

Protocol for Delisting Residues from Treatment or Incineration of Hydrocarbon Contaminated Hazardous Waste Soil

Procedure Manual

Volume 8, Section 7, Subsection 5.04

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This procedure replaces:

- Volume 8, Section 7, Sub-section 05.04, dated July 3, 1997

Staff, organizations directly affected:

- Environmental Management Branch
- Land Remediation Section
- Regional Operations Branch

Policy cross-references:

- Hazardous Waste Regulation
- Contaminated Sites Regulation

Other cross-references:

- None

Purpose

This procedure provides a delisting protocol for the management of residue from treatment or incineration of hydrocarbon contaminated hazardous waste soil for use by a Director pursuant to sections 19.(2)(b), 19.(3), 21.(3)(b), and 21.(4) of the Hazardous Waste Regulation.

Procedure

Introduction

8. Sections 19.(2)(b), 19.(3), 21.(3)(b), and 21.(4) of the Hazardous Waste Regulation allow residue from treatment or incineration facilities to be disposed to a landfill or used for other

specified purposes provided the residue is not a hazard to human health or the environment as determined by test protocols approved by the Director. In accordance with section 53.(1) of the Hazardous Waste Regulation, the following protocol is approved for evaluation of residue from the treatment or incineration of hydrocarbon contaminated hazardous waste soil.

Protocol

9. This protocol applies only to residue from treatment, incineration or thermal treatment processes of hydrocarbon contaminated soil waste which was a hazardous waste due only to the presence of any of the following:
 - a) "waste oil" as defined in section 1. of the Regulation:
 - b) benzene, toluene, xylene, ethylbenzene or naphthalene in concentrations (leachable or total) that cause the soil to qualify as hazardous waste; or
 - c) "polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon TEQ" (PAH-TEQ) as defined in the Regulation.
10. Residue from the treatment of hydrocarbon contaminated soil does not need to be analyzed for PAH-TEQ, total PAH, or individual PAHs (except naphthalene) if:
 - a) the hydrocarbon contaminated waste is soil only originating at a retail service station, and
 - b) the site was not previously used for purposes which could have caused PAH-containing substances to be deposited (e.g. tars, creosotes).
11. The sampling and analysis of residue must comply with the following:
 - a) all samples must be representative and the number of samples must be sufficient to characterize the volume of residue, given the variability of the results;
 - b) samples should in most cases be discrete;
 - c) a quality assurance / quality control component, which includes appropriate analysis of duplicate samples, must be used and incorporated into the sampling and analysis program.
12. If the soil residue is not a hazardous waste as defined in Section 1 of the Regulation, it may be managed in accordance with sections 19.(2)(b), 19.(3), 21.(3)(b), and 21.(4):
 - a) **as fill** at a site if the soil residue has substance concentrations, determined in accordance with protocols approved by the Director, less than the corresponding numerical standards set out in section 17 of the Contaminated Sites Regulation for the land use of the intended site, or
 - b) **as non-hazardous waste** if the soil residue has substance concentrations, determined in

accordance with protocols approved by the Director, greater than the numerical standards set out in Column IV of Schedule 7 of the Contaminated Sites Regulation and the residue is discharged at a site authorized for waste disposal (i.e., a landfill) in accordance with the requirements of Section 42 of the Contaminated Sites Regulation.

A Director may place additional restrictions on the final disposal location of the residue.