

WASHINGTON RANKING METHOD  
ROUTE SCORES SUMMARY AND RANKING CALCULATION SHEET

Site name: West Plains GW Contam. Region: FR

Street, city, county: 1414 S Graham Rd., Spokane, Spokane

Ecology Facility Site ID: 89233269

This site was (X) ranked, ( ) re-ranked, for the Aug. 28, 2001  
Hazardous Sites List update, based on the August 2001 quintile values  
from a total of 770 assessed/scored sites.

Pathway	Route Score(s)	Quintile Group number(s)	Priority scores:
SW-HH	<u>NS</u>	<u>0</u>	$\frac{16 + 0 + 0}{8} = 16/8 = 2$
Air-HH	<u>NS</u>	<u>0</u>	
GW-HH	<u>47.8</u>	<u>4</u>	
SW-En	<u>NS</u>	<u>0</u>	$\frac{0 + 0}{7} = 0/7 = N/A$
Air-En	<u>NS</u>	<u>0</u>	

Use the matrix presented to the right, along with the two priority scores, to determine the site ranking. N/A refers to where there is no applicable pathway (e.g. typically with ground water route-only sites).

Human Health	Environment					
	5	4	3	2	1	N/A
5	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	1	2	2	2	3	2
3	1	2	3	4	4	3
→ 2	2	3	4	4	5	3
1	2	3	4	5	5	5
N/A	3	4	5	5	5	N/A

DRAFT / FINAL

Matrix ("bin") Ranking: 3

CONFIDENCE LEVEL: The relative position of this site within this bin is:

- almost into the next higher bin.  
X right in the middle, unlikely to ever change.  
almost into the next lower bin.

Spokane Co.  
West Plains GW  
Contamination Area  
TCP/SHA

**WORKSHEET 1  
SUMMARY SCORE SHEET**

**Site Name/Location (Street, City, County, Section/Township/Range).**

**West Plains Groundwater Contamination Area (Nelson Well)**

**Facility Site ID: 89233269**

**1414 S Graham Rd. Spokane, WA 99022**

**Latitude: 47° 38' 34.593"**

**Longitude: 117° 40' 10.786"**

**NE ¼ of Section 30, Township 25N, Range 41E.**

**Site Description (Include management areas, substances of concern, and quantities**

**Background**

In October 1998, the Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology) sampled ten private supply wells located in the vicinity of the Graham Road Recycling and Disposal Facility (GRRDF). Three of these wells were analyzed for volatile organic chemicals (VOC's), nitrates, metals, pesticides, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB's). The remaining wells were analyzed only for nitrates. Shortly after the initial round of sampling an eleventh well was sampled for VOCs and nitrate. This well (Nelson well) disclosed a significant level of VOCs specifically trichloroethylene and Carbon tetrachloride. The initial level of these VOCs was 13.0 ug/l and 6.0 ug/l, respectively and exceeded state groundwater and drinking water standards. Proximate to the area of the Nelson well was the Cook well that also displayed the presence of trichloroethylene and carbon tetrachloride. The levels detected, although significant, did not exceed state groundwater or drinking water standards.

The Washington State Department of Health (DOH) prepared a health consultation at the request of the West Plains Neighborhood Association and Ecology. DOH recommended quarterly sampling of the two wells impacted by VOCs. The Spokane Regional Health District conducted additional sampling of the two impacted wells. Test results are displayed in Table 1.

**Note:** A point source designation has not been established for the source of the groundwater contamination. Graham Road Recycling and Disposal in response to this issue has performed groundwater monitoring proximate to the Nelson property and has not detected the contaminants of concern in shallow or deeper groundwater samples.

At this time a contaminant source investigation being conducted by Ecology for the Environmental Protection Agency suggests potential sources of the contaminants to be: The Nelson property which has a prior land use as a formerly used defense site; Fairchild

Air Force Base which has identified a release of the contaminant Trichloroethylene at Building 2447 and also has a history of extensive use of Trichloroethylene; and an area of historic dumping approximately 2000 feet south east of the Nelson well location.

The designation of potential sources at the West Plains Groundwater Contamination Area is difficult due to the very limited groundwater data and is speculative. Potential sources identified for this report are solely for the purposes of prompting continued investigation.

