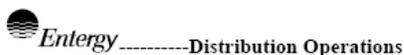


**Appendix H – Entergy’s Standard Operation Procedures for Oil
Spill Response and Waste Management**

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ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARD--CONTAINER MANAGEMENT

<p>A.-- CONTAINER LABELING AND MARKING</p> <p>*For Materials In Return Area Only</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. All containers must be marked with their contents 2. All containers of waste or recyclable materials, except scrap metal bins or office waste dumpsters, must be marked with the date that materials are first placed into the containers 3. All containers of used oil must be labeled "USED OIL" and with the type of used oil (transformer oil, motor oil, hydraulic oil) 4. Containers of hazardous waste must be marked "HAZARDOUS WASTE" 5. Containers of lamps designated for recycling must be marked "UNIVERSAL WASTE—LAMPS" 6. All containers of oil or PCB articles with PCB concentrations above 50 parts per million must be labeled with the yellow PCB mark 7. All electrical equipment with PCB concentrations above 500 parts per million must be labeled with the yellow PCB mark 8. Container markings must be weatherproof and clearly visible 9. Containers with removable covers must be marked on the side of the container, not on the cover 10. *All containers of DOT hazardous materials must be labeled with the appropriate hazard label 11. *All containers of DOT hazardous materials must be marked with the DOT description of that material 12. *Containers of waste or recyclable materials must be marked with the facility's name
<p>B.— CONTAINER MANAGEMENT</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Do not mix waste or recyclable materials—keep them in separate containers unless they are the same type of material 2. All containers must be in good condition--containers with severe dents, rust pits must be removed from service and disposed of appropriately 3. Keep only the number of containers necessary on site 4. All containers must have the covers attached and secured unless materials are being added 5. Do not use drums with removable covers (i.e., open top) for liquid storage 6. Report all oil spills per the Oil Spill Response Standard--keep adequate spill response supplies on hand to contain any spilled materials 7. All marking and labeling must be removed or obliterated from empty containers that are to be re-used 8. All containers of "contents unknown" materials must be immediately reported to Environmental Management upon discovery 9. Rinse empty herbicide containers with water three times before discarding and add rinse water to the spray tank 10. Keep container and material storage areas neat 11. Drums and electrical equipment should be stored on pallets—make sure pallet is designed for the load. Discard broken or undersized pallets. 12. Do not transport more than one 55-gallon drum (<u>per load</u>) of USED OIL to a service center unless the facility is a Used Oil Transfer facility. 13. PCB wastes can not be stored at any non-permitted site for more than 30 days 14. Universal Wastes must be shipped for recycling within one year.



ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARD--OIL SPILL RESPONSE
(Hydraulic Fluid, Dielectric Fluid or Vehicle Fuels)

<p>A.-- PROTECT</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Protect yourself from electrical hazards 2. Use disposable gloves, Tyvek coveralls and boot covers to protect yourself and your clothing from potential exposure to PCB oil and to minimize the spread of contamination 3. Do not drive your vehicle or walk through the spill area 4. Use law enforcement to divert traffic around oil spills on roadways
<p>B.-- CONTAIN</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use yard tools to create soil dams or berms to confine oil to the smallest possible area 2. Use absorbent pads contained in transformer spill kit drums or spill response trailers to absorb oil on soil, paved areas or water surfaces 3. Use absorbent booms to confine and absorb oil released in streams 4. Use absorbent materials or soil to block storm drains or culverts 5. Use plastic sheeting to cover oil spills on soil and dig diversion ditches to prevent oil being washed into storm drains by stormwater runoff
<p>C.-- NOTIFY</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>CONTACT ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT OR THE DOC IMMEDIATELY AND REPORT:</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Location of spill (street, city, county or parish, and state) b. Type of surface affected (soil, gravel, water, etc.) c. Volume of oil released d. Approximate dimensions of the surface area affected e. If oil has reached a ditch, storm drain, surface water or grazing land f. PCB information such as presence of non-PCB labels or nameplates, or the results of the Clor-N-Oil test g. If the oil is on a roadway, name of road or highway number h. If incident involved fire or significant smoke i. Company number or serial number of device j. Customer's name and telephone number if known
<p>D.-- SECURE</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Use barricade tape to prevent public exposure to released oil 2. Drain, plug or place the leaking device in a drum prior to transport to the service center--DO NOT TRANSPORT A LEAKING DEVICE 3. If device cannot be drained, plugged or placed in a drum--secure it if necessary, place absorbent around the device, cover it with plastic and leave it at the spill site for processing by spill response contractors unless it poses a hazard to the public

