE
ACCUMULATION START DATE: 04 July 2002 LABELED BY: Cpl Klinge

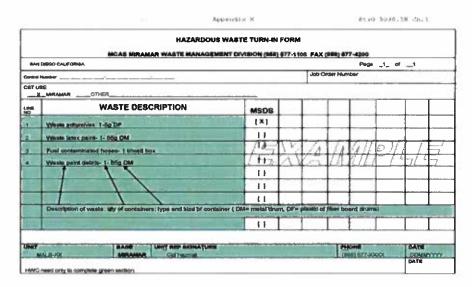
PREPARING THE CONTAINER

- Step 1 Attach the label securely to the side of the Open Top container.
- Step 2 Position the waste container with the label clearly visible.
- Step 4 The container is now ready to add waste.



TURN IN WASTE

- Step 1 Turn in waste paint debris within 60 days of the ASD or when the container is full, whichever occurs first.
- Step 2 Waste paint debris may be picked up from unit waste sites every Tuesday.
- Step 3 Complete an electronic Waste Turn-in Form Appendix K of this plan and email it your area Environmental Protection Specialist or fax a hard copy to the Waste Management Division at 307-4200 by 1600 the preceding Wednesday.
- Step 4 Place the Turn-In Form in the Waste Site mailbox; raise the mailbox flag.
- Step 5 Write the words "Pick Up" on the top border of the container label and position the container to the front of the Hazardous Waste Accumulation Site.
- Step 6 Remove the Waste Turn-In Form receipt from the mailbox after the pick-up and maintain it for three years in the unit Hazardous Waste Coordinator Recordkeeping Binder.



PAINT STRIPPER DEBRIS

DEFINITION

- 1. "Paint stripper debris" typically refers to materials used in aircraft part paint stripping operations. These materials may also be referred to as paint remover or Turco. Ingredients vary and may include Methylene Chloride, or amines compounds, derivatives of ammonia. Paint strippers and paint removers may be comingled in the same container.
- 2. Paint stripper and paint remover contaminated products will be managed as hazardous waste.

PREPARING THE LABEL

Step 1 Obtain a HW label. Using a permanent black marker, write the name of your facility under "Generator Information" on the label. Also write the address of MCAS Miramar as shown.

Step 2 Under "Contents/Composition," write "Paint stripper debris".

Step 3 Under "Physical State," check the "Solid" box.

Step 4 Under "Hazardous Properties," check the "Toxic" box.

Step 5 Identify yourself as the individual who prepared the label.

Step 6 Do not enter the accumulation start date at this time unless adding waste to the container.

HAZAR	DOUS WASTE
	NW PROHIBITS IMPROPER DISPOSAL. HE BASE COMMAND DUTY OFFICER.
GENERATOR INFORMAT	rion:
ADDRESS: MCAS Miramar	
CITY: San Diego CONTENTS/COMPOSITIO	STATE: <u>CA</u> <u>ZIP: 92145-5005</u>
	Paint Stripper debris
PHYSICAL STATE: X so	OLID SEMI-SOLID LIQUID GAS
= = = =	ENITABLE CORROSIVE X TOXIC EACTIVE
ACCUMULATION START DATE:	04 July 2002 LABELED BY: Cpl Klinger

PREPARING THE CONTAINER

Step 1 Attach the label securely to the side of the Open Top container.

Step 2 Position the waste container with the label clearly visible.

Step 4 The container is now ready to add waste.



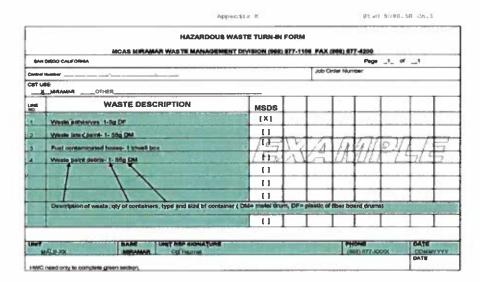
- Step 1 Remove the top.
- Step 2 Add the waste.
- Step 3 Replace the top and ring and securely tighten. Never leave the ring unsecured.
- Step 4 If adding waste for the first time, mark the Accumulation Start Date (ASD) on the label.





TURN IN WASTE

- Step 1 Turn in waste paint stripper debris within 60 days of the ASD or when the container is full, whichever occurs first.
- Step 2 Waste paint stripper debris may be picked up from unit waste sites every Tuesday.
- Step 3 Complete an electronic Waste Turn-in Form Appendix K of this plan and email it your area Environmental Protection Specialist or fax a hard copy to the Waste Management Division at 307- 4200 by 1600 the preceding Wednesday.
- Step 4 Place the Turn-In Form in the Waste Site mailbox; raise the mailbox flag.
- Step 5 Write the words "Pick Up" on the top border of the container label and position the container to the front of the Hazardous Waste Accumulation Site.
- Step 6 Remove the Waste Turn-In Form receipt from the mailbox after the pick-up and maintain it for three years in the unit Hazardous Waste Coordinator Recordkeeping Binder.



POL RAGS

DEFINITION

- 1. "POL Rags" include "lint-free" rags which are white polyester fabric rags used in applications sensitive to lint remnants left behind by other cloth fabrics, and bundle rags which may have been used to clean spills or leaks of petroleum products.
- 2. After contamination of a hazardous material, non-launderable rags become hazardous waste and are not recycled or laundered.
- 3. Rags must be free of liquids to maximum extent practical.

PREPARING THE LABEL

Step 1 Using a permanent black marker, write the name of your facility under "Generator Information" on the HW label. Also write the address of MCAS Miramar as shown.

Step 2 Under "Contents/Composition," write "Rags Contaminated with POL."

Step 3 Under "Physical State," check the "Solid" box.

Step 4 Under "Hazardous Properties," check the "Toxic" box.

Step 5 Identify you as the individual who prepared the label.

Step 6 Enter the accumulation start date as soon as the first rag is put into the container.

PINC SINERGY-1/2009/9/A (REY BAN)
HAZARDOUS WASTE
STATE AND FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITS IMPROPER DISPOSAL. IF FOUND, CONTACT THE BASE COMMAND DUTY OFFICER.
GENERATOR INFORMATION: NAME: MALS-11 GSB
ADDRESS: MCAS Miramar
CITY: San Diego STATE: CA ZIP: 92145-5005
CONTENTS/COMPOSITION: Rags contaminated with POLs
PHYSICAL STATE: X SOLID SEMI-SOLID LIQUID GAS
HAZARDOUS IGNITABLE CORROSIVE INTOXIC PROPERTIES REACTIVE
ACCUMULATION START DATE: 04 July 2002 LABELED BY: Cpl Klinger

PREPARING THE CONTAINER

- Step 1 Attach the label securely to the side of the open top container.
- Step 2 Position the waste container with the label clearly visible.
- Step 3 You are now ready to accumulate waste in the container.



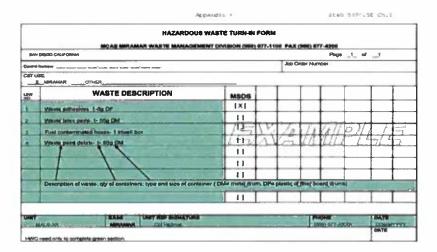
- Step 1 Remove the lid.
- Step 2 Add the waste.
- Step 3 Replace and secure the lid. Never leave the lid off.
- Step 4 If adding waste for the first time, mark the Accumulation Start Date (ASD) on the label.





