

Appendix P

Framework Hazardous Material Management Plan

Gateway West Transmission Line Project

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May 2012

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Rocky Mountain Power and Idaho Power Company (Companies) are proposing to construct and operate approximately 1,100 miles of new 230-kilovolt (kV), 345-kV and 500-kV alternating current (AC) electric transmission system, called the Gateway West Transmission Line Project (Project), consisting of 10 segments between the Windstar Substation at Glenrock, Wyoming, and the Hemingway Substation approximately 30 miles southwest of Boise, Idaho. The proposed transmission line is needed to supplement existing transmission lines in order to relieve operating limitations, increase capacity, and improve reliability in the existing electric transmission grid, allowing for the delivery of up to 1,500 megawatts (MW) of additional energy for the Companies' larger service areas and to other interconnected systems. The Project is principally necessary to serve future needs in Utah and Idaho, though other markets may also be served, including Wyoming's oil and gas field electricity needs. The Project includes ground-disturbing activities associated with the construction of above-ground, single-circuit transmission lines involving towers, access roads, multiuse areas, fly yards, and pulling sites as well as associated substations, communication sites, and electrical supply distribution lines. The Project crosses private land and public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), U.S. Forest Service, and the states of Idaho and Wyoming.

This Framework Hazardous Material Management Plan for the Project is intended to reduce the risks associated with the use, storage, transportation, production, and disposal of hazardous materials (including hazardous substances and wastes). This Plan will identify Project-specific mitigation measures and other specific stipulations and methods to address spill prevention, response, and cleanup procedures for the Project. This document provides a template for the development of a detailed Hazardous Material Management Plan to be developed by the Construction Contractor.

In conjunction with the Hazardous Material Management Plan, a Spill Prevention, Containment, and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan will be developed to identify specific legal requirements and practices to achieve identified goals. Refer to Appendix G – Framework Spill Prevention, Containment, and Countermeasures Plan of the Plan of Development (POD) for more information.

The term "hazardous material," as presented in this framework plan, will refer to hazardous substances, hazardous wastes, marine pollutants, elevated temperature materials, and materials designated as hazardous for transportation as defined in 49 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 171.8.

The Hazardous Material Management Plan will clearly identify which legal requirements apply to specific types of hazardous materials and will identify best management practices that, although not legally required, will be followed to reduce risks associated with hazardous materials. Nothing in this framework plan or in the Hazardous Material Management Plan (to be developed by the Construction Contractor) shall be construed as an admission regarding the legal applicability of requirements or practices to any particular class of hazardous material.

2.0 PURPOSE

The goal of this framework plan is to 1) minimize the potential for a spill of fuel or other hazardous material, 2) contain any spill to the smallest possible area, 3) protect areas that are environmentally sensitive, and 4) provide a template for the development of a detailed Hazardous Material Management Plan (by the Construction Contractor). This plan framework includes the following components:

- Framework for developing the Hazardous Material Management Plan.
- Spill control, response, and cleanup methods.
- An overview of the notification and documentation procedures to be followed in the event of a spill.
- Operation and maintenance considerations.

In addition, sample hazardous materials management forms (which may be used as examples by the Construction Contractor) are provided in Attachment A.

In general, hazardous materials, hazardous wastes, and cleanup equipment will be stored in approved containers until they can be properly transported and disposed of at an approved treatment, storage, and disposal facility. Persons responsible for handling or transporting hazardous materials for the Project will be trained in the proper use/management of the materials and should be familiar with all applicable laws, policies, procedures, and mitigation measures related to such handling or transportation.

It is the responsibility of the Construction Contractor to maintain file records of proper training/certification for any individual(s) who may potentially handle hazardous materials for the Project. The Companies reserve the right to audit any subcontractors to ensure compliance.

3.0 REGULATORY COMPLIANCE

Major legislation pertaining to hazardous materials includes the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, Clean Air Act, and Clean Water Act.

