

PRICING AND SERVICE INFORMATION

Material Categories

For all vector wastes received from the City, the Contractor is responsible to provide services as specified in the contract in compliance with all applicable law.

Contractor agrees to accept title to all vector wastes delivered from the City as part of the Contract. Prices include the acceptance, decanting liquids, and preparation of solids, temporary storage, and recycling, treatment and/or final disposal of the vector liquids and solids, after the City unloads at Contractor's or subcontractor's facility.

Prices are quoted only in the stated units of measurement.

The regulated constituents contained in the vector solids and liquids may include pollutants such as, but not limited to, heavy metals and total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH). The constituent concentrations in the vector wastes may exceed the cleanup guidelines specified by Chapter 173-340 WAC (Model Toxics Control Act), but do not exceed the levels of Chapter 173-303 WAC (Dangerous Waste Regulations) for the above listed constituents.

Unit Prices

Note to bidders: This is an electronic form if you click your cursor on the box an "X" will appear. Where the gray box appears _____, this is a text box. Simply type in your response and the form will automatically adjust its spacing.

SPU Vector Waste and SDOT Street Sweepings

(Unit price is based on tonnage only. Drums and container prices not included).

Vector Waste

Solids- Bulk (0-100 tons)	<u>82.50</u> \$/ton
Solids- Bulk (>100 tons)	<u>82.50</u> \$/ton
Decant Liquids- Bulk (0-100 tons)	<u>82.50</u> \$/ton
Decant Liquids- Bulk (>100 tons)	<u>82.50</u> \$/ton

SCL Vector Waste (non-PCB)

Vector Waste

Solids- Bulk (0-100 tons)	<u>82.50</u> \$/ton
Solids- Bulk (>100 tons)	<u>82.50</u> \$/ton
Decant Liquids- Bulk (0-100 tons)	<u>82.50</u> \$/ton
Decant Liquids- Bulk (>100 tons)	<u>82.50</u> \$/ton

Management method for vector solids (check one):

- Cement Feedstock Thermal desorption
- Asphalt Feedstock Landfill
- Other alternative recycling/disposal, describe: _____

Check box if facility can accept metals and/or petroleum hydrocarbon-contaminated soil at the above-quoted prices with concentrations exceeding the levels in Chapter 173-304 WAC (Model Toxics Cleanup Act).

Describe management method for vector wastewater: Phase separation, chemicals, testing

Provide a list of any physical characteristics and/or maximum allowable limits that would make material unacceptable due to the method of recycling, treatment or disposal.
Attachment "A"

Payment Terms And Pricing Establishment (check applicable box (s))

- Payment Terms: Net 30 Days
- other _____

Prompt Payment Discount 2% Net10 **Note:** Only prompt payment discount periods equal to (or greater than) 10 calendar days will receive consideration and bid pricing will be reduced for evaluation by the amount of that discount.

Service Information

Contract Account Representative: Tom Smith

Phone: 206 255-7509 Fax: 253 383-4531 E-mail: tom@prsplant.net

Service Contact Person: Tom Smith

Phone: 206 255-7509 Fax: 253 383-4531 E-mail: tom@prsplant.net

Define Emergency/after-hours access ability/capability: Hours of Operation

_____ 6:00 -20:00 HRS

_____ Monday-Friday

_____ All Others Emergency or After Hours

Emergency/After-hours Facility Contact: Josh Simmons

Phone: 206 255-7432

ator as provided in WAC 173-303-070(8)) if the quantity of their waste exceeds 220 lbs. (100 kg) per month or per batch.

(5) Characteristic of ignitability.

(a) A solid waste exhibits the characteristic of ignitability if a representative sample of the waste has any of the following properties:

(i) It is a liquid, other than an aqueous solution containing less than 24 percent alcohol by volume, and has a flash point less than 60 degrees C (140 degrees F), as determined by a Pensky-Martens Closed Cup Tester, using the test method specified in ASTM Standard D-93-79 or D-93-80, or a Setaflash Closed Cup Tester, using the test method specified in ASTM Standard D-3278-78;

(ii) It is not a liquid and is capable, under standard temperature and pressure, of causing fire through friction, absorption of moisture or spontaneous chemical changes and, when ignited, burns so vigorously and persistently that it creates a hazard;

(iii) It is an ignitable compressed gas that is defined in 49 CFR 173.115 and is determined to be flammable by the test methods described in that regulation; or,

(iv) It is an oxidizer, if it is defined as such in 49 CFR 173.127.

