

General Principles and Needs

Procedures will be implemented to track the types of wastes generated and the disposal and recycle/reclaim options used to manage the wastes. Accurate waste inventories and waste tracking systems can be a useful resource for several reasons including:

- Records of how much of each waste stream is produced at individual sites can help identify waste minimization opportunities.
- Records of where wastes are disposed may be useful if there is a future need to conduct a site investigation or remediation effort due to a concern or impact.

Project Waste Tracking System

The goal of the Waste Tracking System is to record, for each waste generated and managed, the:

- Type of waste,
- Volume (quantity) of waste,
- Handling or disposition method used, and the
- Ultimate disposal location (e.g., specific landfill and cell location).

Personnel handling wastes will be instructed to complete a Waste Manifest Form for each shipment of waste. The manifest will record the above types of information about each waste stream and the data recorded on the manifest will be entered into a central computer database that will allow the data to be sorted to produce various types of reports. Examples of the types of summaries that may be able to be generated include:

- Volume of each waste type generated by source and/or over time
- Volume of each waste type generated by location
- Volume and disposal methods used for each waste stream over time.

As appropriate, the data in the database can be evaluated periodically to identify potential trends that could lead to potential opportunities to improve waste management practices or waste minimization. The information can also be used to shape future waste management decisions such as assessing the needs for additional landfill or incinerator capacity.

Waste Manifests

Obtaining the data to be included in the Waste Tracking System database will involve all participants in the “cradle-to-grave” waste management activities. This includes the generator of the waste (e.g., construction site), the transporter (e.g., hauler), and the receiving facility (e.g., landfill). All three parties will be required to take part in manifesting and tracking the waste as it travels from its point of generation (cradle) to its ultimate disposal location (grave) and all share in being accountable for proper recordkeeping.

For most waste streams, a Waste Manifest Form will be used to track the handling and disposition of the waste. An example of the form is provided on the following page and shows the types of information to be recorded. The actual form may be changed from time to time to capture the desired information. Note that the form requires that discrepancies between the amount sent by the generator (transported by the transporter) and the amount received by the disposal site/recycler be reconciled.

If a decision is made to bury the waste onsite (for the locations and non-hazardous waste types allowed), then a Non-Hazardous Waste Burial Record Form should be completed instead of a Waste Manifest Form. An example “burial form” showing the type of information to be obtained is shown below. Copies of the “burial forms” must also be provided to the Waste Tracking System database manager so the information can be included in the database.

PART A – Generator													
Responsible Facility:			<input type="checkbox"/> PRS	<input type="checkbox"/> FSO	<input type="checkbox"/> PS 2	<input type="checkbox"/> PS 3							
			<input type="checkbox"/> Pipeline	<input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure	<input type="checkbox"/> Telecom	<input type="checkbox"/> Ngoundal							
			<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>							
			<input type="checkbox"/> Other (not listed)										
Source Site Location:													
										Receiver Use Only (Part C)			
Waste Description	Waste Code	NH or H	Class	Quantity Shipped	Units	Container		Hand Code	Quantity Recvd	Units	Hand Code		
						No.	Type						
Intended Receiver:			<input type="checkbox"/> Project Landfill			<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (not listed, include full address)													
Certification:			I declare that the information I have provided in Part A is correct and complete.										
Name (Print):				Signature:					Date (dd/mm/yy):				
Phone:			Fax:			24-hr Emergency:							
PART B – Transporter													
Company:		<input type="checkbox"/> Approved Contractor #1, City, Name:											
		<input type="checkbox"/> Approved Contractor #2, City, Name:											
		<input type="checkbox"/> Approved Contractor #3, City, Name:											
		<input type="checkbox"/> Other: Company Name:											
		Address (Street, City, Province, Code)											
Certification:		I declare that I have received wastes as described in Part A for delivery to the Intended Receiver and that the information in Part B is correct and complete.											
Name (Print):				Signature:					Date (dd/mm/yy):				
Unit No.:			Phone:			24-hr Emergency:							
PART C - Receiver (also see Part A above)													
Receiving Location:			<input type="checkbox"/> Project			<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>			<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (not listed, include full address)													
Date Received:				Intended Receiver: (see Part A)					<input type="checkbox"/> Yes				<input type="checkbox"/> No
Discrepancies between Waste Received and Part A (use attachments as necessary)													
Certification:		Except for the discrepancies noted above, I declare that I have received wastes as described in Part A and that the information in Part C is correct and complete.											
Name (Print):				Signature:					Date (dd/mm/yy):				
Phone:			Fax:			24-hr Emergency:							
PART D – Generator													
Explanation of Discrepancies Noted by Receiver (if any) /Corrective Actions Taken (use attachments as necessary)													
Name of Authorized Person (Print):				Signature:					Date:				
											Phone:		