### Volatile Organic Chemical Concentrations in Ground Water

Nelson and Cook Residential Water Supply Wells  
West Plains – Graham Road Ground Water Contamination Area  
Spokane County, Washington

**Table 1:**

Well	CCL4 <sup>1</sup>	CC14 MCL <sup>3</sup>	CCL4 Cleanup Level <sup>4</sup>	TCE <sup>2</sup>	TCE MCL <sup>3</sup>	TCE Cleanup Level <sup>4</sup>	Chloroform
<b>Nelson</b>							
10/98	6.0	5.0	0.337	13.0	5.0	3.4	Trace
3/23/99 <sup>5</sup>	6	“	“	13	“	“	N/D
4/28/99	6.0	“	“	13.2	“	“	0.5
8/10/00	6.6	“	“	14.3	“	“	0.7
11/8/00	8.7	“	“	14.4	“	“	0.8
<b>Cook</b>							
10/98	0.45	“	“	0.01	“	“	Trace
3/23/99 <sup>5</sup>	N/D	“	“	N/D	“	“	N/D
4/28/99	N/D	“	“	0.8	“	“	N/D
8/10/00	0.6	“	“	1.4	“	“	0.8
11/8/00	0.6	“	“	1.2	“	“	0.7

Values in ug/l (ppb)

<sup>1</sup>Carbon Tetrachloride

<sup>2</sup>Trichloroethylene

<sup>3</sup>US EPA Maximum Contaminate Level for drinking water

<sup>4</sup>Model Toxics Control Act, Method B Cleanup Level for ground water

<sup>5</sup>Analytical method used for this ground water monitoring event had a higher method detection limit than the other occasions.

**Special Considerations (Include limitations in site file data or data which cannot be accommodated in the model, but which are important in evaluating the risk associated with the site, or any other factor(s) over-riding a decision of no further action for the site):**

Due to the significant contamination documented on-site being primarily subsurface, the surface water and air routes are not applicable for WARM scoring for this site, thus only the ground water route will be scored.

**ROUTE SCORES:**

**Surface Water/Human Health:** NA      **Surface Water/Environ.** NA

**Air/Human Health:** NA      **Air/Environmental:** NA

**Ground Water/Human Health:** 47.8

**OVERALL RANK:** 3

**WORKSHEET 2**  
**ROUTE DOCUMENTATION**

**1. SURFACE WATER ROUTE - Not Applicable.**

**2. AIR ROUTE - Not Applicable.**

**3. GROUND WATER ROUTE**

**List those substances to be considered for scoring:      Source: 1a,b.**

Trichloroethylene

Carbon Tetrachloride

**Explain basis for choice of substance(s) to be used in scoring.**

Substances detected in groundwater exceeding MTCA groundwater and drinking water standards

**List those management units to be considered for scoring:      Source: 1a,b.**

Spills/Discharges and Contaminated subsurface soils

**Explain basis for choice of unit to be used in scoring.**

Spills/Discharges to subsurface soils and groundwater.

Substances detected in site groundwater well. Samples exceed MTCA Method A criteria.

## WORKSHEET 6 GROUND WATER ROUTE

### 1.0 SUBSTANCE CHARACTERISTICS

#### 1.1 Human Toxicity

Substance	Drinking Water Standard (ug/l)	Val.	Acute Toxicity (mg/kg-bw)	Val.	Chronic Toxicity (mg/kg/day)	Val.	WOE	PF*	Carcino- genicity Val.
1. Trichloroethylene	5	8	2402	3	**	ND	B2	0.011	4
2. Carbon Tetrachloride	5	8	2350	3	0.0007	5	B2	0.13	4
3.									
4.									
5.									
6.									

Source: 2  
Highest Value: 8  
+ 2 Bonus Points? 2  
**Final Toxicity Value: 10**

#### 1.2 Mobility (Use numbers to refer to above listed substances)

Solubility(mg/l): : (1)  $1.1E+03 = 3$ ; (2)  $7.6E+02 = 2$  Source: 3 Value: 3

#### 1.3 Substance Quantity Unknown

Source: 3 Value: 1

Explain basis: Contaminants detected in groundwater from residential well. Default value of 1 assigned

### 2.0 MIGRATION POTENTIAL

#### 2.1 Containment

Source: 3 Value: 10

Explain basis: Spills, Discharges, and Contaminated Soil

2.2 Net Precipitation: 7.2 inches

Source: 4 Value: 1

2.3 Subsurface Hydraulic Conductivity:  $> 10^{-5}$  to  $10^{-3}$  (Qgo) Source: 5 Value: 3

2.4 Vertical Depth to Ground Water: 0 feet (doc. release) Source: 1a,b Value: 8

### 3.0 TARGETS

3.1 Ground Water Usage: Private supply-alt. source available Source: 6 Value: 4

3.2 Distance to Nearest Drinking Water Well: < 600 ft Source: 6,11 Value: 5

(Max. = 5)