TURN IN WASTE

- Step 1 Turn in POL rags within 60 days of the ASD or when the container is full, whichever occurs first.
- Step 2 POL rags may be picked up from unit waste sites every Tuesday.
- Step 3 Complete an electronic Waste Turn-in Form Appendix K of this plan and email it to your area Environmental Protection Specialist or fax a hard copy to the Waste Management Division at 307-4200 by 1600 the preceding Wednesday.
- Step 4 Place the three part Waste Turn-In Form in the Waste Site mailbox; raise the mailbox flag.
- Step 5 Write the words "Pick Up" on the top border of the container label and position the container to the front of the Hazardous Waste Accumulation Site.
- Step 6 Remove the Waste Turn-In Form receipt from the mailbox after the pick-up and maintain it for three years in the unit Hazardous Waste Coordinator Recordkeeping Binder.



SHOP TOWELS

DEFINITION

1. "Shop towel" refers to a pollution prevention initiative where services have been contracted for the use and laundering service of red shop towels used by maintenance activities. These shop towels should replace baled rags, and can be used to clean up small spills of petroleum products.

Specifically, shop towel refers to "Shop Towel" program administered through the HAZMIN Center which should be used to wipe up small spills of POLs.

<u>NOTE:</u> Do not use shop towels with adhesives, liquid paint, paint solvents or acids/bases as the cleaning process will not remove the hardened paint from the towel and render it unserviceable.

PREPARING THE LABEL

Step 1 Obtain a shop towel label for the particular type of shop towel being accumulated.

Step 2 Do not enter the start date until the first shop towel is placed in the container.

USED SHOP TOWELS

START DATE:

PREPARING THE CONTAINER

Step 1 Attach the label securely to the side of the collection container. A removable head drum or 5-gallon bucket may be used to accumulate shop towels.

- Step 2 Position the collection container with the label clearly visible.
- Step 3 You are now ready to accumulate used towels in the container.



- Step 1 Add shop towels to container.
- Step 2 Replace and secure the lid. Never leave it off.
- Step 3 If adding waste for the first time, mark the Accumulation Start Date (ASD) on the label.



TURN IN WASTE

- Step 1 Turn in shop towels within 60 days of the ASD or when the container is full, whichever occurs first.
- Step 2 Shop towels should be placed in clear plastic bags in bundles of 50. Do not place clean towels in with soiled towels just to complete a bundle of 50.
- Step 3 Shop towels are transferred to the HAZMIN Center bldg 8672 for exchange.
- Step 4 At the HAZMIN Center you will log in the amount turned in and the amount received into the Center's logbook.

WASTE SOLVENT

DEFINITION

- 1. " Waste Solvent " refers to toxic and/or flammable liquids generally used for cleaning, degreasing, etc., such as mineral spirits, isopropyl alcohol, halogenated cleaners, and thinners.
 - Typically, solvents used in painting operations (mineral spirits, paint thinner) are considered "paint related waste."
 - Many cleaning and degreasing solvents contain halogens (chlorine or fluorine additives) and are used in conjunction with petroleum products.

CAUTION: Do not mix halogenated or flammable solvents with "Used oil."

PREPARING THE LABEL

Step 1 Using a permanent black marker, write the name of your facility under "Generator Information" on the HW label. Also write the address of MCAS Miramar as shown.

Step 2 Under "Contents/Composition," write "Waste Solvent."

Step 3 Under "Physical State," check the "Liquid" box.

Step 4 Under "Hazardous Properties," check the "Ignitable" box.

Step 5 Identify yourself as the individual who prepared the label.

Step 6 Enter the accumulation start date if adding waste at this time.

HAZAR	DOUS WASTE
STATE AND FEDERAL LAY	W PROHIBITS IMPROPER DISPOSAL. E BASE COMMAND DUTY OFFICER.
GENERATOR INFORMATI	ION:
ADDRESS: MCAS Miramar	
	STATE: CA ZIP: 92145-5005
CONTENTS/COMPOSITIO)N: WASTE SOLVENT
PHYSICAL STATE: so	LID SEMI-SOLID X LIQUID GAS
	NITABLE CORROSIVE TOXIC
ACCUMULATION START DATE:	04 July 2002 LABELED BY: Cpl Klinger

PREPARING THE CONTAINER

Step 1 Attach the label securely to the side of the closed top container.

Step 2 Position the waste container with the label clearly visible.

Step 3 Attach a grounding cable to the container and a suitable grounding source. (Ignitable waste only)

Step 4 You are now ready to add waste to the container.



- Step 1 Remove the bung.
- Step 2 Add the waste.
- Step 3 Replace and tighten the bung. Never leave the bung off the container.

Step 4 If adding waste for the first time, mark the Accumulation Start Date (ASD) on the label.

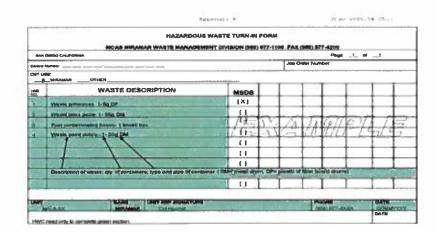


Step 5 Stop adding waste when the waste level nears the top of the container. Maintain a minimum 3 to 5 inches of headspace.



TURN IN WASTE

- Step 1 Turn in waste solvent within 60 days of the ASD or when the container is full, whichever occurs first.
- Step 2 Waste solvent may be picked up from unit waste sites every Tuesday.
- Step 3 Complete an electronic Waste Turn-in Form Appendix K of this plan and email it to your area Environmental Protection Specialist or fax a hard copy to the Waste Management Division at 307-4200 by 1600 the preceding Wednesday.
- Step 4 Place the Turn-In Form in the Waste Site mailbox; raise the mailbox flag.
- Step 5 Write the words "Pick Up" on the top border of the container label and position the container to the front of the Hazardous Waste Accumulation Site.
- Step 6 Remove the Waste Turn-In Form green copy receipt from the mailbox after the pick-up and maintain it for three years in the unit Hazardous Waste Coordinator Recordkeeping Binder.



SULFURIC ACID

DEFINITION

- 1. "Sulfuric acid waste" normally refers to a low pH liquid electrolyte acid used in lead-acid batteries. This waste stream typically results from battery maintenance or from draining broken lead-acid batteries.
- 2. Sulfuric acid, as battery electrolyte, is usually a 50% acid and 50% water solution. Pure sulfuric acid, an oxidizing mineral acid, is rarely used to service lead-acid batteries. Use caution and protective clothing while handling sulfuric acid.
- 3. Other acids and acid solutions should also be managed in accordance with this protocol sheet.

NOTE: Acids must always be accumulated in 'poly' (plastic) containers.

PREPARING THE LABEL

Step 1 Using a permanent black marker, write the name of your facility under "Generator Information" on the HW label. Also write the address of MCAS Miramar as shown.

- Step 2 Under "Contents/Composition," write Waste Sulfuric Acid.
- Step 3 Under "Physical State," check the "Liquid" box.
- Step 4 Under "Hazardous Properties," check the Corrosive box.
- Step 5 Identify yourself as the individual who prepared the label.
- Step 6 Enter an accumulation start date if adding waste at this time.

