



Ames Procedural Requirements

APR 8800.3

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COMPLIANCE IS MANDATORY

Chapter 4 - Hazardous Waste Management

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4.1. Applicability

This instruction is applicable to all civil servant and contractor employees, NASA Research Park Partners, and tenant personnel at Ames Research Center (Ames), Moffett Federal Airfield (MFA), and Crows Landing Flight Facility (Crows Landing).

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4.2. Purpose

This chapter prescribes the roles and responsibilities for proper management of hazardous waste generated at Ames, and Crows Landing.

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4.3. Policy

It is the policy of the Ames Research Center to manage hazardous waste in a manner which protects human health and the environment in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations.

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4.4. Authority

All relevant federal, state and local laws and regulations related to hazardous waste management including, but not limited to:

- Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976, as amended (42 U.S. C. 6901 et seq.)
- Public Law No 102-386: Federal Facilities Compliance Act (FFCA) of 1992
- 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Parts 260-270, Solid and Hazardous Wastes
- 49 CFR, Parts 100-177, Hazardous Materials Transportation
- 40 CFR, Part 61, Subpart M (Asbestos-NESHAPs)
- 40 CFR, Part 273, Standards for Universal Waste Management
- 40 CFR, Part 761, Polychlorinated biphenyls
- California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 22, Sections 66260-66270, Regulation of Hazardous Waste
- California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 22, Section 66273, Universal Waste Regulations
- California Health and Safety Code, Sections 25100 too 25250, California Hazardous Waste Control Law

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4.5. Responsibilities

4.5.1 Generators of Hazardous Waste

- a. Manage hazardous materials and hazardous wastes in accordance with Section 4.7, of this chapter General Management Requirements, for Managing Hazardous Wastes, and in compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations and NASA policy.
- b. Label all containers and accumulation areas with appropriate labels and signs to comply with hazardous waste accumulation standards including satellite and 90-day waste accumulation requirements.
- c. Accurately complete Form A, Chemical Material/Waste Pick-up and Container Delivery Request, included as Appendix A, and forward to the Environmental Services Office, Code QE, (Environmental Office) or designee prior to required pick-up or delivery date.

- d. Properly manage hazardous waste in compliance with the "Cradle-to-Grave" rules; use correct containers compatible with the waste and segregate by hazard classes.
- e. Contact the Environmental Office prior to treating waste on-site. Unpermitted treatment of any hazardous waste is illegal. Obtaining a state-issued permit for hazardous waste treatment must be done by the Environmental Office.
- f. Prevent the disposal of hazardous waste into the sanitary sewer. Pouring hazardous waste down the sink is prohibited by law. This prohibition also applies to disposal of first rinseate from empty hazardous waste or hazardous materials containers. Such rinseates shall be collected and managed as hazardous waste.
- g. Implement waste minimization requirements.
- h. Notify the Environmental Office or designated contractor of the location of hazardous waste accumulation areas.
- i. Notify the Environmental Office or designated contractor of new hazardous waste streams or changes in existing hazardous waste streams or processes generating the waste.
- j. Immediately notify the Environmental Office or designated contractor whenever hazardous materials or hazardous wastes are spilled outside of secondary containment or are released into the environment.
- k. Read and be familiar with the facility Building Emergency Action Plan (BEAP). Please refer to Chapter 15, Emergency Response, for more information.
- l. Know the location of spill control equipment and supplies (e.g. absorbent) and be familiar with hazard classes of materials stored in each area for which they are responsible. Generators must know potential spill routes in hazardous waste accumulation areas including location of drainage ditches, storm drains and sanitary sewer drains.
- m. Attempt to contain spilled or leaking materials if the action will not endanger employee health and safety. If deemed safe, the generator shall secure container or source of spill (i.e., upright container, plug container, dike around container/spill, dike off floor or storm drains and/or any other routes to the environment, and cordon off the area). Note: All generators of hazardous waste are required to have 16 hours of hazardous materials training, which includes chemical spill response. Personnel must be trained before cleaning up a spill. See Chapter 7 for Environmental Training requirements.
- n. Call Ames Security Dispatch Office (REDACTED) if help is required to contain spill or if spill occurs during off-hours.
- o. Call the Environmental Office to report spills that are under control and occur during normal working hours.
- p. Record spill event details in generator spill log and maintain the log for 3 years.
- q. Ensure that hazardous waste accumulation areas are accessible for inspection by the Environmental Office and regulatory agencies.
- r. Ensure hazardous waste manifests are signed by an authorized representative of Code QE.
- s. Inspect 90 day hazardous waste generation areas weekly and satellite accumulation areas at least monthly and fill out the Inspection Form (Appendix F). Maintain inspection records for three years.

