Unexpected Waste Action Plan

Nebraska Department of Transportation
Lincoln, Nebraska

February 2018
UNEXPECTED WASTE ACTION PLAN

February 2018
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<td>BTEX</td>
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PREFACE

Nebraska Department of Transportation (NDOT), early in its Project Development and environmental evaluation process, seeks to identify solid wastes or contamination that could be encountered during project construction. A guidance manual for that process, entitled “NDOT Hazardous Material Assessment Guidance Manual,” is being prepared independent of this document. If there are records or physical evidence of waste/contamination identified during the Project Development process, impacts of the project on the waste or contamination are evaluated. If there are impacts, construction special provisions are prepared to avoid the waste/contamination, to minimize project impacts, or to have the contractor remove and dispose of the waste/contamination safely, in accordance with current laws and regulations.

This “Unexpected Waste Action Plan (Plan)” has been developed as a guide for NDOT staff, Local Project Agencies (LPA), and Responsible Charge (RC) personnel in the event of an unexpected discovery of waste or contamination during excavation for road construction projects. Throughout Nebraska’s history, common household trash/waste, construction debris, and manufacturing wastes were commonly disposed of through burial. Modern solid waste disposal regulations did not take effect until the mid-1970s. Additionally, leaks of waste or chemical products (from pipelines, buried or above-ground tanks, lagoons, and other facilities) have contaminated soils, groundwater, and surface water. Locations of waste burial or contamination sites are not always documented and available for discovery during the Project Development early hazardous materials review. Discovery of unexpected waste/contamination during project excavation typically results in increased cost and schedule delays. This guidance has been developed to assist the user in responding to an unexpected discovery of waste/contamination in the most efficient, effective way, while addressing safety; notifying the appropriate individuals; properly identifying, handling, and disposing of the waste/contamination; and documenting and reporting the discovery. Training will be provided to ensure that the user understands the Plan to use it effectively and correctly. The user will be trained on such topics as: unexpected waste and possible contamination identification, roles and responsibilities, procedures for contacting appropriate agencies, and procedures for properly disposing of the unexpected waste.
1.1 Introduction

In the event that unexpected waste or contamination is discovered within Nebraska Department of Transportation (NDOT) right-of-way or Limits of Construction (LOC), the appropriate response actions will need to be completed to address the waste and possible contaminants according to current laws and regulations. Following the discovery of waste or contamination, NDOT is responsible for protecting public safety, notifying appropriate persons/agencies, characterizing the waste material through proper testing, removing and possibly disposing of the waste material, and documenting completion of the response actions.

This Unexpected Waste Action Plan (Plan) provides guidance to NDOT staff, Local Project Agencies (LPA), Responsible Charge (RC) personnel and contractors when unexpected waste or contamination is discovered. This Plan applies to construction or maintenance projects involving ground disturbance activities where waste or contamination is unexpectedly discovered. The procedures outlined in this Plan do not apply to spills or releases during construction projects that are the responsibility of the Contractor. Those procedures would be covered in the Contractor’s spill response procedures, following all laws and regulations per NDOT Standard Specifications. This Plan also does not cover operations or spills and releases at NDOT facilities (e.g.; Maintenance Yards, District Offices), where incidents are covered by specific guidance for those facilities. The plan is also not intended for use as a response plan to spills or releases on roadways, unrelated to construction activities.

1.2 Purpose and Scope

The purpose and scope of this Plan are as follows:

- Identify roles and define responsibilities when unexpected waste or contamination is discovered during construction projects.
- Provide procedures for protecting the public and workers; contacting appropriate local, state, and federal agencies; and characterizing\(^1\) unexpected waste.

\(^1\) Characterization would include a preliminary determination of waste type and estimation of the approximate volume of the discovery.
• Provide procedures for disposing of unexpected waste or contamination, if required, and documenting decisions, activities, and required regulatory reporting.

1.3 Roles and Responsibilities

Clear identification of roles and responsibilities of NDOT personnel is necessary to properly execute response actions to the discovery of unexpected waste or contamination. The actions and decisions required upon the discovery of unexpected waste or contamination are defined in the following roles and responsibilities:

1.3.1 Identification of a Responsible Party

NDOT shall notify NDEQ regarding the unexpected waste or contamination. If a responsible party can be identified, it shall be notified of the discovery by the NDEQ and their fiscal responsibility for the clean-up will be determined. It is not the responsibility of NDOT to identify or notify suspected parties responsible for the occurrence of contamination. The level of involvement by NDEQ will depend upon the nature of the material identified and the governing regulations. Construction may resume after the waste material has been properly identified, characterized and removed as per regulations.

1.3.2 NDOT Construction Project Manager (CPM)

If the party responsible for generating the unexpected waste or contamination, within the Right-of-Way, cannot be identified, NDOT will properly identify, characterize and dispose of the waste material, under the guidance of NDEQ and their regulations. The NDOT Construction PM (CPM) is responsible for implementing this Unexpected Waste Action Plan. The NDOT CPM will assume the lead role in addressing the issue and will be the central point of contact for all discussions and decisions. It is the NDOT CPM’s responsibility to bring together the appropriate NDOT staff to assure proper response procedures are followed, as well as to convey the information to all participants, which may include subcontractors and/or local, state, and federal agencies.

The NDOT CPM is responsible for assuring that an Initial Site Evaluation is conducted and a Site Discovery Checklist (SDC) form is completed (Attachment 1). Based on the results of the Initial Site Evaluation the Environmental Section Manager (ESM) will be contacted. The initial waste discovery responsibilities will include the following actions:
1. Ensure that all Field Crew employees have stopped work in the area of discovery and the site is secured (cordoned off, fenced, taped, or other method to identify a no-entry zone).

2. Assess the situation, and take appropriate measures to protect workers and public safety. Appropriate measures may include, but not be limited to cordoning off the area to establish a safe perimeter, evacuating if necessary (making sure that personnel are upwind or crosswind), and identifying waste, if possible, but ensuring that unauthorized personnel do not do any exploratory or investigative work that would result in further worker or public safety and/or environmental exposure.

3. CPM shall contact the ESM of the NDOT Project Planning and Development Division for assistance in identifying needs for waste assessment, contaminant identification, and contact of appropriate agencies or contractors (CPM may do this in absence of ESM). The ESM will arrange for on-call consultant assistance as needed.

4. Document the Initial Site Evaluation on the SDC Form (Attachment 1) and in the Site Manager database.

5. Obtain clearance from appropriate agencies or ESM before giving notice to crew to resume work.

6. Develop a Field Change Order, if needed, for the Prime Contractor to execute.

1.3.3 Field Crew (Contractor employees, NDOT employees)

The primary responsibility of the Field Crew is to recognize the presence of unexpected waste or contamination (using knowledge from hazmat training). The Field Crew member who discovers the waste or contamination is responsible for the following actions:

1. Immediately notify his or her supervisor, who shall be responsible for immediately notifying the NDOT CPM.

2. Stop work in the area of discovery until further instruction is received from the NDOT CPM.

3. Clear employees from the area to a safe distance, and secure the area as directed by the NDOT CPM.

1.3.4 NDOT Environmental Section Manager (ESM)

The ESM or the staff of the ESM will be the liaison between the environmental regulatory agencies and the NDOT CPM. Typically the agencies will include the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ), the Nebraska State Fire Marshal, the U.S.
Environmental Protection Agency (when applicable), and the Nebraska State Patrol. The ESM will determine which on-call consultant will be used for investigation, waste characterization, and response plan development. The ESM will keep District management informed and assist with change orders to cover the environmental investigation. The ESM will assist in determining if a specialty contractor is needed, and will assist the Construction office and the Prime Contractor as needed in locating said contractor.

1.3.5 Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ)

If waste that exhibits contamination is discovered during an NDOT construction project, NDEQ will be notified by the NDOT ESM or his representative (as identified by the Project Development Division Head in his/her absence). NDEQ will be asked for assistance in interpretation and review of the NDOT selected method for management and disposal of contaminated materials that were found. NDEQ will inform NDOT of the interpretation related to the disposal method selected (allowed or not allowed), and any testing or other possible reporting that may need to be done to satisfy NDEQ’s regulatory requirements.

1.3.6 NDOT Communications Division Manager

The NDOT Communications Division Manager will be notified by the ESM that potential unexpected materials have been discovered. The Communications Manager will coordinate the initial site evaluation information with the District Engineer and ESM and then communicate with other agencies’ public affairs staff, media - as needed, and local residences/businesses if there is a public health risk.

1.3.7 NDOT ROW Division

The ROW Division Manager and ROW Design Engineer will be notified by the ESM that potential unexpected materials have been discovered. The ROW staff will coordinate with the ESM and then coordinate with affected landowners if there is a need to gain access to adjacent properties to contain or cleanup the unexpected waste discovery. If the situation is not an emergency (i.e., not a threat to public health and safety), the ROW staff will acquire rights-of-entry and temporary/permanent easements as required to complete the assessment and clean-up work. In an emergency situation (i.e., threat to public health and safety), the ROW staff or the CPM will attempt to secure a (written or verbal) right-of-entry, but NDOT, the contractor at NDOT’s direction, or a hazmat consultant/contractor
will proceed to investigate and/or contain the potential hazmat material if required per Nebraska Statute § 39-1324 which allows entry to public and private property.

1.3.8 Nebraska State Fire Marshal

The Flammable Liquid Storage Tank (FLST) Division of the Nebraska State Fire Marshal’s Office will provide assistance if there is discovery of an unknown underground storage tank containing flammable or combustible material. The FLST Division will determine if the discovery is a threat to safety and, if so, will direct activities to eradicate the threat. The FLST Division will also inform NDOT of the documentation and reporting that must be done to satisfy its needs.

1.3.9 Local Agencies

Police/Sheriff/State Patrol: The Police department within the city jurisdiction, the Sheriff’s office within the county jurisdiction, or the Nebraska State Patrol for the interstate shall be notified if an emergency situation occurs, such as a threat to human health and safety, or if the discovery is made after normal business hours. The local Police department or Sheriff’s Office is responsible for addressing any emergency situation.

Fire: The Fire department shall be notified if an emergency situation occurs, such as a threat to human health and safety, or if the discovery is made after normal business hours. The Fire department is responsible for normal response to any emergency situation.

1.3.10 NDOT Environmental Consultant/Contractor

The NDOT Environmental Consultant/Contractor responds to the ESM’s request for services, as needed for possible contamination (either non-hazardous or hazardous) that occurs during NDOT construction activities.

If it is determined that contamination is present, the NDOT Environmental Consultant/Contractor will be responsible for the following:

1. Developing a sampling and analysis plan
2. Developing or adapting a Health and Safety Plan to address risk posed by contamination
3. Characterizing the waste through sampling and analysis and estimating volume of waste material
4. Developing steps to mitigate contamination
5. Determining disposal options and documentation needs for the disposal facility
6. Documenting disposal of the waste to support NDOT CPM as needed
7. Providing documentation to NDOT ESM and other appropriate agencies for review.

1.3.11 Federal Highway Administration (FHWA)
The FHWA shall be contacted by the ESM within 48 hours of discovery if federal funds are being used on the project or will need to be used to assist in cleanup of contaminated material. The NDOT State Construction Engineer will be responsible for reporting the discovery to FHWA in the event the ESM is unavailable. Alternate contacts provided on Figures 3-1 to 3-6 shall respond as needed. If NDOT seeks additional federal funds for response actions, NDOT State Construction Engineer will provide FHWA with due diligence documentation and rationale for actions taken. This documentation shall include justification regarding why federal funds should be available for costs associated with the identification and removal of contaminated soils, wastes or hazardous materials. Such requests and associated documentation will follow the guidelines and policies outlined in the FHWA’s *Interim Guidance-Hazardous Waste Sites Affecting Highway Project Development*, 1988 and the *Supplemental Hazardous Waste Guidance*, 1992.

1.3.12 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)
EPA has delegated authority to NDEQ; however, EPA would become involved in certain situations, such as contamination associated with a superfund site. EPA will inform NDOT of any testing or other possible reporting that may need to be done to satisfy EPA’s regulatory requirements.

1.4 Unexpected Waste Action Plan Organization
This Plan is organized in the following way:

- Section 1.0 – Introduction
- Section 2.0 – Recognition and Identification of Unexpected Waste or Contamination
- Section 3.0 – Unexpected Waste Discovery Procedures
- Section 4.0 – Unexpected Waste Characterization Procedures
- Section 5.0 – Waste Disposal
- Section 6.0 – Documentation and Reporting
Identification and evaluation of unexpected waste and/or possibly contaminated materials is the first step in the response action. The terms unexpected waste and contaminated materials are intended to refer to either solids or liquids.

### 2.1 Unexpected Waste Types

During construction, typical unexpected wastes may be encountered, that may or may not be contaminated. These waste types include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Construction and demolition debris
- Municipal solid waste
- Contaminated waste
- Other wastes

Descriptions of each waste type are provided in the following subsections. Photographic examples of each waste type are included as Attachment 2.

#### 2.1.1 Construction and Demolition (C&D)

C&D waste is defined and regulated by NDEQ Title 132 - Integrated Solid Waste Management Regulations.

C&D waste is defined as waste that results from land clearing; the demolition of buildings, roads, or other structures; or construction projects per NDEQ Environmental Guidance Document, Construction and Demolition Waste in Nebraska (see Attachment 3.1). C&D waste includes, but is not limited to the following:

- Fill materials
- Wood (including painted and treated wood)
- Land-clearing debris other than yard waste
- Wall coverings (including wallpaper, paneling, and tile)
- Drywall, plaster, and non-asbestos insulation
- Roofing shingles and other roof coverings
- Pipe, metals, and plumbing fixtures
- Glass and plastic
• Carpeting
• Electrical wiring

Fill materials are solid waste that consist only of one or more of the following: sand, gravel, stone, soil, rock, brick, concrete rubble, asphalt rubble, or similar material.

C&D waste does not include:
• Friable asbestos waste, which is discussed further in subsection 2.1.3.1
• Hazardous waste, which is discussed further in subsection 2.1.3.2
• Household waste and appliances, which are discussed further in subsection 2.1.4.1
• Tires, which are discussed further in subsection 2.1.4.2
• Special waste, which is discussed further in subsection 2.1.4.3
• Liquid waste, which is discussed further in subsection 2.1.4.4
• Fuel tanks, which are discussed further in subsection 3.6.2.1
• Drums, which are discussed further in subsection 3.6.2.2
• Putrescible waste, which is a solid waste that contains organic matter capable of being decomposed by microorganisms, and of such a character and proportion as to cause obnoxious odors and to be capable of attracting or providing food for birds or animals.
• Individual solid waste
• Corrugated cardboard
• Waste that contains polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)

2.1.2 Municipal Solid Waste
Municipal solid waste is defined and regulated by NDEQ Title 132 – Integrated Solid Waste Management Regulations. Municipal solid waste is any household waste and/or the combination of household waste with industrial or commercial solid waste. Solid waste, as defined in Nebraska regulations, means any garbage, refuse, or sludge from a waste treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility, and other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, and mining operations as well as from community activities.
Household waste is defined and regulated by NDEQ Title 132 - Integrated Solid Waste Management Regulations, Chapter 1, Section 049. Household waste is defined by NDEQ as any material (including garbage, trash, and sanitary wastes in septic tanks) derived from households (including single and multiple residences, hotels and motels, bunkhouses, ranger stations, crew quarters, campgrounds, picnic grounds, and day-use recreation areas).

