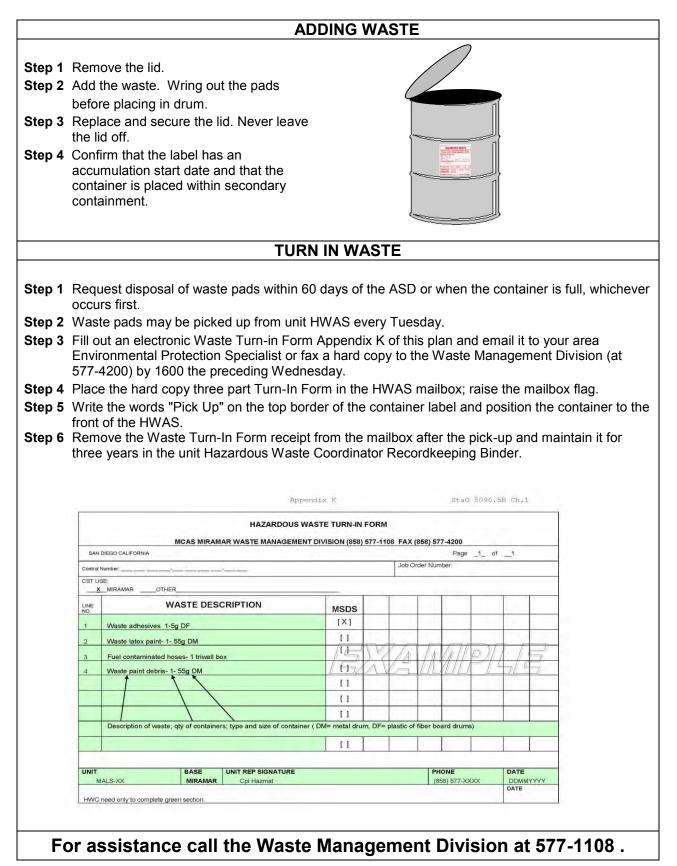
ABSORBENT PADS

(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 can no longer be wrung out and reused or laundered are waste. This WPS is for the disposal of unusable absorbent pads. PREPARING THE LABEL Step 1 Using a permanent black marker, write PWC SDIEGO-11300/191A (REV 9-94) HAZARDOUS WASTE the name of your facility under "Generator Information" on the HW STATE AND FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITS IMPROPER DISPOSAL. label. Also write the address of MCAS IF FOUND, CONTACT THE BASE COMMAND DUTY OFFICER. Miramar as shown. **GENERATOR INFORMATION:** NAME: MALS-11 GSE Step 2 Under "Contents/Composition," write ADDRESS: MCAS Miramar Absorbent Pads Contaminated with CITY: San Diego STATE: CA ZIP: 92145-5005 <name of material>. CONTENTS/COMPOSITION: Absorbent Pads Contaminated with Hydraulic Fluid Step 3 Under "Physical State," check the "Solid" box. PHYSICAL STATE: X SOLID SEMI-SOLID LIQUID GAS Step 4 Under "Hazardous Properties," check HAZARDOUS IGNITABLE CORROSIVE X TOXIC the appropriate box. Hazardous PROPERTIES REACTIVE properties will depend on the material ACCUMULATION START DATE: 04 July 2002 LABELED BY: Cpl Klinger absorbed. Check the MSDS of the absorbed material. 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. PREPARING THE CONTAINER Step 1 Attach the label securely to the side of HAZARDOUS WASTE the open top container. ND FEDERAL LAW PROHIB ND, CONTACT THE BASE CO Step 2 Position the waste container with the GENERATOR INFORMATION label clearly visible. COMPOSITION: Absorbent Pads Co Step 3 Place waste into the container. YSICAL STATE: X SOLID SEMI-SOLID

UNULATION START DATE: 14 July 2002 LABELED BY: Cpl Klinger



AEROSOL CANS (NON-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. 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 Satellite CHRIMP Center Bldg 8672.

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

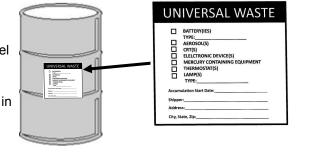
PREPARING THE LABEL

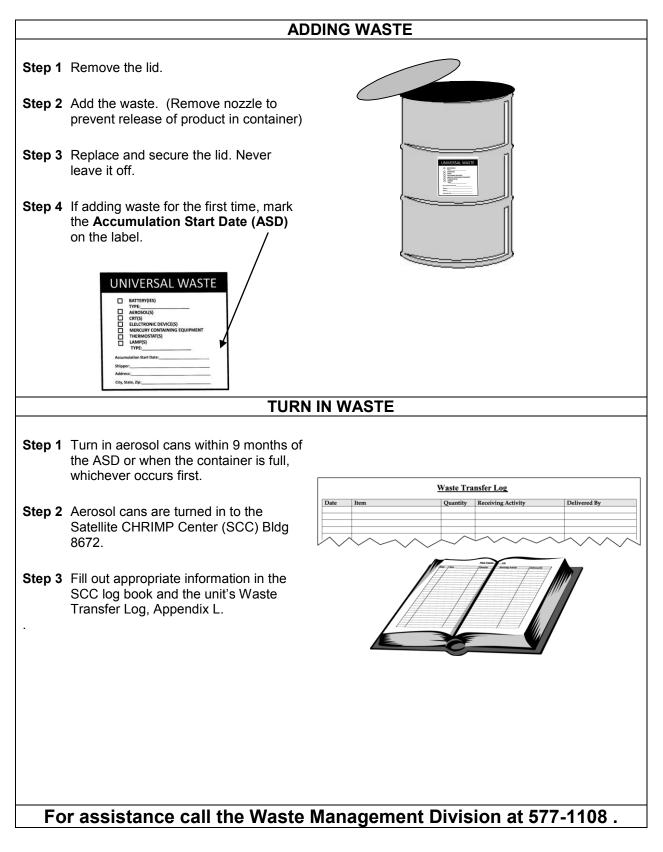
- Step 1 Obtain a Universal Waste label. Check the block for Aerosols.
- Step 2 Using a permanent black marker write the name of your unit in the "Shipper" section of the label.
- Step 3 Write MCAS Miramar in the "Address" section of the label.
- Step 4 Write San Diego, CA 92145 in the City, State, and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

UN	IVERSAL WASTE
	BATTERY(IES)
	TYPE: AEROSOL(S)
Н	
E	
H	MERCURY CONTAINING EQUIPMENT
Б	THERMOSTAT(S)
Ē	LAMP(S)
	TYPE:
Accum	ulation Start Date:
Shippe	r:
Addre	55:
City, S	ate, Zip:

PREPARING THE CONTAINER

- Step 1 Attach the label securely to the side of the removable 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.





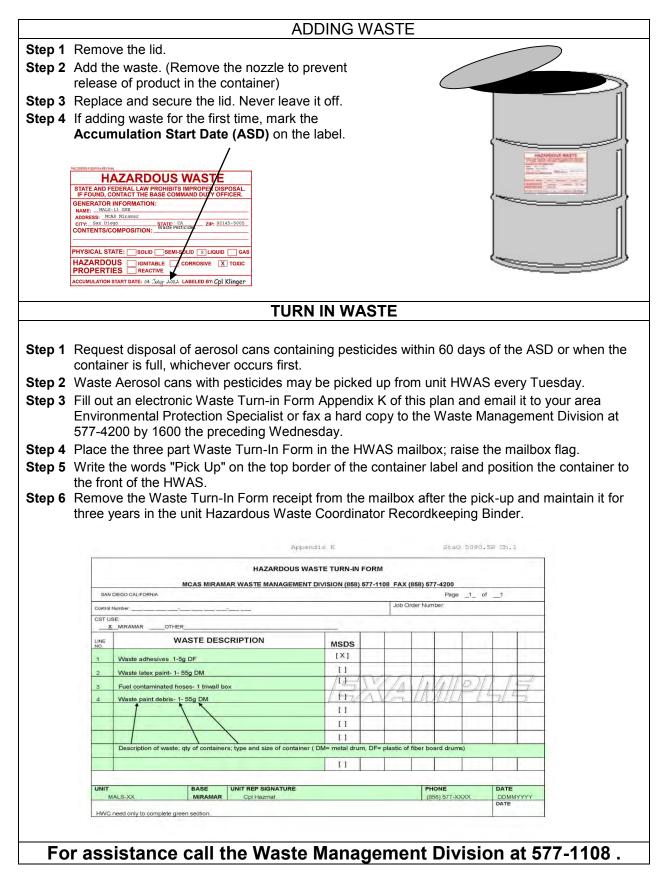
AEROSOL CANS (PESTICIDES)

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- not through Satellite CHRIMP Center.