(b) A solid waste that exhibits the characteristic of ignitability must be designated DW, and assigned the dangerous waste number of D001.

(6) Characteristic of corrosivity.

(a) A solid waste exhibits the characteristic of corrosivity if a representative sample of the waste has any one or more of the following properties:

(i) It is aqueous and has a pH less than or equal to 2, or greater than or equal to 12.5, as determined by a pH meter using Method 9040 in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication SW-846, as incorporated by reference in WAC 173-303-110 (3)(a);

(ii) It is liquid and corrodes steel (SAE 1020) at a rate greater than 0.250 inch (6.35 mm) per year at a test temperature of 55 degrees C (130 degrees F) as determined by the test method specified in NACE (National Association of Corrosion Engineers) Standard TM-01-69 as standardized in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication SW-846, as incorporated by reference in WAC 173-303-110 (3)(a); or

(iii) It is solid or semisolid which, upon testing using Method 9045 in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods" (SW 846), results in a pH less than or equal to 2, or greater than or equal to 12.5.

(b) A solid waste that exhibits the characteristic of corrosivity because:

(i) It has either of the properties described in (a)(i) or (ii) of this subsection will be designated DW, and assigned the dangerous waste number of D002;

(ii) It only has the property described in (a)(iii) of this subsection will be designated DW, and assigned the dangerous waste number of WSC2.

(7) Characteristic of reactivity.

(a) A solid waste exhibits the characteristic of reactivity if a representative sample of the waste has any of the following properties:

(i) It is normally unstable and readily undergoes violent change without detonating;

(ii) It reacts violently with water;

(iii) It forms potentially explosive mixtures with water;

(iv) When mixed with water, it generates toxic vapors or fumes in a quantity sufficient to present a danger to human health or the environment;

(v) It is a cyanide or sulfide bearing waste which, when exposed to pH conditions between 2 and 12.5 can generate toxic gases, vapors or fumes in a quantity sufficient to present a danger to human health or the environment;

(vi) It is capable of detonation or explosive reaction if it is subjected to a strong initiating source or if heated under confinement;

(vii) It is readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or reaction at standard temperature and pressure; or

(viii) It is a forbidden explosive as defined in 49 CFR 173.54, or a Class 1 explosive, Division 1.1, Division 1.2, Division 1.3, and Division 1.5, as defined in 49 CFR 173.54.

(b) A solid waste that exhibits the characteristic of reactivity must be designated DW, and assigned the dangerous waste number of D003.

(8) Toxicity characteristic.

(a) A solid waste exhibits the characteristic of toxicity if using the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP), test Method 1311 in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication SW-846, as incorporated by reference in WAC 173-303-110 (3)(a), the extract from a representative sample of the waste contains any of the contaminants listed in the toxicity characteristic list in (c) of this subsection, at concentrations equal to or greater than the respective value given in the list. When the waste contains less than 0.5 percent filterable solids, the waste itself, after filtering using the methodology outlined in Method 1311, is considered to be the extract for the purpose of this subsection.

(b) A solid waste that exhibits the toxicity characteristic has the dangerous waste number specified in the list which corresponds to the toxic contaminant causing it to be dangerous.

(c) Toxicity characteristic list. Any waste that contains contaminants which occur at concentrations at or above the DW threshold must be designated DW.

TOXICITY CHARACTERISTICS LIST:

Maximum Concentration of Contaminants for the Toxicity Characteristic			
Dangerous Waste Number	Contaminant	(Chemical Abstracts Services #)	DW (mg/L)
D004	Arsenic	(7440-38-2)	5.0
D005	Barium	(7440-39-3)	100.0
D018	Benzene	(71-43-2)	0.5
D006	Cadmium	(7440-43-9)	1.0
D019	Carbon tetrachloride	(56-23-5)	0.5
D020	Chlordane	(57-74-9)	0.03
D021	Chlorobenzene	(108-90-7)	100.0
D022	Chloroform	(67-66-3)	6.0
D007	Chromium	(7440-47-3)	5.0
D023	o-Cresol	(95-48-7)	1/1
			200.0