3.3 Population Served within 2 Miles: v Pop. = v ~1200 = 35 Source: 6,9,11 Value: 35

Population calculation estimated by number of domestic wells x 3  
Number of domestic wells within area 89. City of Airway Heights  
Wells located estimated population at ~950

(Max. = 100)

3.4 Area Irrigated by (Groundwater) Wells

within 2 miles: 0.75vno. acres = Source: 9 Value: 17  
0.75v 530 = 0.75 (23) = 17

(Max. = 50)

### 4.0 RELEASE

Explain basis for scoring a release to ground Source: 1a,b. 3 Value: 5  
water: Release to groundwater confirmed in domestic well samples

(Max. = 5)

## **SOURCES USED IN SCORING**

- 1a. Washington State Department of Health Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry Health Consultation, West Plains, Spokane County, Washington.  
June 16, 1999
- 1b. Sampling data file West Plains Groundwater Contamination Area. Spokane Regional Health District
2. Toxicology Database - Washington Ranking Method Scoring (WARM)
3. WARM Scoring Manual
4. Washington Climate, Spokane Co. WSU Dept. of Agriculture
5. Soil Survey of Spokane Co. Washington, USDA Soil Conservation Svc.
6. Washington Department of Ecology, Well Logs.
7. Aquifer Sensitive Area Overlay Zone Map, Spokane Co. Washington
8. Washington Dept. of Health Drinking Water Information Network (DWIN)
9. Water Rights Application Tracking System (WRATS) Washington Dept. of Ecology
10. FEMA Flood Insurance Rate Map
11. Quadrangle Maps of Washington, Spokane NE.



**SANIFILL NORTHWEST  
GRAHAM ROAD RECYCLING & LANDFILL FACILITY  
ACCEPTANCE CRITERIA**

January 1, 1996

Acceptance Limits:

1. Gasoline:

Limit: 7,500 ppm

Test requirements: Follow Method WTPH-HCID 418.1. If gasoline was detected, run TPH-G. If TPH > 5,000 ppm, analyze for metals (TCLP) and analyze by EPA Method 8240 & 8270. In addition, BTEX (Method 8020 or 8240) and Flash Point analysis must be run, except when gasoline concentrations are less than 250 ppm.

2. Diesel:

Limit: 50,000 ppm

Test requirements: Follow Method WTPH-D. Conduct TPH-HCID first and then TPH-D if diesel was detected. If TPH > 5,000 ppm, analyze for metals (TCLP) and analyze by EPA Method 8240 & 8270. If TPH > 30,000 ppm analyze for toxicity by fish bioassay per WAC 173-303-101(5).

3. Waste Oil:

Limit: 50,000 ppm

Test requirements: Test for heavy fuel by WTPH 418.1 (Modified) and PCB's per 40CFR 761.60. Conduct TPH-HCID first and then TPH-D if diesel was detected. If TPH > 5,000 ppm, analyze for metals (TCLP) and analyze by EPA Method 8240 & 8270. If TPH > 30,000 ppm analyze for toxicity by fish bioassay per WAC 173-303-101(5).

4. Heavy Heating Fuels (i.e. Bunker C):

Limit: 50,000 ppm

Test requirements: Use same testing protocol as Diesel.

5. Industrial Sump Sludge:

Limit: 50,000 ppm

PCB - 5 ppm (higher levels on case-by-case basis)

Test requirements: TCLP Metals, TPH or Oil & Grease, PCB (Method 8080), Chlorinated Solvents (Method 8240), pH.

6. Clean-up Soils:

Limit: RCRA and State regulation limits

Testing requirements: Varies with type(s) of contaminants. Call for assistance.

7. Paint Booth Filters & Sludge:

Limit: TCLP metals and organics limits/flash point >139°

Testing requirements: Test for leachable heavy metals and volatile organics using EPA Method 1311/8240 for Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP). Test for Flash Point using EPA Method 1010 Closed CUP procedure. The Special Waste application should also include copies of Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for the paints you use.