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4.5.2 Environmental Services Office, Code QE

1. Sign all manifests required for off-site transportation and disposal of hazardous wastes . Only

- Q personnel that have completed HazMat Employee training may sign manifests.
2. Provide hazardous waste management guidance to generators.
 3. Provide containers and labels to generators upon request.
 4. Sample and analyze hazardous waste as required. Use analytical results and other information to profile waste streams generated.
 5. Prepare and maintain copies of manifests, Biennial reports, exception reports, and hazardous waste characterization records.
 6. Comply with Land Disposal Restriction (LDR) requirements.
 7. Coordinate on-site pick-up of hazardous waste.
 8. Arrange off-site transportation, treatment, recycling and/or disposal of routinely generated hazardous wastes.
 9. Manage buildings [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] hazardous waste accumulation areas as required by environmental regulations and NASA policy.
 10. Manage Ames Chemical Exchange (ACE) located at [REDACTED] (Central Chemical Storage Facility) and [REDACTED] as required by environmental regulations and NASA policy.
 11. Serve as technical point-of-contact for all regulatory agency interface and correspondence, including inspections.
 12. Prepare/maintain site and location-specific contingency plans and make necessary arrangements with local authorities to respond to emergencies.
 13. Amend contingency plans whenever:
 - Applicable regulations are revised or changed.
 - Plan fails in an emergency.
 - Facility changes in ways which would affect hazards and/or response.
 - Changes occur in the list of site emergency coordinators.
 - Changes occur in the list of site emergency equipment.
 14. Designate site chemical spill response emergency coordinators as needed.
 15. Provide hazardous waste management training to generators as required.
 16. Audit generators for compliance with hazardous waste management requirements, including the training requirement.
 17. Inspect satellite accumulation areas and 90-day accumulation areas to ensure compliance.
 18. Designate satellite accumulation areas.

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4.6. Definitions

4.6.1 Accumulation Start Date

The regulations define "accumulation start date" as one of the following:

- a. The date that any amount of HAZARDOUS WASTE is first placed in a new container.
- b. The date a HAZARDOUS MATERIALS container is emptied (check the Empty Container

Decision Tree, located in Appendix B, to determine if it needs to be managed as hazardous waste).

- c. The date surplus chemicals in their original containers are no longer needed by anyone at Ames.

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4.6.2 Acutely Hazardous Waste

Acutely hazardous waste is hazardous waste defined by U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in 40 CFR 261.33 (e) as EPA's "P-listed" hazardous waste (included in Appendix C). These wastes typically are toxic or reactive. Acutely hazardous waste is a federal definition, whereas extremely hazardous waste (see definition below) is a State of California definition.

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4.6.3 Characteristics of Hazardous Waste

The properties defined in the regulations for toxicity, ignitability, corrosivity and reactivity. These characteristics are defined in sections 4.6.7, 4.6.17, 4.6.21 and 4.6.27 below, and are also included in 40 CFR Part 260 and in 22 CCR 66261.

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4.6.4 Compatibility

The chemical characteristics of materials which determine whether certain materials can be safely mixed together. Compatibility may or may not exist between chemicals, and between chemicals and containers.

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4.6.5 Container

Any portable device in which a material is stored, handled, treated, transported, recycled or disposed of, e.g., steel and plastic drums. Suitable drums for hazardous waste transportation must meet Department of Transportation (DOT) standards.

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4.6.6 Container Compatibility

A container is compatible with the hazardous waste it contains if it is constructed of innocuous, stable materials which do not react with the waste, e.g., polypropylene drum and mineral acid.