	HAZARDOUS WASTE
	FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITS IMPROPER DISPOSAL CONTACT THE BASE COMMAND DUTY OFFICER.
NAME: N	
	MCAS Miramar
	Diego STATE: CA ZP: 92145-5009 COMPOSITION: Maste Sulfuric Acid
PHYSICAL	STATE: SOLID SEMI-SOLID X LIQUID G
HAZARD PROPER	OUS GRITABLE CORROSIVE TOXIC
	ON START DATE: 04 July 2002 LABELED BY: Cpl Klinge

PREPARING THE CONTAINER

- Step 1 Attach the label securely to the side of the non-metallic open top container.
- Step 2 Position the waste container with the label clearly visible.
- Step 3 You are now ready to accumulate waste in the container.



- Step 1 Remove the lid.
- Step 2 Add the waste.
- Step 3 Replace and secure the lid. Never leave it off.
- Step 4 If adding waste for the first time, mark the Accumulation

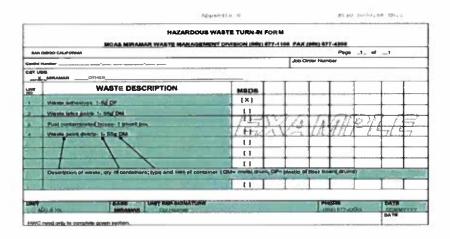
Start Date (ASD) on the label.





TURN IN WASTE

- Step 1 Turn in sulfuric acid within 60 days of the ASD or when the container is full, whichever occurs first.
- Step 2 Sulfuric acid may be picked up from unit waste sites every Tuesday.
- Step 3 Fill out an electronic Waste Turn-in Form Appendix K of this plan and email it to your area Environmental Protection Specialist or fax a hard copy to the Waste Management Division at 307-4200 by 1600 the preceding Wednesday.
- Step 4 Place the Waste Turn-In Form in the Waste Site mailbox; raise the mailbox flag.
- Step 5 Write the words "Pick Up" on the top border of the container label and position the container to the front of the Hazardous Waste Accumulation Site.
- Step 6 Remove the Waste Turn-In Form receipt from the mailbox after the pick-up and maintain it for three years in the unit Hazardous Waste Coordinator Recordkeeping Binder.



USED TIRES

DEFINITION

- 1. "Waste tire" refers to military aircraft, automobile, support equipment, and tires from other government vehicles being discarded.
- 2. "Used tire" refers to a tire that is no longer mounted on a vehicle but is still suitable for use as a vehicle tire. These tires must be barrel stacked and be visible for individual inspection.
- 3. Privately owned vehicle (POV) used tires are not included in this waste stream and should not be managed or disposed of at government expense.

ACCUMULATING WASTE/USED TIRES

Step 1 Organizations that regularly accumulate more than 9 waste tires should obtain a Tire Program Identification number (TPID) from California, http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/tires/. See Step 1 below for further details.

Step 2 Tires must be removed from wheels and accumulated or stacked in a manner that: prevents the breeding and harborage of mosquitoes, rodents, and other vectors; does not exceed 5000 square ft of contiguous area; does not exceed 10 ft in height, and does not exceed quantity limitations (499 per TPID number).

Step 3 Cover tires during inclement weather and maintain unobstructed fire lanes at all times.

Step 4 Dispose of waste tires through DLA Disposition Services when the accumulation limits have been reached or within 1 year of accumulation, whichever occurs first.



DISPOSING OF WASTE TIRES

- Step 1 Refer to Tire Disposal guidance on MiramarEMS website for detailed instructions.
- Step 2 Contact DLA at 619 556-1049 for assistance in completion of required 1348-1a. Schedule an appointment for delivery to the scrap yard via DLA website https://vsm.distribution.dla.mil/scheduler. 1348-1a for each NSN is required
- Step 3 Deliver tires to DLA scrap yard, San Diego.
- Step 4 Waste tire manifest (Comprehensive Trip Log/CTL) required for loads of 10 or more tires. Copy to be maintained by TPID holder for at least three years.

Note: Units may transport no more than 9 waste tires directly to DLA without a CTL (tire manifest) Public Resources Code Section 42954. Contact WMD for assistance.

Note: It is the unit's responsibility to obtain condition code and demil code information as required.

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TREATED WOOD WASTE

DEFINITION

- 1. "Treated Wood Waste" refers to products treated with chemical preservatives to prevent bacteria, fungi, and insects from attacking the lumber. Commonly used preservatives include chromated copper arsenate, inorganic arsenate, creosote, zinc napthenate, and pentachlorophenol.
- 2. Ammo boxes and munitions crates, construction lumber, and railroad ties are several sources of treated wood waste. Treated wood products can be identified by its greenish hue, perforation imprints, or stamped/stenciled markings such as "PB", as in the case of ammo boxes.

NOTE: Non-treated and unpainted real wood and lumber waste should be collected and turned into the Recycling Center for recycling/disposal. Boxes and crates should be "broken down" and "lot" numbers obliterated before disposal.

ACCUMULATING TREATED WOOD

Step 1 Identify wood waste as either treated or non-treated and accumulate in separate containers.

Step 2 Accumulate Treated Wood waste in a manner that prevents the breeding and harborage of mosquitoes, rodents, and other vectors.

Step 3 Label and Date.



Treated Wood Waste- Do not burn or scavenge.

TWW Handler

Name

Address

Accumulation date

DISPOSING OF TREATED WOOD

Step 1 There are two locations for the accumulation/disposal of treated wood waste;

- 1) The Ammunition Supply Point (ASP) in East Miramar.
- 2) The Station Recycling Center bldg 6310.
- Step 2 Treated wood should be placed in the 40 cu yd roll-off dumpster provided at either location. Untreated and unpainted wood shall also be accumulated at the recycling center. Painted but untreated wood may be disposed in solid waste dumpsters located throughout the Station.
- Step 3 The Waste Management Division arranges for the disposal/empting of TWW dumpsters.

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WASTE AMALGAM

DEFINITION

1. "Waste Amalgam" refer to dental amalgam chunks, fines, mixtures containing dental amalgam fines, single use dental amalgam traps that contain dental amalgam, dental amalgam sludge, vacuum pump filters that contain dental amalgam, and extracted teeth with amalgam restorations.

PREPARING THE LABEL

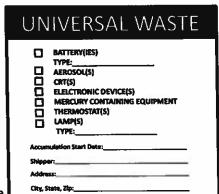
Step 1 Obtain a UW label. Check the block for Mercury Containing Equipment.

Step 2 Using a permanent black marker, write the name of your unit in the "Shipper" section of the label.

Step 3 Write MCAS Miramar in the "Address" section of the label.

Step 4 Write San Diego, CA 92145 in the City, State, Zip section of the label.

Step 5 Enter an accumulation start date if adding waste at this time.



PREPARING THE CONTAINER

Step 1 Attach the label securely to the side of the container.

Step 2 Position the container with the label clearly visible.

Step 3 You are now ready to accumulate waste to the container.



Step 1 Place amalgam contaminated materials carefully in container and securely close. Never leave it open.

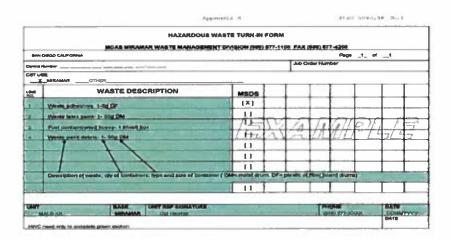
Step 2 If adding waste for the first time, mark the Accumulation Start Date (ASD) on the label.