Entergy Environmental Management

General Construction Site Waste Management

Minimum Measure: Construction Site Stormwater Runoff Control

Subcategory: Good Housekeeping/Materials Management



Description

Building materials and other construction site wastes must be properly managed and disposed of to reduce the risk of pollution from materials such as surplus or refuse building materials or hazardous wastes. Practices such as trash disposal, portable lavatory service, recycling, proper material handling, and spill prevention and cleanup measures can reduce the potential for stormwater runoff to mobilize construction site wastes and contaminate surface or ground water.

Applicability

The proper management and disposal of wastes should be practiced at every construction site to reduce stormwater runoff. Use waste management practices to properly locate refuse piles, to cover materials that might be displaced by rainfall or stormwater runoff, and to prevent spills and leaks from hazardous materials that were improperly stored.

Solid Wastes:

Designate a waste collection area on the site that does not receive a substantial amount of runoff from upland areas and does not drain directly to a waterbody. Ensure that containers have lids so they can be covered before periods of rain, and keep containers in a covered area whenever possible. Schedule waste collection to prevent the containers from overflowing. During the demolition phase of construction, provide extra containers and schedule more frequent pickups. Collect, remove, and dispose of all construction site wastes at authorized disposal areas. Contact a local Environmental Management employee for disposal options and sites.

Hazardous Materials and Wastes:

Consult with local Environmental Management Personnel. To prevent leaks, empty and clean hazardous waste containers before disposing of them. Never remove the original product label from the container because it contains important safety information. Never mix excess products when disposing of them, unless specifically recommended by the manufacturer.

Paint and dirt are often removed from surfaces by sandblasting. Sandblasting grits are the byproducts of this procedure and consist of the sand used and the paint and dirt particles that are removed from the surface. These materials are considered hazardous if they are removed from older structures because they are more likely to contain lead-, cadmium-, or chrome-based paints. To ensure proper disposal contact Environmental Management.

Pesticides and fertilizers:

Follow all federal, state, and local regulations that apply to the use, handling, or disposal of

pesticides and fertilizers. Do not handle the materials any more than necessary. Store pesticides and fertilizers in a dry, covered area. **Construct berms or dikes to contain stored pesticides and fertilizers in case of spillage.** Follow the recommended application rates and methods.

Contact Environment Management in the case of a spill.

Petroleum Products:

Store new and used petroleum products for vehicles in covered areas with berms or dikes in place to contain any spills.

If a spill occurs immediately contain and contact Environmental Management.

Juanita Gray (601) 672-8528 or Chuck Upchurch (601) 573-8620

Detergents:

Phosphorous- and nitrogen-containing detergents are used in wash water for cleaning vehicles. Excesses of these nutrients can be a major source of water pollution. Use detergents only as recommended, and limit their use on the site. Do not dump wash water containing detergents into the storm drain system; direct it to a sanitary sewer or contain it so that it can be treated at a wastewater treatment plant.

Portable Lavatories

All portable Lavatories will be used in accordance to the manufactures specs by the company providing the service. Lavatories will be secured to the ground to prevent from blowing or knocking by the contracted sanitation company. Lavatories will be on a routine pump and clean-out schedule. Lavatory positions will be marked and dated on the SWPPP.

Limitations

An effective waste management system requires training and signage to promote awareness of the hazards of improper storage, handling, and disposal of wastes. The only way to be sure that waste management practices are being followed is to be aware of worker habits and to inspect storage areas regularly. Extra management time may be required to ensure that all workers are following the proper procedures.

Maintenance Considerations

Inspect storage and use areas and identify containers or equipment that could malfunction and cause leaks or spills. Check equipment and containers for leaks, corrosion, support or foundation failure, or other signs of deterioration, and test them for soundness. Immediately repair or replace any that are found to be defective.