
Central Texas Coastal Area Contingency Plan (CTCACP)

Disposal Plan

Annex GG

August 2026

Record of Changes

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1000 Introduction

1100 Purpose

The purpose of this policy is to provide guidance for making a waste determination for proper disposal of materials (i.e. sorbents, solidifiers, etc) and debris (i.e. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), rags, soil, etc.) contaminated by hydrocarbons. This guidance describes the chronology of activities necessary for decision making for coordinating proper disposal of materials contaminated by hydrocarbons in accordance with all local, state and federal regulations. In addition, Part 3000 of this document provides exemptions for Exploration and Production (E&P) Waste in accordance with US EPA guidance.

It should be noted that waste determinations are made by the generator of the waste such that the generator may: 1) manage the waste appropriately and legally (in accordance with all local, state and federal regulations); and 2) provide valid proof (i.e. analytical and/or SDS) to the disposal facility regarding the matrix/constituents of the waste generated such that the disposal facility may make a determination as to whether they will accept the waste in compliance with their operating permit(s).

1200 Definitions

Discharge or hazardous waste discharge: The accidental or intentional spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping of hazardous waste into or on any land or water.

Disposal: The discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any solid waste or hazardous waste into or on any land or water so that such solid waste or hazardous waste or any constituent thereof may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including ground waters.

Disposal facility: A facility or part of a facility at which hazardous waste is intentionally placed into or on any land or water, and at which waste will remain after closure. The term disposal facility does not include a corrective action management unit into which remediation wastes are placed.

Exploration and Production Waste (E&P Waste): drilling wastes, salt water, and other wastes associated with the exploration, development, or production of crude oil or natural gas wells

Hazardous Waste: See 40 CFR 261.3

Incinerator: Any enclosed device that:

- Uses controlled flame combustion and neither meets the criteria for classification as a boiler, sludge dryer, or carbon regeneration unit.
- Meets the definition of infrared incinerator or plasma arc incinerator.

Industrial Solid Waste: solid waste generated by a manufacturing, industrial, or mining process, or that is contaminated by solid waste generated by such a process.

Landfill: A disposal facility or part of a facility where hazardous waste is placed in or on land and which is not a pile, a land treatment facility, a surface impoundment, an underground injection well, a salt dome formation, a salt bed formation, an underground mine, a cave, or a corrective action management unit.

Oil: Oil of any kind or in any form, including, but not limited to: fats, oils, or greases of animal, fish, or marine mammal origin; vegetable oils, including oils from seeds, nuts, fruits, or kernels;

and, other oils and greases, including petroleum, fuel oil, sludge, synthetic oils, mineral oils, oil refuse, or oil mixed with wastes other than dredged spoil.

Petroleum oil: Petroleum in any form, including but not limited to crude oil, fuel oil, mineral oil, sludge, oil refuse, and refined products.

Solid Waste: See 40 CFR 261.2

Solidifier: Product composed of dry high molecular weight polymers that have a porous matrix and large oleophilic surface area which form a physical bond with oil.

Sorbent: An insoluble material or mixture of materials used to recover liquids through the mechanisms of absorption or adsorption, or both.

Organic Compounds: Include, but are not limited to: peat moss; straw; cellulose fibers; cork; corn cobs; chicken, duck or other bird feathers, etc.

Mineral Compounds: Include, but are not limited to: volcanic ash, perlite, vermiculite, zeolite, etc.

Synthetics Products: Include, but are not limited to: polypropylene, polyethylene, polyurethane, polyester, etc.

Type I Facility: a facility used for disposing of industrial solid wastes.

2000 Waste Determination for Disposal Coordination

The Generator and/or Responsible Party (RP) are responsible for the characterization and classification of the waste stream. In addition, it is up to the discretion and acceptance criteria (i.e. state issued permit & operating procedures) of the disposal facility with respect to waste disposal. In determining a waste stream's classification, a generator may use *process knowledge* and/or *analytical testing* by approved EPA methods (i.e. SW-846).