Waste Manifest Form Directions - Cameroon (back)

Waste Type	Code
Acid/Caustic Solutions	AC
Ash	ASH
Barrels, Drums, Containers and Gas Cylinders (Empty)	MTC
Batteries	BAT
Cement and Concrete Wastes (incl. Cement-Contaminated Soil)	CMT
Cement-Contaminated Drilling Mud	CMD
Completion and Workover Fluids	CFW
Construction Debris	CDB
Contaminated Soil (Hydrocarbon)	SHY
Contaminated Soil (Water-Based Drilling Fluids)	SDF
Domestic Waste/Trash	TSH
Drill Solids/Cuttings (Fresh Water Gel and PHPA Mud)	DSW
Drill Solids/Cuttings (Oil-Based)	DSO
Glycol and Antifreeze	GLY
Hydrotest Fluid	HTF
Injection Water Filter Cartridges	WFC
Lube Oil /Motor Oil (Used)	LMO
Medical Waste/Trash	MED
Oil Filters and Oil Filter Sludge	OLF
Oily Debris	DBO
Paint (and Other Coating) Waste	PNT
Produced Water	PW
Scrubber Wastes	SCB
Separator/Vessel Sludges and Pigging Wastes	SLGV
Slop Oil	SLP
Solvents	SLV
Tires	TIR
Unused, Spent, Expired, Waste Chemicals and Additives	EXC
Vegetation Debris	DBV
Wastewater (Domestic) /Sewage	WWT
Wastewater (Oily)	WWO
Water Treatment Sludge	SLGW
Whole Mud (Fresh Water Gel and PHPA Mud)	WMW
Whole Mud (Oil-Based)	WMO
Other Miscellaneous Wastes	MISC
Asbestos Containing Material	ACM
Scrap Metal	SM
Glass	GL
Plastic and Rubber	PR
Pyrotechnics	PYR
Drum Rinse	DR

Handling/Disposition	Code
Landfill, Non-Hazardous	1
Landfill, Hazardous	2
Incinerator	3
Burn Pit	4
Composting	5
Land Application	6
Land Treatment	7
Recycle	8
Above-Ground Contained Storage	9
Pit Storage	10
Water Treatment Facility	11
Water Injection Well	12
Community Reuse	13
Other	99
Units	Code
Tonne	T
Cubic Meter	M
Kilogram	KG
Liter	L
Hazard Code	Code
Hazardous	H
Non-Hazardous	NH
Class	Code
IH – Industrial Hazardous	1
INH – Industrial Non-Hazardous	2
II - Non-Hazardous	3
III – Inert	4
Container Type	Code
Drum	D
Tank	T
Bulk	BK
Carton	C
Bag	BG
Other	O

Manifest Instructions:

1. Generator completes Part A and has Transporter complete Part B. Generator retains back (blue) copy.
2. Transporter carries manifest to Receiver. If portion of load is lost during transportation (e.g., via truck spill), Transporter must notify Generator within 24 hours.
3. Receiver completes Part C, returns back page (pink) to Transporter, and retains second copy (yellow).
4. Receiver returns original copy (white) to Generator with 14 days of receipt of wastes.
5. If discrepancies are noted in Part C, Generator investigates and takes actions to correct discrepancy. Investigative results and corrective actions are documented in Part D of the original copy.
6. Once discrepancies have been reconciled, Generator retains Green form and forwards original (white) to the Waste Tracking Database Manager.

Note: All parties must retain manifest copies and supporting data for a minimum of 3 years.