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 HAZARDOUS WASTE write the address of MCAS Miramar as STATE AND FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITS IMPROPER DISPOSAL. IF FOUND, CONTACT THE BASE COMMAND DUTY OFFICER. shown. GENERATOR INFORMATION: NAME: MALS-11 GSE Step 2 Using a permanent black marker write ADDRESS: MCAS Miramar CITY: San Diego ZIP: 92145-5005 Waste Pesticides in contents/ STATE: CA Waste Pesticides CONTENTS/COMPOSITION: composition section and complete the label with the name of your unit in the PHYSICAL STATE: SOLID SEMI-SOLID X LIQUID GAS "Generator" section of the label. HAZARDOUS IGNITABLE CORROSIVE X TOXIC REACTIVE PROPERTIES Step 3 Under "Physical State," check the "Liquids" ACCUMULATION START DATE: 04 July 2002 LABELED BY: Cpl Klinger 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. PREPARING THE CONTAINER Step 1 Attach the label securely to the side of the removable head 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.



WASTE ADHESIVES

DEFINITION

- "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.
 Waste Adhesives are considered bazardous waste usually due to toxicity or to low flash points (below)
- 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

WT.

- 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.

Step 1 Attach the label securely to the side

Step 2 Position the waste container with the

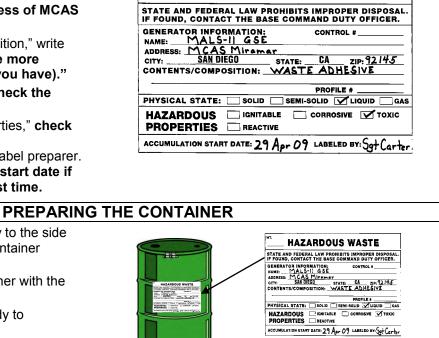
(drum, pail, or box).

label clearly visible.

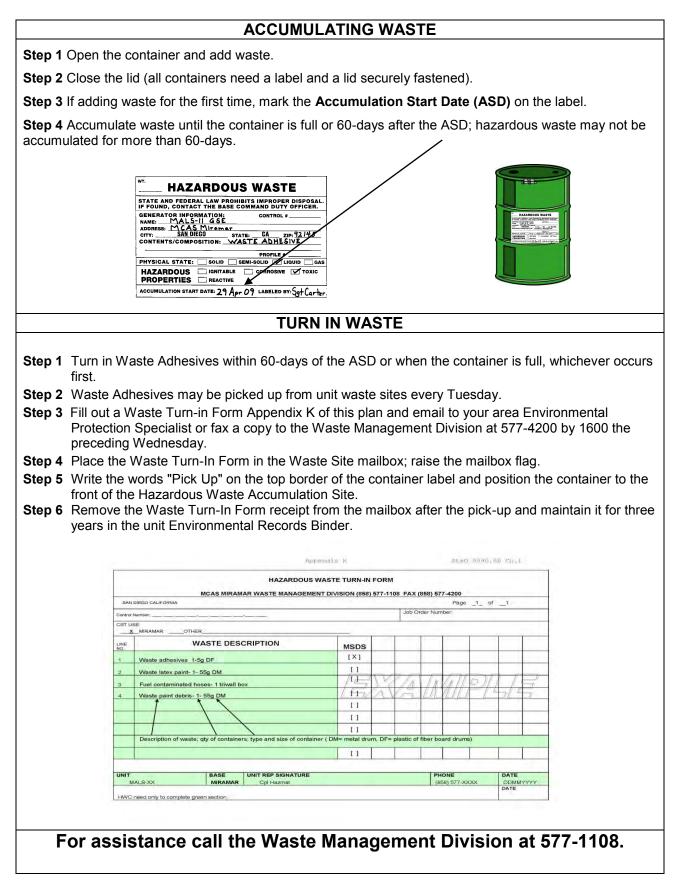
accumulate waste.

Step 4 The container is now ready to

of the removable head container



HAZARDOUS WASTE



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.

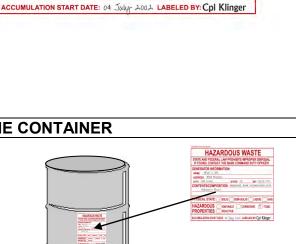
<u>CAUTION:</u> Alodine has serious physical and health hazards being a strong irritant, poison, and oxidizer. Handle with care and ensure storage compatibility.

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.

PREPARING THE CONTAINER

- Step 1 Attach the label securely to the side of the compatible removable head container.
- **Step 2** Position the waste container with the label clearly visible.
- Step 3 You are now ready to add waste to the container.



IGNITABLE X CORROSIVE TOXIC

ZIP: 92145-5005

HAZARDOUS WASTE

STATE: CA

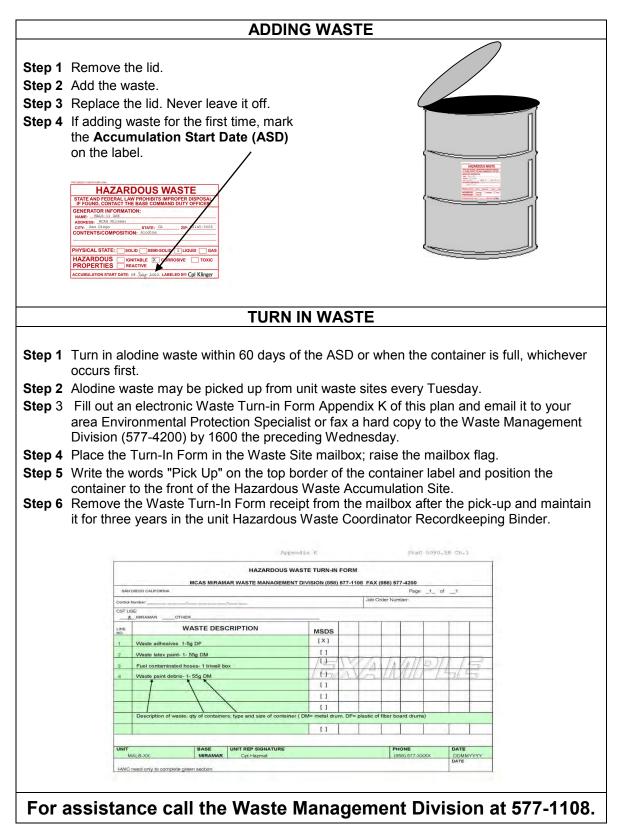
STATE AND FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITS IMPROPER DISPOSAL. IF FOUND, CONTACT THE BASE COMMAND DUTY OFFICER.

PHYSICAL STATE: SOLID SEMI-SOLID X LIQUID GAS

GENERATOR INFORMATION: NAME: __MALS-11_GSE ADDRESS: _MCAS_Miramar CITY: _San_Diego

HAZARDOUS PROPERTIES

CONTENTS/COMPOSITION: Alodine



USED ANTIFREEZE

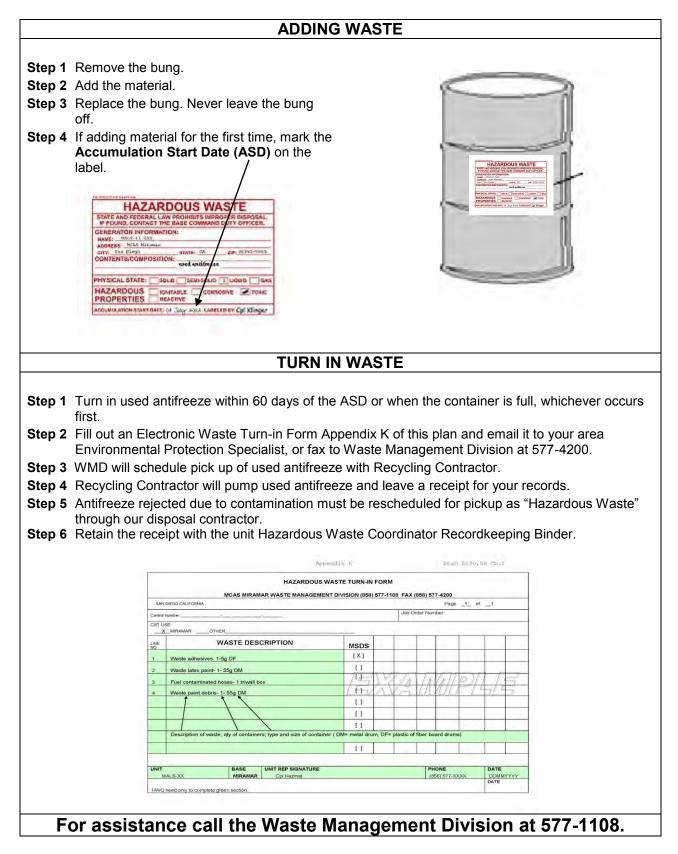
DEFINITION

- 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.

