

Report Date: 30 Apr 2012

**Summary Report for Individual Task
551-8ST-1003
Comply with Hazardous Waste Procedures
Status: Approved**

DISTRIBUTION RESTRICTION: Approved for public release; distribution is unlimited.

DESTRUCTION NOTICE: None

Condition: Aboard a vessel; at sea or pier side; day or night; under all sea and weather conditions; when handling hazardous wastes or materials that generate hazardous wastes.

Standard: Hazardous waste will not be stored aboard Army vessels while in home port.

Special Condition: None

Special Standards: None

Special Equipment:

MOPP:

Task Statements

Cue: None

DANGER
None

WARNING
None

CAUTION
None

Remarks: None

Notes: None

Performance Steps

1. Identify applicable legislation.

a. Clean Water Act (CWA). The CWA prohibits the discharge of hazardous substances in a harmful quantity into all waters within 12 nautical miles of the U.S. coast, or in a quantity which may affect the natural resources of the U.S. in the exclusive economic zone (EEZ). U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulation provides a list of hazardous substances and their reportable quantities in 40 CFR 117.

b. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The RCRA regulates the generation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste. The RCRA provides that hazardous waste generated on public vessels is not subject to storage, manifest, inspection, or record keeping requirements until the ship transfers such waste ashore or transfers it to another public vessel within the territorial waters of the U.S. and then only after that vessel stores it aboard for more than 90 days after the date of transfer.

c. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA). Through TSCA, federal restrictions govern the manufacture, use, labeling, and disposal of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), asbestos, and asbestos-containing waste.

d. Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). SARA requires notification of the release of specific amounts of hazardous substances to federal, state, and local emergency response and/or coordinating agencies (even if emergency response is not possible or required). Failure to report a release may be a criminal violation.

e. Occupational Safety and Health Act. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) establishes regulations under the Occupational Safety and Health Act. The regulations control the handling and use of hazardous materials, as well as information that must be provided to workers who come into contact with the materials. The Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) is the document that is used to supply information regarding use and exposure.

f. Hazardous Materials Transportation Regulations. The Department of Transportation regulates the packaging, handling, and transportation of hazardous material under 49 CFR 100-185.

g. Federal Facilities Compliance Act. This act amended RCRA to subject federal activities that may result in the disposal or management of solid waste and hazardous waste to federal, state, interstate, and local requirements. The act also defines when hazardous materials on board a vessel become a hazardous waste. When hazardous materials are no longer needed or can be used and they meet the definition of a hazardous waste, the materials will not be considered a hazardous waste until it is moved to shore.

2. Classify the hazardous waste.

Note: The classification of hazardous waste is necessary in order to follow procedures that apply to specific types of hazardous wastes. MSDS may be used to identify and characterize the waste. The chain of command will identify and characterize the wastes generated at work sites.

NOTE: Waste is considered hazardous if it is on either of two lists of specific chemical substances developed by the Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), is on a list of specific sources that includes primarily industrial processes, or it exhibits the characteristics listed below.

a. Classify the waste as ignitable if any of the following is true:

(1) It is a liquid with a flash point less than 60°C.

(2) It is not a liquid, but is capable under normal conditions of causing fire through friction, absorption of moisture, or spontaneous chemical changes.

(3) It is an ignitable compressed gas.

(4) It is an oxidizer.

b. Classify the waste as corrosive if any of the following is true:

(1) It is aqueous with an acidity level (pH) less than or equal to 2 or greater than or equal to 12.5 (12.5 ? pH ? 2).

(2) It is a liquid that corrodes steel at a rate greater than 0.250 inches per year at 55°C.

c. Classify the waste as reactive if any of the following is true:

(1) It is normally unstable.

(2) It reacts violently with water.

(3) It forms potentially explosive mixtures with water.

(4) It generates toxic gases, vapors, or fumes when mixed with water.

12.5. (5) It is a cyanide or sulfide waste that generate toxic gases, vapors, or fumes at pH conditions between 2 and 12.5.

(6) It is capable of detonation or explosive decomposition if subjected to strong initiation or under standard temperature and pressure.

(7) It is classified as a Department of Transportation explosive.

d. Classify the waste as toxic if any of the following is true:

(1) An extract of the waste is found to contain certain metals, pesticides, or selected organics above specified levels.

(2) It is otherwise capable of causing environmental or health damage if improperly disposed (based upon your knowledge of the material from the MSDS or the literature).

3. Comply with Hazard Communication Program guidelines.

a. Maintain a current inventory of all hazardous products by location and type.

(1) Identify each hazardous waste stream using the Hazardous Waste Profile Sheet.

(2) Maintain inventory records of all generated hazardous waste manifests for a minimum of five years IAW mission requirements.

b. Label all containers containing hazardous waste materials with the words "HAZARDOUS WASTE", the names of the principal chemical constituents, and the approximate percentage.

Note: When labeling, use full chemical names in English. Do not use abbreviations, symbols, structural diagrams, or product trade names.

c. Review the hazardous chemical list (HCL) upon assignment and annually thereafter.

d. Participate in hazardous material training IAW AR 385-10.