Numerous other federal, state, and local regulations also govern the use, storage, transportation, production, and disposal of hazardous materials. Some of the key requirements of these laws are outlined in:

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) (29 CFR 1900-1910)

- 28 CFR 1900-1910 Occupational Safety and Health Act
- 29 CFR 1904 Recording and Reporting Occupational Injuries and Illness
- 29 CFR 1910.120 Hazard Communication
- 29 CFR 1926 Safety and Health Regulations for Construction

Clean Water Act (40 CFR 100-149)

- 40 CFR 110 Discharges of Oil
- 40 CFR 112 Oil Pollution Prevention

- 1 • 40 CFR 116 Designation of Hazardous Substances
- 2 • 40 CFR 117 Determination of Reportable Quantities for Hazardous Substances
- 3 • 40 CFR 129 Toxic Pollutant Effluent Standards
- 4 • 40 CFR 131 Water Quality Standards
- 5 • 40 CFR 141-149 Safe Drinking Water Act
- 6 **Clean Air Act (40 CFR 50-99)**
- 7 • 40 CFR 50 National Ambient Air Quality Standards
- 8 • 40 CFR 61-63 National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
- 9 **Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) (40 CFR 700-799)**
- 10 • 40 CFR 710 TSCA Chemical Inventory Regulations
- 11 • 40 CFR 761 PCBs Manufacturing, Processing, Distribution in Commerce, and
- 12 Use Prohibitions
- 13 **CERCLA/Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (40 CFR 300-399)**
- 14 • 40 CFR 300 National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
- 15 • 40 CFR 302 Designation, Reportable Quantities, and Notification
- 16 • 40 CFR 355 Emergency Planning and Notification
- 17 • 40 CFR 370 Hazardous Chemical Reporting: Community Right-to-Know
- 18 • 40 CFR 372 Toxic Chemical Release Reporting: Community Right-to-Know
- 19 **Solid and Hazardous Wastes (40 CFR 239-299)**
- 20 • 70 CFR 201-211 Noise Abatement Programs
- 21 • 40 CFR 243 Guidelines for the Storage and Collection of Residential,
- 22 Commercial, and Institutional Solid Waste
- 23 • 40 CFR 260 Hazardous Waste Management System: General
- 24 • 40 CFR 261 Identification and Listing of Hazardous Waste
- 25 • 40 CFR 262 Standards Applicable to Generators of Hazardous Waste
- 26 • 40 CFR 263 Standards Applicable to Transporters of Hazardous Waste
- 27 • 40 CFR 273 Standards for Universal Waste Management
- 28 • 40 CFR 279 Standards for the Management of Used Oil
- 29 **Hazardous Materials Transportation Act (49 CFR 100-199)**
- 30 • 49 CFR 130 Oil Spill Prevention and Response Plans
- 31 • 49 CFR 171 General Information, Regulations, and Definitions
- 32 • 49 CFR 172 Hazardous Materials Table, Special Provisions, Hazardous
- 33 Materials Communications, Emergency Response Information, and Training
- 34 Requirements

- 1 • 49 CFR 177 Carriage by Public Highway

2 **Wyoming-Specific Regulations**

- 3 • Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality (WDEQ) Wyoming Air Quality
- 4 Standards and Regulations (WAQSR) Chapter 1 Wyoming Environmental Quality
- 5 Act
- 6 • WAQSR Chapter 2 Ambient Standards
- 7 • WAQSR Chapter 3 General Emissions Standards
- 8 • WAQSR Chapter 6 Permitting Requirements
- 9 • WAQSR Chapter 7 Monitoring Requirements
- 10 • WAQSR Chapter 8 Non-attainment Area Regulations
- 11 • WAQSR Chapter 9 Visibility Impairment/PM Fine Controls
- 12 • WAQSR Chapter 13 Mobile Sources
- 13 • WDEQ Water Quality Standards (WQS) Chapter 1 Surface Water Quality
- 14 Standards
- 15 • WQS Chapter 4 Regulations for Release of Oil and Hazardous Substances into
- 16 Waters of the State
- 17 • WQS Chapter 8 Quality Standards for Wyoming Groundwater
- 18 • WQS Chapter 9 Wyoming Groundwater Pollution Control Permit
- 19 • WDEQ Solid and Hazardous Waste Division (SHWD) Hazardous Waste
- 20 Permitting and Corrective Action
- 21 • SHWD Voluntary Remediation
- 22 • SHWD Inspection and Compliance
- 23 • SHWD Storage Tank Program

