



Protocol for Assessment of Residues from Treatment or Incineration of Hydrocarbon Contaminated Special Wastes

Staff Affected:

- Ministry of Environment Headquarters Division
- Ministry of Environment Regions Division

Purpose of Procedure:

This procedure provides a delisting protocol for treated hydrocarbon contaminated soil for use by a Waste Manager pursuant to sections 19.(2)(b), 19.(3), 21.(3)(b), and 21.(4) of the Special Waste Regulation.

This Procedure Replaces:

Volume 8, Section 7, Sub-section 05.04, dated April 1, 1994

Policy Cross-references:

Special Waste Regulation

[Contaminated Sites Regulation](#)

Other Cross-references:

None

Introduction

3. Sections 19.(2)(b), 19.(3), 21.(3)(b), and 21.(4) of the Special 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 Special Waste Regulation, the following protocol is approved for evaluation of residue from the treatment or incineration of hydrocarbon contaminated wastes.

Protocol

4. This protocol applies only to residue from treatment, incineration or thermal treatment processes of waste which was a special waste due only to the presence of any of the following:

- a. "waste oil" as defined section 1. of the Regulation;
- b. benzene, toluene, xylene, ethylbenzene, or naphthalene in concentrations (leachable or total) that cause the wastes to qualify as special wastes; or
- c. "polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon TEQ" (PAH-TEQ) as defined in the Regulation.

5. Residue from the treatment of hydrocarbon contaminated waste does not need to be analyzed for PAH-TEQ, total PAH, or individual PAHs (except naphthalene) if

- . the hydrocarbon contaminated waste is soil only originating at a retail service station, and
 - a. the site was not previously used for purposes which could have caused PAH-containing substances to be deposited (e.g. tars, creosotes).

6. The sampling and analysis of residue must comply with the following:

- . 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;
 - a. samples should in most cases be discrete;
 - b. a quality assurance/quality control component, which includes appropriate analysis of duplicate samples, must be used and incorporated into the sampling and analysis program.

7. Residue may be managed in accordance with sections 19.(2)(b), 19.(3), 21.(3)(b), and 21.(4), if the residue:

- . is not a special waste, and
 - a. has contaminant concentrations, determined in accordance with protocols approved pursuant to section 53 of the Contaminated Sites Regulation, less than the numerical standards set out in section 17 of the [Contaminated Sites Regulation](#) for the land use of the intended disposal site.
 - b. A manager may place additional restrictions on the final disposal location of the residue.