2.1.3 Contaminated Waste

Contamination refers to the presence of any material or chemical contained within the soil, surface water, or groundwater that may require assessment, remediation, or special handling, or that has a potential for liability. This category includes a wide variety of wastes whose characteristics may indicate possible contamination:

- Drums, barrels, or sealed containers of varying sizes
- Underground storage tanks
- Stained or discolored earth in contrast with adjoining soil
- Petroleum hydrocarbon odors or other chemical odors that emanate when the earth is disturbed
- Oily residue or sludge intermixed with earth
- Sheen on groundwater/surface water
- Unknown viscous or liquid substances
- Cinders, slag, and other combustion products like ash

2.1.3.1 Asbestos (both friable and non-friable)

Friable asbestos is asbestos in a form that can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure. Asbestos has been used in commercial products such as the following: pipe and boiler insulation; sprayed-on acoustical and decorative textures; vinyl floor tile and linoleum; and cementations, transite, or slate siding and roofing per NDEQ Environmental Fact Sheet, General Asbestos Information (NDEQ, 2000) (see Attachment 3.2). Guidance on asbestos removal and disposal can be found in Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services Title 178, Chapter 22.
2.1.3.2 Hazardous Waste

Hazardous waste is defined as a solid waste or a combination of solid wastes, which because of their quantity, concentration, physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics, or is defined as a hazardous waste by Title 128- Nebraska Hazardous Waste Regulations, 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 animal health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of, or otherwise managed.

2.1.4 “Other” Wastes

2.1.4.1 Household Appliances

Discarded household appliances, as defined in the NDEQ Environmental Guidance Document (see Attachment 3.3), shall mean clothes washers and dryers, water heaters, heat pumps, air conditioners, dehumidifiers, refrigerators, freezers, trash compactors, dishwashers, conventional ovens, ranges, stoves, and wood stoves. Guidance on disposal can be found in NDEQ Title 132 - Integrated Solid Waste Management Regulations, Chapter 1.

2.1.4.2 Waste Tires

Waste tires are defined and regulated by NDEQ Title 132 - Integrated Solid Waste Management Regulations, Chapter 14. A waste tire is a tire that is no longer suitable for its general intended purpose because of wear, damage, or defect.

2.1.4.3 Special Waste

Special wastes are defined as solid waste, with the exception of waste that is regulated as a hazardous waste, that possesses physical, chemical, or biological characteristics that make it different from general household, or C&D waste, and that requires special handling, treatment, or disposal methodologies in order to protect public health, safety, and the environment. Wastes are classified as special wastes by NDEQ on a case-by-case basis. Examples could be landfills containing animal parts from slaughtering operations or soils contaminated by industrial
operations. Further information pertaining to special waste can be found in NDEQ Title 132 - Integrated Solid Waste Management Regulations, Chapter 13.

2.1.4.4 **Liquid Waste**

Liquid waste is defined as any waste that contains free liquids that will readily separate from the solid portion of a waste under ambient temperature and pressure as determined by the Paint Filter Liquids Test Method 9095B (test method dated November 2004) included in “*Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods*” (Environmental Protection Agency Publication SW-846, Update IIIB).

Leachate is any liquid, including any suspended components in the liquid that has percolated through or drained from either non-hazardous or hazardous waste. Further information regarding liquid waste can be found in NDEQ Environmental Guidance Document Liquid Waste Restricted from Landfills (see Attachment 3.4) and Title 132 - Integrated Solid Waste Management Regulations, Chapters 1 and 3.
SECTION 3.0
UNEXPECTED WASTE DISCOVERY PROCEDURES

The initial steps to be taken when unexpected waste or possible contamination (either non-hazardous or hazardous) is encountered within the right-of-way or LOC of a project are outlined in the following sections and are summarized in Figures 3-1 through 3-6. Most, if not all, of the actions described below will be initiated by the NDOT CPM. If the NDOT Inspector (or the on-site authorized representative) or the Field Crew contractor (or his/her subcontractors) discovers unexpected waste or possible contamination, he/she shall stop work immediately and notify the NDOT CPM or the on-site authorized representative.

3.1 Stop Work
When unexpected waste or possible contamination (non-hazardous or hazardous) is discovered any involved party (i.e., prime Field crew contractor, Field crew subcontractors or NDOT staff) shall be responsible to immediately report the waste discovery to the NDOT CPM and suspend construction activities in that area.

The prime Field Crew contractor, Field Crew subcontractors, or NDOT personnel shall not be allowed to handle or disturb the contaminated material or the surrounding soil until further direction from the NDOT CPM.

3.2 Secure the Site
The area where the wastes are discovered shall be secured to protect worker and public safety. In addition, the NDOT CPM and/or the Field Crew contractor shall determine whether worker safety and public exposure concerns (for example, odors, liquids, or other physical characteristics) exist.

3.3 Notify NDOT CPM
The Field Crew contractor or NDOT employee who discovers the waste shall immediately notify the NDOT CPM. The NDOT CPM shall refer to Figure 3-1 for guidance on notification procedures and initial site evaluation activities. The NDOT CPM shall notify the NDOT ESM to begin the chain of communication regarding documentation, notification of appropriate agencies, and identification of an NDOT Environmental Consultant/Contractor, if needed.
3.4 Document Site and Nature of Discovery

The NDOT CPM shall generate an entry into Site Manager to initiate documentation of the discovery in the project log. Initial reporting shall provide basic information about the site and specific nature of the discovery or possible contamination, such as the following:

- Date and time of discovery
- Site location
- Type of material discovered
- Possible contamination present
- Estimated quantity of discovery
- Documentation on how the site was secured
- Photographs

The CPM shall complete the SDC (see Attachment 1) and it will become part of the Construction Contract’s records entered into Site Manager.

3.5 Conduct Initial Evaluation of Waste Types

An initial site evaluation shall be completed by the NDOT CPM with assistance from the ESM to determine the type of contamination or unexpected waste encountered (as identified in Section 2.0). NDOT CPMs will receive scheduled and on-going training to assist in determining the waste types. Final determination of the waste characteristics will typically be based upon analytical results. The type of waste encountered will determine the requirements for notification, characterization, and disposal.

3.5.1 Non-Contaminated Material

If the material is determined by the NDOT CPM or ESM not to exhibit characteristics of contamination, a normal disposal process for solid waste can be followed, per NDEQ Title 132 – **Integrated Solid Waste Management** and **NDOT Standard Specifications**. Characterization procedures for verifying that the material is non-contaminated are described in Section 4.1. Refer to Figure 3-2 for notification, characterization and disposal of construction and demolition debris and municipal waste.
3.5.2 Potentially Contaminated Material

If the NDOT CPM or ESM identifies any of the contaminant characteristics described in Section 2.0, the following notifications will be made:

- The NDOT CPM shall notify emergency personnel if needed, the District Construction Engineer (DCE), NDOT’s Construction Division Engineer, and the NDOT ESM.
- The ESM shall notify NDEQ and all other affected agencies.
- The NDOT CPM shall, if possible or practical, identify and notify the party responsible for the unexpected waste or contamination to engage them in the recovery and disposal process and to support recovery of expenses associated with the actions to be performed by NDOT or NDOT’s Environmental Consultant/Contractor.
- Refer to Figures 3-2 through 3-6 for notification, characterization, and disposal procedures (characterization procedures for contaminated material are described in Section 4.2).

3.6 Agency Coordination

The NDOT ESM will perform and document all agency coordination for the project file, unless he or she directs otherwise.

3.6.1 Release Notification Requirements - NDEQ

NDOT will report to NDEQ any unexpected waste that is evaluated as regulated. The procedures outlined in this section do not apply to spills or releases during construction projects that are the responsibility of the Contractor. The Contractor’s spill response procedures shall follow all laws and regulations per NDOT Standard Specifications.

It is the duty of NDOT to notify NDEQ of any release or suspected release of an oil or hazardous substance as a result of discovery of unexpected waste. The NDOT PESM is responsible for notification of NDEQ. Notification will be completed as summarized below from the NDEQ regulations.

Immediate notification is required per “NDEQ Title 126 – Rules and Regulations Pertaining to the Management of Waste,” Chapter 18, Section 2.01 for the following situations:
• Release which occurs beneath the surface of the land or impacts or threatens waters of the state or threatens the public health and welfare, regardless of the quantity of an oil or hazardous substance.

• Release upon the surface of the land of an oil in a quantity that exceeds 25 gallons, or of a hazardous substance which equals or exceeds 100 pounds or its reportable quantity under Section 101(14) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 as amended (40 [Code of Federal Regulations] CFR 302) and Section 329(3) of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (40 CFR 355), whichever is less.

• Discharge of oil, in any amount that causes a sheen or discoloration on the surface of a body of water; violates applicable water quality standards; and/or causes a sludge or emulsion to be deposited beneath the surface of the water or on adjoining shorelines.

Notification is not required per NDEQ Title 126 – Rules and Regulations Pertaining to the Management of Waste, Chapter 18, Section 2, for a release if any of the following conditions are met:

• The release is confined and expected to stay confined within a building or otherwise wholly enclosed structure, owned by the responsible party, in which the floors and walls are adequately impervious to the released substance(s) and is cleaned up within 24 hours of its discovery

• The release is in compliance with conditions established in State statues, regulations or permits

• Any release upon the surface of the land of oil or hazardous substances that do not exceed the reportable 25-gallon quantity for oil or for a hazardous substance less than 100 pounds or its reportable quantity under Section 101(14) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (discussed above) and which will not constitute a threat to public health and welfare, the environment, or a threat of entering the waters of the state and provided that the release is cleaned up.
NDEQ retains full authority to require further actions of the responsible party although the release or suspected release is not reportable under the above conditions.

3.6.2 Tanks, Drums, Other
Agency contacts, in the event of the discovery of an unknown underground storage tank, drums and containers, and/or hazardous waste are discussed in the following subsections:

3.6.2.1 Unknown or Unregistered Underground Storage Tanks
Existing underground storage tanks will typically be identified during the preliminary design phase of a project, when a Hazardous Material Assessment is completed. “Unknown” tanks are those tanks not identified on the drawings or specifications but encountered during a project. Upon finding an unknown tank, the ESM shall notify the following agencies:

- NDEQ at (402) 471-2186 – Ask for the Emergency Response Program Coordinator during office hours (from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday) or (402) 471-4545 to reach the Nebraska State Patrol Dispatch after office hours
- State Fire Marshal’s Office – Flammable Liquid Storage Tank Division at (402) 471-9465

Refer to Figure 3-3 for notification, characterization, and disposal procedures for unknown tank discoveries. Title 159 – State Fire Marshal Rules and Regulations for Underground Storage Tanks, Chapters 2 and 19 and the NDOT 2002 Construction Manual Division 1100.20 – Underground Tanks provides the necessary guidance for tank closure activities. If a release occurs or evidence of contamination is apparent, follow the procedure outlined in Section 4.2.

No NDEQ-required site assessment activities are necessary for Tanks holding 110 gallons or less. In the event such a tank is identified during construction activities, the ESM shall notify the Nebraska State Fire Marshal’s Office of the discovery and removal activities. If product remains in the tank, a release occurs, or contamination is apparent, follow the procedure outlined in Section 4.2.
3.6.2.2 Drums and Containers

Abandoned, buried drums and smaller sealed containers on the NDOT right-of-way or within the LOC shall not be handled or disposed of by NDOT or the Field Crew contractor until the contents are verified. Extreme caution should be exercised around drums or containers of unidentified contents. Upon finding an unknown drum or container the guidelines identified in Figure 3-4 shall be followed, and the ESM shall do the following:

- Contact NDEQ at (402) 471-2186 during office hours (from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday) or (402) 471-4545 to reach the Nebraska State Patrol Dispatch after office hours.
- Arrange for an NDOT Environmental Consultant/Contractor to identify contents of the containers and determine if the contents are hazardous. If contents are determined to not be hazardous, proper disposal procedures for solid waste, per Title 132 – Integrated Solid Waste Management Regulations and NDOT Standard Specifications, shall be followed. If contents are determined to be hazardous, procedures in Section 3.6.2.3 shall be followed.

3.6.2.3 Hazardous Waste

It shall be the duty of the ESM to immediately notify NDEQ of any discovery of a hazardous substance, regardless of the quantity, which occurs beneath the surface of the land or impacts or threatens waters of the state or the public health and welfare.

Notification shall be made by telephone to NDEQ during office hours, from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday. After hours and holidays, reports shall be made to the Nebraska State Patrol. All information known at the time of discovery is to be included, such as time of occurrence, quantity and type of material, location, and any corrective or cleanup actions presently being taken.

- NDEQ’s Hazardous Waste Compliance Assistance Specialist at (402) 471-8308
- Nebraska State Patrol at (402) 471-4545
3.6.2.3 *Other* Wastes

In the event waste tires, asbestos, household appliances, special waste, or liquid waste is discovered, the following agencies shall be notified:

- NDOT – ESM at (402) 479-4418
- As needed, NDEQ at (402) 471-2186

Refer to Figure 3-5 for notification, characterization and disposal of “other unexpected waste types.