24 **Idaho-Specific Regulations**

- 25 • Idaho Department of Environmental Quality (IDEQ) Idaho Administrative
- 26 Procedures Act (IDAPA) IDAPA 58.01.01 Rules for the Control of Air Pollution in
- 27 Idaho
- 28 • IDAPA 58.01.02 Water Quality Standards
- 29 • IDAPA 58.01.05 Rules and Standards for Hazardous Waste
- 30 • IDAPA 58.01.11 Ground Water Quality Rule
- 31 • IDAPA 58.01.18 Land Remediation Rules
- 32 • IDAPA 58.01.24 Standards and Procedure for Application of Risk Based
- 33 Corrective Action at Petroleum Release Sites

4.0 FRAMEWORK E HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT PLAN

The following sections provide specific methods for the Construction Contractor to prepare the Hazardous Materials Management Plan and the SPCC Plan (refer to Appendix G of the POD for more information), if applicable, per 40 CFR 112. The Construction Contractor shall provide all information requested in the forms at the end of this appendix to the Companies. In addition, the Contractor shall complete any other required county, state, or federal forms.

4.1 Certifications, Acknowledgments, and Designation of Coordinator/Responsible Person

4.1.1 Certifications

The Construction Contractor shall certify all of the information provided in the Hazardous Materials Management Plan is accurate and complete to the best of their knowledge. The Construction Contractor also will certify they are committed to implementing the plan as written. If an SPCC plan is required, per the requirements of 40 CFR 112, the Construction Contractor additionally may be required to have the plan reviewed and certified by a registered professional engineer.

4.1.2 Amendments

The Construction Contractor shall agree to make all necessary and appropriate amendments to the Hazardous Materials Management Plan and submit any and all such amendments to the Companies and the appropriate county (if required), state, or federal authorities within seven (7) days of finding that an amendment is necessary.

Amendments to the Hazardous Materials Management Plan shall be necessary under any of the following circumstances:

- Applicable laws or regulations are revised.
- A 100 percent or more increase of a previously disclosed hazardous material.
- Any handling of a previously undisclosed hazardous material subject to inventory requirements.
- A change in properties of a previously disclosed hazardous material (e.g. solid to liquid).
- A change of business address, name or ownership.
- The list of emergency coordinators changes.
- The list of emergency equipment changes.

The Construction Contractor may be required to amend any SPCC plan, as required by the applicable regulations.

4.1.3 Coordinator/Responsible Person

The Construction Contractor shall identify an emergency coordinator/responsible person for hazardous materials management and emergency response. Two alternates shall also be identified. Business, residential, and mobile phone or pager numbers shall be

1 provided for all three persons to allow for contact on a 24-hour basis. Primary and
2 alternate emergency response coordinators shall be knowledgeable of the chemicals
3 and processes involved in construction of the Project, and will have the authority to
4 commit Construction Contractor resources to implement the plan. They also shall have
5 stop-work authority in case of non-compliance or danger to human health or the
6 environment.