	PREP	ARING THE LABEL	
Step 1	Obtain a HW label. Using a permanent black marker, write the name of your unit under	PWC SDIEGO-11300/1914 (REV 9-94)	
	"Generator Information" on the label. Also, write MCAS Miramar on the address line.	STATE AND FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITS IMPROPER DISPOSAL. IF FOUND, CONTACT THE BASE COMMAND DUTY OFFICER. GENERATOR INFORMATION: NAME: MALS-11 GSE	
Step 2	Under "Contents/Composition," write Used Antifreeze.	ADDRESS: MCAS Miramar CITY: San Diego STATE: CA ZIP: 92145-5005 CONTENTS/COMPOSITION: USED ANTIFREEZE	
Step 3	Under "Physical State," check the "Liquid" box.	PHYSICAL STATE: SOLID SEMI-SOLID LIQUID GAS	
Step 4	Under "Hazard Class," check the Toxic box.	ACCUMULATION START DATE: 04 July 2002 LABELED BY: Cpl Klinger	
Step 5	Do not enter the accumulation start date at this time (see Adding Waste).		
	PREPAR	RING THE CONTAINER	
Step 1	Attach the label securely to the side of the non-removable head container.		
Step 2	Position the waste container with the label clearly visible.		
Step 3	You are now ready to add material to the container.		

StaO 5090.5C

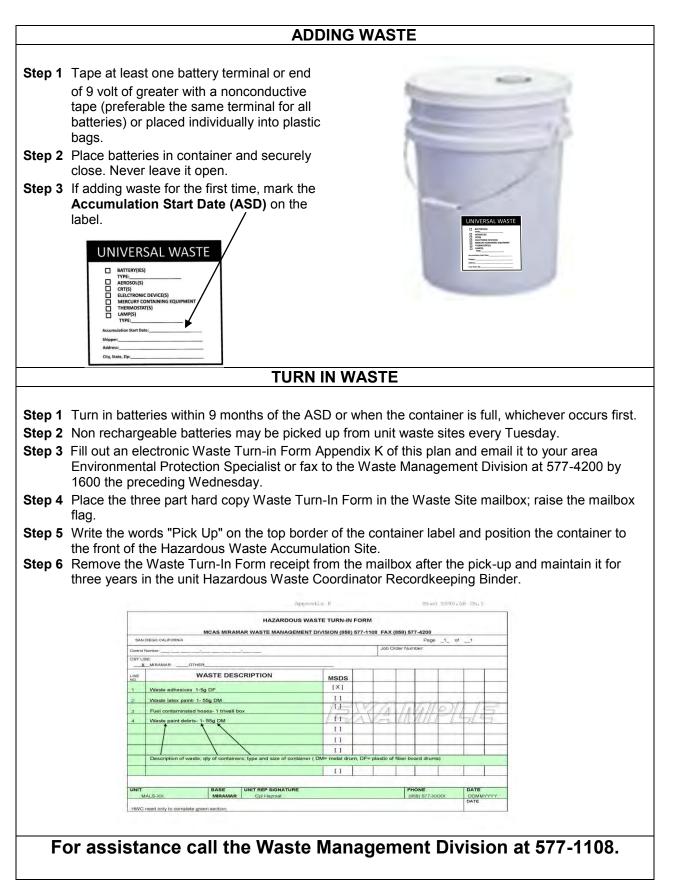


Enclosure (1)

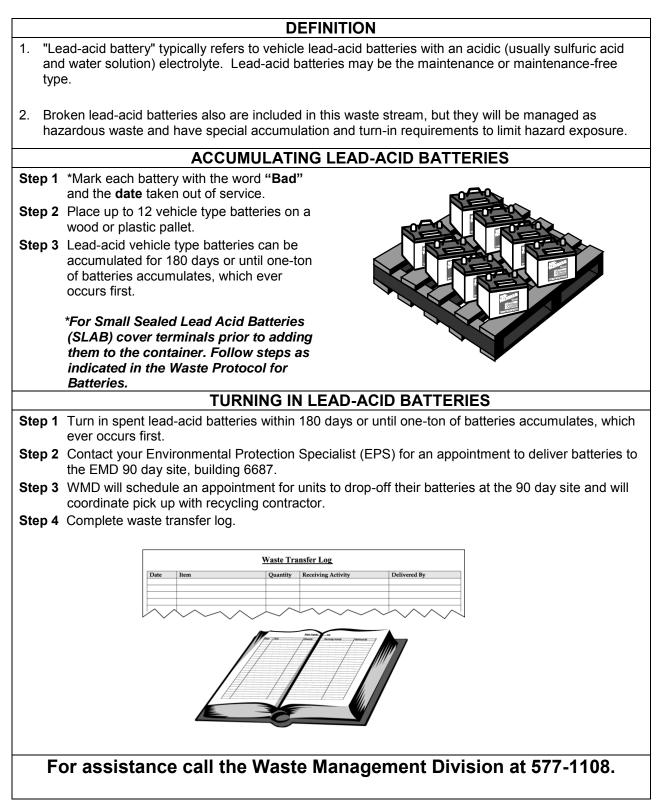
BATTERIES

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

	DEFINITI	ON	
cac	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.		
Bat	Batteries 9 volts or greater must have the terminals covered with nonconductive tape.		
aut	ese batteries are managed as "Universal Waste, tomotive lead-acid batteries. For automotive lead-a aste protocol sheet.		
	POLLUTION PRI	EVENTION	
bat an	Rechargeable batteries such as lithium ion, nick cycled via Call2Recycle or Big Green Box. Segreg tteries must be managed as UW , but rechargeable alternate location. Contact your respective EPS for oper segregation information.	ate rechargeable from non-rechargeable. ALL be batteries are specially packaged and shipped to	
	PREPARING	THE LABEL	
Step 2 Step 3 Step 4	 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. Using a permanent black marker, write the name of your unit in the "Shipper" section of the label. Write MCAS Miramar in the "Address" section of the label. Write San Diego, CA 92145 in the City, State, Zip section of the label. Enter an accumulation start date if adding waste at this time. 	UNIVERSAL WASTE BATTERY(IES) TYPE: AEROSOL(S) CRT(S) ELELCTRONIC DEVICE(S) MERCURY CONTAINING EQUIPMENT THERMOSTAT(S) LAMP(S) TYPE: Accumulation Start Date: Shipper: Address: City, State, Zip:	
	PREPARING TH		
Step 2	Attach the label securely to the side of the container. Position the container with the label clearly visible. You are now ready to accumulate waste to the container.		



USED LEAD-ACID BATTERIES



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.



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.

For assistance call the Waste Management Division at 577-1108.

CATHODE RAY TUBES-UW

DEFINITION

- 1. "Cathode ray tube" (CRT) refers primarily to picture tubes in television sets and computer monitors that convert electronic signals into visual images. CRTs are also found in various electronic test equipment, avionics gear, and some camcorders.
- 2. CRTs contain, among other hazardous substances, approximately two to five pounds of lead and/or lead compounds in the component parts (i.e., glass funnel, face plates, and soldered connections).

PREPARING THE LABEL

- Step 1 Obtain a UW label. Check the box for CRTs.
- 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 placing an item in container.
- Note: Recycle Center CRT Material Handlers, in lieu of labeling individual CRTs or CRT devices, a CRT handler may accumulate CRTs and CRT devices within a designated area demarcated by boundaries that are clearly labeled as described above provided no other materials are stored within that area.

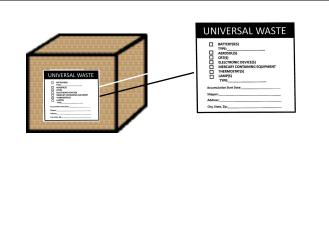
BATTERY(IES) TYPE: AEROSOL(S) CRT(S) **ELELCTRONIC DEVICE(S)** MERCURY CONTAINING EQUIPMENT THERMOSTAT(S) LAMP(S) TYPE: Accumulation Start Date: Shipper: Address: City, State, Zip:

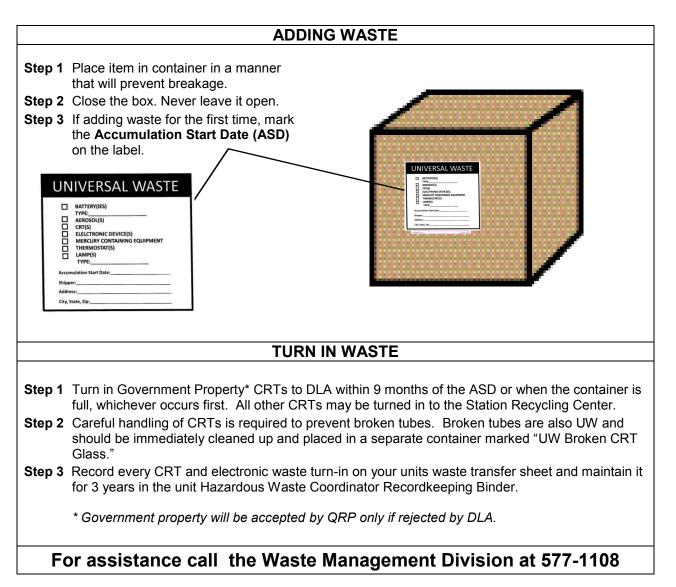
UNIVERSAL WASTE

PREPARING THE CONTAINER

- Step 1 Attach the label securely to the side of the box or palleted item.
- **Step 2** Position the box with the label clearly visible.
- Step 3 You are now ready to add waste to the box.

