

LOS ANGELES COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

VOLUME II APPENDIX PART I



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LOS ANGELES COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

LOS ANGELES COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

VOLUME I

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 - D. State Office of Emergency Services (SOES)
 - E. California Department of Industrial Relations
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 - F. Department of Food and Agriculture (DFA)
 - G. State Department of Education (SDE)
 - H. California Waste Management Board (CWMB)
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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AA DT	Average Annual Daily Traffic
ARB	(California/State) Air Resources Board
BACT	Best Available Control Technology
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAC	California Administrative Code
CALTRANS	California Department of Transportation
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service
CEPD	Consumer and Environmental Protection Division
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CHEMTREC	Chemical Transportation Emergency Center
CHP	California Highway Patrol
CMA	Chemical Manufacturers Association
COG	Council of Governments
CoSWMP	County Solid Waste Management Plan
CPSC	Consumer Product Safety Commission
CSD	County Sanitation Districts (of Los Angeles County)
CWA	Clean Water Act
CWE	California Waste Exchange
CWMB	California Waste Management Board
DFFW	(Los Angeles County) Department of Forester and Fire Warden
DFG	(California/State) Department of Fish and Game
DIR	(California/State) Department of Industrial Relations
DMV	(California/State) Department of Motor Vehicles
DOD	(United States) Department of Defense
DOHS	(Los Angeles County) Department of Health Services
DOT	(United States) Department of Transportation
DPW	(Los Angeles County) Department of Public Works
DRP	(Los Angeles County) Department of Regional Planning
EERU	Environmental Emergency Response Unit
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EPA	(United States) Environmental Protection Agency
ERT	Emergency Response Team
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
HRS	Hazard Ranking System
HSA	Hazardous Superfund Account
IRM	Office of Information Resources Management
LAER	Lowest Achievable Emission Rate
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NCP	National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan
NESHAPS	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NETA	National Emergency Training Center
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NOS	Not otherwise specified
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination Standards
NPL	National Priorities List
NRC	National Response Center
NRT	National Response Team

OES Office of Emergency Services
 OSC On Scene Coordinator
 OSHA Occupational Safety and Health Act
 OTA Office of Technology Assessment
 PCB Polychlorinated Biphenyl
 PCE Perchloroethylene
 PNA Polynuclear Aromatic hydrocarbon
 PHI Public Health Index
 PHRS Public Health Benefits/Cost Ranking System
 ppm Parts per million
 PSD Prevention of Significant Deterioration
 RCRA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
 RRT Regional Response Team
 RWQCB Regional Water Quality Control Board
 SAC (California) State Agency Coordinator
 SARA Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act
 SBE (California) State Board of Equalization
 SCAG Southern California Association of Governments
 SCAQMD South Coast Air Quality Management District
 SCHWMP Southern California Hazardous Waste Management Project
 SDOE (California) State Department of Education
 SDOHS (California) State Department of Health Services
 SIC Standard Industrial Classification
 STLC Soluble Threshold Limit Concentration
 SWRCB (California) State Water Resources Control Board
 TRM Technical Reference Manual
 TSDF Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility
 TTLC Total Threshold Limit Concentration
 TTU Transportable Treatment Unit
 UHWM Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest
 USCG United States Coast Guard
 WDR Waste Discharge Requirements

APPENDIX 1A

FEDERAL, STATE AND COUNTY REGULATORY AGENCIES

This Appendix presents a summary of the Federal, State and County agencies involved in regulating and enforcing the management of hazardous waste. The responsibilities of these agencies, as well as the enforcement programs implemented through their offices are discussed. A directory containing mailing addresses and phone numbers for these agencies is included in Appendix 1C. The responsibilities of those agencies specifically involved in the permitting process for hazardous waste management facilities and emergency response are discussed more fully in the Siting and Permitting and Emergency Response chapters of this Plan.

I. FEDERAL AGENCIES

A. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

The EPA has been given the Federal mandate to regulate the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste. This mandate is provided in the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA), as amended in 1984 and Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986. The major provisions of the RCRA and the responsibilities of the EPA are summarized in Table 1A-1. Subtitle C of the RCRA gives the EPA the authority to develop a nationwide program to regulate hazardous waste management practices from "cradle to grave". As Congress recognized that many states had viable programs for the control of hazardous waste they allowed the EPA, through Section 8006 of the RCRA, to grant interim authorization to any state which had in existence a hazardous waste program, if evidence submitted showed the existing state program to be substantially equivalent to the Federal program.

States with interim authorization are required to apply for and secure "full authorization". The three main criteria for "full authorization" are: (1) equivalence to the Federal program; (2) consistency with other Federal and state programs; and (3) adequacy of enforcement.

The EPA also administers the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) commonly known as the Superfund law. This law was passed to provide general authority and to establish a trust fund for Federal and State governments to respond directly to any problems at uncontrolled hazardous waste disposal sites, not only in emergency situations, but also at sites where long-term permanent remedies are required. The cost of the program from 1980 to 1985 was financed by the trust fund with 86 percent of the monies coming from taxes on the manufacture or import of certain chemicals and petroleum and the remainder from Federal

TABLE 1A-1
REGULATORY AND ENFORCEMENT AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

AGENCY NAME

RESPONSIBILITIES

Federal:

Environmental
Protection
Agency

Under "The Resource, Conservation and Recovery Act" (RCRA):

- o Provide a definition of hazardous waste.
- o Establish a manifest system to track hazardous waste from its generation to its final disposal.
- o Determine standards for generators and transporters of hazardous waste.
- o Establish permit requirements for facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste.
- o Establish requirements for State hazardous waste programs.

Under "The Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984" (RCRA reauthorization)

- o Establish a national policy that all forms of land disposal, including deep well injection and lagoons, are the least favored method of management.
- o Create an explicit presumption against land disposal of all hazardous waste, which requires the justification of future land disposal rather than its restrictions;
- o Establish self-implementing prohibitions on the land disposal of those wastes that are the most common causes of groundwater contamination.
- o Require the closure or retrofitting of all leaking and unlined hazardous waste pits and lagoons within 4 years.
- o Require all new land disposal facilities install dual liner systems to prevent future migration.
- o Change the exemption level for small quantity generators, transporters and disposers from 1000 kg (2200 lb) to 100 kg (220 lb) and require small quantity generators to utilize the manifest system within 270 days after the signing of the RCRA reauthorization.
- o Require the listing of toxics that are not now hazardous wastes such as dioxins, EDB's and many pesticides.

Under "The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation & Liability Act of 1980" (CERCLA):

- o Responsible for immediate removals, which require prompt response to prevent immediate and significant harm to human life, health or the environment. Ordinarily immediate removal is limited by law to six months and a total cost of \$1 million.
- o Responsible for planned removal, occurring when an expedited, but not necessarily immediate response is needed. The six month and \$1 million limitation also applies.
- o Responsible for remedial action which are long-term, usually more expensive and aimed at permanent remedies. They may be taken only at sites identified as national priorities. CERCLA calls for the compiling of a National Priorities List of at least 400 hazardous waste sites as candidates for remedial action.

TABLE 1A-1 (CONT.)
REGULATORY AND ENFORCEMENT AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

<u>AGENCY NAME</u>	<u>RESPONSIBILITIES</u>
Environmental Protection Agency	<p>Under "The Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act of 1986" (SARA):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Increase Superfund revenues to \$8.5 billion. o Strengthens EPA authority to conduct removal and remedial and enforcement actions. o Responsible for new statutory programs such as Community Right-to-Know.
State: State Department of Health Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Provide definitions and criteria for the identification of hazardous and extremely hazardous wastes, and the listing of chemicals that meet those definitions and criteria. o Establish a manifest system for the identification and tracking of each load of hazardous waste transported in the state; o Develop a registration program for the identification of waste haulers and their vehicles. o Develop a permit program for regulating the design and operation of all facilities, on-site or off-site, that store, treat, or dispose of hazardous wastes. Currently, the State is monitoring approximately 400 treatment, storage or disposal facilities in Los Angeles County. o Set up field surveillance and enforcement teams equipped with special vehicles, safety gear, and waste testing apparatus to ensure that hazardous waste is managed in accordance with the law. o Establish enforcement procedures backed by civil and criminal penalties of up to \$25,000 per day of violation and one year's imprisonment for willful or negligent violators of the law. o Provide procedures for the management of incompatible waste, standardized methods for the sampling and analysis of hazardous and extremely hazardous wastes, and a fully equipped analytical laboratory. o Develop a program for stimulating the recovery of resources from hazardous waste; o Set up a schedule of fees levied on disposal of hazardous waste in support of the hazardous waste management program. o Maintain a policy of encouraging the development of hazardous waste treatment facilities. o Review and approve the hazardous portion of the County Solid Waste Management Plan and make a determination as to the consistency of a facility with the hazardous element of the Plan. o Establish a hazardous waste technical advisory committee. o Establish regulations and incentives to promote hazardous waste recycling, resource recovery, source reduction and alternative treatment technologies. o Identify and cleanup abandoned sites. o Manage superfund hazardous waste sites. o Manage the Hazardous Substances Account for the State Superfund which is maintained by a tax on the disposal of hazardous and extremely hazardous waste and collected by the State Board of Equalization. o Administer the California Hazardous Substances Compensation Program which provides for payment to informants of violations which lead to prosecution. o Implement "A Program for Detecting and Monitoring Organic Chemical Contaminants in Drinking Water" plan for drinking water delivered by public water systems. Review of each system is coordinated with the State Water Resources Control Board and their regional boards.

TABLE 1A-1 (CONT.)
REGULATORY AND ENFORCEMENT AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

<u>AGENCY NAME</u>	<u>RESPONSIBILITIES</u>
State Water Resources Control Board and Regional Water Quality Control Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o File a joint application with the Department of Health Services for interim status with the EPA. o Set requirements for groundwater monitoring at RCRA sites. o Initiate enforcement actions for water quality violations of RCRA permits. o Issue the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit required for facilities and activities that discharge waste into surface waters from a confined pipe or channel, such as sewage treatment plants or petroleum refineries. o Issue waste discharge requirement permits on industrial operations for the protection of surface and groundwater from contamination. o Administer regional basin plans to ensure water quality throughout the state. o Regulate the disposal of nonsewerable waste to land. o Approve waste disposal sites and the particular manner in which a disposal site shall meet discharge requirements, including surface water control features, subsurface drainage, and post-closure maintenance. o Distribute Clean Water Grant funds to qualified agencies. o Manage a program of self-monitoring for waste discharge and disposal site operators. o Conduct a surveillance and monitoring program to determine contamination levels in water, sediments and organisms. o Initiate enforcement actions where violations of waste discharge requirements have occurred. o Conduct a research program and provide technical assistance in engineering geology, hydrogeology, waste discharge monitoring and evaluation of pollutants following treatment and discharge. o Assist in cleaning up existing abandoned hazardous waste sites. o Provide mitigation at hazardous waste disposal sites where groundwater contamination is present. o Implement the State Underground Tank Program.
State Air Resources Board	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Evaluate air quality impacts of the cleanup of hazardous waste dumps and groundwater decontamination projects where the primary concern is that toxic pollutants are not transferred to ambient air in the process of removing them from another medium. o Identify landfill monitoring techniques and characterize emissions from hazardous waste landfills in an effort to correlate ambient data to emission estimates. o Develop air pollution control guidelines for the siting and permitting of hazardous waste incinerators. o Evaluate the potential air quality impacts of alternative hazardous waste treatment and disposal technologies. o Prepare the state implementation plan required by the Federal Clean Air Act. o Issue permits for new or modified facilities which must be renewed annually and which remain in effect only so long as its conditions are met.

TABLE 1A-1 (CONT.)
REGULATORY AND ENFORCEMENT AGENCY RESPONSIBILITIES

<u>AGENCY</u>	<u>RESPONSIBILITIES</u>
State Air Resources Board (Continued)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">o Prepare a basinwide Air Quality Management Plan to provide for abatement of air pollution from stationary sources and to ensure that new emission sources are planned and operated so as to be consistent with air quality goals.o Ensure that hazardous waste facilities are in compliance with existing regulations.o Upon request, the districts respond to hazardous material incidents and can provide meteorologic and air quality analysis.

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works,
December, 1987

appropriations. The EPA also seeks to ensure that the responsible parties finance cleanup actions whenever possible. The guidelines and procedures for implementing the Superfund law are included in the National Contingency Plan. As the EPA gained experience in administering the Superfund, it made a number of changes in policy and management procedures. The Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986 was approved by Congress and signed into law on October 17, 1986. These amendments increase Superfund revenues to \$8.5 billion and establish new policies and procedures to develop permanent solutions to hazardous waste siting problems.

B. Department of Transportation (DOT)

Off-site transportation of hazardous waste is regulated by the EPA and the United States DOT. The DOT Bureau of Motor Carrier Safety, the Marine Safety Division and the Federal Aviation Administration regulate the transportation of hazardous waste/material on land, water and air under the authority of the Federal Hazardous Materials Transportation Act. The EPA works closely with the DOT in implementing the provisions, established in RCRA, regarding hazardous waste transporters. The EPA and DOT have established a Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest and require its use for all regulated shipments of hazardous waste. This joint effort was enacted to make it easier for transporters to comply with all the regulatory requirements.

Another regulatory responsibility of the DOT lies with the U.S. Coast Guard. Under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, the Coast Guard is responsible for enforcement and response to releases of oil and hazardous substances to U.S. waters in the coastal areas. Under the CERCLA, the Coast Guard has the authority to arrange for the removal of hazardous substances or pollutants which have been released or threaten to be released and present an imminent and substantial danger to the public health or welfare. The Coast Guard works in coordination with the Army Corps of Engineers as a policing force for coastal waters. The Coast Guard also assists the EPA with the cleanup of legal or illegal dump sites when requested.

C. Army Corps of Engineers

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers is charged with regulating construction and other work in waters of the United States. This is accomplished by regulating activity in three areas: discharge of dredged or fill material in coastal and inland waters and wetlands; construction and dredging in navigable waters of the United States; and transport of dredged material for dumping into ocean waters. If dredged or fill material is found to be contaminated, a permit to dispose of the material will not be issued until reviewed by the Regional Water Quality Control Board and other State and local agencies whose requirements for disposal must be met.

II. STATE AND REGIONAL AGENCIES

A. State Department of Health Services (SDOHS)

The SDOHS is the principal agency responsible for the regulation of hazardous waste within California. The Department's authority is set forth in the Hazardous Waste Control Act, and is implemented by regulations contained in Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 30 of the California Administrative Code (CAC) which governs characterization and handling of hazardous wastes, registration of transporters, and permitting of treatment, storage, and disposal facilities. A summary of the specific responsibilities of the SDOHS as provided by this law is presented in Table 1A-1. Additionally, California is one of the few states to have developed regulatory standards for the identification and handling of "extremely hazardous" wastes, infectious wastes and special wastes (defined in Appendix 1D).

In addition, Section 66360 of the CAC gives the SDOHS authority to delegate all or part of the enforcement of Chapter 30 to local entities if those entities meet certain requirements.

The SDOHS applied for RCRA authorization and was granted interim authorization on October 31, 1980. Since that time, the SDOHS in cooperation with the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) has been responsible for administration of RCRA as it relates to Federal standards for hazardous waste management facilities. This is carried out through a Memorandum of Understanding which sets forth those policies and procedures to which the SDOHS and SWRCB commit themselves, in support of the State's application for final authorization as discussed in the EPA section. Except for those requirements under the State regulations that are equal to or more stringent than the Federal RCRA standards (40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Parts 264, 265, 122), the Federal laws and regulations regarding facility permits apply. Table 1A-2 lists the RCRA regulations and identifies those which are administered directly by the SDOHS.

On January 31, 1986, the SDOHS' interim authority to issue RCRA equivalent permits for hazardous waste treatment and/or storage facilities was reverted back to the EPA due to a delay in paperwork. Although the SDOHS is still administering the portions of the RCRA program for which it had received interim authorization, the SDOHS is no longer the EPA's authorized State agent. However, the SDOHS is currently pursuing final authorization and the program reversion is expected to be only temporary.

B. State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCB)

The SWRCB formulates policy standards and regulations for the protection of surface and groundwater quality, and assures beneficial water use by administering water rights. The SWRCB, with the nine RWQCB has the authority to control water quality

TABLE 1A-2
ADMINISTERING AUTHORITY FOR RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND
RECOVERY ACT (RCRA) IMPLEMENTATION REGULATIONS

Designation	Subject	Administered by SDOHS(1)	Administered by EPA(2)
40 CFR(3) 122	Permit for TSDFs(4)		X
40 CFR 123	State Programs		X
40 CFR 124	Permits for TSDFs		X
40 CFR 260	General Provisions	X	
40 CFR 261	Identification of Hazardous Waste	X	
40 CFR 262	Generator Standards	X	
40 CFR 263	Transporter Standards	X	
40 CFR 264	TSDF Standards		X
40 CFR 265	Interim Status Standards	X	
40 CFR 266	(Not Promulgated)		
40 CFR 267	Land Disposal Requirements		X

Note: (1) State Department of Health Services
(2) Environmental Protection Agency
(3) Code of Federal Regulations
(4) Treatment Storage and Disposal Facilities

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, April 1982.

under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act and has promulgated administrative regulations implementing its authority in Title 23, Chapter 3 of the CAC. In hazardous waste management, the Board's primary foci are in the permitting, inspection and enforcement of facilities that involve land treatment, land disposal or surface impoundments. Subchapter 15 of Title 23 entitled "Waste Disposal to Land" contains requirements for disposal sites, and imposes monitoring requirements together with more detailed waste classification systems to bring these facilities into consistency with RCRA regulations governing land disposal of hazardous wastes. The State Board is also the water pollution control agency for the implementation of the Federal Clean Water Act in California. The Regional Boards are also responsible for the implementation of the State Regulations concerning underground storage of hazardous substances. Currently these regulations are enforced by local jurisdictions or the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works. However, the implementation of the regulations will remain with the Regional Board once it is determined that an unauthorized release of a hazardous substance has or threatens to impact the quality of the groundwater. The Regional Boards with responsibility in Los Angeles County are the Los Angeles and Lahontan regions.

Through its Memorandum of Understanding with the SDOHS as described in the previous section, the State Board has assumed some responsibilities for the implementation of the RCRA. These responsibilities as well as other SWRCB activities regarding hazardous waste management are listed in Table 1A-1.

C. State Air Resources Board (ARB), South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD)

The ARB sets standards for the protection and preservation of air quality in California. The Board is responsible for controlling mobile sources of emission and acts as an overview agency for local air quality management districts who control stationary sources of emissions. The SCAQMD, is responsible for the issuance and enforcement of air pollution permits in Los Angeles County. In addition, the State Board may take control of activities in any area if it determines that the local or regional authority has failed to meet its responsibilities. Specific hazardous waste programs under the ARB are included in Table 1A-1.

D. State Office of Emergency Services (SOES)

The Hazardous Materials Division of the SOES is the lead agency of the Governor's Office involved in the administration and coordination of hazardous materials practices. Pursuant to the requirements of Chapters 1167 and 463 of the 1985 and 1986 State Statutes, respectively, the SOES is to insure that all businesses handling hazardous substances have "business plans" for emergency response. Under the guidelines developed by the SOES, the local administering agency is responsible for the implementation of these requirements at the local level. Additionally, the local

agency may require risk management and prevention programs for such businesses. The Hazardous Material and Waste Training Fund are used to fund the training of specified public officers in hazardous materials and waste law enforcement.

E. California Department of Industrial Relations (DIR)

The DIR ensures safe and healthful working conditions at California businesses and enforces Federal and State safety and health standards through CAL/OSHA. (CAL/OSHA only administers the standards for public agencies. FED/OSHA administers standards for private industries.) The DIR administers the following programs related to hazardous waste management through CAL/OSHA as they pertain to public agencies:

- o Monitors and regulates the use of carcinogens in industry;
- o Conducts occupational health investigations to examine the hazards of specific chemicals or industrial processes;
- o Enforces the California Worker Right-to-Know Law which requires manufacturers to provide information about toxic and hazardous substances in the work place; and,
- o Administers in cooperation with the Department of Health Services a toxic and hazardous substances information system.

F. Department of Food and Agriculture (DFA)

The Department of Food and Agriculture is responsible for protecting workers and the public from the potentially harmful effects of pesticides. The Department registers new pesticides and regulates their labeling and use, licenses pesticide dealers, advises pest control operators and pilots, and monitors pesticide residues on produce and in the environment. Enforcement of pesticide laws and regulations is primarily carried out by the County Agricultural Commissioners, with the State providing coordination, supervision, training, investigative assistance, and overview controls necessary to maintain uniformity.

G. State Department of Education (SDE)

The SDE is required to prepare and distribute to school districts a list and description of hazardous substance educational materials and curricula. This responsibility comes from newly enacted legislation, Chapter 574 of the 1986 State Statute (AB 1809, Tanner).

H. California Waste Management Board (CWMB)

The CWMB is responsible for State policy guiding local solid waste management and planning activities and the State Waste Resource Recovery Program. As part of this responsibility, the CWMB is responsible for the State's used oil recycling program shares in the responsibility for examining ash generated from the combustion of municipal waste and provides as a public information program for household hazardous waste.

I. Department of Transportation (CALTRANS)

CALTRANS is responsible for maintaining the State's highway system in a safe and usable condition. In each of its 72 field maintenance stations, the Department has emergency chemical spill identification teams for response to hazardous waste incidents. CALTRANS also contracts with special chemical cleanup companies to control spills that are identified as containing hazardous wastes/materials. CALTRANS has the authority, under the State Vehicle Code, to contain, remove or authorize a private company to remove all materials spilled on highways.

J. California Highway Patrol (CHP)

The CHP enforces Federal and State regulations regarding vehicle safety, placarding, and the labeling and packaging of hazardous waste/material in transit. Under the State Hazardous Waste Haulers Act of 1980, the CHP must provide annual inspections and certify all vehicles and containers used to transport hazardous materials. This is done in order to prevent container leakage and to provide detailed information in the event of highway accidents involving these materials. Registration of hazardous waste haulers by the SDOHS is contingent on CHP certification.

K. State Department of Fish and Game (DFG)

The DFG is involved in the protection of fish and wildlife from chemical contaminants. As part of its Environmental Services Program, the Department investigates toxic pollution problems, enforces pollution control laws within the Fish and Game Code, gathers basic water quality data and provides assistance to Regional and State water quality control agencies. Emergency response to off highway incidents is provided to prevent materials that are deemed deleterious to fish and wildlife from entering State waters. The DFG is also actively involved in cleanup and abatement programs involving surface waters and wildlife, such as oil spills.

L. State Board of Equalization (BOE)

The BOE administers and collects the tax set forth in the Health and Safety Tax Law regarding hazardous waste.

M. Office of Permit Assistance within the Office of Planning and Research (OPR)

The OPR assists project proponents in the procedures for the siting of a specified hazardous waste facility project. Involvement by the OPR begins with notification by the project proponent of a proposed project. This is known as the pre-application period. OPR's involvement is maintained throughout the procedures until completion of the post-application period (timeframe from formal request of land-use permit to OPR's completion of all related application procedures). The Guidelines adopted by the OPR as defined by Chapter 1504 of the 1896 State Statute (AB 2948, Tanner) describe

the overall responsibilities of the OPR. For a more detailed discussion of these responsibilities, refer to Appendix 6C.

N. South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD)

The SCAQMD formulates policy standards and regulations to protect air quality from stationary air emission sources within the portions of Los Angeles, Riverside, Orange and San Bernardino Counties that are located in the South Coast Air Basin. Additionally, the recently enacted legislation (SB 151, Presely, Chapter 1301 of the 1987 State Statues) has expanded the agency's jurisdiction to regulate air emissions from certain types of mobile sources. The agency is also responsible for preparation and maintenance of Air Quality Management Plan for the South Coast Air Basin.

In general, the SCAQMD has a specific set of regulations that identify the emission levels that must be met by new sources or by modifications to existing facilities. These emission levels have been established so that the National Ambient Air Quality Standards are maintained or progress is made toward reaching the standards. As such, all hazardous waste management facilities must obtain a "Permit To Construct" and a "Permit To Operate" from the SCAQMD (Appendix 6B). Additionally, all other facilities, such as tanks (storing hazardous substances) that may emit air pollutants must also obtain a permit to operate within the South Coast Air Basin from the SCAQMD. Specific rules and regulations of the SCAQMD on above ground tanks are presented in Table 1A-3.

In addition to the above functions, the SCAQMD assists local cities and governments by providing an Emergency Air Quality Response Team as well as providing air monitoring for compliance with toxic and emissions regulations.

III. COUNTY AGENCIES

The primary focus of this section is on the regulatory and enforcement role of the County of Los Angeles which governs the unincorporated areas of the County, any cities that designate the County as its City Engineer, Health Officer and/or any cities that have a contract with the County for services. Other independent city governments may have similar programs for the regulation and enforcement of hazardous waste. In particular, most cities have their own police and fire department units responding to hazardous waste management needs. The responsibilities and programs of the various County agencies which may be similar to the responsibilities of corresponding city agencies in each individual jurisdiction are identified with an asterisk (*).

A. Los Angeles County Department of Health Services (County DOHS)*

TABLE 1A-3
SUMMARY OF SPECIFIC RULES AND REGULATIONS
ON ABOVE GROUND TANKS

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

Regulation IV, Rule 461, 462, 463

Rule 461 governs gasoline transfer and dispensing through the establishment of standards for stationary storage containers, vehicle fuel tanks in which gasoline is being transferred into, and associated control equipment.

Rule 462 provides various requirements for loading facilities, gasoline transport vehicles, switch loading procedures, and the responsibility distribution involved in the transfer and loading of organic liquids.

Rule 463 provides detailed regulations governing the proper equipment used for organic liquid storage such as closure devices, pressure vacuum values, and primary and secondary seals. It further provides optimal storage temperatures for various vapor pressures of organic liquids.

Regulation XIII, Rules 1300-1313

The rules under this regulation provide preconstruction review requirements for new modified stationary sources to ensure that the operation of these sources does not interfere with progress in attainment of National Ambient Air Quality Standards, without unnecessarily restricting future economic growth. This regulation further establishes the requirements and procedures for emission reduction banking, the process involved in certifying emission reductions and registering transactions involving Emission Reduction Credits.

Source: Los Angeles Department of Public Works, September 1988.

The County DOHS, under authority of the State Health and Safety Code and a Memorandum of Understanding with the SDOHS, enforces State hazardous waste laws at the local level. The County DOHS has the primary responsibility for surveillance of the storage, handling, and disposal of hazardous waste in the County except at those facilities regulated by the State or those in the cities of Long Beach, Pasadena, and Vernon where they have their own health departments. The County DOHS also responds to hazardous waste/material releases or incidents and assists in the identification, assessment and control of the illegal disposal of hazardous waste.

The County DOHS is empowered to initiate its own Hazardous Waste Control Program (HWCP). The HWCP has three units: an inspection unit, an enforcement and site mitigation unit and an emergency response and special projects unit, with a total staff of 44 budgeted positions.

The Inspection Unit conducts periodic inspections of every business within the County identified as a generator of hazardous waste (currently in excess of 18,000 generators) to determine the type and amount of hazardous substance present and to identify methods used in the handling and disposing of individual wastestreams to ensure compliance with the State Hazardous Waste Control Laws.

The Enforcement and Site Mitigation Unit works closely with the District and City Attorneys in connection with the County Strike Force and the filing of civil and criminal charges regarding the illegal discharge and/or disposal of hazardous materials/wastes. The site mitigation unit performs review and tracking of hazardous waste sites in the process of clean-up.

The Emergency Response and Special Projects Unit responds to hazardous materials/waste releases or discharges on a 24 hour basis and assists in the identification, assessment, and control of the illegal disposal of hazardous waste. The emergency response unit also determines the necessary corrective actions for chemical spills and other incidents. The unit provides technical assistance to the public concerning chemical substances and coordinates with other agencies involved in the investigation and control of hazardous incidents. The HWCP is funded by Hazardous Waste Generator Public Health License fees and supplemented by the County's General Fund.

In addition to the above responsibilities, the newly enacted Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65) requires designated government employees to report to the County DOHS all known discharges and/or releases of chemicals designated by the State as causing cancer or reproductive toxicity which threaten to pollute water supplies. The County DOHS is to assess the significance of the violation(s) and take appropriate actions to mitigate the effects on the public. In addition, the County DOHS is required to make all information collected available to the news media and public.

B. Los Angeles County Agricultural Commission

The County Agricultural Commission enforces the State pesticide laws and regulations on a local level as directed by the Department of Food and Agriculture. In addition, the Agricultural Commissioner's Office had a Pesticide Pick-Up Operation for homeowners and small businesses. This program may be reinstated at a later date pending results of the County Household Hazardous Waste Management Pilot Program (see Chapter 13).

The County Agricultural Commission also has the capability to levy a civil penalty for violations against a person for improper pest control operations, usage, or safety violations.

C. Los Angeles County Sheriff Department

The Los Angeles County Sheriff Department is involved in the following areas of hazardous waste enforcement:

- o A Hazardous Materials Response Unit in the Department's Emergency Operations Center responds to hazardous materials incidents, including hazardous waste spills on streets in contract cities, for which the Sheriff is the designated scene coordinator by the California Vehicle Code;
- o Coordinates the activities of all agencies responding to spills and acts as an interface and liaison between them;
- o Investigates all illegal dumping of hazardous wastes/materials; and
- o Investigates all clandestine narcotic and lab dumps.

The Sheriff Department administers the police function for the unincorporated areas of the County, contract cities, and/or any cities that request their assistance.

D. Los Angeles County Fire Department*

The Department is responsible for the prevention and suppression of fires in the unincorporated County areas and forty-five contract cities. Fire Codes cover use, handling and storage of explosive, flammable/combustible liquids and solids; aboveground and underground tank and bulk storage; containers and portable storage; tank vehicles for transporting flammable/combustible liquids; and transportation pipelines. A permit must be obtained from the Department to house and store hazardous materials in above ground tanks; specifics of which are determined by the material to be contained. This storage is directly governed by Article 79, Division 5 of the County Fire Code.

In addition, the Department is responsible for implementing and enforcing the Hazardous Materials Response Plan and Inventory Implementation Program in the unincorporated areas of the County and incorporated cities without a local program, whereby businesses handling hazardous material/waste are required to submit an annual inventory of their hazardous material/waste and

to establish a "business plan" in the event of a release or threatened release of a hazardous substance. Additionally, the Fire Department, as the Administering Agency for the program, is also responsible for the preparation of the Area Plan/Emergency Response Plan (ERP). Table 1A-4 identifies those cities whose ERP is prepared by the Fire Department. The Department also operates two Hazardous Materials (HazMat) Squads, manned by a fire captain and four fire fighters on a 24-hour basis.

E. Los Angeles County Department of Public Works*

Several divisions within the Department of Public Works are involved with the enforcement of hazardous waste management regulations. The degree of enforcement and responsibilities of each Division varies. The following is a description of their programs and respective responsibilities.

1. Building & Safety Division

The Building & Safety Division administers and enforces the Building, Electrical and Planning Codes and related Construction Code Ordinances for the unincorporated areas of Los Angeles County and the 28 contract cities. A list of the contract cities is provided in Table 1A-4.

2. Flood Maintenance Division

The Flood Maintenance Division is responsible for the following services:

- o Provide warnings to persons known to be in flood control passageways;
- o Attempt to contain known substances to minimize impact on flood control facilities;
- o Deactivate operable facilities or equipment to limit effects of contaminants on flood control facilities;
- o Issue permits for access to facilities by agencies or persons involved in containment and cleanup;
- o Provide underground crew to support parties requiring underground access. Also, trace known substances through underground channels as requested; and
- o Monitor cleaning efforts to ensure removal of contaminants from flood control facilities.

3. Road Maintenance Division

The responsibilities of the Road Maintenance Division with respect to hazardous waste management are:

TABLE 1A-4
 CONTRACT CITIES AND SERVICES PROVIDED BY
 LOS ANGELES COUNTY

CITY	IWDP	HMUSP	FC	ERP	BO	HWCP
Agoura Hills	X	X	X	X	X	X
Alhambra		X				X
Arcadia		X		*X		X
Artesia	X	X	X	X	X	X
Avalon		X				X
Azusa		X	X	X	X	X
Baldwin Park		X	X	X		X
Bell		X	X	X		X
Bellflower	X	X	X	X	X	X
Bell Gardens	X	X	X	X		X
Beverly Hills		X				X
Bradbury		X	X	X	X	X
Burbank		X				X
Carson	X	X	X	X	X	X
Cerritos	X	X	X	X	X	X
Claremont		X	X	X		X
Commerce	X	X	X	X	X	X
Compton		X		*X		X
Covina		X				X
Cudahy	X	X	X	X		X
Culver City	X	X				X
Downey		X				X
Duarte	X	X	X	X	X	X
El Monte		X				X
El Segundo	X	X				X
Gardena	X	X				X
Glendora		X	X	X		X
Glendale		X				X
Hawaiian Gardens	X	X	X	X		X
Hawthorne		X				X
Hermosa Beach		X				X
Hidden Hills		X	X	X		X
Huntington Park		X	X	X		X
Industry		X	X	X	X	X
Inglewood		X				X
Irwindale	X	X	X	X	X	X
La Canada Flintridge	X	X	X	X	X	X
La Habra Heights		X		*X		X
Lakewood	X	X	X	X	X	X
La Mirada	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lancaster		X	X	X		X
La Puente	X	X	X	X	X	X
La Verne	X	X			X	X
Lawndale	X	X	X	X	X	X
Lomita	X	X	X	X	X	X
Long Beach						
Los Angeles						X
Lynwood		X				X
Manhattan Beach		X				X

TABLE 1A-4 (CONT.)
 CONTRACT CITIES AND SERVICES PROVIDED BY
 LOS ANGELES COUNTY

CITY	IWDP	HMUSP	FC	ERP	BO	HWCP
Maywood		X	X	X		X
Monrovia		X				X
Montebello		X				X
Monterey Park	X	X		*X		X
Norwalk	X	X	X	X	X	X
Palmdale	X	X	X	X		X
Palos Verdes Estates		X	X	X		X
Paramount	X	X	X	X		X
Pasadena		X				
Pico Rivera	X	X	X	X		X
Pomona		X				X
Rancho Palos Verdes	X	X	X	X		X
Redondo Beach		X				X
Rolling Hills		X	X	X	X	X
Rolling Hills Estates	X	X	X	X	X	X
Rosemead	X	X	X	X		X
San Dimas	X	X	X	X		X
San Fernando	X					X
San Gabriel		X		*X		X
San Marino		X		*X		X
Santa Clarita	X	X	X	X	X	X
Santa Fe Springs		X			X	X
Santa Monica						X
Sierra Madre		X				X
Signal Hill		X		*X		X
South El Monte	X	X	X	X		X
South Gate		X	X	X		X
South Pasadena		X		*X		X
Temple City	X	X	X	X	X	X
Torrance						X
Vernon						
Walnut	X	X	X	X		X
West Covina		X				X
West Hollywood	X	X	X	X	X	X
Westlake Village	X	X	X	X	X	X
Whittier		X	X	X		X

Note: IWDP - Industrial Waste Disposal Permit (IWDP)-County Department of Public Works
 HMUSP - Hazardous Materials Underground Storage Permit (HMUSP)-County Department of Public Works
 FC - Fire Code (FC)-County Fire Department
 ERP - Emergency Response Plan (ERP)-County Fire Department
 BO - Building Official (BO)-County Department of Public Works
 HWCP - Hazardous Waste Control Program-County Department of Health Services

* Los Angeles County Fire Department does not provide fire protection to these cities.

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, September 1988.

- o Director of Public Works (County Road Commissioner) has authority under the Streets and Highways code to remove or cause to be removed any "encroachment" (materials deposited) on County maintained highways. Responsibility for removing a spilled cargo is thus implied;
- o The Department of Public Works may contain, remove or authorize a private company to remove all material spilled on the highway under the authority of the Streets and Highways Code, Section 940, which authorizes the Board of Supervisors to have general supervision, management, and control of the County highways. This authority is delegated to the Department of Public Works;
- o Provide barricades and other physical traffic control devices, during long-term road closure or restriction; and
- o Provide twenty-four hour per day response capability and all necessary equipment for road repair and maintenance.

4. Waterworks and Sewer Maintenance Division

The following are the services and responsibilities provided by the Waterworks and Sewer Maintenance Division:

- o When possible, diverge and channel contaminants in sewer lines to minimize impact on the public;
- o Control of sewer pumping stations as needed to manage a hazardous material incident; and
- o Monitoring of contaminants in sewer lines as directed by the Fire Department and the County Department of Health Services.

5. Waste Management Division

The Waste Management Division has a wide range of responsibilities with respect to hazardous waste management. The Division is composed of several planning units which allow the Division to efficiently and effectively serve the needs of the County. The following is a description of these units:

a. Solid/Hazardous Waste Planning Unit

1. County Solid Waste Management Plan (CoSWMP)

The unit is responsible for the preparation, administration and maintenance of the CoSWMP and

implementation of the recommended programs. The Plan is to be reviewed, and revised, if appropriate, at least every three years. A revision of the Plan occurring on or after January 1, 1987, is to indicate the amount of asbestos waste generated in the County from removal projects. The asbestos program is to identify potential disposal sites or the measures to be taken to secure the availability of sites. In addition, the revision is to identify a household hazardous waste management program. The unit also monitors and issues Finding of Conformances for all solid waste management facilities in all 85 cities of the County for consistency with the CoSWMP and compliance with all environmental

2. County Hazardous Waste Management Plan (CoHWMP)

The unit has the responsibility to prepare the CoHWMP. This Plan is to be comprehensive in nature and is intended to satisfy the needs of the County in regards to hazardous waste management.

3. Waste Management Public Education/Awareness Program

The unit is responsible for the implementation of the County's Public Education Program in solid waste management. In addition, the unit is currently developing a Household Hazardous Waste Management Program for implementation in the County's unincorporated areas and participating cities during 1988.

4. Landfill Gas

The unit reviews plans for methane gas protection systems for structures located within 1,000 feet of a landfill, as specified in the County Building code. These structures must be protected against the possible intrusion of landfill gases and be designed to prevent the accumulation of explosive concentrations of decomposition gases within or under enclosed portions of the structures.

5. Industrial Waste Unit

The unit issues permits, regulates and inspects industrial waste discharges to sewers and on-site storage in the unincorporated areas of the County and 36 contract cities (Table 1A-4). The unit also has a Memorandum of Understanding with the State Water Resources Board to enforce State law at the local level for industrial waste discharges to private disposal systems for protection of surface and groundwater resources.

6. Underground Tanks

The unit regulates underground storage tanks containing hazardous materials or hazardous wastes within the unincorporated areas and 79 incorporated cities (Table 1A-4). The unit also approves new underground tank construction and provides inspections and complaint investigations as well as violation enforcement and leak clean-up management.

7. Water Quality

This unit monitors and analyzes the water quality of surface and groundwaters in reference to protection of the County flood control and water conservation facilities, including spreading grounds, thereby preventing contamination of the County's water resources.

The Division is staffed with 57 budgeted position along with the services of two private State certified laboratories. Funding is provided by permit fees, Solid Waste Management Fees, direct assessment fees on real properties located within the Los Angeles County Flood Control District and the County General Plan.

F. County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County

The primary enforcement responsibility of the Sanitation Districts with regard to hazardous waste management involves sewer discharge control laws and regulations. The Districts operate Industrial Waste Pre-treatment Programs designed to prevent interference with treatment plant operations; passage of pollutants to the environment; and municipal sludge contamination. The Districts also issue permits to those industries which directly or indirectly discharge to sewers under their jurisdictions, in most cases jointly with the County Department of Public Works or affected city. Another program jointly conducted by the Sanitation Districts and the County DOHS is the Landfill Surveillance Program. Its purpose is to assure that hazardous waste is not illegally disposed of in the District's operated landfills. Any violations discovered are referred to the County DOHS Hazardous Waste Control Program for prosecution.

G. Los Angeles County Office of the District Attorney*

The District Attorney's office investigates and prosecutes those charged with illegal storage, transportation and/or disposal of hazardous wastes. All cases in the County, except those presented to city attorneys, are referred to the Consumer and Environment Protection Division (CEPD). The CEPD customarily files cases under the Hazardous Waste Control Act but also utilizes the Water Code, County Ordinances, Federal Guidelines, and other appropriate laws which regulate the storage,

transportation, or disposal of hazardous substances and contamination of the environment.

In addition, the District Attorney chairs the Toxic and Hazardous Substance Enforcement Task Force. The principle objective of the Task Force is to identify violators for a cohesive and effective enforcement effort.

APPENDIX 1B

ENFORCEMENT PROGRAMS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

This Appendix contains a description of enforcement programs for hazardous waste management in Los Angeles County. The descriptions were given in response to a letter which was mailed on August 1987 to each of the 84 incorporated cities in Los Angeles County (Santa Clarita incorporated on December 15, 1987). The letter requested the cities to respond to the following:

1. A description of current programs for enforcement, inspection and monitoring of facilities/businesses using materials and/or generating wastes in the City. Adequacy assessment to manage additional hazardous waste management facilities that are to be identified in the CoHWMP. Also, present and projected staff and resource needs as well as the City's ability to provide technical assistance to industry.
2. The results of any studies conducted to identify problems within the programs such as fragmentation, duplication of data systems, inefficient use of resources, etc. Problems and issues should be explained and recommendations for improvements included.
3. The Departments in the City that are responsible for the existing hazardous materials and waste management programs.
4. An organization chart showing where the responsibility lies for implementing the various aspects of the City's hazardous materials/waste management programs and how they interrelate with other Cities and the County.
5. Identification of funding sources, whether established or potential, for the City's programs listed above. If possible, a complete resources package should be included showing program costs broken down into the following categories: personnel, equipment and materials, and assignment of resources to responsible parties. Sources of funding could include municipal general funds, special taxes approved by voters, receipts from gross receipts on hazardous waste management facilities, fee for services, add-ons to waste management bills, grants, revenue sharing, etc.

This Appendix contains all of the responses which were received by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works as of the printing date of the Plan. Table 1B-1 lists the cities which have responded. Responses received after this date will be included in the next update of the CoHWMP. Materials which are indicated on a number of letters as being enclosed may be obtained from the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works or the respective city.

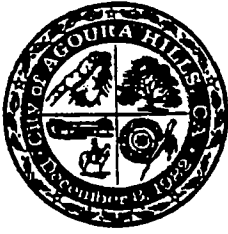
TABLE 1B-1
CITY RESPONSE TO REQUEST ON ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM

CITY	ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM
Agoura Hills	X
Alhambra	
Arcadia	X
Artesia	X
Avalon	X
Azusa	X
Baldwin Park	X
Bell	X
Bellflower	
Bell Gardens	X
Beverly Hills	X
Bradbury	X
Burbank	X
Carson	X
Cerritos	X
Claremont	X
Commerce	X
Compton	
Covina	X(1)
Cudahy	
Culver City	X
Downey	X
Duarte	X
El Monte	X
El Segundo	X
Gardena	X
Glendale	X
Glendora	
Hawaiian Gardens	X
Hawthorne	X
Hermosa Beach	
Hidden Hills	
Huntington Park	X
Industry	
Inglewood	X
Irwindale	
La Canada Flintridge	X
La Habra Heights	
Lakewood	X
La Mirada	X
Lancaster	X
La Puente	X
La Verne	
Lawndale	X
Lomita	X
Long Beach	X

CITY	ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM
Los Angeles	X
Lynwood	
Manhattan Beach	X
Maywood	
Monrovia	X
Montebello	
Monterey Park	X
Norwalk	X
Palmdale	
Palos Verdes Estates	X
Paramount	X
Pasadena	X
Pico Rivera	X
Pomona	
Rancho Palos Verdes	X
Redondo Beach	X
Rolling Hills	X
Rolling Hills Estates	X
Rosemead	X
San Dimas	X
San Fernando	X
San Gabriel	X
San Marino	X
Santa Clarita	
Santa Fe Springs	X
Santa Monica	X
Sierra Madre	
Signal Hill	X
South El Monte	X
South Gate	X
South Pasadena	X
Temple City	X
Torrance	X
Vernon	X
Walnut	X
West Covina	X(1)
West Hollywood	
Westlake Village	
Whittier	

Note: (1) See letter from San Gabriel Valley Fire Authority

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, September 1988



City of AGOURA HILLS

30101 AGOURA ROAD, SUITE 102 AGOURA HILLS, CALIFORNIA 91301 (818) 889-9114

September 15, 1987

K.R. Kvammen, Assistant Deputy Director
Waste Management Division
Department of Public Works
1540 Alcazar Street
Los Angeles, CA 90033

Dear Mr. Kvammen:

In response to your letter of August 18, 1987, I am writing to inform you that the County of Los Angeles Fire Department has been designated as the administering agency responsible for implementing hazardous waste management plans in the City of Agoura Hills.

Current programs for enforcement, inspection, and monitoring of facilities/businesses which may generate wastes are included as contract service by the County of Los Angeles Fire Department to the City of Agoura Hills.

Regarding departments responsible for the hazardous materials and waste management programs, the County of Los Angeles Fire Department has been addressing issues related to industrial waste management. The City, however, is aggressively pursuing sponsorship of a Household Hazardous Waste Program at the present time.

Should you have further questions regarding this matter, please contact me at (818) 889-9114.

Very truly yours,

Hamid Arshadi

Hamid Arshadi
Assistant Planner
Planning and Community Development

HA/lc

Enclosure: County of Los Angeles Hazardous Waste Disclosure
Information/Questionnaire



GERALD R. GARDNER
FIRE CHIEF

City of Arcadia

FIRE DEPARTMENT

710 S. Santa Anita Avenue
Arcadia, California 91006
(818) 574-5484

September 22, 1987

Mr. T. A. Tidemanson, Director
Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
Waste Management Division
P.O. Box 4089, Terminal Annex
Los Angeles, Ca. 90051

File WM-2

Dear Mr. Tidemanson:

The following information is provided in response to your letters dated August 18 and August 31, 1987 regarding the Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

1. The Los Angeles County Fire Department has been designated as the responsible agency for the implementation of AB 2185-2187, Hazardous Materials Disclosure law, within the City of Arcadia.

It is the city's understanding that the County Fire Departments Hazardous materials program will include data collection, enforcement, inspection and monitoring of all facilities/businesses using hazardous materials and/or generating hazardous waste, within the City of Arcadia as well as provide staff and/or technical assistance to business and industry where necessary.

2. The Los Angeles County Department of Public Works has been designated as the responsible agency for the implementation of the hazardous materials underground tank program within the City of Arcadia.
3. The Arcadia Fire Department is responsible for emergency response to hazardous materials incidents within the City of Arcadia and is responsible for any local program regarding hazardous materials with the following exceptions:
 - The Arcadia Police Department is responsible for hazardous materials incidents on City streets pursuant to Section 2454 of the California Vehicle Code.
 - The California Highway Patrol is responsible for hazardous materials incidents on all State highways within the City.

4. The City currently has a hazardous materials emergency response plan (copy available upon request) which addresses evacuation, and public notification and details procedures for incident reporting. In the event of a hazardous materials incident, the City will request assistance from the Los Angeles County Fire Department's Hazardous Materials section.
- A. Evacuation: The city's emergency plan addresses evacuation, however, no specific route is identified. Evacuation recommendations are determined by the Incident Commander and is based upon the specific hazard, the downwind plume, (wind direction and velocity) elevation, terrain and the size of the incident.
- B. Public Notification: Public notification is provided by the Arcadia Police Department and may involve several methods i.e. door to door contact and/or loud speakers from police vehicles depending upon the situation.
- C. Incident Reporting: All calls received by the City are directed to the City Fire department for disposition. Business phone is 818-574-5484.

Emergency incidents are reported to the City's Communications Center on 9-1-1 or (818-446-6188 Fire) and (818-446-2111 Police).

Non-emergency calls are directed to the City Fire Marshal (818-574-5486).

Inquiries regarding the underground tank hazardous waste program are directed to the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works.

Inquiries regarding the Public Disclosure program, AB 2185/2187 are directed to the Los Angeles County Fire Department.

5. Funding Source: funding for those programs administered by the County is the responsibility of the administering agency, Funding, Staff and/or other resources are not provided by the City.

City resources are currently funded through the General Fund, however the City's Municipal Code provides that any person or persons responsible for a hazardous materials incident requiring clean up are liable for the payment of all cost incurred by the Fire Department as a result of such cleanup or abatement activities.

If there are any questions regarding this information, please contact the undersigned at 818-574-5484.

Very truly yours,


Gerald R. Gardner
Fire Chief

CITY OF AVALON
SOLID WASTE ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM PLAN

1. State and Local Regulations

The City of Avalon Solid Waste Enforcement Program operates by the authority of Title 7.3, Government Code; Title 14, California Administrative Code; and the U.S. Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended.

The solid waste standards for storage, collection, transportation and disposal for the incorporated area of Avalon are contained in Section 6-2.101 thru Section 6-2.217 of the Avalon Municipal Code. (See Attachment A)

In addition, there is an agreement between the City of Avalon and Tom Jordahl DBA Catalina Disposal Company for collection and disposal of refuse (See attachment B).

2. Program Goals and Objectives

To ensure all residential, commercial and industrial solid wastes are stored, transported, transferred/processed and disposed of in a safe, sanitary and environmentally acceptable manner.

3. Solid Waste Facilities permitting Procedures.

There is no solid waste facility located within the Avalon city limits. The City uses Pebbly Beach Land Fill facility, located within the Los Angeles County Area. This facility is operated by Catalina Disposal in accordance with a solid waste facilities permit issued by the State of California. (See attachemnt C)

4. Inspection and Compliance Procedures.

A. Solid Waste Collection and/or Transportation Vehicles

The City of Avalon contracts with Catalina Disposal Company for said waste collection. All refuse trucks are inspected annually by the City of Avalon to ensure compliance with solid waste and health department regulations. The City of Avalon adheres to inspection requirements contained in Title 14, California Administrative Code, and Los Angeles County Ordinance 81-0053 and Title 3, Section 3.67. All Catalina Disposal vehicles are required to maintain a valid City of Avalon registration permit.

Solid Waste Disposal Facility.

The solid waste disposal site (Pebble Beach Landfill) located within the Los Angeles County Area, is inspected by the County of Los Angeles in accordance with a permit issued by the State of California.

C. Local Enforcement Agency Compliance Program Actions:

1. Verbal notice to the collection operator at the time a violation is reported is usually adequate to solve the problem. A written notice to the collection agency is administered if necessary.

2. Written notice of verbal compliance that solid waste services are the source of health and/or environmental hazards or are creating a public nuisance, are administered through the City's compliance procedure and are investigated by the County of Los Angeles Health Department and the City Code Enforcement Office.

3. The following state and local agencies are closely coordinated in enforcement responsibilities concerning solid waste management.

State Solid Waste Management Board: sets state policy, establishes state wide standards, concurs with or objects to solid waste facility permits and aids, assists and oversees local enforcement programs.

State Department of Health Services, Hazardous Waste Management Section: Regulates and permits hazardous and infectious waste transportation and disposal.

City Planning Department: establishes land zoning and processes land use permits.

City Manager's Office: processes complaints and referrals regarding Solid Waste Management, administers contract agreement with refuse collection agency.

5. Staff Training

On the job and in service training is performed by the appropriate agency, when necessary.

6. Time Task Analysis

Time task analysis is a procedure used to determine the personnel required to conduct an acceptable solid waste enforcement program. Because the City of Avalon contracts with Catalina Disposal Company for solid waste removal, this section is not applicable to the City of Avalon.

7. Table of Organization

See Attachment D.

8. Budget

The City does not have enforcement funds specifically identified in the budget.

City of Avalon
SANTA CATALINA ISLAND
P.O. BOX 707, AVALON, CAL. 90704
(213) 510-0220



MAYOR • [Name]
MAYOR PRO TEM • [Name]
COUNCILMAN • [Name]
COUNCILMAN • [Name]
COUNCILMAN • [Name]
CITY MANAGER • [Name]
CITY CLERK • [Name]
CITY TREASURER • [Name]

Fire Department
Jack T. Goslin, Fire Chief
(213) 510-0203

County of Los Angeles
Department of Public Works
K.R. Kvammen, Assistant Deputy Dir.
1540 Alazar St.
Los Angeles, CA. 90033

September 15, 1987

Dear Sir,

Please find enclosed all our material on Hazardous Waste Management. As you can see a copy was sent on July 28, 1987 to Lisa Dernbach in Santa Ana.

I hope these documents will provide you with the information you are in need of. If not please let me know and I will attempt to get it to you however I rather doubt if it will be in time for the September 18th deadline. Unfortunately I just now received the request from the City Managers Office. If in the future you need a little faster response you might want to address the correspondence to me personally.


Sincerely,
Jerry D. Beadle
Inspector

cc: File
Chief Goslin



CITY OF AZUSA

The Canyon City
POLICE DEPARTMENT

September 28, 1987

Mr. T. A. Tidemanson
Director of Public Works
P.O. Box 4089
Los Angeles, CA 90051

Dear Mr. Tidemanson:

In reference to your letter dated August 18, 1987, the following information regarding hazardous waste has been collected for your use: (refer to file WM-2)

1. The City currently canvasses local businesses to determine hazardous waste generators. The information is obtained by the City Code Enforcement Officer and a Los Angeles County Department of Health Services representative.

The City relies heavily on the resources and technical assistance of the county, and thus has limited ability to provide technical assistance to industry.

2. The City has not experienced a duplication of data systems with regard to hazardous waste management because, as stated above, the City relies heavily on County resources and manpower for data.



725 NORTH ALAMEDA AVENUE, AZUSA, CALIFORNIA 91702 - PHONE (818) 334-2943

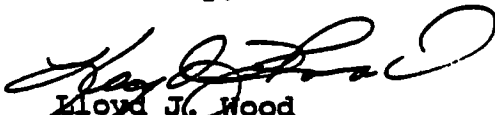
Mr. T. A. Tidemanson
Page 2
September 28, 1987

A major problem experienced by this jurisdiction is coordination between the various departments requiring information on hazardous waste. Public Works, Fire Department, County Health, emergency management officials, and others at the state, county, and local level all require hazardous materials information. Some groups provide training and public information that could benefit many agencies; however, notification is often so slow that the agency needing the information does not have time to respond promptly. This problem could be alleviated if all information relating to hazardous materials was disseminated from a central agency to a central coordinating point at each local jurisdiction.

3. The City Police Department acts as a scene manager of hazardous materials spills on the public roadway within City limits. The Public Works Department is responsible for building code violations related to hazardous materials, and the Finance Department is responsible for allocation and coordination of funding resources. The County Fire Department has been designated by city resolution to be the administering agency for implementation of hazardous materials legislation.
4. See attached organizational chart.
5. In the past the City has relied on state and county funds to cover the cost of hazardous waste cleanup. However the City General Fund may be used as necessary to cover cleanup costs if funding is not available from other sources.

If additional information is needed, please feel free to contact Victoria Doyle, Emergency Services Coordinator at 818-812-3261.

Sincerely,

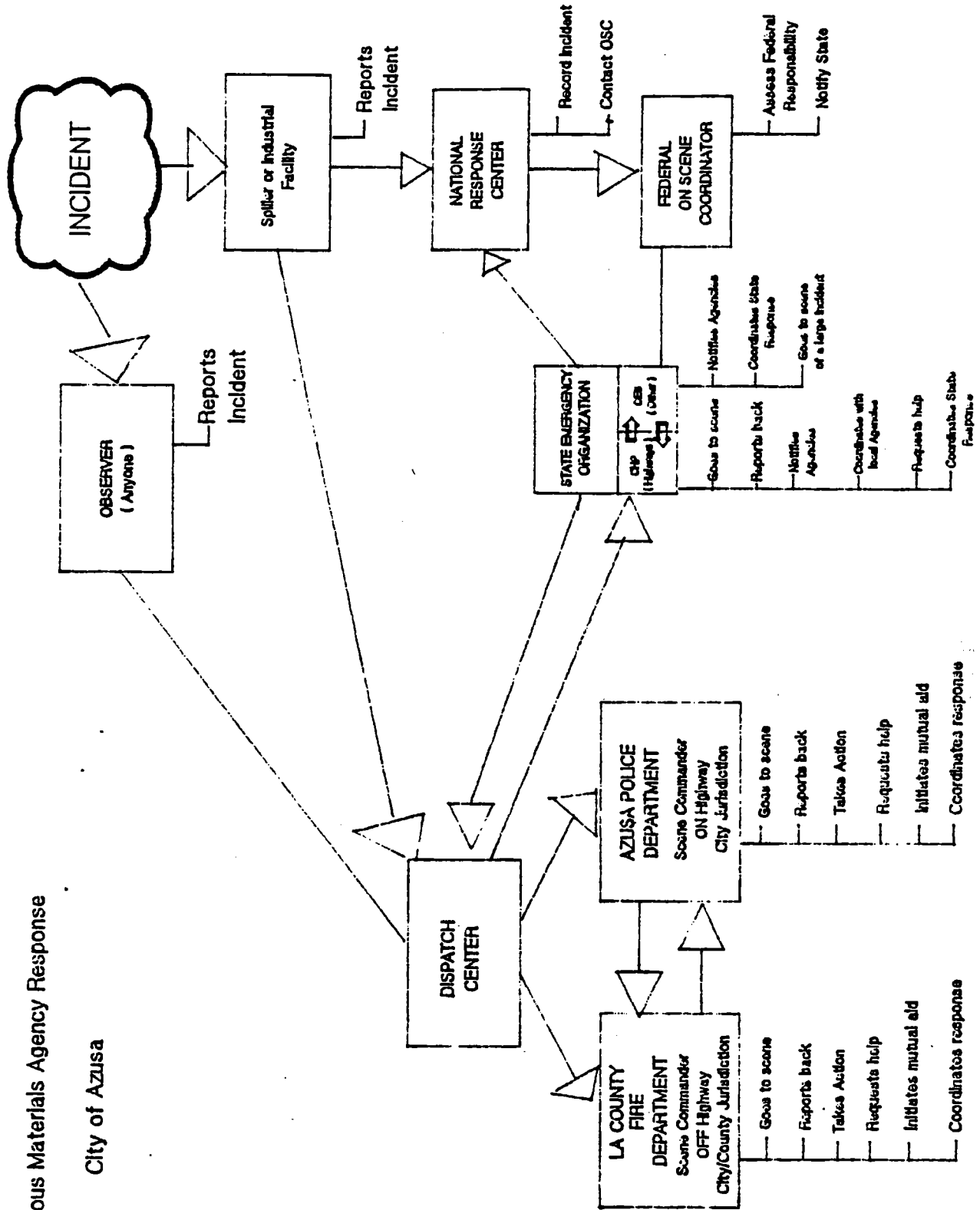


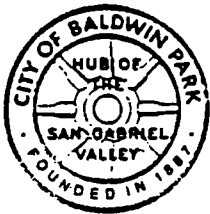
Lloyd J. Wood
Chief of Police
Deputy Director of Emergency Services

ac
Attachments —

Hazardous Materials Agency Response

City of Azusa





City of Baldwin Park

CIVIC CENTER
14403 EAST PACIFIC AVENUE • BALDWIN PARK, CALIFORNIA 91706
TELEPHONE 960-4011

RICHARD A. HOSKIN
CHIEF OF POLICE

December 7, 1987

Mr. Mike Mohajer
Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
Waste Management Division
P.O. Box 4089, Terminal Annex
Los Angeles, CA 90051

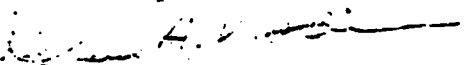
Dear Mr. Mohajer:

In reply to your letter dated August 31, 1987, regarding the Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Plan, the City of Baldwin Park is a contract city using the Los Angeles County Fire and Health Departments. The City provides local law enforcement and public works.

Listed below is the information requested for items 1-5 addressed in your letter:

1. These activities are in accordance with the Los Angeles County Fire Department plan.
2. Evacuation route systems for incidents are handled through the City's police department or the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department.
3. Offices to call are the 911 Emergency line, Los Angeles County Fire and Sheriff's Departments or the City's police department. They have the city's roster and will make the proper notifications.
4. Public notification systems are handled by the county Sheriff's or the City's police department.
5. Emergency services are by contract with the Los Angeles County Fire and Health departments. Funding for law enforcement and public works is through the City's general fund.

Sincerely,


Richard A. Hoskin
Chief of Police

RAH/JOC/nc



CITY OF BELL

Jay B. Price • Mayor

George Mirabal • Mayor Pro-Tem

George Cole • Councilman

Rolf Janssen • Councilman

Ray Johnson • Councilman

Byron L. Woosley • Chief Administrative Officer

September 22, 1987

Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
Waste Management Division
P. O. Box 4089, Terminal Annex
Los Angeles, CA. 90051

Re: WM-2
Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Plan

Gentlemen:

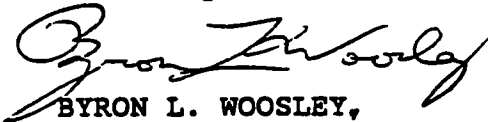
In compliance with the State Department of Health Services (SDOHS) Guidelines and your request for Hazardous Waste Management Information, the City of Bell submits the following responses to each of your five statements:

1. The City has opted to have the Los Angeles County Fire Department staff manage the inspection, monitoring and enforcement of City businesses generating hazardous wastes. There are no plans to increase present City staff relating to hazardous wastes. Requests for technical assistance will be referred to the Los Angeles County Fire Department who provides the City with contract fire services.
2. The City will depend upon assigned Los Angeles County Fire Service representatives to keep City staff informed as to problems and issues. The data system will be maintained by the County Fire Department and the City will provide backup and support, as needed, subject to our capabilities.
3. The Bell Police Department and the Los Angeles County Fire Department are responsible for enforcement of violations, scene management and clean up of hazardous material spills. The Administrative Police Captain is the Emergency Services Coordinator and is responsible for maintaining liaison with respective emergency service agencies. The Business Services and Community Development departments are responsible for assessments, fees and programs relative to future hazardous waste/toxic chemical issues and violations. The Community Services Department has maintenance crews and resources to assist emergency staff in clean up and access control responsibilities.

4. An organizational chart of the City is enclosed describing functions of the above departments. As stated in paragraph 1, the City is solely dependent on the Los Angeles County Fire Department to manage the hazardous materials/wastes program. The City will coordinate closely with our contract fire service, the Los Angeles County Fire Department for all pertinent hazardous waste problems and issues. The City Emergency Services Coordinator also attends monthly Disaster Board Meetings with twenty-three Area "E" City Fire and Police representatives to keep updated on hazardous waste management issues and other similar problems.
5. At this time, funding for hazardous waste management is derived solely from municipal general funds. At some future date there may be initiated a fee for services and/or a violator's fee structure program.

If you have any questions regarding the above information, please phone Captain B. J. East at the Bell Police Department, Phone (213)588-6211. Ext. 270.

Sincerely,



BYRON L. WOOSLEY,
Chief Administrative Officer

BLW/VW:me
enclosure

**City of Bismarck
Functional Organization Chart
9/10/87**

ELECTORATE

CITY COUNCIL

CITY CLERK
Elections
City Records

CITY TREASURER
Investments

Community Redevelopment Agency

Surplus Property Authority

CITY ATTORNEY
Legal Advisor

STAFF RELATIONS

COMMISSIONS--
CDAB
Community Services
Education
Environmental Quality
Historical Planning
Project Area
Public Safety
Traffic & Public Works

ADMINISTRATION

Annual Budget
Policies, Rules, Regulations
Appointment of Employees
Public Relations

PUBLIC INFORMATION

BUSINESS SERVICES
Accounting
Budget
Licenses
Purchasing
Risk Mgmt.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT
Community Redevelopment
Planning
Building
Engineering
CDBG
Code Enforcement

COMMUNITY SERVICES
Recreation
Community Center
Classes
Maintenance
Human Services
Transit

POLICE DEPARTMENT
Law Enforcement
Emergency-Disaster
Planning
Block Watch
Parking Enforcement

PERSONNEL SERVICES
Rules Administration
Personnel Records
Classification Plan
Compensation Plan
Labor Relations
Recruitment/Selection
Benefits
Training/Development



CITY OF BELL GARDENS

7100 GARFIELD AVE., BELL GARDENS, CA 90201-3293
(213) 927-8301

September 29, 1987

Mr. Mike Mohajer
Department of Public Works
Waste Management Division
P. O. Box 4089
Los Angeles, CA 90051

Dear Mike:

Subject: Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Plan

In response to your request for information, please note that this City contracts for County services with respect to Hazardous Waste, i.e., Fire Department, County Health Services, and County Public Works. All these departments are coordinated through the City Manager. These services are paid out of general funding.

If you require additional information, please call me.

Sincerely,

Richard Kawasaki
City Planner

RK:cb

PUBLIC SERVICES DEPARTMENT
ROBERT C. BAMMES, P.E.
PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATOR
(213) 550-4906



CITY OF BEVERLY HILLS

CALIFORNIA, 90210

September 21, 1987

Mr. T. A. Tidemanson, Director of Public Works
Los Angeles County Dept. of Public Works
Waste Management Division
P.O. Box 4089
Los Angeles, California 90051

Dear Mr. Tidemanson:

This correspondence is in response to your letter of August 18, 1987 requesting information for the County Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

The City of Beverly Hills Fire Department is designated as the "Adminstrating Agency" responsible for implementing, administering and enforcing the State Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.95, pertaining to Hazardous Materials Release Response Plans and Inventory. During the past year, the Fire Department implemented a Hazardous Materials Regulation Program which meets the requirements of AB 2185 and 87 in regards to business inventory/transportation/ emergency plan and Right-to-Know regulations. The complete inventory of hazardous materials which are reported to be used, stored or transported within the City will not be finalized for at least a year.

The appropriate disposal of hazardous waste generated or collected by City departments is coordinated by the Human Services Department, Risk Manager.

Mr. T. A. Tidemansion, Director of Public Works
Los Angeles County Dept. of Public Works
September 22, 1987

The Public Services Department - Sanitation Control Division, whose responsibility it is to collect and dispose of residential solid waste generated within the City, is considering a household hazardous waste collection program. The scope of the program has not been determined but may include pickups, by appointment, for common household wastes. Consideration will also be given to the coordination of the program with a County program when it is implemented.

The existing hazardous materials program is funded from general fund revenue.

Please advise if you need additional information.

Sincerely,

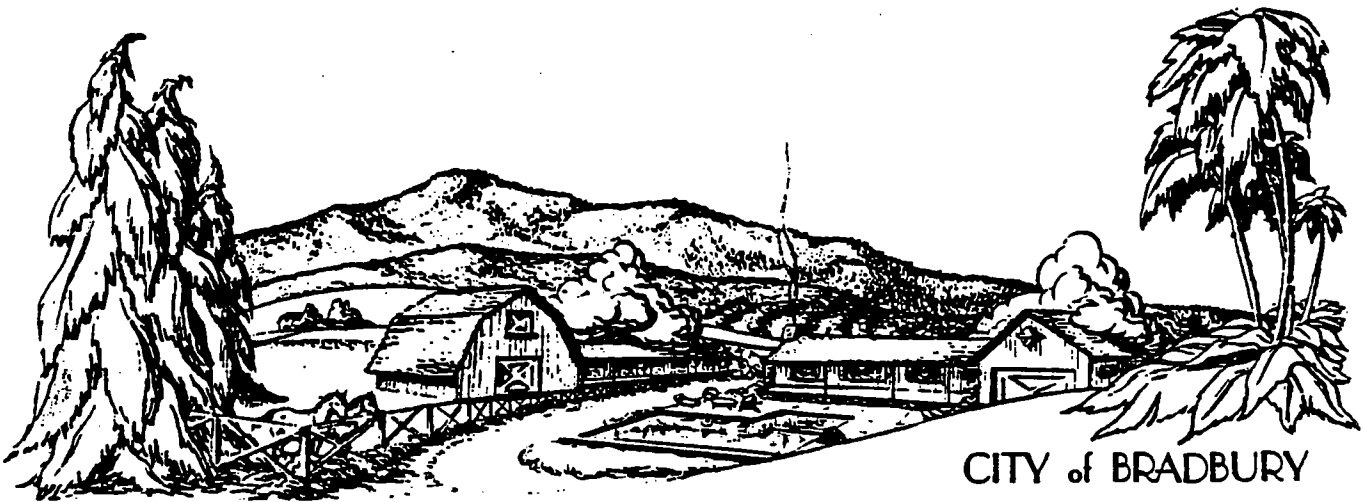


ROBERT C. Bammes
Public Works Administrator

cc: Richard E. Putnam,
Dir of Pub Servs
William Daley, Fire Chief
April Meadow, Dir-Human Services

RCB:pm

wlHazWs



600 WINSTON AVENUE • (818) 358-3218 • BRADBURY, CALIFORNIA 91010

September 16, 1987

Los Angeles County Department
of Public Works
Waste Management Division
P. O. Box 4089, Terminal Annex
Los Angeles, California 90051

Dear Sir:

The intent of this response is to address your letter of August 31, 1987, which requests information regarding Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

We are currently members of the Area D, Emergency Services and are working with Jerry Roach toward completing the State mandated Multihazard Functional Plan.

The City of Bradbury is a totally residential city of 941 residents. We have no major arteries in the city. We have no businesses, gas stations, schools, hospitals or churches.

As a Contract City we are part of the Los Angeles County Fire Protection and Sheriff's Department.

Sincerely,

Dolly Vollaire
Dolly Vollaire,
City Manager

DV/ph



FIRE DEPARTMENT

CITY OF BURBANK

353 EAST OLIVE AVENUE, P.O. BOX 6459
BURBANK, CALIFORNIA 91502

(818) 953-8771

December 8, 1987

County of Los Angeles,
Department of Public Works
P.O. Box 4089
Los Angeles, California 90051

Attention: Mr. Thomas A. Tidemanson, Director

Dear Mr. Tidemason:

In reference to the letter submitted August 18, 1987 regarding the City of Burbank's Hazardous Waste Management Plan:

The Burbank Fire Department currently inspects all occupancies handling, using or storing hazardous chemicals under the State of California Assembly Bill 2185 guidelines.

The City's Public Works Department administers the local pretreatment program (approved by USEPA and State) with the assistance of Metcalf & Eddy (M & E) Services, Inc. Under this program, M & E's staff assists the City in issuance of the permits to Industrial and Commercial waste dischargers into the City's sewage collection system; conducts periodic surveillance inspections of the permittees' facilities, collects composite samples of their waste discharge for subsequent analysis and verify whether their discharge is in compliance with the permit requirements; if these site inspections warrant, the inspector will check the waste hauler manifest. The permittee is also required to submit quarterly self-monitoring and waste haulers' reports to the City. By this process, the City checks and verifies the proper storage of hazardous chemicals, usage and disposition of wastes by the permittees.

The present staffing for this program is as follows:

- o Supervising Sanitary Engineer oversees the administration of the program by M & E.
- o M & E's staff in this program consists of one Industrial Waste Coordinator; two Industrial Waste Inspectors, and a Chemist to do the laboratory work.

L.A. County
Dept. of Public Works
December 8, 1987
Page Two

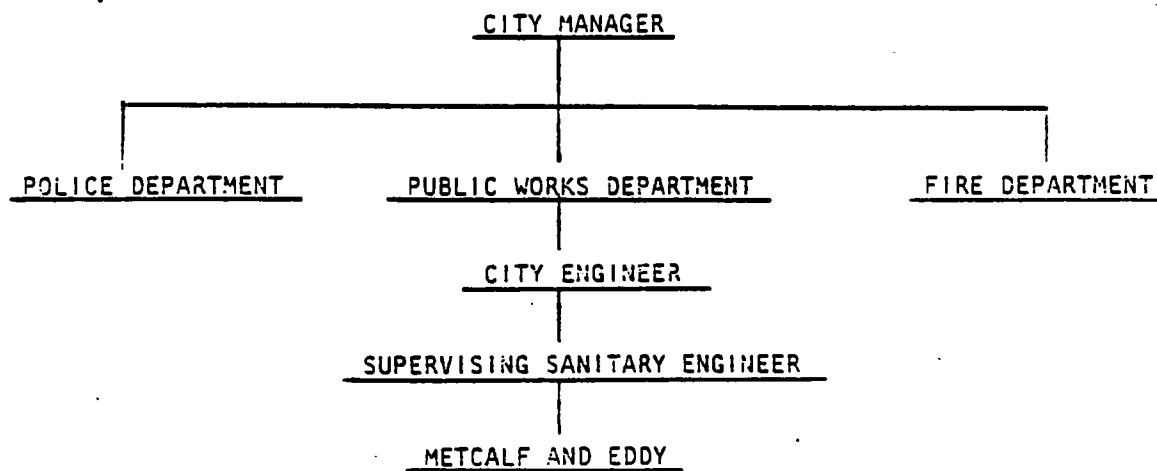
The City's Fire Department is responsible for the following:

- o Proper storage and handling of hazardous and combustible materials by various industrial and commercial operations in the City;
- o Act as Scene Manager in the event of hazardous material spills in the City Streets;
- o Responsible for disclosure and inventory maintenance of hazardous materials by various businesses in the City.

The Public Works Department is responsible for the following:

- o Assist the Fire Department in the event of a hazardous material spill on the City Streets;
- o Administration of the Local Pretreatment Program.

The following is an organization chart showing the City agencies who have some responsibilities in hazardous material/and waste management:




L.A. County
Dept. of Public Works
December 8, 1987
Page Three

The Burbank Fire Department has developed a fee schedule to recover all costs associated with start-up and on-going operations. Annual billings will occur each year on the anniversary date when the business plan was submitted. Chapter 6.95 of Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code of the State of California permits cities to assess these fees.

The source of funds for administration of the local pretreatment program are from the permit application fees, inspection fees, and monies collected as penalties for violations.

Curtis V. Reynolds
Chief of Fire Department

By 
Lynn Johnson, Captain
Hazardous Materials Section
Fire Prevention Bureau

LJ:kaw
14/LAPUBWORKS



CITY OF CARSON

December 15, 1987

Mr. K.R. Kvammen
Assistant Deputy Director
Waste Management Division
L.A. County Department of Public Works
1540 Alcaza Street
Los Angeles, CA 90033

Reference: L.A. County Hazardous Waste Management Plan

Dear Mr. Kvammen:

Our responses to your letter dated November 10, 1987 are given below.

1. Current Programs

Perusal of all building permits and business license. Two staff persons work on this work. Ten (10) to twelve (12) man-hours are expended on a weekly basis by the City. The City also contracts with other agencies for enforcement work. See Answer No. 5.

2. Problems

Coordination of enforcement activities may pose problems in the future. Housing a Fire Department Unit within City Hall has been proposed.

3. Departments

The following are the departments responsible for the hazardous waste management work: a. Community Development (process Conditional Use Permits (C.U.P.'s)) and Business Licenses. b. Public Works (C.U.P.'s and Building Permits). c. Building and Safety (Building and Grading Permits).

Mr. K.R. Kvammen
December 15, 1987
Page 2 of 2

4. Organization Chart

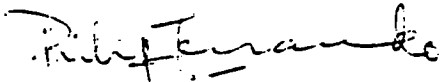
This is attached.

5. Funding Sources

The following agencies are associated with the management of hazardous waste programs (through contractual arrangements): L.A. County Department of Public Works; L.A. County Sanitation District; L.A. County Department of Health Services; L.A. County Building and Safety Department. The City has access to the following agencies: State Department of Health Services; South Coast Air Quality Management District; and Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Please call Associate Planner Issac George, if you need any clarification.

Thank you,



Philip Fernando
Associate Planner

PF:jgw

Enclosure -

MANAGEMENT OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

BUILDING PERMITS & BUSINESSES LICESES

DESIGN REVIEW, CUPs
ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW

CITY AND OTHER DEPARTMENTS

- Community Development - zoning and land use controls
- Public Works (County) - plan check, industrial waste
- Forester and Fire Warden - releases, fire prevention
- Sheriff - Hazardous substance incidents
- Sanitation District (County) - Wastewater and treatment
- Building and Safety- Permits for Plan
- Community Safety- Enforcement work

REFERRED TO OTHER AGENCIES

Whenever Necessary

FEDERAL

The Federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) identifies and sets standards for hazardous materials and hazardous waste which are usually adopted by the states for application and enforcement.

The Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) sets health and safety standards for workers and enforces those standards in the work place.

The Federal Emergency Management Agency has responsibilities that include supporting state and local governments in a wide range of disaster planning, preparedness, mitigation, response, and recovery efforts.

The Federal Department of Transportation (DOT) regulates the transportation of hazardous materials and hazardous waste on land, air and water. It generates rules on labeling, marking, packaging, placarding and other requirements for reporting hazardous discharges or spills during transportation. Within the DOT, the U.S. Coast Guard responds to and investigates releases of oil and hazardous substances that enter U.S. waters.

Regional

The South Coast Air Quality Management District issues industrial operating permits and enforces air emission standards. Local districts develop control measures for stationary sources of air pollution, abate emissions of hazardous pollutants into the air, keep the public informed of health hazards caused by air pollution and recommend measures to reduce their impact. Upon request, the districts respond to hazardous material incidents and can provide meteorologic and air quality analyses.

The Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board regulates waste discharges through the issuance of requirements on industrial operations for the protection of surface and ground water from contamination. Program activities include monitoring and enforcement through annual inspections. Additional responsibilities include: mitigation of hazardous and non-hazardous waste disposal sites where groundwater contamination is present; and approval of plans and supervision if the cleanup of leaking hazardous materials/waste underground storage tanks.

State

The California Department of Health Services sets state-wide standards for hazardous waste facilities and enforces both State and Federal EPA standards. Currently, the State is issuing permits and monitoring approximately 400 treatment, storage and disposal facilities in Los Angeles County alone.

The California Water Resources Control Board sets standards for protection of ground and surface water. The Board also establishes overall policy and minimum standards for facility operations that are applied by the regional water quality control boards. The State board also carries out a program for research and technical assistance in engineering geology, hydrogeology and waste discharge monitoring.

The California Air Resources Board sets standards for the protection and preservation of air quality. The Board is responsible for controlling mobile sources of emissions and acts as an oversight agency for the local air quality management districts.

The California Office of Emergency Services coordinates state emergency activities during disasters and provides assistance to state and local agencies in planning and preparing for emergency situations.

The California Highway Patrol (CHP) is responsible for enforcing federal and state regulations that control the labeling and packaging of hazardous chemicals in transit. The Department inspects vehicles and equipment for safety purposes. They also check container labeling and shipping documents to provide detailed information in the event of highway accidents. The CHP functions as the On-Scene Manager for any hazardous material incident: on highways under their jurisdiction.

APPROVAL OR DENIAL



CITY OF CERRITOS

CIVIC CENTER • BLOOMFIELD AVENUE at 183rd STREET
P.O. BOX 3130 • CERRITOS, CALIFORNIA 90703 • PHONE: (213) 860-0311

September 25, 1987

Mike Mohajer
County of Los Angeles
Department of Public Works
P.O. Box 4089
Los Angeles, CA 90051

Dear Mr. Mohajer:

This letter is in response to your department's August 18, 1987 request for information for the development of the Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

In response to your first request, the City of Cerritos contracts with the Los Angeles County Fire Department for fire services. The County Fire Department is responsible for identifying all businesses and facilities which use hazardous materials. The Fire Department is also responsible for responding to accidents involving hazardous materials.

The second item addresses problems and issues related to the regulation of hazardous materials. The use of hazardous materials and the locations where hazardous materials can be used are outlined by the City's zoning ordinance and General Plan Land Use Designation Map. The pertinent sections of the zoning ordinance and the General Plan Land Use Map have been sent to your office. The departments which are responsible for hazardous waste management for Cerritos include the Department of Environmental Affairs and the Department of Human Affairs. The Department of Environmental Affairs regulates the land use and zoning requirements for manufacturing and commercial uses. All industrial zones require Conditional Use Permits for each use. The conditional use process allows the City to review each use individually. The contact person in the department of Environmental Affairs is Bob Brady. He can be reached at (213) 860-0311, extension 213.

The Community Safety Division of the Department of Human Affairs provides the City's administrative direction to the Sheriff's Department and the Fire Department. The Fire Department has been designated by the City as the Agency responsible for

LB-30

DANIEL K. WONG, M.D.
MAYOR

BARRY A. RABBITT
MAYOR PRO TEM

ANN JOYNT
COUNCILWOMAN

DON KNABE
COUNCILMAN

DIANA NEEDHAM
COUNCILWOMAN

Mike Mohajer
September 25, 1987
Page 2

identifying businesses which use materials classified as hazardous. The Fire Department also serves as the City's emergency response team when an incident involving hazardous materials occurs. The City's contact person with the County Fire Department is Lester Fuzell (809-1733). Tom Fitzpatrick, the Community Safety Coordinator, is the liaison between the Sheriff's Department and Fire Department for Cerritos. He can be reached at (213) 860-0311, extension 275.

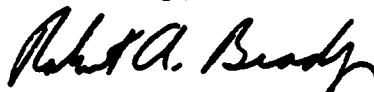
Cerritos also contracts with the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works to enforce the industrial waste and underground utility tank ordinances. The State office of Planning and Research (OPR) compiles data from the State Department of Health Services, the State Water Resources Control Board, and the California Waste Management Board which identifies hazardous waste and/or hazardous substance sites in Cerritos.

In response to the fourth concern, a general organizational chart has been prepared indicating the City's hazardous materials/waste management implementation plan. The chart has been attached for the County's review.

The City does not have specific funding sources designated for the implementation of the programs discussed above. Any associated funding is usually provided by permit and processing fees or general funds for administrative costs.

Please contact me if you have any additional questions. I can be reached at (213) 860-0311, extension 213.

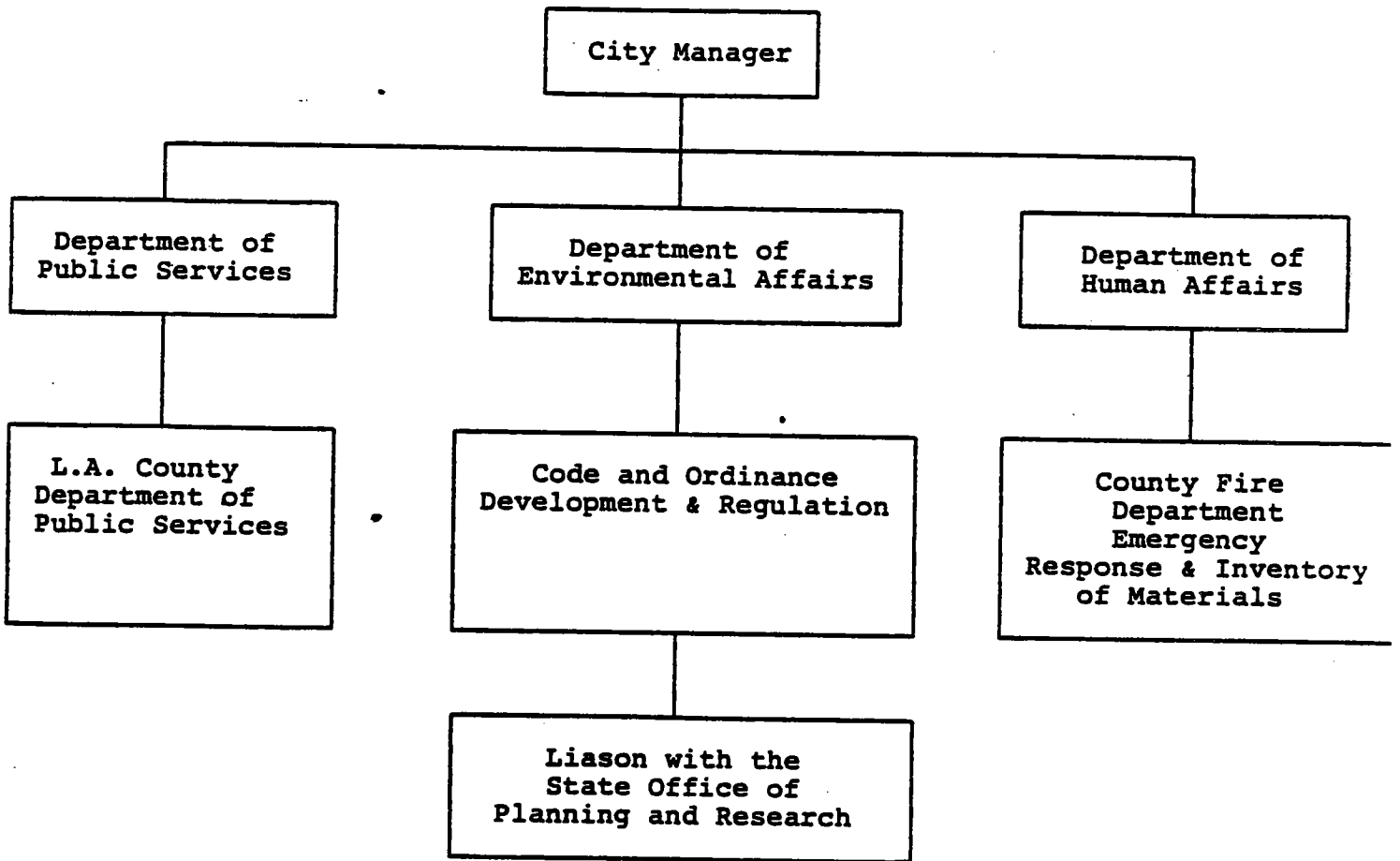
Sincerely,



Robert A. Brady
Advance Planning Manager
Dept. of Environmental Affairs

eb
Attachment
cc Tom Fitzpatrick
Linda Papas

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART





570 WEST BONITA AVENUE · P.O. BOX 880 · CLAREMONT 91711 · (714) 624-4531 · POLICE DEPARTMENT

April 6, 1988

Mr. K.R. Kvammen
Assistant Deputy Director
Waste Management Division
Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
P.O. Box 1460
Alhambra, Ca. 91802-1460

Dear Mr. Kvammen:

In response to your letter of August 18, 1987 requesting information pertinent to the Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Plan, the following is provided:

1. The City of Claremont contracts for fire services with the Los Angeles County Fire Department and they are responsible for the inspection, enforcement, data collection and monitoring of hazardous materials users and waste generators.

The California Highway Patrol is responsible for hazardous materials transportation violations on state highways within the Claremont city limits.

The City Police Department is scene manager for hazardous material-waste incidents in all other areas of the city. The Special Operations Commander is the City staff coordinator for the management of hazardous materials-waste. Industry referrals for technical assistance will be provided through this office.

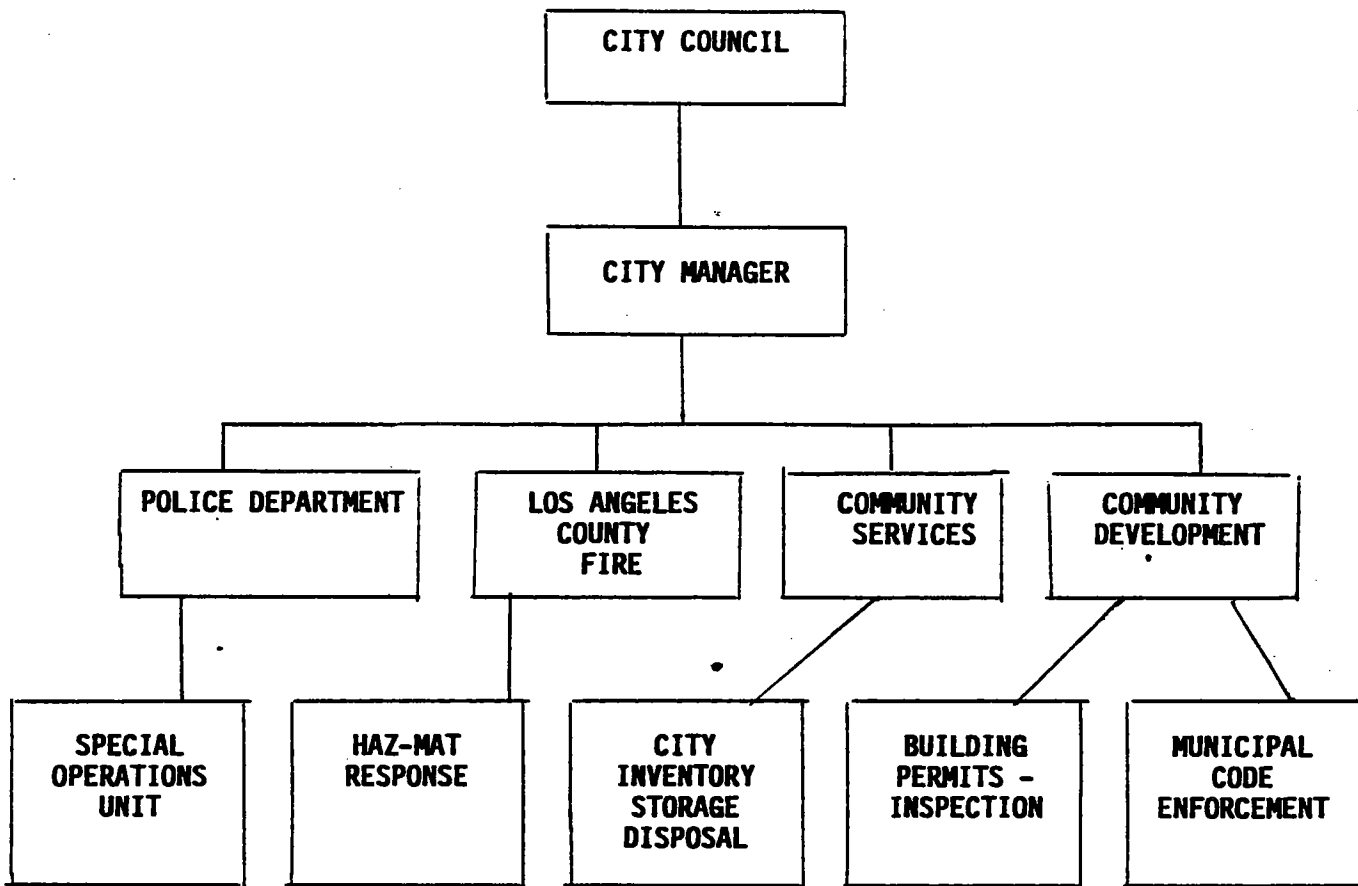
The Community Development Department issues building permits, conducts building inspections and code enforcement officers enforce municipal code violations.

The Community Services Department is responsible for city generated hazardous materials-waste storage and disposal.

2. When the L.A. County Fire Department's hazardous material inventory is complete and their on site inspection commences, a much improved enforcement program should be in place. The establishment of the Special Operations Unit in the Police Department will provide improved coordination and incident response abilities.
3. The Police Department has the leadership role for hazardous materials-waste management and works closely with Community Development and Community Services. The County provides fire and health services to the community.

Continued -

4.



April 6, 1988

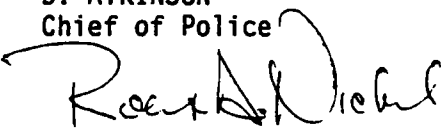
5. The contractual agreement between the City and L.A. County Fire Department provides funding for fire services. Some state and other county services are provided without additional fees to the city.

City departments, Police, Community Development and Community Services are funded through the City's General Fund.

If there are further questions regarding this matter please contact me at (714) 624-4531 Ext. 286.

Sincerely,

D. ATKINSON
Chief of Police



ROBERT A. NICHOL
Commander
Special Operations

DA/RAN:rc
cc: City Manager
Chief of Police
Director, Community Services

CITY OF COMMERCE



THE MODEL CITY - INCORPORATED JANUARY 28, 1960
2535 COMMERCE WAY - COMMERCE, CALIFORNIA 90040
(213) 722-4805

CITY HALL

DR. MICHAEL V. GUERRA - Mayor
RUTH R. ALDACO - Mayor Pro Tem
ROBERT J. CORNEJO - Councilmember
JAMES B. DIMAS, SR. - Councilmember
ARTURO MARQUEZ - Councilmember
LOUIS SHEPARD - City Administrator
WILLIAM CAMIL - City Attorney
LINDA KAY FINCKBONE, CMC - City Clerk
BARBARA Y. PEREZ, CCMT - City Treasurer

September 3, 1987

Mr. K.R. Kvamman,
Assistant Deputy Director, Waste Management Division
L.A. County Department of Public Works
P.O. Box 4089
Los Angeles, CA 90051

Attention: File #WM-2

Dear Mr. Kvamman,

In regards to your letter dated August 18, 1987 pertaining to the L.A. County Hazardous Waste Management Plan:

1.) Our community's current programs for enforcement, inspection and monitoring of facilities/businesses using materials and/or generating wastes are twofold.

First of all, we actively support A.B. 2185 and 2187. As you know, L.A. County Fire Department administers this legislation which sets forth that businesses shall file an inventory of hazardous materials and an emergency response plan. Secondly, as a part of our 87/88 contract with L.A. County Fire, the City will receive fire prevention services to include inspections of locations that store, produce, or handle hazardous materials.

Aside from this, various City staff members are readily available to handle inquiries from any companies needing information pertaining to this topic. Most often, our staff will refer these industries to the proper agency.

As far as projected staff and resources are concerned, the public safety element of our upcoming General Plan (due to be approved) specifies that the City maintain a liaison officer who will work with the Fire Department to monitor the producers, users and storers of hazardous materials.

2.) The "right to know law" administered by the L.A. County Fire Department calls for far more extensive documentation of hazardous materials/waste generators than does our present system of fire prevention inspections. As such, there is no fragmentation or duplication of data systems. The "right to know" legislation will efficiently enhance our present system of fire prevention inspections.

3.) As mentioned earlier, L.A. County Fire Department personnel are presently responsible for our only hazardous materials and waste management programs.

4.) See Attached.

5.) The "right to know" legislation will eventually fund itself through the acquisition of monies obtained from fines levied against violators.

The fire prevention inspection program presently in existence is funded by the City and is broken down as follows:

<u>Fire Prevention</u> (40 hour)	
Area Captain .46 (less overtime)	31,956
Area Fire Fighter Specialist 2.38 (less overtime)	<u>140,063</u>
TOTAL	172,119

Please feel free to call me for clarification of any of this information.

Sincerely,



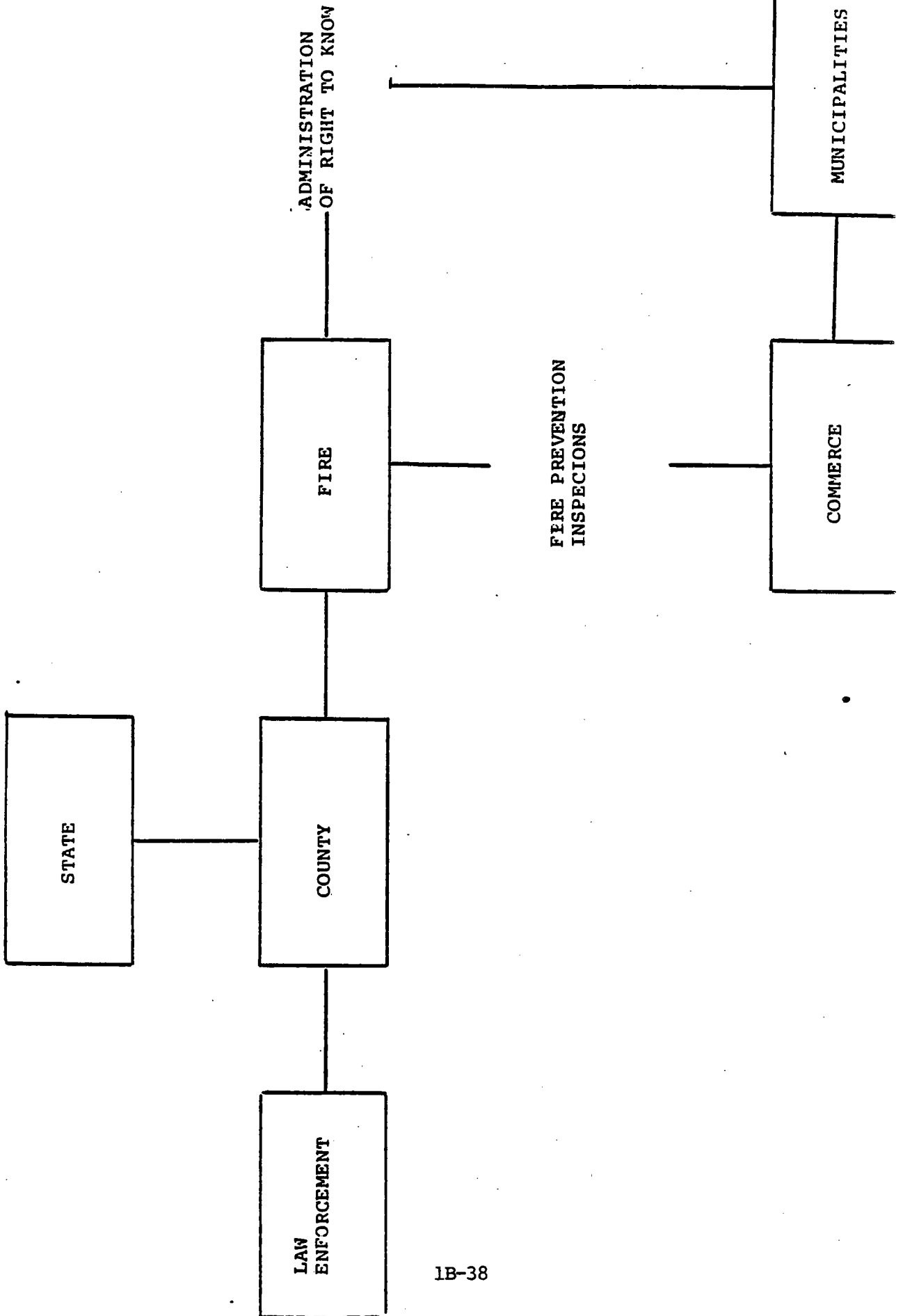
Carole Rowe
Public Safety Coordinator

cc: Louis Shepard, City Administrator

CR:ma

HTT-1

IMPLEMENTATION OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS/WASTES MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS





Telephone:
(213) 202-5800

Culver City Fire Department

MICHAEL L. OLSON
Fire Chief

December 30, 1987

K.R. Kvammen
Assistant Deputy Director
Waste Management Division
Department of Public Works
County of Los Angeles
900 South Fremont Avenue
Alhambra, California
91803-1331

In Response to File WM-2(E)

Dear Mr. Kvammen:

In response to your memo requesting information on hazardous materials monitoring/enforcement/inspection, the following data is provided. It is presented in the same order, and using the same numbering system, as your original letter.

1. Current Programs -- The City of Culver City is the Administering Agency for Chapter 6.95 of the Health & Safety Code. In an attempt to resolve the differences between Chapter 6.95 and Title III of S.A.R.A., we have yet to implement the final ordinance which will begin the program in Culver City. The draft ordinance and resolution are attached for your review, and should go to Council for final passage in January, 1988.

Hazardous materials inspections are to be conducted by our Fire Companies as part of our regular annual business inspections. Enforcement is to be conducted by our Fire Prevention Bureau. Staff assigned to administer the program includes one Senior Administrative Assistant.

2. Program problems -- As mentioned previously, our program is designed to overcome the fragmentation caused by the implementation of Title III over Chapter 6.95 by collecting the data required by both programs, entering that data into a computerized database, then generating Title III facsimile forms which businesses can verify, sign, then mail to the "Local Committee" without having to "re-invent the wheel". Further analysis of the program identifying problem areas will be conducted as the program begins operation.
3. All matters dealing with hazardous materials and hazardous waste in Culver City are vested in the Fire Department. The contact person is as follows:

Kevin Smith
Senior Administrative Assistant
Culver City Fire Department
4010 Duquesne Ave
Culver City, California
90232

Ph. (213) 202-5827
4. Organization Chart -- No organization chart showing how our program interrelates with the County and other jurisdictions is available at this time.
5. Funding Sources -- Until the program is operational, all funding is from the General Fund, and consists primarily of the salary for the Senior Administrative Assistant and development of a computerized hazardous materials database. Once the proposed program is underway, however, the funding will shift to hazardous materials fees, as outlined in the attached draft Resolution.

If you have any questions regarding the information above, please call me at the phone number listed above.

Sincerely,



Kevin Smith
Senior Administrative Assistant
Culver City Fire Department

Attachments - 2



City of Downey

FUTURE UNLIMITED

September 17, 1987

Mr. Ken Kvammen, Assistant Deputy Director
Los Angeles County Dept. of Public Works
Waste Management Division
P.O. Box 4089, Terminal Annex
Los Angeles, CA 90051

Dear Mr. Kvammen:

SUBJECT: LOS ANGELES COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

This letter is in response to your request for information regarding various aspects of the City of Downey's Hazardous Material programs. Your contact person for additional information regarding our hazardous material programs is Mr. William E. Sumner, Fire Marshal. The Los Angeles County Department of Health Services has primary responsibility for hazardous waste services. The Downey and Santa Fe Springs Fire Departments are currently implementing a comprehensive hazardous material program per Assembly Bills AB 2185/2187/3777.

The Fire Departments are gathering information regarding the type, location, amounts, uses and dangers of both hazardous material and hazardous waste from all business in the City. The information will be entered into a computer based data system and be available for immediate use within two years. The City Police, Fire and Public Works Departments will work together in the event of any hazardous material incident. An organizational chart showing the responsibilities for implementing the various aspects of the hazardous waste/material programs in the City is attached.

All new businesses are required to obtain planning department approval before business licenses are issued. Any application for a hazardous material management facility would be required to obtain clearance from the Public Works Department and Fire Department as well as planning prior to the

1B-41

September 17, 1987
Mr. Kvammen
Page Two

issuance of a business license. The Health Department has no plan checking or pre-construction approval program and the Fire Department's 2185/2187/3777 program does not issue permits, but at this time is basically limited to information gathering. Eventually, the Fire Departments' program will require high-risk industries to provide specific information regarding safety measures, evacuation routes and vulnerable areas on a site by site basis. Funding for this program is from inspection fees and generates approximately \$26,000 per year, possibilities for additional funding appear negligible.

Your follow-up letter of August 31, 1987, requested additional information regarding: emergency response programs, evacuation routes, public notification system, etc. The City Public Works, Police and Fire Departments have had extensive training in various large scale incidents (earthquakes, hazardous material releases, etc.) The Public Works Department has developed emergency response procedures and has an inventory of all equipment, materials, private contractors and their location for use in the event of an incident. Funding for the City emergency programs is provided by the general fund. The Fire Department will have responsibility for the development and choice of evacuation routes, public notification system and on-site command. If you need further information regarding these items, we suggest you contact the Fire Department at (213) 869-7331, extension 258.

Please feel free to contact the undersigned if you have any additional questions.

Sincerely,

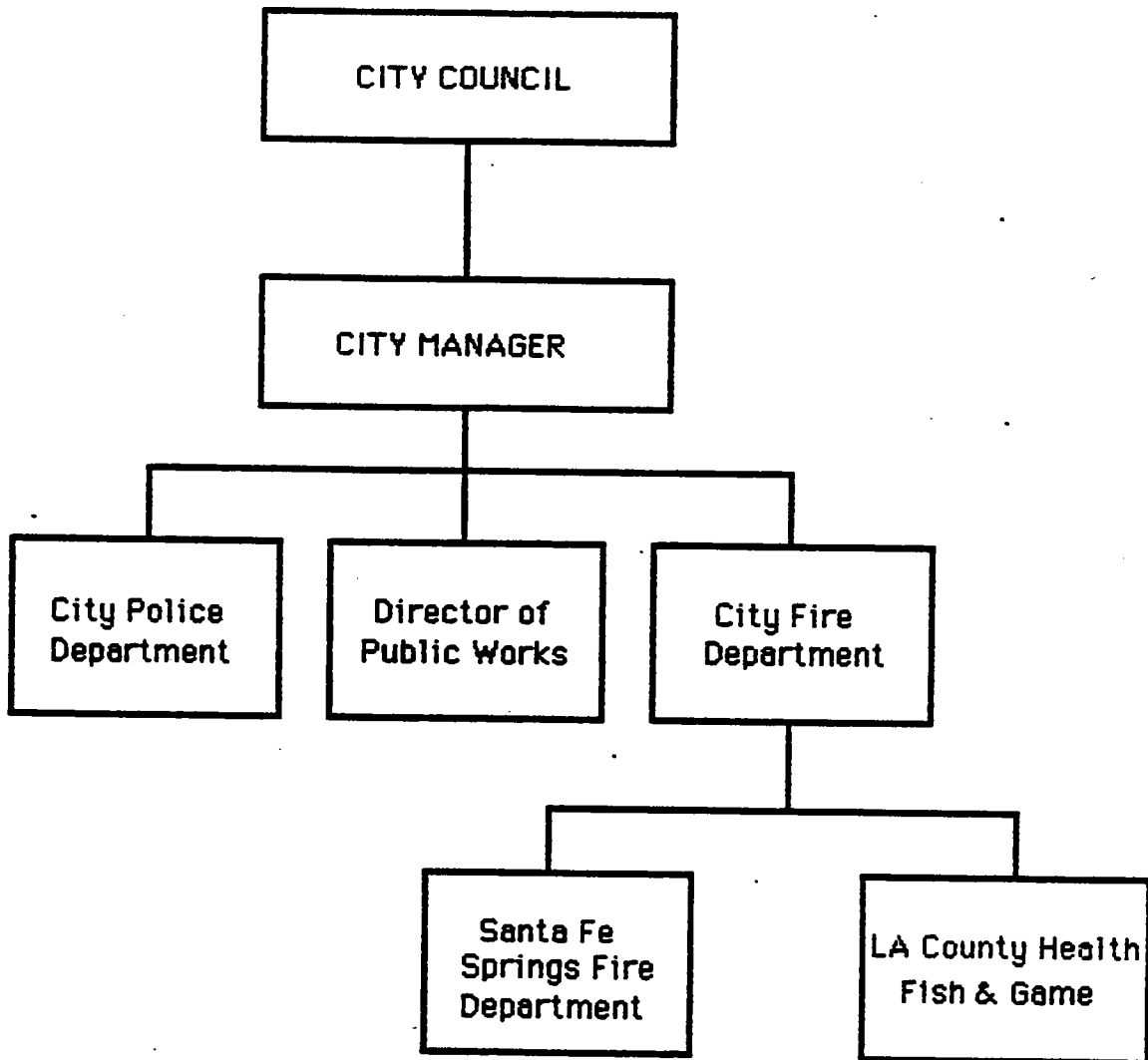
DOWNEY FIRE DEPARTMENT



William E. Sumner
Fire Marshal

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL ORGANIZATION CHART

CITY OF DOWNEY





City of Duarte

Sixteen Hundred Huntington Drive, Duarte, California 91010 - (818) 357-7931

November 30, 1987

Mr. K.R. Kvarnmen
Assistant Deputy Director
Waste Management Division
County of Los Angeles
Department of Public Works
1540 Alcazar Street
Los Angeles, CA 90033

Dear Mr. Kvarnmen:

This is in response to your letter dated November 10, 1987, regarding the Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Plan. The City of Duarte is a contract City using the Los Angeles County Fire, Sheriff, and Health Departments as indicated below:

1. Los Angeles County Departments are responsible for the enforcement, inspection, and monitoring of facilities/businesses using hazardous materials and/or generating waste in our City. As additional waste management/hazardous material facilities are identified, the responsible department will make fee adjustments to meet the necessary funding and/or resource needs. The City maintains a small work force. None of the City personnel are qualified to deal with hazardous waste.
2. Contract Los Angeles County Departments are responsible for the examination of program efficiency and operations.
3. Same as Item #1.



FIRE DEPARTMENT - FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU
CITY HALL WEST • 11333 VALLEY BOULEVARD
EL MONTE, CALIFORNIA 91734
TELEPHONE (818) 575-2060

FIRE PREVENTION
FIRE SAFETY EDUCATION
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

CHARLES E. MASTEN
CHIEF
DENNIS McDONALD
FIRE MARSHAL

September 10, 1987

Attn: L. R. Lyvammen
County of Los Angeles
Department of Public Works
P.O. Box 4089
Los Angeles, California 90051

Please accept this correspondence as response to your letter of August 18, 1987 requesting information regarding assistance in preparing the COHWMP.

The City of El Monte is the administering jurisdiction for the Hazardous Material Disclosure Program mandated by AB 2185 and AB 2187. Fees are collected to fund the program and the fire department is the administering agency.

Within the City of El Monte the Los Angeles County of Public Works administers regulations and controls on underground tanks and industrial waste going into the sewer system.

Within the City of El Monte because we do not have our own health department - the Los Angeles County Health Department administers, controls, inspects and permits all hazardous waste generators which fall under the regulatory criteria.

Thank you for your inquiry. If additional information is needed, please contact our Fire Safety Education Bureau at (818) 575-2060 or 575-2200.

Sincerely,

Dennis McDonald, Fire Marshal
Fire Safety Education Bureau
El Monte Fire Department

1B-45

DMCD:mfa

Visit Friendly El Monte



City of El Segundo

EL SEGUNDO FIRE DEPARTMENT
314 Main Street
El Segundo, California 90245
(213) 322-4311

ROBERT W. MARSH
FIRE CHIEF

November 3, 1987

K.R. Kvammen
Assistant Deputy Director
Waste Management Division
Los Angeles Department of Public Works
1540 Alcazar St.
Los Angeles, Ca. 90033

Dear Sir,

In response to your request for information for a hazardous waste management plan, the following items are relevant.

The City of El Segundo has no underground tank program and all underground tank requirements are administered by the Los Angeles County Public Works Division. The City does have a hazardous waste collection day once per year for the collection of hazardous household waste. This program is administered by the Fire Department with volunteer help from industry. Costs for this program are funded by the City's general fund. This service has been provided to citizens for the last six years.

The City also administers the AB 2185, 2187 program by City Ordinance and has developed a fee schedule based upon inventory quantities to fund this program. Attached is a copy of our fee schedule.

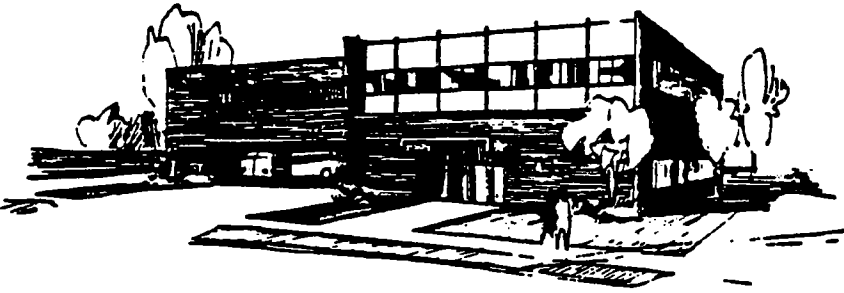
If you have any questions, please don't hesitate to call me at 322-4311 ext. 248.

Sincerely,

Jerry Richmond
Hazardous Materials Specialist

JR/bm

Enclosure



ANDY E. BERO
Fire Chief

FIRE DEPARTMENT

**CITY OF
GARDENA**

50 WEST 162ND STREET / GARDENA, CALIFORNIA 90247 / (213) 217-964

September 4, 1987

T.A. Tidemanson
Director of Public Works
L.A. County Department
of Public Works
P.O. Box 4089
Los Angeles, CA 90051

This communication is in response to letters from your Waste Management Division, dated August 18, 1987 and August 31, 1987. The City of Gardena, California, uses the following Ordinances, Resolution and Plans to control hazardous material and waste in our jurisdiction.

- (1) "Resolution No. 3816, dated May 22, 1984"

This resolution allows for the use of the Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Plan, dated December 16, 1977, for the City of Gardena. (See attachment #1)

- (2) "Ordinance No. 1340, dated June 11, 1985"

This ordinance gives to Los Angeles County responsibility for regulating underground storage tanks within the City of Gardena. (See attachment #2)

- (3) "Ordinance No. 1370, dated November 25, 1986"

This ordinance designates the Gardena Fire Department as the administering agency for hazardous materials information, enforcement and records. (See attachment #3)

- (4) "City of Gardena Hazardous Material Area Plan, per AB 2185-87"

This plan outlines all aspects of hazardous material operation within the City of Gardena, including emergency response procedures. I have also included a copy of the City of Gardena Hazardous Material Business Plan. (See attachment #4)

1B- 47

PLEASE ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE FIRE CHIEF

T. A. Tidemanson

-2-

September 4, 1987

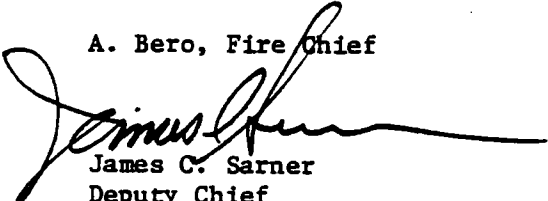
The enclosed materials outline the current programs for enforcement, inspection and monitoring of those facilities using hazardous materials and/or generating waste within our jurisdiction. The Fire Department has identified all generators of hazardous materials and waste producers within our jurisdiction. With the use of both an in-house computer system and the South Bay Regional Communications computer-assisted dispatching, our City is provided complete information in dealing with both hazardous and non-hazardous material generators within our jurisdiction.

The City Council is the ultimate authority in dealing with all generators in our jurisdiction; however, as indicated by attachment #3, the Fire Department has been designated as the hazardous materials administering agency for the City of Gardena.

The City at this time has not established any funding source for controlling hazardous materials within our jurisdiction; however, if the need arises, attachment #3, Ordinance 1370, Section 3-3.612, allows for the assessment of fees to cover actual expenditures.

The Fire Department believes they have adequately answered all your questions. If more information is required, please feel free to contact Deputy Chief J. Sarner at (213) 217-9643.

A. Bero, Fire Chief



James C. Sarner
Deputy Chief

AB/JCS/lm

Enclosures - 5

cc: City Manager's Staff

CITY OF

Glendale CALIFORNIA

633 East Broadway, Room 303, Glendale, CA 91206-4310

(818) 956-4030

Fire Division
HAZARDOUS
MATERIALS
SECTION

September 22, 1987

County of Los Angeles
Department of Public Works
P.O. Box 4089
Los Angeles, CA. 90051

Attention: Mike Mohajar

Re: File WM-2

Dear Mr. Mohajar:

Enclosed is the information requested in your letter of August 18, 1987.

1. Current Programs for inforcement, inspection and monitoring of businesses are:

a. Hazardous Materials Disclosure Ordinance

In 1986, Assembly Bills 2185, 2187 and 3777 were chaptered into Law and added to Division 20 of the California Health and Safety Code. This disclosure law provides readily available information regarding the location, type and health risks of hazardous materials to emergency response personnel, authorized government officials and the public. The City of Glendale is the enforcement authority for State Law. The Glendale Fire Division has been designated as the responsible agency for implementing, enforcing and monitoring this program.

b. Industrial Waste Discharge Control Program

1. Inspections of all new businesses and issuing Industrial Waste Permits with discharge conditions as required to ensure compliance with the Industrial Waste Ordinance.
2. Inspections of existing facilities with pretreatment requirements for proper maintenance of equipment.
3. Regular sample program for wastewater measuring stations.
4. Issuing requirements for safe storage of chemicals:
Bermed area to contain spills.
Separation of reactive materials.
5. Issuing I.W. requirements as part of the Certificate of Use and Occupancy Program.
6. Checking plans before issuance of a Building Permit for commercial and industrial construction.

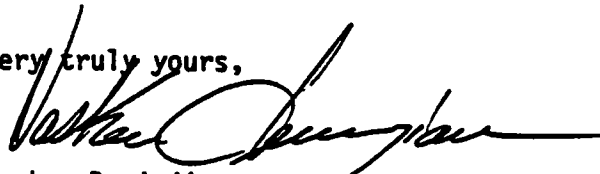


Present and Projected Staff

- a. Title: Hazardous Mat. Supervisor, One Employee (full-time)
 - b. Title: Industrial Waste Inspector, One Employee (full-time)
2. The Hazardous Material Disclosure Program is a fairly new program, examination and evaluation of such problems as fragmentation or duplication of data systems are not conducted yet.
 3. The Departments in the City of Glendale that are responsible for the existing hazardous materials and waste management programs are:
 - a. Fire Department - Disclosure Law
 - b. Public Works - Industrial Waste
 - c. City Managers Office & Fire Dept. - Household Haz. Waste Collection Program.
 4. Attached are the organization charts showing where the responsibilities lie for implementing the various aspects of our City's hazardous material/wastes management programs. (Attachment I)
 5. Funding Sources
 - a. Hazardous Material Disclosure Program:
The Glendale Fire Department intends to offset the fiscal impact of this program by the same amount of incomes from fees collected from businesses who handle, use, or store hazardous material or waste. (Attachment II)
 - b. Industrial Waste Program: General Fund. (Attachment III)
 - c. Household Haz. Waste Collection Program: General Fund.

If you have any questions concerning this response or you need additional information, please call me at (818) 956-4030

Very truly yours,



Vasken Demirjian
Hazardous Materials Supervisor

VD/bj

cc: Steve Adams, Management Services
Wolfgang Krause, Planning Division
John Vos, Street Section
B/C Chris Gray, Fire Division

Appendix 1-2

HAZARDOUS MATERIAL INCIDENT

IN

CITY OF HAWAIIAN GARDENS

1. General Situation

Hazardous materials are any substance or combination of substances which because of quantity, concentration, or characteristics may cause or significantly contribute to an increase in death or serious injury, or pose substantial hazards to humans and/or the environment. The production and use of these hazardous materials is a part of our society over which local governments have little control.

Releases of explosive, caustic and flammable materials have caused injuries and deaths and necessitated large-scale evacuations. Toxic chemicals in gaseous and liquid form have caused injuries among emergency response personnel as well as passerbys. When toxic materials have entered either surface, ground or reservoir water supplies, serious health effects have resulted. Releases of hazardous chemicals can be especially damaging when they occur in highly populated areas or along transportation routes used simultaneously by commuters and hazardous materials haulers.

2. Specific Situation

A hazardous chemical release in Hawaiian Gardens would most likely involve either transportation of chemicals by truck, use of chemicals at a business, or illegal dumping of chemical waste.

Transportation Accidents

The greatest probability of a major hazmat incident is from a transportation accident. The 605 Freeway runs north-south on the perimeter of the city. Heavy truck traffic travels this route every day to industrial cities to the east of Hawaiian Gardens.

Business User Accidents

There are print shops and pool supply shops which handle chemicals within the city.

Clandestine Dumping

Clandestine dumping is the criminal act of disposing of toxic materials and hazardous waste on public or private property. As the costs and restrictions increase for legitimate hazardous waste disposal sites, it can be anticipated that illegal dumping of hazardous materials will increase proportionately.

3. Emergency Response Actions

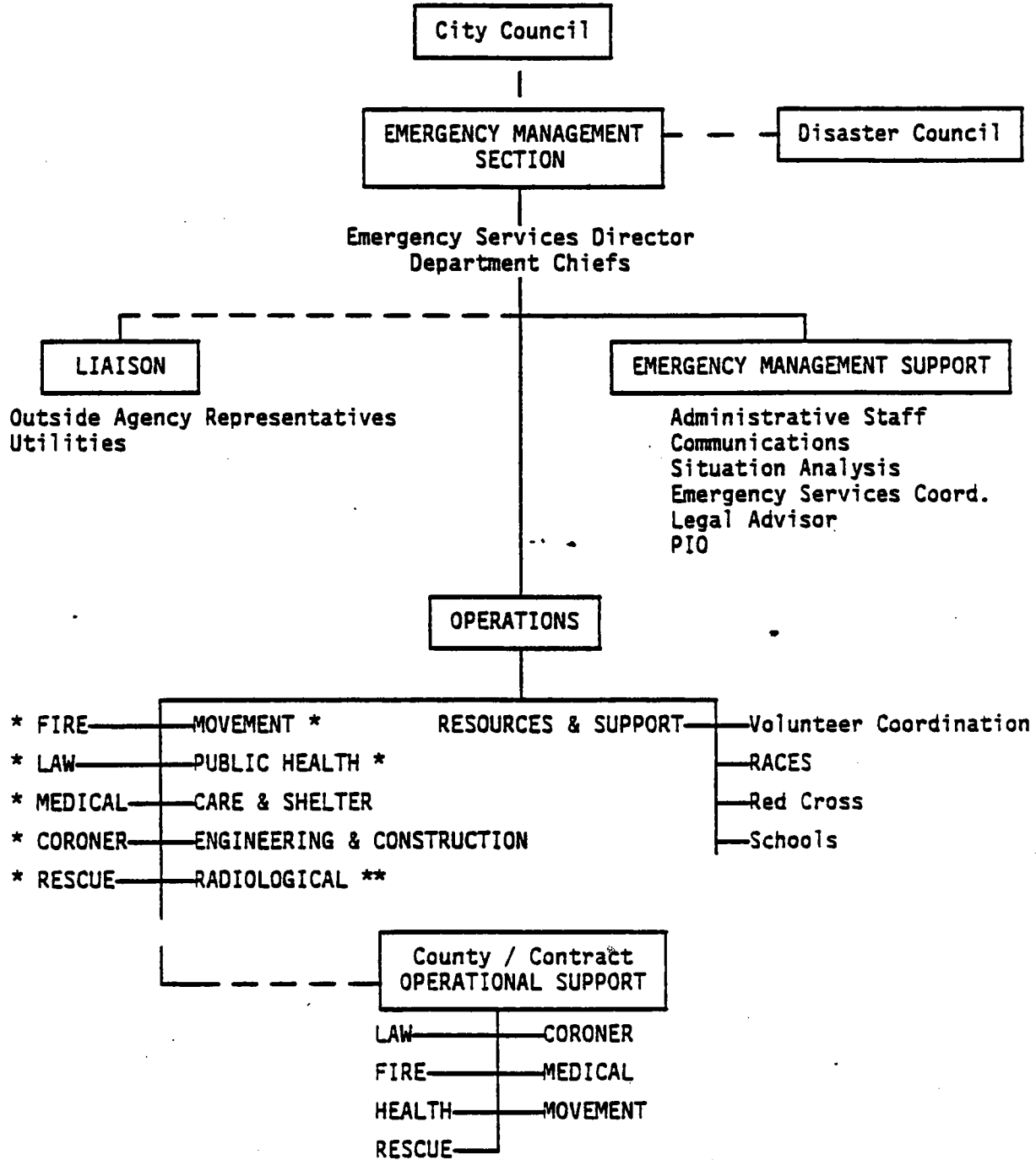
Emergency response actions associated with the above situations are presented in Appendices A-2 through K-2 and R-2 to the Annexes in Part Two of this Plan.

Attachments:

- 1 - Pipelines Map

Attachment A-2-B, Enclosure A-2

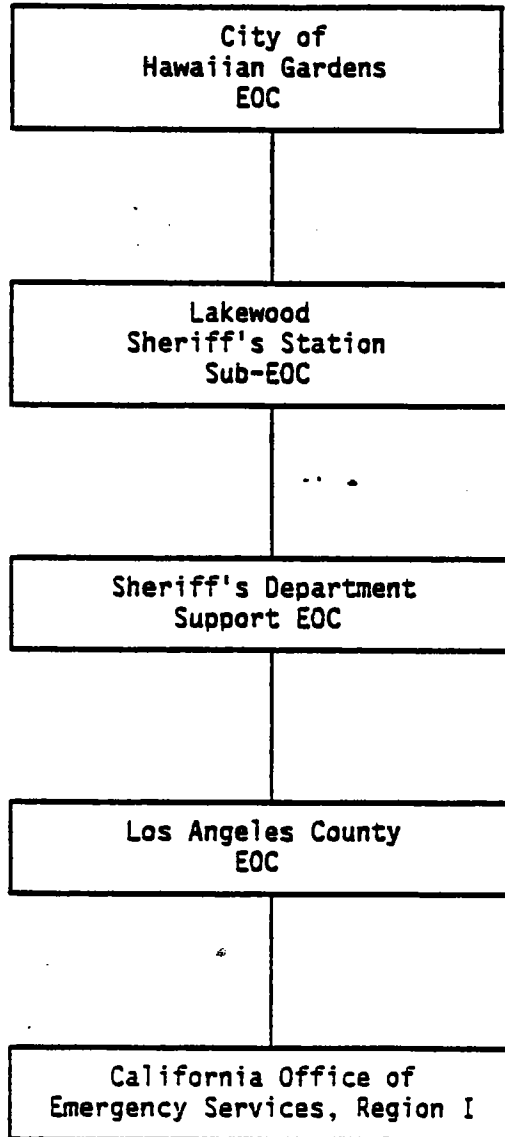
CITY OF HAWAIIAN GARDENS EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION



* Functional assignments for purpose of coordination with the County/Contract departments who will provide the functional operational support.