Process knowledge is applying knowledge of the hazardous characteristics of the waste in light of the materials or processes used. For example, a material safety data sheet (MSDS) may indicate that a material used in a process contains no hazardous constituents or exhibits no hazardous characteristic. The waste may be determined non-hazardous if the process itself contributes no hazardous constituents and does not result in the waste exhibiting a hazardous characteristic.

Analytical testing is information about a waste provided from laboratory analysis. Waste classification must be properly documented in a written and/or electronically stored format that is reasonably accessible and easily reproducible. The first step in classifying your waste is referred to as "making a *hazardous waste determination*."

The waste determination will determine how and where (i.e. landfill, incinerator, etc.) the waste will be properly disposed. A hazardous waste determination is made based on the following questions:

- Is the waste a “solid waste?” Does it meet the regulatory definition of a “solid waste” in accordance with 40 CFR §261?
- Is the waste a listed hazardous waste in accordance with 40 CFR §261?
- Does the waste exhibit any of four (4) characteristics: ignitability, corrosiveness, reactivity, or toxicity?
- Is the waste toxic?
- Is it a mixture?

If a hazardous waste and a non-hazardous waste are mixes, the resulting mixture may inherit the hazardous classification. Mixing in any amount of a listed waste will cause the mixture to be considered hazardous. Mixing in a characteristic waste will cause the mixture to become hazardous only if the mixture itself exhibits the characteristic.

2100 Listed Hazardous Waste Determination

The EPA lists some 400 hazardous wastes. Descriptions of listed waste are found in 40 CFR Part 261, Subpart D, Sections 261.31–33. These wastes are often referred to as follows:

- “F” listed waste (waste from nonspecific sources, Section 261.31)
 - The first five F listed categories, F001-F005, cover a range of solvents used in a variety of applications.
- “K” listed waste (wastes from specific sources, Section 261.32)
- “P” listed waste (unused acutely hazardous off-specification materials as well as container residues and spill residues of these materials, Section 261.33)
 - There are about 239 different “acutely toxic” substances listed under about 135 different waste codes.
- “U” listed waste (unused toxic hazardous off-specification materials as well as container residues and spill residues of these materials, Section 261.33).
 - There are about 472 distinct materials listed under about 247 different waste codes.

2110 Characteristic Hazardous Waste Determination.

Wastes may be hazardous if they display any of four characteristics: ignitability, corrosiveness, reactivity, or toxicity.

Ignitability (D001) Wastes that are hazardous because they may ignite include the following:

- Liquid wastes (other than those aqueous waste containing less than 24 percent alcohol by volume) that have a flash point less than 60°C (140°F). (The test method is the 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.)
- Non-liquid wastes that, under standard temperature and pressure, are capable of causing fire through friction, absorption of moisture, or spontaneous chemical changes and, when ignited, burn so vigorously and persistently that they create a hazard.

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- Wastes that meet the definition of an ignitable compressed gas (see 49 CFR Section 173.300).
- Wastes that meet the definition of an oxidizer (see 49 CFR Section 173.151).
- Corrosiveness (D002) Wastes that are hazardous because they are corrosive include the following:
 - Aqueous wastes with a pH of 2 units or below or of 12.5 units or above;
 - A liquid wastes that corrode steel at a rate greater than 6.35 mm (0.250 inches) per year.
- Reactivity (D003) A waste is considered reactive if it meets any of the following conditions:
 - It is capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or reaction at standard temperature and pressure,
 - If subjected to a strong ignition source, or if heated under confinement.
 - When mixed with water, it is potentially explosive, reacts violently, or generates toxic gases or vapors.
 - If a cyanide or sulfide-bearing waste is exposed to pH conditions between 2 and 12.5, it can generate enough toxic gases, vapors, or fumes to present a danger to human health or the environment.
 - If a waste generates 250 ppm or more of reactive cyanides or 500 ppm or more of reactive sulfides, it is considered a reactive waste. (It should be noted that these levels of reactive compounds are just guidance. Each waste must be evaluated for reactivity on a case-by-case basis).
 - It is normally unstable and readily undergoes violent change without detonating.
 - It is a forbidden explosive (as defined in 49 CFR 173.51, or a Class A explosive as defined in 49 CFR 173.53).
 - It is a Class B explosive (see 49 CFR Section 173.88).