7 **4.2 Facilities Description and Inventory of Materials**

8 **4.2.1 Site Maps**

9 The Construction Contractor will provide site maps or facility maps in the Hazardous
10 Materials Management Plan that contain storage and safety precautions for each
11 location containing hazardous materials and hazardous wastes. Maps shall, at a
12 minimum, include the following information:

- 13 • Orientation and scale
- 14 • Total land area in square feet
- 15 • Access and egress points
- 16 • Buildings and/or temporary trailers
- 17 • Parking areas
- 18 • Adjacent land uses (if business, indicate business name)
- 19 • Surrounding roads, storm drains, and waterways (including streams and
20 wetlands)
- 21 • Locations of hazardous materials and hazardous waste storage areas
- 22 • Underground and above ground storage tanks
- 23 • Containment or diversion structures (dikes, berms, retention ponds)
- 24 • Shutoff valves and/or circuit breakers
- 25 • Location of emergency response materials and equipment
- 26 • Location of material safety data sheets (MSDS), the Hazardous Materials
27 Management Plan, and the SPCC Plan
- 28 • Location of emergency assembly area

29 **4.2.2 Inventory**

30 The Construction Contractor shall provide a complete inventory of all hazardous
31 materials. The Construction Contractor shall be responsible for consulting with the
32 relevant agencies if they handle extremely hazardous substances. All inventory forms
33 shall be provided to the Construction Contractor by the Companies as a part of the
34 Hazardous Materials Management Plan.

5.0 SPILL PREVENTION PROCEDURES

Construction, operation, and maintenance of the Project will require the use of certain potentially hazardous materials, such as fuels, oils, explosives, and herbicides. By definition, hazardous materials (substances and wastes) have the potential to pose a significant threat to human health and the environment based upon their quantity, concentration, or chemical composition. When stored, used, transported, and disposed of properly, as described below, the risks associated with these materials can be reduced substantially.

5.1 Overview of Hazardous Materials Proposed for Use

The following measures pertain to all vehicle refueling and servicing activities, as well as the storage, transportation, production, and disposal of hazardous materials/wastes. These measures are intended to prevent the discharge of fuels, oils, gasoline, and other harmful substances to waterways, groundwater aquifers, and/or other sensitive resource areas during Project construction and maintenance.

Hazardous materials used during Project construction may include petroleum products such as gasoline, diesel fuel, and hydraulic fluid; lubricating oils and solvents; cleansers; explosives; and other substances. Some of these materials will be used in relatively large quantities at material yards and in rare instances on the right-of-way to operate and maintain equipment during construction. Explosives will be used for blasting rock where needed to install transmission towers and associated access roads (refer to Appendix M – Framework Blasting Plan).

Smaller quantities of other materials such as pesticides and fertilizers, paints, and chemicals (e.g., sulfur hexafluoride) may be used during Project operation and maintenance. Pesticides and herbicides are hazardous materials and they will be used according to labeling (see also Appendix E – Framework Noxious Weed Plan). The Construction Contractor will maintain an inventory of all hazardous materials used and MSDS for all materials. The Construction Contractor shall maintain copies of the required MSDS for each hazardous chemical and shall ensure the copies are readily accessible during each work shift to all employees when they are in their work area(s). The MSDS will provide basic emergency response information for small and large releases of the hazardous materials. In the case that bulk hazardous materials are used, the Emergency Response Guidebook, produced by the U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT), is an acceptable reference. The Construction Contractor should have a well-developed hazardous material program in place and work to use non-hazardous substances in routine construction and maintenance activities, to the extent possible.

5.2 Refueling and Servicing

Construction vehicles (trucks, bulldozers, etc.), helicopters, and equipment (pumps, generators, etc.) generally will be fueled and serviced in designated areas at least 100 feet from streams (including intermittent and perennial) and wetlands (including dry or seasonal wetlands). Refueling locations generally should be flat to minimize the chance of a spilled substance reaching a stream. In most cases, smaller rubber-tired vehicles will be refueled and serviced at local gas stations or material yards. Tracked vehicles typically will be refueled and serviced on site. In some cases, pickup trucks or tankers

1 will be used to refuel and service construction vehicles on the right-of-way. Every effort
2 will be made to minimize the threat of a fuel spill during refueling and servicing.
3 Fuel/service vehicles will carry a suitable absorbent material to collect approximately 20
4 gallons of spilled materials. In addition, all vehicles will be inspected for leaks prior to
5 being brought on-site and regularly throughout the construction period.