** Radiological protection for nuclear defense (war) is city responsibility.

Attachment A-2-C, Enclosure A-2
LOS ANGELES COUNTY
OPERATIONAL AREA CHANNEL OF COORDINATION



Attachment 1-4-B, Enclosure 1-4

CONTINUITY OF GOVERNMENT

LINES OF SUCCESSION

<u>SERVICE/DEPARTMENT</u>	<u>TITLE/POSITION</u>
City Administrator	1. City Administrator 2. Assistant to City Administrator 3. City Clerk
Emergency Services	1. City Administrator 2. Public Works Superintendent 3. City Clerk
Fire	1. Los Angeles County Fire Dept.
Police	1. Los Angeles County Sheriff Dept.
Building & Safety	1. Planning Director 2. City Administrator
City Clerk	1. City Clerk 2. City Administrator
Finance	1. Finance Director 2. City Clerk 3. City Administrator
Planning	1. Planning Director 2. City Administrator
Public Information	1. Assistant to City Administrator 2. City Administrator 3. Public Works Superintendent
Public Works	1. Public Works Superintendent 2. Planning Director
Recreation	1. Recreation Supervisor 2. Assistant to City Administrator

Concerning Item #2

Being that the City has no industrial area, other than (2)pool supplies stores, (1)hardware store, (4)gas stations, (2)pest control store and (1) janitorial supply store.

All of the above are inspected by the L.A. Fire Dept. on a annual basis for the city.

Concerning Item #5

Identify funding sources for City program listed whether established or potential sources of funding come from general municipal funds.

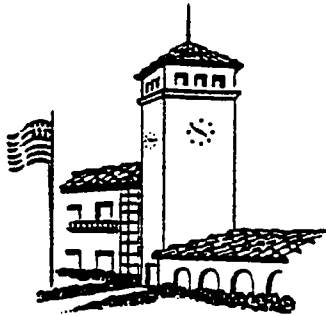
HAWTHORNE RESPONSE TO LA COUNTY PUBLIC WORKS
AB 2948 REQUEST FOR INFORMATION

1. In addition to regular inspections conducted by the fire and building departments, a new hazardous materials program has been developed in response to AB 2185 mandates. This program, though in its infancy, is beginning to identify facilities that use or store hazardous materials or that generate hazardous wastes.

At this time, the city cannot comment on a hazardous waste management adequacy assessment. We do not yet have information regarding hazardous waste management to analyze, nor do we know about facilities which are to be identified by the County Hazardous Waste Management Plan (CoHWMP).

It is difficult to forecast staff needs until a plan of action is developed. Presently, the Hazardous Materials Division of the fire department is developing and implementing a hazardous materials contingency plan. The Hazardous Materials Specialist is available to industry to provide technical assistance.

2. The hazardous materials disclosure plan is only a few months old. The fire department has always been somewhat involved in gathering information related to hazardous materials, but henceforward this information will be better recorded and organized. Addressing deficiencies and problems, at present, would be premature. Note: the City of Hawthorne does not directly regulate hazardous waste generators.
- 3/4 The fire department is involved in hazardous material regulation. No other city department is actively involved in this area.
5. The Hazardous materials program is being initially supported by the general fund, however, fees are assessed to those business that use or store hazardous materials. This revenue should, in large part pay for the program.



City of
HUNTINGTON PARK California

CIVIC CENTER HUNTINGTON PARK 90255 • (213) 582-6161

W. CRAIG ROBINSON
ASSISTANT CITY ADMINISTRATOR

September 23, 1987

Mr. K. R. Kuammen
Assistant Deputy Director
Waste Management Division
Los Angeles County
P.O. Box 4089
Los Angeles, California 90051

Re: L.A. County Hazardous Waste Management Plan

Dear Mr. Kuammen:

The City of Huntington Park currently contracts or utilizes various departments or divisions of the Los Angeles County to render enforcement, inspection and/or monitoring of facilities/businesses using materials and/or generating wastes in the City. These departments would include the Los Angeles County Sanitation District, Fire Department, Department of Industrial Waste and Department of Health Services. The City relies on County personnel for the above services and also provides the City personnel with guidelines, etc.

Those City departments which have responsibility of interacting and coordinating hazardous waste programs with the appropriate County departments are as follows:

<u>City Department</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Area of Responsibility</u>
Water	Robert Bowcock	Water
Community Development, Building Division	James Funk	Building inspection
Public Works	William Huyck	Sewers and storm drains

The City would rely on inspection fees, if any, to serve as a funding source for this type of program. No special revenue source has been designated.

Sincerely,

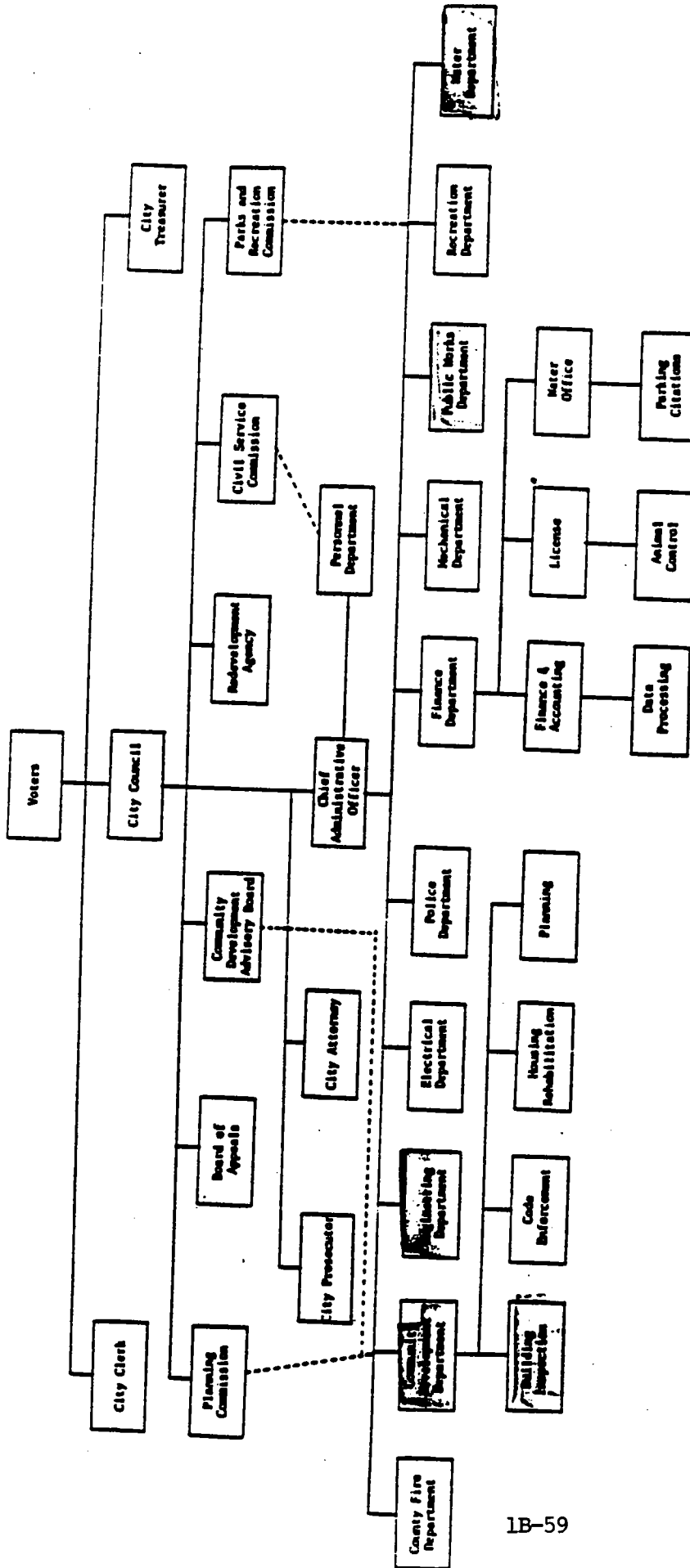
W. Craig Robinson
W. Craig Robinson
Assistant City Administrator

WCR:gc

Att-1

CITY OF HUNTINGTON PARK, CALIFORNIA

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART





ONE MANCHESTER BOULEVARD. / P.O. BOX 6500 / INGLEWOOD, CALIF. 90301

September 29, 1987

Thomas A. Tidemanson, Director
Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
Waste Management Division
P.O. Box 4089, Terminal Annex
Los Angeles, CA 90051

Attn: K. R. Kvammen

Dear Mr. Tidemanson:

This is in response to your request dated August 18, 1987, for information. I have previously responded to you concerning emergency response in my letter dated September 25, 1987. Hopefully this information will compliment the previous correspondence and give you an overview of our hazardous waste/materials involvement within the City of Inglewood.

The Fire Department is the administering agency in implementing the Health and Safety Code, Sections 25500 through 25521, dealing with the "right to know" legislation. The occupancies that have been identified as handlers of hazardous waste/materials have been programmed for inspection twice annually. The initial inspection identifies inventory, verifies business plans, and enforces the regulations dealing with the handling and storage of hazardous materials that are found in the Uniform Fire Code, 1886 Edition.

Any indications of an illegal discharge of hazardous waste/materials discharged into the storm drains, that may be noticed by City employees, are handled by notifying Los Angeles County Health, and following guidelines required pursuant to Section 25180.7, California Health and Safety Code (Safe Drinking Water and Toxics Enforcement Act of 1986).

The City maintains the sewer system, and permits are required from the Building Department to connect to the system. The Los Angeles County Sanitation District is notified of installations in manufacturing zones that may require special County permits. The City of Inglewood does not monitor businesses as to what they discharge into the sewer system, nor does it have the staff to provide technical assistance to industry as to what can or cannot be discharged into the sewer system.

1B- 60

SMOKE DETECTORS SAVE LIVES

ROBERT R. HARTZOG
FIRE CHIEF

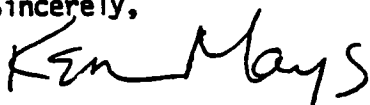
(213) 412-5350

The City's involvement with Hazardous Waste/Materials is primarily in "right to know" laws and dealing with the hazardous waste/materials generated by the City in an effort to comply with laws regulating disposal.

The City does not pick up trash itself, rather the City contracts with a private trash hauler that will not pick up hazardous waste/materials. Hazardous waste/materials generated by the City are hauled off by a hazardous waste/materials hauler. This is an area that the County could be of considerable assistance. The City of Inglewood can deal properly with the hazardous waste/materials generated by the City departments, however, there is no method known to us for disposal of household hazardous waste/materials. The County could be of help if they set up household hazardous materials disposal centers.

If I can be of any further assistance, please call.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ken Mays".

Ken Mays, Administrative Battalion Chief
Inglewood Fire Department

tlw



September 24, 1987

Mayor
J. Bixby Smith

Mayor Pro Tem Department of Public Works
John W. Hastings Waste Management Division
City Council Post Office Box 4089 Terminal Annex
Joan C. Feehan Los Angeles, California
O. Warren Hillgren 90051
Edmund J. Krause

City Manager Attention: Mr. Mike Mohajer
Donald H. Otterman

Dear Mr. Mohajer:

This office is in receipt of two letters from Director of Public Works T. A. Tidemanson requesting certain information about hazardous waste management. The following should serve to explain the City of La Cañada Flintridge waste management plan and serve as a response to the requested information.

Letter No. 1 dated August 18, 1987 requested five bits of information. Item 1 concerns current programs for enforcement, inspection and monitoring businesses using or generating hazardous waste. The City is in the fire protection district of Los Angeles County and relies on the County Fire Department and County Department of Waste Management to handle these concerns. Item 2 concerning duplication of data systems, inefficient uses of resources, etc. is also handled by the above departments. Item 3 requests a list of departments that are responsible for hazardous waste management programs. This would be the City Manager's office which in turn has requested the County to handle this for the City. Item 4 asks for an organization chart showing where the responsibilities lie. They simply lie within the Department of the City Manager which again, in turn, has turned these responsibilities over to the County by contract. Item 5 asks to identify funding sources available for the City programs. Generally, the City relies on its sales tax base to provide funds for the General Fund for which any programs concerning hazardous waste would be paid for at this time.

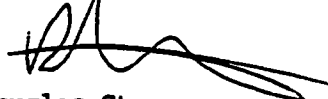
Letter No. 2 dated August 31, 1987 also asks for five bits of information. Item No. 1 concerns the programs the City has that would include private sector involvement. That is handled by the

Department of Public Works
September 24, 1987
Page 2

County of Los Angeles for us. Item 2 asks for a description of evacuation routes. The is enclosed map shows that basically, Highway 210, Highway 2, Foothill Bouelvard and Verdugo Boulevard are the main routes for evacuation from the City. Other secondary, but important routes would include Chevy Chase, Berkshire Avenue and Linda Vista Avenue. No. 3 asks for offices to call to report the incidents. The City, being covered by the 911 system, would request that everyone call in their emregency responses on that number. Other numbers to call would include the County of Los Angeles Waste Management Division and the Los Angeles County Fire Departments; 790-4686, Station 82 in the southeast portion of the City; and 249-1562 which is Station 19 located near the center of the City slightly toward the west side. Item 4 is a description of the public notification system. The City would rely on the County Fire Department and County Sheriff through our contract with them to notify the public via bullhorns, loud speakers and also could dispatch City staff on a word of mouth basis to notify affected residents. Item 5 is again identification of funding sources available. Basically, the City would use its general fund.

Please excuse the lateness of my responding to your letters.

Sincerely,

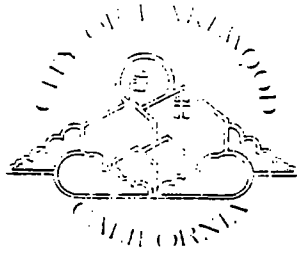


Douglas Stevenson
Administrative Assistant

a4-1

John R. Peterson
City Member

Wynne Peters
Council Member



Larry Van Nostran
Council Member

Robert G. Wagner
Council Member

September 22, 1987

Mr. K. R. Kvammen
Department of Public Works
County of Los Angeles
1540 Alcazar Street
Los Angeles, CA 90033

Dear Mr. Kvammen:

Re: Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Plan

The City of Lakewood is a contract city. As such, the enforcement, inspections and monitoring of facilities/businesses using materials and/or generating wastes in the City are coordinated by the respective departments of the County of Los Angeles.

Below are names of the contract persons for the City and their respective departments:

Mr. Mike Mohajer
Waste Management Division
Department of Public Works
(213) 226-4281

Ms. Ann Kaneshiro
Hazardous Waste Control Program
Department of Health Services
(213) 744-5109

In case of emergencies involving hazardous materials or wastes, City employees are directed to contact the County of Los Angeles Fire Department for ultimate handling and coordination with the departments listed above.

Although funding sources for such programs are limited to the City's general fund, the City can offer assistance by way of additional equipment and personnel, if necessary.


1B-64

Lakewood

Mr. K. R. Kvammen
Page 2
September 22, 1987

If you require any additional information relating to this matter, please call me at (213) 866-9771, ext. 273.

Very truly yours,


William J. O'Neil
Director of Public Works

/lc

c.c.: Chuck Ebner, Director Community Development

City of La Mirada



BEN S. ASHLEY, MAYOR
WAYNE REW, MAYOR PRO TEM
ART LESLIE, COUNCILMAN
DR. C. DAVID PETERS, COUNCILMAN
LOU PILTZ, COUNCILMAN
GARY K. SLOAN, CITY MANAGER

February 4, 1988

Department of Public Works
County of Los Angeles
P.O. Box 4089
Los Angeles, CA 90051

SUBJECT: HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The following is the information requested for the Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

1. Current programs for enforcement, inspection and monitoring of facilities/businesses using materials and /or generating wastes in your City. Present and projected staff and resource needs as well as your City's ability to provide technical assistance to industry.

The Los Angeles County Fire Department is responsible for the enforcement, inspection, and monitoring of facilities/businesses using materials and/or generating wastes in our City. Present and projected staff and resource needs are to be determined by the Los Angeles County Fire Department. The City is unable to provide technical assistance to industry due to limited resources.

2. The programs should also be examined for such problems as fragmentation, duplication of data systems, inefficient use of resources, etc. Problems and issues should be explained and include recommendations for improvements.

The Los Angeles county Fire Department is responsible for the examination of program efficiency and operation.

3. The Departments in your City that are responsible for the existing hazardous materials and waste management programs.

The Los Angeles County Fire Department is responsible for the existing hazardous materials and waste management. Environmental Services is the department in the City that is responsible for hazardous waste generated by its own department.

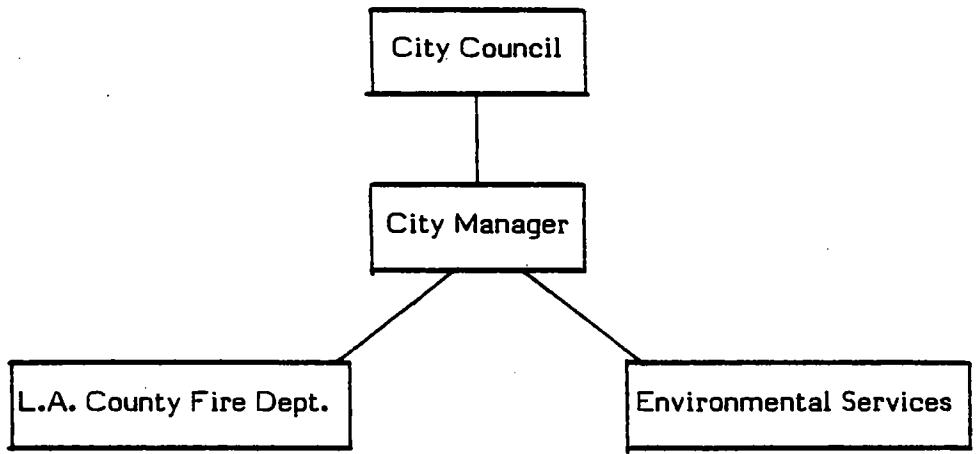
4. An organization chart showing where the responsibilities lie for implementing the various aspects of your City's hazardous materials/wastes management programs and how they interrelate with other cities and the County.

1B-66

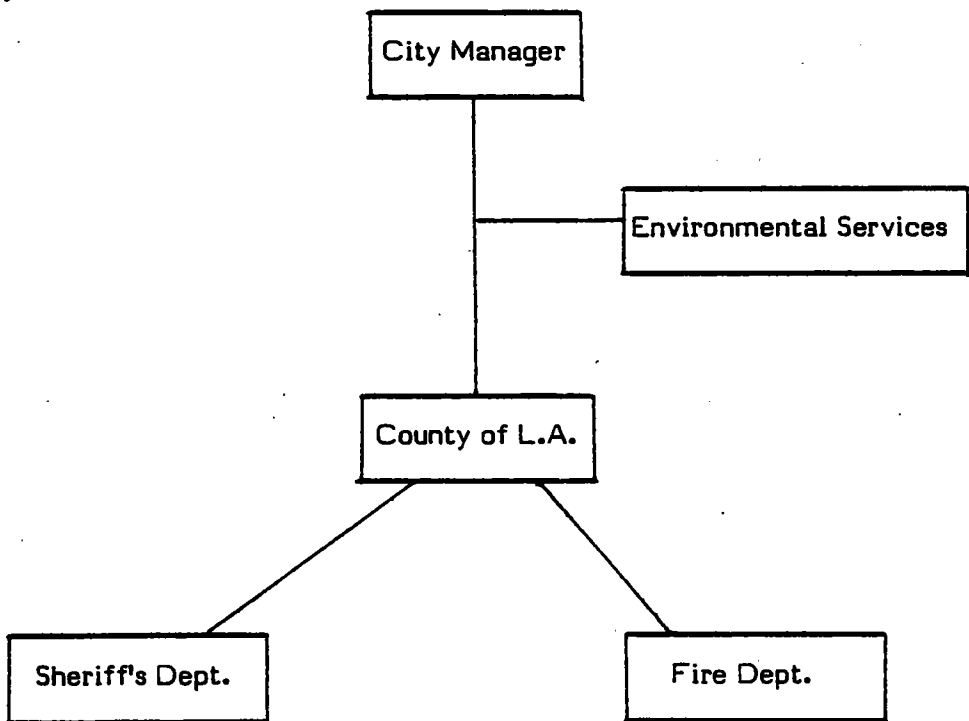
POST OFFICE BOX 828, LA MIRADA, CALIFORNIA 90637-0828
13700 LA MIRADA BOULEVARD, LA MIRADA, CALIFORNIA 90638 • (213) 943-0131

City Hazardous Materials/Waste Management Programs

(A) City of La Mirada



(B) Interrelation with the County



5. Identify funding sources for the City's programs, listed above, whether established or potential. If possible, a complete resources package should be included showing cost of programs broken down to personnel, equipment and materials, and assignment of resources to responsible parties. Sources of funding could include municipal from gross receipts on hazardous waste management bills, grants, revenue sharing etc.

Funding Sources for the City's Programs

a. The City of La Mirada is a member of the Los Angeles County Fire District and contracts with the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department.

b. The Environmental Services Department contracts with a private company for the removal of hazardous waste generated by the City. This service is paid for through City general fund.

If you have any question, please call me at (213) 943-0131.

Sincerely,

CITY OF LA MIRADA



Gerald R. Winterburn
Assistant City Manager/Planning Director

City of Lancaster

44933 North Fern Avenue
Lancaster, California 93534
805-945-7811



November 18, 1987

K.R. Kvammen
Assistant Deputy Director
Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
Waste Management Division
Post Office Box 4089, Terminal Annex
Los Angeles, California 90051

Arnie Rodio
Mayor
Lynn S. Harrison
Vice Mayor
Els Groves
Councilman
Fred M. Hann
Councilman
Jack Murphy
Councilman
James C. Gilley
City Manager

Dear Mr. Kvammen:

In response to your letter dated August 18, 1987, I am listing the information you requested to be included in the Hazardous Waste Management Plan to comply with the SDOHS guidelines:

1. Current Programs for enforcement, inspection and monitoring of facilities/businesses using materials and/or generating wastes in your City. Adequacy assessment to manage additional hazardous waste management facilities that are to be identified in the CoHWMP. Also, present and projected staff and resource needs as well as your City's ability to provide technical assistance to industry.

Answer: Enforcement, inspection and monitoring of facilities/businesses using materials and/or generating wastes is not a City of Lancaster responsibility.

2. The programs should also be examined for such problems as fragmentation, duplication of data systems, inefficient use of resources, etc. Problems and issues should be explained and include recommendations for improvements.

Answer: Communication needs improvement between CoHWMP, lead agencies (Fire Department and Sheriff's Department) and the City of Lancaster. This is a function of CoHWMP.

3. The Departments in your city that are responsible for the existing hazardous materials and waste management programs

Answer: The City of Lancaster's plan for handling a hazardous material incident, including hazardous waste spills, follow the guidelines established by the State Multi-Function Hazard Planning Guidance. Specifically, the Los Angeles County Sheriff's office acts as overall Incident Commander. The Los Angeles County Fire Department acts as On Scene Commander and the City of Lancaster Public Works Department is responsible for containment of hazardous material spills on the City streets. The Los Angeles County Health Department is responsible for Environmental Protection. The City of Lancaster will employ private firms for cleaning up the spill if the party that spills the material does not act promptly to do so.

4. An organization chart showing where the responsibilities lie for implementing the various aspects of your City's hazardous materials/wastes management programs and how they interrelate with other cities and the County.

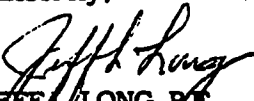
Answer: See Attachment "A"

5. Identify funding sources for the City's programs, listed above, whether established or potential. If possible, a complete resources package should be included showing cost of programs broken down to personnel, equipment and materials, and assignment of resources to responsible parties. Sources of funding could include municipal general funds, special taxes approved by voters, receipts from gross receipts on hazardous waste management facilities, fee for services, add-ons to waste management bills, grants, revenue sharing, etc.

Answer: The funding for the Emergency Response Program comes from a restricted emergency fund that can be used upon a local declaration of emergency for emergency operations and repairs to City facilities. The current balance of this fund is \$300,000.00.

If you should desire additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,


JEFF A. LONG, P.E.
Public Works Director

JLL/ww

City Hall
Telephone (818) 330-4511

15900 East Main Street
La Puente, California 91744



September 14, 1987

Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
Waste Management Division
P.O. Box 4089, Terminal Annex
Los Angeles, CA 90051

SUBJECT: LOS ANGELES COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The City of La Puente is a contract city which contracts both for law enforcement and public works with Los Angeles County. The City is part of Los Angeles County Fire Assessment District. Day to day emergencies are handled through county services depending on the type of emergency. Hazard waste spills for example, are taken care of by County Health and Public Works Department.

Large scale disasters which can generate unique situations requiring unusual responses are handled through the Counties Multi-Hazard Functional Plan for emergency operations. The City of La Puente is currently developing an emergency Plan which will include the Los Angeles County Emergency Services provided to our City.

If you need additional information please do not hesitate to contact me at (818)330-4511.

Sincerely,

Don Allen
Assistant City Manager

DA:ms



14717 BURIN AVENUE • LAWNSDALE • CALIFORNIA 90260 • (213) 973-4321 • 772-4191

31 August 1987

Mike Mohajer
County of Los Angeles,
Department of Public Works
Waste Management Division
1540 Alcazar Street
Los Angeles, CA 90033

Re: Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

Dear Mr. Mohajer:

This is in response to Mr. Krammen's letter of 18 August to Mr. Paul Philips, City Manager, regarding the County Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

Please be advised that City of Lawndale is a contract city and City does not have any program for enforcement, inspection and monitoring of businesses using materials or generating wastes. The City contracts with the County of Los Angeles for implementing the same.

Sincerely,


Rash Syed
Public Works Coordinator

RS:jr

cc: Nancy Owens
Paul Philips
Status Report



CITY OF LOMITA

CITY HALL OFFICES • LOMITA, CALIFORNIA 90717 • (213) 388-7110

TO: K. R. KVAMMEN

11/9/87

Date

FROM: WALKER J. RITTER, CITY ADMINISTRATOR

SUBJECT: YOUR INQUIRY ON HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

We are a contract city and the county handles this for us.
If you have any questions please contact me at (213) 325-7110.

dac

TCA. 82.128

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

2655 PINE AVENUE • P.O. BOX 6157 • LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA 90806 • (213) 277-7421

September 22, 1987

Mr. T.A. Tidemanson, Director of Public Works
County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works
1540 Alcazar Street
Los Angeles, CA 90033

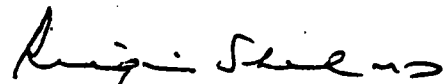
Attention: Mr. K.R. Kuammen, Assistant Deputy Director

Dear Mr. Kuammen:

Your recent letter regarding the County Hazardous Waste Management Plan addressed to Mr. James C. Hankla, Long Beach City Manager, has been referred to me for reply.

1. The Long Beach City Health Department presently inspects all hazardous waste generators within the City of Long Beach. There are presently one hazardous materials management program manager position and three field staff. Present resources are adequate for any anticipated increase in hazardous waste generators.
2. I am not aware of any problems associated with the hazardous waste generator inspection program regarding duplication of data systems or inefficient use of resources. The Health Department is the only agency involved with Hazardous Waste Generator inspections in Long Beach based on a memorandum of understanding between this Department and the California State Department of Health Services.
3. The Long Beach City Health Department is responsible for hazardous waste management programs and the Long Beach Department of Fire is responsible for hazardous materials management programs.
4. See attached organization chart for hazardous materials/waste management programs.
5. Funding sources for the Long Beach City Health Department Hazardous Materials Management program are permit fees, fees for service and California State Department of Health Services (A.B.8) allocations.

Sincerely,



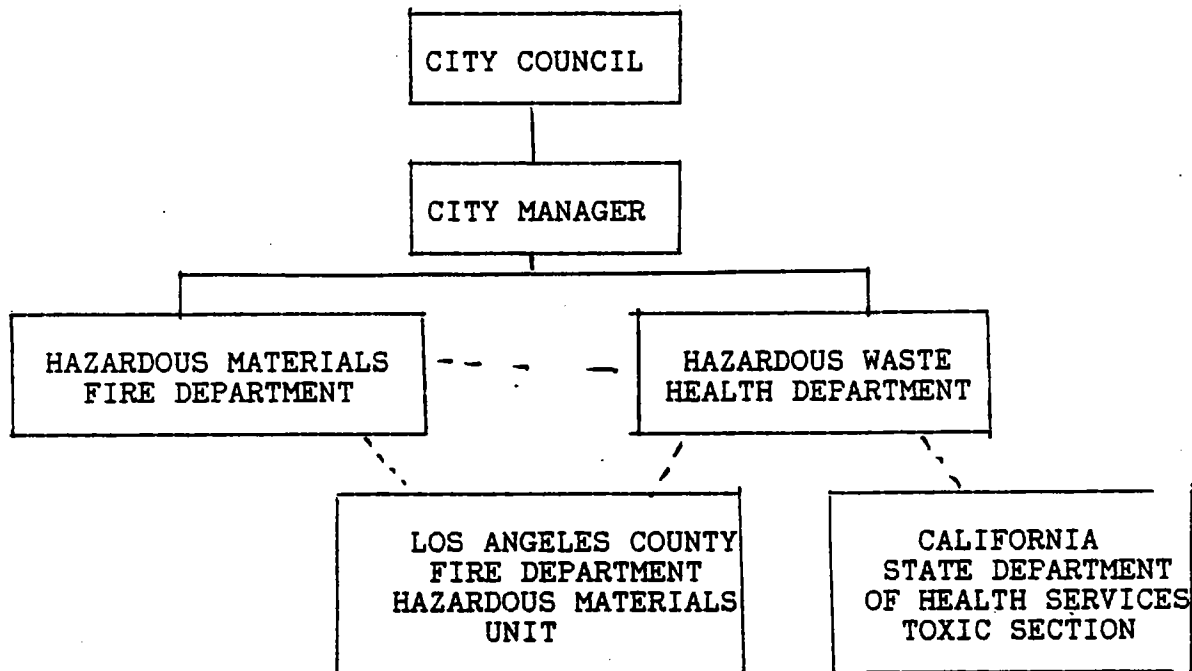
Rugmini Shah, M.D.,
City Health Officer

RS/RS/da

ATT-1

1B-74

CITY HAZARDOUS MATERIALS/HAZARDOUS WASTE
ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



RS/da

KEITH COMRIE
CITY ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

CITY OF LOS ANGELES
CALIFORNIA



TOM BRADLEY
MAYOR

November 17, 1987

ROBERT E. CHASE
JOHN R. COOMBS
PHYLLIS E. CURRIE
GEORGE R. SELMER
ASSISTANT
CITY ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS

Mr. T. A. Tidemanson, Director
Department of Public Works
County of Los Angeles
1540 Alcazar Street
Los Angeles, Ca 90033

ATTN: Mr. K.R. Kvammen, Assistant Deputy Director
Waste Management Division

Dear Mr. Tidemanson:

You requested information from the City to be included in the Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Plan currently under preparation by your office.

The City Fire Department has the primary responsibility for incident response. The Department has three hazardous material/waste incident response squads and two hazardous material mobile laboratory units in addition to its regular firefighting capabilities. That Department is also charged with the administration of the City Hazardous Material Business Plan (copy enclosed) mandated by AB 2185-2187 and the City Hazardous Material Area Plan that specifies the method of response to incidents, evacuation and shelter plans and the coordination of such efforts with other jurisdictions. This plan is extremely large, consisting of two volumes, and is available from the City Emergency Operations Board or the Fire Department.

The City has a Hazardous Materials Task Force and participates in the County Hazardous Materials Coordinating Committee. In addition to the above-mentioned State-mandated plan, the Los Angeles Municipal Code requires businesses to disclose the amount of hazardous substances and method of handling. This section of the Code is administered by the Fire Department and is fee supported. (Copies of the appropriate pages of the Code are enclosed.)

The Department of Public Works, Bureau of Sanitation is responsible for regulating, monitoring and enforcing hazardous waste discharges into the City sewer system, and operates under the Industrial Waste Discharge Ordinance which defines criteria for waste discharge limits. This activity is also fee supported. Enclosed are copies of the Ordinance and City Rules and Regulations Governing Industrial Waste Discharges.

1B- 76

Mr. T. A. Tidemanson
Page - 2 -

City responsibilities for hazardous waste/material oversight and administration are currently divided among a number of offices. The enclosed matrix indicates the involvement and responsibility of the various bureaus and departments in hazardous materials and/or waste management. Discussions are in progress to explore the feasibility of placing all responsibilities except emergency response in one office. However, it may be some time before any conclusions are reached which would affect the enclosed matrix.

By separate letter, you requested siting criteria and the designation of areas for the expansion and siting of new hazardous waste management facilities in the City. We are currently preparing a response which will be transmitted separately.

If you have any questions please contact Mr. Henry Ganio at 485-5288.

Yours truly,



Keith Comrie
City Administrative Officer

KC:HFG:hg
Enclosures

04248hg2

**Fire Department**

400 18TH STREET • MANHATTAN BEACH, CALIFORNIA • 90266

October 28, 1987

County of Los Angeles
Department of Public Works
P.O. Box 4089
Los Angeles, CA 90051

RE: FILE WM-2

The following information is in response to your letter concerning the Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

1. All handlers and/or generators are being identified through the City Disclosure Program that is in compliance with AB2185-87. The City of Manhattan Beach would not support any additional hazardous waste management facilities unless they were solely for the purpose of household hazardous waste collection and processing.
2. Current problems with duplication do not exist. However, inadequate funding is resulting in slow start up.
3. The Fire Department is the lead agency for administration of our Hazardous Materials Programs.
4. Not available at this time.
5. The Hazardous Materials Programs for the City of Manhattan Beach are being funded partially through collection of fees, with the balance coming from general funds and/or access to State or County programs as they become available.

I hope this information is useful to your study.

Respectfully,

Kurt Latipow
Fire Marshal



December 1, 1987

County of Los Angeles
Department of Public Works
1540 Alcazar Street
Los Angeles, CA 90033

Attention: K.R. Kvammen

Dear Sir:

With reference to the points of information requested in the letter of August 18, 1987 the following information is offered:

1

The City of Monrovia, in conformance with AB 2185 (Waters), has assumed responsibility and established a comprehensive program for surveying and categorizing all establishments in the city using hazardous materials and/or generating wastes. Our program establishes that the conditions exists; aids in developing emergency contingency plans; periodically inspects for conformance with safety requirements, including emergency inventory accessibility and consults with all firms advising them in developing their emergency contingency plans. Present staffing is more than adequate to maintain the program after startup. Fire department suppression companies are used to conduct inspections and have carried the startup load of distributing paperwork and logging all firms falling under the law. Our city council will see to it that expansion of our additional hazmat facilities is controlled. Any expansion allowed will result in fees and charges by the city to cover any additional costs.

2

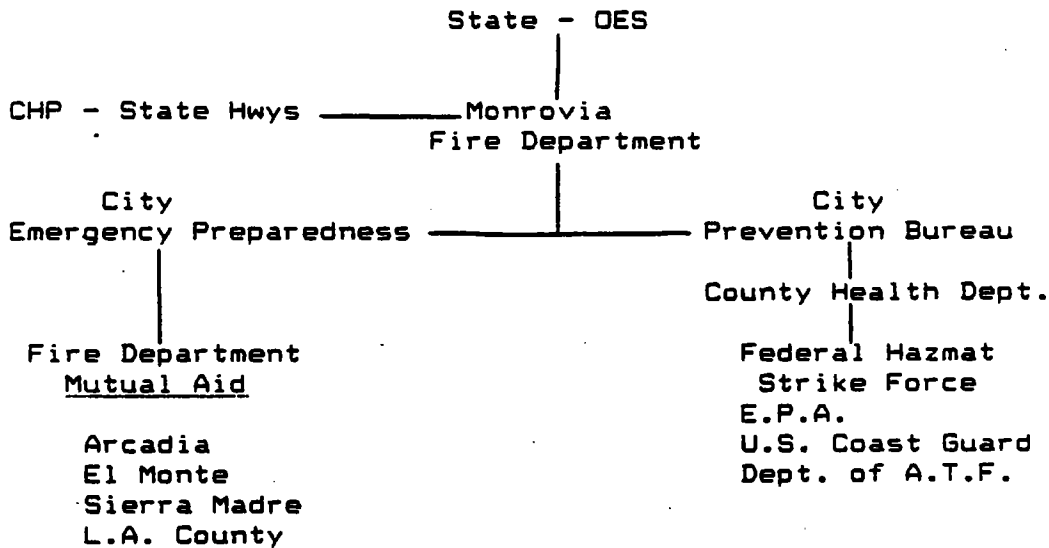
All city programs or missions related to control of hazardous materials and wastes have, by council action, been made the responsibility of the fire department fire prevention bureau. The primary data system is placed on two computers; one under control of the fire emergency

dispatcher and containing all tactical and technical information, including all "Title 49" chemical data necessary for field units to cope with emergency incidents. The second computer holds all proprietary information relating to non-emergency administration, such as billing, changes in qualification levels, inventories, etc.

3

The fire prevention bureau is the prime city authority, overseeing the public works and community services departments programs. Public works has the temporary storage facility for containing small quantities of material illegally dumped on city property. Such material is retained until laboratory identification is established and then disposed of in an approved manner thru commercial disposal firms.

4



5

City's funding sources are annual fees from each firm coming under the "Waters" bill; fines from detected violators; liens against property to cover cleanup; fees for plan checks and consultation for special installations of hardware and plans for control of HazMat. Fees are in place and have been collected for eleven months. No special taxes are levied or contemplated. No general fund monies are assigned. The program for hazardous waste management and hazmat control dovetails efficiently with the already existing fire prevention inspection program.

The City of Monrovia has retained services of Terance Haney Company, who has completed the City's disaster management plan to be submitted to State Office of Emergency Services this month. Included in this plan and integrated into our tactical computer is all data necessary for evacuations, containment, fire combat and any other factor necessary to control accidents or spills involving hazardous materials. Copies of this document will be available after States O.E.S. approval for \$75.00 per copy.

Sincerely,



Mark D. Foote
Fire Chief

MDF/jrl

CITY OF MONTEREY PARK

320 west newmark avenue · monterey park, california 91754

· municipal services center



November 17, 1987

K.R. Kvammen, Assistant Deputy Director
Waste Management Division
Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
1540 Alcazar Street
Los Angeles, California 90033

Re: Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Plan


Dear Mr. Kvammen:

In response to your letter dated August 18, 1987 concerning Monterey Park's Hazardous Waste Management Plan, the following information is submitted:

1. The City has no current program which addresses the enforcement, inspection or monitoring of facilities/businesses using materials and/or generating hazardous wastes.
2. We have no staff or resources available to provide technical assistance to the industry and have no plans to do so in the future.

If we can be of any further assistance or should you require additional information, please feel free to contact Mr. Ed Schroder of my staff at (818) 307-1323.

Sincerely,


David P. Bentz
Interim City Manager

ES:DPB:rae

CITY OF MONTEREY PARK

320 west newmark avenue · monterey park, california 91754

· municipal services center



November 25, 1987

Los Angeles County Department
of Public Works
Waste Management Division
P. O. Box 4089, Terminal Annex
Los Angeles, CA 90051

The City of Monterey Park has adopted the Multihazard Functional Planning Guidance as the City's disaster plan.

The plan designates departments within the City and private organizations which have functional responsibilities during a hazardous material incident and identifies principal responsibilities and support functions.

The evacuation routes are the major streets and freeways that would not be affected by the incident.

Citizens reporting an incident do so by calling 911 or any of the emergency lines, 818-307-1201, 818-307-1202, or 818-570-1311. Once an incident is reported, fire and police personnel are dispatched. The incident commander, which will be fire department personnel, may then contact Los Angeles County Haz-Mat depending on the circumstances. All hazardous material incidents are reported to the Governors Office of Emergency Services.

The local peacetime emergency warning and information system is in the disaster plan and utilizes the Los Angeles County Radio Center, CLETS, JDIC, RACES, local radio and television stations, mobile public address systems, and Los Angeles County EBS.

Local funding for the program is from local taxes and a federal grant from the Federal Emergency Mangement Administration.

If I may be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Yours truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "James F. Burks".

James F. Burks
Lieutenant
Monterey Park Police Department
(818) 307-1224

:blv

City of Norwalk

12700 NORWALK BOULEVARD, NORWALK, CALIFORNIA 90650

213 / 929-2677

MARGARET I. "PEG" NELSON
Mayor

MARCIAL "ROD" RODRIGUEZ
Mayor Pro Tempore

GRACE F. NAPOLITANO
Councilwoman

LUIGI A. VERNOLA
Councilman

ROBERT E. "BOB" WHITE
Councilman

J. RICHARD STRENG
City Administrator

December 8, 1987

Mr. Mike Mohajer
Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
Waste Management Division
P.O. Box 4089, Terminal Annex
Los Angeles, CA 90051

Dear Mr. Mohajer:

In response to your correspondence regarding the City of Norwalk's Hazardous Waste Management Plan, the following information is provided. All programs dealing with inspection, monitoring and enforcement of facilities/businesses using materials and generating waste is conducted and controlled by the Los Angeles County Fire Department. Norwalk is a contract city with a small base of industry.

The City's Public Works Department works closely with these emergency agencies to insure proper management is occurring. Also, the Emergency Services Coordinator works closely with Public Works and the Fire Department to insure programs are monitored. I have enclosed a copy of the City's organization chart to give you an indication of the roles each department plays. The City is currently managing these services through budgeted funds. No outside funding sources are utilized.

I hope this information provided will help you in your overall plan. If I can be of any further service, please let me know.

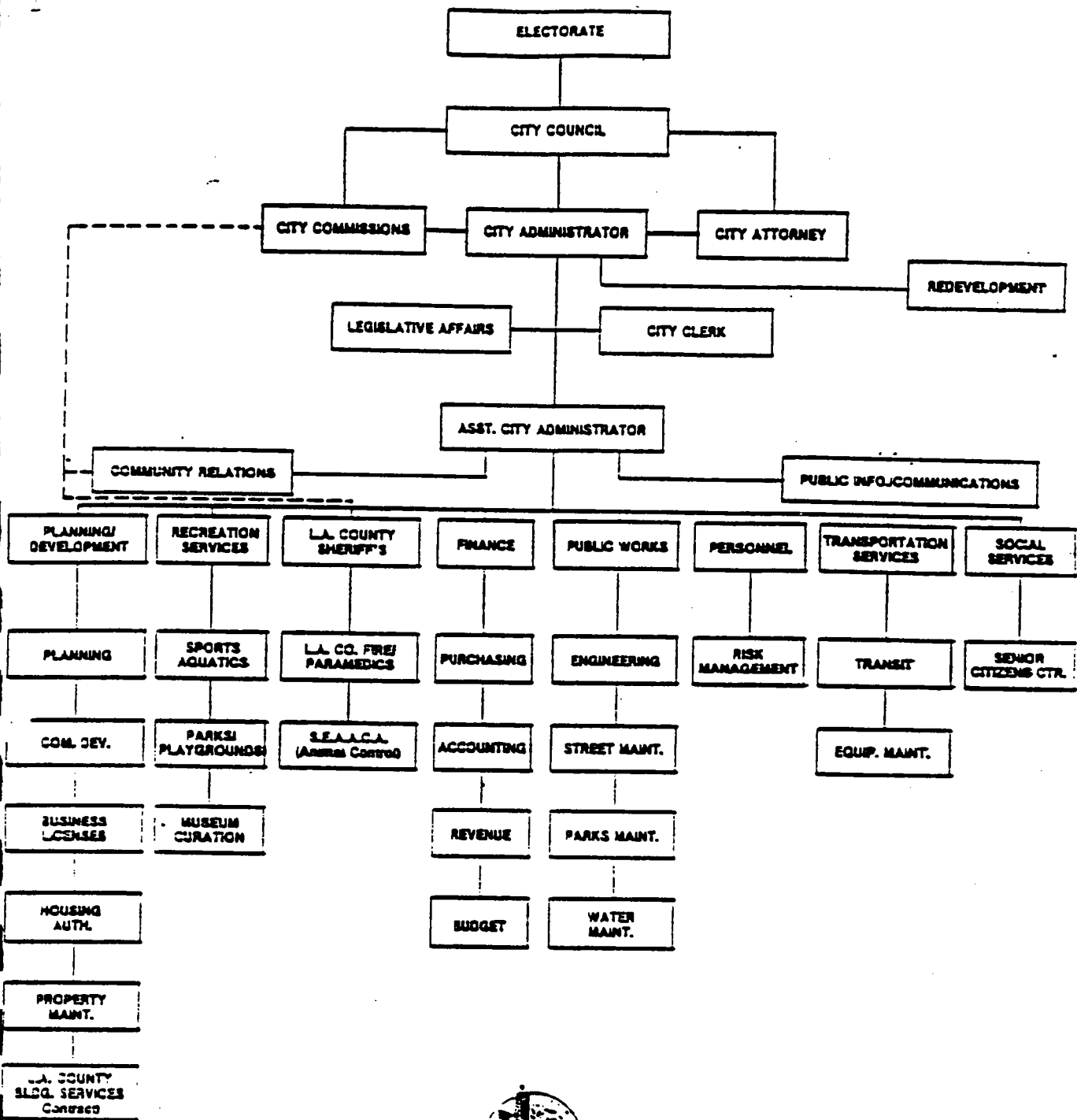
Sincerely,



Ernie Garcia
Executive Assistant

EG:dc

Enc.



**CITY OF NORWALK
ORGANIZATION CHART**

CITY OF PALOS VERDES ESTATES

(213) 378-0383



CITY HALL
POST OFFICE BOX 1086
PALOS VERDES ESTATES
CALIFORNIA 90274-0283

September 14, 1987

Mr. Mike Mohajer
County of Los Angeles
Department of Public Works
P.O. Box 4089
Los Angeles, CA 90051

Dear Mr. Mohajer:

This is in response to your recent inquiry concerning ~~our Hazardous Waste~~ Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

The City of Palos Verdes Estates is primarily a residential community with no facilities/businesses generating, or using, waste. As such, the management of hazardous waste is not an issue in our City.

However, when an incident occurs in the City, the County of Los Angeles Fire Department is responsible for clean-up and management of such problems.

As for the administration of any City generated waste, the responsibility for its disposal lies with the Public Works Department.

Should you have any questions regarding this matter, feel free to contact me at (213) 378-0383.

Sincerely,

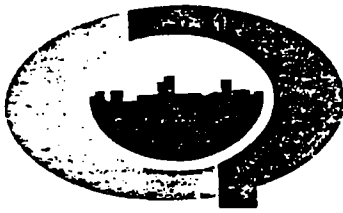

Judith B. Gerber
Administrative Intern

JBG

cc: Gordon Siebert, City Manager

1B-86

340 PALOS VERDES DRIVE WEST PALOS VERDES ESTATES, CALIFORNIA 90274-1299



CITY OF PARAMOUNT

September 10, 1987

MANUEL E. GUILLEN
Mayor
GERALD A. MULROONEY
Vice Mayor
ESTHER C. CALDWELL, Ed. D.
Councilmember
HENRY HARKEMA
Councilmember
CHARLES R. WELDON
Councilmember

County of Los Angeles
P. O. Box 4089
Los Angeles, CA 90051

Gentlemen:

The following is the information requested for the Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

1. Current programs for enforcement, inspection and monitoring of facilities/businesses using materials and/or generating wastes in your City. Present and projected staff and resource needs as well as your City's ability to provide technical assistance to industry.

The Los Angeles County Fire Department is responsible for the enforcement, inspection, and monitoring of facilities/businesses using materials and/or generating wastes in our City. Present and projected staff and resource needs are to be determined by the Los Angeles County Fire Department. We are unable to provide technical assistance to industry due to limited resources.

2. The programs should also be examined for such problems as fragmentation, duplication of data systems, inefficient use of resources, etc. Problems and issues should be explained and include recommendations for improvements.

The Los Angeles County Fire Department is responsible for the examination of program efficiency and operation.

3. The Departments in your City that are responsible for the existing hazardous materials and waste management programs.

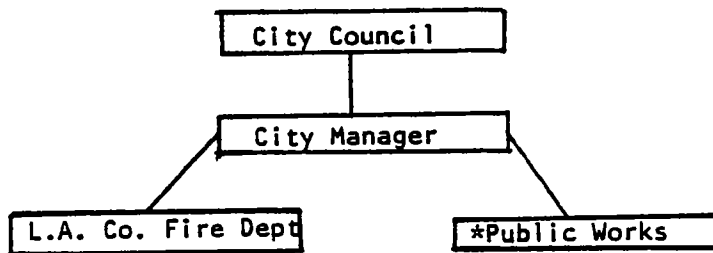
The Los Angeles County Fire Department is responsible for existing hazardous materials and waste management. Public Works is the department in our City that is responsible for hazardous waste generated by its own department and abandoned waste on City property.

1B-87

4. An organization chart showing where the responsibilities lie for implementing the various aspects of your City's hazardous materials/wastes management programs and how they interrelate with other cities and the County.

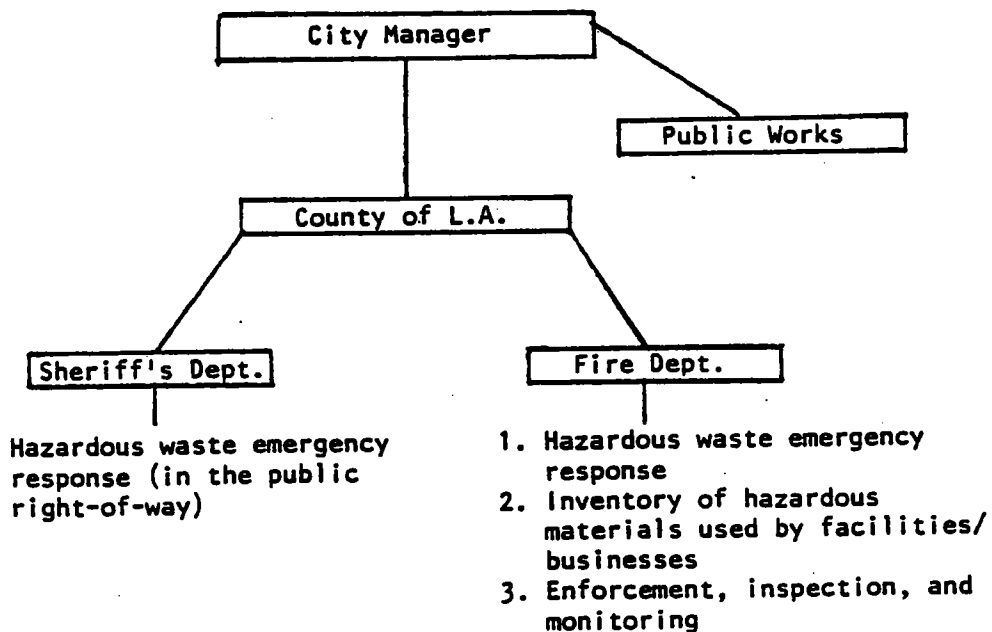
City Hazardous Materials/Wastes Management Programs

(a) City of Paramount



*Public Works is responsible for toxic waste generated by its own department and abandoned waste on City property.

(b) Interrelation with the County



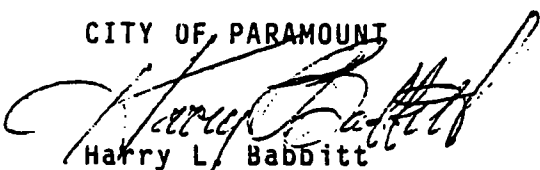
5. Identify funding sources for the City's programs, listed above, whether established or potential. If possible, a complete resources package should be included showing cost of programs broken down to personnel, equipment and materials, and assignment of resources to responsible parties. Sources of funding could include municipal general funds, special taxes approved by voters, receipts from gross receipts on hazardous waste management facilities, fee for services, add-ons to waste management bills, grants, revenue sharing, etc.

Funding Sources for the City's Programs

- a. Los Angeles County Fire district and the Sheriff's Department are contracted services with the City.
- b. The Public Works Department has a designated special toxic waste account for removal and disposal of waste funded by the City's general fund.

If you have questions, please call me at (213) 531-3503, extension 226.

CITY OF PARAMOUNT

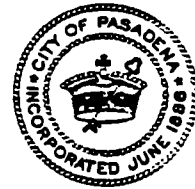


Harry L. Babbitt
Public Works Director

City of Pasadena

ONE HUNDRED NORTH GARFIELD AVENUE

PASADENA, CALIFORNIA 91109



PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH DIVISION

December 11, 1987

Mr. Thomas A. Tidemanson, Director
c/o Mr. Mike Mohajer
Los Angeles County Dept. of Public Works
Waste Management Division
P. O. Box 4089, Terminal Annex
Los Angeles, CA. 90051

Re: L. A. County Hazardous
Waste Management Plan

Dear Mr. Tidemanson:

The City of Pasadena Health Department, Environmental Health Division, is responding to your letter dated August 8, 1987 regarding the Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Plan (CoHWMP). This letter is to assist you in fulfilling your AB 2948 - Tanner requirements.

Requested information and materials are described as follows and the item numbers correspond with your original letter.

ITEM #1 - The City of Pasadena Health Department, Environmental Health Division, has a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the State of California Department of Health Services (DHS) to conduct a Hazardous Waste Generator Inspection program. The Hazardous Waste Generator program involves the proper management of hazardous waste by businesses in accordance with the California Health and Safety Code and California Administrative Code.

The City of Pasadena requires designated government employees to report information obtained in the course of their official duties of any illegal discharge of a hazardous waste within the City. Environmental Health will investigate each incident and report those incidents that meet specific guidelines to the Health Officer, the Board of Supervisors and the news media. These procedures are in accordance to Proposition 65, the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986. Also, an MOU has been established with the City of Pasadena Fire Department to act as a supporting agency in any hazardous waste spill incidents.

Environmental Health will be initiating a hazardous waste reduction program for businesses in Pasadena this fiscal year. Technical assistance will be provided to industry for hazardous waste reduction by conducting on-site inspections and holding scheduled seminars.

Environmental Health currently has one staff member in the Hazardous Waste Generator program and a request has been placed to add an additional person to the program.

The Pasadena Fire Department is the lead agency to enforce Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.95, Section 25500-25550 (AB 2185-2187). Businesses that handle hazardous material are required to file hazardous material disclosure forms. This program is staffed by two full-time persons and will need an additional two persons in the future to manage the program.

Environmental Health and Fire work together in providing in-house assistance to City departments (Public Works, Water & Power Dept., etc.) for the management of their own hazardous material and waste.

ITEM #2 - Environmental Health and Fire share in information obtained during the course of their respective inspections of businesses that handle hazardous material/waste. Every attempt has been made to prevent duplication of services.

The Fire Department this fiscal year will be installing their Material Safety Database computer program and this will allow Environmental Health to access certain information as to the types of hazardous materials a business may have. The addition of this computer program by the Fire Department will add to Environmental Health resources without duplication.

Environmental Health and the Fire Department's primary problem is the shortage of staff personnel to adequately manage the various programs. A request has been made by Environmental Health to add one additional person to the hazardous waste program and the Fire Department has requested two additional persons for their program.

ITEM #3 - The Environmental Health Division is responsible for the following existing programs: Hazardous Waste Generator Inspection, Proposition 65 notification, Hazardous Waste Reduction and assisting in emergency hazardous waste spill incidents.

The Pasadena Fire Department is responsible for implementing AB 2185-2187.

ITEM #4 - Please refer to the attached organization charts for Environmental Health and Fire Department.

Environmental Health meets regularly with other cities and counties who have MOU's with the Department of Health Services. In these MOU meetings hazardous waste enforcement activities are discussed among the cities and counties.

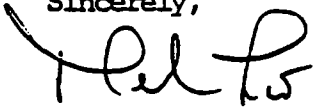
ITEM #5 - The funding sources for Health Department's activities in hazardous waste is from AB8 funding and health permit fees from hazardous waste generators.

Fire Department funding source is from permit fees from businesses required to file hazardous material disclosure forms.

Please send any future correspondence of this type of subject matter directly to the Pasadena Health Department for immediate response or you may continue to send your correspondence directly to the City Manager's office and a copy to the Health Department.

Please feel free to call me directly at (818) 405-4390 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Mel Lim', written in dark ink.

Mel Lim, R.S.
Supervising Sanitarian

ML:kb

Enclosure:

cc: Joe Costigan, Fire Dept.



City of Pico Rivera

6615 PASSONS BOULEVARD · PICO RIVERA, CALIFORNIA 90660
P.O. Box 1016 (213) 942-2000 • (213) 723-3191

September 30, 1987

Mr. K.R. Kvanman,
Assistant Deputy Director, Waste Management Division
L.A. County Department of Public Works
P.O. Box 4089
Los Angeles, CA 90051

Attention: File #WM-2

Dear Mr. Kvanman,

In regard to your letter dated August 18, 1987 pertaining to the L.A. County Hazardous Waste Management Plan:

1. Our community's current programs for enforcement, inspection and monitoring of facilities/business using materials and/or generating wastes are twofold.

First of all, we actively support A.B. 2185 and 2187. As you know, L.A. County Fire Department administers this legislation which sets forth that businesses shall file an inventory of hazardous materials and an emergency response plan. Secondly, as a part of our linkage with L.A. County Fire, the City will receive fire prevention services to include inspections of locations that store, produce, or handle hazardous materials.

Aside from this, various City staff members are readily available to handle inquiries from any companies needing information pertaining to this topic. Most often, our staff will refer these industries to the proper agency.

As far as projected staff and resources are concerned, the public safety element of our upcoming General Plan (due to approved) specifies that the City maintain a liaison officer who will work with the Fire Department to monitor the producers, users and storers of hazardous materials.

2. The "right to know law" administered by the L.A. County Fire Department calls for far more extensive documentation of hazardous materials/waste generators than does our present system of fire prevention inspections. As such, there is no fragmentation or duplication of data systems. The "right to know" legislation will efficiently enhance our present system of fire prevention inspections.

3. As mentioned earlier, L.A. County Fire Department personnel are presently responsible for our only hazardous materials and waste management programs.

4. See attached.

5. The "right to know" legislation will eventually fund itself through the acquisition of monies obtained from fines levied against violators.

Please feel free to call me for clarification of any of this information.

Sincerely,



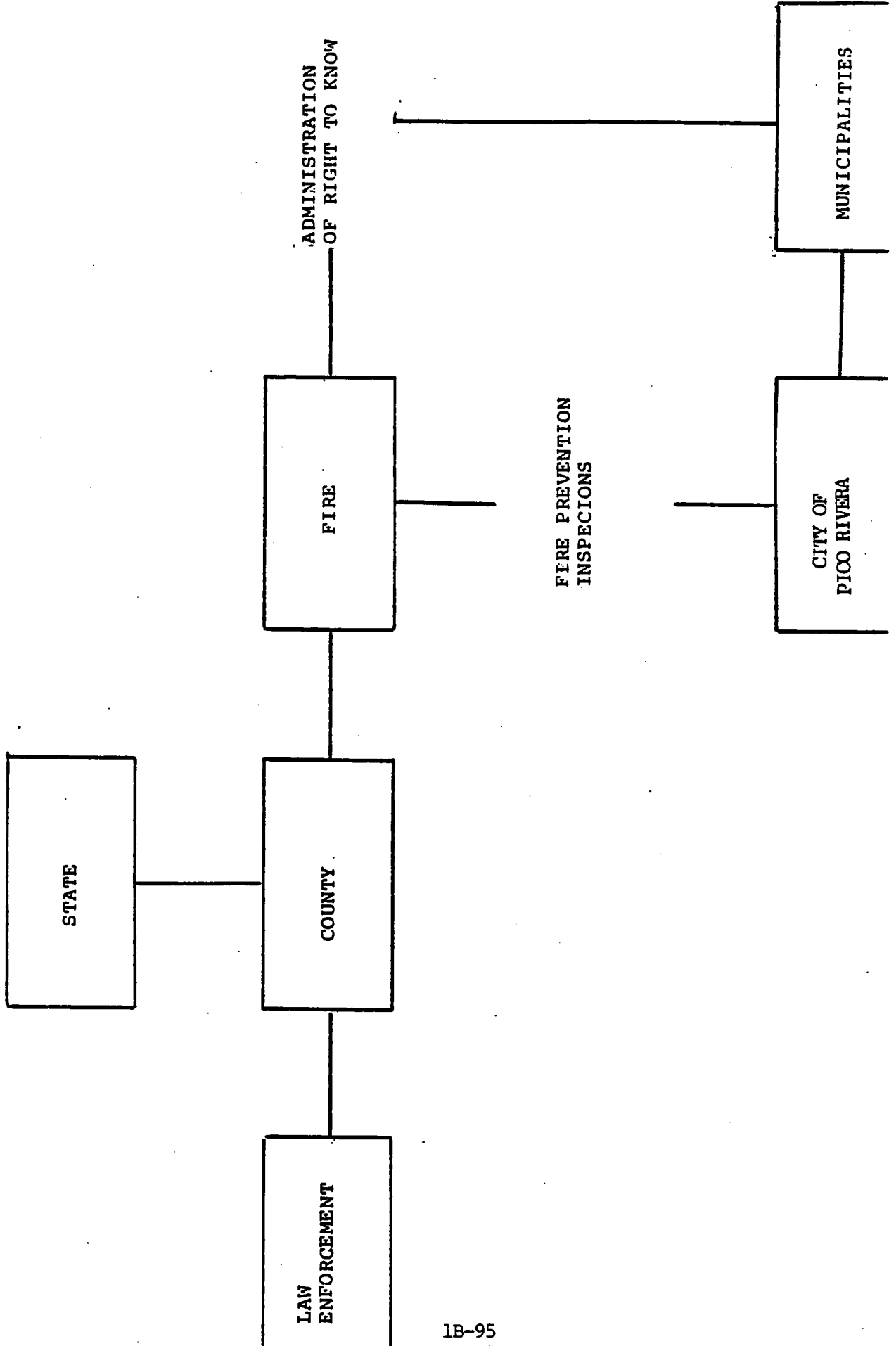
John E. Medina
Director of Public Works

JEM:BN:lb

Attachment |

cc: City Manager
Administrative Assistant II,
Emergency Services Coordinator

IMPLEMENTATION OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS/WASTES MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS





RANCHO PALOS VERDES

Mayor MELVIN W. HUGHES
Mayor Pro Tem ROBERT E. RYAN
Councilwoman JACKI BACHARACH
Councilman DOUGLAS M. HINCHLIFFE
Councilman JOHN C. McTAGGART
City Manager DENNIS McDUFFIE

August 31, 1987

K. R. Kvammen
Waste Management Division
Department of Public Works
County of Los Angeles
1540 Alcazar Street
Los Angeles, California 90033

RE: WM-2

Dear Mr. Kvammen:

This letter is in response to your inquiry concerning the County's Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

At this time, the City has no programs for the enforcement, inspection and monitoring of facilities/businesses using materials and/or generating wastes in our city. As Rancho Palos Verdes is primarily a residential community with no industry, most of the hazardous waste generated within our borders comes from small business, i.e., cleaners and gas stations, and to which we rely on the State to regulate their services.

The City of Rancho Palos Verdes has no hazardous waste management facilities that are to be identified in the County Hazardous Waste Management Plan and does not have the ability logistically or geographically to manage such a site. Additionally, City staff does not provide hazardous waste management technical assistance.

The responsibility for existing hazardous materials come under the jurisdiction of the Code Enforcement Division of the Department of Environmental Service. Please see the attachment for the organization chart.

All current programs as they relate to hazardous waste are funded out of the City's General Fund.

Please call me at your convenience should you have any questions regarding this letter.

Sincerely,

Dennis E. Loppens
Administrative Assistant

DEL:bu

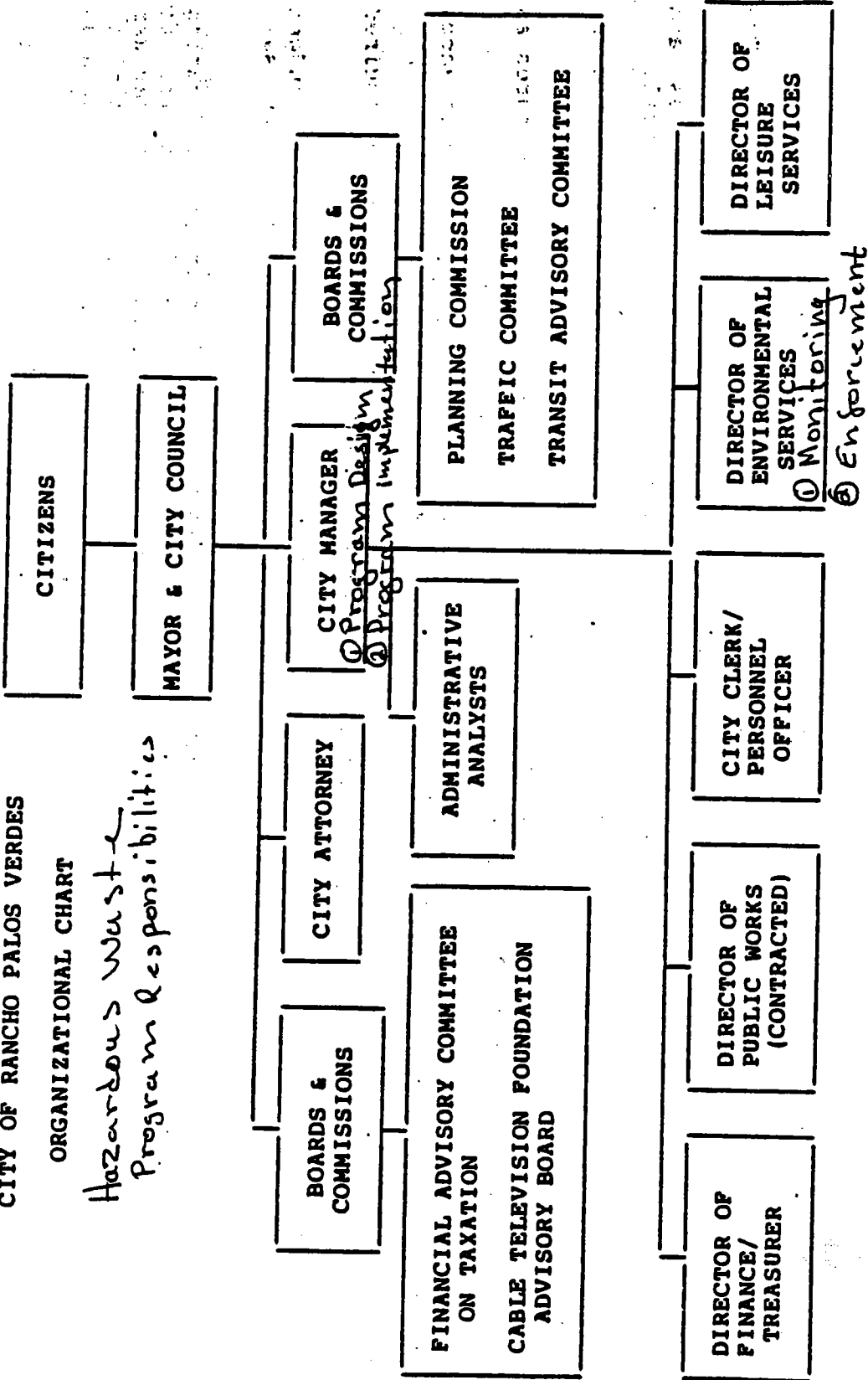
Attachment - 1

1B-96

CITY OF RANCHO PALOS VERDES

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

*Hazardous Waste
Program Responsibilities*





CITY OF REDONDO BEACH CALIFORNIA

415 DIAMOND STREET
P.O. BOX 270
REDONDO BEACH, CA 90277-0270

November 4, 1987

Mr. T. A. Tidemanson
Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
Waste Management Division
P. O. Box 4089, Terminal Annex
Los Angeles, CA 90051

Dear Mr. Tidemanson:

**SUBJECT: Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Plan;
In Reply to WM2**

1. **Programs:** The only hazardous materials inspection or monitoring program in Redondo Beach is the AB 2185 "Disclosure Law." An inspection program is being implemented to inventory the on-site hazardous materials, including waste, in the City. This program only addresses the material in excess of the regulatory minimums as defined in AB 2185.

There is one City staff person working on this program. Up to 40% of the Fire Department's Hazardous Materials Specialist's time, along with clerical support staff, is used in this program. To a limited extent, and under the authorization of the Fire Chief and Fire Marshall, the Hazardous Materials Specialist would be available to provide technical assistance to industry.

2. **Duplication of Effort:** The AB 2185 program and planned data system can be accessed to provide on-site inventories and approximate annual waste totals. This information and inspection program is required by AB 2185, and it may overlap to a certain extent with the County Department of Health Hazardous Waste Permit Program and any existing State Hazardous Waste Permitting or Inventory Program.

Mr. T. A. Tidemanson
November 4, 1987
Page 2

3. **Responsibility:** The Fire Department is responsible for the AB 2185 program and Uniform Fire Code Enforcement. The Planning Department examines proposed land use for appropriateness and potential hazardous materials problems. A Hazardous Waste Management study may be contracted out to a consulting firm in fiscal year 87-88.
4. **Organization:** See attachment for a City and Fire Department organizational chart. The departments that have actual or potential interaction with other cities or the county, in this regard, are noted with an asterisk.
5. **Funding:** The Fire Department's AB 2185 program is intended to operate on funds collected by assessing an administration fee. The administration fee was adopted by city resolution and was intended to cover the cost of administering the program, up to \$40,000 per year. This is the first year of the AB 2185 program so actual costs and fee income are unknown.

Planning Department costs are covered by the standard budget, within the day-to-day operation of the department.

Sincerely,


TIMOTHY J. CASEY
City Manager

JC/cjl

Enc-2



City of Rolling Hills

INCORPORATED JANUARY 24, 1957

NO. 2 PORTUGUESE BEND ROAD
ROLLING HILLS, CALIF. 90274
(213) 377-1521

GORDANA SWANSON
Mayor

JODY MURDOCK
Mayor Pro Tem

THOMAS F. HEINSHEIMER
Councilman

GINNY LEEUWENBURGH
Councilwoman

GODFREY PERNELL
Councilman

December 22, 1987

Mr. Mike Mohajer
Los Angeles County Department
of Public Works
Waste Management Division
P.O. Box 4089, Terminal Annex
Los Angeles, CA 90051

Dear Mr. Mohajer:

In response to your letters regarding the Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Plan, the City of Rolling Hills is a contract city which uses the Los Angeles County Fire, Sheriff, Health and Public Works Departments as indicated below:

1. The Los Angeles County Departments are responsible for the enforcement, inspection and monitoring of facilities/businesses using hazardous materials and/or generating waste in our city. We have no real commercial businesses operating within our city limits, however as additional waste management/hazardous material facilities are identified, the responsible department will make fee adjustments to meet the necessary funding and/or resource needs.
2. Contract Los Angeles County Departments are responsible for the examination of program efficiency and operations.
3. Same as Item #1.

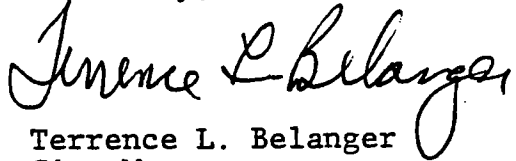
4. City of Rolling Hills Other
Cities
Other Involved
City Departments

County of Los Angeles

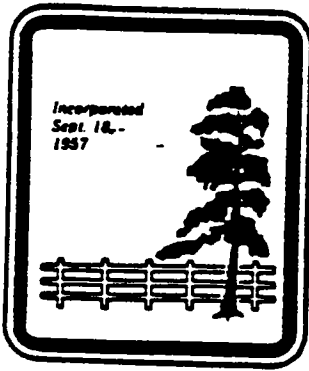
CHP				
State Hwy	Sheriff's Dept.	Public Works	Health Dept.	Fire Dept.

5. Our city's general fund is the revenue source used to provide for any hazardous material program mandates, using city resources or by contracting with the various L. A. County Departments.

If there is any other information you require, please do not hesitate to call.

Sincerely,

Terrence L. Belanger
City Manager

ap/ku



THE CITY OF
ROLLING HILLS ESTATES

4045 PALOS VERDES DRIVE NORTH • ROLLING HILLS ESTATES, CA. 90274
TELEPHONE - 377-1577

October 15, 1987

Mr. Mike Mohajer
Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
Waste Management Division
P.O. Box 4089, Terminal Annex
Los Angeles, California 90051

Dear Mr. Mohajer:

In reply to your letter dated August 31, 1987 regarding the Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Plan, the City of Rolling Hills Estates is a contract City using the Los Angeles County Fire, Sheriff's, Health and Public Works Departments.

Listed below is the information requested for items 1-5 addressed in your letter:

1. These activities are in accordance with the Los Angeles County Fire Department plan.
2. Evacuation route systems for incidents are handled through the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department.
3. Offices to call are the 911 Emergency line, Los Angeles County Fire and Sheriff's Department, they have the City's roster and will make the proper notifications.
4. Public notification systems are handled by the County Sheriff's Department.
5. All emergency services are by contract with Los Angeles County Fire, Sheriff's, Health and Public Works Departments.

If you require any further information, please do not hesitate to contact me at your convenience.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Raymond B. Taylor".

RAYMOND B. TAYLOR
-City Manager

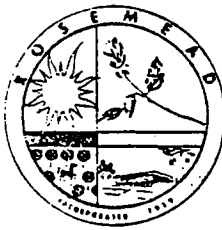
RBT/sf

cc: Lomita Sheriff's Department
County Fire Department
County Public Works Department 1B-102

MAYOR:
SH. PAT CLEVELAND

MAYOR PRO TEM:
ROBERT W. BRUESCH

COUNCILMEN:
JAY T. IMPERIAL
DENNIS McDONALD
GARY A. TAYLOR



City of Rosemead

8838 E. VALLEY BOULEVARD • P.O. BOX 399
ROSEMEAD, CALIFORNIA 91770
TELEPHONE (818) 288-6671
TELECOPIER 8183079218

October 8, 1987

Mr. Mike Mohajer
Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
Waste Management Division
P.O. Box 4089, Terminal Annex
Los Angeles, CA 90051

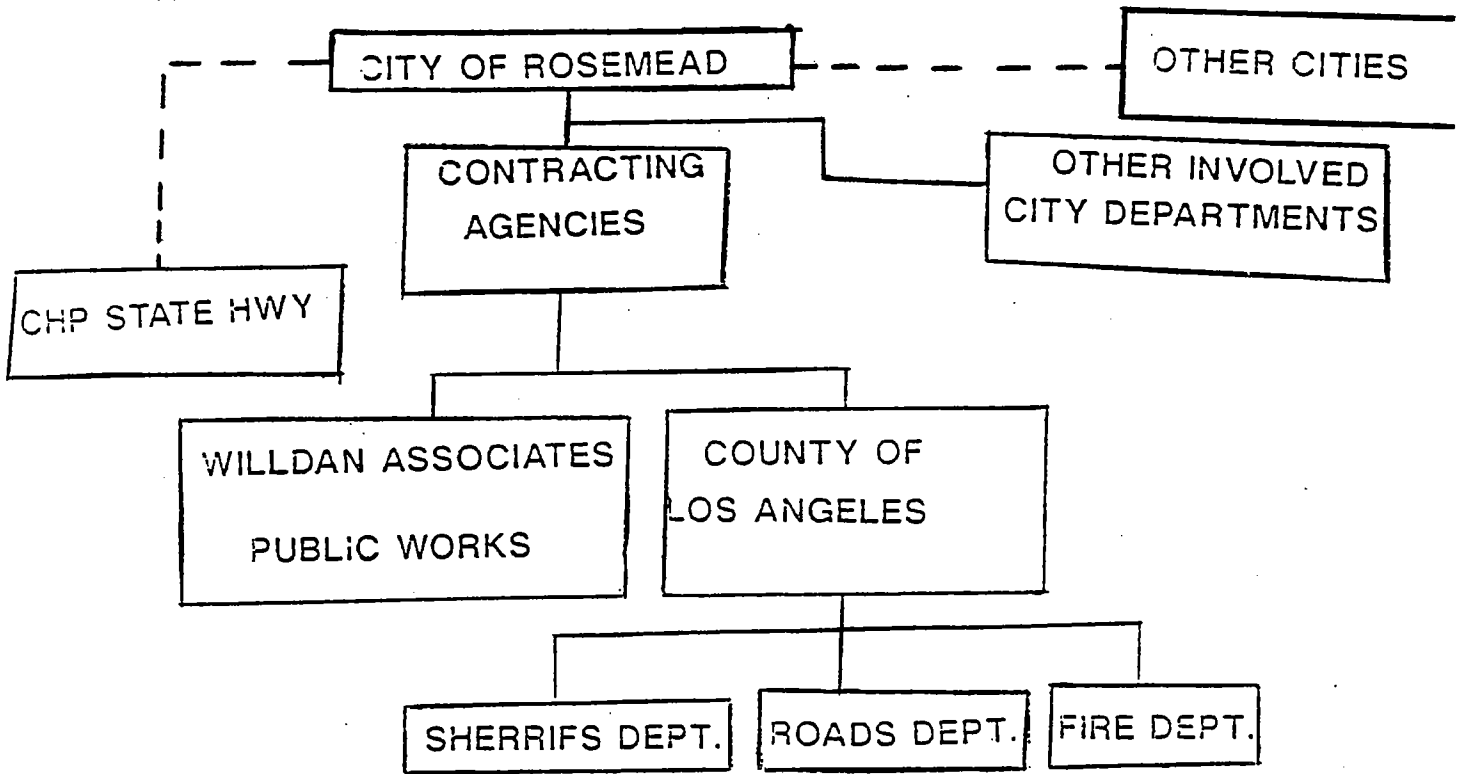
Dear Mr. Mohajer:

In reply to your letter dated August 18, 1987, regarding the Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Plan, the City of Rosemead is a contract city using the Los Angeles County Fire, Sheriff, and Roads Department. The City's Public Works Department is contracted with Willdan Associates. The City's Hazardous Waste Management Plan is as follows:

1. Los Angeles County Departments are responsible for the enforcement, inspection, and monitoring of facilities/businesses using hazardous materials and/or generating waste in our city. As additional waste management/hazardous material facilities are identified, the responsible department will make fee adjustments to meet the necessary funding and/or resource needs.
2. Contract Los Angeles County Departments are responsible for the examination of program efficiency and operations.
3. (Same as Item #1)

Mike Mohajer
Page 2

4.



5. The city general fund is the normal revenue source used to provide for hazardous material program mandates, using city resources or by contracting with the various Los Angeles County Departments.

If you need further information, please contact me at (818) 288-6671, extension 243.

Sincerely,

Katie Pitcher

KATIE PITCHER
Administrative Aide

KP/cml

City Council
DONALD G. HAEFER, Mayor
CURTIS MORRIS, Mayor Pro Tem
TERRENCE L. DIPPLE
F. D. "Sandy" McHENRY
MARIA C. TORTORELLI

City Manager
ROBERT L. POFF

Assistant City Manager
GABRIELLE G. PRYOR

City Attorney
J. KENNETH BROWN

San Dimas

Director of Public Works
FRANK BASILE

Director of Community
Development
HEINZ A. LUMPP

Director of Human Services
and Facilities
SALLY DUFF

City Clerk
PAMELA J. JACKSON

City Treasurer
PATRICIA GORE

September 23, 1987

Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
Waste Management Division
P.O. Box 4089, Terminal Annex
Los Angeles, CA 90051

Attn: Mike Mohajer

Dear Mr. Mohajer:

The City of San Dimas is not currently directly involved in the inspection or enforcement of hazardous material handlers or transporters.

Currently, the County handles all enforcement and inspection of hazardous materials. The County Fire District inspects all handlers of hazardous materials, and the County Health Dept enforces protective measures on transporters.

Availability of technical assistance to the industry would be through consultation with L.A. County Fire. The City does not allow hazardous material handlers in its industrial (ml) zone, except by Conditional Use Permit. Thus, the City's involvement in hazardous material management is minimal. The County makes itself available for all questions concerning code enforcement.

The City deals with hazardous material management only if there is an emergency. The City has the responsibility of setting up an EOC. The City's Public Works field crew are also trained to identify the chemical if it is a legal transporter, and evacuate accordingly. The Fire Department will be called, and they in turn will hire a private contractor for clean up. The Fire suppression

1B-105

CITY HALL 245 EAST BONITA AVENUE • POST OFFICE BOX 307 • CALIFORNIA 91773 • (714) 599-6713

District is provided by direct taxes on the San Dimas citizenry.

For further information than what is provided, please call LaVerne Vosburg, Hazardous Material Unit of Los Angeles County Fire at 213 265-2706. I am also available at 714 599-6713 ext 210.

Sincerely,



Pamela Tarlow
Administrative Intern

CITY OF



SAN FERNANDO

117 Macnell Street
San Fernando, CA 91340-2993
(818) 898-1200

August 27, 1987

Mr. K. R. Kvammen
Assistant Deputy Director
Waste Management Division
County of Los Angeles
Department of Public Works
2540 Alcazar Street
Los Angeles, CA 900331

Dear Mr. Kvammen:

In answer to your letter dated August 18, 1987 regarding the Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Plan, the following comments are in response to your itemized list.

1. The City of San Fernando contracts with the City of Los Angeles Fire Department for monitoring facilities that generate hazardous wastes. We are in the process of inventorying all hazardous material users and stores in the City. Staff in our Office of Emergency Services offers assistance to our business community.
2. The Office of Emergency Services is part of the City's Administrative staff and through coordination, strives to eliminate duplication.
3. Los Angeles City Fire Department is responsible for inventory, response, and inspection of industries using hazardous materials. San Fernando City Department of Public Works (sewer maintenance) monitors the disposal of wastes in the sewers. The City of San Fernando Office of Emergency Services coordinates the program including accidental discharge of wastes or transportation accidents and the City's Police Department are the scene monitors at any spill on any city streets.
4. An organization chart is enclosed.
5. Funding for the Los Angeles City Fire Department, Hazardous Materials Program, is derived from permits taken out at the time of inventory. As program progresses, one inspection is free; recurring inspections are charged at the rate of \$67.50 per hour.

Mr. K. R. Kvammen

-2-

August 27, 1987

The cost of an accidental spill or discharge is charged to the person who caused the spill or accident (2.3112 a,b, V.C.). Most of the City of San Fernando's departmental programs are funded from the City's General Fund.

I hope the above comments are helpful to you in preparing the County's Hazardous Waste Management Plan. If you have any further questions, please call Mr. Harold Morrell, Emergency Services Coordinator at (818) 898-1282.

Sincerely,



DONALD E. PENMAN
City Administrator

DEP:wm

CITY OF SAN GABRIEL

INCORPORATED 1913

222 WEST MISSION DRIVE • SAN GABRIEL, CALIFORNIA 91776 • (818) 308-2802

P. O. BOX 130 • SAN GABRIEL, CALIFORNIA 91776

(818) 308-2802

CITY WITH A MISSION

ROBERT DECLUTE
CITY ADMINISTRATOR

November 24, 1987

Mr. T. A. Tidemanson
Director of Public Works
County of Los Angeles
Department of Public Works
P. O. Box 4089 Terminal Annex
Los Angeles, California 90051

Re: Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Plan

Dear Mr. Tidemanson:

As requested in your letter dated November 10, 1987, we submit the following information:

1. Underground storage of hazardous materials - waste is implemented by Los Angeles County Director of Public Works.
2. Business Plan complying with AB 2185 is being regulated by Los Angeles County Fire Department.
3. Implementation of hazardous waste regulations is done by Los Angeles Department of Health Services.
4. Industrial waste connections to the sanitary sewer system are made under permits issued by the City of San Gabriel and Los Angeles County Sanitation District. Enforcement of violations would be handled by San Gabriel Department of Public Works, San Gabriel Police Department and Los Angeles County Sanitation District.

If you require further information, please let us know.

Very truly yours,


City Administrator



SAN GABRIEL VALLEY FIRE AUTHORITY

400 N. CITRUS AVENUE, COVINA, CA 91723 • TELEPHONE 818/967-6464

October 13, 1987

ROBERT E. McLELLAND
GENERAL MANAGER

CARL E. JOHNSON
CHIEF OF OPERATIONS

Mr. T.A. Tidemonson, Director of Public Works
County of Los Angeles
Department of Public Works
1540 Alcazar Street
Los Angeles, CA 90033

Dear Mr. Tidemonson:

This letter is in response to your letter dated August 18, 1987 to John R. Thomson, Covina City Manager, and telephone conversation with Mr. Mike Mohajer, of your department, regarding information on hazardous waste programs in the City of Covina, if any. This information would be part of the overall L.A. County Hazardous Waste Management Plan to be prepared in accordance with the State Department of Health Services Guidelines as developed pursuant to Chapter 1504 of the 1986 State Statutes (AB 2948-Tanner).

In the City of Covina, as in most cities, the Building Department requires a new business, who discharges into the sewer system, liquids other than human wastes, to secure an approval from the L.A. County Sanitation District, prior to any permit being issued to start construction.

The hospitals are regulated through the Department of Health Services for wastes generated through operating rooms. The hospitals' laboratory wastes are regulated through the L.A. County Sanitation District.

Underground hazardous tanks in Covina are monitored by your department in cooperation with the Fire Authority.

Other wastes not regulated by the Department of Health Services and your department via the sewer system must be transported to a Class I dump. Since the San Gabriel Valley Fire Authority is the administering agency for AB2185-87 Hazardous Materials and Waste Disclosure Law, we would issue permits for the above items for the Cities of Covina and West Covina.

Mr. T.A. Tidemonson, Director of Public Works
County of Los Angeles
Department of Public Works
1540 Alcazar Street
Los Angeles, CA 90033
October 13, 1987

2

To handle any hazardous material or waste incident, the Fire Authority has a preliminary Hazardous Materials Area Plan, that will be completed by December 31, 1987. The Hazardous Materials Area Plan contains the following elements:

1. Pre-emergency plan guide.
2. Emergency response procedures.
3. Notification and coordination of all appropriate agencies.
4. Required training guide and documentation.
5. Public safety and information.
6. Supplies and equipment required for any incident.
7. Incident critique and follow up guide.
8. Responsibility matrix for Federal, State, County, Local, and non-governmental agencies that would be involved in a hazardous materials incident.
9. Community hazardous materials exposure map.

If you have any questions regarding the above information, don't hesitate to contact me (818/967-6464).

Sincerely,



Carl R. Johnson, Chief of Operations
San Gabriel Valley Fire Authority

CRJ:cas

cc: John R. Thomson, Covina City Manager
Robert E. McClelland, Fire Authority General Manager
George Stillwagon, Fire Authority Fire Marshal

San Marino Fire Department
2200 Huntington Drive
San Marino, CA 91108
November 16, 1987

K. R. Kvammen
Assistant Deputy Director
Waste Management Division
Los Angeles County
P. O. Box 4089
Los Angeles, CA 90051

Dear Mr. Kvammen:

As per your questionnaire dated August 18, 1987 on our programs in our City in regards to hazardous waste enforcement, the following reply is submitted:

The City of San Marino contracts with the County Fire Department as the administering agency in hazardous material release response plan and inventory.

At this date and time our Fire Department has distributed the Hazardous Materials Disclosure Questionnaire to all the businesses in the City's jurisdiction. (See example A.) The Fire Department also has on record a hazardous material inventory sheet on all businesses in the City. This form is made out if the business has any quantity of hazardous material that may become a problem if spilt, burned or released into the atmosphere. (See example B.)

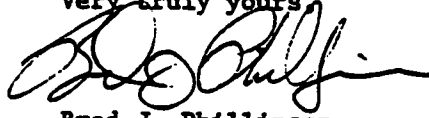
Our City does not at this time have a hazardous material section. We also do not have a hazardous material response unit. If our City had an incident that the Fire Department could not handle, they would use their automatic and mutual aid for support and guidance.

The City does not charge any fees for the storage and use of hazardous materials. The County charges the businesses that have reportable quantities a fee proportionate to the quantities stored.

The City has an account the equivalent to one year's budget in reserve in case of an emergency. If we had to have something cleaned up to protect life and property we would have it done and collect from the responsible party.

The County is issuing a Hazardous Material Plan that will give information about the business, chemicals used, name, etc. (See example C.) Also included is a site map showing access, location of material, fire suppression systems, storm drains and sewers. This information is on file with our Fire Department and the County Fire Department Hazardous Materials Section.

Very truly yours,



Brad J. Phillipson
Emergency Coordinator

BJP:dd

Enc - 2

1B-112

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INVENTORY

SAN MARINO FIRE DEPT.

2200 Huntington Dr.
San Marino, Ca. 91108
Ph(818) 300-0735

ADDRESS _____
CROSS STREET _____
BUSINESS NAME _____
BUSINESS PH# _____
TYPE OF BUSINESS _____
OWNER NAME AND EMER. PH# _____

D.O.T. CLASS	D.O.T. #	CHEMICAL NAME OR MAJOR CONSTITUANT	COMMON TRADE NAME AND MANUFACTURER	QUANTITY HOW STORED
<p>Example "A"</p> <p>1B-113</p>				

* - MSDS - MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET (MUST BE PROVIDED)

INSPECTED BY _____ DATE _____ OWNER SIG. _____

LOS ANGELES COUNTY FIRE DEPARTMENT
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS DISCLOSURE QUESTIONNAIRE

Please read the instructions prior to completing and returning this form.

To avoid penalty, the completed form must be returned by: / / .

SECTION I: ADMINISTRATIVE INFORMATION

1. Business Address _____
City _____ Zip Code _____
2. Business Name _____
3. Business Phone _____
4. Mailing Address _____
City _____ Zip Code _____
5. Business Owner _____
6. Principle Business Activity _____

SECTION II: OCCUPANCY DATA

- | | YES | NO |
|--|-------|-------|
| 1. Does your business handle a hazardous material at or above the specified reportable quantity? (500 pounds, 55 gallons or 200 cubic feet of compressed gas)
If yes, do you claim the hazardous material to be a trade secret? | _____ | _____ |
| 2. Does your business occupy more than one building, structure or area at the above location?
If yes, how many buildings, structures or areas contain a reportable quantity of a hazardous material? _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 3. Does your business occupy more than one floor of a building at the above address?
If yes, how many floors contain a reportable quantity of a hazardous material? _____ | _____ | _____ |
| 4. Does your business have an above or below ground storage tank? | _____ | _____ |
| 5. Does your business handle any pesticide, herbicide, or insecticide for other than retail sales? | _____ | _____ |

Example 'B'

6. If your business has a license or permit from any of the following agencies, please indicate.

- a. Los Angeles County Sanitation District
Industrial Waste Water Discharge Permit # _____
Hazardous Materials Underground Storage Permit # _____
- b. Los Angeles County Health Department
Hazardous Waste Control License # _____
- c. Environmental Protection Agency
Generator Identification Number # _____
- d. Cal - OSHA
Carcinogen Registration Form # _____
- e. California Department of Health Services
Radioactive Materials License # _____
- f. City of _____ Business License # _____
- g. Los Angeles County Business License # _____
- h. Fire Department Permit-Type(s) _____

SECTION III: CERTIFICATION

I, _____, certify that the above information is accurate to the best of my knowledge. I understand that this information will be used to determine my business' status with regard to the Health and Safety Code Disclosure Requirements and that submission of false information constitutes perjury under the law.

Signature	Title	Date
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*****OFFICIAL USE ONLY*****

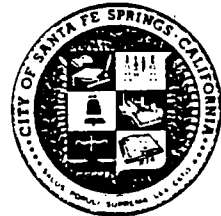
DIV. _____ BN. _____ STA. _____ INSP. UNIT _____

CFIRS JURIS. CODE _____

INSPECTOR _____ VERIFIED / / _____

CITY OF SANTA FE SPRINGS

CITY HALL, 11710 TELEGRAPH ROAD 90670-3658 - P.O. BOX 2120 - (213) 868-0511



September 25, 1987

Mr. Kenneth R. Kvammen, Assistant Deputy Director
Los Angeles County Dept of Public Works
Waste Management Division
Post Office Box 4089, Terminal Annex
Los Angeles, California 90051

Dear Mr. Kvammen:

Subject: Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Plan

This is in response to your letters to me of August 18 and August 31, 1987 in which you requested additional information related to the preparation of the above-referenced Plan. In your August 18, 1987 letter you requested information regarding City programs for the enforcement, inspection and monitoring of facilities/businesses using hazardous materials and/or generating hazardous waste. In your August 31, 1987 letter you requested a description of the City's planned emergency response programs. This information is provided below.

The more important enforcement, inspection and/or monitoring programs administered by the City include the following:

1. Industrial Waste Inspection Program — Over four hundred (400) businesses are routinely inspected through the Fire Department's Environmental Protection Division. Included in this program are inspections of all business with significant industrial wastes and investigations of all illegal and unauthorized discharges of industrial waste to sewers, streets or storm drains.
2. Hazardous Material Management Program — The City, through the Fire Department has assumed responsibility for administering the State mandated AB 2185/2187/3777 "hazardous materials right-to-know" program. This program will include an inventory of businesses in the City with hazardous materials, an annual inspection program and the development of a City-wide area plan in the event of a hazardous materials incident. The information will be entered into a computer based data system and be fully operational within two years. It is noted that the Fire Department's 2185/2187/3777 program does not involve the issuance of permits but at this time is basically limited to information gathering. Eventually the Fire Department's program will require high-risk industries to provide specific information regarding safety measures, evacuation routes and vulnerable areas on a site-by-site basis. It is further noted that the Los Angeles County Department of Health Services will retain primary responsibility for hazardous waste regulation in the City, including the licensing and inspection of hazardous waste generators.

Mr. Kenneth R. Kvammen
Subject: L. A. C. Hazardous Waste Mgmt Plan
September 22, 1987
Page 2

3. Zoning Administration/Enforcement — Many businesses which use, generate and/or manage hazardous materials/wastes must receive approval of a Conditional Use Permit prior to their establishment and operation. This includes hazardous waste management facilities. In granting approval of such uses, conditions are established to help assure such uses are conducted in a manner to minimize adverse impacts on the environment and are not detrimental to persons or property or to the City in general. Although the review of such uses and the determination of appropriate conditions for the establishment of such uses generally involve most City departments as well as other responsible agencies, the primary responsibility for general enforcement, inspection and/or monitoring to assure compliance with the conditions of approval is with the Department of Planning and Development.
4. Multi-Hazard Functional Planning — The existing disaster plan is now being rewritten to allow for the multitude of possible hazards facing the City. When complete, it will provide organization and procedure for handling large scale emergencies including hazardous materials releases. This plan is mandated by the State of California and is being developed in cooperation with the State Office of Emergency Services along with other Region I Area E cities. In addition, the Fire Department has developed an incident command system and procedures for control of hazardous materials emergencies, a resource manual for obtaining equipment and material from the private sector to aid in control of such emergencies and is also installing a computer to aid in the management of hazardous materials emergencies in the mobile command post. Regarding emergency response programs, evacuation routes, public notification system, etc., the City Public Works Department, Fire Department and L. A. County Sheriff's Department have had extensive training in various large scale incidents (earthquakes, hazardous material releases, etc.). The Fire Department will have responsibility for the development and choice of evacuation routes, public notification system and onsite command.

In addition to the above, it is noted that in 1985 and 1986 the City Council respectively created the Environmental Review and Advisory Committee and Office of Environmental Management. The primary purpose of the Committee is to provide inter-departmental review/coordination and make recommendations on requests for approval of land uses and/or development proposals where these involve issues related to hazardous materials/waste. The Office of Environmental Management is within the Department of Planning and Development and is generally responsible, in coordination with others, for administering CEQA and in the development, administration, monitoring, etc., of various programs for protecting and enhancing the environment. This includes the monitoring of programs and activities of other regulatory agencies. This Office is currently headed by the Director of Environmental Management.

An organizational chart is attached showing generally where the responsibilities lie for implementing the programs discussed above and the linkages with other agencies. It is noted the Fire Department's Environmental Protection Division is overseen by the Fire Marshal and has one full time Environmental Protection Inspector, one full time Environmental Protection Specialist and one part time consulting Chemical Engineer. All City departments work together in the event of a serious hazardous material incident.

Mr. Kenneth R. Kvammen
Subject: L. A. C. Hazardous Waste Mgmt Plan
September 25, 1987
Page 3

Generally, it is felt adequate staff exists to carry out the programs outlined above, although at times resources are strained. However, the City's ability to provide technical assistance to industry and to manage hazardous waste management facilities is very limited.

Regarding emergency response programs, evacuation routes, public notification system, etc., the City Public Works, Police and Fire Departments have had extensive training in various large scale incidents (earthquakes, hazardous material releases, etc.). The Fire Department is developing emergency response procedures with an inventory of all equipment, materials, private contractors and their location for use in the event of an incident. The Fire Department will have responsibility for the development and choice of evacuation routes, public notification system and on-site command.

Funding for the City's emergency response programs is provided by the general fund (\$10,000 for clean-up and \$5,000 for enforcement). The City Code allows the City to collect the costs of all clean-up efforts from the responsible party. The Industrial Waste Program's costs are covered by inspection and application fees which generate approximately \$65,000 per year. The Hazardous Material Management Program's costs are covered this year by disclosure fees (\$120,000) and a one time grant from the Redevelopment Agency of the City of Santa Fe Springs.

If you have any questions regarding the information provided or desire further information, please contact George Beaty at (213) 868-0511.

Cordially



DONALD R. POWELL
City Manager

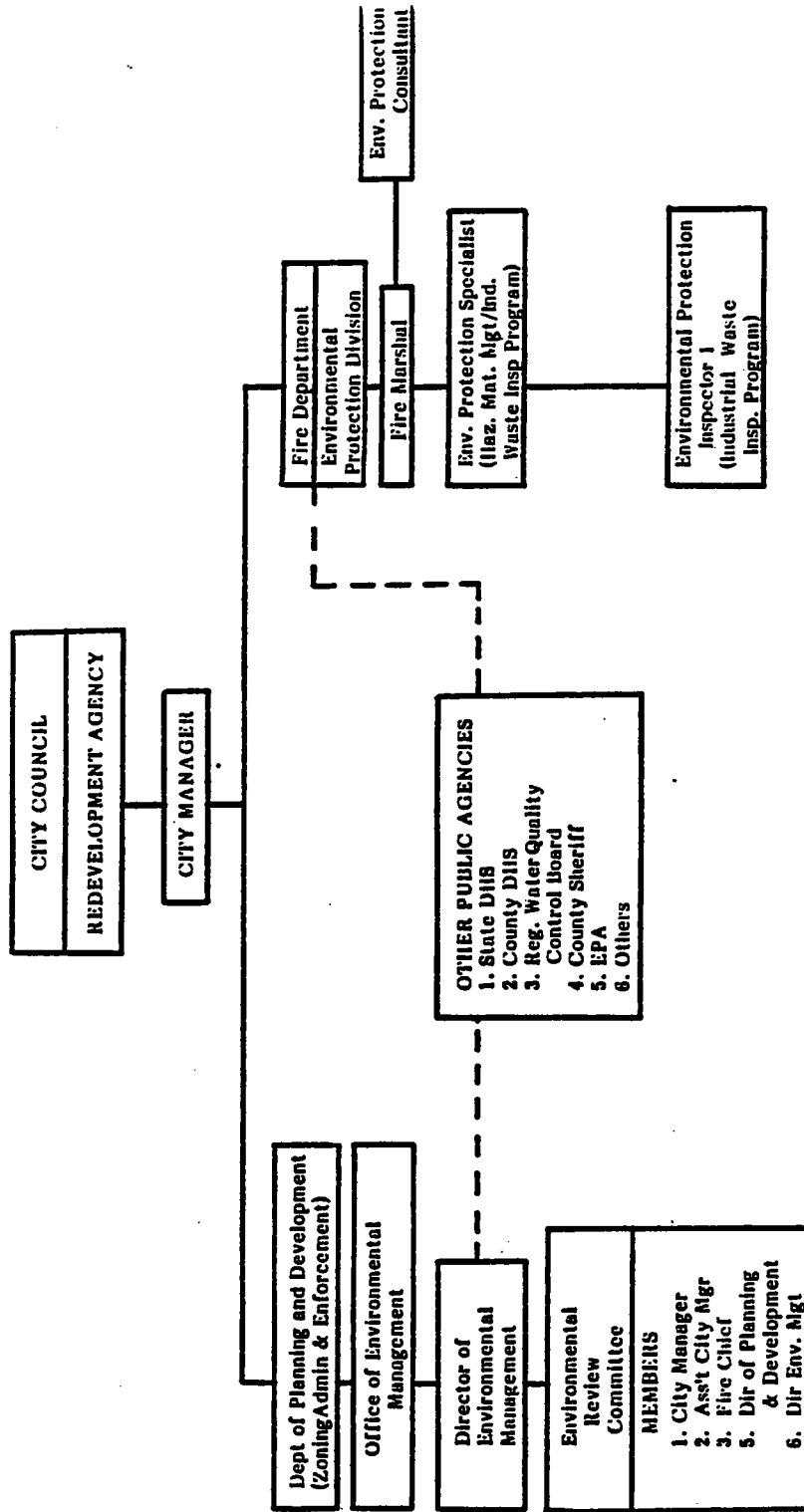
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enc.

cc: Robert Wilson, Fire Chief
George Beaty, Director of Environmental Management

CITY OF SANTA FE SPRINGS

ORGANIZATIONAL CHART FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIAL/WASTE MANAGEMENT



SANTA



MONICA

WATER/WASTEWATER DIVISION
DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES

1685 MAIN STREET
SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA 90406-3295
(213) 458-8224

November 24, 1987

Mr. Thomas A. Tidemanson
Director of Public Works
County of Los Angeles
Department of Public Works
1540 Alcazar Street
Los Angeles, CA 90033

Subject: WM-2

Dear Mr. Tidemanson:

In your letter dated August 18, 1987 (received November 20, 1987) the City of Santa Monica was requested to address several issues concerning the collection of data related to hazardous wastes generated in the city.

1. The Department of General Services currently enforces AB2185/87/3777 and has identified approximately 630 businesses who handle hazardous substances. Additional facilities identified through the Tanner process are not anticipated. The program is administered and monitored by the Toxic Chemical Coordinator and inspected/enforced by the Fire Department through routine inspections. Industry assistance for businesses on waste minimization will be accomplished through consultants and the Toxic Chemical Coordinator.
2. Since one person administers both the hazardous materials inspection program and the waste minimization program using a single data base, no fragmentation or duplication exists.
3. Identified in 4.

4. Organizational chart of responsibilities for implementation:

DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES

WATER DIVISION

Underground Tanks
AB2185/87/3777
Waste Minimization (Sml Generator)
Household Hazardous Waste
Program Planning
Industrial Waste

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT DIV.

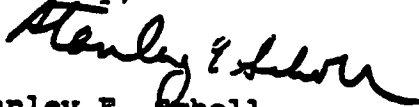
Waste Oil Recycling
General Recycling
Oper. of Household Hazardous
Waste Minimization Facility

FIRE DEPARTMENT
2185 Inspection

5. Implementation of the underground tank, 2185, and industrial waste programs are fee supported while household hazardous waste and waste minimization programs are currently funded through the City's General Funds. The household hazardous waste program may be funded through fees collected as part of the solid waste user fee in the future. A breakdown of the associated costs for each program is not currently available.

I hope this information is of assistance to your Department in preparing the Draft County Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

Sincerely,



Stanley E. Scholl
Director of General Services

SES:JS:m
(LACOUNTY)



2175 CHERRY AVENUE • SIGNAL HILL, CALIFORNIA 90806 • (213) 426-7333

CITY OF SIGNAL HILL

CENTER OF PROGRESS

September 16, 1987

Ken Kvammen, Assistant Deputy Director
Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
Waste Management Division
P.O. Box 4089, Terminal Annex
Los Angeles, CA 90051

Dear Mr. Kvammen:

SUBJECT: LOS ANGELES COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

This letter is in response to your request for information regarding various aspects of the City of Signal Hill's Hazardous Material Programs. Your contact person for additional information regarding our Hazardous Material Programs is James Biery, Director of Public Works/City Engineer. We currently coordinate our Hazardous and Industrial Programs through the consulting firm of John L. Hunter & Associates, Inc., and utilize the services of both the Los Angeles County Department of Health Services and the Los Angeles County Fire Department.

The City's Industrial and Hazardous Material Programs are divided into three main areas of responsibility. Approximately one hundred facilities/businesses producing industrial waste in the City are inspected from one to four times per year by John L. Hunter & Associates, Inc. The Los Angeles County Department of Health Services has primary responsibility for inspecting businesses in the City which are producing hazardous waste. The Los Angeles County Fire Department is currently establishing a program of hazardous material inventories of all businesses in the City, per Assembly Bills 2185/2187/3777. (On January 1, 1988, the Long Beach Fire Department is tentatively scheduled to assume this responsibility.) We have requested information from the Health and Fire Departments regarding the number of types of businesses they have under inspection, but we have not received the information.

All new businesses are required to obtain Planning Department approval before Business Licenses are issued. Any application for a Hazardous Material Management Facility would be required to obtain clearance from the Public Works Department, as well as Planning, prior to the issuance of a Business License. The

Ken Kvammen, Assistant Deputy Director
Los Angeles County Dept. of Public Works
Waste Management Division
Re: Hazardous Waste Management Plan
September 16, 1987
Page 2

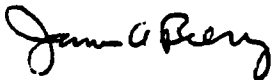
Health Department has no plan checking or preconstruction approval program and the Fire Department's program does not issue permits, but at this time is basically limited to information gathering. The Public Works Department administers the Industrial Waste Program and contracts with John L. Hunter & Associates, Inc. for inspections and to review all plans for adequacy of items such as proper Industrial Waste discharges and spill containment. Eventually, the Fire Department's program will require high-risk industries to provide specific information regarding safety measures, evacuation routes and vulnerable areas on a site by site basis. This information is expected to be available within two years.

An organizational chart showing the responsibilities for implementing the various aspects of the Hazardous Waste/Material Programs in the City is attached. Funding to cover the cost of the Industrial Waste Program is generated from inspection and application fees (approximately \$15,000 per year).

Your follow-up letter of August 31, 1987, requested additional information regarding: emergency response programs, evacuation routes, public notification system, etc. The City Public Works Department and the Police Department have had extensive training in various large scale incidents such as earthquakes, hazardous material releases, etc. The Public Works Department has developed emergency response procedures and has an inventory of all equipment, materials, private contractors and their location for use in the event of an incident. Funding for the City emergency programs is provided by the general fund. The Fire Department will have responsibility for the development and choice of evacuation routes, public notification system and on-site command. If you need further information regarding these items, we suggest you contact the appropriate Fire Department.

Please feel free to contact Lowell Preston, Assistant City Engineer, or John Hunter, Industrial Waste Inspector, at 213/426-7333, Ext. 317, if you need additional information.

Sincerely,



JAMES A. BIERY
Director of Public Works/City Engineer

Attachments. - 2

cc: John L. Hunter

091687JL06-520



CITY OF SOUTH EL MONTE

1415 N. SANTA ANITA AVENUE
SOUTH EL MONTE, CALIFORNIA 91733
(818) 579-6540 • (213) 686-0460

August 27, 1987

County of Los Angeles
Department of Public Works
P.O. Box 4089
Los Angeles, CA 90051
Attn: Mr. K.R. Kvammen

Dear Mr. Kvammen:

Pursuant to your correspondence of August 18, 1987, related to the Hazardous Waste Management Plan, please be advised that the City of South El Monte contracts with the County for all of its hazardous materials/wastes management programs. No in-house services are presently performed or anticipated.

Please feel free to contact me with any questions you may have.

Respectfully,

Steve A. Henley
Director of Public Works

SAH:rj

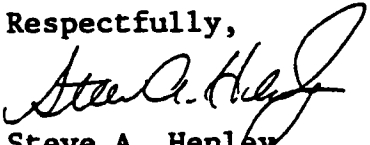
1B-125

Mr. Mike Mohajer
October 8, 1987
Page 2

5. The City general fund is the normal revenue source used to provide for hazardous material program mandates.

Should further specific information be needed, please feel free to call.

Respectfully,



Steve A. Henley
Director of Public Works

SAH:rj



City of South Gate

DEPARTMENT OF BUILDING AND SAFETY
MARK I. SUTTON
DIRECTOR/BUILDING OFFICIAL

8650 CALIFORNIA AVE., SOUTH GATE, CALIFORNIA 90280 • (213) 443-9513

CHON CERVANTES
SENIOR BUILDING INSPECTOR

December 7, 1987

VERONICA VELASQUEZ
SENIOR SECRETARY

Mr. Mike Mohajer
Los Angeles County
Department of Public Works
P.O. Box 2089, Terminal Annex
Los Angeles, CA 90051

Dear Mr. Mohajer:

This is to confirm our telephone conversation of November 25, 1987, regarding the City of South Gate's Hazardous Waste Management Programs. As I indicated to you, the City does not have a plan to deal with hazardous waste and contracts with the Los Angeles County Fire Department and Los Angeles County Health Services to take care of problems of this nature. Further, the underground tank monitoring is handled by the County Public Works Department, as required by State law.

I hope this will answer all of your questions and comply with your request as outlined in your letter dated November 10, 1987, regarding Hazardous Waste Management within the City of South Gate.

If you should have any questions, please contact my office.

Respectfully,

MARK I. SUTTON,
DIRECTOR/BUILDING OFFICIAL

MIS:vv

cc: Bruce Spragg, C.A.O.
Rollie Berry, Director
Public Works
Kathy Rumpfelt



CITY OF SOUTH PASADENA

1414 Mission Street • South Pasadena, California 91030-3299 • 818-799-9105

GENE E. MURRY
Fire Chief

September 14, 1987

Los Angeles County
Department of Public Works
Waste Management Division
P.O. Box 4089, Terminal Annex
Los Angeles, CA 90051

Attn: Mr. Kvammen

Dear Mr. Kvammen:

The City of South Pasadena did not accept responsibility for hazardous material enforcement.

The Fire Department is the responsible department for any hazardous materials incident occurring in our city.

I have included a copy of our city's area plan.

Should you have anymore questions, please feel free to contact me at my office.

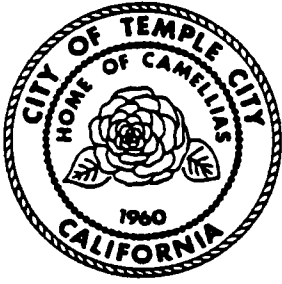
Very truly yours,

Gene E. Murry
Fire Chief

GEM/bja

cc: John Bernardi, City Manager

Att. B



9701 LAS TUNAS DRIVE • P.O. BOX 668 • TEMPLE CITY • CALIFORNIA 91780-0668 • (818) 285-2171

August 31, 1987

Mr. K.R. Kvammen
Assistant Deputy Director
Waste Management Division
L.A. County Dept. of Public Works
1540 Alcazar St.
Los Angeles, CA 90033

Dear Mr. Kvammen:

Regarding your letter of August 18, 1987 about CoHWMP, we provide the following information:

1. We currently have no City enforcement programs for hazardous waste separate from the County Fire District program. As the Fire District is designated by our City Council as the administering agency and as they have a large and expandable staff, there would seem to be no overload at this time. As far as future manpower and resources needs are concerned, that will depend on future needs which are not known at this time. There is no technical expertise or assistance to industry available through the City.
2. As indicated above, we have no City programs, therefore, we have no specific problems. We have no data base system on which to run a program if we had one. The City is not interested in developing a program separate from the Fire District due to cost and manpower.
3. The L.A. County Fire District has been designated by City Council resolution as our Hazardous Material Disclosure Administering Agency and is, therefore, our responsible "department".
4. We have no program, therefore have no "organization chart" of responsibility for the program.
5. We have no program, no funding, no expenditures for hazardous waste management.

L.A. County Fire District is funded through property tax assessments. We hope this information meets your needs.

Sincerely,

Christopher Peterson
Public Works Coordinator

CP/bp

LEROY J. JACKSON
CITY MANAGER



CITY OF TORRANCE

3031 TORRANCE BOULEVARD, TORRANCE, CALIFORNIA
TELEPHONE (213) 618-5880

90503

County of Los Angeles
Department of Public Works
P.O. Box 4089
Los Angeles, CA 90051

ATTN: Mr. Kenneth R. Kvammen
Assistant Deputy Director
Waste Management Division

Subject: City of Torrance Regulatory Programs Involving
Enforcement, Inspection and Monitoring of Facilities/
Businesses Using Hazardous Materials and/or
Generating Hazardous Wastes

Dear Mr. Kvammen:

Per your August 18, 1987 written request, we are providing herein information about City of Torrance programs, operated by the Police, Fire and Building and Safety Departments, which in some manner involve regulation of the use, storage, or transportation of hazardous materials within the City.

Please contact the Building and Safety Department staff at (213) 618-5930 if more information on this subject is required.

Sincerely,



Leroy J. Jackson
City Manager

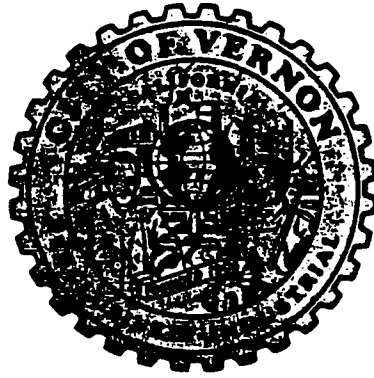
LJJ:11

CITY COUNCIL

LEONIS C. MALBURG, Mayor
THOMAS A YBARRA, Mayor Pro-Tem
Wm. "BILL" DAVIS
H. "LARRY" GONZALES
W. MICHAEL McCORMICK

TELEPHONES

CITY CLERK.....583-8811
POLICE DEPT.587-5171
FIRE DEPT.....583-4821
BUILDING DEPT.....583-8811
PUBLIC WORKS DEPT.....583-8811
HEALTH DEPT.....583-8811



CITY HALL

4305 SANTA FE AVENUE, VERNON, CALIFORNIA 90058

HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL SECTION

August 25, 1987

OFFICERS

BRUCE V. MALKENHORST,
City Administrator/City Clerk

DAVID B. BREARLEY,
City Attorney

VICTOR H. VAITS,
Director of Community Services

LEWIS R. ADAMS,
Director of Water & Power

GEORGE F. BASS,
Fire Chief

AL ESPINOZA
Police Chief
810.33 *Vernon*
In Reply Refer to:

County of Los Angeles
Department of Public Works
PO Box 4089
Los Angeles, CA 90051

Attn: K.R. Kvammen

SUBJECT: PREPARATION OF COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
PLAN

Dear Mr. Kvammen:

This letter responds to your recent request to Bruce Malkenhorst, our City Administrator, for information about our hazardous materials control program. I will respond in the same numerical order that you used in your request for information.

1. The City of Vernon enforces its own Ordinance, No. 944 on Underground Storage Tanks, and Ordinance No. 961, on Hazardous Materials Monitoring. We have three (3) Environmental Health Specialists on our staff. Our staff continues to attend educational conferences and training sessions to enhance their technical expertise. We have an MOU with the State Health Department, Toxic Substances Control Division. Additional staff requirements will be determined as the program evolves.
2. There is little opportunity for duplication of activity in our program. The Vernon Fire Department and Health and Environmental Control staff work closely in policy development and implementation as well as field inspection and surveillance. As the software is available, we will share a common data base.
3. The Vernon Fire Department is responsible for permitting removal of underground storage tanks and for filling tanks in place.

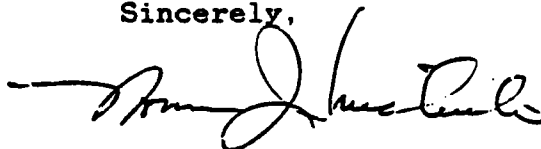
Health and Environmental Control is responsible for installation of vadose zone monitoring wells and review and approval of remediation and closure plans.

By ordinance, Health and Environmental Control is named the administering agency for the Hazardous Materials Monitoring Program; the Vernon Fire Department is named the emergency response agency.

4. Responsibility for the various aspects of the City program were explained above. Health and Environmental Control has an MOU with the State Health Department; the Fire Department has mutual aid agreements with Area E cities; Compton, Lynwood, Santa Fe Springs, Montebello and Downey. The Fire Department also has mutual agreements with L.A. City and L.A. County Fire Departments.
5. The Hazardous Materials Control Program is funded by Health Permit fees, other fees and the general fund.

If you require further information, please contact me.

Sincerely,



Norman J. Michiels, Director
Health & Environmental
Control Section

xc: Bruce Malkenhorst, City Administrator
Larry Spadt, A. Chief

CYHAZWAS.PLN
S.S.

APPENDIX 1D

DEFINITIONS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

I. INTRODUCTION

To plan a comprehensive hazardous waste management program the term "hazardous waste" must be defined. Various definitions of hazardous waste exist under different government codes and regulations. The gamut of hazardous waste compositions and potential human health and environmental effects, ranging from those of acute hazardous waste to designated wastes, are contained in these definitions. This appendix summarizes and explains how Federal and State regulations define these hazardous wastes. For the purpose of this Plan, the County is viewing hazardous waste as defined by both the Federal and State regulations.

Federal and State regulations occasionally differ. However, as State law is generally more restrictive, State requirements supersede the Federal restrictions.

II. FEDERAL DEFINITIONS

A. Hazardous Waste

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) defines "hazardous waste" as:

"A solid waste, or combination of solid wastes, which because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may:

1. Cause, or significantly contribute to an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible, illness; or
2. Pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of, or otherwise managed."

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) acting under RCRA (40 CFR Part 261) defines a waste as hazardous waste if it meets any of the following criteria:

1. It exhibits any of the following characteristics of hazardous waste identified in Subpart C (Table 1D-1)
 - a. ignitability
 - b. corrosivity
 - c. reactivity

TABLE 1D-1
CHARACTERISTICS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

§ 261.21 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:

(1) It is a liquid, other than an aqueous solution containing less than 24 percent alcohol by volume and has flash point less than 60°C (140°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 (incorporated by reference, see §260.11), or a Setaflash Closed Cup Tester, using the test method specified in ASTM Standard D-3278-78 (incorporated by reference, see §260.11), or as determined by an equivalent test method approved by the Administrator under procedures set forth in §§260.20 and 260.21. [46 FR 35246, July 7, 1981, effective immediately]

(2) 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.

(3) It is an ignitable compressed gas as defined in 49 CFR 173.300 and as determined by the test methods described in that regulation or equivalent test methods approved by the Administrator under §§ 260.20 and 260.21

(4) It is an oxidizer as defined in 49 CFR 173.151.

(b) A solid waste that exhibits the characteristic of ignitability, but is not listed as a hazardous waste in Subpart D, has the EPA Hazardous Waste Number of D001.

§ 261.22 Characteristic of corrosivity.

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

(1) 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 either an EPA test method or an equivalent test method approved by the Administrator under the procedures set forth in §§260.20 and 260.21. The EPA test method for pH is specified as Method 5.2 in "Test Methods for the Evaluation of Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods" (incorporated by reference, see §260.11). (2) It is a liquid and corrodes steel (SAE 1020) at a rate greater than 6.35 mm (0.250 inch) per year at a test temperature of 55°C (130°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 the Evaluation of Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods" (incorporated by reference, see §260.11) or an equivalent test method approved by the Administrator under the procedures set forth in §§260.20 and 260.21. [46 FR 35246, July 7, 1981, effective immediately]

(b) A solid waste that exhibits the characteristic of corrosivity, but is not listed as a hazardous waste in Subpart D, has the EPA Hazardous Waste Number of D002.

TABLE 1D-1 (CONT.)
CHARACTERISTICS OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

§ 261.23 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:

(1) It is normally unstable and readily undergoes violent change without detonating.

(2) It reacts violently with water.

(3) It forms potentially explosive mixtures with water.

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

(5) 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.

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

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

(8) It is a forbidden explosive as defined in 49 CFR 173.51, or a Class A explosive as defined in 49 CFR 173.53 or a Class B explosive as defined in 49 CFR 173.88.

(b) A solid waste that exhibits the characteristic of reactivity, but is not listed as a hazardous waste in Subpart D, has the EPA Hazardous Waste Number of D003.

§ 261.24 Characteristic of EP Toxicity.

(a) A solid waste exhibits the characteristic of EP toxicity if, using the test methods described in Appendix II or equivalent methods approved by the Administrator under the procedures set forth in §§ 260.20 and 260.21, the extract from a representative sample of the waste contains any of the contaminants listed in Table I at a concentration equal to or greater than the respective value given in that Table. Where the waste contains less than 0.5 percent filterable solids, the waste itself, after filtering, is considered to be the extract for the purposes of this section.

(b) A solid waste that exhibits the characteristic of EP toxicity, but is not listed as a hazardous waste in Subpart D, has the EPA Hazardous Waste Number specified in Table I which corresponds to the toxic contaminant causing it to be hazardous.

Table I.—Maximum Concentration of Contaminants for Characteristic of EP Toxicity—

EPA hazardous waste number	Contaminant	Maximum concentration (milligrams per liter)
D004	Arsenic	5.0
D005	Barium	100.0
D006	Cadmium	1.0
D007	Chromium	5.0
D008	Lead	5.0
D009	Mercury	0.2
D010	Selenium	1.0
D011	Silver	5.0
D012	Endrin (1,2,3,4,10,10-hexachloro-1,7-epoxy-1,4,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydro-1,4-endo, endo-5,8-dimethano naphthalene	0.02
D013	Lindane (1,2,3,4,5,6-hexachlorocyclohexane, gamma isomer	0.4
D014	Methoxychlor (1,1,1-Trichloro-2,2-bis (p-methoxyphenyl)ethane)	10.0
D015	Tosaphene (C ₁₂ H ₁₀ Cl ₂ Technical chlorinated camphene, 67-69 percent chlorine)	0.5
D016	2,4-D, (2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid)	10.0
D017	2,4,5-TP Salts (2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxypropionic acid)	1.0

Source: Federal Register, Part 261, July 24, 1987

- d. EP toxicity
2. It is listed in Subpart D and has not been excluded from the list in Subpart D. Hazardous wastes included in this list, presented in Table 1D-2, are wastes that possess any of the above hazardous waste characteristics as well as wastes meeting the criteria for acute hazardousness and toxicity.
3. It is a mixture of solid waste and one or more hazardous wastes listed in Subpart D.

However, Parts 260 and 261 also contain sections, 261.4, 260.20 and 260.22, which exclude certain wastes from the definition of "hazardous waste", even though they are listed in Subpart D or exhibit some of the characteristics defined in Subpart C. The wastes include nuclear waste, household waste, mining and coal combustion waste, drilling muds, soil fertilizers, and sewer discharges.

Sections 260.20 and 260.22 provide provisions for petitioning to amend Part 261 to exclude a waste produced at a particular facility.

Figure 1D-1 depicts the interplay of these special provisions with the definition of hazardous waste.

B. Acute Hazardous Waste

The EPA defines acute hazardous wastes as those wastes found to be fatal to humans in low doses or, which in the absence of data on human toxicity, are shown to have:

1. An oral lethal dose fifty, (LD₅₀) toxicity (rats) of <50 mg/kg;
2. An inhalation lethal concentration fifty (LC₅₀) toxicity (rats) of < 2 mg/l; or
3. A dermal (LD₅₀) toxicity (rabbits) of < 200 mg/kg;

or is otherwise capable of causing or significantly contributing to an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible, illness.

C. Toxic Waste

Waste found to contain any of the hazardous constituents listed in Table 1D-3 is designated toxic waste. This table is derived from Appendix VIII of 40 CFR Part 261. Substances listed in the appendix have been shown in scientific studies to have toxic, carcinogenic, mutagenic or teratogenic effects on humans or other life forms.

FIGURE 1D-1
DEFINITION OF A HAZARDOUS WASTE

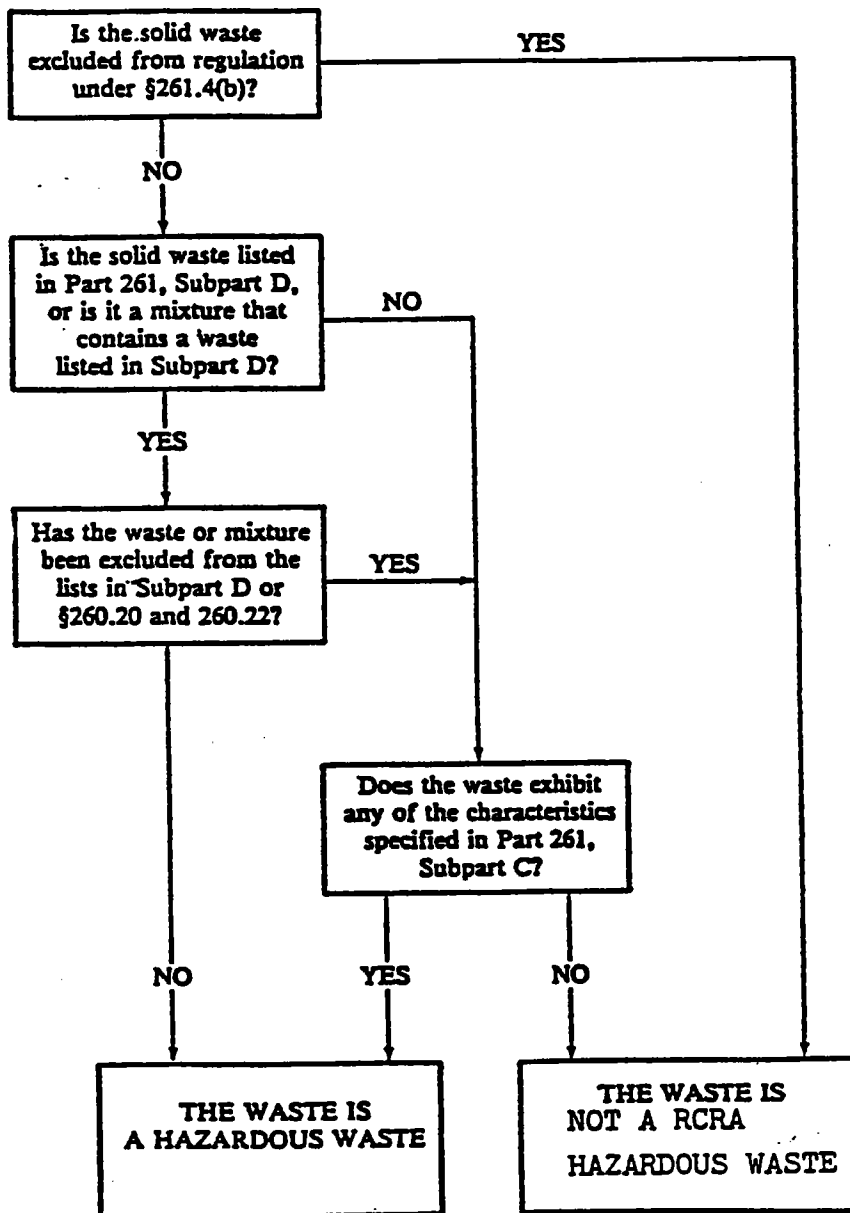


TABLE 1D-2
LIST OF HAZARDOUS WASTES
40 CFR PART 261, SUBPART D

§ 261.31 Hazardous wastes from non-specific sources.

