

Requirements and Procedures

Exempt Requirements

Definition:

Oilfield soils, underground storage tank (UST) material and other waste exempt by the EPA from consideration as "Hazardous Waste". (Exempt material is not required to be tested).

The waste generator must have an approved Customer/Transporter contract on file with CRI.

Procedure:

- a. Prior approval is required by CRI before material can be delivered to the CRI facility

Approval of Material:

- a. All Transporters delivering materials to the CRI facility must have a Transporter contract on file.
- b. Delivery dates must be setup in advance.
- c. all deliveries of soil must be accompanied by a weight ticket showing gross weight and empty weight.
- d. Transporter must fill out and sign a delivery manifest at the CRI facility.

Material located outside the State of New Mexico:

There may be other documentation required by different states to move this type of material inside and outside of the state of origin. It is the responsibility of the generator or its agent to obtain this documentation, if any.

There may be other documentation, requirements, and procedures which could be Required for other non-hazardous waste and special non-exempt materials.

NO HAZARDOUS WASTE WILL BE ACCEPTED BY THE CRI FACILITY

Materials and waste exempt by EPA from consideration as "hazardous waste"

(CRI may accept these materials without testing.)

- 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 and water and other tank bottoms from storage facilities that hold product and exempt waste
- Accumulated materials such as hydrocarbons, solids, sand, and emulsion from production separators, fluid treating vessels, and production impoundments
- Pit sludge's and contaminated bottoms from storage or disposal of exempt wastes
- Work over wastes
- Gas plant dehydration wastes, including glycol-based compounds, glycol filters, filter media, backwash and molecular sieves
- 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
- Cooling tower blow down
- Spent filters, filter media, and backwash (assuming the filter itself is not hazardous and the residue in it is from an exempt waste stream)
- Packing fluids
- Produced sand
- Pipe scale, hydrocarbon solids, hydrates, and other deposits removed from piping and equipment prior to transportation
- Hydrocarbon-bearing soil
- Pigging wastes from gathering lines
- Wastes from subsurface gas storage and retrieval, except for the nonexempt wastes listed on the next page
- 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
- Gases from the production stream, such as hydrogen sulfide and carbon dioxide, and volatilized hydrocarbons
- Materials ejected from a producing well during the process known as blow down
- Waste crude oil from primary field operations and production
- Light organics volatilized from exempt wastes in reserve pits or impoundments or production equipment
- Liquid and solid wastes generated by crude oil and crude tank bottom reclaimers.

Source: Federal Register, Wednesday, July 6, 1988, p.25,446-25,459