Non-Hazardous Waste Burial Record - Cameroon (front) Record No. _____ -

Responsible Facility:										
<input type="checkbox"/> PRS	<input type="checkbox"/> FSO	<input type="checkbox"/> PS 2	<input type="checkbox"/> PS 3							
<input type="checkbox"/> Pipeline	<input type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure	<input type="checkbox"/> Telecom	<input type="checkbox"/> Ngoundal							
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>							
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (not listed)										
Source Site Location:										
Name:				Location:						
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (include full address/location description)										
Burial Pit Location:										
Permanent Reference (e.g. wellhead):				Distance/Bearing from Reference to Center of Pit (m):						
				<input type="checkbox"/> _____ m to N or S (circle) and _____ m to E or W (circle).						
				<input type="checkbox"/> _____ m at _____ degrees from N (compass bearing).						
If no permanent reference point available, provide GPS Coordinates (UTM reference WGS84):										
Easting _____ m		Northing _____ m		UTM Region _____ (e.g., 33N) .						
Location Sketch: include reference point, distances, and North arrow				Pit Dimensions (average):						
				Width (m):						
				Length (m):						
				Depth (m):						
				Pit Base/Liner: (liner required for)						
				Soil (check one): <input type="checkbox"/> non-lateritic soil <input type="checkbox"/> laterite soil <input type="checkbox"/> packed laterite over soil		Liner (check one): <input type="checkbox"/> no liner <input type="checkbox"/> plastic liner <input type="checkbox"/> other liner (see below)				
				Description of Other (not listed above):						
Pit Cover:										
Soil Cover (check one): <input type="checkbox"/> non-lateritic <input type="checkbox"/> packed laterite				Description of Other (not listed at left):						
Liner (check one): <input type="checkbox"/> none <input type="checkbox"/> plastic <input type="checkbox"/> other liner (→)										
Estimated Cover Thickness (m): _____										
Description of Buried Wastes: (Note: All wastes must be non-hazardous unless buried in an approved landfill facility.)										
Waste Description				Waste Code	NH or H	Class	Quantity Buried	Units	Oil %	Comments (e.g., sample IDs)
					NH					
					NH					
					NH					
					NH					
Certification: I declare that the waste burial location and the description of the wastes provided above is correct and complete.										
Name of Authorized Person (Print):				Signature:			Date (dd/mm/yy):			
Phone:		Fax:		24-hr Emergency:						
Company:		<input type="checkbox"/> Project		<input type="checkbox"/> Approved Contractor #1		<input type="checkbox"/> Approved Contractor #2				
		<input type="checkbox"/> Other: Company Name:								
		Address (Street, City, Province, Code)								

Non-Hazardous Waste Burial Record Instructions - Cameroon (back)

Waste Types NOT ALLOWED To Be Buried	Code
Acid/Caustic Solutions	AC
Barrels, Drums, Containers and Gas Cylinders (Empty)	MTC
Batteries	BAT
Construction Debris	CDB
Contaminated Soil (Hydrocarbon)	SHY
Drill Solids/Cuttings (Oil-Based)	DSO
Glycol and Antifreeze	GLY
Injection Water Filter Cartridges	WFC
Lube Oil /Motor Oil (Used)	LMO
Medical Waste	MED
Oil Filters and Oil Filter Sludge	OLF
Oily Debris	DBO
Paint (and Other Coating) Waste	PNT
Scrubber Wastes	SCB
Separator/Vessel Sludges and Pigging Wastes	SLGV
Slop Oil	SLP
Solvents	SLV
Unused, Spent, Expired, and Waste Chemicals and Additives	EXC
Vegetation Debris	DBV
Water Treatment Sludge	SLGW
Whole Mud (Oil-Based)	WMO
<p>Note: The waste types listed above should not be buried on site.</p>	

Waste Types ALLOWED To Be Buried (NON-HAZARDOUS ONLY)	Code
Ash	ASH
Cement and Concrete Wastes (incl. Cement-Contaminated Soil)	CMT
Cement-Contaminated Drilling Mud	CMD
Contaminated Soil (Water-Based Drilling Fluids)	SDF
Domestic Waste/Trash (small volumes only, e.g., < 5 m ³)	TSH
Drill Solids/Cuttings (Fresh Water Gel and PHPA Mud)	DSW
Tires	TIR
Whole Mud (Fresh Water Gel and PHPA Mud)	WMW
<p>Note: Inclusion of wastes on the above list of wastes allowed to be buried does not imply that this is the preferred disposal option. On-site burial should be minimized to the extent practical. Under no circumstances should a hazardous waste be buried on site. If the waste type is listed above but contains hazardous materials (e.g., ashes with heavy metals contents), it should be disposed at a hazardous waste landfill or through other appropriate means.</p>	
Units	Code
Tonne	T
Cubic Meter	M
Kilogram	KG
Liter	L
Hazard Code	Code
Hazardous (not allowed)	H
Non-Hazardous	NH
Class	Code
IH - Industrial Hazardous (not allowed)	1
INH - Industrial Non-Hazardous (not allowed)	2
II - Non-Hazardous (not allowed)	3
III - Inert (allowed)	4
Container Type	Code
Drum (not allowed)	D
Tank (not allowed)	T
Bulk	BK
Carton	C
None	N

Directions:

1. Generator (or Site Closure Manager) fills out opposite side of form.
2. Generator retains yellow (back) copy and sends original (white) copy to Waste Tracking Database Manager within 7 days of burial/pit closure activity.