The following solid wastes are listed hazardous wastes from non-specific sources unless they are excluded under §§ 260.20 and 260.22 and listed in Appendix IX.

Industry and EPA hazardous waste No.	Hazardous waste	Hazard code
Generic:		
F001	The following spent halogenated solvents used in degreasing: tetrachloroethylene, trichloroethylene, methylene chloride, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, carbon tetrachloride, and chlorinated fluorocarbons; and sludges from the recovery of these solvents in degreasing operations.	(T)
F002	The following spent halogenated solvents: tetrachloroethylene, methylene chloride, trichloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, chlorobenzene, 1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane, ortho-dichlorobenzene, and trichlorofluoromethane; and the still bottoms from the recovery of these solvents.	(T)
F003	The following spent non-halogenated solvents: xylene, acetone, ethyl acetate, ethyl benzene, ethyl ether, methyl isobutyl ketone, n-butyl alcohol, cyclohexanone, and methanol; and the still bottoms from the recovery of these solvents.	(I)
F004	The following spent non-halogenated solvents: cresols and cresylic acid, and nitrobenzene; and the still bottoms from the recovery of these solvents.	(T)
F005	The following spent non-halogenated solvents: toluene, methyl ethyl ketone, carbon disulfide, isobutanol, and pyridine; and the still bottoms from the recovery of these solvents.	(I, T)
F006	Wastewater treatment sludges from electroplating operations except from the following processes: (1) sulfuric acid anodizing of aluminum; (2) tin plating on carbon steel; (3) zinc plating (segregated basis) on carbon steel; (4) aluminum or zinc-aluminum plating on carbon steel; (5) cleaning/stripping associated with tin, zinc and aluminum plating on carbon steel; and (6) chemical etching and milling of aluminum.	(T)
F019	Wastewater treatment sludges from the chemical conversion coating of aluminum.	(T)
F007	Spent cyanide plating bath solutions from electroplating operations.	(R, T)
F008	Plating bath residues from the bottom of plating baths from electroplating operations where cyanides are used in the process.	(R, T)
F009	Spent stripping and cleaning bath solutions from electroplating operations where cyanides are used in the process.	(R, T)
F010	Quenching bath residues from oil baths from metal heat treating operations where cyanides are used in the process.	(R, T)
F011	Spent cyanide solutions from salt bath pot cleaning from metal heat treating operations.	(R, T)
F012	Quenching waste water treatment sludges from metal heat treating operations where cyanides are used in the process.	(T)
F024	Wastes, including but not limited to, distillation residues, heavy ends, tars, and reactor clean-out wastes from the production of chlorinated aliphatic hydrocarbons, having carbon content from one to five, utilizing free radical catalyzed processes. [This listing does not include light ends, spent filters and filter aids, spent desiccants, wastewater, wastewater treatment sludges, spent catalysts, and wastes listed in § 261.32.1.]	(T)
FO20	Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the production or manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate, or component in a formulating process) of tri- or tetrachlorophenol, or of intermediates used to produce their pesticide derivatives. (This listing does not include wastes from the production of Hexachlorophene from highly purified 2,4,5-trichlorophenol.)	(H)
FO21	Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the production or manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate, or component in a formulating process) of pentachlorophenol, or of intermediates used to produce its derivatives.	(H)

Hazard Codes

Ignitable.....(I)
Reactive Wastes.....(R)
Toxic Wastes.....(T)

Source: Federal Register, Revised as of July 1, 1985.

TABLE 1D-2 (CONT.)
LIST OF HAZARDOUS WASTES
40 CFR PART 261, SUBPART D

§ 261.31 Hazardous wastes from non-specific sources.

Industry and EPA hazardous waste No.	Hazardous waste	Hazard code
FO22	Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate, or component in a formulating process) of tetra-, penta-, or hexachlorobenzenes under alkaline conditions.	(H)
FO23	Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the production of materials on equipment previously used for the production or manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate, or component in a formulating process) of tri- and tetrachlorophenols. (This listing does not include wastes from equipment used only for the production or use of Hexachlorophene from highly purified 2,4,5-trichlorophenol).	(H)
FO26	Wastes (except wastewater and spent carbon from hydrogen chloride purification) from the production of materials on equipment previously used for the manufacturing use (as a reactant, chemical intermediate, or component in a formulating process) of tetra-, penta-, or hexachlorobenzene under alkaline conditions.	(H)
FO27	Discarded unused formulations containing tri-, tetra-, or pentachlorophenol or discarded unused formulations containing compounds derived from these chlorophenols. (This listing does not include formulations containing Hexachlorophene synthesized from prepurified 2,4,5-trichlorophenol as the sole component.)	(H)
FO28	Residues resulting from the incineration or thermal treatment of soil contaminated with EPA Hazardous Waste Nos. FO20, FO21, FO22, FO23, FO26, and FO27.	(T)

[46 FR 4617, Jan. 16, 1981, as amended at 46 FR 27477, May 20, 1981; 49 FR 5312, Feb. 10, 1984; 49 FR 37070, Sept. 21, 1984; 50 FR 665, Jan. 4, 1985; 50 FR 2000, Jan. 14, 1985]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 50 FR 665, Jan. 4, 1985, the hazardous waste listings for F007, F008, F009, F010, F011, and F012 were revised, effective July 5, 1985. At 50 FR 2000, Jan. 14, 1985, the hazardous waste listings for F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, F027, and F028 were added, effective July 15, 1985. For the convenience of the user, the superseded text is set out below:

§ 261.31 Hazardous wastes from non-specific sources.

Industry and EPA hazardous waste No.	Hazardous waste	Hazard code
F007	Spent cyanide plating bath solutions from electroplating operations (except for precious metals electroplating spent cyanide plating bath solutions).	(R, T)
F008	Plating bath sludges from the bottom of plating baths from electroplating operations where cyanides are used in the process (except for precious metals electroplating plating bath sludges).	(R, T)
F009	Spent stripping and cleaning bath solutions from electroplating operations where cyanides are used in the process (except for precious metals electroplating spent stripping and cleaning bath solutions).	(R, T)
F010	Quenching bath sludge from oil baths from metal heat treating operations where cyanides are used in the process (except for precious metals heat-treating quenching bath sludges).	(R, T)
F011	Spent cyanide solutions from salt bath pot cleaning from metal heat treating operations (except for precious metals heat treating spent cyanide solutions from salt bath pot cleaning).	(R, T)
F012	Quenching wastewater treatment sludges from metal heat treating operations where cyanides are used in the process (except for precious metals heat treating quenching wastewater treatment sludges).	(T)

Hazard Codes

Ignitable.....(I)
Reactive Wastes.....(R)
Toxic Wastes.....(T)

Source: Federal Register, Revised as of July 1, 1985.

TABLE 1D-2 (CONT.)
LIST OF HAZARDOUS WASTES
40 CFR PART 261, SUBPART D

§ 261.32 Hazardous wastes from specific sources.

Inorganic chemicals:		
K071	Brine purification muds from the mercury cell process in chlorine production, where separately prepurified brine is not used.	(T)
K073	Chlorinated hydrocarbon waste from the purification step of the diaphragm cell process using graphite anodes in chlorine production.	(T)
K106	Wastewater treatment sludge from the mercury cell process in chlorine production.	(T)
Pesticides:		
K031	By-product salts generated in the production of MSMA and cacodylic acid.	(E)
K032	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chlordane.	(E)
K033	Wastewater and scrub water from the chlorination of cyclopentadiene in the production of chlordane.	(E)
K034	Filter solids from the filtration of hexachlorocyclopentadiene in the production of chlordane.	(T)
K097	Vacuum stripper discharge from the chlordane chlorinator in the production of chlordane.	(T)
K035	Wastewater treatment sludges generated in the production of creosote.	(E)
K036	Still bottoms from toluene reclamation distillation in the production of disulfoton.	(E)
K037	Wastewater treatment sludges from the production of disulfoton.	(E)
K038	Wastewater from the washing and stripping of phorate production.	(E)
K039	Filter cake from the filtration of diethylphosphorodithioic acid in the production of phorate.	(E)
K040	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of phorate.	(E)
K041	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of toxaphene.	(E)
K098	Untreated process wastewater from the production of toxaphene.	(E)
K042	Heavy ends or distillation residues from the distillation of tetrachlorobenzene in the production of 2,4,5-T.	(T)
K043	2,6-Dichlorophenol waste from the production of 2,4-D.	(E)
K099	Untreated wastewater from the production of 2,4-D.	(E)
Explosives:		
K044	Wastewater treatment sludges from the manufacturing and processing of explosives.	(R)
K045	Spent carbon from the treatment of wastewater containing explosives.	(R)
K046	Wastewater treatment sludges from the manufacturing, formulation and loading of lead-based initiating compounds.	(T)
K047	Pink/red water from TNT operations.	(R)
Petroleum refining:		
K048	Dissolved air flotation (DAF) float from the petroleum refining industry.	(E)
K049	Slop oil emulsion solids from the petroleum refining industry.	(E)
K050	Heat exchanger bundle cleaning sludge from the petroleum refining industry.	(E)
K051	API separator sludge from the petroleum refining industry.	(E)
K052	Tank bottoms (leaded) from the petroleum refining industry.	(E)
Iron and steel:		
K061	Emission control dust/sludge from the primary production of steel in electric furnaces.	(T)
K062	Spent pickle liquor from steel finishing operations.	(C, T)
Secondary lead:		
K069	Emission control dust/sludge from secondary lead smelting.	(T)
K100	Waste leaching solution from acid leaching of emission control dust/sludge from secondary lead smelting.	(T)
Veterinary pharmaceuticals:		
K084	Wastewater treatment sludges generated during the production of veterinary pharmaceuticals from arsenic or organo-arsenic compounds.	(T)
K101	Distillation tar residues from the distillation of aniline-based compounds in the production of veterinary pharmaceuticals from arsenic or organo-arsenic compounds.	(T)
K102	Residue from the use of activated carbon for decolorization in the production of veterinary pharmaceuticals from arsenic or organo-arsenic compounds.	(T)
Ink formulation: K086	Solvent washes and sludges, caustic washes and sludges, or water washes and sludges from cleaning tubs and equipment used in the formulation of ink from pigments, driers, soaps, and stabilizers containing chromium and lead.	(T)
Coking:		
K060	Ammonia still line sludge from coking operations.	(T)
K067	Decansar tank tar sludge from coking operations.	(T)

[46 FR 4618, Jan. 16, 1981, as amended at 46 FR 27476-27477, May 20, 1981; 49 FR 37070, Sept. 21, 1984]

Hazard Codes

Ignitable.....(I)
Reactive Wastes.....(R)
Toxic Wastes.....(T)

Source: Federal Register, Revised as of July 1, 1985.

TABLE 1D-2 (CONT.)
LIST OF HAZARDOUS WASTES
40 CFR PART 261, SUBPART D

§ 261.32 Hazardous wastes from specific sources.

The following solid wastes are listed hazardous wastes from specific sources unless they are excluded under §§ 260.20 and 260.22 and listed in Appendix IX.

Industry and EPA hazardous waste No.	Hazardous waste	Hazard code
Wood preservation: K001	Bottom sediment sludge from the treatment of wastewaters from wood preserving processes that use creosote and/or pentachlorophenol.	(T)
Inorganic pigments: K002	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome yellow and orange pigments.	E
K003	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of molybdate orange pigments	E
K004	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of zinc yellow pigments	E
K005	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome green pigments	E
K006	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of chrome oxide green pigments (anhydrous and hydrated).	E
K007	Wastewater treatment sludge from the production of iron blue pigments	E
K008	Oven residue from the production of chrome oxide green pigments	E
Organic chemicals:		
K009	Distillation bottoms from the production of acetaldehyde from ethylene	E
K010	Distillation side cuts from the production of acetaldehyde from ethylene	E
K011	Bottom stream from the wastewater stripper in the production of acrylonitrile	E, R, T
K013	Bottom stream from the acetonitrile column in the production of acrylonitrile	E, R, T
K014	Bottoms from the acetonitrile purification column in the production of acrylonitrile	E, R, T
K015	Still bottoms from the distillation of benzyl chloride	E
K016	Heavy ends or distillation residues from the production of carbon tetrachloride	E
K017	Heavy ends (still bottoms) from the purification column in the production of epichlorohydrin.	E
K018	Heavy ends from the fractionation column in ethyl chloride production.	E
K019	Heavy ends from the distillation of ethylene dichloride in ethylene dichloride production.	E
K020	Heavy ends from the distillation of vinyl chloride in vinyl chloride monomer production.	E
K021	Aqueous spent antimony catalyst waste from fluoromethanes production	E
K022	Distillation bottom tars from the production of phenol/acetone from cumene	E
K023	Distillation light ends from the production of phthalic anhydride from naphthalene	E
K024	Distillation bottoms from the production of phthalic anhydride from naphthalene	E
K093	Distillation light ends from the production of phthalic anhydride from ortho-xylene	E
K094	Distillation bottoms from the production of phthalic anhydride from ortho-xylene	E
K025	Distillation bottoms from the production of nitrobenzene by the nitration of benzene	E
K026	Stripping still tails from the production of methy ethyl pyridines	E
K027	Centrifuge and distillation residues from toluene diisocyanate production	E
K028	Spent catalyst from the hydrochlorinator reactor in the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane.	E
K029	Waste from the product steam stripper in the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane	E
K095	Distillation bottoms from the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane	E
K096	Heavy ends from the heavy ends column from the production of 1,1,1-trichloroethane.	E
K030	Column bottoms or heavy ends from the combined production of trichloroethylene and perchloroethylene.	E
K083	Distillation bottoms from aniline production	E
K103	Process residues from aniline extraction from the production of aniline	E
K104	Combined wastewater streams generated from nitrobenzene/aniline production	E
K085	Distillation or fractionation column bottoms from the production of chlorobenzenes	E
K105	Separated aqueous stream from the reactor product washing step in the production of chlorobenzenes.	E

Hazard Codes

- Ignitable..... (I)
- Reactive Wastes..... (R)
- Toxic Wastes..... (T)

Source: Federal Register, Revised as of July 1, 1985.

TABLE 1D-2 (CONT.)
LIST OF HAZARDOUS WASTES
40 CFR PART 261, SUBPART D

§ 261.33 Discarded commercial chemical products, off-specification species, container residues, and spill residues thereof.

The following materials or items are hazardous wastes when they are discarded or intended to be discarded as described in § 261.2(a)(2)(i), when they are burned for purposes of energy recovery in lieu of their original intended use, when they are used to produce fuels in lieu of their original intended use, when they are applied to the land in lieu of their original intended use, or when they are contained in products that are applied to the land in lieu of their original intended use.

(a) Any commercial chemical product, or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in paragraph (e) or (f) of this section.

(b) Any off-specification commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate which, if it met specifications, would have the generic name listed in paragraph (e) or (f) of this section.

(c) Any container or inner liner removed from a container that has been used to hold any commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic names listed in paragraph (e) of this section, or any container or inner liner removed from a container that has been used to hold any off-specification commercial product and manufacturing chemical intermediate which, if it met specifications, would have the generic name listed in paragraph (e) of this section, unless the container is empty as defined in § 261.7(b)(3) of this chapter.

[Comment: Unless the residue is being beneficially used or reused, or legitimately recycled or reclaimed; or being accumulated, stored, transported or treated prior to such use, re-use, recycling or reclamation, EPA considers the residue to be intended for discard, and thus a hazardous waste. An example of a legitimate re-use of the residue would be where the residue remains in the container and the container is used to hold the same commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate it previously held. An example of the discard of the residue would be where the drum is sent to a drum reconditioner who reconditions the drum but discards the residue.]

(d) Any residue or contaminated soil, water or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill into or on any land or water of any commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in paragraph (e) or (f) of this section, or any residue or contaminated soil, water or other debris resulting from the cleanup of a spill, into or on any land or water, of any off-specification chemical product and manufacturing chemical intermediate which, if it met specifications, would have the generic name listed in paragraph (e) or (f) of this section.

[Comment: The phrase "commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate having the generic name listed in . . ." refers to a chemical substance which is manufactured or formulated for commercial or manufacturing use which consists of the commercially pure grade of the chemical, any technical grades of the chemical that are produced or marketed, and all formulations in which the chemical is the sole active ingredient. It does not refer to a material, such as a manufacturing process waste, that contains any of the substances listed in paragraphs (e) or (f). Where a manufacturing process waste is deemed to be a hazardous waste because it contains a substance listed in paragraphs (e) or (f), such waste will be listed in either §§ 261.31 or 261.32 or will be identified as a hazardous waste by the characteristics set forth in Subpart C of this part.]

(e) The commercial chemical products, manufacturing chemical intermediates or off-specification commercial chemical products or manufacturing chemical intermediates referred to in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section, are identified as acute hazardous wastes (H) and are subject to be the small quantity exclusion defined in § 261.5(e).

[Comment: For the convenience of the regulated community the primary hazardous properties of these materials have been indicated by the letters T (Toxicity), and R (Reactivity). Absence of a letter indicates that the compound only is listed for acute toxicity.]

These wastes and their corresponding EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers are:

Source: Federal Register, Revised as of July 1, 1985.

TABLE 1D-2 (CONT.)
LIST OF HAZARDOUS WASTES
40 CFR PART 261, SUBPART D

Hazardous waste No.	Substance	Hazardous waste No.	Substance
P023	Acetaldehyde, chloro-	P045	3,3-Dimethyl-1-(methylthio)-2-butanone, O-[(methylamino)carbonyl] oxime
P002	Acetamide, N-(aminothiozomethyl)-	P071	O,O-Dimethyl O-p-nitrophenyl phosphorothioate
P057	Acetamide, 2-fluoro-	P082	Dimethylnitrosamine
P058	Acetic acid, fluoro-, sodium salt	P046	alpha, alpha-Dimethylphenethylamine
P066	Acetimidic acid, N-[(methylcarbamoyloxy)thio-, methyl ester	P047	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol and salts
P001	3-(alpha-Acetylbenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin and salts, when present at concentrations greater than 0.3%	P034	4,6-Dinitro-o-cyclohexylphenol
P002	1-Acetyl-2-thiourea	P048	2,4-Dinitrophenol
P003	Acrolein	P020	Dinoseb
P070	Aldicarb	P085	Diphosphoramidate, octamethyl-
P004	Aldrin	P039	Disulfoton
P005	Allyl alcohol	P049	2,4-Dithioburart
P006	Aluminum phosphide	P109	Dithiopyrophosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester
P007	5-(Aminomethyl)-3-isoxazolol	P050	Endosulfan
P008	4-aAminopyridine	P088	Endothal
P009	Ammonium picrate (R)	P051	Endrin
P119	Ammonium vanadate	P042	Epinephrine
P010	Arsenic acid	P046	Ethanamine, 1,1-dimethyl-2-phenyl-
P012	Arsenic (III) oxide	P084	Ethanamine, N-methyl-N-nitroso-
P011	Arsenic (V) oxide	P101	Ethyl cyanide
P011	Arsenic pentoxide	P054	Ethylenimine
P012	Arsenic trioxide	P097	Famphur
P038	Arsine, diethyl-	P056	Fluorine
P054	Azidine	P057	Fluoroacetamide
P013	Barium cyanide	P058	Fluoroacetic acid, sodium salt
P024	Benzenamine, 4-chloro-	P065	Fulminic acid, mercury(II) salt (R,T)
P077	Benzenamine, 4-nitro-	P059	Heptachlor
P028	Benzene, (chloromethyl)-	P051	1,2,3,4,10,10-Hexachloro-6,7-epoxy-1,4,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydro-endo,endo-1,4:5,8-dimethanonaphthalene
P042	1,2-Benzenediol, 4-[1-hydroxy-2-(methylamino)ethyl]-	P037	1,2,3,4,10,10-Hexachloro-6,7-epoxy-1,4,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydro-endo,exo-1,4:5,8-dimethanonaphthalene
P014	Benzenethiol	P060	1,2,3,4,10,10-Hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-1,4:5,8-endo, endo-dimethanonaphthalene
P028	Benzyl chloride	P004	1,2,3,4,10,10-Hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-1,4:5,8-endo,exo-dimethanonaphthalene
P015	Beryllium dust	P060	Hexachlorohexahydro-exo,exo-dimethanonaphthalene
P016	Bis(chloromethyl) ether	P062	Hexaethyl tetraphosphate
P017	Bromoacetone	P116	Hydrazinecarbothioamide
P018	Brucine	P068	Hydrazine, methyl-
P021	Calcium cyanide	P063	Hydrocyanic acid
P123	Camphene, octachloro-	P063	Hydrogen cyanide
P103	Carbamimidoseleonic acid	P096	Hydrogen phosphide
P022	Carbon bisulfide	P064	Isocyanic acid, methyl ester
P022	Carbon disulfide	P007	3(2H)-Isoxazolone, 5-(aminomethyl)-
P085	Carbonyl chloride	P092	Mercury, (acetato-O)phenyl-
P033	Chlorine cyanide	P065	Mercury fulminate (R,T)
P023	Chloroacetaldehyde	P016	Methane, oxybis(chloro-
P024	p-Chloroaniline	P112	Methane, tetranitro- (R)
P025	1-(o-Chlorophenyl)thiourea	P118	Methanethiol, trichloro-
P027	3-Chloropropionitrile	P059	4,7-Methano-1H-indene, 1,4,5,6,7,8,8-heptachloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-
P029	Copper cyanides	P066	Methomyl
P030	Cyanides (soluble cyanide salts), not elsewhere specified	P067	2-Methylaziridine
P031	Cyanogen		
P033	Cyanogen chloride		
P036	Dichlorophenylarsine		
P037	Dieldrin		
P038	Diethylarsine		
P039	O,O-Diethyl S-[2-(ethylthio)ethyl] phosphorodithioate		
P041	Diethyl-p-nitrophenyl phosphate		
P040	O,O-Diethyl O-pyrazinyl phosphorothioate		
P043	Diisopropyl fluorophosphate		
P044	Dimethoate		

Source: Federal Register, Revised as of July 1, 1985.

TABLE 1D-2 (CONT.)
LIST OF HAZARDOUS WASTES
40 CFR PART 261, SUBPART D

Hazardous waste No.	Substance	Hazardous waste No.	Substance
P068	Methyl hydrazine	P106	Sodium cyanide
P064	Methyl isocyanate	P107	Strontium sulfide
P069	2-Methylacetonitrile	P108	Strychnidin-10-one, and salts
P071	Methyl parathion	P018	Strychnidin-10-one, 2,3-dimethoxy-
P072	alpha-Naphthylthiourea	P108	Strychnine and salts
P073	Nickel carbonyl	P115	Sulfuric acid, thallium(I) salt
P074	Nickel cyanide	P109	Tetraethylthiopyrophosphate
P074	Nickel(II) cyanide	P110	Tetraethyl lead
P073	Nickel tetracarbonyl	P111	Tetraethylpyrophosphate
P075	Nicotine and salts	P112	Tetraiodomethane (R)
P078	Nitric oxide	P062	Tetraphosphoric acid, hexaethyl ester
P077	p-Nitroaniline	P113	Thaetic oxide
P078	Nitrogen dioxide	P113	Thallium(III) oxide
P078	Nitrogen(II) oxide	P114	Thallium(I) selenite
P078	Nitrogen(IV) oxide	P115	Thallium(I) sulfate
P081	Nitroglycerine (R)	P045	Thiofencol
P082	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	P049	Thioisadocarbonic diamide
P084	N-Nitrosomethylvinylamine	P014	Thiophenol
P050	5-Norbornene-2,3-dimethanol, 1,4,5,6,7,7-hexachloro, cyclic sulfite	P118	Thiosemicarbazide
P085	Octamethylpyrophosphoramide	P026	Thiourea, (2-chlorophenyl)-
P087	Osmium oxide	P072	Thiourea, 1-naphthalenyl-
P087	Osmium tetroxide	P093	Thiourea, phenyl-
P088	7-Oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane-2,3-dicarboxylic acid	P123	Toxaphene
P089	Parathion	P118	Trichloromethanethiol
P034	Phenol, 2-cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitro-	P119	Vanadic acid, ammonium salt
P048	Phenol, 2,4-dinitro-	P120	Vanadium pentoxide
P047	Phenol, 2,4-dinitro-6-methyl-	P120	Vanadium(V) oxide
P020	Phenol, 2,4-dinitro-6-(1-methylpropyl)-	P001	Warfarin, when present at concentrations greater than 0.3%
P009	Phenol, 2,4,6-trinitro-, ammonium salt (R)	P121	Zinc cyanide
P036	Phenyl dichloroarsine	P122	Zinc cyanide (R,T)
P092	Phenylmercuric acetate	P122	Zinc phosphide, when present at concentrations greater than 10%
P093	N-Phenylthiourea		
P094	Phorate		
P095	Phosgene		
P096	Phosphine		
P041	Phosphoric acid, diethyl p-nitrophenyl ester		
P044	Phosphorodithioic acid, O,O-dimethyl S-[2-(methylamino)-2-oxoethyl]ester		
P043	Phosphorofluoric acid, bis(1-methylethyl)-ester		
P094	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl S-(ethylthio)methyl ester		
P089	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-(p-nitrophenyl) ester		
P040	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-diethyl O-pyrazinyl ester		
P087	Phosphorothioic acid, O,O-dimethyl O-[p-(dimethylamino)-sulfonylphenyl]ester		
P110	Plumbane, tetraethyl-		
P098	Potassium cyanide		
P099	Potassium silver cyanide		
P070	Propanal, 2-methyl-2-(methylthio)-, O-[(methylamino)carbonyl]oxime		
P101	Propanenitrile		
P027	Propanenitrile, 3-chloro-		
P069	Propanenitrile, 2-hydroxy-2-methyl-		
P081	1,2,3-Propanetriol, trinitrate- (R)		
P017	2-Propanone, 1-bromo-		
P102	Propargyl alcohol		
P003	2-Propanol		
P005	2-Propan-1-ol		
P067	1,2-Propylsulfonamide		
P102	2-Propyn-1-ol		
P008	4-Pyridinamine		
P075	Pyridine, (S)-3-(1-methyl-2-pyrididinyl)-, and salts		
P111	Pyrophosphoric acid, tetraethyl ester		
P103	Selenourea		
P104	Silver cyanide		
P105	Sodium azide		
		P106	Sodium cyanide
		P107	Strontium sulfide
		P108	Strychnidin-10-one, and salts
		P018	Strychnidin-10-one, 2,3-dimethoxy-
		P108	Strychnine and salts
		P115	Sulfuric acid, thallium(I) salt
		P109	Tetraethylthiopyrophosphate
		P110	Tetraethyl lead
		P111	Tetraethylpyrophosphate
		P112	Tetraiodomethane (R)
		P062	Tetraphosphoric acid, hexaethyl ester
		P113	Thaetic oxide
		P113	Thallium(III) oxide
		P114	Thallium(I) selenite
		P115	Thallium(I) sulfate
		P045	Thiofencol
		P049	Thioisadocarbonic diamide
		P014	Thiophenol
		P118	Thiosemicarbazide
		P026	Thiourea, (2-chlorophenyl)-
		P072	Thiourea, 1-naphthalenyl-
		P093	Thiourea, phenyl-
		P123	Toxaphene
		P118	Trichloromethanethiol
		P119	Vanadic acid, ammonium salt
		P120	Vanadium pentoxide
		P120	Vanadium(V) oxide
		P001	Warfarin, when present at concentrations greater than 0.3%
		P121	Zinc cyanide
		P122	Zinc cyanide (R,T)
		P122	Zinc phosphide, when present at concentrations greater than 10%

(f) The commercial chemical products, manufacturing chemical intermediates, or off-specification commercial chemical products referred to in paragraphs (a) through (d) of this section, are identified as toxic wastes (T) unless otherwise designated and are subject to the small quantity exclusion defined in § 261.5 (a) and (f).

[Comment: For the convenience of the regulated community, the primary hazardous properties of these materials have been indicated by the letters T (Toxicity), R (Reactivity), I (Ignitability) and C (Corrosivity). Absence of a letter indicates that the compound is only listed for toxicity.]

These wastes and their corresponding EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers are:

Hazardous Waste No.	Substance
U001	Acetaldehyde (I)
U034	Acetaldehyde, trichloro-
U187	Acetamide, N-(4-ethoxyphenyl)-
U005	Acetamide, N-9H-fluorenyl-
U112	Acetic acid, ethyl ester (I)
U144	Acetic acid, lead salt
U214	Acetic acid, thallium(I) salt

Source: Federal Register, Revised as of July 1, 1985.

TABLE 1D-2 (CONT.)
LIST OF HAZARDOUS WASTES
40 CFR PART 261, SUBPART D

Hazardous Waste No.	Substance	Hazardous Waste No.	Substance
U002	Acetone (I)	U024	Benzene, 1,3,5-trinitro- (R,T)
U003	Acetonitrile (I,T)	U021	Benzidine
U248	3-(alpha-Acetoxybenzyl)-4-hydroxycoumarin and salts, when present at concentrations of 0.3% or less	U202	1,2-Benzisothiazolin-3-one, 1,1-dioxide
U004	Acetophenone	U120	Benzo[<i>k</i>]fluorene
U005	2-Acetylaminofluorene	U022	Benzo[<i>a</i>]pyrene
U006	Acetyl chloride (C,R,T)	U022	3,4-Benzopyrene
U007	Acrylamide	U197	p-Benzoquinone
U008	Acrylic acid (I)	U023	Benzotrichloride (C,R,T)
U009	Acrylonitrile	U050	1,2-Benzphenanthrene
U150	Alanine, 3-[p-bis(2-chloroethyl)amino] phenyl-, L-	U085	2,2'-Bioxirane (I,T)
U011	Anisole	U021	(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine
U012	Aniline (I,T)	U073	(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dichloro-
U014	Auramine	U091	(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dimethoxy-
U015	Azaserine	U095	(1,1'-Biphenyl)-4,4'-diamine, 3,3'-dimethyl-
U010	Azirino(2,3':3,4)pyrrolo(1,2-a)indole-4,7-dione, 6-amino-6-(((aminocarbonyl)oxy)methyl)- 1,1a,2,8,8a,8b-hexahydro-8a-methoxy-5- methyl-	U024	Bis(2-chloroethoxy) methane
U157	Benz[<i>j</i>]acanthrylene, 1,2-dihydro-3-methyl-	U027	Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether
U016	Benz[<i>c</i>]acridine	U244	Bis(dimethylthiocarbamoyl) disulfide
U016	3,4-Benzacridine	U028	Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate
U017	Benzal chloride	U246	Bromine cyanide
U018	Benz[<i>a</i>]anthracene	U225	Bromoforn
U018	1,2-Benzanthracene	U030	4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether
U094	1,2-Benzanthracene, 7,12-dimethyl-	U128	1,3-Butadiene, 1,1,2,3,4,4-hexachloro-
U012	Benzenamine (I,T)	U172	1-Butanamine, N-butyl-N-nitroso-
U014	Benzenamine, 4,4'-carbonimidoylbis(N,N-di- methyl-	U035	Butanoic acid, 4-[Bis(2-chloroethyl)amino] benzene-
U049	Benzenamine, 4-chloro-2-methyl-	U031	1-Butanol (I)
U093	Benzenamine, N,N'-dimethyl-4-phenylazo-	U159	2-Butanone (I,T)
U158	Benzenamine, 4,4'-methylenebis(2-chloro-	U160	2-Butanone peroxide (R,T)
U222	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-, hydrochloride	U053	2-Butenal
U181	Benzenamine, 2-methyl-5-nitro	U074	2-Butene, 1,4-dichloro- (I,T)
U019	Benzene (I,T)	U031	n-Butyl alcohol (I)
U038	Benzenecetic acid, 4-chloro-alpha-(4-chloro- phenyl)-alpha-hydroxy, ethyl ester	U136	Calcodylic acid
U030	Benzene, 1-bromo-4-phenoxy-	U032	Calcium chromate
U037	Benzene, chloro-	U238	Carbamic acid, ethyl ester
U190	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid anhydride	U178	Carbamic acid, methylnitroso-, ethyl ester
U028	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, [bis(2-ethyl- hexyl)] ester	U176	Carbamide, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-
U069	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dibutyl ester	U177	Carbamide, N-methyl-N-nitroso-
U088	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, diethyl ester	U219	Carbamide, thio-
U102	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, dimethyl ester	U097	Carbamoyl chloride, dimethyl-
U107	1,2-Benzenedicarboxylic acid, di-n-octyl ester	U215	Carbonic acid, diethanol(I) salt
U070	Benzene, 1,2-dichloro-	U156	Carbonochloridic acid, methyl ester (I,T)
U071	Benzene, 1,3-dichloro-	U033	Carbon oxyfluoride (R,T)
U072	Benzene, 1,4-dichloro-	U211	Carbon tetrachloride
U017	Benzene, (dichloromethyl)-	U033	Carbonyl fluoride (R,T)
U223	Benzene, 1,3-diisocyanatomethyl- (R,T)	U034	Chloral
U239	Benzene, dimethyl-(I,T)	U035	Chlorambucil
U201	1,3-Benzenediol	U036	Chloranes, technical
U127	Benzene, hexachloro-	U026	Chloromaphazine
U056	Benzene, hexahydro- (I)	U037	Chlorobenzene
U188	Benzene, hydroxy-	U039	4-Chloro-m-cresol
U220	Benzene, methyl-	U041	1-Chloro-2,3-epoxypropane
U105	Benzene, 1-methyl-1,2,4-dinitro-	U042	2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether
U106	Benzene, 1-methyl-2,6-dinitro-	U044	Chloroform
U203	Benzene, 1,2-methylenedioxy-4-allyl-	U046	Chloromethyl methyl ether
U141	Benzene, 1,2-methylenedioxy-4-propenyl-	U047	beta-Chloronaphthalene
U090	Benzene, 1,2-methylenedioxy-4-propyl-	U048	o-Chlorophenol
U055	Benzene, (1-methylethyl)- (I)	U049	4-Chloro-o-toluidine, hydrochloride
U169	Benzene, nitro- (I,T)	U032	Chromic acid, calcium salt
U183	Benzene, pentachloro-	U050	Chrysene
U185	Benzene, pentachloro-nitro-	U051	Cresols
U020	Benzenesulfonic acid chloride (C,R)	U052	Cresol
U020	Benzenesulfonyl chloride (C,R)	U052	Cresylic acid
U207	Benzene, 1,2,4,5-tetrachloro-	U053	Crotonaldehyde
U023	Benzene, (trichloromethyl)-(C,R,T)	U055	Cumene (I)
		U246	Cyanogen bromide
		U197	1,4-Cyclohexanedione
		U056	Cyclohexane (I)
		U057	Cyclohexanone (I)
		U130	1,3-Cyclopentadiene, 1,2,3,4,5,5-hexa- chloro-
		U058	Cyclophosphamide
		U240	2,44-D, salts and esters
		U059	Daunomycin

Source: Federal Register, Revised as of July 1, 1985.

TABLE 1D-2 (CONT.)
LIST OF HAZARDOUS WASTES
40 CFR PART 261, SUBPART D

Hazardous Waste No.	Substance	Hazardous Waste No.	Substance
U060	DDD	U208	Ethane, 1,1,1,2-tetrachloro-
U061	DOT	U209	Ethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloro-
U142	Decachlorooctahydro-1,3,4-metheno-2H-cyclobuta[c,d]-pentalen-2-one	U218	Ethanethioamide
U062	Diallate	U247	Ethane, 1,1,1-trichloro-2,2-bis(p-methoxyphenyl)-
U133	Diamine (R,T)	U227	Ethane, 1,1,2-trichloro-
U221	Diaminotoluene	U043	Ethene, chloro-
U063	Dibenz[a,h]anthracene	U042	Ethene, 2-chloroethoxy-
U063	1,2,5,6-Dibenzanthracene	U078	Ethene, 1,1-dichloro-
U064	1,2,7,8-Dibenzopyrene	U079	Ethene, trans-1,2-dichloro-
U064	Dibenz[a,i]pyrene	U210	Ethane, 1,1,2,2-tetrachloro-
U066	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	U173	Ethanol, 2,2'-(nitrosoimino)bis-
U069	Dibutyl phthalate	U004	Ethanone, 1-phenyl-
U062	S-(2,3-Dichloroallyl) diisopropylthiocarbamate	U006	Ethanoyl chloride (C,R,T)
U070	o-Dichlorobenzene	U112	Ethyl acetate (I)
U071	m-Dichlorobenzene	U113	Ethyl acrylate (I)
U072	p-Dichlorobenzene	U238	Ethyl carbamate (urethan)
U073	3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine	U038	Ethyl 4,4'-dichlorobenzilate
U074	1,4-Dichloro-2-butene (I,T)	U114	Ethylenebis(dithiocarbamic acid)
U075	Dichlorodifluoromethane	U067	Ethylene dibromide
U192	3,5-Dichloro-N-(1,1-dimethyl-2-propenyl) benzamide	U077	Ethylene dichloride
U060	Dichloro diphenyl dichloroethane	U115	Ethylene oxide (I,T)
U061	Dichloro diphenyl trichloroethane	U116	Ethylene thiourea
U078	1,1-Dichloroethylene	U117	Ethyl ether (I)
U079	1,2-Dichloroethylene	U076	Ethylidene dichloride
U025	Dichloroethyl ether	U118	Ethylmethacrylate
U081	2,4-Dichlorophenol	U119	Ethyl methanesulfonate
U082	2,6-Dichlorophenol	U139	Femic dextran
U240	2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid, salts and esters	U120	Fluoranthene
U083	1,2-Dichloropropane	U122	Formaldehyde
U084	1,2-Dichloropropene	U123	Formic acid (C,T)
U085	1,2,3,4-Diepoxybutane (I,T)	U124	Furan (I)
U108	1,4-Diethylene dioxide	U125	2-Furancarboxaldehyde (I)
U086	N,N-Diethylhydrazine	U147	2,5-Furandione
U087	O,O-Diethyl-S-methyl-dithiophosphate	U213	Furan, tetrahydro- (I)
U088	Diethyl phthalate	U125	Furfural (I)
U089	Diethylstilbestrol	U124	Furfuran (I)
U148	1,2-Dihydro-3,6-pyridinedione	U206	D-Glucopyranose, 2-deoxy-2(3-methyl-3-nitrosoureido)-
U090	Dihydrostilole	U126	Glycidylaldehyde
U091	3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine	U163	Guanidine, N-nitroso-N-methyl-N'nitro-
U092	Dimethylamine (I)	U127	Hexachlorobenzene
U093	Dimethylaminoazobenzene	U128	Hexachlorobutadiene
U094	7,12-Dimethylbenz[a]anthracene	U129	Hexachlorocyclohexane (gamma isomer)
U095	3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine	U130	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
U096	alpha, alpha-Dimethylbenzylhydroperoxide (R)	U131	Hexachloroethane
U097	Dimethylcarbamoyl chloride	U132	Hexachlorophene
U098	1,1-Dimethylhydrazine	U243	Hexachloropropene
U099	1,2-Dimethylhydrazine	U133	Hydrazine (R,T)
U101	2,4-Dimethylphenol	U086	Hydrazine, 1,2-diethyl-
U102	Dimethyl phthalate	U098	Hydrazine, 1,1-dimethyl-
U103	Dimethyl sulfate	U099	Hydrazine, 1,2-dimethyl-
U105	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	U109	Hydrazine, 1,2-diphenyl-
U106	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	U134	Hydrofluoric acid (C,T)
U107	Di-n-octyl phthalate	U134	Hydrogen fluoride (C,T)
U108	1,4-Dioxane	U135	Hydrogen sulfide
U109	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	U096	Hydroperoxide, 1-methyl-1-phenylethyl- (R)
U110	Dipropylamine (I)	U136	Hydroxydimethylazine oxide
U111	Di-N-propylnitrosamine	U116	2-Imidazolidinethione
U001	Ethanal (I)	U137	Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene
U174	Ethanamine, N-ethyl-N-nitroso-	U139	Iron dextran
U087	Ethane, 1,2-dibromo-	U140	Isobutyl alcohol (I,T)
U078	Ethane, 1,1-dichloro-	U141	Isoeufrole
U077	Ethane, 1,2-dichloro-	U142	Kepons
U114	1,2-Ethanedithiocarbamodithioic acid	U143	Lasiocarpine
U131	Ethane, 1,1,1,2,2,2-hexachloro-	U144	Lead acetate
U024	Ethane, 1,1'-(methylenebis(oxy))bis(2-chloro-	U145	Lead phosphate
U003	Ethanethiole (I, T)	U146	Lead subacetate
U117	Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis- (I)	U129	Lindane
U025	Ethane, 1,1'-oxybis(2-chloro-	U147	Maleic anhydride
U184	Ethane, pentachloro-	U148	Maleic hydrazide
		U149	Malononitrile

Source: Federal Register, Revised as of July 1, 1985.

TABLE 1D-2 (CONT.)
LIST OF HAZARDOUS WASTES
40 CFR PART 261, SUBPART D

Hazardous Waste No.	Substance	Hazardous Waste No.	Substance
U150	Melphalan	U179	N-Nitrosopiperidine
U151	Mercury	U180	N-Nitrosopyrrolidine
U152	Methacrylonitrile (L,T)	U181	5-Nitro-o-toluidine
U092	Methanamine, N-methyl- (I)	U183	1,2-Oxathiolane, 2,2-dioxide
U029	Methane, bromo-	U058	2H-1,3,2-Oxazaphosphorine, 2-[bis(2-chloroethyl)amino]tetrahydro-, oxide 2-
U045	Methane, chloro- (L,T)	U115	Oxirane (L,T)
U046	Methane, chloromethoxy-	U041	Oxirane, 2-(chloromethyl)-
U068	Methane, dibromo-	U182	Paraldehyde
U080	Methane, dichloro-	U183	Pentachlorobenzene
U075	Methane, dichlorodifluoro-	U184	Pentachloroethane
U138	Methane, iodo-	U185	Pentachloronitrobenzene
U119	Methanesulfonic acid, ethyl ester	See F027	Pentachlorophenol
U211	Methane, tetrachloro-	U186	1,3-Pentadiene (I)
U121	Methane, trichlorofluoro-	U187	Phenacetin
U153	Methanethiol (L,T)	U188	Phenol
U225	Methane, tribromo-	U048	Phenol, 2-chloro-
U044	Methane, trichloro-	U039	Phenol, 4-chloro-3-methyl-
U121	Methane, trichlorofluoro-	U081	Phenol, 2,4-dichloro-
U123	Methanoic acid (C,T)	U082	Phenol, 2,6-dichloro-
U036	4,7-Methanoindan, 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8-octa-chloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-	U101	Phenol, 2,4-dimethyl-
U154	Methanol (I)	U170	Phenol, 4-nitro-
U155	Methacrylonitrile	See F027	Phenol, pentachloro-
U247	Methoxychlor	Do	Phenol, 2,3,4,6-tetrachloro-
U154	Methyl alcohol (I)	Do	Phenol, 2,4,5-trichloro-
U029	Methyl bromide	Do	Phenol, 2,4,6-trichloro-
U186	1-Methylbutadiene (I)	U137	1,10-(1,2-phenylene)pyrene
U045	Methyl chloride (L,T)	U145	Phosphoric acid, Lead salt
U156	Methyl chlorocarbonate (L,T)	U087	Phosphorodithioic acid, 0,0-diethyl-, S-methyl-ester
U226	Methylchloroform	U189	Phosphorous sulfide (R)
U157	3-Methylcholanthrene	U190	Phthalic anhydride
U158	4,4'-Methylenebis(2-chloroaniline)	U191	2-Picoline
U132	2,2'-Methylenebis(3,4,6-trichlorophenol)	U182	Pronamide
U068	Methylene bromide	U184	1-Propylamine (L,T)
U080	Methylene chloride	U110	1-Propylamine, N-propyl- (I)
U122	Methylene oxide	U086	Propene, 1,2-dibromo-3-chloro-
U159	Methyl ethyl ketone (L,T)	U149	Propenedinitrile
U160	Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide (R,T)	U171	Propene, 2-nitro- (I)
U138	Methyl iodide	U027	Propene, 2,2'-oxybis[2-chloro-
U161	Methyl isobutyl ketone (I)	U183	1,3-Propene sulfone
U162	Methyl methacrylate (L,T)	U235	1-Propenol, 2,3-dibromo-, phosphate (3:1)
U163	N-Methyl-N'-nitro-N-nitrosoguanidine	U126	1-Propenol, 2,3-epoxy-
U161	4-Methyl-2-pentanone (I)	U140	1-Propenol, 2-methyl- (L,T)
U164	Methylthiouacil	U002	2-Propanone (I)
U010	Mitomycin C	U007	2-Propanamide
U059	5,12-Naphthacenedione, (8S-cis)-6-acetyl-10-[[[3-amino-2,3,6-trideoxy-alpha-L-lyxohexopyranosyl]oxy]-7,8,9,10-tetrahydro-6,8,11-trihydroxy-1-methoxy-	U084	Propene, 1,3-dichloro-
U165	Naphthalene	U243	1-Propene, 1,1,2,3,3,3-hexachloro-
U047	Naphthalene, 2-chloro-	U009	2-Propanenitrile
U166	1,4-Naphthalenedione	U152	2-Propanenitrile, 2-methyl- (L,T)
U236	2,7-Naphthalenedisulfonic acid, 3,3'-[[[3,3'-dimethyl-(1,1'-biphenyl)-4,4'-diyl]]-bis(azo)bis(5-amino-4-hydroxy)-, tetrasodium salt	U008	2-Propanoic acid (I)
U166	1,4-Naphthoquinone	U113	2-Propanoic acid, ethyl ester (I)
U167	1-Naphthylamine	U118	2-Propanoic acid, 2-methyl-, ethyl ester
U168	2-Naphthylamine	U162	2-Propanoic acid, 2-methyl-, methyl ester (L,T)
U167	alpha-Naphthylamine	See F027	Propionic acid, 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-n-Propylamine (L,T)
U168	beta-Naphthylamine	U184	n-Propylamine (L,T)
U026	2-Naphthylamine, N,N'-bis(2-chloromethyl)-	U083	Propylene dichloride
U169	Nitrobenzene (L,T)	U196	Pyridine
U170	p-Nitrophenol	U155	Pyridine, 2-[(2-(dimethylamino)-2-thenylamino)-]
U171	2-Nitropropane (I)	U179	Pyridine, hexahydro-N-nitroso-
U172	N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine	U181	Pyridine, 2-methyl-
U173	N-Nitrosodiethanolamine	U184	4(1H)-Pyrimidinone, 2,3-dihydro-6-methyl-2-thioxo-
U174	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	U180	Pyrrrole, tetrahydro-N-nitroso-
U111	N-Nitroso-N-propylamine	U200	Reserpine
U176	N-Nitroso-N-ethylurea	U201	Resorcinol
U177	N-Nitroso-N-methylurea	U202	Saccharin and salts
U178	N-Nitroso-N-methylurethane	U203	Safrole
		U204	Selenious acid
		U204	Selenium dioxide
		U205	Selenium disulfide (R,T)

Source: Federal Register, Revised as of July 1, 1985.

TABLE 1D-2 (CONT.)
LIST OF HAZARDOUS WASTES
40 CFR PART 261, SUBPART D

Hazardous Waste No.	Substance
U015	L-Serine, diazoacetate (ester)
See F027	Silver
U089	4,4'-Stilbenediol, alpha, alpha'-diethyl-
U206	Streptozotocin.
U135	Sulfur hydride
U103	Sulfuric acid, dimethyl ester
U189	Sulfur phosphide (R)
U205	Sulfur selenide (R,T)
See F027	2,4,5-T
U207	1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene
U208	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
U209	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
U210	Tetrachloroethylene
See F027	2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol
U213	Tetrahydrofuran (f)
U214	Thallium(I) acetate
U215	Thallium(I) carbonate
U216	Thallium(I) chloride
U217	Thallium(I) nitrate
U218	Thioacetamide
U153	Thiomethanol (L,T)
U219	Thiourea
U244	Thiram
U220	Toluene
U221	Toluenediamine
U223	Toluene diisocyanate (R,T)
U222	O-Toluidine hydrochloride
U011	1H-1,2,4-Triazol-3-amine
U226	1,1,1-Trichloroethane
U227	1,1,2-Trichloroethane
U228	Trichloroethene
U228	Trichloroethylene
U121	Trichloromonofluoromethane
See F027	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol
Do	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol
Do	2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid
U234	sym-Trinitrobenzene (R,T)
U182	1,3,5-Trioxane, 2,4,5-trimethyl-
U235	Tris(2,3-dibromopropyl) phosphate
U236	Trypan blue
U237	Uracil, 5[bis(2-chloromethyl)amino]-
U237	Uracil mustard
U043	Vinyl chloride
U248	Warfarin, when present at concentrations of 0.3% or less
U239	Xylene (f)
U200	Yohimban-16-carboxylic acid, 11,17-dimethoxy-18-[(3,4,5-trimethoxy-benzoyloxy)-, methyl ester
U249	Zinc phosphide, when present at concentrations of 10% or less.

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 50 FR 665, Jan. 4, 1985, §261.33 introductory text was revised, effective July 5, 1985. At 50 FR 2000, Jan. 14, 1985, the table in paragraph (f) was amended by revising certain hazardous waste numbers, effective July 15, 1985. For the convenience of the user, the superseded introductory text (published at 49 FR 37070, Sept. 21, 1984), and entries in the paragraph (f) table, are set out below:

§ 261.33 Discarded commercial chemical products, off-specification species, container residues and spill residues thereof.

The following materials or items are hazardous wastes if and when they are discarded or intended to be discarded unless they are excluded under §§ 260.20 and 260.22 and listed in Appendix IX.

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(f)

Hazardous waste No.	Substance
U242	Pentachlorophenol.
U242	Phenol, pentachloro-
U212	Phenol, 2,3,4,6-tetrachloro-
U212	Phenol, 2,4,5-trichloro-
U230	Phenol, 2,4,6-trichloro-
U231	Propionic acid, 2-(2,4,5-trichlorophenoxy)-.
U233	Silver.
U232	2,4,5-T.
U212	2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol.
U230	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol.
U231	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol.
U230	2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid.

[45 FR 78529, 78541, Nov. 25, 1980, as amended at 46 FR 27477, May 20, 1981; 49 FR 19923, May 10, 1984; 49 FR 665, Jan. 4, 1985; 50 FR 2000, Jan. 14, 1985]

Source: Federal Register, Revised as of July 1, 1985.

TABLE 1D-3
HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENTS
APPENDIX VIII, 40 CFR 261

Acetonitrile	Chloromaphazine.	1,4 Diethylenecolde
Acetophenone.	Chloroacetaldehyde	N,N'-Diethylhydrazine
2-Acetylaminofluorene	Chloroalkyl ethers, N.O.S. ¹	O,O-Diethyl S-methyldithiophosphate
Acetyl chloride	p-Chloroaniline	Diethyl-p-nitro phenyl phosphate
1-Acetyl-2-thiourea	Chlorobenzene	Diethylphthalate
Acrolein	Chlorobenzilate	O,O-Diethyl O-pyrazinyl phosphorothioate
Acrylamide	p-Chloro-m-cresol.	Diethylstilbestrol
Acrylonitrile	1-Chloro-2,3-epoxypropene.	Dihydrocresole
Aflatoxins	2-Chloroethyl vinyl ether	3,4-Dihydroxy-alpha-(methylamino)methyl benzyl alcohol.
Aldicarb	Chloroform	Diisopropylfluorophosphate(DFP)
Aldrin	Chloromethyl methyl ether	Dimethoate
Allyl alcohol	beta-Chloronaphthalene	3,3'-Dimethoxyberzidine
Allyl chloride	o-Chlorophenol	p-Dimethylaminoazobenzene
Aluminum phosphide	1-(o-Chlorophenyl) thiourea	7,12-Dimethylberz[a]anthracene
4-Aminobiphenyl	Chloroprene	3,3'-Dimethylberzidine
5-(Ammomethyl)-3-isoxazolol.	3-Chloropropionitrile.	Dimethylcarbamoyl chloride.
4-Aminopyridine	Chromium and compounds, N.O.S. ¹	1,1-Dimethylhydrazine
Amtrole	Chrysene.	1,2-Dimethylhydrazine.
Ammonium vanadate	Citrus red No. 2	alpha, alpha-Dimethylphenethylamine
Aniline	Coal tars.	2,4-Dimethylphenol
Antimony and compounds, N.O.S. ¹	Copper cyanide	Dimethylphthalate
Aramite	Creosote	Dimethyl sulfate
Arsenic and compounds, N.O.S. ¹	Cresols (Cresylic acid).	Dinitrobenzene, N.O.S. ¹
Arsenic acid	Crotonaldehyde	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol and salts
Arsenic pentoxide	Cyanides (soluble salts and complexes) N.O.S. ¹ .	2,4-Dinitrophenol
Arsenic trioxide	Cyanogen.	2,4-Dinitrotoluene
Auramine	Cyanogen bromide	2,6-Dinitro toluene
Azasarine	Cyanogen chloride	Dinoseb
Barium and compounds, N.O.S. ¹	Cycasin.	Di-n-octylphthalate
Barium cyanide	2-Cyclohexyl-4,6-dinitrophenol	Diphenylamine
Benz[c]acridine.	Cyclophosphamide.	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine
Benz[a]anthracene.	2,4-D, salts and esters	Di-n-propylnitrosamine
Benzal chloride	Deaunomycin	Diutolon
Benzene.	DDD	Dithiobauril
Benzenearsonic acid	DOE	Endosulfen
Benzidine	DDT	Endothal
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	Dialate.	Endrin
Benzo[j]fluoranthene	Dibenz[a,h]acridine	Ethyl carbamate (urethane)
Benzo[a]pyrene	Dibenz[a,j]acridine.	Ethyl cyanide
p-Barzoquinone	Dibenz[a,h]anthracene.	Ethylenebis(dithiocarbamic acid, salts and esters.
Benzotrichloride	7H-Dibenzof[c,g]carbazole.	Ethylene diuremide.
Benzyl chloride	Dibenzof[a,e]pyrene	Ethylene dichloride.
Beryllium and compounds, N.O.S. ¹	Dibenzof[a,h]pyrene	Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether
Bis(2-chloromethoxy)ethane	Dibenzof[a,j]pyrene	Ethyleneimine.
Bis(2-chloroethyl) ether.	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	Ethylene oxide
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl) ether.	Dibutylphthalate	Ethylene-thiourea.
Bis(chloromethyl) ether	o-Dichlorobenzene.	Ethylene dichloride.
Bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	m-Dichlorobenzene.	Ethyl methacrylate
Bromocetone	p-Dichlorobenzene.	Ethylmethane sulfonate
Bromotom.	Dichlorobenzene, N.O.S	Famphur
4-Bromophenyl phenyl der.	3,3'-Dichloroberzidine.	Fluoranthene
Bucine.	1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	Fluorine
Buryl benzyl phthalate	Dichlorodifluoromethane.	Fluoroacetamide
Cacodylic acid.	1,2-Dichloroethyane.	Fluoroacetic acid, sodium salt
Cadmium and compounds, N.O.S. ¹ .	Dichloroethyane, N.O.S.	Formaldehyde
Calcium chromate	1,1-Dichloroethyane	Glycidylaldehyde.
Calcium cyanide	2,4-Dichlorophenol	Halomethane, N.O.S. ¹
Carbon disulfide	2,6-Dichlorophenol.	Heptachlor..
Carbon oxyfluoride	Dichlorophenylarsine.	Heptachlor epoxide.
Carbon tetrachloride	Dichloropropene, N.O.S. ¹	Hexachlorobenzene
Chloral	Dichloropropenal, N.O.S. ¹	Hexachlorobutadiene.
Chlorambucil	Dichloropropene, N.O.S. ¹	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene.
Chlordane, alpha and gamma isomers.	1,3-Dichloropropene.	Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxine.
Chlorinated benzenes, N.O.S. ¹	Dieldrin.	Hexachlorodibenzofurans.
Chlorinated ethane, N.C.S. ¹	1,2,3,4-Diisopxybutane	Hexachloroethane.
Chlorinated fluorocarbons, N.O.S. ¹	Diethylarsine	Hexachlorophane.
Chlorinated naphthalene, N.O.S. ¹		
Chlorinated phenol, N.O.S. ¹		

¹The abbreviation N.O.S. signifies those members of the general class "not otherwise specified" by name in this listing.

Source: Federal Register, August 1986

TABLE 1D-3 (CONT.)
HAZARDOUS CONSTITUENTS
APPENDIX VIII, 40 CFR 261

Hexachloropropene	Nitroglycerin.	Strychnine and salts
Hexaethyltetraphosphate	p-Nitrophenol.	TCDD
Hydrazine.	2-Nitropropane.	1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene.
Hydrogen cyanide	4-Nitroquinoline-1-oxide.	Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxine.
Hydrogen fluoride	Nitrosamine, N.O.S. ¹ .	Tetrachlorodibenzofurans
Hydrogen sulfide	N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine	Tetrachloroethane, N.O.S. ¹
Indeno(1,2,3cd)pyrene	N-Nitrosodietanolamine.	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane
Iron dextran	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
Isobutyl alcohol	N-Nitrosodimethylamine.	Tetrachloroethylene.
Isodrin	N-Nitroso-N-ethyl urea.	2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol.
Isosafrole	N-Nitrosomethyltetramine	Tetraethylthiopyrophosphate.
Kepon	N-Nitroso-N-methylurea.	Tetraethyl lead.
Lasiocarpine	N-Nitroso-N-methylurethan	Tetraethylpyrophosphate
Lead and compounds, N.O.S. ¹	N-Nitrosomethylvinylamine.	Tetranitromethane.
Lead acetate.	N-Nitrosomorpholine	Thallium and compounds, N.O.S. ¹
Lead phosphate	N-Nitrosomonicotine.	Thallic oxide
Lead subacetate	N-Nitrosopiperidine.	Thallium (I) acetate
Lindane.	Nitrosopyrrolidine.	Thallium (I) carbonate
Maleic anhydride	N-Nitrosoaracetone	Thallium (I) chloride
Maleic hydrazide	5-Nitro-o-toluidine	Thallium (I) nitrate
Malononitrile	Octamethylpyrophosphoramide	Thallium selenite
Melphalan	Osmium tetroxide	Thallium (I) sulfate
Mercury fulminate.	Paraldehyde	Thioacetamide
Mercury and compounds N.O.S. ¹	Parathion.	Thiofanoz
Methacrylonitrile	Pentachlorobenzene.	Thiomethanol
Methacrylonitrile	Pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxine	Thiophenol.
Methacrylonitrile	Pentachlorodibenzofurane	Thiosemicarbazide.
Methacrylonitrile	Pentachloroethane	Thiourea.
Methacrylonitrile	Pentachloronitrobenzene (PCNB).	Thiram
Methacrylonitrile	Pentachlorophenol	Toluene.
Methacrylonitrile	Phenacetin.	Toluenediamine.
Methacrylonitrile	Phenol.	2,4-Toluenediamine
Methacrylonitrile	Phenylsulfonamide	2,6-Toluenediamine
Methacrylonitrile	Phenylmercury acetate	3,4-Toluenediamine
Methacrylonitrile	Phenylthiourea	Toluene diisocyanate.
Methacrylonitrile	Phosgene	p-Toluidine
Methacrylonitrile	Phosphine.	o-Toluidine hydrochloride
Methacrylonitrile	Phorate	Toxaphene.
Methacrylonitrile	Phthalic acid esters, N.O.S. ¹	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene.
Methacrylonitrile	Phthalic anhydride.	1,1,2-Trichloroethane
Methacrylonitrile	2-Picoline	Trichloroethylene.
Methacrylonitrile	Polychlorinated biphenyls N.O.S. ¹	Trichloromethanethiol.
Methacrylonitrile	Potassium cyanide	Trichloromonofluoromethane.
Methacrylonitrile	Potassium silver cyanide	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol.
Methacrylonitrile	Pronamide	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol
Methacrylonitrile	1,3-Propene sulfone.	2,4,5-T.
Methacrylonitrile	n-Propylamine	p-Toluidine
Methacrylonitrile	Propargyl alcohol	o-Toluidine hydrochloride
Methacrylonitrile	Propylene dichloride	Toxaphene
Methacrylonitrile	1,2-Propylenimine	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
Methacrylonitrile	Propylthioureacl.	1,1,2-Trichloroethane
Methacrylonitrile	Pyridine	Trichloroethylene.
Methacrylonitrile	Reserpine	Trichloromethanethiol.
Methacrylonitrile	Resorcinol	Trichloromonofluoromethane
Methacrylonitrile	Saccharin and salts	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol.
Methacrylonitrile	Saltol	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol
Methacrylonitrile	Selenium dioxide	2,4,5-T
Methacrylonitrile	Selenium and compounds, N.O.S. ¹	Trichloropropene, N.O.S.
Methacrylonitrile	Selenium sulfide	1,2,3-Trichloropropene
Methacrylonitrile	Selenourea	O,O,O-Triethylphosphorothioate.
Methacrylonitrile	Silver and compounds, N.O.S. ¹	para-Trinitrobenzene
Methacrylonitrile	Silver cyanide	Tri(1-cyanoethyl)phosphine sulfide
Methacrylonitrile	Silver (2,4,5-TP)	Tetra(2,3-dibromopropyl)phosphate
Methacrylonitrile	Sodium cyanide	Triphen blue
Methacrylonitrile	Streptozotocin	Uracil mustard
Methacrylonitrile	Strontium sulfide	Same as CAS name
Methacrylonitrile		Vanadium pentoxide
Methacrylonitrile		Vinyl chloride
Methacrylonitrile		Wartan
Methacrylonitrile		Zinc cyanide.
Methacrylonitrile		Zinc phosphide

¹ The abbreviation N.O.S. signifies those members of the general class "not otherwise specified" by name in this listing.

Source: Federal Register, August 1986

D. Laboratory Discharge

Laboratory discharge comes under special considerations since the EPA feels this waste quantity is small in comparison to the waste stream into which it enters. The Agency has set forth two criteria by which laboratory waste may be disposed of in the wastewater stream generated on-site.

1. The laboratory waste volume must be less than 1 percent of the total wastewater volume on an annual average volumetric basis.
2. Evidence must be provided to show the estimated combined average concentration of toxic materials does not exceed 1 ppm in the headworks of the wastewater treatment system.

The second criterion was added since it may be possible to have low wastewater volume such that the 1 percent criteria is exceeded even if the amount of hazardous waste is small.

In addition, the EPA lists the infectious waste generated by certain departments in health care facilities and veterinary hospitals, by laboratories handling etiologic agents, and by sewage treatment facilities, as hazardous waste, unless the waste is sterilized or incinerated. Some hospitals may generate some of the hazardous wastes listed in Subpart D or waste that exhibit the characteristics defined in Subpart C. If so, they are subject to the regulations with respect to these hazardous wastes. In most cases, however, the EPA believes that the special requirements regarding small quantity generators will apply.

III. STATE DEFINITIONS

A. Hazardous Waste

In California, pursuant to the Hazardous Waste Control Act of 1972, the State Department of Health Services developed criteria for the identification of hazardous waste. Definitions of hazardous waste pursuant to this Act are found in Chapter 6.5, Division 20 of the State Health and Safety Code. The applicability of hazardous waste criteria is contained in Title 22, Chapter 30, Division 4, Article 11 of the California Administrative Code (Table 1D-4).

Hazardous waste is defined in Section 25117, the same as that of the RCRA.

In addition, Section 25115 defines extremely hazardous waste as follows:

"Extremely hazardous waste" means any hazardous waste or mixture of hazardous wastes which, if human exposure should occur, may likely result in death, disabling personal injury or serious illness caused by the hazardous waste or mixture

TABLE 1D-4
LIST OF HAZARDOUS WASTES
TITLE 22, DIVISION 4, CHAPTER 30, CALIFORNIA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

66880. Lists of Chemical Names and Common Names.

(a) A waste that meets the definition of hazardous waste presented in Section 25117 of the Health and Safety Code or satisfies any of the criteria of hazardous waste presented in Article 11 of this chapter shall be considered a hazardous waste whether or not the waste is cited in this article. Such a waste shall be handled and disposed of according to the provisions of this chapter.

(b) A waste that meets the definition of extremely hazardous waste presented in Section 25115 of the Health and Safety Code or satisfies any of the criteria of extremely hazardous waste presented in Article 11 of this chapter shall be considered an extremely hazardous waste whether or not the waste is cited in this article. Such a waste shall be handled and disposed of according to the provisions of this chapter.

(c) The potential hazardous property of a material cited in the List of Chemical Names or the List of Common Names is indicated in the list as follows: (T) toxic, (C) corrosive, (F) ignitable and (R) reactive. An asterisk (*) in Section 66880(d) denotes an extremely hazardous waste. All letters in trade-mark names are capitalized.

(d) List of Chemical Names:

1. Acetaldehyde (T,F)
2. Acetic acid (T,C,F)
3. Acetone, Propanone (F)
4. Acetone cyanohydrin (T)
5. Acetonitrile (T,F)
6. *2-Acetylaminofluorene, 2-AAF (T)
7. Acetyl benzoyl peroxide (T,F,R)
8. Acetyl chloride (T,C,R)
9. Acetyl peroxide (T,F,R)
10. Acridine (T)
11. *Acrolein, Aqualin (T,F)
12. *Acrylonitrile (T,F)
13. *Adiponitrile (T)
14. Aldrin; 1,2,3,4,10,10-Hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a-hexahydro-1,4,5,8-endo-erodimethanonaphthalene (T)
15. *Alkyl aluminum chloride (C,F,R)
16. *Alkyl aluminum compounds (C,F,R)
17. Allyl alcohol, 2-Propen-1-ol (T,F)
18. Allyl bromide, 3-Bromopropene (T,F)
19. Allyl chloride, 3-Chloropropene (T,F)
20. Allyl chloroacetate, Allyl chloroformate (T,F)
21. *Allyl trichlorosilane (T,C,F,R)
22. Aluminum (powder) (F)
- 23A. Aluminum chloride (T,C)
- 23B. Aluminum chloride (anhydrous) (T,C,R)
24. Aluminum fluoride (T,C)
25. Aluminum nitrate (T,F)
26. *Aluminum phosphide, PHOSTOXIN (T,F,R)
27. *4-Aminodiphenyl, 4-ADP (T)
28. *2-Aminopyridine (T)
29. *Ammonium arsenate (T)
30. *Ammonium bifluoride (T,C)
31. Ammonium chromate (T,F)
32. Ammonium dichromate, Ammonium bichromate (T,C,F)
33. Ammonium fluoride (T,C)
34. Ammonium hydroxide (T,C)
35. Ammonium molybdate (T)
36. Ammonium nitrate (F,R)
37. Ammonium perchlorate (F,R)
38. Ammonium permanganate (T,F,R)
39. Ammonium persulfate (F,R)
40. Ammonium picrate (T,R)
41. Ammonium sulfide (T,C,F,R)
42. n-Amyl acetate, 1-Acetyropentane (and isomers) (T,F)
43. n-Amylamine, 1-Aminopentane (and isomers) (T,F)
44. n-Amyl chloride, 1-Chloropentane (and isomers) (T,F)
45. n-Amylene, 1-Pentene (and isomers) (T,F)
46. n-Amyl mercaptan, 1-Pentanethiol (and isomers) (T,F)
47. n-Amyl nitrite, n-Pentyl nitrite (and isomers) (T,F)
48. *Amyl trichlorosilane (and isomers) (T,C,R)
49. Aniline, Aminobenzene (T)
50. Anisoyl chloride (T,C)
51. Anthracene (T)
52. Antimony (T)
53. Antimony compounds (T)
54. *Antimony pentachloride (T,C,R)
55. *Antimony pentafluoride (T,C,R)
56. Antimony pentasulfide (T,F)
57. Antimony potassium tartrate (T)
58. Antimony sulfate, Antimony trisulfate (T,F)
59. Antimony trichloride, Antimony chloride (T,C)
60. Antimony trifluoride, Antimony fluoride (T,C)
61. Antimony trioxide, Antimony oxide (T)
62. Antimony trisulfide, Antimony sulfide (T,F,R)
63. Arsenic (T)
64. *Arsenic acid and salts (T)
65. *Arsenic compounds (T)
66. *Arsenic pentaselenide (T)
67. *Arsenic pentoxide, Arsenic oxide (T)
68. *Arsenic sulfide, Arsenic disulfide (T)
69. *Arsenic tribromide, Arsenic bromide (T)

TABLE 1D-4 (CONT.)
 LIST OF HAZARDOUS WASTES
 TITLE 22, DIVISION 4, CHAPTER 30, CALIFORNIA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

70. •Arsenic trichloride, Arsenic chloride (T)
 71. •Arsenic trifluoride, Arsenic iodide (T)
 72. •Arsenic trioxide, Arsenious oxide (T)
 73. •Arsenous acid and salts (T)
 74. •Araçes (T)
 75. Asbestos (including chrysotile, amosite, crocidolite, tremolite, anthophyllite, and actinolite) (T)
 76. •AZODRIN, 3-Hydroxy-N-cis-crotonamide (T)
 77. Barium (T,F)
 78. Barium azide (T,R)
 79. Barium bromide (T)
 80. Barium carbonate (T)
 81. Barium chlorate (T,C,F,R)
 82. Barium chloride (T)
 83. Barium chromate (T)
 84. Barium citrate (T)
 85. Barium compounds (soluble) (T)
 86. •Barium cyanide (T)
 87. Barium fluoride (T)
 88. Barium fluosilicate (T)
 89. Barium hydroxide (T)
 90. Barium iodide (T)
 91. Barium manganate (T)
 92. Barium nitrate (T,F)
 93. Barium oxide, Barium monoxide (T)
 94. Barium perchlorate (T,F,R)
 95. Barium permanganate (T,F,R)
 96. Barium peroxide (T,F,R)
 97. Barium phosphate (T)
 98. Barium stearate (T)
 99. Barium sulfite (T)
 100. Barium sulfite (T)
 101. Benzene (T,F)
 102. Benzene hexachloride, BHC; 1,2,3,4,5,6-Hexachlorocyclohexane (T)
 103. •Benzene phosphorous dichloride (T,R)
 104. Benzenesulfonic acid (T)
 105. •Benzidine and salts (T)
 106. •Benzotrifluoride, Trifluoromethylbenzene (T,F)
 107. Benzoyl chloride (T,C,R)
 108. Benzoyl peroxide, Dibenzoyl peroxide (T,F,R)
 109. Benzyl bromide, alpha-Bromotoluene (T,C)
 110. Benzyl chloride, alpha-Chlorotoluene (T)
 111. •Benzyl chlorocarbonate, Benzyl chloroformate (T,C,R)
 112. •Beryllium (T,F)
 113. •Beryllium chloride (T)
 114. •Beryllium compounds (T)
 115. •Beryllium copper (T)
 116. •Beryllium fluoride (T)
 117. •Beryllium hydride (T,C,F,R)
 118. •Beryllium hydroxide (T)
 119. •Beryllium oxide (T)
 120. •BIDRIN, Dicrotophos, 3-(Dimethylamino)-1-methyl-3-oxo-1-propenyl dimethyl phosphite (T)
 121. •bis (Chloromethyl) ether, Dichloromethyl ether, BCME(T)
 122. Bismuth (T,F)
 123. •bis (Methylmercuric) sulfate, CEREWET, Ceresan liquid (T)
 124. Bismuth chromate (T)
 125. •BOMYL, Dimethyl 3-hydroxyglutaconate dimethyl phosphate (T)
 126. •Boranes (T,F,R)
 127. •Bordeaux arsenites (T)
 128. •Boron trichloride, Trichloroborane (T,C,R)
 129. •Boron trifluoride (T,C,R)
 130. Bromic acid (T)
 131. •Bromine (T,C,F)
 132. •Bromine pentafluoride (T,C,F,R)
 133. •Bromine trifluoride (T,C,F,R)
 134. •Brucine, Dimethoxystrychnine (T)
 135. 1,2,4-Butanetriol trinitrate (R)
 136. n-Butyl acetate, 1-Acetybutane (and isomers) (T)
 137. n-Butyl alcohol, 1-Butanol (and isomers) (T)
 138. n-Butyl amine, 1-Aminobutane (and isomers) (T)
 139. n-Butyl formate (and isomers) (T)
 140. tert-Butyl hydroperoxide (and isomers) (T,F)
 141. •n-Butyllithium (and isomers) (T,C,F,R)
 142. n-Butyl mercaptan, 1-Butanethiol (and isomers) (T,F)
 143. tert-Butyl peroxyacetate, tert-Butyl peracetate (F,R)
 144. tert-Butyl peroxybenzoate, tert-Butyl perbenzoate (F,R)
 145. tert-Butyl peroxyvalerate (F,R)
 146. •n-Butyltrichlorosilane (C,F,R)
 147. para-tert-Butyl toluene (T)
 148. n-Butyraldehyde, n-Butanal (and isomers) (T,F)
 149. •Cacodylic acid, Dimethylarsinic acid (T)
 150. •Cadmium (powder) (T,F)
 151. •Cadmium chloride (T)
 152. •Cadmium compounds (T)
 153. •Cadmium cyanide (T)
 154. Cadmium fluoride (T)
 155. Cadmium nitrate (T,F,R)

TABLE 1D-4 (CONT.)
 LIST OF HAZARDOUS WASTES
 TITLE 22, DIVISION 4, CHAPTER 30, CALIFORNIA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

- | | |
|---|---|
| 156. Cadmium oxide (T) | 196. Chlorosulfonic acid (T,C,F,R) |
| 157. Cadmium phosphate (T) | 197. Chloro-ortho-toluidine, 2-Amino-4-chlorotoluene (T) |
| 158. Cadmium sulfate (T) | 198. Chromic acid, Chromium trioxide, Chromic anhydride (T,C,F) |
| 159. Calcium (F,R) | 199. Chromic chloride, Chromium trichloride (T) |
| 160. Calcium arsenate, PENSAL (T) | 200. Chromic fluoride, Chromium trifluoride (T) |
| 161. Calcium arsenite (T) | 201. Chromic hydroxide, Chromium hydroxide (T) |
| 162. Calcium carbide (C,F,R) | 202. Chromic oxide, Chromium oxide (T) |
| 163. Calcium chloride (F,R) | 203. Chromic sulfate, Chromium sulfate (T) |
| 164. Calcium chlorite (F) | 204. Chromium compounds (T,C,F) |
| 165. Calcium fluoride (T) | 205. Chromyl chloride, Chlorochromic anhydride (T,C,F,R) |
| 166. Calcium hydride (C,F,R) | 206. Cobalt (powder) (T,F) |
| 167. Calcium hydroxide, Hydrated lime (C) | 207. Cobalt compounds (T) |
| 168. Calcium hypochlorite, Calcium oxychloride (dry) (T,C,F,R) | 208. Cobaltous bromide, Cobalt bromide (T) |
| 169. Calcium molybdate (T) | 209. Cobaltous chloride, Cobalt chloride (T) |
| 170. Calcium nitrate, Lime nitrate, Nitrocalcite (F,R) | 210. Cobaltous nitrate, Cobalt nitrate (T,F) |
| 171. Calcium oxide, Lime (C) | 211. Cobaltous resinate, Cobalt resinate (T,F) |
| 172. Calcium permanganate (T,F) | 212. Cobaltous sulfate, Cobalt sulfate (T) |
| 173. Calcium peroxide, Calcium dioxide (C,F) | 213. Coccullus, Fishberry, Picroroxin (T) |
| 174. Calcium phosphide (T,F,R) | 215. Copper acetarsenite, Paris green (T) |
| 175. Calcium resinate (F) | 216. Copper acetylacrylate (T,R) |
| 176. Caprylyl peroxide, Octyl peroxide (F) | 217. Copper arsenate, Cupric arsenate (T) |
| 177. Carbanolate, BANOL, 2-Chloro-4,5-dimethylphenyl methylcarbamate (T) | 218. Copper arsenite, Cupric arsenite (T) |
| 178. Carbon disulfide, Carbon bisulfide (T,F) | 219. Copper chlorite, Cupric chloride (T) |
| 179. Carbon tetrachloride, Tetrachloromethane (T) | 220. Copper chlorotetrazoole (T,R) |
| 180. Carbophenothion, TRITHION, S[(4-Chlorophenyl) thio]methyl] O, O-diethyl phosphorodithioate (T) | 221. Copper compounds (T) |
| 181. Chloral hydrate, Trichloroacetaldehyde (hydrated) (T) | 222. Copper cyanide, Cupric cyanide (T) |
| 182. Chlordan; 1,2,4,5,6,7,8-Octachloro-4,7-methano-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydroindane (T) | 223. Copper nitrate, Cupric nitrate (T,F,R) |
| 183. Chlorfenaviphos, Compound 4072, 2-Chloro-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl) vinyl diethyl phosphate (T) | 224. Copper sulfate, Cupric sulfate, Blue vitriol (T) |
| 184. Chlorine (T,C,F,R) | 225. Coroxon; ortho,ortho-Diethyl-ortho-(3-chloro-4-methylcoumarin-7-yl) phosphate (T) |
| 185. Chlorine dioxide (T,C,F,R) | 226. Coumafuryl, FUMARIN, 3-[1-(2-Furanyl)-3-oxobutyl]-4-hydroxy-2H-1-benzopyran-2-one (T) |
| 186. Chlorine pentafluoride (T,C,F,R) | 227. Coumateiraly, BAYER 25634, RACUMIN 57, 4-Hydroxy-3-(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-naphthalenyl)-2H-1-benzopyran-2-one (T) |
| 187. Chlorine trifluoride (T,C,F,R) | 228. Crimidine, CASTRUX, 2-Chloro-4-dimethylamino-6-methylpyrimidine (T) |
| 188. Chloroacetaldehyde (T,C) | 229. Crotonaldehyde, 2-Butenal (T) |
| 189. Alpha-Chloroacetophenone, Phenyl chloromethyl ketone (T) | 230. Cumene, Isopropyl benzene (T,F) |
| 190. Chloroacetyl chloride (T,C,R) | 231. Cumene hydroperoxide; alpha,alpha-Dimethylbenzyl hydroperoxide (T,F) |
| 191. Chlorobenzene (T,F) | 232. Cupriethylene diamine (T) |
| 192. para-Chlorobenzoyl peroxide (F,R) | 233. Cyanide salts (T) |
| 193. ortho-Chlorobenzylidene malonitrile, OCMB (T) | 234. Cyanoacetic acid, Malonic nitrile (T) |
| 194. Chloroform, Trichloromethane (T) | 235. Cyanogen (T,F,R) |
| 195. Chloropicrin, Chloropicrin, Trichloronitromethane (T) | |

TABLE 1D-4 (CONT.)
 LIST OF HAZARDOUS WASTES
 TITLE 22, DIVISION 4, CHAPTER 30, CALIFORNIA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

226. Cyanogen bromide, Bromine cyanide (T)
 227. Cyanuric triazide (T,R)
 228. Cycloheptane (T,F)
 229. Cyclohexane (T,F)
 240. Cyclohexanone peroxide (F)
 241. Cyclohexenyltrichlorosilane (T,C,R)
 242. Cycloheximide, ACTIDIONE (T)
 243. Cyclohexyltrichlorosilane (T,C,R)
 244. Cyclopentane (T,F)
 245. Cyclopentanol (F)
 246. Cyclopentene (T,F)
 247. DDT; 1,1,1-Trichloro-2,2-bis(chlorophenyl) ethane (T)
 248. DDVP, Dichlorvos, VAPONA, Dimethyl dichlorovinyl phosphate (T)
 249. Decaborane (T,F,R)
 250. DECALIN, Decahydronaphthalene (T)
 251. Demeton, SYSTOX (T)
 252. Demeton-S-methyl sulfone, METALSOYSTOX-SULFON, S-[2-(ethylsulfonyl) ethyl] O,O-dimethyl phosphorothioate (T)
 253. Diazodinitrophenol, DDNP, 2-Diazo-4,6-dinitrobenzene-1-oxide (T,R)
 254. Diborane, Diboron hexahydride (T,R)
 255. 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane, DBCP, FUMAZONE, NEMAGON (T)
 256. Di-butyl ether, Butyl ether (and isomers) (T,F)
 257. Dichlorobenzene (ortho, meta, para) (T)
 258. 3,3-Dichlorobenzidine and salts, DCEB (T)
 259. 1,2-Dichloroethylene; 1,2-Dichloroethene (T,F)
 260. Dichloroethyl ether, Dichloroether (T,F)
 261. Dichloroethane, Methylene chloride (T)
 262. 2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid; 2,4-D (T)
 263. 1,2-Dichloropropane, Propylene dichloride (T,F)
 264. 1,3-Dichloropropylene; 1,3-Dichloropropene (T,F)
 265. Dicumyl peroxide (F,T)
 266. Dieldrin; 1,2,3,4,10,10-Hexachloro-6,7-epoxy-1,4,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydro-1,4-endo, exo-5,8-dimethanonaphthalene (T)
 267. Diethylaluminum chloride, Aluminum diethyl monochloride, DEAC (F,R)
 268. Diethylamine (T,F)
 270. Diethyl chlorovinyl phosphate, Compound 1836 (T)
 271. Diethylchlorosilane (T,C,F,R)
 272. Diethylene glycol dinitrate (T,R)
 273. Diethylene triamine (T)
 274. O,O-Diethyl-S-(isopropylthiomethyl) phosphorodithioate (T)
 275. Diethylzinc, Zinc ethyl (C,F,R)
 276. Difluorophosphoric acid (T,C,R)
 277. Diglycidyl ether, bis (2,3-Epoxypropyl) ether (T)
 278. Diisopropylbenzene hydroperoxide (T,F)
 279. Diisopropyl peroxydicarbonate, Isopropyl percarbonate (T,C,F,R)
 280. Diméfor, HANANE, PEXTOX 14, Tetramethylphosphorodiamidic fluoride (T)
 281. Dimethylamine, DMA (T,F)
 282. Dimethylaminoazobenzene, Methyl yellow (T)
 283. Dimethylchlorosilane, Dichlorodimethylsilane (T,C,F,R)
 284. 2,5-Dimethylhexane-2,5-Dihydroperoxide (F)
 285. 1,1-Dimethylhydrazine, UDMH (T,F)
 286. Dimethyl sulfate, Methyl sulfate (T)
 287. Dimethyl sulfide, Methyl sulfide (T,F,R)
 288. 2,4-Dinitroaniline (T)
 289. Dinitrobenzene (ortho, meta, para) (T,R)
 290. Dinitrochlorobenzene, 1-Chloro-2,4-dinitrobenzene (T,R)
 291. 4,6-Dinitro-ortho-cresol, DNPC, SINOX, ECETOL 30 (T)
 292. Dinitrophenol (2,3-2,4-2,6-isomers) (T,R)
 293. 2,4-Dinitrophenylhydrazine (T,F,R)
 294. Dinitrotoluene (2,4-3,4-3,5-isomers) (T,F,R)
 295. DINOSEB; 2,4-Dinitro-6-sec-butylphenol (T)
 296. 1,4-Dioxane; 1,4-Diethylene dioxide (T,F,R)
 297. Dioxathion, DELNAV; S,S-1,4-dioxane-2,3-diyl bis(O,O-diethyl phosphorodithioate) (T)
 298. Dipentazyltritol hexanitrate (R)
 299. Diphenyl, Biphenyl, Phenylbenzene (T)
 300. Diphenylamine, DPA, N-Phenylaniline (T)
 301. Diphenylamine chloroarsine, Phenarsazine chloride (T)
 302. Diphenyldichlorosilane (T,C,R)
 303. Dipicrylamine, Hexanitrodiphenyl amine (T,R)
 304. Dipropyl ether (T,F)
 305. Disulfoton, DI-SYSTON; O,O-Diethyl S-[2-(ethylthio) ethyl] phosphorodithioate (T)
 306. Dodecyltrichlorosilane (T,C,R)
 307. DOWCO-139, ZECTRAN, Mexacarbate, 4-(Dimethylamino)-3,5-dimethylphenyl methylcarbamate (T)
 309. DYPONATE, Fonofos, O-Ethyl-S-phenylethyl phosphonodithioate (T)
 310. Endosulfan, THIODAN; 6,7,9,10,10-Hexachloro-1,5,5a,6,9,9a-hexahydro-6,9-methano-2,4,3-benzodioxathiepin-3-oxide (T)
 311. Endothal, 7-Orabicyclo [2.2.1]heptane-2,3-dicarboxylic acid (T)
 312. Endothion, EXOTHION, S-[5-Methoxy-4-oxo-4H-pyran-2-yl]-methyl O,O-dimethyl phosphorothioate (T)
 313. Endrin; 1,2,3,4,10,10-Hexachloro-6,7-epoxy-1,4,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydro-1,4-endo-endo-5,8-dimethanonaphthalene (T)
 314. Epichlorohydrin, Chloropropylene oxide (T,F)

TABLE 1D-4 (CONT.)
 LIST OF HAZARDOUS WASTES
 TITLE 22, DIVISION 4, CHAPTER 30, CALIFORNIA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

315. •EPN; O-Ethyl O-para-nitrophenyl phenylphosphonothioate (T)
 316. •Ehion, NIALATE, O,O',O':Tetraethyl-S-S-methylenediphosphorodithioate (T)
 317. Ethyl acetate (T,F)
 318. Ethyl alcohol, Ethanol (T,F)
 319. Ethylamine, Aminoethane (T,F)
 320. Ethylbenzene, Phenylethane (T,F)
 321. Ethyl butyrate, Ethyl butanoate (F)
 322. Ethyl chloride, Chloroethane (T,F)
 323. •Ethyl chloroformate, Ethyl chloroformate (T,C,F,R)
 324. •Ethylchloroarsine, Dichloroethylarsine (T,R)
 325. •Ethylchlorosilane (T,C,F,R)
 326. •Ethylene cyanohydrin, beta-Hydroxypropionitrile (T,R)
 327. Ethylene diamine (T)
 328. Ethylene dibromide; 1,2-Dibromoethane (T)
 329. Ethylene dichloride; 1,2-Dichloroethane (T,F)
 330. Ethyleneimine, Aziridine, EI (T,F,R)
 331. Ethylene oxide, Epoxyethane (T,F,R)
 332. Ethyl ether, Diethyl ether (F,R)
 333. Ethyl formate (T,F)
 334. •Ethyl mercaptan, Ethanethiol (T,F,R)
 335. Ethyl nitrate (F,R)
 336. Ethyl nitrite (F,R)
 337. •Ethylphenyldichlorosilane (T,C,R)
 338. Ethyl propionate (F)
 339. •Ethyltrichlorosilane (T,R)
 340. •Fensulfothion, BAYER 25141, DASANT, O,O-Diethyl-O-(4-(methylsulfinyl)phenyl) phosphorothioate (T)
 341. Ferric arsenate (T)
 342. Ferric chloride, Iron (III) chloride (T,C)
 343. Ferrous arsenate, Iron arsenate (T)
 344. Fluoboric acid, Fluoroboric acid (T,C)
 345. Fluoride salts (T)
 346. Fluorine (T,C,R)
 347. •Fluoroacetanilide, AFL 1082 (T)
 348. •Fluoroacetic acid and salts, Compound 1080 (T)
 349. •Fluorosulfonic acid, Fluosulfonic acid (T,C,R)
 350. Formaldehyde, Methanal (T,F)
 351. Formic acid, Methanoic acid (T,C)
 352. Fulminate of mercury, Mercuric cyanate (T,R)
 353. FURADAN, NIA 10,242, Carbofuran; 2,3-Dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-7-benzofuran; 2-methyl-2-butadiene (T,F,R)
 354. Furan, Furfuran (T,F,R)
 355. Gasoline (F)
356. •CB, O-Isopropyl methyl phosphoryl fluoride (T)
 357. Glutaraldehyde (T)
 358. Glycerolmonolactate trinitrate (R)
 359. Glycol dinitrate, Ethylene glycol dinitrate (R)
 360. Gold fulminate, Gold cyanate (R)
 361. Guanidine nitrate (F,R)
 362. Guanyl nitrosaminoguanilydene hydrazine (R)
 363. Guthion; O,O-Dimethyl-S-4-oxo-1,2,3-benzotriazin-3(4H)-ylmethyl phosphorodithioate (T)
 364. Hafnium (F,T,R)
 365. •Heptachlor; 1,4,5,6,7,8,8-Heptachloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-4,7-methanolindene (T)
 366. n-Heptane (and isomers) (T,F)
 367. 1-Heptene (and isomers) (T,F)
 368. •Hexadecyltrichlorosilane (T,C,R)
 369. Hexethyl tetraphosphate, HETP (T)
 370. Hexafluorophosphoric acid (T,C)
 371. Hexamethylenediamine; 1,6-Diaminohexane (T)
 372. n-Hexane (and isomers) (T,F)
 373. 1-Hexene (and isomers) (T,F)
 374. n-Hexylamine, 1-Aminohexane (and isomers) (T,F)
 375. •Hexyltrichlorosilane (T,C,R)
 376. •Hydrazine, Diamine (T,F)
 377. Hydrazine azide (T,R)
 378. Hydrazoic acid, Hydrogen azide (T,R)
 379. •Hydroiodic acid, Hydrogen iodide (T,C,R)
 380. •Hydrobromic acid, Hydrogen bromide (T,C,R)
 381. •Hydrochloric acid, Hydrogen chloride, Muriatic Acid (T,C,R)
 382. •Hydrocyanic acid, Hydrogen cyanide (T,F,R)
 383. Hydrofluoric acid, Hydrogen fluoride (T,C,R)
 384. Hydrofluosilicic acid, Fluosilicic acid (T,C)
 385. Hydrogen peroxide (T,C,F,R)
 386. Hydrogen selenide (T,F)
 387. Hydrogen sulfide (T,F)
 388. •Hypochlorite compounds (T,C,F,R)
 389. Indium (T)
 390. Indium compounds (T)
 391. Iodine monochloride (T,C,R)
 392. Isocetane; 2,2,4-Trimethylpentane (T,F)
 393. Isocetene (mixture of isomers) (F)
 394. Isopentane, 2-Methylbutane (F)
 395. Isoprene, 2-Methyl-1,3-butadiene (T,F,R)
 396. Isopropanol, Isopropyl alcohol, 2-Propanol (T,F)
 397. Isopropyl acetate (T,F)

TABLE 1D-4 (CONT.)
LIST OF HAZARDOUS WASTES
TITLE 22, DIVISION 4, CHAPTER 30, CALIFORNIA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

- 399. Isopropylamine, 2-Aminopropane (T,F)
- 400. Isopropyl chloride, 2-Chloropropane (F)
- 401. Isopropyl ether, Diisopropyl ether (F,R)
- 402. Isopropyl mercaptan, 2-Propanethiol (T,F)
- 404. •meta-Isopropylphenyl-N-methylcarbamate, Ac 5.727 (T)
- 405A. •Kepone; 1,1a,3,3a,4,5,5a,5b,6-Decachlorooctahydro-1,2,4-metheno-2H-cyclobuta (cd) pentalen-2-one, Chlorepone (T)
- 405B. Lauroyl peroxide, Di-n-dodecyl peroxide (T,C,F,R)
- 406. Lead compounds (T)
- 407. Lead acetate (T)
- 408. •Lead arsenate, Lead orthoarsenate (T)
- 409. •Lead arsenite (T)
- 410. Lead azide (T,R)
- 411. Lead carbonate (T)
- 412. Lead chloride (T,R)
- 413. •Lead cyanide (T)
- 414. Lead 2,4-dinitroresorcinate (T,R)
- 415. Lead mononitroresorcinate (T,R)
- 416. Lead nitrate (T,F)
- 417. Lead oxide (T)
- 418. Lead styphnate, Lead trinitroresorcinate (T,R)
- 419. •Lewisite, beta-Chlorovinylchloroarsine (T)
- 420. •Lithium (C,F,R)
- 421. •Lithium aluminum hydride, LAH (C,F,R)
- 422. •Lithium amide (C,F,R)
- 423. •Lithium ferrosilicon (F,R)
- 424. •Lithium hydride (C,F,R)
- 425. •Lithium hypochlorite (T,C,F,R)
- 426. Lithium peroxide (C,F,R)
- 427. Lithium silicon (F,R)
- 428. •London purple, Mixture of arsenic trioxide, aniline, lime, and ferrous oxide (T)
- 429. •Magnesium (F,R)
- 430. •Magnesium arsenate (T)
- 431. •Magnesium arsenite (T)
- 432. Magnesium chlorate (F,R)
- 433. Magnesium nitrate (F,R)
- 434. Magnesium perchlorate (T,F,R)
- 435. Magnesium peroxide, Magnesium dioxide (F)
- 436. •Maleic anhydride (T)
- 437. Manganese (powder) (F)
- 438. Manganese acetate (T)
- 439. •Manganese arsenate, Manganous arsenate (T)
- 440. Manganese bromide, Manganous bromide (T)
- 441. Manganese chloride, Manganous chloride (T)
- 442. Manganese methylocyclopentadienyl tricarboxyl (T)
- 443. Manganese nitrate, Manganous nitrate (T,F)
- 444. Mannitol hexanitrate, Nitromannite (R)
- 445. •MECARBAM; O,O-Diethyl S-(N-ethoxycarbonyl N-methylcarbamoyl-methyl) phosphorodithioate (T)
- 446. •Medinoterb acetate, 2-tert-Butyl-5-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenyl acetate (T)
- 447. para-Menthane hydroperoxide, Paramenthane hydroperoxide (F)
- 448. Mercuric acetate, Mercury acetate (T)
- 449. Mercuric ammonium chloride, Mercury ammonium chloride (T)
- 450. Mercuric benzoate, Mercury benzoate (T)
- 451. Mercuric bromide, Mercury bromide (T)
- 452. •Mercuric chloride, Mercury chloride (T)
- 453. •Mercuric cyanide, Mercury cyanide (T)
- 454. Mercuric iodide, Mercury iodide (T)
- 455. Mercuric nitrate, Mercury nitrate (T,F)
- 456. Mercuric oleate, Mercury oleate (T)
- 457. Mercuric oxide (red and yellow) (T,F)
- 458. Mercuric oxycyanide (T,R)
- 459. Mercuric-potassium iodide, Mayer's reagent (T)
- 460. Mercuric salicylate, Salicylated mercury (T)
- 461. Mercuric subsulfate, Mercuric dioxysulfate (T)
- 462. Mercuric sulfate, Mercury sulfate (T)
- 463. Mercuric thiocyanide, Mercury thiocyanate (T)
- 464. Mercuriol, Mercury nucleate (T)
- 465. Mercurous bromide (T)
- 466. Mercurous gluconate (T)
- 467. Mercurous iodide (T)
- 468. Mercurous nitrate (T,R)
- 469. Mercurous oxide (T)
- 470. Mercurous sulfate, Mercury bisulfate (T)
- 472. •Mercury (T)
- 473. •Mercury compounds (T)
- 474. Metal carbonyls (T)
- 475. •Metal hydrides (F,R)
- 476. Metal powders (T,F)
- 477A. •Methomyl, LANNATE, S-Methyl-N-((methyl-carbamoyl)oxy)thioacetimidate (T)
- 477B. •Methoxychlor; 1,1,1-Trichloro-2,2-bis(p-methoxyphenyl)ethane, CHEMFLOORM, MAHLATE (T)
- 478. •Methoxyethylmercuric chloride, ACALLOL, ARETAN (T)
- 479. Methyl acetate (T,F)
- 480. Methyl acetone (Mixture of acetone, methyl acetate, and methyl alcohol) (T,F)

TABLE 1D-4 (CONT.)
LIST OF HAZARDOUS WASTES
TITLE 22, DIVISION 4, CHAPTER 30, CALIFORNIA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

481.	Methyl alcohol, Methanol (T,F)	522.	Monofluorophosphoric acid (T,C)
482.	•Methylaluminum sesquibromide (F,R)	523.	Naphtha (of petroleum or coal tar origin), Petroleum ether, Petroleum naphtha (T,F)
483.	•Methylaluminum sesquichloride (F,R)	524.	Naphthalene (T,S)
484.	Methylamine, Aminomethane (T,F)	525.	•alpha-Naphthylamine, 1-NA (T)
485.	N-Methylamine (T)	526.	•beta-Naphthylamine, 2-NA (T)
486.	•Methyl bromide, Bromomethane (T)	527.	Neohexane; 2,2-Dimethylbutane (T,F)
487.	2-Methyl-1-butene (F)	528.	Nickel (powder) (T,F)
488.	3-Methyl-1-butene (F)	529.	Nickel acetate (T)
489.	Methyl butyl ether (and isomers) (T,F)	530.	Nickel antimonide (T)
490.	Methyl butyrate (and isomers) (T,F)	531.	•Nickel arsenate, Nickelous arsenate (T)
491.	Methyl chloride, Chloromethane (T,F)	532.	•Nickel carbonyl, Nickel tetracarbonyl (T)
492.	•Methyl chloroformate, Methyl chlorocarbonate (T,F,R)	533.	Nickel chloride, Nickelous chloride (T)
493.	•Methyl chloromethyl ether, CMME (T,F)	534.	•Nickel cyanide (T)
494.	Methylcyclohexane (T,F)	535.	Nickel nitrate, Nickelous nitrate (T,F,R)
495.	•Methyldichlorarsine (T)	536.	Nickel selenide (T)
496.	•Methyldichlorosilane (T,F,R)	537.	Nickel sulfate (T)
497.	•4,4-Methylene bis(2-chloroaniline), MOCA (T)	538.	Nicotine, beta-pyridyl-alpha-N-methyl pyrrolidine (T)
498.	Methyl ethyl ether (T,F)	539.	Nicotine salts (T)
499.	Methyl ethyl ketone, 2-Butanone (T,F)	540.	Nitric acid (T,C,F)
500.	Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide (T,F)	541.	Nitroaniline, Nitraniline (ortho, meta, para) (T,R)
501.	Methyl formate (T,F)	542.	•Nitrobenzol, Nitrobenzene (T)
502.	•Methyl hydrazine, Monomethyl hydrazine, MMH (T,F)	543.	•4-Nitrobiphenyl, 4-NBP (T)
503.	•Methyl isocyanate (T,F)	544.	Nitro carbo nitrate (F,R)
504.	Methyl isopropenyl ketone, 3-Methyl-3-butene-2-one (T,F)	545.	Nitrocellulose, Cellulose nitrate, Gun cotton, Pyroxylin, Collodion, Pyroxylin (nitrocellulose) in ether and alcohol (F,R)
505.	•Methylmagnesium bromide (C,F,R)	546.	Nitrochlorobenzene, Chloronitrobenzene (ortho,meta,para) (T)
506.	•Methylmagnesium chloride (C,F,R)	547.	Nitrogen mustard (T,C)
507.	•Methylmagnesium iodide (C,F,R)	548.	Nitrogen tetroxide, Nitrogen dioxide (T,F)
508.	Methyl mercaptan, Methanethiol (T,F)	549.	Nitroglycerin, Trinitroglycerin (T,F,R)
509.	Methyl methacrylate (monomer) (T,F)	550.	Nitrohydrochloric acid, Aqua regia (T,C,F)
510.	•Methyl parathion; O,O-Dimethyl-O-para-nitrophenylphosphorothioate (T)	551.	•Nitrophenol (ortho, meta, para) (T)
511.	Methyl propionate (F)	552.	•N-Nitrosodimethylamine, Dimethyl nitrosoamine (T)
512.	•Methyltrichlorosilane (T,C,F,R)	553.	Nitrosoguanidine (R)
513.	Methyl valerate, Methyl pentanoate (and isomers) (F)	554.	Nitrostarch, Starch nitrate (F,R)
514.	Methyl vinyl ketone, 3-Butene-2-one (T,F)	555.	Nitroxytol, Nitroxylene, Dimethylnitrobenzene (2,4,3,4,2,5-isomers) (T)
515A.	•Mevinphos, PHOSDRIN, 2-Carbomethoxy-1-methylvinyl dimethyl phosphate (T)	556.	1-Nonene, 1-Nonylene (and isomers) (T,F)
515B.	•Mirex; 1,1a,2,2,3,3a,4,5,5a,5b,6-Dodecachlorooctahydro-1,3,5,6-tetrachloro-1,2,4-triazolo[4,5-b]pyridine (T)	557.	•Nonyltrichlorosilane (T,R)
516.	•MOCAP, O-Ethyl-S,S-dipropyl phosphorodithioate (T)	558.	•Octadecyltrichlorosilane (T,R)
517.	Molybdenum (powder) (F)	559.	n-Octane (and isomers) (T,F)
518.	Molybdenum trioxide, Molybdenum anhydride (T)	560.	1-Octene, 1-Caprylene (T,F)
519.	Molybdic acid and salts (T)	561.	•Octyltrichlorosilane (T,R)
520.	Monochloroacetic acid, Chloroacetic acid, MCA (T,C)	563.	•Oleum, Fuming sulfuric acid (T,C,R)
521.	Monochloroacetone, Chloroacetone, 1-Chloro-2-propanone (T)		

TABLE 1D-4 (CONT.)
 LIST OF HAZARDOUS WASTES
 TITLE 22, DIVISION 4, CHAPTER 30, CALIFORNIA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

565. Osmium compounds (T)
 566. Oxalic acid (T)
 567. Oxygen difluoride (T,C,R)
 568. •Para-oxon, MINTACOL; O,O-Diethyl-O-para-nitrophenyl phosphate (T)
 569. Parathion; O,O-Diethyl-O-para-nitrophenyl phosphorothioate (T)
 570A. •Pentaborane (T,F,R)
 570B. Pentachlorophenol, PCP, DOWICIDE 7 (T)
 571. Pentaerythrite tetranitrate, Pentaerythritol tetranitrate (R)
 572. n-Pentane (and isomers) (T,F)
 573. 2-Pentanone, Methyl propyl ketone (and isomers) (T,F)
 574. Peracetic acid, Peroxyacetic acid (T,C,F,R)
 575. Perchloric acid (T,C,F,R)
 576. Perchloroethylene, Tetrachloroethylene (T)
 577. •Perchloromethyl mercaptan, Trichloromethylsulfenyl chloride (T)
 578. Perchloryl fluoride (T,C,F)
 580. Phenol, Carboic acid (T,C)
 581. Phenylchloroarsine (T,I)
 582. Phenylenediamine, Diaminobenzene (ortho,meta,para) (T)
 583. Phenylhydrazine hydrochloride (T)
 584. •Phenylphenol, Orthozenol, DOWICIDE I (T)
 585. •Phenyltrichlorosilane (T,R)
 586. •Phorate, THIMET; O,O-Diethyl-S-[(Ethythio) methyl] phosphorodithioate (T)
 587. •Phosfolan, CYOLAN, 2-(Diethoxyphosphinylimino)-1,3-dithiolane (T)
 588. •Phosgene, Carbonyl chloride (T,R)
 589. •Phosphamidon, DIMECHON, 2-Chloro-2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methyl-vinyl dimethyl phosphate (T)
 590. •Phosphine, Hydrogen phosphide (T,F)
 591. Phosphoric acid (C)
 592. Phosphoric anhydride, Phosphorus pentoxide (C,F)
 593. Phosphorus (amorphous, red) (T,F,R)
 594. •Phosphorus (white or yellow) (T,F,R)
 595. •Phosphorus oxybromide, Phosphoryl bromide (T,C,R)
 596. •Phosphorus oxychloride, Phosphoryl chloride (T,C,R)
 597. •Phosphorus pentachloride, Phosphoric chloride (T,C,F,R)
 598. •Phosphorus pentasulfide, Phosphoric sulfide (T,C,F,R)
 599. •Phosphorus sesquisulfide, Tetraphosphorus trisulfide (T,C,F,R)
 600. •Phosphorus tribromide (T,C,R)
 601. •Phosphorus trichloride (T,C,R)
 602. Picramide, Trinitroaniline (T,R)
 603. Picric acid, Trinitrophenol (T,R)
 604. Picryl chloride, 2-Chloro-1,3,5-trinitrobenzene (T,R)
 605. Platinum compounds (T)
 606. •Polychlorinated biphenyls, PCB, Askarel, AROCLOR, CHLOREX-TOL, INERTEEN, PYRANOL (T)
 607. Polyvinyl nitrate (F,R)
 608. POTASAN; O,O-Diethyl-O-(4-methylumbelliferone) phosphorothioate (T)
 609. •Potassium (C,F,R)
 610. •Potassium arsenate (T)
 611. •Potassium arsenite (T)
 612. •Potassium bifluoride, Potassium acid fluoride (T,C)
 613. Potassium binoxalate, Potassium acid oxalate (T)
 614. Potassium bromate (T,F)
 615. •Potassium cyanide (T)
 616. Potassium dichloroisocyanurate (T,F)
 617. Potassium dichromate, Potassium bichromate (T,C,F)
 619. Potassium fluoride (T)
 620. •Potassium hydride (C,F,R)
 621. Potassium hydroxide, Caustic potash (T,C)
 622. Potassium nitrate, Saltpeter (F,R)
 623. Potassium nitrite (F,R)
 624. Potassium oxalate (T)
 625. Potassium perchlorate (T,F,R)
 626. Potassium permanganate (T,C,F)
 627. Potassium peroxide (C,F,R)
 628. Potassium sulfide (T,F)
 629. •Propargyl bromide, 3-Bromo-1-propyne (T,F)
 630. •beta-Propiolactone, BPL (T)
 631. Propionaldehyde, Propanal (T,F)
 632. Propionic acid, Propanoic acid (T,C,F)
 633. n-Propyl acetate (T,F)
 634. n-Propyl alcohol, 1-Propanol (T,F)
 635. n-Propylamine (and isomers) (T,F)
 636. •Propyleneimine, 2-Methylaziridine (T,F)
 637. Propylene oxide (T,F)
 638. n-Propyl formate (T,F)
 639. n-Propyl mercaptan, 1-Propanethiol (T,F)
 640. •n-Propyltrichlorosilane (T,C,F,R)
 641. •Prothoate, FOSTON, FAC; O,O-Diethyl-S-carboethoxyethyl phosphorodithioate (T)
 642. Pyridine (T,F)
 643. •Pyrosulfonyl chloride, Disulfuryl chloride (T,C,R)
 644. •Quinone; 1,4-Benzoquinone (T)
 645: Itaney nickel (F)
 646. •Schradian, Octamethyl pyrophosphoramide, OMPA (T)

TABLE 1D-4 (CONT.)
 LIST OF HAZARDOUS WASTES
 TITLE 22, DIVISION 4, CHAPTER 30, CALIFORNIA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

- 647A. •Selenium (T)
 647B. •Selenium compounds (T)
 648. •Selenium fluoride (T)
 649. •Selenous acid, Selenious acid and salts (T)
 650. •Silicon tetrachloride, Silicon chloride (T,C,R)
 651. •Silver acetylde (T,R)
 652. Silver azide (T,R)
 653. Silver compounds (T)
 654. Silver nitrate (T)
 655. Silver styphnate, Silver trinitroresorcinate (T,R)
 656. Silver tetrazone (T,R)
 657. Sodium (C,F,R)
 658. Sodium aluminate (C)
 659. •Sodium aluminum hydride (C,F,R)
 660. •Sodium amide, Sodamide (C,F,R)
 661. •Sodium arsenate (T)
 662. •Sodium arsenite (T)
 663. Sodium azide (T,R)
 664. •Sodium bifluoride, Sodium acid fluoride (T,C)
 665. Sodium bromate (T,F)
 666. •Sodium cacodylate, Sodium dimethylarsenate (T)
 667. Sodium carbonate peroxide (F)
 668. Sodium chlorate (T,F)
 669. Sodium chlorite (T,F)
 670. Sodium chromate (T,C)
 671. •Sodium cyanide (T)
 672. Sodium dichloroisocyanurate (F)
 673. Sodium dichromate, Sodium bichromate (T,C,F)
 674. Sodium fluoride (T)
 675. •Sodium hydride (T,C,F,R)
 676. Sodium hydrosulfite, Sodium hyposulfite (F)
 677. Sodium hydroxide, Caustic soda, Lye (T,C)
 678. •Sodium hypochlorite (T,F,R)
 679. •Sodium methylate, Sodium methoxide (C,F,R)
 680. Sodium molybdate (T)
 681. Sodium nitrate, Soda niter (T,F,R)
 682. Sodium nitrite (T,F,R)
 683. Sodium oxide, Sodium monoxide (T,C)
 684. Sodium perchlorate (T,F,R)
 685. Sodium permanganate (T,F)
 686. •Sodium peroxide (T,F,R)
 687. Sodium picramate (T,F,R)
 688. •Sodium potassium alloy, NaK,Nack (C,F,R)
 689. •Sodium selenate (T)
 690. Sodium sulfide, Sodium hydrosulfide (T,F)
 691. Sodium thiocyanate, Sodium sulfo cyanate (T)
 692. Stannic chloride, Tin tetrachloride (T,C)
 693. •Strontium arsenate (T)
 694. Strontium nitrate (T,F,R)
 695. Strontium peroxide, Strontium dioxide (F,R)
 696. •Strychnine and salts (T)
 697. Styrene, Vinylbenzene (T,F)
 698. Succinic acid peroxide (T,F)
 699. Sulfide salts (soluble) (T)
 700. •Sulfoteppe, DITHIONE, BLADAFUM, Tetraethyl dithiopyrophosphate, TEDP (T)
 701. •Sulfur chloride, Sulfur monochloride (T,C,R)
 702. •Sulfur mustard (T,C,R)
 703. •Sulfur pentafluoride (T,C)
 704. Sulfur trioxide, Sulfuric anhydride (T,C,F)
 705. Sulfuric acid, Oil of vitriol, Battery acid (T,C)
 706. Sulfurous acid (T,C)
 707. •Sulfuryl chloride, Sulfonyl chloride (T,C,R)
 708. •Sulfuryl fluoride, Sulfonyl fluoride (T,C,R)
 709. •SUPRACIDE, ULTRACIDE, S-(5-Methoxy-2-oxo-1,3,4-thiadiazol-3(2H)-yl) methyl -O-O-dimethyl phosphorodithioate (T)
 710. •SURECID, Cyanophenphos, O-para-Cyanophenyl-O-ethyl phenyl phosphonothioate (T)
 711. •Tellurium hexafluoride (T,C)
 712. •TELODRIN, Isobenzan; 1,3,4,5,6,7,8,8-Octachloro-1,3,3a,4,7,7a-hexahydro-4,7-methanoisobenzofuran (T)
 713. •TEMIK, Aldicarb, 2-Methyl-2(methylthio) propionaldehyde-O-(methylcarbamoyl) oxime (T)
 714. •2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-para-dioxin, TCDD, Dioxin (T)
 715. syn-Tetrachloroethane (T)
 717. •Tetraethyl lead, TEL (and other organic lead) (T,F)
 718. •Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, TEPP (T)
 719A. Tetrahydrofuran, THF (T,F)
 719B. Tetrahydrophthalic anhydride, Memtetrahydrophthalic anhydride (T)
 720. TETRALIN, Tetrahydronaphthalene (T)
 721. Tetramethyl lead, TML (T,F)
 722. •Tetramethyl succinonitrile (T)
 723. •Tetranitromethane (T,F,R)
 724. •Tetrasul, ANIMERT V-101, S-para-Chlorophenyl-2,4,5-trichlorophenyl sulfide (T)
 725. Tetrazene, 4-Amidino-1-(nitrosamino-amidino)-1-tetrazene (T,R)
 726. •Thallium (T)

TABLE 1D-4 (CONT.)
 LIST OF HAZARDOUS WASTES
 TITLE 22, DIVISION 4, CHAPTER 30, CALIFORNIA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

- 727. •Thallium compounds (T)
- 728. •Thallous sulfate, Thallium sulfate, RATOX (T)
- 729. •Thiocarbonylchloride, Thiophosgene (T,C,R)
- 730. •Thionazin, ZINOPHOS; O,O-Tetramethylthiuram monosulfide (T)
- 731. •Thionyl chloride, Sulfur oxychloride (T,C,R)
- 732. •Thiophosphoryl chloride (T,C,R)
- 733. •Thorium (powder) (F)
- 734. •Tin compounds (organic) (T)
- 735. •Titanium (powder) (F)
- 736. •Titanium sulfate (T)
- 737. •Titanium tetrachloride, Titanic chloride (T,C,R)
- 738. •Toluene, Methylbenzene (T,F)
- 739. •Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate, TDI (T,R)
- 740A. •Toluidine, Aninotoluene (ortho,meta,para) (T)
- 740B. •Toxaphene, Polychlorocamphene (T)
- 741. •TRANID, exo-3-Chloro-endo-6-cyano-2-norbornanone-O-(methylcarbamoyl) oxime (T)
- 743. 1,1,2-Trichloroethane (T)
- 744. Trichloroethylene; Trichloroethene (T)
- 745. Trichloroisocyanuric acid (T,F)
- 746. •2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid; 2,4,5-T (T)
- 747. •Trichlorosilane, Silcochloroform (T,C,F,R)
- 748. Trimethylamine, TMA (T,F)
- 749. Trinitroanisole; 2,4,6-Trinitrophenyl methyl ether (T,R)
- 750. 1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene, TNB (T,R)
- 751. 2,4,6-Trinitrobenzoic acid (T,R)
- 752. Trinitronaphthalene, Naphbite (T,R)
- 753. 2,4,6-Trinitroresorcinol, Styphnic acid (T,R)
- 754. 2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene, TNT (T,F,R)
- 755. •Iris (1-Aziridinyl) phosphine oxide, Triethylenephosphoramidate, TEPA (T)
- 756. Tungstic acid and salts (T)
- 757. Turpentine (T,F)
- 758. Uranyl nitrate, Uranium nitrate (T,F,R)
- 759. Urea nitrate (T,F,R)
- 760. n-Valeraldehyde, n-Pentanal (and isomers) (T,F)
- 761. Vanadic acid salts (T)
- 762. Vanadium oxytrichloride (T,C)
- 763. •Vanadium pentoxide, Vanadic acid anhydride (T)
- 764. Vanadium tetrachloride (T,C)
- 765. Vanadium tetroxide (T)
- 766. Vanadium trioxide, Vanadium sesquioxide (T)
- 767. Vanadyl sulfate, Vanadium sulfate (T)
- 768. Vinyl acetate (F,T)
- 769. •Vinyl chloride (T,F)
- 770. Vinyl ethyl ether (F)
- 771. Vinylidene chloride, VC (T,F)
- 772. Vinyl isopropyl ether (F)
- 773. •Vinyltrichlorosilane (T,C,F,R)
- 774. VX, O-Ethyl methyl phosphoryl N,N-diisopropyl thiocholine (T)
- 775. •WEP SYN 155, WP 155, Triamphos, para-(5-Amino-3-phenyl-1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-N,N,N',N'-tetramethyl phosphonic diamide (T)
- 776. Xylene, Dimethylbenzene (ortho,meta,para) (T,F)
- 777. Zinc (powder) (F)
- 778. Zinc ammonium nitrate (T,F)
- 779. •Zinc arsenate (T)
- 780. •Zinc arsenite (T)
- 781. Zinc chloride (T,C)
- 782. Zinc compounds (T)
- 783. •Zinc cyanide (T)
- 784. Zinc nitrate (T,F,R)
- 785. Zinc permanganate (T,F)
- 786. Zinc peroxide, Zinc dioxide (T,F,R)
- 787. •Zinc phosphide (T,F,R)
- 788. Zinc sulfate (T)
- 789. Zirconium (powder) (F)
- 790. •Zirconium chloride, Zirconium tetrachloride (T,C,R)
- 791. Zirconium picramate (F)

(e) List of Common Names. In this subsection a dagger denotes the common name of a waste which comes under the provisions of this chapter if it contains a hazardous material.

- Acetylene sludge (C)
- Acid and water (C)
- Acid sludge (C)
- AFU Flocc (T)
- Alkaline caustic liquids (C)
- Alkaline cleaner (C)
- Alkaline corrosive battery fluid (C)
- Alkaline corrosive liquids (C)
- Asbestos waste (T)
- Ashes (T,C)
- Bag house wastes†
- Battery acid (C)
- Beryllium waste (T)
- Bilge water (T)
- Boiler cleaning waste (T,C)
- Bunker Oil (T,F)
- Catalyst†

TABLE 1D-4 (CONT.)
 LIST OF HAZARDOUS WASTES
 TITLE 22, DIVISION 4, CHAPTER 30, CALIFORNIA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE

Caustic sludge (C)	Tank bottom sediment†
Caustic wastewater (C)	Tank cleaning sludges†
Chemical cleaners†	Tanning sludges (T)
Chemical toilet waste†	Toxic chemical toilet wastes (T)
Cleaning solvents (F)	Unrinsed pesticide containers (T)
Corrosion inhibitor (T,C)	Unwanted or waste pesticides—an unusable portion of active ingredient or undiluted formulation (T)
Data processing fluid (F)	Waste chemicals†
Drilling fluids†	Waste exporides†
Drilling mud†	Waste (or slop) oil (T)
Dyest	Weed Killer (T)
Etching acid liquid or solvent (C,F)	
Fly ash (T,C)	
Fuel waste (T,F)	
Insecticides (T)	
Laboratory waste†	
Lime and sulfur sludge (C)	
Lime and water (C)	
Lime sludge (C)	
Lime wastewater (C)	
Liquid cement†	
Liquid cleaning compounds†	
Mine tailings†	
Obsolete explosives (R)	
Oil and water (T)	
Oil Ash (T,C)	
Paint (or varnish) remover or stripper (F)	
Paint thinner (T,F)	
Paint waste (or slops) (T,F)	
Pickling liquor (C)	
Pigments†	
Plating waste (T,C)	
Printing Ink†	
Retrograde explosives (R)	
Sludge acid (C)	
Soda ash (C)	
Solvents (F)	
Spent acid (C)	
Spent caustic (C)	
Spent (or waste) cyanide solutions (T,C)	
Spent mixed acid (C)	
Spent plating solution (T,C)	
Spent sulfuric acid (C)	
Stripping solution (T,F)	
Sulfonation oil (F)	

of hazardous waste because of its quantity, concentration or chemical characteristics.

Title 22, Sections 66693 through 66746 of the California Administrative Code (CAC) presents specific criteria for identifying hazardous and extremely hazardous waste.

A list of substances which the Department has determined to be hazardous according to the above definition is found in Section 66680 of the CAC and is presented in Table 1D-4.

B. Infectious Waste

The State Department of Health Services recently promulgated regulations classifying infectious waste as hazardous waste. These regulations apply to specified health care facilities (acute care hospitals, psychiatric hospitals, skilled nursing and intermediate care facilities, primary care facilities, and specialty clinics) and to any producer of less than 100 kilograms of infectious waste per month.

"Infectious wastes" are defined by Section 25117.5 of the State Health and Safety Code and includes:

1. Laboratory wastes, including cultures of etiologic agents, which pose a substantial threat to health due to their volume and virulence.
2. Pathologic specimens, including human or animal tissues, blood elements, excreta and secretions which contain etiologic agents, and attendant disposable formites.
3. Surgical specimens, including human or animal parts and tissues removed surgically or at autopsy which contain etiologic agents, and attendant disposable formites.
4. Equipment, instruments, utensils and other disposable materials which are likely to transmit etiologic agents from the rooms of humans, or the enclosures of animals which have been isolated because of suspected or diagnosed communicable disease.
5. Human dialysis waste materials including arterial lines and dialyzate membranes.
6. Carcasses of animals infected with etiologic agents which may present a substantial hazard to public health if improperly managed.
7. Any other material which, in the determination of the facility infection control staff, presents a significant danger of infection because it is contaminated with, or may reasonably be expected to be contaminated with, etiologic agents.

As used in this section, "etiologic agent" means any type of microorganism, helminth, or virus which causes, or significantly contributes to the cause of increased morbidity or mortality of human beings.

C. Special Waste

In addition to those comprehensive criteria and guidelines governing hazardous waste, there has arisen a need to precisely identify those hazardous wastes which are on the lower end of the hazard scale. These "border line" or special hazardous wastes are usually generated in large quantity and usually present only a low level hazard to human health and the environment.

Section 66742 of the CAC provides the following criteria for classifying a waste as a special waste:

1. It is a solid, a water-based sludge or a water-based slurry, of which the solid constituents are substantially insoluble in water
2. It is a hazardous waste only because:
 - a. it contains a persistent or bioaccumulative substance listed in Section 66699(b) at a solubilized and extractable concentration exceeding its Soluble Threshold Limit Concentration (STLC), or at a total concentration exceeding its Total Threshold Limit Concentration (TTLIC), except:
 - i. It shall contain no persistent or bioaccumulative substance listed in Section 66699(b) at a solubilized and extractable concentration in milligrams per kilogram of waste exceeding the TTLIC value for the substance; and
 - ii. It shall contain no persistent or bioaccumulative inorganic substance listed in Section 66723(b) at a concentration equal to or exceeding the TTLIC value of the substance.

Table 1D-5, extracted from Section 66740, is a noninclusive list of wastes which are classifiable as special wastes provided they meet the requirements listed above.

D. Designated Waste

Designated waste is defined as waste which has been granted a variance from hazardous waste management requirements pursuant to Section 66310, Title 22, California Administrative Code. A variance may be granted if the hazard is insignificant as a potential hazard to human health and safety, livestock or wildlife because of its small quantity, low concentration or physical or chemical characteristics. Designated wastes must be handled, stored or disposed in a manner which will not result in hazard to human health and safety, livestock or wildlife.

TABLE 1D-5
LIST OF SPECIAL WASTES

1. Ash from burning of fossil fuels, biomass and other combustible materials
2. Auto shredder waste
3. Baghouse and scrubber wastes from air pollution control
4. Catalyst from petroleum refining and chemical plant processes
5. Cement kiln dust
6. Dewatered sludge from treatment of industrial process water
7. Dewatered tannery sludge
8. Drilling mud from drilling of gas and oil wells
9. Refractory from industrial furnaces, kilns, and ovens
10. Sand from sandblasting
11. Sand from foundry casting
12. Slag from coal gasification
13. Sulfur dioxide scrubber waste from flue gas emission control in combustions of fossil fuels
14. Tailings from the extraction, beneficiation, and processing of ores and minerals

Source: Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 30, Section 66740, California Administrative Code (5/4/85)

APPENDIX 2A

ESTIMATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATION

I. INTRODUCTION

This Appendix presents information on current and future hazardous waste generation estimates as well as the methodology used to develop them. This is intended as a reference showing where and how the data included in Chapter 2 were developed.

II. CHARACTERIZATION OF WASTE STREAM

For the statewide planning purposes, State Department of Health Services (SDOHS) requires that waste quantities for the planning period be presented in the tabulated format as presented in Tables A through Q of the Technical Reference Manual (TRM) of the SDOHS' Guidelines. Most of these tables have categorized hazardous waste types by 17 broad "Waste Groups" to represent 80 "Waste Categories" (Table 2A-1). These waste categories are shown in the back of the Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest.

The 17 waste groups were chosen as a compromise between detail and convenience and they closely represent the SDOHS' actual knowledge of the hazardous waste stream composition in California. Hazardous waste quantities were provided for both on-site and off-site based on generator survey as well as actual manifest data for calendar years 1984, 1985 and 1986. This information represents the latest available data. In addition, a primary and an alternative treatment technology suitable to the waste type was assigned to each waste group (Table 2A-2). This information is used in the subsequent determination of total needed capacity of hazardous waste management facilities in the planning area (Chapter 5, Needs and Assessment).

Some tables have also matched the waste group to the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) of the individual generator in order to determine the industrial sources of the County's waste stream. The SIC groups businesses according to the type of activity in which they are engaged and is intended to cover the entire field of economic activity. The purpose of the format is to promote uniformity and comparability in the presentation and analysis of statistical data collected by the various counties. Due to these requirements all applicable tables presented in this Plan follow the State's format.

