# Remediation and Redevelopment Program Listening Session – April 20, 2018

## CLEAN SOIL GUIDANCE

RR-103

- What is a "clean soil" exemption?
- When can we use the "clean soil" exemption option?
- What may be considered "Clean Soil" excavated during a response action?
- What is the process for managing "Clean Soil"?



NR 500.08(2)(a) lists materials exempt from NR 500-538 requirements for management at an operating, licensed solid waste site or facility or subject to a site-specific exemption:

- clean soil,
- building stone,
- concrete or reinforced concrete not painted with lead-based paint,
- brick,
- broken pavement, and
- wood not treated or painted with preservatives or lead-based paint
- Locational requirements still apply (wetlands, Floodplains)



## GUIDANCE APPLICABILITY



• Guidance is intended solely for use by RPs managing soil excavated <u>as part of a response</u> <u>action</u> pursuant to Wis. Stats. ch. 292 and Wis. Admin. Code chs. NR 700 - 754.



- Guidance does not apply to soil excavated as part of:
  - a construction project,
  - utility project or
  - transportation project.
- If those projects also involve an NR 700 response action, this guidance applies only to the soil excavated as a direct result of the response action.

and and a



- Optional approach for RPs when:
- soil is characterized and excavated as part of a response action <u>and</u>
- 2. soil does not need to be managed at a licensed solid waste facility or through a site-specific exemption.
- "Clean soil" does not require Department preapproval or tracking for the material to be excavated and managed.



#### CLEAN SOIL:SELF-IMPLEMENTING OPTON

## Three categories

- Non-Naturally Occurring Compounds
- 2. Naturally Occurring Compounds
- 3. Special Case Naturally Occurring Compounds PAHs

#### CLEAN SOIL: SELF-IMPLEMENTING OPTION

- 1. Non-Naturally Occurring Compounds
  - VOCs

- PCBs
- Pesticides
- Other non- naturally occurring compounds

"Clean" = below Limit of Quantification









#### CLEAN SOIL: SELF-IMPLEMENTING OPTION

- 2. Naturally Occurring Compounds
  - Metals
  - Other inorganic compounds

"Clean" = Below Background Threshold value or

Less than the most restrictive of DC or GW RCLs





#### CLEAN SOIL: SELF-IMPLEMENTING OPTION

- 3. Special Case Naturally/Non-Naturally Occurring Compounds PAHs
- "Clean" = Below GW Protective RCL and
- Either
- a. Below Non-industrial DC RCL per NR720 or
- b. Below Non-industrial DC risk levels on cumulative basis per NR 722.11

#### Default Clean Soil Concentrations Table: Maximum Allowable Concentrations (mg/kg) of Specific Metals in Soil Excavated at Response Action Sites

Non Industrial DC RCL (mg/kg)	GW Protective RCL (mg/kg)	Background Threshold Value (mg/kg)
		28,721
		8
		364
		1
		14,536*
100,000		
		22
	91.6	
54,800		
		52
		8,290*
		2,937
		31
46,900		
		85
23,500		
	100,000 100,000 54,800 46,900	Industrial DC RCL (mg/kg) Protective RCL (mg/kg)  100,000  91.6  54,800  46,900

<sup>\* -</sup> no RCLs have been established for calcium or magnesium (background threshold values included for reference)



## CLEAN SOIL PROCESS

- During NR 700 response action, characterize and segregate soil for appropriate management according to applicable laws.
- Sample according to § NR 716 & NR 718.12 (1)(e). Samples should be obtained and analyzed for all contaminants likely to be present.
- RPs may be able to characterize and segregate a portion of the material excavated as "clean soil" and may elect to use the selfimplementing clean soil management option.



- Responsible parties are required to immediately report hazardous substance discharges to the department pursuant to Wis. Stats. §292.11 and Wis. Admin. Code ch. NR 706.
- The "clean soil" guidelines or RCLs developed for soil cleanup standards per NR 720 should not be used as "reportable quantities" or "de minimis exemptions".
- All discharges of hazardous substances are to be reported to the department.



## EXAMPLE CASE - OVERVIEW

- Redevelopment site with 41,000 cubic yards of soil requiring relocation
- Soil segregated into 4 categories
- 1. Hazardous waste
- 2. Petroleum Impacted
- PAHs in excess of non industrial direct contact RCLs
- 4. PAHs below non industrial direct contact RCLs and below groundwater protective RCLs



- 1. Soil characterized as hazardous waste
- Disposed of at a landfill licensed to accept this material
- No continuing obligations related to this action





- 2. Petroleum impacted soil
- Landfilled with Biopile treatment
- No continuing obligations related to this action





- 3. PAHs in excess of non industrial direct contact RCLs
- Relocated on property and capped by new building and parking lot
- Continuing obligations imposed
- Listed on BRRTS data base
- Restricted future action/Requires DNR approval
- Requires cap maintenance



- 4. PAHs below non industrial direct contact RCLs and below groundwater protective RCLs
- Requires relocation due to space restrictions on redevelopment property
- Does not require continuing obligations if kept on this property or moved to another property
- No listing on BRRTS data base/No tracking
- No restrictions on future action/use
- No DNR approval required



## EXAMPLE CASE - COSTS

- Effect of "Clean Soil"
   Guidance on procedure and cost for implementation
- 1. Hazardous waste
  - No effect
- 2. Petroleum impacted soil
  - No effect
- 3. PAHs in excess of non industrial direct contact RCLs
  - No effect





## EXAMPLE CASE - COST

- 4. PAHs below non industrial direct contact RCLs and below groundwater protective RCLs
- 22,600 CY at 1.5 ton/CY = 34,000 tons
- \$1,088,000 to use as landfill daily cover includes transportation and disposal
- Placement at alternative site reduced placement/management fee
- Closer to redevelopment site lower transportation cost
- \$212,000 total cost as "Clean Soil"



## EXAMPLE CASE - COST

4. PAHs below non industrial direct contact RCLs and below groundwater protective RCLs



\$1,088,000 landfill/daily cover

- **\$ 212,000** clean soil mgmt

\$876,000 cost reduction





Questions?