Toxicity (D004-D043) A waste is toxic if the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure (TCLP) shows that a representative sample from the waste contains one or more constituents at or above the levels listed in Table 1. The TCLP is described in EPA Method 1311 (SW-846).

For certain wastes, you can test for total constituent content and apply the "Rule of Twenty" (apply the 20-fold dilution factor inherent in the TCLP method) to determine whether a sample has to be tested using the TCLP method. The TCLP test method is generally more expensive than the test required determining Total constituent concentrations. A TCLP test is not required if total analysis demonstrates that contaminants are not present or are present in such low concentrations they could not possibly exceed the toxicity regulatory limits. The assumption in the "Rule of Twenty" is that all of the contaminant of concern is dissolved in the extraction fluid, which is then analyzed. Since this calculation assumes a 100% extraction efficiency of the TCLP, it represents a conservative assumption that the waste is not TC hazardous. Therefore, if the analytical total concentration of a constituent in a solid is "x," and "x" divided by 20 is still less than the regulatory TCLP concentration, then the solid can be assumed not to fail the TCLP test and not to exhibit the hazardous characteristic of toxicity. Note that this "rule" will not work for any waste that has greater than or equal to 0.5% liquids. This calculation can only be used for materials that are in a solid form since liquids themselves (i.e., wastes containing less than 0.5% dry solid material) are

defined as the TCLP extract; hence, the 20-fold dilution factor calculation is not relevant. Therefore, this procedure is acceptable for soils and other wastes in a dry, solid form.

For the purpose of this guidance document, analytical testing should be utilized for disposal coordination with respect to spent materials impacted with hydrocarbons. Please note that it is up to the discretion of the disposal facility to accept the waste based on information provided regarding the waste. Once waste materials have been properly recovered, a representative sample of the waste should be obtained for analytical testing by an accredited environmental laboratory. Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS) for the material released may be utilized for waste disposal profiling if the disposal facility allows, however, sampling provides a better representation of the waste stream.

2111 Analytical Testing

Analytical testing should be conducted as follows:

Diesel fuel:

- Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)
- Total Lead (Pb). Note that TCLP Pb may be required for acceptance by the landfill. See "Rule of Twenty" reference above.
- Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylene (BTEX)

Unleaded fuel:

- Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)
- Total Lead (Pb). Note that TCLP Pb may be required for acceptance by the landfill. See "Rule of Twenty" reference above.
- Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylene (BTEX)

Used Oil:

- Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)
- Total RCRA Metals
- Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylene (BTEX)
- TOX

Virgin Oil impacted:

- Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)
- Total Lead (Pb). Note that TCLP Pb may be required for acceptance by the landfill. See "Rule of Twenty" reference above.
- Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylene (BTEX)

Crude Oil impacted:

- Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)
 - Total Lead (Pb). Note that TCLP Pb may be required for acceptance by the landfill. See "Rule of Twenty" reference above.
- Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Xylene (BTEX)

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Once analytical results have been reported and the waste determination made, a waste profile will be required to be completed and submitted to the designated disposal facility. The waste profile is specific to each disposal facility. Therefore, contact the disposal facility to obtain a copy of their waste profile form. Analytical documentation and/or MSDSs will be required to be submitted with the waste profile before review and approval by the disposal facility. Please note that independent waste disposal facilities (i.e. landfills, incinerators, etc) have different acceptance criteria for wastes as prescribed in their permits.

For the sake of reference, the below is a list of Maximum Allowable Levels which differentiate between hazardous constituent and non-hazardous constituents. If analytical methods determine that the analyzed levels are at or above these listed levels, then the waste is considered hazardous and will maintain the waste code associated with the waste.