3.7 Figures

The following pages include Figure 3-1 through Figure 3-6.
In the event of an emergency or after hours contact local agencies:
1. Fire Department (911)
2. Nebraska State Patrol (402) 471-4545

NDOT CPM Contact:
1. NDOT District Office
2. NDOT Headquarters Construction Division
3. NDOT Environmental Section Manager (ESM)

ESM Contacts (as appropriate):
1. NDEQ (402) 471-2186
   1. NDOT Communications Division Manager
   2. NDOT - ROW Division Manager
   3. NDOT - ROW Design Engineer
   4. FHWA Transportation Engineer (Federal Aid Jobs Only)
**Figure 3-2**

**Procedure for Characterization and Disposal of Construction and Demolition Debris and Municipal Waste**

1. **Construction & Demolition Debris**
   - Building materials, rubble, concrete, etc.
   - **Possible Contamination**
   - Evaluate the waste for any of the following characteristics:
     1. Liquid present
     2. Petroleum or other odor
     3. Stained or discolored soils
     4. Possible asbestos
   - **Determine**
     - Yes/No
   - **Refer to NDOT Standard Specifications and Construction Manual for solid waste disposal**
   - 1. Contractor contacts disposal facility to verify disposal requirements
   - 2. Inform NDOT CPM with Contractor findings
   - 3. NDOT CPM assures proper disposal is executed

2. **Municipal Waste**
   - Food, paper, clothing, household furniture, household waste, trash, etc.
   - **Determine**
     - Yes/No
   - Refer to Figure 3-6
   - NDOT CPM issues order to resume construction in discovery area
Figure 3-3
Procedure for Notification, Characterization, and Disposal of Unknown Underground Storage Tank

Discovery of Unknown (Orphan) Underground Storage Tank

Immediately STOP WORK in vicinity of tank; immediately shut off operating equipment and evacuate area

Notify NDOT CPM
Determine Site conditions

Document discovery using Attachment 1
(Site Discovery Check List)

NDOT CPM Contact:
1. NDOT Environmental Section Manager
   (402) 479-4418
2. NDOT Construction Division

ESM Contact:
1. NDEQ (during office hours)
   (402) 471-2186 or
2. State Fire Marshal’s Office – Flammable Liquid Storage Tank Division
   (402) 471-9467
3. Nebraska State Patrol
   (afterhours) (402) 471-4545

CPM or Environmental Consultant/Contractor Document Discovery:

a. Determine if any liquid is in the tank
b. Attempt to determine the size of the tank and type of liquid
c. Determine if there was any past leakage (i.e., stained or discolored soils and/or smell of fuel)
d. Establish tank location by Station, offset, and approximate depth. Indicate approximate street address
e. Make preliminary determination of contamination

NDOT CPM notifies NDOT Construction Division and/or NDOT ESM
Figure 3-3
(continued)

1. Contractor will apply for permit to remove tank as soon as possible. Permit required from Fire Marshal’s Office
2. Removal by licensed contractor will be scheduled as soon as possible
   a. Firm or person in charge of tank removal must notify the Nebraska State Fire Marshal’s Office 72 hours before removing the tank and give NDEQ a minimum of 24 hours advance notice; 
   *if NDOT completes a Closure Assessment Report, NDEQ advance notice is not needed*
   b. Licensed certified closure individual must be present during excavation and tank removal

Possible Contamination?

Yes

Notify Nebraska State Fire Marshal’s Office and NDEQ within 24 hours if a representative is not present during tank removal activities

Refer to Figure 3-6

No

Refer to Standard NDOT Specifications for solid waste disposal

NDOT CPM issues order to resume construction in discovery area

Notes:
1. For more information refer to Nebraska Title 159, Rules and Regulations for Underground Storage Tanks
Figure 3-4
Procedure for Notification, Characterization, and Disposal of Drums or Containers

**Discovery of Unknown Drum or Container**

Immediately STOP WORK in vicinity of drum or container. Determine drum or container condition. Is leakage visible? Contact NDOT CPM.

- a. Leave drum or container in place
- b. Secure site to eliminate access to area

**STOP WORK**

Document discovery using Attachment 1 (Site Discovery Check List)

**Type of Possible Contamination?**

- Yes
  - Refer to Figure 3-6
- No
  - Refer to Standard Specifications for solid waste disposal

**NDOT ESM selects Environmental Consultant/Contractor to:**

- a. Determine if any liquid is in the drum or container
- b. Attempt to determine the size of the drum or container and type of liquid
- c. Determine if there was any past leakage (i.e., stained or discolored soils and/or smell of fuel)
- d. Establish location by Station, offset, and approximate depth. Indicate approximate street address
- e. Make preliminary determination of contamination

**NDOT CPM issues order to resume construction in discovery area**

**CPM Contact:**
1. NDOT Environmental Section Manager
   (402) 479-4418

**ESM Contact:**
1. NDEQ (during office hours)
   (402) 471-2186 or
2. Nebraska State Patrol
   (402) 471-4545

**Contact disposal facility to verify disposal requirements**
Figure 3-5
Procedure for Notification, Characterization, and Disposal of “Other” Unexpected Waste Types

CPM Contact:
1. NDOT District Office
2. NDOT Headquarters Construction Division

ESM Contact:
1. NDEQ - Waste Management Section (402) 471-2186
2. NDOT Communications Division Manager
3. NDOT - ROW Division Manager
4. NDOT - ROW Design Engineer
5. FHWA Transportation Engineer (Federal Aid Jobs Only)

NDOT CPM makes preliminary determination of waste type; NDOT ESM contacts sources based on waste type determination

Household Appliances
- Recycle appliances that do not contain chlorofluorocarbons
- Appliance containing CFCs, when delivered for recycling, should have the CFCs removed; only personnel trained and certified for recovery can remove CFCs

Waste Tires
- Recyclable: Contact Waste Tire Processor or Recycler; see Attachment 4
- Nonrecyclable: Tires can be disposed of at a permitted solid waste landfill

Friable Asbestos
- NDOT ESM contacts a licensed contractor for testing, handling, and disposal

Special Waste
- NDOT ESM notifies NDEQ for assistance at (402) 471-2186

Liquid Waste
- NDOT ESM notifies NDEQ for assistance at (402) 471-2186

NDOT CPM issues order to resume construction in discovery area

Document discovery using Attachment 1 (Site Discovery Check List)
Figure 3-6
Procedure for Notification, Characterization, and Disposal of Contaminated Material

NDOT CPM makes preliminary determination of waste type (Refer to section 2.0)

Identify Possible Contamination

Contact NDOT ESM and NDOT Construction Office

NDOT CPM Contact:
1. NDOT District Office
2. NDOT Headquarters Construction Division

ESM Contact:
1. NDEQ - Waste Management Section (402) 471-2186
2. NDOT Communications Division Manager
3. NDOT - ROW Division Manager
4. NDOT - ROW Design Engineer
5. FHWA Transportation Engineer (Federal Aid Jobs Only)

In the event of an emergency or after hours contact local agencies:
1. Fire Department (911)
2. Nebraska State Patrol (402) 471-4545

Does potential contamination require analysis and cleanup? (Refer to Section 4.0)

Contact disposal facility to verify disposal requirements

Refer to NDOT Standard Specifications for solid waste disposal

Yes

NDOT ESM selects Environmental Consultant/Contractor

Environmental Consultant/Contractor develops Sampling and Analysis Plan for NDOT ESM approval and other appropriate agencies

Environmental Consultant/Contractor executes sampling and analysis plan: collects samples to characterize waste

No
Contact disposal facility to verify disposal requirements

Refer to NDOT Standard Specifications for solid waste disposal

Compare analytical results to standards to determine if waste is hazardous

Yes

NDOT ESM contacts NDEQ’s Hazardous Waste Compliance at (402) 471-2186 to determine disposal requirements

No

Prepare Remedial Action Plan (RAP) prepared by Environmental Consultant

NDOT ESM contracts for cleanup activities

Complete mitigation (e.g., proper disposal, transport, EPA waste numbers)

NDOT CPM issues order to resume construction in discovery area

Complete NDOT Documentation Section 2 of Attachment 1 (Site Discovery Checklist)

If required, NDOT ESM submits final written report to NDEQ
4.1 Non-Contaminated Material Characterization

Contamination is not always readily visible; thus, samples may need to be collected and analyzed to verify that the material is uncontaminated and meets the criteria for disposal as a solid waste. The NDOT CPM or the NDOT Environmental Consultant/Contractor shall contact the anticipated disposal facility where the wastes will be transported to determine what sampling requirements are necessary for disposal. Each facility may have its own analytical documentation requirements. A typical sampling program for waste characterization is provided in Table 4-1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Matrix</th>
<th>Analyte</th>
<th>Analytical Method1</th>
<th>Container2</th>
<th>Preservative</th>
<th>Holding Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>TCLP3 Metals</td>
<td>1311/SW6010B</td>
<td>1- 8 oz jar</td>
<td>4º C</td>
<td>6 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>TCLP Volatiles</td>
<td>1311SW/8260</td>
<td>1- 8 oz jar</td>
<td>4º C</td>
<td>6 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>Ignitability</td>
<td>40 CFR §261.21</td>
<td>1- 4 oz jar</td>
<td>4º C</td>
<td>6 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>Reactivity</td>
<td>40 CFR §261.23</td>
<td>1- 4 oz jar</td>
<td>4º C</td>
<td>6 months</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes:
1 SW-846, Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods
2 The laboratory will supply the appropriate sized containers for each analyte according to SW-846.
3 Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP)

Hazardous wastes can be either listed wastes or characteristic wastes. Listed wastes are wastes from common manufacturing and industrial processes, specific industries or can be generated from discarded commercial products containing specific chemicals. Listed wastes are determined to be a hazardous waste if they are specifically listed on one of four lists (the F, K, P and U lists) found in title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) in section 261. Discovery of listed wastes on a project site is unlikely. An On-Call Environmental Consultant/Contractor should be contacted to assist in making this determination for these types of waste. Wastes discovered on a project site that are hazardous are most likely to be characteristic wastes. Characteristic wastes are wastes that exhibit any one or more of the following characteristic properties: ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity or toxicity. The analytical results will be compared to 40 CFR 261, Toxicity Characteristics.
4.2 Contaminated Material Characterization

NDOT may use one of the On-Call Environmental Consultants/Contractors to identify and characterize potentially contaminated material through sampling and analytical testing. The ESM will be responsible for approving all Contractor/Consultant plans and proposed corrective actions.

The Environmental Consultant’s/Contractor’s investigation should include the following:

- Assessment of worker safety and public exposure concerns
- Development of a sampling and analysis plan to characterize the waste type
- Determination of the handling, treatment, and/or disposal requirements for any contaminated media unearthed as part of the construction process
- Recommendations for a preventative action plan to avoid additional issues and to minimize NDOT liability
- Determination of corrective actions (i.e., soil and/or groundwater cleanup, environmental monitoring or implementation of engineering or institutional controls) necessary to be in place that allow the prime construction contractor to resume work

The NDOT Environmental Consultant/Contractor may need to develop additional specifications to complete portions of construction within contaminated areas to address handling, storage, treatment, and disposal requirements for the contaminated waste.

The following subsections identify a course of action that may be followed by the selected NDOT Environmental Consultant/Contractor in the event of the discovery of contaminated material.

4.2.1 Sampling and Analysis Plan

If contamination is suspected, NDEQ may require NDOT to develop and submit a written sampling and analysis plan (SAP) in accordance with a schedule and format established by NDEQ to characterize and manage the contaminated waste. The SAP (approved by NDOT’s ESM) would be subject to NDEQ’s review and approval. The NDOT Environmental Consultant/Contractor will prepare the SAP, and upon approval of the SAP, or as directed by NDEQ, NDOT shall implement the approved activities.
4.2.1.1 Petroleum-Contaminated Material

The type of analysis conducted and the sampling procedures used are dependent on the matrix (soil or water) and type of contaminant involved. A typical sample analytical program for petroleum-contaminated material is provided in Table 4-2.

Table 4-2
Petroleum-Contaminated Material Analytical Methodology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Matrix</th>
<th>Analyte</th>
<th>Analytical Method</th>
<th>Container</th>
<th>Preservative</th>
<th>Holding Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>TPH – DRO¹</td>
<td>Modified 8015</td>
<td>1- 4 oz jar</td>
<td>4°C</td>
<td>6 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>TPH – GRO²</td>
<td>Modified 8015</td>
<td>1- 4 oz jar</td>
<td>4°C</td>
<td>6 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>BTEX²</td>
<td>8020</td>
<td>1- 4 oz jar</td>
<td>4°C</td>
<td>6 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>TCLP Metals³</td>
<td>1311/SW6010B</td>
<td>1- 8 oz jar</td>
<td>4°C</td>
<td>6 months</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ Analytical results will be compared to NDEQ Voluntary Cleanup Program (VCP) values.
² Analytical results will be compared to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Regional Screening Levels (RSL) and NDEQ VCP values.
³ Analytical results will be compared to 40 CFR 261, Toxicity Characteristics.
⁴ Acronyms: Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon (TPH); Diesel Range Organics (DRO); Gasoline Range Organics (GRO); Benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and xylenes (BTEX); Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP).

4.2.1.2 Hazardous Material

A waste is characterized as hazardous if that waste is ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic. The waste is assigned the waste code(s) associated with the characteristic(s) making it hazardous.

A solid waste exhibits the characteristic of ignitability if a representative sample of the waste has any of the following properties:

- It is a liquid, other than an aqueous solution containing less than 24 percent alcohol by volume and has a flashpoint less than 60°C (140°F), as determined by a Pensky-Martens Closed Cup Tester, using the test method specified in ASTM Standard D-93-79, or D-93-80, or a Setaflash Closed Cup Tester, using the test method specified in ASTM Standard D-3278-78.
- It is not a liquid and is capable, under standard temperature and pressure, of causing fire through friction, absorption of moisture or spontaneous chemical changes and, when ignited, burns so vigorously and persistently that it creates a hazard.
• It is an ignitable compressed gas, as defined in 49 CFR Part 173 and as
determined by the test methods determined in that regulation (i.e., any
material or mixture having in the container an absolute pressure exceeding
40 p.s.i. at 70°F or, regardless of the pressure at 70°F having an absolute
pressure exceeding 104 p.s.i. at 130°F; or any liquid flammable material
having a vapor pressure exceeding 40 p.s.i. absolute at 100°F as determined
by ASTM Test D-323) or equivalent test methods.
• An oxidizer is a substance such as a chlorate, permanganate, inorganic
peroxide, or a nitrate, that yields oxygen readily to stimulate the combustion
of organic matter.

A solid waste exhibits the characteristic of corrosivity if a representative sample
of the waste has either of the following properties:

• It is aqueous and has a pH less than or equal to 2 or greater than or equal to
12.5, as determined by a pH meter using Method 9040C in "Test Methods
for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods" EPA Publication
SW-846.
• It is a liquid and corrodes steel (SAE 1020) at a rate greater than 6.35 mm
(0.250 inch) per year at a test temperature of 55°C (130°F) as determined
by Method 1110A in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste,

A solid waste exhibits the characteristic of reactivity if a representative sample of
the waste has any of the following properties:

• It is normally unstable and readily undergoes violent change without
detonating.
• It reacts violently with water.
• It forms potentially explosive mixtures with water.
• When mixed with water, it generates toxic gases, vapors or fumes in a
quantity sufficient to present a danger to human health or the environment.
• It is a cyanide or sulfide bearing waste which, when exposed to pH
conditions between 2 and 12.5 can generate toxic gases, vapors or fumes in
a quantity sufficient to present a danger to human health or the environment.
• It is capable of detonation or explosive reaction if it is subjected to a strong initiating source or it is heated under confinement.
• It is readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or reaction at standard temperature and pressure.
• It is a forbidden explosive or Class 1.1, 1.2, or 1.3 explosive as defined in 49 CFR Part 173.