Note: For CRT Material Handlers, the accumulation start date of CRT materials may be demonstrated by marking or labeling the container with the day, month, and year or by maintaining an inventory system (log) on-site that identifies the earliest date that each CRT material became a waste or was received.





EMPTY CONTAINERS

DEFINITION

1. A "<u>container</u>" is any portable device less than 110 gallons in volume in which previously held a hazardous material or hazardous waste.

2. The word "<u>empty</u>" 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., up side 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.

<u>NOTE</u>: 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 so 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 577-4200 by 1600 the preceding Wednesday.

Date	Item	Quantity	Custody Transfer	Printed Name
			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:	

For assistance call the Waste Management Division at 577-1108.

WASTE LAMPS

		DEFINITION				
		any type of electric light bulb, fluoresce iry vapor, and metal halide lamps or bu	ent and neon tubes, high intensity discharge, lbs.			
		ragile and should be handled and pack and chemical particulate hazards.	aged to prevent breakage. Broken lamps may			
	Broken lamps should be ne manner as waste lamps		arked as "UW Broken lamps" and managed in			
		PREPARING THE LAE	BEL			
Step 1		k the block for LAMPS and list the cent in the space provided.				
Step 2	•••	marker; write the name of your				
-	Write MCAS Miramar in	the "Address" section of the label.	AEROSOLIS) CRT(5) EEELCTRONIC DEVICE(5)			
Step 4	Write San Diego, CA 92' section of the label.	145 in the City, State, and Zip	MERCURY CONTAINING EQUIPMENT THERMOSTAT(S)			
Step 5	Enter an accumulation time.	start date if adding waste at this	TYPE:Accumulation Start Date:			
			Shipper:Address:			
			City, State, Zip			
	ADDING WASTE / PREPARING THE CONTAINER					
Step 1	Separate lamps by TYPE	1				
Compace	t/mercury containing lamps	Separate tube fluorescent lamps by size	O and U shaped fluorescent lamps			
can be o	combined in one container	and length				
<u>E</u>	Actal Halida James	Fodium lamos	Halage large			
	letal Halide lamps	Sodium lamps	Halogen lamps			

CON'T	CON'T					
-	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. Attach the label securely to the side of the box or container .					
Step 4	Position the box with the label clearly visible.					
NOTE: marked	You are now ready to accumulate waste to the box or container. Broken lamps should be placed in a separate container and d as "Broken lamps" and managed in the same manner as BOUS WASTE .					
Step 1	Open the box or container.					
Step 2	Add the waste.					
-	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.					
-	2 Lamps may be picked up from unit waste sites every Tuesday.					
Step 3	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 577-4200 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	5 Write the words "Pick Up" on the top border of the container label and position the box to the front of the					
Step 6	Hazardous Waste Accumulation Site. 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.					
	/mountais 0 Dis0 0000.25 th.1					
	HAZARDOUS WASTE TURN-IN FORM					
	INCAS MIRANAR WASTE MANAGEMENT DIVISION (\$96) 577-1105 FAX (\$99) 577-4220 GAUGEDO GAURINAM Plaga _1_ cf1					
	Coord Name					
	VIEW WASTE DESCRIPTION MSDS					
	1 Verse attended 15g DF [X]					
	Year being pathen 1- 2010 2010 Four communicated Poisson - 2 bitwall box // //					
	 Versu part mon. 1. Stg (20 2. (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1) (1)					
	E 1 Description of wests; city of containers; type and size of container; CMM+ metal drum, CMM+ plastic of floor board drums)					
	UNIT BASE UNIT HEP SIGNATURE PHONE DATE					
	VALISION NRBANAR Collinarias (1959) 577-KOOK DOBRITYYYY DAYR 1990 Created ang to consulting green and/on					
	For assistance call the Waste Management Division at 577-1108.					

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 any other waste stream.

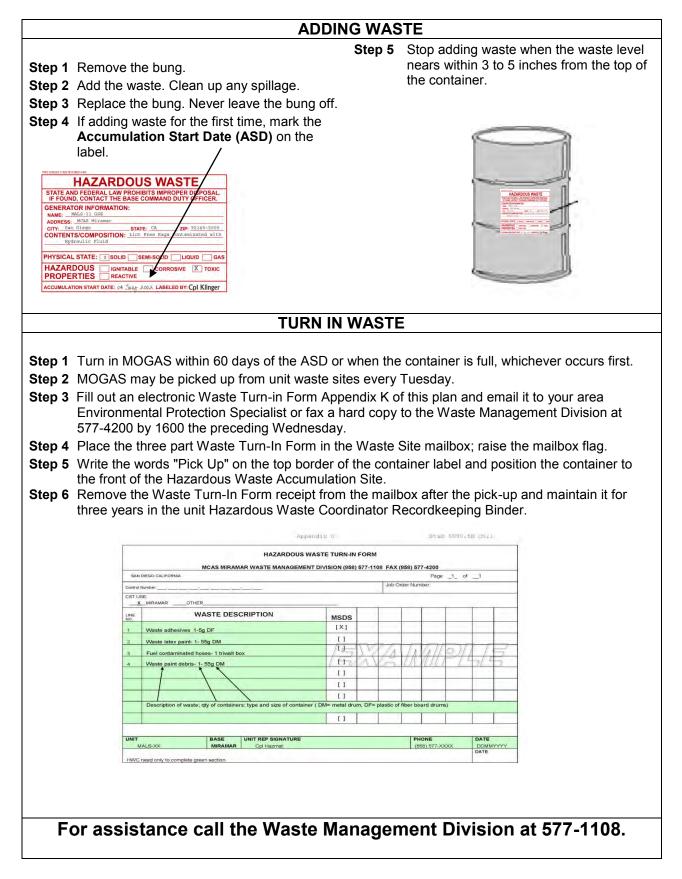
PREPARING THE LABEL

- 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.

PREPARING THE CONTAINER

- Step 1 Attach the label securely to the side of the non-removable head 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.





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, 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 577-1108 and inform the Waste Management Division Director of the WMM.



	PWC SDIEGO-11300/191A (REV 9-94)	
Step 1 Mark the container as shown with a label provided by the Environmental Management Department.	HAZARDOUS WASTE	
	STATE AND FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITS IMPROPER DISPOSAL. IF FOUND, CONTACT THE BASE COMMAND DUTY OFFICER.	
Step 2 Leave the accumulation start date blank until HWMM is first placed in the container.	GENERATOR INFORMATION: NAME: MALS-11 GSE	
	ADDRESS: MCAS Miramar	
	CITY: San Diego STATE: CA ZIP: 92145-5005 CONTENTS/COMPOSITION: Waste Munitions	
	HAZARDOUS IGNITABLE CORROSIVE TOXIC PROPERTIES X REACTIVE	
	ACCUMULATION START DATE: 04 July 2002 LABELED BY: Cpl Klinger	

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 577-1108.

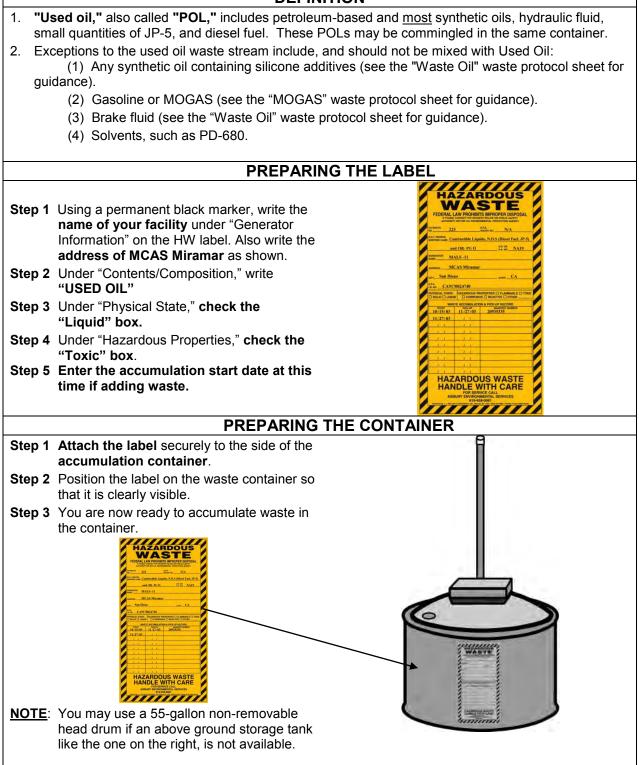
Step 3 Follow disposition instructions and obtain EMD assistance as may be necessary.