8. Treated Wood:

Limit: TCLP semi-volatile limits

Testing requirements: Toxicity Characteristics Leaching Procedure (TCLP), EPA Method 1311 and 8270 for Semivolatile Organic Compounds for wood treated with either creosote or pentachlorophenol. Other types of treated wood may require different or additional testing. Please check with the landfill prior to testing for current State requirements.

9. PCB contaminated soil:

Limit: 10 ppm (higher levels on a case-by-case basis)

Testing requirements: EPA Method 8080 & 40 CFR 761.60.

10. Pesticides & Herbicides:

Limit: Case by case.

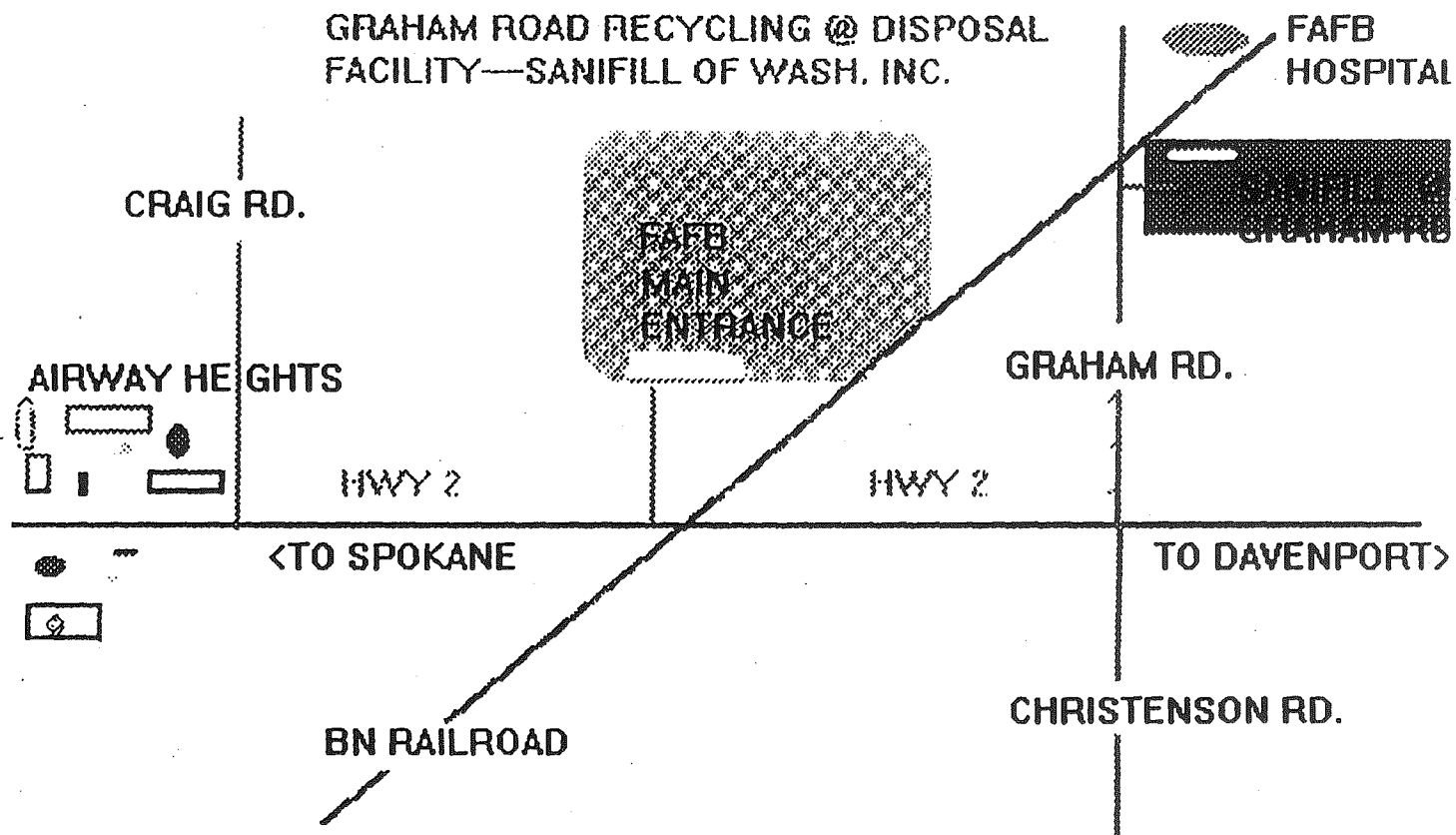
Testing requirements: TCLP pesticides. Some residues require aquatic toxicity testing.