6 Washing of construction vehicles, such as concrete trucks, will be allowed only in
7 designated areas at least 100 feet from streams and wetlands (as defined above).
8 Washing areas will be contained with berms/barriers to prevent migration of wastewater
9 and/or sediments into streams and waterways. Waste concrete material will be removed
10 and properly disposed of once it has hardened. Additionally, all preventive measures,
11 identified in Appendix E – Framework Noxious Weed Plan, will be followed, specifically
12 relating to vehicle washing procedures.

13 **5.3 Transportation of Hazardous Materials**

14 Procedures for loading and transporting fuels and other hazardous materials will meet
15 the minimum requirements established by the USDOT, Wyoming Department of
16 Transportation, Idaho Transportation Department, and other pertinent regulations. Prior
17 to transporting hazardous materials, appropriate shipping papers shall be completed.
18 Transportation of hazardous materials should be performed by a hazardous material
19 transport firm in accordance with USDOT regulations. In addition, the Construction
20 Contractor(s) will ensure all handling or packaging of hazardous materials and all
21 paperwork for transport of hazardous materials is performed by properly trained
22 personnel in accordance with USDOT and applicable state regulations.

23 At all times, all hazardous materials used for the Project will be properly stored in
24 approved containers and labeled, including during transportation. Smaller containers will
25 be used on-site to transport needed amounts of hazardous materials to a specific
26 location. Transfer of materials from large to small containers will be performed using
27 appropriate equipment, including pumps, hoses, and safety equipment; hand pouring
28 techniques will not be utilized. These smaller (service) containers also will be clearly
29 labeled. Special provisions apply to the transportation of explosives (refer to Appendix
30 M – Framework Blasting Plan).

31 **5.4 Storage of Hazardous Materials**

32 Hazardous materials will be stored only in designated material yards. Material yards will
33 be located at least 100 feet from the edge of perennial and intermittent streams,
34 wetlands (including dry or seasonal wetlands), and sensitive areas and will be able to
35 contain the single largest quantity/unit stored at any one time, plus 10 percent. If
36 material yards cannot be located at least 100 feet from streams and wetlands because
37 of topographic conditions or space limitations, special precautions will be taken to
38 prevent the spill or release of hazardous materials into the waterway. These precautions
39 will include limiting the quantity and amount of time such materials are stored near
40 waterways, fortifying barriers, providing additional containment between hazardous
41 materials and the waterway, and using trained personnel to monitor activities at the
42 yard. Cleanup materials, including absorbent spill pads and plastic bags, will also be
43 stored in these areas. The Construction Contractor will specify the appropriate spill kit
44 containing these materials in the Hazardous Materials Management Plan. Hazardous
45 materials will not be stored in areas subject to flooding or inundation. The Construction

1 Contractor shall coordinate with the Compliance Inspection Contractor when storage
2 areas cannot be located at least 100 feet from streams and wetlands.

3 **5.4.1 Physical Storage Requirements**

4 **Storage Containers:** Containers holding hazardous waste or materials will be
5 compatible with the wastes or materials stored. If the container is damaged or leaks, the
6 waste must be transferred to a container in good condition. The Construction Contractor
7 shall inspect containers weekly at a minimum to verify the integrity of the containers and
8 any containment systems. Containers used for transportation must comply with USDOT
9 and applicable state transportation requirements.

10 **Incompatible Materials:** Materials, including hazardous wastes, will not be placed in
11 containers that previously held an incompatible waste or material.

12 **Ignitable or Reactive Materials:** Containers holding hazardous wastes or materials
13 that are reactive or may ignite must be located at least 50 feet from the material yard's
14 property line. "NO SMOKING" signs shall be conspicuously placed wherever there is a
15 hazard from ignitable or reactive material.

