

**KANSAS DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
SPECIAL PROVISION TO THE
STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS, 2007 EDITION**

SECTION 714

PAINTING STRUCTURAL STEEL

Page 700-58, subsection 714.3b. Add the following at the end of the third paragraph (Apply 2 primer coats...):

Prime the welded stud shear connectors (including the underside of the stud head). Given the complexity, areas of thin primer and some shadows are permissible on the top 1 inch.

Page 700-58, subsection 714.3b. Fourth paragraph, first sentence, change "bolt connections" to "bolted connections".

Page 700-59, subsection 714.3c.(1). Delete the last sentence (The top 1 inch...) in the last paragraph and replace with the following:

Prime the welded stud shear connectors (including the underside of the stud head). Given the complexity, areas of thin primer and some shadows are permissible on the top 1 inch.

Page 700-60, subsection 714.3d. Delete the first bullet on the page, (the top (and sides...)) and replace with the following:

- the top (and sides, if in contact with concrete) of the top flanges, including shear studs and the underside of the stud head. Given the complexity, areas of thin primer and some shadows are permissible on the top 1 inch of shear studs. Note: for welded stud shear connectors applied in the field, the top of the top flange does not require a shop prime coat;

Page 700-61, delete subsection 714.4 and replace with the following:

714.4 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION (Existing Lead-based Paint Systems)

Provide environmental protection on a structure whether partially or completely removing an existing paint system that is defined as hazardous per federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Disposal Regulations (40 CFR 261). The removal of existing lead-based paint may result in creation of waste subject to the above hazardous waste regulations.

f. Waste Material Cleanup, Storage and Treatment.

(1) Cleanup of Waste Material: Clean up all visible deposits of waste materials at the end of each work day and store them in secured containers above normal high water elevation, within KDOT right-of-way as describe in further detail in item **subsection 714.4f.(3)**. Recover this material by manual means or by vacuum with filtration. Do not use an air pressure or a water stream which redistributes, but does not remove the waste material. Collect material from the roadway and from floating booms as needed, and at a minimum at the end of each day.

(2) Storage of Waste Material: Consider generated waste material to be a hazardous waste until representative analytical results have been received by the ESS and the Engineer, indicating that the waste is non-hazardous, pursuant to 40 CFR 261 and the KDHE.

(a) While classified as a hazardous waste, store the waste material according to the requirements of K.A.R. 28-31(g) or (h). In addition to K.A.R. 28-31(g) or (h), in the plan for storage of waste material, include the following:

- Store the waste material in secured drums, bulk hoppers, bins or rolloffs. Clearly mark the containers with the words “Hazardous Waste”, the KDOT project number and the date upon which the period of accumulation began for each container;
 - Store the waste containers on an impermeable surface that accommodates sweeping or vacuuming;
 - Do not accumulate hazardous waste for more than 90 days. If an extension of time is needed, seek approval from the ESS; and
 - The Engineer is designated the “Emergency Response Coordinator” and is responsible for coordinating all emergency response measures outlined in K.A.R. 28-31-40(h).
- (b) In order to classify generated waste as non-hazardous for on site storage, obtain a minimum of 2 composite samples at the direction of and in the presence of the Engineer. The sample must be representative of the total volume of waste generated through that point in time, as determined by the Engineer. Submit the samples to a KDHE certified laboratory and test for lead according to the TCLP Method SW 1311/7420, pursuant to 40 CFR 261, Appendix II. Maintain proper Chain of Custody forms at all times. The Contractor shall bear the costs of all sampling and analyses.
- If the sample analyses indicate the waste to be non-hazardous, less than 5 mg/L, the analytical results serve as representative documentation for the remainder of the waste generated on that project site, provided changes are not made to the method of paint removal, the type of blast media or any other portion of the paint removal operation that would render the samples non-representative of the total volume of waste. These criteria will be evaluated at the discretion of the Engineer;
 - KDOT reserves the right to conduct random sampling at any time to assure that paint removal operations have not been altered in such a way as to compromise the representative nature of the original samples. KDOT will bear the cost of any random sampling ordered unless said sample analyses determines the waste to be hazardous, whereupon the Contractor will be responsible for the cost of sample analyses. If the waste is found to be hazardous through random sampling, the entire volume of waste generated shall be considered hazardous;
 - Store non-hazardous waste material in secured containers and place on an impermeable surface which accommodates sweeping or vacuuming; and
 - Mark each storage container with the KDOT project number and date upon which the period of accumulation began.

(3) Sampling and Analysis of Waste Material.

- Collect representative composite samples of the waste material at the direction of and in the presence of the Engineer. Sampling and testing procedures and contaminant limits are described in **subsection 714.4f.(2)(b)**;
- A minimum of 2 samples are required and may be the same 2 samples described as initial waste characterization in **subsection 714.4f.(2)(b)**. Additional samples shall be required in order to total a minimum of 2 samples per ton of waste generated. The Contractor shall bear the cost of all sampling and analyses;
- All samples collected must fall below the 5 mg/L TCLP regulatory requirement in order to dispose of any of the waste as non-hazardous, pursuant to K.A.R. 28-29-109.

(4) Disposal of Waste Material.

- (a) If all samples indicate a lead content below 5 mg/L, dispose of the entire volume of waste generated as follows:
- Provide documentation confirming the disposal of said waste at a KDHE permitted landfill to the Engineer within 15 business days of the disposal. If documentation is not submitted, the Engineer may stop work on the project until such documentation has been received by the Engineer and ESS; or
 - Recycle according to **subsection 714.4f.(4)(b)**;
 - **DO NOT DISPOSE OF THIS MATERIAL AS A HAZARDOUS WASTE.**

(b) If any sample indicates a lead content at or above 5 mg/L, recycle the entire volume of waste generated as follows.

- Recycle waste material through an EPA approved lead recycling facility, pursuant to 40 CFR 261.1. For the purposes of transport, the waste may be designated as “recyclable”;
- Prior to commencement of the project, provide the Engineer documentation confirming the pre-acceptance of the recyclable materials by the recycling facility;
- Provide the Engineer documentation identifying the volume of waste transported from the project site; and
- Within 15 business days of acceptance by the EPA approved recycling facility, provide the Engineer and ESS documentation confirming the acceptance of the waste and the volume as delineated above. If documentation is not submitted, the Engineer may stop work on the project until such documentation has been received by the Engineer and ESS.
- **DO NOT DISPOSE OF THIS MATERIAL AS A HAZARDOUS WASTE.**

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