A solid waste (except manufactured gas plant waste) exhibits the characteristic of toxicity if, using the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure, Test Method 1311 in “Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods,” EPA Publication SW-846, the extract from a representative sample of the waste contains any of the contaminants at the concentration equal to or greater than the respective value listed in 40 CFR 261.24.

Chemical analysis or physical testing is generally used for the determination of hazardous waste characteristics. A typical sample analytical program for hazardous determinations is provided in Table 4-3.

**Table 4-3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Matrix</th>
<th>Analyte</th>
<th>Analytical Method¹</th>
<th>Container²</th>
<th>Preservative</th>
<th>Holding Time</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>TCLP Metals</td>
<td>1311/SW6010B</td>
<td>1-8 oz jar</td>
<td>4°C</td>
<td>6 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>TCLP Volatiles</td>
<td>1311SW/8260</td>
<td>1-8 oz jar</td>
<td>4°C</td>
<td>6 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>Ignitability (Flashpoint)</td>
<td>40 CFR §261.21</td>
<td>1-4 oz jar</td>
<td>4°C</td>
<td>6 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>Corrosivity (pH)</td>
<td>40 CFR §261.22</td>
<td>1-4 oz jar</td>
<td>4°C</td>
<td>6 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soil</td>
<td>Reactivity</td>
<td>40 CFR §261.23</td>
<td>1-4 oz jar</td>
<td>4°C</td>
<td>6 months</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ SW-846, *Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods*
² The laboratory will supply the appropriate sized containers for each analyte according to SW-846.

The analytical results will be compared to 40 CFR 261, Toxicity Characteristics. If the analytical results indicate that the material is non-hazardous, the material can be disposed of by the normal processes for solid waste described in Section 5.0.
4.3 Remedial Action Plan (RAP)

Remedial action will be dependent on the results of the analytical analyses. A RAP would be prepared by the NDOT Environmental Consultant/Contractor. CPM will be responsible for oversight of the execution of the RAP. Actions such as, but not limited to, environmental monitoring and limiting public access may be included as remedial action responsibilities. NDOT’s ESM will submit the RAP to NDEQ for approval. Upon NDEQ’s approval of the RAP, NDOT will arrange for the appropriate contractor to implement the plan. The remedial action for an oil or hazardous substance release shall proceed in a timely and diligent manner. Actions such as, but not limited to, soil and/or groundwater cleanup and/or disposal, environmental monitoring and limiting public access may be included as remedial action responsibilities.

Cleanup shall be to the extent that will prevent a hazard to human health, to human safety, and to the land and waters of the state as stated in the approved RAP. The Voluntary Clean-up Program (VCP) approach may be used to clean up contaminated properties while maintaining compliance with all applicable state and federal environmental regulations. The Nebraska Voluntary Clean-up Program, established by the Remedial Action Plan Monitoring Act (Section 1, Attachment 1-5 RAPMA Statute), allows the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ) to review and oversee efforts by property owners, prospective buyers, developers, lending institutions, or others wishing to initiate voluntary environmental clean-up activities. Clean-up criteria will be determined with guidance from NDEQ. Clean-up standards may be obtained from different programs and/or regulations. This may include follow-on sampling or monitoring, by NDOT staff, environmental staff or as appropriate, contractor, to verify completion.

4.3.1 Permitting

Prior to implementing the RAP, NDEQ shall be contacted to determine if a permit is necessary to complete remedial work. In the event the NDEQ finds an imminent and substantial endangerment to human health and the environment, the Director may issue a temporary emergency permit without notice and hearing. An emergency permit may be issued for a non-permitted activity. It may also be issued for an activity where an existing permit does not include the authority for which the emergency permit application is being made. Refer to Title 126 – Rules and Regulations Pertaining to Management of Waste, Chapter 2 for permit application and procedures.

The emergency permit:
• May be oral or written. If oral, it shall be followed in 5 days by a written emergency permit;
• Shall not exceed 120 days in duration but may be renewed for an additional 60 days where the permittee can demonstrate that the circumstances justify such extension and that the permittee made good faith efforts to complete the permitted activity or operation within the 120 days;
• Shall clearly specify the wastes to be handled and the manner and location of their disposal; and
• May be terminated by the Director of NDEQ at any time without process if he or she determines that termination is appropriate to protect human health and the environment.
The various options for disposal of solid waste and contaminated waste in landfill and recycling facilities are described below. In some construction scenarios, waste may be left in place. This would include non-contaminated waste and NDOT would receive documented approval from NDEQ regarding the necessary conditions to leave waste in place.

In other situations, waste materials will need to be excavated and properly disposed of. If unexpected wastes must be removed from the construction area and properly disposed of, there are a number of considerations that must be examined. For example, the following items are banned from landfills statewide:

- Waste oil
- Lead acid batteries (car batteries)
- Household appliances
- Unregulated hazardous waste (except household quantities)
- Recyclable waste tires

Therefore, it is possible that some wastes that are removed from the construction area must be segregated and taken to different locations. The options and considerations for disposal of unexpected and/or contaminated waste are described below.

5.1 Non-Contaminated Waste Disposal

Following discovery and characterization of the waste material, if the analytical results indicate the waste material is non-hazardous, the waste can be disposed of by the normal processes for solid waste, per NDEQ Title 132 – Integrated Solid Waste Management Regulations and NDOT Standard Specifications. The disposal facility that will be used shall be contacted by the NDOT CPM or NDOT Environmental Consultant/Contractor to verify disposal requirements. The following subsections identify examples of solid waste processing facilities, which are described in Title 132 – Integrated Solid Waste Management Regulations, Chapter 1, as any facility where solid wastes are processed, and shall include, but not be limited to, solid waste, compost sites, materials recovery facilities, recycling centers, and solid waste transfer stations.
5.1.1 Municipal Solid Waste Disposal Area

Municipal Solid Waste Disposal Area is defined as a publicly or privately owned discrete area of land or excavation that receives household waste, alone or in combination with other types of wastes, such as commercial solid waste, industrial waste, non-hazardous sludge, or conditionally exempt small-quantity generator waste, and that is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, injection well, or waste pile. The term “landfill” may be used interchangeably with Municipal Solid Waste Disposal Area. The Integrated Waste Management List of Permitted Facilities can be found at http://www.deq.state.ne.us/IntList.nsf/Web+List?OpenView&Start=1&Count=125 (see Municipal Solid Waste Landfill) and is also provided in Attachment 4. Check website for most current information.

5.1.2 Materials Recovery Facility

Materials Recovery Facility is defined as any facility at which solid waste is processed for the purpose of resource recovery (such as a tire recycling facility). Certain types of recovered waste can be hauled to an appropriate recovery facility. The facility shall be contacted to determine minimum quantities or waste restrictions. The Integrated Waste Management List of Permitted Facilities can be found at http://www.deq.state.ne.us/IntList.nsf/Web+List?OpenView&Start=1&Count=125 (see Materials Recovery Facility) and is also provided in Attachment 4. Check website for most current information.

5.1.3 Construction and Demolition Disposal Facility

A Construction and Demolition Disposal Facility is defined as any facility where the following waste types are disposed: waste which results from land clearing; the demolition of buildings, road, or other structures; or construction projects. The Integrated Waste Management List of Permitted Facilities can be found at http://www.deq.state.ne.us/IntList.nsf/Web+List?OpenView&Start=1&Count=125, (see Construction and Demolition Waste Landfill Facility) and is also provided in Attachment 4. Check website for most current information. The Construction and Demolition Waste in Nebraska brochure can be found at www.deq.state.ne.us under Publications & Forms, Guidance Documents and is provided as Attachment 3.1. Check website for most current information.
5.2 Contaminated Materials Waste Disposal

5.2.1 Petroleum-Contaminated Materials

Petroleum-contaminated materials are solid wastes when actively managed as wastes (excavated for treatment and disposal). All contaminated materials are required to have a hazardous waste determination. The type of analysis conducted and the sampling procedures used are dependent on the matrix (soil, water) and type of contamination involved. For assistance on making a hazardous waste determination, refer to Title 128 – Nebraska Hazardous Waste Regulations, Chapter 3 and 4.

Treatment and disposal requirements are dependent on different types of petroleum-contaminated materials. If the contaminated material is determined to be hazardous, refer to Section 5.2.2.

Non-hazardous petroleum-contaminated materials can be disposed of at a municipal solid waste landfill. Each municipal solid waste landfill may have its own sampling and analysis disposal requirements. The disposal facility that will be used shall be contacted by the NDOT CPM or NDOT Environmental Consultant/Contractor, to verify disposal requirements.

An alternative treatment to disposal in a municipal solid waste landfill is disposal by land application. A permitted land application facility is defined as a site where contaminated materials are repeatedly land applied onto the sample plot(s) of land or incorporated into the soil surface for agricultural purposes, for treatment and disposal.

For further information regarding municipal solid waste and/or land application disposal for petroleum-contaminated material, refer to Title 132 – Integrated Solid Waste Management Regulations, NDEQ Environmental Guidance Documents Management of Petroleum-Contaminated Materials and Oil and Petroleum Related Wastes are provided as Attachment 3.5.

5.2.2 Hazardous Wastes

Wastes generated from the cleanup of hazardous substances shall be disposed of in accordance with Title 128 – Nebraska Hazardous Waste Regulations.
Following the data collection and characterization identified in Section 4.2.1.2, NDEQ shall be contacted by the NDOT CPM or Environmental Consultant/Contractor to discuss disposal options and requirements, which will be documented by notes, e-mail or phone log in the project file. Each Subtitle C hazardous waste landfill may have differing analytical and disposal requirements and will need to be contacted prior to shipment.

5.3 *Other* Wastes

The following wastes have special handling and disposal requirements as solid waste.

5.3.1 Household Appliances

Appliances that cannot be disposed of in landfills include clothes washers and dryers, water heaters, heat pumps, air conditioners, dehumidifiers, refrigerators, freezers, trash compactors, dishwashers, conventional ovens, ranges, stoves, and wood stoves.

NDEQ recommends household appliances be recycled, with special consideration given to appliances that contain CFCs, such as air conditioners, refrigerators, and freezers. Appliances containing CFCs, when delivered for recycling, should have the CFCs removed, or arrangement must be made to have the CFCs removed. NDEQ recommends that appliances containing CFCs be segregated and stored to aid in the proper removal of CFCs. Only those persons who are trained and certified for recovery can remove CFCs. Contact the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Stratospheric Ozone Protection Hotline at 1-800-296-1996 for further information regarding disposal of any appliances containing CFCs. For more information regarding CFCs and household appliances, refer to Title 132 – Integrated Solid Waste Management Regulations, Chapter 1. A Nebraska Recycling Directory can be found at [www.deq.state.ne.us](http://www.deq.state.ne.us). An NDEQ Environmental Guidance Document *CFCs and Household Appliances/Vending Machines* can be found at [www.deq.state.ne.us](http://www.deq.state.ne.us) under Publications & Forms, Guidance Documents, and is provided as Attachment 3.3. Check website for most current information.
5.3.2 Asbestos

NDOT shall contact a licensed contractor to remove, handle, and dispose of all asbestos containing material (ACM) waste in accordance with the requirements of Title 129 – Nebraska Air Quality Regulations. For information regarding licensed contractors and further information regarding asbestos removal and disposal, contact the Nebraska Asbestos Control Program (HHS).

- Regulation and Licensure – (402) 471-0548
- Inspection and Notification – (402) 471-6507

For additional information go the HHS website [https://www.hhs.gov/](https://www.hhs.gov/) and type in ‘asbestos’ as a keyword in the search.

The NDEQ Environmental Guidance Document *General Asbestos Information* can be found at [www.deq.state.ne.us](http://www.deq.state.ne.us) under Publications & Forms, Guidance Documents, and is provided as Attachment 3.2. Check website for most current information.

5.3.3 Waste Tires

5.3.3.1 Recyclable Waste Tires

Land disposal of recyclable waste tires in any form is prohibited. Recyclable waste tires are managed by a Waste Tire Processor or Recycler or a Tire Retailer for the purpose of reusing, recycling, or shipping the waste tires out of state. A list of approved Waste Tire Haulers and Recyclers is included as Attachment 5. A list of waste tire haulers and recyclers can be found at [www.deq.state.ne.us](http://www.deq.state.ne.us). Check website for most current information.

5.3.3.1 Non-recyclable Tires

A non-recyclable tire means a press-on solid tire, a solid pneumatic shaped tire, or a foam pneumatic tire. Non-recyclable tires may be disposed of at a permitted solid waste landfill.

5.3.4 Special Wastes

Special waste, such as waste containing animal parts from slaughtering operations or soils contaminated by industrial operations, shall not be disposed of at any place except a permitted solid waste disposal area that is operated and maintained in compliance with
NDEQ regulations and authorizations, unless NDEQ grants prior written approval for an alternate location and management method. The Integrated Waste Management List of Permitted Facilities can be found at [http://www.deq.state.ne.us/IntList.nsf/Web+List?OpenView&Start=1&Count=125](http://www.deq.state.ne.us/IntList.nsf/Web+List?OpenView&Start=1&Count=125) and is also provided in Attachment 4. Check website for most current information. For more information, refer to Title 132 - Integrated Solid Waste Management Regulations, Chapter 1 and Chapter 13.

5.3.5 Liquid Wastes

Bulk or non-containerized liquids cannot be disposed of in a permitted solid waste landfill. In addition, any waste or special waste that contains free liquid is banned from permitted landfills.

The following liquid waste may be disposed of in a permitted municipal solid waste landfill by the following methods:

- Liquid waste in a small container (similar in size to that normally found in a household).
- Liquid waste in a container designed to hold liquids for use or personal consumption rather than bulk storage.
- Liquids or wet wastes that fail the Paint Filter Test may be mixed with soil or other dry wastes prior to disposal at the solid waste landfill.

Any liquid waste, containerized or bulk that is also a special waste must be pre-approved by NDEQ before disposal by the Field Crew contractor. The ESM will provide approval for disposal to the NDOT Contractor PM. The solid waste landfill manager may set regulations addressing liquid wastes that are more stringent than state or federal regulations.

For more information, refer to Title 132 – Integrated Solid Waste Management Regulations, Chapter 1 and Chapter 3. An NDEQ Environmental Guidance Document *Liquid Wastes Restricted from Landfills* is provided as Attachment 3.4.
Regardless of the type of waste discovered, the location, the volume, or the disposition, each occurrence shall be documented using the SDC form in Attachment 1 (filed in the construction project’s Site Manager database).