It should be noted, however, that there are some limitations to the classification system. First, the waste groups make no distinction between organic wastes containing metals and those that do not. Although there is a manifest category which calls out this distinction, many other manifest categories for organic

TABLE 2A-1
WASTE GROUPS LISTED BY CALIFORNIA WASTE CATEGORIES

WASTE GROUP	CALIFORNIA WASTE CATEGORY	WASTE GROUP	CALIFORNIA WASTE CATEGORY
WASTE OIL	221 Waste Oil and Mixed Oil	CYANIDE & METAL LIQUIDS	711 Liquids with Cyanides > 1000 MG/L
	223 Unspecified Oil Containing Waste		411 Alum and Gypsum Sludge
HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	211 Halogenated Solvents	NON-METALLIC INORGANIC SLUDGES	421 Lime Sludge
	741 Liquids with Halogen. Org. Comp. > 1000 MG/L		431 Phosphate Sludge
NON-HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	212 Oxygenated Solvents		441 Sulfur Sludge
	213 Hydrocarbon Solvents		521 Drilling Mud Contaminated
	214 Unspecified Solvent Mixtures		171 Metal Sludge
ORGANIC LIQUIDS	133 Aqueous with Total Organics > 10%	METAL-CONTAINING SLUDGES	611 Contaminated Soil
	134 Aqueous with Total Organics < 10%	CONTAMINATED CLAY SOIL & SAND	
	341 Organic (Non-Solvents) Liquids with Halogens	METAL-CONTAINING LIQUIDS	111 Acids with Metals
	342 Organic Liquids with Metals		121 Alkaline with Metals
	343 Unspecified Organic Liquid Mixtures		132 Aqueous with Metals
PESTICIDES	231 Pesticide Rinse Water		721 Liquids w/Arsenic > 500 MG/L
	232 Pesticides and Pesticide Production Waste PCBs		722 Liquids w/Cadmium > 100 MG/L
DIOXINS	261 Polychlorinated Biphenyls		723 Liquids w/Chromium > 500 MG/L
	731 Liquids with PCBs > 50 MG/L		724 Liquids w/Lead > 500 MG/L
	801 Waste Potentially Containing Dioxins		725 Liquids w/Mercury > 20 MG/L
OILY SLUDGES	222 Oil/Water Separation Sludge		726 Liquids w/Nickel > 134 MG/L
	352 Other Organic Solids		727 Liquids w/Selenium > 100 MG/L
HALOGENATED ORGANIC SLUDGES & SOLIDS	481 Tetraethyl Lead Sludge	728 Liquids with Thallium > 130 MG/L	
	251 Still Bottoms with Halogenated Organics	MISCELLANEOUS WASTES	141 Off-Spec, Aged or Surplus Inorganics
	351 Organic Solids with Halogens		151 Asbestos-Containing Waste
	451 Degreasing Sludge		161 Fluid Catalytic Cracker Waste
751 Solids with Halogen. Org. Comp. > 1000 MG/KG	162 Other Spent Catalyst		
NON-HALOGENATED ORGANIC SLUDGES & SOLIDS	241 Tank Bottom Waste		172 Metal Dust
	252 Other Still Bottom Waste		181 Other Inorganic Solid Waste
	321 Sewage Sludge		311 Pharmaceutical Waste
	471 Paper Sludge/Pulp		322 Biological Waste other than Sewage Sludge
	491 Unspecified Sludge Waste		331 Off-Spec, Aged or Surplus Organics
	571 Fly Ash, Bottom Ash and Retort Ash		511 Empty Pesticide Containers > 30 Gal.
DYE & PAINT SLUDGES & RESINS	271 Organic Monomer Waste		512 Other Empty Containers > 30 Gal.
	272 Polymeric Resin Waste		513 Empty Containers < 30 Gal.
	281 Adhesives		531 Chemical Toilet Waste
	291 Latex Waste		541 Photochemicals/ Photoprocessing Waste
	461 Paint Sludge		551 Laboratory Waste Chemicals
NON-METALLIC INORGANIC LIQUIDS	112 Acid without Metals	561 Detergent and Soap	
	113 Unspecified Acid	581 Gas Scrubber Waste	
	122 Alkaline without Metals	591 Baghouse Waste	
	123 Unspecified Alkaline	612 Household Wastes	
	131 Aqueous with Reactive Anions		
	135 Unspecified Aqueous Solution		
	791 Liquids with PH < 2		

Source: California Department of Health Services' TRM Manual of the Guidelines for the preparation of Hazardous Waste Management Plan, June 30, 1987.

TABLE 2A-2
GENERALIZED TREATMENT METHODS FOR EACH WASTE GROUP

WASTE GROUP	PRIMARY TREATMENT METHOD	ALTERNATIVE TREATMENT METHOD
Waste Oil	Oil Recovery	Incineration
Halogenated Solvents	Solvent Recovery	Incineration
Non-Halogenated Solvents	Solvent Recovery	Incineration
Organic Liquids	Other Recycling	Aqueous Organic Treatment
Pesticides	Aqueous Treatment - Organic	Other Recycling
PCBs & Dioxins	Incineration	
Oily Sludges	Oil Recovery	Incineration
Halogenated Organic Sludges & Solids	Incineration	Solvent Recovery
Non-Halogenated Organic Sludges & Solids	Incineration	Solvent Recovery
Dye & Paint Sludges & Resins	Incineration	Other Recycling
Metal-Containing Liquids	Aqueous Treatment - Metals/Neutralization	Other Recycling
Cyanide & Metal Liquids	Aqueous Treatment - Metals/Neutralization	Other Recycling
Non-Metallic Inorganic Liquids	Aqueous Treatment - Metals/Neutralization	
Metal Containing Sludges	Stabilization	Other Recycling
Non-Metallic Sludges	Stabilization	Other Recycling
Contaminated Soil	Incineration*	Other Recycling
Empty Containers	Other Recycling	
Off-Spec, Aged or Surplus Inorganics	Stabilization	Other Recycling
Asbestos-Containing Waste	Stabilization	
FCC Waste	Stabilization	Other Recycling
Other Spent Catalyst	Stabilization	Other Recycling
Metal Dust	Other Recycling	
Other Inorganic Solid Waste	Other Recycling	Stabilization
Pharmaceutical Waste	Stabilization	Incineration
Biological Waste Other Than Sewage Sludge	Aqueous Treatment - Organic	Incineration
Off-Spec, Aged or Surplus Organics	Other Recycling	Stabilization
Chemical Toilet Waste	Stabilization	
Photochemicals/Photo Processing Waste	Other Recycling	Stabilization
Laboratory Waste Chemicals	Other Recycling	Stabilization
Detergent and Soap	Other Recycling	Stabilization
Gas Scrubber Waste	Aqueous Treatment - Metals/Neutralization	Stabilization
Baghouse Waste	Stabilization	
Household Waste	Other Recycling	Stabilization

Note: * May be difficult to accomplish in South Coast Air Basin. As such, when possible, alternative treatment methods should be considered for non-RCRA wastes.

Source: California Department of Health Services' TRM Manual of the Guidelines for the preparation of Hazardous Waste Management Plans, June 30, 1987.

wastes routinely describe metal-containing wastes. Thus, all the organic liquids waste groups are likely to include some metal-containing wastes. This is unfortunate as the choice of treatment technology for an organic waste is significantly affected by the presence of metals.

There are also inaccuracies in the reporting of wastes that comprise waste oil, halogenated solvents, non-halogenated solvents and their respective sludges as they may be reported as "221 - Waste Oil and Mixed Oil". Acids and bases is another discrepancy area as they may also be included in the non-metallic inorganic liquids. Also, the waste groups do not distinguish wastes which are already restricted from land disposal in California (the 700 series).

Furthermore, SDOHS has stipulated that the primary treatment method for contaminated soil will be incineration based on the U.S. EPA regulations. This may not be practical as Los Angeles County is located in a non-attainment air basin and there may be difficulty in meeting the regulatory requirements. As such, and when possible, alternative method of treatment such as "Other Recycling", should be utilized for Non-RCRA waste. However, in order to have a consistent format for statewide planning purpose, incineration is used for all analysis in this Plan.

III. PROJECTION OF FUTURE HAZARDOUS WASTE QUANTITIES

The lack of information to quantify the projection of future quantities of hazardous waste necessitates the alteration from an ideal model which incorporates those factors as listed in Chapter 2 as model input parameters to a lumped-parameter model. Future hazardous waste generation estimates are, at best, an estimate to the state of the economy, government regulations and enforcement actions, public awareness, relationships between waste generation and product consumption and new manufacturing technologies as well as waste minimization efforts. A major obstacle associated with the forecasting of waste quantities, at this time, is the lack of sufficient data to substantiate model formulations.

To provide a straight forward generator model, projection of hazardous waste is estimated based on population and employment growth rates. The former is used for household hazardous waste and the latter for all other projections. These rates are listed in Table 2A-3. Judgment must be exercised, however, when evaluating the projected data due to the inherent uncertainties of the waste quantities and the impacts of many of the factors on waste generation that cannot be quantified. Table 2A-3 also includes an estimate on the potential waste minimization efforts in the County which was determined based on a survey of major industrial with County conducted by the DPW during the summer of 1988.

The following provides further details on the assumptions used on the model:

TABLE 2A-3
SUMMARY OF GROWTH RATES

	1987-1990 (%)	1991-1995 (%)	1996-2000 (%)	2001-2005 (%)
I. POPULATION (1987 Base: 8,286,797)	1.022	0.757	0.536	0.504
II. EMPLOYMENT	Weight -0.01 0.05 2.45 0.10 0.84 0.05 3.50 0.30 1.63 0.20 2.33 0.30	Weight 0.05 0.05 0.15 0.05 0.00 0.00 3.50 0.30 2.00 0.30 2.70 0.30	Weight 0.05 0.05 0.15 0.05 0.00 0.00 3.75 0.30 3.50 0.30 3.00 0.30	Weight 0.05 0.05 0.15 0.05 0.00 0.00 3.75 0.30 3.50 0.30 3.00 0.30
WEIGHED AVERAGE	2.360	2.470	3.090	3.090
III. WASTE MINIMIZATION ^a	-2.000	-2.000	-2.000	-2.000

Note: All numbers have been rounded off where appropriate.

^a Based on Industry estimate, a two percent reduction of hazardous waste per year has been projected.
(Western Oil and Gas Association, June 1988)

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, September 1988

A. Assumptions

1. Population

Population growth is used to project the increase in household hazardous waste. This correlation is assumed to be one-to-one, as the exact impact can only be fully assessed with a detailed product consumption pattern survey. It is recommended that this matter be pursued and the efforts be included in the next update of the Plan.

Based on the 1987 data, the baseline population of Los Angeles County used in the projection was 8,286,797. The population is expected to increase at a rate of 1.022 percent per year during 1987-1990, 0.757 percent per year during 1991-1995, 0.536 percent per year from 1996-2000 and 0.504 percent from 2001-2005. The slower growth rate in the last decade reflects population saturation in the forecast.

2. Employment

Employment growth is used in the projection of all waste groups/categories so as to estimate the total hazardous waste generation for the planning period.

Predicted employment trends are one of the few available indicators of economic activity. Although employment growth rates for various business sectors are available for the near future, projections past 1990 are virtually nonexistent. This lack of data necessitates the assumption that the waste quantity generation pattern will follow the employment trend.

It should be noted, however, that care must be taken in understanding the limitations of the model and in the evaluation of data. This is because only general effects of the factors are considered. In actuality, the number of employees may decrease whereas the production quantities may increase or remain the same due to automation or process changes. The quantity of hazardous waste produced can be more accurately estimated if based on production capacities rather than on employment data. However, the scarcity of this type of data, leaves no alternative except to use the employment figures.

The following employment growth rates for various sectors are used as indicators in the projection: the growth rates for 1986-1990 are from the projected rates for the Los Angeles Basin area and the growth rates for 1991-2005 are from the California projected rates [6,7]. In addition, weighing factors for each category are also assessed and are adjusted with respect to their importance to Los Angeles County. Based on the weighted average, an increase of 2.36 percent per year during 1987-1990, 2.47 percent per year during 1991-1995 and 3.09 percent per year from 1996-2005 is expected.

3. Waste Minimization including Reduction, Recycling, Changing Technology, and Raw Material Substitutions

The reduction in consumption of raw materials, changing existing processing practices, and recycling are the main sources that allow for minimization of wastes. Studies have shown that substitution of hazardous raw materials can significantly reduce waste quantities generated [4]. These practices can be readily implemented with economic incentives as an inducement. With the vigorous effort on waste minimization as advocated in the Plan, it is expected that they will provide the main impetus and driving force for waste reduction in all sectors.

However, it should be noted that in many instances, process changes by industry are only implemented at incremental steps; major renovations are rarely undertaken. The underlying reasons behind gradual changes are the high capital costs incurred and the uncertainties associated with process changes. Industry tends to remain status quo unless economic advantages can be clearly demonstrated. For this reason, although process changes may be a significant source of waste minimization, their implementation is expected to be gradual and continuous.

Based on a recent industry (mail out) survey in Los Angeles County, waste minimization efforts are estimated to be 2 percent maximum per year above and beyond current waste minimization efforts from 1986 - 2005. This is based on the assumptions that all wastes that can be treated will be treated and that waste minimization will be practiced to the maximum extent possible. A lag time for industries to gear-up is not anticipated as these efforts are continuous and on-going. Even so, this has a compounded effect of over 30 percent reduction throughout the years. A detailed discussion of the waste minimization efforts and its effects on waste quantities are presented in Chapter 7. It should be noted that waste minimization has not been incorporated in projecting the waste quantities for the planning period in this Chapter. This is as recommended by the SDOHS.

B. Waste Generation Projection

The following presents the projected waste stream for Los Angeles County to the year 2005. This projection includes increases in existing waste streams, wastes from contaminated sites and anticipated new waste streams. Import and export wastes are also addressed. A summary of these projections is presented in Chapter 2, Table 2-3.

1. Wastes Managed Off-Site

The volume of waste that will be produced by industries currently operating in Los Angeles is estimated by multiplying the waste currently produced by the employment growth rates contained in Table 2A-3. The projections for

off-site hazardous waste generation are contained in Table 2A-4.

As noted in Chapter 2, SDOHS recommends that the waste generation data be collected in a certain format and that the projections be made based on this information. Unfortunately, most of the data was not available. Nevertheless, the data has been gathered and presented in the format recommended by the SDOHS whenever possible. It is recognized that for the purpose of planning consistency, future information should be gathered and presented in the format as specified in Table 2A-5 and Table 2A-6. It is anticipated that these projections will be included in the next update of the Plan.

2. Wastes from Small Generators (Commercial and industrial)

The waste quantities from small generators (commercial and industrial) as developed in Chapter 12, have been projected based on the employment growth factors. These quantities can be used as a planning guide and/or estimate for small quantity management programs. The projection for hazardous waste generated by small quantity generators is contained in Table 2A-7.

3. Household Hazardous Waste

The projection for hazardous waste generated by households during the planning period is presented in Table 2A-8. Household hazardous waste is projected based on population growth only (Chapter 13). These quantities can be used as a planning guide and/or estimate for household hazardous waste management programs.

4. Wastes From Contaminated Sites Including Contaminated Soil

Waste generated during clean-up activities present a unique problem for hazardous waste management planning. As there is a significant trend to clean-up contaminated sites, the volume of this material must be included.

Estimates of the volumes of hazardous wastes from site clean-up activities have been developed in Chapter 11 (Table 11-1), Inactive Hazardous Waste Sites and Contaminated Sites. Wastes generated from this source include asbestos-containing waste, residuals left from in-site and/or other on-site treatment technologies, and clean-up activities on old disposal sites such as those listed in SDOHS' Bond Expenditure Plan, leaking underground tanks and others. It should be noted that the annual volume of waste is largely a function of the site cleanup rate. SDOHS has recommended that an annual quantity of waste be estimated assuming the clean-up wastes will be produced over a 10-year period. However, this quantity may substantially increase as more clean-ups are scheduled for the sites on the Federal, State and local listings. The quantity, 142,600 tons, is projected

TABLE 2A-4
PROJECTION OF OFF-SITE HAZARDOUS WASTES FOR LOS ANGELES COUNTY
BASED ON 1986 WASTE MANIFEST DATA^a

WASTE GROUP/WASTE CATEGORIES	TOTAL QUANTITY OF MANIFESTED WASTES FROM L.A. COUNTY 1986	1990	1995	2000	2005
WASTE OIL	143,355	157,374	177,794	207,014	241,036
HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	8,611	9,453	10,680	12,435	14,479
NON-HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	40,985	44,993	50,831	59,185	68,912
ORGANIC LIQUIDS	8,575	9,414	10,636	12,384	14,419
PESTICIDES	563	618	698	813	947
PCBs & DIOXINS	5,581	6,127	6,922	8,060	9,385
OILY SLUDGES	44,711	49,083	55,452	64,565	75,176
HALOGENATED ORGANIC SLUDGES & SOLIDS	2,054	2,255	2,548	2,967	3,455
NON-HALOGENATED ORGANIC SLUDGES & SOLVENTS	25,624	28,130	31,780	37,003	43,084
DYE & PAINT SLUDGES & RESINS	11,589	12,722	14,373	16,735	19,485
METAL-CONTAINING LIQUIDS	27,718	30,429	34,377	40,026	46,604
CYANIDE & METAL LIQUIDS	235	258	291	339	395
NON-METALLIC INORGANIC LIQUIDS	45,766	50,242	56,761	66,090	76,952
METAL CONTAINING SLUDGES	8,000	8,782	9,921	11,551	13,449
NON-METALLIC INORGANIC SLUDGES	3,902	4,284	4,840	5,635	6,561
CONTAMINATED SOIL ^b	84,581	142,600	142,600	142,600	142,600
MISCELLANEOUS WASTES:					
141 Off-Spec, Aged, or Surplus Inorganics	303	333	376	438	510
151 Asbestos-Containing Wastes	19,945	21,896	24,737	28,802	33,536
161 Fluid Catalytic Cracker Waste	5,921	6,500	7,343	8,550	9,955
162 Other Spent Catalyst	4,895	5,374	6,071	7,069	8,231
172 Metal Dust	546	599	677	788	918
181 Other Inorganic Solid Wastes	112,459	123,457	139,476	162,399	189,089
311 Pharmaceutical Waste	1	1	1	1	1
322 Biological Waste other than Sewage Sludge	90	99	112	130	151
331 Off-Spec, Aged or Surplus Organics	454	498	563	656	764
511 Empty Pesticide Containers > 30 Gallons	14	15	17	20	23
512 Other Empty Containers > 30 Gallons	2,508	2,753	3,110	3,621	4,216
513 Other Empty Containers < 30 Gallons	1,578	1,732	1,957	2,279	2,654
531 Chemical Toilet Waste	1	1	1	1	1
541 Photochemicals/ Photoprocessing Waste	579	636	719	837	975
551 Laboratory Waste Chemicals	523	574	648	754	878
561 Detergent and Soap	528	580	655	763	888
581 Gas Scrubber Waste	2,163	2,375	2,683	3,124	3,637
591 Baghouse Waste	1,731	1,900	2,147	2,500	2,911
612 Household Waste	106	116	131	153	178
GRAND TOTAL	616,195	726,203	801,928	910,287	1,036,455

Note: ^a Based on employment growth factors in Table 2A-3.

^b Based on analysis in Chapter 11, 142,600 tons have been projected over a 10-year period. The number may substantially increase as more clean-ups commence on Federal/State Superfund/Bond expenditure sites.

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works based on State Department of Health Services 1986 Manifest Data, for Los Angeles County, September 1988.

**TABLE 2A-5
PROJECTED QUANTITIES OF HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATION
(TONS)***

WASTE GROUP	SIC 20 ON-SITE	SIC 20 OFF-SITE	SIC 21 ON-SITE	SIC 21 OFF-SITE	...OTHER	PROJECTED HOUSEHOLD WASTES
WASTE OIL	---	---	---	---		
HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	---	---	---	---		
NON-HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	---	---	---	---		
ORGANIC LIQUIDS	---	---	---	---		
PESTICIDES	---	---	---	---		
PCBs & DIOXINS	---	---	---	---		
OILY SLUDGES	---	---	---	---		
HALOGENATED ORGANIC SLUDGES & SOLIDS	---	---	---	---		
NON-HALOGENATED ORGANIC SLUDGES & SOLIDS	---	---	---	---		
DYE & PAINT SLUDGES & RESINS	---	---	---	---		
METAL-CONTAINING LIQUIDS	---	---	---	---		
CYANIDE & METAL LIQUIDS	---	---	---	---		
NON-METALLIC INORGANIC LIQUIDS	---	---	---	---		
METAL-CONTAINING SLUDGES	---	---	---	---		
NON-METALLIC INORGANIC SLUDGES	---	---	---	---		
CONTAMINATED SOIL	---	---	---	---		
MISCELLANEOUS WASTES	---	---	---	---		

Note: * This table shows the format for data presentation to be used in the Plan update. See text for explanation.

Source: California Department of Health Services' TRM Manual of the Guidelines for the preparation of Hazardous Waste Management Plan, June 30, 1987.

TABLE 2A-6
TOTAL PROJECTED QUANTITIES OF HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATION
FOR YEAR 2005
(TONS)*

WASTE GROUP	PROJECTED INDUSTRIAL WASTE	PROJECTED CLEANUP WASTE ^a	PROJECTED NEW WASTES	PROJECTED HOUSEHOLD WASTE ^b	TOTAL
WASTE OIL	---	0.08	---	13,304	
HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	---	---	---	2,910	
NON-HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	---	---	---	2,910	
ORGANIC LIQUIDS	---	---	---	---	
PESTICIDES	---	---	---	---	
PCBs & DIOXINS	---	84.3	---	---	
OILY SLUDGES	---	2.3	---	---	
HALOGENATED ORGANIC SLUDGES & SOLIDS	---	2.0	---	---	
NON-HALOGENATED ORGANIC SLUDGES & SOLIDS	---	---	---	---	
DYE & PAINT SLUDGES & RESINS	---	---	---	8,315	
METAL-CONTAINING LIQUIDS	---	8,428	---	---	
CYANIDE & METAL LIQUIDS	---	---	---	---	
NON-METALLIC INORGANIC LIQUIDS	---	---	---	---	
METAL-CONTAINING SLUDGES	---	---	---	---	
NON-METALLIC INORGANIC SLUDGES	---	---	---	---	
CONTAMINATED SOIL	---	135,000	---	---	
MISCELLANEOUS WASTES	---	---	---	2,078	
TOTAL		142,600 ^c		29,517	

Note: * This table shows the format for data presentation to be used in the Plan update. See text for explanation.

^a See Table 11-1 for projection of cleanup waste.

^b See Table 2A-9 for projection of household hazardous waste.

^c Adjusted to nearest round number.

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, September 1988.

TABLE 2A-7
 PROJECTION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATED BY SMALL GENERATORS
 BASED ON 1986 DATA
 (COMMERCIAL & INDUSTRIAL)^a
 (TONS)

WASTE GROUP	1986 SMALL QUANTITY WASTE GENERATORS ^b	1990	1995	2000	2005
WASTE OIL	203,100	222,962	251,892	293,290	341,492
HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	8,249	9,055	10,230	11,911	13,869
NON-HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	8,249	9,055	10,230	11,911	13,869
ORGANIC LIQUIDS	588	645	729	849	988
PESTICIDES	768	843	952	1,108	1,290
PCBs & DIOXINS	16	18	20	23	27
HALOGENATED ORGANIC SLUDGES & SOLIDS	456	501	566	659	767
NON-HALOGENATED ORGANIC SLUDGES & SOLIDS	1,174	1,289	1,456	1,695	1,974
DYE & PAINT SLUDGES & RESINS	1,200	1,317	1,488	1,733	2,018
METAL-CONTAINING LIQUIDS	2,991	3,284	3,710	4,320	5,030
CYANIDE & METAL LIQUIDS	344	378	427	497	579
NON-METALLIC INORGANIC LIQUIDS	4,576	5,024	5,676	6,609	7,695
METAL CONTAINING SLUDGES	572	628	710	827	963
NON-METALLIC INORGANIC SLUDGES	24	26	29	34	40
MISCELLANEOUS WASTES	28,190	30,947	34,963	40,709	47,399
TOTAL	260,497	285,972	323,078	376,175	438,000

Note: a Projection based on employment growth factors in Table 2A-3.
 b Based on Small Quantity Generators analysis, Chapter 12.

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, September 1988

TABLE 2A-8
 PROJECTION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATED BY HOUSEHOLDS
 BASED ON 1986 DATA^a
 (TONS)

WASTE GROUP	HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE 1986 ^b	1990	1995	2000	2005
WASTE OIL	11,680	12,165	12,632	12,974	13,304
HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	2,555	2,661	2,763	2,838	2,910
NON-HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	2,555	2,661	2,763	2,838	2,910
DYE AND PAINT SLUDGES AND RESINS	7,300	7,603	7,895	8,109	8,315
MISCELLANEOUS WASTES	1,825	1,900	1,973	2,026	2,078
TOTAL	25,915	26,990	28,026	28,785	29,517

Note: ^a Projection based on population growth factors, see Table 2A-3.
 ^b Based on household hazardous waste analysis, Chapter 13.

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, September 1988

to remain the same throughout the planning period as stipulated by the SDOHS.

5. Imported and Exported Wastes

Imported and exported wastes have not been included in the projection as it is the goal of the Plan that each county will be responsible for the management of its own waste. As such, it is expected that Los Angeles County will not accept any additional waste from other counties/states except for those reflected in the 1986 manifest data.

6. New Waste Streams

Overall, there is no quantifiable data available on New Waste Streams. Although it is recognized that they may have significant impact and can affect future management and planning needs. As such, it is recommended that once the baseline information is completed through the generator license program by the County Department of Health Services, that new wastes streams be carefully monitored and compiled based on the format recommended in Table 2A-9. The following sections discusses various new waste streams and their potential effects.

a. Pretreatment Sludges

Sludges are produced as a by-product of wastewater treatment prior to discharge to municipal sewer systems. This data is included, even though the data on pretreatment sludges technically represents "double counts" of hazardous waste generation, they also represent real hazardous waste whose management must be properly planned for. Thus, they override theoretical consideration for exclusion.

At this time and until more data is available, it is assumed by the Department of Public Works that no additional quantities of pretreatment sludges will be generated by existing facilities. This assumption is based on the premise that existing industries in Los Angeles County are in full compliance with their current discharge permits. However, it is noted that changes in the standards of the Clean Water Act may affect this quantity as well as the opening or closure of major facilities in Los Angeles County. Nevertheless, it is expected that the waste will be classified as nonhazardous or may obtain a variance from SDOHS to be disposed of in a Class III, nonhazardous waste disposal site. BKK Landfill in West Covina is currently receiving sludges for disposal from Hyperion Sludge Treatment Plant, City of Los Angeles. Also, should there be treatment sludges produced by industry currently out of compliance, they would be estimated and included in the next update of the Plan.

**TABLE 2A-9
PROJECTED QUANTITIES OF NEW HAZARDOUS WASTE STREAMS
(TONS)***

WASTE GROUP	ADDITIONAL PRETREATMENT SLUDGES	OTHER NEW WASTES	TOTAL
WASTE OIL	---	---	
HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	---	---	
NON-HALOGENATED SOLVENTS	---	---	
ORGANIC LIQUIDS	---	---	
PESTICIDES	---	---	
PCBs & DIOXINS	---	---	
OILY SLUDGES	---	---	
HALOGENATED ORGANIC SLUDGES & SOLIDS	---	---	
NON-HALOGENATED ORGANIC SLUDGES & SOLIDS	---	---	
DYE & PAINT SLUDGES & RESINS	---	---	
METAL-CONTAINING LIQUIDS	---	---	
CYANIDE & METAL LIQUIDS	---	---	
NON-METALLIC INORGANIC LIQUIDS	---	---	
METAL-CONTAINING SLUDGES	---	---	
NON-METALLIC INORGANIC SLUDGES	---	---	
CONTAMINATED SOIL	---	---	
MISCELLANEOUS WASTES	---	---	
TOTAL	---	---	

Note: * This table shows the format for data presentation to be used in the Plan update. See text for explanation.

Source: California Department of Health Services' TRM Manual of the Guidelines for the preparation of Hazardous Waste Management Plan, June 30, 1987.

b. Wastes From New Industries

Wastes to be produced by new industries in Los Angeles are assumed to be accounted for by the growth projection model in employment. Should there be any arrival of single very large companies, this information will be tracked and will be included in the next update of the Plan. No contingency volume is provided for this waste source at this time.

c. Wastes Changing Status

As knowledge of the hazardous properties of chemicals change, specific waste streams may be added to or removed from the classification of hazardous waste. These changes can have an effect on a county's capacity needs. As Los Angeles County generates approximately 80 percent of the hazardous waste in the Southern Region, it is felt that the waste quantities as analyzed have adequate buffer to absorb the initial change, if any.

Although this Plan has not provided any contingency volume for this source, these wastes are closely monitored. A survey was mailed to all land disposal facilities in the environ of Los Angeles County requesting information on the nature of their disposals and quantities. No response has been received as yet. Should these wastes undergo a significant change, this Plan will be amended accordingly.

Although no quantifiable amounts have been included, Los Angeles County Department of Public Works is monitoring several waste streams currently under review by the SDOHS. These are:

i. Auto Shredder Waste

The shredding of automobiles is a profitable method of generating high quality scrap steel for resmelting. This operation produces ferrous metals (example: automobile bodies, discarded household major appliances, etc.); nonferrous metal (example: chrome bumpers, zinc carburetors, etc.); and fluff (example: automobile headlights, paint, carpets, etc.). Both ferrous and nonferrous metals are sold to smelters. The fluff has been considered a hazardous waste since 1984 due to the presence of toxic contaminants.

Currently, several firms in this County have developed processes where such wastes are treated and rendered nonhazardous. These wastes are being disposed of in a Class III disposal facility in accordance with rules and regulations of the California Regional Water Quality Board, Los Angeles Region. At this time, BKK Landfill in West Covina is the only facility which has obtained a variance and is currently accepting treated auto shredder waste in Los Angeles County.

ii. Fluorescent Light tubes/Mercury Vapor Lamps

Spent fluorescent light tubes and mercury vapor lamps typically contain enough mercury to be considered hazardous waste under Section 66699(b), Title 22, California Administrative Code (CAC). The SDOHS has evaluated this waste stream and has established the following interim rules:

- A generator may dispose of no more than 25 spent fluorescent light tubes and/or mercury vapor lamps in one day as nonhazardous waste. A generator of more than 25 spent tubes and/or lamps in a day must manage these wastes as hazardous.

iii. Ethylene Glycol/Antifreeze

Some brands of antifreeze contain ethylene glycol. This compound is toxic to humans, although it degrades readily and sewage plants have accepted this waste stream without any apparent problems. The SDOHS is currently developing a complete management plan for the waste stream.

iv. Combustion Ash

Ash from burning fossil fuels, biomass, and other combustible materials is classified as "special waste" under the criteria and requirements of Section 66742, Title 22, CAC. Researchers have found that certain types of ash may contain dioxins, including 2,3,7,8-TCDD. Ash containing the 2,3,7,8 isomer in concentrations exceeding prescribed standards cannot be classified as special waste, but rather, must be classified as hazardous waste. If ash samples are found to consistently contain 2,3,7,8-TCDD at levels of concern, the ash could be removed from the list of special wastes.

At this time, Los Angeles County has two solid waste incineration facilities, namely Southeast Resource Recovery Facility in Long Beach and Commerce Waste-to-Energy Facility in Commerce. The ashes from both facilities are currently classified as nonhazardous. As such, should there be any change in their status, the volumes of these wastes must be included.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

Projections of hazardous waste generation in this Plan are based on population and employment growth rates. Household hazardous waste quantities are projected based on population growth while projections of on- and off-site future hazardous waste quantities are based on employment growth rates.

At this time, it is beyond the County's resources to formulate a variable parameter model. Although a forecast model with several

input parameters and increased flexibility may predict a more "accurate" estimate of future waste quantities, the uncertainties in quantifying the parameter inputs in such a model and the dubious nature of the initial database hamper the quality of the predictions. The marginal improvement in the forecast accuracy does not warrant the additional efforts required for the necessary data work-up for the sophisticated model.

Hazardous waste generation is not uniform with time and may increase/decrease depending on a variety of factors. Hazardous waste generation may increase due to increase in government enforcement, new regulatory changes, business cycles, change in manufacturing processes, non-routine or special maintenance activities, cleanup and/or remedial activities and new waste streams. Yet, on the other side, stringent government legislation and the absence of economically acceptable disposal/treatment facilities could provide the impetus for waste minimization by manufacturers; through recycling, substitution of raw materials or modifying process technology. Stringent regulations may also cause closure or relocation of small businesses. Overall, and until such time as the baseline data are developed, the trend for Los Angeles County is difficult to predict. As each manufacturer has distinct characteristics, the effects of these interrelationships are unique and complex.

Nevertheless, there are areas of the model that could be more fully investigated with the intent to increase model sophistication to the variable parameter. These areas are outlined below.

A. Data Base

Instead of using employment figures, it would be preferable to establish correlations between industries and type and quantities of wastes generated so that growth rates of the industries may be utilized as rate guidelines for the wastes. Information should be obtained through actual survey of major generators. Data known about hazardous wastes shipped under variances from manifesting requirements, and local knowledge of hazardous waste management practices should be used to supplement and verify the model. In this fashion, more accurate quantitative estimates may be obtained.

B. Economic Trends

As seen from this study, economic trends may influence waste generation quantities. Reliable economic trends are almost impossible to perceive due to the lack of conformity in opinion among economists. Economic forecasts rarely extend past the five-year mark.

It is recommended that an economic study specifically geared to correlate hazardous waste generation with economic activities in the County to be undertaken to discern the probable trend.

C. Consumer Consumption Patterns

Detailed consumer consumption patterns are essentially nonexistent. Such patterns can be used to predict generation rate. Future study is therefore recommended for correlation between consumer consumption and production of hazardous waste quantities.

D. Small Quantity Waste Generators

Small quantity generators (including household hazardous waste) are found to contribute approximately a few percent of the total hazardous waste stream in Los Angeles County. This is consistent with the trend that 1.0 to 5.0 percent of all hazardous wastes generated is estimated as being contributed by small quantity generators [1]. Although the waste quantities and type may vary substantially, depending on economics and trend of activities, these figures are the best estimate available. The management of waste from small quantity generators is further discussed in Chapter 12, "Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators" and Chapter 13, "Household Hazardous Waste".

APPENDIX 3A

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES
IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

The following is a list supplied by the State Department of Health Services (SDOHS) identifying all Transfer Stations (Ts), Treatment Facilities (T), Storage Facilities (S), Recycling Facilities (R), and/or Disposal Facilities (D) in Los Angeles County. Commercial facilities are identified by a "C" under facility type. The SDOHS' list has been updated by the Department of Public Works. The Appendix reflects survey responses received as of June 21, 1988. The Department of Public Works will continue to update the Appendix and any further changes which may occur will be reflected in the first update of this Plan. Facilities not listed with the SDOHS are denoted by an asterisk.

Other than those denoted by an asterisk, these facilities possess either a permit, or grant of interim status from the State Department of Health Services and the Environmental Protection Agency. The latter were awarded to facilities operating in November, 1980, when the Federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) took effect. Grants of interim status were awarded on the basis of a simple application. All RCRA facilities possessing such a grant are ultimately required to obtain a permit or undergo closure. For disposal facilities, the deadline is November, 1988; for incinerators, November, 1989; and for storage and other treatment facilities, November, 1992.

It should be noted that judgment calls were made when compiling the list. There are commercial facilities undergoing closure; the capacity of these facilities are not included in the needs and assessment analysis, Chapter 5. Also, facilities that have received a variance from all permit conditions or which have been found by the SDOHS to be exempt from these conditions are not listed. This includes on-site recycling facilities.

<u>Name and Location</u>	<u>Type of Facility</u>	<u>ISD issued EPA number</u>
AAD Distrib. & Dry Clean. Serv. 2306 East 38th Street Vernon, CA 90058	C,R,S,T,Ts	- CAD981397417
Acto-Kleen Co., Inc. 7869 Paramount Boulevard Pico Rivera, CA 90660	C,R,S,T,Ts	12/23/81 CAD095631719
Aerojet Electrosystems Co. P.O. Box 296 Azusa, CA 91702	S	03/30/81 CAD079622569

Allfast Fastening Sys., Inc. 15250 Don Julian Road City of Industry, CA 91744	S	01/04/82 CAD063863448
Alumtreat, Inc. 1 2905 Winona Avenue Burbank, CA 91504	S	- CAD066229485
Alumtreat, Inc. 2 2905 Winona Avenue Burbank, CA 91504	S,T	08/30/83 CAD009561911
American Can Company 110 East Sepulveda Boulevard Carson, CA 90745	S	- CAD009550823
American Chem. & Refining Co. 12121 East Barringer Street South El Monte, CA 91733	C,R,S,T	03/30/81 CAD030387765
American Cyanamid Co. 1 P.O. Box 0 Azusa, CA 91702	S	03/30/81 CAD008344228
American Cyanamid Co. 2 21444 Golden Triangle Road Saugus, CA 91350	S	03/30/81 CAT080010929
American Labs Inc. 5701 South Compton Avenue Los Angeles, CA 90001	C,R,S,T,Ts	- CAD981459175
Ampco Metal Div., Western Plant P.O. Box 57 Torrance, CA 90507	S	05/16/83 CAD056448111
AMVAC Chemical Corp. 4100 East Washington Boulevard Commerce, CA 90023	S	03/30/81 CAD056446388
Anaconda Brass Div. 14900 Garfield Avenue Paramount, CA 90723	S,T	03/06/81 CAD008501470
ARCO Petroleum Co. (Watson Ref.) P.O. Box 6210 Carson, CA 90749	S	03/30/81 CAD077227049
Ashland Chem. Co., Los Angeles P.O. Box 22118 Los Angeles, CA 90040	S,T	07/30/82 CAD044046274
Ashland Chem. Co., Santa Fe 11505 South Painter Avenue Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670	S,T,Ts	07/30/82 CAD044061422

Astro Cleaning & Packaging Corp. P.O. Box 978 Downey, CA 90241	S	03/06/81 CAD021064258
Battery Plate Manufacturing 2750 Raymond Avenue Signal Hill, CA 90806	S,T	08/30/83 CAD047432877
Bendix Corp. 15825 Roxford Street San Fernando, CA 91342	S	03/30/81 CAD010710051
Bethlehem Steel Corp. 3300 East Slauson Avenue Vernon, CA 90058	S	04/06/81 CAD044398949
Betz Laboratories, Inc. (W.D. Bingham #2) 3154 East Hartcourt Street Compton, CA 90221	S	03/30/81 CAD002604866
BKK Leachate Treatment Plant 2210 South Azusa Avenue West Covina, CA 90505	S,T	12/22/80 CAD067786749
Brent Petroleum 401 South Canal Street Wilmington, CA 90744	C,R,S,T	- CAD981458466
Bussco Engineering, Inc. P.O. Box 707 El Segundo, CA 90245	S	07/30/82 CAD009697244
Cabot Corp. (Wear Tech. Div.) 13808 East Imperial Highway Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670	S	03/06/81 CAD060398633
Cargill, Inc. 2801 Lynwood Road Lynwood, CA 90262	S	03/30/81 CAD076180843
Challenge Cook Bros., Inc. 15421 East Gale Avenue City of Industry, CA 91745	S	- CAD008240459
Chemical Technology Labs, Inc. 12150 South Alameda Lynwood, CA 90262	S	03/06/81 CAD008275885
Chem-Tech Systems, Inc. 3650 East 26th Street Vernon, CA 90058	C,R,S,T,Ts	- CAT080033681
Chevron Refinery, El Segundo P.O. Box 97 El Segundo, CA 90245	D,S,T	10/15/81 CAD008336901

Chevron USA, Inc. San Pedro Terminal P.O. Box 910 San Pedro, CA 90733	S	- CAT000624684
Colonial Printing Ink Co. 13930 Borate Street Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670	S	03/30/81 CAD096418314
Continental Can Co. USA Plant 443 8201 Woodley Avenue Van Nuys, CA 91406	S	03/06/81 CAD062062435
Cragar Industries, Inc. 19007 South Reyes Avenue Compton, CA 90221	S	08/30/83 CAD009607607
Crosby & Overton, Inc. 1620 West 16th Street Long Beach, CA 90813	R,S,T	03/30/81 CAD028409019
Crouse-Hinds Co. 13712 East Alondra Boulevard Cerritos, CA 90701	S	03/30/81 CAD057337727
CSU, Long Beach 1331 Palo Verde Avenue Long Beach, CA 90840	S	07/09/86 CAX000052779
CSU, Los Angeles 5151 State University Drive Los Angeles, CA 90032	S	- CAD066697590
CSU, Northridge 18111 Nordhoff Street Northridge, CA 91330	S	- CAT080033392
*Davis Chemical Co. 1550 North Bonnie Beach Place Los Angeles, CA 90063	R,S,T	- CAD070215355
Demunno/Kerdoon 2000 North Alameda Street Compton, CA 90222	C,R,S,T	08/30/83 CAT080013352
Detrex Chemical Industries, Inc. 3027 Fruitland Avenue Los Angeles, CA 90058	C,R,S,T	03/30/81 CAD020161642
Dexter Corp., Hysol Div. P.O. Box 1282 City of Industry, CA 91749	S	- CAD052251626

Dico Oil Co. 1845 East Willow Street Signal Hill, CA 90806	C,R,S	- CAD980737076
Diversey Corp. 8921 Dice Road Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670	S,T	03/30/81 CAD046455747
Dow Chem. Co., Inc. 305 Crenshaw Boulevard Torrance, CA 90503	S	03/30/81 CAD009547050
Eaton Corp. 31717 La Tienda Drive Westlake Village, CA 91359	S	01/04/82 CAD020159760
Edgington Oil Co., Inc. P.O. Box 5802 Boulevard Long Beach, CA 90805	C,S,T	08/30/83 CAD008253957
Emerson & Cuming, Inc. 604 West 182nd Street Gardena, CA 90248	S	08/30/83 CAD095627741
Energy Systems Group De Soto Facility 8900 De Soto Avenue Canoga Park, CA 91304	S	03/06/81 CAD008368987
Enviro-Seal, Inc. 13766 Saticoy Street Van Nuys, CA 91402	S	- CAD008392318
Enviro Services/Carrasco 1737 East Denni Street Wilmington, CA 90744	S,T,Ts	- CAD044429835
Environmental Services Div. 19112 South Santa Fe Avenue Rancho Dominguez, CA 90813	T	- CAD069926251
ESB, Inc. P.O. Box 6850 Los Angeles, CA 90022	S,T	03/06/81 CAD008312951
Eskimo Radiator Mfg. Co. 2 6309 South Central Avenue Los Angeles, CA 90001	S	03/30/81 CAD008253247
Eskimo Radiator Mfg. Co. 1 911 East 62nd Street Los Angeles, CA 90001	S	03/30/81 CAT000611061
Estee Battery Co. 2700 Carrier Avenue Commerce, CA 90040	S	08/30/81 CAD008330318

Facet Energy, Inc. P.O. Box 5309 Long Beach, CA 90807	S,T	03/30/81 CAD990669400
Fansteel, Inc. 5235 West 104th Street Los Angeles, CA 90045	S	- CAD050810829
Ferro Corp. 10051 Romandel Avenue Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670	S	03/30/81 CAD030865422
Flint Ink Corp. 13055 East Temple Avenue City of Industry, CA 91746	S	12/16/81 CAD008330185
GAF Corp., Long Beach, Tarkett P.O. Box 1768 Long Beach, CA 90801	S	03/06/81 CAD008493900
General Electric Co. 11115 Vanowen Street North Hollywood, CA 91605	S	03/30/81 CAT000611095
General Plating Co. 951 West Vernon Avenue Los Angeles, CA 90037	S	- CAD981377971
Georgia-Pacific Corp., Commerce 2425 Malt Avenue City of Commerce, CA 90040	R,S,T	- CAD085393080
Georgia-Pacific Corp. 760 South Vail Avenue Montebello, CA 90640	S	12/23/81 CAD009380890
GM Assembly Div., Van Nuys Plant 8000 Van Nuys Boulevard Van Nuys, CA 91409	S	03/30/81 CAD000051458
Gould, Inc., GNB Batteries Inc. P.O. Box 23957 Los Angeles, CA 90023	S	- CAD008324832
Gould, Inc., Indust. Battery 12981 East 166th Street Cerritos, CA 90701	S	03/30/81 CAT000617258
GNB Inc., Metals Division 2700 South Indiana Street Los Angeles, CA 90023	C,R,S,T	- CAD097854541
Gould, Inc., NAVCOM Sys. Div. 4323 Arden Drive El Monte, CA 91731	S	03/30/81 CAD098379944

Graphic Research, Inc. 9334 Mason Avenue Chatsworth, CA 91311	S	- CAD009680232
Grover Products Co. 3424 East Olympic Boulevard Los Angeles, CA 90023	S	12/16/81 CAD008308553
Gulf Oil Corp., Golden West 13539 East Foster Road Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670	S	03/30/81 CAD051485043
Handy & Harman 5150 Gibson Road El Monte, CA 91731	R,S,T	12/18/81 CAD008323693
Honeywell, Inc. 1200 East San Bernardino Road West Covina, CA 91790	S,T	- CAD008351827
Huck Manufacturing Co. P.O. Box 5268 Carson, CA 90749	S	03/30/81 CAD044429884
Hughes Aircraft Co., Canoga Park 8433 Fallbrook Avenue Canoga Park, CA 91304	S	04/06/81 CAD041162124
Hughes Aircraft Co., Culver City Centinela Avenue & Teale Street Culver City, CA 90230	S	04/06/81 CAD008286221
Hughes Aircraft Co., El Segundo P. O. Box 902 El Segundo, CA 90245	S	10/09/81 CAD000633230
Hughes Aircraft Co., Long Beach P.O. Box 9399 Long Beach, CA 90805	S	12/16/81 CAT080012867
Hughes Research Lab. 3011 Malibu Canyon Road Malibu, CA 90265	S,T	04/06/81 CAD041156969
Hughes Aircraft Co., Torrance P.O. Box 2999 Torrance, CA 90509	S,T	12/16/81 CAD041666819
Hunt Philip, A Chem. Corp. 4265 Charter Street Los Angeles, CA 90058	S	04/06/81 CAD009552944
Hunt Process Co., Inc., SIKA 4265 Charter Street Los Angeles, CA 90058	S	03/30/81 CAD008380982

Imperial Western Surplus Co. 12246 Park Avenue Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670	S	- CAD063810634
Industrial Service Co. 1700 South Soto Street Los Angeles, CA 90023	C,S,T	- CAD099452708
IT Corp., Wilmington #1 23456 Hawthorne Boulevard Wilmington, CA 90744	C,S,Ts	03/30/81 CAD029654894
IT Corp., Wilmington #2 23456 Hawthorne Boulevard Wilmington, CA 90744	C,S,Ts	03/30/81 CAD000057760
ITT Neodyn P.O. Box 506 Chatsworth, CA 91311	S	03/30/81 CAD000629949
J. D. Brodine & Son, Inc. 795 Todd Avenue Azusa, CA 91702	S,T	- CAD028122133
Jones Chemicals, Inc. P.O. Box 275 Torrance, CA 90507	S	- CAD008352205
Koppers Co., Inc., Vernon 5431 District Boulevard Los Angeles, CA 90040	S	03/30/81 CAD004937793
LA County Agricultural Comm. 3400 La Madera Avenue El Monte, CA 91732	C,S,Ts	03/30/81 CAD000626077
Leach Oil Co., Inc. 625 East Compton Boulevard Compton, CA 90220	C,R,S,T	- CAD050099696
Lever Brothers Co. 6300 East Sheila Street Commerce, CA 90040	S	- CAD008320111
Light Metals Ind., Inc./Aetna P.O. Box 2476 City of Industry, CA 91746	S	- CAD054846670
Lincoln Instruments, Inc. 456 West Montana Street Pasadena, CA 91103	S	- CAD030848311
Litton Data Systems 8000 Woodley Avenue Van Nuys, CA 91409	S	12/30/81 CAD043099506

Lockheed Calif. Co., Plant A1 Dept. 3935, Bldg. 85, Box 551 Burbank, CA 91520	S,T	03/30/81 CAD008255283
Lockheed Calif. Co., Plant B1 Dept. 3935, Bldg. 85, Box 551 Burbank, CA 91520	S,Ts	03/30/81 CAD045256187
Lockheed Calif. Co., Plant B6 Dept. 3935, Bldg. 85, Box 551 Burbank, CA 91520	R,S,T	04/06/81 CAD000630061
LA County-USC Medical 1200 North State Street Los Angeles, CA 90033	S	- -
LA Dept. of Water & Power 1630 North Main Street, Bldg. 16 Los Angeles, CA 90051	S	03/30/81 CAD000633305
Lubrication Company of America 4212 East Pacific Way Commerce, CA 90023	C,R,S,T,Ts	CAD981633027
Lyle Van Patten Co., Inc. 321 West 135th Street Los Angeles, CA 90061	T	05/16/83 CAD008391641
Marqardt Co., The 16555 Saticoy Street Van Nuys, CA 91409	S	04/06/81 CAD044696102
Martin Metal Finishing, Inc. 12150 South Alameda Street Lynwood, CA 90262	S	04/06/81 CAD059794974
McKesson Chem. Div. Foremost 10100 Pioneer Boulevard, Room 300 Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670	S	03/30/81 CAD060395753
Mark McRiley Co. 5514 Alhambra Avenue Los Angeles, CA 90032	S	- CAD112820139
Mobil Oil Corp., Torrance 3700 West 190th Street Torrance, CA 90509	S	04/06/81 CAD008354052
Monitor Polishing & Painting 166 Waverly Drive Pasadena, CA 91105	S	- CAD066233834
Nalco Chem. Co., Carson Plant P.O. Box 220 Carson, CA 90801	S	05/16/83 CAD083914911

Safety-Kleen Corp., 7-088-04 139 East 157th Street Gardena, CA 90248 (Inactive)	C,R,S	12/23/81 CAT000613919
Safety-Kleen Corp., 7-088-06 10625 Hickson Street, Unit A El Monte, CA 91731	C,R,S	12/23/81 CAT000613893
Security Environ. Sys. (L. Beach) S 2701 Seaside Boulevard Long Beach, CA 90802	S	- CAX000051078
Sentry Environ. Protec. Sys. 901 W. Victoria Street, Unit G Compton, CA 90220	C,S,T	- CAD981380934
Shell Oil Co., Wilmington Mfg Co. P.O. Box 6249 Carson, CA 90749	C,S,T	03/30/81 CAD066676123
Sinclair Paint Co. 6100 South Garfield Avenue Commerce, CA 90040	S	03/30/81 CAD076242064
Southern Calif. Chemical 8851 Dice Road Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670	C,S,T	- CAD008488025
So. Calif. Edison, Alhambra Corp. S P. O. Box 429 Alhambra, CA 91802	S	11/10/81 CAD045530821
So. Calif. Gas, Pico Rivera P. O. Box 3249, Terminal Annex Los Angeles, CA 90660	S	05/16/83 CAT000625137
Space Ordinance Systems 25977 Sand Canyon Road Canyon Country, CA 91351	S,T	- CAD067776484
Spectrolab, Inc. 12484 - 12500 Gladstone Avenue San Fernando, CA 91342	S	04/06/81 CAD008262602
Standard Brands Paint Co. P.O. Box 2882 Torrance, CA 90509	S,T	03/30/81 CAD006914469
Standard Precision, Inc. 12311 South Shoemaker Avenue Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670	S	12/23/81 CAD009693441
Star Nameplate Co., Inc. 4641 Pacific Boulevard Vernon, CA 90058	S	04/06/81 CAD008246159

State Hosp. Lanterman 3530 West Pomona Boulevard Pomona, CA 91766	S	- 000000000000
State Hospital, Metropolitan 11400 Norwalk Boulevard Norwalk, CA 90650	S	- CAD981376684
Stauffer Chem. Co., Carson 20720 South Wilmington Avenue. Carson, CA 90810	C,R,S,T	04/06/81 CAT000611202
*Talley Bros., Inc. 2007 Laura Avenue Huntington Park, CA 90255	C,S,T	12/17/82 CAD009522988
Teledyne Cast Products 4200 West Valley Boulevard Pomona, CA 91766	S,T	01/04/82 CAD076243815
Teledyne Relays 12525 Daphne Avenue Hawthorne, CA 90250	S	07/30/82 CAD990833006
Texaco USA, Div. of Texaco San Diego P.O. Box 3756 Los Angeles, CA 90051	S	- CAD000626127
Texaco USA, Div. of Texaco Filmore P.O. Box 817 Wilmington, CA 90748	S	- CAD000631473
Texaco, Inc., Newhall Pump. Sta. P.O. Box 817 Wilmington, CA 90748	S	04/06/81 CAD000630830
Texaco USA, Div. of Texaco Crsn. P.O. Box 817 Wilmington, CA 90748	S	03/30/81 CAT000646331
Texaco USA, Div. of Texaco Wilm. P.O. Box 817 Wilmington, CA 90748	S	04/06/81 CAD041520644
Texaco USA, Div. of Texaco L. Bch. P.O. Box 817 Wilmington, CA 90748	S	03/30/81 CAT000646323
Toyota Motor Manufacturing USA P.O. Box 2140 Long Beach, CA 90805	S,T	08/30/83 CAD000819839

Travenol Laboratories 4501 Colorado Boulevard Los Angeles, CA 90039	S	04/06/81 CAD042236844
TRE Advanced Structures 13344 South Main Street Los Angeles, CA 90061	S	- CAD990670234
TRE Metal Processing Co. 13344 South Main Street Los Angeles, CA 90061	S	- CAD000775726
Trojan Battery Co. 9440 South Ann Street Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670	S	12/30/81 CAT080013030
Trojan Battery Co. #2 12380 Clark Street Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670	S	12/30/81 CAD008274375
TRW Electronics & Defense One Space Park 66-1212 Redondo Beach, CA 90377	S	- CAD008324949
United States Printing Ink Corp. 13710 Borate Street Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670	S	04/06/81 CAD083822346
USN Long Beach Naval Shipyard Long Beach Naval Shipyard Long Beach, CA 90822	S	- CA6170023109
Van Waters & Rogers/Univar 1313 Bonnie Beach Place Commerce, CA 90023	C,S,Ts	- CAD009230244
W-H Tank Lines, Inc. P. O. Box 90665 Long Beach, CA 90809	S,T	- CAD040370645
W.D. Bingham #2 2775 East 26th Street Vernon, CA 90058	C,S,T	- CAD980891352
Westlock Corp. 2401 East 103rd Street Los Angeles, CA 90002	S	- CAD000819813
Western Circuits, Inc. 4136 Del Rey Venice, CA 90291	S	12/30/81 CAD062092259
Western Fuel Oil Co. P.O. Box 1229 San Pedro, CA 90733	S	01/04/82 CAD076945559

Western Metal Decor, El Segundo 815 North Nash Street El Segundo, CA 90245	S	04/06/81 CAD009570177
White Memorial Medical Center 1720 Brooklyn Avenue Los Angeles, CA 90033	S	- CAD053866851
Whittier Plating Co., Inc. 11642 East Pike Street Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670	S	- CAD008495129
Widing Transportation, Inc. 12328 Woodruff Avenue Downey, CA 90421	S	03/30/81 CAD057349839

APPENDIX 4A

DESCRIPTION OF ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGIES FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

I. INTRODUCTION

This section presents more detailed summary discussions of the most common technologies that may be used to reduce, recycle, treat, destroy or dispose of hazardous waste. The processes discussed are presented in the order of biological, chemical, physical and thermal treatment; followed by different disposal alternatives namely deepwell injection, landfarming, landfilling, residuals repository, and surface impoundments. It should be noted that alternatives such as landfarming and surface impoundments may also be considered as treatment, storage or disposal alternatives depending on the length of time the waste is deposited therein. Each of the above processes is described with a short commentary on its application and impact.

II. BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT

The six principal types of conventional biological treatment are activated sludge, trickling filter, aerated lagoon, waste-stabilization ponds, aerobic digestion and anaerobic digestion.

Biological treatment processes are considered environmentally beneficial and have few, if any, negative impacts. Aerobic systems produce no secondary components which are considered pollutants. All of the aerobic systems discussed produce a clarified liquid effluent and a sludge which consists of dead and living organisms, non-biodegradable inorganics and refractory organics. Usually, this sludge must be disposed of in a landfill. The risks posed by the sludge depend upon the constituents of the incoming streams. The gas emissions from the biological systems are carbon dioxide and nitrogen, and under anaerobic conditions, methane.

A. Activated Sludge

1. Process Description

Wastes are mixed with highly active microorganisms and air. Under these conditions, the organisms oxidize a portion of the wastes organic matter to carbon dioxide and water, and synthesize the other portion into new microbial cells.

2. Applications

Activated sludge can be applied to a wide variety of organic waste problems as long as the solids content of the waste stream is less than 1 percent and the contaminants are

primarily organic. The process is not considered acceptable for decomposing halogenated hydrocarbons and other organic chemicals which decompose at extremely slow rates. The process can remove some metals in low concentration, although these metals must be in a form and concentration that is non-toxic to the bacteria.

3. Environmental Concerns

This process is considered to be a well developed treatment technology and has relatively no negative impact on the environment. The gas emission from this process is carbon dioxide and nitrogen. The odor that may result from this biological process if not properly aerated may be considered offensive.

B. Trickling Filters

1. Process Description

Wastes are allowed to trickle through a bed of rocks coated with microorganisms which alter the waste components by using them as food.

2. Applications

Trickling filters are applicable to the same types of wastewaters as other biological treatment systems (wastewater containing up to 1 percent organic suspended matter). Trickling filters are reported to have successfully handled the following waste constituents: acetaldehyde, acetic acid, acetone, acrolein, alcohols, benzene, butadiene, chlorinated hydrocarbons, cyanides, ephicholorohydrin, formaldehyde, formic acid, ketones, monoethanolamine, propylene dichloride, resins, and rocket fuels. The process can be used in sequence with other biological treatments, but is not generally efficient enough for use as the sole method of biodegradation.

3. Environmental Concerns

There is very little, if any negative impact on the environment with the use of this process. As in other biological systems the gas emissions from this process is carbon dioxide and nitrogen. The odor resulting from this process may be considered offensive.

C. Aerated Lagoon

1. Process Description

Wastes are agitated with air in large enclosures to increase oxygen-dependent biological oxidation.

2. Applications

Aerated lagoons can be used to treat the same types of aqueous wastewater as activated sludge units. The process has been successfully operated for petrochemical wastewaters, textile wastes, and refinery wastes. The process is not considered appropriate for wastewater with highly variable organic and metal concentration or for wastewater with high concentrations of solids.

3. Environmental Concerns

Biological waste treatment such as an aerated lagoon release carbon dioxide and nitrogen. The odor produced from such a process may be considered offensive.

D. Waste-Stabilization Ponds

1. Process Description

Ponds in which wastes are allowed to decompose over long periods of time.

2. Applications

Stabilization ponds have been widely used to provide a final polishing of wastewater to ensure that effluent standards can be met. They are applicable to wastewaters containing less than 1 percent concentration of solids. The process can be employed only where substantial land acreage is available and where the climate is suitable. Waste stabilization of industrial waste is recommended only when the waste has received preliminary treatment to remove most of the organics and virtually all of the inorganics.

3. Environmental Concerns

Waste stabilization ponds like other biological treatment processes have minimal impact on the environment, carbon dioxide and nitrogen are gases that are emitted during this process. The odor resulting from such a process may be considered offensive.

E. Aerobic Digestion

1. Process Description

Sludge is aerated for an extended period of time in an open unheated tank using conventional air diffusers or surface equipment.

2. Applications

Aerobic digestion is an alternative method of treating the organic sludges produced from various treatment operations.

Aerobic digesters may be used to treat waste activated or trickling filter sludge and primary sludge or waste sludge from activated sludge treatment plants designed without primary setting.

3. Environmental Concerns

This type of a treatment process has a minimal impact on the environment. Odor may be present during the process and could be considered offensive.

F. Anaerobic Digestion

1. Process Description

Decomposition of organic matter by anaerobic organisms in closed vessels in the absence of air. The process may produce methane.

2. Applications

Anaerobic digestion is considered suitable for only simple organics now typically found in municipal wastewaters. Anaerobic digestion is an integral part of waste treatment systems. The process typically treats sludges containing 5 to 7 percent solids content. This sludge is reduced in volume by 40 to 60 percent.

Because the methane forming bacteria are highly sensitive to environmental changes, anaerobic systems cannot tolerate acidic wastes. Anaerobic digestive processes are inhibited by many hydrocarbons and are not very effective for most chlorinated hydrocarbons. Consequently, anaerobic digestion is not generally considered as a realistic option for treating hazardous chemical waste.

3. Environmental Concerns

This form of biological process converts the organic material to methane and carbon dioxide. Methane is a combustible gas and could pose a danger if not properly managed. The methane gas can be collected and used as an alternative energy source.

III. CHEMICAL TREATMENT

Chemical treatment operations commonly used in treating waste are:

A. Neutralization

1. Process Description

A common process for reducing the acidity or alkalinity of a waste stream is by mixing acids and bases to produce a

neutral solution. This is a technically and economically proven process in waste management throughout the country.

2. Applications

Neutralization is widely used for the treatment of acid or alkaline liquid industrial wastes. Examples of waste streams which may be treated are sulfuric or hydrochloric acid, pickle liquor from steel cleaning, alkaline or acidic metal-plating wastes, spent acid catalysts, acid sludges, washwaters from the petrochemical industry, and leather-tanning wastes. Acid gases and mists from incineration or other processes may also be neutralized by passing them through a flow of alkaline liquid in a packed tower before they are released to the atmosphere.

There are two types of acid or alkaline wastes which require different kinds of equipment for neutralization:

- o Waste containing dissolved substances which do not precipitate upon neutralization; and
- o Waste containing dissolved or suspended solids which will precipitate upon neutralization.

The latter type requires solids-handling processes such as sedimentation and filtration in conjunction with the neutralization process to yield an effluent suitable for disposal in sewage treatment plants or surface waters.

3. Environmental Concerns

In most cases neutralization is a simple and reliable process for treating hazardous waste with minimal risks to the environment.

The purpose of neutralization for acid and alkaline wastes is to produce an aqueous waste stream that can be discharged to sewage treatment plants or surface waters. Neutralization of hazardous waste can add dissolved solids and particulates to the aqueous waste stream and put additional loads on receiving waters.

Precipitation upon neutralization also results in sludge generation for recycle or disposal, but this represents a small volume of material compared to the volume of the original waste.

Since atmospheric emission of toxic gases may result from acidification of waste containing sulfide or cyanide salts, waste must be subjected to analysis before treatment.

B. Precipitation

1. Process Description

A process for removing soluble compounds contained in a waste stream. A specific chemical is added to cause the formation of an insoluble precipitate. The process is applicable to waste streams containing heavy metals.

A process for removing soluble compounds contained in a waste stream. A specific chemical is added to cause the formation of an insoluble precipitate. The process is applicable to waste streams containing heavy metals.

2. Applications

Precipitation, as a unit operation in hazardous waste treatment, is combined with solids-removal processes such as sedimentation, flotation, centrifugation and filtration. The most common precipitation reactions involve the removal of ionic species from aqueous waste. It is a well-developed process currently being applied to full-scale treatment of many industrial wastewaters containing soluble toxic metals.

Precipitation has applications in the iron, steel, and copper industries for the removal of metals from pickling waste; in the metal finishing industries for removing toxic metals such as cadmium, chromium, and nickel from rinse waters and discarded plating baths; in the electronics industry for removing copper from spent etching solutions; and in the inorganic chemical industry for removing metals from a variety of waste streams.

A widely used precipitation process involves the removal of toxic metals from electroplating waste. Sodium hydroxide or lime is used to precipitate cadmium, chromium, nickel, and copper as insoluble hydroxides or carbonates. The solids are removed from the liquid by sedimentation and disposed of as sludges, while the liquid is further treated by filtration and neutralization for release to waste treatment plants or surface waters.

3. Environmental Concerns

The precipitation process is designed to produce a solid and a liquid stream so that the liquid stream will be acceptable for discharge to waste treatment plants or surface waters. The process must be carefully monitored, and often further treatment is necessary to achieve suitable effluent quality to protect the environment.

The solid stream resulting from precipitation is usually placed in Hazardous Waste landfills, some processes, however, produce a sludge suitable for recovery. Metal hydroxides from precipitation are sparingly soluble and thus not a great problem if dewatered properly before land disposal. An extra

level of protection against leaching may be added by solidifying or stabilizing the sludge (see Stabilization/Solidification) in a solid matrix.

Air emissions are rarely a problem with precipitation unless the liquid used contains volatile organic components. In addition, the chemical processes for precipitation pose minimal safety hazards, since high temperatures, high pressures and reactive substances are rarely used.

C. Chemical Oxidation/Reduction

1. Process Description

A process for detoxifying toxic waste in which the chemical bonds are broken by the passage of electrons from one reactant to another. Chemical oxidation/reduction is a common process for hazardous waste management.

2. Applications

Both organic and inorganic waste can be treated by chemical oxidation. Examples of waste constituents which can be treated by chemical oxidation include cyanides, sulfur compounds, lead, pesticides, phenols, aldehydes, and aromatic hydrocarbons. The process is generally only applicable to the detoxification of aqueous wastes, since oxidizing agents react with organic solvents as well as the targeted constituent. The process is usually used only for waste streams with dilute concentrations of the toxic component.

One of the most commonly used chemical oxidation processes for the treatment of hazardous waste is the oxidation of cyanide wastes from the electroplating industry by chlorine gas or hypochlorite solutions. The cyanide in solution can be oxidized to nitrogen and carbon dioxide and the metals present are usually precipitated. Cyanide wastes can also be oxidized by potassium permanganate and hydrogen peroxide. Chlorination in the presence of ultraviolet light (which accelerates the reaction) has been demonstrated effective in the oxidization of acetic acid in waste streams.

Chlorinated hydrocarbon wastes, such as pesticides, which are difficult to oxidize by conventional methods, may be detoxified by wet oxidation systems, using a combination of powerful oxidizing agents, catalysts, and high temperatures and pressures to break the chlorinated compounds.

3. Environmental Concerns

The environmental risks from chemical oxidation of aqueous hazardous waste are those associated with sludge generation, gas handling and storage, and disposal of the treated effluent. In the case of oxidation of metal cyanide wastes, sludges formed from precipitation are typically placed in

hazardous waste landfills and stabilization/solidification is recommended to minimize leaching.

The use of toxic chlorine gas in several oxidation processes presents some risks, however, chlorine can be handled safely by the chemical industry, water treatment facilities, and swimming pool operators. Although there is a potential of hydrogen cyanide gas emissions during cyanide destruction (if the reaction media is allowed to become acidic), this can be prevented by careful control of the process.

D. Ion Exchange

1. Process Description

A process for removing inorganic ions from a solution. The solution is passed over a resin bed, which exchanges ions for the inorganics to be removed. When the bed loses its capacity to remove the component, it can be regenerated with a caustic solution.

2. Applications

Ion exchange is recommended for acid solutions containing noble metals, salt solutions, and heavy metals in aqueous solutions. Electroplating waste streams containing chromium and cyanide wastes, and mixed waste streams from metal finishing operations are typically amenable to treatment by ion exchange. Generally, ion exchange appears to be successful for extracting dissolved salts from aqueous solutions where the solutions are free of oxidants and suspended matter.

3. Environmental Concerns

Ion exchange is a closed system and produces no air emissions. Water pollution arises only if the regenerate solution is spilled or discharged on the ground. If the inorganics being removed are classified as hazardous materials (i.e. heavy metals), then the residues from the regenerating process should be disposed of in a hazardous waste landfill.

E. Chemical Dechlorination

1. Process Description

A process for stripping chlorine atoms from chlorinated compounds such as PCBs. One of the processes uses a metallic sodium reagent to break the chlorine bond.

2. Applications

Chemical dechlorination processes were developed primarily for the destruction of PCBs in electric transformer fluids, however, they are considered to be applicable to other highly

chlorinated compounds, such as pesticides. The Goodyear process was used by the company in 1980 to treat over 40,000 gallons of PCB-contaminated heat transfer fluids, reducing PCB levels from 82 ppm to less than 10 ppm.

The major advantages of chemical dechlorination processes over other methods of detoxification such as incineration are: (1) there are no air emissions from the totally enclosed chemical dechlorination system; (2) valuable transformer oils, contaminated with PCBs, are not burned and wasted, but rather are cleaned for reuse; and (3) treatment units can be portable so detoxification can take place where the electrical equipment is located or the PCBs are stored, precluding unnecessary handling and transportation. A major disadvantage, however, is the inability of these processes to economically treat fluids containing high concentrations of PCBs.

3. Environmental Concerns

There are no air emissions from these processes and treatment residues are considered non-toxic compounds. The mineral oils, from which the PCBs can be removed, can be recycled.

The process itself poses risks, since it involves reactions with metallic sodium reagents. Sodium can react violently with water, air, and several other materials. These reactions can be prevented by proper process conditions, but care must be taken to ensure that no air enters the PCB reaction vessel.

F. Stabilization/Solidification

1. Process Description

Chemical stabilization/solidification describes several techniques which stabilize liquid waste into a solid with high structural integrity. Stabilized or solidified waste is much less likely to leach from a land disposal site than is untreated waste even though the physical and chemical characteristics of the constituents of the waste may not be changed by the process. Stabilization usually involves the addition of materials that ensure that the hazardous constituents are maintained in their least soluble form.

Stabilization/Solidification processes can be categorized as follows:

- o Cement Based Process - The waste is stirred in water and mixed directly with cement. The suspended particles are incorporated into the hardened concrete;
- o Pozzolanic Process - The waste is mixed with fine grained silicious (pozzolanic) material and water to produce a concrete-like solid. The most common materials used are fly ash, ground blast furnace slag, and cement kiln dust;

- o Thermoplastic Techniques - The waste is dried, heated, and dispersed through a heated plastic structure. The mixture is then cooled to solidify the mass;
- o Organic Polymer Techniques - The waste is mixed with a pre-polymer in a batch process with a catalyst. Mixing is terminated before a polymer is formed and the spongy resin-mixture is transferred to a waste receptacle. Solid particles are trapped in this spongy mass; and
- o Surface Encapsulation - The waste is pressed or bonded together and enclosed in a coating or jacket of inert material.

2. Applications

The type of wastes most amenable to stabilization/solidification techniques are inorganic materials in aqueous solutions or suspensions which contain appreciable amounts of heavy metals or inorganic salts. Wastes containing more than 10 to 20 percent organic substances are generally not good candidates for this treatment method.

Chemical stabilization/solidification appears to be an excellent process for inorganic residues and ashes from other treatment and incineration processes, and is expected to become an integral part of waste treatment facilities in the future.

3. Environmental Concerns

Stabilization/solidification operations can produce a waste product which is far less threatening to environmental resources than the original untreated waste. There is no air pollution associated with these processes, and liquid effluents from the process can be treated to remove any suspended solids. However, there are concerns regarding the durability and increased volume of the stabilized/solidified material.

IV. PHYSICAL TREATMENT

A. Solid-Liquid Separation

Solid-liquid separation processes are common and simple technologies which involve the physical segregation of the solid and liquid components of waste streams. These techniques can be used to reduce the volume of waste sludges prior to treatment or ultimate disposal.

In many cases, these processes are an inherent part of other treatment schemes. For example, in the removal of soluble heavy metal salts from wastewaters, the solids created by precipitation are physically removed from the liquid, allowing the liquid to be further treated and discharged.

Physical processes commonly used in waste treatment operation are:

1. Screening

a. Process Description

A process for removing large particles from waste streams. The process is used to protect downstream pretreatment processes.

b. Environmental Concerns

Since liquids are handled in screening processes, there is a potential for air emissions if the liquids are volatile. These can be controlled by common air pollution control devices such as scrubbers or the use of activated carbon to remove volatile components from tank and hood vents.

2. Sedimentation

a. Process Description

A process for removing suspended solid particles from a waste stream. Sedimentation is usually accomplished by providing sufficient time and space in special tanks or holding ponds for settling. Chemical coagulating agents are often added to encourage the settling of fine particles.

The process can accomplish both clarification of the wastewater and thickening of the settled solids. Whenever solids are so finely dispersed in a liquid that they cannot settle fast enough, chemical coagulating or flocculating agents may be added to help agglomerate the particles together to speed settling.

A common use of sedimentation in hazardous waste treatment is for the settling of solids created by precipitation of soluble heavy metals from liquid wastes generated by the metal finishing or electroplating industries.

b. Environmental Concerns

Since sedimentation is often performed in large, open tanks or holding ponds, there may be significant air emissions when high concentrations of volatile compounds are present in the waste stream. Other potential environmental impacts are minimal.

The clarified liquid from a sedimentation process is usually treated and discharged to surface waters. The solids, which contain some residual liquid, may be recycled, if feasible, or ultimately disposed. The

volume of these solids may be reduced by dewatering the sludge by filtration or centrifugation processes described in this section.

3. Flotation

a. Process Description

A process for removing solids from liquids by floating the particles to the surface using tiny air bubbles. Flotation is useful for removing particles too small to be removed by sedimentation. Flocculation agents may be used to improve the agglomeration of the particles at the surface.

b. Environmental Concerns

Since flotation is typically performed in large open tanks, air pollution concerns are the same as for sedimentation. The solids and liquid resulting from flotation are also handled in the same manner as those which result from sedimentation.

4. Filtration

a. Process Description

A process for separating liquids and solids using various types of porous materials. There are many types of filters designed to achieve various levels of separation.

Filtration techniques are widely used in industry. Since they produce a high-quality effluent, they can also be used as a polishing technique following sedimentation or flotation processes or for dewatering sludges produced by sedimentation or flotation processes in industrial manufacturing and industrial wastewater treatment.

b. Environmental Concerns

Generally, there are minimal environmental impacts from filtration technologies. When liquids containing volatile compounds are filtered, closed systems are usually used to eliminate air pollution problems. The backwash water is returned to the sedimentation basin to remove the solids. The solids are usually recovered, treated, or disposed of, and the liquid is usually treated for discharge to surface waters.

5. Centrifugation

a. Process Description

A process for separating solid and liquid components of a waste stream by rapidly rotating a mixture of solids

and liquids inside a vessel. Centrifugation is most often used to dewater sludges.

b. Environmental Concerns

Since centrifugation equipment is usually enclosed, potential air emissions from the processing of volatile materials are minimal. The clarified liquid usually contains a high suspended-solids concentration and is usually sent back to the solid-liquid separating process from which the sludge originated.

6. Evaporation

a. Process Description

A process for concentrating non-volatile solids in a solution by vaporizing the liquid portion of the waste stream. Evaporation units are often operated under some degree of vacuum to lower the heat required to boil the solution.

b. Applications

Evaporation equipment has extensive application in the treatment of hazardous wastes. It is a flexible, proven, well-developed, although expensive, industrial process. It is most widely used for separating water from inorganic solutions and slurries, though it is also used for concentrating sludges containing organic solvents.

Evaporation is currently used in the electroplating, paper, and fermentation industries to concentrate waste solutions for recovery of valuable constituents. It can also be used to remove water from sludge to produce incinerable solids and to reduce slurry volumes prior to land disposal. Solar evaporation ponds are widely used in California for dewatering hazardous wastes prior to land disposal.

One of the best examples of how evaporation can be used in hazardous waste recovery is the concentration of rinse waters from the electroplating industry. The rinse waters are dilute solutions that contain toxic metal cyanides or chromium salts resulting from the rinsing of plated articles taken from plating baths. Evaporation processes can be used to concentrate the waste stream and return it to the plating baths, thus eliminating a disposal problem.

c. Environmental Concerns

In most instances the material being evaporated is water, and there are generally no air pollution problems associated with evaporation processes as long as the equipment is operating properly to prevent entrainment of

the boiling liquid. In those cases in which the vapors contain organics, they are condensed and either recovered or disposed of in hazardous land disposal facilities. The concentrated solutions or slurries may be recovered, treated, incinerated or placed in landfills.

Solar evaporation ponds present three potential environmental problems: a) groundwater contamination; b) surface water contamination, and c) emission of noxious and toxic vapors to the air. These problems can be avoided by proper siting, construction, and the exclusion of wastes which contain volatile organic compounds, particularly those which contain toxic organics.

7. Distillation

a. Process Description

A process for separating liquids with different boiling points. The mixed-liquid stream is exposed to increasing amounts of heat and the various components of the mixture are vaporized and recovered. The vapor may be recovered and reboiled several times to effect a complete separation of components.

b. Applications

Distillation and steam stripping are widely used in the petrochemical industry to purify organic products or separate by-products. Distillation is applicable to virtually any aqueous-organic or organic-organic liquid mixture. Steam stripping is most applicable to the removal of organic liquids with low boiling points which are contained in water at dilute concentrations.

The most important application of these technologies in hazardous waste management is solvent recovery, in which waste organic solvent mixtures containing impurities are separated and purified for reuse. Steam stripping can also be used to remove organics from wastewaters prior to discharge to sewage treatment or surface waters.

c. Environmental Concerns

Distillation and steam stripping do not create any significant air and water pollution problems. Although the processes handle large volumes of volatile organic chemicals, emissions can be prevented by controls on tank vents and proper sizing and operation of distillation column condensers.

Still bottoms, the residue remaining in the still pot after volatile fractions have been vaporized, usually contain heavy organics, tars, and sludges, some of which may be toxic. Currently these are disposed of in Hazardous Waste landfills. However, since these still

bottoms are predominantly organic, they can be destroyed by incineration.

8. Solvent Extraction

a. Process Description

A process for separating liquids by mixing the waste stream with a solvent which is immiscible with part of the waste, but which will extract certain components of the waste stream. The extraction components are then removed from the immiscible solvent for reuse or disposal.

b. Applications

Solvent extraction is most often encountered as a treatment method when the waste stream contains valuable organics. While, theoretically, solvent extraction can be used to extract organics in any concentration, it is most effective for extracting in low concentrations. Two applications are the removal of up to 5 percent phenol from coke industry wastes, and the removal and recovery of toxic dyes. Removal efficiencies of up to 98 percent are common in these applications. Although the process is much more expensive than biological treatment it is most useful for removing non-biodegradable organics.

c. Environmental Concerns

There are no major environmental impacts associated with solvent extraction. It is mostly used for material recovery and is more energy efficient than steam stripping, a process often used on the same type of waste liquids. Solvent extraction is almost always combined with other processes since the extracted material must be further processed.

9. Adsorption

a. Process Description

A process for removing low concentrations of organic materials from aqueous waste streams. The organics are attracted to the surface of a porous material, usually activated carbon. The carbon can be replaced and regenerated with heat or a suitable solvent when the capacity to attract organics is reduced.

b. Applications

Carbon adsorption is particularly effective in removing low concentrations of relatively large organic molecules such as chlorinated pesticides, PCBs and phenols from industrial wastewaters. Removal efficiencies of greater than 99 percent have been reported in laboratory tests

with compounds such as PCBs and the pesticides Aldrin, Dieldrin, and DDT. Phenol removal efficiencies in excess of 99 percent have also been reported for full-scale industrial applications. Activated carbon adsorption has been demonstrated for the removal of low concentrations of certain inorganic compounds such as cyanide and chromium from industrial wastewaters.

Adsorption with activated carbon is a proven commercial technique for removing organics from wastewater. Capacities vary from small specialized industrial units with flow rates of 5 gallons per minute (gpm) to large units used in conjunction with wastewater treatment plants (5000 gpm). The EPA has recommended the use of activated carbon as tertiary treatment for the removal of organics from municipal wastewaters and drinking water.

c. Environmental Concerns

Environmental impacts from activated carbon systems are minimal. Although there is the potential for air emissions of particulates and hydrocarbons, these can be reduced to low levels by air pollution control devices such as scrubbers and baghouses.

B. Membrane Separation Processes

Membrane separation processes are used to separate components of liquid solutions. They are based upon the ability of membranes to allow the passage of one component in a liquid stream while effectively preventing passage of others.

Membranes are usually thin sheets or hollow fibers made of plastic with very small pores. The compounds which can pass through a membrane depend on the chemical and physical composition of the membrane and the driving force. The type of driving force used is the characteristic which defines the various membrane separation processes. Driving forces can be categorized as follows:

- o Mechanical force applied by high-pressure pumping;
- o Electric force which attracts charged ionic components through the membrane; and
- o Osmosis, which relies on the concentration difference between the two sides of the membrane to transport materials from the more concentrated to the less concentrated side.

There are four major types of membrane separation processes which can be used to treat hazardous wastes:

- Dialysis
- Reverse Osmosis
- Ultrafiltration
- Electrodialysis

1. Dialysis

a. Process

A process for separating components in a liquid stream using a membrane. Components of a liquid stream diffuse through the membrane if a stream with greater concentration of the component is on the other side of the membrane. Dialysis is used to extract pure process solution from mixed waste streams.

b. Application

Dialysis is a well-developed technology which has been used in industrial processes for over fifty years. It has been used in the rayon industry to recover caustic soda and in the electrolytic copper refining industry as a means of separating soluble impurities from the process stream.

Application to hazardous waste management is limited to liquids containing high concentrations of low-molecular weight dissolved compounds. Caustics, acids, and cyanides can be recovered from aqueous wastes in relatively pure form by dialysis. Actual applications in hazardous waste management are few, however, since reverse osmosis, ultrafiltration, or electrodialysis are usually preferred. The principal disadvantages of dialysis are its low flow rate, its unsuitability to treat dilute solutions, and the fact that both output streams are more dilute than the feed.

c. Environmental Concerns

Environmental concerns for dialysis are minimal. There is no air pollution from the process, and energy requirements are low, since the driving force for transport is the chemical concentration difference. Dialysis results in the production of two dilute streams; one contains the waste component which is disposed of, the other is usually recycled.

2. Reverse Osmosis

a. Process Description

A process for separating components in a liquid stream by applying external pressure to one side of the membrane so that solvent flows in the opposite direction.

b. Applications

Reverse osmosis is generally capable of separating dissolved ionic and non-ionic components from water solutions by transporting the water through the membrane.

Solutions containing up to 10 percent of the dissolved component can be processed.

Aqueous streams with dissolved organics may be processed by reverse osmosis, but pure organics usually deform plastic membranes. Strong acids and bases cannot be fed to reverse osmosis systems, but many other ionic compounds, including heavy metal solutions, may be treated by this process.

Reverse osmosis has been widely used to produce drinking water from brackish groundwater and seawater. It is also used in the food processing and textile industries. Uses for treatment of industrial waste include the recovery of electroplating chemicals from plating rinse waters and removal of sulfites from paper industry wastewaters.

c. Environmental Concerns

There are no air emissions or solid waste from a reverse osmosis unit and the only liquid pollution hazard is the concentrated solution of the dissolved components which may be recycled or disposed of in a hazardous waste management facility. Energy requirements are high (about 10kWh per 1000 gallons of waste treated) due to the use of high-pressure pumps.

3. Ultrafiltration

a. Process Description

A process similar to reverse osmosis, but the separation begins at higher molecular weights. The result is that dissolved components with a low molecular weight will pass through the membrane with bulk liquid while the higher molecular weight components become concentrated through the loss of solvent. Ultrafiltration systems can handle much more corrosive fluids than reverse osmosis units.

b. Applications

Ultrafiltration is used to concentrate high molecular weight components of solutions for recovery or to produce a purified water stream for reuse or disposal. In some applications it is as effective as evaporation and adsorption systems used for these same purposes. Principle commercial waste management applications of ultrafiltration have been for the treatment of paint wastes from electrocoat painting, protein recovery from cheese and whey, concentration of metal cutting and machine oil and oil-water emulsions, and recovery of polyvinyl alcohol from textile sizing wastes.

In metal cutting and machine oil concentration, for example, the waste is a dilute emulsion of oil and water

heavily contaminated with fine metal particles and dirt. Ultrafiltration can concentrate the oil and solids to over 50 percent of the solution, allowing incineration of the oils and recovery or easy disposal of over 95 percent of the water in the original emulsion.

c. Environmental Concerns

Ultrafiltration poses few pollution problems. However, there is always a residue to be disposed of or recycled since its primary use is one of volume reduction or separation. The "purified" water stream which results from ultrafiltration often contains contaminants which have passed through the membrane and require further treatment before discharge to sewage treatment plants or surface waters.

4. Electrodialysis

a. Process Description

A process to separate the components of an ionic solution by applying an electrical current to the solution which causes ions to move through the dialysis membrane. The process is very effective for extracting acids and metal salts from solutions.

b. Applications

Electrodialysis is not a well-developed technology in this country; however, it has been used extensively in Japan for recovering sodium chloride from seawater. Its use has been investigated for the production of potable water from seawater and brackish water. Potential hazardous waste applications include recovery of inorganic acids and bases containing zinc, copper, iron and other metals. Electrodialysis can separate an aqueous waste stream containing 1000 to 5000 ppm of inorganic salts into a dilute stream that contains 100 to 500 ppm salt and a concentrated stream that contains up to about 10,000 ppm salt.

c. Environmental Concerns

Electrodialysis produces a concentrated and a dilute stream. The dilute stream is often discharged to sewage treatment or surface waters, and the concentrated stream is usually recycled.

There are potential air pollution problems from the process since small amounts of chlorine gas are generated at the electrodes when chlorides are treated. However, the emissions can be prevented by use of scrubbers.

Energy usage for electro dialysis is high (approximately 18kWh per 1000 gallons treated), since it relies on an electric force for transport.

V. THERMAL TREATMENT

A. Incineration and Pyrolysis

1. Process Description

Incineration and pyrolysis are processes for reducing the volume or toxicity of organic wastes by exposing them to high temperature. If the waste is heated with oxygen present, combustion occurs and the process is called incineration. The main products from complete incineration include water, carbon dioxide, ash, and certain acids and oxides depending upon the waste in question. If the waste is exposed to the higher temperatures in an oxygen-starved environment, the process is called pyrolysis. The products of this process are a range of less complex organic compounds, which may be recovered. Most organic chemicals can be destroyed thermally by sufficient heat and retention time. Examples include pesticide residues, by-products of manufacture, and PCBs. Thermal destruction is also applicable to waste streams of common organic solvents and oils for which recovery is impractical and uneconomical.

2. Environmental Concerns

There is greater concern about the potential environmental effects of incineration than most other alternative technologies as air exposure affects the largest number of people. This is of special significance to Los Angeles County due to the already existing air quality condition.

3. Air Emissions

There are three types of air emissions from waste incineration:

- o Particulate matter;
- o Combustion products; and
- o Uncombusted organic matter.

The products of primary concern from incineration due to their environmental effects are compounds containing sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides and suspended particulates. Particulate matter is typically not considered hazardous, but because it has been recognized as an irritant and as a possible carrier for uncombusted organics, it is regulated by environmental regulatory agencies. Regulations for particulate emissions from incineration in California limit such emissions to approximately two pounds of particulates for each ton of solid waste incinerated.

The Environmental Protection Agency requires compliance with the national ambient air quality standards for six pollutants: sulfur dioxide, ozone, nitrogen dioxide, carbon monoxide, suspended particulates and lead. All of these "criteria pollutants", except lead, are potential causes of respiratory system ailments.

Most limits are obtainable for a properly designed and operated system. To achieve the desired level of pollution control, most hazardous waste incinerators are required to be equipped with air scrubbing devices. Sulfur dioxide is best controlled by scrubbing the off-gas with a caustic substance. Nitrogen oxides, which contribute to smog, are not as easily controlled as the sulfur dioxide. The high temperatures necessary for destroying many hard-to-burn wastes have the side-effect of converting nitrogen in the combustion air into oxides. Hydrogen chloride, produced from the combustion of chlorinated wastes, must also be controlled to prevent corrosion to facilities.

The uncontrolled emission of uncombusted or partially combusted organic matter is a question still remaining to be answered because many organic chemicals are either known or suspected carcinogens. Federal regulations for hazardous waste incineration specify that at least 99.99 percent of the material being incinerated must be destroyed and that for certain materials (to be determined on a case-by-case basis) the destruction efficiency must be even higher. Such destruction efficiencies are obtained primarily by maintaining proper combustion conditions rather than by applying external controls.

4. Ash

Although ash from incinerators and from particulate matter control devices does not contain organic contaminants, it may contain various salts, metals, and other trace non-combustibles and should be placed into landfills. In some instances, the ash may be solidified or encapsulated to reduce its susceptibility to leaching.

B. Rotary Kiln

1. Process Description

A versatile large refractory-lined cylinder capable of burning virtually any liquid or solid organic waste. The unit is rotated to improve turbulence in the combustion zone.

2. Applications

Rotary kiln has been used to burn a wide variety of hazardous wastes including PCBs in waste capacitors, obsolete munitions, obsolete chemical warfare agents, polyvinyl chloride waste, waste paint and solvents, and bottoms from solvent reclamation operations. Rotary kiln is not

recommended for heavy metal sludges, inorganic salts, and other wastes with high inorganic content.

The primary advantage of rotary kiln is its ability to burn combustible waste in any physical form and to accept waste from a variety of feed mechanisms. The primary disadvantages are the high installation costs for the unit and the need for air pollution control equipment to remove particulate matter entrained in the process air by the turbulence of the rotating kiln. Rotary kilns are used in most large-scale waste treatment centers and are in commercial operation throughout the United States and Europe.

C. Fluidized-Bed Incineration

1. Process Description

A stationary vessel in which solid and liquid waste is injected into an extremely agitated and heated bed of inert granular material. The process promotes rapid heat exchange and can be designed to scrub off-gases.

2. Applications

Fluidized beds are primarily used to dispose of sludges from municipal wastewater treatment plants, oil refineries, and pulp and paper mills. There is only limited data relating to their use as hazardous waste incinerators. Wastes which have reportedly been burned in fluidized beds, however, include organic wastes from pharmaceutical manufacturers, phenolic wastes, and methyl methacrylate.

Advantages of fluidized-bed incinerators include relatively compact design, relative simplicity of operation, and ability for combining combustion with pollution control by trapping some gases in the bed. Disadvantages include their low throughput capacity relative to other incinerators, capability to accept only limited types of wastes, and the difficulty in handling residual material and ash from the bed.

Although fluidized beds have been used for many years in various industries, their use in hazardous waste incineration is still at a demonstration level. It is generally agreed, however, that this approach to waste incineration offers significant potential for the future.

D. Multiple Hearth Incineration

1. Process Description

A large refractory-lined shell in which waste sludge is burned on several hearths. Multiple hearths are usually used to burn sludge from municipal waste treatment plants.

2. Applications

Multiple-hearth incinerator has been used since the 1930s to incinerate municipal sewage sludge and various industrial sludges. They have also been used to incinerate reactor bottoms from PVC manufacturing, chemical sludges, and pharmaceutical wastes. Principal advantages of multiple-hearth incineration include extremely long residence time for sludges, high fuel efficiency because of the tiered hearth, and ability to handle a wide variety of sludges. Since there are usually hot and cold spots throughout the unit which may prevent thorough combustion, the unit has high maintenance costs, and it is not well-suited for waste with ash which fuses into large, rock-like structures.

E. Liquid Injection Incineration

1. Process Description

A process used to burn pumpable organic liquids. Waste are introduced into the refractory-lined combustion chamber via atomizing nozzles.

Waste must generally be pretreated to enhance its manageability. This means rendering the waste to a less viscous, more combustible form by heating, emulsification and dilution. Waste is injected into the combustion chamber in the atomized form. Complete combustion occurs only if the waste is adequately atomized and mixed with air. The typical operating temperature for this process ranges between 650 and 1650°C, while exhaust temperature varies from 750 to 1200°C.

2. Applications

This method has successfully destroyed phenols, PCBs, still and reactor bottoms, solvents, polymer wastes, herbicides, and insecticides. Waste destruction efficiency is a function of the type of waste, the combustion temperature, and reactor residence time. Unsuitable wastes include organic wastes contaminated with heavy metals, with high water content and high inorganic content.

The advantages of this system are the relatively low capital, operating and maintenance costs due to the simplicity of the design. The disadvantages are high sensitivity to plugging of the atomizing nozzles, sensitivity to combustion temperatures, and the limited ability to handle solids.

F. Wet Air Oxidation

1. Process Description

An oxidation process of water-borne organic waste accomplished with elevated temperature and pressure without prior dewatering. Waste is pumped into a multi-compartment,

complete-mix reactor designed to aerate and agitate the waste.

The normal oxidation process is accelerated by subjecting waste with a 1 to 20 percent organic material content to elevated temperatures and pressures within the reaction vessel. The reactor operating temperature varies from 200 to 300°C while its operating pressure could reach as high as 40 atmospheres.

2. Applications

Waste amenable to this process include spent pulping liquor, paint sludge, food sludge and refinery sludge. As measured by the chemical oxygen demand test, process efficiencies range between 70 to 90 percent. However, 99.9 percent efficiency may be achieved for specific contaminants such as phenol, diphenylamine and pentachlorophenol.

An advantage of this process is the ability to reduce the waste from toxic organics to simple organics. These organics can then be biodegraded in a biological treatment system for final effluent quality. The sludge from a biological treatment system can also be treated by an oxidation process.

Another advantage of this system is the possibility of energy conservation through heat exchange of heated effluent with the incoming liquid. Furthermore, the oxidation process itself is an exothermic reaction, possibly producing enough heat to sustain the reaction.

G. Molten Salt Combustion

1. Process Description

A process in which waste is injected beneath a bed of molten sodium carbonate for combustion. The molten bed, in addition to transferring heat to the waste, also scrubs halogenated acids from the off-gas.

2. Applications

The process appears to be applicable to many waste types including pesticides, combustible industrial wastes, and hazardous chemicals including various carcinogens and low-level radioactive wastes.

The advantages of the molten salt system is:

- o Compact units, making it possible to design a unit to be portable;
- o Combustion takes place at lower temperatures than in conventional units thereby saving energy and reducing maintenance costs; and
- o Some products of combustion are retained in the melt

which reduces the need for air pollution control devices.

The limitations of the unit are:

- o Ineffectiveness in treating high ash wastes;
- o Temperatures which may not be high enough to completely combust hard-to-burn wastes; and
- o Potential problems with continuous regeneration of the molten salts in commercial-scale operations.

A pilot-scale molten salt unit capable of burning up to 200 pounds per hour of waste has been operated by Rockwell International to burn a variety of wastes. This unit, with its rather small capacity is the only example of molten salt combustion of hazardous wastes.

H. At-Sea Incineration

1. Process Description

Waste is burned in a conventional single-chamber incinerator which is mounted on a ship. Potential impacts from air emissions are reduced since combustion takes place away from land.

2. Applications

Approximately 2 to 3 percent of the 140 million gallons of liquid hazardous waste generated each year potentially could be burned at sea. However, no commercial vessel has been issued any permit as of yet. Regulations/rules are currently being developed by the EPA for at-sea incineration. These regulations/rules are scheduled to be finalized by the end of 1988. Under the proposed regulations/rules, EPA would issue three kinds of permits:

1. Research - valid for a maximum of six months, for research on new technology and environmental effects.
2. Operating - authorizing commercial operations for up to ten years (to be reviewed after five years) following a successful trial burn, public comment period on the burn results and issuance of a letter certifying compliance with performance standards.
3. Emergency - to be issued "only in situations requiring a marked degree of urgency to protect public health and the environment", with at-sea burning "the only feasible solution".

The criteria required by EPA for the issuance of a permit include:

- o Incinerators would have to achieve a combustion efficiency of 99.95 ± 0.05 percent;
- o Emissions could not exceed the applicable marine quality criteria;

- o The allowable concentration of residue in water to avoid adverse effects on human health and aquatic life would be either the applicable marine quality criteria or, if there is none, the marine aquatic life no-effect level, or 0.01 of a concentration shown to be acutely toxic to sensitive marine organisms; and
- o Certain substances would be banned from burning at-sea, including high level radioactive materials.

The primary advantage of at-sea incineration is that it takes place away from populated areas. Disadvantages are the necessity for operating on-shore facilities for handling and loading the wastes, the possibility of at-sea disasters causing spills, and potential problems in adequately monitoring at-sea operations.

I. Cement Kilns

1. Process Description

Organic wastes are burned in a cement kiln at 2600°F to 3000°F during the production of cement. Off-gases are neutralized by alkaline-cement production processes and ash is contained in the cement.

2. Applications

In test burns carried out in Canada, Sweden and the United States, it has been determined that hard-to-burn wastes such as PCBs can be successfully combusted in cement kilns. Less hazardous chemicals such as waste solvents and still bottoms from solvent reclaiming operations are already being purchased by cement companies and burned on a continuous basis in cement kilns.

The advantages of using cement kilns are, in addition to the wastes being destroyed, the energy value of the waste is reclaimed, the capacity of the cement industry to consume chemical wastes is quite large, and cement plants are already located near many waste-generating sources. The disadvantages are that burning chlorinated wastes in cement kilns appears to increase the production of particulates, requiring more extensive air pollution control devices, and utilizing wastes as fuel in plants not used to handling wastes will require an upgrading of the facilities.

J. Coincineration

1. Process Description

A term used for burning organic wastes as supplemental fuel in fossil fuel boilers.

2. Applications

The advantages of co-incineration are: a) capital expenditures are minimal, at least in the short term, if present boilers can be modified to accept the wastes; and b) wastes used as fuel on-site need not be transported on the highways. Disadvantages are: a) the introduction of some wastes into boilers designed to burn other fuels may be very harmful to the boiler; and b) the difficulty of completely burning combined wastes of different heating values. This second point is a disadvantage because boilers rarely have stack clean-up devices capable of removing unburned organics from the waste streams.

The questions of the environmental impact of using boilers to burn wastes is unresolved. On one hand, combustion conditions in most industrial boilers are sufficient to burn most organic wastes. On the other hand, there are many hard-to-burn hazardous wastes which should not be put in boilers.

K. Plasma Arc Torch

1. Process Description

Solid and liquid wastes are pyrolyzed into combustible gases by exposure to a gas which has been energized to a plasma state by an electrical discharge.

2. Applications

The advantages claimed for this process are: a) due to the high temperatures involved, there are no hazardous interim combustion products formed; b) the process is very compact and could be made to be portable; and c) the process is energy-efficient.

L. Pyrolysis

1. Process Description

Waste is converted into combustible gas through the application of heat in an oxygen-starved environment.

Pyrolytic conversion unit is typically custom-designed to process specific types of chemicals rather than as multipurpose waste processing unit. Consequently, their use as multipurpose hazardous waste treatment facilities has been very limited. Tars from the production of styrene and rubber-manufacturing waste sludge reportedly have been treated through pyrolysis.

2. Applications

Advantages of pyrolysis processes is the potential for by-product recovery, sludge volumes may be reduced without large amounts of supplementary fuel being used and air emissions are usually less than for conventional incinerators. A significant disadvantage of pyrolysis processes using temperatures below 1000°F is that some of the breakdown products have been identified as carcinogenic.

M. High-Temperature Fluid Wall

1. Process Description

Waste is pyrolyzed through the application of radiant heat at 4000°F. During the process, an inert gas is injected to coat the wall of the reactor and prevent destruction from the high temperatures.

2. Applications

The manufacturer of the High-Temperature Fluid Wall claims the unit can successfully destroy many types of hazardous waste. Theoretical calculations support this claim. To date, however, the reactor, which has been used primarily in chemical processes to produce various organic chemicals, has not been tested on hazardous chemicals.

VI. ALTERNATIVE DISPOSAL TECHNOLOGIES

A. Deepwell Injection

1. Process Description

Deepwell injection disposes of wastes by injecting them deep into the ground.

The depth of an injection well ranges from 1000 feet to 8000 feet and varies according to the geological factors of the area. The well must be constructed to assure that any potable water zones are isolated and protected. At a minimum this means that well casings must be cemented and must extend through all potable water zones. Injection rates vary from well to well, with 250 to 300 gallon/minute cited as a median rate. Many injection wells are on the sites of oil production facilities.

2. Applications

Usually the waste streams which are not amenable to other alternative disposal methods are the ones most frequently injected into the ground. They may be acids and bases, liquid solvent mixtures or emulsions.

The largest users of deepwell systems are chemical, petrochemical, and pharmaceutical companies.

3. Environmental Concerns

While wells must be constructed to insure that there is absolute minimal risk to any potable groundwater in the area of the well, there are serious concerns over the eventual fate of the chemicals which are being injected into relatively unknown areas and may lead to the contamination of groundwater.

In addition, it should be noted that the 1984 RCRA Amendments prohibit the disposal of hazardous waste by means of deepwell injection if it may reasonably be determined that such disposal may not be protective of human health and environment for as long as the waste remains hazardous. Also, the discharge of hazardous waste into injection wells is substantially restricted under the newly enacted legislation, Chapter 1013 of the 1986 State Statutes (AB 2928, Connelly), with limited exemptions.

B. Landfarming

1. Process Description

Landfarming is a waste management technique which uses microorganisms naturally occurring in the soil to biodegrade organic wastes. Landfarming is classified as a treatment technology under the Health and Safety Code, Division 20, and as a disposal method under the California Administrative Code, Title 22, Division 4, if the waste deposited within remains in the site for over a year. For the purposes of this plan, landfarming is classified as a land disposal method. In a landfarming operation, the waste is either applied on top of land which has been diked or injected 4 to 6 inches beneath the land. The land is plowed periodically to increase oxygen needed by the microorganisms to effectively biodegrade the wastes. The technique is also called land spreading, sludge farming, and solid incorporation.

A landfarming site should be relatively level and diked to prevent erosion and runoff, and to keep the soil moist. From time to time, nutrients and limestone may be added to the soil to encourage biological activity. Reported rates of application vary. However, 600 barrels of oily waste per acre per year seems to be a median rate of application.

2. Applications

Landfarming is suitable for only a few types of organic wastes. These include waste biosludge, tank bottom, separator sludge, emulsion solids and cooling water sludges. The suitability of any specific waste for landfarming will depend upon such characterizations as pH, organic content,

loadings of salt and metal, flammability and volatility. In California, landfarming is most often used for oily wastes from petroleum refinery operations.

Three advantages are claimed by proponents for landfarms: (1) minimum energy is required to dispose of the waste; (2) the process is relatively odorless; and (3) the application of waste can be repeated at frequent intervals.

3. Environmental Concerns

There are several environmental concerns related to landfarming. While it is believed that most organics will eventually be decomposed, there is a possibility of runoff occurring prior to the decomposition if an area is not well designed and diked. Also, increasing concentrations of trace metals have been reported in the top 12 inches of the soil in landfarming areas. While there is usually not a continuing odor at a landfarming site, there are short term odors present during application. Finally, landfarming could be a potential source of air pollution as volatile products are produced by some oily-waste degradation.

Although the landfarming of certain oily wastes and some other organic sludges is acceptable as a waste management technology, it is not acceptable for most hazardous wastes and is certainly not acceptable for highly persistent, toxic wastes, or wastes containing volatile organics or heavy metals.

In addition, it should be noted that the 1984 RCRA Amendments prohibit land disposal of all listed, specified, dioxin and solvent wastes, as defined, unless EPA determines that the method is protective of human health and the environment. Landfarming as a land disposal method is also prohibited after May 1990 pursuant to Chapter 1509 of the 1986 State Statutes (SB 1500, Roberti).

C. Landfill (Hazardous Waste)

1. Process Description

Landfilling is the burial of waste in excavated trenches or cells. A hazardous waste landfill disposal site is one at which complete protection is intended to be provided for all time for the quality of ground and surface waters from all wastes deposited therein and against hazard to public health and wildlife resources.

Existing landfills are constructed and operated with varying degrees of sophistication. This ranges from those that have minimal control features and accept virtually any waste, to those which combine a favorable site location with waste pretreatment or a restrictive waste policy, engineered control features, leak detection and groundwater monitoring programs.

Natural characteristics that are used to determine the suitability of a disposal site include:

- o Hydrogeologic characteristics;
- o Geologic characteristics/geologic risks;
- o Surface Soil Condition;
- o Topography;
- o Climatic conditions; and
- o Seismic risks.

2. Application

All types of waste excluding radioactive waste and those wastes that have been placed under restrictive waste policies by the various regulatory agencies. In July 1982, detailed rules were issued defining wastes allowable for landfilling because of environmental concerns and public safety. The trend is towards treatment to mitigate waste characteristics of ignitability, reactivity and corrosiveness. Contained liquids cannot be landfilled unless the liquids are rendered non-free flowing.

3. Environmental Concerns

Table 4A-1 lists the potential causes of landfill failure. Although the listing is not all-inclusive, it does address some of the major areas of concern. Evaluations of landfill performance and safety will depend on monitoring and greater use of treatment to increase stability as well as the reduction of long-term mobility of waste constituents.

In addition, it should be noted that under Chapter 1509 of the 1986 State Statutes (SB 1500, Roberti), the disposal of untreated hazardous waste into hazardous waste landfills will be prohibited starting May 8, 1990.

D. Residuals Repository

1. Process Description

For the purpose of this Plan, residuals repository is a controlled storage facility where solid residuals from treatment or hazardous organic wastes which are stabilized, solidified or encapsulated are placed. It is a repository because it could include provisions for recovery of the residuals at some future time for future treatment or recovery of the resource values.

The system is based on the fact that while hazardous waste treatment can greatly reduce a waste stream's hazards and volume, treatment cannot eliminate the wastes entirely, nor render them totally innocuous. Every treatment system leaves some solid residue that must be managed.

**TABLE 4A-1
ENGINEERED COMPONENTS OF LANDFILLS
THEIR FUNCTION AND POTENTIAL CAUSES OF FAILURE**

FUNCTION	POTENTIAL CAUSES OF FAILURE
<p>Cover: To prevent infiltration of precipitation into landfill cells. The cover is constructed with low permeability synthetic and/or clay material and with down graded slopes to enhance the diversion of water.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ After Maintenance ends, cap integrity can be threatened by desiccation, deep rooted vegetation, animals, and human activity. ◦ Wet/dry and freeze/thaw cycles, causing cracking and increased infiltration. ◦ Erosion; causing exposure of cover material to sunlight, which can cause polymeric liners to shrink, break, or become brittle. ◦ Differential settling of the cover, caused by shifting, settling, or release of the landfill contents over time. Settling can cause cracking or localized depressions in the cover, allowing ponding and increased infiltration.
<p>Leachate collection and recovery system: To reduce hydrostatic pressure on the bottom liner, and reduce the potential for flow of leachate through the liner. Leachate is collected from the bottom of the landfill cells or trenches through a series of connected drainage pipes buried within a permeable drainage layer. The collection leachate is raised to the surface by a mechanical pump.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Clogging of drainage layers or collection pipes. ◦ Crushing of collection pipes due to weight of overlying waste. ◦ Pump failures.
<p>Bottom liner: To reduce the rate of leachate migration to the subsoil.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Faulty installation, damage during or after installation. ◦ Deformation and creep of the liner on the sloping walls of the landfill. ◦ Differential settling, most likely to where landfill is poorly sited or subgrade is faulty. ◦ Structural failure of the liner in response to hydrostatic pressure. ◦ Degradation of liner material resulting from high strength chemical leachate or microbial action. ◦ Chemical extraction of plasticizers from polymer liners.
<p>Source: Office of Technology Assessment, 1981</p>	

The material accepted for disposition/storage would be subject to strict limitations, the principal three of which may include but not limited to:

- o Only solid materials resulting from treatment of hazardous wastes are acceptable;
- o No free liquids would be accepted; and
- o Unless stabilized or solidified and encapsulated, hazardous organic wastes above a one percent concentration limit would not be accepted.

The facility would be designed and operated to keep the residuals as dry as practical to preclude the formation of leachates, the single most important potential source of groundwater contamination.

2. Applications

Residuals repository is utilized for long term storage of solid residuals resulting from the treatment of hazardous waste. These facilities can be developed above ground or underground.

3. Environmental Concerns

Accidental spills and fires are the areas of environmental concern related to retrievable storage. There is a widely known and accepted set of standards regarding the design and operation of storage facilities. These standards are endorsed by many professional associations and have been incorporated into the RCRA, SDOHS and State Water Resources Control Board regulations. Adherence to these design guidelines will minimize the chance of operational failure. Additionally it is recommended that there be:

- o A strict policy to separate reactive and flammable chemicals from toxics;
- o A significant buffer zone around sites as stipulated in the Siting Criteria, Appendix 6A of the Technical Supplement; and
- o Available emergency response capability to deal with spills and fires.

E. Surface Impoundment

1. Process Description

Surface impoundments are natural topographic depressions, artificial excavations or dike arrangements typically used by industry to evaporate or neutralize liquid wastes. They have a variety of names: lagoons, pits and ponds. Surface impoundments are widely used for dewatering sludges, neutralizing, separating waste constituents and biodegrading waste. The individual biological processes employed are described under biological treatment.

It should be noted that the discharge of any liquid hazardous waste or any hazardous waste containing any free liquids into a surface impoundment within a 1/2 mile radius of a potential supply of drinking water has been prohibited after June 30, 1988. In addition, after January 1, 1989, the discharge of any liquid hazardous waste or any hazardous waste containing any free liquids into a surface impoundment will also be prohibited unless the surface impoundment is equipped and monitored with systems such as double lined walls or leachate collection.

2. Application

Surface impoundments are extensively employed for storage, treatment and disposal of industrial, municipal, agricultural, mining, oil and gas brine liquid wastes. Surface impoundment is discussed under disposal alternatives for convenience only. The precise definitions of the different classifications of surface impoundments differ mainly in the time period the waste remains deposited therein. The majority of wastes come from four industrial groups: paper and allied products, petroleum and coal products, primary metals, and chemical and allied products. These wastes are generally impounded as bulk liquids and sludges.

3. Environmental Concerns

Surface impoundments might allow releases of hazardous waste constituents through catastrophic failure, leachate migration and volatilization of organics. This could occur from sudden releases, for example, by overtopping the sides, dike failures or rupture of the liner due to inadequate subgrade preparation. In addition, slow leakage can contaminate soil and groundwater.

To combat pollution and ensure public safety, regulations require new impoundments to have liners as prohibiting well as prohibiting the use of surface impoundments within one-half mile of a potential drinking water source. In addition, it should be noted that the 1984 RCRA Amendments prohibit land disposal of all listed, specified, dioxin and solvent wastes, as defined, unless EPA determines that the method is protective of human health and the environment. The Amendments also require retrofitting of existing impoundments with liners, leachate collection, and groundwater monitoring systems, unless exempt. Impoundment dikes must also be designed and constructed to prevent massive failure.

APPENDIX 4B

INCINERATION FEASIBILITY FOR LOS ANGELES COUNTY

A. General

This Appendix summarizes the findings of the joint project by the Air Resources Board (ARB) and the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) on the study of incineration techniques for the destruction of hazardous waste [23]. Specifically, the feasibility of incineration for Los Angeles County is excerpted from the said study and presented here. Multiple hearth furnaces, rotary kilns, fluidized beds, and at-sea incineration techniques were the processes investigated.

The study estimated that 282,000 tons per year of incinerable hazardous waste is generated in Southern California. The study area, comprised of seven counties, includes Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Ventura, Imperial, Riverside and Orange. Los Angeles County was estimated to contribute 82 percent or 230,000 tons per year of this volume. Although the recommendations and results of this study are based on the seven counties' estimated volume of hazardous wastes, the results summarized here are interpolated for Los Angeles County.

Of the processes investigated, the technology of choice was the rotary kiln. A discussion of this process is found in the incineration and pyrolysis section of Appendix 4A. Rotary kilns can provide:

- o Substantial destruction of organic hazardous waste;
- o Acceptance of all types of waste forms: liquids, solids, and containerized wastes; and
- o Treatment capabilities for all incinerable hazardous waste.

Unfortunately, incineration by a rotary kiln has the disadvantage of having a very high cost. According to the ARB/SCAQMD report, the average rotary kiln incineration treatment costs \$400/ton, with the cost ranging from \$70 to \$450 per ton (Table 4B-1). The major discrepancy between this study and the cost quoted in Table 4-4 could be attributed to the difference in transportation cost, normal variance in surveys, and the cost of money over time. However, the general trend of higher cost for treatment versus direct disposal could be expected.

It should be noted that more current information on incineration may change some of the conclusions reached in the study.

B. Siting Criteria

According to the report, the criteria required for the siting of a regional hazardous waste incinerator in southern California include:

TABLE 4B-1
SUMMARY OF DISPOSAL AND TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES

<u>DISPOSAL/TREATMENT ALTERNATIVES</u>	<u>PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL QUANTITY INCINERABLE WASTES</u>	<u>POTENTIAL IMPLEMENTATION DATE</u>	<u>ESTIMATED COSTS* 1983 DOLLARS PER TON (RANGE, AVERAGE)</u>
<u>Land Disposal</u>			
Southern California	80 - 100%	present	13-160, 40
Central California	100%	present	28-190, 50
Neighboring States	30%	present	90-250, 200
<u>Incineration</u>			
At-Sea	35%	1986	200-400, 300
Regional Rotary Kiln	100%	1987	70-450, 400
Cement Kiln	10%	present	0-50, 25
Other Existing Combustion Units	5 - 15%	1985	0-50, 25
Wet Air Oxidation	1 - 5%	1% present, 5% ultimate, 1986	100-140, 120

Note: * Cost estimates include transportation costs and are subject to change depending on variable factors.

Source: "Southern California Hazardous Waste Incineration: A Feasibility Study", Final Draft, State Air Resources Board and the South Coast Air Quality Management Districts, May 1984.

- o Air quality;
- o Proximity within 100 miles to area of waste generation;
- o Land use compatibility;
- o Population proximity and buffer zone;
- o Transportation accessibility;
- o Availability of emergency services;
- o Exclusion from areas of high seismic risk;
- o Location in a single incorporated area or single county; and
- o No adverse significant impacts on:
 - Open space and recreational lands
 - Local economic activity
 - Historic buildings or archaeological sites
 - Food crops or prime agricultural lands

The main focus of this Appendix, however, is the effect of incineration on air quality. A detailed analysis of the other siting criteria may be found in the original report.

C. The Model

The Air Resources Board (ARB) used a gaussian dispersion model to estimate the effects of incineration on air quality. The model inputs are incineration emissions, site characteristics and hourly data from a complete year showing the typical meteorology for each area. The model is sensitive to the height of pollutant release, the temperature of the emissions stream, and the velocity of stack gas.

Four areas were selected for possible placement of a regional rotary kiln incinerator, two were located in Los Angeles County. These areas, with their respective meteorological characteristics, are:

1. Metropolitan Fringe Area (northwest corner of the County lying outside of Angeles National Forest and south of Antelope Valley)

A significant south-easterly wind, emanating from Laurel Canyon, converges with the predominate westerly wind such that the resulting east-north-east wind follows along Soledad/Mint Canyon. The afternoon wind speed in the summer averages 10 miles per hour, while winter wind speeds are less due to the less prominent eastern component.

At night the prevailing day pattern reverses as a result of drainage flow from the mountains. The wind blows west-south-west along the Santa Clara River Valley toward the ocean. The drainage pattern is strongest in the winter.

2. Industrial Area (southeast portion of the County lying between the Harbor Freeway and the Orange County line)

This location, with its proximity to the ocean, has wind patterns influenced by traveling storms moving through the area from the northwest. Wind speeds rarely exceed 35 miles

per hour. The prevailing direction of transport would be towards the north-east in the summer and towards the south-east in the winter.

Although the model inputs for each area are site-specific, the model is only applicable to flat terrains, free of large structures. Clearly neither case complies with these conditions, therefore each result is only a generalized output characteristic of a specific set of inputs.

D. Model Results

The results of the simulation were:

1. Metropolitan Fringe Area
 - o Oxides of nitrogen were not a problem; and
 - o Total suspended particulate matter may be exceeded though these exceedences may be attributed to natural contributions.
2. Industrial Area
 - o Nitrogen dioxide standards were regularly exceeded; and
 - o Total suspended particulates and sulfate concentrations were higher in this area than in other areas.

Table 4B-2 summarizes the results of incinerating 282,000 tons per year of hazardous wastes in the regional rotary kiln assuming the worst wind conditions of all sites tested.

Although the estimated ground-level modeled concentrations of pollutants from a regional rotary kiln incinerator would not exceed air quality standards by itself, an exceedence could result if added to ambient levels. Therefore, at the present state-of-the-art technology, these emissions exceed State and Federal requirements for the non-toxic pollutants. Today's technology is unable to meet the air quality requirements set for Los Angeles County. Furthermore, the situation for toxic air pollutants has not been adequately researched; their emission quantities remain unknown.

E. Economics

The economic feasibility of a rotary kiln incinerator to treat the 282,000 tons per year generated in southern California was investigated. Expenses were basically divided into two categories:

1. Capital Expenditures:
 - Preconstruction costs
 - Construction and installation costs
 - Financial charges
2. Operating Expenditures:
 - Indirect costs

**TABLE 4B-2
CONTROLLED EMISSIONS FROM INCINERATING ALL SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA
AVAILABLE HAZARDOUS ORGANIC CONTAINING WASTES¹**

Pollutant:	PM ²	SO ₂	HCL	NO _x
<u>Emissions</u>				
Concentration or emission factor	0.01 gr/scf	30 ppm	7.4 ppm ³ only	0.2 lb/10 ⁶ Btu ⁴
Pounds/day	610	1,500	210	3,000

Note: ¹Base case scenario, state-of-the-art control of 282,000 tons of wastes currently going to landfill. CO and HC emissions are negligible.

²Particulate matter

³2% C1 in waste; 99% control per RCRA

⁴Assumes 50% removal of NO_x through ammonia injection; this has not been demonstrated to be feasible.

Source: "Southern California Hazardous Waste Incineration: A Feasibility Study", Final Draft, State Air Resources Board and the South Coast Air Quality Management District, May 1984, p. 8.

- Fuel
- Utilities
- Labor
- Maintenance

The capital recovery factor ranged from a lower bound of 0.073 (for an interest rate of 6 percent over 30 years) to an upper bound of 0.22 (for an interest rate of 14 percent over 30 years).

The estimated current annual cost for land disposal of 282,000 tons per year of hazardous wastes is approximately \$9.8 million. This figure includes landfilling or landfarming costs, transportation expenses, and the State superfund tax. Treatment of the same quantity of waste at a regional incinerator, including transportation, is estimated to be \$115.4 million. The cost differential of \$105.6 million, if distributed evenly over the southern California population, would be \$7.60 per person per year or \$375 per ton per year.

F. Conclusions

Presented below is a summary of the major findings from the study:

1. Based on the Air Resources Board feasibility study, the emissions from a rotary kiln incinerator do not meet the Federal or State air quality standards at this time, if no offsets are available. However, a permit may be issued if these offsets exist and if their purchase is economically feasible.
2. It was found that incineration can effectively destroy hazardous materials, thus reducing the hazardous waste volumes. However, the remaining 20 percent by weight or an equivalent of 400 pounds per dry ton of hazardous wastes produced as ash must be disposed of in a hazardous waste landfill which means substantial landfill volumes are still required.
3. The extent and effect of toxic compound emissions are unquantified in the study. These impacts are still to be addressed.
4. The rotary kiln incinerator appears to be economically feasible, even though this technique has the highest incineration costs. It should be remembered that the \$7.60 per person per year cost figure applies to the Southern California population in seven counties. The cost, when assessed on only Los Angeles County residents, may be substantially higher.
5. The model used by the Air Resources Board has many inherent assumptions. Most important are that the site be free of large structures and the terrain be relatively flat. These assumptions are clearly invalid in the urban

areas or hilly terrain. The model outputs may therefore only be taken as generalizations.

6. At-sea incineration appears to be another high-efficiency hazardous waste destruction method. However, the potential for environmental disaster at sea as well as on land challenges the viability of this technique. It should be noted that at-sea incineration is more costly than land incineration.

Note: More recent information on incineration may change some of the conclusions reached in this study.

APPENDIX 6A

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY SITING CRITERIA

The criteria developed in this Section only apply to off-site hazardous waste management facilities (versus on-site facilities). The siting criteria for on-site facilities are not included in this Section for the following reasons:

First, on-site hazardous waste management facilities are not required to be found consistent with the County Hazardous Waste Management Plan pursuant to Chapter 1504 of the 1986 State Statutes (Tanner, AB 2948). Secondly, the waste generated at an on-site facility is usually a by-product of a manufacturing process and is usually easy to treat. Overall, on-site hazardous waste facilities generate a lesser concern than off-site facilities which accept different waste streams.

On-site facilities are generally classified as accessory use and are generally well regulated by the local zoning/ordinances for compatible land uses. Recently enacted legislation for business plans places further restrictions and increases emergency response capabilities for these facilities.

This Appendix contains three Sections which deal with the siting of off-site hazardous waste management facilities. Section I presents the siting criteria that can be used to evaluate and determine the suitability of a given site. Section II contains information on the use of the siting criteria in the decision making process. Section III gives a brief overview of the major characteristics of six types of hazardous waste management facilities. Environmental protection measures and some of the typical physical characteristics of these facilities are also included.

I. SITING CRITERIA

These criteria, adopted from the Southern California Hazardous Waste Management Project (SCHWMP) and modified to comply with the guidelines as developed by the State Department of Health Services (SDOHS) pursuant to Chapter 1504 of the 1986 State Statutes (AB 2948, Tanner), can be used to evaluate the suitability of locations for the following types of hazardous waste management facilities:

- Transfer and storage facilities
- Treatment facilities
- Recycling facilities
- Solidification/stabilization facilities
- Incineration facilities
- Residuals repositories

These criteria are developed to assist those using them to accomplish the following objectives when siting a hazardous waste management facility:

- Protect the residents
- Ensure the structural stability and safety of the facility
- Protect surface water
- Protect groundwater
- Protect air quality
- Protect environmentally sensitive areas
- Ensure safe transportation of hazardous waste
- Protect the social and economic development goals of the community

Each objective is defined in terms of a series of factors. These factors are listed in Table 6A-1. A description sheet for each factor is included in this package. The description sheet provides a definition of each factor, an explanation of its significance in terms of the potential impact of the facility and concerns likely to arise from the community, a set of criteria (specific by facility where necessary) to allow application of each factor to a site, and procedures for mitigating adverse impacts due to site deficiencies relative to the criterion.

Specific criteria have been set by the SDOHS for the evaluation of facilities. However, owing to the concern of the public regarding the siting of off-site hazardous waste management facilities, additional criteria have been included in this Appendix to bring out potential areas of concerns to ensure that adequate mitigation measures can be provided. These additional criteria are in no way intended to prohibit the siting of new off-site hazardous waste management facilities or impair the expansion of existing ones. They are not to be used for exclusionary purposes.

Furthermore, local variations in the State's siting criteria will be allowed by the SDOHS provided that the local criteria are:

1. Within the scope of the California Environmental Quality Act process (CEQA);
2. Currently applied to the land use permits for other types of facilities within the County;
3. Demonstrated to be non-exclusionary for the County as a whole; and
4. Stated with adequate flexibility for modifications to account for specific circumstances, design, type or waste facility, and waste.

Additionally, Chapter 1167 of the 1987 State Statutes (SB 477 - Greene) allows cities to "attach appropriate conditions to the issuance of any land use approval for a hazardous waste facility in order to protect the public health, safety, or welfare and

TABLE 6A-1
SITING FACTORS

OBJECTIVES

- | | |
|---|---|
| A. Protect the residents | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - proximity to populations (distance from residences) - proximity to immobile populations (distance from immobile populations) |
| B. Ensure the structural stability and safety of the facility | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - flood hazard areas/floodplains - areas subject to tsunamis, seiches, and storm surges - proximity to active or potentially active faults/seismic - slope stability (unstable soils) - subsidence/liquifaction - dam failure inundation areas |
| C. Protect surface water | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - aqueducts and reservoirs |
| D. Protect groundwater | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - proximity to supply wells and well fields - major aquifer recharge areas |
| E. Protect air quality | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PSD air areas - nonattainment air areas |
| F. Protect environmentally sensitive areas | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - wetlands - proximity to habitats of threatened and endangered species - Prime Agricultural Lands - Recreational, cultural, and aesthetic resources - proximity to public facilities - federal and state lands - areas of potential mineral deposits/resources |
| G. Ensure safe transportation of hazardous waste | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - proximity to areas of waste generation (waste generation stream) - proximity to major transportation routes - highway accident rate - capacity vs. AADT of access route |
| H. Protect social and economic development goals of the community | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - industrial, commercial, and specially zoned lands - changes in real property values - direct revenues to local jurisdictions - changes in employment |

Note: PSD - Prevention of Significant Deterioration
AADT - Average Annual Daily Traffic

Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works,
September 1988

does not limit the authority of a city to establish more stringent planning requirements or siting criteria than those specified in the county hazardous waste management plan."

Overall, the criteria listed in this Appendix are developed to assist in evaluation of off-site hazardous waste management facilities for permit. Furthermore, the SDOHS' criteria are the minimum criteria that must be used in the evaluation of any proposed or expansion of an existing off-site hazardous waste management facility.

PROTECT THE RESIDENTS

OBJECTIVE:

PROTECT THE RESIDENTS

FACTORS:

- o Proximity to populations (Distance from Residences)
- o Proximity to immobile populations (Distance from Immobile Populations)

PROXIMITY TO POPULATIONS (DISTANCE FROM RESIDENCES)

Definition: Proximity to population is defined as the distance from the active portion of the facility to one or more dwellings used by one or more persons as a permanent place of residence or to structures inhabited by persons temporarily for purposes of work or other daily activity.