11. Asbestos:

Limit: None

Testing requirements: Obtain an Asbestos Waste Permit from Sanifill. Friable asbestos must be wet and double bagged in 6 mil bags which are clearly marked.  
Please call for more information.

12. Other Wastes: Please call for specific limits on wastes not specified.



# Graham Road Recycling and Disposal Facility

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Dear Valued Customer,

Sanifill, Inc. has recently finalized substantial improvements to it's Graham Road Recycling and Disposal Facility which will meet, and in some cases, exceed the new Subtitle D requirements.

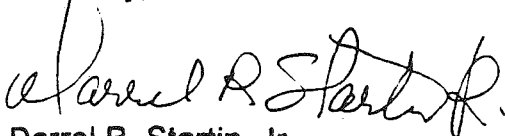
This work is the result of studies that clearly indicate demolition wastes are not inert material and therefore will decompose and produce leachate. Unless proper precautions are taken at the disposal site, serious impacts to our groundwater could occur.

Our investment to protect the environment and provide our customers "Quality Service with Integrity" is substantial. Graham Road Recycling and Disposal provides its customers with;

- A comprehensive recycling and waste reduction program
- State of the art lined disposal areas with leachate collection and removal
- Financial Assurance Trusts accounts which insure proper closure and post closure care
- Commercial Liability and Pollution Liability Insurance
- A professional nation wide operations management team with certified landfill operators

Please note the attached rate sheets. The new rates will become effective July 1, 1994. If you have any questions or concerns please contact me.

Sincerely,



Darrel R. Startin, Jr.  
Site Manager

# Graham Road Recycling and Disposal Facility

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Effective July 26, 1994

## HOURS

7:00 am to 4:00 pm Monday through Friday  
Closed Saturday and Sunday

We are closed Memorial Day, July Fourth, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Years Day.

## DISPOSAL RATES

Inert Waste	\$ 5.00 per cubic yard
Wood Waste	\$ 5.00 per cubic yard
Demo Waste and Sheetrock	\$ 8.00 per cubic yard
Stumps	\$12.00 per cubic yard
Asbestos (24hr. notice required)	\$23.00 per cubic yard
Special Waste (PCS, Industrial, Etc.)	\$ Call for Quote

### Tires

Passenger Tires (off rim)	\$ 5.00 per tire
Passenger Tires (on rim)	\$ 8.00 per tire
Truck Tires (off rim)	\$ 15.00 per tire
Truck Tires (on rim)	\$ 18.00 per tire
Tractor (off rim)	\$100.00 per tire

## CONDITIONS

**SOLID WASTE AND REFUSE TAX OF 4.6% IS COLLECTED ON ALL DISPOSAL CHARGES**

Graham Road Recycling and Disposal Facility reserves the right to inspect and/or reject any load at any time at its sole discretion.

Extra charges may be applied for hard to handle loads and/or special waste loads.

## Payment

We accept cash and local checks (upon prior approval by the site manager). Charge accounts may be established, please contact our office.

We appreciate your patronage. If there is anything we can do to make your visit to our facility better, we would like to hear from you.

Starline Subsidiary

# Graham Road Recycling and Disposal Facility

## **SAND AND GRAVEL PRICES**

**EFFECTIVE AUGUST 1, 1994**

**F.O.B. GRAHAM ROAD**

### CRUSHED ROCK

1&1/4"	\$4.00 PER TON
3/4"	\$4.00 PER TON
5/8"	\$4.00 PER TON

### TOP SOIL

Clean	\$7.00 PER CUBIC YARD
Recycled	\$4.50 PER CUBIC YARD this material may contain approximately 20% rock and other debris 1&1/2" and smaller.