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4.6.7 Corrosivity

The characteristic of a waste that renders the waste hazardous by any of the following criteria:

1. It is aqueous and has a pH less than or equal to 2 or greater than or equal to 12.5, or is capable of corroding steel (SAE 1020) at a rate > 6.35 mm (0.25 inch) per year at 55°C (130° F). Many strong acids and bases fall in this category e.g. sulfuric acid and sodium hydroxide (caustic soda).
2. It can cause destruction of living tissue or steel surfaces by chemical action according to 22 CCR 66261.22(a)(4).
3. It is a non-aqueous or non-liquid waste which, when mixed with an equal weight of water, yields a liquid which has a pH of less than or equal to 2 or greater than or equal to 12.5. (If mixing non-liquid or non-aqueous wastes with an equal amount of water does not generate sufficient liquid for pH testing, the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) recommends that water be added at a 2:1 ratio of water to sample to obtain an accurate pH measurement.)
4. Examples of wastes which exhibit the corrosivity characteristic are:

Acids	2-(2-Aminoethoxy)ethanol
Battery fluid, acid or alkali	Benzyltrimethylamine
Butyric acid	Calcium oxide (Lime)
Caproic acid	Caustic soda
Crotonic acid	Di-n-butylamine
Ethanolamine	Ethylenediamine
Formic acid	Hydrochloric acid
Phosphoric acid	Propionic acid
Sodium hydroxide solution	Sulfuric acid

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4.6.8 Empty Container

A container, or an inner liner removed from a container, which previously held a hazardous material including hazardous waste [hazardous waste includes characteristic wastes and listed wastes and any material listed as an acute hazardous waste in 40 CFR 261.31-33 or a waste which is extremely hazardous pursuant to 22 CCR 66261.110-113], is empty:

- a. If the hazardous material which the container or inner liner held is pourable, no hazardous material can be poured or drained from the container or inner liner when the container or inner liner is held in any orientation (e.g., tilted, inverted, etc.).
- b. If the hazardous material which the container or inner liner held is not pourable, no hazardous material remains in, or on the container or inner liner that can feasibly be removed by physical methods (excluding rinsing) which comply with applicable air pollution control laws and which are commonly employed to remove materials from that container or inner liner. Following material removal, no adhered or crusted material resulting from a buildup of successive layers or mass of solidified material shall remain on the top, bottom and sidewalls of the container.

Note: Any container which previously held an acutely hazardous waste or an extremely hazardous waste must be triple-rinsed before it meets the requirements of empty as defined above. In addition, the rinseate must be collected and managed as hazardous waste.

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4.6.9 Empty Container Label

Label attached to recyclable empty containers (see Appendix D).

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4.6.10 Extremely Hazardous Wastes

Extremely hazardous waste is defined in 22 CCR 66260.10 as any hazardous waste or mixture of hazardous wastes that, if human exposure should occur, may likely result in death, disabling personal injury, or serious illness because of its quantity, concentration, or chemical characteristics. The criteria for designating extremely hazardous wastes are given in 22 CCR 66261.110. These criteria include:

- a. A waste or material with an acute oral LD₅₀ less than or equal to 50 mg/kg;
- b. An acute inhalation LC₅₀ less than or equal to 100 parts per million as a gas or vapor;
- c. Contains any of the substances listed in 22 CCR 66261.24 (a)(7) at a single or combined concentration equal to or exceeding 0.1 percent by weight (see Table IV, Appendix G);
- d. Has been shown through experience or testing that human exposure to the waste may result in death, disabling personal injury or serious illness, because of its carcinogenicity, high acute or chronic toxicity, bioaccumulative properties, or persistence in the environment;
- e. Is water reactive;
- f. Any waste listed in 22 CCR 66261.113 at a concentration exceeding its listed total threshold concentration (Table V, see Appendix G);
- g. Any waste listed as extremely hazardous in 22 CCR 66261.126, Appendix X (see Appendix C of this chapter).

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4.6.11 Free Liquids

Liquids which readily separate from the solid portion of the waste under ambient temperature or pressure (40 CFR 260.10). Waste which has free liquids is classified as a liquid waste.