4. Package hazardous wastes.

a. Select a container (Figure 551-8ST-1003_01 and Figure 551-8ST-1003_02) that will not react with the waste being packaged (e.g., no hydrofluoric acid in glass).

Note: Often, the original container is perfectly acceptable for packaging hazardous waste.



Hazardous Waste Containers



Hazardous Waste Containers

Figure 551-8ST-1003_01 and 02

b. Don personal protective equipment if necessary.

c. Place the hazardous waste in the sealable container.

Note: Waste disposal cost is based on volume, not weight; therefore, containers should be filled, leaving headspace for expansion of the contents. Similar wastes may be mixed if they are compatible (e.g. non-halogenated solvents).

NOTE: Do NOT package damaged batteries with undamaged batteries.

Caution: Do NOT mix wastes from incompatible hazard classes, when possible (e.g., organic solvents and oxidizers). Certain metals also cause disposal problems when mixed with flammable liquids or other organic liquids.

d. Remove any funnels from the hazardous waste container.

e. Keep the hazardous waste container closed except during actual transfers.

5. Store hazardous wastes and maintain storage areas.

a. Store hazardous wastes in a cool and dry area; away from open flame, heat, and combustibles; in well ventilated areas with temperatures not exceeding 130°F (54°C).

Note: Store batteries separately from other hazardous materials.

b. Label the storage area with proper signage (Figure 551-8ST-1033_03).



Examples of Proper Hazardous Waste Signage

c. Maintain hazardous waste storage areas with drip pans and absorbent materials utilized as necessary, properly sited to avoid drainage areas and receptors.

Note: The storage area must be equipped with fire suppression equipment.

6. Coordinate the disposal/disposition of hazardous wastes in accordance with local chain of command policy.

Note: Chemical containers that have been triple-rinsed and air-dried in a ventilated area can be placed in the trash or recycled. If the original contents were highly toxic, the container should be rinsed first with an appropriate solvent and the washing disposed of as hazardous waste.

Caution: Do NOT heat, incinerate, crush, puncture, or mutilate batteries.

(Asterisks indicates a leader performance step.)

Evaluation Preparation: Ensure that all information, references and equipment required to perform the task are available. Use the FM and the evaluation guide to score the soldier's performance. Brief the soldier. Tell the soldier what he is required to do IAW the task conditions and standards.

PERFORMANCE MEASURES	GO	NO-GO	N/A
1. Properly classify the hazardous waste?			
2. Comply with the Hazard Communication Program guidelines?			
3. Follow the proper procedures for packaging hazardous wastes?			
4. Follow the proper procedures for storing hazardous wastes and maintaining storage areas?			
5. Properly coordinate the disposal/disposition of hazardous wastes?			

Supporting Reference(s):

Step Number	Reference ID	Reference Name	Required	Primary
	AR 385-10	The Army Safety Program.	Yes	No
	AR 56-9	Watercraft	Yes	No

Environment: Environmental protection is not just the law but the right thing to do. It is a continual process and starts with deliberate planning. Always be alert to ways to protect our environment during training and missions. In doing so, you will contribute to the sustainment of our training resources while protecting people and the environment from harmful effects. Refer to FM 3-34.5 Environmental Considerations and GTA 05-08-002 ENVIRONMENTAL-RELATED RISK ASSESSMENT.

Safety: In a training environment, leaders must perform a risk assessment in accordance with FM 5-19, Composite Risk Management. Leaders will complete a DA Form 7566 COMPOSITE RISK MANAGEMENT WORKSHEET during the planning and completion of each task and sub-task by assessing mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available-time available and civil considerations, (METT-TC). Note: During MOPP training, leaders must ensure personnel are monitored for potential heat injury. Local policies and procedures must be followed during times of increased heat category in order to avoid heat related injury. Consider the MOPP work/rest cycles and water replacement guidelines IAW FM 3-11.4, NBC Protection, FM 3-11.5, CBRN Decontamination. In a training environment, leaders must perform a risk assessment in accordance with FM 5-19, Composite Risk Management. Leaders will complete a DA Form 7566 COMPOSITE RISK MANAGEMENT WORKSHEET during the planning and completion of each task and sub-task by assessing mission, enemy, terrain and weather, troops and support available-time available and civil considerations, (METT-TC). Note: During MOPP training, leaders must ensure personnel are monitored for potential heat injury. Local policies and procedures must be followed during times of increased heat category in order to avoid heat related injury. Consider the MOPP work/rest cycles and water replacement guidelines IAW FM 3-11.4, NBC Protection, FM 3-11.5, CBRN Decontamination.

Prerequisite Individual Tasks :

Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
031-510-1002	Determine Decontaminant for Hazardous Materials	031 - CBRN (Individual)	Approved
101-92A-1011	Perform the Proper Handling of Hazardous Materiel	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved

Supporting Individual Tasks : None

Supported Individual Tasks :

Task Number	Title	Proponent	Status
031-510-1002	Determine Decontaminant for Hazardous Materials	031 - CBRN (Individual)	Approved
091-89D-1229	Transport Hazardous Materials	091 - Ordnance (Individual)	Superseded
101-92A-1011	Perform the Proper Handling of Hazardous Materiel	101 - Quartermaster (Individual)	Approved

Supported Collective Tasks : None