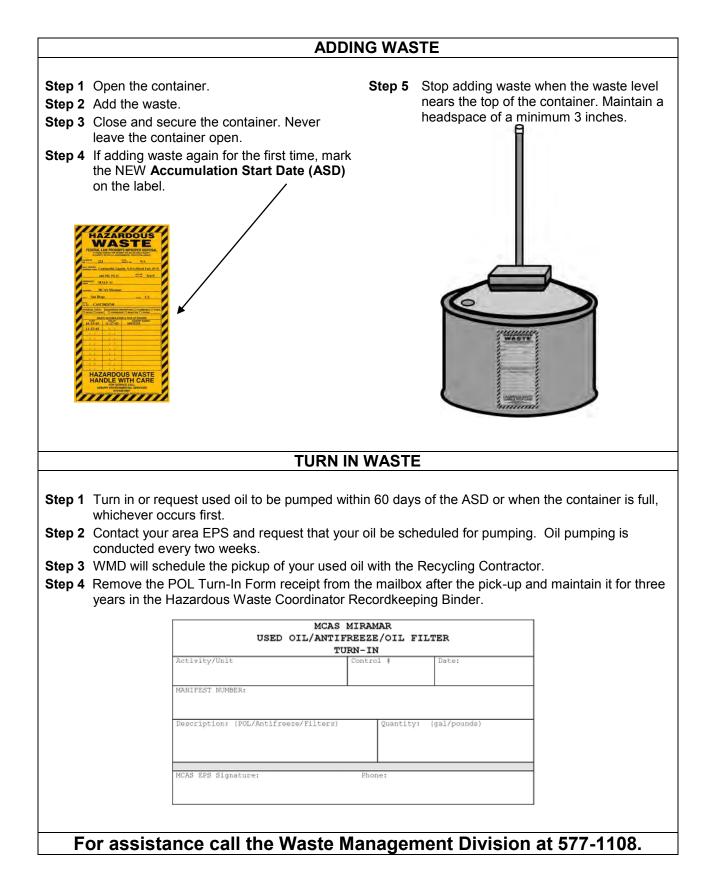
Step 4 Maintain disposition instructions, waste site inspection records, and any other pertinent documents and photographs in the Environmental Records Binder.

For assistance call the Waste Management Division 577-1108.

USED OIL

DEFINITION





14 - 32

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 <u>hazardous waste</u> or <u>recycled</u>. 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> <u>metal</u>.

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)

- **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 LABEL (NON-RECYCLABLE FILTERS)

- 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.

HAZARDOUS V	VASTE
STATE AND FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITS IN IF FOUND, CONTACT THE BASE COMMA	
GENERATOR INFORMATION: NAME:MALS-11 GSE ADDRESS:MCAS Miramar	
CITY: San Diego STATE: CA CONTENTS/COMPOSITION: USED OIL FILTE	
PHYSICAL STATE: X SOLID SEMI-SOL	
HAZARDOUS IGNITABLE CO PROPERTIES REACTIVE	RROSIVE X TOXIC
ACCUMULATION START DATE: 04 July 2002 LA	BELED BY: Cpl Klinger

ADDING WASTE /PREPARING THE CONTAINER (NON-RECYCLABLE FILTERS)

- 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.



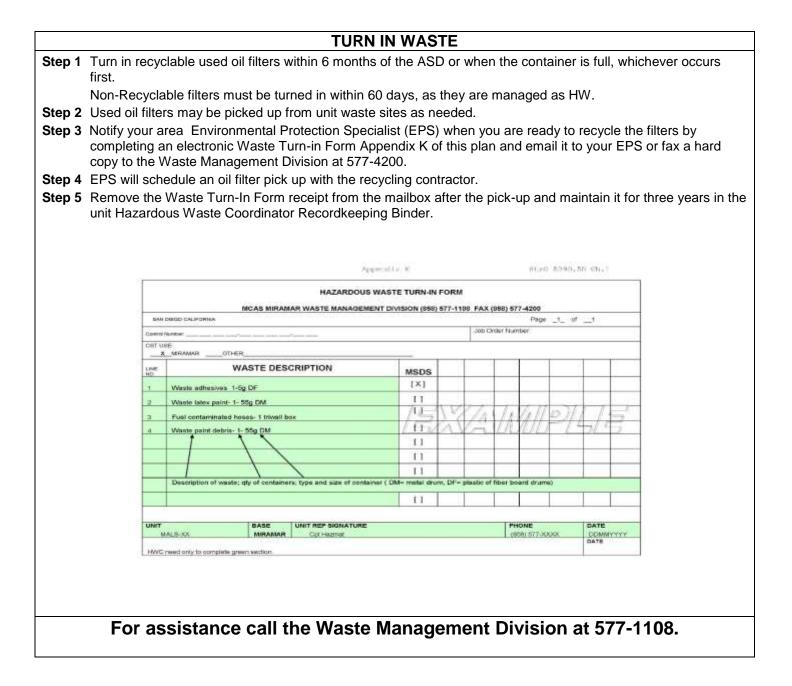








Drained, uncrushed spin-on and cartridge filters (metal, plastic, paper)



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.

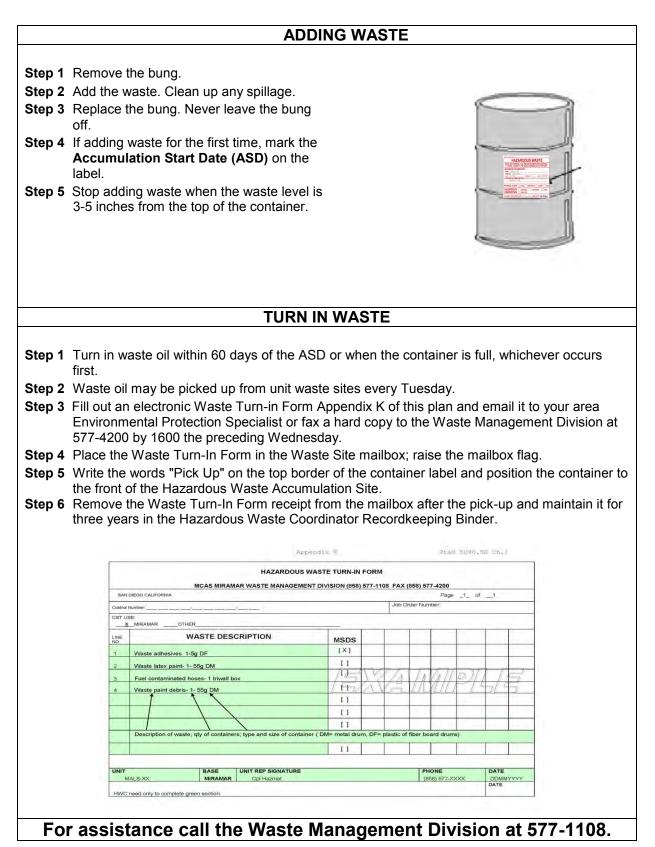
PREPARING THE LABEL

- 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.
- HAZARDOUS WASTE STATE AND FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITS IMPROPER DISPOSAL. IF FOUND, CONTACT THE BASE COMMAND DUTY OFFICER. GENERATOR INFORMATION: NAME: MALS-11 GSE ADDRESS: MCAS Miramar ZIP: 92145-5005 CITY: San Diego STATE: CA CONTENTS/COMPOSITION: WASTE OIL PHYSICAL STATE: SOLID SEMI-SOLID X LIQUID GAS 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 non-removable 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.