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4.6.12 Generator or Producer

Any person at Ames, MFA or Crows Landing whose act, process or equipment produces hazardous waste.

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4.6.13 Halogenated Solvents

Solvents containing halogens (fluorine, chlorine, bromine, iodine) such as trichloromethane

(chloroform) or 1,1,1-trichlorofluoroethane (Freon-113).

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4.6.14 Hazardous Material

As defined in Section 25501 of Chapter 6.95 of the California Health and Safety Code, any material that, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical or chemical characteristics, poses a significant present or potential hazard to human health and safety or to the environment if released into the workplace or the environment. Hazardous materials include, but are not limited to, hazardous substances, hazardous waste, and any material which a handler has a reasonable basis for believing it would be injurious to the health and safety of persons or harmful to the environment.

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4.6.15 Hazardous Waste

A waste, which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical or infectious characteristics, or regulatory listing may cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible or incapacitating reversible illness; or pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of, or otherwise managed.

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4.6.16 Hazardous Waste Accumulation Label

Hazardous waste accumulation labels are to be used by generators in labeling containers. The label(s) must be completed and affixed onto container(s) at all times (see Appendix E). The label (s) must be placed on container(s) as soon as hazardous waste is first placed in a container, or in the case of an off-specification or unwanted hazardous materials container, when the material inside the container is deemed a hazardous waste.

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4.6.17 Ignitability

The characteristic of a waste that renders the waste hazardous by any of the following criteria:

- a. It is a liquid (other than aqueous solutions with less than 24% alcohol) that has a flashpoint of $< 60^{\circ}\text{C}$ (140°F).
- b. it is a non-liquid capable of causing fire through friction, absorption of moisture, or spontaneous chemical changes, and when ignited burns vigorously and persistently.
- c. it is any oxidizer as defined in 49 CFR 172.151.
- d. it is any flammable compressed gas as defined in 49 cfr 173.300.
- e. examples of wastes which exhibit the ignitability characteristic are:

Acetone	Cyclopentanol
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Denatured alcohol	Diesel fuel
Ethyl acetate	Ethyl ether
Furfural	Heptane
JP-8 jet fuel	Methyl propionate
Paint thinner	Piperidine
Xylene	Calcium chlorite
Hydrogen peroxide	Potassium permanganate
Acetylene	Butane
Hydrogen	Propane
Aluminum powder	Metal hydrides
Paraformaldehyde, solid	

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4.6.18 Inspection Form

A form completed weekly or monthly by generator to document inspection of hazardous waste accumulation areas (see Appendix F).

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4.6.19 Listed Hazardous Waste

A hazardous waste that appears as a listed waste in federal regulations (F, K, P and U lists; Subpart D - Lists of Hazardous Wastes at 40 CFR 261.30 through 33). A waste may also be hazardous because of its characteristics, even if it is not listed (Subpart C - Characteristics of Hazardous Waste at 40 CFR 261.20 through 24; 22 CCR 66261.20 through 24). Federal wastes and state wastes exhibiting the toxicity characteristic are included in Appendix G.

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4.6.20 Oxidizer

A material that promotes combustion of other materials.

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4.6.21 Reactivity

The characteristic of a waste that renders the waste hazardous by any of the following criteria:

1. It is normally unstable and readily undergoes violent change without detonation.
2. It reacts violently with water, forms potentially explosive mixtures with water, or generates toxic gases, vapors or fumes when mixed with water.
3. It is capable of detonation or explosion if subjected to an initiator or heat.
4. It contains cyanides or sulfides which can generate toxic gases when exposed to pH

conditions between 2.0 and 12.5.

5. Examples of wastes which exhibit the reactivity characteristic are:

Explosives	Lithium aluminum hydride
Magnesium powder	Potassium metal
Sodium borohydride	Sodium hydrosulfite
Sulfur phosphide	Trichlorosilane

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4.6.22 Satellite Accumulation Area

An area, designated in writing by the Environmental Office, that meets specific criteria allowing for the accumulation of up to 55-gallons of hazardous wastes or 1 quart of extremely hazardous or acutely hazardous wastes for up to 270 days (9 months).