16 **Container Management:** Containers holding hazardous wastes will be kept closed at
17 all times, except when it is necessary to add or remove contents. Before the handling
18 and/or transportation of containers carrying hazardous wastes, the containers should be
19 inspected to ensure they are sealed such that no material spillage occurs.

20 **Secondary Containment:** Secondary containment will consist of bermed or diked
21 areas that are lined and capable of holding 110 percent of the volume of the stored
22 material and will be provided for liquid hazardous materials stored on-site.

23 **Security:** Hazardous wastes and materials will be stored in secure areas to prevent
24 damage, vandalism, or theft. All storage containers will remain sealed when not in use
25 and storage areas shall be secured (gated, locked, and/or guarded) at night and/or
26 during non-construction periods.

27 **Explosives:** Storage of explosives is discussed in Appendix M – Blasting Plan
28 Framework.

29 **5.4.2 Container Labeling Requirements**

30 The Construction Contractor(s) shall comply with the following labeling requirements for
31 any container (including tanks) used on-site to store accumulated hazardous wastes.
32 Figure P-1 shows an example of a hazardous waste label for on-site storage. The
33 containers shall be labeled with the information below and as required in 40 CFR 262:

- 34 • The accumulation start date and/or the date the 90-day storage period began.
- 35 • The words: "Hazardous Waste".
- 36 • The composition and physical state of the waste.
- 37 • Warning words indicating the particular hazards of the waste, such as flammable,
38 corrosive, reactive or toxic.
- 39 • The name and address of the facility that generated the waste.

HAZARDOUS WASTE
Contents: _____ Physical State (gas, liquid, solid): _____ Accumulation Start Date: _____ Hazards: _____ Name and Address of Generator: _____ _____ _____ Contact Person: _____ Telephone: _____
HANDLE WITH CARE!
CONTAINS HAZARDOUS OR TOXIC WASTES

Figure P-1. Sample Hazardous Waste Label for On-Site Storage

5.5 Disposal of Hazardous Wastes

Hazardous wastes will be collected regularly and disposed of in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations. The Construction Contractor shall determine details on the proper handling and disposal of hazardous waste and shall assign responsibility to specific individuals prior to construction of the Project.

Every effort will be made to minimize the production of hazardous waste during the Project, including, but not limited to, minimizing the amount of hazardous materials needed for the Project; using alternative non-hazardous substances when available; recycling usable material such as oils, paints, and batteries to the maximum extent; and filtering and reusing solvents and thinners whenever possible.

Any generator of hazardous waste must apply for a U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Identification (ID) Number. The ID number is needed to complete the Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest to ship wastes off-site. A generator can accumulate hazardous wastes on-site for a period of up to 90 days without having to obtain a permit as a storage facility.

5.6 Contaminated Containers

Containers that once held hazardous materials as products or held hazardous wastes must be considered as potential hazardous wastes due to the possible presence of residual hazardous material. Regulations specify certain requirements, listed below, for the container to be handled as a non-hazardous waste.

- The containers must be empty, which means as much of the contents have been removed as possible using the practices commonly employed to remove materials from that type of container (e.g., pouring, pumping, and aspirating) so none will pour out in any orientation.
- A container that held compressed gas is empty when the pressure in the container approaches atmospheric.

- 1 • If empty containers are less than five gallons, they may be disposed of as a non-
2 hazardous solid waste or scrapped.
- 3 • If empty containers are less than five gallons, they may be disposed of as a non-
4 hazardous solid waste or scrapped.
- 5 • If the empty containers are greater than five gallons, they must be handled in the
6 following manner: 1) returned to the vendor for re-use, 2) sent to a drum recycler
7 for reconditioning, or 3) used or recycled on-site.
- 8 • All these actions must occur within one year of the container being emptied.