The NDOT CPM, with the support of the ESM, has the primary responsibility to generate and maintain a thorough record of the unexpected waste discovery and the necessary response actions. Documentation includes noting all actions taken from the time the initial notification was received up to closure with regulatory agencies as well as any tests of waste materials, plans generated for disposal, and documentation of disposal volumes. The NDOT CPM shall ensure that all requirements are fulfilled to meet sampling, handling, disposal, and reporting procedures.

If the waste is contaminated, a copy of the required sampling, analysis, and disposal report(s) must be submitted to NDEQ for documentation that appropriate assessment and cleanup activities were performed. Should contamination be allowed to remain in place or contaminated soils are reused as fill material, volumes and locations shall be noted on the final as-built drawings.

The NDOT CPM shall complete the SDC documentation in Site Manager by carefully noting all actions taken from the time of initial discovery through proper disposal, reporting, and resumption of work in the area. A copy of the SDC will be sent to the State Construction Engineer and the ESM.

### 6.1 Reporting for Discovery of Hazardous Wastes

NDEQ may require a written final report for all discoveries of petroleum-contaminated material or hazardous waste as stated in Title 126 – *Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality*, Chapter 18. NDEQ will notify NDOT if a report is required. If required, the report will be due within 15 days after remedial action has been completed or, if no remedial action occurs, within 15 days of the discovery. The report shall contain, at a minimum, the following information:

- Date, time, and duration of the discovery
- Location of discovery
- Person or persons causing and responsible for the discovery
- Type and amount of oil or hazardous substance discovered
• Cause of the discovery
• Environmental damage caused by the discovery
• Actions taken to respond to, contain, and clean up the discovery
• Location and method of ultimate disposal of the oil or hazardous waste and other contaminated materials
• Any known or anticipated acute or chronic health risks associated with the discovery
• When appropriate, advice regarding medical attention necessary for exposed individuals
Attachment 1
Site Discovery Checklist
# ATTACHMENT 1
## Site Discovery Check List

### Section 1

**PROJECT DISCOVERY LOCATION:**

**DATE AND TIME OF DISCOVERY:**

**UNEXPECTED WASTE DESCRIPTION:**

#### Waste Type:

- [ ] Construction and Demolition Debris
- [ ] Municipal (Household) Waste
- [ ] Contaminated (Petroleum-Stained Soil)
- [ ] Other (circle) Appliances / Tires / Asbestos

#### Procedures: Were the following Procedures followed?

1. Stopped work
2. Secured site in area of discovery
3. Notified NDOT Construction Project Manager or Site Inspector of discovery
4. Filed Incident Report

#### Contamination Determination: Were any of the following characteristics identified?

1. Drums, barrels, or sealed containers of varying sizes
2. Unknown underground storage tank(s)
3. Stained or discolored soils
4. Gasoline odor
5. Other Odor. **Description:**
6. Oily Residue
7. Sheen on groundwater
8. Cinders, slag, or other combustion products like ash
9. Asbestos

If possible contamination was determined, which of the following regulatory agencies were contacted?

#### Agency Notification for Drums, Barrels, or Sealed Containers, Petroleum-Contaminated Materials, Other Contaminated Materials

1. NDOT – Construction Division (402) 479-4532
2a. NDEQ – (402) 471-2186 (during office hours)
2b. Nebraska State Patrol (402) 471-4545 (after hours)
3. NDOT-approved Environmental Contractor

#### Agency Notification for Unknown Underground Storage Tanks

1. NDOT – Construction Division (402) 479-4532
2a. NDEQ – (402) 471-2186 (during office hours)
2b. Nebraska State Patrol (402) 471-4545 (after hours)

#### Documentation of Discovery

1. Were photographs taken? **Location:**
2. Were any environmental samples collected? **Description:**

#### Documentation of Disposal

1. Location of facility where waste was disposed:
2. Date(s) of disposal:
3. Disposal contractor:

---

*Note: Attach sampling and analysis plan, analytical data, remedial action plan, and waste disposal documentation or manifest.*
| Photo 1: Add feature description and direction photo was taken from. | Photo 2: |
| Photo 3: | Photo 4: |

Project Location: 
Date: 
Attachment 2
Waste Type Photographs
Unexpected waste material was encountered during construction activities for the I-80 and 24th Street to Missouri River Project. The unexpected waste appeared to be municipal waste and included fabric, tires, and trash.
Construction and Demolition Debris

C&D waste is defined as waste that results from land clearing; the demolition of buildings, roads, or other structures; or construction projects. C&D waste includes, but is not limited to:

• Fill materials
• Wood (including painted and treated wood)
• Land clearing debris other than yard waste
• Wall coverings (including wallpaper, paneling, and tile)
• Drywall, plaster, and non-asbestos insulation
• Roofing shingles and other roof coverings
• Pipe, metals, and plumbing fixtures
• Glass and plastic
• Carpeting
• Electrical wiring
Municipal Solid Waste

Municipal solid waste is any household waste and/or the combination of household waste with industrial or commercial solid waste. Solid waste, as defined in Nebraska regulations, means any garbage, refuse, or sludge from a waste treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility and other discarded material, including solid, liquid, semisolid, or contained gaseous material resulting from industrial, commercial, and mining operations, and from community activities.
Contaminated Waste

Contamination refers to the presence of any material/chemical contained within the soil, surface water, or groundwater that may require assessment, remediation, or special handling or that has a potential for liability.

This category includes a wide variety of wastes whose characteristics may indicate possible contamination:

- Drums, barrels, or sealed containers of varying sizes
- Underground storage tanks
- Stained or discolored earth in contrast with adjoining soil
- Petroleum hydrocarbon odors or other chemical odors that emanate when the earth is disturbed
- Oily residue or sludge intermixed with earth
- Sheen on groundwater
- Unknown viscous or liquid substances
- Cinders, slag, and other combustion products like ash
- Asbestos (both friable and non friable)
Other Wastes

- **Household Appliances**: Vending machines, shall mean clothes washers and dryers, water heaters, heat pumps, air conditioners, dehumidifiers, refrigerators, freezers, trash compactors, dishwashers, conventional ovens, ranges, stoves, and wood stoves.

- **Friable Asbestos**: Asbestos in a form that can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure.

- **Waste Tires**: Tire that is no longer suitable for its general intended purpose because of wear, damage, or defect.
Other Wastes (cont’d)

• **Special Waste**: Solid waste, with the exception of waste that is regulated as a hazardous waste, that possesses physical, chemical, or biological characteristics that make it different from general household, or C&D waste, and that requires special handling, treatment, or disposal methodologies in order to protect public health, safety, and the environment.

• **Liquid Waste**: Any waste that contains free liquids that will readily separate from the solid portion of a waste under ambient temperature and pressure.
Attachment 3.1
Construction and Demolition Waste in Nebraska
Construction and Demolition Waste in Nebraska
An Overview of Managing Waste Generated from Construction and Demolition Projects
What is Construction and Demolition Waste?

It is important to know what construction and demolition waste is, how it can be properly handled and where it must be legally disposed. Before beginning a C&D project, contact your local city or county authorities. They may have more stringent requirements.

Construction and Demolition (C&D) waste is defined and regulated by the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality in Title 132 – Integrated solid Waste Management Regulations.

C&D waste is defined as waste that results from land clearing; the demolition of buildings, roads, or other structures; or construction projects. C&D waste includes, but is not limited to:

- Fill materials
- Wood (including painted and treated wood)
- Land clearing debris other than yard waste
- Wall coverings (including wallpapers, paneling, and tile)
- Drywall, plaster, and non-asbestos insulation
- Roofing shingles and other roof coverings
- Pipe and metals, plumbing fixtures
- Glass, plastic
- Carpeting
- Electrical wiring

“Fill” shall mean solid waste that consists only of one or more of the following: sand, gravel, stone, soil, rock, brick, concrete rubble, asphalt rubble, or similar material. Specific types of fill can be used for the purpose of erosion control, erosion repair, bank stabilization, landscaping, roadbed preparation, and other land improvement.

C&D waste shall not include friable asbestos waste, special waste, liquid waste, putrescible waste, household waste, industrial solid waste, corrugated cardboard, appliances, tires, drums, fuel tanks, hazardous waste, and waste that contains polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB). These products require specific attention for their disposal.

C&D waste MUST be disposed of in a permitted C&D landfill or a municipal solid waste landfill. Improper disposal of C&D wastes can lead to enforcement actions being taken by the NDEQ and might include penalties in addition to requiring proper cleanup and disposal. NDEQ recommends that building materials be recycled or reused, provided that solid wastes are not mixed in the material to be used or recycled.
C&D Dos and Don’ts

The following options for C&D waste disposal ARE allowed:

- Separate brick and concrete from demolition waste. Use the brick and concrete for land improvement and stabilization projects. Haul remaining waste to a permitted landfill. (Corps of Engineers does not allow brick to be used in fill projects in waters of the state.)
- In the case of a natural disaster, obtain permission from the NDEQ to open a temporary disposal area.
- Bury farm buildings such as bins, sheds, and barns on the farm property where they were standing. (Structure only, no contents.)

The following methods for C&D disposal ARE NOT allowed:

- Demolishing a building or house and burying it on site (dropping it into the basement). However, C&D materials that meet the definition of fill may be utilized to fill the basement as a means of land improvement or landscaping.
- Demolishing a building or house and hauling it to a farm to bury it.
- Using demolition waste other than soil, rock, brick, concrete rubble, and asphalt rubble as fill for land improvements. (Corps of Engineers does not allow brick or asphalt to be used in fill projects in waters of the United States.)
- Depositing demolition waste in a stream, creek, river or wetland.
- Depositing fill in a stream, creek or river in such a way that it impacts the flow of the stream or the capacity of the flood plain without first obtaining a permit from the Corps of Engineers.
- Disposing of the ash from a burned building in the same manner as any of the illegal methods stated above.
- Open burning of buildings or demolition waste. Before burning any materials from demolition or construction activities, you should contact the NDEQ at (402) 471-2189, and then local fire officials to see if it is allowable.
- Demolishing a commercial, industrial, institutional, or public building without a thorough inspection to identify asbestos-contaminated materials and properly notifying the NDEQ Air Quality division, (402) 471-2189 and/or the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services at (402) 471-0386. If the demolition project is in Lincoln, NE or Omaha, NE you must contact their local programs directly.
**Licensed C&D Facilities**

The following permitted C&D waste facilities are licensed with the State of Nebraska. Contact your local municipal solid waste landfill to determine if it also accepts C&D waste.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility Name</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abe's Trash Service, Inc.</td>
<td>Omaha</td>
<td>(402) 571-4926</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson Excavating &amp; Wrecking Co., Calhoun Road</td>
<td>Omaha</td>
<td>(402) 345-8811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bud's Sanitary Service</td>
<td>Newman Grove</td>
<td>(402) 447-6472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butler County Landfill, Inc</td>
<td>David City</td>
<td>(402) 367-4662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Alliance C&amp;D Landfill</td>
<td>Alliance</td>
<td>(402) 762-5400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Kimball</td>
<td>Kimball</td>
<td>(308) 235-3639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Lincoln, North 48th Street</td>
<td>Lincoln</td>
<td>(402) 441-7867</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of O'Neill</td>
<td>O'Neill</td>
<td>(402) 336-3090</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Plainview</td>
<td>Plainview</td>
<td>(402) 582-4928</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gage County C&amp;D Waste Disposal Facility</td>
<td>Beatrice</td>
<td>(402) 223-4011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawkins Construction Co.</td>
<td>Omaha</td>
<td>(402) 342-1607</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lexington Area Solid Waste Agency (LASWA)</td>
<td>Lexington</td>
<td>(308) 324-3351</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loup Central Landfill Assoc.</td>
<td>Elba</td>
<td>(308) 863-2122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NPPD Gerald Gentleman Station</td>
<td>Sutherland</td>
<td>(308) 563-5355</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PAD LLC</td>
<td>Hastings</td>
<td>(402) 463-4545</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porter Construction</td>
<td>Pierce</td>
<td>(402) 371-2900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schmader</td>
<td>West Point</td>
<td>(402) 372-3833</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sidney Area Solid Waste Agency</td>
<td>Sidney</td>
<td>(308) 254-5300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southwest Nebraska Solid Waste Agency</td>
<td>Imperial</td>
<td>(308) 882-4368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stewart Construction</td>
<td>Indianola</td>
<td>(308) 345-7070</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Village of Arnold</td>
<td>Arnold</td>
<td>(308) 848-2228</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C&D - Did You Know?

- In the United States, an estimated 136 million tons of building-related C&D waste was generated in 1996* (compared to 208 million tons of municipal solid waste in 1996).

- An estimated 20 to 30 percent of building-related C&D waste was recovered for processing and recycling in 1996. The materials most frequently recovered and recycled were concrete, asphalt, metals and wood.

- An estimated 35 to 45 percent of building-related C&D waste was sent to C&D landfills in 1996. An estimated 30 to 40 percent of C&D waste is disposed of at municipal solid waste landfills (or unpermitted disposal sites). An estimated 15 to 35 percent is disposed of illegally.

- Building demolitions account for 48 percent of the waste stream, or 65 million tons per year; renovations account for 44 percent, or 60 million tons per year; and 8 percent, or 11 million tons per year, is generated at construction sites.


*most recent data available*
**Special C&D Disposal Requirements**

**Fill**
While fill can be used for erosion control, erosion repair, and bank stabilization, special considerations are required for its use in waters of the U.S. as regulated by the Corps of Engineers. Waters of the U.S. include rivers, lakes, streams, and wetlands. Any fill within these waters requires coordination with the Corps of Engineers to determine whether a permit is needed for the activity.

In addition, the fill to be used in waters of the U.S. must meet the requirements for suitable materials as defined by the Corps of Engineers. Unsuitable materials include asphalt, brick, trash, debris, car bodies, and concrete with exposed rebar.

**Scrap Tires**
Scrap tires are not acceptable C&D waste.

Title 132, Chapter 14 provides criteria for accumulating waste tires for reuse, recycling, or shipping to another state.

A list of approved scrap tire haulers is available on the NDEQ website.

**Asbestos**
Friable asbestos is not acceptable C&D waste. Guidance on asbestos removal and disposal can be found in Title 178, Chapter 22. Title 178 is available on the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services website (www.hhs.state.ne.us) or call (402) 471-0386. The Lincoln-Lancaster County Health Department is responsible for the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air pollutants (NESHAPS) program in Lancaster County, and the Omaha Air Quality Control Agency is responsible for the NESHAPS program within the Omaha city limits.

**Open Burning**
At this time trees, brush, and vegetation may be burned at an agricultural operation provided the materials were generated onsite from those operations and does not cause a public nuisance or traffic hazard. However, a local permit from the fire chief is necessary. For further information on what can and cannot be burned, call (402) 471-2189.
Managing Solid Waste

The following provides guidance to communities in their management of solid waste:

**Use of a Closed Landfill Site** – The NDEQ allows closed landfill sites to be used for the collection of recyclable materials or for composting yard wastes, provided that materials are routinely removed for recycling.