Dangerous Waste Number	Contaminant	(Chemical Abstracts Services #)	DW (mg/L)
D024	m-Cresol	(108-39-4) /1/	200.0
D025	p-Cresol	(106-44-5) /1/	200.0
D026	Cresol	/1/	200.0
D016	2,4-D	(94-75-7)	10.0
D027	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	(106-46-7)	7.5
D028	1,2-Dichloroethane	(107-06-2)	0.5
D029	1,1-Dichloroethylene	(75-35-4)	0.7
D030	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	(121-14-2) /2/	0.13
D012	Endrin	(72-20-8)	0.02
D031	Heptachlor (and its epoxide)	(76-44-8)	0.008
D032	Hexachlorobenzene	(118-74-1) /2/	0.13
D033	Hexachlorobutadiene	(87-68-3)	0.5
D034	Hexachloroethane	(67-72-1)	3.0
D008	Lead	(7439-92-1)	5.0
D013	Lindane	(58-89-9)	0.4
D009	Mercury	(7439-97-6)	0.2
D014	Methoxychlor	(72-43-5)	10.0
D035	Methyl ethyl ketone	(78-93-3)	200.0
D036	Nitrobenzene	(98-95-3)	2.0
D037	Pentachlorophenol	(87-86-5)	100.0
D038	Pyridine	(110-86-1) /2/	5.0
D010	Selenium	(7782-49-2)	1.0
D011	Silver	(7440-22-4)	5.0
D039	Tetrachloroethylene	(127-18-4)	0.7
D015	Toxaphene	(8001-35-2)	0.5
D040	Trichloroethylene	(79-01-6)	0.5
D041	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	(95-95-4)	400.0
D042	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	(88-06-2)	2.0
D017	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	(93-72-1)	1.0
D043	Vinyl chloride	(75-01-4)	0.2

/1/ If 0-, m-, and p-Cresol concentrations cannot be differentiated, the total cresol (D026) concentration is used.

/2/ At the time the TC rule was adopted, the quantitation limit was greater than the calculated regulatory level. The quantitation limit therefore became the regulatory level.

[Statutory Authority: Chapters 70.105, 70.105D, and 15.54 RCW and RCW 70.105.007, 04-24-065 (Order 03-10), § 173-303-090, filed 11/30/04, effective 1/1/05. Statutory Authority: Chapters 70.105 and 70.105D RCW. 98-03-018 (Order 97-03), § 173-303-090, filed 1/12/98, effective 2/12/98; 95-22-008 (Order 94-30), § 173-303-090, filed 10/19/95, effective 11/19/95; 94-01-060 (Order 92-33), § 173-303-090, filed 12/8/93, effective 1/8/94. Statutory Authority: Chapters 70.105 and 70.105D RCW, 40 CFR Part 271.3 and RCRA § 3006 (42 U.S.C. 3251), 91-07-005 (Order 90-42), § 173-303-090, filed 3/7/91, effective 4/7/91. Statutory Authority: Chapter 70.105 RCW. 87-14-029 (Order DE-87-4), § 173-303-090, filed 6/26/87; 86-12-057 (Order DE-85-10), § 173-303-090, filed 6/3/86; 84-14-031 (Order DE 84-22), § 173-303-090, filed 6/27/84. Statutory Authority: RCW 70.95.260 and chapter 70.105 RCW. 82-05-023 (Order DE 81-33), § 173-303-090, filed 2/10/82.]

WAC 173-303-100 Dangerous waste criteria. (1) Purpose. The purpose of this section is to describe methods for determining if a solid waste is a dangerous waste by the criteria set forth in this section. The dangerous waste criteria consist of:

- (a) Toxic dangerous wastes; and
- (b) Persistent dangerous wastes.

(2) References. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health's (NIOSH) Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (RTECS), Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402 is adopted by reference.

(11/30/04)

(3) A person must use data which is available to him, and, when such data is inadequate for the purposes of this section, must refer to the NIOSH RTECS to determine:

(a) Toxicity data or toxic category for each known constituent in the waste;

(b) Whether or not each known constituent of the waste is a halogenated organic compound or a polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon as defined in WAC 173-303-040.