Significance: Hazardous waste facilities should be located such that the health, safety, and quality of life of nearby residents and other persons are not jeopardized from planned or fugitive air emissions, fires, or explosions should they occur, noise from facility operations, subsurface migration of hazardous materials, and other possible impacts.

The State of California requires by law that new hazardous waste disposal facilities be at least 2,000 feet from any permanent place of residence or other sensitive land uses.

The County of Los Angeles also prohibits construction of buildings or structures on or within 1,000 feet of a land disposal facility which contains decomposable material/waste unless the facility is isolated by an approved natural or manmade protective system.

The County of Los Angeles is also in the process of establishing a procedure for notifying residents who live within one mile of a proposed hazardous waste disposal facility and providing them with an opportunity to voice their concerns at public hearings.

The location of treatment and storage facilities in existing industrial areas becomes more complicated than the simple expedient of specifying a buffer zone. It makes sense to place treatment facilities close to the industries they serve. This minimizes transportation of untreated wastes, and provides for similar or related uses in a given area.

Many existing industrial areas within Los Angeles County do not provide a buffer

zone between use or storage of hazardous materials and residences.

In order to provide for the acceptable management of hazardous wastes, treatment facilities are urgently needed. The 1984 RCRA amendments set a schedule and prohibit certain waste categories from land disposal by 1990 and required that they be taken to treatment centers for detoxification, volume reduction, and immobilization.

The host community may consider requiring either a buffer distance or natural or engineering barriers, such as berms, buildings, trees, fences, etc., to mitigate potential hazards from treatment facilities.

Criteria:

Residuals Repositories

A buffer zone of 2,000 feet is required for any hazardous waste residual repository [Health and Safety Code, Section 25202.5(b) and (d)], unless the owner proves to the Department's satisfaction that a 2,000 foot buffer zone is not required to protect public health and safety.

All Other Facilities

Risk assessments shall be made when permitting a facility. This should consider the physical and chemical characteristics of the specific type of wastes that will be handled, the design features of the facility, and any need for buffering residential areas or other sensitive areas from adverse emissions from a proposed facility.

Mitigation:

Setbacks may be required, though the burden of justifying the distance should lie with the host community. The actual requirement should be based on the environmental impact of the specific facility and the risk assessment analysis performed by the proponent.

Additional setbacks or buffer requirements imposed by local jurisdictions beyond those specified above, cannot be more restrictive than

those required of industrial operations that may have similar impacts.

Engineering or natural buffers (berms, buildings, trees, fences, etc.) may be required as part of the Land use permit to buffer effects of fire, explosion, or release of vapors should they occur.

PROXIMITY TO IMMOBILE POPULATION
(DISTANCE FROM IMMOBILE POPULATIONS)

Definition: Proximity to immobile populations is defined as the distance from the active portion of the facility to areas where persons who cannot or should not be moved are located.

Significance: Hazardous waste management facilities should be sufficiently distant from centers of immobile populations, such as schools, hospitals, convalescent homes, prisons, facilities for the mentally ill, etc., to make evacuation unnecessary in the event of an emergency, since it would likely be difficult or inadvisable to do so.

Criteria: For All Facilities

Risk assessments, performed at time of permitting, shall be used to determine the need for buffer zones between the facility and immobile populations. This risk assessment will consider the physical and chemical characteristics of the specific types of wastes which will be handled, the design features of the facility, and its proximity to immobile populations.

Mitigation: The facility developer and the community should review the options recommended in the study for reducing risk and agree on procedures for adequately protecting immobile populations.

ENSURE THE STRUCTURAL STABILITY AND SAFETY OF THE FACILITY

OBJECTIVE: ENSURE THE STRUCTURAL STABILITY AND SAFETY OF THE FACILITY

- FACTORS:
- o Flood hazard areas/Floodplains
 - o Areas subject to tsunamis, seiches, and storm surges
 - o Proximity to active or potentially active faults/seismic
 - o Slope stability (Unstable soils)
 - o Subsidence/Liquifaction
 - o Dam failure inundation areas

FLOOD HAZARD AREAS/FLOODPLAINS

Definition:

Flood hazard areas are defined as areas which are prone to inundation by floods having a 100-year return period, and by flash floods and debris flows resulting from major storm events. This includes areas subject to flooding by dam or levee failure and natural causes such as river flooding, rainfall or snowmelt, tsunamis, seiches, and coastal flooding. These areas can be determined by checking the Federal Emergency Management Agency flood insurance maps or with the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works.

Significance:

Inundation of the facility by flood waters, debris and/or flash flooding may lead to the physical transport of hazardous wastes, possibly impacting water quality and water dependent species. In addition, flooding interrupts the operation of the facility and could stress leachate handling systems of a residuals repository.

The State of California prohibits by law the locating of new disposal facilities in areas subject to inundation by floods with a 100-year return period. Treatment and storage facilities may locate in floodplains provided that they are designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to prevent inundation.

Criteria:

All Facilities

Facilities should avoid locating in floodplains or areas subject to flash floods and debris flows unless they are designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to prevent inundation. Facilities may be built in areas subject to 100-year flooding if protected by engineered solutions, such as berms, raising above flood levels, etc.

Other Considerations

Residuals Repositories: Residuals Repositories may not be located in areas subject to 100-year events, even with protection [Code of Federal Regulations]

(CFR), Title 40, Section 264.18(b); and CAC Title 22, Section 66391(a)(11)(b)].

Mitigation:

Design features can be used to prevent the transport of contaminants in the event of a flood. Furthermore, waste acceptance could be curtailed temporarily when flooding is predicted.

AREAS SUBJECT TO TSUNAMIS, SEICHES, AND STORM SURGES

Definition: Areas subject to tsunamis, seiches, and storm surges are defined as areas bordering oceans, bays, inlets, estuaries or similar bodies of water which may flood due to tsunamis (commonly known as tidal waves), seiches (vertically oscillating standing waves usually occurring in enclosed bodies of water such as lakes, reservoirs, and harbors caused by seismic activity, violent winds, or changes in atmospheric pressure), or storm surges.

Significance: Inundation of a facility by flood waters may lead to the physical transport of hazardous waste, possibly impacting water quality and water-dependent species. In addition, flooding interrupts the operation of the facility and could stress the leachate handling system of a residuals repository.

Areas subject to tsunamis, seiches, and storm surges include the coastal areas of Los Angeles County. Inland lakes and reservoirs could be subject to seiching and storm surges. Coastal development is heavily restricted by Federal and State regulations, including the California Coastal Act of 1976, and as such the likelihood of siting a facility in the coastal area is remote.

The State of California prohibits by law the locating of disposal facilities in areas subject to tsunamis, seiches, and storm surges. Other facilities may be located in these areas if designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to preclude failure due to such events.

Criteria: All Facilities

All facilities should avoid locating in areas subject to tsunamis, seiches, and storm surges unless designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to preclude failure due to such events. Facilities may be built in areas subject to 100-year flooding if protected by engineered solutions, such as berms, raising above flood levels, etc. Also,

consideration should be provided for the existence and extent of coastal high-hazard and/or flood related erosion areas.

Residuals Repositories

Residuals Repositories may not be located in areas subject to 100-year events, even with protection [Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Title 40, Section 264.18(b); and CAC Title 22, Section 66391(a)(11)(b)].

PROXIMITY TO ACTIVE OR POTENTIALLY ACTIVE FAULTS/SEISMIC

Definition:

An active fault is defined as a fault along which surface displacement has occurred during Holocene time (about the last 11,000 years) and is associated with one or more of the following:

- o A recorded earthquake with surface rupture;
- o Fault creep slippage; or
- o Displaced survey lines.

A potentially active fault is defined as a fault showing evidence of surface displacement during Quarternary time (from the last 11,000 years to about the last 2 to 3 million years) and characterized by the following:

- o Considerable length, e.g., over 30 miles;
- o Association with an alignment of numerous earthquake epicenters;
- o Continuity with faults having historic displacement;
- o Association with youthful major mountain scarps or ranges; and
- o Correlation with strong geophysical anomalies.

Significance:

The stability of a facility, a major concern for permanent facilities or facilities storing liquids, is related to the potential for movement of the earth along fault zones.

The U.S. EPA and the California Department of Health Services require, as part of the facility permit a seismic activity evaluation of the site. The evaluation must show that either no faults or, no lineations suggesting the presence of a fault are located within 3,000 feet of the facility or, if faults or lineations are located within 3,000 feet, no faults are located within 200 feet of the active portion of the

facility as determined by a comprehensive geologic analysis of the site.

The State of California prohibits the locating of a hazardous waste management facility within 200 feet of an active fault (California Administrative Code (CAC), Title 22, Section 66391(a)(11) (A.1, and .2)

Criteria:

All Facilities

Facilities are required to have a 200-foot setback from a known active fault.

SLOPE STABILITY (UNSTABLE SOILS)

Definition: Slope stability is defined as the relative degree to which the site will be vulnerable to the forces of gravity, such as erosion, landslide, soil creep, earth flow or any other mass movement of earth material which might cause a breach or carry wastes away from a facility, or inundate the facility.

Significance: The long-term containment of hazardous wastes at a site requires that the site be located in a geomorphic environment which does not encourage long-term instability by the processes of landslides and mass movement.

The State of California prohibits the locating of new disposal facilities in areas of potential rapid geological change, including landslides and mass movement.

Criteria: All Facilities

Facilities located within these areas should have engineered design safety features to assure structural stability.

Other Considerations

Residuals Repositories are prohibited in areas of potential rapid geologic change.

SUBSIDENCE/LIQUIFACTION

Definition: Subsidence is defined as a sinking of the land surface following the removal of solid mineral matter or fluids (water or oil) from the rock beneath. Liquefaction refers to surface materials that develop liquid properties upon being physically disturbed.

Significance: Subsidence of the land may weaken the structural integrity of the facility, causing the release of hazardous wastes.

Liquefaction can quickly convert soil materials to fluid masses, resulting in the lateral spreading and subsidence of surface materials, and threatening the structural integrity of the facility.

The State of California prohibits by law the siting of new disposal facilities in areas of rapid geologic change, including subsidence and liquefaction.

Criteria:

All Facilities

Facilities located within these areas should have engineered design features to assure structural stability.

Other Considerations

Residuals Repositories are prohibited from locating in areas of potential rapid geologic change.

DAM FAILURE INUNDATION AREAS

Definition: Dam failure inundation areas are defined as areas immediately adjacent to a river or stream below an embankment or masonry dam which would be inundated by the flow of water from the impoundment created by the dam/levee if the dam/levee were to fail.

Significance: Recent failures of large U.S. dams illustrate the potential destruction to natural and manmade features in the danger reach. Dam impoundments have the potential to create a flood hazard which would have the same or worst effects as those associated with flood hazard areas.

Dam owners in California are required by the State Office of Emergency Services to prepare and submit dam failure inundation maps to local jurisdictions for use in local land use planning activities.

Criteria:

Residuals Repositories

Residuals Repositories may not be located in areas subject to 100-year events, even with protection [Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Title 40, Section 264.18(b); and CAC Title 22, Section 66391(a)(11)(b)].

All Other Facilities

Facilities may be built in areas subject to 100-year flooding if protected by engineered solutions, such as berms, raising above flood levels, etc.

PROTECT SURFACE WATER

OBJECTIVE:

PROTECT SURFACE WATER

FACTORS:

- o Aqueducts and reservoirs

AQUEDUCTS AND RESERVOIRS

Definition: Aqueducts are defined as conduits for conveying drinking water supplies. Reservoirs are defined as impoundments for containing drinking water supplies with minimal natural drainage areas.

Significance: Spills and leakage from a facility could possibly enter aqueducts or reservoirs depending upon a number of factors.

Hazardous waste management sites will be subject to the requirements of the California Department of Health Services and the Environmental Protection Agency. Storage and treatment facilities using tanks and containers are required to have a containment system to ensure that leaks, spills and precipitation can be controlled and held until detected and removed. The containment system must be able to contain the precipitation from a 24-hour 25 year storm plus 10 percent of the volume of the tanks or containers or 100 percent of the volume of the largest tank or container, whichever is greater. The containment system must have a continuous, impervious base, free of cracking. Other facilities are required to have a control system designed to contain run-on or runoff from a 24-hour 25 year storm.

Criteria: All Facilities

Facilities should be located in areas posing minimal threats of contamination of drinking water supplies contained in reservoirs and aqueducts.

Facility design features imposed by local jurisdictions should not be more stringent than those required of other industrial operations that may have similar impact.

Mitigation: Facility design features may provide for additional containment beyond the permit requirements to further minimize the chances of water contamination should the tanks or containers fail.

Inspections of containment structures may be increased or independent inspections instituted to keep greater surveillance on the integrity of containment structures.

PROTECT GROUNDWATER

OBJECTIVE:

PROTECT GROUNDWATER

FACTORS:

- o Proximity to supply wells and well fields
- o Major aquifer recharge areas

PROXIMITY TO SUPPLY WELLS AND WELL FIELDS

Definition: Proximity to supply wells and well fields is defined as the distance to areas used for extraction of groundwater for drinking water supplies by high capacity production wells and identified by the presence of several wells that constitute a well field.

Significance: Areas that overlay or are immediately adjacent to wells and well fields may be extremely susceptible to contamination due to increased gradients and velocities caused by extraction of large volumes of water. An increased risk is associated with locating hazardous waste facilities in near proximity to existing production wells due to the potential danger of contaminated water being consumed by customers.

Criteria: All Facilities

Facilities are to be located outside the cone of depression created by pumping a well or well field 90 days unless an effective hydrogeologic barrier to vertical flow exists.

Residuals Repositories

Not allowed overlying the cone of depression created by pumping a well or well field 90 days. Preferred where the saturated zone predominantly discharges to nonpotable water without any intermediate withdrawals for public water supply.

MAJOR AQUIFER RECHARGE AREAS

Definition:

Major aquifer recharge areas are defined as regions of principal recharge to major regional aquifers, as identified in the existing literature or by hydrogeologic experts familiar with Southern California. Such recharge areas are typically found in:

- o Outcrop or subcrop areas of major water-yielding facies of confined aquifers.
- o Outcrop or subcrop areas of confining units which supply major recharge to underlying regional aquifers.

Significance:

Aquifers receive their principal water supplies from areas which allow water infiltrating from the land surface to rapidly recharge the aquifer. Hazardous wastes introduced into such areas may cause widespread contamination of the water supply.

Criteria:

Residuals Repositories

Residuals Repositories should be prohibited within areas known or suspected to be supplying principal recharge to a regional aquifer, as defined in adopted general, regional, or state plans.

All Other Facilities

Facilities should be discouraged from being located in such areas. If located in these areas, facilities should provide properly engineered spill containment features, inspection measures, and other environmental protection controls.

PROTECT AIR QUALITY

OBJECTIVE:

PROTECT AIR QUALITY

FACTORS:

- o PSD air areas
- o Non-attainment air areas

PSD AIR AREAS

Definition:

Prevention of significant deterioration (PSD) areas are defined as areas in attainment of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for one or more criteria pollutants. The State Department of Health Services defines PSD Air Areas as areas which are in attainment for all of the criteria pollutants. PSD areas are divided into three classes. Class I includes international parks, national wilderness areas exceeding 5000 acres, national memorial parks exceeding 5000 acres, national parks exceeding 6000 acres and other areas approved by the EPA Administrator. All other areas are classified as Class II areas with the exception of a few areas classified as Class III where economic growth would be too restricted under Class II restrictions. There are currently no PSD air areas in Los Angeles County.

Significance:

The prevention of significant deterioration of high quality airsheds is mandatory under the Clean Air Amendments of 1977. Any new source meeting the statutory definition of either a new major source or a modification to a major source locating in a PSD area must meet stringent conditions, including the installation of Best Available Control Technology (BACT), before initial construction or major modifications are allowed. Sources required to submit to PSD preconstruction review are:

- o A new source or modification to an existing source where the increase in potential to emit is either 100 or 250 tons per year, depending on source category, or
- o A significant emission increase of an attainment pollutant at an existing major stationary source, or
- o Any net emission increase at a major stationary source located within 10 kilometers of a Class I PSD area, if the emission increase would impact the Class I area by 1.0 ug/m³ (24-hour average).

The South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) is in the process of obtaining authority from the EPA to manage the PSD program in the South Coast Air Basin. When authorized, the District's PSD regulations will require BACT of all stationary sources with a net emission increase of a criteria pollutant. This is not required under Federal regulations.

Criteria:

Transfer and Storage Facilities

These facilities could be permitted in PSD areas, if they are necessary to also handle potentially hazardous wastes generated by visitors or residents in recreational or cultural facility areas which are in the PSD zone.

All Other Facilities

Unless an analysis for a specific proposed facility shows that air emissions cannot be adequately mitigated, other facilities can be established in PSD areas. These facilities, however, may not be located near or within national parks, wilderness and memorial areas, and other similarly dedicated areas.

NON-ATTAINMENT AIR AREAS

Definition:

Non-attainment areas are defined as areas in which the level of one or more of the criteria pollutants (total suspended particulates, ozone, oxides of sulfur and nitrogen, and carbon monoxide) exceeds the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and which have not achieved standards required by the federal Clean Air Act.

Significance:

Federal law requires states to implement air pollution control programs to improve or preserve existing air quality in accordance with the NAAQS. Facilities, particularly incinerators, will emit pollutants in quantities which may exceed allowable limits.

The South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) is non-attainment for ozone, particulates, carbon monoxide, and nitrogen dioxide. Facilities emitting non-attainment air contaminants will be subject to New Source Review requirements including application of Best Available Control Technology (BACT) or Lowest Achievable Emission Rate (LAER). Net cumulative emission increases exceeding certain threshold limits will require the obtaining of offsets to balance the increased pollutant levels.

In addition, the hazardous waste facility permitting process contains well-defined procedures for evaluating a facility's potential impact on air quality and the effectiveness of its air pollution control equipment.

Location of a hazardous waste facility in an area which is non-attainment for one or more of the criteria pollutants, particularly one which would be a major source of emissions, may be very costly if considerable pollution control devices are required.

Criteria:

All Facilities

Siting should not be precluded from these areas unless risk assessments performed as a part of permitting, considering the

physical and chemical characteristics of the specific types of waste that will be handled and design features of the facility show that emissions will not significantly contribute to nonattainment of standards, and that such emissions can be mitigated or that the emissions from such facilities are significantly lesser than those associated with transportation of hazardous wastes out of this area.

PROTECTION OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

OBJECTIVE: PROTECTION OF ENVIRONMENTALLY SENSITIVE AREAS

- FACTORS:
- o Wetlands
 - o Proximity to habitats of threatened and endangered species
 - o Prime agricultural lands
 - o Recreational, cultural, and aesthetic resources
 - o Proximity to public facilities
 - o Federal and State land
 - o Areas of potential mineral deposits/resource area

WETLANDS

Definition: Wetlands are defined as areas such as saltwater, freshwater and brackish swamps, marshes, or bogs inundated by surface or groundwater with a frequency to support, under normal circumstances, a prevalence of vegetative or aquatic life that requires saturated or seasonally saturated soil conditions for growth and reproduction, as defined in adopted general, regional, and state plans.

Significance: The preservation of wetlands area is critical to preserve a balanced ecosystem. The location of a hazardous waste facility in a wetlands area could result in the loss of critical habitats, loss of the wetlands for groundwater recharge, and increase the potential for pollutant dispersal in ground and surface waters.

Wetland areas are located primarily along the coast and near embayments and estuaries. Development in coastal areas, and wetlands areas in particular, is restricted by federal and state regulations, including the California Coastal Act of 1976, and as such the siting of a facility in these areas is very unlikely.

Criteria:

All Facilities

No facilities should be located in current wetland areas, as defined in adopted general, regional, and state plans, unless: a) industrial usage is permitted by the local government's land use planning or zoning, b) no additional filling is required, c) fish, plant, and wildlife resources can be maintained and enhanced in a portion of the site, or preserved elsewhere in the area, and d) is approved by the State Department of Health Services.

PROXIMITY TO HABITATS OF THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES

Definition: Habitats of threatened and endangered species are defined as areas known to be inhabited permanently or seasonally or known to be critical at any stage in the life cycle of any species of wildlife or vegetation identified or being considered for identification as "endangered" or "threatened" by the U.S. Department of Interior or the State of California.

Significance: Threatened and endangered species are important as biological resources because of the irreversibility of species extinction.

The loss of such species would seriously interfere with the health of the ecosystem and deter human education and research.

Criteria: All Facilities

A facility shall not be located in habitats of threatened or endangered species, as defined in adopted general, regional, or state plans, unless it can be demonstrated that the habitat will not be disturbed and the survival of the species will be assured. This demonstration shall be determined by a site specific assessment conducted during the permit and environmental review stages.

Mitigation: Similar habitats can be maintained in a portion of the site, or preserved elsewhere in the region, by the facility developer, providing above "criteria" have been complied with.

PRIME AGRICULTURAL LANDS

Definition: Prime agricultural lands are defined by the State as lands with the best combination of physical and chemical features for the production of agricultural crops.

Significance: Farmlands and other agricultural lands are irreplaceable natural and economic resources essential for food production. Preservation of these lands serves both private and public interests in terms of food, jobs, and open space preservation.

Criteria: All Facilities

A facility should avoid locating in areas used for prime agricultural uses. When siting hazardous waste management facilities in these areas, overriding public service needs must be demonstrated.

RECREATIONAL, CULTURAL, AND AESTHETIC RESOURCES

Definition: Recreational, cultural, and aesthetic resources are defined as public and private lands having local, regional, state, or national significance, value, or importance. Cultural areas include historic preservation, Indian reservation, or other areas of significant cultural interest. Aesthetic areas are those with scenic designation in state or local adopted general plans. These lands include national, state, regional, county, and local parks and recreation areas, historic resources, wild and scenic rivers, scenic highways, ecological preserves, and public and private preservation areas.

Significance: Facilities sited in these areas could adversely impact the recreational, cultural, or aesthetic value of the lands.

Criteria: All Facilities

Facilities should avoid locating in, or near these areas. Currently, there are no Indian reservations in Los Angeles County.

Low-volume Transfer and Storage Facilities are allowed in these areas to handle hazardous wastes generated by visitors, workers or residents in these areas.

Mitigation: Site operations and transportation could be restricted to unused portions or compatible portions of certain public lands. A facility may be secluded with landscaping or specific location.

PROXIMITY TO PUBLIC FACILITIES

Definition: Public facilities are defined as lands owned by the federal, state, county, or local governments on which facilities used to supply public services are located.

Significance: Hazardous waste management facilities are clearly incompatible with some of the uses of these lands. However, dependent upon the type and frequency of use of these lands and the type and size of a hazardous waste facility, a facility could be operated without interfering with their intended uses.

Criteria: All Facilities

Potential adverse impacts which could occur because of proximity of the facilities to places where large numbers of people may gather shall be determined as a part of the risk assessment conducted in the permitting process. This should consider the physical and chemical characteristics of the waste that will be handled and the design features of the facility. Proximity to other public facilities such as corporation yards, utilities, roads, and state school lands in remote areas may be acceptable. Public water and sewer services and emergency services should be readily available.

Residuals Repositories

Self-sufficient services may be necessary.

Transfer/Storage Facilities

Self-sufficient services may be appropriate, where these facilities are necessary to serve remote rural areas. In urban areas, public services should be available.

FEDERAL AND STATE LANDS

Definition: Federal and state lands are defined as lands owned by state and or federal agencies. Military installations are considered to be federally owned land.

Significance: Dependent on the type and frequency of uses of these lands and the type and size of a hazardous waste facility, a facility could be operated without interfering with their intended uses.

While it is currently the policy of the Department of Defense (DOD) that military land shall not be considered for the establishment of public hazardous waste management facilities, military land should not be excluded from consideration as this is a long term hazardous waste management plan and current policies may at some future date change.

Criteria:

All Facilities

The siting of facilities on or near these lands may be permitted on a case-by-case basis.

AREAS OF POTENTIAL MINERAL DEPOSITS/RESOURCES

Definition: Areas of potential mineral deposits are defined as locations where deposits of mineral resources occur which may be suitable for commercial development or may have some outstanding scientific significance.

Significance: Access to vital natural resources should not be restricted by the construction of hazardous waste facilities. Also the presence of closed facilities in areas of mineral deposits might result in future accidental intrusion into the waste containing facility.

Criteria: All Facilities
No facilities should be sited so as to preclude extraction of minerals necessary to sustain the economy of the State.

ENSURE SAFE TRANSPORTATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

OBJECTIVE: ENSURE SAFE TRANSPORTATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

- FACTORS:
- o Proximity to areas of waste generation (Waste generation stream)
 - o Proximity to major transportation routes
 - o Highway accident rate
 - o Capacity vs. AADT of access routes

PROXIMITY TO AREAS OF WASTE GENERATION
(WASTE GENERATION STREAM)

Definition: Proximity to areas of waste generation is defined as travel time from the major market areas of waste generation to the proposed facility.

Significance: The potential risk associated with the transport of hazardous waste is obvious. Generally, the shorter the transportation distance, the lower the statistical chance of a spill or accident.

Generators also benefit from shorter travel requirements. Transportation costs can have a marked impact on waste management costs. High transportation costs could possibly induce some generators to use unsafe disposal practices.

Criteria: Residuals Repositories

Residuals Repositories may be located more distant from waste generation sources than other facilities because of their need for larger land areas.

All Other Facilities

These should be located close to waste generation sources to minimize the risks of transportation.

Mitigation: Alternate transportation, by rail, may be evaluated in regard to specific locations for feasibility and efficiency.

In comparison with multiple small facilities, economies of scale for a single centralized facility may offset the additional transportation cost.

PROXIMITY TO MAJOR TRANSPORTATION ROUTES

Definition: Distance from a major route is defined as the distance along a minor route (city street, boulevard, or undivided highway) that a truck must travel to reach the facility after leaving the major route (street or interstate divided highway).

Significance: Public concern over the transportation of hazardous waste is heightened when transportation occurs over roads not constructed for heavy truck traffic, not intended for it, or containing many restrictions such as traffic lights or horizontal and vertical curves. The distance on minor routes should be kept to a minimum to avoid interference with commercial/residential traffic and reduce the risks of accidents.

Criteria: All Facilities

Road networks leading to major transportation routes should not utilize local residential streets and should minimize the use of residential frontages along highways. The road should be demonstrated to be safe with regard to road design and construction, accident rates, excessive traffic, etc.

Residuals Repositories

Residuals Repositories should have good access to major transportation routes, but may have to be more distant from waste generation sites than other types of facilities because of their need for larger land areas.

All Other Facilities

Facilities other than Residuals Repositories should be located so as to minimize distances to major transportation routes and designed to accommodate heavy vehicles.

Mitigation: The facility developer may require transporters to use an alternate route.

Local roads could be upgraded by increasing their load capacity, improving

traffic controls or building truck-only lanes or routes.

The facility developer may build a direct access road to avoid the minor route(s).

HIGHWAY ACCIDENT RATE

Definition: The highway accident rate is defined as the occurrence of minor to fatal accidents per vehicle miles traveled, as recorded by the California Department of Transportation.

Significance: Accident rates vary significantly by type of road and average annual daily traffic (AADT). Accident rates should, however, be analyzed in conjunction with information about the percentage of truck usage and the design of the road. The accident rate alone should not be used to judge the safety of the highway.

Criteria: All Facilities

The minimum time path from major market areas to a facility should follow highways with low to moderate average annual daily traffic and accident rates as guided by the research and findings of state, regional, county, and city transportation planners.

Mitigation: Specific highway segments may be scheduled for Caltrans improvement which may decrease highway accident rates.

Hazardous waste transportation could be curtailed during periods of greatest automobile traffic.

The facility developer could work with regional, county and city transportation planners in selecting alternate routes.

CAPACITY VS. AADT OF ACCESS ROUTES

- Definition:** Capacity versus average annual daily traffic (AADT) of access roads is defined as the number of vehicles the road is designed to handle versus the number of vehicles it does handle on a daily basis, averaged over a period of one year.
- Significance:** Roads currently handling at or near the maximum number of vehicles should not be considered good routes for the transport of hazardous waste. Ideally, the roads best suited for hazardous waste transportation are those on which the additional vehicles serving the facility will have little or no impact on the average annual daily traffic relative to the capacity.
- Criteria:** All Facilities
The changes in the ratio of route capacity to AADT should be negligible after calculating the number of trucks on the major and minor routes expected to service the facility.
- Mitigation:** Facility developer may upgrade the road(s) to provide additional capacity.

PROTECT THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT GOALS OF THE
COMMUNITY

OBJECTIVE:

PROTECT THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT GOALS OF THE COMMUNITY

FACTORS:

- o Industrial, commercial, and specially zoned Lands
- o Change in real property values
- o Direct revenue to local jurisdictions
- o Changes in employment

INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL, AND SPECIALLY ZONED LANDS

Definition: Industrial, commercial, and specially zoned lands are defined as land used for manufacturing, business, and/or special purposes as determined by the planning commission of the local jurisdiction for a specific usage.

Significance: The establishing of a hazardous waste management facility may be economically desirable. It will provide employment and generate revenue. Also, it could retain existing and attract new waste generating companies and thus increase the economic stability of the planning area. The County Hazardous Waste Management Plan recognizes that companies may wish to locate near treatment plants in order to take advantage of the services offered by the facilities. New industrial tracts could be established for this purpose. This is encouraged since it minimizes the risks associated with the transportation of hazardous wastes.

Residuals repositories are land storage facilities which require considerably more acreage than other waste management facilities. It may be more appropriate to develop special zoning categories for them which can be applied whenever the criteria identify appropriate land.

Criteria:

All Facilities

Facilities which handle hazardous waste should strive to locate in industrial, commercial, or specially zoned lands to minimize the risks associated with the transportation and disposal of hazardous waste. Where applicable, lands should be rezoned to site hazardous waste facilities close to their point of generation.

CHANGES IN REAL PROPERTY VALUES

Definition: Changes in real property value is defined as the expected change in property valuation due to nearby location of a hazardous waste facility.

Significance: A hazardous waste facility may "stimulate change in real property values for a certain area around the facility"¹. Such changes depend upon the surrounding land uses and the type of facility. It is also possible that a facility, in comparison with the present use of a site, could stimulate increases of property values.

Criteria: All Facilities

If this is clearly an issue causing serious disagreement between the proposed facility developer and the community, the developer should fund an independent study of the issue. Both the developer and the local jurisdiction should agree beforehand upon the scope of the study and who will conduct it. The scope of the study and the sophistication of the study's methods should be appropriate to the nature and size of the facility and the community in which it is proposed

Mitigation: If the independent study predicts a negative change in property values due to facility location, the applicant should provide a reasonable program for compensating the affected landowners. Compensation incentives could include community incentive programs or a land value guarantee backed by contingency funds and insurance.

¹"Using Compensation and Incentives When Siting Hazardous Waste Facilities", U.S. EPA SW-942, July 1982.

DIRECT REVENUE TO LOCAL JURISDICTIONS

- Definition:** Direct revenue to local jurisdictions is defined as the present worth of the dollar amount of annual property tax revenue and any other direct payments (e.g., hazardous waste taxes, local usage and per capita taxes), the facility will contribute to the host municipality during the period of construction and the facility's operating life.
- Significance:** Constructing a hazardous waste facility may affect the revenues a local jurisdictions would have collected if the site remained in its present usage or was developed for another purpose.
- Criteria:** All Facilities
- The proposed facility's power for tax and revenue generation relative to both current site users and other reasonably prospective site users in terms of amount, stability, and cost to the municipality should not show a net loss.
- Mitigation:** Many compensation programs are possible which could offset the projected losses either directly or indirectly.

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT

Definition: Changes in employment is defined as the total number of permanent full-time and part-time jobs resulting from the construction and operation of the facility, including the number of each type of job expected to be filled with residents.

Significance: Substantial increases in employment can affect the socio-cultural make-up of the community, particularly in small communities and can affect the area socioeconomically.

Criteria: All Facilities

If this clearly is an issue causing disagreement between the facility developer and the community, the developer should fund an independent study of the issues. The developer and the County or city should agree beforehand on the scope of the study and who will conduct it. The sophistication of the study methods should be appropriate to the nature and size of the facility and the community's degree of concern with the particular issue.

Mitigation: If the number of jobs accounts for a significant portion of employment in the area, the developer should provide appropriate programs to address the socioeconomic and public service impacts on the community.

II. USE OF THE SITING CRITERIA

The siting criteria presented here for the planning and evaluation of proposed sites for off-site hazardous waste management facilities have broad applicability in the siting process. For each component of the siting process (i.e., site selection, site evaluation, site permitting, and facility permitting) the siting criteria can be applied either directly or indirectly during the decision making processes. The use of a standard set of siting criteria can add predictability to the siting process for all participants by providing uniformity in the planning and evaluation of proposed facilities. The siting criteria provide the proponent, the regulator, and the community with a rational set of factors on which to judge the attributes (both positive and negative) of a proposed facility.

In the site selection component, the siting criteria provide the facility developer with a set of guidelines and constraints to be used to screen potential sites for facilities. If the facility developer knows at the outset that the regulators will be evaluating the proposed sites with the same set of criteria, the facility developer is less likely to propose a site that will be unacceptable in terms of the criteria. The developer can determine the best site location with respect to achieving the criteria and eliminate locations that are deficient with respect to one or more crucial siting factors, especially those where mitigation measures would be limited, costly, or not feasible. The criteria also provide the facility developer with incentives to blend the proposed facility into existing and future land use patterns. In addition, the siting criteria were developed within the realm of current hazardous waste and environmental regulations applicable to facility siting, and by meeting the criteria the proposed facility will likely have fewer problems to be worked out in the permitting components of the siting process.

In the site evaluation component, the siting criteria provide the local land use planner and others with review responsibility a uniform set of criteria for evaluating all proposals. In essence, the criteria act as a template against which all facility proposals can be compared. The criteria will identify pertinent issues which will need to be specifically addressed in the evaluation of the site and in the environmental impact assessment, particularly with regard to the adequacy of proposed mitigations and the need for additional mitigation. The criteria can also be used as a checklist to determine which issues are likely to be of concern and should be focused on in the public debate over the siting of the facility.

In the site permitting component, the siting criteria provide the decision-maker with a uniform set of factors on which to base judgments. If the proponent, decision-maker, and the public all view the proposed facility in the same context (i.e., through a uniform set of criteria) then the decisions on the facility will be based on the attributes of the facility and not on emotionalism or arbitrary judgment. By building a rational

decision-making process into the facility siting process, facility developers and decision-makers can work with each other rather than against each other.

In the facility permitting process, the regulators will evaluate the facility with respect to established performance criteria (i.e., current regulations). As the majority of these are incorporated into the siting criteria, the use of the siting criteria by the facility developer will allow the facility developer to incorporate the performance criteria into his site selection and facility design decisions.

The siting criteria are applicable to both informal and formal review and evaluation processes. The selection of a site will likely involve the informal use of the criteria (e.g., preliminary decisions based on visual siting or secondary information), whereas the site evaluation and permitting components will require formal review and evaluation processes in the form of technical studies and the preparation of an environmental impact analyses. But whether the criteria are applied formally or informally, the siting criteria provide a uniform set of constraints, standards, and guidelines to be used in evaluating proposed facilities within a rational decision-making process.

III. CHARACTERISTICS OF A HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY

The following section describes several typical hazardous waste management facilities. Included in this section are principal characteristics and measures that may be used to safeguard public health and safety and mitigate potential environmental impacts. It should be noted, however, that the sizing and types of facilities as presented do not follow those of this Plan. This section is excerpted from the SDOHS' Guidelines and is presented here for informational purpose only; only the general characteristics and mitigation principals apply.

These facilities discussed include:

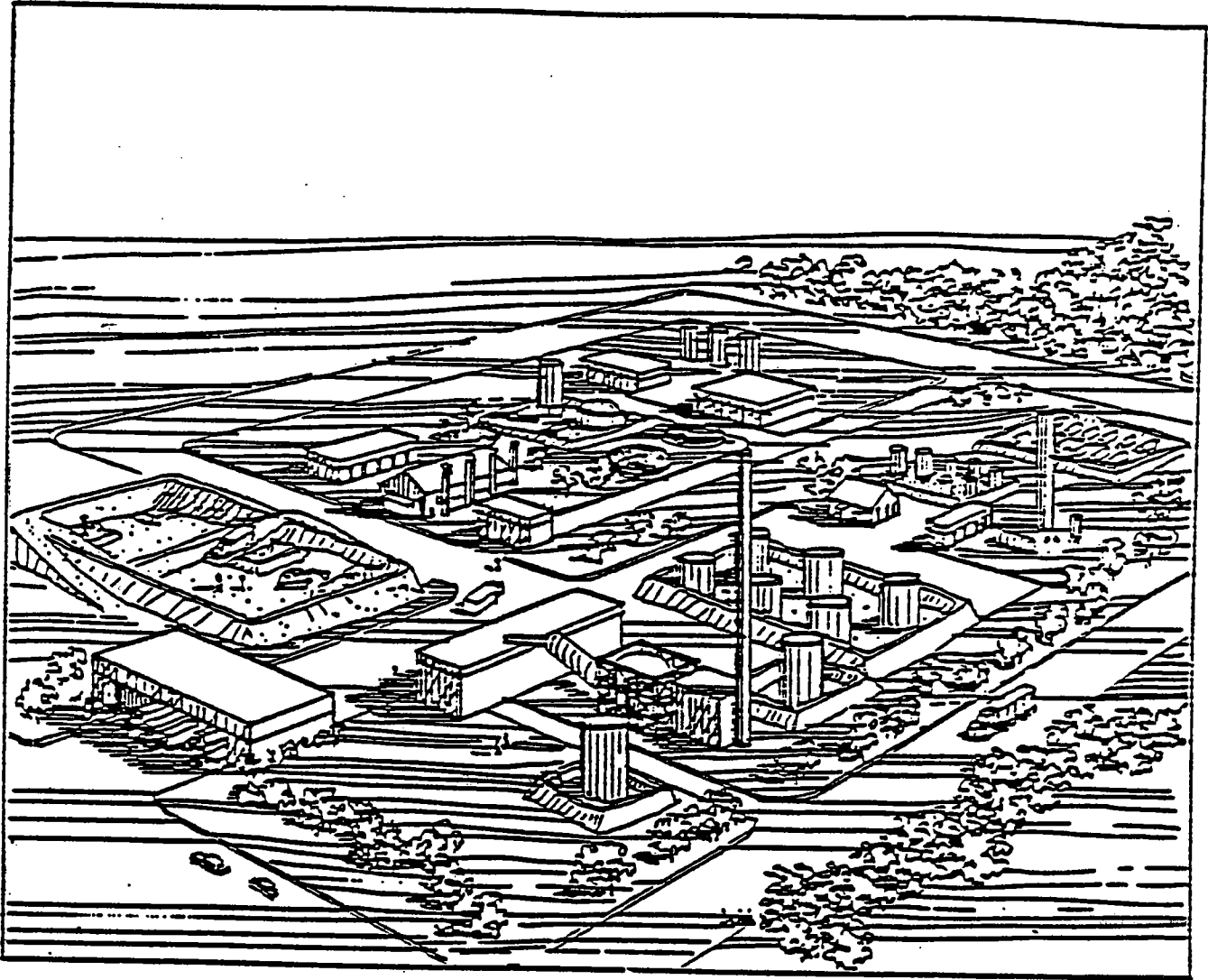
- o Transfer and storage facilities
- o Treatment facilities
- o Recycling facilities
- o Solidification/stabilization facilities
- o Incineration facilities
- o Land disposal facilities including residuals repositories

Each type of facility can either be established as a separate facility or can serve as one component of a larger integrated complex (Figure 6A-1).

A. Waste Transfer and Storage Facilities

Hazardous waste transfer and storage facilities are essential to the overall management of hazardous wastes. Typically, such

FIGURE 6A-1
A HYPOTHETICAL INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY



Source: "An Introduction to Facilities for Hazardous Waste Management", Clark-McGlennon Associates; Boston, Massachusetts; November 1980.

facilities serve as collection stations for small quantities of waste, combining like wastes to increase the quantities so that the wastes can be economically shipped to a treatment or recycling facility. Such facilities are usually located in urban-industrial areas at or near the source of waste generation, although they may also be located in rural areas where waste volumes are typically too small from a single generator to justify shipping costs to a treatment or recycling center.

Hazardous wastes may arrive at transfer and storage stations by rail, vacuum, flatbed or tank trucks. Here, the waste manifest is examined and wastes are analyzed to confirm their identity, degree of hazard and compatibility with other wastes. They are then separated as liquids, solids, and sludges according to their overall chemical characteristics and kept separate from incompatible wastes. Drums may be transferred directly by forklift from a receiving area to the storage buildings.

Uncontainerized dry, solid hazardous waste is transferred to bins or tanks by dump truck, and, in some cases, by conveyer systems. Uncontainerized liquids, sludges, or slurries are transferred by pipeline from tank trucks to the appropriate storage tanks. Wastes can then be transported from the center to a treatment or recovery facility, an incinerator or a stabilization unit.

Some of the principal characteristics of a typical transfer and storage facility (large and small) are included in Table 6A-2.

A typical transfer station occupies from 1 to 10 acres and has between 2 to 10 employees. This type of facility may be distinguished primarily by its storage tanks surrounded by protective dikes (Figure 6A-2). In many industrial areas, these tanks and the warehouse-style truck transfer buildings often would be visually compatible with their surroundings.

Environmental Protection Measures:

Table 6A-3 describes some of the typical environmental protection measures for transfer and storage facilities. An annual waste throughput of 10,000 tons could involve weekly incoming traffic ranging from 6 to 75 or more trucks, or 3 to greater than 38 rail cars. This level of transportation activity may increase noise and congestion in the vicinity of the facility.

Control over emissions of air pollutants at waste transfer and storage facilities may be achieved by specially designed air pollution control equipment. Some general examples of air pollution control technology include:

- o Use of operational controls at conveyer belts, tank and bin stacks and equipment vents.
- o Collect/contain dusts and vapors by dust-handling and vapor recovery systems utilizing flexible boots, hoods, blowers, ducts, baghouses, scrubbers and associated equipment.

TABLE 6A-2
PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF TYPICAL HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT FACILITIES

Facility Category	Amount Annually (in Thousands of Tons)	Amount Weekly (in Thousands of Gallons)	Minimum Number of Incoming Vehicles Per Week			Land Area (in Acres) ²	Number of Employees	Appearance From Outside Facility
			Trucks (4,000 Gallons Each) ¹	Railcars (8,000 Gallons Each) ²				
Transfer station								
Small	10-15	23-110	6-23	3-14	1-3	2-5	Warehouse-style building with trucks entering to transfer material and	
Large	30-40	70-300	18-75	9-38	5-10	5-10	Storage tanks near building surrounded by dikes	
Treatment (e.g., treatment of aqueous waste)								
Small	10-12	46-65	12-14	6-7	3-5	15-20	Raised pools or holding basins with storage tanks near a few buildings and	
Large	100-200	460-920	120-230	60-120	10-30	35-40	Surface aerators operating in open tanks and basins and Warehouse-style building with trucks entering to transfer material.	
Recycling (e.g., recovery of liquid organics)								
Small	10-15	23-110	6-28	3-14	1-3	15-20	Appearance of small refinery, distillation towers, pipelines, and many storage tanks and	
Large	30-40	70-300	18-75	9-38	5-10	45-60	Two industrial buildings and visible dikes surrounding tank storage area and Occasional visible venting of steam from distillation equipment and Warehouse-style building with trucks entering to transfer material.	

Note: 1 Assuming that all wastes are transported by trucks.
2 Assuming that all wastes are transported by train.

Source: "Technical Reference Manual of the Guidelines for the Preparation of Hazardous Waste Management Plans", California Department of Health Services Toxic Substances Control Division, June 30, 1987.

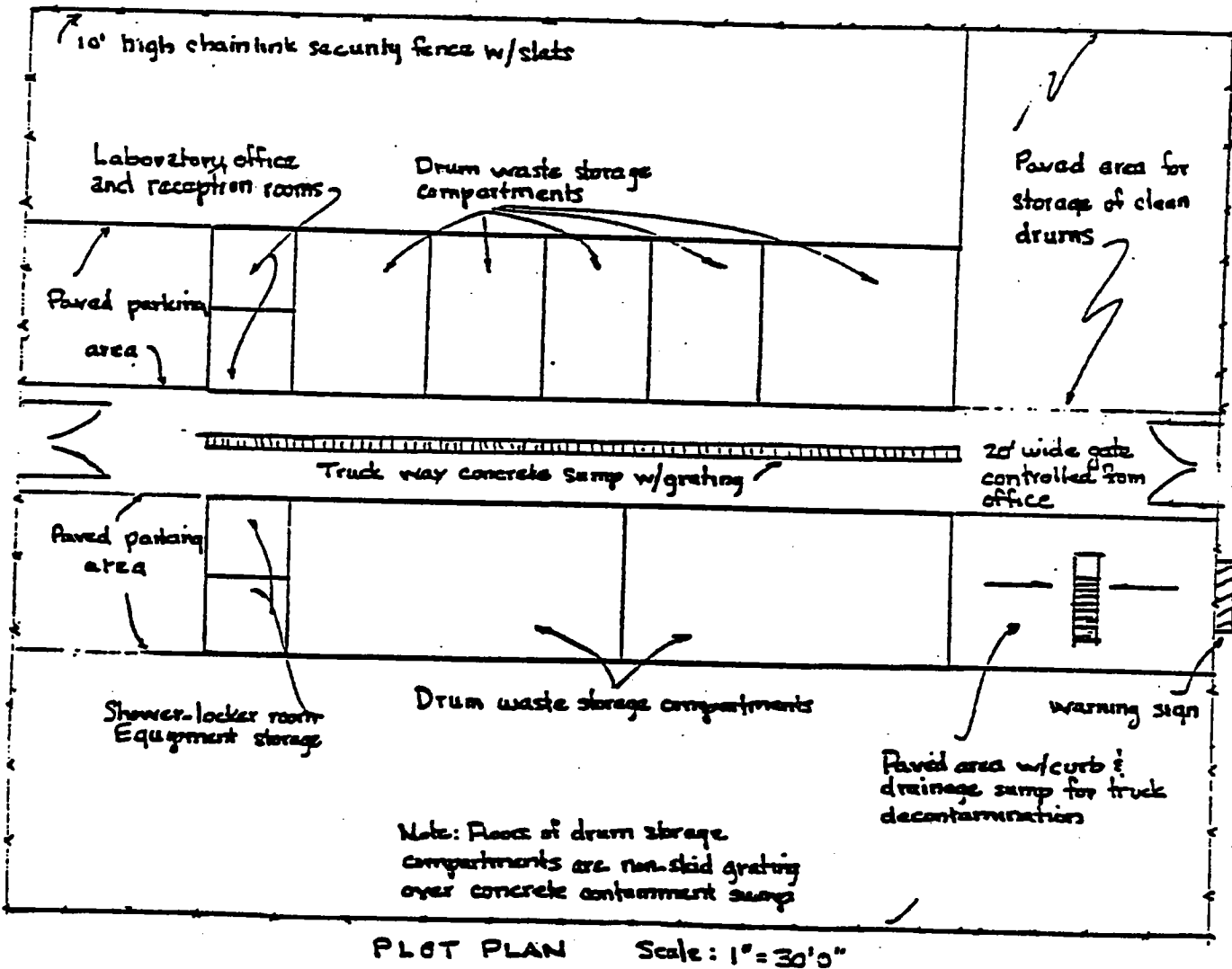
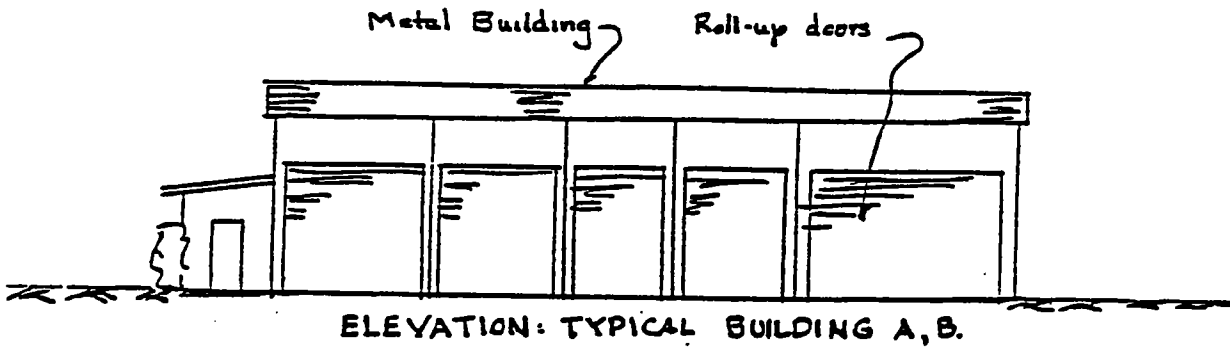
TABLE 6A-2 (CONT.)
 PRINCIPAL CHARACTERISTICS OF TYPICAL HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT FACILITIES

Facility Category	Amount Annually (in Thousands of Tons)	Amount Weekly (in Thousands of Gallons)	Minimum Number of Incoming Vehicles Per Week			Land Area (in Acres)	Number of Employees	Appearance From Outside Facility
			Trucks (4,000 Gallons Each) ¹	Railcars (8,000 Gallons Each) ²				
Solidification or Stabilization								
Small	5-15	16-47	4-12	2-6	1-2	5-10	Industrial building with silos nearby for storage of dry chemicals and	
Large	50-100	160-310	40-78	20-39	5-10	26-30	Warehouse-style building with trucks entering to transfer material.	
Incineration								
Small	5-10	12-76	3-19	2-10	4-6	2-3	Tall smokestack which emits steam and	
Large	60-70	140-530	35-130	13-65	8-10	2-12	Visible storage tanks for waste and Warehouse-style building with trucks entering to transfer material.	
Repository for treated residues								
Small (25- to 50- year life span)	10-20	No liquids	9-18	5-9	50-100	15-20	Area surrounded by five-foot-high landscaped berm partially covered by Quonset hut-shaped moveable roof.	
Large (50- to 60- year span)	40-60	No liquids	36-54	18-27	200-300	20-25		

Note: 1 Assuming that all wastes are transported by trucks.
 2 Assuming that all wastes are transported by train.

Source: "Technical Reference Manual of the Guidelines for the Preparation of Hazardous Waste Management Plans", California Department of Health Services Toxic Substances Control Division, June 30, 1987.

FIGURE 6A-2
TRANSFER STORAGE FACILITY



Source: Gloria McGregor: McGregor-Munsey and Associates; Davis, California.

TABLE 6A-3
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION MEASURES AT
TRANSFER AND STORAGE FACILITIES

<u>Type of Measure</u>	<u>Description of Measure</u>
Sampling and analysis procedures	Ensure that runoff is confined through automatic analysis of drainage tied into alarms, and an electronically activated shut-off system.
Inspections	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Daily</u></p> <p>Inspect drums and tanks for leaks.</p> <p>Inspect level of liquid in tanks and lagoons.</p> <p>Inspect seams, valves, and pumps.</p> <p>Inspect the overall condition of tanks.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Annual</u></p> <p>Water-fill and pressure-test tanks to detect any leakage.</p>
Air pollution controls	<p>Install and operate controls at the waste-transfer building.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Baghouse to control particulate emissions. . Vapor recovery system or carbon canisters to absorb organic vapors. <p>Maintain closed storage of all volatile materials.</p> <p>Control emissions at tanks containing volatile materials.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> . Scrubbers to cleanse vapors. . Inert gas blanketing or floating roofs.

Source: "Technical Reference Manual of the Guidelines for the Preparation of Hazardous Waste Management Plans", California Department of Health Services Toxic Substances Control Division, June 30, 1987.

- o Maintain tight seals at storage tanks, valves, flanges and fittings to avoid releases of liquids.
- o Use inert or pacified materials to prevent corrosive chemicals from mixing with incompatible substances.

It should be emphasized that these control technologies do not necessarily constitute the Best Available Control Technology (BACT) and each facility may need to be evaluated on a case-by-case basis on energy, environmental and economic impacts, as well as technological feasibility.

Typical examples of water pollution control mechanisms include dikes, drains, curbs, impermeable floors and loading areas designed to contain possible spills. Regular monitoring of ground and surface water may also be required by the Regional Water Quality Control Board to provide early warning of any leaks.

Overall, the impacts of such a facility upon a community can be expected to be minimal, given modern emissions control technologies and good management procedures. An emergency response plan would be an integral part of the facility's basic hazardous waste management plan.

B. Treatment Facilities (Example: Aqueous Hazardous Waste Treatment Facilities)

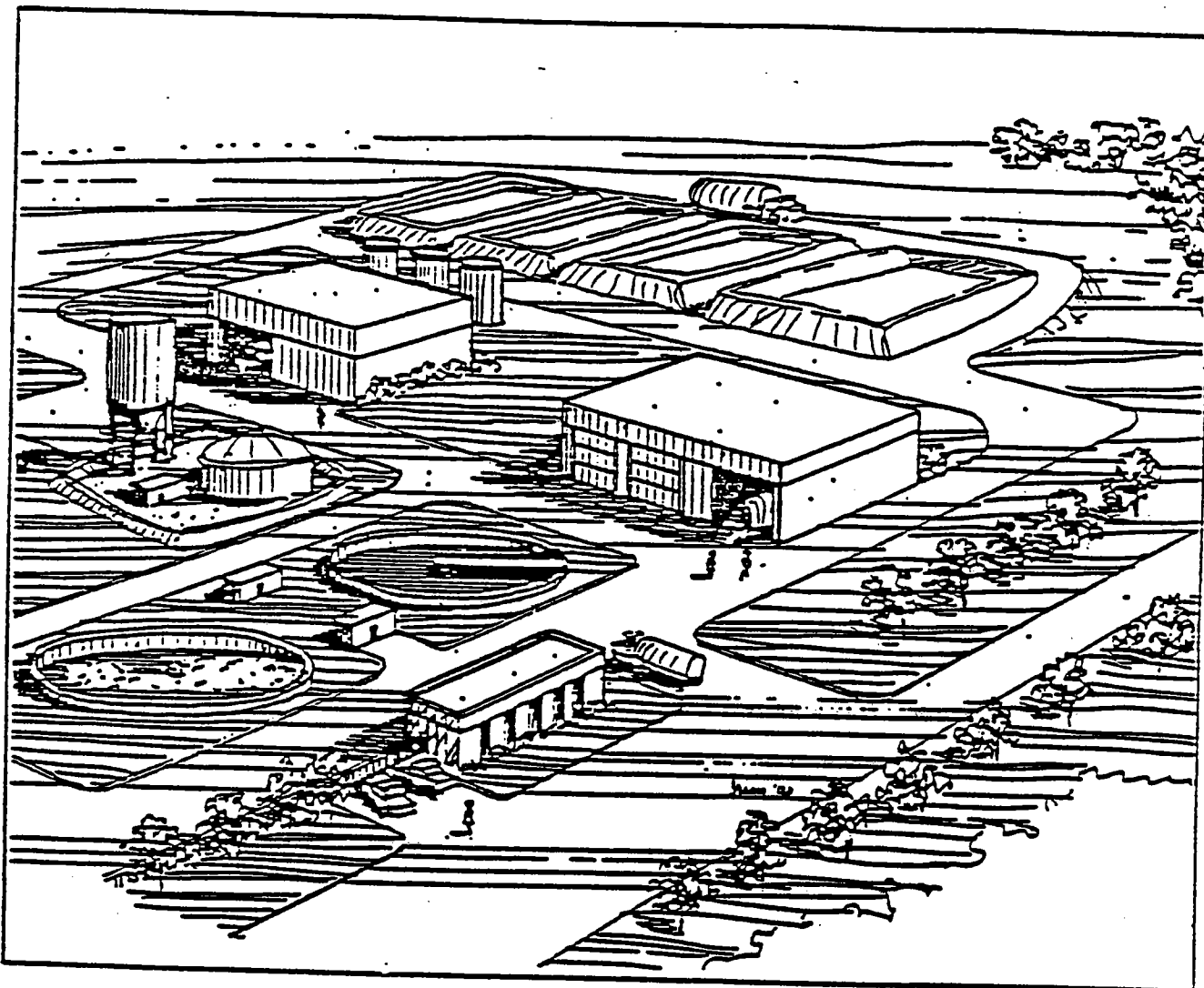
A small liquid waste treatment facility may cover only 3 acres, whereas a large one may require 30 acres. An advanced waste treatment facility may typically employ 15 to 40 trained workers and can treat up to 200,000 tons of liquid wastes annually for a large facility. This would imply the arrival of at least 185 tanker trucks or 120 railcars every week. Smaller treatment facilities would have commensurately lower traffic volumes. As shown in Figure 6A-3, an aqueous treatment center visually resembles a typical municipal sewage treatment plant.

Water contaminated with hazardous wastes may arrive at a treatment facility from a transfer station, a liquid organics recovery facility or, directly from large waste-generating industries. Various processes are then employed to remove heavy metals, reactive ions, and organic matter. Acid and alkaline wastes undergo pretreatment in separate unloading basins. The separated wastes are then neutralized, oxidized or reduced to precipitate the metals or to detoxify selected chemicals. Treated wastewater effluent is discharged to a sewer or to an evaporation pond. The sludges that are formed are sent to an incinerator or to a biological waste converter, or are stabilized for subsequent land disposal.

Environmental Protection Measures:

Some typical environmental protection measures are included in Table 6A-4. Air pollution control techniques can be applied and containment facilities can be designed to prevent releases of

FIGURE 6A-3
AQUEOUS TREATMENT



Source: "An Introduction to Facilities for Hazardous Waste Management", Clark-McGlennon Associates; Boston, Massachusetts; November 1980.

TABLE 6A-4
 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION MEASURES AT
 AQUEOUS WASTE TREATMENT FACILITIES

<u>Type of Measure</u>	<u>Description of Measure</u>
Sampling and analysis procedures	Conduct automatic analysis of effluents, tied into electronically activated emergency shutoffs. Sample all products of processes, and all vapors.
Air pollution control	Aerate odorous wastes in a building equipped with a foul-air scrubber.
Inspections	<u>Daily</u> Inspect emergency shut-off and safety devices. Update process control and operational data. <u>Weekly</u> Inspect construction materials at chemical reactors. <u>Monthly</u> Calibrate process control devices and emissions control devices.

Source: "Technical Reference Manual of the Guidelines for the Preparation of Hazardous Waste Management Plans", California Department of Health Services Toxic Substances Control Division, June 30, 1987.

wastewater to surface. (They may be required as part of facility's operational permit).

C. Recycling (Example: Organics Recovery Facilities)

Facilities that are engaged in the recovery of liquid organics, solvent distillation, or re-refining have many similarities to a small refinery or petrochemical plant. To the ordinary observer, the many storage tanks, pipelines, or distillation towers as illustrated in Figure 6A-4 would be indistinguishable from a modern products refinery. Occasional venting of steam from distillation equipment may reinforce this impression.

A typical liquid organics recovery facility could cover between one and ten acres and would range from 15 to 60 employees. The size of waste throughput and resulting truck or rail traffic may be roughly equivalent to that found at a typical waste transfer and storage facility.

Liquid hazardous wastes containing solvents, oils, and other organics arriving at the recovery facility may be analyzed at an on-site laboratory to identify those constituents valuable enough to recycle. Decisions are then made regarding those components which can be reclaimed, incinerated, or converted to usable or stable residues. Solvents and oils may be separated and clarified, respectively, by physical processes such as distillation/condensation and filtration. Toxic vapors can be destroyed by incineration or collected on absorbents. The purified solvents and oils can be stored, recycled, blended into fuels, or shipped out as industrial raw materials. Residues or sludges from this facility can also be incinerated, extracted for metals, or "stabilized" prior to land disposal. Wastes remaining after recovery procedures have been completed are then sent to an aqueous waste treatment facility for further processing.

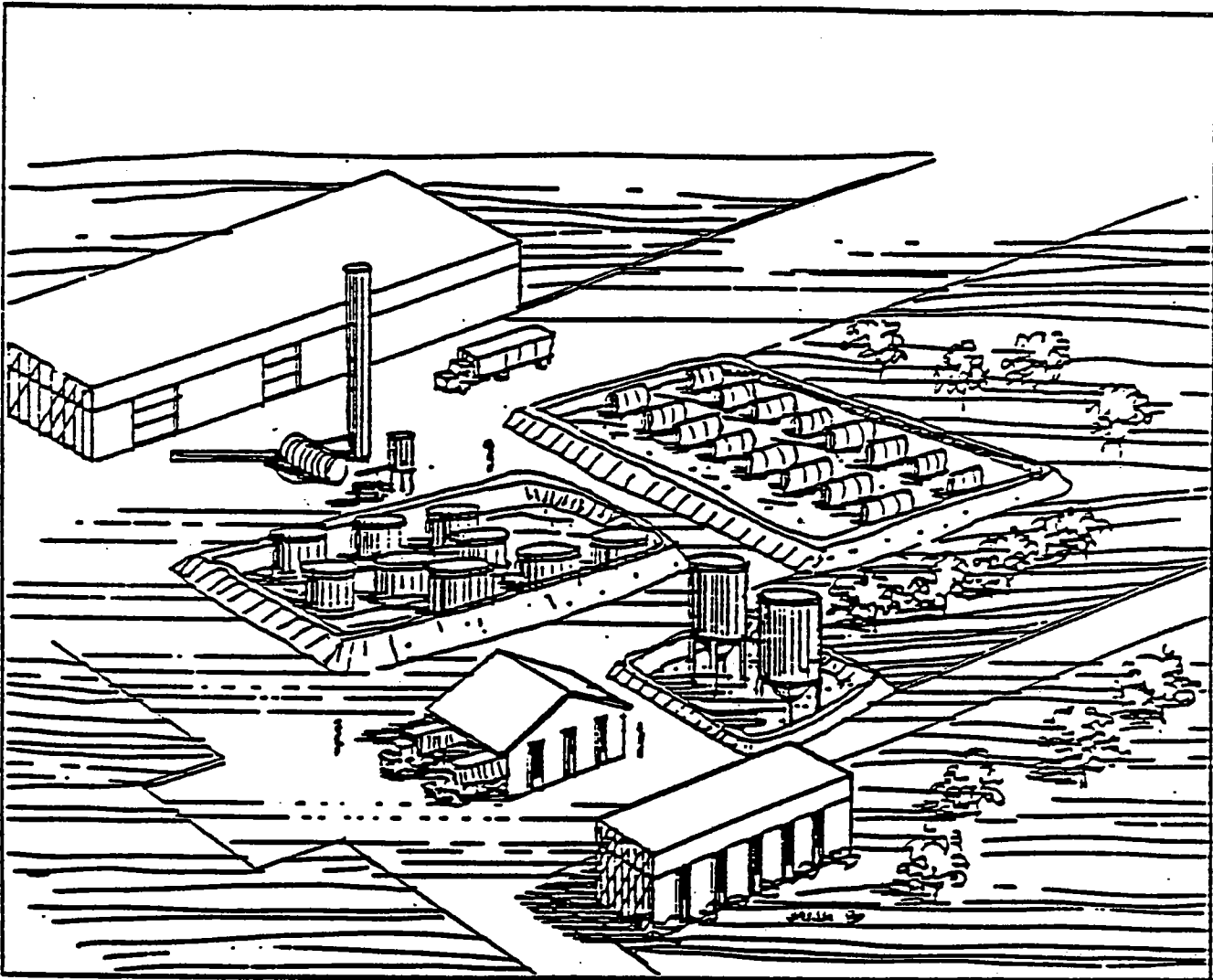
Environmental Protection Measures:

As with a transfer and storage facility, good seals at flanges, valves, and fittings are relied upon to prevent emissions of harmful vapors from organic recovery facilities (Table 6A-5). Again, possible leaks or spills would be contained by dikes, drains, and basins. Detectors, alarms, and process controls monitor air emissions and water effluents. An emergency response plan must be developed for the facility as for all hazardous waste management facilities. Storage tanks and transfer lines may utilize vapor recovery and vacuum transfer. With equipment properly operating, no odors, fires, or explosions are anticipated from a recovery facility; however, steam plumes from its operations will be visible.

D. Solidification and Stabilization Facilities

As shown in Figure 6A-5, a solidification facility would be seen as a large industrial building with several tall silos attached for storage of dry chemicals. These facilities range in size 1 to 10 acres and employ from 5 to 30 individuals. A wide range of

FIGURE 6A-4
LIQUID ORGANICS RECOVERY



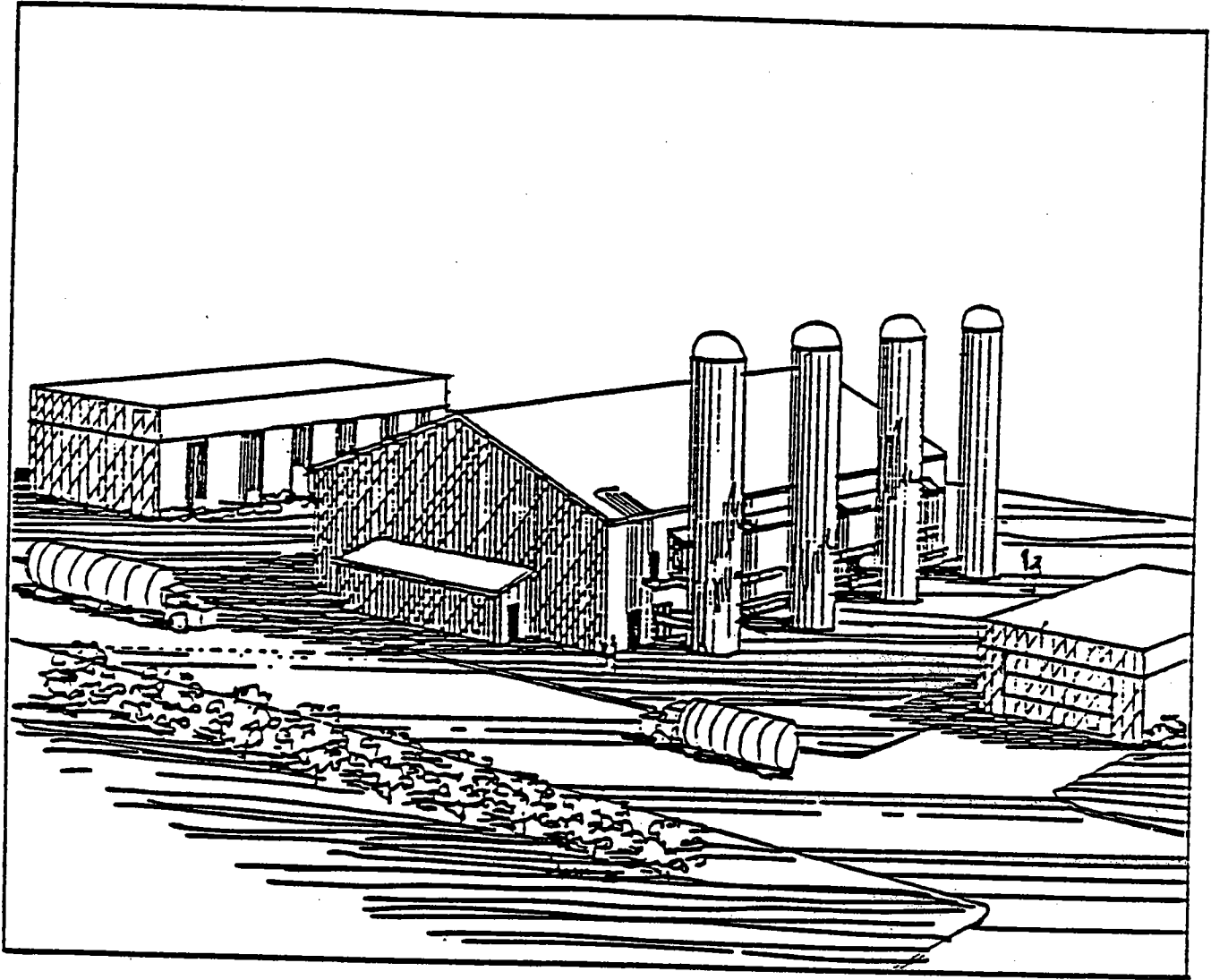
Source: "An Introduction to Facilities for Hazardous Waste Management", Clark-McGlennon Associates; Boston, Massachusetts; November 1980.

TABLE 6A-5
 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION MEASURES AT
 ORGANICS RECOVERY FACILITIES

<u>Type of Measure</u>	<u>Description of Measure</u>
Sampling and analysis	Sample and analyze air emissions at distillation, refining, and fuel-blending facilities.
Monthly calibrations	Calibrate process control and emissions control devices.
Air pollution controls	<p>Recycle vapors from boiling liquids through condensers for cooling, liquification, and subsequent use.</p> <p>Cool unusable residuals for subsequent incineration or burial elsewhere.</p> <p>Use vacuum equipment to prevent leaks.</p> <p>Nonvolatile liquid blanketing.</p>
Water pollution controls	<p>Install a structurally sound containment structure impervious to and compatible with wastes at the facility, and monitor its adequacy.</p> <p>Monitor nearby groundwater.</p> <p>Prevent spillovers by using level-detection devices on tanks and lagoons tied in to pump cutoff switches and alarms.</p>

Source: "Technical Reference Manual of the Guidelines for the Preparation of Hazardous Waste Management Plans", California Department of Health Services Toxic Substances Control Division, June 30, 1987.

FIGURE 6A-5
SOLIDIFICATION



Source: "An Introduction to Facilities for Hazardous Waste Management", Clark-McGlennon Associates; Boston, Massachusetts; November 1980.

waste throughput is again possible, from a low of 5,000 tons per year of material to be solidified, up to as much as 100,000 tons per year. Transportation requirements would vary as a function of the quantities of waste actually being handled.

Environmental Protection Measures:

Any solidified waste should pass a standardized leachate test to ensure nonmigration of harmful constituents prior to placement in a residuals repository. Monitoring of air emissions from the encapsulation process and of water effluents from a solidification pond is necessary to maintain environmental standards. Containment of spills or leakage would be required.

E. Incinerators

Figure 6A-6 illustrates a typical rotary kiln incinerator. Such a facility has some obvious visual and aesthetic impacts. The tall smokestack is evident, as are storage tanks and support buildings. Careful operation of the incinerator is mandatory; this includes good monitoring of the quality of the waste feed-streams, the stack exhaust, and the "bottoms" residue. Table 6A-6 presents the environmental protection measures typical to incineration. Spill containment and establishment of an emergency response plan are included in this facility's management plan. Cyclones and electrostatic precipitators or baghouses may be needed to trap fly ash and aerosols to avoid their entry into the atmosphere. Scrubbers or alkaline additives may be required to limit acidic gases to acceptable levels.

Environmental Protection Measures:

Incinerator operations typically require from 4 to 10 acres of land and employ from 2 to 12 individuals. A small incinerator may destroy 5,000 tons of waste per year, necessitating only 5 truckloads of waste per week. A large incinerator could handle up to 100,000 tons annually, and be served by 92 trucks per week.

F. Land Disposal Facilities Including Repositories for Treated Residues

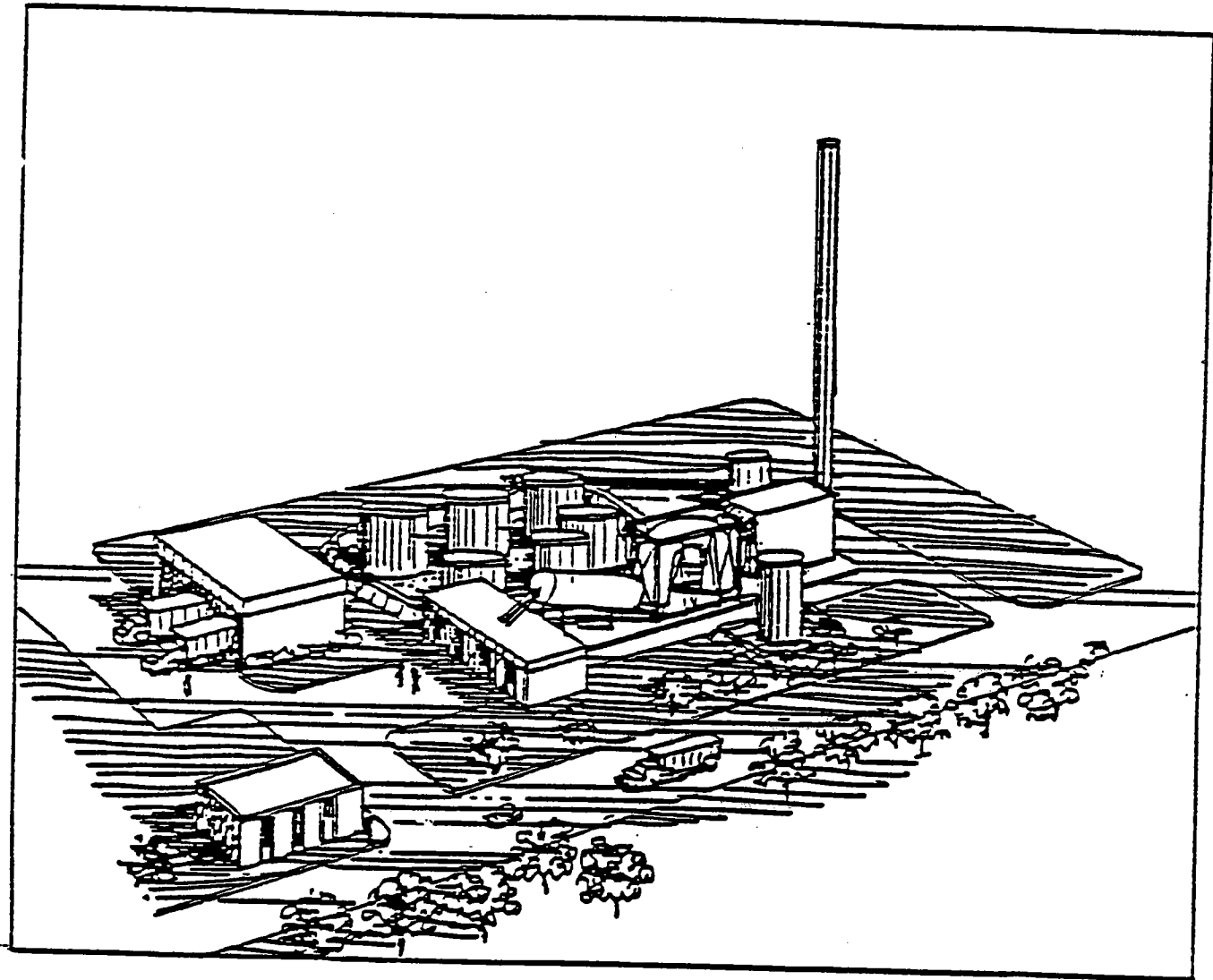
Land disposal has been the most common disposal practice for the nation's hazardous waste up to the present time. Land disposal methods as discussed in Chapter 4 include:

- o Deepwell injection
- o Landfarming
- o Landfilling
- o Surface impoundment

Table 4-1 provides a description of each process. A more in-depth description can be found in Appendix 4A.

The effectiveness of land disposal facilities is a function of their design, construction and operation based on specific geologic and hydrogeologic conditions. At this time, most of the

FIGURE 6A-6
ROTARY KILN INCINERATION



Source: "An Introduction to Facilities for Hazardous Waste Management", Clark-McGlennon Associates; Boston, Massachusetts; November 1980.

TABLE 6A-6
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION MEASURES AT INCINERATORS

<u>Type of Measure</u>	<u>Description of Measure</u>
Sampling and analysis procedures	Conduct automatic analysis of gases for toxic chemicals, carbon monoxide, oxides of nitrogen and sulfur, and opacity, tied in to electronically activated emergency shut-off mechanism. Periodically analyze residues from incineration.
Air pollution controls	<p>Use afterburner or catalytic oxidizer to heat exhaust gases from the combustion area to a temperature that converts organics to inorganics and inert gases.</p> <p>Use an electrostatic precipitator or baghouse to remove particulates from exhaust gas.</p> <p>Use a mist of water and chemicals in a scrubber to remove chemicals from exhaust gas.</p>
Inspections	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Every 15 Minutes</u></p> <p>Inspect combustion and emissions control devices.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Hourly</u></p> <p>Inspect plume from stack (use an opacity meter).</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Daily</u></p> <p>Inspect safety devices.</p> <p>Inspect emergency shutoffs of feed streams.</p> <p>Inspect pipelines and pumps.</p> <p>Update process control and operational data (e.g., temperature, pressure, and flow rates).</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Monthly</u></p> <p>Calibrate process control devices and emissions control devices.</p>

Source: "Technical Reference Manual of the Guidelines for the Preparation of Hazardous Waste Management Plans", California Department of Health Services Toxic Substances Control Division, June 30, 1987.

land disposal technologies discussed are gradually being phased out under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Amendment of 1984. A schedule of waste ban has been established and will prohibit all forms of direct land disposal by 1990, unless specifically exempted. Land disposal of untreated hazardous waste in California will be prohibited effective May 8, 1990. Due to the enactment of new legislation, changes in regulations and revision of standards, the viability and effectiveness of the above management options must be assessed by each proponent on a case-by-case basis.

During the last several years, a great deal of new technical literature has been developed on alternative technologies. One of the concepts studied was residuals repositories for treated residues. The Southern California Hazardous Waste Management Project commissioned a conceptual design and feasibility study of a 200-acre facility to receive and deposit 160,000 cubic yards of residuals material per year for 25 years. (See Figure 6A-7 for conceptual design). Three distinct types of cells were devised for residuals emplacement, as follows:

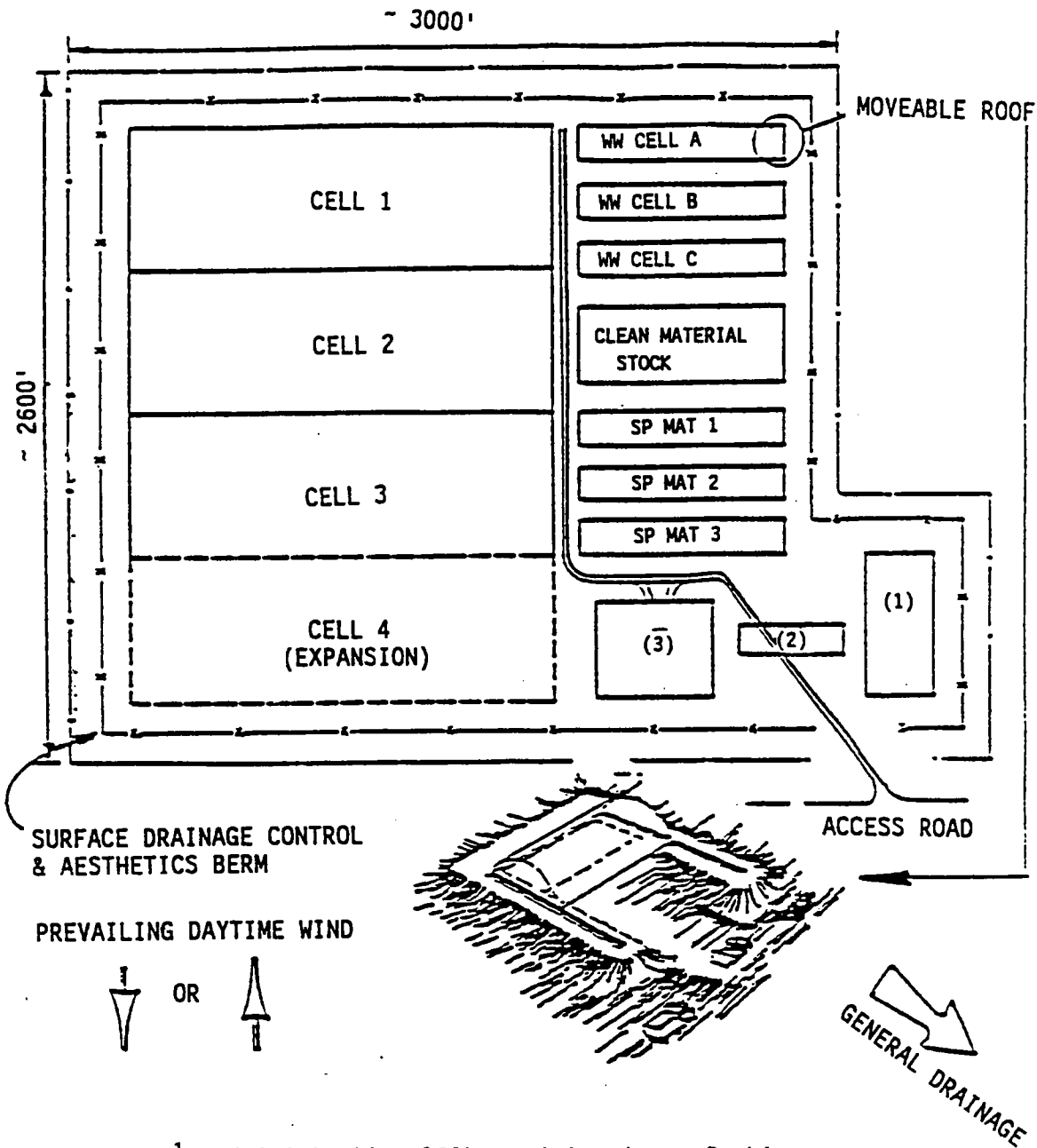
1. Main Cells: Four cells of approximately 530 feet by 1,600 feet dimensions and having a total height of 60 feet would be constructed. Construction would proceed downgradient at a pace commensurate with the receipt of residuals.
2. Weather Cells: Three cells of approximately 120 feet by 800 feet dimension and having a total height of 20 feet would be constructed. A mobile, permanent roof structure would be used to cover the active deposition area to prevent precipitation from reaching the residues.
3. Special Purpose Cells: Three cells sized and operated as wet weather cells would be constructed to dispose of residuals which are judged to have a relatively high potential for recovery at some future time to obtain the values of metals contained in the wastes.

Environmental Protection Measures:

Major cells would be operated during the normal dry weather in order to promote drying of the residual prior to final cover. During periods of rain, temporary sheeting would be used to keep the cells dry. Permanent closure would be accomplished as the residuals are received.

The design and operation of the facility would be such as to keep the residuals as dry as practical to prevent the formation of leachate.

FIGURE 6A-7
RESIDUALS REPOSITORY



- 1 Administrative Offices, Laboratory, Parking
- 2 Receiving Area, Truck Weight Station
- 3 Maintenance Shops, General Storage Wastewater Treatment Plant, Truck Decontamination Station, Temporary Storage for Encapsulated Monoliths or Drums

Note: In actual practice, exterior berming would be shaped in plan and elevation to present a more natural appearance.

Source: "D'Appolonia Waste Management Services, Residuals Repository Conceptual Design and Feasibility Study", February 1984.

APPENDIX 6B

THE DISCRETIONARY PERMIT PROCESS

Associated with the siting of any facility is a series of permits that are required from a number of Federal, State, regional and local agencies as well as a finding of consistency with the County Hazardous Waste Management Plan (CoHWMP). These permits are required for the construction, operation, and closure of a hazardous waste management facility. The ministerial permits are discussed in Chapter 6. The main areas of concern addressed here are discretionary permits which include land use, air quality, water quality, and hazardous waste management facilities. This Appendix, adopted from the Southern California Hazardous Waste Management Project (SCHWMP), and modified to comply with Chapter 1509 of the 1986 State Statutes (AB 2948, Tanner), identifies the regulatory requirements and the administrative processes. A listing of the regulatory and the permitting agencies having jurisdiction over the Los Angeles County area is shown in Table 6B-1.

The time necessary to obtain all required permits can take from one-and-one-half to several years. However, a well prepared application is likely to expedite the permitting process. Under the provisions of Chapter 1504, the Office of Permit Assistance in the Office of Planning and Research has been directed to assist project proponents in identifying the necessary permits. An illustration of the permitting process and the approximate time necessary for obtaining the required permits is shown in Figure 6B-1.

I. LAND USE PERMIT

A. Regulatory Overview

In California, city and county governments have broad authority to plan for and regulate land use. Cities and counties are required by State law to adopt a General Plan to govern the physical development of lands in their jurisdictions. Zoning ordinances generally consist of text and maps specifying areas, or zones, designated for such basic uses as residential, commercial, industrial, and agricultural. There are many variations within each category oriented to a more narrow range of land use (i.e. residential, density, and type). For each zone, the text of the zoning ordinance typically includes:

- o An explanation of the purpose of the zone;
- o A list of the principal permitted uses;
- o A list of uses allowed by a conditional use permit; and
- o Specific development standards such as lot size, density, building type, and setback.

TABLE 6B-1
REGULATING AND PERMITTING AGENCIES

Federal

Environmental Protection Agency - Region IX
215 Fremont Street
San Francisco, CA 94105
(415) 974-7473

State

California Department of
Health Services
Southern California Section
Toxic Substances Control Div.
107 South Broadway, Room 7011
Los Angeles, CA 90012
(213) 620-2380

California Air Resources
Control Board
1102 Q Street
Sacramento, CA 95812
Public Information
(916) 322-2990

State Water Resources
Control Board
901 P Street
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 322-3132

California Office of Planning
and Research
Office of Permit Assistance
1400 Tenth Street
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 323-7480

California Regional Air Pollution Control District

South Coast Air Quality Management District
9150 Flair Drive
El Monte, CA 91731
(818) 572-6200

California Regional Water Quality Control Boards

Los Angeles Region 4
107 South Broadway, Room 4027
Los Angeles, CA 90012
(213) 620-4460

Lahontan Region 6
Victorville Branch Office
15371 Bonanza Road
Victorville, CA 92392
(619) 241-6583

Land Use Planning Agency

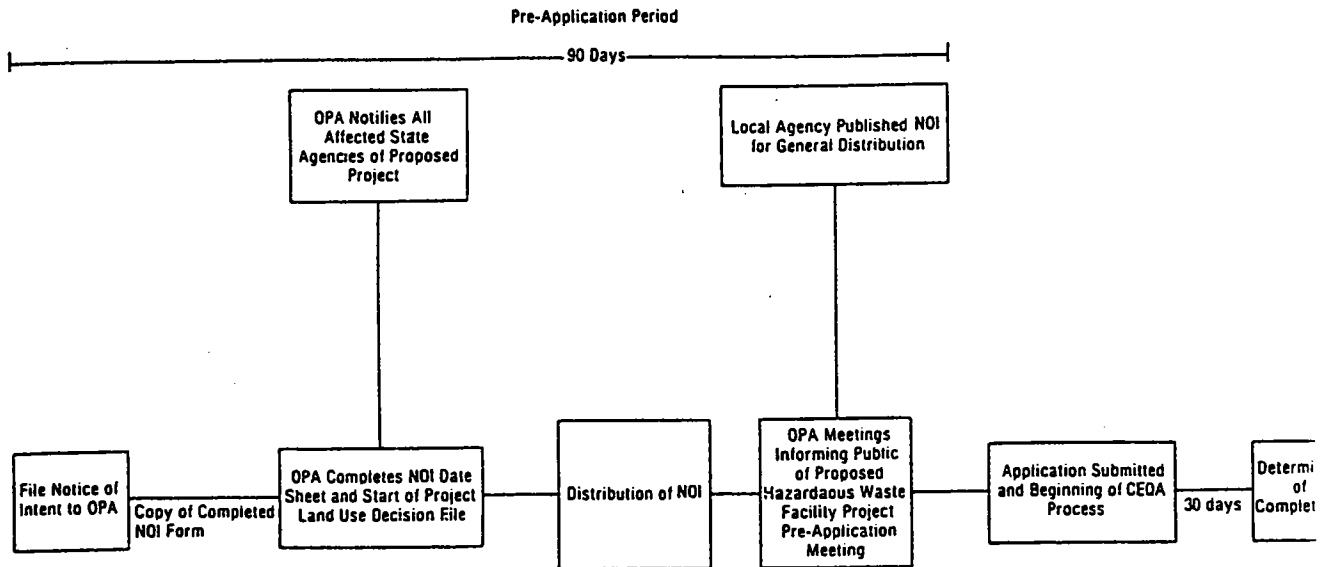
Unincorporated County Area:
County of Los Angeles
Regional Planning Department
320 West Temple
Los Angeles, CA 90012
(213) 974-6411
Cities: Contact appropriate cities for respective jurisdiction

CoHWMP Consistency

Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
Waste Management Division
900 South Fremont Avenue, 7th Floor
Alhambra, CA 91803
(818) 458-3561

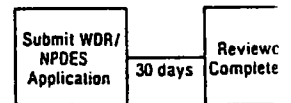
Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works,
September 1988

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGE

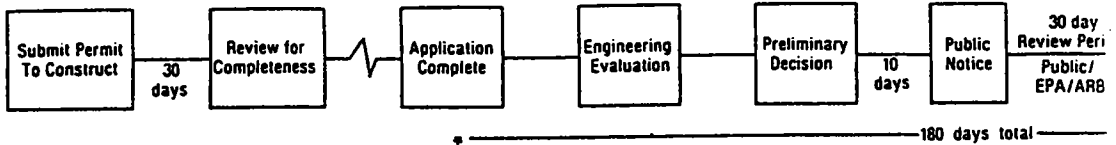


45 days
Tanner P
Land Use

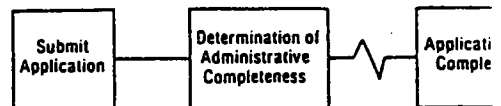
WASTE DISCHARGE/NPDES REQUIRE



AIR QUALITY PERMIT TO CONSTRUCT AND OPERATE:



HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITY PERMIT



Source: Los Angeles County Department of Public Works. December 1987

The conditional use permit provision allows a local government to review and place conditions on an individual project to ensure that the project is compatible with the General Plan and the zoning ordinance, and does not affect neighboring land uses. This type of zoning ordinance provision can also be used to require the modification of an existing use permit should an existing land use be modified to a certain extent.

A local agency can also issue a "zoning variance" if special physical characteristics (e.g., lot size, shape, topography, location, or surroundings) deprive a parcel of the privileges that parcels in the same zoning classification have. A variance cannot be used to grant privileges to a parcel that are not available to other parcels in the area that are similarly zoned, and "use variances" cannot be issued for uses not permitted by a zoning ordinance.

If a proposed project in a specific location is not permitted by the zoning ordinance, then a zone change (or rezoning) must be obtained by the applicant. A zone change may require the General Plan to be amended so that it is consistent with the zoning ordinance.

The approval of General Plan amendments, zone changes, zoning variances, modifications to existing use permits, and conditional use permits by the local agency are discretionary decisions and as such are subject to the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) and public hearing requirements under State planning laws. The California Environmental Quality Act requires the lead agency in the permitting of hazardous waste management facilities, generally the County or city agency responsible for approving the land use permit, to conduct an Initial Study of the proposed facility. If one or more potential significant environmental effects are identified, then an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is required. If the agency determines that the facility will not have any significant environmental effects associated with it, or that all the significant effects can be mitigated, then a negative declaration is required.

Additional requirements specifically relating to the siting of hazardous waste management facilities have also been imposed under the newly adopted Chapter 1504 of the 1986 State Statutes. These requirements are in the guidelines developed by the State Department of Health Services (SDOHS) and are subject to change pursuant to Chapter 1167 of the 1987 State Statutes (SB 477, Greene).

Furthermore, Section 25135.7(b) of the Health and Safety Code as amended pursuant to Chapter 1167 of the State Statutes of 1987 states that within 180 days after the SDOHS' approval of the CoHWMP, the county is required to incorporate the applicable portions of the CoHWMP by reference into the county's general plan or enact an ordinance which requires that all applicable zoning, subdivision, conditional use permit, and variance

decisions be consistent with the county hazardous waste management plan.

Section 25135.7(c) of Chapter 1167 of the 1987 State Statutes also requires that within 180 days after the SDOHS' approval of the CoHWMP, each city within the County is required to a) prepare and adopt its own hazardous waste management plan consistent with the CoHWMP, b) incorporate the applicable portions of the CoHWMP, by reference, into its general plan, or c) enact an ordinance which requires that all applicable zoning, subdivision, conditional use permit, and variance decisions be consistent with the portions of the CoHWMP which identify general areas or siting criteria for hazardous waste facilities. Furthermore, the law required that all future off-site or expansion of existing off-site facilities must be consistent with the approved CoHWMP.

It should be noted, however, that existing hazardous waste facilities which do not meet the siting criteria in this Plan will be considered as existing non-conforming land uses and consistent with CoHWMP. Such facilities are not subject to a Finding of Consistency with the CoHWMP when they are being reviewed for modification, enlargement or renewal of a hazardous waste permit from the SDOHS, unless the risk assessment prepared pursuant to procedures approved by the SDOHS demonstrates a significant adverse impact on human health or the environment due to the continued operation of the facility.

B. Permitting Requirements

The siting of a hazardous waste management facility requires the proponent to obtain a land use permit from a city or the County government. If the proposed site for the facility is not in the correct zone classification, then a zone change, a conditional use permit, and/or a General Plan amendment is required providing the facility is consistent with the CoHWMP and is in conformance with Section 21081 of the Public Resources Code (CEQA), and the siting criteria as presented in Appendix 6A.

Each public agency in California is required by law to compile a list specifying in detail the information to be required of a applicant for a development project. The proponent of a hazardous waste management facility needs to fill out a development project application with the required information and submit it to the appropriate local agency (e.g., planning department) as well as with the State Office of Permit Assistance (see Section I-C). Generally the following is required:

- o Information about the applicant;
- o Location of the property and approximate size;
- o A description of the project;
- o A description of the site;
- o A description of how public services and utilities will be provided; and
- o A discussion of the possible environmental impacts.

This information is used by the local agency in determining conditions to be placed on the land use permit, and in approving a zone change or General Plan amendment. In addition, this information is used to determine if a request for a zone variance is appropriate. In reviewing this information, the local agency uses this information in their Initial Study for determining whether an EIR or negative declaration is required.

C. Administrative Process

Pursuant to Chapter 1504 of the 1986 State Statutes (AB 2948, Tanner), the administrative process to obtain the Land Use Permit/Environmental Impact Report process has been revised. The new procedure includes a "Pre-Application Period" and a "Post-Application Period". The Office of Permit Assistance (OPA) developed guidelines to assist in implementing the portion of the legislation that relates to the specified Hazardous Waste Facilities Land Use decision-making process. These Guidelines are included in Appendix 6C.

To comply with the requirements of the newly enacted legislation, the Guidelines specify that the project proponent must file a "Notice of Intent" (NOI) with the OPA. The OPA is responsible for the distribution of a NOI to all the affected State and local agencies.

After the distribution of the NOI, and within the 90-day Pre-Application Period, the OPA is to conduct meetings to inform the public of the nature, function and scope of the proposed specified hazardous waste facility project. In addition, a seven member Local Assessment Committee is to be established.

Once the Pre-Application Period has ended, the proponent can then file an application for a Hazardous Waste Land Use Permit with the appropriate agency (usually the local planning department). This agency is required to make a determination as to the completeness of the application and to identify those parts that are incomplete within 30 days. Once the local agency has determined that the application is complete, the agency has 10 days to notify the OPA and initiate the "Post-Application Period".

The new legislation provides that within 60 days the OPA must convene a "Post-Application Meeting" to review the concerns of the agencies and the public. Upon completion of the meeting, the LAC and the proponent may then meet to discuss the terms and conditions under which the project can be accepted. The local agency may charge the proponent a fee equal to the cost of having an independent consultant review the project.

Concurrent with the Post-Application Period, the agency can initiate the environmental review process under the CEQA and prepare a draft Environmental Impact Report (EIR). Following the preparation of the final EIR, a final permit decision is made, usually by the local planning commission board of zoning adjustment or by the zoning administrator. The final permit

decision is either approval, approval with conditions, or disapproval of the project. The process is illustrated in Figure 6B-1.

If the project is approved, the Land Use Permit is issued with its stated conditions and, if necessary, its associated zone change, zone variance, and/or General Plan amendment. If the final permit decision is disapproved, or if the conditions of the permit are judged unreasonable by the applicant, then the applicant has the right to appeal the decision as established by Chapter 1504 of the 1986 State Statutes (AB 2948, Tanner).

The total length of time to receive the required Land Use Permit(s) from the lead and responsible agencies may be 485 days or more as provided by Chapter 205 of the 1987 State Statutes (AB 221, Tanner). Furthermore, this time frame does not take into account any challenges to the permit decisions and the judicial review associated with such activities.

II. AIR QUALITY PERMIT

A. Regulatory Overview

An applicant for a hazardous waste management facility with air emissions, such as an incinerator, must obtain a Permit to Construct and a Permit to Operate from the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD).

The SCAQMD has a specific set of regulations that identify the emission levels that must be met by new sources or by modifications to existing facilities. These emission levels have been established so that National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) are maintained or progress is made toward reaching the standards. Based on the NAAQS standards for ozone, carbon monoxide, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, and total suspended particulate matter, the SCAQMD has been identified as being in non-attainment for all except sulfur dioxide. Because of this, further reductions must be made through the application of stricter controls.

Hazardous waste management facilities with air emissions are subject to the rules and regulations established. These rules generally fall into the following categories:

- o Standards of performance for new stationary sources;
- o Source-specific standards;
- o Prohibitions; and
- o New Source Review.

Standards of performance for new stationary sources are performance standards required for specific types of facilities (e.g., incinerators, petroleum refineries, sewage treatment plants) including specific emission standards, monitoring requirements, and emission testing procedures. Source-specific standards include performance standards required for specific

classes of industrial operations (e.g., excavation of landfill sites, emission of oxides of nitrogen from cement kilns). Prohibitions include nuisance and opacity constraints and specific emission standards applicable to the emission concentrations of certain contaminants from specific industrial processes (e.g., storage of organic liquids, pressure relief devices, disposal of solid and liquid waste).

Under New Source Review, requirements have been established for the preconstruction review of new or modified stationary sources emitting non-attainment air contaminants. Depending on the site, various increased levels of emissions will trigger the application of Best Available Control Technology (BACT) or Lowest Achievable Emission Rate (LAER).

There are also additional requirements if there is a net cumulative emission increase that exceeds certain threshold limits. These thresholds are identified in Table 6B-2.

If these levels are exceeded, then the applicant must obtain offsets to balance the increased pollutant levels. Generally, offsets may be obtained by making reductions on-site at existing facilities, off-site at another facility owned by the same company, or by finding emission reductions from the District emissions "bank" if one has been established.

In addition to these rule categories, there are two Federal regulations that might affect certain hazardous waste treatment facilities. The National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPS) regulates the emission of asbestos, beryllium, mercury, and vinyl chloride. These standards are enforced through the "Emissions Standards for Additional Specific Air Contaminants" rule.

A second Federal program identified in the Clean Air Act is the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD), which presently is administered by the Region IX office of the EPA and regulates areas designated to be attainment of the NAAQS.

In order to maintain air quality in those areas that are in attainment of the NAAQS for one or more of the criteria pollutants, regulations for the PSD program were issued by the EPA in 1978. Under these requirements, three classifications were developed to identify the long-term air quality goals for the areas. Class I areas include national parks and wilderness areas where the goal is to protect and enhance the air quality. Class II areas include areas that are in attainment of NAAQS and where there is a goal of balancing economic growth and the public's health and welfare. Class III areas are available for economic growth, while still maintaining NAAQS.

A source is subject to PSD regulation if it is located in an area where one or more of the criteria pollutants is in attainment of NAAQS and the source is a qualified stationary source under PSD regulations. Sulfur dioxide is the only pollutant subject to PSD review under this category.

TABLE 6B-2
THRESHOLDS FOR NET CUMULATIVE SOURCE EMISSIONS*
(SCAQMD)

<u>Air Contaminant</u>	<u>Pounds/Day</u>
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	550
Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂)	150
Nitrogen Oxides (NO _x)	100
Particulate Matter (PM)	150
Reactive Organic Gases (ROG)	75
Lead Compounds	3

Note: *At the time of printing (December, 1987), SDOHS was reviewing the threshold limits shown for possible revisions. Project proponents or interested groups are to contact the SCAQMD for validity of the limits shown.

Source: Extracted from "Hazardous Waste Facility Siting Manual", Southern California Hazardous Waste Management Project, January 1985.

Stationary sources that would be required to submit a PSD review include:

- o A new source or a modification at an existing source where the increase in potential to emit is either 100 or 250 tons per year, depending on the source category;
- o A significant emission increase at an existing major stationary source; or
- o Any net emission increase at a major stationary source located within 10 km of a Class I area, if the emission increase would impact the Class I area by 1.0 ug/m³, (24-hour average).

Sulfur dioxide is the only major criteria pollutant for which the South Coast Air District is designed to be in attainment for. Therefore, PSD regulations will apply to hazardous waste treatment facilities that are determined to be a major new source or major modification with respect to sulfur dioxide. If PSD review is triggered, a Best Available Control Technology (BACT) review, and an Air Quality Impact Analysis will be required.

B. Permitting Requirements

Written authorization from the SCAQMD is required in the form of a Permit to Construct/Permit to Operate before constructing and operating any new equipment or modification to existing equipment, the use of which may cause the issuance of air contaminants or may reduce, eliminate, or control the issuance of air contaminants. To obtain a permit for a proposed hazardous waste management facility, an application must be submitted along with detailed data, specifications, plans, and drawings for the proposed facility.

The following information is generally requested for each permit unit of basic equipment and each permit unit of air pollution control equipment:

- o Description of equipment to be used including make, model, size, type, and manufacturer's numerical designation for the entire unit or major part of the unit;
- o Drawing identifying the location of all equipment, property lines, buildings and their height, streets, and the nature of adjacent buildings (residences, warehouses, etc.);
- o Description of process to be carried out by equipment generating air contaminants including data on the nature, volume, particle size, weights, and concentrations of all types of air contaminants that may be discharged at each stage in the process. Control procedures should be similarly identified including the expected efficiency of each control device;
- o Operating schedule specifying hours per day, days per week;
- o Description of the type and amount of fuel to be burned

- and the make, model, size, type, number of burners, and capacity range of each burner; and
- o Drawing of the equipment, dimensioned and to scale, in plan, elevation, and as many sections as are needed to show clearly the design and operation of the equipment.

Additionally, modeling using an air quality simulation model may be required under New Source Review regulations or as part of a PSD preconstruction review. The PSD review requires ambient air quality monitoring for one year in the impact area affected by the new source or modification, and an analysis of impairment to visibility, soil, vegetation, and the air quality effect of other growth because of the new source. As part of the PSD review, the Federal land manager must be notified of the new source and its affect on any hazardous waste management facilities located within 10 kilometers.

C. Administrative Process

The permit application is submitted to the SCAQMD and the District must determine if the application is complete within 30 days. The application then follows the administrative process illustrated in Figure 6B-1. If the application is deemed incomplete, then the applicant is notified of the additional information that needs to be provided. Once the application is complete, it is evaluated for compliance with the District's applicable rules and regulations, including New Source Review requirements and standards of performance for new stationary sources. Following the evaluation of the application, a preliminary decision is made to either approve, approve with conditions, or deny the Permit to Construct.

If the preliminary decision is for approval of the Permit to Construct and if the facility or equipment is evaluated under regulations requiring public notice (e.g., New Source Review), then public notice is given (e.g., prominent newspaper advertisement) within 10 days, and copies of the decision (i.e., engineering evaluation) will be sent to the California Air Resources Control Board (ARB) and the Region IX office of the EPA, and made available for public inspection at the District's office. The ARB, the EPA, and the public have 30 days in which to submit written comments on the preliminary decision. All written comments are considered by the District and a final decision is then made within 180 days after the application is accepted as complete.

Written conditions on the Permit to Construct may be imposed by the District to ensure proper operation of the equipment and compliance with the District's applicable rules and regulations.

The Permit to Construct acts as a temporary Permit to Operate for the initial operation of the equipment; conditions generally imposed on the permit include requirements and specifications for stack monitoring (if applicable) and source testing, requirements for compliance with all rules and data/specifications submitted with the permit application, and requirements for proper

maintenance and operation of all equipment. The applicant may file an appeal or petition for a variance if any of the conditions placed on the Permit to Construct by the District are contested. The Permit to Construct is valid for two years from the date the application was filed unless an extension is requested and granted by the District. If the equipment is not operational within two years (i.e., construction not completed), then an extension may be requested by the applicant.

If the Permit to Construct is denied, then a predenial conference is arranged with the applicant. The District then explains the reasons for denial at this conference. The applicant may supply additional information, explanation, or clarification to rectify the situation. However, if the final action is denial, then a denial letter (a form of legal action) is sent or given to the applicant by the District.

Following receipt of the denial letter, the applicant may file an appeal within 10 days of receipt of the letter with the SCAQMD Hearing Board. An applicant appealing the denial to the District's Hearing Board must file a petition including the following information:

- o Petitioner's name, address, and phone number;
- o Type of business or activity involved in the application;
- o Brief description of the article, machine, or equipment involved in the application; and
- o Reasons for denial and the appeal.

The applicant may also petition the Board for a variance from the applicable rules and regulations. Variances are not normally granted except under specific conditions.

The Hearing Board conducts a public hearing and testimony given by the applicant, the District's staff, and interested persons are given consideration by the Board in reaching a decision. Unless the applicant and the District agree to additional time, the Hearing Board is required to reach a decision on the appeal within 30 days of receipt.

A copy of the Hearing Board's decision is mailed to the applicant, the District, and all persons who testified at the hearing. The decision contains a brief statement of the facts found by the Board to be true, the Board's determination of the issues involved, and its order. Thirty days after copies of the decision are mailed to the appropriate parties, the decision becomes effective.

When the construction or modification is completed the applicant needs to contact the District before operating the equipment. The Permit to Construct acts as a temporary Permit to Operate during the initial operational phase for the equipment. An inspection of the equipment is conducted to ensure that the equipment was constructed according to the terms of the Permit to Construct and to determine if the applicant is in compliance with the District's rules and regulations during operation of the

equipment. Actual operating data are used to determine compliance. If the facility is acceptable, then the Permit to Operate will be approved. The Permit to Operate may also be approved with conditions to be met by the applicant. The applicant may file an appeal or a petition for a variance if any of the conditions placed on the Permit to Operate by the District are contested.

If the facility is not acceptable, then the Permit to Operate is denied. The denial process (i.e., predenial conference, denial letter) is the same as is outlined above for the denial of a Permit to Construct. Following receipt of the denial letter, the applicant has four options. The first is to file an appeal within 10 days of receipt of the letter with the SCAQMD Hearing Board. The second is to file a petition with the Board for a variance, allowing operation of the facility while the air pollution control problem is being solved. The third option is to suspend operation of all equipment and to refile an application that addresses the objections in the denial, and the last is to abandon operation of all equipment associated with the denial.

The Hearing Board then conducts a public hearing and make its final decision as outlined above in the Permit to Construct appeals procedure. The applicant can seek judicial relief if the outcome of the appeal is not satisfactory to the petitioner.

It should be noted that newly enacted legislation, Chapter 1301 of the 1987 State Statutes (SB 151, Presley) effective January 1, 1988, provides additional power to the governing body of the SCAQMD.

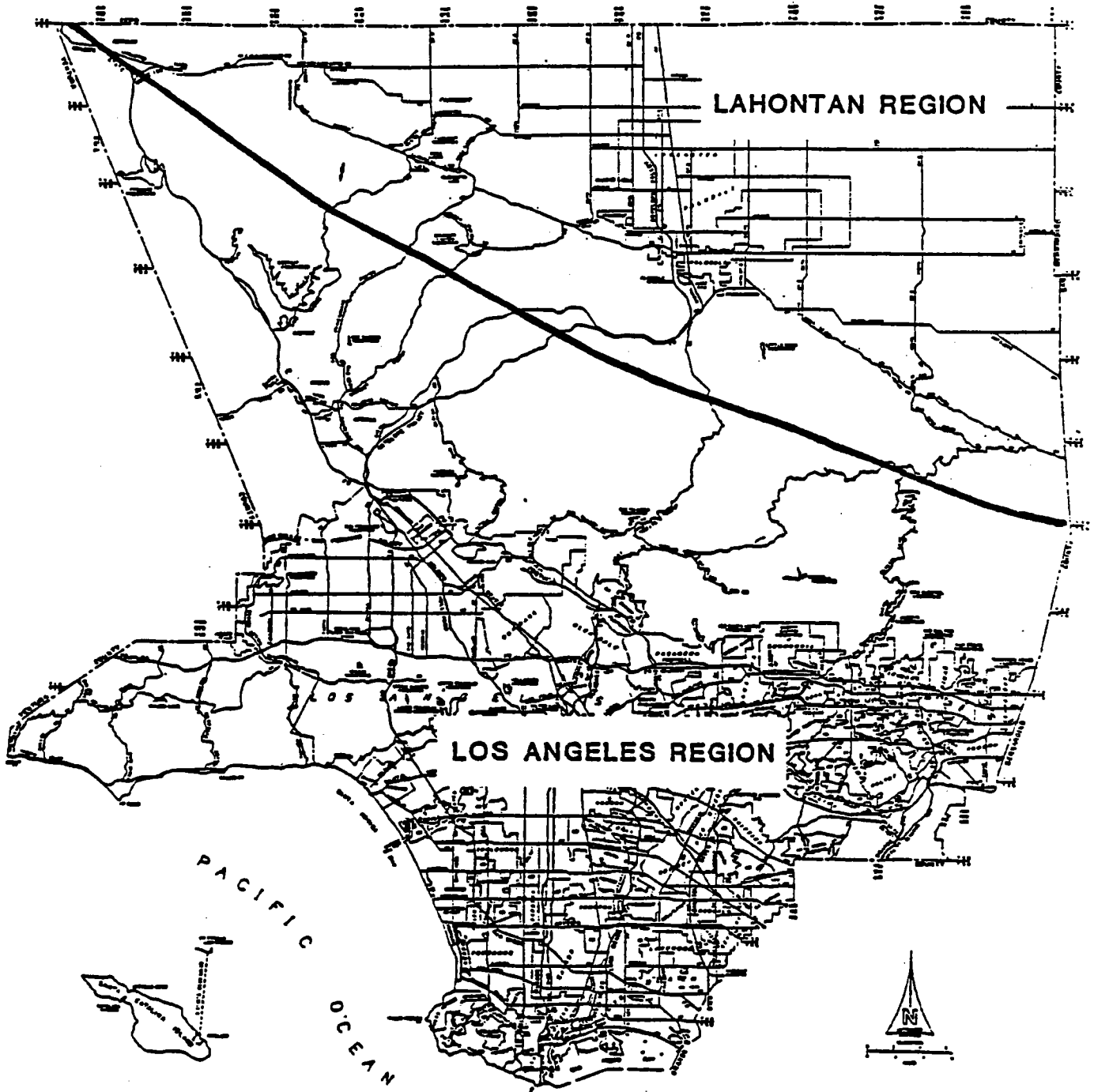
III. WATER QUALITY/WASTE DISCHARGE PERMIT

A. Regulatory Overview

The State of California through the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (1969) established nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards with the responsibility of developing water quality control plans for their respective basin and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) to formulate and adopt State policy for water quality control. Within Los Angeles County there are two Regional Boards that have developed plans that identify the beneficial uses of waters in the basin that are to be protected, water quality objectives that protect those uses, and an implementation plan to accomplish those objectives. These are the Los Angeles Region and the Lahontan Region, their respective jurisdictions are identified in Figure 6B-2.

In addition to these responsibilities, the Regional Water Quality Control Boards have been delegated certain responsibilities associated with the Federal Clean Water Act (Public Law 92-500, as amended), including the issuance of National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits for waste discharges to surface waters (e.g., through a pipe or confined channel).

FIGURE 6B-2
REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD JURISDICTIONS



To meet the water quality objectives of a Regional Board's implementation plan, NPDES permits and Waste Discharge Requirements are issued. Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) are adopted by the Regional Boards for discharges of waste that may affect groundwater quality and for discharges of waste that occur in a diffused manner (e.g., erosion from soil disturbance). NPDES permits and WDRs set limitations of the quality and quantity of waste discharges that could potentially affect the quality of surface waters or groundwaters of the State, and may specify engineering and technical requirements to ensure compliance.

Hazardous waste management facilities will require a NPDES permit and/or WDRs if the facility could potentially affect surface or groundwater quality through waste discharges. Facilities that discharge treated wastewater to surface waters require a NPDES permit. Facilities that will discharge treated wastewater to land, or that have surface impoundments, waste piles, or land treatment or disposal facilities, require WDRs. Additionally, all facilities from which waste may be discharged in a diffused manner, require WDRs.

Specific regulations concerning the water quality aspects of waste discharges to land were adopted on November 27, 1984. Title 23, Chapter 3, Subchapter 15 "Discharges of Waste to Land" identifies siting criteria, construction standards, water quality monitoring requirements, and closure and post-closure maintenance procedures for surface impoundments, landfills, waste piles, and land treatment facilities.

B. Permitting Requirements

To apply for a WDR permit, a "Report of Waste Discharge - Form 200" must be filed with the appropriate Regional Board 180 days prior to the start of the discharge. The "Report of Waste Discharge" and an accompanying technical report must include the following information:

- o Description of the facility or activity, including whether the applicant proposes to increase or change an existing discharge or develop a new one;
- o Location of the operation by section, township, and range, with a U.S.G.S. 7.5-minute series topographic map attached;
- o Description of the discharge by type, quality, quantity, interval, and method of discharge;
- o Source of water that contributes to or transports the waste;
- o Water flow and location map, identifying all discharge points;
- o Description of proposed or current waste abatement practices; and
- o Statement noting whether an environmental document has been or must be prepared.

Hazardous waste management facility applications should include the following additional information:

- o Waste characteristics: Type, quantities, and concentration of wastes to be discharged; a description of proposed treatment, storage, and disposal methods; an analysis of projected waste decomposition processes indicating intermediate and final decomposition products;
- o An analysis describing how ground and surface water may affect each part of the facility and vice versa, in order to determine the suitability of each part with respect to groundwater protection and avoidance of geologic hazards; and
- o Regional and site-specific characteristics identifying topography, climatology, geology, hydrology, land use, and water use. Standards for containment structures including hydraulic pressure, settlement, or compression must be met.

WDRs, if required for a facility, must be obtained or waived by the Regional Board before a hazardous waste facility permit is issued by the State Department of Health Services. The Department has agreed to incorporate WDRs into the Hazardous Waste Facility Permit to ensure that the facility does not have to comply with inconsistent or conflicting water quality protection requirements. The Department of Health Services reviews the WDRs to make sure that they are consistent with Department of Health Services' requirements and EPA hazardous waste management regulations. It is likely that a joint public hearing can be held on the permits.

To apply for a NPDES permit, an "Application for Permit to Discharge - Short Form D" must be filed with the appropriate Regional Board at least 180 days prior to beginning the waste discharges. The "Report of Waste Discharge" must include the following information:

- o Description of the facility or activity;
- o Description of the discharge, including the type, quantity, interval, and method of discharge;
- o Exact location of the point of disposal including a U.S.G.S. map or other illustration;
- o Source of water that contributes to or transports the waste;
- o Total volume of discharges or water losses per day (for example, water lost by evaporation or consumed by the process);
- o List of all permits and licenses required by federal, state, or local agencies for the project;
- o Water flow and location map identifying all discharge points;
- o Description of proposed or current waste abatement practices; and
- o Any available environmental documents.

C. Administrative Process

1. Waste Discharge Requirements

The "Report of Waste Discharge" and technical report are submitted to the appropriate Regional Board. The application then follows the administrative process illustrated on Figure 6B-1. The Executive Officer of the Regional Board then determines if the application is complete within 30 days and is responsible for notifying the applicant if additional information is required.

Once the application is complete, the Executive Officer then determines whether WDRs should be adopted, the discharge should be prohibited, or the requirements should be waived by the Regional Board. The application is evaluated to determine whether the proposed or potential discharge is consistent with the water quality objectives adopted by the Regional Board, the Water Quality Control Plan for the regional basin, and the Areawide Waste Treatment Management ("208") Plan. If the Executive Officer determines that WDRs should be adopted, then tentative requirements, including proposed effluent limitations, special conditions, and a monitoring program, are prepared. The tentative WDRs are distributed to all public agencies and individuals with a known interest in the project or who request the requirements.

Comments on the proposed requirements must be received within 30 days. After consideration is given to all comments, the Board holds a public meeting or a formal hearing at the request of the applicant on the tentative WDRs and either adopts the WDRs or modifies them before adopting them. Adoption requires a majority vote of the Board.

If the Executive Officer determines that the proposed or potential waste discharge should be prohibited, then he must submit a report to the Regional Board stating the reasons for his action. The Executive Officer's report follows the same administrative process as outlined above. The Regional Board may concur with the recommendation to prohibit the discharge or require the Executive Officer to prepare WDRs.

2. NPDES Permit

The NPDES permit application is submitted to the appropriate Regional Board. The application then follows the administrative process illustrated on Figure 6B-1. The Executive Officer of the Regional Board determines within 30 days if the application is complete and notifies the applicant if additional information is required.

Once the application is determined to be complete by the Executive Officer, it is forwarded within 15 days to the Region IX office of the Environmental Protection Agency

(i.e., Regional Administrator). The Regional Administrator has 20 days to review the NPDES permit application for completeness and to request any additional information from the applicant. If it is necessary to request additional information from the applicant, then the Administrator has an additional 20 days after the request to complete the review of the application and forward any comments to the Executive Officer.

The permit application is evaluated to determine whether the proposed discharge is consistent with the water quality objectives adopted by the Regional Board, the Water Quality Control Plan for the regional basin, the Areawide Waste Treatment Management ("208") Plan, and Federal effluent limitations. If the Executive Officer determines that a NPDES permit should be issued for the waste discharge, then tentative waste discharge requirements are prepared including:

- o Effluent limitations;
- o A schedule for complying with the discharge requirements;
- o Special conditions; and
- o A discharge monitoring program.

The tentative requirements are forwarded to the EPA Regional Administrator for review. The Administrator then has 30 days (and may request an additional 30 days) to review the tentative requirements and submit any objections or comments to the Executive Officer.

While the EPA Regional Administrator is reviewing the tentative requirements, a "Notice of Public Hearing" is prepared by the Executive Officer and a copy is sent to the applicant to circulate. Circulation instructions may require the applicant to do any of the following:

- o Put up the notice in the post office and in other public places within the municipality closest to the area of discharge;
- o Post the notice at the entrance of the discharger's premises and in other nearby places; and
- o Publish the notice in local newspapers or in a daily newspaper with general circulation.

The applicant is required to submit proof to the Executive Officer of having complied with the instructions for circulating the notice within 15 days after it is posted or published.

The public notice is also mailed to agencies and individuals with known interest in the project or who request the notice. Reviewers of the tentative requirements will have 30 days to forward comments to the Executive Officer. Consideration is given to all comments and the tentative waste discharge requirements may be modified in response to the comments.

A public hearing must be held by the Regional Board. The tentative requirements may be adopted or modified and adopted by a majority vote of the Board at the hearing. The EPA Regional Administrator has 10 days to review the adopted requirements; if objections are raised, then the NPDES permit does not become effective until the Executive Officer of the SWRCB modifies the permit to satisfy the Regional Administrator's objections.

If the Executive Officer of the Regional Board determines that a NPDES permit should not be issued after evaluating the application, then he must submit a report to the Regional Board stating the reasons for his action. The Executive Officer's report then follows the same administrative process outlined above. The Regional Board and/or EPA may concur with the Executive Officer's recommendation or require the Executive Officer to prepare a NPDES permit.

3. Appeals Process

Any person may appeal the action of a regional board on WDRs of a NPDES permit by petitioning SWCRB within 30 days of the regional board's decision.

The petition should include:

- o Specific action by the Regional Board that the petitioner is requesting the SWRCB to review;
- o Date on which the Regional Board acted;
- o Reasons that the action of the Regional Board was inappropriate;
- o Manner in which the petitioner is affected;
- o Specific action the petitioner requests the SWRCB to take; and
- o Legal document known as "Points and Authorities", which discusses the legal issues raised by the petition.

If a public hearing is requested, then the petition must state that additional evidence is available that was not presented to the Board or that evidence was improperly excluded by the Board. The nature of the evidence and the facts to support it must be included in the petition.

If the petitioner is not the applicant, then a copy of the petition must be sent to both the applicant and the appropriate Regional Board by the petitioner. The applicant has 20 days to file a response to the petition with the SWRCB and to send a copy of the response to the Regional Board and the petitioner.

After reviewing the petition, the SWRCB decides whether or not to review the Regional Board's action (i.e., deny the petition, review the Board's action based upon its records, or hold a hearing of its own). If the SWRCB decides to review the contested action, then it may either deny or

modify the petition or direct the Regional Board to take specific action. If a hearing is held by the SWRCB to review the appeal, then the petitioner, the Regional Board, and other appropriate agencies and individuals are notified. After reviewing testimony given at the hearing, the SWRCB will make final determination on the appeal. If the outcome of the appeal is not satisfactory to the petitioner or any other aggrieved party, then judicial relief can be sought.

IV. HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITY PERMIT

A. Regulatory Overview

Hazardous waste management facilities are required under Federal hazardous waste regulations (the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) as amended) and the corresponding California regulations (the California Hazardous Waste Control Law) to obtain a hazardous waste facility permit before construction and operation of a facility can begin. Hazardous waste management facility permitting in California has been conducted by both the Federal Environmental Protection Agency and the State Department of Health Services.

On January 1, 1986, the SDOHS' interim authority to issue RCRA equivalent permits for hazardous waste treatment and/or storage facilities utilizing tanks and/or containers reverted back to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). However, to avoid confusion, the SDOHS is continuing, for the most part, to administer the portions of the RCRA program for which it had received interim authorization, but the final permit is issued by the EPA. The SDOHS is currently pursuing final authorization. Currently, the EPA retains its lead responsibility. At the time of renewal, the State is in the process of obtaining authorization to take full responsibility for the permitting and regulation of all facilities, including hazardous waste incinerators, surface impoundments, and land disposal facilities, reducing the EPA's role to that of oversight and review.

To obtain a hazardous waste facility permit, a permit application is submitted, providing detailed site-specific information about the facility. This information is reviewed and analyzed to determine compliance of the facility with standards regulating hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal facilities. The site-specific information is also used to determine conditions, to be placed on the permit, necessary for the facility to meet acceptable design, operation, and management priorities.

Hazardous waste management facility proponents should be aware however, that no new permits will be issued for land disposal facilities which handle untreated hazardous wastes. Disposal of liquid wastes, liquid hazardous wastes and hazardous waste containing free liquid in hazardous waste landfills is prohibited. The disposal of untreated hazardous waste into hazardous waste landfills will also be prohibited after May 8,

1990. (Waste generated from cleanup of contaminated sites is exempt).

Existing hazardous waste facilities which do not meet the siting criteria shall be considered existing non-conforming land uses and consistent with the CoHWMP. Such facilities are not subject to a Finding of Consistency with the CoHWMP when they are being reviewed for modification, enlargement or renewal of a permit from the SDOHS, unless a risk assessment prepared pursuant to procedures approved by the SDOHS demonstrates a significant adverse impact on human health or the environment due to the continued operation of the facility.

B. Permitting Requirements

The application for a hazardous waste facility permit consists of two parts: a general application form and a more detailed technical report to be used to evaluate the design and operation of the proposed facility and for basing the conditions of the permit. The permit application for a storage and/or treatment facility utilizing tanks and containers only includes a SDOHS "Application for a Hazardous Waste Facility Permit" and an Operation Plan detailing site-specific information such as geologic, hydrologic, and engineering data. Currently, the permit application for all other facilities (e.g., incinerators, facilities with surface impoundments, and land disposal facilities) includes a RCRA Part A permit application (EPA Consolidated Permit Application Forms 1 and 3) and a RCRA Part B application (technical report similar to the Operation Plan required by SDOHS). When California obtains full authorization from EPA to regulate all hazardous waste facility permitting in the State, all applicants will need to submit the SDOHS permit application form and the Operation Plan.

The requirements for an Operation Plan for a treatment and/or storage facility utilizing tanks and containers includes the following (not inclusive):

- o Detailed geologic analysis of the site including relationship to fault zones and depth to groundwater;
- o 100-year floodplain analysis and detailed design and engineering studies if site is in a 100-year floodplain;
- o Detailed characterization of hazardous wastes to be handled at the facility including methodology for identification of hazardous wastes and a waste analysis plan to ensure that wastes are analyzed physically and chemically before being handled;
- o Detailed characterization and description of major waste management devices (i.e., containers, storage tanks, and treatment processes) and containment systems to be used at the facility;
- o Detailed description of waste handling equipment, safety and emergency equipment, security measures, artificial lighting, water supply source, and water supply backflow protection device;
- o Detailed description of operational procedures and

- inspection procedures;
- o Detailed description of emergency procedures including a contingency plan;
- o A topographic map showing a one-mile radius around the structure for the proposed hazardous waste operator facility, property boundary, intake and discharge, underground injection wells, and location of water sources; and
- o A detailed topographic map, to appropriate scale, extending 2000 feet beyond the property boundary showing land characteristics, 100-year floodplain, surface waters, wind speed/direction, land use and zoning, legal boundaries, road traffic information, detailed layout of facilities, and locations of monitoring stations, drainage control, injection/withdrawal wells, pipelines, powerlines, and easements.

