

Special Waste Management Plan for Clark County

Background:

Special management procedures are required for certain solid wastes, which due to their unique characteristics require special handling. Such wastes may present a personnel safety hazard, create odor and vector problems, generate excessive leachate, lead to excessive settlement, puncture or tear the landfill liner, pose a fire hazard, or increase the toxicity of landfill leachate.

Most Special Wastes generated in Clark County are ultimately disposed at County designated landfills in Oregon. The County contractor provides waste transfer, transportation and disposal services for Clark County under a long term contract with the County. Special waste may be delivered to a transfer station or transported directly to a landfill depending on the properties of the waste.

Transporting Special Wastes:

Counties in Washington State do not have the statutory authority to provide municipal solid waste collection services or issue contracts for solid waste collection services. The Washington State Utilities and Transportation Commission (WUTC) regulates the transportation of solid waste, including special waste in unincorporated areas of Counties throughout the State of Washington. Private hauling companies are granted franchise areas or territories by the WUTC. The WUTC issues certificates of necessity and convenience commonly referred to as G-certificates that describe the franchise territory and services provided by the certificate holder. G-Certifications are issued to private hauling companies in perpetuity, but may be bought or sold.

In incorporated areas of Washington State, cities have several options for managing the collection of solid waste, including special waste, within the incorporated areas of a city. Cities can elect to allow the WUTC to regulate solid waste within the city. Collection services are then provided through the WUTC franchised hauler. Cities can choose to provide collection services for recyclables and waste materials, including Special Waste, using their own municipal collection vehicles, or cities may provide collection services through a contract with a private hauling company.

Generators of solid waste, including special waste, have the option of transporting their own waste materials to a disposal facility (transfer station or landfill) or a recycling collection site.

In unincorporated Clark County, Waste Connections of Washington is the WUTC franchised hauler. Waste Connections of Washington also provides services to all cities within Clark County either under contract with a city or as the WUTC franchised hauler.

Operational Procedures:

Special waste generators must submit a Special Waste Application that provides required information from the waste generator, and a supportive chemical analysis. A Special Waste Application process is used to prevent the receipt of unacceptable wastes and promote the proper handling and disposal of these difficult wastes. The Special Waste Application is available at the local transfer stations.

Each special waste that is proposed for disposal at the transfer stations or regional landfills receives a determination as to the acceptability of the waste. Appropriate handling procedures are determined for each proposed waste based on an evaluation of these characteristics. A unique tracking number is assigned to the Special Waste Application that can be used to track and document the receipt of the waste. Records are kept of inspections and disposal.

When reviewing Special Waste Applications, the following waste characteristics are considered:

- Chemical and physical attributes
- Permit conditions and regulations
- Volume of the material
- Special handling requirements

Wastes requiring special management at Clark County transfer stations and regional landfills include but are not limited to:

- (a) Agricultural Wastes
- (b) Construction, Demolition and Disaster Debris
- (c) Oil Wastes
- (d) Biomedical Wastes
- (e) Asbestos
- (f) Abrasive Blast Media Containing Pesticides
- (g) Pesticide Treated Wood
- (h) Industrial Waste, Auto Fluff and Incinerator Ash
- (i) Polychlorinated Biphenyls
- (j) Petroleum Contaminated Soil
- (k) Contaminated liquids

The following is a brief summary of the waste characteristics and special handling requirements of the waste types listed above.

Agricultural Wastes: Handling and disposal methods for agricultural wastes are determined on a case-by-case basis depending on the material proposed for disposal. Clark County encourages the land application of many agricultural wastes at

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agronomical rates and where appropriate. Landfilling agricultural wastes should be done only as a last resort. For example, large volumes of food wastes that may attract vectors and create odor and nuisance conditions will be immediately covered with refuse and/or soil to minimize the impact to the environment.

Construction, Demolition and Disaster Debris: Clark County promotes the recovery of all C&D and Disaster Debris materials rather than landfilling. In the case where recovery is not possible, construction and demolition debris will be processed along with other MSW. The local transfer stations will recover recyclable materials from each load prior to shipping the residual materials to the landfill. Special care is exercised at the landfill to reduce the potential for puncturing the landfill liner, so the C & D and Disaster Debris must not be placed in the first layer of waste fill.

Oil Wastes: Oily wastes may consist of drained oil filters, oil-absorbent materials (booms, diapers, kitty litter) and dewatered catch basin sludge. These materials must be fully contained and received on an appointment basis. This difficult waste is immediately processed at the transfer stations and landfilled to minimize any potential for fires from petroleum hydrocarbon fume build up.

Biomedical Waste: Non-treated infectious waste is not acceptable at any transfer station or regional landfill. Transfer stations and landfills may accept sharps as long as the sharps are packaged in a leak-proof, rigid, puncture-resistant red container that is taped closed or tightly lidded to prevent loss of sharps. Sharp containers are placed in the asbestos disposal area. Treated infectious waste is accepted on an appointment basis at the transfer stations and landfills.