WASTE PAINT

DEFINITION

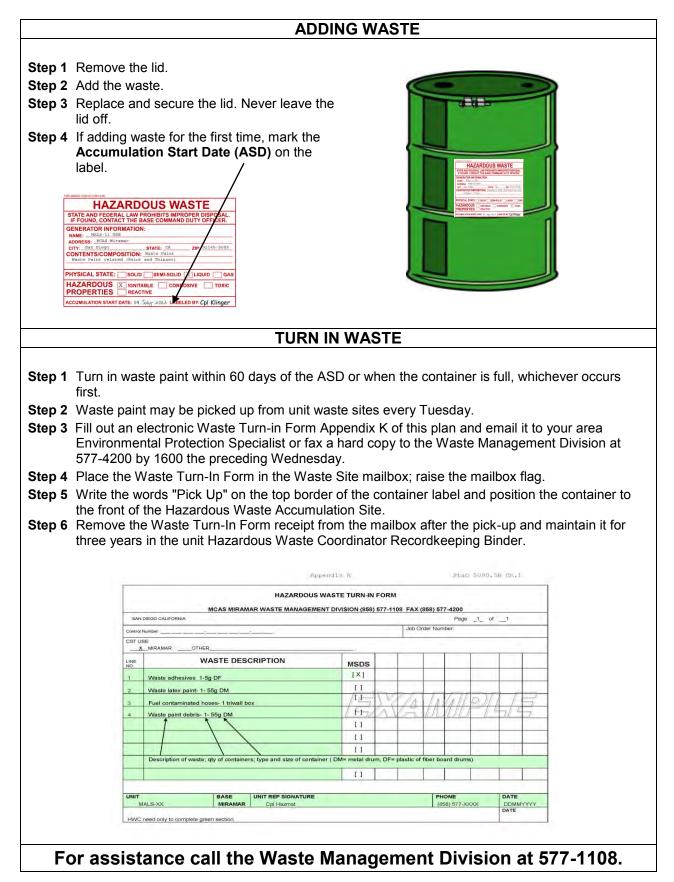
- 1. **"Waste paint"** typically refers to non-recyclable liquid polyurethane, oil based enamel, and/or acrylic paints; however, the paint waste stream may also include thinners, mineral spirits, methyl ethyl ketone (MEK), varnishes, and similar coatings and solvents. These waste products are compatible 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 HAZARDOUS WASTE name of your facility under "Generator STATE AND FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITS IMPROPER DISPOSAL. IF FOUND, CONTACT THE BASE COMMAND DUTY OFFICER. Information" on the HW label. Also write the address of MCAS Miramar as shown. **GENERATOR INFORMATION:** NAME: MALS-11 GSE Step 2 Under "Contents/Composition," write "Waste ADDRESS: MCAS Miramar Paint (Paint and Thinner)." ZIP: 92145-5005 CITY: San Diego STATE: CA CONTENTS/COMPOSITION: Waste Paint Step 3 Under "Physical State," check the "Liquid" (Paint and Thinner) box. PHYSICAL STATE: SOLID SEMI-SOLID X LIQUID GAS Step 4 Under "Hazardous Properties," check the HAZARDOUS X IGNITABLE CORROSIVE TOXIC "Ignitable" box. PROPERTIES REACTIVE Step 5 Identify yourself as the individual who ACCUMULATION START DATE: 04 July 2002 LABELED BY: Cpl Klinger prepared the label. Step 6 Enter the accumulation start date if adding waste at this 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** 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.



StaO 5090.5C



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

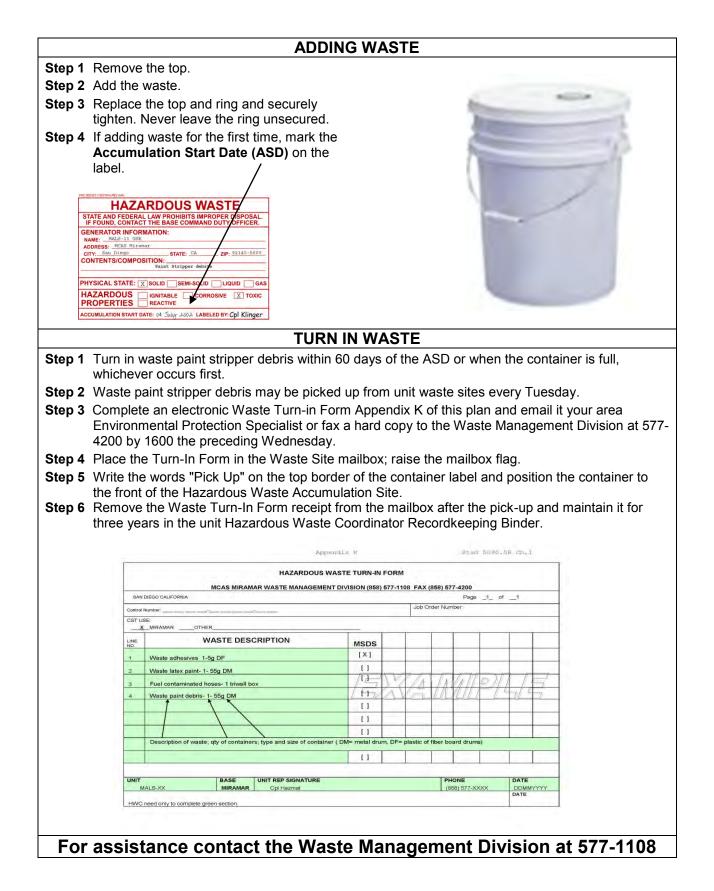
- Step 1 Obtain a HW label. Using a permanent black marker, write the name of your facility under "Generator Information" on the label. Also write the address of MCAS Miramar as shown.
- Step 2 Under "Contents/Composition," write "Paint stripper debris".
- Step 3 Under "Physical State," check the "Solid" 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.

PWC SDIEGO-11300/191A (REV 9-94) HAZARDOUS WASTE STATE AND FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITS IMPROPER DISPOSAL. IF FOUND, CONTACT THE BASE COMMAND DUTY OFFICER. **GENERATOR INFORMATION:** NAME: MALS-11 GSE ADDRESS: MCAS Miramar ZIP: 92145-5005 STATE: CA CITY: San Diego CONTENTS/COMPOSITION: Paint Stripper debris PHYSICAL STATE: X SOLID SEMI-SOLID LIQUID GAS 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 Open Top container.
- Step 2 Position the waste container with the label clearly visible.
- Step 4 The container is now ready to add waste.





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

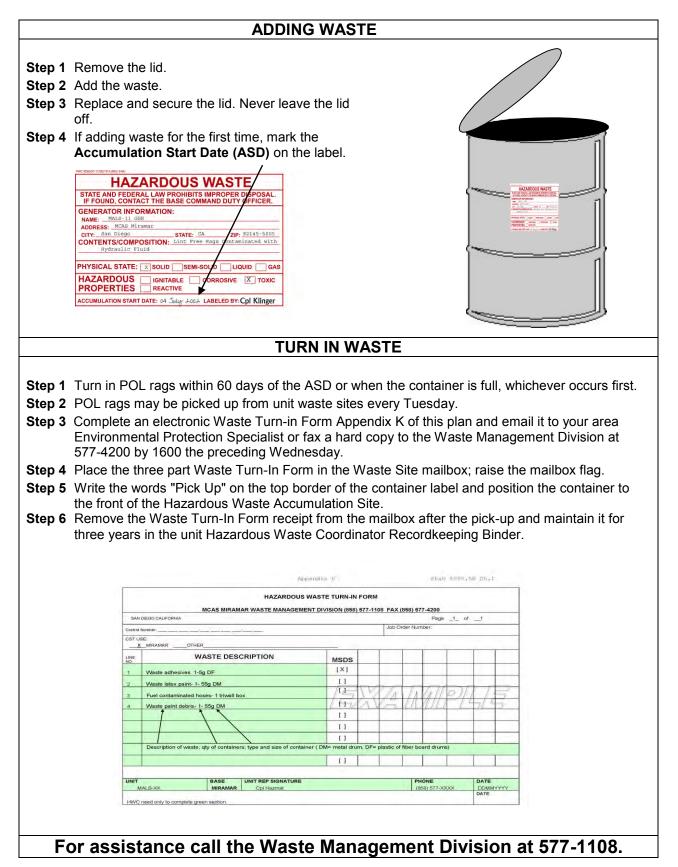
PWC SDIEGO-11300/191A (REV 9-9

- 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.
- HAZARDOUS WASTE STATE AND FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITS IMPROPER DISPOSAL. IF FOUND, CONTACT THE BASE COMMAND DUTY OFFICER. **GENERATOR INFORMATION:** NAME: MALS-11 GSE ADDRESS: MCAS Miramar STATE: CA CITY: San Diego ZIP: 92145-5005 CONTENTS/COMPOSITION: Rags contaminated with POLs PHYSICAL STATE: X SOLID SEMI-SOLID LIQUID GAS HAZARDOUS IGNITABLE CORROSIVE X TOXIC PROPERTIES REACTIVE

ACCUMULATION START DATE: 04 July 2002 LABELED BY: Cpl Klinger

- 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.





REGULATED GARBAGE

DEFINITION

1. **"Regulated Garbage"** is generated by international aircraft flights first arriving to the United States via MCAS Miramar from foreign ports of call. Regulated Garbage is defined as *"...garbage that was on, generated on board, or removed from any means of conveyance during international or interstate movements, and includes food scraps, table refuse, galley refuse, food wrappers or packaging materials and other waste material from stores, food preparation areas, passengers' or crews' quarters, dining rooms or any other areas on means of conveyance. Regulated garbage also means meals and other foods that were available for consumption by passengers or crew on an aircraft but were not consumed. Garbage that is commingled with regulated garbage becomes regulated garbage..." per 7 CFR 330.400 and 9 CFR 94.5.*

2. The US Customs and Border Protection (CBP) and the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) strictly regulate this waste stream to guard against the introduction of food borne bacteria, insects, diseases, and other pests in to the United States by inspecting international flights, collecting regulated wastes, and ensuring its proper management and disposal.