Table 1 Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) Max Allowable Levels

PARAMETER	WASTE CODE	MAX. ALLOWABLE		ANALYTICAL METHODS
		LEVELS		
		TCLP (mg/L)	TOTAL (mg/kg)	
TCLP METALS				
Arsenic	D004	<5.0	100	SW-846-1311/SW-846-6010
Barium	D005	<100.00	2000	SW-846-1311/SW-846-6010
Cadmium	D006	<1.0	20	SW-846-1311/SW-846-6010
Chromium	D007	<5.0	100	SW-846-1311/SW-846-6010
Lead	D008	<5.0	100	SW-846-1311/SW-846-6010
Mercury	D009	<0.2	4	SW-846-1311/SW-846-7470
Selenium	D010	<1.0	20	SW-846-1311/SW-846-7740
Silver	D011	<5.0	100	SW-846-1311/SW-846-6010
TCLP VOLATILES				

PARAMETER	WASTE CODE	MAX. ALLOWABLE		ANALYTICAL METHODS
		LEVELS		
		TCLP (mg/L)	TOTAL (mg/kg)	
Benzene	D018	<0.5	10	SW-846-1311/SW-846-8260
Carbon Tetrachloride	D019	<0.5	10	SW-846-1311/SW-846-8260
Chlorobenzene	D021	<100.0	2000	SW-846-1311/SW-846-8260
Chloroform	D022	<6.0	120	SW-846-1311/SW-846-8260
1,2-Dichloroethane	D028	<0.5	10	SW-846-1311/SW-846-8260
1,1-Dichloroethylene	D029	<0.7	14	SW-846-1311/SW-846-8260
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	D035	<200.0	4000	SW-846-1311/SW-846-8260
Tetrachloroethylene	D039	<0.7	14	SW-846-1311/SW-846-8260
Trichloroethylene	D040	<0.5	10	SW-846-1311/SW-846-8260
Vinyl Chloride	D043	<0.2	4	SW-846-1311/SW-846-8260

PARAMETER	WASTE CODE	MAX. ALLOWABLE		ANALYTICAL METHODS
		LEVELS		
		TCLP (mg/L)	TOTAL (mg/kg)	
TCLP SEMI-VOLATILES (Base Neutrals)				
1,4 Dichlorobenzene	D027	<7.5	150	SW-846-1311/SW-846-8270
Hexachlorobenzene	D032	<0.13	2.6	SW-846-1311/SW-846-8270
Hexachlorobutadiene	D033	<0.5	10	SW-846-1311/SW-846-8270
Hexachloroethane	D034	<3.0	60	SW-846-1311/SW-846-8270
Nitrobenzene	D036	<2.0	40	SW-846-1311/SW-846-8270
Pyridine	D038	<5.0	100	SW-846-1311/SW-846-8270
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	D030	<0.13	2.6	SW-846-1311/SW-846-8270

PARAMETER	WASTE CODE	MAX. ALLOWABLE		ANALYTICAL METHODS
		LEVELS		
		TCLP (mg/L)	TOTAL (mg/kg)	
TCLP SEMI-VOLATILES (Acid Compounds)				
o-Cresol	D023	<200.0	4000	SW-846-1311/SW-846-8270
m-Cresol	D024	<200.0	4000	SW-846-1311/SW-846-8270
p-Cresol	D025	<200.0	4000	SW-846-1311/SW-846-8270
Cresol, Total	D026	<200.0	4000	SW-846-1311/SW-846-8270
Pentachlorophenol	D037	<100.0	2000	SW-846-1311/SW-846-8270
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	D041	<400.0	8000	SW-846-1311/SW-846-8270
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	D042	<2.0	40	SW-846-1311/SW-846-8270

PARAMETER	WASTE CODE	MAX. ALLOWABLE		ANALYTICAL METHODS
		LEVELS		
		TCLP (mg/L)	TOTAL (mg/kg)	
TCLP HERBICIDES				
2,4-D	D016	<10.0	200	SW-846-1311/SW-846-8080
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	D017	<1.0	20	SW-846-1311/SW-846-8080
TCLP PESTICIDES				
Chlorodane	D020	<0.03	0.6	SW-846-1311/SW-846-8080
Endrin	D012	<0.02	0.4	SW-846-1311/SW-846-8080
Heptachlor	D031	<0.008	0.16	SW-846-1311/SW-846-8080
Lindane	D013	<0.4	8	SW-846-1311/SW-846-8080
Methoxychlor	D014	<10.0	200	SW-846-1311/SW-846-8080
Toxaphene	D015	<0.5	10	SW-846-1311/SW-846/8080