**Tree and Brush Piles** – The NDEQ issues 5-year permits to municipalities for the purpose of burning piles of tree limbs and brush for volume reduction. The burn permit allows only the burning of tree branches and untreated wood. Burning such things as leaves and grass clippings, creosote wood, treated lumber products, painted wood, or building demolition materials is prohibited.

**Yard Waste** – Yard waste is defined as leaves and grass clippings. From April 1 to November 30, yard waste may not be disposed of in a landfill.

**Household Appliances (White Goods)** – Household appliances are banned from landfills. The ban applies to clothes washers and dryers, water heaters, heat pumps, air conditioners, dehumidifiers, refrigerators, freezers, trash compactors, dishwashers, conventional ovens, ranges, stoves, and wood stoves. Appliances not listed here should be recycled, or can be taken to a permitted municipal solid waste landfill.

**Additional Landfill Bans** – The following items are banned from landfills statewide. Contact your landfill or hauler for details.

- Waste Oil
- Lead acid batteries (car batteries)
- Waste Tires
- Unregulated hazardous waste (Household hazardous waste is allowed but local programs exist for its disposal, call (402) 471-4210).

**Illegal Dump Site Cleanup Program**

The Illegal Dumpsite Cleanup Program, established in 1997, provides funding assistance to political subdivisions for the cleanup of solid waste disposed of along public roadways or ditches. Through this program, items such as household waste, white goods, C&D waste, and furniture are removed from the illegal site and recycled or disposed of properly at a permitted facility. For a grant application, contact the NDEQ.
Key Contacts

Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ)
1200 “N” Street, Suite 400
PO Box 98922
Lincoln, Nebraska 68509
(402) 471-2186 or toll-free at (877) 253-2603
www.deq.state.ne.us

United States Army Corps of Engineers - Omaha District
Wehrspann Field Office
8901 South 154th Street
Omaha, NE 68138-3621
(402) 896-0896
www.nwo.usace.army.mil

Kearney Field Office
1430 Central Avenue
Kearney, NE 68847
(308) 234-1403
www.nwo.usace.army.mil

Other Contacts

Environmental Protection Agency - Region 7
US EPA Region 7
Office of External Programs
901 N. 5th Street
Kansas City, KS 66101
(913) 551-7003 or Toll-free: (800) 223-0425
www.epa.gov/region7

Nebraska Association of Resource Districts
601 S. 12th Street, Suite 201
Lincoln, NE 68508
(402) 471-7670
www.nrdnet.org

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Attachment 3.2
General Asbestos Information
General Asbestos Information

What is Asbestos?
Asbestos is a naturally occurring mineral mined throughout the world, primarily in Canada, China, and parts of the United States and South America. Asbestos was known as the “miracle mineral” due to its durability, strength and ability to withstand heat. Asbestos can be broken into small, unseen fibers that remain airborne indefinitely and travel long distances. Asbestos has been used in over 3,000 commercial products such as: pipe and boiler insulation, sprayed-on acoustical and decorative textures, vinyl floor tile and linoleum, and cementitious, transite or slate siding and roofing. Asbestos is being replaced in these products with other materials when possible. However, you can still purchase products that contain asbestos such as vinyl asbestos floor tile and brake pads. Many materials that contain asbestos are being removed from existing buildings and are being replaced with materials that do not contain asbestos.

Is asbestos dangerous to my health?
There is no known safe level of asbestos exposure. Inhalation of asbestos fibers causes the most significant health concern. Damaged asbestos-containing material is more likely to release fibers than asbestos material that is not damaged. If asbestos-containing material is dry and can be crumbled by hand pressure (friable) a fiber release is more likely than if the material is “nonfriable”. The more that the asbestos material is disturbed, the more likely a fiber release will occur. When a release occurs, the small fibers may be inhaled and become deposited into the airways and lungs. Due to the physical characteristics of asbestos, the fibers may remain in the respiratory system indefinitely. Each asbestos exposure increases your risk of developing an asbestos related disease.

Diseases from asbestos exposure may not appear for 10-20 years after exposure. Mesothelioma is a fatal form of cancer caused by asbestos exposure. It is a cancer of the membranes that line the chest and abdomen. Asbestosis is scarring of the lung tissue caused by asbestos fibers. This is a noncancerous, respiratory disease that is irreversible. Asbestos exposure may also cause lung cancer. Workers who smoke and are exposed to asbestos are 50 times more likely to develop lung cancer than the general public. The risks associated with low level, non-occupational exposure have not been established and are almost impossible to validate.

Who regulates asbestos?
The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) developed the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) in 1973 for the purposes of protecting the general public from exposure to hazardous airborne contaminants. The NESHAP regulations apply to renovations and demolitions of commercial, public, industrial, and institutional facilities; asbestos manufacturing; milling; roadways; and disposal. Residential buildings with fewer than four dwelling units are exempt from most
of the NESHAP regulations. The regulations specify notification requirements, work practices and disposal requirements (see EPA’s Asbestos NESHAP web page *).

The Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality has been delegated the authority to oversee compliance with the NESHAP regulations. The Lincoln Lancaster County Health Department (LLCHD) is responsible for the NESHAP program in Lancaster County and the Omaha Air Quality Control (OAQC) agency is responsible for the program within the Omaha city limits.

The EPA developed the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA), which first authorized EPA to develop the Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Act (AHERA) in 1986. The AHERA regulations set standards for inspections and management plans for asbestos in schools. The AHERA regulations necessitate training and accreditation for those who work with asbestos. Currently, the EPA oversees the AHERA program.

The Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) has developed regulations for the State of Nebraska found in Title 178 - The Nebraska Asbestos Control Program. These regulations are in addition to the NESHAP and AHERA regulations that must be complied with by regulated parties in Nebraska. The regulations specify accreditation, licensure, work practices, notification, audits, inspections and fees for asbestos projects. The DHHS Title 178 asbestos regulations are more stringent than the NESHAPs and AHERA regulations.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has developed regulations that protect asbestos workers. Employers must follow specific work practices and guidelines to insure minimal exposure for their employees in the asbestos industry. The federal government manages the OSHA asbestos regulations for Nebraska.

**Who can I contact to learn more about the asbestos regulations in Nebraska?**

**NESHAP**

- NDEQ - (402) 471-2189 - 1200 “N” St., P.O. Box 98922, Lincoln, NE 68509
- NDEQ (North Platte) - (308) 535-8140
- OAQC - (402) 444-6015 - 5600 S. 10th St., Omaha, NE 68107
- LLCHD - (402) 441-8034 - 3140 “N” St., Lincoln, NE 68501

**DHHS Nebraska Asbestos Control Program**- (402) 471-0549

OSHA - Omaha Office, Main Number 1-800-356-4674

*This document contains links to non-NDEQ websites; these links will open in a new tab or window.*
Most large household appliances are banned from landfill disposal in Nebraska. Appliances that cannot be disposed of in landfills include all clothes washers and dryers, water heaters, heat pumps, air conditioners, dehumidifiers, refrigerators, freezers, trash compactors, dishwashers, conventional ovens, ranges, stoves, and wood stoves.

When these appliances are discarded and become waste items, the Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ) recommends that they be recycled with special consideration given to the appliances that contain chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs). A person who is trained and certified for recovery must remove CFCs. Refrigeration-type appliances, delivered for recycling, should have the CFCs removed or arrangements should be made to have the CFCs removed. The NDEQ recommends that appliances containing CFCs be segregated and stored so as to aid in the proper removal of CFCs. For questions related to CFC removal requirements, contact the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Stratospheric Ozone Protection Hotline at 1 (800) 296-1996, or go to http://www.epa.gov/ozone/title6/608.*

Vending machines are not currently considered a household appliance; as such they are not subject to the land disposal ban. However, as they may contain refrigerant units and are delivered for recycling or disposal, the CFCs should be removed as described above.

For more information please refer to Neb. Rev. Stat. §13-2039 or Title 132 - Integrated Solid Waste Management Regulations, Chapter 1, §034.

RESOURCES:

- NDEQ Home Page http://deq.ne.gov/

Contacts:

- NDEQ Waste Management Section (402) 471-4210
- NDEQ Toll Free Number (877) 253-2603
- NDEQ Hazardous Waste Compliance Assistant (402) 471-8308
- Email questions to: NDEQ.moreinfo@nebraska.gov
NDEQ Publications:

- **Title 132 – Integrated Solid Waste Management Regulations**
  
  Titles are available on the NDEQ Home Page under “Laws/Regs & EQC”, “Rules & Regulations”

* This document contains links to non-NDEQ websites; these links will open in a new tab or window.
Attachment 3.4
Liquid Wastes Restricted from Landfills
Liquid Waste Restricted from Landfills

Q. What is a liquid waste?

A. Liquid waste is any waste that contains free liquids, which will readily separate from the solid waste under ambient temperature and pressure (Paint Filter Test Method 9095).

Q. What are the restrictions for disposing of liquid wastes at a landfill?

A. Bulk or non-containerized liquids cannot be disposed in a solid waste landfill. This means any waste or special waste that contains free liquids is banned from permitted landfills unless:

- The waste is household waste (not septic waste); or
- The waste is leachate or gas condensate derived from the solid waste disposal area, and the solid waste disposal area is designed with a composite liner and leachate collection system.

Q. How can liquid waste be managed for disposal?

A. Liquid waste may be disposed in a municipal solid waste landfill by the following methods:

- The liquid waste is in a small container (similar in size to that normally found in a household);
- The liquid waste is in a container designed to hold liquids for use or personal consumption rather than bulk storage; or
- The liquid waste is a household waste (not septic waste).

Liquids or wet wastes that fail the Paint Filter Test may be mixed with soil or other dry wastes prior to disposal at the solid waste landfill.

See also, Guidance Document “Disposal of Bulk-Quantities of Liquids in Household-Sized Containers” on the NDEQ Home Page.

Note: Any liquid waste, containerized or bulk, that is also a special waste, must be pre-approved by the Department of Environmental Quality before disposal. The solid waste landfill manager may set regulations addressing liquid wastes that are more stringent than State or Federal regulations.

RESOURCES:

Contacts:

- NDEQ Waste Management Section       (402) 471-4210
- NDEQ Toll Free Number          (877) 253-2603
- NDEQ Hazardous Waste Compliance Assistant      (402) 471-8308
- Email questions to: NDEQ.moreinfo@nebraska.gov

NDEQ Publications:

- NDEQ Guidance Document – Disposal of Bulk Quantities of Liquids in Household-Sized Containers  
  Guidance is available on the NDEQ Home Page under “Publications & Forms”

- Title 132 – Integrated Solid Waste Management Regulations  
  Titles are available on the NDEQ Home Page under “Laws/Regs & EQC”, “Rules & Regulations”
The purpose of this guidance document is to explain the requirements for managing petroleum-contaminated materials. This will include disposal methods, alternative treatment, and disposal in landfills. The most common example of an alternative treatment and disposal method is a one-time land application of petroleum contaminated soils, also known as “land farming”. If there is an immediate response to an emergency (e.g. spill) this guidance document will only apply after the immediate response has ended. During an immediate response, alternative management procedures not addressed in this guidance document will take precedence.

1. Hazardous Waste Determinations:

All solid wastes except household wastes are required to have a hazardous waste determination. Petroleum contaminated materials are solid wastes when actively managed as wastes (e.g. excavated for treatment and disposal).

Sampling and Analysis:

The type of analysis conducted and the sampling procedures used are dependent upon the matrix (e.g. soil, water) and type of contaminant involved. For assistance on making a hazardous waste determination, please refer to Title 128 – Nebraska Hazardous Waste Regulations, Chapter 3 & 4 and the guidance document Waste Determinations and Hazardous Waste Testing available on the NDEQ website.

Common materials that may routinely be contaminated with petroleum include media (e.g. water, soil, sand, gravel) and debris (e.g. trees, concrete). Media and debris from an underground storage tank (UST) subject to corrective action under 40 CFR Part 280 that fail the test for the toxicity characteristic (hazardous waste codes D018 through D043) are not a hazardous waste (Title 128, Chapter 2, §009.10). This exemption does not apply to the contents of a UST. The Nebraska State Fire Marshal handles registration of USTs and regulates their upkeep and removal.

The Nebraska Department of Environmental Quality (NDEQ) will not routinely ask for gasoline-contaminated media and debris to be analyzed for lead. NDEQ has not seen any evidence that media and debris contaminated with gasoline will ever contain enough lead to become a hazardous waste.

The following examples and Table 1 are based on media and debris contaminated with petroleum ONLY. Knowledge of past practices and procedures is critical in determining what additional
contaminants would reasonably be expected to be present. In many cases past practices and procedures (e.g., industrial areas) would require additional sampling of potential contaminants that are not identified in the following examples or Table 1.

Examples:

A. Media and debris contaminated with gasoline or diesel only: If the material is from an UST and subject to corrective action; the media and debris can be taken to a Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (MSW Landfill) permitted to dispose waste pursuant to Title 132 – Integrated Solid Waste Management Regulations for disposal without sampling and analysis. Note: While NDEQ does allow this, there may be sampling and analysis requirements specific to and mandated by individual MSW Landfills.

B. Media and debris contaminated with gasoline only: If the material is not from an UST and subject to corrective action; media and debris must have a waste determination for benzene.

C. Media and debris contaminated with gasoline only: Whether the material is from an UST subject to corrective action or not, media and debris must have a waste determination for benzene if it is to be land applied.

D. Media and debris contaminated with used oil only: Whether the material is from an UST subject to corrective action or not, media and debris must have a waste determination for the RCRA-8 toxicity characteristic metals (arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, lead, mercury, selenium, and silver) found in Title 128, Chapter 3, § 010, Table 3.

Table 1 provides a summary of the sampling actions required by the Department. The requirements are dependent on the petroleum contaminant, source of the contaminant, and ultimate disposal method.

**TABLE 1: Minimum Sampling Requirements for Landfill Disposal and One-time Land Application**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DISPOSAL SITE</th>
<th>CONTAMINANT</th>
<th>SOURCE</th>
<th>BENZENE ONLY</th>
<th>LEAD ONLY</th>
<th>RCRA METALS¹</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LANDFILL</td>
<td>Gasoline²</td>
<td>UST</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NON-UST</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other Petroleum³</td>
<td>UST</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NON-UST</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Used Oil⁴</td>
<td>UST</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>See ‡</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NON-UST</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>See ‡</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LANDFARM</td>
<td>Gasoline²</td>
<td>UST</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NON-UST</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Other Petroleum³</td>
<td>UST</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>NON-UST</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
<td>NA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NA = Not applicable
¹ RCRA metals include arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, lead, mercury, selenium, and silver
²Gasoline includes aviation fuel
³Other petroleum includes diesel, kerosene, mineral oil (no PCBs), heating oils, fuel oils, and bunker oils
⁴Used oil whether it is subject to UST corrective action or not.
The contents of an UST are subject to full RCRA regulation under Title 128. The D018 through D043 exemption does not apply to the contents. For further hazardous waste determination assistance, please contact the Waste Management Section Environmental Assistance Coordinator at (402) 471-8308.