3. The Visiting Aircraft Line (VAL) notifies the CBP in advance of arriving flights and takes possession of collected Regulated Garbage **only as required by CBP**. The VAL manages the garbage and makes disposal arrangements per procedures established by the Environmental Management Department.

<u>Note</u>: All VAL personnel must be appropriately trained on Regulated Garbage handling, storage, and disposal.

COLLECTING REGULATED GARBAGE

Step 1 Ensure all aircraft passengers and crew have been briefed on Regulated Garbage regulations and instructed not to de-plane with any such items.

Step 2 Collect Regulated Garbage, as defined above, on the aircraft in 4-mil thick plastic bags.

Step 3 Secure bags with a double goose neck to prevent leakage or expulsion of contents during handling, storage, and transportation using tie wraps or duct tape or secure bag ends.

<u>Warning</u>: Passengers and crew must not be allowed to deplane with Regulated Garbage.

Regulated Garbage should only be removed and managed by CBP personnel. If garbage is to remain on station at request of CBP, remove secured bags from the aircraft to the passenger terminal scale and record the weight, date, and flight information in the Regulated Garbage Log Book and contact EMD as soon as possible.



ACCUMULATING REGULATED GARBAGE

Step 1 Place the bags of Regulated Garbage in an open top leak-proof drum and securely fasten the lid.

Step 2 Mark the drum "**REGULATED GARBAGE**" and with the accumulation start date with lettering at least two (2") inches high on containers stored indoors and at least four (4") inches high on containers stored outdoors.

Step 3 Secure the accumulation area to control access.

Step 4 Immediately request a disposal pick-up to ensure the Regulated Garbage is stored on-site no longer than 48 hours.

DISPOSAL

Step 1 Call the Environmental Management Department during working hours. After working hours call Naval Facilities Engineering Command Southwest (NAVFAC SW) Transportation Division at (619) 556-7604 to request a Regulated Garbage pick-up and reference current FY Job Order Number (JON) 193700402016 for the disposal service. (Change last four to current FY)

Step 2 NAVFAC Transportation Division transfers the waste to their facility for consolidation and/or disposal (steaming).

Step 3 Annotate the disposal in the Regulated Garbage Log Book.

<u>Warning</u>: If the Regulated Garbage cannot be picked up in 48 hours, contact Environmental Management Department.

RECORD KEEPING

Step 1 Record Regulated Garbage as received from international flights into the Regulated Garbage Log Book with the date, weight and number of bags, and flight number.

Step 2 Record the disposal in the Regulated Garbage Log Book with the date, time, and weight and number of bags.

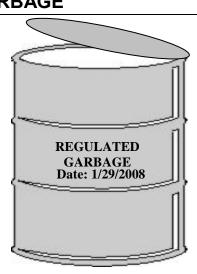
Step 3 Maintain the Regulated Garbage Log Book Keep so it is not misplaced, lost, or damaged. These records must be kept forever.

Step 4 Record Regulated Garbage training in the Environmental Records Binder Volume II.

For assistance call the Waste Management Division at 577-1108.



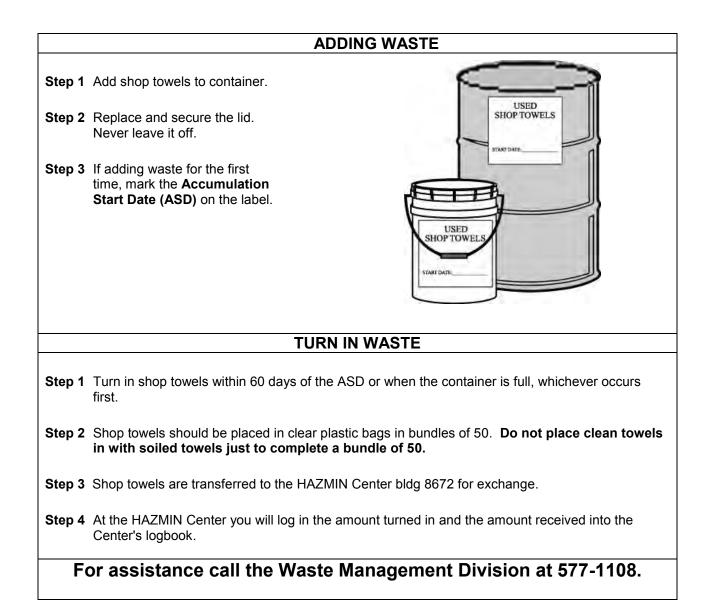
Material Waste Transfer Receipt Log Heading



SHOP TOWELS

DEFINITION

1. "Shop towel" refers to a pollution prevention initiative where the Environmental Management Department 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. NOTE: 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 USED type of shop towel being accumulated. SHOP TOWELS Step 2 Do not enter the start date until the first shop towel is placed in the container. START DATE: PREPARING THE CONTAINER Step 1 Attach the label securely to the side of the collection container. A removable head USED drum or 5-gallon bucket may be used to SHOP TOWELS accumulate shop towels. TAST DATE Step 2 Position the collection container with the label clearly visible. Step 3 You are now ready to accumulate used towels in the container. USED SHOP TOWEL START DATE



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."

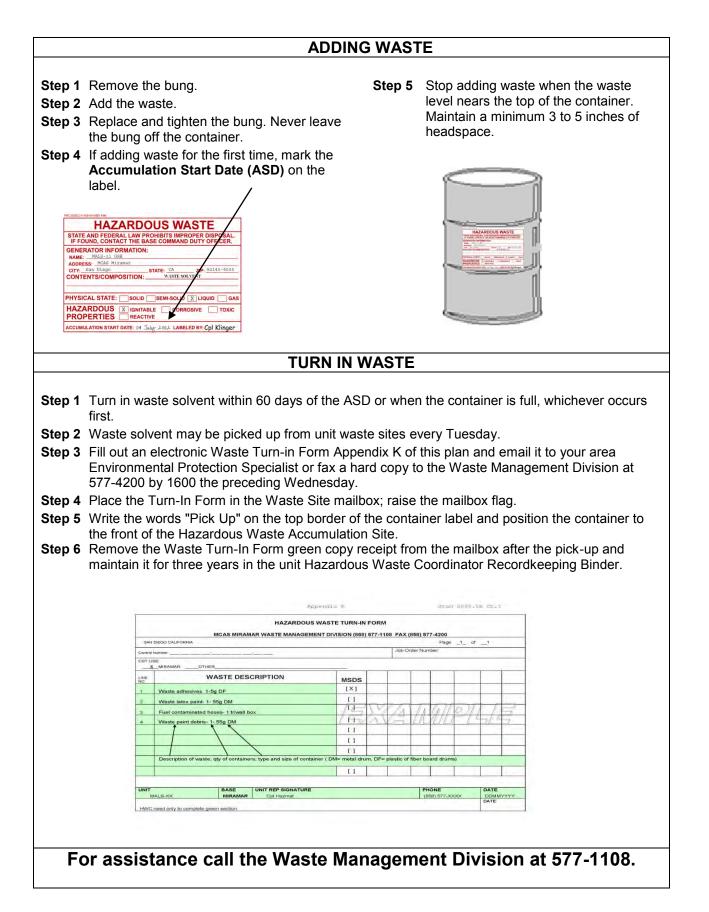
PREPARING THE LABEL

- 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.

HAZARDOUS WASTE			
			ROPER DISPOSAL. D DUTY OFFICER.
	DR INFORMATIO	N:	
ADDRESS: _	MCAS Miramar		
CITY: San		STATE: CA	ZIP: 92145-5005
CONTENTS	S/COMPOSITION	WASTE SC	DLVENT
DUVOICAL			
PHYSICAL		SEMI-SOLID	
HAZARD PROPER			
ACCUMULATIO	ON START DATE: 04	July 2002 LABE	LED BY: Cpl Klinger

- 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.





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.