If the permit application is for an incinerator, a facility with surface impoundments, or a land disposal facility (i.e., residuals repository), then the RCRA Part B application (or the Operation Plan when California receives full authorization) needs to include information similar to that listed above and in addition needs to include the following additional information on design and operating specifications depending on the type of facility being permitted (not inclusive):

- o For an incinerator:
 - Documentation of the wastes to be burned at the facility;
 - A trial burn plan or the results of a trail burn; and
 - A detailed engineering description of the incinerator.
- o For facilities using surface impoundments for storage or treatment:
 - A list of hazardous wastes to be placed in the surface impoundments;
 - Detailed plans and engineering reports on the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of the surface impoundment, including the liner system, systems to prevent overtopping, design features to maintain structural integrity of dikes, and groundwater monitoring system;
 - A plan for inspection of the liner and overtopping control systems; and
 - A description of how hazardous waste residues and contaminated material will be removed at closure.
- o For land disposal facilities:
 - A list of the hazardous wastes to be placed in the land disposal units;
 - Detailed plans and engineering reports on the design, construction, operation, and maintenance of the land disposal facility including the liner system, leachate

- collection and removal system, and run-on/runoff control systems; and
- A detailed description of the groundwater monitoring system.

Each applicant for a hazardous waste facility permit must also submit a closure plan for the facility identifying the steps necessary for the partial or permanent closure of the facility. The closure plan must include the following information:

- o A description of how and when the facility will be partially closed, if applicable, and finally closed;
- o An estimate of maximum inventory of wastes in storage and/or in treatment at any time during the life of the facility;
- o A description of steps needed for decontamination of the facility equipment following closure;
- o An estimate of the expected year of closure and schedule for final closure; and
- o For disposal facilities, a description of post-closure maintenance activities including the monitoring of groundwater and the maintenance and monitoring of waste containment systems.

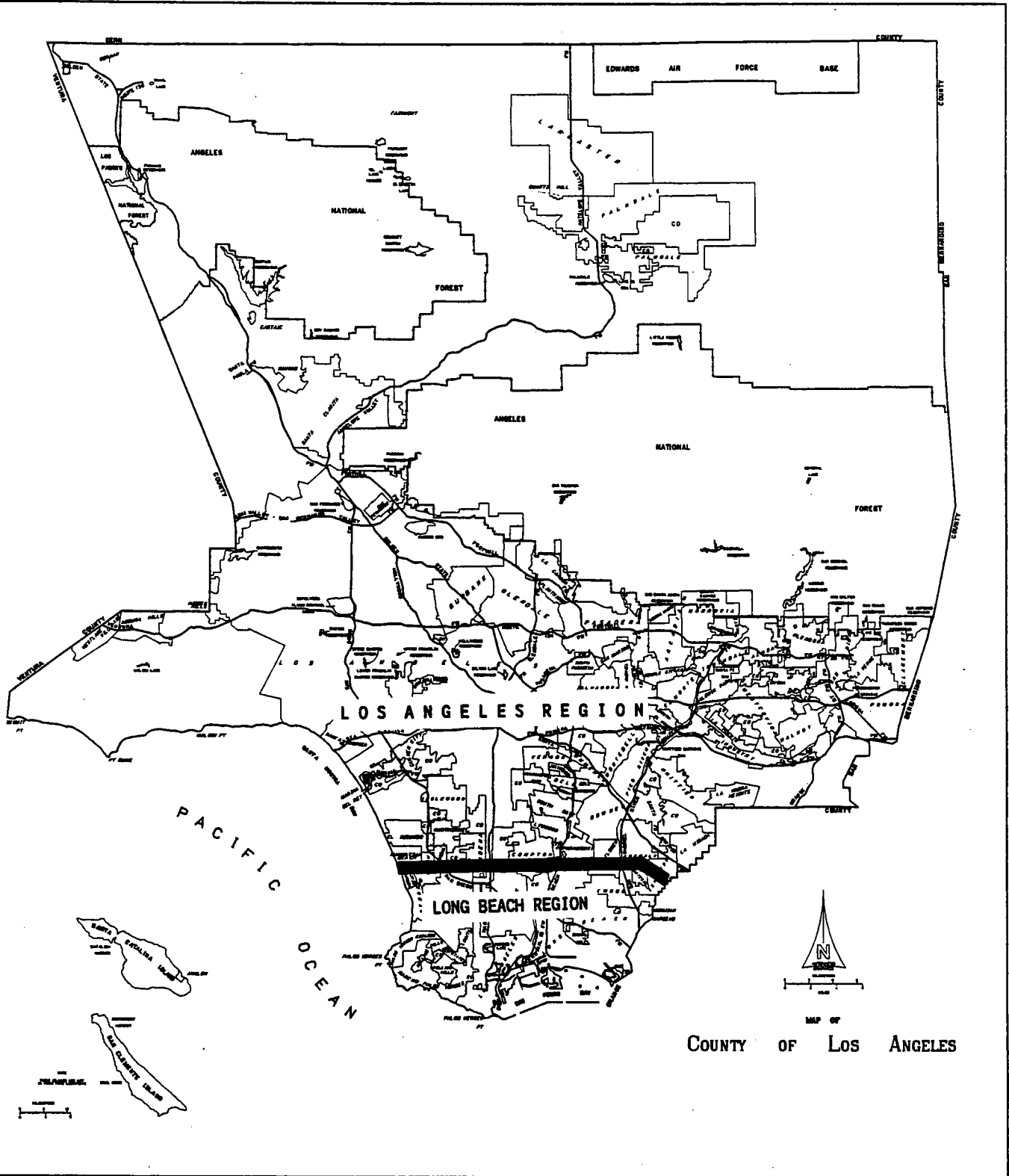
The applicant must also provide a cost estimate for the closure of the facility. This estimate is to be provided in current dollars and adjusted annually. The applicant must also demonstrate the establishment of a financial assurance mechanism for closure of the facility, such as a trust fund, surety bond, letter of credit, insurance policy, or equivalent financial arrangement. Liability coverage for the facility for claims arising out of bodily injury and property damage to third parties caused by operation of the facility must be demonstrated as well.

It should be noted that certain permitting relief is made available to operators of resource recovery facilities in support of waste minimization. Depending on the type of material handled and the method by which it is handled, the owner/operator may be granted a Series A, Series B, or Series C Resource Recovery Permit, provided the facility meets the criteria established in Sections 66806, 66808 or 66810, Title 22, of the California Administrative Code.

C. Administrative Process

The permit application is submitted to the appropriate office of the SDOHS (Figure 6B-3) for treatment, storage and resource recovery facilities and to the Region IX office of the EPA for incinerators, surface impoundments, and land disposal facilities. The EPA coordinates the permitting process with the SDOHS for these facilities. The application then follows the administrative process illustrated on Figure 6B-1. Physical construction of a new facility cannot be initiated until a permit has been issued.

FIGURE 6B-3
STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES JURISDICTIONS



The SDOHS and the EPA review the permit application for administrative completeness (i.e., determine if all necessary information has been submitted) within a 30-day period. If the application is determined to be incomplete, then additional information will be requested from the applicant through a "Notice of Deficiency" letter specifying the information needed to complete the application. Applicants are given approximately 30 days to supply the deficient information.

When all the necessary information has been submitted, the applicant is notified in writing that the application is complete. A project decision schedule is prepared and sent to the applicant stating the specific target dates for draft permit preparation, public notice and comment, and final permit issuance.

Following the determination of administrative completeness, a technical review of the application is conducted to determine if the proposed facility meets the requirements of the standards for hazardous waste management facilities. The technical review may require an inspection of the site and contact with the applicant to clarify technical information provided in the application. The administrative completeness review and technical review may be done at the same time in some instances.

A tentative decision is then made on whether to initiate preparation of a draft permit or to deny the application. If the permit application is tentatively denied, then a notice of intent to deny is sent to the applicant. This notice is a type of draft permit and follows the same administrative process as the draft permit. Denial of a permit application can result from:

- o Failure of a facility design to meet the requirements of the technical standards for hazardous waste management facilities (e.g., failure to correct deficiencies in the Operation Plan or the RCRA Part B application;
- o Proposed activities at the facility that could endanger human health or the environment;
- o Failure of the applicant to disclose all relevant facts in the application or during the permit issuance process; and
- o Misrepresentation of relevant facts by the applicant.

If the decision to deny is determined to have been incorrect through findings of an administrative review process or a judicial review process, then the notice of intent to deny can be withdrawn and a draft permit prepared.

If a tentative decision is made to issue a permit, then a draft permit will be prepared. The draft permit contains the conditions of the permit, monitoring requirements, compliance schedules, and applicable standards, and is accompanied by a fact sheet setting forth the principal facts and significant legal, methodological, and policy questions considered in preparing the draft permit. If a fact sheet is not prepared, then a statement of basis is included describing how the conditions of the permit were derived and the reasons for them.

Public notice of tentative denial of an application or preparation of a draft permit will be given by the permitting agency to the applicant, and other permitting agencies with jurisdiction through direct mailing of the notice, and to the interested public through mailing lists, announcements in major local general circulation newspapers, and broadcasts over local radio stations. A public hearing is held if written notice of opposition to the draft permit and a request for public hearing is received within the 45-day public comment period or if the Department of Health Services or the Environmental Protection Agency determines a hearing should be held, with written notice of the hearing given at least 30 days in advance. If a public hearing is held, then the public comment period is extended until the close of the public hearing.

After the close of the public comment period and, if necessary, the public hearing on the draft permit, a final permit decision to issue, deny, or modify the permit can be issued. Included with the decision are responses to all significant public comments. The final permit decision becomes effective 30 days after a notice of decision is issued unless an administrative review is requested.

Within 30 days after the final permit decision is issued, persons who filed comments on the draft permit or who participated in a public hearing may petition for an administrative review of any of the permit's conditions. Persons who did not file comments on the draft permit or who did not participate in a public hearing may petition only for a review of the changes made from the draft permit to the final permit decisions. The petition for review should include a statement of reasons, demonstrating that the conditions being contested are based on erroneous finding of fact or conclusion, discretionary decision-making, or that they represent an important policy consideration that should be reviewed. A petition for review is a prerequisite for the seeking of judicial review following exhaustion of administrative remedies.

A decision is made whether to grant or deny the petition for administrative review. With denial of an administrative review, the conditions of the final permit decision constitute the final administrative action. If an administrative review is granted, then public notice is given and interested parties are allowed to submit materials supporting their position. Following administrative review of the petition, a final permit decision is issued, and all administrative review procedures have been exhausted. Persons seeking relief from the final draft permit decision must then appeal for judicial review of the action.

APPENDIX 6C

CALIFORNIA OFFICE OF PERMIT
ASSISTANCE GUIDELINES

The following guidelines have been developed by the Office of Planning and Research to provide technical assistance to counties, cities and state agencies, and project proponents in establishing the procedures necessary to assure compliance with the provisions of Chapter 1504 of the 1986 State Statutes (AB 2948, Tanner). The guidelines are to implement the portion of the legislative conditions which must be met in connection with the approval of specific hazardous waste facility site locations.

OFFICE OF PERMIT ASSISTANCE GUIDELINES

SITING SPECIFIED HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITIES
IMPLEMENTATION AND OPERATION UNDER AB 2948

General Provisions

Authority

Section 1 These guidelines are issued by the Office of Permit Assistance pursuant to the authority in Government Code Section 65922.3. These guidelines are advisory for all counties, cities and counties and cities as-well-as state responsible and trustee agencies.

Additional information may be obtained by writing or calling:

Office of Permit Assistance
1400 Tenth Street
Sacramento, CA 95814
916/323-7480 or ATSS 492-7480

(Reference: Government Code Section 65922.3.)

Short Title

Section 2 These guidelines may be cited as the "Office of Permit Assistance Guidelines -- Siting Specified Hazardous Waste Facilities -- Implementation and Operation Under AB 2948, Tanner" and referred to herein as the "guidelines". (Reference: Government Code Section 65922.3.)

Purpose

Section 3 The purpose of these guidelines is to implement the portion of AB 2948 which relates to the Specified

Hazardous Waste Facilities Land Use Decision making process. These guidelines are to provide technical assistance to counties, cities, state agencies, and project proponents in establishing the procedures necessary to assure compliance with the provisions of the law.

Policy

Section 4 These guidelines are established in accordance with legislative policy that the public and local agencies have a clear understanding of the specific requirements that must be met in connection with the approval of Specified Hazardous Waste Facilities Siting Locations.

Applicability

Section 5 These guidelines apply generally to all specified hazardous waste facility projects as defined by AB 1948. (Reference: Health and Safety Code Section 25199.7(a).)

OPA General Responsibilities

Section 6 Health and Safety Code Section 25199.4 specifies that the Office of Permit Assistance within the Office of Planning and Research shall, for any proposed hazardous waste facility project do all of the following:

- A. Assist in identifying state and local permits required for the proposed hazardous waste facility project.
- B. Convene meetings or conferences, as necessary, prior to the submittal of applications for permits to state and local agencies, for the purpose of determining the scope of the hazardous waste facility project, identifying the questions that state and local agencies will have concerning the project and determining decisionmaking schedules.
- C. Assist state and local agencies in consolidating public meetings and hearings permitted or required by law or regulation for approval of the permits for the project.
- D. Encourage the joint review and processing of applications for permits.
- E. Work with the applicant and public agencies to ensure that decisionmaking deadlines are met.

F. Call meetings or conferences to resolve questions or mediate disputes arising from applications for a permit for a hazardous waste facility project.

(Reference: Health and Safety Code Section 25199.4 (a-f) and Government Code Section 65922.3.)

G. Establish and collect fees equal to the costs of hiring independent consultants to review the project and to make grants to local assessment committees to enable the committees to hire independent consultants to assist the committees in reviewing projects and negotiating terms and conditions with the proponents. (Reference: Health and Safety Code Section 25199.7(g).)

Pre-Application Period

Section 7 AB 2948 provides that a project proponent for a specified hazardous waste project must notify the Office of Permit Assistance at least 90 days prior to filing an application for a land use decision with the appropriate local legislative authority of his intent to file such a decision. To comply with this requirement, these guidelines specify that the project proponent file a "Notice of Intent" (NOI) with OPA.

The NOI process is initiated when the project proponent submits a letter to OPA outlining his intention. The letter will be date stamped by OPA, thereby, initiating the 90-day waiting period. An OPA representative will start a Specified Hazardous Waste Project Land Use Decision File which will include the mandated time lines and a log sheet to insure the time lines imposed by AB 2948 are tracked (Table 6C-1). The OPA representative will then contact the project proponent to obtain any further information necessary to complete an NOI Data Sheet (Table 6C-2). In order to provide evidence of compliance with the NOI requirements, OPA will send a copy of a completed NOI Form to the project proponent as an acknowledgment of receipt and notification of formal time lines (Table 6C-3).

Upon completion of the NOI, OPA will immediately notify all affected state agencies of the proposed project. This notification will be accomplished by using the standard distribution list currently used by the State Clearinghouse (Table 6C-4). Although not required by AB 2948, OPA will also notify the affected local agencies by sending them a copy of the NOI. (Reference: Health and Safety Code Section 25199.7(a).)

TABLE 6C-1
SPECIFIED HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITY PROJECT FILE LOGSHEET

Applicant Name: _____

Street Address: _____

City: _____

Contact Name: _____

Telephone: _____

Project Title: _____

Project Location:
City: _____

County: _____

OPA Contact Person: _____

State Clearinghouse Number: _____

Date: Letter of Intent Received: _____

90-day Pre-application Period Ends: _____

Proponent Contacted: _____

Affected State Agencies Notified: _____

Local Agency Notified: _____

Public Meeting Notification: _____

Public Meeting Held: _____

OPA Notified by Local Agency Proponent's Application Received
and Deemed Complete: _____

NOI Distributed To:

Local Agencies: _____

State Agencies:

1. _____ 2. _____

Office of Permit Assistance
1400 10th Street
Sacramento, CA 95841
(916) 323-7480

TABLE 6C-2
NOTICE OF INTENT
TO APPLY FOR A
SPECIFIED HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITY PROJECT
UNDER HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE
SECTION 25199.7

Date: _____ State Clearinghouse #: _____

I. APPLICATION BY:

- a) Individual _____ Partnership _____ Corporation _____ Public Agency _____
- b) Applicant's Name: _____
- c) Applicant's Address: _____

- d) Applicant's Telephone: _____
- e) Applicant Contact: _____

II. TITLE OF PROPOSED PROJECT: _____

III. LOCATION OF PROPOSED PROJECT:

- a) Street address or nearest cross streets: _____

- b) Incorporated City: _____
- c) County: _____

IV. PROJECT DESCRIPTION: (Include method of treatment and disposal, type of hazardous wastes, volume, transportation mode(s) and route(s), service area, nature, function and scope.):

Office of Permit Assistance
1400 10th Street
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 323-7480

TABLE 6C-3
NOI ACKNOWLEDGEMENT LETTER

DATE:

TO:

FROM: Office of Planning and Research/Office of Permit Assistance

RE: Notice of Intent for Specified Offsite Hazardous Waste Facility:

Applicant Name: _____

Street Address: _____

City: _____

Contact Name: _____

Telephone: _____

Project Title: _____

Project Location: Street: _____

City: _____

County: _____

State Clearinghouse Number: _____

OPA Contact Person: _____

Date: Letter of Intent Received: _____

90-Day Pre-application Period Ends: _____

Notice of Intent distributed to:

Local Agencies: _____ State Agencies: _____

Office of Permit Assistance
1400 10th Street
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 323-7480

TABLE 6C-4
OPR STATE AGENCY DISTRIBUTION LIST

_____ RESOURCES	_____ REGL WQCB _____
_____ BOATING	_____ CALTRANS# _____
_____ CONSERVATION	_____ DEPT TRANS PLNG
_____ FISH & GAME	_____ AERONAUTICS
_____ FORESTRY	_____ CA HWY PATROL
_____ DEPT WATER RESOURCES	_____ HEALTH SVCS
_____ PARKS & REC/OHP	_____ BAY CONS/DEV COMM
_____ COASTAL COMM	_____ COASTAL CONVS
_____ STATE LANDS COMM	_____ AIR RESOURCES BD
_____ SOLID WASTE BD	_____ WATER CONT BD

LOCAL AGENCY DISTRIBUTION:

DATE SENT: _____

Office of Permit Assistance
1400 10th Street
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 323-7480

**Pre-Application
Procedures Meeting**

Section 8 After distribution of the NOI but within the 90-day pre-application period, AB 2948 provides that OPA must conduct a meeting in the affected city or county for the express purpose of informing the public of the nature, function, and scope of the proposed specified hazardous waste facility project and the procedures that are required for approving applications for the project. This meeting will be referred to as the "Pre-Application Procedures Meeting". (Reference: Health and Safety Code Section 25199.7(c) and 25199.4(b).)

Upon receipt of the NOI, AB 2948 provides that the local agency shall publish a notice in the newspaper of general circulation in the area affected by the proposed project, post notices in the locations where the proposed project is located, and notify by direct mailing, the owners of contiguous property. The local agency shall impose a fee upon the project applicant equal to the cost of notification. In addition to notification of the intent of the project proponent, the notice shall include the date, time, and place of the OPA convened pre-application meeting. The local agency will also notify any public interest group or persons who have previously requested notification of the meeting. (Reference: Health and Safety Code Section 25199.7(a).)

To fulfill this requirement, the local agency should contact the designated OPA project person as noticed on the NOI and establish a mutually acceptable date, time, and place for the pre-application meeting and arrange for the appropriate accommodations. The local agency will post and file the procedures and agenda for said meeting. The agenda and procedures will be provided by OPA and will follow the pattern described below:

A. Pre-Application Meeting Agenda

1. a brief presentation by OPA of the nature, function and scope of the proposed specified hazardous waste project and a discussion of the application procedures
2. a presentation by the project proponent
3. a discussion of responsibilities of the LAC (Local Assessment Committee) and the local legislative authority
4. opportunity for questions from the public

B. Pre-Application Meeting Procedures

1. OPA representative will chair the meeting
2. presentations and discussions will be limited to the nature, function and scope of the facility and the procedures that are required for approving applications for the project. (Reference: Health and Safety Code Section 25199.7(c).)

**Local Assessment
Committee**

Section 9 During the 90-day pre-application period, AB 2948 provides that the local legislative body must appoint a seven member Local Assessment Committee (LAC). The committee shall be made up of three representatives of the community at large, two representatives of environmental or public interest groups, and two representatives of the affected business and industries. (References: Health and Safety Code Section 25199.7(d).)

The primary responsibility of the LAC is to negotiate with the proponent of the proposed hazardous waste facility project on the detailed terms of, provisions of, and conditions for, project approval which would protect the public health, safety, and welfare, and the environment of the city or county and would promote the fiscal welfare of the city or county through special benefits and compensation. The LAC will represent the interests of the residents of the city or county and of the adjacent communities. (Reference: Health and Safety Code Section 25199.7(d) and 25199.7(f).)

**Post-Application
Period**

Section 10 Once the 90-day pre-application period has ended, the project proponent may file an "application for a specified hazardous waste facility project land use decision" with the local agency. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) process will then begin. Once the local agency has determined the proponent's application is complete they have 10 days to notify OPA. Upon acceptance of the application as complete by the local legislative authority, the "Post-Application Period" is initiated. (Reference: Health and Safety Code Section 25199.7(e).)

Post-Application Scope Meeting

Section 11 After notification of a completed application, OPA must convene, within 60 days, a "Post-Application Meeting". (Reference: Health and Safety Code Section 25199.7(e).)

The post-application meeting will involve the lead and responsible agencies for the project, the proponent, the Local Assessment Committee (LAC) and the interested public. The meeting will take place in the jurisdiction where the application has been filed. The purpose of this meeting will be to determine the issues which concern the agencies that are required to review the project and the issues which concern the public.

It will be the responsibility of an OPA representative to work with the lead agency, LAC and the affected agencies to find a mutually acceptable date, place and time for the post-application meeting. Once this is accomplished, OPA will notify the lead and state responsible agencies, the proponent and the local assessment committee by letter of the date, time, and place of the meeting. It will be the responsibility of either the LAC or lead agency to notify the public and any other local agencies of the meeting. The OPA procedure for conducting this meeting is to follow a format similar to the pre-application meeting. The agenda and procedures will be provided by OPA and will follow the pattern described below:

- A. Post-Application Meeting Agenda
1. introduction and purpose of meeting by OPA
 2. presentation by the project proponent of the nature, function and scope of the proposed specified hazardous waste project
 3. opportunity for affected agencies to express concerns
 4. opportunity for interested public to express concerns
- B. Post-Application Meeting Procedures
1. OPA representative will chair the meeting
 2. presentations and discussions will be limited to concerns of reviewing, affected agencies and issues which concern the public

(Reference: Health and Safety Code Section 25199.7(e).)

After the post-application meeting is held, the proponent and the LAC will meet to discuss the terms and conditions under which the project will be acceptable to the community. At this time, it is possible for the LAC or the local agency to charge the proponent a fee equal to the cost of hiring an independent consultant to review the project. AB 2948 specifies that the fees will be deposited and disbursed through the Office of Permit Assistance. (Reference: Health and Safety Code Section 25199.7(g) and 25199.4(b).)

Fiscal Procedures

Section 12 When the Local Assessment Committee determines that it wishes to hire an independent consultant to evaluate the project proponent's proposal, it shall, in addition to adhering to all bid requirements of the local jurisdiction, follow the following fiscal procedures to solicit proposals for the consultation work.

- A. The LAC shall notify OPA of its intent to secure a consultant and shall provide a copy of the Request for Proposals (RFP) or other documentation of the scope of services being sought.
- B. When preliminary award is made, the LAC shall notify OPA and send a copy of the accepted proposal or contact scope, along with complete cost information, to the Office of Planning and Research, OPR Administration.
- C. OPR Administration will submit an invoice in the amount of the contract executed by the local agency to the project proponent, along with a copy of the scope of services to be provided by the consultant. The proponent shall be notified that any protests regarding the cost of the consultant should be filed with the local government and OPA within five days.
- D. Upon payment of the invoice by the project proponent to OPR Administration, the full amount will be deposited in the Local Technical Assistance Account in the General Fund and will be available for making a grant to the LAC. OPR Administration will notify OPA that the deposit has been made.
- E. OPA, with the assistance of OPR Administration, will prepare a contract with the local government

to effect the transfer of the funds. The City Council or Board of Supervisors (as appropriate) must adopt a resolution authorizing the contract. Payments will be made to the local government as invoices are received substantiating payments by the local jurisdiction to the consultant.

- F. If additional funds are needed beyond the amount initially authorized, the LAC shall notify OPA, providing an explanation of the need for additional funds. OPA shall bill the project proponent and follow the other procedures in steps C-D (above) to amend the state contract with the local government.
- G. The LAC shall notify OPA when the consultant's work is completed and all payments have been processed. If the consultant contract is not fully expended by the local jurisdiction, OPA Administration will return the unexpended balance to the project proponent.

(Reference: Health and Safety Code Section 25199.7(g).)

Mediation

Section 13 AB 2948 provides for the Office of Permit Assistance to recommend the use of a mediator if the project proponent and the LAC cannot resolve any differences. If a mediator is necessary, one half of the costs will be the responsibility of the project proponent. The other half of the expense will come from the General Fund. (Reference: Health and Safety Code Section 25199.7(h).)

APPENDIX 6D

COUNTY/CITY ZONING/GENERAL MAPS

This Appendix identifies all zoning/general plan maps that were provided by the cities and the County Department of Regional Planning to the County Department of Public Works (DPW) for the preparation of Figure 1, Volume I- The Plan and Figure 6-1 Volume II- Technical Supplement. The Appendix also provides listing of all maps/reports utilized to identify the SDOHS' minimum exclusionary areas as shown on Figure 6-2 of the Volume II, Technical Supplement.

For ease of reference, these maps are stamped "Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Plan, September 1988." Interested parties may review the above documents during business hours at:

Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
900 South Fremont Avenue
Waste Management Division
7th Floor
Alhambra, CA 91803
Telephone: (818) 458-3561

1. City of Agoura Hills zoning map, Ordinance Number 120
2. City of Alhambra zoning map dated 1987, revised 11/87
3. City of Arcadia zoning map, revised 3/87
4. City of Artesia zoning map, revised 7/87
5. City of Avalon zoning map
6. City of Azusa Land Use Plan
7. City of Baldwin Park zoning map, revised 6/12/86
8. City of Bell zoning map, dated 9/4/69, revised 3/15/82, General Plan Land Use Element, map dated 1986
9. City of Bellflower zoning map, revised 1/84
10. City of Bell Gardens zoning map, revised 2/26/86; Land Use map, dated 5/87
11. City of Beverly Hills zoning map, revised 8/27/80
12. City of Bradbury zoning map
13. City of Burbank zoning map, dated 2/87, revised 5/15/87
14. City of Carson zoning map, revised 6/83; Land Use Element and Circulation Element - Master Plan of Highways, map revised 5/17/82
15. City of Cerritos Development map, revised 1/87; General Plan, map dated 5/9/83
16. City of Claremont zoning map, dated 7/31/87; General Plan, map revised 8/87
17. City of Commerce zoning map, revised 10/13/81
18. City of Compton zoning map, dated 3/58, revised 12/17/70
19. City of Covina Comprehensive General Plan map, revised 5/14/85
20. City of Cudahy zoning map, revised 3/1/65
21. City of Culver City zoning map, revised 11/25/85
22. City of Downey zoning map, dated 1/87
23. City of Duarte zoning map, dated 2/2/73, revised 2/14/83

24. City of El Monte zoning map, revised 3/87
25. City of El Segundo zoning map, revised 5/87
26. City of Gardena zoning map, revised 10/86
27. City of Glendale zoning map, dated 4/86
28. City of Glendora zoning map, revised 1/85
29. City of Hawaiian Gardens General Plan Land Use map, dated 7/22/86
30. City of Hawthorne zoning map, revised 3/24/81
31. City of Hermosa Beach zoning map, dated 1979, revised 5/14/87
32. City of Hidden Hills zoning map, dated 8/7/87
33. City of Huntington Park zoning map, revised 9/24/80
34. City of Industry zoning map, revised 10/87
35. City of Inglewood zoning map, revised 1/6/87
36. City of Irwindale zoning map, dated 1988
37. City of La Canada Flintridge zoning map, revised 3/2/87
38. City of La Habra Heights zoning map, dated 11/13/80
39. City of Lakewood zoning map, revised 11/87
40. City of La Mirada zoning map, dated 1964-65, revised 10/11/66
41. City of Lancaster zoning map revised 7/15/87; Fox Airfield zoning map, dated 6/1/83
42. City of La Puente zoning map, dated 12/31/69, revised 6/1/81
43. City of La Verne zoning map, revised 6/85
44. City of Lawndale zoning map, dated 11/13/86
45. City of Lomita zoning map, dated 12/87
46. City of Long Beach zoning map:
 - (i) Sheet 1, revised 10/24/80
 - (ii) Sheet 2, revised 10/24/80
 - (iii) Sheet 3, revised 6/15/84
 - (iv) Sheet 4, revised 6/22/84
 - (v) Sheet 5, revised 6/22/84
 - (vi) Sheet 6, revised 11/27/87
 - (vii) Sheet 7, revised 3/28/80
 - (viii) Sheet 8, revised 8/12/83
 - (ix) Sheet 9, revised 11/22/85
 - (x) Sheet 10, revised 2/26/85
 - (xi) Sheet 11, revised 11/22/85
 - (xii) Sheet 12, revised 4/01/83
 - (xiii) Sheet 13, revised 8/20/82
 - (xiv) Sheet 14, revised 8/12/83
 - (xv) Sheet 15, revised 11/22/85
 - (xvi) Sheet 16, revised 8/12/83
 - (xvii) Sheet 17, revised 5/24/84
 - (xviii) Sheet 18, revised 9/03/82
 - (xix) Sheet 19, revised 9/03/82
 - (xx) Sheet 20, revised 8/23/85
 - (xxi) Sheet 21, revised 12/19/80
 - (xxii) Sheet 22, revised 3/07/84
 - (xxiii) Sheet 23, revised 9/09/83
 - (xxiv) Sheet 24, revised 8/13/82
 - (xxv) Sheet 25, revised 9/03/82
 - (xxvi) Sheet 26, revised 9/03/82
 - (xxvii) Sheet 28, revised 11/15/85
 - (xxviii) Sheet 29, revised 6/15/84
 - (xxix) Sheet 30, revised 6/15/84

47. City of Los Angeles zoning map:

- (i) Sheet 350, revised 7/03/88
- (ii) Sheet 357, revised 7/03/88
- (iii) Sheet 358, revised 12/22/87
- (iv) Sheet 359, revised 12/19/86
- (v) Sheet 387, revised 12/19/86
- (vi) Sheet 388, revised 9/30/87
- (vii) Sheet 390, revised 7/03/88
- (viii) Sheet 391, revised 7/17/85
- (ix) Sheet 396, revised 12/16/87
- (x) Sheet 398, revised 12/16/87
- (xi) Sheet 400, revised 10/02/85
- (xii) Sheet 428, revised 6/28/88
- (xiii) Sheet 427, revised 6/28/88
- (xiv) Sheet 431, revised 12/16/87
- (xv) Sheet 468, revised 12/19/86
- (xvi) Sheet 467, revised 9/30/87
- (xvii) Sheet 470, revised 12/19/86
- (xviii) Sheet 492, revised 6/28/88
- (xix) Sheet 493, revised 4/07/87
- (xx) Sheet 495, revised 6/28/88
- (xxi) Sheet 496, revised 7/22/88
- (xxii) Sheet 515, revised 6/28/88
- (xxiii) Sheet 516, revised 9/30/87
- (xxiv) Sheet 517, revised 9/30/87
- (xxv) Sheet 518, revised 9/30/87
- (xxvi) Sheet 519, revised 6/28/88
- (xxvii) Sheet 520, revised 6/28/88
- (xxviii) Sheet 535, revised 10/02/85
- (xxix) Sheet 557, revised 4/07/87
- (xxx) Sheet 558, revised 9/30/87
- (xxxi) Sheet 560, revised 6/28/88
- (xxxii) Sheet 561, revised 3/22/88
- (xxxiii) Sheet 563, revised 3/22/88
- (xxxiv) Sheet 564, revised 6/28/88
- (xxxv) Sheet 566, revised 10/02/85
- (xxxvi) Sheet 581, revised 6/02/86
- (xxxvii) Sheet 584, revised 10/02/85
- (xxxviii) Sheet 587, revised 6/02/80
- (xxxix) Sheet 588, revised 6/02/80
- (xl) Sheet 599, revised 6/28/88
- (xli) Sheet 604, revised 9/30/87
- (xlii) Sheet 605, revised 10/02/85
- (xliiii) Sheet 606, revised 10/02/85
- (xliv) Sheet 612, revised 10/02/85
- (xlv) Sheet 613, revised 10/02/85
- (xlvi) Sheet 614, revised 4/07/87
- (xlvii) Sheet 620, revised 7/11/86
- (xlviii) Sheet 624, revised 7/01/86
- (xlvix) Sheet 625, revised 7/01/86

- 48. City of Lynwood zoning map, revised 3/84
- 49. City of Manhattan Beach zoning map, revised 8/87
- 50. City of Maywood zoning map
- 51. City of Monrovia zoning map, revised 2/23/87
- 52. City of Montebello General Plan Program map, dated 6/26/73
- 53. City of Monterey Park zoning map, dated 3/70

54. City of Norwalk zoning map, dated 10/60, revised 2/14/86
55. City of Palmdale zoning map, revised 2/9/87
56. City of Palos Verdes Estates zoning map, dated 6/22/48
57. City of Paramount zoning map, dated 2/20/62, revised 6/30/87
58. City of Pasadena zoning map, revised 7/14/87
59. City of Pico Rivera zoning map, revised 8/29/88
60. City of Pomona zoning map, revised 8/22/80
61. City of Rancho Palos Verdes zoning map, revised 6/17/86
62. City of Redondo Beach zoning map, revised 10/85
63. City of Rolling Hills zoning map, dated 1/1/83
64. City of Rolling Hills Estates map, revised 3/7/84
65. City of Rosemead zoning map, dated 2/81, revised 3/82
66. City of San Dimas zoning map, revised 2/87
67. City of San Fernando zoning map, dated 4/82
68. City of San Gabriel zoning map, revised 7/29/83
69. City of San Marino zone map
70. City of Santa Clarita (see County Department of Regional Planning Zoning Map)
71. City of Santa Fe Springs zoning map, dated 11/86
72. City of Santa Monica proposed districting map, revised 10/80
73. City of Sierra Madre land use plan, revised 6/17/77
74. City of Signal Hill zoning map, revised 3/11/88
75. City of South El Monte zoning map, dated 7/85; General Plan map, dated 8/82
76. City of South Gate zoning map, revised 11/26/79
77. City of South Pasadena zoning map, revised 1983
78. City of Temple City zoning map:
 - (i) Sheet 1, revised 3/76
 - (ii) Sheet 2, revised 3/76
 - (iii) Sheet 3, revised 3/76
 - (iv) Sheet 4, revised 3/76
 - (v) Sheet 5, revised 3/76
 - (vi) Sheet 6, revised 3/76
 - (vii) Sheet 7, revised 3/76
 - (viii) Sheet 8, revised 3/76
 - (ix) Sheet 9, revised 3/76
79. City of Torrance zoning map, dated 8/85
80. City of Vernon comprehensive zoning map, dated 5/17/88
81. City of Walnut zoning map, revised 4/11/79; Land Use Map
82. City of West Covina zoning map, revised 7/2/88
83. City of West Hollywood General Plan
84. City of Westlake Village zoning map, dated 1/11/84, revised 8/12/87
85. City of Whittier zoning map:
 - (i) Sheet 3B, revised 9/23/82
 - (ii) Sheet 3C, revised 12/20/79
 - (iii) Sheet 4B, revised 3/12/81
 - (iv) Sheet 4C, revised 7/11/85
 - (v) Sheet 4D, revised 12/20/79
 - (vi) Sheet 5B, dated 11/77
 - (vii) Sheet 5C, revised 10/25/85
 - (viii) Sheet 5D, revised 12/20/79
 - (ix) Sheet 5E, revised 12/20/79
 - (x) Sheet 6C, revised 2/01/81
 - (xi) Sheet 6D, revised 6/21/85

- (xii) Sheet 6E, revised 10/18/79
 - (xiii) Sheet 7D, revised 10/01/76
 - (xiv) Sheet 7E, revised 4/25/88
86. Industrial/Manufacturing Zones - County Department of Regional Planning, Land Use Policy, dated 11/1980, revised 2/29/84 (also, see individual city maps)
 87. Open Space - County Department of Regional Planning, Land Use Policy, dated 11/1980, revised 2/29/84 (also see individual city maps)
 88. Military Installations - See open space map and individual city maps)
 89. Prime Agricultural Land - California Department of Conservation, Los Angeles County Important Farmland Map, dated 7/86 (two sheets)
 90. Significant Ecological Areas - County Department of Regional Planning, Land Use Policy, revised 2/29/84; and Special Management Areas, revised 2/29/87
 91. National Forest Boundary - County Department of Forester and Fire Warden, dated 1987 (two sheets)
 92. Faults (Active and Potentially Active) - County Department of Regional Planning, Seismic Zones, revised 2/16/84; and Geologic Map, County Department of County Engineer, dated May 1974
 93. Basin Boundary - State of California, Department of Water Resources, Southern District, Figure 12 of the "Planned Utilization of Water Resources in Antelope Valley, District Report, October 1980"; and Los Angeles County Department of Public Works Groundwater Basins and Recharge Facilities.

APPENDIX 7A

COMMERCIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE RECOVERY FACILITIES
IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY
(JUNE 1988)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>MATERIALS RECYCLED</u>
AAD Distribution & Dry Clean Services 2306 East 38th Street Los Angeles, CA 90058 (213) 582-5900	Perchloroethylene.
Acto-Kleen 7869 Paramount Boulevard Pico Rivera, CA 90660 (213) 723-5111	Perchloroethylene, 1,1,1- trichloroethane, methylene chloride, trichlorethylene, and fluorocarbons.
American Chem. & Refining 2121 East Barringer Street South El Monte, CA 91733 (818) 443-7104	Precious metal bearing solutions and solids. Acid and alkaline cyanide solutions containing gold, platinum, palladium, or rhodium. Minimum 0.5% weight solids; or Troy ounces/gallon
American Labs 5701 Compton Avenue Los Angeles, CA 90011 (213) 588-7161	Waste petroleum solvents; mineral spirits, stoddard solvent, etc. Perchloroethylene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, methylene chloride. Waste antifreeze.
Aonics Corporation 1326 West Gaylord Street Long Beach, CA 90813 (213) 436-0268	Scrap lead, solders, solder drosses, tin, and solutions or oxides of lead, tin or solders. Jewelry waste, cyanide solutions and waste, sludges, wipes, photographic fixer, acids, sweeps, jewelry polishing waste and other gold, silver, and platinum waste.
Brent Petroleum 401 South Canal Street Wilmington, CA 90744 (213) 432-5991	Waste oils.
Chem-Tech Systems Inc. 3650 East 26th Street Los Angeles, CA 90023 (213) 268-5056	Oil and oily water.

Crosby & Overton
1610 West 16th Street
Long Beach, CA 90813
(213) 432-5445

David H. Fell and Co., Inc.
1476 Pacific Way
Commerce, CA 90023
(213) 623-1868

Davis Chemical Co.
1550 North Bonnie Beach Place
Los Angeles, CA 90063
(213) 269-6961

DeMenno/Kerdoon
2000 North Alameda Street
Compton, CA 90222
(213) 537-7100

Detrex Chemical Industries
3027 Fruitland Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90058
(213) 588-9214

Dico Oil Co.
1845 East Willow Street
Signal Hill, CA 90806
(213) 427-9811

Edgington Oil Co.
2400 East Artesia Boulevard
Long Beach, CA 90805
(213) 423-1465

General Portland Inc./Systech
23505 Crenshaw Boulevard, Room 201
Torrance, CA 90505
(213) 325-2800

Fluorocarbons, 1,1,1-
trichloroethane, and
perchloroethylene.

Jewelry waste containing
gold and silver. Cyanide
stripping and bath solutions
containing gold. Agua regia
acid wastes containing gold,
platinum, and/or palladium.

Acetone, and methyl ethyl
ketone.

Used and waste oil which
includes crankcase drainings
lubricating oils, industrial
oils, off-spec refinery
products, diesels, refinery
slops, petroleum tank
bottoms, virgin crude oil,
oily water. petroleum
solvents, gasoline, jet
fuels, and naphthas.

Chlorinated and fluorinated
solvents.

Waste oils.

Crankcase oil.

Energy recovery from organic
ignitable wastes; volume
approximately 1,000 gallons.
Chloride content no greater
than 5%. Waste must be
pumpable; solvents, still
bottoms, paint, adhesive,
resin, ink waste, etc.

GNB Inc.
2700 South Indiana
Los Angeles, CA 90023
(213) 262-1101

Lead-acid batteries, 9,000 pounds minimum, non-metallic battery case. (Operation involves the breaking of batteries and the smelting of lead.)

Handy & Harman
P.O. Box 5150
El Monte, CA 91734
(818) 443-1301

Recovery of precious metals.

Hydra Fyne Co.
15302 Proctor Avenue
City of Industry, CA 91745
(818) 369-6580

Oils, hydraulic, synthetics, solvents, lube oil, jet fuels, and diesel fuels recycled on customer's site.

Industrial Service Company
1700 South Soto Street
Los Angeles, CA 90023
(213) 262-9747

Waste oils.

Leach Oil Co.
625 East Compton Blvd.
Compton, CA 90220
(213) 323-0226

Waste oils.

Lubrication Company of America
4212 East Pacific Way
Los Angeles, CA 90223
(213) 264-1091

Hydraulic oils, synthetics, solvents, phosphate esters, soluble oil mixture, crankcase drainings, contaminated diesel fuels, cutting oils, and lube oils.

Oil Process Company
5756 Alba Street
Los Angeles, CA 90058
(213) 585-5063

Waste oils.

Oil and Solvent Company
1704 West First Street
Azusa, CA 91702
(818) 334-5117

Aliphatics and aromatic hydrocarbons, freons, chlorinated hydrocarbons, lacquer wash thinner, and all types of chemical solvents.

Omega Chemical Corporation
12504 East Whittier Boulevard
Whittier, CA 90602
(213) 698-0991

Refrigerants (freons), lithium bromides, halogenated and oxygenated solvents, tetrahydrofuran, and dimethylformamide.

Petroleum Recycling Inc.
1835 East 29th Street
Signal Hill, CA 90806
(213) 595-6597

Used and waste oils, crankcase drainings, lubricating oils, industrial oils, off-spec refinery products, slops, petroleum tank bottoms, crude oil, oily water. Minimum concentration of 10%.

PGP Industries Inc.
13429 Alondra Boulevard
Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670
(213) 941-3370

Gold, silver, platinum, rhodium, osmium, iridium, ruthenium. Can be cyanide or acid solutions, sludges and ashes, sweeps and wipes and residues. Also handle printed circuit boards, jewelry scrap, photographic films, and silver cartridges. Deals only with companies.

Plastic Materials, Inc.
3033 West Mission Road.
Alhambra, CA 91803
(213) 289-7979

Low boiling solvents: acetone, methyl ethyl ketone, methylene chloride, and 1,1,1-trichloroethane.

Quemetco Inc.
720 South 7th Avenue
City of Industry, CA 91746
(818) 330-2294

Scrap batteries; 7,500 pound minimum. Must be lead-acid. type of the automotive, commercial, and/or steel-cased type. (Operation involves the breaking of batteries and the smelting of lead.)

Rafidain Refiner, Inc.
3060 Roswell Street
Los Angeles, CA 90065
(213) 256-4522

Jewelry industry waste. Cyanide solutions containing gold and silver, acid solutions, sweeps, and polishes.

Rho-Chem Corp.
425 Isis Avenue
Inglewood, CA 90301
(213) 776-6233

1,1,1-Trichloroethane, perchloroethylene, methylene chloride, trichlorotrifluoroethane, alcohols, ketones, aromatics, lacquer thinners, and paint thinners.

Roehl Disposal Service
131 North Marine Avenue
Wilmington, CA 90744
(213) 835-3103

Dry cleaning wastes containing perchloroethylene.

Southern California Chemical Co.
8851 South Dice Road.
Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670
(213) 723-4614

Copper sulfate, copper
chloride, chromic chloride and
some acid wastes.

Stauffer Chem. Co.
20720 South Wilmington Ave.
Carson, CA 90810
(213) 637-8080

Sulfuric acid from refinery and
soap manufacturers.

TSM Recovery & Recycling
Co., Inc.
3422 West Pico Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90019
(213) 735-9443

All medical X-ray, graphic
art, printing, aerospace
photochemicals, circuit boards,
gold-cyanide solutions.

Waymire Drum Co.
7702 Maie Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90001
(213) 587-5135

55-gallon steel and plastic
drum.

APPENDIX 7B

USED OIL COLLECTION CENTERS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Company Name	Street Address	City/Community	Zip Code	Phone	Charge
AMF Distributors	1601 Bluff Road	Montebello	90640	213-724-0215	\$.50/gal.
Art Paul's Service Center	20240 S. Avalon Boulevard	Carson	90746	213-532-2566	\$.25/gal.
Art's Chevron	6580 W. Manchester Avenue	Los Angeles	90045	213-645-4575	\$.25/gal.
B & M Texaco	20937 S. Bloomfield Avenue	Lakewood	90715	213-924-4019	\$.75/gal.
Burbank Recycle	720 N. Lake Street	Burbank	91502	818-841-9700	Free
C.M. Bryant Chevron	11403 E. Whittier Boulevard	Whittier	90601	213-692-4966	Free
Cardenas Service	2829 N. Main Street	Los Angeles	90031	213-221-3501	Free
Chevron U.S.A.	23614 Pacific Coast Highway	Malibu	90265	213-456-2555	Free
Chevron U.S.A. Inc.	631 Montana Avenue	Santa Monica	90403	213-394-5105	Free
Cho's Shell Service	24656 Norwalk Boulevard	Hawaiian Garden	90715	213-865-5722	Free
Church's Shell Service	14005 E. Whittier Boulevard	Whittier	90605	213-696-1305	Free
Citrus Shell	305 N. Citrus Avenue	West Covina	91791	818-339-0516	\$.40/gal.
Crenshaw Chevron	811 Washington Street	Venice	90292	213-821-2012	Free
Dave Silversparce Union 76	1001 Foothill Boulevard	La Canada	91011	818-952-9282	Free
Fortune's Chevron	8140 E. Telegraph Road	Downey	90240	213-927-1406	Free
Frank Scotto's Chevron	1975 Lomita Boulevard	Lomita	90717	213-326-1043	Free
Gary Stewart Chevron	12555 Paramount Boulevard	Downey	90242	213-923-5717	Free
George's Mobil Service	4605 W. Beverly Boulevard	Los Angeles	90004	213-465-2566	Free
Gus' Mobil Service	15303 Sherman Way	Van Nuys	91406	818-994-1325	\$.50/gal.
In-N-Out Service Center	1420 N. San Fernando Boulevard	Burbank	91504	818-848-8550	Free
James Service Center	3950 W. King Boulevard	Los Angeles	90008	213-296-0324	Free; < 5 gal.
Ken's Service Center	2626 Del Amo Boulevard	Lakewood	90712	213-428-4989	Free
Lakewood Mobil Tire & Service	4311 E. South Street	Lakewood	90712	213-866-2664	\$.25/gal.
Lance Chevron	8701 Woodman Avenue	Panorama City	91331	818-893-1218	\$.25/gal.
Marquez Shell	2603 S. Central Avenue	Los Angeles	90011	213-231-1392	Free; < 5 gal.
Milton Chevron Inc.	3631 Beverly Boulevard	Los Angeles	90004	213-389-5900	Free
Miraleste Chevron Service	40 Miraleste Plaza	Rancho Palos Verdes	90274	213-833-5339	Free
Palos Verdes Recycle Center	26401 Crenshaw Boulevard	Palos Verdes	90274	213-375-6094	Free
Peninsula Arco	828 Silver Spur Road	Rolling Hills	90274	213-377-0811	Free; < 5 gal.
Petty's Service	4455 Beverly Boulevard	Los Angeles	90004	213-462-5061	\$1/gal.
Puente Hills Recycle Center	2800 S. Workman Mill Road	Whittier	90601	213-692-3531	Free
Ray Youman's Automotive	9425 Las Tunas Drive	Temple City	91780	818-286-9009	\$.15/gal.
Santa Monica Recycle	1 Recycle Way	Santa Monica	90404	213-828-0226	Free
Sears and Roebuck	4550 W. Pico Boulevard	Los Angeles	90019	213-938-4262	Free

APPENDIX 7B

USED OIL COLLECTION CENTERS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Company Name	Street Address	City/Community	Zip Code	Phone	Charge
Sears and Roebuck	5667 Santa Monica Boulevard	Hollywood	90038	213-469-5941	Free
Sears and Roebuck	2711 E. Olympic Boulevard	Los Angeles	90051	213-265-5400	Free
Sears and Roebuck	302 Colorado Avenue	Santa Monica	90401	213-394-6711	Free
Sears and Roebuck	6433 Fallbrook Avenue	Canoga Park	91307	818-340-0661	Free
Sears and Roebuck	12121 Victory Boulevard	North Hollywood	91606	818-763-8461	Free
Sears Roebuck Auto Center	100 Los Cerritos Center	Los Cerritos	90701	213-860-0529	Free
Signal Hill Auto & Truck	750 E. 33rd Street	Signal Hill	90807	213-595-8554	Free
Spraggin's Service Center	1124 E. La Habra Boulevard	La Habra	90631	213-691-3159	Free
Spralja's Shell Service	1631 S. Pacific Avenue	San Pedro	90731	213-833-2107	\$.25/gal.
Union Oil Company	44141 N. Yucca Avenue	Lancaster	93534	805-945-4772	Free
Valley & Rosemead Union 76	8959 E. Valley Boulevard	Rosemead	91770	818-285-8188	Free
Vartanians Texaco	1600 N. Echo Park Avenue	Los Angeles	90026	213-482-1753	\$.20/qt; < 5 gal.
Vermont Union Service	304 N. Vermont Avenue	Los Angeles	90004	213-661-3745	Free
Vito's Chevron	8404 Foothill Boulevard	Sunland	91040	818-352-8118	Free
Wes Graham Chevron	1030 Foothill Boulevard	La Canada	91011	818-790-1204	Free
Westside Arco #1	3412 S. Crenshaw Boulevard	Los Angeles	90016	213-732-2128	Free
Wiser's Chevron	1250 W. Sepulveda Boulevard	Harbor City	90710	213-325-3101	Free

Note: qt. - quart
gal. - gallon

It is also suggested that residents contact their local service station or automotive repair center.

Source: County Sanitation District of Los Angeles County, May 1988.

APPENDIX 7C

ACTIVE USED OIL HAULERS
IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY
(APRIL 1986)

COMPANY NAME	ADDRESS	CITY/COMMUNITY	TELEPHONE
A. Ellison Co.	5619 E. Randolph Street	Los Angeles	213-723-1411
A.D. Barnum Used Oil Hauler	1720 Cedar Avenue #4	Long Beach	213-591-2310
Action Oil Recycling	518 Latimer Road	Santa Monica	213-454-4177
Agresco Oil Co.	1045 North Harper #101	Los Angeles	213-660-4780
Alameda Oil Co.	1814 Buckingham Road	Los Angeles	213-737-5701
Amberwick Corp.	1317 East Wardlow Road	Long Beach	213-426-6504
American Oil Co.	1635 N. Martel Avenue #408	Los Angeles	213-469-2277
Asbury Oil Co.	2100 N. Alameda Street	Compton	213-321-1392
Central Pumping Co., Inc.	1600 Silliker Avenue	La Habra	213-694-5422
Crosby & Overton, Inc.	1610 West 17th Street	Long Beach	213-432-5445
E & J Drain Oil Services	911 N. Rose Street #104	Compton	213-638-4493
Express Oil Co.	8033 Sunset Boulevard #852	Los Angeles	213-586-9399
G.I. Pumping Inc.	12308 Leland Avenue	Whittier	213-946-2771
Industrial Service Co.	1700 South Soto Street	Los Angeles	213-362-9747
IT Corporation	P.O. Box 2995	Torrance	213-378-9933
J&B Waste Oil	561 Juanita Street	La Habra	213-691-0447
J.C. Liquid Waste Disposal	3650 East 26th Street	Los Angeles	213-268-3137
J.M.T. Oil Co., Inc.	P.O. Box 819	Newhall	805-259-8920
J.W. Butler Oil, Inc.	P.O. Box 1269	Lancaster	805-946-2420
Jack Stone Drainage Oil Serv.	3424 Myrtle Avenue	Long Beach	213-427-7216
Jim Knight Drain Oil Serv.	P.O. Box 4401	Long Beach	213-434-2419
K.S. Waste Oil Co.	P.O. Box 91657	Long Beach	213-731-7718
King & King Drain Oil Serv.	635 Obispo Avenue	Long Beach	213-439-8500
Leach Oil Co., Inc.	625 East Compton Boulevard	Compton	213-323-0226
Louis Alarcon Waste Oil Serv.	4108 Durfee Avenue	Pico Rivera	213-695-3476
Lubrication Co. of America	4212 East Pacific Way	Los Angeles	213-264-1091
MC Nottingham Co of So Cal	3150 Maxson Road	El Monte	818-286-3104

ACTIVE USED OIL HAULERS
IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY
(APRIL 1986)

COMPANY NAME	ADDRESS	CITY/COMMUNITY	TELEPHONE
Mark Alarcon's Waste Oil	3667 Valley Boulevard #71	Pomona	714-596-6177
Oil Inc. DBA Oil Process Co.	5756 Alba Street	Los Angeles	213-585-5063
Omega Waste Oil Serv.	2744 Pomona Boulevard	Pomona	714-594-4843
Otto Sprenger	11507 Halcourt	Norwalk	213-864-1197
Petro Transportation	1855 East 29th Street	Signal Hill	213-595-7431
Prompt Oil Co.	1179 Viceroy	Covina	818-337-4311
R&R Industrial Waste Haulers	12618 South Main Street	Los Angeles	213-757-0128
Roadwest Oil Co.	10053 Bogardus Avenue	Whittier	213-693-9881
Rosemead Oil Product, Inc.	12912 Lakeland Road	Santa Fe Springs	213-941-3261
Rozuk's Oil & Vacuum, Inc.	10429 Rush Street	South El Monte	818-443-6744
Southwest Trails	6510 Cherry Avenue	Long Beach	213-538-5730
Talley Brothers, Inc.	2001 Laura Avenue	Huntington Park	213-587-1217
W-H Tank Lines, Inc.	P.O. Box 90665	Long Beach	213-427-3109

Source: "Used Oil Recycling in California, a status report for calendar years 1984 and 1985," California Waste Management Board, July 1986.

APPENDIX 8A

LOS ANGELES COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE HAULERS
(JUNE, 1987)

The following is a list of all hazardous waste haulers operating and based in Los Angeles County. The list was provided by the California Department of Health Services, Toxic Substance Control Division Permits, Surveillance and Enforcement Section (June, 1987).

A & G TRUCKING 5940 S. Main St., #4 Los Angeles, CA 90003 (213) 753-9505	A & M OIL COMPANY 7057 Lexington Ave. Los Angeles, CA 90038 (213) 463-9439	A & S Metal Recycling 2110 E. 15th St. Los Angeles, CA 90021 (213) 623-9443
AAD DISPOSAL 7057 Lexington Ave. Los Angeles, CA 90058 (818) 892-4434	ACTION OIL RECYCLING 518 Latimer Rd. Santa Monica, CA 90402 (213) 454-4177	ACTO KLEEN COMPANY INC. 7869 Paramount Blvd. Pico Rivera, CA 90660 (213) 723-5111
ADAMS TRUCKING 5321 Edgemere Dr. Torrance, CA 90503 (213) 371-8959	AGRESO OIL CO. 600 N. Pacific Ave. Glendale, CA 91203 (818) 348-1740	
ALARCON'S, MARK, WASTE WASTE OIL SERVICE 3667 Valley Blvd. #71 Pomona, CA 91768 (714) 595-1126	ALFREY, D.R., EXCAVATING 30921 Agua Dulce Cyn. Rd. Saugus, CA 91350 (805) 268-0518	ALGAZY, MICHAEL 428 Moss St. Burbank, CA 91502 (213) 622-8069
ALLIED INDUSTRIAL SERVICES, INC. 1861 E. 66th St. Los Angeles, Ca 90001 (213) 587-8171	ALL SERVICES DISPOSAL, INC. 121 Van Norman Rd. Montebello, CA 90640 (213) 721-7089	AMBERWICK CORP. 2440 Cerritos Ave. Signal Hill, CA 90806 (213) 426-6503
AMERICAN CHEMICAL & REFINING CO. 12121 E. Barrington South El Monte, CA 91733 (818) 443-7104	AMERICAN LABS INC. 5701 S. Compton Ave. Los Angeles, CA 90011 (213) 588-7161	AMERICAN TRUCKING CO. 100 W. Foothill #105 San Dimas, CA 91773 (714) 599-6026
A M PUMPING, INC. 923 N. Farragut Ave. Wilmington, CA 90744 (213) 432-3464	ANCON ENV. VACUUM SERVICE 1022 Eubank Ave. Wilmington, CA 90744 (213) 518-0900	AONICS CORP. 1326 W. Gaylord St. Long Beach, CA 90813 (213) 436-0268
AQUARIUS VACUUM TRUCK 635 6th Ave. City of Industry, CA 91746 (818) 912-2388	ARCO PETROLEUM PROD. CO. 1801 E. Sepulveda Blvd. Carson, CA 90745 (213) 548-8000	ART'S DISPOSAL SERV., INC. 1228 S. 14th St. Montebello, Ca 90640 (213) 724-3918

ASBESTOS CLEAN-UP &
CONSULTANT
2030 E. 15th St.
Los Angeles, CA 90021
(213) 748-8167

ASBURY OIL CO.
2100 N. Alameda St.
Compton, CA 90222
(213) 321-1392

ASBURY SYSTEM
1634 E. Denni St.
Wilmington, CA 90744
(213) 834-9680

ASHLAND CHEMICAL CO.
10505 S. Painter Ave.
Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670
(213) 946-3371

ATCHISON, TOPEKA &
SANTA FE RAILROAD
5200 E. Sheila St.
Los Angeles, CA 90040
(213) 267-5454

A T TRUCKING
12358 Doran Pl.
N. Hollywood, CA 91605
(818) 764-3844

BAKER CONSULT., INC.
4900 E. Washington Blvd.
City of Commerce, CA
90040
(213) 264-2710

BAKER PACIFIC CORP.
3220 E. 29th Street
Long Beach, CA 90806
(213) 426-0755

BANARD, A., TRUCKING
SERVICES
4263 W. 62nd St.
Los Angeles, CA 90043
(213) 778-5736

BARON-BLAKESLEE, INC.
680 S. Sepulveda Blvd.
El Segundo, CA 90245
(213) 540-9732

BARSOZZI'S, INC.
7512 Scout Avenue
Bell Gardens, CA 90201
(213) 928-0425

BAXTER, R.C. & SONS,
INC.
1001 N. Foote Ave.
Wilmington, CA 90744
(213) 435-2999

B D C SERVICES, INC.
51 N. Sycamore Ave.
Pasadena, CA 91107
(213) 681-1710

BENITO, MARIO, TRUCKING
7636 Alcove Ave.
North Hollywood, CA 91605
(818) 765-4523

BETHEL, M., INC.
2131 W. Ramona Blvd.,
Sp. 35
West Covina, CA 91790
(818) 338-2719

BETTERBILT CHEMICALS,
INC.
9820 S. Jersey Ave.
Santa Fe Springs, CA
90670
(213) 949-0668

B H L INDUSTRIES, INC.
11201 Santa Fe Ave.
Lynwood, CA 90262
(213) 321-1710

BINGHAM
2775 E. 26th St.
Vernon, CA 90023
(213) 263-6400

BRODINE, J.D., & SON,
INC.
795 Todd Ave.
Azusa, CA 91702
(818) 969-7741

BROWNING-FERRIS INDUS.
14905 S. San Pedro St.
Gardena, CA 90247
(213) 329-4115

BUCK DOES IT INC.
1415 E. 9th St.
Pomona, CA 91766
(818) 334-6741

BULK TRANSPORTATION
415 Lemon Ave.
Walnut, CA 91789
(714) 594-2855

BURNHAM SERVICE CO., INC.
14500 Valley Blvd.
City of Industry, CA 91746
(818) 961-0241

C A L OIL
2801 Junipero Ave.
Signal Hill, CA 90806
(213) 595-8154

CAL PACIFIC OIL & VACUUM
5753 Alameda St.
Los Angeles, CA 90058
(213) 269-0170

CALIF. CHEM. DISP., INC.
1815 E. O St.
Wilmington, CA 90744
(213) 834-8077

CALIF. WASTE OIL MGMT.
16604 S. San Pedro St.
Carson, CA 90746
(213) 595-7431

C & S TRUCKING CO.
9747 Cedros Ave.
Panorama City, CA 91402
(818) 893-5887

CARING CHEM. CO.
1718 N. Naud St.
Los Angeles, CA 90012
(213) 223-2411

CHAMBERS, JENNIE,
TRUCKING
16155 E. 1st Street
Irwindale, CA 91706
(714) 621-1853

CHEMICAL TRANSPORTATION
21119 Wilmington Ave.
Long Beach, CA 90810
(213) 835-0151

CLEVELAND WRECKING CO.
3170 E. Washington Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90023
(213) 269-0633

COUSINS WASTE OIL
15321 Saranac Dr.
Whittier, CA 90604
(213) 947-4142

CROSBY & OVERTON TRANS.
1610 W. 17th Street
Long Beach, CA 90813
(213) 432-5445

CROWN TRUCKING
10128 W. Escondido
Canyon Road
Agua Dulce, CA 91350
(805) 268-1252

DAVIS CHEMICAL CO.
1550 N. Bonnie Beach Pl.
Los Angeles, CA 90063
(213) 269-6961

C & W CHEM. CO., INC.
1328 Willow St.
Los Angeles, CA 90013
(213) 680-2427

CARPENTAR, SYD, MARINE
CONTRACT
528 N. Marine Ave.
Wilmington, CA 90744
(213) 830-2500

CHAMPLIN PETROLEUM CO.
420 Henry Ford Ave.
Wilmington, CA 90744
(213) 491-6905

CHEVRON U.S.A., INC.
324 W. El Segundo Blvd.
El Segundo, CA 90245
(213) 615-5122

C M D REFUSE REMOVAL SERV.
3534 E. Whittier Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90023
(213) 264-0771

CRACO EQUIPMENT RENTAL
3031 E. I St.
Wilmington, CA 90744
(714) 632-9852

CROWLEY ENV. SERVICES
Pier 1, Berth 47-49
Long Beach, CA 90802
(213) 491-4750

CUNADO, FRANK, TRUCKING
12359 Doran Place
North Hollywood, CA 91605
(818) 982-7558

DICK'S SALVAGE
5408 S. Rockne Ave.
Whittier, CA 90601
(213) 695-6710

CARDOW CONSTRUCTION,
INC.
19019 Anelo Ave.
Gardena, CA 90248
(213) 321-9820

CENTRAL PUMPING CO.,
INC.
100 Silliker Ave.
La Habra, CA 90631
(213) 694-5422

CHEM-RAN PUMPING SERV.
3761 Stocker St., #109
Los Angeles, CA 90008
(213) 291-9508

CITCO PUMPING
1282 Westmont Pl.
Pomona, CA 91765
(714) 723-2977

CONS. DISPOSAL SERV.
12235 Los Nietos Rd.
Santa Fe Springs, CA
90670
(213) 946-6441

CROSBY & OVERTON, INC.
1610 W. 17th St.
Long Beach, CA 90813
(213) 432-5445

CROWELL & LYONS
EQUIPMENT INC.
495 S. Arroyo Parkway
Pasadena, CA 91105
(818) 792-3153

CUSTOM PLATING CORP.
3901 Medford St.
Los Angeles, CA 90063
(213) 266-3850

DIXON, W., TRUCKING
17301 S. Broadway
Gardena, CA 90248
(213) 770-1624

DOWNING TRUCKING
23820 Aetna St.
Woodland Hills, CA 91367
(818) 887-7327

DUANE'S EQUIPT. RENTAL
769 Kemp Place
Covina, CA 91722
(818) 331-4742

DUPONT DE NEMOURS, E.I.,
& Company
11078 Fleetwood St.
Sun Valley, CA 91352
(818) 768-3731

E & J DRAIN OIL SERV.
911 N. Rose St., #104
Compton, CA 90221
(213) 638-4493

EKCO METALS
1700 Perrino Place
Los Angeles, CA 90023
(213) 264-1615

ELECTRO-MECH COMP.,
INC.
1826 N. Floradale Ave.
South El Monte, CA 91733
(818) 442-7180

ELLISON, A., CO.
10622 Richeon Ave.
Downey, CA 90241
(213) 723-1411

ENSIGN, JIM, TRUCKING
6932 N. Rosemead Blvd #25
San Gabriel, CA 91775
(818) 287-6265

EPPLE, H., ENTER., INC.
1914 Penn Mar Ave.
South El Monte, CA 91733
(818) 448-1857

EXPRESS OIL CO.
8033 Sunset Blvd.,
Suite 852
Los Angeles, CA 90046
(213) 568-9399

FALCON DISPOSAL SERV.
3031 E. I St.
Wilmington, CA 90744
(213) 590-8531

FARWEST CORROSION CONTR.
17311 S. Main St.
Gardena, CA 90248
(213) 532-9524

FELL, DAVID H., & CO.,
INC.
4176 Pacific Way
Commerce, CA 90023
(213) 262-0121

FILM SALVAGE CO.
4909 Exposition Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90016
(213) 737-8273

G & I WASTE OIL
14237 Tedford
Whittier, CA 90604
(213) 944-8120

GARCIA, JOHN, TRUCKING
2929 E. 50th St.
Vernon, CA 90058
(213) 718-1340

GAUDENTI CORP.
2215 N. Gaffey St.
San Pedro, CA 90731
(213) 833-1369

G D W TRUCKING
2208 S. Mardel St.
Whittier, CA 90601
(213) 692-5220

G I PUMPING, INC.
9846 Cullman Ave.
Whittier, CA 90603
(213) 947-8088

GOLD SHIELD SOLV. DIV.
3027 Fruitland Ave.
Los Angeles, CA 90058
(213) 588-9214

GOLDEN WEST REFINING CO.
13539 E. Foster Rd.
Santa Fe Springs, CA
90670
(213) 921-3581

GORDON SAND CO.
2201 S. Santa Fe Ave.
Compton, CA 90221
(213) 774-7930

G R C TRANSPORT
912 Idlewood Rd.
Glendale, CA 91202
(818) 244-5254

GREENLEE, L., TRUCKING
21060 Tudor St.
Covina, CA 91724
(818) 915-4369

GROSSMAN, RAY, TRUCKING
118 N. Morada Ave.
West Covina, CA 91790
(818) 962-5501

GROW GROUP, INC., AUTO. D
18414 S. Santa Fe Ave.
Compton, CA 90221
(213) 537-3262

G T EQUIPMENT
4577 San Fernando Rd.
Glendale, CA 91204
(213) 245-2477

GUNDERSON VACUUM TRUCK
SERVICE
932 Schely Ave.
Wilmington, CA 90744
(213) 437-1363

HAIG'S DISPOSAL CO.
1264 W. 132nd St.
Gardena, CA 90247
(213) 321-5722

HARDEN TRUCKING CO.
849 Crumley St.
West Covina, CA
91790
(818) 962-0802

HAUL AWAY RUBBISH SERV.
CO., INC.
1205 Date St.
Montebello, CA 90640
(213) 721-0371

HUGHES AIRCRAFT CO.
EDD/MPD
3100 W. Lomita Blvd.
Torrance, CA 90509
(213) 517-5032

INDUSTRIAL OIL
620 Greenwood
La Habra, CA 90631
(213) 691-8851

INTER CITY CARTAGE
1733 Robidoux St.
Wilmington, CA 90744
(213) 830-7190

IT CORPORATION
23456 Hawthorne Blvd.
#220
TORRANCE, CA 90505
(213) 378-9933

J CAL TRANS., INC.
514 E. Banning St.
Compton, CA 90222
(213) 920-7709

J W TRUCKING
12129 Gerber St.
La Mirada, CA 90638
(213) 944-6936

KNIGHT, J., DRAIN OIL
2947 Hathaway Dr.
Signal Hill, CA 90804
(213) 434-2419

LANKFORD, CHARLES
11419 Newgate
Whittier, CA 90605
(213) 944-1449

LEE, CLIFTON D.
Martinez St. E. of
Irwindale
Irwindale, CA 91706
(818) 332-1375

HAYES, B. L., INC.
10502 Priscilla St.
Norwalk, CA 90650
(213) 868-0027

HUGHES AIRCRAFT CO.
SCG
909 N. Sepulveda Blvd.
El Segundo, CA 90245
(213) 647-8381

INDUSTRIAL SERVICE CO.
1700 S. Soto St.
Los Angeles, CA 90023
(213) 262-9747

INTERNATIONAL FAMILY,
INC.
614 S. Mateo St.
Los Angeles, CA 90021
(213) 746-1027

J & I TRUCKING
4659 Nora Ave.
IRWINDALE, CA 91706
(818) 960-7361

J J WASTE OIL SERVICE
2510 Lincoln Park Ave.
Los Angeles, CA 90031
(213) 221-2479

KING & KING
635 Obispo Ave.
Long Beach, CA 90814
(213) 439-8500

K S WASTE OIL CO.
11914 Centralia Rd. #102
Hawaiian Gardens, Ca 90716
(213) 402-8862

LAYNE, A. G., INC.
4578 Brazil St.
Los Angeles, CA 90039
(213) 245-2345

LOCKHEED-CALIF. CO.
2555 N. Hollywood Way
Burbank, CA 91502
(818) 847-4747

HUGHES AIRCRAFT CO.
EODSG
2100 El Segundo Blvd.
El Segundo, CA 90245
(213) 616-5871

HUGHES AIRCRAFT RESEARCH
LAB
3011 Malibu Cyn. Rd.
Malibu, CA 90265
(213) 317-5859

INDUSTRIAL WASTE
UTILIZATION CO.
631 S. Palm Unit 1
La Habra, CA 90631
(714) 529-3237

ISLAND OIL CO.
1616 Pass & Covina Rds.
Valinda, CA 91744
(818) 918-4591

J C INC. LIQUID WASTE
DISPOSAL
3650 E. 26th St.
VERNON, CA 90023
(213) 268-3137

J M T OIL, CO., INC.
20651 Placerita Cyn. Rd.
Newhall, CA 91321
(805) 259-8920

KING'S METALS & DRUMS
5311 Templeton St. #4
Los Angeles, CA 90032
(213) 221-8442

LAGLEN CO.
1007 E. Dominguez, Ste.P
Carson, CA 90746
(213) 770-0983

LEACH OIL CO., INC.
625 E. Compton Blvd.
Compton, CA 90220
(213) 323-0226

LONG BEACH OIL DEVELOP.
925 Harbor Plaza Dr.
Long Beach, CA 90802
(213) 436-9918

LONGSHORE PUMPING, INC.
3724 Crosscreek Rd.
Mailbu, CA 90265
(213) 456-2230

LOS ANGELES CITY,
BUREAU OF SANITATION
200 N. Main St.,
Rm. 1410, Che.
Los Angeles, CA 90012
(213) 485-5347

LOS ANGELES CITY
PUBLIC WORKS
200 N. Main St.
Los Angeles, CA 90012
(213) 485-6454

LOS ANGELES CITY,
WATER/POWER
111 N. Hope St.
Los Angeles, CA 90012
(213) 481-6561

LOS ANGELES, COUNTY,
FACILITIES MAINTENANCE
1100 N. Eastern Ave.
Los Angeles, CA 90063
(213) 267-2266

LOS ANGELES UNIFIED
SCHOOL DISTRICT
1240 S. Naomi Ave.
Los Angeles, CA 90021
(213) 742-7401

M & B TRUCKING
4911 E. Rosecrans Ave.
Compton, CA 90221
(213) 595-9291

MANESS INDUSTRIES
1101 E. Spring St.
Long Beach, CA 90807
(213) 595-4555

MARTIN INDUS. PUMP.SERV.
26954 Ruether Ave.
Saugus, CA 91350
(805) 251-3737

McCANTS TRUCKING
11070 Pine St.
Lynwood, CA 90262
(213) 638-2584

McKESSON CHEMICAL CO.
10100 Pioneer Blvd.,
#300
Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670
(213) 946-9330

McRILEY, MARK, CO.
5514 Alhambra Ave.
Los Angeles, CA 90032
(213) 227-6275

METALS RECOVERY CO., INC.
1578-D W. San Bernardino
Covina, CA 91722
(818) 967-2871

METRO. WASTE DISPOSAL
900 S. Maple Ave.
Montebello, CA 90604
(213) 721-8120

MILLS, BILLY, VACUUM
TRUCK SERVICE
22023 Embassy Ave.
Long Beach, CA 90810
(213) 834-1820

MINIREM CORPORATION
10621 Bloomfield St.,
Suite 33
Los Alamitos, CA 90720
(213) 430-0751

MIURA TRUCKING
18209 Illinois Court
Torrance, CA 90504
(213) 324-8359

MONTGOMERY TANK LINES,
INC.
711 E. Anaheim St.
Wilmington, CA 90744
(213) 513-1241

MORECO/MOORE REFINING
EQUIPMENT
1280 W. 12th St.
Long Beach, CA 90810
(213) 432-5929

NADELL & CO., INC.
1313 E. 6th St.
Los Angeles, CA 90021
(213) 622-8131

NASH SALVAGE INC.
13254 La Quinta St.
La Mirada, CA 90638
(213) 946-8431

NATIONAL METAL & STEEL
CORPORATION
691 New Dock St.
Terminal Island, CA 90731
(213) 833-5281

NATIONAL RESOURCES INC.
2450 E. 8th St.
Los Angeles, CA 90021
(213) 750-1000

NORTHROP CORP./
AIRCRAFT DIVISION
1 Northrop Ave., 5137/18
Hawthorne, CA 90250
(213) 416-4881

NORWALK DRUM
15627 Claretta Ave.
Norwalk, CA 90650
(213) 921-5171

NOTTINGHAM, M. C., CO. OF
SOUTHERN CALIF.
3150 Maxson Rd.
El Monte, CA 91732
(818) 286-3104

O C VACUUM TRUCK SERV.
1471 S. Bradshawe Ave.
Monterey Park, CA 91754
(213) 725-3788

ODYSSEY TRANSPORT., INC. 695 E. 27th St. Signal Hill, CA 90806 (213) 426-3901	OIL & SOLVENT PROCESS CO. 1704 W. 1st St. Azusa, CA 91702 (818) 334-5117	OIL PROCESS CO. 5756 Alba St. Los Angeles, CA 90058 (213) 585-5063
OILFIELDS TRUCKING CO. 14700 S. Avalon Blvd. Gardena, CA 90248 (213) 324-3875	OLIN HUNT SPECIALTY PRODUCTS I 4265 Charter St. Los Angeles, CA 90058 (213) 589-9111	OMEGA CHEMICAL CORP. 12504 E. Whittier Blvd. Whittier, CA 90602 (213) 689-0991
OMEGA WASTE OIL SERV. 522 N. Heathdale Ave. Covina, CA 91722 (818) 331-6117	ORR TANK LINES 2418 E. 223rd St. Long Beach, CA 90810 (213) 549-1660	* PACIFIC COAST LACQUER CO. 3150 E. Pico Blvd. Los Angeles, CA 90023 (213) 261-8114
PACIFIC INDUST. SERV. CORP. 2119 Gaylord St. Long Beach, CA 90813 (213) 590-8626	PACIFIC VACUUM TRUCK CO. 1175 E. Spring St. Long Beach, CA 90806 (213) 427-3485	PALOS VERDES BUILDING CORP. 2750 Raymond Ave. Signal Hill, CA 90806 (213) 424-0715
PAYTON BROS. TRUCKING SERVICE 515 W. 52nd St. Los Angeles, CA 90037 (213) 235-1273	PEN TRANSPORTATION INC. 1845 E. Willow St. Signal Hill, CA 90806 (213) 595-8154	PENNER, DALE, TRUCKING 21729 Anza Ave. Torrance, CA 90503 (213) 543-1751
PERSON & COVEY INC. 616 Allen Ave. Glendale, CA 91201 (213) 240-1030	PETE'S METAL RECLAMATION 11784 Sheldon St. #4 Sun Valley, CA 91352 (818) 768-4205	PETRO TRANSPORT. CO. 1855 E. 29th St. Signal Hill, CA 90806 (213) 595-7431
PETROLANE-LOMITA GAS CO. 2901 Orange Ave. Long Beach, CA 90806 (213) 424-1693	P F R WASTE SPECIALISTS 14902 E. Ramona Blvd. Unit C Baldwin Park, CA 91706 (818) 960-6106	P G P INDUSTRIES, INC. 13429 Alondra Blvd. Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670 (213) 921-7464
P J B DISPOSAL CO. 1514 Orange St. Alhambra, CA 91803 (213) 722-5655	PLASTIC MATERIALS, INC. 3033 W. Mission Rd. Alhambra, CA 91803 (818) 289-7979	POSEY, K. M., TRUCKING 3651 N. Maine St. Baldwin Park, CA 91706 (818) 962-2778
P P G INDUSTRIES, INC. 465 Crenshaw Blvd. Torrance, CA 90509 (213) 328-7260	P R C SERVICES 2651 Walnut Ave. Signal Hill, CA 90806 (213) 595-7431	PROMPT OIL CO. 1179 Viceroy Covina, CA 91722 (818) 337-4311
QUALITY TRANSPORT INC. 2418 E. 223rd St. Long Beach, CA 90810 (213) 549-1660	QUEMETCO, INC. 720 S. 7th City of Industry, CA 91749 (818) 330-2294	R & R INDUSTRIAL WASTE HAULERS 12618 S. Main St. Los Angeles, CA 90061 (213) 757-0128

RAFIDAIN REFINERY
3060 Roswell St.
Los Angeles, CA 90065
(213) 256-4522

RESIDENTIAL ASBESTOS
ABATEMENT
12450 Bromont Ave.
Sylmar, CA 91342
(818) 898-2121

RIOS, ALBERT A.
11849 Susan Ave.
Downey, CA 90241
(213) 928-7602

ROADWEST OIL CO.
13324 Leffingwell Rd.
Whittier, CA 90605
(213) 693-9881

ROSENBERG TRUCKING
11432 Delano St.
North Hollywood, CA 91606
(818) 769-1975

SAFEWAY DISPOSAL INC.
6920 Stanford Ave.
Los Angeles, CA 90001
(213) 778-9362

SANTRAN, INC.
1737 E. Denni St.
Wilmington, CA 90748
(213) 835-6456

SHIELDS OIL CO., INC.
1415 E. 9th St.
Pomona, CA 91766
(818) 334-6741

SOUTHERN CALIF. CHEM. CO.
8851 Dice Rd.
Santa Fe Springs, CA
90670
(213) 698-8036

SOUTHLAND OIL INC.
4334 E. Washington Blvd.
Commerce, CA 90023
(213) 266-1484

RAMOS, JESUS G.
7343 Capps Ave.
Reseda, CA 91335
(818) 342-7788

RHO-CHEM CORP.
425 Isis Ave.
Inglewood, CA 90301
(213) 776-6233

RITCHSON ROLL-OFF SERVICE
9770 Washburn Rd.
Downey, CA 90241
(213) 869-1762

ROEHL DISPOSAL SERVICE
131 N. Marine Ave.
Wilmington, CA 90744
(213) 835-3103

ROZUK OIL & VACUUM, INC.
5114 Elton St.
Baldwin Park, CA 91706
(818) 443-6744

SALAGE OIL SERVICE
2202 Spring St.
Signal Hill, CA 90815
(213) 422-8358

SAUNDERS TRUCKING
8760 Guess St.
Rosemead, CA 91770
(818) 288-2881

SO. CAL TRANSPORT
701 N. Pioneer Ave.
Wilmington, CA 90744
(213) 830-6686

SOUTHERN CALIF. EDISON CO.
2244 Walnut Grove Ave.
Rosemead, CA 91770
(818) 302-2216

SOUTHWEST PUMPING SERVICES
7237 Gage Ave.
Commerce, CA 90040
(213) 264-3715

RECOVERY MANAGEMENT
15820 Arminta Ave.
Van Nuys, CA 91406
(818) 902-1886

RICE INDUSTRIES INC.
1180 E. Burnett St.
Signal Hill, CA 90806
(213) 426-2514

RITTTER, JOHN L.
10807 Tujunga Cyn. Blvd.
Tujunga, CA 91042
(818) 353-3810

ROSEMEAD OIL PRODUCTS,
INC.
12912 Lakeland Rd.
Santa Fe Springs, CA
90670
(213) 941-3261

RUDER, DAVID L.
11604 Hollyview Dr.
La Mirada, CA 90638
(213) 946-1189

SANDERS WASTE HAULING
1433 N. Raymond Ave.
Glendale, CA 91201
(818) 840-8196

SHELL OIL CO.
20945 S. Wilmington Ave.
Carson, CA 90749
(213) 816-2000

SOLLARS EQUIPMENT
9613 Karmont
South Gate, CA 90280
(213) 806-1727

SOUTHERN CALIF. GAS CO.
810 S. Flower St.
Los Angeles, CA 90017
(213) 689-2345

SOUTHWEST TRAILS
18925 Anelo Ave.
Gardena, CA 90247
(213) 538-5730

SPRENGER OIL SERVICE
11507 Halcourt Ave.
Norwalk, CA 90650
(213) 864-1197

STEPHENS, P. W.,
CONTRACTORS, INC.
10343 E. Rush St.
(818) 443-0105

STINNES-WESTERN CHEM.
CORP.
3270 E. Washington Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90023
(213) 269-0191

STONE, JACK, DRAINAGE
OIL SERVICE
3424 Myrtle Ave.
Long Beach, CA 90807
(213) 427-7216

SUNDANCE TRUCKING
3619 Woodruff Ave.
Long Beach, CA 90808
(213) 425-6625

SUPERIOR INDUST. PUMPING
110 W. Imperial Highway
Los Angeles, CA 90061
(213) 757-1855

SYSTEM DISPOSAL SERVICE,
INC.
4841 Cecelia St.
Cudahy, CA 90201
(213) 583-4657

TALLEY BROTHERS, INC.
2007 Laura Ave.
Huntington Park, CA 90255
(213) 587-1217

TEXACO, INC.
10 Universal City Plaza
Universal City, CA 91608
(818) 505-2975

THOMAS, CHARLES E., CO.
13701 S. Alma Ave.
Gardena, CA 90249
(213) 321-8420

THORPE INSULATION CO.
2741 S. Yates Ave.
Los Angeles, CA 90040
(213) 726-7171

THUMS LONG BEACH CO.
300 W. Ocean Gate
Long Beach, CA 90802
(213) 436-9211

TRANSLOADING SERVICE CO.
1313 E. 6th St.
Los Angeles, CA 90021
(213) 628-0102
90278

TRANS WEST OIL CO.
2440 Cerritos Ave.
Signal Hill, CA 90806
(213) 426-0836

T R W ELECTRONICS &
DEFENSE CO.
1 Space Park 120/Trans.
Redondo Beach, CA
(213) 535-1467

T S M RECOV./RECYC. CO.
3422 W. Pico Blvd.
Los Angeles, CA 90019
(213) 735-9443

TWOMBLEY, HARRY, TRUCKING
15502 Grovehill Ln.
La Mirada, CA 90638
(213) 947-3649

UNITED PUMPING. SERVICE
14016 E. Valley Blvd.
City of Industry, CA
91746
(818) 961-9326

UNIVERSITY OF CALIF,
LOS ANGELES
601 Westwood Plaza
Los Angeles, CA 90024
(213) 825-3793

UNITED STATES NAVY
Bldg. 54, Terminal IS Comp.
Long Beach, CA 90822
(213) 547-7868

UYEDA TRUCKING &
TRANSPORT SERVICE
1936 Armacost Ave.
Los Angeles, CA 90025
(213) 820-3225

VAN WATER & ROGERS
1363 S. Bonnie Beh. Pl.
Los Angeles, CA 90023
(213) 265-8123

WAINCO OIL & GAS CO.
9865 Olympic Blvd.
Beverly Hills, CA 90212
(213) 277-7157

WARD BARKER, INC.
2815 Junipero Ave. #107
Signal Hill, CA 90806
(213) 595-0959

WESTERN PETROLEUM, INC.
14066 Garfield Ave.
Paramount, CA 90723
(213) 531-0192

WESTERN WASTE INDUSTRIES
19803 S. Main St.
Carson, CA 90745
(213) 327-2522

WHITTIER DRUM & VACUUM
13319 Imperial Hwy.
Whittier, CA 90650
(213) 941-6934



COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

900 SOUTH FREMONT AVENUE
ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA 91803-1331
Telephone: (818) 458-5100

THOMAS A. TIDEMANSON, Director
CECIL E. BUGH, Chief Deputy Director
MAS NAGAMI, Assistant Director

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:
P.O. BOX 1460
ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA 91802-1460

July 2, 1987

IN REPLY PLEASE
REFER TO FILE:

WM-2

Dear City Manager/City Administrator:

LOS ANGELES COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Pursuant to Chapter 1504 of the 1986 State Statutes (AB 2948 - Tanner), on March 10, 1987, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors (Board) formally elected to prepare the County Hazardous Waste Management Plan (CoHWMP) and this Department was given the responsibility to prepare the CoHWMP. On March 24, 1987, we informed your City of the Board's action and would now like to provide you with an update on our efforts.

The new law requires that the CoHWMP be prepared under the auspices of an advisory committee. This committee must consist of at least seven members, four to be appointed by the Board and three by the City Selection Committee of Los Angeles County (CSC). On May 19, 1987, the Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Advisory Committee (CoHWMAC) was formally established and the Board appointed thirteen members to the CoHWMAC. The CSC also met on June 4, 1987, and elected to appoint seven members to the CoHWMAC. Attachment A provides a list of all appointees.

The law also provides that the CoHWMP be prepared in accordance with Guidelines currently being developed by the State Department of Health Services (SDOHS) and should be forth coming. We have tentatively scheduled the first meeting of the CoHWMAC for July 15, 1987, at 9:30 a.m., 2250 Alcazar Street, Los Angeles, Conference Room A-111.

Under the new law, we are mandated to prepare the draft hazardous waste management plan and have it ready for public, cities and SDOHS' review by December 31, 1987. It is our goal to keep as many individuals informed of the progress of the Plan as possible and to provide every opportunity for input and comments. Accordingly, we would like to have your City's participation and request that your City appoint a contact person so that we can provide him/her with meeting information/agendas and periodic updates.

To All Cities

- 2 -

July 2, 1987

Mr. Mike Mohajer of my staff has been appointed as the Department's lead staff for the CoHWMP's preparation. As such, please notify him at the above address or at (213) 226-4281.

Very truly yours,

T. A. TIDEMANSON
Director of Public Works



KENNETH R. KVAMMEN
Assistant Deputy Director
Waste Management Division

MMM:cs

Enc.

cc: City Mayor
Angelo Bellomo, State Department
of Health Services



COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

1540 ALCAZAR STREET
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90033
Telephone : (213) 228-9111

THOMAS A. TIDEMANSON, Director

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:
P.O. BOX 4089
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90061

July 27, 1987

IN REPLY PLEASE
REFER TO FILE

WM-2

Dear City Manager/Administrator:

SITING AND ZONING CRITERIA
LOS ANGELES COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Advisory Committee and staff of the Department of Public Works are currently preparing the County Hazardous Waste Management Plan (CoHWMP). The Plan must be prepared in accordance with the State Department of Health Services (SDOHS) guidelines as developed pursuant to Chapter 1504 of the 1986 State Statutes (AB 2948 - Tanner).

In concert with planning guidelines/State law, this Department is requesting the following information/materials:

1. A copy of the City's land use map showing location of all light and heavy industrial/manufacturing zoned areas together with a definition for each zone, if any.
2. Current zoning designation that allows the siting of a hazardous waste management facility. (This includes treatment, storage and disposal facilities.) Please include a map with the zones marked if not included in question 1 above.
3. Any additional criteria used for the review and approval of these facilities. Please include any proposed changes.
4. The date of the next scheduled update for your city's general plan and/or zoning ordinance(s).

The law mandates that the draft CoHWMP be prepared by December 31, 1987. The law also requires that upon approval of the CoHWMP by the SDOHS, all proposed hazardous waste management facilities must be consistent with the CoHWMP even if a proposed facility is located in an incorporated city. Because of time constraints and other requirements, we would appreciate receiving the requested materials as soon as possible, but not later than August 23, 1987.

City Manager/Administrator

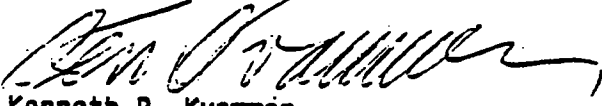
-2-

July 27, 1987

Should you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact Mr. Mike Mohajer of my staff at (213) 226-4281. Thank you for your cooperation.

Very truly yours,

T. A. TIDEMANSON
Director of Public Works



Kenneth R. Kvammen
Assistant Deputy Director
Waste Management Division

MMM:du

cc: Azita Yazdani (SDOHS)
City Contact Person



COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

900 SOUTH FREMONT AVENUE
ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA 91803-1331
Telephone: (818) 458-5100

THOMAS A. TIDEMANSON, Director
CECIL E. BUGH, Chief Deputy Director
MAS NAGAMI, Assistant Director

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:
P.O. BOX 1460
ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA 91802-1460

August 18, 1987

IN REPLY PLEASE
REFER TO FILE:

WM-2

Dear City Manager/City Administrator:

LOS ANGELES COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Advisory Committee and staff of the Department of Public Works are currently preparing the County Hazardous Waste Management Plan (CoHWMP). The Plan must be prepared in accordance with the State Department of Health Services (SDOHS) Guidelines as developed pursuant to Chapter 1504 of the 1986 State Statutes (AB 2948 - Tanner).

In concert with planning guidelines/State law, this Department is requesting the following information/materials:

1. Current programs for enforcement, inspection and monitoring of facilities/businesses using materials and/or generating wastes in your City. Adequacy assessment to manage additional hazardous waste management facilities that are to be identified in the CoHWMP. Also, present and projected staff and resource needs as well as your City's ability to provide technical assistance to industry.
2. The programs should also be examined for such problems as fragmentation, duplication of data systems, inefficient use of resources, etc. Problems and issues should be explained and include recommendations for improvements.
3. The Departments in your City that are responsible for the existing hazardous materials and waste management programs.
4. An organization chart showing where the responsibilities lie for implementing the various aspects of your City's hazardous materials/wastes management programs and how they interrelate with other cities and the County.
5. Identify funding sources for the City's programs, listed above, whether established or potential. If possible, a complete resources package should be included showing cost of programs broken down to personnel, equipment and materials, and assignment of resources to responsible parties. Sources of funding could include municipal general funds, special taxes approved by voters, receipts from gross receipts on hazardous waste management facilities, fee for services, add-ons to waste management bills, grants, revenue sharing, etc.

City Manager/Administrator

- 2 -

August 18, 1987

The law mandates that the draft CoHWMP be prepared by December 31, 1987. Due to time constraints and other requirements, we would appreciate receiving the requested comments as soon as possible, but not later than September 18, 1987.

Should you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact Mr. Mike Mohajer at (213) 226-4281. Thank you for your cooperation.

Very truly yours,

T. A. TIDEMANSON
Director of Public Works

K. R. Kvammen
Assistant Deputy Director
Waste Management Division

MMM:cs/CITY

cc: Azita Yazdani
City Contact Person



COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

900 SOUTH FREMONT AVENUE
ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA 91803-1331
Telephone: (818) 458-5100

THOMAS A. TIDEMANSON, Director.
CECIL E. BUGH, Chief Deputy Director
MAS NAGAMI, Assistant Director

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:
P.O. BOX 1460
ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA 91802-1460

August 31, 1987

IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO FILE: WM-2

CERTIFIED MAIL RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Dear Sir/Madam:

LOS ANGELES COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Advisory Committee and staff of the Department of Public Works are currently preparing the County Hazardous Waste Management Plan (CoHWMP). The Plan must be prepared in accordance with the State Department of Health Services (SDOHS) Guidelines as developed pursuant to Chapter 1504 of the 1986 State Statutes (AB 2948, Tanner).

Listed below are information we are requesting from your office which we must include in the Plan in order to comply with SDOHS Guidelines.

1. A description of the existing or planned emergency response programs in your City including private sector involvement.
2. A description of an evacuation route system for incidents.
3. Offices to call to report an incident and persons or officers responsible for various aspects of response.
4. A description of your public notification system.
5. An identification of funding sources for your emergency response program.

To clarify our request, we have included the section in the SDOHS Guidelines from which the above requests were extracted.

3.5.11 Emergency Response Procedures

Describe the existing or planned response programs available to the local agencies including private sector involvement and coordination.

Dear Sir/Madam

- 2 -

August 31, 1987

The emergency response plan and program, as adopted, or reference to its availability, should be included. An evacuation route system for incidents, offices to call to report an incident, persons or offices responsible for various aspects of response, and a public notification system should be described. Funding sources should be identified.

The law mandates that the draft CoHWMP be prepared by December 31, 1987. Due to time constraints and other requirements, we would appreciate receiving the requested comments as soon as possible, but not later than November 23, 1987. We are fully aware of the time constraints and staff availability. However, due to the importance of this matter to the siting of future hazardous waste management facilities in the County, the short deadline is necessary. I appreciate your cooperation.

Should you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact Mr. Mike Mohajer at (213) 226-4281. Please mail requested information to:

Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
Waste Management Division
P.O. Box 4089, Terminal Annex
Los Angeles, CA 90051

Very truly yours,

T. A. TIDEMANSON
Director of Public Works

K. R. Kvarmen
Assistant Deputy Director
Waste Management Division

MMM:cs/EMERG

cc: Maria Gillette
City Contact Person



COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

900 SOUTH FREMONT AVENUE
ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA 91803-1331
Telephone: (818) 458-5100

THOMAS A. TIDEMANSON, Director
CECIL E. BUGH, Chief Deputy Director
MAS NAGAMI, Assistant Director

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:
P.O. BOX 1460
ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA 91802-1460

December 16, 1987

IN REPLY PLEASE P-4
REFER TO FILE:

NOTICE OF PREPARATION OF AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT FOR THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Pursuant to the regulations of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (LACDPW) will prepare an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Plan (CoHWMP).

The CoHWMP will establish policies and guidelines for proper planning and management of hazardous waste on a County-wide basis. It will offer programs and establish siting criteria for development of needed hazardous waste management facilities to effectively serve the public need. However, the CoHWMP will not designate specific sites for facility locations. As such the EIR is not intended to provide definitive information on all impacts and mitigation measures for siting facilities, because that can only be accomplished for specific sites and definite projects. As they develop, individual projects must each fully comply with all requirements of CEQA.

The LACDPW is interested in receiving your views and concerns as to the scope and content of the EIR. Enclosed is a copy of the Initial Study of Environmental Factors for this project.

December 16, 1987

Please direct your written response and any questions as soon as possible but not later than 30 days from receipt of this notice to:

Attention Mr. Michael Mohajer
Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
P.O. Box 4089
Los Angeles, CA 90051

Pursuant to Section 21080.4(a) of the Public Resources Code all responses must be submitted by certified mail.

Very truly yours,

T. A. TIDEMANSON
Director of Public Works

N. C. DAIWYLER
Assistant Deputy Director
Planning Division

CRN:rg/43

Enc.



**COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS**

900 SOUTH FREMONT AVENUE
ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA 91803-1331
Telephone: (818) 458-5100

OMAS A. TIDEMANSON, Director
JIL E. BUGH, Chief Deputy Director
S NAGAMI, Assistant Director

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:
P.O. BOX 1460
ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA 91802-1460

January 6, 1988

IN REPLY PLEASE REFER TO FILE: WM-2

Dear

**OFFICIAL REVIEW OF THE DECEMBER 1987 DRAFT OF THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

The enclosed Draft of the Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Plan (CoHWMP) is being submitted to your City for a 90-day review and comments period pursuant to Section 25135.6(c) of the California Health and Safety Code. Also enclosed is a copy of the Notice of Preparation of the Environmental Impact Report for the CoHWMP which was previously submitted to your City for comments on or about December 18, 1987.

The Draft of the CoHWMP has been prepared by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works under the auspices of the Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Advisory Committee (CoHWMAC) pursuant to Chapter 1504 of the State Statutes of 1986 (AB 2948 - Tanner), as amended and in accordance with the June 30, 1987, guidelines established by the State Department of Health Services (SDOHS).

The Draft CoHWMP consists of three volumes, the Plan, Technical Supplement and Appendix. The CoHWMP describes and defines existing conditions, future conditions, needed management facilities and recommended action programs on a Countywide basis with a first priority being waste reduction and recycling. Program goals and objectives are presented together with definitive policy statements to implement the Plan and provide guidance and means for accomplishment of the goals and objectives.

The Draft CoHWMP also establishes siting criteria for development of needed off-site hazardous waste management facilities and designates general geographic areas within the cities and County unincorporated area where siting criteria might be applicable. However, the CoHWMP does not designate specific sites for facility locations since any subsequent proponent must show a proposed project to be consistent with CoHWMP, as well as undergo a rigorous site-specific assessment and permitting process at local, State and Federal levels.

January 6, 1988

The CoHWMP recommends that storage, transfer, recycling and treatment/incineration facilities be located in manufacturing and/or industrial areas where the waste is produced; that is, as close to the areas of generation as possible. A residuals repository that can meet Federal, State and local requirements may be located at some distant area from urbanized zones.

Upon completion of the 90-day review period and after evaluation of comments, the Final Draft of the CoHWMP will be prepared and will be resubmitted to your City for approval/adoption pursuant to Section 25135.6(f) of the California Health and Safety Code. The resubmittal is anticipated to take place on or about July 1, 1988, and your City is to take final action within 45 days of receipt.

We have included two copies of the Draft CoHWMP for your use and additional copies will be provided upon your written request. Please make one copy available to the public from your information center. Public hearings will also be scheduled shortly throughout the County to solicit written and/or oral testimonies on the Draft CoHWMP and Draft EIR. Your City is also encouraged to hold its own review/comment hearings. Additionally, should your City Council desire to receive a presentation on the CoHWMP, my staff should be able to accommodate the request.

I hope that this information will enable you to expedite this most important review of the Draft CoHWMP on behalf of your City and I earnestly solicit your cooperation in completing your review within the minimum possible time, but not later than March 31, 1988. Please submit your comments in writing to:

Department of Public Works
Waste Management Division
P.O. Box 1460
Alhambra, CA 91802-1460
Attention Mr. Kenneth R. Kvammen

Should you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact Mr. Ken R. Kvammen, Assistant Deputy Director, at (213) 226-4011 or in his absence, Mr. Mike Mohajer, Department lead staff for the preparation of the CoHWMP, at (213) 226-4281.

Very truly yours,

T. A. TIDEMANSON
Director of Public Works

MMM:maly/COHWMP-CM

Enc.

cc: City Clerk
City Contact Person(s)



COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

900 SOUTH FREMONT AVENUE
ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA 91803-1331
Telephone: (818) 458-5100

THOMAS A. TIDEMANSON, Director
CECIL E. BUGH, Chief Deputy Director
MAS NAGAMI, Assistant Director

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:
P.O. BOX 1460
ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA 91802-1460

February 25, 1988

IN REPLY PLEASE
REFER TO FILE:

WM-2

LOS ANGELES COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

On January 11, 1988, we transmitted two copies of the Draft Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Plan (CoHWMP) consisting of Volumes I (Plan), II (Technical Supplement), and III (Appendix) to the City. As a follow-up, we are hereby supplementing our previous submittal with a Fact Sheet and tentative public hearing schedule on the CoHWMP and its accompanying Draft EIR for distribution to the Mayor and Councilmembers. The Fact Sheet presents a summary and brief overview of the Draft CoHWMP. Copies of the Draft EIR will be provided to your City during the latter part of March.

Public involvement in the planning process is extremely important to the proper development of the CoHWMP. As such, copies of the Draft CoHWMP have been distributed to governmental agencies, interested groups, and libraries throughout the County. In addition to your City, it has also been submitted to all other Cities in Los Angeles County. At this time, the series of public hearings have been tentatively scheduled for March and April 1988, as shown in Attachment I.

To further this effort, we suggest that you notify your City constituents in a way you deem appropriate of the Draft CoHWMP's availability at your City Hall and local libraries. Additionally, it is suggested that the Draft CoHWMP be placed on your City Council meeting agenda for public consideration and review. We would be available to provide a presentation at that time and answer any questions which the Councilmembers, staff or the public may have. Please contact us in this regard should you so choose.

For your convenience, we would be glad to furnish you additional copies of Volume I (Plan) for distribution to City Councilmembers, if so requested.

Thank you for your assistance in this endeavor. Should you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact Mr. Kenneth R. Kvammen, Assistant Deputy Director, Waste Management Division, at (213) 226-4011, or Mr. Mike Mohajer, Department's lead staff for the preparation of the CoHWMP, at (213) 226-4281.

The Waste Management Division of the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works will be moving its' offices to 900 South Fremont Avenue, Alhambra, California, on or about March 7, 1988. After that date you can contact Mr. Kvammen at (818) 458-3500 and Mr. Mohajer at (818) 458-3561.

We look forward to receiving any comments you may have on the CoHWMP.

Very truly yours,

T. A. TIDEMANSON
Director of Public Works

MMM:cs/CITY

Enc.

cc: City Council Members
City Clerk
City Contact Person



COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

900 SOUTH FREMONT AVENUE
ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA 91803-1331
Telephone: (818) 458-5100

THOMAS A. TIDEMANSON, Director
CECIL E. BUGH, Chief Deputy Director
MAS NAGAMI, Assistant Director

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:
P.O. BOX 1460
ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA 91802-1460

IN REPLY PLEASE
REFER TO FILE:

WM-2

March 28, 1988

**OFFICIAL REVIEW OF THE MARCH 1988 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT (SCH #87122312)
FOR THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

The enclosed March 1988 Draft of the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) for the Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Plan (CoHWMP) is being submitted to your Agency for a 45-day review and comment period pursuant to the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

Under newly enacted legislation, AB 2948 (Tanner), each county in the State of California is required to prepare a county hazardous waste management plan. The CoHWMP's goal is to provide a multi-faceted system for management of hazardous waste on a countywide basis which would protect the public health, environment and economy. Copies of the Draft CoHWMP were provided to your Agency on or about January 7, 1988.

This Draft EIR is prepared to ensure that all environmental impacts resulting from approval/adoption of the CoHWMP are properly addressed. Public hearing have been scheduled throughout the County to solicit written and/or oral testimonies on the Draft CoHWMP and EIR. Upon completion of the 45-day review period and after evaluation of comments, the Final Draft of the EIR will be prepared.

I hope that this information will enable you to expedite this most important review of the Draft EIR on behalf of your Agency and I earnestly solicit your cooperation in completing your review within the minimum possible time, but no later than May 15, 1988. Please submit your comments in writing to:

Los Angeles County Department
of Public Works
Waste Management Division
P.O. Box 1460
Alhambra, CA 91802-1460
Attention Mike Mohajer

March 30, 1988

Should you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact Mr. Kenneth R. Kvammen, Assistant Deputy Director, at (818) 458-3500 or in his absence, Mr. Mike Mohajer, Project Manager for the preparation of the CoHWMP and EIR, at (818) 458-3561.

Very truly yours,

T. A. TIDEMANSON
Director of Public Works

MMM:cs/CITY-EIR

Enc.

cc: City Clerk



**COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS**

900 SOUTH FREMONT AVENUE
ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA 91803-1331
Telephone: (818) 458-5100

THOMAS A. TIDEMANSON, Director
CECIL E. BUGH, Chief Deputy Director
MAS NAGAMI, Assistant Director

ADDRESS ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:
P.O. BOX 1460
ALHAMBRA, CALIFORNIA 91802-1460

June 7, 1988

IN REPLY PLEASE
REFER TO FILE:

WM-2

Dear City Administrator/Manager:

LOS ANGELES COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

As you are aware, this Department is preparing the Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Plan (CoHWMP) pursuant to Chapter 1504 of the 1986 State Statutes (AB 2948 - Tanner) and the State Department of Health Services' (SDOHS) Guidelines.

In so doing, the SDOHS has now required the CoHWMP to contain a compilation of city programs which address land use issues. Therefore, we are requesting from your City the following information regarding:

1. Existing programs which address land use restrictions on identified contaminated sites and surrounding areas;
2. Ordinances regarding land use on and around contaminated sites;
3. Programs for identification and clean-up of contaminated sites; and
4. Other contaminated site information (within your City) which may be helpful.

Due to time constraints, we will follow this letter up with a telephone call from our staff to ascertain if your City has any or all of this information. Depending on its scope, we will ask that it be either mailed as soon as possible, given to our Department of Public Works' City/County Coordinator, or to a messenger from our staff.

If you wish to contact us prior to our telephone call or should you have any questions regarding this matter, please contact Mr. Mike Mohajer at (818) 458-3561. Thank you very much for your cooperation and help.

Very truly yours,

T. A. TIDEMANSON
Director of Public Works

Kenneth R. Kvanmen
Assistant Deputy Director
Waste Management Division

CS:sh/CITYADMAN

9A-22

cc: City Contact

APPENDIX 9B

LISTING OF PRESENTATIONS AND PUBLIC HEARINGS
ON THE
DRAFT LOS ANGELES COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN AND
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

I. Presentations

<u>Date/Time/Location</u>	<u>Presenter</u>
January 13, 1988 (8:00 a.m.) * City of West Covina Chamber of Commerce 811 South Sunset Avenue West Covina, CA	Mike Mohajer
February 4, 1988 (9:30 a.m.) * Los Angeles County Regional Planning Commission 170 Hall of Administration 320 West Temple Street Los Angeles, CA	Ken Kvammen
February 9, 1988 (8:00a.m.) * West Area Planning Council Howard Johnson's 5992 Green Valley Circle, Board Room #1 Culver City, CA	Mike Mohajer
February 9, 1988 (11:45 a.m.) * Association of Environmental Professionals Irwin's Restaurant 528 South Spring Street Los Angeles, CA	Ken Kvammen
February 17, 1988 (12:00 noon) * East San Gabriel Valley Engineers Association Michael's Restaurant 301 East Alostta Avenue Glendora, CA Planning Commission	Ken Kvammen

* Presentation on Hazardous Waste Management Plan only

February 22, 1988 (6:30 p.m.) *	Alice Chung
Infrastructure Committee of the Citizens Planning Council Hall of Administration, Room 737/739 Los Angeles, CA	
February 23, 1988 (7:30 p.m.) *	Dave Yamahara
City of Rolling Hills Estates 4045 Palos Verdes Drive North Rolling Hills Estates, CA	
February 25, 1988 (10:30 a.m.) *	Alice Chung
Southern California Association of Governments Energy & Environment Committee 600 South Commonwealth Avenue 10th Floor Conference Room Los Angeles, CA	
March 3, 1988 (11:30 a.m.) *	Alice Chung
City & County Engineers Association Taix Restaurant 1911 West Sunset Boulevard Los Angeles, CA	
March 3, 1988 (9:30 a.m.) *	Mike Mohajer
Hazardous Materials Coordinating Committee South Coast Air Quality Management District 9150 East Flair Drive El Monte, CA	
March 3, 1988 (6:00 - 8:00 p.m.) *	Mike Mohajer
California League of Cities Luminaria's Restaurant 3500 Romona Boulevard Monterey Park, CA	
March 8, 1988 (6:15 p.m.) *	Mike Mohajer
City of San Dimas Council Chambers 245 Bonita Avenue San Dimas, CA	
March 9, 1988 (7:00 p.m.) *	Ken Kvammen
City of Agoura Hills 30101 Agoura Road, Suite 102 Agoura Hills, CA	

* Presentation on Hazardous Waste Management Plan only

March 14, 1988 (8:00 p.m.) * City of Artesia 18747 Clarkdale Avenue Artesia, CA	Ken Kvammen
March 15, 1988 (6:30 p.m.) * City of Glendora Council Chambers 116 East Foothill Boulevard Glendora, CA	Mike Mohajer
March 18, 1988 (1:00 p.m.) * University of Southern California Environmental Engineering Department BHE 213F University Park Los Angeles, CA	Ken Kvammen
March 18, 1988 (2:00 p.m.) * City of Burbank Fire Department 353 East Olive Avenue Burbank, CA	Mike Mohajer
March 22, 1988 (7:00 p.m.) * City of Lakewood Council Chambers 5050 North Clark Avenue Lakewood, CA	Mike Mohajer
March 24, 1988 (11:30 a.m.) * Western Oil and Gas Association 505 North Brand Boulevard, Suite 1400 Glendale, CA	Mike Mohajer
March 29, 1988 (7:00 p.m.) * City of Claremont Council Chambers 225 2nd Street Claremont, CA	Mike Mohajer
March 29, 1988 (6:00 p.m.) * City of Burbank Council Chambers 272 East Olive Avenue Burbank, CA	Ken Kvammen

* Presentation on Hazardous Waste Management Plan only

March 29, 1988 (3:00 p.m.) *	Dave Yamahara
City of Torrance 3031 Torrance Boulevard, Ground Floor Torrance, CA	
April 5, 1988 (7:00 p.m.)	Ken Kvammen
City of Manhattan Beach 1400 Island Avenue Manhattan Beach, CA	
April 11, 1988 (7:30 p.m.)	Mike Mohajer
City of Monterey Park 320 West Newmark Avenue Monterey Park, CA	
April 11, 1988 (7:00)	Alice Chung
City of South Gate City Council Meeting 8650 California Avenue South Gate, CA	
April 14, 1988 (10:45 a.m.) *	Mike Mohajer
Los Angeles Leadership Resources Center South Coast Air Quality Management District 9150 East Flair Drive El Monte, CA	
April 14, 1988 (6:00 p.m.)	Dave Yamahara
City of Redondo Beach Council Chambers 415 Diamond Street Redondo Beach, CA	
April 19, 1988 (7:00 p.m.)	Ken Kvammen
California State University, Long Beach SPA Building (Public Administration) 1250 South Bellflower Long Beach, CA	
April 20, 1988 (7:30 p.m.)	Ken Kvammen
Sierra Club Office 3550 West 6th Street, Suite 321 Los Angeles, CA	
April 28, 1988 (7:00 p.m.)	Ken Kvammen
City of El Segundo Council Chambers 350 Main Street El Segundo, CA	

* Presentation on Hazardous Waste Management Plan only

<p>May 17, 1988 (6:30 p.m.) Building Industry Association of Southern California 1571 Beverly Boulevard Los Angeles, CA</p>	<p>Ken Kvammen</p>
<p>May 17, 1988 (7:00 p.m.) City of Commerce City Council Chamber 5800 Eastern Avenue, Suite 200 Commerce, CA</p>	<p>Mike Mohajer</p>
<p>May 23, 1988 (12:00 p.m.) Citizen Health Environmental Sanitation Committee for the City of Downey Downey Community Theater 8435 Firestone Boulevard, Green Room Downey, CA</p>	<p>Mike Mohajer</p>
<p>June 7, 1988 (7 p.m.) City of Signal Hills Council Chambers 2175 Cherry Avenue Signal Hill, CA</p>	<p>Mike Mohajer</p>
<p>June 16, 1988 (8:30 p.m.) * San Fernando Leadership Resources Center South Coast Air Quality Management District 9150 East Flair Drive El Monte, CA</p>	<p>Mike Mohajer</p>
<p>June 16, 1988 (7:30 p.m.) Rowland Heights Improvement Association Rowland Heights Unified School District 1830 South Nogales, Board Room City of Rowland Heights, CA</p>	<p>Ken Kvammen</p>
<p>June 20, 1988 (7:30 p.m.) Countywide Citizens Planning Council Hall of Administration, Room 739 500 West Temple Street Los Angeles, CA</p>	<p>Ken Kvammen</p>
<p>June 28, 1988 (8:15 a.m.) * San Gabriel Valley Resources Center South Coast Air Quality Management 9150 East Flair Drive El Monte, CA</p>	<p>Mike Mohajer</p>

* Presentation on Hazardous Waste Management Plan only

II. Public Hearings

<u>Date/Time/Location</u>	<u>Presenter</u>
March 30, 1988 (6:30 p.m.) Council Chambers 275 East Olive Avenue Burbank, CA	Mike Mohajer
March 31, 1988 (6:30 p.m.) Veterans Memorial Auditorium Garden Room 4117 Overland Boulevard Culver City, CA	Ken Kvammen
April 4, 1988 (6:30 p.m.) Banning Recreation Center 1330 Eubank Street Wilmington, CA	Mike Mohajer
April 5, 1988 (6:30 p.m.) Senior Citizen Center 2501 East Cortez Street West Covina, CA	Mike Mohajer
April 6, 1988 (6:30 p.m.) Neighborhood Center 9255 Pioneer Boulevard Santa Fe Springs, CA	Ken Kvammen
April 7, 1988 (6:30 p.m.) El Camino Real High School Multi-Purpose Room 5440 Valley Circle Boulevard Woodland Hills, CA	Mike Mohajer
April 13, 1988 (6:30 p.m.) Stanley Kleiner Park 43011 North 10th Street Lancaster, CA	Lynne Goldsmith
April 20, 1988 (6:30 p.m.) College of the Canyons 26455 North Rockwell Canyon Road Valencia, CA	Lynne Goldsmith
April 21, 1988 (6:30 p.m.) South Gate Park Auditorium 4900 Southern Avenue South Gate, CA	Ken Kvammen

APPENDIX 9C
EXAMPLES OF AIRED MESSAGES, NEWS RELEASES
AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

TO: Cable Stations/Public Service Directors

FROM: County of Los Angeles
Department of Public Works
Waste Management Division

SUBJECT: Attached materials

Enclosed please find a background information bulletin describing the development of a draft plan to manage hazardous waste in Los Angeles County. As an integral part of the process, a series of public hearings has been scheduled to encourage maximum citizen involvement. A sheet listing the sites and dates of these hearings is also included in this mailing.

We have several informed and articulate individuals who are quite capable of discussing the proposed plan and its implications as a part of any appropriate public service program you may be currently airing.

For further information, please contact:

Mike Mchajer
County Department of Public Works
(818) 452-3561

news

**MICHAEL D.
ANTONOVICH**



LOS ANGELES COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS - FIFTH DISTRICT

CONTACT: DAWSON OPPENHEIMER • 574-5555
500 WEST TEMPLE STREET • ROOM 855
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90012

July 9, 1987

ANTONOVICH ANNOUNCES FIRST
HAZARDOUS WASTE PANEL SESSION

Chairman Mike Antonovich of the County Board of Supervisors has announced that the Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Advisory Committee will hold its first meeting at 9:30 a.m., July 15.

Antonovich said the session, open to the public, will be held in Room A-111 of the Department of Public Works at 2250 Alcazar St. in Los Angeles.

"The purpose of the meeting," he said, "is to develop a county-wide system for management of hazardous waste generated in the unincorporated areas of the county as well as in the 84 cities."

According to the supervisor, "the ultimate responsibility for preparing the county's Hazardous Waste Management Plan has been assigned to the Department of Public Works."

(More)

2.

"However, in order to achieve the best possible results," Antonovich said, the plan will be drafted in cooperation with representatives from public and private community organizations, private citizens and mayors and council members of the cities within Los Angeles County."

Under the guidelines of a 1986 state statute (AB2948, Tanner), the committee will focus on development of a plan to protect the health and safety of all residents and safeguard our environmental resources, particularly air and water quality.

Antonovich said other issues to be addressed, include the development of a management system that promotes treatment of waste prior to disposal, waste reduction, increased involvement of private industry in the management process and additional citizen participation in the planning, siting and permitting of hazardous waste facilities.

Interested residents may call Mike Mohajer at the Department of Public Works, (213) 226-4281, for additional information.

####

October 7, 1987

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

West Covina is one of four sites selected for public meetings designed to enlist citizen participation in planning a county-wide system to manage hazardous waste generated in unincorporated areas as well as in the 84 cities of the county, Supervisor Pete Schabarum reports.

The meeting is set for October 28 in the Senior Citizen Center of the City of West Covina at 2501 East Cortez Street. Doors will open at 7 p.m. and the meeting will start promptly at 7:30 p.m.

Joint sponsors of the meeting are San Gabriel Chapter of the League of Women Voters and the Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Advisory Committee. The latter group is overseeing drafting of the plan in cooperation with public and private community organizations, private citizens and elected officials throughout the county, Schabarum said.

In line with 1986 legislation, the County Department of Public Works, under auspices of the committee, is focusing on development of a plan to protect the health and safety of residents and safeguard environmental resources.

Key issues include development of a management system that promotes treatment of waste prior to disposal, waste reduction, recycling, increased private industry involvement in the management process and citizen participation in the planning, siting and permitting of hazardous waste.

Further information is available from Mike Mohajer of the County Public Works Department at (213) 226-4281.

#

March 22, 1988

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Westside Third Supervisorial District residents have been reminded by Supervisor Ed Edelman of an important public hearing to be held in Culver City, Thursday, March 31.

The hearing, dealing with a draft plan to manage hazardous waste in Los Angeles County and the cities within its boundaries, will be held at Veterans Memorial Auditorium, 4117 Overland Boulevard.

It will be chaired by Judy Borash of Beverly Hills, a representative from the League of Women Voters, and will start promptly at 7:30 p.m. Doors open at 7 p.m.

Copies of the proposed plan are now available at all county and city public libraries, the Board of Supervisors' Executive Office in the downtown Hall of Administration, and the County Department of Public Works.

Edelman said it was prepared by the Public Works Department under the auspices of the Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Advisory Committee.

The supervisor urged concerned citizens to obtain further information about the plan and the hearing from Mike Mohajer, Department of Public Works, (818) 458-3561.

###

October 26, 1987

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

HAZARDOUS WASTE PLAN PUBLIC MEETING

Supervisor Deane Dana has reminded interested citizens of a public meeting to be held in Carson on November 5 which will deal with planning for a county-wide system to manage hazardous wastes in the county's unincorporated areas and its 84 cities.

Site of the session is the Council Chambers of the City of Carson at 701 East Carson Street. The meeting will start promptly at 7:30 p.m.

Sponsors are the Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Advisory Committee and the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works.

Dana said the department, under the advisory committee's auspices, is developing a plan to protect the health and safety of residents and safeguard environmental resources.

Further information is available from Mike Mohajer, County Public Works Department, at (213) 226-4281.

#

February 2, 1988

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

A draft plan aimed at managing hazardous waste generated within the cities and unincorporated area of Los Angeles County has been received by the Board of Supervisors, it was reported today by Supervisor Mike Antonovich.

In conformance with State legislation, the plan was prepared by the County Department of Public Works under auspices of the County Hazardous Waste Management Advisory Committee.

The advisory group, according to Antonovich, is overseeing preparation of a final plan. They are working in cooperation with public and private community organizations, private citizens and elected officials throughout the county.

After reviewing the draft plan, supervisors ordered:

- It be distributed to all cities in the county, the State Department of Health Services, Southern California Association of Governments, Southern California Hazardous Waste Management Authority, County Regional Planning Department, various other public agencies and interested parties for a 90-day review period.
- A draft Environmental Impact Report be prepared for the plan and distributed to the same groups for review and comments.
- Public hearings be held on both.
- After completion of the review period and evaluation of comments, the Public Works Director prepare a final draft and, after Board review, submit it to the cities for a 45-day review and approval period.
- After receiving the required city approval, the Public Works Director submit the final draft of both the plan and Environmental Impact Report to Supervisors for approval and adoption on or before September 30 of this year.

Antonovich urged interested citizens to inspect the draft plan at county and city libraries, the Supervisors' executive office in the Hall of Administration and the County Department of Public Works.

Mike Mohajer, Department of Public Works, (213) 226-4281, can provide additional information.

His office will announce dates and locations of the upcoming hearings as soon as they are available, Antonovich added.

###

February 22, 1988

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Veterans Memorial Auditorium in Culver City will be the site for a public hearing on a draft plan to manage hazardous waste in Los Angeles County and the cities within its boundaries, Supervisor Kenneth Hahn has reported.

The session will be held Thursday, March 31, at the auditorium, which is located at 4117 Overland Boulevard. Doors will open at 7 p.m. and the hearing will start promptly at 7:30 p.m.

Hahn said the draft plan was prepared by the County Department of Public Works under auspices of the Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Advisory Committee.

Copies are currently available at all county and city libraries, the Board of Supervisors' Executive Office in the Hall of Administration, and the County Public Works Department.

Nine hearings will be held in various county locations and citizen participation is vitally important, Hahn said.

He urged those concerned to contact Mike Mohajer, County Public Works Department, at (213) 226-4281 (or (818) 458-3561 after March 4) for more information.

#

COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES
Department of Public Works
Waste Management Division
P. O. Box 1460
Alhambra, CA 91808-1460

CONTACT: Mike Mohajer
(818) 458-3561

March 30, 1988

FOR CNS BUDGET WIRE -- March 31, 1988

7 p.m., CULVER CITY - Public hearing is held on proposed plan to manage hazardous waste in the county's 84 cities and unincorporated area. Garden Room, Veterans Memorial Auditorium, 4117 Overland Boulevard. Contact: Mike Mohajer, County Department of Public Works, (818) 458-3561.

#

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
County of Los Angeles
Waste Management Division
P.O. Box 1460
Alhambra, CA 91802-1460

CONTACT: Mike Mohajer
(213) 226-4281
(818) 458-3561

February 16, 1988

BEGIN USING: Immediately

STOP USING: March 25, 1988

30 Seconds

Did you know we generate nearly ten million tons of hazardous waste in Los Angeles County every year? Something has to be done and a plan to solve this growing crisis is now being considered. Your participation is vital. Call the County Department of Public Works at Area Code 213 226-4281 (or Area Code 818 458-3561 after March 4) to find out about public hearings to be held soon.

###

SCBA# 061088-529GI

PROOF OF PUBLICATION
(2015.5 C.C.P.)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
County of Los Angeles,

I am a citizen of the United States and a resident of the County aforesaid; I am over the age of eighteen years, and not a party to or interested in the above-entitled matter. I am the principal clerk of the printer of the
Daily News

a newspaper of general circulation, printed and published 7 times weekly in the Cities of Los Angeles, Burbank & San Fernando, County of Los Angeles, and which newspaper has been adjudged a newspaper of general circulation by the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, under the date of May 26, 1983, Case Number Adjudication #C349217; that the notice, of which the annexed is a printed copy (set in type not smaller than nonpareil), has been published in each regular and entire issue of said newspaper and not in any supplement thereof on the following dates, to-wit:

March 17, 24

all in the year 19 88
I certify (or declare) under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated at Woodland Hills,

California, this 4th day of April, 19 88

Robert J. Brown
Signature

(Daily News—G-114995-03)

OFFICIAL NOTICE
PUBLIC HEARINGS for LOS ANGELES COUNTY
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

The Draft Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Plan (CoHWMP) has been prepared by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works under the auspices of the County Hazardous Waste Management Advisory Committee pursuant to requirements of Chapter 1504 of the 1986 State Statutes (AB 2948, Tanner).

An Environmental Impact Report (EIR) has also been prepared for the Plan with the California Environmental Quality Act. The public is invited to present written or oral testimony on the Draft Plan and its accompanying Draft EIR during any of the hearing dates listed below.

DATE	TIME	PLACE
March 30, 1988	7:00 p.m.	Burbank City Council Chambers 275 East Olive Avenue, Burbank
March 31, 1988	7:00 p.m.	Veterans Memorial Auditorium Garden Room 4117 Overland Ave., Culver City
April 4, 1988	7:00 p.m.	Banning Recreation Center 1330 Eubank Street, Wilmington
April 5, 1988	7:00 p.m.	West Covina Senior Citizen Center 2501 East Cortez, West Covina
April 6, 1988	7:00 p.m.	Santa Fe Springs Neighborhood Ctr. 9255 Pioneer Boulevard, Santa Fe Springs
April 7, 1988	7:00 p.m.	El Camino Real High School Multi-Purpose Room 5440 Valley Circle Blvd. Woodland Hills
April 13, 1988	7:00 p.m.	Stanley Kleiner Park 43011 North 10th Street, Lancaster
April 20, 1988	7:00 p.m.	College of the Canyons Lecture Hall 26455 N. Rockwell Canyon Road Santa Clarita
April 21, 1988	7:00 p.m.	South Gate Park Auditorium 4900 Southern Avenue, South Gate

TESTIMONY TO BEGIN PROMPTLY AT 7:30 p.m.

Copies of the Draft County Hazardous Waste Management Plan are available for public review at all City Halls, Cities and County libraries, Board of Supervisors and the County Department of Public Works, Waste Management Division, 900 South Fremont Avenue, Alhambra, California. Copies of the Draft EIR will be available at the above listed locations after March 28, 1988.