PARAMETER	WASTE CODE	MAX. ALLOWABLE		ANALYTICAL METHODS
		LEVELS		
		TCLP (mg/L)	TOTAL (mg/kg)	
GENERAL				
pH	D002	≤ 2.0 ≥ 12.5		SW-846-9045
Ignitability (Liquids Only)	D001	>140.0 F (60 C)		SW-846-C7
Free Liquids		NO FREE LIQUIDS allowed at Landfills (must pass Paint Filter)		SW-846-9095
PCB's		<50 mg/kg or ppm		SW-846-8080
TPH		Varies by Disposal facility and/or disposal application		SW-846-8015, EPA 418.1 API-(GC/FID), ASTM-D3987-85/SW-846-9070

3000 U.S. EPA Exploration and Production (E&P) Waste Exemption

In 1988, the EPA issued a regulatory determination stating that control of E&P wastes under RCRA Subtitle C regulations is not warranted. E&P wastes have hence remained exempt from Subtitle C regulations. The RCRA Subtitle C exemption, however, did not preclude these wastes from control under state regulations, under the less stringent RCRA Subtitle D solid waste regulations, or under other federal regulations. In addition, although they are relieved from regulation as hazardous wastes, the exemption does not mean these wastes could not present a hazard to human health and the environment if improperly managed.

With respect to crude oil, primary field operations include activities occurring at or near the wellhead and before the point where the oil is transferred from an individual field facility or a centrally located facility to a carrier for transport to a refinery or a refiner. With respect to natural gas, primary field operations are those activities occurring at or near the wellhead or at the gas plant, but before the point where the gas is transferred from an individual field facility, a centrally located facility, or a gas plant to a carrier for transport to market. Examples of carriers include trucks, interstate pipelines, and some intrastate pipelines.

Primary field operations include exploration, development, and the primary, secondary, and tertiary production of oil or gas. Crude oil processing, such as water separation, de-emulsifying, degassing, and storage at tank batteries associated with a specific well or wells, are examples of primary field operations. Furthermore, because natural gas often requires processing to remove water and other impurities prior to entering the sales line, gas plants are considered to be part of production operations regardless of their location with respect to the wellhead.

The exempt status of an E&P waste depends on how the material was used or generated as waste, not necessarily whether the material is hazardous or toxic. It is important to remember that *all* E&P wastes require proper management to ensure protection of human health and the environment.

Mixing exempt and non-exempt wastes creates additional considerations. Determining whether a mixture is an exempt or non-exempt waste requires an understanding of the nature of the wastes prior to mixing and, in some instances, might require a cycle analysis of the mixture. Whenever possible, avoid mixing non-exempt wastes with exempt wastes. If the non-exempt waste is a listed or characteristic hazardous waste, the resulting mixture might become a non-exempt waste and require management under RCRA Subtitle C regulation. Furthermore, mixing a characteristic hazardous waste with a non-hazardous or exempt waste for the purpose of rendering the hazardous waste non-hazardous or less hazardous might be considered a treatment process subject to appropriate RCRA Subtitle C hazardous waste regulation and permitting requirements.

In a policy letter dated September 25, 1997, EPA clarified that a mixture is exempt if it contains exempt oil and gas exploration and production (E&P) waste mixed with non-hazardous, non-exempt waste. Mixing exempt E&P waste with non-exempt characteristic hazardous waste, however, for the purpose of rendering the mixture non-hazardous or less hazardous, could be considered hazardous waste treatment or impermissible dilution.

Exempt and non-exempt E&P Waste is listed herein. Please consult with state regulations for state-specific waste exemptions.