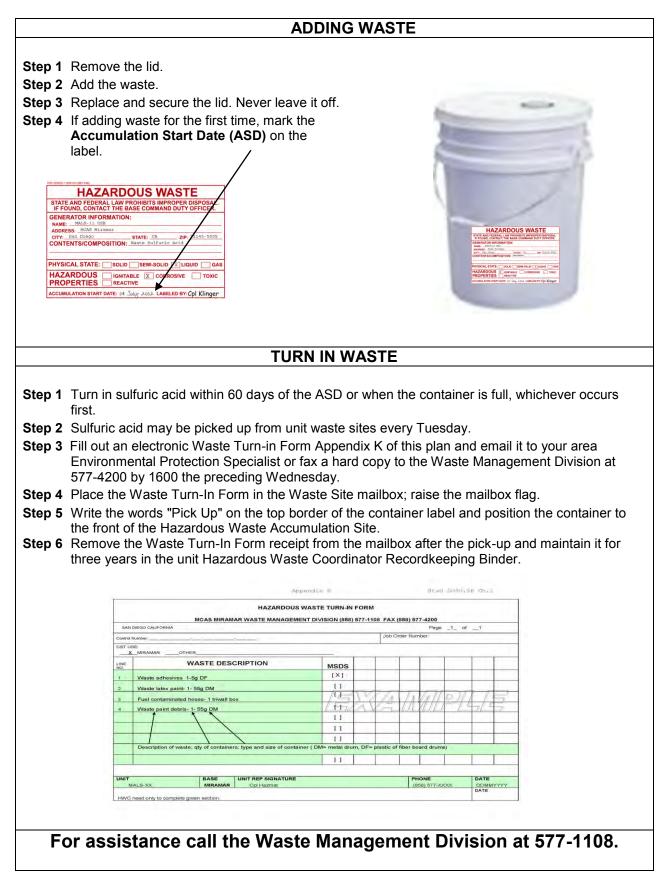
PREPARING THE LABEL

- 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.



- 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.





WASTE/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.
- <u>Note</u>: 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.
- **<u>Note</u>**: It is the unit's responsibility to obtain condition code and demil code information as required.

For assistance call the Waste Management Division at 577-1108.

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 nontreated 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.

For assistance call the Waste Management Division at 577-1108.

WASTE AMALGAM

DEFINITION		
sing	aste Amalgam'' refer to dental amalgam chunks, fin gle use dental amalgam traps that contain dental am np filters that contain dental amalgam, and extracted	algam, dental amalgam sludge, vacuum
	PREPARING TH	HE LABEL
Step 2 Step 3 Step 4	Obtain a UW label. Check the block for Mercury Containing Equipment. Using a permanent black marker, write the name of your unit in the "Shipper" section of the label. Write MCAS Miramar in the "Address" section of the label. Write San Diego, CA 92145 in the City, State, Zip section of the label. Enter an accumulation start date if adding waste at this time.	UNIVERSAL WASTE
	PREPARING THE	CONTAINER
		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.	

ADDING WASTE		
Step 1 Step 2	Place amalgam contaminated materials carefully in container and securely close. Never leave it open. If adding waste for the first time, mark the Accumulation Start Date (ASD) on the label.	
	UNIVERSAL WASTE	
	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.	
-	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 the Waste Management Division at 577-4200 by 1600 the preceding Wednesday.	
-	Place the three part hard copy Waste Turn-In Form in the Waste Site mailbox; raise the mailbox flag.	
_	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. 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 Stab 5090.58 Ch.1	
	MCAS MRAMAR WASTE MANAGEMENT DIVISION (858) 577-1108 FAX (858) 577-4200 Savi Diligo CALIFORNIA Page: _11	
	Control Number: dob Order Number:	
	WIRAMAR OTHER URE WASTE DESCRIPTION MSDS	
	1 Waste adhesives 1-5g DF [X]	
	3 Fuel contaminated hoses - 1 trivell box	
	Description of wests; (ty) of containers; (type and size of container (DM= meta) drum, DF= plastic of fiber board drums) [] []	
	UNIT BASE UNIT REP SIGNATURE PHONE DATE	
	MALS-XX MIRAMAR Opt Hazmet (859) 577-XXXX DDMMYYYY HWC need only to complete green section	
C /	r assistance call the Waste Management Division at 577 1109	
	or assistance call the Waste Management Division at 577-1108.	

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..

HAZ	ARD	OUS V	VAST	E
STATE AND FEDERA				
GENERATOR INFO		N:		
ADDRESS: MCAS Mira	amar			-
CITY: San Diego		STATE: CA	ZIP:	92145-5005
CONTENTS/COMPC				
PHYSICAL STATE: [X SOLID	SEMI-SOL		
HAZARDOUS			RROSIVE	X TOXIC

- 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.



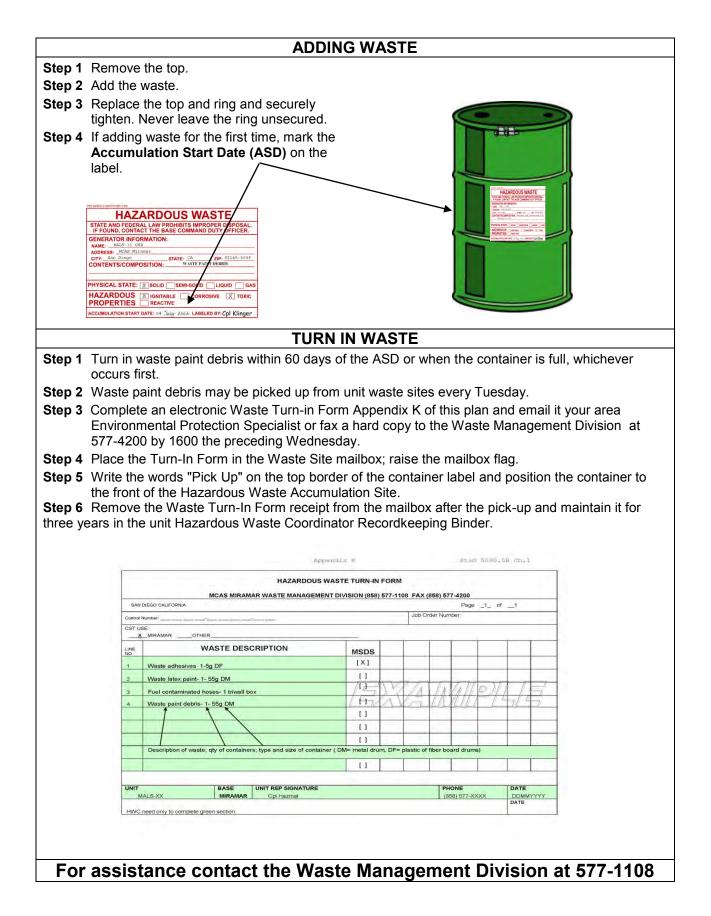
WASTE PAINT/ADHESIVE DEBRIS

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.

	PREPA	RING 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	PWC SDEGO-11300/191A(REV 9-94) HAZARDOUS WASTE STATE AND FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITS IMPROPER DISPOSAL. IF FOUND, CONTACT THE BASE COMMAND DUTY OFFICER.
 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. 	GENERATOR INFORMATION: NAME: MALS-11 GSE ADDRESS: MCAS Miramar CITY: San Diego STATE: CA ZIP: 92145-5005 CONTENTS/COMPOSITION: WASTE PAINT OF ADHESIVE DEBRIS	
Step 4	tep 4 Under "Hazardous Properties," check the "Ignitable" and "Toxic" box.	PHYSICAL STATE: X SOLID SEMI-SOLID LIQUID GAS HAZARDOUS X IGNITABLE CORROSIVE X TOXIC PROPERTIES REACTIVE
-	Identify yourself as the individual who prepared the label. Do not enter the accumulation start date at this time unless adding waste to the container.	ACCUMULATION START DATE: 04 July 2002 LABELED BY: Cpl Klinger
	PREPARI	NG THE CONTAINER
-	Attach the label securely to the side of the Open Top container . Position the waste container with	HAZARDOUS WASTE BIN AND FORMAL IM PROPERTS INFORMER GORDOLL STATUS AND FORMALION CREMENT ON WORK AND
•	The container is now ready to add waste.	



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.

HAZAR	RDOUS W	ASTE	
STATE AND FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITS IMPROPER DISPOSAL. IF FOUND, CONTACT THE BASE COMMAND DUTY OFFICER.			
GENERATOR INFORMA	TION:		
ADDRESS: MCAS Miramar			
CITY: San Diego	STATE: CA	ZIP: 92145-5005	
CONTENTS/COMPOSIT	Waste refrigerant R22		
PHYSICAL STATE: s			
ACCUMULATION START DATE	: 04 July 2002 LABE	LED BY: Col Klinger	

- 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 area Environmental Protection Specialist.

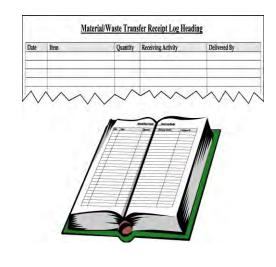


TURN IN WASTE

- **Step 1** Dispose of compressed gas cylinders within 60 days of accumulation start date.
- Step 2 Cylinders obtained through the Satellite CHRIMP Center (SCC) should be returned to Bldg 8672.

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

- **Step 3** If your cylinder cannot be returned to SCC 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 6688 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.



For assistance call the Waste Management Division at 577-1108.