Persons unable to attend the public hearings who wish to make written comments on the reports may do so by addressing their comments to:

M. Michael Mohajer
Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
Waste Management Division
P.O. Box 1460
Alhambra, CA 91802-1460

Written comments on the Co HWMP and EIR will be accepted through April 21, and May 15, 1988 respectively.
Publish March 17, 24, 1988.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

This space is for the County Clerk's Filing Stamp

(2015.5 C.C.P.)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
County of Los Angeles,

I am a citizen of the United States and a resident of the County aforesaid; I am over the age of eighteen years, and not a party to or interested in the above entitled matter. I am the principal clerk of the printer of the Glendale News-Press, a newspaper of general circulation, printed and published daily in the City of Glendale, County of Los Angeles, and which newspaper has been adjudged a newspaper of general circulation by the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, under the date of Jun. 21, 1927. Case Number 221017; that the notice, of which the annexed is a printed copy (set in type no smaller than nonpareil), has been published in each regular and entire issue of said newspaper and not in any supplement thereof on the following dates, to wit:

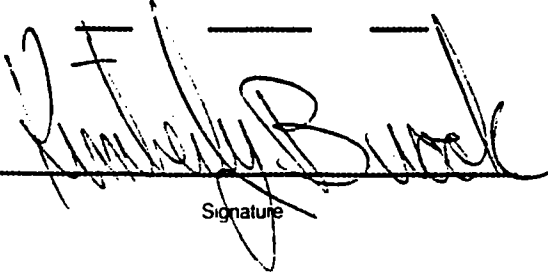
March 19, 26,

all in the year 19 88

I certify (or declare) under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated at Glendale, California.

this 26 day of March 19 88


Signature

**OFFICIAL NOTICE
PUBLIC HEARINGS for LOS ANGELES COUNTY
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT**

The Draft Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Plan (CoHWMP) has been prepared by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works under the auspices of the County Hazardous Waste Management Advisory Committee pursuant to requirements of Chapter 1504 of the 1986 State Statutes (AB 2948, Tanner).

An Environmental Impact Report (EIR) has also been prepared for the Plan with the California Environmental Quality Act.

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April 20, 1988	7:00 p.m.	College of the Canyons Lecture Hall 26455 N. Rockwell Canyon Road, Santa Clarita
April 21, 1988	7:00 p.m.	South Gate Park Auditorium 4900 Southern Avenue, South Gate

TESTIMONY TO BEGIN PROMPTLY AT 7:30 p.m.

Copies of the Draft County Hazardous Waste Management Plan are available for public review at all City Halls, Cities and County libraries, Board of Supervisors and at the County Department of Public Works, Waste Management Division, 900 South Fremont Avenue, Alhambra, California. Copies of the Draft EIR will be available at the above listed locations after March 28, 1988.

Persons unable to attend the public hearings who wish to make written comments on the reports may do so by addressing their comments to:

M. Michael Mohajer
Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
Waste Management Division
P.O. Box 1460
Alhambra, CA 91802-1460

Written comments on the Co HWMP and EIR will be accepted through April 21, and May 15, 1988 respectively.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

(2015.5 C.C.P.)

This space is for the County Clerk's Filing Stamp

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
County of Los Angeles,

**OFFICIAL NOTICE
PUBLIC HEARINGS for LOS ANGELES COUNTY
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT**

I am a citizen of the United States and a resident of the County aforesaid; I am over the age of eighteen years, and not a party to or interested in the above-entitled matter. I am the principal clerk of the printer of the

The Draft Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Plan (CoHWMP) has been prepared by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works under the auspices of the County Hazardous Waste Management Advisory Committee pursuant to requirements of Chapter 1504 of the 1986 State Statutes (AB 2948, Tanner).

An Environmental Impact Report (EIR) has also been prepared for the Plan with the California Environmental Quality Act.

The public is invited to present written or oral testimony on the Draft Plan and its accompanying Draft EIR during any of the hearing dates listed below.

..... ANTELOPE VALLEY PRESS
.....
..... a newspaper of general circulation, printed and published TUES., WED., THURS., FRI., SAT. in the City of PALMDALE County of Los Angeles, and which newspaper has been adjudged a newspaper of general circulation by the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, under the date of..... 5-2, 19 56,

DATE	TIME	PLACE
March 30, 1988	7:00 p.m.	Burbank City Council Chambers 275 East Olive Avenue, Burbank
March 31, 1988	7:00 p.m.	Veterans Memorial Auditorium Garden Room 4117 Overland Ave., Culver City
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April 20, 1988	7:00 p.m.	College of the Canyons Lecture Hall 26455 N. Rockwell Canyon Road, Santa Clarita
April 21, 1988	7:00 p.m.	South Gate Park Auditorium 4900 Southern Avenue, South Gate

Case Number 657770; that the notice, of which the annexed is a printed copy (set in type not smaller than nonpareil), has been published in each regular and entire issue of said newspaper and not in any supplement thereof on the following dates, to-wit:

TESTIMONY TO BEGIN PROMPTLY AT 7:30 p.m.

Copies of the Draft County Hazardous Waste Management Plan are available for public review at all City Halls, Cities and County libraries, Board to Supervisors and at the County Department of Public Works Waste Management Division, 900 South Fremont Avenue, Alhambra, California. Copies of the Draft EIR will be available at the above listed locations after March 28, 1988.

..... MARCH 18, 25,
all in the year 19..... 88.

Persons unable to attend the public hearings who wish to make written comments on the reports may do so by addressing their comments to

I certify (or declare) under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

M. Michael Mohajer
Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
Waste Management Division
P.O. Box 1460
Alhambra, CA 91802-1460

Dated at..... LOS ANGELES
California, this..... 14TH day of APRIL, 19 88

..... *Bonnie A. Thompson*
Signature

Written comments will be accepted through April 21, 1988

G114997 Antelope Valley Press, March 18, 25, 1988

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
County of Los Angeles,

I am a citizen of the United States and a resident of the County aforesaid; I am over the age of eighteen years, and not a party to or interested in the above-entitled matter. I am the principal clerk of the printer of the

SOUTH GATE PRESS

.....
a newspaper of general circulation, printed

and published WEEKLY

in the City of SOUTH GATE
County of Los Angeles, and which newspaper has been adjudged a newspaper of general circulation by the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles, State of

California, under the date of 4-19, 19 29,

Case Number 273 415; that the notice, of which the annexed is a printed copy (set in type not smaller than nonpareil), has been published in each regular and entire issue of said newspaper and not in any supplement thereof on the following dates, to-wit:

Mar. 24, 31,

.....
all in the year 19...88.

I certify (or declare) under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated at SOUTH GATE

California, this 31st day of Mar. 19 88

Phyllis Wallace
.....
Signature

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OFFICIAL NOTICE
PUBLIC HEARINGS for LOS ANGELES COUNTY
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

The Draft Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Plan (CoHWMP) has been prepared by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works under the auspices of the County Hazardous Waste Management Advisory Committee pursuant to requirements of Chapter 1504 of the 1986 State Statutes (AB 2948, Tanner).

An Environmental Impact Report (EIR) has also been prepared for the Plan with the California Environmental Quality Act.

The public is invited to present written or oral testimony on the Draft Plan and its accompanying Draft EIR during any of the hearing dates listed below.

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Mr. Michael Mchaier
Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
Waste Management Division
P.O. Box 1460
Alhambra, CA 91802-1460

Written comments on the Co HWMP and EIR will be accepted through April 21, and May 15, 1988 respectively.

Public: South Gate Press Mar. 24, 31, 1988. No. 3238. G-115000-04

PROOF OF PUBLICATION



Los Angeles Times

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
County of Los Angeles

I am a citizen of the United States and a resident of the County aforesaid; I am over the age of eighteen years, and not a party to or interested in the notice published. I am the CHIEF LEGAL ADVERTISING CLERK of the Publisher of the LOS ANGELES TIMES, a newspaper of general circulation, printed and published daily in the City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, and the LOS ANGELES TIMES has been adjudged a newspaper of general circulation by the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, under the date of May 21, 1952, Case Number 598, 599; that the notice, of which the annexed is a printed copy (set in type not smaller than nonpareil), has been published in each regular and entire issue of said newspaper and not in any supplement thereof on the following dates, to-wit:

March 16th 9 23rd

all in the year 1988

I certify (or declare) under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated at Los Angeles, California, this

23rd day of March, 1988

Diogo, Fulantia
Signature

**CALIFORNIA NEWSPAPER
SERVICE BUREAU, INC.**

Legal Advertising Newspaper Representatives

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San Diego and Santa Ana

OFFICIAL NOTICE PUBLIC HEARINGS for LOS ANGELES COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

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M. Michael Mohajer
Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
Waste Management Division
P.O. Box 1460
Alhambra, CA 91802-1460

Written comments will be accepted through April 21, 1988

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

(2015.5 C.C.P.)

This space is for the County Clerk's Filing Stamp

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
County of Los Angeles,

I am a citizen of the United States and a resident of the County aforesaid; I am over the age of eighteen years, and not a party to or interested in the above-entitled matter. I am the principal clerk of the printer of the

CULVER CITY STAR NEWS

a newspaper of general circulation, printed

WEEKLY

and published

CULVER CITY

in the City of County of Los Angeles, and which newspaper has been adjudged a newspaper of general circulation by the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles, State of

California, under the date of Dec. 24 19 82,

331869

Case Number; that the notice, of which the annexed is a printed copy (set in type not smaller than nonpareil), has been published in each regular and entire issue of said newspaper and not in any supplement thereof on the following dates, to-wit:

MARCH 17 and MARCH 24

all in the year 1988.

I certify (or declare) under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

SANTA MONICA

Dated at

California, this 25th day of MARCH, 19 88.

P.A. Paris
Signature

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9C-17

**OFFICIAL NOTICE
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HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
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Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
Waste Management Division
P.O. Box 1460
Alhambra, CA 91802-1460

Written comments on the Co HWMP and EIR will be accepted through April 21, and May 15, 1988 respectively.

PROOF OF PUBLICATION

(2015.5 C.C.P.)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,

County of Los Angeles,

I am a citizen of the United States and a resident of the County aforesaid; I am over the age of eighteen years, and not a party to or interested in the above-entitled matter. I am the principal clerk of the printer

CARSON STAR AND HARBOR MAIL
of the

AND WILMINGTON PRESS-JOURNAL

a newspaper of general circulation, printed and published
Weekly

in the City of Wilmington
County of Los Angeles, and which newspaper has been adjudged a newspaper of general circulation by the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles, State of

California, under the date of Sept. 5th, 1962

Case Number 601561; that the notice, of which the annexed is a printed copy (set in type not smaller than nonpareil), has been published in each regular and entire issue of said newspaper and not in any supplement thereof on the following dates, to-wit:

March 16, 23

all in the year 1988.

I certify (or declare) under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated at Torrance

California, this 23 day of March, 1988

Gaelyn Morgan
Signature

The Daily Breeze

5215 TORRANCE BLVD. • TORRANCE, CALIFORNIA 90509
(213) 540-5511, 772-6281

9C-18

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OFFICIAL NOTICE

G114988

**PUBLIC HEARINGS for LOS ANGELES COUNTY
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT**

The Draft Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Plan (CoHWMP) has been prepared by the Los Angeles County department of Public Works under the auspices of the County Hazardous Waste Management Advisory Committee pursuant to requirements of Chapter 1504 of the 1986 State Statutes (AB 2948, Tanner).

An Environmental Impact Report (EIR) has also been prepared for the Plan with the California Environmental Quality Act.

The public is invited to present written or oral testimony on the Draft Plan and its accompanying Draft EIR during any of the hearing dates listed below.

DATE	TIME	PLACE
March 30, 1988	7:00 p.m.	Burbank City Council Chambers 275 East Olive Avenue, Burbank
March 31, 1988	7:00 p.m.	Veterans Memorial Auditorium Garden Room 4117 Overland Ave., Culver City
April 4, 1988	7:00 p.m.	Banning Recreation Center 1330 Eubank Street, Wilmington
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April 13, 1988	7:00 p.m.	Stanley Kleiner Park 43011 North 10th Street, Lancaster
April 20, 1988	7:00 p.m.	College of the Canyons Lecture Hall 26455 N. Rockwell Canyon Road, Santa Clarita
April 21, 1988	7:00 p.m.	South Gate Park Auditorium 4900 Southern Avenue, South Gate

TESTIMONY TO BEGIN PROMPTLY AT 7:30 P.M.

Copies of the Draft County Hazardous Waste Management Plan are available for public review at all City Halls, Cities and County libraries, Board of Supervisors and at the County Department of Public Works, Waste Management Division, 900 South Fremont Avenue, Alhambra, California. Copies of the Draft EIR will be available at the above listed locations after March 28, 1988.

Persons unable to attend the public hearings who wish to make written comments on the reports may do so by addressing their comments to:

M. Michael Mohajer
Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
Waste Management Division
P.O. Box 1460
Alhambra, CA 91802-1460

Written Comments on the Co HWMP and EIR will be accepted through April 21, and May 15, 1988 respectively.

Pub.: March 16, 23, 1988

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
County of Los Angeles.

I am a citizen of the United States and a resident of the County aforesaid; I am over the age of eighteen years, and not a party to or interested in the above-entitled matter. I am the principal clerk of the printer of the

NEWELL SIGNAL

.....
a newspaper of general circulation, printed

and published SUN., WED., FRI.

in the City of VALENCIA
County of Los Angeles, and which newspaper has been adjudged a newspaper of general circulation by the Superior Court of the County of Los Angeles, State of California, under the date of AUG. 7 1945

Case Number 503652 that the notice, of which the annexed is a printed copy (set in type not smaller than nonpareil), has been published in each regular and entire issue of said newspaper and not in any supplement thereof on the following dates, to-wit:

3/18 3/25

all in the year 1988 CO. T
7/20 SENIOR
I certify (or declare) under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct. 09:57 02 MAR 88

Dated at VALENCIA, CALIF.

California, this 25 day of MAR, 19 88

[Signature]
Signature

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OFFICIAL NOTICE
PUBLIC HEARINGS for LOS ANGELES COUNTY
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

317452

The Draft Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Plan (CoHWMP) has been prepared by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works under the auspices of the County Hazardous Waste Management Advisory Committee pursuant to requirements of Chapter 1504 of the 1986 State Statutes (AB 2948, Tanner).

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M. Michael Mohajer
Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
Waste Management Division
P.O. Box 1460
Alhambra, CA 91802-1460

Written Comments on the Co HWMP and EIR will be accepted through April 21, and May 15, 1988 respectively.

Pub: March 18, 23, 1988

California Newspaper Service Bureau, Inc.
 Incorporated 1934
 120 West Second Street
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 (213) 625-2541

DECLARATION

I am a resident of Los Angeles County, over the age of eighteen years and not a party to or interested in the matter noticed.

The notice, of which the annexed is a printed copy appeared in the:

Daily News (Whittier)

on the following dates:

March 17, 24

I certify (or declare) under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Dated at Los Angeles, California, this 20th day of

June, 1988

Ed C. Fairbank

Signature



6/7/88 85.7
OFFICIAL NOTICE
PUBLIC HEARINGS for LOS ANGELES COUNTY
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

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M. Michael Mohajer
 Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
 Waste Management Division
 P.O. Box 1460
 Alhambra, CA 91802-1460

Written comments will be accepted through April 21, 1988

G114992
 Whittier Daily News March 17, 1988

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DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
 WASTE MANAGEMENT DIVISION

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**OFFICIAL NOTICE
PUBLIC HEARINGS for LOS ANGELES COUNTY
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT**

CALIFORNIA NEWSPAPER SERVICE BUREAU
(Agency)

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The public is invited to present written or oral testimony on the Draft Plan and its accompanying Draft EIR during any of the hearing dates listed below.

This is to certify that advertising for

HAZARDOUS WASTE PLAN - G 114990 and G 114992
(Client)

was published on March 24, 1988
(Date of Publication)

DATE	TIME	PLACE
March 30, 1988	7:00 p.m.	Burbank City Council Chambers 275 East Olive Avenue, Burbank
March 31, 1988	7:00 p.m.	Veterans Memorial Auditorium Garden Room 4117 Overland Ave., Culver City
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SAN GABRIEL VALLEY TRIBUNE/WHITTIER

WEST COVINA, CA 91790
(City and State)

Bill Parker
(Deponent)

Erla M. Smith 3/24/88



TESTIMONY TO BEGIN PROMPTLY AT 7:30 p.m.

Copies of the Draft County Hazardous Waste Management Plan are available for public review at all City Halls, Cities and County libraries, Board of Supervisors and at the County Department of Public Works, Waste Management Division, 900 South Fremont Avenue, Alhambra, California. Copies of the Draft EIR will be available at the above listed locations after March 28, 1988.

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G114990
San Gabriel Valley Tribune March 24, 1988

APPENDIX 9D

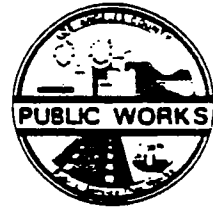
HAZARDOUS WASTE FACT SHEETS

This Appendix includes Fact Sheet I and Fact Sheet II which were prepared by the Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Advisory Committee for distribution at the workshops and public hearing meetings.

It should be noted that some of the information included in the fact sheets are no longer current and readers should refer to Volumes I and II of the County Hazardous Waste Management Plan (CoHWMP) for updated information. The fact sheets are included for informational purpose as directed by the State Department of Health Services' comments of May 3, 1988.

Additionally, the information contained in page 9D-10, regarding the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is an error in that a specific EIR may not be required. However, appropriate environmental documentation must be prepared for each proposed off-site hazardous waste management facility or for the expansion of existing facilities.

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS



THOMAS A. TIDEMANSON

Los Angeles County
Hazardous
Waste
Management
Plan

CoHWMP FACT SHEET

QUESTION 1: WHAT IS A HAZARDOUS WASTE?

ANSWER: In general, hazardous waste is defined as any waste, or combination of wastes, which because of its quantity, concentration, physical or chemical characteristic may cause, or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or may pose a substantial risk or potential hazard to human health or environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of, or otherwise managed. They may be toxic, corrosive, flammable or irritants. Hazardous waste includes a wide range of wastes from household wastes like pesticides and left over paint to industrial wastes such as cleaning solvents, plating shop waste, etc.

QUESTION 2: WHAT IS A HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY?

ANSWER: Basically, a hazardous waste management facility is any facility used for the handling of hazardous waste. These facilities may also be referred to as TSDF, meaning treatment, storage or disposal facilities.

QUESTION 3: WHAT IS CoHWMP?

Under newly enacted legislation, AB 2948 (Tanner), each County in the State of California is to prepare a county hazardous waste planning document. This document can be included as a hazardous waste element in the current County Solid Waste Management Plan (CoSWMP) or it can be a separate document by itself, known as the County Hazardous Waste Management Plan (CoHWMP). On March 10, 1987, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors elected to prepare the CoHWMP.

QUESTION 4: WHAT INPUT DOES THE GENERAL PUBLIC HAVE ON THE OUTCOME OF THE CoHWMP?

ANSWER: Public involvement in the planning process is extremely important to the proper development of a plan that will provide safety to human health and the preservation of the environment as well as defining actions to be taken to manage the hazardous waste which we all produce as a by-product of our style of living.

To better involve the public in the planning process, the Tanner legislation provides for public information/involvement meetings. These meetings are to be an exchange of knowledge, information, and concerns of the management of hazardous waste.

QUESTION 5: WHAT DOES THE TANNER LEGISLATION PROVIDE/REQUIRE

ANSWER: Tanner legislation will provide for the following:

- a. In lieu of the Hazardous Waste Element of the CoSWMP, each county may prepare a CoHWMP.
- b. CoHWMP must be prepared in accordance with the State Department of Health Services (SDOHS) Guidelines.
- c. Requires each county board of supervisors to establish an advisory committee of at least seven members. Four members are to be appointed by the board of supervisors, including at least one representative each from public, industry and environmental organization. In order to represent cities, the memberships must also include at least three representatives appointed by the City Selection Committee. [Note: the City Selection Committee is a committee formed by the State Statutes and its membership consists of all elected officials (mayor/council members) of cities within the county.]

The Advisory Committee is to advise county staff, board of supervisors and the staff, mayors, and council members of the cities within the county on issues related to development, approval, and administration of the CoHWMP. In addition, the advisory committee is required to hold informal public meetings and workshops to provide the public with information, and to receive comments, during the preparation of the CoHWMP.

- d. Prohibits establishment of new or expansion of existing off-site hazardous waste management facilities unless legislative body of the local jurisdiction make a determination that proposal is consistent with CoHWMP.
- e. Prohibits SDOHS from issuance of a permit after 1/1/87 unless the hazardous waste management facility's operator can provide financial assurance that he/she can respond adequately to damage claim arising out of operation of the facility.
- f. Establishes procedures for permitting new hazardous waste management facilities as well as mechanism by which local land use decision may be appealed to the Governor Appeal Board by project proponent or citizen groups.
- g. Prohibits
 - Land disposal of liquid waste, liquid waste containing hazardous waste or hazardous waste containing free liquid on or after January 1, 1987.
 - Land disposal of untreated hazardous waste on or after May 8, 1990.

QUESTION 6: WHAT ARE THE GOALS OF THE COHWMP?

ANSWER: The goals of the COHWMP are:

- a. Develop a Countywide system for management of hazardous waste generated in the County and all incorporated cities.
- b. Protect the health and safety of all citizens.
- c. Protect our environmental resources, particularly air and water quality.
- d. Promote waste reduction, re-use and recycling.
- e. Develop a management system which promotes appropriate treatment of hazardous waste prior to disposal.
- f. Promote increased involvement of private industry in the waste management process.
- g. Increase involvement of citizens in the planning, siting and permitting of hazardous waste management facilities.

QUESTION 7: HOW WILL THESE GOALS BE ADDRESSED?

ANSWER: The COHWMP will address the goals by including information on the following together with a series of recommendations and implementation programs.

- a. An analysis of hazardous waste stream currently being generated in the County by volume and type, and projected quantities expected by the year 2000.
- b. A description of the existing facilities which treat, handle, recycle and dispose of hazardous waste, including a determination of the existing capacity of each facility.
- c. An analysis of the potential in the County for recycling and for reducing the volume of hazardous waste.
- d. A consideration of the need to manage the waste generated by small businesses and households.
- e. A determination of the need for additional hazardous waste management facilities to properly manage the volume of hazardous wastes currently generated or that are expected to be produced by year 2000.

- f. An identification of those hazardous waste management facilities that can be expanded to accommodate projected needs and an identification of general areas which may meet the SDOHS and the CoHWMP siting criteria and might be suitable for future siting of a hazardous waste management facility.
- g. A statement of goals, objectives and policies as well as recommendation for general and proper management of hazardous waste through year 2000.
- h. An implementation schedule for carrying out the actions.
- i. A provision for the safe transportation of hazardous waste from the source of generation to points of management.
- j. A description of the County programs to monitor and enforce existing local, state and federal hazardous waste management laws and regulations.
- k. A list of inactive hazardous waste land disposal sites and contaminated sites.
- l. A description of hazardous material/waste emergency response programs in the County.

QUESTION 8: WHO ARE THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBERS?

ANSWER: The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors has designated the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works (DPW) as the responsible agency for the preparation, maintenance and administration of the CoHWMP.

On May 19, 1987, the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors established the County Hazardous Waste Management Advisory Committee (CoHWMAC) and the City Selection Committee selected its members to serve on the CoHWMAC on June 4, 1987.

Appointees of the Board of Supervisors

T. A. Tidemanson, Chairman
 Director of Public Works
 Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
 (818) 456-4000

Angelo Bellomo, Chief
 Southern California Section
 Toxic Substances Control Division
 State Department of Health Services
 (213) 620-2380

Charles Carry
Chief Engineer & General Manager
County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County
(213) 685-5217

Robert Gates, Director
Los Angeles County Department of Health Services
(213) 974-8101

Robert Ghirelli, Executive Director
California Water Quality Control Board,
Los Angeles Region
(213) 620-4397/620-4460

Clarence Gieck, President
Hazardous Waste Association of California
(213) 539-7150

Lynne Goldsmith
League of Women Voters of Los Angeles County
(818) 368-2727

Steve Kaufman
Sierra Club
(714) 624-1542

Robert L. Litzenberg, President
BCL Associates, Inc.
(213) 437-4148

Norman Murdoch, Planning Director
Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning
(213) 974-6401

John Woodyard
IT Corporation
(213) 378-9933

Connie Worden
Public Affairs Specialist
(805) 259-7485

Appointees of the City Selection Committee

Ruth Aldaco, Councilmember
City of Commerce
(213) 722-4805

Robert Bacon, Councilmember
City of West Covina
(818) 814-8400

John Hitt, Councilmember
City of Duarte
(818) 357-7931

William H. Jennings, Councilmember
City of Santa Monica
(213) 393-9975

Fran Pavley, Mayor
City of Agoura Hills
(818) 889-9114

Joy Picus, Councilmember
City of Los Angeles
(213) 458-2121

Archie Snow, Councilmember
City of Redondo Beach
(213) 372-1171

QUESTION 9: HOW WAS THE DECISION MADE WITH REGARD TO WHAT EACH CoHWMP MUST CONTAIN?

ANSWER: The Tanner legislation required that the SDOHS develop guidelines for the preparation and adoption of the CoHWMP. In so doing, SDOHS, in cooperation with an advisory committee, developed guidelines which would provide for the safety of the human health and preservation of the environment as well as providing a means to effectively manage hazardous wastes.

QUESTION 10: HOW IS THE ISSUE OF SITING A HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITY ADDRESSED IN THE PROPOSED CoHWMP?

ANSWER: Chapter 6, Siting Criteria and Permitting Process, of the proposed CoHWMP has developed a siting criteria. The CoHWMP does not identify any specific site for future hazardous waste management facilities, rather it provides general areas which may meet the SDOHS and the CoHWMP siting criteria and may be suitable for siting a future facility.

Also included are type and size of hazardous waste management facilities which need to be developed if this County is to meet the State mandates on prohibition of land disposal of hazardous waste by 1990 and if we are to provide for the health and safety of our citizens and protect our natural resources.

QUESTION 11: HOW WILL THE PROPOSED CoHWMP BE APPROVED AND ADOPTED?

ANSWER: Once the draft CoHWMP is prepared by the County Department of Public Works, it will be submitted to all 84 cities in this County, private and public organizations, SDOHS and the public for review and comments for a 90-day period. A series of public hearings also will be conducted during this 90-day period. Upon completion of this period and incorporation of the appropriate comments received, the CoHWMP will be submitted to all 84 cities for formal approval. Upon receiving approval from a majority of cities containing more than 50% of all 84 cities population, the CoHWMP will be submitted to the County Board of Supervisors for approval. Following this process, the CoHWMP will be submitted to the SDOHS for approval. Upon approval by the SDOHS, the CoHWMP becomes an official document. After this process is completed, all proposed hazardous waste management facilities must be consistent with the CoHWMP.

The schedule of the CoHWMP preparation is as follows:

- 12/31/87 Draft Plan to be completed.
- 1/1 through 3/31/88 Public hearing. Review by SDOHS, cities and public.
- 4/1/88 to 6/30/88 Prepare Final CoHWMP.
- 7/1/88 to 9/15/88 Obtain approval from majority of cities containing majority of incorporated population.
- 9/30/88 Adoption by the Board of Supervisors.
- 10/1/88 Final Plan submittal to the SDOHS.
- 12/31/88 Final Plan approval by the SDOHS.

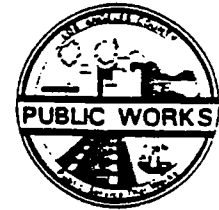
Note: The law provides for a 90-day extension if the County determines the need and subject to approval by the SDOHS.

QUESTION 12: WHERE CAN WE GET ADDITIONAL INFORMATION OR FIND OUT ABOUT THE STATUS OF THE CoHWMP?

ANSWER: All inquiries should be directed to:

Los Angeles County Department of Public Works
Waste Management Division
P.O. Box 1460
Alhambra, CA 91802-1460
(818) 458-3561
Attention: Michael Mohajer

LOS ANGELES COUNTY
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS



THOMAS A. TIDEMANSON

Angeles County
Hazardous
Waste
Management
Plan

CoHWMP FACT SHEET II

MANAGING HAZARDOUS WASTE - MEETING THE CHALLENGE

THE PROBLEM OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

Los Angeles County generates about 9.4 million tons of hazardous waste annually. Approximately 93 percent is managed at its source with the balance being sent off-site for treatment and disposal. The amount of hazardous waste produced in the County and requiring off-site management increased from 561,000 tons in 1984 to approximately 616,000 tons in 1986. Nearly half of the hazardous wastes generated in the County are produced in areas lying south of the Artesia Freeway and its extension to the west.

The absence of any hazardous waste land disposal facilities and inadequate off-site treatment capacity means that much of the waste is shipped outside the County with minimal treatment. This method of management combined with the 1986 State law which prohibits direct land disposal of untreated hazardous waste after May 8, 1990, underscore the urgent need for a solution to our hazardous waste management problem in this County.

THE PROCEDURE TO DEVELOP A SOLUTION

The legislature has enacted a statute -- AB 2948 (Tanner) -- which requires each county in California to develop a plan to deal with the management of hazardous waste. This Act allowed county governing officials to decide whether their plan was to be included in their Solid Waste Management Plan or as a separate document. The Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors, in March of 1987, opted for the latter approach and ordered the preparation of the Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Plan -- CoHWMP. They reasoned that such an independent effort would provide a more effective framework for managing the County's hazardous waste.

In taking that action, the Supervisors reaffirmed their commitment -- shared with the incorporated cities in the County -- to the basic concept of waste minimization. They also strongly endorsed the AB 2948 mandate to include a vigorous and ongoing public information program as part of both the Plan's preparation and ultimate implementation. The full and continuing participation of every concerned citizen in each step of the process was seen as essential to achieving the overall goals of the Plan.

To involve all concerns for maximum input in this Plan preparation, the Board established the County Hazardous Waste Management Advisory Committee (Committee) on May 27, 1987. It is composed of representatives from private industry, various levels of local governments, and public interest groups such as the League of Women Voters and the Sierra Club. Membership also includes the Mayors and Councilmembers from Agoura Hills, Commerce, Duarte, Los Angeles, Redondo Beach, Santa Monica and West Covina who are appointees of the City Selection Committee and represent the cities in the County. The Los Angeles County Department of Public Works is charged with staffing responsibilities under the Committee's auspices.

The Draft CoHWMP was completed in accordance with AB 2948 and Guidelines issued in June 1987 by the State Department of Health Services. In addition to regularly scheduled Committee working sessions, preparation of the Plan included public workshops sponsored by the Committee and the Department of Public Works in four separate geographical areas. These sessions were designed to receive public input and encourage their involvement and public participation in the planning process.

THE HAZARDOUS WASTE PLAN

Comprised of three volumes, the Draft CoHWMP provides an overview of the existing hazardous waste management system and recommends planning efforts through the year 2005. Volume I, appropriately entitled The Plan, discusses objectives, needs and policies, goals and consistency requirements for future off-site hazardous waste management facilities, as well as the potential expansion of existing off-site facilities. The document includes 69 specific recommendations and programs to implement the Plan's goals and policies and suggests time schedules, possible funding sources, and staffing requirements.

Volumes II and III, identified as the Technical Supplement and Appendix, respectively, contain background information used in developing the Plan.

The Draft Plan establishes criteria for developing off-site hazardous waste management facilities and tentatively identifies general geographic areas within cities and the unincorporated areas where such criteria might apply (See Figure 1). The Plan does not identify any specific sites. Should a site be chosen for a facility in a specific area, the permitting process will include preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) as well as risk assessment studies. Additionally, AB 2948 mandates extensive public involvement during the permitting process for such facilities including the formation of citizen advisory committees to address all concerns.

KEY ISSUES OF THE PLAN

First and foremost is to have the public attain greater awareness and participate in the decision-making process concerning hazardous waste management. The public is part of the solution; as such, the Draft Plan recommends that an aggressive outreach program be implemented.

Additionally, in meeting the hazardous waste management challenge, four key issues are emphasized in the Draft Plan. In order of priority, they are as follows:

1. Greater efforts must be taken to avoid production of waste at the source. This may involve product substitution, process changes or other innovative approaches.
2. Recycling and reclaiming must be practiced to the greatest extent possible.
3. It is preferable that all waste be evaluated and treated on-site or close to the point of generation at off-site facilities where it can be safely incinerated, neutralized or made inert.
4. Residuals remaining after treatment/incineration must be stored in environmentally safe, soundly engineered facilities away from the metropolitan area.

THE CoHWMP REVIEW PROCESS

The Board of Supervisors received and filed the Draft CoHWMP on January 5, 1988. The Board instructed the Director of Public Works to distribute the Draft to all Cities in the County, the State Department of Health Services, Southern California Association of Governments, Southern California Hazardous Waste Management Authority, the County Regional Planning Department, various other public agencies and interested parties for a 90-day formal review period. The Public Works Director was also instructed to prepare a Draft EIR for the CoHWMP and distribute it to the same groups for review and comments.

The Board of Supervisors further authorized and instructed the Public Works Director to conduct public hearings on the Draft CoHWMP and the Draft EIR. Upon completion of the formal review period and evaluation of comments, the Public Works Department under the auspices of the County Hazardous Waste Management Advisory Committee is to prepare the Final Draft of the CoHWMP and, after review by the Board, submit it to the cities for a 45-day review and approval.

The Public Works Director upon receiving the required city approval is to submit the Final Draft of the CoHWMP and its EIR to the Board of Supervisors for approval and adoption.

HOW YOU CAN BECOME INVOLVED IN THIS PROCESS

Your comments on both the Draft Plan and the Draft EIR are encouraged. They can be made at the public hearings or in writing at any time within the review period. The State law mandates the Board of Supervisors to take action on the Final Draft of the CoHWMP on or before September 30, 1988.

Copies of the Draft Plan are available for inspection at all City Halls, County and City libraries, the Executive Office of the Board of Superivisors at the Los Angeles County Hall of Administration, and the County Department of Public Works. The Draft EIR can be reviewed at the same locations after March 28, 1988.

Written comments or requests for more detailed information concerning the Draft CoHWMP should be directed to:

Mike Mohajer
Los Angeles County Department
of Public Works
Waste Management Division
900 South Fremont Avenue, 7th Floor
P.O. Box 1460
Alhambra, CA 91802-1460
(818) 458-3561

APPENDIX 9E

PUBLIC COMMENTS RECEIVED ON THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

This Appendix summarizes both written and verbal comments received on the Draft Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Plan (CoHWMP) during and after its preparation. All appropriate comments were utilized in the preparation of the Draft and Final CoHWMP. The Appendix contains three sections as listed below.

I. Section A

This Section provides the minutes and list of attendees for the four Public Information Meetings/Workshops held in strategic locations to receive information and public input for the preparation of the Draft CoHWMP.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
1. October 28, 1987	City of West Covina
2. October 29, 1987	City of Palmdale
3. November 05, 1987	City of Carson
4. November 12, 1987	City of Los Angeles (Van Nuys Area)

II. Section B

This Section provides minutes and list of attendees for the nine Public Hearings that were conducted throughout Los Angeles County from March 30, 1988, to April 21, 1988, to receive public comments on the Draft CoHWMP and its accompanying Draft Environmental Impact Report.

<u>DATE</u>	<u>LOCATION</u>
1. March 30, 1988	City of Burbank
2. March 31, 1988	City of Culver City
3. April 04, 1988	City of Los Angeles (Wilmington Area)
4. April 05, 1988	City of West Covina
5. April 06, 1988	City of Santa Fe Springs
6. April 07, 1988	City of Los Angeles (Woodland Hills Area)
7. April 13, 1988	City of Lancaster
8. April 20, 1988	City of Santa Clarita
9. April 21, 1988	City of South Gate

III. Section C

This Section provides a summary of written comments received on the Draft CoHWMP.

1. Table 9E-1 is a list of comments received during the Draft CoHWMP preparation.
2. Table 9E-2 is the comment log for comments received during the formal review period, January 8, 1988, through April 21, 1988.
3. Table 9E-3 summarizes comments received after the formal review period.

It should be noted that all comments were considered in the preparation of the Final CoHWMP.

Materials which are indicated to be attached may be obtained from the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works or the respective person.

SECTION A

PUBLIC INFORMATION MEETING/WORKSHOP ON THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

CITY OF WEST COVINA
2501 EAST CORTEZ
OCTOBER 28, 1987
7:30 P.M.

I. CALL TO ORDER

Richa Shattelbauer, Moderator and member of the League of Women Voters

Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Advisory Committee Members
in attendance:

1. Clarence Gieck, Hazardous Waste Association of California
2. Ruth Aldaco, Councilwoman, City of Commerce
3. Alison Fuller, League of Women Voters
4. Stephen Kaufman, Sierra Club
5. Lois Shade, Councilwoman, City of Glendora
6. Mike Miller, City of West Covina
7. Robert Bacon, Councilman, City of West Covina
8. Lynne Goldsmith, League of Women Voters
9. Kieran Bergin, Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts

Elected Officials/Ex Officios in attendance:

1. Sally Tanner, California Assemblywoman
2. Carol Smithberg, Basette Unified School Board
3. Luis Camarena, Deputy to Assemblywoman Sally Tanner
4. Nancy Manners, Councilwoman, City of West Covina

II. WELCOME

Robert Bacon, Councilman, City of West Covina

III. SPECIAL REMARKS

Sally Tanner, Assemblywoman

IV. GENERATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Kieran Bergin, County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County

V. STATUS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Orville McCollom, Los Angeles County Department of Public Works

Public Information Meeting/Workshop on the
Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Plan
City of West Covina - October 28, 1987

VI. PUBLIC DISCUSSION

1. June Owen
1583 Rose Villa Street
Pasadena, CA
 - A. Asked if the Plan is adequate to meet the rapid technological change.
 - B. The people will have to bare the responsibility of the costs/liability of disposing the hazardous waste.
2. Bradley McFadden
848 South Barranca Avenue
West Covina, CA
 - A. Questioned the type of waste being disposed at BKK.
 - B. Asked if there were an earthquake, does BKK have any insurance to cover any damages caused by pollutants emitting from their landfill.
3. Ash Renwick
617 West Front Street
Covina, CA
 - A. Felt the County and local government should provide a household hazardous waste program. This program should also involve an educational program on household hazardous products.
4. Jean Arneson
1116 Donna Beth Avenue
West Covina, CA
 - A. Asks if there was an alternative to handling treated waste which turned out to be unsafe in the future.
5. Alison Fuller
1959 Meadowbrook Avenue
Altadena, CA
 - A. Wants hazardous waste reduced at the source.
 - B. Wants funds to staff and implement hazardous waste management program.

Public Information Meeting/Workshop on the
Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Plan
City of West Covina - October 28, 1987

6. Doug Grobecker
2909 Arrow Highway
La Verne, CA
 - A. Concerned about the disposal of halogenated wastes.
 - B. Does not feel incineration of waste is a viable solution.

7. Royall K. Brown
2153 Aroma Drive
West Covina, CA
 - A. Felt the idea of waste minimization at the source is good.
 - B. Said that reducing at the source through water dilution only transfers the problem from the landfill to the sewage plants and damage to the groundwater.
 - C. Felt the ocean or the desert would be natural facilities for hazardous waste disposal.
 - D. Said the legislation only changed the name from toxic dump/landfill to residuals repository.

8. Greg Wais
 - A. Asked if larger commercial based cities will be forced to accept treatment plants.
 - B. Asked if there is a list of procedures for individual disposal and detoxication of each specific toxin or hazardous waste.
 - C. Asked if all police departments are informed to call Chem Threat in case of toxic spills and of the procedures to be followed.

Asked how the emission from two-stage burners and pyrolytic processes are going to be handled.

9. Stephen Jeckovich
16077 Chella Drive
La Puente, CA
 - A. Felt there should be some assurance that the inorganic materials being stored do not end up being hazardous.

**PUBLIC INFORMATION MEETING/WORKSHOP ON THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**CITY OF PALMDALE
704 EAST PALMDALE BOULEVARD
OCTOBER 29, 1987
7:30 P.M.**

I. CALL TO ORDER

The meeting was called to order by Tom Dodson, Moderator

Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Advisory Committee Members
in attendance:

1. Lynne Goldsmith, League of Women Voters
2. Clarence Gieck, California Hazardous Waste Association
3. Kieran Bergin, County Sanitation Districts
4. Alison Fuller, League of Women Voters

Elected Officials/Ex Officio Members in attendance:

1. Tracy R. Bibb, Mayor, City of Palmdale
2. Bob Toone, City of Palmdale
3. Patrick Tessur, City of Palmdale
4. Sheryl Sonderson, City of Palmdale
5. Steve Williams, City of Palmdale
6. Frank Schuma, City of Palmdale
7. Paul Ocker, City of Lancaster

II. SPECIAL REMARKS

Mayor Tracy R. Bibb, City of Palmdale

III. GENERATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Kieran Bergin, County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County

IV. STATUS OF THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Orville McCollom, Los Angeles County Department of Public Works

V. PUBLIC DISCUSSION

1. Elizabeth Clarkson
3147 East Avenue Q-13
Palmdale, CA

- A. Asked of the percentage of toxic waste produced in Los Angeles County, what percentage was produced in the Antelope Valley.

Public Information Meeting/Workshop on the
Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Plan
City of Palmdale - October 29, 1987

- B. Wanted to know if efforts were being made to reduce the waste on-site and off-site.
 - C. Said the people should stop producing materials that could not be lived with.
2. Chuck Martin
4549 Paseo Bravo
Palmdale, CA
- A. Asked what percentage of waste from aviation/aerospace industries is known.
 - B. Felt the people should be willing to build a hazardous waste disposal facility to maintain the percentage of waste that is produced by the waste generators in the area.
 - C. Stated that the Antelope Valley freeway would not be able to support the added influx of transportation.
 - D. Asked how many sites are going to be built, and how long it takes to get a facility sited.
3. Lyle Talbot
633 West J-11
Lancaster, CA
- A. Wanted to know what lengths the County took to inform the public concerning the meetings for the Plan.
 - B. Wanted to know whether the County was thoroughly going over the information in the Plan and not rushing to meet the deadlines.
 - C. Wanted to know what is a repository.
4. John Wesesky
43843 Fenner Avenue
Lancaster, CA
- A. Thought the government (County) should step in instead of letting economic factors (private sector) guide the reduction of the hazardous waste.
 - B. Felt a greater emphasis should be placed on the producers of the hazardous materials to minimize hazardous waste problems.
 - C. Spoke in favor of a residuals repository.

Public Information Meeting/Workshop on the
Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Plan
City of Palmdale - October 29, 1987

5. George E11
45333 No. 240 Street East
Lancaster, CA
 - A. Wanted to know if the list of generators could be lengthened to include what and how waste is generated.
 - B. Wondered what was going to happen with the Superfund and what the effects would be on other counties.
 - C. Asked when the Plan was going to be implemented.
 - D. Felt the major goal should be to reduce and not store the waste.
 - E. Wants repositories near the generation sites.
 - F. Stated that with the development of new technology, a databank should be made available and easily accessible for dissemination of information.
6. Cathy Lajeenesse
38882 Ocotillo Drive
Palmdale, CA
 - A. Wants the main emphasis to be on-site reduction.
 - B. Felt the private sector's involvement is good basis for implementation of on-site reduction.
 - C. Disappointed in the notification process.
 - D. Thought educating the general public on household hazardous waste was essential to a successful waste management program.
 - E. The Superfund should be addressed in the Plan.
7. Richard Burriss
36809 Fiddleneck Court
Palmdale, CA
 - A. Suggested taking the subject of dumping and eliminating it entirely from the Plan.
 - B. In favor of educating, especially the small businessman.

Public Information Meeting/Workshop on the
Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Plan
City of Palmdale - October 29, 1987

- C. Thought a specifically designated zone isolated from the public would be appropriate for a residuals repository.
 - D. Concerned about the enforcing factor on the requirements in the Plan.
8. Frank Santa Cruz
37829 3rd Street E
Palmdale, CA
- A. Wanted to know how the locations for the public workshops were determined.
 - B. Wanted to know if the County was considering retrievable storage and if not, why?
 - C. Thought it was a good idea to consider making up a separate department just for waste reduction.
 - D. In response to government or privately run facilities, was wondering whether the repositories were to be a regional repository or at geographical satellite locations.
9. Elizabeth Clarkson
3127 West Avenue L-8
Lancaster, CA
- A. Asked how the groundwater table was going to be valued.
 - B. Wondered how the increase in cancer rate was going to be paid.
 - C. Asked who was going to put a value on stored and retrievable waste.
 - D. Wondered who was going to count the ones suffering from cancer.
10. Paul Ocker
44933 North Fern Avenue
Lancaster, CA
- A. With incinerators being a factor, wanted to know what requirements are to be made about the air quality.
11. Gladys Cunningham
44933 North Fern Avenue
Lancaster, CA
- Feels it is important to educate more people on toxic waste in the home.

Public Information Meeting/Workshop on the
Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Plan
City of Palmdale - October 29, 1987

12. Henry Mulak
570 East Avenue Q-9
Palmdale, CA

In respect to broadcasting and media, advised that the information concerning the time and date of the meetings be made available in advance so that people have the time to put the meetings into their schedules.

13. Don Macado - President of HICAP

- A. Felt most of the waste generated is south of the Artesia Freeway and that is where the emphasis should be targeted.
- B. In favor of source reduction at the site and substitution of toxic materials.

IV. ADJOURNMENT

Hearing was adjourned by Tom Dodson.

CITY OF PALMDALE
OCTOBER 29, 1987
ATTENDEES

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	ORGANIZATION
Chris Muehle	44510 2nd St E	805-796-1332	W. Paps
Richard Burrens	36809 FIDDLER CT	805-273-5762	JOSHUA HILLS Homeowners Assoc
Harjinder	JANCAST	945-6464	L.P.C. Ass. Co.
Walter P. Young	8777-41st Ave Huntington Beach, Ca	(714) 536-5125	
Bob Jones	City of Palmdale	273-3162	City of Palmdale
Nicole B. Ehl	45333 No 24th	516-	H. Cap
Patrick Tessier	City of Palmdale		City of Palmdale
Sheryl Singson	City of Palmdale	273-3162	City of Palmdale
Kyle Talbot	633 W J-11 hwy.		HICAP
Gladys Curran	44744 N. Fern Palmdale	JANCAST	Jack Force
Lloyd & Ethel Brown	11530 Owens Blvd	947-2662	Wendell Park Homeowners
Tony Bill	Palmdale City		insp
Joe O'Brien	1629 Juniper		HARP
Pat Stanton	37829 3rd St E	94740382	HICAP
Cathy Lajiness	3882 Ocotillo Dr	273-1527	Homeowner
Edo P. Brown	4838 Pacific Palmdale Ave	947-7613	Homeowner
Jim McAvey	3625 E. Ave. T-6	273-8869	N/A.
John Han	37731 SILK TREE LANE	273-8941	Home owner

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	ORGANIZATION
Ken Krammen	1540 Alcazar	226-4013	L.A. Co. Pub. Wks
DAVE Yamamura	" "	"	"
MIKE Monayer	" "	"	"
ALICE Chung	" "	"	"
Kieran Bergen	1955 Workman Mill		L.A. Co. San. Dist
Orville McEllen	2250 Alcazar	226-4002	L.A. Co. Public Wks
Marion Surhomo	1540 Alcazar	—	" " " "
Tom Dodson			LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
Lynn Goldsmith			LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
ALISON FULLER			"
M.T. HUCKABY	43718 Lively	942-2351	C.T.H.A.
Hurley Baird	45921 N. 188th St E	1-727-1669	Hi CAP
Geneva Baird	45921 N. 188th St E	1-727-1669	Hi Cap.
Edna Smith	45107 N. 175th St E	727-1387	Hi cap
Daniel M. Ware			L.A. Co. REG. WORKERS
Steve Williams	708 E. Palmdale Blvd	273-3162	CITY OF PALMDALE DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS
George A. Ell	45333 N. 240th St. E. <small>Palmdale, Ca</small>	272-0717	Hi CAP.

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	ORGANIZATION
FRANK SCHUMA	712 PALMDALE	805 273 3162	PLANNING DEPT CITY OF PALMDALE
Allene Zanger	P.O. Box 1000 Lebec, CA 93243	(805) 327-4481	Tejon Ranch Co.
Paul Ocker	44933 N. FUMM AVE LANCASTER, CA 93534	905-945-7811	CITY OF LANCASTER
HENRY MULAK	570 E. AVE Q-9 #1 PALMDALE, CA 93550	804 947-3107	KUTY RADIO NEWS
CHARLES GUECK	17401 GRAYSTONE CELESTOS	(213) 8658952	HAZ. WASTE ASSOC. OF CALIF.
Elizabeth Clarkson	3147 W. AVE. L-9 LANCASTER, CA. 93536	805 943 3509	HI-CAP
John M. Suter	3131 E. AVE. Q-13 PALMDALE CA.	805-947-6173	
Leslie C. Carter	38521 2nd ST E PALMDALE	915-947 4088	PALMDALE WATER DIST.
Don O'Brien	1614 Sweetbrier St.	947-2857	Retired
Larry Moore	45107 N. 152 E. LAMICO Palmdale, CA	1-947-1307	Hi CAP
Dan Boyle	3856 YIC ST E #5		Valley Press
Chuck Martin	4549 PASCO BRASS PALMDALE, CA 93551	943-7531	ME
John L. Wesesky	LANCASTER 93536. 42843 Fenner Ave.	942-3838	Lancaster Coalition of Neighborhood Organizations
LEA RASMUSSEN	45257 RAYCROFT #1	945-6782	Hi CAP
Lorenzo Miranda	37212 CALIFAT ST	265-8846	Home Owners

PUBLIC INFORMATION MEETING/WORKSHOP ON THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

CARSON COMMUNITY CENTER
801 EAST CARSON STREET, CARSON
NOVEMBER 5, 1987
7:30 P.M.

I. CALL TO ORDER AND WELCOME

Meeting was called to order by Carole Wagner Vallianos, Moderator and member of the League of Women Voters.

Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Advisory Committee Members in attendance:

1. Jose Ochoa, Los Angeles County Department of Health Services
2. Lynne Goldsmith, League of Women Voters
3. Stephen Kaufman, Sierra Club
4. Maria Gillette, State Department of Health Services
5. Kieran Bergin, Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts
6. Archie Snow, Councilman, Redondo Beach
7. Ron Deaton, City of Los Angeles

Elected Official/Ex Official Members in attendance:

1. William Downs, Los Angeles County Grand Jury
2. Tim White, City of Torrance
3. Bedelia Beverly, City of Signal Hill
4. Philip Fernando, City of Carson
5. Harry Foisian, City of Carson
6. J.A. Soto, City of Long Beach
7. John Karcic, City of Torrance
8. Nancy Humphrey, City of Paramount
9. M.G. Jerry Rice, City of Carson

II. GENERATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Kieran Bergin, County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County

III. STATUS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Dave Yamahara, Los Angeles County Department of Public Works

IV. PUBLIC DISCUSSION

1. Charles Stevenson
1147 North Ories Avenue
Carson, CA

Conveyed a message from Councilwoman Flores stating that she would feel uncomfortable with any Plan that took away or diminished local control over the siting of hazardous waste.

Public Information Meeting/Workshop on the
Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management
City of Carson - November 5, 1987

2. Virginia Siegiel
3541 Easy Avenue
Long Beach, CA

- A. Felt the Plan must consider enforcement of illegal dumping of hazardous waste.
- B. Wants every District Attorney's office to have a hazardous waste strike force fully funded with representatives of police, fire, health, Regional Water Quality, and the Air Quality Management District to investigate and to prosecute corporate offenders.
- C. Wants education of illegal dumping broaden to include prosecutors and judges.

3. Marshall Blesofsky
3917 Lindgen Avenue
Long Beach, CA

- A. Supports the on-site treatment of hazardous wastes.
- B. Against the dioxins produced from incineration of hazardous waste.

4. Donna M. Di Rocco
533 Shadwell Street
Carson, Ca 90745

- A. Felt the "midnight" dumping of hazardous waste could be alleviated by having disposal or treatment facilities closer to the source of production.
- B. Stated that industry is concerned about hazardous waste problems and is looking towards alternative technology.
- C. Felt the people should be educated on hazardous waste.

V. ADJOURNMENT

Hearing was adjourned by Ms. Vallianos.

CITY OF CARSON
 NOVEMBER 5, 1987
 ATTENDEES

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	ORGANIZATION
N. Downs COUNCILMAN ARCTIC SNOCA	6516 VIA SIENA Rancho Las Vegas	213 871-4144	LA COUNTY GILFORD JURY
Jim White	2115 DIAMOND	213-372-1171	FEEDING A GRASS
Betelia Beverly	20500 MADONNA TORRANCE	" 618-5945	CITY OF TORRANCE
Virginia Siegel	2175 Cherry Ave Signal Hill 90806	213 8426-7333	CITY OF SIGNAL HILL
Marshall Blossfeld	3541 E. 9th St	427-2941	Individual
Mike, Mayor	3917 LINDEN AVE	427-9724	Long Beach Area CITIZENSHIP
Harry Vos	1540 ALCAZAR	226-4013	L.A. COUNTY PUBLIC UTILITIES
Hilme Scott	6101 CRENSHAW P.V.	544-5441	Self.
Alice Chung	1636 E. 218th St Carson 90745	834-2113	East Carson Homeowners Assoc
Joan Greenwood	1530 ALCAZAR	226-4361	LA County DPW
Gene Goodfield	2091 San Francisco Ave Long Beach 90806	599-0812	L.B. League of Women Voters
Donna M. DiRocco	2096 7th Ave Long Beach 90815	431-2100	✓ ✓
Jerry y. Towles	533 Shadwell St. Carson, CA 90745	(813) 320-3982	GATX Tank Storage Terminals Corp.
Pat Hellereid	Wilmington PO Box 548 90848	213-518-4270	Fletcher Oil
Jose Ochoa	21526 Nicolle	835-2188	Environmental Comm
Margaret Hudson	2615 S. GRAND AVE L.A. CA. 90007	213 744-3223	L.A. Co. H.S. Haz-Mat.
	84518 Panama Ave Carson CA 90745	213 835-6580 813 495-3406	City of Carson Planning Commission

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	ORGANIZATION
PHILIP FERNANDO	701 E. CARSON ST Long Beach	830-7600	Associate Planner
Harry T Foisin	701 E Carson St	830-7600	City of Carson
HARRY E. BRAFF	914 CALBAS ST	834 5362	ENVIRONMENTAL COMM
J.A. SOTO	333 W. OCEAN LB 90802	590-6288	LONG BEACH CITY PLANNING DEPARTMENT
VERNON M Hemingway	913 North St.	321-4240	Environmental Comm
Charles Stevenson	1147 N. Thiel Ave.	834-7587	Concerned Citizens
Neil Stevenson	1147 N. Thiel Ave.	834-7587	" "
John Karcic	156 E 60TH ST Long Beach	422-6214	City of Terrance
Vandy Hamilton	76400 Columbia Point	521-2337	City of Richmond
Ed [unclear]	12500 [unclear]	451-2111	Cal State II Long Beach
Ed [unclear]	[unclear]	525-2201	[unclear]
W.B. Larry Rice	701 E. Carson	830-7600	City of Carson
William T Pinos	ONE SPACE PARK	535-1467	TRW
Michelle Gouvier	500 [unclear]	421-5100	NOVE
Earl Fernandez	7101 ROSECRANS ST	531-1279	NOBLE'S AIRFRAC 7 CO
Cherie [unclear]	[unclear]	[unclear]	[unclear]
Niles Scott	[unclear]	327-2115	VOICE

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	ORGANIZATION
Ron Seento	City of LA	485 6622	City of LA
HUBERT KIM	12345 19th St. Tor	615-7701	Major Firm Co.
LIPKIN GOLDMAN	12345 19th St. Tor		Major Firm Co.
DAVE YOUNG	1540 Seaman	286-4013	L.A. Co. Pub. Wks
Richard Hudson	2434 W. 204 St.	838 6500	
Ken Korman	1540 Seaman	286-4013	L.A. Co. Pub. Wks
Martin J. Heiland	1540 Seaman	286-4033	L.A. Co. Pub. Wks
Armin Kundakia	TORR. 90501 2434 W. 204 ST.		League of W.V.
S. Mahmood	1540 Seaman	974-1491	
MARIA GILLETTE	107 S. Broadway	713 (620 2380)	DEPT. HEALTH SERVICES

**PUBLIC INFORMATION MEETING/WORKSHOP ON THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

**CITY OF LOS ANGELES
(VAN NUYS AREA)
6535 CEDROS AVENUE
NOVEMBER 12, 1987
7:30 P.M.**

I. CALL TO ORDER AND WELCOME

Meeting was called to order at 7:30 p.m., by Barbara Dreyfus, Moderator and member of the League of Women Voters.

Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Advisory Committee Members in attendance:

1. Joy Picus, Councilwoman, Los Angeles
2. William Jennings, Councilman, City of Santa Monica
3. Fran Pavely, Councilwoman, City of Agoura Hills
4. Jose Ochoa, Los Angeles County Department of Health Services
5. Kieran Bergin, County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County
6. Ron Deaton, City of Los Angeles

Elected Official/Ex Officio in attendance:

1. Frank Bereny, Los Angeles County Grand Jury
2. Kris Vosburgh, representing Marian La Follette
3. Joy Hamilton, City of Burbank

II. SPECIAL REMARKS

Councilwoman Joy Picus, City of Los Angeles

III. GENERATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Kieran Bergin, County Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County

IV. STATUS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Mike Mohajer, Los Angeles County Department of Public Works

V. PUBLIC DISCUSSION

1. Steven Lichten
P.O. Box 902
El Segundo, CA
 - A. Wanted to know the status of the Vernon incinerator facility.
 - B. Wanted to know if the Hazardous Waste Management Plan provides education for not only the public, but for generators of small and medium size businesses as well.

Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Plan
Public Information Meeting/Workshop
City of Los Angeles - November 12, 1987

- C. Asked if there would be economic incentives for the development of residuals repositories.
 - D. Felt waste reduction/minimization should be treated at the source.
 - E. Felt an education program should be made available to waste generators.
2. Barry Steinhart
5602 Laurel Bluff Place
Agoura Hills, CA
- A. Wanted to know if there are any plans for a household hazardous waste program.
 - B. Stated that the public needs to be educated on hazardous wastes.
3. Sanford Werner
21031 Blithe Street
Los Angeles, CA
- Queried the possibility of reclaiming the constituents on-site at treatment plants rather than hauling it away.
4. Ben Arden
P.O. Box 7728
Van Nuys, CA
- Asked where the toxics go once the sludge has been incinerated. Where does the ash go?
5. L. Lee
4961 Edgerton Avenue
Los Angeles, CA
- A. Asked how the NIMBY problem will be solved.
 - B. Asked if there were any specific sites identified in the Plan.
 - C. Wanted to know if hazardous waste generators will be taxed on the waste they produce.
 - D. Suggested having a waste tax.

VI. ADJOURNMENT

Meeting was adjourned by Ms. Barbara Dreyfus.

CITY OF LOS ANGELES
(VAN NUYS AREA)
NOVEMBER 12, 1987
ATTENDEES

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	ORGANIZATION
STEVEN LICHTEN	PO BOX 902 ^{CL SEC. UNIT} CH 90045	213 616-5211	HUMAN RIGHTS
Alvin Chung	1540 ALDEN ST	213-41015	L.A. CO. PUBLIC WORKS
Harion Aichele	"	"	"
Mike Meyer	"	"	"
Franz Burong	210 W. Temple St LA	974-3993	GRAND JURY L.A. COUNTY
Karl Escandon	7081 4116, Antone	(818) 231-1111	L.A. CO.
B. Arden	P.O. Box 7728 Van Nuys, CA 91414	(818) 506-6666	B. Arden Chem Co. Inc
BURT GALPER	5515 Long Ridge	918-786-2489	IDEAL METAL
Sanford L Werner	21031 Blythe St	818-998-8178	Consultant-Geology
Jose Ochoa	26155 Grand Ave	213-744-3223	L.A. Co HEALTH SERV. Assemblywoman
Kris Vosburgh	11145 Tampa Ave #17A	818/368-3838	Marion W. LaFollette
Mrs. Wm. Jennings	1085 Main St SANTA MONICA	458-8201	LEAGUE OF CALIF.
Jay Rivers	L.A. City Council		
Kieran Benja	San. Dist. of L.A. County		

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	ORGANIZATION
David West	Daily News	818-33721	Daily News
Harold ...	LA CDPW	213-226-5939	LA CDPW
Marci ...	6231 AURA Reseda CA	818-594-9717	LA
Eddy ...	1685 Main St Santa Monica	(310) 458-8201	League of City Cities
John ...	City of ...	(818) 953-9509	City of Burbank
John ...	DOB 6549		"
... in ...	AGOURA HILLS		City of Agoura Hills
Ken ...	1540 ...	714-4011	LA CO ...
... ..	4961 ...	714-0300	Self
FRANK ...	5100 ...	818-33721	Self
Ron Deaton	CITY OF LA		

S E C T I O N B

PUBLIC HEARING

LOS ANGELES COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

CITY OF BURBANK COUNCIL CHAMBERS
275 EAST OLIVE AVENUE, BURBANK
MARCH 30, 1988

I. CALL TO ORDER

Meeting was called to order at 7:30 p.m. by the Moderator Ms. Dorothy Bomar, member of the League of Women Voters, Glendale/Burbank Chapter.

County Hazardous Waste Management Advisory Committee members in attendance:

Councilmember Fran Pavley, City of Agoura Hills

Ms. Lynne Goldsmith, League of Women Voters

Elected Officials/Ex Officios in attendance:

Councilmember Mary Kelsey, City of Burbank

Mr. Kurt Reynolds, City of Burbank - Fire Chief

II. WELCOME

Mr. Kurt Reynolds, Fire Chief, City of Burbank

III. PRESENTATION ON THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

Mr. Mike Mohajer, Los Angeles County Department of Public Works

IV. TESTIMONY

1. Chris Carson - League of Women Voters
Glendale/Burbank Chapter

A. Disposal of Household Hazardous Waste (HHW):

Plan should provide adequate number of convenient sites for disposal of HHW.

B. Groundwater Pollution:

Plan needs to be expanded to include regulation and control of industrial pollution in all areas of the County.

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The league supports the efforts of the County, but wants the two above-mentioned issues dealt with in a more comprehensive manner before the final Plan is adopted.

2. Robert Ryerson - Printing Industry
5800 South Eastern Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90091-1151
 - A. Wants siting of collection facilities so small businesses can dispose of hazardous waste properly.
3. Mary Kelsey - Councilwoman, City of Burbank
 - A. Plan should address the concern of small businesses.
 - B. Called for stronger emphasis on public education to make the public aware of hazardous materials.
 - C. Called for use of collection centers for household hazardous wastes rather than curbside collection.
4. Don Barcus - All Metals Processing
(No address/phone given)
 - A. Does the Plan address the inequities of enforcement policies among businesses? Presently, the high cost of compliance with environmental laws drives many small businesses toward unlawful practices, thus adversely affecting the competitive position of law abiding firms. Some incentives are needed under the Plan to encourage people to comply.
5. Richard Adams - 2335 Gatewood Street
Los Angeles, CA 90031
 - A. Asked when the draft EIR would be made available for public review, and how much time would be allowed for public comments.
6. Virginia Adams - 2335 Gatewood Street
Los Angeles, CA 90031
 - A. Asked why Senator Art Torres had not received a copy of the Draft EIR.

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7. Dr. Cathleen "Terri" Fitzgerald - Meredith/Boli & Associates
 - A. What has happened to the problem of liability insurance to cover household hazardous waste collection?
 - B. What about the liability for disposal of hazardous waste, the "deep pocket" problems?
 - C. Is there provision for insurance to protect people who may be standing in collection lines?
 - D. Is the local government responsible not only for the hazardous waste they collect, but also for the waste in the landfill?

Mr. Mohajer thanked everyone for attending. He stated that the Plan was not just for the cities or the County but for everyone because we all generate waste and everyone has to share the responsibility. He solicited everyone's input and comment.

Ms. Bomar thanked everyone for attending and asked that they take the County of Los Angeles Department of Public Works' address in order to send in any additional comments and/or concerns in reference to the Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

V. ADJOURNMENT

Ms. Bomar adjourned the hearing.

PUBLIC HEARING
FOR
LOS ANGELES COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
AND
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

CITY OF BURBANK
MARCH 30, 1988
ATTENDEES

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	ADDRESS	PHONE	ORGANIZATION
Frank Pavley		889 - 9114	AGONY HILLS
VIRGINIA ADAMS		213 222-5957	Ellyson Jelly Assoc
Robert G. Ryerson	5800 So. Eastern Lit 619 0891-1157	213 738-9500	PRINTING INDUSTRIES Assoc
MARK COLLINS	776 Atchison Pasadena, Ca	818 798-9371	PUBLIC STORAGE, INC.
Vasken Demirjian	633 E. Broadway Glendale, CA.		
DJON LEFLER (DAILY NEWS)	P.O. Box 4200 WOODLAND HILLS	780 - 4992	DAILY NEWS
M. W. JOHNSON FIRE MARSHAL	353 E. OLIVE BURBANK	953 8771	BURB FIRE DEPT
SHAWN GUERIN	296 CHERRY ME LONG BEACH	213/424 4317	PUBLIC STORAGE
MR. PAVLEY	AGONY HILLS		
LYNNE GOLDSMITH			

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	ADDRESS	PHONE	ORGANIZATION
ORVILLE McCOLLUM			L.A. County Public Works
Jay Hamilton			City of Burbank
John			City of Burbank
Paul Brooks			Burbank
Tony Swanson			Burbank
Don Barnes			all metal Processing
Dennis Hagner			

PUBLIC HEARING

LOS ANGELES COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

VETERANS MEMORIAL AUDITORIUM
4117 OVERLAND AVENUE, CULVER CITY
MARCH 31, 1988

I. CALL TO ORDER

Meeting was called to order at 7:30 p.m., by Ms. Judy Borash, Moderator, League of Women Voters Member.

Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Advisory Committee Members in attendance:

William Jennings - Councilmember, City of Santa Monica

Elected Official/Ex Officio in attendance:

Richard Brundo, Mayor of Culver City

II. WELCOME

Mayor Richard Brundo, City of Culver City

III. PRESENTATION ON THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

Mr. Kenneth Kvammen, Los Angeles County Department of Public Works

IV. TESTIMONY

1. William Jennings - Councilmember,
Santa Monica, CA

Offered comments on the purpose of having a Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

2. Kevin Smith - City of Culver City
Planning Department
4010 Duquesne Avenue
Culver City, CA

- A. He asked about EIR's on transfer, storage and disposal facilities. Are they always required? Whether a Negative Declaration is allowed. Who is the approving agency?

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- B. Requested that they be allowed to access data once database is activated.
3. Jay Cunningham - City of Culver City
9770 Culver Boulevard
Culver City, CA
- A. He wanted to know if anyone has challenged the Tanner legislation.
 - B. What would happen if the Plan did not get the 50 percent approval from the cities?
 - C. Does the SCAG Plan and County Plan have any connection?
4. David Long - 6250 Buckingham #207
Culver City, CA
- A. How does the Plan provide for industries which may want to put in on-site treatment facilities? What discretion do cities have to allow and/or permit on-site treatment?
 - B. If the material is treated off-site and made inert or neutralized, is there any obligation on the part of the County or operators of local landfills to accept this neutralized, non-hazardous residuals?
 - C. Is it currently stated in the Plan that local landfill operators can elect not to accept waste treatment residuals?
5. Donald Nelson - 1241 14th Street #309
Santa Monica, CA
- A. Are there any criteria for transfer, storage, or disposal facilities in the Plan itself, such as, the requirement for putting in liners, berm designs, employee training, emergency response?
 - B. Mr. Nelson went into the area of recycling and reuse and the strategy to be employed. He asked if there was provision for a County-wide data base management program.
 - C. He also asked if the criteria for training had been looked into. His concern focused on a situation of a person with a high school diploma being placed into a position of accepting and inspecting hazardous materials. He felt that the situation would set a precedence and could cause injury or death to someone who neither was qualified nor trained to handle hazardous waste.

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D. Mr. Nelson stated that he supports the concept of the Plan.

6. Salvatore Grammatico - The Coalition of Concerned Communities
12301 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 202
Los Angeles, CA 90025

A. Mr. Grammatico stated that there are a lot of toxics that have been going up and down the flood channels into the Santa Monica Bay. He indicated that right next to Ballona Creek, they have experienced several oil spills going into the Bay. He asked if there was any legislation that could be enacted for collection tanks at the end of the flood channels going into the Bay to control contaminates of potential spills of hazardous materials going into the Bay.

B. He stated that he was unaware of the environmental impact study and would like a copy for his organization.

7. Ed Little - 5254 Sepulveda Boulevard
Culver City, CA

He felt that the cost of getting rid of all hazardous waste materials can reach a point where it becomes impractical, and drives people to illegally dispose of it. He felt this was an area that needed to be looked into. If the rules are too restrictive, they become counter-productive.

8. Cathy Fitzgerald - Senior Engineer
4111 Coolidge Avenue
Culver City, CA

She asked what the plan was for the ultimate disposal of hazardous waste. Are residuals repositories mentioned in the Plan for the Los Angeles County area or is the ultimate goal to have Class I hazardous waste landfills sited somewhere in the County?

V. ADJOURNMENT

Ms. Borash adjourned the hearing.

CITY OF CULVER CITY
MARCH 31, 1988
ATTENDEES

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	ADDRESS	PHONE	ORGANIZATION
Kevin M. Smith	4010 DUPRESNE AVE Culver City	(213) 202-5827	City of Culver City (Fire Dept)
DAVID M Long	6250 BURLINGTON RD CULVER CITY	(213) 494308	Self
JAY CUNNINGHAM	9770 CULVER BLVD C.C. 90232	202-5777	C.C. PLNG.
Ann Larson	9770 Culver CC 90232	202-5777	CC Planning
Diek Bundo	City of Culver City		Mayor of C.C.
Barbara D'anjou	Municipal Services City of C.C.	202-5710	Municipal Services
Donald Lewin Nelson	1251 17th St #309 Santa Monica, CA 90404	393-7371	City of Santa Monica Planning Commission
Edwards Little	584 SEAMAN RD CULVER CITY	3407772	
Carol Schwab	9770 Culver Blvd. CC 90232	202-5835	City Atty.
MICHAEL M. EASTERLY	6022 KENILTON AVE LA CA 90043	293-7210	CITIZEN/GEOLOGIST (CORPS OF ENG)

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	ADDRESS	PHONE	ORGANIZATION
William Jennings	1685 Main St Santa Monica	478-8201	Santa Monica City Council
Rita Jennings	"	"	—
Judy Barasly Moderator	9611 Hack Ridge Bk	275- 6343	LWV
Michael Bobell	11769 Foxhew Dr. La, CA 90044	472-2194	West Hollywood City Council
BOB KAYS	12785 RAJAH ST. SYLMAR, CA 91342	(818) 367-6375	L. A. COUNTY DPW
CATHY FITZGERALD	4111 COOLIDGE LA CA 90006	213 670-9221	Meraldis/ Bili & Assoc.
Janice Selva	630 1st St. Hemlock Beach	213- 776-6984	Hemlock Beach
SAL GRAMMATICO	4737 Marshall In Culver City Cal	390-1673	The Coalition of Concerned Communities

PUBLIC HEARING

LOS ANGELES HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

CITY OF LOS ANGELES
(WILMINGTON AREA)
BANNING RECREATION CENTER
1330 EUBANK STREET
APRIL 4, 1988

I. CALL TO ORDER

Meeting was called to order at 7:30 p.m. by Ms. Barbara Schoag, Moderator and member of the League of Women Voters.

County Hazardous Waste Management Advisory Committee (CoHWMAC) Members in attendance:

Alison Fuller, League of Women Voters
Maria Gillette, State Department of Health Services
Lois Shade, Councilmember, City of Glendora

Elected Officials/Ex Officios in attendance:

Daniel Cartagena, representing Assemblyman Dave Elder
Bill Downs, Los Angeles County Grand Jury
Mitch Maricich, representing Supervisor Dana, Los Angeles Board
of Supervisors
Joan Milke Flores, Councilmember, City of Los Angeles
Sylvia Muise, Councilmember, City of Carson
Vera Robles Dewitt, Mayor Pro-Tem, City of Carson

II. WELCOME

Councilwoman Joan Milke Flores, City of Los Angeles

III. PRESENTATION ON THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

Mr. Mike Mohajer, Los Angeles County Department of Public Works

IV. TESTIMONY

1. Tony Kay - 1330 McDonald Avenue
Wilmington, CA

He felt that if the key issues of the Plan were enacted, there would not be a problem. However, the County of Los Angeles has a dismal record in ensuring compliance and therefore, an increase in staff is needed to enforce and strengthen legal penalties. Those items should have been mentioned in the report.

Public Hearing - April 4, 1988
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2. Goldie Otters - 3811 Block Place
San Pedro, CA

She spoke on behalf of the League of Women Voters, Palos Verdes Peninsula, stating they support the County Hazardous Waste Management Plan with waste minimization and on-site treatment as a first priority.

- A. Develop educational programs for the public and industries.
- B. Provide citizen participation for planning, siting and permit processing.
- C. Develop a small quantity hazardous waste generators program for household hazardous waste, as well as for small industrial and commercial generators.
- D. Increase the budget of the Department of Health Services, Hazardous Materials Control Program.
- E. That the County of Los Angeles join the Southern California Hazardous Waste Management Authority.

3. Roderigo Garcia - 1103 West Don Street
Wilmington, CA

- A. He wanted to know how funds were going to be appropriated.
- B. Mr. Garcia showed opposition to Wilmington being a proposed site for hazardous waste. He suggested finding a site as far off as possible from any community. Maybe an island such as those built off Long Beach for oil companies.
- C. How is toxic waste to be detoxified, and what about dangerous vapors from incineration?

4. Sylvia Muise - Councilwoman,
City of Carson

- A. She stated that if it takes the vote of the majority of the cities with the majority of the population in Los Angeles County, then Carson will have no influence on the adoption of the Plan. She felt it was a little misleading to say that the cities have a choice in adopting the Plan.
- B. Councilwoman Muise then read a response from the City of Carson to the County. (See Attachment I)

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5. Daniel Cartagena - Representative of Assemblyman
Dave Elder's Office
2726A East 2nd Street
Long Beach, CA

For statement, see Attachment II.

6. Gwen Butterfield - 1623 North Marine Avenue
Wilmington, CA

A. She spoke favoring on-site treatment of hazardous waste.

B. Mrs. Butterfield stated that she did not want BKK or any other
off-site treatment plants located in the Wilmington area.

7. Ernesto Jesus Nevarez - 1428 North Deep Water Avenue
Wilmington, CA

For statement, see Attachment III.

8. Mark Lewis - 4013 Merrill Street
Torrance, CA

A. Mr. Lewis said that there were a lot of businesses and people
who generated waste and do not know what they are doing.
Consequently, they end up disposing of their hazardous waste
illegally. He stated there is a problem with hazardous waste
and we have to deal with it.

B. He stated that generation of hazardous waste from large
companies should be controlled with waste minimization goals.

9. Jo Ann Wysocki - Harbor Coalition Against Toxic Waste
1006 King Avenue
Wilmington, CA

A. She asked if all hazardous waste can be treated, and if not,
whether the untreated waste is to be disposed of in repositories.

B. Ms. Wysocki indicated that no mention was made in the Plan of
imported wastes from overseas. She asked if the County
considered PCB's from overseas stored in Wilmington.

C. Ms. Wysocki submitted approximately 200 post cards and petitions
from residents in Wilmington favoring reduction of hazardous
waste production and on-site treatment.

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D. She also spoke in favor of changing consumer habits away from hazardous waste producing products.

10. Tarbell Johnson - 1323 East "M" Street
Wilmington, CA

She asked about funds that had been designated to clean up Harbor Lake.

11. Bill Schwab - 317 West "R" Street
Wilmington, CA

He queried the possibility of the County conducting a survey of Wilmington to determine the affect of hazardous waste on the people in the community.

12. Bill Johnson - 1435 East Cruces
Wilmington, CA

He stated that he wanted to keep toxic waste out of the area because of the health effects and excessive use of Wilmington for illegal hazardous waste dumping.

13. Vera Robles Dewitt - Mayor Pro-Tem,
City of Carson

For statement, see Attachment IV.

14. Ralph Chadwick - P.O. Box 214
Wilmington, CA

He stated that the South Bay cities are being designated for treatment of 60 percent of the off-site hazardous wastes in the County. This is unfair because these cities do not represent 60 percent of the County population.

15. Jean McKenna - 1603 North Marine
Wilmington, CA

A. She was concerned that if an earthquake or some other disaster occurs, the toxic waste emitted into the air could kill the people in the area.

B. Ms. McKenna stated she was against any facility in the area.

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16. Simie Seaman - President of the Banning
Park Neighborhood Association
 - A. Ms. Seaman stated that the organization wanted to go on record that they did not want the new BKK project to be in the County Plan.
 - B. Ms. Seaman stated that Wilmington has been known as the dumping ground for everything, and that Wilmington has its fair share of facilities already.
17. Gertrude Schwab - 317 West "R" Street
Wilmington, CA

Ms. Schwab stated the City of Wilmington could not take any more hazardous waste. She stated that she was opposed to any facility in the area.
18. Teresa Violante - 532 Neptune Avenue
Wilmington, CA

Ms. Violante stated, "If, in fact, you have not decided to put the plant here, then take it off".
19. Roderigo Garcia - (See 3c, above).

Mr. Garcia asked how toxic waste is to be detoxified. He stated concern of dangerous vapors from incinerators.
20. Tony Day - 1330 McDonald
Wilmington, CA
 - A. Mr. Day asked what legal recourse the residents of Wilmington would have, as far as fines are concerned, and putting entrepreneurs out of business for breaking the law.
 - B. He recommended that much more money be placed into the budget for strict enforcement of the law.
21. Yelena Bernhard - 1427 North Marine Avenue
Wilmington, CA
 - A. Ms. Bernhard made reference to the map and said that she could not see any indication of a potential hazardous waste facility in any of the more affluent areas.
 - B. She wanted to know why Wilmington, a not so affluent area, would be subjected to hazardous waste.

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C. She stated Wilmington had their fare share of facilities and that they did not want any more.

22. Sylvia Garibay - 1130 McFarland Avenue
Wilmington, CA

Ms. Garibay stated that there were enough gas pipes, and oil easements on the properties in Wilmington without adding more hazardous waste materials. She said they did not want another BBK in the area.

23. Chris Shaw - 932 King Avenue
Wilmington, CA

Ms. Shaw said that the community has been very vocal against the proposed BKK facility. She told the County to take time and listen.

24. Manuel Louis

A. Mr. Louis stated that he goes along with what Bill Schwab and Bill Johnson said, "you have to solve the problem and not push it someplace else." He said, "don't say that Carson is not the place for a hazardous waste facility because Carson would be the most likely place because of its oil refineries".

B. He said that one of Wilmington's biggest problems is lack of enforcement (police). He indicated that the area in question is an unsightly, rat ridden, junk ridden jungle.

C. He said the community needs something that is good and worthwhile in the area.

25. Millie Mazon - 1157 Lakme Avenue
Wilmington, CA

Mr. Mazon stated that materials are constantly dumped in the alley behind his house, and that no enforcement or control is implemented.

V. ADJOURNMENT

Ms. Schoag adjourned the hearing at 9:40 p.m.

CITY OF LOS ANGELES
(WILMINGTON AREA)
APRIL 4, 1988
ATTENDEES

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	ADDRESS	PHONE	ORGANIZATION
R. PROVENCE	1330 W CHANDLER	834-5927	
VIRGINIA PROVENCE	WILMINGTON CA		
JOHN WYSOCKI	1006 KING AV. WILMINGTON 90744	834-5658	HCATW
ANNIE + ROMERO SALOMO	1027 W. F. ST Wilm. CA		
GEORGE BACKES	1536 LAGOON AVE WILMINGTON	834-5303	WHO
Azabelle Backes	1536 LAGOON AVE Wilmington 90744	834-5303	WHO
JUNE KERNS	1243 GARY AVE WILMINGTON CA	834-3104	
RODERIGO D. GARCIA	1103 W. DON ST. WILM. CA.	830-5427	
Lana Zoller	1217 Salome Wilmington	835-8177	B.P.N.A.
Rosellen Trummell	1521 N. Marine Wilmington		
SEDONIA PRETS	1426 N LAGOON AVE WILMINGTON	HM 306092 WK # 742-5647	CALIF MUD (FR LA CANCER CENTER
Brent Belknap, Mayor, Beaches & Harbor	13831 Fiji Way Marina del Rey, CA 90242	(213) 305-9542	Los Angeles Co. Dept. Beaches & Harbor
Albert Aguilar	1027 Mchard St Wilmington		
Helen Aguilar	1027 Mchard St Wilm.		
Robert Galdo	1617 Bay View WILM	213 835-1334	

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	ADDRESS	PHONE	ORGANIZATION
Rebecca M Ponce	1215 Banning	213 578-1819	B. P. N. A
Thomas B Ponce	1215 BANNING	213 578-1819	B. P. N. A.
Judith E. Leizer	1728 Aldstone Ct RPV		
Susan Dominga	1225 W. CRUCES ST Wilmington	213 8308642	WHO
Tom Burroughs	Wilmington 1116 FRIES AVE	830- 5943	
Russ Britt	3676 W. KAST SMYER RD	837- 0721	News-Pilot
Wendy P. Fenner	204 P. Neptune Wilm. Co. 90744	83--8320	
Sofia G. Gordy	1130 McFarland Wilmington, Co.	834-4842	W.H.O. - Treas
Olivia Cueva - Fernandez	1657 Marine Ave Wilmington	549-3456	WHO - Sec
Mary A. Viveros	1467 Neptune Wilmington	830-5638	WHO
Riviera Alagar	403 Alagar Ave Carson 90745 Wilmington, Co.		
Alice Gonzales	1310 G. M St Wilmington, Calif	8341463	
Custavo Lopez	714 King Ave Wilmington	830-6264	Who
John Giboney	P.O. Box 6249 WILMINGTON	964-6250	WCEA
James W. Shaw	932 King Ave Wilmington, Co.	834-6549	WHO
Chris Shaw	932 King Ave Wilmington Co.	834-6549	WHO

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	ADDRESS	PHONE	ORGANIZATION
Jean Kulla	2750 De Soto #1 Long Beach 90814	438-4787	LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
Bernie Ewas	Constitutionline Office Rm. 230 2000 Spring L.A.	495-3347	
Deane Jaller	Rm 230, City Hall Los Angeles Ca	485- 3347	
Joan Milke Flores	230 City Hall L.A. 90012	485-3347	City Council
Caroline Valle	1265 GULF 9 ₂	834-9817	
Mary James	1323 W. Mountain Wilmington	834 4142	
Etta M Hammond	1232 Lagonave Wilmington Ca 90744	834. 6281	
Clyde Hammond	1232. L29 007 Ave Wilmington Ca. 90744	834- 6281	
William Schud	317 W. S. R's. Wilmington. 90744		
Leonard Hommes	Wilmington 90744		
MARIA. GILLETTE	2067 STONERIDGE (213) SAN PETERO.	54-0800	DHS.
Yelene Bettrhard	1427 Maritime Wilmington	513 5497947	
Miriam Lantieri	24510 LAKE Wilmington	213 834-9938	
Margaret Hulst	1252 W. Tomballina 2622. 90744	834-3735	
Tarhelle M. Johnson	1323 E. 71 St Wilmington 90744	834-0851	

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	ADDRESS	PHONE	ORGANIZATION
Isidro Rodriguez Jr	3848 Vinton Ave Silver City, CA 92322	#2 202-8077	La Goutte de Lait Chicana Student Paper UCCA
Louise Krupa	1116 N. Third Ave Wilmington, CA 90744	(213) Home 833-5943 Work 565-1000 ext 280	
RICHARD MEDIANO	1523 E. CRUCES ST WILMINGTON, CA. 90709	(213) 834-8875	
Julie Romero	1311 E. M ST Wilmington, Ca	213 830-3112	
Dennis Hagner	1024 5th St Apt 7 San Pedro, CA		
MITCH & DIANNE MARICICIT		5796121	Sup DAN'S OFFICE
ALBERT MCKENNA	1162 LAKME WILMINGTON	8353097	B. P. N. A.
ROBERT PEEN	1131 W. GRANT WIL.	757 549-4162	RETIRED
Harriet Whitely	1160 W Grant Wilm.	834-9509	Retired
Gertrude Brasted	11214 W. D. N ST Wilmington		
Ronald Minter	" "		
PEDRO J. ADLANO	1151 4th AVE WILMINGTON	834-2902	
Peter Gonzalez	1100 E. Marcelanica	834-2351	
Mary Gonzalez	" "		
Joyce Ulstrup	1552 Rowan Wilson	835-9440	Califign

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	ADDRESS	PHONE	ORGANIZATION
VALERIE STANTON	1511 WILMINGTON Blvd Wilmington	213 834-6831	So. Bay Religious
CHAS. B. STEVENSON	1147 N. FRIES WILMINGTON 90744	(213) 834-7587	Self
Merle T. Stevenson	1147 N. FRIES WILMINGTON 90744	834-7587	Self
ISAAC GIVENS BERTHINA GIVENS	1429 E. MAURETANIA WILM ST	835-5868	
BILL/GERTRUDE SCHWAB	317 WEST R ST WILMINGTON	834-2280	INTELECTED RESIDENT
Councilwoman Sylvia Muse	701 E. CARSON ST CARSON	830-7600	CARSON CITY COUNCIL
BILLY LEWIS	1419 E. V ST WILMINTA	830-5818	
Gertrude Lewis	1419 E. "M" ST Wilmington	830-5818	none
Maria T. Garcia	1510 MAUNE Wilmington	549-5873	
Jannie Madrigal	1014 E. MAURETANIA Wilmington	834-7659	
RAYMOND MADRIGAL	1014 E MAURETANIA	834-7659	HOME
Lois O'Brien	3811 Bluff Pl.	833-9393	2 WY - PVP
EVAN HENRY	21818 S. WILMINGTON #405 CARSON, CA 90910	(213) 518 4597	ENGINEERING, ENTERPRISES, INC ENV. CONSULTANTS
Melba Mayon	1157 Lakewood Wilmington		834-7633

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	ADDRESS	PHONE	ORGANIZATION
Jean McKenna	1603 N. Marine Wilmington, PA.	(20) 835- 2471	W H O
Viola Hendry	1346 Mc Donald Wilm. 90744		W.H.O
Gwen Butterfield	1623 N Marine Ave Wilmington 90744	518-0273	W. H. O + B. P. N. A.
Joseph Butterfield	1623 N. Marine Ave Wilmington 90744	518-0273	W. H. O. + B. P. N. A.
Doerbert, ELIZABETH ATP/USA	1734 L. ... Wilmington	835 6413	W.H.O
SIMIE SPAMAN	1217 LAKME Wilmington	835-8177	B.P.N.A
RALPH CHADWICK	P.O. Box 914 Wilm. 90744	834-1355	WILMINGTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
Ames Cannon	532 Lagoon Wilmington 90744	834-7116	
Lucena Fisher	1435 N Blin Wilmington	835 5093	Wilmington
Manuel Hernandez	1319 E Robison St Wilm. CA 90744	830-8844	
DANIEL E. CARTAGENA	2726 A'S 2ND ST L.A. CA 90803	438-4672	ASSEMBLYMAN DAVE ELDER'S OFFICE
Michael T McKenna	1603 N Marine Ave Wilmington, CA 90744	835-2471	W. H. O.
TONY JUNE KAT	1330 MCDONALD WILMINGTON 90744	518-0955	W. H. O.
Don't Hughes	26605 ... Wilmington	835-5759	W. H. O.
Jean G. Vasquez	1424 ... Wilmington	513-8267	

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	ADDRESS	PHONE	ORGANIZATION
Wm. R. Downs	6516 VIA SIENA Rancho Palms 115022	831-4144	G.V.
Harold Romberg	1227 La Kline Wilm, CA	834 5302	
DAVID REIZER	1728 OLDSTONE CT. RPV, CA 90732	547-1824	CITY OF CARSON
TERESA VIOLANTE	532 Neptune Wilm CA 90744	835-4476	W.H.O.
Beatrice M. Anderson	833 McDaniel W. 11 90744		
MARK LEWIS	4013 Merrill St. Torrance CA 90503	316-4317	WOGA
SARAH G. AREYAN	1320 E. M. ST Wilm. CA.		
TAD ISOMOTO	C.D. #15 Harbor Gateway Deputy	548-7664	C.D. #15
GREGORIO GARZA	UCLA La Bente PRESS	213 825-9835	LA BENTE PRESS
RICHARD FLEMING	1124 W. GRANT WILMINGTON	834- 2452 ⁰⁴⁵²	WHO
CATHY FLEMING	" "	834-0452	"
Susan M. Puckard	Penelope Mary Joan Miller Flores 6385 Deacon St San Pedro, 90731	548-7086	
TED ROGERS	200 N. SPRING ST. LA 90012	485-4415	CHIEF LEGISLATIVE ANALYST OFC
Donk Donk	1123 Dominguez Wilmington CA	830-1412	WHO

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	ADDRESS	PHONE	ORGANIZATION
Marva Vanessa Deeb	1123 Dominguez Ave Wilmington Ca 90744	830-1942	WHO
Andrew Anthony Deeb	1123 Dominguez Ave Wilmington Ca	830-1942	WHO
MANUEL LOUIE	816 SCURRY WILM. CA	435-4104	SELF
FEB SCAMIA	1215 LARKIN WILM. CA	835-8177	B.P.N.A.
Dolcia P. Chestnut	PO. B 720 Wilmington	515-1939	Harbor Gullian Bldg
Paul DEVIKES	1314 MARINE AVE. WILMINGTON	213-835 3103	ROCK COFF
Joe Johnson	6405 CONSUMERS PL RANDOLPH CA	213-881 8615	JRF ASSOC.
E. Kelley	629 MARINE WILMINGTON	-	WHO
Jan Oserlundt	1111 Laguna Wilmington	576-2936	
Bill Johnson	1435 F. CAUSEWAY WILMINGTON CA	835-2837	
PETER MENDOZA	1013 SANFORD AVE WILMINGTON CA	549-6481	WILMINGTON HOME OWNERS (WHO)
GARY W SANDS	1120 MC FALLAND AVE WILMINGTON CA	834-6773	WHO
	!!		

PUBLIC HEARING

LOS ANGELES COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

CITY OF WEST COVINA
SENIOR CITIZENS CENTER
2501 EAST CORTEZ STREET, WEST COVINA
APRIL 5, 1988

I. CALL TO ORDER

Meeting was called to order at 7:30 p.m., by Ms. Kaye Regan, member of the League of Women Voters.

County Hazardous Waste Management Advisory Committee members in attendance:

Councilmember Lois Shade, City of Glendora
Councilmember Robert Bacon, City of West Covina

Elected Officials/Ex Officios in attendance:

Mayor Pro Tem Kim Woalacott, City of South Pasadena
Ms. Leticia Hernandez, Representative of Congressman Esteban Torres

II. WELCOME

Councilmember Robert Bacon, City of West Covina

III. PRESENTATION ON THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

Mr. Mike Mohajer, Los Angeles County Department of Public Works

IV. TESTIMONY

1. Mary Johnson - League of Women Voters, East San Gabriel Valley Chapter for statement. (See Attachment I)
2. R.K. Brown - 2153 Aroma Drive
West Covina, CA
 - A. Mr. Brown commented on the geological aspects of the potentially suitable areas identified on the Plan. He stated that the porosity of the soil has been a problem in contaminating the groundwater.

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B. Mr. Brown requested that siting criteria be amended in the Plan to include a prohibition of any facility on alluvial land. He also stated that all sites should be located in low population density areas.

3. Bradley McFadden - 620 Shasta Street
West Covina, CA

Mr. McFadden asked if the County or the State is conducting tests for leakages from the landfills or other areas to determine if water supplies are being contaminated.

V. ADJOURNMENT

The hearing was adjourned by Ms. Regan.

CITY OF WEST COVINA
 APRIL 5, 1988
 ATTENDEES

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	ADDRESS	PHONE	ORGANIZATION
Jim WOOLLACOTT	1622 CAMDEN BLVD SOUTH PASADENA	799-3822	MAYOR PRO-TEM
BILL EDMUNDSON	1028 BLENDON WAY SOUTH PASADENA	799-8266	NATURAL ICE RESOURCE CHAIRMAN COMMISSION
BOB NICHOL	570 W. BONITA CLAREMONT	714 624-4531	CITY OF CLAREMONT
R/C Brown	2153 Aromia West Covina	818 919-8327	
LETICIA HERNANDEZ	8819 Whittier Blvd Pico Rivera, CA 90660	818 961-3978	CONGRESSMAN ESTEBAN C. TORRES
Pete KOCTIS	2134 E. Monte W. COV	-	-
Suzanne Wilson	Highlander 19331 E Walnut	714 594-6886	
Steve Kayillo	The Sun Galvanic Village Terrace, 140 S. 2nd Ave	(818) 962-8811	
BOB WEINBERGER	INDUSTRY	818 336-2611	L.A. CO. FIRE DEPT.
Clarence Ragan	2854 LARK HILL DR W. COVINA	818 967-1179	Self.
Mary C Johnson	2411 N. Cameron Av. Covina, 91724	818 332-6124	League of Women Voters ESCV
Marilee P. MOHAWER	7395 HILLARD W. COVINA 91751		Self
Kathy Keardon	6380 Amethyst ALTA LOMA, CA		Self
Robert Arneson	1116 Drake Bell W. Calif	808 919-3309	Self

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	ADDRESS	PHONE	ORGANIZATION
Mel Libe	100 Garfield Perris	405- 4390	City of Perris
Jeff Helslay	3401 E. Garry Ave West Covina	(818) 967 6202	Station Engineer
ROBERT L. POFF	275 E. BONITA SAN DIMAS	(714) 599-7855	City of San Dimas
Miguel G. Mendivil	526 E. Beverly Los Angeles, CA 90022	(213) 721-5557	Assemblywoman Lucille Roybal-Allard 56th District
BRAD McFadden	670 Shasta St W Covina CA 91761	338-2537	Attorney
Merrill S. Trows MD	1411 ALHAMBRA W. COVINA	818 962-0657	Retired
MIKE MILLER	P.O. BOX 1440 WEST COVINA	814-8411	CITY OF W. COVINA
JOSEPH A. CASTUCCI	430 PIMA AVE S. W. COVINA CA	818 919-1392	RETIRED
ROBERT L. BACON	1936 HEARTEW. West Covina, CA	818 919-5035	CITY OF WEST COVINA
Jean Arneson	1116 DONNA BETH WEST COVINA CA	818 919-3304	COALITION OF W. COV. HUM. ELEMENTS ASSOCIATIONS
C S. Adams	P.O. Box # 2344 w.e.	964-3263	Retired
Jim [unclear]	9575 Pima W Covina	919- 3663	Welder Retired

PUBLIC HEARING

LOS ANGELES COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

CITY OF SANTA FE SPRINGS
NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER
9255 PIONEER BOULEVARD, SANTA FE SPRINGS
APRIL 6, 1988

I. CALL TO ORDER

Dr. Judith Prather, President, League of Women Voters, Whittier Chapter, called the hearing to order at 7:30 p.m. She introduced herself and gave a statement as to why the League of Women Voters had been asked to moderate the public hearing. Dr. Prather also gave the purpose and process of the public hearings. She then turned the hearing over to Ms. Margo Reeg, designated Moderator from the League of Women Voters.

Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Advisory Committee Members in attendance:

1. Kieran Bergin, Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts
2. Lois Shade, Councilwoman, City of Glendora

Elected Officials/Ex Officios in Attendance:

1. Ron Kern, Mayor Pro-Tem, representing Mayor Lorenzo Sandoval, City of Santa Fe Springs
2. Paula E. Faust, City of La Mirada
3. A. L. Sharp, Councilman, City of Santa Fe Springs
4. Steve Jimenez, representing Councilwoman Gloria Molina, City of Los Angeles

II. WELCOME

In Mayor Sandoval's absence, Mayor Pro-Tem Ron Kerns welcomed the public.

III. PRESENTATION ON LOS ANGELES COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

Kenneth R. Kvammen, Los Angeles County Department of Public Works

IV. TESTIMONY

1. Luis Franco - City Council Candidate
11613 Sun glow Street
Santa Fe Springs, CA

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- A. Mr. Franco is opposed to the Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Plan (CoHWMP).
 - B. He said that he was concerned about the dioxins and furons that one might receive from a hazardous waste facility.
2. Dr. Angel Obregon - 11436 Davenrich Street
Santa Fe Springs, CA

Dr. Obregon stated that he was opposed to any off-site facilities in Santa Fe Springs including incineration, solvent recovery, recycling or residual repositories. He recommended that the Committee look more toward source reduction as a policy option, or waste minimization, and to other methods that are successful in other parts of the country to reduce toxic chemicals; and, that manufacturers be encouraged to go to alternate means of manufacturing to reduce disposal of hazardous waste by-products in the future.

3. Augustine Ramirez - 9206 Pioneer Boulevard
Santa Fe Springs, CA

Mr. Ramirez stated that he was in disagreement with the CoHWMP because siting of facilities causes the value of property to depreciate.

4. Dr. Judith Prather - League of Women Voters, Whittier Chapter
 - A. Dr. Prather, speaking for the League of Women Voters, Whittier Chapter, stated their position as follows:
 - 1) Supports waste minimization.
 - 2) Supports public participation.
 - 3) Supports the establishment of a small quantity hazardous waste generator program.
 - B. Dr. Prather stated the following specific recommendations:
 - 1) The County Department of Health Services' Hazardous Materials Control Program, should be enabled to complete the licensing of all hazardous waste generators in the County.
 - 2) Supports the idea that the County should join the Hazardous Waste Management Authority.

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- 3) Supports that programs be adequately funded and expeditiously implemented.
- 4) Supports public education, and specifically that public involvement be ongoing, as stated in Recommendation 43 of the Plan and not end with the adoption of the Plan. Wants funding and staff for its implementation.
- 5) Supports programs addressing the needs of small quantity generators, including tax supported services addressing disposal of hazardous wastes from households and small industrial generators, with the County as a provider of last resort (Recommendation 66 in the Plan).
- 6) Supports use of composting as an element of recycling programs.

5. Lucille Marrujo - 11259 Ringwood Avenue
Santa Fe Springs, CA

- A. Ms. Marrujo said that public notice on the hearing was inadequate. Also, she said that meetings were of no avail if the legislature/bureaucracy is to make the final decisions without regard of local concerns.
- B. She felt there should be clearer identification of where facilities are being proposed.

6. Yolanda Ramirez - 11150 Dunning Street
Santa Fe Springs, CA

Ms. Ramirez agrees in concept with the Plan, but stated that she had two concerns:

- 1) In the selection process, keep in mind that the industries in the community make the residents susceptible to disasters such as explosions, fires, and leaks of noxious fumes. There are already enough potential hazards in their backyard without having to add a hazardous waste site.
- 2) Hazardous waste facilities should be equitably sited throughout the County. The Plan, and those responsible for implementing it, should not lean towards a less affluent community, such as Santa Fe Springs to site facilities which rightfully belong somewhere else.

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7. Reverend Manuel Magaña - Community Coordinating Council
13013 Cormiscrest Road
South Whittier, CA

- A. Reverend Magaña indicated that Gulf and Powerine have both admitted to storing over 15,000 gallons of deadly gas. Rev. Magaña stated that in a corridor in South Whittier there have been 15 miscarriages/deaths. He said that gases emitted into the air could have caused these deaths and an investigation is currently in progress.
- B. He said his main concern is what type of an evacuation plan the County has if a disaster, such as the one in Bopal, India, were to take place.
- C. He indicated that disasters are currently happening in the area; Although they are not of great magnitude, this could be a prelude of something greater.

8. Eli Marrujo - 11259 Ringwood Avenue
Santa Fe Springs, CA

Mr. Marrujo wanted to know why the City was hosting this public hearing. He also wanted to know if the County is giving the City money to put in a hazardous waste facility.

9. Esther Delgado - Candidate for Santa Fe Springs City Council
11523 Sunglow Street
Santa Fe Springs, CA

- A. Why haven't gas monitors or coolers been installed in every school?
- B. He said Dr. Miland in Washington D.C. had stated that schools in the community are "living a living death" because they lack protection from the emissions generated by the refineries.

11. Councilman Ron Kern - City of Santa Fe Springs

- A. Mr. Kerns stated the City of Santa Fe Springs does not propose a site in the City.
- B. As for toxic waste, he stated the City of Santa Fe Springs has taken a lead role and gone to the State for recovery money.

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12. Marshall Story - 17527 Jeffrey Avenue
Cerritos, CA

- A. With the Plan, he sees the possibility of increased taxes and probability of some type of plant within this area.
- B. Suggested more information on the Plan so that input can be received.
- C. Recommended that the County come back with the right type of information.

13. Rev. Manuel Magaña - (See 7, above)

Should have sent a flyer to the residents in the whole area, not just the host City.

14. Luis Franco - (See 10, above)

- A. Wanted to know if the City of Santa Fe Springs is a potential area for a hazardous waste site.
- B. Does the Plan reflect that the general population will be notified before a decision on selecting a site is made?

15. Rev. Manuel Magaña - (See 7, above)

- A. How does one join the Hazardous Waste Advisory Committee? He stated that he wants to become a member.
- B. He wanted to know how many Committee members there were, who they represented and a list of the members.

16. Carol Garcia - 9237 Vicki Drive
Santa Fe Springs, CA

Says the only reason she received a notice in the mail was because it was a political issue in the upcoming election.

V. ADJOURNMENT

Ms. Reeg adjourned the meeting at 9:50 p.m.

CITY OF SANTA FE SPRINGS
 APRIL 6, 1988
 ATTENDEES

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	ADDRESS	PHONE	ORGANIZATION
Emily Sprague	7017 Comstock Ave 1717 Riverside Whittier, CA	694-0955	Daily News
Marcella Obregon	11436 Davonrich St Santa Fe Springs Ca.	213) 868-6782	Majors Medical Sp. of So. Cal. Resident
Kuan D Bergin	L.A. CO San DSV	544-7411	
Maggie Numanich	10363 ORDA Dr 13700 LA Mirada	(213) 943-0131	City of La Mirada
Paula E. Faust	Blvd. LA MIRADA		
Yolanda Ramirez	11150 Dunning SFS, CA 90670		interested citizen
Eddie Rocha	11279 Roxwell S.F.S. 90670		citizen S.F.S.
Raquel D. Cruz	9127 Bartley SFS 90670	692-1779	Student
Art Sharp.	11629 Clarkman SFS 90670	863-4664	SFS City Councilman
May Sharp.	"	"	Littlelake City School Board trustee
Irene Zuniga	11520 Burrell St SFS	213) 863 1776	Home OWNER
Manuel R. Magnan	13013 Cornisera St Whittier Ca.	213 941-5380	So. whitt. COMM Coord. Council
DR. PRATHER	Pres. LUV		
Steve Jimenez	200N Spring St City Hall	485 -3451	Council Women Gloria Malina
FRANCES S. REYES	4243 Merrill SANTA FE SPRINGS	213/ 6928444	

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	ADDRESS	PHONE	ORGANIZATION
George Olson	5800 NATL AVE	213/ (927-8681)	OWNER HUSBAND
Carol Garcia	4237 Vicki Dr. S.F.S. 90670		
Beverly Walker	8104 Arrington Ave. Pico Rivera	949-2010	League of Women Voters
Joe L. Flores	9254 So. Merrill Santa Fe Springs		Home owner
Zolanda Magaña	13003 Camarero Whittier	511-5380	
Juanita Jamnigui	11519 Bunker St.	695-9454	
FERDIE PINGOL Ferdie Pingol	9038 PIONEER SFS CA. 90670	(818) 986-6544	RESIDENT
SONIA A. PINGOL	9038 Pioneer Blvd SFS CA 90670	(818) 727-3418	RESIDENT
Nelia J. Pingal	9804 Slansky Ave. SFS CA 90670	(818) 289-6381	Resident
Don Powell	CITY HALL	868-0511	CITY EMP
Olivia Martinez	9127 Dinky Ave S.F.S. CA	213 692-1387	resident
BILL MORGAN	13049 TELEWORTH SFS	—	BUSINESS
Lucille Manayo	11259 Ringwood S.F.S.	868-3885	Res
Elie Manayo	11259 Ringwood S.F.S.	868-3885	Res.
Dennis Hagner	1024 5th St Apt 7 San Pedro CA		

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	ADDRESS	PHONE	ORGANIZATION
ARNOLD B. LEAN	9335 San Juan Blvd S.F.S.	---	Neighborhood Ctr
MELQUIADES LOPEZ	11407 BERNARD S.F.S.	699-3962	---
RON TRANCEN	9528 BRANDEN S.F.S.	(213) 947-9525	PRC S.F.S.
GEORGE MINNETHAN	9735 BARTLEY SFS	213 948-5543	---
Collette Lewis	11227 TARBOX NEWARK	---	---
Paul Vasquez	614 N. Howard Montebello, CA 90640	---	---
LUIS FRANCO	11613 SUNGLOW S.F.S. CA	(213) 948-5460	CANDIDATE City Council
R. A. Obregon	11723 E. Idaho S.F.S. CA.	(213) 864-2042	SELF
Rene Obregon	11723 E Idaho S.F.S. CA.	(213) 864-3043	SELF
Gus Obregon	11436 DAVENICH S.F.S. CA	(213) 868-3854	---
CECILIA OBRIGON	11436 DAVENICH S.F.S. CA	71	SELF
MARGARITA OBRIGON	11723 E Idaho S.F.S. CA	213 864-2043	SELF
Gus Obregon Sr	11436 DAVENICH S.F.S. CA.	868-3854	SELF.
Lucy Obregon Jr.	11436 DAVENICH SFS	868-3854	self
WILLY HOMEZ	11331 DAVENICH S.F.S. CA.	868-4169	SELF
DAVID TRUFFE	1919 DAVENICH L.S. CA	(213) 943-0131	City of La Mirada

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	ADDRESS	PHONE	ORGANIZATION
ANGEL OBREGON	11436 DAVENRICH	868-3954	Resident
Maricela Castaneda	7032 Luxor Downey, CA 90241	928-5300 213/	self
Milt Barlow	11727 Dunning S.F.S.	863 6471	resident.
DAVID Crone	9410 Pioneer Blod	948-4755	Resident
John ALAMEDA	9136 BARTLEY SFS	695- 5556	RES.
PATRICK Cashen	11329 Cecilia Downey	864- 0390	RES.
Marshall H. Stang	14527 JEFFREY CERRITOS		RES
James Kuhl	1111 BRUCKS LANE 70602 Downey CA	213 862-7351	CITY OF Downey
Augustine RAMIREZ	9206 Pioneer	699-2647	SFe Springs
Ester Delgado	11523 Bucke St. Los Nietos Ca	695-9428	resident
Rolind DeArce	11437 DAVENRICH SFS	8658647	
Raul FERRON			
Anuncia A. Young	9219 Miller S.F.S.	692-7685	
Greg MORAN	9213 Hardy SFS	695-5823	
FRANK DIAZ	9222 Pioneer S.F.S.	692-3031	

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	ADDRESS	PHONE	ORGANIZATION
Robert Wilson	11306 GINGERSHAW RD S.F.S.	844-9713	
GEORGE BEATY	11710 Tally Rd SFS	868-0511	
AL FUENTES	11710 TELEVEL S.F.S.	868-0511	
LYNN Trevino	11143 Shade Ln SFS	692-8224	
Manuel G. Hernandez	10363 ORANITA SFS	863-9974	

PUBLIC HEARING

LOS ANGELES COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

CITY OF LOS ANGELES
(WOODLAND HILLS AREA)
EL CAMINO REAL HIGH SCHOOL
5440 VALLEY CIRCLE BOULEVARD
APRIL 7, 1988

I. CALL TO ORDER

Meeting was called to order at 7:30 p.m. by Ellen Pangorliotas, Moderator and member of the League of Women Voters.

Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Advisory Committee Members in attendance:

1. Joy Picus, Councilwoman, City of Los Angeles
2. Fran Pavley, Councilwoman, City of Agoura Hills
3. Clarence Gieck, Hazardous Waste Association of California

Elected Officials/Ex Officios in Attendance:

1. Peter Ireland, representing Supervisor Deane Dana, Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors
2. Leeta L. Pistone, representing Supervisor Michael Antonovich, Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors
3. Kris Vosburgh, representing Assemblywoman Marian La Follette

II. WELCOME

Councilwoman Joy Picus, City of Los Angeles

III. PRESENTATION ON LOS ANGELES COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

Mike Mohajer, Los Angeles County Department of Public Works

IV. TESTIMONY

1. Carl Iannalfo - WPS, LTD.
1153 Rambling Road
Simi Valley, CA

Wants the waste to be treated on-site and better control be provided on transportation of hazardous materials and/or wastes.

2. Alvin Kaufman - 22420 Philiprim Street
Woodland Hills, CA

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and Environmental Impact Report

- A. Wanted to know what the plans are for ultimate disposal of residual wastes.
 - B. What are the plans for household hazardous wastes (HHW)?
3. Beth Callsman - Citizens Against Toxics
P.O. Box 2605
Encino, CA
- A. Did not see a lot of change in the transportation provisions for toxic substances. Chapter 8 of the Plan is a rehash of Federal, State and local regulations.
 - B. The Emergency Response Section in the Plan is not sufficiently descriptive.
4. Frank Young - Hemingway's
17448 Valerio Street
Van Nuys, CA

The Plan should address implementation of a voluntary citizens committee in each city to monitor the activities of hazardous waste generators.

5. Fran Pavley - Councilmember, Agoura Hills
- A. Supports source reduction.
 - B. The Plan should limit transportation of waste to residuals repositories only.
 - C. Household hazardous waste "round up" days should be more frequent than once per month.
6. Paul Kane - 5401 Sadring Avenue
Woodland Hills, CA
- A. Felt that the Hazardous Waste Management Plan should be enforced at the Federal level.
 - B. Does not know where to take HHW.
 - C. Plan does not address management of nuclear waste.

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7. Joyce Martin - AAUW
22434 Roscoe Boulevard
West Hills, CA

Concerned about nonbiodegradable items left at landfills and
disposal of HHW items such as plastic, spray can, etc.

V. ADJOURNMENT

Hearing was adjourned by Ms. Pangorliotas.

CITY OF LOS ANGELES
(WOODLAND HILLS AREA)
APRIL 7, 1988
ATTENDEES

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	ADDRESS	PHONE	ORGANIZATION
Robert L. Harris	11055 Armitage St Sun Valley	705-3055	Past Council
Robert Board	8835 Tobias Ave #31 Panorama City Ca. 91402	818 895-1307	Harris Ternte a. d Past Council
Michael WZIEL PLO.	9765 ETON Chotwood Ca 91301	88 998 7197	Empirepro Inc.
Jay Picie	City Hall h. a.	213 485-3486	
BOB Buckley	7011 Yolanda Reseda 91335	708-0646	R. C. A.
PAUL ROE KANE	5401 SADRING WOOD HILLS	340 5154	-
MAGGIE WINTER	10846 CANBY NORTH RIDGE	366-1400	SELF
JAMES TAYLOR WEST HILLS LIFE NEWS PAPER	19430 BUS. CR. DR. NORTHERIDGE 91325	701-5640	WHL
DAUG GOOWIN	29424 (2) DAIL RD AGOURA, 91301	706-3779	STUDENT
Jane Rich	23829 Grandmont W.H. 91367	884-4644	Travel Cons.
Fran Parley	Agoura Hills		"
A. Spalter	6253 Luber Woodland Hills	818-703- 1899 91317	Self
DONNA Simms & DORI OSBORNE	6241 Glade Ave. Apt 1101, W.H. Hills	818 883-3386	Selfes
LOUIS P. ARACNE	23268 LEONORA DR. WOODLAND HILLS CA.	818 346-9334	SELF
P M BALIKOV	23731 ALTIMERS ST WOODLAND HILLS	347-3750	✓

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	ADDRESS	PHONE	ORGANIZATION
<i>Luca L. Vitore</i>	<i>Summit</i> <i>Westmore</i>		
<i>Oded Vogel</i>	<i>7017 Helmsdale Rd.</i> <i>West Hills</i>	<i>348-4436</i>	<i>self</i>
<i>Bruce Ahlqvist</i>	<i>18951 Kithridge</i> <i>Reseda 91335</i>	<i>3444801</i>	<i>"</i>
<i>Alberta/Roger</i> <i>Forney</i>	<i>23800 Killwin</i> <i>WTH 91367</i>	<i>888-784</i>	<i>"</i>
<i>ROSE Cypharis</i>		<i>786-1467</i>	
<i>PETER IRELAND</i>	<i>HALL OF ADMN.</i> <i>500 W. TEMPLE ST.</i> <i>L.A. 90012</i>	<i>974-4444</i>	<i>SUPERVISOR</i> <i>OLGANE DANA</i>
<i>DON PREISS</i>	<i>C-21 Victory Blvd</i> <i>6322 Fallbrook Ave</i> <i>Woodland Hills</i>	<i>348-2221</i>	<i>C-21 Victory</i>
<i>Rena Fabrikant</i>	<i>City Hall East</i> <i>S.A. 90012</i>	<i>485-5347</i>	<i>Bureau Sanitation</i> <i>City of LA</i>
<i>Gerald Simila</i>	<i>14698 Loyola</i> <i>Moorpark</i>	<i>815</i> <i>885-3541</i>	<i>CITIZEN</i>
<i>Scott Whitmire</i>	<i>8131 Varrel Ave</i> <i>Canoga Park</i>	<i>347-7337</i>	<i>North Canoga Park</i> <i>Residents Assoc.</i>
<i>CLARENCE GIECK</i>	<i>2550 237th St</i> <i>Torrance, CA</i>	<i>213</i> <i>5397150</i>	<i>HIGHWAY</i> <i>ASSOC OF CA</i>
<i>Robert Price</i>	<i>5837 Fenwood</i> <i>Woodland Hills</i>	<i>346-3904</i>	
<i>Ray Shibley</i>	<i>497 W. Main Dr.</i> <i>Jim.</i>	<i>765-</i> <i>822-7703</i>	<i>Citizen</i>
<i>Luca L. Werner</i>	<i>21-31 Blitha</i> <i>Canoga Park</i>		<i>Consultant</i>
<i>Alvin Kaufman</i>	<i>22420 Philip</i> <i>WTH</i>	<i>346-8945</i>	<i>Retired</i>

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	ADDRESS	PHONE	ORGANIZATION
LINDA BUCKLEY	7011 Yolanda Ave Reseda	708-0646	Reseda Community Association
ROBERT E. TASHJIAN	24100 HAMLIN ST CANOGA PARK	347-8989	
W. E. NORHUND	6201 Winnetka WOODLAND HILLS	719 6444	L. A. PIERCE COLLEGE
GLENN BAILEY	5926 HESPERIA AVE ENCINO 91316	(818) 345-1222	FOUNDATION FOR RESOURCE CONSERVATION
GREG GUREWITZ	5075 ORRVILLE WOODLAND HILLS	375-5166	
Heather Gurewitz	5075 Orrville Woodland Hills	↑	
ROBERT I ROSS	20749 Northstar W H 91367	348-0405	W H H O
G. L. Wright	6727 Kurl Way Reseda	705-4884	—
Steve McCool	20234 Cantara #306 Canoga Park 91306	882-3566	NSA
Kris Vosburgh	11145 Tampa Ave #711 Northridge 91328		Hon. Marian La Follette
FRANK YOUNG	17448 VALCRO 162 N 445 91406	881- 2728	HEMLOCKWAY'S
PAUL T. HJONSVANG	6710 DANNY BOYAR AVE West Hills 91307	992-7491	West Hills Community Organization
CARL ANNALFO	1153 RAMBLING RD SIMI VALLEY	805 583-4028	WPS, LTD
Sam Stanman	6125 MANTON AVE W. W. 91367	(818) 992-0577	—
Rich TRUNZO	5844 Fallbrook AVE Woodland Hills CA	818 346-8915	LITTON INDUSTRIES

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	ADDRESS	PHONE	ORGANIZATION
Chris Oudekuy	4338 Mammitt #8 Sherman Oaks, CA	818 715-4204	Litter
Beatty Daws	7651 Reseda ^{Pl} Reseda Ca	818 518 345-0883	
Irene Kaufman	22420 Philom St Woodland Hills ^{CA}	340-8945	
Vera Gardner	7526 Marcroft Canoga Park	340-4585	
Kaye Brown	5825 Reseda Bl #318, Tarzana	4-996-2307 W-247-4984	TA mfg.
NED KASS	5859 Laramie Ave	340-8287	
James Cunningham	5926 Hesperia ^{Ave} Encino	345-1222	
JAMES KRANSZ	7324 HYANNIS DR WEST HILLS, CA	716-4030	INTERESTED CITIZEN
Bonny Matheson	21800 Cypress St W4 91367	470 888-2228	VICA
C. Neuenkirk	6425 Reseda Reseda 91335 #204	818 343-7383	
Beth Calkins	PO Box 26054 Encino	818	
Milena Miller	7402 Etiwanda ⁹¹¹²⁶ Reseda CA	881-5985	Reseda Civ. m. Assoc.
ELIOTH & BOBBYE ROSSLER	16623 Coveud St Van Nuys, 91406	780-3376	SELF
DICK Colanossi	23900 Killian	710 1141	CQ Auto Parts
SHARLENE BLESSING	5901 KELVIN W. Hills 41367	887-6048	SELF

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	ADDRESS	PHONE	ORGANIZATION
Joyce F. Martin	22434 Roscoe West Hills, CA	347-1150	AAUW
Phil Wayne	6548 TONY AVE. WEST HILLS, CA.	346-1213	UD
Jeff Fresler	17026 Burbank #5 Encino, CA 91316	345-2751	Self

PUBLIC HEARING

LOS ANGELES COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

CITY OF LANCASTER
STANLEY KLEINER PARK
43011 NORTH 10TH STREET
APRIL 13, 1988

I. CALL TO ORDER

Hearing was called to order at 7:30 p.m. by Teri Jones, Moderator.

Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Committee Members in attendance:

1. Clarence Gieck, Hazardous Waste Association of California
2. Lynne Goldsmith, League of Women Voters

Elected Official/Ex Officio in Attendance:

Jeff Long, City of Lancaster, Department of Public Works

II. WELCOME

Jeff Long, City of Lancaster

III. PRESENTATION ON LOS ANGELES COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

Lynne Goldsmith, Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Advisory Committee

IV. TESTIMONY

1. Martin Koppel - Quartz Hill Community Association
P.O. Box 4055
Lancaster, CA
 - A. Concerned about toxic wastes contaminating the water supply.
 - B. Indicated that there is no safe method for the transportation of toxic wastes.
 - C. Wants complete neutralization on or near the source of generation.
2. Elizabeth Clarkson - President HiCAP
3147 West Avenue L-8
Lancaster, CA

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- A. Wants reduction and neutralization of hazardous waste at the source of generation.
 - B. Does not want any landfills or hazardous waste sites in the area.
3. Chuck Steinmann - HiCAP
840 East Landsford Street
Lancaster, CA

How many incinerators are going to be built and where?

4. W. Scott Binns - 5121 West Avenue M-4
Lancaster, CA
- A. Questioned if the Plan has provisions that will limit the toxic waste from the generating areas from being disposed of in other areas of the County, namely the Lancaster area.
 - B. Concerned about the pollutants contaminating the air. He felt the Plan should address the need to have an area with relatively clear air for individuals who need it for health reasons.
 - C. Wanted to know where designated facility sites are going to be and indicated that this should be determined before Plan approval.
5. Phil Wood - Westside Park Homeowners Association
1737 West Avenue O-12
Palmdale, CA
- A. Concerned about any consideration of a hazardous waste site in the area. Does not want it.
 - B. He felt that if the Plan were implemented without a flood plan, it would be a disaster, no matter the scope or size of a site for any toxic repository in the Lancaster area.
6. Sarge Moore - HiCAP
43107 No. 17th Street East 805
Lancaster, CA

Stated that approving the Plan based on population alone could lead to locating a hazardous waste site in the Lancaster area. To site any facility in the Antelope Valley would be ludicrous.

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7. Martin Koppel - Quartz Hill Community Association
P.O. Box 4055
Lancaster, CA

Felt that using Quartz Hill or HiVista as a site for hazardous waste was ludicrous because of future damage to the water table causing possible death to people in the Valley.

8. Gladys Cunningham - HiCAP
44744 North Fern Avenue
Lancaster, CA

Felt that environmental impacts and the health and safety of human beings were not being considered or addressed.

9. Lyle Talbot - Antelope Valley Task Force and HiCAP
633 J-11
Lancaster, CA

Where does the County plan to site a residuals repository?

10. Ervin Busick - 1867 East Avenue Q-12
Palmdale, CA

State law says that waste must be managed at the source. He asked why the law isn't being enforced.

11. Martin Koppel - Quartz Hill Community Association
P.O. Box 4055
Lancaster, CA

Felt that people should be educated as to the harm that hazardous waste may cause to individuals now and in the future.

12. Sarge Moore - (same as above)

A. Does the Plan give any credence to AB 2948 (Tanner) which states that all 58 counties in the State will have hazardous waste management plans and repositories, etc.?

B. How many counties will be exempt under the Tanner Bill from providing their own repositories?

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13. George E11 - 45333 North 240 Street E
Lancaster, CA

Asked what the current planning is on a residuals repository and where a repository would be sited since no study was made.

14. Elizabeth Clarkson - (same as above)

A. Toxic wastes should not be dumped anywhere.

B. Has not seen any effort to reduce, recycle or neutralize.

C. What is the County of Los Angeles doing to reduce the production of toxic waste at the source of generation.

15. Phil Wood - (same as above)

Wanted to know what type of protection was going to be built into the Plan to prevent some politician or lobby from developing a loophole or exemption.

16. Martin Koppel - (same as above)

Wanted County to omit the Plan and suggest to legislators that generators of hazardous waste mitigate and neutralize at the source.

IV. ADJOURNMENT

Hearing was adjourned.

CITY OF LANCASTER
 APRIL 13, 1988
 ATTENDEES

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	ADDRESS	PHONE	ORGANIZATION
Alice Chung	900 So. Fremont MADONNA, CA	(818) 458-3561	L.A.C. P.W.
Dan Ware		✓	L.A.C.
Dave Yamahara	✓	✓	✓
Michael Willeff	1156 W. Ave J-13 Lancaster CA	(805) 945-9052	Self
Rosemary Eltzys	5137 W 9th-8 Q14	943- 6739	G.H.S.A.
ELISABETH CLARKSON	3147 W. Ave-L-8 Lancaster, 93536	805 943 3509	HI-CAP President
Hedge Cunningham	4474 7th-7 Lancaster Ca	942 0525	Hi cap
CR Johnson	514 WOODINGBIRDS PO BOX - CA	619 762-5871	NONE
SARGE MOORE	4310 7th-12 East LANCASTER, CA	805 1-727-1307	HI, CAP
DORIS E MURTAH	44510 N. 200th STE Lancaster Ca	787-1536	HI, CAP
Martin Koppel	P.O. Box 4555 LANCASTER, CA	943- 4628	Quartz Hill Community Assoc.
Sandra Dalbrite	21651 Easting Lancaster	no phone	HI Cap
Ann M. Pats	45017 Kingwell Lancaster	949-1124	Hi cap LENO
Lorna Fox	11461 N. Jackson Lancaster, Ca	945-1488	
Paul Escandon	900 S. Fremont MADONNA, CA	(818) 458-3561	L.A.C. P.W.

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	ADDRESS	PHONE	ORGANIZATION
Lyle Talbot	633 J-11	9424209	H. CAP
	LANC		
CLARENCE GIEK	17401 GRAYSTONE	213	HATZ U.P.A. DE SOC OF CELL
	OKERRITOS	5397150	
Mary Hockersmith	44645 Sixth Stk	942-1832	AV Rep Women
	Lancaster	(805)	
Shirley M. Pace	44634 Andale	942-3468	A.V. Rep Women
	Lancaster		
Sandy Compear	518 Hilltop	265-9600	Resident
	Palmdale		
Jennie Johnson	503 Hilltop	265 0119	Resident
	Palmdale		
MARC S. SAS	P.O. Box 1905	256-3224	S.K.R.A.P.
	Rosamond CA 91370		
Dorothy W. Busick	1867 E. Ave Q12		Resident
	Palmdale		
Urban D. Busick	1867 E. Ave Q12		Resident
	Palmdale		
Charles Stenmen	840 E. Landford Lancaster	942-0718	HICAP
PHIL WOOD	1737 W. AVE O-D	273-2997	Westside Park Home owner
	PALMDALE		
William Jackson	1737 N. 2020-12	265-1969	WESTSIDE PARK HOME OWNER
	PALMDALE		
George A. Ell	45333 N. 240 th ST. E	None.	H. Caps.
	Lancaster,		
Vola B. Ell	45333 N. 240 th ST. E	None	H. Caps
	Lancaster.		
EARL WILSON	43862 CEDAR	945-7917	SELF.
	LANC.		