2. Fill:

Fill shall mean solid waste that consists only of one or more of the following: sand, gravel, stone, soil, rock, brick, concrete rubble, asphalt rubble or similar material. Fill that is not a hazardous waste may be used for the purpose of erosion control, erosion repair, channel stabilization, landscaping, roadbed preparation, or other land improvement provided the wastes used in these activities are not mixed with other solid wastes and do not, as a result of handling or disposal, have the potential to cause contamination that may threaten human health or the environment.

3. Petroleum-Contaminated Materials:

This section discusses treatment and disposal requirements for different types of petroleum contaminated materials. For the purpose of this guidance document the materials will be categorized as Hazardous Waste Materials, Underground Storage Tank (UST) Contaminated Materials, and Petroleum-Contaminated Materials from Sources other than an UST.

A. Hazardous Waste Materials:

Regardless of its source, a petroleum contaminated material that is also contaminated with a listed waste, fails its TCLP analysis, or is characteristic as a Hazardous Waste must be handled as such. If a hazardous waste generator is a Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity generator it may dispose of hazardous waste at an MSW Landfill. If a generator is a Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator (CESQG) then refer to the section of this guidance document dealing with requirements for disposal in landfills below. If the generator’s status is unknown or the hazardous waste generator is a Small Quantity Generator (SQG) or a Large Quantity Generator (LQG), contact the Waste Management Section Compliance Assistance Specialist at (402) 471-8308 for proper disposal information.

The NDEQ will not allow hazardous waste to be land applied. To inquire about alternative treatment and disposal methods of hazardous waste, contact the Waste Management Section Compliance Assistance Specialist at (402) 471-8308.

B. UST Contaminated Media and Debris:

This sub-section discusses the requirements and options for treatment and disposal of petroleum-contaminated media and debris associated with an Underground Storage Tank system.

**Treatment and Disposal:**

1. For disposal at a MSW Landfill, refer to Requirements for Disposal in a Landfill below.
2. For land application, refer to Requirements for Alternative Treatment and Disposal by Land Application below.
3. For alternative treatment and disposal, refer to Requirements for Alternative Treatment and Disposal by Other Methods near the end of this document.

**Stockpiling:**

Contaminated media that has been determined to contain hazardous waste should be
immediately containerized upon excavation whenever possible to avoid potential RCRA permitting and closure requirements that may result from stockpiling. NDEQ also recommends containerization when a hazardous waste determination has not yet been completed (e.g. awaiting analytical results), though in most cases it is our experience that contaminated soil resulting from a petroleum release does not fail a TCLP analysis. Under an emergency situation where excavation and stockpiling contaminated media is necessary to prevent imminent and substantial endangerment to human life, health, property or the environment, contaminated media may be stockpiled if there are no other practical alternatives. An emergency permit may be required if the contaminated media contains hazardous waste; one can be obtained on short notice by contacting the Department.

If you find it necessary to stockpile contaminated media and debris it must be done in a manner that will prevent additional hazards or contamination of the land, air or waters of the State. The following procedures must be applied:

1. The stockpile is to be placed in a safe and secure location to minimize exposure to human health and the environment.
2. Media and debris must be placed on and covered with an impermeable membrane.
3. Procedures should be implemented to limit access to the stockpile.
4. Implement storm water run-on and run-off controls.

C. Petroleum-Contaminated Materials from Sources Other than an UST:

Contaminated material that is not associated with an UST system and has been determined not to be a hazardous waste may be treated in a similar manner to UST contaminated media and debris. Refer to the sections on Treatment and Disposal and Stockpiling immediately above.

4. Requirements for Disposal in a Landfill:

Each MSW Landfill in Nebraska may have its own sampling, analysis and disposal requirements. These requirements may be in addition to NDEQ requirements discussed above under the heading Hazardous Waste Determinations. Each MSW Landfill has the right to reject any disposal request. The NDEQ recommends that the generator contact the MSW Landfill prior to delivering contaminated material to that landfill. A CESQG can dispose of only 19.5 kg (43 lbs) of hazardous waste per day at an MSW Landfill (Title 132, Chapter 1, §113) and a total of only 100kg (220 lbs) per calendar month. The contaminated media must not contain free liquids. The NDEQ may require verification by a paint filter test.

5. Requirements for Alternative Treatment and Disposal by Land Application:

This section discusses the requirements for treatment and disposal of materials by land application. Land application areas are categorized as either one-time land application sites or permitted land application facilities.

A. One-Time Land Application Site:

This section describes the site selection criteria, soil treatment procedures, and monitoring requirements for one-time land application sites. A one-time land application site is defined as a site that is used for the controlled application of material, from a single source, to the surface of the land for the purposes of treatment and disposal. Materials contaminated with “used” oil are not allowed to be land applied. All one-time land applications must have prior approval by the NDEQ. (NE Title 132, Chpt. 13)
Characteristics for the Selection of One-time Land Application Sites:

All of the items listed below must be addressed in writing and submitted to NDEQ with a Special Waste Characterization Request Form found at http://deq.ne.gov/.

1. The site should be large enough to enable contaminated material to be spread in a lift no thicker than four inches. (For reference, one cubic yard of soil spread to 4 inches in depth will cover an area approximately 27 feet long by 3 feet wide, or 81 square feet.)

2. The site should be located at least 1000 feet from inhabited residences, businesses, or facilities/lands frequented by the public.

3. The site should be located at least 1000 feet from any man-made or natural structures that may collect vapors. Examples of this type of structure are basements, outbuildings, pump houses, sewer lines or other utility corridors, or drain tile systems.

4. The site should be located at least 1000 feet from drinking water wells (municipal, domestic, etc.).

5. The site should be located at least 100 feet from other types of wells (livestock, irrigation, etc.).

6. The site should be located at least 1000 feet from any surface water features (ponds, lakes, streams, etc.).

7. The site must not be located within a designated wellhead protection area, or other Title 118 - Ground Water Quality Standards and Use Classification “Class GA” areas.

8. Sites with highly permeable soils (e.g. sand and/or gravel) should be avoided.

9. The site should not be located within a 100-year floodplain.

10. The site should not be located within areas designated as wetlands. Verification may be required by the NDEQ.

11. There should be a minimum separation of 25 feet between the land surface and the water table. The NDEQ may require greater separation in some cases.

12. The site should not be located in a quarry, gravel pit, or mine, unless as part of an approved reclamation project.

13. The site should not be located on any land with slopes greater than six percent.

B. Treatment Procedures:

The goal of the following treatment procedures is to provide conditions which are conducive to biodegradation as well as volatilization of the target petroleum contaminants. It is the site operator's responsibility to assure the treated materials meet the cleanup goal specified below. The following procedures are minimum requirements. It may be necessary to perform these procedures at a greater frequency or modify them in order to meet the cleanup goal.
1. All materials should be free of debris such as piping, tubing, concrete, electrical wiring and conduit, plastic tarp, etc. upon delivery to the site. All debris removed from the contaminated material must be properly recycled or disposed in a landfill permitted in accordance with NE Title 132.

2. For maximum effectiveness, land application of contaminated material should be limited to March 1st through November 30th. Treatment procedures should continue until all contaminated materials meet the cleanup goal or until site conditions, such as a frozen ground, prevent further treatment.

3. If materials are stockpiled, land application should begin within 48 hours after NDEQ approval is given. If the materials cannot be applied within 48 hours, an alternative plan should be submitted for review and approval by NDEQ.

4. Lifts of material should be no greater than four inches thick.

5. Material which is land applied should be incorporated (mixed) with the upper 4 to 6 inches of native soil within 48 hours after application. If soil amendments are used to enhance hydrocarbon breakdown, they should be added just before or just after material spreading, but prior to mixing with the upper 4 to 6 inches of native soil.

6. Soil amendment application rates should not exceed standard rates for crop production. The local University of Nebraska - Extension Service, the local Natural Resources District, or the Natural Resource Conservation Service may be able to provide this information.

7. Material should be turned at least once per month, or as frequently as necessary, to the depth of original incorporation. This is to enhance hydrocarbon breakdown and to prevent materials from remaining saturated after precipitation events.

8. The boundaries of the area of contaminated material should be flagged or staked to differentiate it from uncontaminated, native soils. The stakes must remain in place until the treatment of the material is complete.

9. Petroleum contaminated materials should be treated until the benzene level is less than 3.63 mg/kg and total extractable hydrocarbons (TEH) as diesel is less than 9520 mg/kg.

**Saturated Soils:**

Soils that are saturated with petroleum may be land-applied provided the soil does not contain any free liquids (paint filter test). The soil should be turned once per week for a month and then the normal treatment procedures described above may be initiated (unless otherwise directed by the NDEQ).

**_REUSE OF SOILS:**

If soil is to be reused after treatment has been completed, the department should be notified prior to the reuse.

**C. PERMITTED LAND APPLICATION FACILITIES:**

For the purposes of this guidance document a permitted land application facility is defined as a
site where contaminated materials are repeatedly land applied onto the same plot(s) of land or incorporated into the soil surface for agricultural purposes or for treatment and disposal. Any land application facility which proposes to accept, treat and dispose of soils in a manner which does not meet the definition of a one-time land application site must apply for and receive a permit from NDEQ prior to accepting contaminated soils. Sites such as this are considered to be disposal areas under Title 132 – Integrated Solid Waste Management Regulations and therefore must meet the siting, construction, operation, reporting, and monitoring requirements as outlined in Title 132.

6. Requirements for Alternative Treatment and Disposal by other methods:

Proposals for treatment and disposal methods other than land application or landfill disposal must be submitted to NDEQ. (e.g. low temperature thermal desorption, incineration, asphalt batching, soil washing, etc.) Reviews are performed on a case-by-case basis by the appropriate NDEQ section or program.

Prior to initiating any alternative treatments and disposal, the Alternative Petroleum-Contaminated Soil Treatment and Disposal Form must be completed and submitted to the Waste Management Section of the NDEQ. Upon review of this form, the NDEQ may require additional information (e.g. work plans, design plans, etc.) to be submitted in order for the treatment and disposal proposal to be evaluated.

RESOURCES:

Useful Website:

NDEQ Publications*:
- Title 128 – Nebraska Hazardous Waste Regulations
- Title 132 – Integrated Solid Waste Management Regulations
- Environmental Fact Sheet – Comparison of Hazardous Waste Generators Requirements
- Environmental Guidance Document – Investigative-Derived Waste (IDW) & Remediation Waste Considerations

Contacts:
- NDEQ Hazardous Waste Compliance Assistance (402) 471-8308
- NDEQ Waste Management Section (402) 471-4210
- NDEQ Toll Free Number (877) 253-2603

*These are available on the NDEQ website or by calling the NDEQ Waste Management Section.

Attachment:
- Alternative Petroleum-Contaminated Soil Treatment and Disposal Form
Special Waste Characterization and Land Disposal Request Form

A: Generator Information

Business/Organization/Entity: ________________________________

Contact Person: __________________________ Title: __________________________

Address: ____________________________________________________________

____________________________________________________________________

Telephone: __________________________ Fax: __________________________

Email: ________________________________

Name/Briefly Describe the Waste: _______________________________________

____________________________________________________________________

Total amount of waste to be disposed __________________________ ft³ or lbs. (circle)

One Time Disposal (Yes / No) (circle)

If no, time frame (annually, monthly, etc.) _________________________________

What process or incident generated the waste? ____________________________

____________________________________________________________________

B: Physical Characteristics of the Waste

Color ________________________________________________________________
**Odor:** (Please circle one)  
None  
Mild  
Strong

Describe odor: 

**Physical State, @ 70°F**

(Please circle one)  
Solid  
Gas  
Liquid  
Semi-Solid

**Layers** (Please circle one)  
Multi-Layered  
Bi-Layered  
Single-Phased

Please provide:  
pH  
Flash Point  
Specific Gravity

**Free Liquids?** - Refer to Paint Filter Test (PFT) Method 9095 from SW-846

(Please circle one)  
Yes  
No

If yes, describe the method used to solidify the waste prior to disposal.  

_____________________________________________________________________________________________

_____________________________________________________________________________________________

**C: Chemical Composition (Attach Analytical Results)**

Please Attach All Laboratory Analysis Data Sheets and/or Material Safety Data Sheets

**D: Waste Analysis and Data**

(Circle)

Has the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) been run on this waste?  
Yes  
No

Is this a hazardous waste?  
Yes  
No

If yes, is this an exempt quantity of hazardous waste?  
Yes  
No

**E: Disposal Method**

How do you plan to dispose of this waste? (Please circle one below)

Landfill  
Name of Landfill

Land application  
(Fill in Section F if circled)

Other method  
Describe:
F. Land Application Information

Complete this section only if the waste will be land applied.

Type of Contaminants: ____________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________

Assessment of the treatment/disposal by-products (e.g. air emissions, leachate, etc.); include type of by-product, amount and rate of emission:
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________
______________________________________________________________________________

Treatment/Disposal Location: _____________________________________________________

Area Size of Location: __________________________________________________________

Legal Description: _____1/4, _____1/4, _____Sect., _____Township, _____Range

County: ________________________ Nearest City: ______________________________

Treatment/Disposal Location Owner's Name, Address, & Phone Number: ___________
____________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________

Topography Description: _______________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________

Distance in Feet to Nearest Inhabited Residence, Business or Facilities/Lands Frequent by the Public: ______________________________

Distance in feet to the Nearest Manmade or Natural Structure that may Collect Vapors (Petroleum Contaminated Soils Only): ______________________________

Distance in Feet to Nearest Drinking Well(s) (Domestic, Municipal, Etc.):

____________________________________________________________________________

Distance in Feet to Nearest Surface Water (Pond, Lake, Stream, Wet Lands, Etc.):

____________________________________________________________________________
Distance in Feet Between the Ground Surface and the Water Table: ________________

Major Soil Type(s) Between Surface and Groundwater (i.e. Sand, Gravel, Loam):
____________________________________________________________________________

Slope of Area (%): ___________________________________________________________

Description of Proposed Effectiveness of Treatment: ________________
____________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________

Anticipated Treatment Rate (amount/time): ___________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________

Anticipated Length of Treatment: ___________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________
____________________________________________________________________________

Certification. By signing below, the party(ies) certify that all above information and all
attachments submitted with this document are complete and accurate and that information
regarding all known or suspected hazards has been disclosed.