Note: All parties must retain burial records and supporting data for a minimum of 3 years.

General Principles and Needs

One of the important steps in the overall waste management and disposal/recycle process is to assess whether a waste stream is a hazardous or non-hazardous waste. This information is important for use in deciding the appropriate waste management procedures for a specific waste including assessing whether it can be disposed of in a hazardous or non-hazardous waste landfill cell.

At present, there are no regulations specifying criteria for when a waste is a hazardous or non-hazardous waste. To assist in decision making, general classification concerns from other counties have been used as a guideline and lead to the classifications for hazardous and non-hazardous wastes used in this Plan (terms are defined in the Glossary and below).

For many of the waste streams, the generator may have sufficient knowledge regarding the hazardous materials used in the process or activity that generated the waste to be able to classify the waste as hazardous or non-hazardous without the need for sampling the waste. In some cases, the information available may be insufficient or inconclusive and sampling of the waste may be appropriate to obtain data for use in classifying the waste. Proper waste sampling and testing can be an important part of an effective waste management program. Sampling and testing can be used to :

- Obtain data to properly classify the waste thereby facilitating the appropriate management and disposal/recycle of the waste which can help reduce the potential risk to environment and health/safety of people;
- Ensure that wastes that are discharged to the environment meet acceptable environmental standards; and
- Measure whether treatment/reclamation targets have been met.

Sampling and Testing Requirements

Sampling and analytical testing will not be required in many cases because the generator will have sufficient knowledge to make the decision of whether the waste should be managed as a hazardous or non-hazardous waste. For example, testing will not typically be required for:

- Items of known composition (e.g., excess chemicals in marked containers, paper, scrap iron, etc.)
- Waste streams for which previous experience or testing provides guidance for classification (e.g., drilling mud from a well where the mud was prepared essentially the same as it was for other wells).

Sampling Procedures

For some waste streams, the data available may be insufficient to make a decision on whether the waste is a hazardous or non-hazardous waste. In this case, sampling and testing may be appropriate. However, before sampling the waste, consideration should be given to what the waste should be tested for; what test methods should be used; and how the results will be used or how they will influence the handling of the waste. For example:

- If the waste is an oily sludge and the preferred method of disposing of the sludge is to incinerate it regardless of whether it is hazardous or non-hazardous, then there may be no benefit achieved by testing the waste.
- If a waste acid is likely only to be “hazardous” because of a low pH (i.e., it is not expected to be contaminated with other materials), then the waste should only be tested for pH. If the preferred disposal method for waste acid is to bleed it into the wastewater stream, then the only concern may be “how strong the acid is” which can adequately be measured with pH paper (litmus paper) onsite and not require the time to collect and send a sample to a lab.
- If the desired test method cannot be run by an onsite or local laboratory and the sample must be sent out of country, then it should be considered whether the sample can be properly packaged/sent and be received and analyzed within the quality control standards specified in the “official” analytical methods to be used. In some cases, it may be just as well to consider the waste as being a hazardous waste and manage it as such without conducting the testing.

If it is concluded that a sample should be collected and analyzed, then the sample should only be collected by a properly trained individual following appropriate protocols for the sample type/waste stream. Following collection, samples should be handled, preserved, and managed according to accepted practices.

In general, samples should be collected using clean equipment and samples should be placed in clean, capped containers. If the material to be sampled is not homogeneous, then multiple samples collected from several locations should be collected and mixed to provide a representative sample.

Samples should be uniquely labeled immediately (an example label is shown below) after collection, and a Sample Identification Record (SIR) should be filled out. The SIR records information about the sample and an example SIR showing the type of data to be recorded is provided later in this Section.

Sample Chain of Custody

Because the results of the sampling and testing activities will be used to make decisions on how to manage/dispose of the waste, it is important to make sure that the sample is not tampered with between the point of collection and the lab and that the lab runs the proper tests. To help ensure the integrity of the process, a Chain of Custody record should be completed and accompany each sample (or group of samples).

The Chain of Custody documents the collection and handling of the sample including significant information about the sample (date and time of collection, collector, sample ID, etc.). The Chain of Custody form accompanies the sample at all times until the sample is analyzed and each person taking possession of the sample must record specific information on the form (e.g., name, date and time of receipt, etc.). An example of a Chain of Custody Record made a part of the SIR is shown later in this Section.