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	ADDRESS	PHONE	ORGANIZATION
Jeff L Long	44933 MERRILL LANC. CA	9457811	City of LANCASTER
W. Scott Bunn	5171 WAVE M-4		0
TERI JONES	2058 E R-4 PALMDALE	273-5290	
Lynne Goldsmith			

PUBLIC HEARING

LOS ANGELES COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

CITY OF SANTA CLARITA
COLLEGE OF THE CANYONS
26455 NORTH ROCKWELL CANYON ROAD
APRIL 20, 1988

I. CALL TO ORDER

Hearing called to order at 7:30 p.m. by Connie Worden, Moderator.

Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Advisory Committee Members in attendance:

1. Connie Worden, Public Affairs Specialist
2. Lynne Goldsmith, League of Women Voters
3. Kieran Bergin, Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts

Elected Officials/Ex Officios in Attendance:

1. JoAnn Darcy, Councilwoman, City of Santa Clarita, and representative of Supervisor Michael Antonovich
2. Ginger Bremberg, Councilwoman, City of Glendale

II. WELCOME

Councilwoman JoAnn Darcy, City of Santa Clarita

III. PRESENTATION ON LOS ANGELES COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

Lynne Goldsmith, Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Authority Committee

IV. TESTIMONY

1. Ginger Bremberg - Councilwoman, City of Glendale
613 East Broadway, Room 200
Glendale, CA
 - A. The Plan did not provide accurate information.
 - B. The Plan was written by people who have no concept of the realities of government, financing of new programs, or the proper preparation of an accurate report.
 - C. The Plan is contradictory, it does not answer questions, it only creates problems.

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- D. The Plan takes away the responsibility from the County Department of Health Services (DHS) and places it with the Department of Public Works (DPW), which has never dealt with hazardous waste and has insufficient expertise in this field. She does not want the Plan function and responsibilities to be under the Department of Public Works.
 - E. Does not want the Plan adopted in its current form.
 - F. Enough time has not been allocated for proper review of the EIR.
 - G. Notification on public hearings and Plan preparation was inadequate, incomplete and was not circulated in all papers.
 - H. She felt the Plan in its current form could not be enforced.
2. Christopher Gray - City of Glendale Fire Department
633 East Broadway, Room 303
Glendale, CA
- A. Felt that not designating specific sites in the Plan as potential hazardous waste treatment, storage, and disposal (TSD) facilities make it difficult to evaluate its adequacy. Also, the Plan's siting criteria are in conflict with State and County Guidelines.
 - B. Commented that the EIR provides only a brief qualitative analysis to point out the environmental effects. Fails to explain how to mitigate any environmental effects, and impact analysis to avoid significant waste related problems. EIR considers reasonable to adopt criteria calling for a seismic structural facility design that would resist earthquake ground motion having a low to moderate probability of occurring during the economic life of a facility. Should follow seismic design criteria that would withstand earthquake ground motion having a high probability of occurring.
 - C. Wanted to know how detailed the mapping process was in the Plan and where the information came from. How much analysis and review was done to formulate the process?
 - D. Stated that according to the siting criteria in the Plan, future TSD facilities will be located close to generators which means that Glendale, being the third largest City in Los Angeles County, will be classified as a major generator of hazardous wastes. The Plan fails to emphasize the size limit for new TSD facilities.
- Recommended that the Plan establish criteria to limit the proposed size of each new facility.

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- E. Indicated that the DPW was not the proper lead agency since the Waste Management Division of the County Department of Public Works does not maintain resident professionals in the field of hazardous waste management.
 - F. Recommended that the DHS, Hazardous Waste Control Division, be the lead agency because of their experience and knowledge in the hazardous waste management field.
3. Robert Zielinski - Vanguard News
5701 Kelvin Street
Woodland Hills
- A. What type of enforcement methods are being recommended by the Plan?
 - B. What other funding sources or alternatives, outside of city funding, is being suggested for additional enforcement and legislation needed under the Plan?
 - C. As part of the Plan, the City must hire a technical consultant on waste management. Will financing this cost be up to the individual city?
 - D. Has the City Council of Santa Clarita Valley met to discuss the County's Plan or will they adopt a City Plan consistent with the Hazardous Waste Management Plan?
4. Jim Compton - 6712 Aldea Avenue
Van Nuys, CA
- A. Did find an advertisement of the Hearing in the L. A. Times.
 - B. Said that the Plan's mention of financial support is erroneous.
 - C. Says that loans from SBA are very time consuming and therefore unreliable as a funding source under the Plan.
 - D. Small quantity generators represent more then the 2.8% of the problem indicated in the Plan.
 - E. Felt that industry could have been very helpful if asked to assist or if information had been requested from them.

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5. Allan Cameron - S.C.O.P.E.
27612 Ennismore Avenue
Canyon Country
 - A. Objected to the use of Santa Clarita Valley for siting a repository for hazardous waste material that originates outside of it. Wants generators to dispose, treat and/or store their own waste.
 - B. A way of funding is to tax the hazardous waste material at point of origin.
6. Ray Rozen - Chem Sources
27833 S. Hopkin Avenue #1
Valencia, CA
 - A. Have proposals been looked into for violations of Prop. 65?
 - B. How have AB 2185 and Toxic Pits Act of 1984 been addressed in the Plan?
 - C. How does the Plan address Title 49, Sections 171 through 178, regarding the State Department of Transportation rule on hazardous waste transportation?
 - D. How does the Plan address Title 26, Section 25117, of the Hazardous Substances Code, regarding infectious wastes?
 - E. Has the City of Santa Clarita been advised that the California Department of Health Services publishes a list of hazardous waste generators in every community and where these wastes are being disposed of?
7. Robert Zielinski - Vanguard Newspaper

What is it going to take to motivate the people to recycle and separate the toxins themselves?
8. Jill Klajic - 28040 Lanside
Canyon Country
 - A. The Plan had a lot of unanswered questions.
 - B. Wants industry to be more involved in the Plan.
9. Ginger Bremberg (Same as above)

All proponents do not have the financial means to hire a technical consultant.

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10. Dayna Croina - 22223 Barbacoa Drive
Saugus, CA

A. The teenagers should be informed of any hazardous wastes and their dangers if a landfill is located in this area.

B. These hearings should also be directed to teenagers.

V. ADJOURNMENT

Hearing adjourned by Ms. Worden.

CITY OF SANTA CLARITA
 APRIL 20, 1988
 ATTENDEES

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	ADDRESS	PHONE	ORGANIZATION
<i>J. Anne Carey</i>	<i>23176 Magnolia Hill Valencia CA 91355</i>	<i>805 253-7230</i>	<i>Superintendent City of Valencia</i>
<i>Ginger Bremberg</i>	<i>613 E. Broadway Rm. 200 Glendale 91206</i>	<i>818 - 956-4844</i>	<i>Glendale City Councilwoman</i>
<i>Vasken Damijal</i>	<i>633 E. Broadway Room 303 Glendale CA 91206</i>	<i>818 - 956-7030</i>	<i>Glendale City, Fire Division</i>
<i>Christopher Gray</i>	<i>633 E. Broadway Rm 303 Glendale, CA 91206-4310</i>	<i>(818) 956-4570</i>	<i>City of Glendale Fire</i>
<i>Steven Adams</i>	<i>613 E. Broadway Suite 200 Glendale, CA 91206</i>	<i>(818) 956-4814</i>	<i>City of Glendale City Manager's Office</i>
<i>Connie Wicks</i>	<i>P.O. Box 733 Newhall</i>	<i>805 259-7485</i>	<i>Pat Affairs Spec.</i>
<i>Robert Zielinski</i>	<i>5701 Kelvin Ave Woodland Hills 91366</i>	<i>818 348- 2057</i>	<i>Vanguard News</i>
<i>STEPHEN M. BROWN</i>	<i>18834 WELHAVEN CANTON, CA 94516</i>	<i>252 7929</i>	<i>HOMEOWNER</i>
<i>Steve Shaw</i>	<i>Daily News 23033 LINDSAY</i>	<i>244- 4259- 5006</i>	
<i>Ray Rozen</i>	<i>27833 AVE HANCOCK VALLEJO, CA 94555</i>	<i>818 257-9390</i>	<i>Chem Sources</i>
<i>James H. Compton</i>	<i>6712 Alder ave Van Nuys Ca 91406</i>	<i>(818) 996-2950</i>	<i>N/A</i>
<i>JANESSIE DANON</i>	<i>18834 WELHAVEN 91351 CANTON, CA</i>	<i>805 252-7929</i>	<i>HOME OWNER</i>
<i>Sharon Husman</i>	<i>21612 La Palma Valencia</i>	<i>805 255-413</i>	
<i>Mary Lee Koortz</i>	<i>28109 Jurenda Saugus, CA</i>	<i>805 296-6506</i>	<i>N/A</i>

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	ADDRESS	PHONE	ORGANIZATION
KIERAN BERGIN			LACSD
CHRISTINA CRIONA	2601 MARIOL MOUNTAIN ^{PKWY} VICTORIA BR 91350	805 255-4639	SIX FLAGS MARIOL MOUNTAIN
Bob Catlin	27105 HIGGINS RD NEW HALL 91321	805 279-6092	SEU
Gay Johnson SIGNAL	24000 CRENSHAW V. 10101	805 259-1259	SIGNAL
Jill Klazin	28040 LAUREL C.E.	252-4947	C.E. Chamber
Haris Stammann	Rainbow Glen Lot 44	818 366-1063	
Peter Stammann	Rainbow Glen Lot 44	818 366-1063	
Jan Neut	26534 JUDAH CO 91351		City of Santa Clarita
Alan Cameron	27017 ENNIS RD LUGAN COUNTY 91351	805 251-2709	S.C.O.P.E.
Howard McKeon	26128 RAVENHILL CANYON COUNTRY	805-251-4525	City Council
STEVEN PIXLEY		805 458-8500	Assemblywoman Catherine WRIGHT
DENNIS KOONTZ	28109 JUNEDA STANIS	296 6506	City Council
Hazel Joanes	20964 JUDAH	259-6130	
Patricia Wood	20964 JUDAH LN	259-6130	

PUBLIC HEARING

LOS ANGELES COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

CITY OF SOUTH GATE
SOUTH GATE PARK
4900 SOUTHERN AVENUE
April 21, 1988

I. CALL TO ORDER

Hearing was called to order at 7:30 p.m. by Marge Barnings, Moderator from the League of Women Voters.

Los Angeles County Hazardous Waste Management Advisory Committee Members in attendance:

1. Ruth Aldaco, Mayor, City of Commerce
2. Clarence Gieck, Hazardous Waste Association of California

Elected Officials in Attendance:

1. Del Snavelly, Mayor, City of South Gate
2. Art Navarro, Councilman, City of Commerce
3. James B. Dimas, Jr., Councilman, City of Commerce
4. Ruben Batres, Councilman, City of Commerce
5. Dorothea Lombardo, Councilwoman, City of South Gate

II. WELCOME

Mayor Del Snavelly, City of South Gate

III. PRESENTATION OF THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT

Mr. Kenneth Kvammen, Los Angeles County Department of Public Works

IV. TESTIMONY

1. Ruth Aldaco - Mayor, City of Commerce
2535 Commerce Way
Commerce, CA

If a city does not adopt the County Plan and decides to develop their own, what are the procedures that should be followed?

2. James B. Dimas, Jr. - Councilman, City of Commerce
2535 Commerce Way
Commerce, CA

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Does the Plan take into consideration that the City of Commerce already has a waste-to-energy facility in operation and is therefore supplying its fair share.

3. Frances Saurenimann - League of Women Voters
7621 Shadyoak Drive
Downey, CA

Ms. Saurenimann spoke on behalf of the League of Women Voters, supporting the following five recommendations in the Plan:

- A. Waste minimization
 - B. Active public participation
 - C. Establishment of a small quantity hazardous waste generators' program
 - D. The County Department of Health Services' Hazardous Treatment Materials Control Program should be enabled to complete the licensing of all hazardous waste generators in the County, and for a compatible data system to be developed to allow sharing of information.
 - E. The County joining the Southern California Hazardous Waste Management Authority.
4. Art Navarro - Councilman, City of Commerce
2535 Commerce Way
Commerce, CA

- A. What is the status of the Vernon incineration plant?
- B. Was an EIR prepared?

5. Dorothea Lombardo - Councilwoman, City of South Gate

How would re-zoning affect the City of South Gate and why would a re-zoning be necessary.

V. ADJOURNMENT

Hearing was adjourned at 8:50 p.m. by Marge Barnings.

CITY OF SOUTH GATE
 APRIL 21, 1988
 ATTENDEES

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	ADDRESS	PHONE	ORGANIZATION
MARGERY BARNINGS	10257 VULTEE DOWNEY	8617693	League of Women Voters of Downey
ELEANOR LINDENFELD	8846 MANZANAR DOWNEY	862-4968	"
BETTY KENLEY	9028 MANZANAR DOWNEY 90240	862-6028	LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS OF DOWNEY
CLARENCE GREEK	2550 237TH ST TERRACE CA	(213) 8 5397150	HAZ. WASTE ASSOC OF CALIF.
Art Navarro	2535 Commerce Way Commerce CA	722-4805	City of Commerce Councilman
RAY RAMIREZ	2535 Commerce Way	722-4805	CITY OF COMMERCE
JERRY GARCIA	10225 Stanford South Gate 90280	569-7343	S.G.
Wilma Garcia	10225 Stanford S. Gate 90280	5697343	SELF S. Gate
Elizabeth Diamond	6123 Kirkland West Gate 90280	633-5765	SELF
JAY BARNINGS	10257 VULTEE A. DOWNEY CA	213 8617693	SELF
Elaine Klein	4738 Advena St Downey 90241	862-1097	LWV of Downey
RUBEN BATRES	4863 ASTOR COMMERCE	268-8046	City Council
DAVE YAMAMOTO	900 Southern	918 458-3501	DEPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS
Dorothea Lombardo	4420 Southern		Council
Dennis Hagner	San Pedro		SELF

NAME (PLEASE PRINT)	ADDRESS	PHONE	ORGANIZATION
Frances Sautermann	7621 Shadybrook Dr. Downey 90240	927- 0874	LWV of Downey
JAMES B. DIMAS SR.	2535 COMMERCIAL WAY COMMERCIAL	722 4805	COUNCIL MEMBER
Joseph Reilly	15200 Shadybrook Dr 4 Hawthorne 91745	699 7411	CSD of LA County
Phil Smalley	8492 ANNETTA	(213) 563-2658	MAYOR CITY of SO. GATE
RUTH ALDRED	2535 Commercial Way Commercial		MAYOR, CITY OF COMMERCIAL
Wilene Cooper	9611 Hunt So. Gate	566-1178	
PAT SMITH	10330 DOWNEY AVE DOWNEY 90241	213 862-8869	LWV DOWNEY

SECTION C

TABLE 9E-1
 LOG OF COMMENTS FOR LOS ANGELES COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
 RECEIVED DURING DRAFT PLAN PREPARATION

DATE	COMMENTS RECEIVED	SUMMARY OF COMMENTS
10/30/87	R.B. Hadley Citizen	Thanks the HMMAC for conducting public workshops and states that source reduction of hazardous wastes is most practical step we can make.
11/09/87	Ara J. Kasparian, Ph.D. Environmental Engineering Section, Bureau of Engineering City of Los Angeles	<p>The following comments were made on the siting criteria section:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Under Residuals Repositories on page 24, reference to cone of depression should read "Not allowed overlying the cone of depression created by pumping a well or well field for 90 days". 2. Under Residuals Repositories and Facilities with Subsurface Storage/ Treatment on page 25, increase elevation of groundwater from 5 to 15 feet. 3. Page 26 could not understand "hydrologic budgets" or "hydrologically uniform". 4. Page 52 should include the idea of "Community Incentive Programs".

TABLE 9E-2
LOG OF COMMENTS FOR LOS ANGELES COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
RECEIVED DURING FORMAL COMMENT PERIOD

DATE	COMMENTS RECEIVED	SUMMARY OF COMMENTS
02/04/88	Donald H. Otterman City Manager City of La Canada Flintridge	<p>Questions whether all freeways and streets shown on Figure 8-2, "Transportation Corridors", are suitable transportation corridors, specifically in La Canada's instance, the Foothill Freeway and Foothill Boulevard; and Verdugo Road and Glendale Freeway.</p> <p>Questions whether Figure 5-9, "General Areas Potentially Suitable For Hazardous Waste Management Facilities in Los Angeles County", is accurate in regard to areas along the Foothill and Glendale Freeways.</p>
02/05/88	Joseph R. Lopez City Engineer Director of Public Works City of San Fernando	<p>Questions intent of Recommendation #25 and request a clarification. Each jurisdiction to accept the responsibilities for the management of waste generated within its jurisdiction."</p>
02/05/88	Leo Stahlecker Environmental Manager Oil & Solvent Process Co.	<p>Table 3-3 and Table 5-3 show solvent recovery capacity of 21,000 tons/year, but design capacity is 42,000 tons/year.</p>
02/12/88	John W. Englund Fire Chief Los Angeles County Fire Department	<p>Plan appears adequate in areas of emergency response and regulatory authority.</p>
02/17/88	Steve A. Henley, Director Department of Public Wks. City of South El Monte	<p>Council has reviewed and approved in concept the proposed CoHWP and EIR.</p>

SECTION C

TABLE 9E-2
 LOG OF COMMENTS FOR LOS ANGELES COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
 RECEIVED DURING FORMAL COMMENT PERIOD

DATE	COMMENTS RECEIVED	SUMMARY OF COMMENTS
02/17/88	Harry Babbitt, Director Department of Public Wks. City of Paramount	Plan has been reviewed by the City and seems comprehensive covering the vital elements of a Hazardous Materials Plan.
02/19/88	Dowell Schlumberger, Inc. TTU 305 Crenshaw Boulevard Torrance, CA 90503	A proposed transportable treatment unit EIR has been submitted to the Department of Public Works by the SDOHS.
03/01/88	Warren A. Schwarzmann Mayor City of Rolling Hills Estates	<p>Claims sites identified in Rolling Hills Estates in Figure 5-9 of the CoHMP are not suitable for siting hazardous waste management facilities for the following reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Both sites located in close proximity to existing residential uses. 2. Both sites inconsistent with general plan and municipal code. 3. Chandler Quarry site is below the water table. 4. Both sites do not provide adequate residential buffer. 5. Suitable County highways do not exist for transportation. 6. Access to both sites is via Hawthorne and Crenshaw Blvd., which are noted for very steep grades.
03/04/88	Ernest O. Roehl, President Rho-Chem Corp.	<p>Company has proposed capacity to treat hazardous wastes in the following amounts:</p> <p>Solvent recovery = 6,300 tons Other recycling = 18,900 tons</p>

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DATE	COMMENTS RECEIVED	SUMMARY OF COMMENTS
03/04/88	Dennis McDuffy City Manager City of Rancho Palos Verdes	<p>Concerned with potential siting of hazardous waste management facilities in the Palos Verdes Peninsula.</p> <p>City expresses support for the City of Rolling Hills Estates who have indicated their position against the proposed siting of a hazardous waste disposal facility at the Northrop facility on Crest Road in the City of Rolling Hills Estates.</p> <p>Several factors offered in the siting criteria were mentioned which help to demonstrate why a hazardous waste disposal facility should not be located in the City of Rancho Palos Verdes, and likewise on the Palos Verdes Peninsula. Briefly, these included: a discussion of landslides and mass movement on the Peninsula; the adverse impact this type of facility would have on the aesthetic value of the land; and finally, and most importantly, the belief that, "it makes sense to place treatment facilities close to the industries they serve". This latter point helps to emphasize the possible risks that can be associated with the transporting of hazardous wastes, especially when considering that road networks onto the Peninsula do not offer good access from major transportation routes.</p> <p>Furthermore, the City of Rolling Hills Estates believes that the Northrop facility would not be a suitable hazardous waste disposal site by virtue of its close proximity to residential uses and the insufficient area to adequately buffer a site from these residences.</p> <p>City wishes to express concerns regarding the possible establishment of a hazardous waste facility on the Palos Verdes Peninsula and support the City of Rolling Hills Estates' position that the Northrop site should be eliminated as a potential hazardous waste site.</p>

TABLE 9E-2
 LOG OF COMMENTS FOR LOS ANGELES COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
 RECEIVED DURING FORMAL COMMENT PERIOD

DATE	COMMENTS RECEIVED	SUMMARY OF COMMENTS
03/07/88	Fred Sorsabal Interim City Manager City of El Segundo	<p>Comments and questions on CoHWMP as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. No input from cities and individual businesses affected by Plan was solicited in Plan's preparation. 2. City Staff not consulted for land use. Designated high density commercial office land uses is unsuitable for potential hazardous waste sites. Questions the rationale used other than political jurisdictional boundaries. 3. How Figure 5-9 was developed, and whether recommendation #25 was followed. Why 75% of El Segundo City land was designated and LAX was not. 4. Requests postponement/addition of public hearing in Culver City. EIR available only two days before public hearing at location closest to El Segundo. Not adequate time to review. City shows no record of NOP to solicit comment. Request copy of NOP. 5. Overall, City wishes to go on record in opposition to the Draft Plan.
03/16/88	Mel Lim Supervising Public Health Sanitarian City of Pasadena	City of Pasadena Health Department has reviewed the CoHWMP and has no comments.
03/18/88	Kay Calas Mayor-City of Carson	<p>City of Carson is extremely concerned with the general areas potentially suitable for off-site hazardous waste management facilities and will not support the Draft CoHWMP. Carson already has its fair share of facilities and references the following from the Draft CoHWMP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Of the 282 existing hazardous waste management facilities located in Los Angeles County, eight are located in Carson.

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DATE	COMMENTS RECEIVED	SUMMARY OF COMMENTS
03/18/88 (Cont.)	Kay Calas Mayor-City of Carson	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Of the 81 proposed hazardous waste management facilities in Los Angeles County, three are proposed for Carson. - Draft CoHMP makes numerous references to sites in Carson, in Appendixes 11A, 11B, 11C and 11D. <p>It is not in the City's best interest to support the Draft Plan. City has gone on record and, if necessary, will protest vigorously to elected County and State officials to ensure a fair and equitable plan.</p>
03/23/88	Pamela Jackson City Clerk City of San Dimas	City has submitted a revised map to the County which indicates no areas suitable for siting hazardous waste management facilities per the siting criteria in San Dimas.
03/23/88	John Jalili City Manager City of Santa Monica	City is very pleased with siting criteria contained in the CoHMP. City is concerned about areas located in Santa Monica identified in CoHMP as being potentially suitable for hazardous waste management facilities and wants Figure 1 of Volume I corrected to reflect only the City's Industrial Conservation District as being suitable for hazardous waste management facilities.
03/25/88	Gerhardt H. Felgemaker Environmental Officer City of Long Beach	City concurs with the goals and recommendations of the CoHMP. In regard to the proposed siting criteria, the Long Beach Zoning Regulations goes beyond that contemplated in that hazardous waste storage, disposal, or transfer facilities must be located a minimum of 2,000 feet from any residential use. We would urge you to consider incorporating this criteria into the CoHMP.

TABLE 9E-2
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DATE	COMMENTS RECEIVED	SUMMARY OF COMMENTS
03/25/88 (Cont.)	Gerhardt H. Feigemaker Environmental Officer City of Long Beach	<p>City also had comments regarding some of the Long Beach sites indicated on the map of "potentially suitable sites". The Port of Long Beach is a sensitive environment encompassing the fishing industry, recreational uses and port activity. It would not be suitable for hazardous waste. Potential problems also exist for any sites south of Pacific Coast Highway, as this land is unstable and subject to liquefaction. The Signal Hill site also poses problems as it is situated on an earthquake fault line, the Newport-Inglewood line. Please consider these comments in your review. We would also strongly urge that considerable attention be given to encouraging industries who produce hazardous waste to formulate a waste reduction plan to employ new waste reduction technologies and to conduct waste audits.</p>
03/28/88	Marc Tittel Mayor City of Lakewood	<p>City had the following comments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The City supports the County's efforts to complete the Hazardous Waste Management Plan and implement the necessary recommendations to solve the hazardous waste problems in Los Angeles County. 2. Many of the recommendations in the Plan will require cost to the City either directly, i.e., preparing informational brochures for businesses in the City; or indirectly through use of existing staff. We suggest legislation to provide funding opportunities for cities to recover costs for the significant level of effort that will be required in achieving the Plan's goals. 3. Refer to Figure 5-9 which shows general areas of potentially suitable off-site hazardous waste management facilities. The manufacturing (M-1, M-2) areas included within the City of Lakewood are all in close proximity to permanent residential units. We note that State law requires new hazardous waste disposal facilities to be at least 2,000 feet from any permanent place of

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DATE	COMMENTS RECEIVED	SUMMARY OF COMMENTS
03/28/88 (Cont.)	Marc Titei Mayor City of Lakewood	<p>resident or other sensitive land uses. The potential site areas within Lakewood are all located less than 2,000 feet from permanent residences. Therefore, we are requesting these areas be deleted from the Plan.</p> <p>4. Recommendation 66, Page 16 of Volume One, recommends the County develop and implement a countywide household hazardous waste management program. The City strongly supports this recommendation and suggests, based on the established needs through the County, that the County move forward on this recommendation as soon as possible, even prior to adoption of the Plan in its entirety.</p>
03/29/88	City of Torrance Council Meeting Hearing 15C	<p>City staff had the following comments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The City of Torrance have significantly changed the zonings in some areas. Therefore, current information should be utilized in identifying potentially suitable areas for off-site hazardous waste management facilities. 2. The County should update its list of inactive hazardous waste sites in Chapter 11 of the CoHWMP. 3. Believes the County should put more effort into developing programs to help small businesses and households minimize and legally dispose of the hazardous waste they generate as in Chapter 12 of the CoHWMP.
03/30/88	Curtis V. Reynolds Chief of Fire Department City of Burbank	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eliminate the following areas as being potentially suitable for hazardous waste management facilities: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Both Burbank Studio sites. b. Multiple family areas along Kenneth Road between Providencia. c. Areas within one-half mile radius around each affected water well within the City.

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DATE	COMMENTS RECEIVED	SUMMARY OF COMMENTS
03/30/88 (Cont.)	Curtis V. Reynolds Chief of Fire Department City of Burbank	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Request review period be extended 90 days. 3. City has identified several areas of potential impact on the City of Burbank and feel more analysis is necessary to determine the extent of impact. 4. City does not have enough information to identify additional areas which might be suitable for hazardous waste management facilities. 5. City of Burbank might wish to enact a local ordinance in lieu of adopting the CoHWMP. 6. City cannot make appropriate comments on transportation routes until site locations are better defined. 7. City needs additional time to do thorough analysis of Plan, thus reserves the option to submit additional comments at a later date.
03/31/88	Planning Commission City of La Verne	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Planning Commission supports in principle the CoHWMP. 2. County should make use of EPA's National Survey of Hazardous Waste Generators. In particular, the waste characteristics and hydrological information should be utilized when determining inspection guidelines. 3. County should encourage all non-contract cities to develop their own data base derived from AB 2185, AB 2187 and AB 3777, mandated hazardous material inventories, and business plans. This data should be compatible with the County's data base. 4. Recommend Chamber of Commerce involvement in public awareness portion of CoHWMP. 5. City is interested in further study of the proposed implementation program. The following actions have occurred to date: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. La Verne's Commission on Environmental Quality in 1985 adopted an environmental audit procedure requiring case-by-case review of development applications on sites where potentially hazardous wastes may be found. (Recommendation Nos. 9,13,25).

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DATE	COMMENTS RECEIVED	SUMMARY OF COMMENTS
03/31/88 (Cont.)	Planning Commission City of La Verne	<p>b. Will take Draft Plan to Planning Commission's Hazardous Materials Subcommittee which is in charge of drafting an ordinance governing hazardous materials, management and transport. Concerned with the Draft's hauling routes being insufficiently specific, therefore cannot comment at present time (Policy No.7).</p> <p>c. City is currently preparing a comprehensive general plan revision guiding the city through 2010.</p> <p>d. La Verne Fire Department is also preparing draft ordinances on this subject.</p>
03/31/88	Jay B. Price Mayor City of Bell	<p>On March 28, 1988, the City Council of the City of Bell unanimously moved to oppose the CoHMP. This Plan is opposed due to the designation of general geographic areas within cities and County unincorporated areas where siting criteria may be applicable.</p> <p>The City of Bell, City Council is opposed to any siting of a hazardous waste management facility in the Chell area of the City of Bell.</p>
03/31/88	Lynn B. Harris Director of Planning City of El Segundo	<p>City believes that having separate and non-concurrent public comment periods for the Plan and EIR is both confusing and detrimental to the public review process. The EIR provides a body of information to help understand the impacts of the proposed Plan policies, and as such, should be reviewed together. City therefore requests that a timeline for comments on the Plan be extended to coincide with the EIR review period.</p>

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LOG OF COMMENTS FOR LOS ANGELES COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
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DATE	COMMENTS RECEIVED	SUMMARY OF COMMENTS
03/31/88 (Cont.)	Lynn B. Harris Director of Planning City of El Segundo	Due to the significant implications proposed in the Plan as pertains to the City of El Segundo, the City's Planning Commission has scheduled a public hearing on Thursday, April 28, 1988 at 7:00 p.m. to discuss and receive comment on the Plan; this action is consistent with the County's direction to hold local hearings on the Plan (see your February 25, 1988 letter). City asked that County staff be available at that meeting to make a public presentation and answer questions.
03/31/88	Norman Murdoch Director of Planning Department of Regional Planning Los Angeles County	<p>Staff had following comments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. That Section III, Needs and Policies, be identified as Policies only. Each sub-heading (identified by letters) should become separate and distinct policy. Duplicate policies should be eliminated and/or combined. 2. That Section IV, Goals and Recommendations, be identified as Goals and Implementation Programs. Programs should be reviewed for major focus and placed under appropriate Goal. Duplicate Programs should be eliminated or combined with other similar Programs. 3. That Chapter V, Assessment of Needs for Off-site Hazardous Waste Management Facilities, be placed before Section II. <p>Staff submitted a rewritten set of objectives, policies, goals and implementation programs.</p>
04/04/88	Mohammed Rafique City Engineer City of Huntington Park	City requires no revisions to the CoHMP at this time and anticipates that City will adopt the final version provided final version of the CoHMP does not vary substantially from the initial draft version.

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DATE	COMMENTS RECEIVED	SUMMARY OF COMMENTS
04/04/88	John Giboney (Shell) Mark Lewis (Chevron)	<p>A) The following waste reduction practices have been correctly prioritized and should be encouraged on this basis:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Source Reduction 2. Onsite recycling and reclaiming 3. Offsite recycling and reclaiming 4. Treatment (inc. destruction) - onsite and offsite <p>B) With regard to waste reduction record keeping and data tracking, it must be recognized that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Hazardous wastes are not generated at a uniform rate. Generation can increase (relative to a previous time frame) due to a variety of factors, such as, business cycles (e.g., increased throughput or production), non-routine maintenance activities, and cleanup and/or remedial activities. - Hazardous waste generation may increase in the future as a result of revisions in testing procedures or criteria, and new hazardous waste "listings" or guidelines. <p>C) Hazardous waste minimization goals, if established, should provide mechanisms to explain, account for, or exempt the variations and increases in rates of generations as noted in (B) above.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Objectives to be achieved over a span of several years; not goals to be met by all each and every year, - Recognition of minimization achievements made during past year, and - Recognition of treatment (along with source reduction and recycling) as a practice which eliminates the disposal of hazardous waste.

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DATE	COMMENTS RECEIVED	SUMMARY OF COMMENTS
04/04/88	Harbor Coalition Against Toxic Waste (HCATW) P.O. Box 325 Wilmington, CA 90744 *Comments submitted at* Wilmington Public Hearing on the CoHWMP	Written petition comments summary: (Total of 190 cards with comments and signatures) - Residents of Wilmington favor on-site treatment and recycling of hazardous wastes. - Concerned about proposed BKK APTec I facility in Wilmington. Petition comments summary: (signed by 182 people) The HCATW favors on-site treatment of hazardous waste rather than treatment centers.
04/04/88	Dave Elder Assemblyman 57th District	The Plan in Volume II - Technical Supplement, includes the BKK APTec I facility in Wilmington on a list of proposed off-site hazardous waste treatment facilities. The plan notes that the sites on that list "are included as potential sites only and should not be construed as definite project locations or having received prior approval or endorsement from the respective local jurisdictions". While such a disclaimer is helpful, many would argue that mere inclusion of a project like BKK's, in such a Plan may send a signal of acceptance or pending acceptance. As a result, it is requested that the BKK project not be included in the County's Plan. There are at least two reasons for this request:

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04/04/88 (Cont.)	Dave Elder Assemblyman 57th District	<p>1. Protecting the public health and safety should be one of government's highest priorities. In the absence of a detailed risk assessment, it would appear difficult, if not impossible, for a permit-issuing agency to give assurances to the nearby residents of Wilmington and Long Beach that they have nothing to fear if the BKK treatment plant is authorized.</p> <p>A separate but related argument can be made regarding the safe overland transportation of hazardous wastes to and from the proposed facility. The Wilmington community already feels overrun with heavy trucks moving cargo to and from the Port of Los Angeles. The addition of trucks containing hazardous waste, may drive up the risk of accidental exposure for Wilmington residents.</p> <p>2. Enhancing and strengthening the harbor area's economic base is extremely desirable. That means more jobs for area residents and a better climate for local and regional businesses. It is suggested that the use of the proposed BKK facility site for some other "cleaner" industry or business purpose would contribute more to the area's economic health.</p>
04/05/88	League of Women Voters of the East San Gabriel Valley	<p>The League of Women Voters of the East San Gabriel Valley along with other leagues within the County of Los Angeles, urges the adoption of the COHMP. The League expresses particular support for the inclusion of Policies #1, 9, 12 in Chapter One.</p>
04/05/88	Robert C. Bammes Public Works Administrator City of Beverly Hills	<p>City believes that permanent and conveniently located facilities need to be established to receive small quantities of household hazardous waste as opposed to the proposed 15-week collection program.</p>

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DATE	COMMENTS RECEIVED	SUMMARY OF COMMENTS
04/06/88	Ben Ashley Mayor City of La Mirada	<p>City supports Draft Plan's intent which includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Efforts to avoid production of waste. 2. Practice of recycling and reclaiming to greatest extent possible. 3. Waste treated on site or close to point of generation. 4. Residuals stored in environmentally safe, soundly engineered facilities away from metropolitan areas. <p>City requests the Draft CoHMP to be revised to reflect the deletion of the section of the City south of Stage Road as a tentative geographic location for a hazardous waste management facility for the following reasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Norwalk - La Mirada fault runs through the center of the specified area. 2. Density of population would prohibit siting a facility due to the siting criteria of 2,000 ft. 3. M-1 and M-2 is only 1% undeveloped and is adjacent to a residential zone. 4. Traffic on the arterial and secondary highways within the industrial section are already at or near capacity.
04/07/88	Arthur E. Cook Director of Public Works City of Glendora	<p>City feels that the following three sites are not potentially suitable for off-site hazardous waste management facilities:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. South side of Bennett Avenue, west of Grand Avenue - this location is predominantly a residential area and is directly contiguous to La Fetra Elementary School and Sandburg Middle School. B. North side of Alosta Avenue, west of Amelia Avenue. This site is immediately northwest of Sutherland Elementary School. C. This site is also located in close proximity to Schull Elementary School.

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DATE	COMMENTS RECEIVED	SUMMARY OF COMMENTS
04/07/88 (Cont.)	Arthur E. Cook Director of Public Works City of Glendora	<p>City feels that the following two routes do not meet the criteria to ensure safe transportation of hazardous waste:</p> <p>A. Alosta Avenue - this is primarily a local arterial serving shopping centers and commercial developments within the City. It is also the site of the Glendora Community Hospital. We do not feel this should be designated as a major transportation route between the cities of San Gabriel Valley in light of the proximity of the 210 Freeway. However, we do recognize that Alosta Avenue would be a reasonable corridor for collection within the City and connection to the 210 Freeway.</p> <p>B. Grand Avenue, north of Alosta Avenue - this portion of Grand Avenue primarily provides access to our central business district and a corridor to the 210 Freeway. It is also the site of the Foothill Presbyterian Hospital.</p>
04/07/88	John E. Hitt Mayor City of Duarte	Pleased with the CoHWMP but would like the 3 sites identified as potentially suitable for hazardous waste management facilities in Duarte deleted. Feel that CoHWMP should more thoroughly address household hazardous waste disposal and disposal by small businesses.
04/07/88	Chas B. Stevenson Author Engineer	Pleased with CoHWMP.
04/07/88	Elizabeth Bragg President Countywide Citizens Planning Council	Staff of the Department of Regional Planning and Public Works Department have reviewed the Proposed Hazardous Waste Management Plan with the Infrastructure Committee of the Countywide Citizens Planning Council. Upon recommendation by the Committee and a unanimous vote of the Planning Council, a motion was passed to approve the Hazardous Waste Management Plan with a request to ensure that adequate amendment procedures are incorporated into the planning process.

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04/11/88	Raymond C. Ramirez Assistant Director of Community Development City of Commerce	<p>The City Council urges that EIR's be required of any new off-site hazardous waste management facilities and that a Health Risk Assessment be prepared in conjunction with the EIR. The EIR requirements should be stressed throughout the CoHMP.</p> <p>Need for fiscal incentives should be stressed to federal government and elected officials. Availability of grant funding for new technology and waste reduction should be publicized at the local level and on-site treatment be encouraged with fiscal incentives.</p> <p>Volume I, the Plan, page 34, IX. Staff and Funding should include that "legal staff and technical staff" be available to all incorporated cities during the siting or permitting process including local agency hearings.</p> <p>The City Council was of the consensus that incineration of waste be conducted in engineered facilities away from the heavily populated areas. The local residents were also encouraged to participate at the April 21, 1988, public hearing at South Gate Park.</p>
04/12/88	Betty Trotter President League of Women Voters of Los Angeles County	<p>Disappointed that the CoHMP does not establish a goal of at least 25% reduction in off-site disposal as suggested in Sept. 1, 1987 letter of the Committee. Policies of particular interest to the League are: #9-Ensure Active Public Participation; #10-Provide Agency Coordination, and #12-Establish a Small Quantity Hazardous Waste Generators' Program. On Policy #12, it is the League's position that government has an obligation to see that services are provided for all classes of generators, even if it must act as the provider of last resort.</p>

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DATE	COMMENTS RECEIVED	SUMMARY OF COMMENTS
04/12/88	Betty Trotter President League of Women Voters of Los Angeles County	<p>Believes that the plan would be strengthened if the recommendations were reduced in number and also ranked as to priority for funding/implementation.</p> <p>The League's priorities among the 69 recommendations are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1 - #9-Completion of generator licensing under the existing County Hazardous Waste Control Program. 2 - #28-Institution of a training program for inspectors in the CHMCP to include waste minimization audits in their inspection. 3 - #21-That the County join the Southern California Hazardous Waste Management Authority. 4 - #62 and #66-Provision of permanent collection/transfer locations for both small industrial generators and households. 5 - #43-Development and implementation of an ongoing public education program. (We are especially concerned that this essential public education program be adequately funded.) <p>The League supports the use of all available sources of revenue to assure adequate funding of hazardous waste management programs, such as, license fees, tipping fees, local industry taxes, fine money, State and federal superfunds, state general funds and, as a last resort, county general funds, are other possible sources.</p>
04/13/88	Jeff L. Long, P.E. Public Works Director City of Lancaster	<p>Following is summary of comments from the City of Lancaster on the CoHWMP.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is a concern that the Plan amounts to massive overkill and available resources will not be able to ensure compliance with the regulations. 2. One interpretation of the regulation could be made that might force the City to hire an additional person to enforce various aspects of the law within the City.

TABLE 9E-2
LOG OF COMMENTS FOR LOS ANGELES COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
RECEIVED DURING FORMAL COMMENT PERIOD

DATE	COMMENTS RECEIVED	SUMMARY OF COMMENTS
04/13/88 (Cont.)	Jeff L. Long, P.E. Public Works Director City of Lancaster	<p>3. The City is undergoing a review of its industrial zones which may affect the County's suggested hazardous waste zone locations.</p> <p>4. The overall cost of implementing the Plan must be considered along with who will be funding the program.</p> <p>5. Hazardous waste disposal siting should not be considered near any populous areas.</p> <p>Although the City does not oppose the Plan, careful consideration must be given to the economic impact of such a comprehensive plan.</p>
04/18/88	B. Eugene Romig City Manager City of Artesia	<p>The City Council of Artesia had the following comments which are signed by the Mayor and City Councilmembers:</p> <p>Identifying the CPD and CG zoned properties as potential sites is not compatible with Policy Statement 2, Volume I, of the CoHWP. If human, social and environmental factors were considered, then the proximity to a mobile home park, furniture stores, restaurants and vacant land should be adequate rationale to disqualify these properties.</p> <p>The only hazardous waste generator in this "shaded area" of the plan map is a gasoline/service station located on the southwest corner of Pioneer Boulevard and South Street. Placement of such facilities in Artesia, a jurisdiction of 1.6 square miles in which 14,941 people reside (a density of 9,338 people per square mile) will jeopardize health, welfare and safety rather than protect them.</p> <p>Therefore, the Mayor and City Council of the City of Artesia insist that the shaded area of the CoHWP map covering the CPD and CG zoned land in the south of the City be deleted as a potential site for hazardous waste management facilities.</p>

TABLE 9E-2
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DATE	COMMENTS RECEIVED	SUMMARY OF COMMENTS
04/18/88	Paul Williams, AICP Director of Planning and Community Development City of Agoura Hills	<p>Following comments were made regarding sites identified as potentially suitable for hazardous waste management facilities: The Kanan Road, as well as the Reyes Adobe Road sites, are unsuitable for the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Close proximity to residential zones, - Inadequate infrastructure makes access potentially unsafe, - Inconsistent with the City of Agoura Hills General Plan, and - Incompatible uses on subject sites.
04/19/88	Robert A. Theobald, AICP Planning Director City of Westlake Village	<p>Figure 1 on page 19, of the Draft Plan designates an area north of the Ventura Freeway (Rt. 101) in the vicinity of Lindero Canyon Road as potentially suitable for off-site waste management facilities. The subject area is nearly built out with relatively new commercial, office and light industrial uses. The one sizeable parcel of vacant land remaining is the subject of a Specific Plan, currently being processed for approval by the City. That plan calls for the phased development of hotel, office, commercial and residential uses. A hazardous waste management facility is clearly incompatible with existing and planned land uses in this area.</p> <p>In light of the above, it is respectfully requested that this area be deleted from Figure 1 of the Draft Plan.</p> <p>Recommendation 10 on page 8, 15 on page 9, and 75 on page 11, place major responsibility on the City for compiling information on hazardous waste generators. This raises the issues of how to identify hazardous waste generators and how to enforce certain reporting and waste management requirements. Westlake Village is a full contract city and utilizes Los Angeles County for a variety of services. Will the Department of Public Works assume the major role in this program on behalf of contract cities?</p>

TABLE 9E-2
 LOG OF COMMENTS FOR LOS ANGELES COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
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DATE	COMMENTS RECEIVED	SUMMARY OF COMMENTS
04/20/88	Jo Anne Darcy Sr. Area Field Deputy for Supervisor Antonovich	Commented that serious opposition against exploration or siting of a toxic hazardous waste site at Towsley was voiced in 1983 and should not be considered suitable for siting any future hazardous waste management facilities.
04/20/88	H. Dale Jones Chief Administrative Officer City of Culver City	The following general comments were made followed by more specific comments too numerous to list here: The need for minimization of hazardous wastes at the point of generation is imperative. Believe the Plan's designation of potential areas for new hazardous waste facilities should avoid any area where geological factors undermine the structural integrity of a proposed facility. The siting criteria included in the Plan needs refinement to recognize that the jurisdictional boundary of the 84 cities within the County will raise difficult land use decisions. Four maps were included which precluded the siting of any facilities within the City.
04/20/88	Edward Schroder City Engineer City of Monterey Park	Comments were made regarding sites which were identified as potentially suitable for hazardous waste management facilities. Certain areas identified on Figure 5-9 should be deleted. A land use map was submitted along with the comments to clarify areas which are potentially suitable for hazardous waste management facilities.
04/20/88	Carlos Alvarado City Engineer City of Irwindale	Please be advised that the entire City of Irwindale lies within an Industrial Redevelopment Project Area. Thus, any such hazardous waste facility would require a special permit from the Redevelopment Agency Board, as well as conditional use permits regarding the Municipal Code. It is extremely doubtful that such a facility would be allowed within the corporate boundaries of the City. We would therefore ask that you take note of these comments in order to reflect a more appropriate position as far as this City is concerned.

TABLE 9E-2
 LOG OF COMMENTS FOR LOS ANGELES COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
 RECEIVED DURING FORMAL COMMENT PERIOD

DATE	COMMENTS RECEIVED	SUMMARY OF COMMENTS
04/21/88	Robert L. Williams City Manager City of Signal Hill	Commented on siting criteria and role of local government.
04/21/88	J. A. Saunders Director of Planning Continental Development Corporation	<p>Had the following comments:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Find unacceptable designation of Los Angeles County's major high tech employment center in El Segundo as "potentially suitable for off-site hazardous waste management facilities". 2. Burden is on the lead agency to reach out and make every effort to make those affected by the Plan's area designations aware of Plan. 3. The County of Los Angeles has failed to do this effectively. <p>Find it difficult to understand how 75% of the City's land area is deemed suitable for a hazardous waste management facility and the adjacent Los Angeles International Airport is excluded.</p> <p>Wish to go on record in opposition to the draft plan as issued and request copies of the full report be made available to the community at large at an affordable price.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Once copies are available and distributed, that we and other members of the business community be given a reasonable time to review the document and respond. - That the above procedure be allowed with regard to the EIR. - Deletion of the area bounded by Sepulveda Boulevard on the west, Aviation Boulevard on the east, Rosecrans Avenue on the south, and Imperial Highway on the north, as "general area(s) potentially suitable for off-site hazardous waste management facilities". <p>Also request to be notified in writing of any public hearings, additional studies, etc., with regard to this issue.</p>

TABLE 9E-3
 *LOG OF COMMENTS FOR LOS ANGELES COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
 RECEIVED AFTER FORMAL COMMENT PERIOD*

DATE	COMMENTS RECEIVED	SUMMARY OF COMMENTS
04/22/88	Joseph R. Johnson, P.E. JRJ Associates	Notification of a facility to store and process up to 6,720 tons of oily material, including wastes. Facility has filed required documents for Interim Status Permit with SDOHS. Facility Address: 401 S. Canal Street Wilmington, CA 90744 Mailing Address: 100 Ocean Gate Suite 1024 Long Beach, CA 90802 JRJ wishes facility to be included in Final CoHWMP.
04/22/88	James H. Compton Citizen	Commented on funding sources for programs contained in CoHWMP, small quantity generator problems and make-up of Hazardous Waste Management Advisory Committee.
04/24/88	Sierra Club - Angeles Chapter	<p>A. GENERAL COMMENTS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. There is a general need for reorganization and simplification of Volume I. 2. Responsibilities need fuller and clearer identification. 3. Small quantity commercial generators should not be discussed with household hazardous waste issues. 4. Disposal issues seem to have been played down unduly. 5. Continuing oversight beyond the planning stage is needed for implementation and administration of the Plan. <p>B. SPECIFIC COMMENTS:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ten items are noted for earlier action: County Recommendations 21, 27, 28, 37, 43, 44, 52, 57, 58 and 65.

TABLE 9E-3
 *LOG OF COMMENTS FOR LOS ANGELES COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
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DATE	COMMENTS RECEIVED	SUMMARY OF COMMENTS
04/24/88 (Cont.)	Sierra Club - Angeles Chapter	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. More prominence should be given to source reduction to give the Plan maximum credibility. 3. Eliminate small quantity generators from Recommendation 43 dealing with general public education. 4. Point out that on the basis of other completed County studies, no residuals repository site is wholly satisfactory and places outside the County need to be evaluated also. 5. The County should commit itself to either help finance private off-site waste treatment and other projects or undertake their construction itself when private proposals do not appear. 6. The County and the cities should not only monitor the cleanup of closed sites but should have the power to compel action, through the courts if necessary, or to undertake the needed correction and be reimbursed (Recommendation #54). 7. A new recommendation is needed to strengthen monitoring and enforcing of appropriate on-site processes and facilities after they are authorized. 8. There is no mention of local assessment committees mandated by the Tanner law.
04/26/88	Timothy J. Casey City Manager City of Redondo Beach	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The City of Redondo Beach strongly supports the establishment of programs for the proper collection and disposal of household hazardous wastes. The City is somewhat concerned that 15 centers may not be sufficient for an area as populous and expansive as Los Angeles County. It urges the creation of more household hazardous waste centers. It is very concerned about potential health and safety problems that may be associated with curbside collection programs. 2. Urges the inclusion of appropriate funding sources for cities to carry out our new mandates and responsibilities for hazardous waste management in our respective jurisdictions. It recommends that a joint legislative effort by the County (or CSAC) and the L.A. County Division of the League of California Cities (or State League) should be undertaken.

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DATE	COMMENTS RECEIVED	SUMMARY OF COMMENTS
04/26/88 (Cont.)	Timothy J. Casey City Manager City of Redondo Beach	<p>3. The Draft Plan does not clearly state the evaluative criteria that were used to arrive at preliminary site/area designations. It appears that for the Redondo Beach area, potential site designations were based on very outdated land use maps; in one instance, the site map appeared to extend into residential and commercial areas. Enclosed is an updated zoning map for future use and reference.</p> <p>4. Hazardous waste transportation route maps also created some concern. In particular, the Plan designates Sepulveda Blvd. in Torrance as a hazardous waste main transportation corridor all the way west to the Redondo Beach boundary. At our shared boundary with the City of Torrance, Sepulveda Blvd. becomes Camino Real; Camino Real is a smaller street that passes an elementary school site and park, traverses a single-family residential neighborhood, and is not designated as a truck route. We question the need for trucks with hazardous waste to travel west of Palos Verdes Boulevard in Torrance, and suggest that portions of Sepulveda Blvd. be removed from the route map.</p>
04/29/88	Terrence L. Belanger City Manager City of Rolling Hills	Chandler Quarry area and the Northrop Research Park in the Northeastern and Southwestern sections of Rolling Hills are not suitable for hazardous waste management facilities.
05/02/88	Jim Scott Project Coordinator Hazmat Development Corp.	<p>Commented on:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Characteristics of hazardous waste. 2. Waste management processes and facilities. 3. Existing regulations and regulatory agencies. 4. Current hazardous waste generation in the County. 5. Projected hazardous waste generation in the County. 6. Hazardous waste facility needs. 7. Problems associated with land disposal of hazardous waste.

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DATE	COMMENTS RECEIVED	SUMMARY OF COMMENTS
05/02/88 (Cont.)	Jim Scott Project Coordinator Hazmat Development Corp.	8. Hazardous waste reduction and on-site handling. 9. Siting of off-site hazardous waste facilities. 10. Small quantity business and household hazardous waste generation. 11. Transport of hazardous waste. 12. Time period required for thermal treatment site selection. 13. Cost of thermal treatment.
05/02/88	Ken Carter Senior Engineer California Regional Water Quality Control Board - Lahontan Region	Commented on residuals repository siting, land disposal restrictions and permit procedures.
05/02/88	Thomas Holland Director of Community Services City of Claremont	Commented on Plan outline and organization, regulations, quantities, technology, needs assessment, siting and permitting and minimization.
05/02/88	Stephen A. Emslie Planning Director City of Rolling Hills Estates	City objects to the Northrop facility on Crest Road and the Chandler Quarry on Palos Verdes Drive North being identified as potentially suitable for hazardous waste facilities.
05/03/88	Alex R. Cunningham Chief Deputy Director State Department of Health Services	See Appendix 9F

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DATE	COMMENTS RECEIVED	SUMMARY OF COMMENTS
05/09/88	Janice Silver Administrative Aide City of Hermosa Beach	City is in agreement with the CoHWMP.
05/11/88	George Beaty Director of Environmental Management City of Santa Fe Springs	<p>APPENDIX 3A</p> <p>1. Page 3A-4 - Cabot Corporation no longer occupies the property indicated; it is no longer used as a storage facility.</p> <p>2. Page 3A-7</p> <p>a) Exide, Los Angeles Service Center is located at 9536 Ann Street.</p> <p>b) Ferro Corporation no longer is the name of the company at the location indicated, PMC Specialty Group is the current company name.</p> <p>3. Page 3A-9 - Gulf Oil Corporation should be changed to Golden West Refining Company, the current property owner.</p> <p>4. Page 3A-10 - Imperial Western Surplus Company no longer occupies this property and the property is not being used as a storage facility.</p> <p>5. Page 3A-12</p> <p>a) Magna Corporation, Santa Fe Springs no longer occupies the property indicated; Baker Corporation does.</p> <p>b) McKesson Chemical Division Foremost only has offices at the location indicated, not a storage facility.</p> <p>6. Page 3A-16 - PGP Industries Inc. is located in Santa Fe Springs.</p> <p>APPENDIX 11A</p> <p>1. Page 11A-8 - Dice/Los Nietos Road Dump. The property at this address has recently been developed and no dump was found to exist. This appears to be consistent with the latest review/assessment conducted by the State Department of Health Services.</p> <p>2. Page 11A-11 - Gulf Oil Corporation should be changed to Golden West Refining Company located at 13539 E. Foster Road.</p>

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DATE	COMMENTS RECEIVED	SUMMARY OF COMMENTS
05/11/88 (Cont.)	George Beatty Director of Environmental Management City of Santa Fe Springs	<p>3. Page 11A-15 - Los Nietos Dump. The State Department of Health Services in a preliminary assessment summary dated January 1985 determined "...that there was no waste disposal site formally known as "Los Nietos Dump...". It is suggested this be deleted from the list.</p> <p>4. Page 11A-16 - McKesson Chemical Company no longer occupies the property indicated; All Pure Chemical does.</p> <p>5. Page 11A-19 - the Plate Shop no longer occupies the property indicated; Interstate Battery does.</p> <p>6. Page 11A-21 a) Sinclair and Valentine Company Inc. is located at 14930 Marquardt Ave. b) Sonic Plating Company, Inc. is located at 13002 Los Nietos Road.</p> <p>7. Page 11A-25 - West Bent Bolt is incorrectly spelled and is located at 8623 S. Dice Road Instead of as indicated.</p> <p>APPENDIX 11B I. Page 11B-85 - The City of Santa Fe Springs is spelled incorrectly on sites 118-85. 2. Page 11B-86 a) The City of Santa Fe Springs is spelled incorrectly on sites listed. b) The Shamrock Tire and Wheel site is located at 10336 S. Norwalk Blvd. c) The Circle K Corporation site is not located in the City of Santa Fe Springs but is instead located in the unincorporated area of Los Angeles.</p> <p>APPENDIX 11C I. Page 11C-28 - The Waste Disposal, Inc. site is located in the City of Santa Fe Springs, not Whittier.</p>

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DATE	COMMENTS RECEIVED	SUMMARY OF COMMENTS
05/20/88	Robert C. Gates Director of Health Services County of Los Angeles Dept. of Health Services	Suggested modification of draft Recommendation No. 47 to read as follows: "County to sponsor and cities to support and promote State legislation to allow for the use of red lights and sirens on Health Services vehicles which have been specifically designated by responding agencies as Hazardous Materials Emergency Response Vehicles. Funding should be provided to allow adequate training of responders and for a sufficient number of staff and fully equipped vehicles at appropriate locations to respond to incidents as required in a more timely manner."
05/27/88	Elizabeth Thomas - Gausman Concerned Citizen, Encino	<p>A letter on injury suffered due to hydrofluoric acid leakage from a transporting vehicle in Los Angeles County.</p> <p>Commented on:</p> <p>A. Establishing designated waste routes for the transportation of hazardous waste/substances.</p> <p>B. Transportation of hazardous waste/substances. Major flaws are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The County does not presently have the capability to adequately measure amounts of these hazardous waste/substances. 2. Regulating and licensing of cleanup companies is too lenient. 3. Enforcement of current regulations is not adequate. 4. The Hazardous Waste Management Board may arrive at the scene too late. 5. Transporters and cleanup companies are not radio dispatched. 6. Transporters and cleanup companies do not follow designated routes. 7. Transporters and cleanup companies are not adequately trained. 8. Emergency response is not adequately coordinated among County and city agencies. 9. Documentation and sampling procedure is not adequate.

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05/27/88 (Cont.)	Elizabeth Thomas - Gausman Concerned Citizen, Encino	<p>10. Vehicles transporting these wastes/substances are not adequately "safe".</p> <p>11. Victim and public assistance in obtaining crucial information is not adequate.</p> <p>12. Public awareness of the clear and imminent danger of these wastes/substances is not adequate.</p> <p>C. Documentaton of hazardous waste/substances. The County Health Department needs to have new well-defined procedures for <u>sampling at the scene.</u></p>
06/20/88	James Goins City Manager City of Compton	The City is in agreement with CoHMP. However, the City is very concerned with the proposal to study the feasibility of rail transportation of hazardous waste. The City should be informed if any such future study is undertaken.
07/13/88	Dorothy J. Rathbun Citizen El Segundo	<p>Concerned about El Segundo being designated as a place for hazardous waste disposal. Reasons for concern are the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Proximity to LAX and the international publicity if ever there were an incident that is near to LAX. 2. All of Los Angeles County is "downwind" of El Segundo. 3. The quality of life in El Segundo is already lowered by hazardous waste facilities which benefit all of Los Angeles County.
07/18/88	City of Los Angeles	<p>Recommends that CoHMP include an item to provide for the equitable distribution of hazardous waste management facilities throughout Los Angeles County.</p> <p>Recommends that CoHMP include an item to delete BKK APTec I from the list of Proposed Off-Site Hazardous Waste Management Facilities in Los Angeles County as outlined in Volume II, Chapter 3, of the draft Plan.</p>

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DATE	COMMENTS RECEIVED	SUMMARY OF COMMENTS
07/18/88 (Cont.)	City of Los Angeles	<p>The following comments were adopted by the Los Angeles City Council meeting of 7-13-88:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Minimize the use of local streets for transporting hazardous waste. Consideration be given to location of smokestacks on facilities should those facilities be operated near an open airfield. 2. Recommends clear definition and usage of the word "support". 3. Amend Recommendation No. 5 to read: "Counties and cities to make every effort to provide for sufficient resource/manpower to better enforce existing laws/regulations with respect to illegal disposal of hazardous waste." 4. In Recommendation No. 11, in terms of on- and off-site, define hazardous waste management facilities. 5. Amend Recommendation No. 15 to read: "County and cities to distribute to generators within their jurisdictions any material prepared by the County to inform industry as to the May 8, 1990, land disposal ban of untreated hazardous waste and to publicize the services to be offered by the County according to Recommendation No. 13 on the treatment of hazardous waste and changes in treatment processes which would reduce the remaining residues." 6. Recommends immediate compliance with Recommendation No. 21: "County to join the Southern California Hazardous Waste Management Authority." 7. Amend siting criteria (Chapter 6) to include the City Planning Siting Criteria. 8. Recommends deletion of Recommendation No. 28. 9. Recommends deletion of Recommendation No. 60. 10. Clarify Recommendation No. 62. Define the word "support". Siting should be in conformance with CoHWMP and local siting criteria should be established by the City. 11. Clarify Recommendation No. 64.

TABLE 9E-3
 *LOG OF COMMENTS FOR LOS ANGELES COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
 RECEIVED AFTER FORMAL COMMENT PERIOD*

DATE	COMMENTS RECEIVED	SUMMARY OF COMMENTS
07/18/88 (Cont.)	City of Los Angeles	<p>12. Clarify Recommendation No. 66. Discuss method of finding HHWP programs to achieve uniform approach.</p> <p>13. Recommendation No. 67 should supersede Recommendation No. 66.</p> <p>14. Planning decision should be based on current information.</p> <p>15. Recommends stating that hazardous waste generators who wish to treat their waste on-site are not bound to the siting criteria and regulations applicable to off-site facilities.</p> <p>16. Amend Recommendation No. 16 to read: "The County will promote maximum on-site treatment so as to minimize the generation of hazardous waste. Such promotion shall include providing information on the Federal, State and local permitting processes, regulations and agencies concerning on-site hazardous waste facilities to those generators wishing to manage their hazardous waste on-site."</p> <p>17. Recommends the siting criteria be weighed with regard to its relative importance when determining suitable sites for new hazardous waste facilities.</p> <p>18. Recommends addressing the unique regulatory nature of the coastal zone and ports, specifically Volume III, Pages 6A-13 and 6A-38.</p> <p>19. See City Administrative Office Comments Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9 and 11.</p> <p>20. Recommends equity for all generators including making available all seminars and educational programs and information.</p> <p>21. Indicate that the maps showing potentially suitable areas for siting hazardous waste treatment facilities have not been determined to meet the siting criteria.</p> <p>22. Correct the statement that AB 2948 (Tanner) or SB 477 (Greene) "require" counties to prepare and adopt a CoHWP.</p> <p>23. Figure 5-8 identify West Hollywood as a City.</p> <p>24. Changes are recommended to Appendix 6A - Siting Criteria regarding the following: A. Proximity to Populations B. Flood Hazard Areas/Floodplains</p>

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DATE	COMMENTS RECEIVED	SUMMARY OF COMMENTS
07/18/88 (Cont.)	City of Los Angeles	<p>C. Areas Subject to Tsunamis, Seiches, and Storm Surges D. Slope Stability E. Discharge of Treated Effluent F. Capability of Emergency Services G. Compliance with Permitting Requirements H. Proximity to Sources of Treatment Chemicals and the Facilities Used in their Transport I. Disposal Residuals J. Consistency with the General Plan K. Methane Gas Hazard Areas L. Ease of Evacuation M. Proximity to Bulk Storage of Flammables N. Need for Access to Chemicals Used in the Waste Treatment Process.</p> <p>25. Page 24, Residuals Repositories, to change text to "cone of depression". 26. Page 25, third paragraph, suggested an increase of groundwater. 27. Page 26, third paragraph, clarify "Hydrologic budgets", and in fourth paragraph, explain "geologically and hydrologically uniform". 28. Page 52, include "Community Incentive Programs".</p>
08/02/88	Carl Jacobson Mayor, City of El Segundo	<p>Petition of approximately 1,000 signatures of residents submitted to City Clerk at 7-19-88 City Council meeting. The petition strongly opposes any plan to designate any portion of El Segundo as suitable for hazardous waste management facilities.</p>

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DATE	COMMENTS RECEIVED	SUMMARY OF COMMENTS
08/16/88	Gloria Calvin Senior Vice President, Planning Valencia Company, Valencia	<p>Concerned that the Valencia Industrial Center is on a map of general areas potentially suitable for off-site hazardous waste management facilities.</p> <p>Request the County to provide information on how the County's General Plan will be consistent with the CoHWMP.</p> <p>The Newhall Land and Farming Company would greatly appreciate being put on the mailing list of CoHWMP.</p>
08/24/88	Jennifer S. Holden Citizen of El Segundo	<p>Concerned about the inclusion of the City of El Segundo as a potential site for a hazardous waste facility.</p> <p>The following are findings in a report conducted by Envicom Corp. regarding the City of El Segundo:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 30 areas in the City are subject to flooding. 2. Tsunamis may occur along the coastline. 3. El Segundo is located in a seismically active area. 4. Specific sites within hilly areas underlain by sand dunes may be hazardous. 5. Liquefaction is a potential hazard in the areas of less than thirty feet above sea level along the coast. <p>Also, the City has an overabundance of environmental burdens including Chevron Refinery, Allied Chemical, and Air Products and Chemical plants which store large quantities of potentially explosive or toxic materials.</p>

STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES
 COMMENTS ON THE DRAFT LOS ANGELES COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

STATE OF CALIFORNIA—HEALTH AND WELFARE AGENCY

GEORGE DEUKMEJIAN Governor

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES

714 7th P STREET
 SACRAMENTO, CA 95814

May 3, 1988



T. A. Tidemanson, Director
 Department of Public Works
 Los Angeles County
 900 S. Fremont Avenue
 P.O. Box 1460
 Alhambra, CA 91802-1460

Dear Mr. Tidemanson:

The Department has reviewed the Los Angeles County draft Hazardous Waste Management Plan for consistency with the Guidelines for the Preparation of Hazardous Waste Management Plans (June 30, 1987). These Guidelines contain: 1) minimum content requirements which must be included in the Plan, and 2) criteria which the Department will use to determine if a final Plan has substantially complied with the Guidelines. We appreciate the effort Los Angeles County made to submit the draft Plan to the Department.

Our review of the draft Plan indicates that several sections of importance must be revised before the Department can approve the final Los Angeles County Plan. The areas of concern are summarized below. Specific comments on areas found to be inconsistent with the Guidelines are detailed in the enclosure. Of significant importance are the following areas:

General Comments

- * The methodology used to identify the General Areas as described in the Plan did not enable the Department to make a determination that the General Areas meet the County's siting criteria. The final Plan must provide a more detailed explanation of the County's methodology and maps which demonstrate that general areas have been identified in the County which meet criteria for residuals repositories and treatment and storage facilities.
- * The Plan failed to discuss current or future Waste Minimization Programs in the County. This information must be included in the final Plan.
- * The data analyses from which the County determined its need for hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities does not follow the structure of the Guidelines and consequently is inconclusive. As a result, the Department is requiring the County to follow the Guideline

Mr. T.A. Tidemanson, Director

Page 2

May 3, 1988

format for all data analyses used by the County for data information which will be included in the final Plan.

Our more detailed comments on the Los Angeles County Plan are included in the enclosure. If you should have any questions regarding this matter, please contact the Department's regional staff in your area.

Sincerely,



Alex R. Cunningham
Chief Deputy Director

Enclosures 36

cc: Ted Rauh, Chief
Southern California Section
Toxic Substances Control Division
107 S. Broadway, Room 7011
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Florence Pearson
Southern California Section
Toxic Substances Control Division
107 S. Broadway, Room 7011
Los Angeles, CA 90012

**SPECIFIC COMMENTS TO
THE LOS ANGELES COUNTY
DRAFT HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN**

3.1 INTRODUCTION (The Plan; Chapter 1; Introduction)

This section appears to contain the necessary language of the Guidelines. The data provided in Section E of the Introduction should be adjusted to reflect the Department's comments on data given in Attachment A.

3.2 PURPOSE (The Plan; Chapter 1; Introduction)

The Plan should contain a specific section entitled "Purpose".

An important purpose statement which must be included in the Plan is the directive of AB 2948 "...to develop siting capacity appropriate to meet single and multi-county hazardous waste management capacity needs while also acknowledging responsibility to meet a portion of overall statewide capacity needs". Inclusion of this statement would allow the Plan to be consistent with the intent of AB 2948 and demonstrate that the local Plan was developed to meet "statewide", as well as local and regional, hazardous waste management needs.

3.3 GOALS AND OBJECTIVES (The Plan; Section 1; Introduction)

The Introduction section states that the aim of the Plan is to achieve a "County-wide" hazardous waste management system. This should be modified to read as a goal statement, and to include the statement that the goal of the Plan is to "...protect public health, safety, and welfare and maintain the economic viability of the planning area and the State". Such a change should also be included in other sections of the Plan as appropriate.

Chapter 5 of the Technical Supplement (page 5-1) states that it is the intent of the Plan that the county will be responsible for the management of its own wastes, although acknowledging the need to cooperate with other counties in dealing with the total hazardous waste management needs of the "region". This should be modified to express the comments provided above.

Also, Page 5-21 of the Technical Supplement states that the county would consider entering into a cooperative agreement

with neighboring counties to "accept their waste (or vice versa), with some form of compensation, as part of a plan to deal with the waste management issues of the entire region". The Plan should acknowledge that such agreements between governmental jurisdictions are not binding or enforceable upon private industry operations and the movement of wastes between jurisdictional boundaries.

Page 5 of the Introduction gives a list of Needs and Policies which represent the framework in developing the Plan. One such policy (5 c.) states that the County will "Ensure the placement of treatment facilities near generators". This policy could limit siting of needed facilities. While it may be desirable that a facility be located near the producers of most of the waste it receives, it may not be feasible to achieve or ensure such proximity to producers. Facility siting should be conceptually accommodated in the Plan areas of the County which meet State approved siting criteria and hazardous waste facility permitting requirements.

The timetable should be modified to include any changes recommended in this comment letter.

3.4 SUMMARY OF TOPICS AND RECOMMENDATIONS (The Plan; Section IV; Goals and Recommendations)

The second sentence in Recommendation 20 should be deleted (see comments in Section 3.3 above).

The recommendations given for Transportation must be changed to reflect the Department's comments on the transportation criteria. The text must be changed to reflect the comments provided by the Department.

3.5.1 CURRENT WASTE GENERATION (Technical Supplement- Chapter 2: Hazardous Waste Quantities, Types and Sources/ Appendix 2A)

- The Plan does not discuss current or future County waste minimization programs. If the County has such a program, the Plan must provide information on the agencies that are administering the program. Information on the accomplishments of the program and any problems that have been encountered should also be included.
- If the County does not have a waste minimization program currently in operation, the Plan should explain barriers encountered which have prevented implementation of such a program (e.g. funding, etc.).

- If the County proposes to develop a waste minimization program, the Plan should clearly state so and include a discussion on the agencies responsible for implementation; a proposed budget; and a detailed workplan and implementation schedule. A telephone number for industry assistance should also be provided.
- On page 7-1, the Plan incorrectly states that the State Department of Health Services interprets "waste reduction" in accordance with the EPA definition. EPA's definition, unlike that of the Department, excludes onsite treatment. This fact should be clearly stated in the final Plan.
- Explain the basis behind the assumption that there will be a two percent reduction every year from 1987 through 1990; a six percent reduction from 1991 through 1995; a four percent reduction from 1996 through 2000; etc. Explain how these factors will be applied. For example, explain whether these factors will be applied across all waste groups or if these represent averages of different factors applied to various waste groups and industries.
- Page 7-6 incorrectly states that source reduction includes treatment. Source reduction relates to practices and techniques that reduce, avoid, or eliminate the generation of hazardous wastes. Treatment is a process that is performed after the waste is generated.
- Explain why the County is using the hierarchy of 1) source reduction; 2) recycling or treatment onsite; and 3) recycling offsite instead of 1) source reduction; 2) recycling onsite and offsite; and 3) onsite treatment.
- On page 7-21, it should be noted that a new edition of the document entitled Alternative Technology For Recycling and Treatment is available from the Department. The publication date of this new edition is July 1986.
- The map provided on page 2-2 of the Technical Supplement should be included in the Appendix folder along with other maps of similar size and legends; current map is unclear.
- The discussion entitled "Los Angeles County Department of Public Works Hazardous Waste Generators Survey" should be included in the section entitled "General" for consistency.
- Section A. 1 of this Chapter discusses the LA County Siting Project. This discussion appears out of context with the discussion in this chapter. It should be moved to the siting criteria chapter.
- A discussion which includes background and information on the conclusions of the LA County Siting Project would be

extremely useful and should be included in the Plan. The Plan must include general areas that may meet siting criteria for residuals repositories. The Plan must clearly state that residuals repositories have not been eliminated from consideration in Los Angeles County and that further efforts will be made to find appropriate locations for these facilities.

3.5.4 TSDF NEEDS ANALYSIS (Chapter 3, Hazardous Waste Management Facilities)

- The listings of hazardous waste haulers and treatment, storage and disposal facilities given in Chapter 3 are not accurate. A number of these facilities have stopped taking hazardous wastes. This information must be corrected. The Department will assist the County in developing accurate listings of current hazardous waste haulers and treatment, storage and disposal facilities.

CHAPTER 4 OVERVIEW OF TECHNOLOGY

- The information in this chapter is well written and is useful. The information in Appendix 4B on incineration is based on a study from May, 1984. The Plan should indicate that more current information on incineration may change some of the conclusions reached in the study.

3.5.7 SITING OF HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES (Technical Supplement; Chapter 5, Section IV)

- This section does not describe the methodology used to develop the map of general areas; this must be included in the final Plan.
- This section should be moved into Chapter 6, since it relates to the siting criteria. It is recommended that it be moved and numbered as "III"; the existing section III entitled "Permitting" should be renumbered as IV.

3.5.7.1 INTENT (Technical Supplement- Chapter 6; Siting Criteria and Permitting Process/ Appendix; Chapter 6A, Section I)

Technical Supplement- Chapter 6

The Introduction section (page 6-1), while acknowledging the need for the county to develop siting criteria for all hazardous waste management facilities, should state that the Plan was developed to be consistent with the Guidelines and to establish goals, objectives and policies which address a

wide range of types and sizes of facilities (page 3-2, Guidelines).

- The Plan states (page 6-2) that the siting criteria would be applicable to all types of facilities except surface impoundments and deepwell injection systems. While the reference to State law prohibiting these facilities from being located within a 1/2 mile radius of a potential supply of drinking water is correct, the law does not preclude the siting of such facilities outside the 1/2 mile distance. The law allows injection wells to be located outside the 1/2 mile distance and surface impoundments that are "...equipped and monitored with systems such as double lined walls or leachate collection". As such, the Plan cannot arbitrarily exclude these facilities from the siting criteria and applicable general areas.

Further, the Plan makes the statement that surface impoundments and injection wells would be stringently regulated in the future and, therefore, "...are no longer seen as practical methods for hazardous waste disposal". Such a determination of practicability is unsubstantiated and more appropriately assessed by the project proponent.

Appendix; Chapter 6A, Section I

The County failed to provide definitions or references for the terms that are used in Chapter 6A. The Department's review of the siting criteria is based on the assumption that the definitions used are in accordance with state and federal regulations. Definitions and references must be provided and must be in accordance with all state and federal regulations.

SPECIFIC COMMENTS CONCERNING THE SITING CRITERIA:

Distance From Residences -

- This criterion is consistent with the Guidelines. However, the discussion under "Mitigation" should be modified to state that additional setbacks or buffer requirements imposed by the local jurisdiction cannot be more restrictive than those required of industrial operations that may have similar impacts. This would prevent overly restrictive requirements being imposed upon an applicant before the local land use decision is made.

Proximity to Immobile Populations -

- This criterion is consistent with the Guidelines; no changes are required.

Capability of Emergency Services -

- This criterion is one which may restrict the ability of an operator to locate in undeveloped lands of the county. This is more suitable as a permit requirement than a siting criterion and must be removed. A risk assessment will determine the extent of emergency services requirements.

Flood Hazard Areas/Floodplans -

- This criterion is consistent with the Guidelines; no changes are required.

Areas Subject To Tsunamis, Seiches, and Storm Surges -

- This criterion is consistent with the Guidelines; no changes are required.

Proximity To Active Or Potentially Active Faults/Seismic -

- This criterion is consistent with the Guidelines; no changes are required.

Slope Stability (Unstable Soils) -

- This criterion is consistent with the Guidelines; no changes are required.

Subsidence/Liquifaction -

- This criterion is consistent with the Guidelines; no changes are required.

Aqueducts and Reservoirs -

- This criterion is consistent with the Guidelines; no changes are required.
- The discussion under "Mitigation" should be modified to state that additional facility design feature requirements imposed by the local jurisdiction should not be more stringent than those required of other industrial operations (see comments in "Distance From Residences").

- Discharge Of Treated Effluent -

Discharge requirements are determined at the site specific assessment level. This criterion should be deleted and possibly included within the text of the Plan.

- Proximity To Supply Wells and Well Fields -

- This criterion is consistent with the Guidelines; no changes are required.

- Depth To Groundwater -

- Depth to groundwater requirements for repositories are determined at the site specific assessment stage. This criterion should be deleted.

- Groundwater Monitoring Reliability -

- Monitoring requirements for repositories are determined at the site specific assessment stage. This criterion should be deleted.

- Major Aquifer Recharge Areas -

- This criterion is consistent with the Guidelines; no changes required.

- Permeability Of Surficial Materials -

- Permeability requirements for repositories are determined at the site specific assessment stage. This criterion should be deleted.

- Existing Groundwater Quality -

- Groundwater quality requirements are determined at the site specific assessment stage. This criterion should be deleted.

- PSD Areas -

- This criterion is consistent with the Guidelines; no changes are required.

Nonattainment Areas -

- This criterion is consistent with the Guidelines; no changes are required.

Wetlands -

- This criterion is inconsistent with the Guidelines. The Plan allows for the siting of facilities in wetlands, subject to certain conditions, without adequate justification. In fact, the discussion section states that siting in these areas appears "unlikely". The county should provide support information justifying a relaxation of the criterion contained in the Guidelines. Without such justification, the criterion should be revised to reflect that contained in the Guidelines.

Proximity To Habitats Of Threatened and Endangered Species -

- This criterion is inconsistent with the Guidelines. The Plan allows for the siting of facilities in habitats of threatened and endangered species, "...provided that it can be demonstrated that the habitat will not be disturbed and the survival of the species will be assured". This should be modified to state that such demonstration be determined at the site specific assessment conducted during the permit and environmental review stages.

Moreover, the county should provide justification to a relaxation of the criterion contained in the Guidelines; without such justification, the criterion should be revised to reflect that contained in the Guidelines.

Agricultural Lands -

- This criterion is inconsistent with the Guidelines and would preclude the siting of facilities in all agricultural lands when the Guidelines relate only to "PRIME AGRICULTURAL LANDS". California law allows for other uses of "PRIME AGRICULTURAL LANDS", provided that there is an overriding public service need for another use. This criterion should be modified to reflect that contained in the Guidelines.

Natural, Recreational, Cultural and Aesthetic Areas -

- The term "natural" is ambiguous and should be removed. Low-Volume Transfer and Storage Facilities are allowed in

these areas to handle hazardous wastes generated by visitors, workers or residents in these areas. This criterion should be changed to reflect the language of the Guidelines.

Proximity To Public Facilities -

- The criterion is consistent with the Guidelines; no changes are required.

Federal and State Lands -

- This criterion is consistent with the Guidelines; no changes are required.

Areas Of Potential Mineral Deposits/ Resources -

- This criterion is consistent with the Guidelines; no changes are required.

Proximity To Areas Of Waste Generation -

- While this criterion is consistent with the Guidelines, the discussion in this section needs to be modified to qualify the statement that "the shorter the transportation distance, the less likely an occurrence of an accident". This statement is not necessarily valid in all cases.

Proximity To Major Transportation Routes -

- This criterion is consistent with the Guidelines; no changes are required.

Structures and Properties Fronting Minor Routes -

- This is more suitable as a requirement at the site specific permit or environmental review stage. This criterion is inconsistent with the Guidelines and must be deleted.

****GENERAL COMMENTS REGARDING SPECIFIC DISCUSSIONS ON SITING****

I. Siting Criteria (page 6A-1)

- The discussion in this section is well written and follows the intent of the Guidelines.

II. Use of The Siting Criteria (page 6A-57)

- The discussion in this section is well written and follows the intent of the Guidelines. It is, however, strongly recommended that the maps of general areas be inserted in this chapter. In doing so, the Appendices would be more consistent with the revised text (Volume II; Chapter 6).

III. Characteristics Of Facilities Pertinent To Siting (page 6A-58)

- The discussion in this section is well written and follows the intent of the Guidelines. However, it is suggested that the Plan contain a discussion on deep well injection and surface impoundments and reflect the comments previously noted (Section 3.5.7.1 - Intent).

Identification of General Areas Potentially Suitable For Hazardous Waste Management Facilities (Technical Supplement; Volume II; Chapter 5, Section IV; page 5-23)

- The Plan states that not all areas suitable for facilities were shown on the map of general areas (Figure 5-9; page 5-24) and that "Some locations, suggested later, may be equally suitable...and each should be evaluated on a case-by-case basis as to their suitability based on the siting criteria as developed in Chapter 6." This statement must be deleted because AB 2948 requires designation of such areas before the siting criteria can be assessed as being applicable to those areas. In addition, the Plan should state why certain areas may not have been designated and included in the map of General Areas.

The Plan should also be modified to state that the appropriate mechanism for adding general areas would be during the Plan amendment or revision process allowed under AB 2948. In its present form, the Plan incorrectly implies that areas can be added without formal input by the cities and the public allowed through the amendment and revision processes.

- The Plan states that the Department of Public Works (DPW) requested cities and the County to identify areas within their jurisdiction which might be suitable for development of hazardous waste management facilities based on the siting criteria. The county then used the responses received to develop Figure 5-9 which identifies/designates general areas potentially suitable for the siting of hazardous waste management facilities.

This methodology, as described in the Plan, does not enable the Department to make a positive determination that the general areas meet the County's siting criteria. Therefore, the final Plan must provide a more detailed explanation of the methodology used by the County. Such an explanation must also:

- Explain what data was given to the cities and what they were required to do.
 - Explain if the criteria were limited in applicability to land zoned for industrial and manufacturing uses or if special zones and other land uses were included.
 - Explain how the cities applied the criteria to arrive at general areas suitable for the siting of facilities.
 - Explain how many cities responded to the county's inquiry.
 - Explain how the County used the information supplied by the cities to develop general area maps.
 - Explain the type of follow-up procedure used if a city did not respond to the County's request.
 - Provide a copy of the cover letter sent to the cities in the Appendix as a source of reference.
 - Explain how the County verified the adequacy of the information supplied by the cities.
- The County must support the general area maps with this information so that the Department can make a determination that the areas shown may meet the siting criteria.
 - Separate maps for residual repositories and treatment and storage facilities should be prepared. This is necessary because the siting criteria for residual repositories is more restrictive.
 - The maps should include data taken from the Seismic Safety Element of the General Plan and Land Use maps. County-wide mapping should be done for the following elements:
 - 200 feet from active earthquake fault

- All open Space (BLM land, State Parks, Regional Parks, National Parks and forests, designated open space, prime agricultural land)
 - Military installations
 - Surrounding land use
- The following siting criteria for residual repositories should be applied county-wide.
- 2000 feet from residence
 - Surrounding land use
 - Areas subject to rapid geologic change
 - Groundwater recharge areas
 - Areas of high groundwater (5 feet or less)
 - All open space (BLM land, State Parks, Regional Parks, National Parks and Forest, designated open space)
 - Military Installations
- The Plan should designate on maps, general areas to which the siting criteria might be applicable. Other criteria discussed in SPECIFIC COMMENTS CONCERNING THE SITING CRITERIA (pages 4-9) should not be referred to for the purpose of designating general areas.

If the County chooses again to describe in Chapter 2 the County's past search for potential landfill sites conforming to other criteria, that description should be presented in proper context. The search culminated in attention to four sites to the extent that subsurface exploration was undertaken to determine geologic characteristics of those sites. It was determined that those sites did not meet geologic and economic criteria selected for the study. That history should be presented in a way that does not detract from the possibility that future site proponents might find sites in the county that meet the criteria presented immediately above and that could be developed as residuals repositories consistent with State and Federal standards and policy.

3.5.8 TRANSPORTATION (Technical Supplement; Chapter 8; Transportation; page 8-1/ Appendix 8B; SCHWMP Transportation Study

Technical Supplement; Chapter 8

- The Plan states that the county has developed hazardous waste routing criteria in Section VIII; is this criteria contained in Appendix 8B? If so, then reference should be as such. If not, the correct section should be identified.
- The discussion concerning the Caltrans State Transportation Improvement Program for the county should be expanded in detail since the Plan states that it may have a significant impact on routes leading to and from current and proposed facilities.
- The map showing routes used by hazardous waste haulers should highlight actual routes taken; the current map resembles a typical street map.
- The Plan did not provide an assessment of the ability of local programs to adequately manage future hazardous waste management facilities provided for in the Plan; the discussion was too broad in this respect; otherwise the discussion is consistent with Guidelines.

Technical Supplement; Chapter 6, Siting Criteria and Permitting Processes

- The discussion in this section is consistent with the Guidelines; no changes are required.

Technical Supplement; Chapter 10, Emergency Response

- The discussion in this section is consistent with the Guidelines; no changes are required.

3.5.10 ORGANIZATIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES FOR IMPLEMENTATION

- The discussion in this section is consistent with the Guidelines; no changes are required.

3.5.11 EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURES (Technical Supplement; Chapter 10, Emergency Response)

- The discussion in this section is consistent with the Guidelines; no changes are required.

3.5.12 STORAGE REGULATIONS (Appendix 1A and 11D)

- The discussion on underground storage tank requirements in this section is consistent with the Guidelines.

The discussion on aboveground storage tank requirements was not included and must be included in the final Plan.

3.5.13 CONTAMINATED SITES (Technical Supplement; Chapter 2 and Chapter 11/ Appendix 11A, 11B, 11C, and 11D)

Technical Supplement; Chapter 2; Hazardous Waste Quantities, Types and Sources

- This section is inconsistent with the Guidelines and should be expanded to include information required in the Guidelines.

Technical Supplement; Chapter 11; Inactive Hazardous Waste Sites

- This section did not discuss existing local programs which address land use restrictions on identified contaminated sites and surrounding areas; local ordinances regarding land use on and around contaminated sites; and other information required in the Guidelines.

Appendix 11A, 11B, 11C, and 11D

- These sections did not discuss existing local programs which address land use restrictions on identified contaminated sites and surrounding areas; local ordinances regarding land use on and around contaminated sites; and other information required in the Guidelines.

3.5.15 SMALL QUANTITY GENERATORS (Technical Supplement; Chapter 12, "Small Quantity Generators"/ Chapter 7, Waste Minimization/ Appendix 12A and 12B)

- These sections did not address the economic barriers which may be associated with the collection and management of hazardous wastes produced by small quantity generators, including incentives and impediments affecting implementation by industry. This should be modified to include this information.

3.5.15 HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTES (Technical Supplement- Chapter 12/ Appendix 12C and 12D)

- The sections related to this subject area were well written and are consistent with the Guidelines. It is recommended that this section be moved to a separate chapter to provide the reader with a clear understanding of this important issue.

3.6 CHWMP IMPLEMENTATION (The Plan, Section VII)

3.6.1 PUBLIC EDUCATION AND PARTICIPATION (Chapter 9; Policy 9)

- The public involvement efforts made during Plan development should be described. This description should include information on public meeting and hearing schedules and the process that was used to inform the public of the hearings. Copies of the public notices, flyers and handouts distributed should be included. Summaries of the comments received from the public during these hearings should also be included. The activities of the Advisory Committee should be discussed. The timeline for this task shows activities to begin in the last half of 1989. Since the description of the activities entails public input during the planning process, the timeline should be moved forward to the present year.

3.6.2 ONGOING DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS PROGRAM (Chapter 2; Policies 3 and 10/ Chapter 3; Policies 2, 3, 4 and 10)

- Overall, the discussion contains activities similar to those required in the Guidelines. However, this section should be structured in the same manner as the Guidelines.

3.6.3 WASTE REDUCTION IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMS (Chapter 4; Policies 1, 4, 6, 9/ Chapter 7; Policies 1, 3, 4, 9)

- This section is consistent with the Guidelines; no changes are required.

3.6.4 SITING (Chapter 5; Policies 2, 5, 10, 11/ Chapter 6; Policies 3, 5, 9, 10)

- The Plan should contain a schedule for the Plan approval process at the county and cities level; otherwise, this section is consistent with the Guidelines.

3.6.5 TRANSPORTATION (Chapter 8; Policies 1, 3, 6, 7, 9)

- The activities associated with routing restrictions and related activities appears to impact on issues raised under the comment section entitled " 3.5.8 Transportation" above. It is recommended that any changes in the discussion in the latter section be incorporated and changed within the context of this section.

3.6.6 STORAGE

- Storage is not specifically identified in the Implementation Section of the Plan; the discussion in Appendix 1A and 11D adequately discusses underground storage activities required in the Guidelines; the Plan needs to discuss aboveground storage activities.

3.6.7 CONTAMINATED SITES (Chapter 11; Policies 1, 2, 3, 9, 11)

- This section is consistent with the Guidelines; no changes are required.

3.6.8 SMALL QUANTITY GENERATORS (Chapter 12; Policies 1 - 4, 6, 9, 12)

- This section is consistent with the Guidelines. It is recommended that this section be moved to a separate chapter to provide the reader with a clear understanding of this important issue.

3.6.9 HOUSEHOLD WASTES (Chapter 12; Policies 1 -4; 6, 9, 12)

- This section is consistent with the Guidelines. It is recommended that this section be moved to a separate chapter to provide the reader with a clear understanding of this important issue.

3.6.10 EMERGENCY RESPONSE (Chapter 10; 1, 7, 8, 9, 10)

- This section is consistent with the Guidelines; no changes are required.

3.6.11 REGULATIONS, ENFORCEMENT, AND SURVEILLANCE (Chapter 1; Policies 1, 3, 8, 10)

- This section is inconsistent with the Guidelines. The Plan

must provide an assessment of the ability of local programs to adequately manage future hazardous waste management facilities provided for in the Plan.

3.6.12 ORGANIZATION AND RESPONSIBILITY

- While the Plan does not contain a section of this title, organization and responsibility discussions are found in various sections of the Plan. It is unclear from these discussions if the county has planned for local programs to adequately manage future hazardous waste management facilities provided for in the Plan. This needs to be clarified in this section and in section 3,.5.10.

3.6.13 FUNDING (Table 2)

- This section is consistent with the Guidelines; no changes are required.

3.6.14 MONITORING AND EVALUATION (The Plan; Policies 2 and 3)

- This section is consistent with the Guidelines; no changes are required.

3.7 TECHNICAL APPENDICES (Appendix; Volume III)

- The county is commended on developing a clear and concise Appendix; this Appendix is consistent with the Guidelines.

COMMENTS ON LOS ANGELES COUNTY'S
DATA ANALYSIS SECTION OF THE
DRAFT HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN (CHWMP)

GENERAL COMMENTS

- o The county must address the following comments in order to meet the requirements of Section 25135.1 (d) of the California Health and Safety Code. In cases where certain DHS comments cannot be fully addressed at the present time, the county must:
 - a) List the comments in the final CHWMP as deficiencies;
 - b) Prioritize deficiencies by the order in which their correction will strengthen the CHWMP;
 - c) Outline sources of data and a brief methodology that can be followed to correct each deficiency; and
 - d) Estimate the amount of staff time and resources needed to correct each deficiency.

This discussion is required for the Department to make a final decision on the adequacy of the data analysis and will provide a basis for county staff preparing future amendments to the final CHWMP.

- o The final CHWMP shall contain the following statement:

Waste groups used in this plan do not preclude the use of new waste groups (e.g. infectious waste) in the needs assessments of future amendments to the CHWMP. Amended CHWMPs may also be required to enhance the analysis of selected waste streams (e.g. out-of-state shipments, pretreatment sludges, etc.).
- o Numerical data that are pertinent to more than one table or are referred to in the text should be consistent throughout the final CHWMP.
- o Each column heading in the data tables should include the proper units (i.e. tons/year or tons).
- o Portions of the text that discuss sources of data and methodologies used in the data analysis should be cited in the data tables.

- o Major generators in the county should be surveyed to determine details of industrial operations that may not be accurately represented in the manifest data. This information would include, but need not be limited to, average annual generation rates, non-hazardous waste shipped to hazardous waste facilities, out-of-state hazardous waste shipments, and future trends in production and their effect on hazardous waste generation.
- o While not conforming to the TRM (Technical Reference Manual of the Guidelines for the Preparation of Hazardous Waste Management Plans) format for data analysis, the tables provided in the draft CHWMP contain much useful information. The analysis does, however, lack continuity in the table to table development of the data. There is no clearly evident process that produces the projected needs assessment from the current needs assessment. Also, information that is developed in intermediate tables, such as "double counts" of wastes shipped from transfer stations, manifested wastes from site cleanups and wastes produced by small quantity generators has been omitted from the projected needs assessment. Other major inadequacies have been found in the projection methodology for future waste generation and capacity need, the analysis of wastes to be generated during the cleanup of contaminated sites, and in the lack of addressing new waste streams (additional pretreatment sludges) and estimating generation of treatment residuals for the planning period.
- o The specific comments listed below are organized on a table by table basis according to the TRM format. The comments address deficiencies in the corresponding draft CHWMP table or tables (as determined by DHS) that attempt to provide equivalent information to the TRM methodology. To expedite the Department's review of the final CHWMP and to assure proper understanding of the county's methodology, the final Plan should include an index listing the subject matter of each TRM data analysis table (Tables A through Q) and the table or tables in the final CHWMP which provide equivalent information.

TABLE 2-3 (TRM TABLE A) - QUANTITIES OF HAZARDOUS WASTE SHIPPED OFF-SITE BY GENERATORS IN THE COUNTY

- o List miscellaneous wastes by California Waste Category. Show the assignment of a Generalized Treatment Method to each miscellaneous waste. Enter miscellaneous waste data in terms of required treatment capacity into Table 5-2 (TRM Table B).
- o Adjustments to the manifest data for route service haulers

and out-of-state shipments must be made here or in Table 5-1 (TRM Table I). Also, provide a discussion that explains how these adjustments were made and the data sources that were used. A detailed methodology for such adjustments and limited data were provided to the county in a mailing dated August 28, 1987.

- o 1985 and 1986 waste generation data were mailed to the county on June 30, 1987. By comparing both years' data, the county will have a better chance to avoid misrepresenting an anomalous year's generation as typical. The county strengthens this approach by considering the waste generation data of a third year (1984), while weakening the analysis by ignoring 1985 data. Include 1985 waste generation data in the data analysis.

TABLE 5-2 (TRM TABLE B) - CURRENT COUNTY NEEDS FOR COMMERCIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT / DISPOSAL CAPACITY BASED ON WASTE QUANTITIES MANIFESTED FOR CALENDAR YEAR 1986

- o Clarify what is meant by "maximum treatment possible" in the asterisked comment for the column "Quantity of Residuals Remaining." Also, include a comment that explains that the quantities calculated in this column:
 - a) Are based on the assumption that all hazardous waste is treated prior to landfilling, which will not be the case until May 1990, at the earliest; and
 - b) Estimate the residuals disposal capacity needs for only one year and not the size of a needed residuals repository. The repository size is determined by the cumulative residuals disposal needs, in tons, for the planning period (or greater).
- o While determining capacity needs for imported wastes is not required according to the TRM data analysis methodology, including such information in this table is commendable.
- o It appears that all miscellaneous wastes from Table 2-3 (TRM Table A) have been entered under the Generalized Treatment Method "Other Recycling." The validity of this assignment cannot be determined until miscellaneous wastes in Table 2-3 (TRM Table A) have been listed by California Waste Category and assigned a Generalized Treatment Method. Please be aware that if "Other Recycling" is assigned by the county to a particular waste group, while being listed in Table E-1 (p. E-9) of the TRM as an alternative treatment method for that waste group, the county must provide specific information on the recycling process (e.g., description of the process, time of availability to generators in the county, status of state and federal permits, names of

vendors that will market the process, applicability to the waste being considered, etc.)

- See comments in Table Q for a discussion of estimating residuals generation for the Generalized Treatment Method "Other Recycling."

TABLE 5-3 (TRM TABLES C AND D) - CAPACITY OF EXISTING, PLANNED AND PROPOSED WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

- Overall, this table is very well designed, easy to follow and contains a great deal of valuable information. As stated for Table 5-2 (TRM Table B), including capacity need for imported wastes is not required, but provides useful information. Since "net available capacity or shortfall" is the most important information in this table, this concept should be included in the title.
- Including HHW data at this point in the data analysis is a refinement of the current needs assessment which is not required in the TRM methodology, but is perfectly acceptable.
- Table 5-3 should include a column which tabulates the quantities of hazardous waste that were treated by commercial facilities during 1986, based on the Commercial Facility Capacity Summaries that were mailed to the county on September 30, 1987. Resolve any major discrepancies between the quantities in this added column and those shown in draft CHWMP Table 2-9 (quantities of hazardous waste receiving offsite treatment in Los Angeles County, based on manifest data summaries). For example, the Commercial Facility Capacity Summary for Leach Oil shows that 8,924 tons of hazardous waste were treated by the company in 1986, while Table 2-9 shows that 2,663 tons were treated during the same year.
- The capacities of Southern California Chemical Co. for "Aqueous Treatment Metals" and "Other Recycling" are listed as 2,100 and 14,700 tons/year, respectively, in Tables 3-3 and 5-3. The Department's figures, based on the company's 1986 Facility Annual Report, are somewhat greater. Please contact Ted Bakker at (916) 324-1807 to resolve this discrepancy.
- The Commercial Facility Capacity Summary for PGP Industries shows the company's capacity as "Other Recycling" because metals are recovered from the waste stream and the remainder of the waste is shipped as hazardous. Table 5-3 lists this capacity under "Aqueous Treatment Metals/Neutralization." Rectify this discrepancy. Also, since only metals are removed and the waste is not otherwise treated, a footnote

similar to "b" should be added stating this fact and removing the company's capacity from the total available in the county (unless the county has specific informational updates that would conflict with this approach).

- o Change the incineration capacity for National Solder from 38,325 tons/year to 4,563 tons/year as per the Commercial Facility Capacity Summary (unless the county has other specific updated information).
- o Remove "Residuals Disposal" from this table. This information is misleading because it identifies an annual capacity requirement, which could easily be confused with the size of a needed residuals repository. It is strongly recommended that the county use the "residuals remaining" figures from Table 5-2 (TRM Table B) and the projected residuals generation estimate for the year 2000 from TRM Table Q to develop an estimate of residuals generation for the entire planning period (current year to the year 2000) which much more accurately reflects the county's need for residuals disposal capacity. See comments under Table Q for a suggested methodology for preparing this estimate.

TABLE 3-2 (TRM TABLE G) - OFF-SITE STORAGE CAPACITY IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

- o Most of the storage capacity identified in Table 3-2 is devoted to treatment processes occurring at the listed facilities. It is recommended that only commercial storage facilities be listed in this table or that storage capacity that is not commercially available be clearly indicated.

TRM TABLE H (NO DRAFT CHWMP EQUIVALENT) - ONSITE TREATMENT/DISPOSAL OF HAZARDOUS WASTE IN CURRENT YEAR

- o Draft CHWMP Table 2-2 shows 1984 estimates of the quantity of hazardous waste managed in the county on the site of generation. This information is similar but not equivalent to the information required in TRM Tables H and J-onsite. Table H examines onsite treatment/disposal facilities in terms of their capacity for Generalized Treatment Methods (as defined by DHS) and the amount of waste treated during 1986 by each method employed. The base data for this table are the Onsite Facility Utilization and Capacity Summaries mailed to the county on November 20, 1987. The county may update this information or add data to this base for specific onsite facilities that have not been addressed by the Department. Please note that the total quantity of waste shown as being managed onsite in Table H (first column) must equal the total waste generation shown in Table J-onsite.

TABLE 5-1 (TRM TABLE I) - MULTI-YEAR PLANNING ESTIMATE OF QUANTITIES OF HAZARDOUS WASTE SHIPPED OFF-SITE BY GENERATORS IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY

- o The quantities entered in the first column of Table 5-1 must indicate representative annual generation rates for the current year based on a comparison of 1985 and 1986 waste generation data. Even though yearly waste generation quantities may be similar for two different years, generation within specific waste groups may be disparate, thus affecting the capacity requirement for a particular Generalized Treatment Method. Compare 1985 and 1986 waste generation data and, at a minimum, survey major generators (to establish representative annual generation rates) that contribute to waste groups that show substantial differences in generation rates for the two years. (Including 1984 data in this comparison will strengthen the data analysis.) The best method, however, is for the county to survey all major generators in order to obtain an understanding of the types and quantities of waste that will be generated over the planning period.
- o Only manifested waste quantities actually resulting from the cleanup of contaminated sites are to be listed in Table 5-1, Column 2. Discuss how the county made this determination.
- o Only manifested waste quantities actually resulting from transfer operations are to be listed in Table 5-1, Column 3. Discuss how the county made this determination.
- o Describe efforts made to identify non-hazardous wastes (exempt from DHS regulation) generated in the county which are, nonetheless, managed by hazardous waste facilities. To identify the industries potentially employing this practice, the Department recommends establishing the "county pool" of generators producing any of the 14 "Special Wastes" listed in Section 66740, Title 22, Code of California Regulations. Each of these generators can then be contacted to determine specific waste management practices. These data should then be tabulated and entered into Table I. If there is no shipment of non-hazardous waste to hazardous waste facilities, discuss the types of major industries located in the county, showing that this "county pool" does not exist or that specific generators in the pool do not employ this practice. Also, remove footnote "a" from Table 5-1 because it incorrectly implies that the Department is responsible for providing these data.

Information obtained while surveying major generators, data known about hazardous wastes shipped under variances from manifesting requirements, and local knowledge of hazardous waste management practices in the county should be used to supplement these data. Additional information on this

subject may be found in the TRM (p. E-5) and in "Additional Instructions For Data Analysis" (p. 3), which was mailed to counties on October 30, 1987.

- o The TRM methodology for dealing with hazardous wastes produced by small quantity generators is based on the assumption that these wastes are not manifested. Thus, the small quantity generator wastes identified in Table 5-1, Column 6 must be added to column 4 quantities. Any deviation from this methodology must be supported by data from surveys of a statistical sample of small quantity generators in the county.
- o The draft CHWMP discusses Household Hazardous Wastes (HHW) that are sent to Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTWs), providing useful information while properly not including these wastes in the offsite analysis. HHW managed offsite are properly identified in CHWMP Table 5-1, but must not be included in the "Total" column (column 8), since these quantities will be projected by a population growth factor, while the quantities in the "Total" column will be projected by industry-specific growth multipliers.
- o List miscellaneous wastes by California Waste Category.
- o The quantities shown in Table 5-1, Column 8 ("Total") should be the sum of columns 4, 5 and 6.
- o Complete instructions for the preparation of Table I are contained in the TRM (pp. E-5, E-6) and in "Additional Instructions For Data Analysis" (pp. 2,3,4).

TRM TABLE J (NO DRAFT CHWMP EQUIVALENT) - MAJOR INDUSTRY GROUPS OF WASTE GENERATED AND SHIPPED OFFSITE

- o This table must be prepared according to the instructions in the TRM (p. E-6) and in "Additional Instructions For Data Analysis" (pp. 2,3,4). Hazardous waste generated in the county must be listed by waste group according to the SIC code of the generating industry. Use representative annual generation rates as in TRM Table I. Include wastes produced by small quantity generators but not by households. In addition to providing a basis for hazardous waste projection, this table will also be useful in the design of a waste reduction program.
- o Prepare separate tables for wastes treated on the site of generation and for offsite-treated wastes.
- o List miscellaneous wastes in this table by California Waste Category.

- o Total waste generation, as well as the generation quantities shown for each waste group, should be identical in TRM Tables I and J-offsite.
- o The total waste generation shown on TRM Table J-onsite should equal total waste treated in TRM Table H.
- o Data from DHS Onsite Facility Utilization and Capacity Summaries should be used as the basis for TRM Table J-onsite. The county, in Table 2-10, estimates considerably greater quantities of waste treated onsite than reported by the Department in the Onsite Summaries. As much as practicable, this information should be itemized by the generating industry and included in Tables J-onsite and Table H.

TRM TABLE K (NO CHWMP EQUIVALENT) - PROJECTED QUANTITIES OF HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATION

- o Table K must be prepared according to the instructions in the TRM (pp. E-6, E-7) and "Additional Instructions For Data Analysis" (p. 4). In Table K, the waste quantities listed under each SIC code in Table J are multiplied by the economic growth factor developed for that type of industry. Using population growth in the projection of commercially produced hazardous waste is not an acceptable approach for an industrialized county. The county must outline the methodology used in developing economic growth factors and provide a copy of each document serving as a basis for this development.
- o The Department reserves the right to make a final judgement on the adequacy of the projection methodology until it has reviewed the documents upon which projections are based.
- o As in Table J, prepare separate tables dealing with offsite and onsite managed wastes.
- o Table 2A-3 in the draft CHWMP is inadequate for projecting industrial hazardous waste generation in that it:
 - a) The table lacks sufficient detail in the classification of industries and does not assign SIC codes;
 - b) The table combines population growth and employment growth to develop projection factors;
 - c) The table uses weighting factors whose derivation is not explained;
 - d) Units are not identified (assumed by DHS to be percent); and
 - e) Projection factors incorporate waste reduction. Table K must be prepared without waste reduction

factors. However, it is acceptable to prepare a supplemental Table K which considers waste reduction and conduct parallel data analyses through Table Q using both sets of data. The county's waste reduction program, as described in the final CHWMP, must justify waste reduction factors used in the supplemental data analysis.

- o Household hazardous waste quantities listed in Table 5-1 (TRM Table I), Column 7, should be multiplied by the county population growth factor as derived in Appendix 2A and entered in the "Projected HHW" column of Table K.
- o Projections should be made to the year 2000. It is acceptable, however, to provide data for incremental periods within the planning period and to provide additional projections beyond the year 2000.

TRM TABLE L (NO DRAFT CHWMP EQUIVALENT) - PROJECTED QUANTITIES OF CLEANUP WASTES

- o Table L or its equivalent must be prepared to provide an estimate of the quantity of cleanup wastes that will be generated in the year 2000. This table must be prepared according to the information and instructions contained in the TRM (pp. A-16 through A-18) and in "Additional Instructions For Data Analysis" (pp. 4 and 5).
- o The following comments in this section (Table L) are intended to be a general guide, summarizing major points to be considered in the preparation of Table L and deficiencies noted in the information on contaminated sites in the draft CHWMP. These comments are not intended to be a substitute for the requirements contained in the references cited above.
- o The annual generation rate of wastes produced by the cleanup of contaminated sites, as identified in the draft CHWMP, includes only estimates for leaking underground storage tanks. Cleanup wastes from Old Disposal Sites (Bond Expenditure Plan sites), Closed Toxic Pits and Other Cleanup Wastes, as identified by the county, should also be included.
- o The basis of information for Old Disposal Sites are the Site Reporting Forms mailed by the Department on August 28, 1987. The county may include additional information known on specific sites. List all sites in a supplemental table showing all available information regarding types and quantities of contaminants present and the potential that exists for possible ground water contamination (this could be an extension of Table 11-2 in the draft CHWMP). In table

L, summarize all quantifiable information, in terms of annual generation rates, from the supplemental table. (National Priority List sites may be handled in the same way.)

- o When quantifiable information exists for Old Disposal Sites, an estimate may be made as to the percentage of wastes at each site that will require offsite treatment. The basis for making such estimates must be justified. Indicate this estimate in the supplemental table and transfer only the quantities of waste requiring offsite management to Table L. (National Priority List sites may be handled in the same manner.)
- o The draft CHWMP (p. 11-7) assumes that only 20% of the existing underground storage tanks (assumed by DHS to be single-walled) will produce significant soil contamination due to leakage. Provide the basis used for making this estimate. The Department's experience is that nearly all single-walled tanks currently leak or will leak prior to replacement. The estimate of 300 cubic yards of soil contamination per site appears to be reasonable, but there should be some explanation of how this figure was determined. The county may choose to devise a tiered structure (for example setting up categories of light, medium and heavy contamination) to make more refined estimates of soil contamination. As with all contaminated sites, estimate the total amount of contamination that will occur over the planning period and divide by the number of years over which cleanup will occur to calculate the estimated yearly generation rate. The final plan should use a worst case scenario that assumes that the SCAQMD will not allow the aeration of contaminated soils after 1989, but may consider other onsite treatment options.

TRM TABLE M (NO CHWMP EQUIVALENT) - PROJECTED QUANTITIES OF NEW HAZARDOUS WASTE STREAMS

- o Table M or its equivalent must be prepared. This table should include additional quantities of pretreatment sludges that will be generated as a result of existing industries in the county coming into full compliance with their current discharge permits during the planning period. These quantities could be quite significant in heavily industrialized counties. The estimate should be obtained with the aid of the local sanitation district. For the present time, use the existing pretreatment requirements of the current Clean Water Act. Changes in the standards of the Clean Water Act should be reflected in plan updates. See the TRM (pp. A-13 through A-15) for information on the preparation of this table.

- o The discussion of Pretreatment Sludges on page 2A-10 of the draft CHWMP confuses pretreatment sludges generated by industry, which are considered hazardous, with treatment sludges generated by sanitation districts which are typically managed as non-hazardous. The CHWMP does not need a detailed analysis of treatment sludges generated by POTWs and pretreatment sludges that are currently manifested. However, the generation of additional pretreatment sludges produced when industry that is currently out of compliance with pretreatment requirements comes into compliance has not been considered and needs to be estimated in a separate table. Even though data on pretreatment sludges technically represents "double counts" of hazardous waste generation, they also represent real hazardous waste whose management must be properly planned, thus overriding theoretical considerations for exclusion. Correct this discussion in the text.
- o Provide data on generation of other new waste streams such as ethylene glycol, fluorescent tubes, etc. which are mentioned in Appendix 2A (p. 2A-11).

TABLE 2-10 (TRM TABLE N) CURRENT AND PROJECTED WASTE QUANTITIES FOR LOS ANGELES COUNTY

- o The purpose of TRM Table N is to provide an estimate, by waste group, of projected hazardous waste generation from all sources in the county for the year 2000. This estimate will be used to determine the future commercial capacity requirement for treatment processes and residuals disposal. Table 2-10 does not provide sufficient information in that:
 - a) Does not include information on New Hazardous Waste Streams (TRM Table M);
 - b) Does not itemize wastes by waste group so that required treatment can be assigned;
 - c) Includes wastes requiring onsite and offsite management in the same table, thus adding confusion to the requirement for commercial capacity; and
 - d) Combines data from tables that require extensive revision.

It is acceptable, however, to project waste generation for incremental periods within the planning period and beyond the year 2000.

TRM TABLE O (NO DRAFT CHWMP EQUIVALENT) - PROJECTED COMMERCIAL HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT/DISPOSAL CAPACITY IN THE COUNTY

- o Table 5-3 in the draft CHWMP contains nearly all of the information needed for TRM Table O. As in Table 5-3,

proposed capacity which is questionable may be identified but should not be included in the projected county totals. A column should be added for a loss of capacity due to the expected closure of any commercial facilities of which the county is aware. Include Residuals Disposal as a management method in Table O to establish the total projected county disposal capacity (in tons).

TABLE 5-6 (TRM TABLE P) LOS ANGELES COUNTY OFF-SITE HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT CAPACITY NEEDS FOR 1990 HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT FACILITIES

- o Projected capacity requirements should be based on the total projected quantities of hazardous waste generation, as developed in TRM Table N. Total waste generation for the year 1990 (for offsite treated wastes) as identified in draft CHWMP Table 2-10 does not equal the capacity requirement to treat these wastes, as identified in Table 5-6. Total projected waste generation must equal total projected treatment capacity requirements.
- o It is not clear how the Projected Required Capacity in Table 5-6 was derived. Multiplying the 1986 capacity requirement in Table 5-3 by the Net Growth Rate (0.01382 annual growth rate between 1987-1990) in Table 2A-3 does not yield the Projected Required Capacity in Table 5-6.
- o Table 5-6 does not provide equivalent information to TRM Table P in that:
 - a) Commercial capacity needs are projected only to the year 1990, while projection to the year 2000 is required;
 - b) The values of the projected commercial capacity requirements in the first column are untraceable and do not correlate to projected waste generation in Table 2-10 (requiring offsite treatment); and
 - c) Wastes generated from the cleanup of contaminated sites are placed into a management category of "Residuals Repository." The corrected table must project capacity requirement to the year 2000 (long after the ban on landfilling of untreated wastes will have been in place) and thus all hazardous waste generated in the county will have to be treated. Assign all hazardous waste projected to be generated in the year 2000 to one of the seven Generalized Treatment Methods (as defined by the Department), excluding Residuals Disposal. Remove the analysis of commercial needs for residuals disposal from this table (see TRM Table Q for comments on residuals projection).

- o TRM Table P is intended to provide a basis by which the county can determine its projected need for hazardous waste treatment facilities. The data analysis from which Table 5-6 was derived contains a sufficient number of substantial errors to render it inconclusive. Furthermore, the analysis has no continuity where data developed in a particular table is used as a basis for the development of a subsequent table which eventually leads to the determination of the projected treatment capacity requirement (TRM Table P). Only after the data analysis is corrected per the Department's comments can any conclusions be drawn on the projected need for hazardous waste treatment facilities in Los Angeles County.

TRM TABLE Q (NO CHWMP EQUIVALENT) - PROJECTED QUANTITIES OF RESIDUALS GENERATION FOR THE YEAR 2000

- o TRM Table Q or its equivalent should be prepared as per instructions in the TRM (p. E-8) and in "Additional Instructions For Data Analysis" (p. 6). This table estimates the amount of residuals that will be generated during the year 2000 as a result of the treatments that will occur according to TRM Table P.
- o Please note that the residuals generation factor for "Other Recycling" is dependent upon the types of wastes involved and the types of treatment to be employed. This factor is not zero but instead a weighted average of residuals produced by these processes, which is to be estimated by the county. Provide a basis for the estimation.
- o By combining the quantities of residuals generated by all generalized treatment methods listed in TRM Table Q, the county produces an estimate, in tons, of the total residuals to be generated during the year 2000. Since residuals disposal facilities are designed to accommodate more than one year's residuals generation, the residuals disposal capacity need should be determined for at least the planning period. To accomplish this, it is recommended that the residuals generation be estimated for every year between the present and 2000. The simplest method is to use the total Quantity of Residuals Remaining in Table 5-2 and increase this amount for each subsequent year by the prorated difference between the current and the year 2000 residuals generation estimates.
- o TRM Table Q, with the analysis described above, was intended to provide a basis by which the county can determine its projected need for residuals repositories. Until this table has been properly completed no conclusion can be drawn on the need for residuals repositories in Los Angeles county.

COMMENTS ON DATA RELATED TEXT
FOR LOS ANGELES COUNTY'S DRAFT CHWMP

Page 2-3, Section B, para.3

The draft CHWMP assumes that waste generation quantities obtained from the 1984 surveys can be extrapolated to estimate and characterize, by waste group, the county's total 1984 hazardous waste stream. Table 2-1 (p. 2-4) tabulates the result of this extrapolation by Quantities Treated Onsite, Quantities Treated Offsite, and Quantities Landfilled Offsite. The Plan should compare the extrapolated quantities for wastes which are managed offsite with DHS manifest data for 1984 to validate this assumption. A discussion of the validation results should be included in the Plan.

Although verification of estimated quantities of waste treated onsite may not be possible at this time, the Plan should discuss the limitations of using a sample which is voluntary-response-dependent to estimate quantities of waste which are treated onsite.

Page 2-5, para. 1

The CHWMP states, "...it has been assumed that the County's total hazardous waste generation rate for the 1986 would remain the same as those generated in 1984." The Plan does not justify that this assumption can be made with respect to estimating total waste generation. In addition, the data provided from state manifests identify significant differences, by waste group, for the years 1984 and 1986 (e.g., Table 2-3 60% increase in waste oil, 81% increase in halogenated solvents, 35% increase in non-halogenated solvents, etc.). Thus, an analysis based on the above assumption will produce errors in estimating the capacity requirements for a particular generalized treatment method when generation quantities within specific waste groups are disparate from year to year. See DHS comments on suggested TRM Table I for more information on estimating representative waste generation quantities to be used to determine the county's current and projected needs.

To further compound the problem, the estimation for quantities of waste managed on the site of generation for 1986 are derived by subtracting 1986 manifested waste quantities from the 1984 total waste management quantities (see p. 2-4, Table 2-1; p. 2-5, Bullets 1, 2, 3; and p. 2-6, Table 2-2). Portions of the data analysis based on this methodology are unacceptable and must be changed. The county should follow the method outlined in the DHS Data Comments (TRM Table H) for developing onsite treatment quantities.

Page 2-8, para. 2
Page 2-10, Table 2-5

Text and Table should be changed from projected 1986 off-site manifested data to 1986 DHS supplied manifest data.

Page 2-8, para. 3

The Plan states, "It should be noted that the manifest system is double counting those wastes that are transported to treatment or disposal facilities via a transfer station. . . ." The Plan should describe a methodology for making adjustments to eliminate the double counting of manifested waste. The county should contact transfer stations and only subtract waste quantities derived from transfer operations (i.e. waste generated on the site of a transfer station does not represent a double count and, therefore, should not be included in column 3 of Table I.)

The Plan discusses the problem created by manifests being erroneously completed by "non-technical personnel". This problem should be stated as an example to emphasize the importance of contacting major generators so significant discrepancies can be corrected based on those contacts.

Page 2-8, para. 4
Page 2-14, Table 2-8

"Out-of-State exports" and "Destination Unknown exports" are shown as 1.2% and 24.3% in the text and should be corrected to 1.6% and 33.2% as shown in Table 2-8.

Page 2-15, para. 1

The Plan should state that data on nonhazardous waste, exempted waste, and specified waste should be used to adjust representative waste generation quantities in Table 5-1 col. 5.

Page 2-15, para. 3

The figure for the quantity of household hazardous waste generated in 1986 is 63,778 tons per year in this section, while Table 2-10 and Table 12-23 show household hazardous waste generated in 1986 as being 25,915 tons. Rectify this discrepancy.

Page 2-15, para. 4 (H. Contaminated Waste)

"Contaminated Waste" should be changed to "Contaminated Soil" throughout the text.

The Plan states "It is estimated in Chapter 11, Inactive Hazardous Waste Sites, that approximately 225,000 tons of

hazardous waste can be generated annually from cleanup activities and contaminated sites at a minimum for the next ten years." The Plan should clarify that this approximation is based solely on estimates of contaminated soils resulting from the cleanup of leaking underground storage tanks. See additional comments on estimation of quantities of contaminated soil in comments on Chapter 11.

page 2-18 (#8)

National studies which are referred to in this section should be cited or referenced in a footnote.

page 2-18 (#9)

Land Disposal Restriction date appears to be incorrect. Change the date from May 1980 to May 1990.

Page 2-18

We suggest the following changes: "It is the goal of this plan that Los Angeles County will be responsible for the total management ~~generation~~ of hazardous waste generated in the county and that other counties will also be responsible for the management of their respective wastes.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES
APPROVAL CRITERIA FOR THE
LOS ANGELES COUNTY
DRAFT HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The following criteria will be used by the Department of Health Services to determine if your final Plan substantially complies with the Guidelines For The Preparation Of Hazardous Waste Management Plans. The draft Plan submitted by your county has been reviewed against these criteria to assist you in evaluating those sections of the draft Plan which need to be changed or deleted in order for the final Plan to be approved by the Department.

Following each of the criteria are the applicable section numbers of the draft Plan for which the Department had provided comments which must be adequately addressed. Some of the criteria may not be applicable at this time but must be addressed at the time of final Plan review.

1. The final Plan has been approved by a majority of the cities within the county which contain a majority of the population of the incorporated area of the county. - Not Yet Applicable: To be determined at the time of final Plan review.
2. The Plan substantially complies with these Guidelines. - Unsatisfactory: Adequate response must be given to all comments provided by the Department.
3. The provisions of CEQA have been met. - Not Yet Applicable: To be determined at the time of final Plan review.
4. The process described in the Plan provides for safe and effective management of all hazardous wastes produced in the planning area. - Unsatisfactory: Adequate response must be given to all comments provided by the Department.
5. The Plan is based on data provided by the Department or data which has been locally validated and approved by the Department. - Not Yet Applicable: To be determined at the time of final Plan review.
6. The Plan identifies projected facility and siting needs using data and methods approved by the Department. - Unsatisfactory: (3.5.4, 3.5.7 and Attachment A)
7. The Plan recognizes the importance of minimizing hazardous waste production and includes recommendations regarding programs to promote source reduction and recycling which now exist or are planned for implementation. - Unsatisfactory: (3.5.2 and 3.5.4)

8. The Plan provides the planning framework for facilities necessary to manage the hazardous waste generated within the planning area to the year 2000. - Unsatisfactory: (3.5.2, 3.5.4, and Attachment A)

9. The process to develop the Plan considered the inputs and interests of local and state governments, as well as those of the public, industry and environmental organizations. - Satisfactory.

10. The Plan contains siting criteria and designates general areas or specific sites consistent with those criteria, which effectively allow for expansion of existing and the siting of new hazardous waste management facilities in the county developing the Plan while protecting human health and the environment. - Unsatisfactory. (3.5.7, 3.5.7.1, and 3.5.7.2)

11. When the Plan designates areas within the county over which the county has no jurisdiction as appropriate for siting facilities, the Plan shall include a statement of understanding and acceptance from the affected jurisdictions. - Unsatisfactory. (3.5.7, 3.5.7.1, and 3.5.7.2)

12. The Plan recognizes that land disposal of untreated hazardous wastes will be banned after May 8, 1990 and plans for a system of single-county or multi-county facilities which will responsibly manage hazardous wastes in the planning area. - Unsatisfactory. (3.2, 3.5.4, 3.5.7, and Attachment A)

13. The Plan contains a clear tabulation of all wastes that are imported or are expected to be imported from counties and states. - Unsatisfactory: (Attachment A)

14. Goals, policies and objectives of the county concerning hazardous waste management are expressed in the Plan and are designed to achieve the purposes reflected throughout the Guidelines. - Unsatisfactory: (3.2 and 3.3)

15. The Plan formally recognizes the importance of a statewide hazardous waste management system which provides for effective and efficient hazardous waste management by a combination of on and off-site facilities to manage California's entire waste stream, current and projected to the year 2000. - Unsatisfactory: (3.2 and 3.3)

16. The process for approval of a single or multi-county off-site facility as reflected in Goals, Objectives and Policies of the Plan includes local legislative body approval in conformance with Section 21081 of the Public Resources Code (CEQA) and a finding of consistency with the approved Plan. Such finding shall be based on consistency with siting criteria presented in the approved Plan and on need which has been demonstrated when a local land use decision is being made. - Unsatisfactory. (3.2, 3.3, 3.5.7)

17. Where appropriate, the regional Plan developed by a COG and the Plans developed by the counties and cities therein are consistent. - Not Yet Applicable: To be determined at the time of final Plan review.

18. The Plan provides for the safe transport of hazardous wastes from the source of generation to points of management regarding routing and emergency response. - Satisfactory.

19. The Plan describes the county programs, to the extent of delegated authority, to monitor and enforce existing local, state, and federal hazardous waste management laws and regulations. - Satisfactory.

20. The Plan addresses mitigation of impacts on counties which site facilities with more capacity than is needed for wastes produced within the county. Mitigation of impacts can consist of compensation, reimbursement of costs, either monetary or otherwise, or other arrangements agreed upon by all affected counties or cities. - Unsatisfactory: (3.5.7.2)

21. The Plan shall identify and provide for appropriate organization to implement local government responsibilities defined in the Plan and recommend methods of funding implementation. - Satisfactory: It is recommended that an estimate of the cost or budget of the programs and an estimate of the total staff time that will be devoted annually to the programs be included.

22. The Plan includes a schedule to amend the general plan and/or zoning ordinances as necessary for consistency. - Satisfactory.

23. The Plan includes processes for its periodic review and update. This will allow for changes in data, technology, economic development and goals and objectives for responsible management of hazardous wastes. - Satisfactory.

24. The Plan meets the requirements of Section 25135.1(d) of the Health and Safety Code. - Unsatisfactory (Adequate response must be given to all comments provided by the Department).

REFERENCE LIST

1. Southern California Hazardous Waste Management Project. "Final Report on Phase I Activities, Vol I. February 1981 - January 1984."
2. California Administrative Code, Title 22. "Minimum Standards for Management of Hazardous and Extremely Hazardous Wastes." Department of Health Services, Sacramento, CA.
3. Governor's Office of Appropriate Technology. "Alternatives to the Land Disposal of Hazardous Wastes, An Assessment for California." 1981.
4. Office of Technology Assessment. "Technologies and Management Strategies for Hazardous Waste Control - Summary." 1983.
5. County Supervisors Association of California. "California County Fact Book, 1983." 1983.
6. Security Pacific Bank. "Southern California: Economic Issues in the Eighties." 1981.
7. Center for Continuing Study of the California Economy. "California Growth in the 1980's Update. Projections of Economic Regions of the State." 1981.
8. California Assessment Manual for Hazardous Wastes. California Department of Health Service, Hazardous Materials Management Section, August 1982.
9. Belliveau, M. "On-site Hazardous Waste Management in Los Angeles County, CA." Citizen for a Better Environment. June, 1982.
10. State Department of Finance, October 1983.
11. USEPA/530-SW-84-008. "Assessing the Releases and Costs Associated with Truck Transport of Hazardous Wastes." June 1984.
12. BKK Interagency Steering Committee Meeting, January 7, 1983.
13. Hazardous Waste News, Vol. 7, No. 11, March 18, 1985, Page 85.
14. Southern California Hazardous Waste Management Project. "North Hollywood Pilot Project, Hazardous Waste Management for Small Quantity Generators", March 15, 1985.
15. Minnesota Waste Management Board. "Survey of Waste Reduction and Management Practices Instituted by Selected Minnesota Industries". December 1982.

16. Hazardous Waste Element of the San Diego Regional Solid Waste Management Plan, Hazardous Waste Management Project, March 31, 1983.
17. EPA's Emergency Response Program, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Emergency and Remedial Response, Washington D.C. 20460, November 1982.
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