(4) Quantity exclusion limit. A solid waste is a dangerous waste if it meets one or more of the dangerous waste criteria described in subsections (5) and (6) of this section. If a person's solid waste meets one or more of these criteria then he or she is a dangerous waste generator (and may not be considered a small quantity generator as provided in WAC 173-303-070(8)) if the quantity of the waste exceeds the following quantity exclusion limits:

(a) For toxic dangerous wastes designated as EHW (WT01), the quantity exclusion limit is 2.2 lbs. per month.

(b) For all other wastes designating under this section the quantity exclusion limit is 220 lbs. (100 kg) per month or per batch.

(5) Toxicity criteria. Except as provided in WAC 173-303-070 (4) or (5), a person must determine if a solid waste meets the toxicity criteria under this section by following either the instructions for book designation, when his knowledge of the waste is sufficient, or by testing the waste using the biological testing methods adopted under WAC 173-303-110(3).

(a) Except as provided in WAC 173-303-070(4), if a person knows only some of the toxic constituents in the waste or only some of the constituent concentrations, and if the waste is undesignated for those known constituents or concentrations, then the waste is not designated for toxicity under this subsection.

(b) Book designation procedure. A person may determine if a waste meets the toxicity criteria by following the book designation instructions as follows:

(i) A person must determine the toxic category for each known constituent. The toxic category for each constituent may be determined from available data, including the NIOSH RTECS, and checking this data against the toxic category table, below. If data are available for more than one of the test endpoints (fish, oral, inhalation, or dermal), then the data indicating severest toxicity must be used, and the most acutely toxic category must be assigned to the constituent. If the NIOSH RTECS or other data sources do not agree on the same category (for the same test endpoint), then the category arrived at using the NIOSH RTECS will be used to determine the toxic category. If toxicity data for a constituent cannot be found in the NIOSH RTECS, or other source reasonably available to a person, then the toxic category need not be determined for that constituent.

TOXIC CATEGORY TABLE

Toxic Category	Fish LC ₅₀ (mg/L)*	Oral (Rat) LD ₅₀ (mg/kg)	Inhalation	Dermal
			(Rat) LC ₅₀ (mg/L)	(Rabbit) LD ₅₀ (mg/kg)
X	<0.01	<5	<02	<2
A	0.01 - <0.1	.5 - <5	.02 - <.2	2 - <20
B	0.1 - <1	5 - <50	.2 - <2	20 - <200
C	1 - <10	50 - <500	2 - <20	200 - <2000
D	10 - 100	500 - 5000	20 - 200	2000 - 20,000

RECYCLING, TREATMENT, AND DISPOSAL FACILITIES
(Complete this form for each proposed facility)

Contractor list of facilities (including Contractor-owned and other) that the Contractor proposes to use in performance of the Contract, describing the type of material to be managed and the method used at each facility. Please provide one document for each facility to be used.

Note to bidders: This is an electronic form if you click your cursor on the box an "X" will appear. Where the gray box appears _____, this is a text box. Simply type in your response and the form will automatically adjust its spacing.

1. Facility and Firm Name PRS Group, Inc.

Mailing Address: 3003 Taylor Way Tacoma, Wa 98421

Facility Site Address: 3003 Taylor Way Tacoma, WA 98421

Is the facility located within 40 miles of 700 5th Avenue, Seattle WA?

Yes No

EPA/State Identification Number:WAD 980511729

Contact Person at Facility: Tom Smith

Telephone:206 255-7509 _____

Subcontracted Facility? Yes No

2. Facility regular and emergency hours of operation:6:00AM – 8:00PM Monday-Friday

3. Describe Recycling/Treatment/Disposal Management Method (s) for liquids and solids, Performed at Facility. Phase separation, Chemical Flocculation, Stabilization

4. Briefly describe the qualifications and experience of facility and list the types of similar materials that the facility recycles, treats, or disposes: Started out recycling of used oils. Expanded to include waste waters 1987 to present. Then solids and mixture 1990 to present. Attachment "B"

5. List any physical characteristics that would make material unacceptable for the method of recycling, treatment, or disposal: Any hazardous components

6. Could the facility provide less than a one-hour turn-around to City vector trucks from entry to exit?

Yes No