### SANDS AND GRAVELS

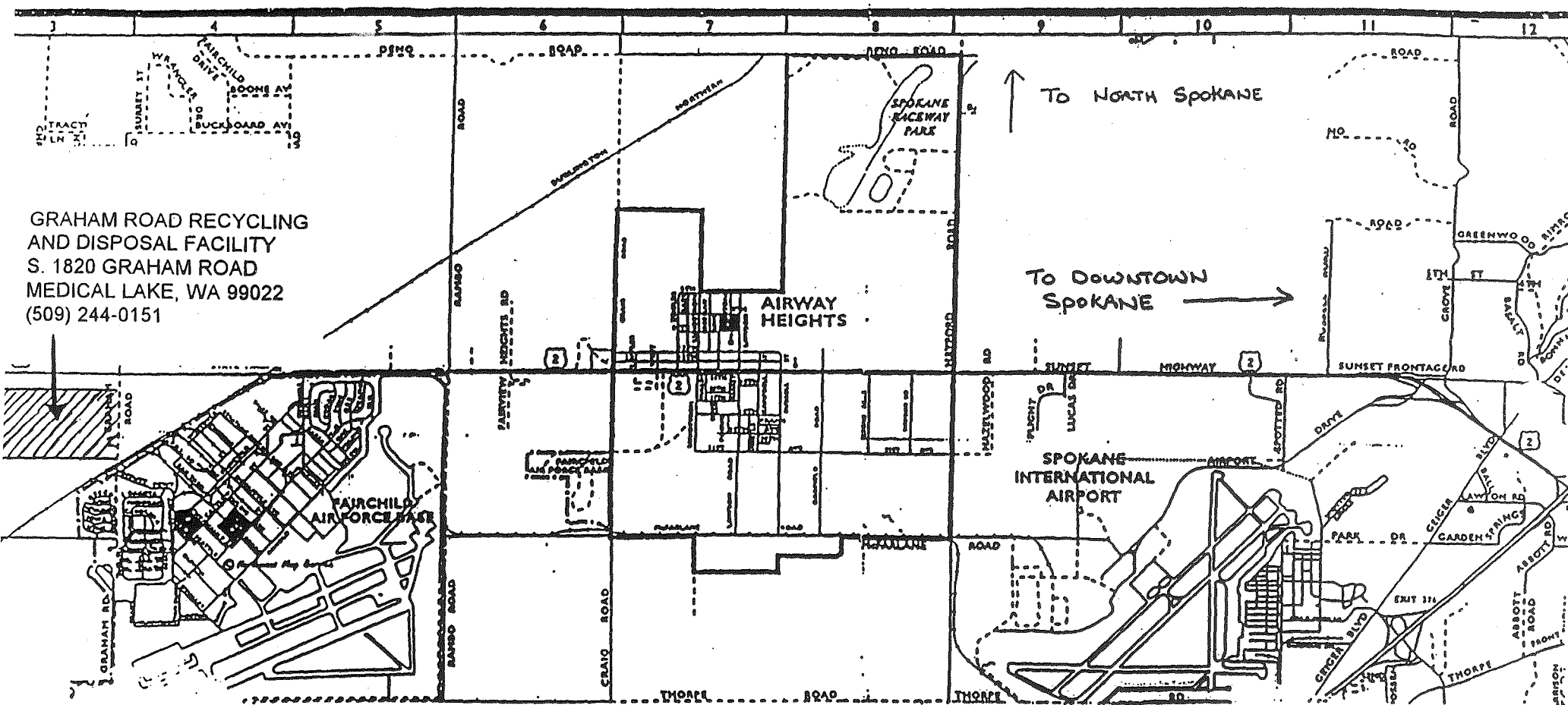
3" minus Recycled Fill	\$3.25 PER TON
1" TO 2" Rock (fractured, clean)	\$4.50 PER TON
1" TO 6" Rock (fractured, clean)	\$3.50 PER TON
1 to 3 foot rip-rap	\$call for quote
non processed fill	\$call for quote

**MATERIALS NOT LISTED WILL BE MADE UPON REQUEST, PER YOUR SPECIFICATIONS**

**DELIVERY IS AVAILABLE - PLEASE ALLOW UP TO 48 HOURS FOR SCHEDULING**

**MINIMUM CHARGE \$6.00**

Quarry - Subordinate



APPROXIMATELY 1/4 MILE SOUTH OF HIGHWAY 2 ON GRAHAM ROAD

FROM SPOKANE FOLLOW HIGHWAY 2 THROUGH AIRWAY HEIGHTS AND PAST THE FAIRCHILD AIR FORCE BASE MAIN GATE. TAKE THE NEXT LEFT TURN ONTO GRAHAM ROAD ( BASE HOSPITAL AND AIR GUARD). THE SITE IS LOCATED ON THE RIGHT (WEST) SIDE OF THE ROAD JUST BEFORE THE RAIL ROAD TRACKS.

## ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMONLY ACCEPTED SPECIAL WASTE STREAMS

Typical special waste streams that are commonly reviewed for disposal at the Graham Road site, include the following:

- Petroleum contaminated soil from standard tank removal or investigation sites;
- Dredged sediments;
- Non-friable and friable asbestos
- Treated wood;
- Storm drain cleanings;
- Soil from low-level contaminated sites;
- Non-hazardous holding tank pumpings;
- Other unusual non-hazardous wastes.

Analytical requirements and suggested EPA test methods for the following waste streams are also included here for use in assisting customers.

### **Petroleum Contaminated Soils (PC Soils)**

The Washington State Department of Ecology (DOE) has established "End Use Criteria for Petroleum-Contaminated Soils" which outline specific uses allowed for soils with various levels of contamination. As a lined, Limited Purpose Landfill, Graham Road can accept Class 1, 2, 3, and 4 soils for disposal unless contamination levels qualify the waste as hazardous, or dangerous.

However, Graham Road Landfill has adopted a maximum concentration limit for total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) for diesel and waste oil contaminated soil, of 50,000 mg/kg (ppm). Gasoline contaminated soil TPH limit is 7,500 ppm. Concentrations exceeding these limits may be approved on a case by case basis, with approval from the Spokane County Health District.

Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons must be determined by EPA Method WTPH-418.1. Diesel must be analyzed by method WTPH-D, and gasoline by WTPH-G. Samples should also be analyzed for Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene and total Xylenes (BTEX Method 8020). See attached Table V for additional information.



TABLE V. END USE CRITERIA FOR PETROLEUM-CONTAMINATED SOILS

Analyte	Analytical Method	Soil Class (ppm)			
		1	2	3	4
Heavy fuel hydrocarbons (C24-C30)	WTPH-418.1 mod.	<60	60-200	200-2000	>2000
Diesel (C12-C24)	WTPH-D	<25	25-200	200-500	>500
Gasoline (C6-C12)	WTPH-G	<5	5-100	100-250	>250
Benzene	8020	<0.005	0.005-0.5	≤0.5	>0.5
Ethylbenzene	8020	<0.005	0.005-20	≤20	>20
Toluene	8020	<0.005	0.005-40	≤40	>40
Xylenes (total)	8020	<0.005	0.005-20	≤20	>20

Treatment is recommended for all Class 3 and 4 soils.

#### NOTES:

##### Class 1 Soil Uses:

Any use which will not cause threat to human health or the environment.

##### Class 2 Soil Uses:

Backfill at the cleanup site

Fill in commercial or industrial areas

Cover or fill in permitted landfills

Road subgrade or other road construction fill

Fill in or near: wetlands, surface water, ground water, drinking water wells or utility trenches is NOT recommended. Use as residential topsoil is also NOT recommended.

##### Class 3 Soil Uses:

Treatment

Disposal at the original site (no solid waste disposal permit needed)

Road construction (no solid waste disposal permit needed)

Use or disposal in permitted, municipal landfills

Permitted as a new PCS landfill

(An evaluation should be made to ensure that disposal will not cause a threat to human health or the environment, e.g. use near water bodies)

##### Class 4 Soil Uses:

Treatment

Disposal in a permitted, municipal landfill

Permitted as a new PCS landfill

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Benzene	8020	<0.005	0.005-0.5	≤0.5	>0.5
Ethylbenzene	8020	<0.005	0.005-20	≤20	>20
Toluene	8020	<0.005	0.005-40	≤40	>40
Xylenes (total)	8020	<0.005	0.005-20	≤20	>20

Treatment is recommended for all Class 3 and 4 soils.

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Treatment

Disposal at the original site (no solid waste disposal permit needed)

Road construction (no solid waste disposal permit needed)

Use or disposal in permitted, municipal landfills

Permitted as a new PCS landfill

(An evaluation should be made to ensure that disposal will not cause a threat to human health or the environment, e.g. use near water bodies)

##### Class 4 Soil Uses:

Treatment

Disposal in a permitted, municipal landfill

Permitted as a new PCS landfill

### **Treated Wood wastes**

Please refer to Technical Information Memorandum No. 87-1, Revised - attached.

### **Storm Drain Cleanings**

Acceptance of storm drain cleanings is determined on a case by case basis. If the area is industrial, the generator should provide information on industrial uses in the area to help determine if testing is needed. Total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbons is recommended (EPA Method 418.1).

### **Soil from low-level contaminated sites;**

### **Non-hazardous holding tank pumpings;**

### **Other non-hazardous problem or special wastes;**

These waste streams will be evaluated based on available information, and testing will be determined after the wastes have been initially evaluated by Sanifill staff.