9 **5.7 Waste Oil Filters**

10 Used metal canister oil filters can be managed as non-hazardous wastes if:

- 11 • They are thoroughly drained of “free flowing” oil (oil exiting drop-by-drop is not
12 considered “free flowing”).
- 13 • The filters are accumulated, stored, and transferred in a closed, rainproof
14 container.
- 15 • The filters are transferred for the purposes of recycling.
- 16 • The filters are not terne-plated (an alloy of tin and lead).

17 Terne-plated oil filters are a hazardous waste, exhibiting the hazardous characteristic of
18 lead. Terne-plated oil filters not recycled must be managed as a hazardous waste.

19 **5.8 Used Lubricating Oil**

20 Lubrication oil is considered a used oil, as listed below:

- 21 • Any oil that has been refined from crude oil and as a result of use has been
22 contaminated with physical or chemical impurities.
- 23 • Any oil that has been refined from crude oil and, as a consequence of extended
24 storage, spillage, or contamination with non-hazardous impurities such as dirt,
25 rags, and water, is no longer useful to the original purchaser.
- 26 • Spent lubricating fluids that have been removed from a truck, heavy equipment,
27 automobile, or bus.

28 Used oil may be a hazardous waste if:

- 29 • The concentrations of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) exceed 50 parts per
30 million (ppm).
- 31 • Total halogens exceed 1,000 ppm.
- 32 • Mixed with a hazardous waste.

33 Used oil not being burned or recycled must be managed as a hazardous waste unless it
34 is determined to be non-hazardous through laboratory analysis.

1 **6.0 MITIGATION MEASURES**

2 Standard mitigation measures, applied Project-wide, will address many of the concerns
3 associated with hazardous substances and have been developed in accordance with
4 the BLM standards. The mitigation measures for storage, handling, transport, use, and
5 disposal of hazardous materials and wastes are presented in Appendix Z of the Plan of
6 Development.

7

**ATTACHMENT A
SAMPLE HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
MANAGEMENT PLAN FRAMEWORK FORMS**

**CERTIFICATIONS, ACKNOWLEDGMENTS, AND DESIGNATION
OF EMERGENCY COORDINATOR**

The Construction Contractor(s) responsible for managing the material yards shall complete and submit the following information:

GENERAL INFORMATION

Business Name

Facility Street Address

City	County	Zip Code	Phone ()
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Mailing Address (if different)

City	County	Zip Code	Phone ()
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EMERGENCY COORDINATOR

Primary Emergency Coordinator	() Business Phone	() 24-hour Phone	() Pager/Cellular Phone
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1 st Alternate	() Business Phone	() 24-hour Phone	() Pager/Cellular Phone
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2 nd Alternate	() Business Phone	() 24-hour Phone	() Pager/Cellular Phone
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Note: Certification is only necessary if an SPCC Plan is required (see Appendix N).

SPILL PREVENTION, CONTAINMENT, AND COUNTERMEASURE

The Construction Contractor(s) shall identify all sources of potential spills including tank overflow, rupture, or leakage. Spill Prevention, Containment, and Countermeasure information must be included for all containers with a capacity of 55 gallons or greater that contain oil including petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, oil refuse, and oil mixed with waste.

(1) Material: _____ Total Quantity: _____
Location of use: _____
Potential direction of flow: _____ Maximum rate of flow: _____
Structures of equipment to contain spills: _____

(2) Material: _____ Total Quantity: _____
Location of use: _____
Potential direction of flow: _____ Maximum rate of flow: _____
Structures of equipment to contain spills: _____

(3) Material: _____ Total Quantity: _____
Location of use: _____
Potential direction of flow: _____ Maximum rate of flow: _____
Structures of equipment to contain spills: _____

(4) Material: _____ Total Quantity: _____
Location of use: _____
Potential direction of flow: _____ Maximum rate of flow: _____
Structures of equipment to contain spills: _____