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4.6.23 Secondary Containment

An impermeable, chemically compatible contained area or container (e.g., bermed pad, tray, or overpack drum) used to contain spills and leaks from primary containers. The secondary containment must be equal to, or greater in volume than 110% of a single container; or 10% of the aggregate volume of multiple containers stored therein or 150% of the largest container. It must be able to contain a 20-minute fire sprinkler release, and/or accommodate a 24-hour rainfall as determined by a 100-year storm, if the containment is subject to rainfall.

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4.6.24 Segregation

The separation of chemically incompatible materials by physical barriers or distance.

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4.6.25 Solid Material

Material other than gases which does not contain any free liquid at standard temperature or pressure.

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4.6.26 Solid Waste

Any solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous discarded material. A discarded material is any material which:

1. Is relinquished by being disposed of, burned, incinerated, accumulated, stored, or treated, but not recycled before being relinquished by being disposed of, burned, or incinerated.
2. Is recycled or accumulated, stored, or treated before recycling (except as provided in

Section 25143.2 of the California Health and Safety Code).

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4.6.27 Toxicity

The characteristic of a waste that renders the waste hazardous by any of the following criteria:

1. Contains any of the 39 toxic materials at or above the concentrations listed in 40 CFR 261.24 (see Appendix G, Table 1, TCLP compounds).
2. Has an acute oral LD₅₀ (rat) of <5000 mg/kg, dermal LD₅₀ (rabbit) of <4300 mg/kg, inhalation LC50 (rat) of <10,000 ppm (as a gas or vapor), or aquatic 96-hour LC50 of <500 mg/liter (using fathead minnows, golden shiners, rainbow trout).
3. Contains any of the inorganic and organic persistent and bioaccumulative substances at or above the concentrations listed in 22 CCR 66261.24(a)(2)(A) and (B) (see Appendix G Tables II and III).
4. Contains any of the substances listed in 22 CCR 66261.24.(a)(7) at a single or combined concentration >0.001% by weight (see Appendix G, Table IV).
5. Poses a hazard to human health or the environment because of its carcinogenicity, acute or chronic toxicity, bioaccumulative properties or persistence in the environment.
6. Examples of wastes which exhibit the toxicity characteristic are:

asbestos	barium oxide
catalyst with isocyanate	chloroform
lead acetate	mercury compounds
methylene chloride	oil/water mixtures
phenol	polychlorinated biphenyls (pcb)
silver solution, ³ 5 mg/l silver	sodium cyanide
vinyl chloride, 0.01% by weight	

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4.6.28 Universal Waste

Specific hazardous wastes that are subject to reduced management standards instead of the standards that apply to hazardous wastes for the following reasons. Universal wastes 1) are commonly generated by a wide variety of establishments, 2) are generated by a large number of generators frequently in small quantities by each generator, 3) pose a low risk of harm during accumulation and transport relative to the risk posed by hazardous waste. The specific wastes are: batteries, thermostats, lamps, cathode ray tube materials, consumer electronic devices, aerosol cans, and motor vehicle light switches containing mercury.

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4.6.29 Unused Material

Virgin material in original containers.

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4.6.30 Used Material

Any spent material.

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4.6.31 90-day Accumulation Area

An area that may accumulate any volume of hazardous waste of any type. Waste must be shipped off-site to a permitted facility within 90 days.

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4.7. General Management Requirements for Managing Hazardous Wastes

[REDACTED]