Asbestos: The local transfer stations and supporting landfills manage both friable and non-friable asbestos containing materials (ACM). Generators are informed that non-friable material is to be adequately wetted to ensure that the asbestos material remain wet until disposal. Friable ACM is to be packaged and labeled in leak-tight containers such as two plastic bags each with a minimum thickness of 6 mil, fiber container or metal drum. The landfill maintains a separate designated area for asbestos disposal and covers the ACM between loads with soil or refuse. Once the asbestos area is filled; the area is surveyed as closed before a new area is designated and surveyed.

Abrasive Blast Media Containing Pesticides and Other Hazardous Materials: Handling and disposal methods for sandblast material containing pesticides are determined on a case-by-case basis. Depending on the circumstance, sandblast material may contain other hazardous materials such as lead paint or asbestos. Transfer Station and landfill operations will be conducted in a manner that addresses the potential dusty nature of this material (e.g. dust suppression) and pesticide content (prevent impact to on-site stormwater).

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Pesticide Treated Wood. Handling and disposal of pesticide treated wood is allowed at the local transfer stations and landfills. Site operations are conducted in a manner that addresses the potential for pesticides to impact on-site surface waters.

Industrial Waste, Auto Fluff and Incinerator Ash: Handling, storage and disposal methods for industrial waste, auto fluff and incinerator ash are determined on a case-by-case basis depending on the material proposed for disposal. Special transfer station and landfill operations will be noted on the Special Waste Application to address the need for dust suppression and special handling. In some cases, these waste materials can be used beneficially in landfill operations as Alternate Daily Cover. Specific waste conditions are closely monitored to properly manage the landfill operations.

Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs): Transfer station and landfill's receipt of PCB impacted material is limited to soils impacted with less than 50-ppm non-TSCA regulated PCBs. This material is highly regulated and the coordination of the disposal methods should be made directly with Columbia Resource Company. PCB waste material can be placed immediately into the landfill and covered. PCB impacted soils will not be used as alternate daily cover (ADC).

Petroleum Contaminated Soil: The local transfer stations and regional landfills are permitted to dispose of clean-up materials contaminated with hazardous substances (e.g. petroleum contaminated soil). Petroleum contaminated soil has been approved by the Oregon DEQ for use as Alternate Daily Cover (ADC). ADC is considered beneficial use because it reduces the amount of uncontaminated, clean soils needed at the landfill for cover at the end of each day's operations.

Contaminated Liquids: Contaminated liquid that is too difficult to process at the local wastewater treatment plant can be processed at the regional landfills operated by Waste Connections, Inc. Special transportation and processing procedures are required to control the release of hazardous constituents suspended in the liquid.

Transporting and Disposal Priorities:

To assist County and local municipality's staff in determining the appropriate transport and disposal/recovery options for different types of Special Waste and specific situations, the hierarchy policy regarding Special Waste is as follows:

- Reuse
- Recycling
- Composting
- Energy Recovery and Beneficial Use
- Disposal in landfill

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Special Waste that is reused, recycled or recovered is not limited to hauling by the WUTC or city contract haulers. Reused, recycled or recovered Special Waste may be taken to any appropriate processing facility or end market. For Special Waste of such volume or having special physical attributes where it cannot be handled at a County contracted transfer station, this waste may be hauled by any licensed common carrier and taken directly to a permitted disposal facility.

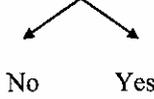
The final determination of the appropriate transport and disposal/recovery facility of specific Special Waste situations will be made by the local municipality and County's Public Works Directors in accordance with the approved Solid Waste Interlocal Agreement.

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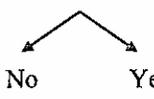
**Decision Tree for Assessing SWMP Applicability and Enforcement Status
In Relation to Special Waste Collection and Disposal**

Are wastes regulated under state & federal hauling & disposal laws (e.g. hazardous waste, dangerous waste, biomedical waste, contaminated soil, etc.)
(testing & other documentation may be required by the local jurisdiction)



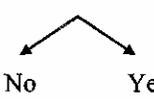
Hauling and/or disposal must comply with applicable federal and state laws

Are wastes being self-hauled?



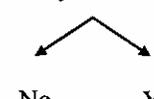
Waste may be delivered to a facility/market "outside" the County's solid waste management system

Are wastes source separated and will be reused, recycled, composted or used for energy recovery, including beneficial use and soil amendment?
(testing & other documentation may be required by the local jurisdiction)



Commercial Recycler or Dropbox operator may collect and deliver waste to a facility for reuse, recycling, composting, or energy recovery. Every operator needs to comply with local jurisdictions registering and/or licensing regulations

Are wastes of a large volume or have special physical attributes? *(such volume or attributes could not be handling at County contracted transfer stations?)*



Staff documents situation and makes recommendation to Public Works Directors

Exclusive garbage collection contracts (City) or WUTC permits (County) dictate who collects; the rates and services provided; and where material is disposed.

Final determination made by the jurisdiction's and County's Public Works Directors

Material may be hauled by any licensed common carrier and taken directly to a permitted disposal facility