

**New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Division of Materials Management**

**Model Waste Control Plan for
Registered C&D Debris Processing Facilities**

A waste control plan is a basic requirement for all solid waste management facilities in New York State. The regulatory requirements associated with waste control plans can be found at 6 NYCRR 360-1.14(e). In the case of C&D debris processing facilities which are registered pursuant to 360-16.1(d), the waste control plan should include methods and procedures to prevent inadvertent acceptance of historic fill or other unauthorized waste which can render otherwise acceptable materials such as concrete, asphalt pavement, brick, rock and soil unsuitable for recycling or beneficial use. A good waste control plan clearly delineates the type of wastes that are acceptable, establishes waste acceptance criteria and methods to verify that those criteria have been met, and provides response procedures to be followed when waste acceptance criteria have not been met.

The following model waste control plan provides examples that a facility may choose to incorporate into its own waste control plan in order to control the waste it receives and to ensure that only authorized wastes are processed.

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A. Waste acceptance criteria:

Acceptability of waste will be determined based on all available information. In the event that both chemical and physical characteristic information is available, all waste received will meet both criteria. In the event that facility staff are unsure if the waste is acceptable for the facility, NYSDEC will be contacted for guidance.

1. Acceptable: recognizable and uncontaminated concrete (including steel or fiberglass reinforcing rods that are embedded in the concrete), brick, asphalt pavement, glass, rock and soil (“RUCARB and soils”).

2. Acceptable under certain circumstances: dredge material excavated near the shore or suspected wetlands that meets the following criteria.

- a. The dredge material that complies with one of the following:
 - i. Less than 10% passing the No. 200 sieve and is less than 0.5% total organic carbon; and
 - ii. Meets the unrestricted SCOs of Part 375-8.6 or is received only after NYSDEC grants a case specific beneficial use determination (BUD).
- b. Generating site has a NYSDEC permit.
- c. Generating site is allowed to remove material from the site.
- d. All documentation is maintained at the facility to demonstrate compliance with (a), (b) and (c) above. And
- e. Material must meet the physical inspection requirements of Section B or C below. Sea shells mixed with the material, typical of near the shore, will be acceptable.

3. Not acceptable for processing in any quantity: Waste not described in items A.1 or A.2 above, including but not limited to historic fill, asbestos waste, garbage, corrugated container board, electrical fixtures such as fluorescent light ballasts or transformers, electrical wiring, fluorescent lights, carpeting, furniture, appliances, tires, containers in any size, fuel tanks, clay pipe, ceramic tile, coal and slag, mollusk shells, wood (including painted, treated and coated wood and wood products), land clearing debris, wall coverings, plaster, drywall, plumbing fixtures, non-asbestos insulation, roofing shingles and other roof coverings, and plastics.

B. Removal, storage and disposal of unauthorized wastes

If waste other than that identified in items A.1 or A.2 above is observed in the waste at the facility or delivered to the facility, the facility operator may refuse to accept the waste. If the operator accepts the waste, the operator must remove it, segregate it, and provide to the department a record identifying that waste and its final disposition. The department must be notified of each incident in the annual report and records of each incident must be available for department review. Any unauthorized waste accepted by the facility owner or operator must be managed in accordance with applicable federal or State laws and regulations.

Waste not authorized by the department to be treated, disposed of or transferred by the facility must be segregated and adequately secured and contained to prevent leakage or contamination of the environment. The facility operator must cause it to be removed as soon as practicable, but not to

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exceed 90 days after discovery, by a person authorized to transport such waste to a facility approved to receive it for treatment, disposal or transfer.

C. Historic fill screening using maps, physical screening and chemical testing:

Loads accepted from demolition sites should be screened for potential historic fill using soil mapping which is available from the National Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), USGS, and potential historic fill mapping available from the NYSDEC. NRCS soil mapping units including the term “Udorthents” or “Urban Land” or such as areas mapped as the belonging to the Ebbets, Laguardia, Inwood, Flatland, Fishkill, Gravesend, Oldmill, Greatkills, Freshkills or Kleinekill series should be considered as potential historic fill areas. Obtain the street address or geographic coordinates of the source location (demolition site) and use this information in conjunction with the mapping to determine if the source is located within an area of potential historic fill. If this screening indicates potential historic fill, representative testing of the material should be carried out as described below.