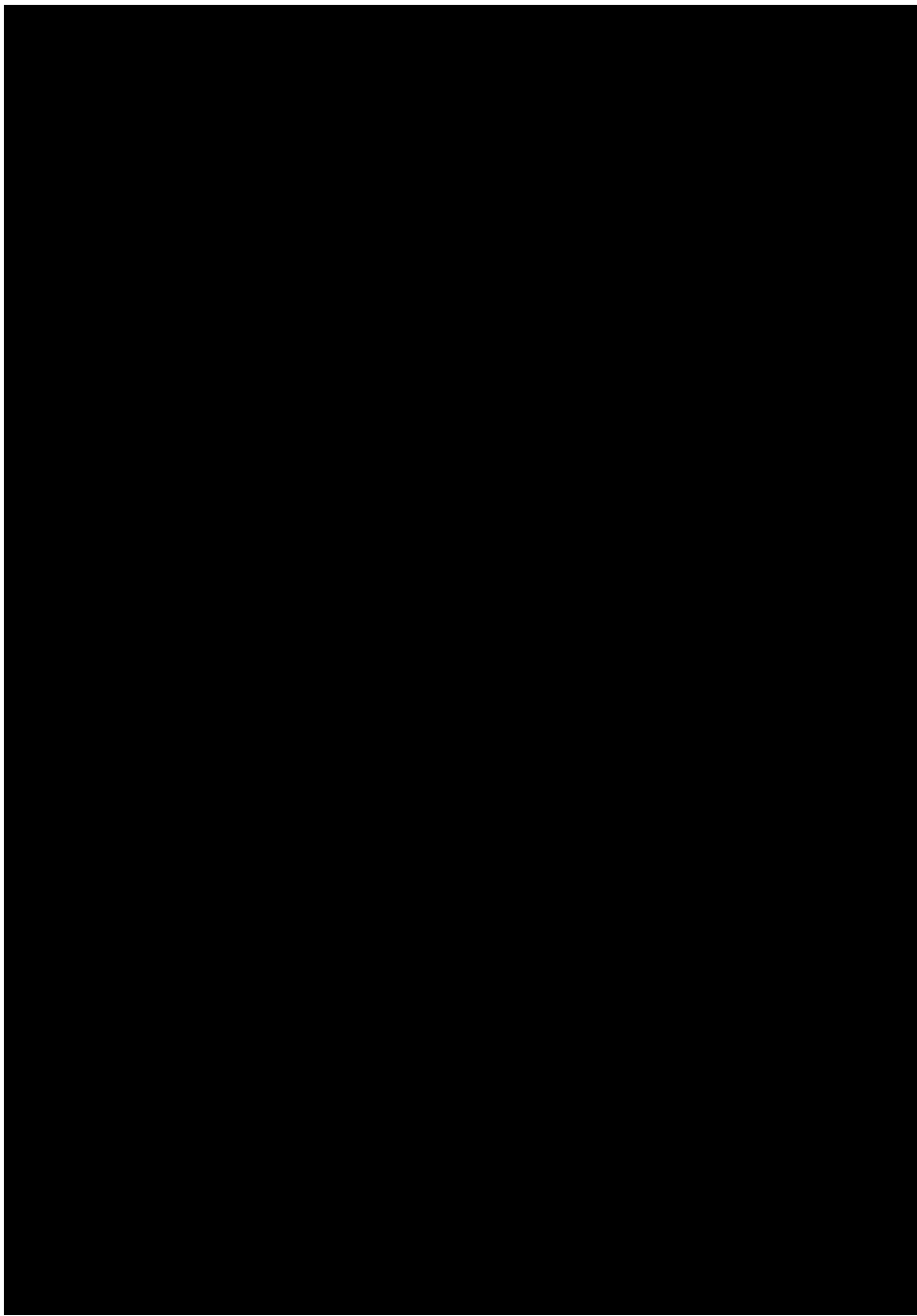
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4.8. Requirements for Waste Accumulation Areas Requirements

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4.9. Metrics

- a. Percent compliance with federal, state, and local hazardous waste regulations.
Goal: 100% compliance.
- b. Percent of inspection findings corrected within 30 days.
Goal: 100% of inspection findings corrected within 30 days.
- c. Percent of regulatory and Agency documents submitted on or before due dates.
Goal: 100% of regulatory documents (Biennial Report, BOE statement/fee, NETS submittals, etc.) completed on or before due dates.

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4.10. Sources of Additional Information or Assistance

- a. Environmental Office ([REDACTED]).
- b. Hazardous Waste Management Reference Guide and CD ROM Training.
- c. Hazardous Waste, Environmental Essentials, and Spill Response Training Class.

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4.11. Cancellations

Chapter 18, Waste Disposal, of the Ames Safety Manual, AHB1700.1, is canceled.

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