3100 Exempt E&P Waste

- Produced water
- Drilling fluids
- Drill cuttings
- Rig wash
- Drilling fluids and cuttings from offshore operations disposed of onshore
- Geothermal production fluids
- Hydrogen sulfide abatement wastes from geothermal energy production
- Well completion, treatment, and stimulation fluids
- Basic sediment, water, and other tank bottoms from storage facilities that hold product and exempt waste
- Accumulated materials such as hydrocarbons, solids, sands, and emulsion from production separators, fluid treating vessels, and production impoundments
- Pit sludge and contaminated bottoms from storage or disposal of exempt wastes
- Gas plant dehydration wastes, including glycol-based compounds, glycol filters, and filter media, backwash, and molecular sieves
- Work over wastes
- Cooling tower blow-down
- Gas plant sweetening wastes for sulfur removal, including amines, amine filters, amine filter media, backwash, precipitated amine sludge, iron sponge, and hydrogen sulfide scrubber liquid and sludge
- Spent filters, filter media, and backwash (assuming the filter itself is not hazardous and the residue in it is from an exempt waste stream)
- Pipe scale, hydrocarbon solids, hydrates, and other deposits removed from piping and equipment prior to transportation
- Produced sand
- Packing fluids
- Hydrocarbon-bearing soil
- Pigging wastes from gathering lines
- Wastes from subsurface gas storage and retrieval, except for the non-exempt wastes listed herein
- Constituents removed from produced water before it is injected or otherwise disposed of
- Liquid hydrocarbons removed from the production stream but not from oil refining

3200 Non-Exempt E&P Waste

- Unused fracturing fluids or acids
- Gas plant cooling tower cleaning wastes
- Painting wastes
- Waste solvents
- Oil and gas service company wastes such as empty drums, drum rinsate, sandblast media, painting wastes, spent solvents, spilled chemicals, and waste acids
- Vacuum truck and drum rinsate from trucks and drums transporting or containing non-exempt waste
- Refinery wastes
- Liquid and solid wastes generated by crude oil and tank bottom re-claimers
- Used equipment lubricating oils
- Waste compressor oil, filters, and blow-down
- Used hydraulic fluids
- Waste in transportation pipeline related pits
- Caustic or acid cleaners
- Boiler cleaning wastes
- Boiler refractory bricks
- Boiler scrubber fluids, sludge, and ash
- Incinerator ash
- Laboratory wastes
- Sanitary wastes
- Pesticide wastes
- Radioactive tracer wastes
- Drums, insulation, and miscellaneous solids

Although non-E&P wastes generated from crude oil and tank bottom reclamation operations (e.g., waste equipment cleaning solvent) are non-exempt, residuals derived from exempt wastes (e.g., produced water separated from tank bottoms) are exempt. For a further discussion, see the Federal Register notice, Clarification of the Regulatory Determination for Waste from the Exploration, Development, and Production of Crude Oil, Natural Gas and Geothermal Energy, March 22, 1993, Federal Register Volume 58, Pages 15284 to 15287.

4000 Texas Waste Disposal Facilities

Table 2 Texas Waste Disposal Facilities

	Laidlaw Environmental Services	Texas Ecologists	Waste Control Specialists
EPA ID:	TXD055141378	TXD069452340	TXD988088464
Phone:	(281) 930-2300	(512) 387-3518	(505) 394-4300
Facility Address:	2027 Battleground Rd. P.O. Box 609 Deer Park, TX 77536	Petronila Road 3.5 miles S. of Robstown Robstown, TX 78380	9998 Highway 136 West Andrews, TX 79714
Mailing Address:	Same as above	P.O. Box 307 Robstown, TX 78380	1710 West Broadway Andrews, TX 79714
Point of Contact:	Roger Fox	Donna Howard	Ken Jackson
Email Address:	Not Available	dhoward@americanecology.com	Wcs@phoenix.com
Web Page Location:	Not Available	www.americanecology.com	www.envirobiz.com
Hazardous Waste Operations:	Landfilling Incineration Solidification/Stabilization	Waste Treatment Landfill Transportation	Landfill Neutralization Solidification/Stabilization
Waste Groups Accepted:	Acidic/Corrosives MetalSolventss PCBs Halogenated Organics	Acidic/Corrosives MetaCyanidesl Solvents Halogenated Organics Acidic/Corrosives MetaCyanidesl Solvents Halogenated Organics	