EMERGENCY CHECKLIST

**** DIAL 911 FOR EMERGENCY RESPONSE****

Emergency Coordinator:	_____ () _____ ()	_____ () _____ ()
	(day phone)	(night phone)
First Alternate:	_____ () _____ ()	_____ () _____ ()
	(day phone)	(night phone)
Second Alternate:	_____ () _____ ()	_____ () _____ ()
	(day phone)	(night phone)

Contractor Telephone Number

Address

EMERGENCY NUMBERS

Emergency Response
(Ambulance, Fire, Police, Sheriff, Utah Highway Patrol) call 911

Poison Control Center (800) 456-7707

Nearest Hospitals (2) _____ Phone: _____
 _____ Phone: _____

Cleanup Contractor _____ Phone: _____

Other (specify) _____ Phone: _____

Other (specify) _____ Phone: _____

AGENCY NOTIFICATIONS (to be made by the Proponent's environmental manager or environmental field supervisor or emergency response coordinator)

Wyoming Department of Environmental Quality (307) 777-7937

Idaho Department of Environmental Quality: (208) 373-0502

Division of Environmental Response and Remediation

National Response Center (800) 424-8802

Other (specify) _____ Phone #: _____

Other (specify) _____ Phone #: _____

Note: The Construction Contractor(s) shall verify and update the emergency numbers on this page before and during Project construction.

WEEKLY HAZARDOUS MATERIALS/WASTE INSPECTION LOG

For each item listed below, the Construction Contractor(s) shall indicate whether existing conditions are acceptable (A) or unacceptable (U). Resolution of all unacceptable conditions must be documented. The Construction Contractor(s) shall inspect all storage facilities on a regular basis, but not less than weekly. The Construction Contractor(s) shall keep records of all inspections on file.

I. STORAGE AREAS FOR FUELS, LUBRICANTS, AND CHEMICALS**General****A/U**

- _____ Material yard and storage areas secured
- _____ National Fire Protection Association 704 system symbol posted in storage area or at material yard entrance
- _____ Storage areas properly prepared and signed
- _____ No evidence of spilled or leaking materials
- _____ Incompatible materials separated
- _____ All containers labeled properly
- _____ All containers securely closed
- _____ All containers upright
- _____ No evidence of container bulging, damage, rust, or corrosion
- _____ Material Safety Data Sheets available
- _____ Hazardous Materials Management and Spill Prevention Plan available

Secondary Containment Areas**A/U**

- _____ Containment berm intact and capable of holding 110 percent of material stored
- _____ Lining intact
- _____ No materials overhanging berms
- _____ No materials stored on berms
- _____ No flammable materials used for berms

Compressed Gases**A/U**

- _____ Cylinders labeled with contents
- _____ Cylinders secured from falling
- _____ Oxygen stored at least 25 feet away from fuel
- _____ Cylinders in bulk storage are separated from incompatible materials by fire barriers or by appropriate distance

II. HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

Waste Container Storage

A/U

- _____ No evidence of spilled or leaking wastes
- _____ Adequate secondary containment for all wastes
- _____ Separate containers for each waste stream – no piles
- _____ Waste area not adjacent to combustibles or compressed gases
- _____ All containers securely closed
- _____ Bungs secured tightly
- _____ Open-top drum hoops secured
- _____ All containers upright
- _____ No evidence of container bulging, corrosion
- _____ No severe container damage or rust
- _____ Containers are compatible with waste (e.g., plastic liner for corrosives, metal liner for solvents)
- _____ No smoking and general danger/warning signs posted

Waste Container Labeling

A/U

- _____ Containers properly labeled
- _____ Name, address, and EPA ID number or ID Number of generator listed
- _____ Accumulation start date listed
- _____ Storage start date listed
- _____ Chemical and physical composition of waste listed
- _____ Hazardous properties listed

Nonhazardous Waste Areas

A/U

- _____ No litter in material yard
- _____ No hazardous wastes with trash (e.g., contaminated soil, oily rags, or other oily materials)
- _____ Empty oil and aerosol containers for disposal as non-hazardous waste are completely emptied