TURN IN WASTE

- Step 1 Turn in waste amalgam within 9 months of the ASD or when the container is full, whichever occurs first.
- Step 2 Waste amalgam may be picked up from unit waste sites every Tuesday.
- Step 3 Complete an electronic Waste Turn-in Form Appendix K of this plan and email it to your area Environmental Protection Specialist or fax to the Waste Management Division at 307-4200 by 1600 the preceding Wednesday.
- Step 4 Place the three part hard copy Waste Turn-In Form in the Waste Site mailbox; raise the mailbox flag.
- Step 5 Write the words "Pick Up" on the top border of the container label and position the container to the front of the Hazardous Waste Accumulation Site.
- Step 6 Remove the Waste Turn-In Form receipt from the mailbox after the pick-up and maintain it for three years in the unit Hazardous Waste Coordinator Recordkeeping Binder.



Appendix A

StaO 5090.5D MAY 0 4 2022

HAZARDOUS WASTE COORDINATOR BILLET DESCRIPTION

NAME:			_		DATE:			
BILLET:								
	(Designate	Primary	or	Alternate	Hazardous	Waste	Coordinator)	

<u>Billet Description</u>: The Hazardous Waste Coordinator (HWC) is responsible for the activity's hazardous waste management compliance with Federal, State and local regulations per MCAS Miramar instructions. The HWC's principal concerns are with hazardous waste (HW), but may also oversee air quality and recycling program management.

Required Training: MCAS Miramar's Hazardous Waste Coordinator Course within 2 months of billet assignment; HWC Annual Refresher Course, Consolidated Emergency Response Contingency (CERC) Plan Sections 1-4. Additional training as recommended by supervisor.

Billet Responsibilities:

- 1. Read and comply with MCAS's Environmental Policy Statement, Air Quality Management Plan, Hazardous Waste Management Plan (HWMP), SPCC Plan, SWPP Plan, Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan (ISWMP) and the activity's CERC Plan.
- 2. Maintain record binders for hazardous waste program in accordance with Station HWMP. Keep all disposal receipts, weekly inspections and records for the past three years.
- 3. Comply with HW accumulation and containerization requirements. Conduct weekly inspections of the Waste Accumulation Site Satellite Accumulation Areas and daily inspections of the Above Ground Storage Tanks.
- 4. Complete waste disposal Documentation Turn-in Form, Waste Transfer Log as needed.
- 5. Ensure HW is picked up within 60 days (9 months for UW) of the accumulation start date or as containers are filled, whichever comes first. Contact EMD for further quidance.
- 6. Provide annual training on CERC Plan Sections 1-4 for all personnel as required by CERC Plan.
- 7. Submit Monthly Paint/Solvent Usage Reports to Air Quality Program Manager, bldg 6022, by the 15th of the following month.
- 8. Attend all HW Coordinator meetings and disseminate information.
- 9. Ensure recyclable materials are collected and turned in per MCAS Miramar Recycling Center instructions.
- 10. Conduct random dumpster and refuse container inspections for improper disposal of HW, UW, electronic waste, and recyclables.
- 11. Use the environmental chain of command (Unit HWC, Group HazMat Manager, Wing Env Coordinator, Air Station Environmental Department (EMD)) for program assistance.

TRAINING RECEIVED	PROVIDED BY	DATE	HWC SIGNATURE

Generator					Streams G		,	
	POL	Rags	Absorbent	Solvent	Batteries	Filters	Paint	Misc.
Headquarters & Headquarters Squadron (H&HS) Fuels Division	х	x	х			x		×
H&HS ARD	Х	х	Х		Х	Х		Х
MCAS Auto Hobby Shop	х	Х	_x	х	х	х		x
Marine Corps Community Services (MCCS) Golf Course	х				х			х
MCCS Veterinary 3rd Marine Air Wing (MAW) Marine Air Group (MAG) 11, 16, &38	х	х	x	Х	х	х	х	x
MASS-6	х	Х	х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
Marine Aviation Logistics Squadron (MALS)11 & 16	х	х	х	х	х	х	x	х
Squadrons and Support Shops	х	х	х	х	х	х	х	Х
Visiting Aircraft Line	х	х	X	Х	X	Х	х	Х
Marine Air Control Squadron 1 DET B	Х	х	x	Х	х	Х	Х	х
Marine Tactical Air Command Squadron (MTACS)38	x _	х	-			x		х
Marine Wing Support Squadron (MWSS) 373	х	×	х	х	х		x	x
Satellite CHRIMP Center				х				Х
Naval Consolidated Brig	Х				Х			Х
Dental & Medical Clinic	Х	Х	х		X =	Х	х	Х
Marine Corps Exchange	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х	Х
South West Region Fleet Transportation (SWRFT)	х	×	х		х	х		х
Public Works Center (PWC)/NAVFAC							х	х
ACET		Х				Х	X	Х

<u>Hazardous Waste Accumulation Site Locations</u>

SITE Number	UNIT(S)
1	VMGR-352
2A	VMFA-225
2B	H&HS PTI
2C	ACET
2D	VERTEX
3	FRC SW F-18
4	VMFA-314; VMFA-323; VMFA-232; MAG-11 FLAS
5	VMFAT-101
6	G3 FLT
7	VAL LINE
8	HMH-361; HMH-462
9	HMH-465; HMH-466
	FRC SW V-22
11	MAG-16 FLAS
12	VMM-163
13	VMM-764; BOEING MOD/RETROFIT; VMM-362
14	VMM-166; VMM-165
15	VMM-161;
16	H&HS ARD
17	MACS-1 DET B/EWC
18A	MALS-11 P/P
188	MALS-16 P/P
19B	MALS-11 GSE
19A	MALS-16 GSE
21	HAZMIN CENTER
22	NAVCONBRIG
23	H&HS FUELS
25	MTACS-38
26	MWCS-38 / MACG-38
27	MALS-11 AF
28	MALS-11 AVI
29A	MALS-16 AF
298	MALS-11 AF MCCS GAS STATION
30	MCCS AUTO SKILLS CENTER
31	
32	Vacant MWSS-373
33	MASS-6; MWCS-48
35	SOUTHWEST REGION FLEET TRANSPORTATION
36	NAVFAC SW UTILITIES / RECURRING SERVICES
37	H&HS MUSEUM
38	MCCS GOLF COURSE
40	NMCRC/4™ TANK BATTALION
41	MEDICAL CLINIC
42	DENTAL BRANCH CLINIC
43	VETERINARY CLINIC
44	MALS-16 AVI
45	90 DAY SITE
46	RECYCLING CENTER
47	LTS; PWC
48	MCCS CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE
49	MCCS GRAPHICS
50	MWSS-473
51	MCCS EXCHANGE
52	ARMORY
55	FLIGHT SIMULATOR
56	FAA- KEARNY VILLA RD
57	FIRE DEPT

WASTE ACCUMULATION SITE WEEKLY INSPECTION CHECKLIST

Pursuant to Title 22 California Code of Regulations (CCR), 29 Code of Federal Regulations, Hazardous Waste Management Plan 90-Day Site Date: INSPECTED BY:_

ACTIVITY:

CEECKLIST	X/N	Remarks	HW inventory
1. Are the containers in good condition? Check for severe rusting, defects and/or leaks. [CCR 66265.171]			
2. Are the containers kept closed except when waste is being added or removed? [CCR 66265.173(a)]			
3. Are the containers compatible with the waste? Check containers for deterioration and structural integrity. [CCR 66263.172]	_		
4. Are incompatible waste segregated into separate containers? [CCR 66265.177(a)]			
5. Are the containers handled or stored in a manner to prevent a rupture or leak? Verify that the containers are not exposed to the environment and/or heavy traffic areas. [CCR 66265.173(b)]			
6. Are containers and containment areas kept clean and free of spill residue? Ensure containers and containment areas are cleaned of any spill residue. [CCR 66265.31]			
7. Are the containers labeled according to the waste protocol sheet per waste stream? Ensure the correct HW labels are being used for each waste stream generated. [HWMP Appendix A]			
8. Are the container labels completely filled in and legible? Ensure the applicable sections of the HW labels are filled in and readable. [HWMP Appendix A]			
9. Is the initial accumulation start date (ASD) of the waste clearly marked and visible on each container and less than 60 days? [CCR 66262.34(f)(1); HWMP Sec: 3.2.2]			
10. Is the "Container Fill Date" clearly marked and visible on each container of waste that was generated at a "Satellite Accumulation Area" (SAA)? [CCR 66262.34(f)(2)]			
11. Is the aisle/access adequate? Verify that there is adequate aisle space between containers to allow for spill cleanup or inspection of the containers. [CCR 66265.35]			
12. Is adequate equipment available, operable, and inspected monthly? Verify that internal and external communication systems and/or alarm system is operable, fire extinguishers are operable, appropriate for the materials on site, and the inspection record is up to date. [CCR 66265.32], 66265.33]			
13. Is an eyewash system located near the site and is it working properly? Verify that plumbed eyewash station is checked and flushed weekly for a minimum of three minutes. Portable eye wash stations shall be drained and flushed quarterly, or per manufacturer's directions if an antibacterial agent is used. (Flush & Refill) [29 CFR 1910.151(c); MCO 5100.8F 13007(10)]			
14. Is a spill kit available and adequately stocked and a copy of the inventory is inside the spill kit? Ensure spill kit is near the waste site and contains the site-specific spill equipment required to clean up mishaps. [HWMP Sec. 4]			
15. Are secondary containment and drainage valves leak tight and kept closed? Ensure drain valves are in working condition and closed. [5090.2A, 9104, h (2)(h); SWMP BMP 14]			
16. Are spills, weeds and debris cleaned and/or removed from the site? Maintain good housekeeping. [SWMP BMP#3]		-0	
17. Are empty containers, greater than 5-gallons that previously held HW or HM marked with the word "EMPTY" and the date it was emptied? [CCR 66261.7(f)]			

MAY 0 4 2022

MCAS MIRAMAR USED OIL STORAGE TANK DAILY INSPECTION CHECKLIST

Pursuant to Title 22 California Code of Regulations Article 10 Tank Systems, 40 Code of Federal Regulations

ek Ending:	Take the Circle to St.											
nk ID Number:	S. C.						/ /					
Y=Yes / N=No	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1				_	I de la cons	/					
CHECKLIST	M	T	W	Th	F	Sat	Sun	Remarks / Corrective Action				
I. Is Used Oil tank clearly labeled with the words "Hazardous Waste"? [CCR 66262.34(f)]												
2. Is the Accumulation Start Date and pump out date clearly marked for each accumulation cycle? [CCR 66265.34(f)(1)&(2)]												
3. Is Used Oil accumulated for less than 90 days from the nitial point of generation? [CCR 66262.34(a)]												
I. Is Monitoring equipment (level sensing device) in good working order? [CCR 66265.195(a)(3)]												
5. Is tank in good operating condition and leak free? Check ank for corrosion, cracks, dents, and leaks or releases. [CCR 66265.195(a)(2)]								S.				
5. Is the tank and surrounding area free of oil residue, leaks, spills or releases? [CCR 66265.195(a)(4)]												
7. Is secondary containment in good operating condition and tept empty and dry? [DEH:HM-9271 Terms and Conditions]												
B. Is secondary containment bypass valve closed and the drainage of rainwater supervised by HWC, and recorded in drainage log? [40CFR 112.8(c)(3)]												
P. Is the tank location identified on the Contingency Plan site map? [DEH:HM-9271 Terms and Conditions]								6				
0. Is the AST certification & engineering exemption posted at the worksite? [DEH:HM-9271 Terms and Conditions]												
1. Is the tank under the control of the operator? Ensure accumulation tank is secured and access is limited to authorized personnel. [HWMP 3.4]						5						
Only record Saturday and Sunday if on site and using tank. He ODITIONAL COMMENTS OR OBSERVATIONS:	olidays	need r	ot be r	ecorde	d.		•					

From: Assistant Environmental Management Officer, Environmental Management Department, S-7

To: File

Subj: PERSONNEL AUTHORIZED TO SIGN HAZARDOUS WASTE MANIFESTS Ref:

- (a) 49 CFR 172.704(c)(2)
- (b) MCO 5090.2
- 1. Per ref (a) personnel responsible for signing Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifests shall receive initial and recurring function specific training.
- 2. Per ref (b), personnel authorized to sign Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifests on behalf of MCAS Miramar shall be assigned in writing by the Commanding Officer.
- 3. Having received prerequisite training, the following personnel have been assigned in writing to sign Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifests on behalf of MCAS Miramar.
 - a. Mr. P. Michael Corona
 - b. Mr. Luis Romero
 - c. Mr. Jerry Cano
- 4. This authorization shall remain in effect provided the listed personnel receive the required training and the function is part of their work assignment.