### **Laboratory Analysis**

1. Analytical reports must clearly identify the generator of the waste, date samples were collected, and date of laboratory analysis. Sample collection, preparation and analytical protocols and methods must be completed by approved US EPA, DOE and ASTM accepted procedures.
2. Lab reports must be signed by the laboratory manager completing the analysis, and must include the lab managers certification that the work was performed at the designated laboratory.
3. Analytical work must have been completed within six (6) months of the date on the profile documents, and within 90 days of the sampling date (unless other requirements apply for specific analyses). Analyses must be performed by a commercial or private lab certified by the State of Washington. Quality control documentation must be included with laboratory reports.

Approved authorizations are issued typically for 90 days, for short term projects, and up to one year, for companies that generate waste on a continuous basis.

Wastes will not be accepted until all of the steps outlined above have been followed.

### **Treated Wood wastes**

Please refer to Technical Information Memorandum No. 87-1, Revised - attached.

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Approved authorizations are issued typically for 90 days, for short term projects, and up to one year, for companies that generate waste on a continuous basis.

Wastes will not be accepted until all of the steps outlined above have been followed.

All waste materials must meet the standards established in the State's Dangerous Waste Regulations, Chapter 173-303 WAC, and be classified as non-hazardous.

#### Dredged Sediments

Chemical tests required for each sample include:

<u>Parameter</u>	<u>Recommended EPA Test Method</u>
Pesticides and PCB's	8080
Volatile Organic Compounds	8240
Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds	8270
Heavy metals	6010 (except for Cadmium-7131 and Mercury -7470,7471,)
% Solids	Paint Filter Test (Method 9095)
pH	9045

#### Non-friable and Friable Asbestos

Analytical reports are not required unless the asbestos material is contaminated with other special wastes. Special packaging and delivery requirements must be met and a "Waste Shipment Record" (Appendix E) must be filled out prior to acceptance at the facility.

Generators of friable asbestos must meet the requirements of 40 CFR Ch 1, section 61.150 which requires the following:

- Discharge no visible emissions to the outside air during the collection, processing, packaging or transporting of asbestos containing waste materials. Or the generator may use the emission control and waste treatment methods specified below:

1) Adequately wet the material; After wetting the material, seal all asbestos containing material in leak-tight containers while wet, or for materials that will not fit into containers without additional breaking, put materials into leak-tight wrapping. Label the containers or wrapped materials using warning labels, etc., identifying the name of the waste generator and the location at which the waste was generated.

2) Process the asbestos-containing materials into nonfriable forms by solidifying or otherwise keeping the materials from becoming air borne (e.g., concrete, or pelletized).

**NOTE:** These procedures are abbreviated from the regulation and legal requirements outlined in 40 CFR, part 61. Please refer to these regulations prior to transporting any asbestos containing materials to this facility. Asbestos materials will not be accepted if the above requirements are not followed.

### **Treated Wood wastes**

Please refer to Technical Information Memorandum No. 87-1, Revised - attached.

### **Storm Drain Cleanings**

Acceptance of storm drain cleanings is determined on a case by case basis. If the area is industrial, the generator should provide information on industrial uses in the area to help determine if testing is needed. Total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbons is recommended (EPA Method 418.1).

### **Soil from low-level contaminated sites;**

### **Non-hazardous holding tank pumpings;**

### **Other non-hazardous problem or special wastes;**

These waste streams will be evaluated based on available information, and testing will be determined after the wastes have been initially evaluated by Sanifill staff.

### **Laboratory Analysis**

1. Analytical reports must clearly identify the generator of the waste, date samples were collected, and date of laboratory analysis. Sample collection, preparation and analytical protocols and methods must be completed by approved US EPA, DOE and ASTM accepted procedures.
2. Lab reports must be signed by the laboratory manager completing the analysis, and must include the lab managers certification that the work was performed at the designated laboratory.
3. Analytical work must have been completed within six (6) months of the date on the profile documents, and within 90 days of the sampling date (unless other requirements apply for specific analyses). Analyses must be performed by a commercial or private lab certified by the State of Washington. Quality control documentation must be included with laboratory reports.

Approved authorizations are issued typically for 90 days, for short term projects, and up to one year, for companies that generate waste on a continuous basis.

Wastes will not be accepted until all of the steps outlined above have been followed.