When properly completed, the Chain of Custody form increases the confidence that can be placed in analytical results by ensuring that sample results reported correspond to the waste sampled and that the sample was handled properly prior to analysis.

Analytical Laboratories

Analytical laboratories must be approved by the Project environmental monitoring organization and must be "certified" for the analyses performed. It is expected that some types of on site analytical capabilities will be available at some of the Project facilities. In addition, independent laboratories may be available to conduct certain types of tests.

As of March, 1999, no outside laboratories in Chad or Cameroon have been approved for use.

Sample Analysis

Depending on the waste stream and expected constituents, various analyses may be appropriate to assess whether a waste stream is hazardous or non-hazardous in those cases where generator knowledge is not sufficient to make this decision. In general, the tests selected should be limited to those that will provide data for decision making: there is typically no reason to test a sample for constituents or by test methods that are not expected to provide useful decision making information.

Individual sites have the option of testing their waste streams, as necessary, to obtain data to make waste management decisions and/or support the decision they make. Sampling and analytical testing may be time consuming (i.e., several weeks before results are available).

Although each type of waste stream may vary from location to location, from generation event to generation event, or be influenced by "other constituents, Table 4.0.3-1 provides a typical list of tests that may be conducted on the different waste streams to obtain data to assess whether the waste is a hazardous or non-hazardous waste. The test methods listed are USEPA methods; however, comparable test methods may be available and be able to provide appropriate data (e.g., the use of litmus paper for measuring pH). Table 4.0.3-2 provides a partial list of the waste streams that typically may not need to be sampled.

Waste Classification

As of March 1999, there are no regulations for classifying hazardous waste. The United States does have federal hazardous waste regulations which specify that waste streams tested by specified test methods which exhibit one or more of the characteristics listed below are typically required to be managed as "hazardous waste". For typical classification purposes, Project wastes that exhibit one or more of these characteristics will be considered a "hazardous waste". The characteristics are:

- **Corrosivity:** a liquid waste exhibits the characteristic of corrosivity if it has a pH less than 2 (i.e., strongly acidic) or a pH greater than 12.5 (i.e., strongly basic or caustic) or if the liquid corrodes steel at a rate of more than ¼ inches (6 millimeters) per year. Wastes with a pH in the range between 2 and 12.5 do not exhibit the characteristic of corrosivity.
- **Reactivity:** a waste exhibits the characteristic of reactivity if it reacts violently, forms explosive mixtures, or emits significant quantities of toxic vapors when mixed with water; or if it is sulfide or cyanide bearing waste that give off vapors in "sufficient" quantities to present a danger to human health or the environment when exposed to liquid with a pH between 2 and 12.5.

- Ignitability: a waste exhibits the characteristic of ignitability if it is a liquid with a flash point less than 140 degrees Fahrenheit (60 degrees Celsius); if it is a solid that can cause a fire through friction, moisture absorption, etc.; or if it is a flammable gas.
- Toxicity: a waste exhibits the characteristic of toxicity if it contains certain chemical constituents that are sufficiently soluble when exposed to acidic conditions (via a test method) such that the resulting test liquid contains the constituents in concentrations above specified thresholds. Constituents listed in the US regulation include benzene and some heavy metals (e.g., lead, chromium, mercury).

Typically, if the waste exhibits one or more of these characteristics, it should be managed as a hazardous waste; however, case-by-case issues may warrant consideration.

Documentation of Analyses

Copies of the SIR and Chain of Custody forms along with the analytical test results should be maintained onsite. Copies of the information should also be sent to the Waste Tracking System Database Manager so that information can be entered into the database, as appropriate.

Table 4.0.3-1
Tests to be Considered for Each Waste Stream *

Topic No.	Waste Streams	Analytical Test Method Codes (See table below for definitions)													
		418.1 - TPH	Metals						9045 - pH	9071 - O&G	9095 - Free Lig.	BOD	COLI	PHEN	TSS
2.1.1	Acid/Caustic Solutions								<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						
2.1.2	Ash		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>												
2.1.3	Barrels, Drums, and Containers (Empty) (unknowns only – otherwise see MSDS)														
2.1.6	Cement-Contaminated Drilling Mud	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
2.1.7	Completion and Workover Fluids	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
2.1.9	Contaminated Soil (Hydrocarbon)										<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
2.1.10	Contaminated Soil (Water-Based Drilling Fluids)										<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
2.1.12	Drill Solids/Cuttings (Fresh Water Gel and PHPA Mud)										<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
2.1.13	Drill Solids/Cuttings (Oil-Based)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>								<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
2.1.15	Hydrotest Fluid (if surface discharge)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2.1.16	Injection Water Filter Cartridges														
2.1.23	Scrubber Wastes								<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
2.1.24	Separator/Vessel Sludges and Pigging Wastes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>								<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>				
2.1.30	Wastewater (Domestic) / Sewage								<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2.1.31	Wastewater (Oily) (if surface discharge)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2.1.32	Water Treatment Sludge	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>												