J. G. COOLS
By direction

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AUDIT CHECKLIST

Unit	t / Facility: Date:	•					
Loca	ation: Permit No(s):	-					
POC	C / Phone:						
				- 5			
	HAZARDOUS WASTE COORDINATOR (HWC)						
	rimary: HWC Course Date: HWC Refresher						
Date:	e: ternate: HWC Course Date: HWC Refresher						
	e:						
_	T THE PART OF THE			LOC			
I HOW HELD	LINE ITEMS		INDIN				
1.	ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS VOLUME I: COMPLIANCE ORDERS BINDER.	Yes	No	NA			
	a. Is a copy of the current CO's Environmental Policy Statement maintained in this binder? [HWMP, Ch9, 3.a.]	-					
	b. Does unit maintain or have access to current copy of HWMP, SPCC, Air Quality Management Plan, SWPPP, Se and ISWMP? [HWMP, Ch9, 3.(a)] (Online access is acceptable)	CP,					
	c. Is the most current copy of the Environmental Compliance Audit maintained in this binder? [HWMP, Ch9, 3.a.]			1			
2.	ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS VOLUME II: CERC PLAN BINDER.	Yes	No	NA			
	a. Is the Unified Program Facility Permit (Health Permit) up-to-date and maintained in this binder? [HSC 25404(c)(1)(A); HMD Unified Program Facility Permit HM-906]						
	b. Is the Emergency Response/Contingency Plan up-to-date and maintained in this binder? [HSC 25503.5]		100				
	c. Are Appointment Letters and Billet Descriptions for the Primary and Alternate Hazardous Waste Coordinators available? [CCR 66265.16; HWMP Ch9, 3.b.]						
	d. Are HW training certificates for HWCs (Pri/Alt) current and available? [HWMP, Ch1, 4.a.(2)(c)]						
	e. Is the Sections 1-4 training attendance roster up-to-date and available? [HSC 25504, HWMP,Ch 8,6.e.]						
	f. Are copies of the Emergency Response/Contingency Plan Training Plans, Sections 1- 4 available? [HSC 25504; HWMP, Ch8, 6., and Ch 9, 3.b.]						
	g. Are all HM listed on the Unit's AUL? [StaO 5100.1 Encl6; HWMP, Ch2, 3.a.(1)]	1.7					
	h. Does the Unit accumulate medical waste i.e. sharps, pharmaceutical, biohazard? If so, include the Medical Waste Compliance checklist with this audit. [HSC 117960; HWMP, Ch9, 3.b.]	te	1				
	i. Are copies of the most recent County of San Diego HMD Inspection available? [HWMP, Ch9, 3.(b)]			66			
5 - FS	j. Is the HW Coordinator (Pri/Alt) familiar with Consolidated Emergency Response Contingency Plan spill notific procedures?	ation					
3.	ENVIRONMENTAL RECORDS VOLUME III: RECORD KEEPING BINDER.	Yes	No	NA			
	a. Are weekly site inspections performed, records and hazardous waste inventory maintained? [CCR 66265.174; ICh9, 3.c.]	ЧЖМР,					
0)	b. Are Daily Above Ground Storage Tank (AST) Inspections performed and records maintained for the Used Oil A [CCR 66265.195(a); HWMP, Ch9, 3.c.]	AST?					
	c. Are waste disposal receipts maintained in this binder i.e. turn-in sheets, DD1348, vendor receipts, Waste Transfe [CCR 66265.73(b)(1;, HWMP, Ch9, 3.c.]	er Log?					
	d. Is the Used Oil AST Certification and Engineering Exemption up-to-date and maintained in this binder? [CCR 66265.192(j)]						

Appendix G

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ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AUDIT CHECKLIST

4.	OTHER REQUIRED DOCUMENTS:	Yes	No	NA
	a. Are spills recorded in the "Spill Log" with the spill date, time, product spilled, quantity, location, cleanup, actions taken and the name of the person reporting the spill? [CCR 66265.56(j); HWMP, Ch7, 3.e.]			
	b. Is a SDS for each required Hazardous Material (HM) readily accessible to each employee? [29CFR 1910.1200(g)(8); StaO 5100.1 Encl 6]			
5.	SATELLITE ACCUMULATION AREA (SAA):	Yes	No	NA
	a. Is satellite area authorized by Waste Management Division and identified in Unit's CERC Plan? [HWMP, Ch4, 4.b.(1)]			
	b. Is the satellite area limited to less than 55 gallons total? [MCO 5090.2, Vol 9, Chap 3, 030502 A.3.,HMWP Ch4, 4.b.(5)]			
	c. Are the correct waste labels, filled out, legible, and visible for inspection? [CCR 66262.34(f)(1)&(3)]	1000		
	d. Are weekly satellite area inspections conducted and records maintained? [HWMP Ch4, b.(7)]		500	
	e. Is the waste moved to 60-day WAS within nine months of the ASD or when the container is full, whichever occurs first? [HWMP,Ch4, 4.b.(6)]			14, 14
	f. Is the waste moved to the 60-day site within 3 day of the container fill date? [CCR 66262.34(e)(3); [HWMP,Ch4, 4.b.(6)]			
6.	HAZARDOUS WASTE ACCUMULATION SITE (HWAS):	Yes	No	NA
	a. Are the correct waste labels used, filled out, legible, securely attached and visible for inspection? [CCR 66262.34(f)(1)&(3); HWMP Ch4, 5.d. and 6.]			
	b. Are the containers compatible with the waste inside the container? Check containers, including tanks, for deterioration and structural integrity. [CCR 66264.172; HMWP Ch4, 5.a.]			
	c. Are the containers kept closed and secured except when waste is being added or removed? [CCR 66264.173(a), APCD Rule 67.17(d)(1); HMWP Ch4, 5.e.]			
	d. Are drums/tanks/containment areas (tops, sides and/or decks) kept clean and free of spill residue? [HWMP Ch2, 3.e.(7), Ch4, 5.(c)]			
	e. Are containers with ignitable waste grounded during waste accumulation and are waste lockers grounded appropriately? [29CFR 1910.107(e)(9), NFPA Code 30, 2008 edition, Chapter 18, Section 18.4.2.2]			
	f. Is the initial accumulation start date (ASD) of the waste clearly marked and visible on each container and less than 60 days? [HWMP Ch4, 6.b,7.a]) (G
	g. Is the full date clearly marked and visible on each container of waste that was generated at a "Satellite Accumulation Area" (SAA)? [CCR 66262.34(e)(1)(C)]			
	h. Are incompatible wastes separated (i.e., no oxidizers next to flammables) by means of a dike, berm, wall or other device and with adequate aisle space for access and/or inspection? [CCR 66265.177(c)]			
	i. Are containers or inner liners larger than five gallons that previously held HM/HW properly marked with words EMPTY and the date it was emptied? [CCR 66261.7(f); HWMP Ch14]			
	j. Is secondary containment damage free, and free of liquids and debris, and drainage valves leak tight and kept closed? [40CFR 112.8(c)(3); CCR 66265.175]			#
	k. Has the secondary containment drainage log been completed after every drainage event? [SPCC 4.2.3, App B]			
7.43.5	1. Are warning signs clearly visible and legible from a distance of 25' in any direction? (No Smoking, HW Area [bilingual if necessary]) [CCR 66265.17(a); 66265.14(c)]			
	m. During the workplace walk-through, are HWs properly containerized and are drip pans placed underneath all leaking aircraft, machinery and equipment? [CCR 66265.31; HWMP Ch2, 3.e.(1) and Ch4, 5.]			
	n. Are eyewash stations & fire extinguishers available and in serviceable condition? [29 CFR 1910.151(c), CCR 66265.32(c), ANSI Z358.1 5.5.2]			
	o. Is emergency spill response equipment (communication alarm and spill kit) available and adequately stocked? [CCR 66265.32(a)-(d), HWMP Ch7, 4.h.]			

ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AUDIT CHECKLIST

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ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE AUDIT CHECKLIST

		<u> </u>		
	p. Is unauthorized access to used oil tank, SAA, or HV	WAS prevented? (locked/secured) [HWMP Ch4, 4.a.(4)]		
	q. Are lead-acid batteries marked with the date remov	red from service? [HWMP, Ch14]		
7.	RECYCLING		Yes	No
	a. Does the unit require a used tire TPID number?			
	b. Are tires being stored in a manner which prevents t	the breeding and harborage of vectors? [Title 14, CCR 17353(a)]		
	c. Are copies of tire manifest CTLs maintained for mi	inimum 3 years? [Title 14, CCR 17353(a)]		
	d. Is Unit recycling to the maximum extent practicable	e? [ISWMP, Ch4, 4.1)]	XX	180
	Inspector:	Date:		
	otes: bservations:			
F	indings:			
R	ecommendations:			



UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS Unit address

IN REPLY REFER TO:

From: Commanding Officer

To: Commanding Officer, MCAS Miramar (Attn: S-7/EMD)

Subj: CORRECTIVE ACTIONS PLAN

Ref: (a) Environmental Compliance Audit

1. The following actions have been taken to correct the deficiencies noted on the Compliance Audit conducted on (date).

- 2. Findings, discrepancies and observations. (Provide a numbered list of the corrective action taken to remedy the findings/ discrepancies/observations that coincide with those listed in the inspection report. Specific evidence that the findings/ discrepancies/observations have been corrected should also be included in this report. Examples of specific evidence are pertinent photographs, hazardous waste manifests, Waste Turn-in Receipts, log book entries, training certificates or attendance rosters, copies of appointment letters, and inspection reports, etc. (Note: Any photographs that are provided must contain the name of the photographer, the date of the photograph, the location of the photograph, and a description of the scene photographed.)
- Command POC information (to include phone number).

SIGNATURE



MAY 0 4 2022

MCAS MIRAMAR SPILL LOG

DATE	TIME	PRODUCT SPILLED	QUANTITY	LOCATION	CLEAN-UP ACTIONS / CAUSE FOR SPILL	REPORTED Y/N	PERSON REPORTING SPILL
				:			
į							
Spill Notification	fication						

1. These instructions are intended to give general guidelines only. For more information, contact the Environmental Management Dept. at 307-1108/4088.

2. Call 911 when the following situations occur:

a. There is an immediate threat to human health or the environment (includes any injury or spill entering a drain or waterway).

b. Spilled material unknown or too hazardous to handle with available protective equipment. c. Spill of a POL is greater than 25 gallons- IAW SPCC plan.

d. If you need assistance containing or cleaning up the spill.

3. 911 (Fire Dept.) notification IS NOT required if the above situations have not occurred, and you (the Unit) can contain and clean up the spill.

4. ALL SPILLS are to be logged into this form.

Initial Reporter's Information (To Be Completed by Spill Discoverer)				
Spilling Activity:		В	lldg No:	Hangar No:
Spilling Activity Contact:			hone Number day/evening):	
Reporter's Name and Rank/Rate:				
	•		Station Miramar rnia 92145-2008	
Incident Description				
Date of Incident:			Time of Incident:	
Source/Cause of Incident:				
Incident Address/Location:				
Container Type:			ge Capacity: Pounds [J Liquid []S	ludge
Facility Oil Storage Capacity				
Facility Latitude, Longitude				
Material				
Chemical Name of Spilled Material:				
Trade Name:			CHRIS Code:	
Hazard: [JFlammable [JCombustible [JOxidizer [] Acid [JBase [] Poison Other				
Amount Discharged: Amount Discharged to Water:			ter:	
[] Gallons [J Pounds [J Liquid	[J Sludge	[J	Gallons [] Pounds []	Liquid [JSludge
Description of Site Contamination: [J Soil	-	- -	- -	n []Sewer
Did you contact the MCAS Mirama	ar Fire Depar	rtmeı	nt? []YES []NO	
Did you contact the MCAS Mirama	ar Aircraft Re	escue	e and Fire Fighting (ARF	F)? []YES [] NO

Spill Response Action (To Be Completed by Qualified Individual [QI]) DO NOT DELAY NOTIFICATIONS WHILE OBTAINING INFORMATION TO COMPLETE THIS FORM Actions Taken to Correct, Control, or Mitigate the Spill:

Site Information	
Nearest City, State, County, Zip	San Diego, California, San Diego, 92145
Distance From City (Unit of Measure/Direction)	11.5 miles South to City Center
Section, Township, Range, Borough	
Impact	
Number of Injuries:	Number of Deaths:
Were There Evacuations? [] Yes [] No Number Evacuated:	Property Damage?
Economic Impact (Dollars - approximate):	<u>2</u> 2
Medium Affected: [] Soil [] Water (Rose Cany	on) [] Water (Mission Bay) [] Air Emissions
Description:	
Additional Information	

I-3

Waste Analysis

Plan Table 1.

List	Designation	40 CFR Citation
Non-specific Source Wastes	F List	261.31
Specific Source Wastes	K List	261.32
Discarded Commercial Chemical	P List	261.33(e)
Products Acutely Hazardous		
Discarded Commercial Products	U List	261.33(f)
Hazardous		

1. <u>Hazardous Waste Requirement</u>. If the solid waste does not meet the definition of any "listed hazardous waste" as described in Step 3., does the waste exhibit any of the characteristics as defined in 40 CFR 261 Subpart C (Parts 261.20 through 24) in Table 2.

Table 2.

Characteristic	Designation	40 CFR Citation
Ignitable	D001	261.21
Corrosive	D002	261.22
Reactive	D003	261.23
Toxic	D004 - D043	261.24

- 2. <u>Sampling and Analysis</u>. When waste characterization cannot be performed adequately with generator knowledge waste sampling and laboratory analysis may be required.
- a. Step 1. Ensure the waste meets the definition of solid waste per 40 CFR 261.2 and not fit the definition of any exclusions listed in 40 CFR 26 1.4. Excluded wastes may be covered by other regulatory programs, or may be allowable in the municipal solid waste stream if not prohibited by the local solid waste ordinance. Also, Appendix I of 40 CFR 260 includes diagrams for generators to use as a basic reference to determine whether their operation is subject to control under RCRA Subtitle C rules.
- b. Step 2. Using any generator knowledge available, determine the sampling and laboratory analysis necessary to properly characterize the waste stream. A full TCLP or WET may be required if the generator knowledge provides no indication of suspected waste characteristics.
- c. $\underline{\text{Step 3}}$. Contact NAVFAC SW contracted laboratory to take a waste sample and perform the required analysis. Oversee the sampling and chain-of-custody process to ensure proper methods, tools, and holding times are used.

- d. Step 4. Manage the sampled waste as hazardous waste and mark the waste container label "AWAITING ANALYSIS" until laboratory results have been received, interpreted, and used to characterize the waste stream.
- e. $\underline{\text{Step 5}}$. Provide copies of the analysis as supporting documentation for the waste stream profiling. Retain copies of the analysis in the Laboratory Analysis Binder. Copies may also be retained in the unit's Permit Binder with the unit's profile page.
- 3. Frequency of Characterization. Per 40 CFR 264.13 (a)(3), waste analysis must be repeated as often as necessary to ensure that it is accurate and up to date. Waste analysis is necessary whenever any of the following circumstances occur:
- a. The generator is aware of a change in the process that produces the waste,
- b. The generator is aware that a waste was tainted by inadvertent mixing with another waste,
- c. The receiving TSD facility determined through analysis that the waste no longer matches the expected characteristics, or
- d. A change occurred to the hazardous waste regulations that apply to that waste.
- 5. <u>Point of Contact</u>. The Waste Management Division Director, at 307-1087, is the point of contact for this Waste Analysis Plan.

	MCAS MIRAMA	MCAS MIRAMAR WASTE MANAGEMENT DIVISION (858) 307-1108 FAX (858) 307-4200	VISION (858) 30	7-1108 FAX (858) 307-4200		
SAN DIEGO CALIFORNIA		Site 29			1 of 1	
Control Number:	_D053			Job Order Number:		
CST USE:	OTHER					
	WASTE DESCRIPTION	RIPTION	MSDS			
			Ξ			
			Ξ			
			[]			
			[1]			
			[1]			
	100	UNIT REP SIGNATURE		PHONE	DATE	-
MALS16 AF Cage	MIRAMAR	Marine turning in waste		(858) 307-XXXX	×	

Waste Transfer / Receiving Log

Date Item	Quantity	Custody Transfer	Printed Name
	Trensment committee (Contract of Contract	Transferring Unit:	
		Receiving Unit:	
		Transferring Unit:	
		Receiving Unit:	
		Transferring Unit:	
		Receiving Unit:	
		Transferring Unit:	
		Receiving Unit:	
		Transferring Unit:	
		Receiving Unit:	
		Transferring Unit:	
		Receiving Unit	
		Transferring Unit:	
		Receiving Unit:	
		Transferring Unit:	
		Receiving Unit:	

From: Hazardous Waste Coordinator [UNIT NAME] To: Environmental Department Via: Fire Department	
Subj: REQUEST FOR SATELLITE ACCUMULATI	ON AREA SITE APPROVAL
Ref: (a) StaO 5090.5_	
Encl: (1) Map showing proposed site location	
 Per the reference, request approval to establish a geshown in enclosure (1). The following is a list of harea: 	
2. Point of contact is, extension	on
[SIGNATURE]	Date
FIRST ENDORSEMENT	
From: Fire Department To: Environmental Department	
1. Forwarded, recommending approval/disapproval.	
[SIGNATURE]	Date
From: Environmental Department	
To: Hazardous Waste Coordinator [UNIT NAME]	
1. Request has been approved/disapproved.	
2. Additional comments	
[SIGNATURE]	Date

GLOSSARY AND ACRONYMS

The following definitions are specific to this plan. In some cases, these definitions may vary from those found in the regulations, as they are summarized or are a composite of definitions from different regulations.

1. Glossary of Terms

- a. <u>Accumulation</u>. The process of collecting waste in containers or tanks on site before shipping to a TSDF. Waste can be accumulated at the WAS or a SAA.
- b. Accumulation start date (ASD). The date when a HW becomes subject to accumulation time limits. This is the date the HW is first placed into a container within a WAS or a SAA. ASD should be annotated using the DDMMMYY format, i.e. 13 Oct 20.
- c. <u>Hazardous material (HM)</u>. Defined by the U.S. DOT as anything that, due to its chemical, physical, or biological nature, causes safety, public health, or environmental concerns. HMs includes HWs and materials that fit into one of nine hazard classes (i.e., explosive, flammable solid, flammable liquid, corrosive, etc.) defined by DOT.
- d. $\underline{\text{Hazardous waste (HW)}}$. A solid waste is a HW if it meets either of the following criteria and it is not specifically excluded from regulation as a HW:
- (1) Ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic as measured by standard test methods, or as can be reasonably determined by generators through knowledge of the waste generating process.
- (2) Specifically listed as such in 22 CCR 66261.3 including extremely HW, acutely HW, RCRA HW, non-RCRA HW and special waste (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- e. Large quantity generator (LQG). An entity that generates 2,200 pounds or more of HW in a calendar month, or accumulates more than 13,200 pounds of HW at any one time. A LQG may accumulate HW for no more than 90 days after the ASD.
- f. $\underline{\text{Manifest}}$. A shipping document that must accompany HW to the TSDF.
- g. <u>Marking</u>. Means a descriptive name, identification number, instructions, cautions, weight, specification, or United Nations (UN) marks, or combinations thereof required by the DOT on outer packaging of HMs.

- h. <u>Safety Data Sheet (SDS)</u>. A collection of information required by the OSHA HAZCOM Standard. A SDS includes the identity of hazardous chemicals, health and physical hazards, exposure limits, and safety precautions.
- i. <u>Satellite Accumulation Area (SAA)</u>. A designated point where a generator may accumulate up to 55 gallons (total) of HW or one quart of acute HW. Each satellite accumulation point must be at or near the point of generation, and must be under the control of the operator of the process generating the waste.
- j. Solid waste. Any discarded material that is not excluded by 40 CFR 261.4(a) or that is not excluded by variance granted under 40 CFR 260.30 and 260.31.
- k. <u>Spill</u>. The accidental leaking, pumping, emitting, discharging, emptying, or dumping of waste or materials.
- 1. Universal waste (UW). Defined in 22 CCR 66273.1, UWs include certain batteries, mercury thermostats, lamps, cathode ray tubes, and consumer electronic devices. "Consumer Electronic Device" means any electronic device or any component of an electronic device including but not limited to computers, computer peripherals, telephones, answering machines, radios, stereo equipment, tape players/recorders, phonographs, video cassette players/recorders, compact disc players/recorders, calculators and some appliances. A consumer electronic device does not include any CRT device as defined in this section, or any major appliance as defined in the Public Resources Code section 42166. The requirements of this section only apply to consumer electronic devices as described in section 66273.3(a) (i.e., those wastes that exhibit the characteristic of toxicity).
- m. <u>Used oil</u>. Any oil that has been refined from crude oil or any synthetic oil that has been used and as a result of such use is contaminated by physical or chemical impurities. This includes fuel oils, motor oils, gear oils, cutting oils, transmission fluids, and hydraulic fluids.

2. List of Acronyms

ASD	Accumulation Start Date
AST	Aboveground Storage Tank
AUL	Authorized Use List
BMP	Best Management Practice
CAP	Corrective Action Plan
CG	Commanding General
CO	Commanding Officer
CCR	California Code of Regulation
CDO	Command Duty Officer
CERS	California Environmental Reporting System
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CERC	Consolidated Emergency Response Contingency Plan
CRT	Cathode Ray Tube
CST	Consolidated, Storage and Transfer
CUPA	Certified Unified Program Agency
DEH	Department of Environmental Health
DOD	Department of Defense
DOT	Department of Transportation
DLADS	Defense Logistics Agency Disposition Services
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control
ECC	Environmental Compliance Coordinator
EMO	Environmental Management Department
EMS	Environmental Management System
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPS	Environmental Protection Specialist
F	Fahrenheit
H&SC	Health and Safety Code
HAZCOM	
HAZMIN	Hazardous Materials Minimization
HM	Hazardous Material
HW	Hazardous Waste
HWAS	Hazardous Waste Accumulation Site
HWC	Hazardous Waste Coordinator
HWMP	Hazardous Waste Management Plan
HWMM	Hazardous Waste Military Munition
LQG	Large Quantity Generator
MCAS	Marine Corps Air Station
MCO	Marine Corps Order
MFD	Miramar Fire Department
MOGAS	Motor Gasoline

Appendix N

StaO 5090.5D MAY 0 4 2022

MWMP	Medical Waste Management Plan
OHSSCP	Oil & Hazardous Substance Spill Contingency Plan
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
P2	Pollution Prevention
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
POC	Point of Contact
POL	Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricant
PPE	Personal Protective Equipment
PWO	Pharmaceutical Waste Officer
SAA	Satellite Accumulation Area
SCP	Spill Contingency Plan
SDO	Squadron Duty Officer
SDS	Safety Data Sheet
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SPCC	Spill Prevention Control Countermeasures
TSDF	Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facility
UST	Underground Storage Tank
UPFP	Unified Program Facility Permit
UW	Universal Waste
WAS	Waste Accumulation Site
WMD	Waste Management Division
MMW	Waste Military Munition
WPS	Waste Protocol Sheet