Signature – Responsible Party  Title  Date
__________________________________________________________________________

Name (type or print)
__________________________________________________________________________

Signature – Consultant/Contractor  Title  Date
__________________________________________________________________________

Name – Consultant/Contractor (type or print)
Attachment 4
Permitted Facilities
## Composted Material Reuse Facilities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Contact Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AltEN, LLC</td>
<td>Mead</td>
<td>(816) 268-1332</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Beatrice Board of Public Works</td>
<td>Beatrice</td>
<td>(402) 228-5200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Fremont</td>
<td>Fremont</td>
<td>(402) 727-2670</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Grand Island</td>
<td>Grand Island</td>
<td>(308) 385-5444</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Holdrege</td>
<td>Holdrege</td>
<td>(308) 995-8681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Scottsbluff Yard Waste &amp; Bio-solids</td>
<td>Scottsbluff</td>
<td>(308) 630-6292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Doernemann</td>
<td>Clarkson</td>
<td>(402) 892-3244</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prairieland Dairy, LLC</td>
<td>Firth</td>
<td>(402) 791-2228</td>
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## Construction and Demolition Waste Landfills

<table>
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<tr>
<td>Abe’s Trash Service, Inc.</td>
<td>Omaha</td>
<td>402-571-4926</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anderson Excavating &amp; Wrecking Co. Calhoun Road</td>
<td>Omaha</td>
<td>402-345-8811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beatrice Area Solid Waste Agency</td>
<td>Beatrice</td>
<td>402-228-5200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bud’s Sanitary Service</td>
<td>Newman Grove</td>
<td>402-447-6472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Alliance C &amp; D Landfill</td>
<td>Alliance</td>
<td>308-762-1907</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Arnold</td>
<td>Arnold</td>
<td>308-848-2228</td>
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<tr>
<td>City of Benkelman</td>
<td>Benkelman</td>
<td>308-423-2540</td>
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<tr>
<td>City of Broken Bow</td>
<td>Broken Bow</td>
<td>308-872-5831</td>
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<tr>
<td>City of Franklin</td>
<td>Franklin</td>
<td>308-425-6295</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Holdrege</td>
<td>Holdrege</td>
<td>308-995-8681</td>
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<tr>
<td>City of Kimball</td>
<td>Kimball</td>
<td>308-235-3639</td>
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<tr>
<td>City of Lincoln North 48th Street</td>
<td>Lincoln</td>
<td>402-441-7867</td>
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<tr>
<td>City of O’Neill</td>
<td>O’Neill</td>
<td>402-336-3090</td>
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<tr>
<td>City of Plainview</td>
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<td>402-582-4928</td>
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<td>Eco-Storage Investments</td>
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<td>Hawkins Construction Co.</td>
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<td>402-221-7615</td>
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<td>KGP Services</td>
<td>Norfolk</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lead Waste Management, Inc.</td>
<td>Waterbury</td>
<td>712-253-7296</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lexington Area Solid Waste Agency</td>
<td>Lexington</td>
<td>308-836-2215</td>
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<tr>
<td>Loup Central Landfill Assoc.</td>
<td>Elba</td>
<td>308-863-2122</td>
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<tr>
<td>L.P. Gill</td>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>402-632-4461</td>
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<tr>
<td>NPPD Gerald Gentlemen Station</td>
<td>Sutherland</td>
<td>402-563-5355</td>
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<td>PAD LLC</td>
<td>Hastings</td>
<td>402-463-4545</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rainwood Hill Properties, LLC</td>
<td>Omaha</td>
<td>402-289-2528</td>
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<tr>
<td>Schmader</td>
<td>West Point</td>
<td>402-372-3833</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sidney Area Solid Waste Agency</td>
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<td>308-254-5300</td>
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<tr>
<td>Southwest NE Solid Waste Agency</td>
<td>Imperial</td>
<td>308-882-4368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three Valleys, Inc.</td>
<td>Indianaola</td>
<td>308-345-7070</td>
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<tr>
<td>YASWA</td>
<td>York</td>
<td>402-363-2600</td>
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## Delisted Waste Disposal Area

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<tr>
<th>Facility Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tr>
<td>Clean Harbors Environmental Services, Inc.</td>
<td>Kimball</td>
<td>(308) 235-8207</td>
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## Fossil Fuel Combustion Ash Disposal Area

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<td>Fremont</td>
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<tr>
<td>City of Grand Island Platte Generating Station</td>
<td>Grand Island</td>
<td>308-385-5444 E</td>
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<tr>
<td>City of Hastings Utilities/Whelan Energy Center</td>
<td>Hastings</td>
<td>402-463-1371</td>
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### Attachment 4  
**Permitted Facilities**

#### Materials Recovery Facility

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<th>Location</th>
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<td>402-228-5200</td>
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<td>City of O'Neiell</td>
<td>O'Neiell</td>
<td>402-336-3090</td>
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<tr>
<td>Recycling Enterprises of NE, Inc.</td>
<td>Lincoln</td>
<td>402-421-6655</td>
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<td>River City Recycling</td>
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#### Municipal Solid Waste Landfill

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<tr>
<td>Butler County Landfill, Inc.</td>
<td>David City</td>
<td>402-367-4662</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Alliance</td>
<td>Alliance</td>
<td>308-762-1907</td>
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<tr>
<td>City of Gering</td>
<td>Gering</td>
<td>308-436-5096</td>
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<td>City of Hastings Landfill/Wood Waste Facility</td>
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<td>402-461-2308</td>
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<td>City of Holdrege Prairie Hill Landfill</td>
<td>Holdrege</td>
<td>308-995-8681</td>
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<td>Kimball</td>
<td>308-235-3639</td>
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<tr>
<td>City of Lincoln Bluff Road Landfill</td>
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<td>402-441-7867</td>
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<td>Grand Island Solid Waste Agency</td>
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<td>308-385-5433 E</td>
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<tr>
<td>J Bar J Land, Inc. Waste Connections of NE</td>
<td>Ogallala</td>
<td>308-287-2107</td>
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<td>Kearney Area Solid Waste Agency</td>
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<td>308-233-3259</td>
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<tr>
<td>Loup Central Landfill Assoc.</td>
<td>Elba</td>
<td>308-863-2122</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L.P. Gill Inc.</td>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>402-632-4461</td>
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<tr>
<td>NE Ecology</td>
<td>Geneva</td>
<td>402-367-4662</td>
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<td>Northeast Nebraska Solid Waste Coalition (NNSWC)</td>
<td>Clarkson</td>
<td>402-844-2230</td>
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<td>Sarpy County</td>
<td>Springfield</td>
<td>402-253-2371</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sidney Area Solid Waste Agency</td>
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<td>308-254-5300</td>
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<td>Solid Waste Agency of Northwest Nebraska (SWANN)</td>
<td>Chadron</td>
<td>308-432-4245</td>
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<td>Valentine Area Solid Waste Agency (VASWA)</td>
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<td>Waste Management of NE, Inc. Pheasant Point</td>
<td>Bennington</td>
<td>402-238-3461</td>
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<td>York Area Solid Waste Agency (YASWA)</td>
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#### Other Processors

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<tr>
<td>Stericycle</td>
<td>Lincoln</td>
<td>(651) 212-1012</td>
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#### Transfer Station

<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bud’s Sanitary Service</td>
<td>Newman Grove</td>
<td>(402) 447-6472</td>
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<td>City of Alliance</td>
<td>Alliance</td>
<td>308-762-1907</td>
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<td>City of Columbus</td>
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<td>402-564-8585</td>
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<td>City of Fairbury</td>
<td>Fairbury</td>
<td>402-729-2476</td>
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<tr>
<td>City of Gering Baling Facility</td>
<td>Gering</td>
<td>308-436-5096</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Hartington</td>
<td>Hartington</td>
<td>402-254-6353</td>
</tr>
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<td>City of Kimball</td>
<td>Kimball</td>
<td>308-235-3639</td>
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<tr>
<td>City of McCook</td>
<td>McCook</td>
<td>308-345-2022</td>
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## Attachment 4
Permitted Facilities

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<th>City</th>
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<td>City of Nebraska City</td>
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<td>City of Neligh</td>
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<td>402-887-4066</td>
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<td>City of Norfolk</td>
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<td>402-844-2230</td>
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<tr>
<td>City of North Platte</td>
<td>North Platte</td>
<td>308-535-6702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Oakland</td>
<td>Oakland</td>
<td>402-685-5822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City of Osceola</td>
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<td>402-747-3411</td>
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<tr>
<td>City of Pilger</td>
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<td>402-396-3563</td>
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<tr>
<td>City of Plainview</td>
<td>Plainview</td>
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<td>City of Tekamah</td>
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<td>402-374-2521</td>
</tr>
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<td>City of Wayne</td>
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<td>402-375-1733</td>
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<tr>
<td>City of West Point</td>
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<td>402-372-2466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Refuse Disposal, Inc./Waste Connections, Inc.</td>
<td>Fremont</td>
<td>402-721-7511</td>
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<tr>
<td>Custer Transfer Station Inc.</td>
<td>Broken Bow</td>
<td>308-872-2218</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Edgetown Properties, LLC</td>
<td>Madison</td>
<td>402-920-2342</td>
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<td>Grand Island Solid Waste Agency</td>
<td>Grand Island</td>
<td>308-385-5433 E</td>
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<td>Ainsworth</td>
<td>402-387-2494</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>King Disposal</td>
<td>Walthill</td>
<td>402-846-5694</td>
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<td>Loup Central Landfill Assoc./Burwell</td>
<td>Burwell</td>
<td>308-863-2122</td>
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<td>Loup Central Landfill Assoc/Elba</td>
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<td>Seneca Sanitation</td>
<td>DuBois</td>
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<td>308-254-5300</td>
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<td>Solid Waste Agency of the Northwest Nebraska (SWANN)</td>
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<td>308-432-4245</td>
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<td>Southwest Nebraska Solid Waste Agency</td>
<td>Imperial</td>
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<td>Beemer</td>
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<td>Waste Connections of NE, Inc. dba Saunders County Disposal</td>
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<td>402-721-7511</td>
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<td>Facility Name &amp; Address</td>
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<td>Type of Permit</td>
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<tr>
<td>ABC Tire LLC, 4401 Gardner Ave, Kansas City MO 64120</td>
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<td>B-Rose Transportation, 310 Harrison St, Alvo, NE 68304</td>
<td>15-189-HOOO</td>
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<td>Butler County Landfill, 3588 'R' Road, David City NE 68632</td>
<td>02-016-HOOO</td>
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<td>Champlin Tire Recycling Inc., P.O. Box 445, Concordia KS 66901</td>
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<td>D &amp; B Enterprises LLC, 3104 N Hwy 75, Sioux City IA 51105</td>
<td>07-039-HOOO</td>
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<td>David's Tire Recycling, 1300 N Click, Nevada, MO 64772</td>
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<td>Don's New &amp; Used Tires, 2141 Cornhusker Hwy, Lincoln NE 68521</td>
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<td>Gill Hauling, PO Box 128, Jackson, NE 68743</td>
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<td>Hackbart Brothers, PO box 434, Seward, NE 68434</td>
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<td>Hoke Transport LLC, 1125 D St., Gering, NE 69341</td>
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<td>Intrawest, LLC, PO Box 6057, Colorado Springs, CO 80934</td>
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<td>Kenny Frazier, 19500 Yearling Way, Edmond OK 73012</td>
<td>03-030-HOOO</td>
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<td>J &amp; M Steel, P.O. Box 204, Hastings NE 68902-0204</td>
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<td>LAL Enterprises, LAL, PO Box 266, Elmwood NE 68349</td>
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<td>Leo Porter, 17775 Hiway 28, Oshkosh NE 69154</td>
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<td>Liberty Tire Services, 12498 Wyoming Ave. S, Savage MN 55378</td>
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<td>Million Tire Disposal, P.O. Box 48, Sarcoxie, MO 64862-0048</td>
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## Waste Tire Recyclers

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Albion</td>
<td>City of Albion</td>
<td>420 West Market Street</td>
<td>Jolynn Weber 402 395-2428</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arnold</td>
<td>Village of Arnold</td>
<td>P.O. Box 70</td>
<td>Mike Lucas 308 848-2228</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beatrice</td>
<td>Beatrice Landfill</td>
<td>3426 W. Locust Road</td>
<td>Mark Hyberger 402 228-5248</td>
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<tr>
<td>Beatrice</td>
<td>Laser Recharge</td>
<td>P.O. Box 832</td>
<td>George Warnick 402 228-5959</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bellevue</td>
<td>Bellevue Tire and Auto Services Inc.</td>
<td>2111 Franklin Street</td>
<td>Larry Chandler 402 292-8533</td>
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<tr>
<td>David City</td>
<td>Butler County Landfill</td>
<td>3588 R Road</td>
<td>Kelly Danielson 402 367-4662</td>
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<td>Elba</td>
<td>Loup Central Landfill</td>
<td>1552 Highway 11</td>
<td>308 863-2122</td>
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<tr>
<td>Elmwood</td>
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<td>P.O. Box 266</td>
<td>Roger Pickering 402 994-4555</td>
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<tr>
<td>Franklin</td>
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<td>619 15th Avenue</td>
<td>Patricia Ayres 308 425-6295</td>
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<td>Gering</td>
<td>Waste Connections Gering Transfer Station</td>
<td>P.O. Box 104</td>
<td>Sean Green 308 632-6060</td>
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<td>1025 P Street, Box 687</td>
<td>Henry Buhr 308 436-7568</td>
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<td>308 385-5433</td>
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<td>Crystal Lenzen 402 254-6353</td>
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<td>Jo Leyland 308 882-4368</td>
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<td>223 S. Chestnut</td>
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<td>2710 Ryans Street</td>
<td>Gene Hanlon 402 441-7043</td>
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<td>Steve Owen 402 441-7867</td>
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<td>T.O. Haas Tire Co.</td>
<td>P.O. Box 81067</td>
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<td>Carrie Hakenkamp 402 436-2383</td>
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<td>Deb Daly 308-546-2625</td>
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<td>Gary Lund 402 644-8715</td>
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<td>1402 N Jeffers</td>
<td>Wes Meyer 308 535-6702</td>
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<td>Omaha</td>
<td>Automotive Solutions</td>
<td>4419 S. 140th</td>
<td>Jim Bishop 402 334-1000</td>
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<td>Gary Taft 402 571-2631</td>
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<td>Papillion Tire, Inc.</td>
<td>1221 Royal Drive</td>
<td>Doug Speth 402 592-3434</td>
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<td>Rob Campbell 308 254-6071</td>
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<td>Carol Alexander 308 773-2348</td>
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<td>Dwayne Brigman 402 253-2371</td>
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<td>Bill Miner 402 529-3589</td>
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