For each source from a potential historic fill site, there must be a physical investigation of material. A 2.0mm and 6.3 mm sieve for both dry and wet sieving must be used on a representative sample of material. Then a physical examination of the remaining materials must be conducted. If any visual non-RUCARB materials are in same, that source cannot be received at the registration site and it must be rejected as unauthorized waste.

If 50 cubic yards or more of material is to be accepted from a source which is located in an area of potential historic fill material as determined above, or from an unknown source location, representative samples of the fine matrix (material passing the ¼-inch sieve) shall be tested chemically for metals, semi-volatile organic compounds, pesticides and PCBs and the results compared with the soil cleanup objectives (SCOs) listed in 6 NYCRR Part 375-6.8(b). Volatile organic compounds will be required if a high potential for contamination from chemicals generated from sources such as dry cleaners, gas stations, industrial processes, etc. exists, or if field observations during sampling require the need to run such analysis due to odor characteristics and/or PID readings. VOC samples will not be composited, but will be discrete samples so that an appropriate determination can be made.

No chemical testing is required for materials which are limited to recognizable concrete, brick, asphalt pavement and rock with less than 5% by volume of soil or other material passing through the ¼-inch sieve.

Waste material shall not be accepted if the average concentration of any contaminant exceeds the lower of the residential SCO or the protection of groundwater SCO. The minimum number of samples to be tested shall be determined based on total volume of material coming from a single source area in accordance with the following guidelines:

Volume, CY	Minimum number of samples required:
Less than 50	Chemical testing not required
50 – 1,000	1 sample
1, 000 – 10, 000	3 for the first 1,000 CY plus 1 for every additional 1,000 CY or part thereof
> 10,000	12 for the first 10,000 CY plus 1 per each additional 10,000 CY or part thereof

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Each composite sample shall be made from a minimum of 6 to 8 discrete samples. However VOCs sampling, if deemed appropriate, shall not be composited. In determining which discrete sample to select for chemical testing, olfactory characteristics of the most chemically odorous discrete sample may be used or more preferably, the use of the discrete samples of the highest PID readings. If deemed appropriate in the field, multiple discrete samples for VOC analysis will be required.

D. Review of Soil Boring Logs

Soil boring logs will be reviewed and will be obtained to assist in whether there is potential unauthorized material on the site. These will be used to help pre-screen material and identify potential problematic material prior to receipt. Material once received will be subjected to the procedures outlined above in Sections B and C.

E. Staff training

All loads of incoming waste material shall be inspected by a representative of the facility who has been trained in the methods and procedures outlined in this waste control plan.

F. Signs and control of site access

Access to and use of the facility must be strictly and continuously controlled by fencing, gates, signs, natural barriers or other suitable means. The operator must restrict the presence of, and must minimize the possibility for, any unauthorized entry onto the facility. Access control must include but not be limited to a means to control entry at all times through the gates or other entrances to the facility (such as a 24 hour surveillance system which continuously monitors and controls entry, or an artificial or natural barrier).

Signs must be posted at all facility access points indicating the waste types accepted, hours of operation, and that the facility does not accept hazardous waste, asbestos waste, and liquid waste.

G. Recordkeeping & Reporting

A daily log of all loads received and leaving the facility will be maintained. Information in the log will include the following: date, quantity, type of material, and origin or destination. All documentation needed to support the daily log will be retained, such as tracking documents and generating site information.

All loads from generating sites anticipated to provide more than 10 loads or 350 cubic yards will require tracking documents. These tracking documents will at a minimum, identify the following:

- a. Name and location of generating site, and generator contact information. A representative of the generator will record the date and time that the load was removed from the site, the type of material, and the quantity. If appropriate for the generating project, the sample grid number or pile number will be also required. The representative will provide a clearly printed name as well as a signature.

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b. Hauler information. This must include contact information, clearly printed name of the driver and driver signature, and plate number of the truck. If the load was not dumped within a reasonable period of time from leaving the generating site, the hauler will give an explanation.

c. Destination information. This must include the name and location of the facility, clearly printed name of the facility representative and signature. Also the date and time of receipt shall be provided.

The facility owner or operator must retain records of all unauthorized waste accepted identifying the waste and its final disposition. Such records must be summarized in the annual report. They must include the date that waste was received, the type of waste received, the date of disposal, the disposal method and location.