Method No.	USEPA Test Method Description
418.1	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)
	Metals (method depends on metals of concern)
9045	Corrosivity (pH)
9071	Oil & Grease (in sludges)
9095	Free liquids ("Paint Filter Test")
BOD	Biological Oxygen Demand
COLI	Coliform Bacteria
PHEN	Phenolic Compounds
TSS	Total Suspended Solids

* When practicable, wastes containing free liquids should be treated/solidified to remove free liquids prior to placing the wastes in a landfill.

Table 4.0.3-2
Waste Streams for Which Sampling Is NOT Typically Required *

Topic No.	Waste Stream	Comments
2.1.4	Batteries	Recycling preferred; otherwise manage as hazardous
2.1.5	Cement and Concrete Wastes (including Cement-Contaminated Soil)	Not hazardous, can be buried on site
2.1.8	Construction Debris	Not hazardous
2.1.11	Domestic Waste/Trash	Not hazardous
2.1.14	Glycol and Antifreeze	Hazardous
2.1.17	Lube Oil /Motor Oil (Used)	Recycle, mix with production, or incinerate; otherwise manage as hazardous
2.1.18	Medical Waste	Manage as hazardous; typically incinerated (except sharps)
2.1.19	Oil Filters and Oil Filter Sludge	Not hazardous unless oil tests above criteria for maximum metals content
2.1.20	Oily debris	Hazardous unless testing shows non-hazardous
2.1.21	Paint (and Other Coating) Waste	Manage liquid paint as hazardous; dry paint is typically not hazardous unless it contains heavy metals
2.1.22	Produced Water (injected)	Reinjected into producing formations
2.1.25	Slop Oil	Recycle, mix with production, or incinerate; otherwise manage as hazardous
2.1.26	Solvents	Often hazardous. See MSDS.
2.1.27	Tires	Not hazardous
2.1.28	Unused, Spent, Expired, and Waste Chemicals and Additives	See MSDS
2.1.29	Vegetation Debris	Not hazardous
2.1.33	Whole Mud (Fresh Water Gel and PHPA Mud)	Not hazardous
2.1.34	Whole Mud (Oil-Based)	Hazardous unless testing shows non-hazardous
2.1.36	Asbestos	No testing if known to be asbestos; test for asbestos if suspect
2.1.37	Scrap Metal	Not expected hazardous unless contaminated with hazardous materials
2.1.38	Glass	Not expected hazardous unless contaminated with hazardous materials
2.1.39	Plastic and Rubber	Not expected hazardous unless contaminated with hazardous materials
2.1.40	Pyrotechnics	Manage as hazardous
2.1.41	Drum Rinse	Manage per MSDS or options applicable to original material

*Sampling will not be required in most instances to classify these waste streams; however, certain circumstances can require that sampling and analysis are performed.

Container Label - Sample Identification Record

PART A – Generator			
Responsible Facility:			
Sample No.	Sample ID		
PART B – Sample Descriptions			
Source Site Location: (e.g., Field, Well, etc.)			
Sample Name: (be descriptive)			
Sample Location: (be descriptive)			
Sample form: <input type="checkbox"/> Solid <input type="checkbox"/> Liquid <input type="checkbox"/> Sludge <input type="checkbox"/> Gas		Free Liquids Present: <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Sample Type: <input type="checkbox"/> Composite <input type="checkbox"/> Grab
PART C – Requested Analyses			
Check tests to be run:	Method Code	Method Description	PLEASE SEND ANALYTICAL TEST RESULT REPORTS TO:
	418.1	Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)	
	Metals		
	9045	Corrosivity (pH)	
	9071	Oil & Grease (in sludges)	
	9095	Free Liquids	
	BOD	Biological Oxygen Demand	
	COLI	Coliform Bacteria	
	PHEN	Phenolic Compounds	
	TSS	Total Suspended Solids	
PART D – Sampler			
Name (Print):		Signature:	Date (dd/mm/yy):
Company:		Address:	Phone:

