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6.14 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

6.14.1 Affected Environment

This section describes the hazardous materials and waste generation management program that would be implemented by IID and its contractors during construction and operation of the Project. The discussion includes information on the relevant LORS that would be applicable, given the nature of the substances that will be used and the wastes that may be generated at the proposed facility. A list of the known chemicals associated with the Project is provided, as well as a system for mitigating the risk associated with the use and handling of such materials. Finally, an analysis of the potential for environmental and health impacts associated with these hazardous materials and wastes is provided.

The Project Site is in a rural area predominately populated by single-family residential land uses. The Project will consist of two GE LM6000 PD SPRINT NxGen combustion turbine generators with inlet air chillers. The entire plant perimeter will be fenced with a combination of chain-link fencing and architectural block walls.

Sensitive land uses within 1 mile of the Project Site include several residences, an elementary school, two preschools, and a hospital clinic. A complete description of area land uses is provided in Section 6.2, Land Use.

6.14.2 Hazardous Materials Management

Hazardous materials that will be used and stored during construction and operation of the Project are shown in Table 6.14-1, Anticipated Hazardous Materials Usage. Only aqueous ammonia will be present in amounts greater than the federal and state-regulated reportable quantities.

TABLE 6.14-1
ANTICIPATED HAZARDOUS MATERIALS USAGE

Chemical	Use	Storage	Location	Delivery	Notes
Aqueous ammonia (19% solution)	~600 gallons/ 24- hour operating day (400/16-hour day)	12,000 gallons	Outdoor tank	Biweekly	8,000 gallons delivery quantity
Transformer mineral insulating oil	NA	~12,100 gallons	Equipment skid	NA	<5,000 gallons per GSU transformer (2 total)
			Generation Switchyard		<500 gallons per auxiliary transformer (4 total)
					<25 gallons per voltage transformer (2 total)
					<50 gallons per metering unit (1 total)
SF6 Natural Gas	N/A	N/A	Generation Switchyard	N/A	<60 lbs per circuit breaker (4-total)
			Niland Substation		

TABLE 6.14-1
ANTICIPATED HAZARDOUS MATERIALS USAGE

Chemical	Use	Storage	Location	Delivery	Notes
CTG synthetic lubricating oil	NA	~300 gallons	Equipment skid	NA	<150 per CTG turbine lube oil tank
CTG mineral lubricating oil	NA	~1,000 gallons	Equipment skid	NA	<500 per CTG generator lube oil tank
BOP equipment lubricating oil	NA	<100 gallons	Equipment skid	NA	3 natural gas compressors
					2 air compressors
Diesel fuel oil #2	NA	<250 gallons	Indoor tank	NA	Diesel fire pump fuel

Notes:
% = percent
~ = approximately
< = less than
BOP = balance of plant
CTG = combustion turbine generator
GSU = generator step-up
NA = not applicable
NO_x = nitrogen oxide(s)
SCR = selective catalytic reduction

All hazardous materials at the site will be stored in appropriate tanks with the required separations and secondary containment, which includes allowances for fire suppression and stormwater if appropriate. Hazardous materials storage vessels will be designed in conformance with the applicable codes. Bulk materials will be stored in tanks or containers made of materials compatible with the intended contents. Small quantity chemicals (generally 55 gallons or less) will be stored in their original delivery containers to minimize risk of upset. All hazardous material storage and use areas will be designed to contain leaks and spills. Containment structures will be constructed with sufficient volume to contain the spill of a full tank without overflow.

Aqueous ammonia will be stored on site in one 12,000-gallon storage tank. The aqueous ammonia storage facility includes secondary containment that will hold 110 percent of the nominal 12,000-gallon tank capacity. Extra berm capacity will be sufficient to hold precipitation from a 100-year, 24-hour event. The ammonia tank will be equipped with a pressure relief valve, vapor equalization, carbon filter vent, and vacuum breaker.

The ammonia delivery truck unloading station will include a curbed area capable of containing the truck cargo volume in the event of a spill during an unloading operation, and prevent stormwater runoff from the remainder of the plant site from entering the unloading area. The curbed truck drainage pad will slope toward a collection sump. The containment area around the aqueous ammonia storage tank will be equipped with measures to greatly decrease the surface area that would be in contact with the atmosphere in the event of a spilled ammonia pool. The design will include either plastic balls filling the containment area to inhibit the free evaporation of ammonia from the liquid, or an underground secondary containment vault below the ammonia tank area into which spilled ammonia would flow rapidly in the event of a spill. The catch basin will be drained periodically to remove any accumulation of spills and rainwater. See Section 6.8, Public Health and Safety, for a discussion of the aqueous ammonia hazard assessment.

Emergency shower and eyewash stations will be located near the aqueous ammonia storage and use areas.

Service water hose connections will be provided near the chemical storage area to facilitate flushing of leaks and spills of non-water reactive materials to the chemical storage area drains. Appropriate safety gear will be provided to plant personnel for use during the handling, use, and cleanup of hazardous materials. Plant personnel will be properly trained in the handling, use, and cleanup of hazardous materials used at the plant, and in procedures to be followed in the event of a leak or spill. Adequate supplies of appropriate cleanup materials will be stored on site.

The oil-filled transformers will be isolated from adjacent equipment and structures using physical separation and/or fire walls. The auxiliary transformers are to be supplied with approved less-hazardous dielectric fluids. Additionally, each transformer will reside within a concrete containment area that serves to:

- Contain any oil spills.
- Retain direct contact stormwater that may potentially come in contact with transformer oil.
- Contain fire water contaminated with transformer oil.

The fuel gas compressor enclosure will be monitored by heat and gas detection devices and protected by a deluge suppression system.

Appropriate safety programs will be developed addressing hazardous materials storage locations, emergency response procedures, employee training requirements, hazard recognition, fire safety, first-aid/emergency medical procedures, hazardous materials release containment/control procedures, hazard communications training, personal protective equipment (PPE) training, and release reporting requirements. These programs will also include preparation of a chemical RMP for aqueous ammonia in accordance with the California Accidental Release Program (CalARP) regulations, a Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP) in compliance with the California Hazardous Materials Release Response Plans and Inventory Act, workers safety program, fire response program, a plant safety program, and the facility's standard operating procedures.

6.14.3 Waste Generation

6.14.3.1 Solid Non-Hazardous Waste

The construction, operation, and maintenance of the plant will generate non-hazardous solid wastes typical of power generation facilities. Wastes generated during construction generally include soil, scrap wood, excess concrete, empty containers, scrap metal, and insulation. Typical wastes generated during operation and maintenance includes scrap metal and plastic, insulation material, paper, glass, empty containers, and other miscellaneous solid wastes. These materials will be collected for recycling or transfer to landfills in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements. A list of non-hazardous wastes, waste quantities, and disposal methods is provided in Table 6.14-2, Anticipated Non-Hazardous Waste Management Methods.

TABLE 6.14-2
ANTICIPATED NON-HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT METHODS

Waste Stream and Classification	Origin and Composition	Estimated Amount	Estimated Frequency of Generation	On-Site Management	Waste Management Method
Construction Phase					
Construction waste	Scrap wood, steel, glass, plastic, paper	<1 cubic yard per month	Intermittent	Stored in appropriate receptacles	Dispose to landfill
Stormwater from construction area	Surface runoff (water, inert material, dirt and concrete particles)	variable	Intermittent	Route to stormwater ponds	Water will percolate into onsite soils
Pipeline pressure testing	Raw water supplied by lateral pipeline from neighboring water supply company	<10,000 gallons	One time at end of construction	None	Test and dispose in Baker tanks for offsite disposal, if necessary
Sanitary waste	Portable chemical toilets sanitary waste	Daily use by 40-60 construction personnel	Weekly	None	Every week, pump to tanker truck and ship to sanitary water treatment plant.
Operations Phase					
Closed chilled water system	Propylene glycol	55 gals/year	Annual	Pump from closed loop cooling system to 55-gallon drum	Recycled off site
Municipal solid waste	Paper, food, plastic, etc	<1 cubic yard/month	Intermittent	Stored in on-site receptacle	Transported to offsite landfill
Sanitary waste	Permanent sanitary facilities within building	Periodic use by two onsite personnel	Intermittent	Onsite 1500 gallon septic holding tank (size based upon two full-time people onsite)	Every month, pump to tanker truck and ship to sanitary water treatment plant
Oily rags	CTG and other users of hydraulic actuators and lubricants	<1 55-gallon drum per month	Intermittent	Store <90 days	Launder at authorized facility

Notes:
< = less than
CTG = combustion turbine generator
gals/year = gallons per year
gpm = gallons

6.14.3.2 Hazardous Waste

Small quantities of hazardous wastes will be generated as a result of project construction, operation, and maintenance. The majority of hazardous wastes generated during construction will be liquid wastes such as waste oil and other lubricants from construction equipment and machinery operations, solvents used for cleaning and materials preparation, waste paints, and other material coatings.

Table 6.14-3, Anticipated Hazardous Waste Management Methods, provides a list of the expected hazardous wastes that may be generated at the Project and the disposal methods that will be utilized.

TABLE 6.14-3
ANTICIPATED HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT METHODS

Waste Stream and Classification	Origin and Composition	Quantity	Disposal Method
Construction waste	Empty hazardous material containers	<1 CY/wk	Dispose to hazardous waste disposal facility
Construction waste	Solvents, used oils, paint, oily rags, adhesives, acid and alkaline solutions used to clean piping	<100 gallons/ month	Collect in onsite receptacles and dispose to hazardous waste disposal facility or recycle
Cleaning chemicals and detergents	Acid and alkaline cleaning solutions used for initial and periodic cleaning of piping and equipment, such as combustion turbine water wash	~100 gallons per unit per month	Stored in onsite drains tank. Wastes with elevated metals contents will be tested and, if hazardous, disposed of at a RCRA Part B permitted facility in accordance with applicable LORS
Spent SCR and CO catalyst	SCR, heavy metals	50,000 Lbs per unit every 5 years	Recycled to supplier or dispose in Class I landfill
Lubricating oils	Waste oil	No waste routinely generated	Pumped from equipment to 55-gallon drum, stored in waste oil storage enclosure until sent off site to an authorized waste recycle facility
Fuel gas system	Blowdown oil	30 gallons/ month	Blowdown from filters flows to drain tanks and the contents pumped to 55-gallon drums and recycled to an authorized waste recycle facility
Used oil filters	Combustion turbines	25 filters per unit per year	Yearly
Equipment washdown water	Oily water	0.1 gpm	Routed to washwater sump and pumped to truck for offsite disposal

Notes:
~ = approximately
< = less than
CO = carbon monoxide
CY/wk = cubic yards per week
gpm = gallons
LORS = laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards
RCRA = Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
SCR = selective catalytic reduction

The methods used to properly collect and dispose or recycle hazardous wastes generated by the plant depend on the nature of the waste. Hazardous wastes that will be generated by the Project include spent SCR and oxidation catalyst, used oil filters, used oil, and chemical cleaning wastes. Used oil filters will be recycled or disposed of at an offsite disposal facility. Used oil will be recovered and recycled by a waste oil recycling contractor.

Combustion exhaust catalysts will be used as part of the air quality control systems associated with the new generating units. These catalyst materials, which contain vanadium and other toxic materials, are expected to last approximately 5 to 8 years. The manufacturer will recycle spent catalysts, if possible. If necessary, these materials will be disposed in an appropriate manner at an approved Class I landfill.

Chemical cleaning wastes consist of acid and alkaline cleaning solutions used for pre-operational chemical cleaning of piping. These wastes, which may have elevated concentrations of metals, will be tested. If hazardous, these and all other hazardous solid and liquid wastes will be disposed of at a RCRA Part B permitted facility in accordance with applicable LORS.

Workers will be trained to handle waste generated at the site in accordance with applicable worker safety and health practices and procedures.

6.14.3.3 General Plant Drainage

General plant drainage consists of wastewater collected by sample drains, equipment drains, equipment leakage, and area washdowns. Wastewater collected in the general plant drainage system will be routed to a wastewater sump for evaporation. General plant drainage that potentially contains oil or grease will be routed through an oil/water separator. Chemicals for treatment of water (demineralized water), and chiller water will be stored in a secondary containment and periodically trucked off site.

6.14.4 Environmental Consequences

6.14.4.1 CEQA Environmental Checklist

Table 6.14-4, CEQA Environmental Checklist – Hazardous Materials and Wastes, is a completed CEQA environmental checklist for the proposed practices for managing hazardous materials and wastes at the Project.

TABLE 6.14-4
CEQA ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST –
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND WASTES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND WASTE - Would the project:				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?		X		

TABLE 6.14-4
CEQA ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST –
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND WASTES

	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?		X		
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within 0.25 mile of an existing or proposed school?				X
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?				X
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within 2 miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?				X
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?				X
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?				X
h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?				X

6.14.4.2 Discussion of Impacts

The Project will have a less-than-significant impact on the public and the environment due to the routine transport and use of hazardous materials to and from the site, because these materials are consistently transported without incident to power generation and industrial facilities throughout the state of California. Transport of hazardous materials will follow all applicable federal Department of Transportation laws and other applicable LORS to minimize the potential for a transportation-related release.

Mitigation Measures

As indicated in Table 6.14-4, the use of appropriate mitigation measures will ensure that routine transport, handling, usage and disposal of wastes associated with the Project will be managed in

a way that prevents significant impacts to the public. Additional mitigation measures will reduce the risks associated with an accidental release of hazardous substances at the Project Site. These measures focus primarily on aqueous ammonia, which is the only hazardous material that will be present in large quantity at the Project Site. Measures that will be implemented to reduce or eliminate risks to the public will include:

- Enclosures for all hazardous materials stored at the site and separation of storage areas containing different materials to avoid contact between incompatible substances.
- Use of chemical supply contractors that are fully licensed to transport hazardous materials and that conduct mandatory equipment inspections and provide appropriate safety and emergency training to all drivers.
- Use of automatic alarms/shutdown valves to halt the flow of aqueous ammonia in the event of a break in the hose from delivery trucks to the on-site storage tank and in the lines from the storage tanks to the SCR vaporization skids.
- Training of site personnel in the handling of hazardous materials and in procedures for responding to accidental releases.
- Design of the ammonia containment areas around the truck unloading and storage tank areas to minimize the surface area interface between a pool of spilled aqueous ammonia and the atmosphere.

As described in Section 6.8, Public Health, an analysis conducted to evaluate the potential consequences of two hypothetical aqueous ammonia spill scenarios concluded that impacts would be below a level of significance, even in the highly unlikely event of a worst-case release with the above mitigation measures in place.

Impacts of On-site Chemical Usage Management

The principal regulated hazardous substance that will be present in a quantity exceeding state or federal threshold planning quantities is aqueous ammonia. Aqueous ammonia (ammonium hydroxide) is a severe corrosive that can cause irritation to the respiratory tract, burns to the skin, eye damage, or with exposure to higher concentrations, pulmonary edema and death. The 19 percent ammonia solution in water will be used for the SCR units for control of NO_x emissions from the combustion turbines.

The aqueous ammonia storage tank will be located near the northeast corner of the Project Site. The containment berm around the aqueous ammonia tank will be designed to accommodate the entire capacity of the ammonia tank plus 10 percent free board capacity to accommodate precipitation from a 25-year, 24-hour event. The associated piping system will be made of materials and contain safety features that will reduce the potential for ammonia releases at the site. Because of safety shutoff systems associated with delivery of aqueous ammonia from the tank to the vaporizer and ammonia to the SCR, potential ammonia release quantities from these system components in the event of an upset condition would be small compared to losses associated with a failure of the storage tank or an accidental release during truck unloading.

The Project will use approximately 25 gallons per hour of 19 percent aqueous ammonia when both turbines operate at maximum capacity (maximum of 606 gpd). It is anticipated that ammonia will be delivered to the facility about 11 to 12 times per year in trucks with cargo

capacities of up to 8,000 gallons. In the unlikely event of a failure of the aqueous ammonia tank, the spilled aqueous ammonia would be contained within the berm surrounding the tank and pumped to a truck for disposal or reuse, as appropriate.

The aqueous ammonia unloading station will be an engineered tank-truck unloading area, paved with reinforced, sealed concrete. The unloading area will be equipped with 1-foot-high sidewalls, a finished concrete floor, and 1-foot-high drive-over entrance and exit structures to contain a spill during a tank loading operation.

An offsite consequence analysis to examine the potential health effects of worst-case and alternate aqueous ammonia releases is presented in Section 6.8, Public Health and Safety. This analysis demonstrates that even a release of the entire storage capacity of the 12,000-gallon aqueous ammonia storage tank would not pose a significant health effect to the public. In addition, the periodic delivery of aqueous ammonia to the facility would not result in a substantial increase in the risk of release from the use or transport of aqueous ammonia, which is routinely transported throughout the state of California.

Impacts of On-site Waste Management

Methods that will be used to handle waste generated by the Project are summarized in Tables 6.14-2, Anticipated Non-Hazardous Waste Management Methods at the Project, and 6.14-3, Anticipated Hazardous Waste Management Methods. In addition to those wastes generated during operation of the Project, construction wastes that may be generated temporarily could also include small quantities of adhesives, solvents, paints, and other solid construction debris. The construction contractors will save unused chemicals for reuse. Any chemical waste products generated by the contractors will be transported off site by a licensed hazardous waste transporter to an approved disposal facility. Therefore, the impacts from waste management at the Project Site are expected to be minimal.

Sensitive Receptors

Sensitive receptors are usually thought of as vulnerable populations or ecosystems that could be impacted by the release of toxic materials or hazardous wastes. Such populations typically include daycare facilities, residential facilities such as schools, and parks, and other locations typically occupied by children. Hospitals and nursing homes are also considered sensitive receptors. Sensitive ecosystems may include wetlands, rivers, ponds, and natural landscapes that serve as feeding and brooding sites for animal populations. Sensitive receptors in proximity to the site include a small, single-family and multifamily residential community approximately 1,560 feet to east of the proposed plant fence line, Niland Family Health Center, located about 0.5 mile to the southwest, as well as Smith Elementary School, the and C.U.I. Headstart approximately 3,200 feet to the southwest from the Project Site (see locations of all potentially sensitive locations within 3 miles of the Project in Section 6.8, Public Health and Safety). Given the infrequent deliveries of hazardous materials and trips for removal of wastes to offsite locations, the small quantities associated with these deliveries, and the routes that would be used by commercial haulers, the risk to this area is considered minimal. A detailed discussion of health and safety considerations for the Project, including an evaluation of potential impacts of a worst-case release of aqueous ammonia, is provided in Section 6.8, Public Health and Safety.

6.14.5 Cumulative Impacts

As proposed, the Project will not result in significant cumulative impacts that could adversely affect public health and safety or the environment. The primary consideration regarding the potential for cumulative effects would be the possibility that any one chemical release from the site would create an additive risk to humans or the environment. This is highly unlikely, considering the nature of the land uses and low level of industrialization in the Niland area. An even less likely scenario would be that two or more hazardous substances would be released at the same time from the Niland site and therefore have the potential to combine, thereby posing a greater threat to offsite receptors. No such combinations of chemicals will be present on the Niland Gas Turbine Plant site.

The hazardous material with the greatest potential for offsite migration would be the 19 percent aqueous ammonia solution. A health risk analysis of the potential exposure to aqueous ammonia from an accidental release is included in Section 6.8, Public Health and Safety. Spills or leaks of aqueous ammonia would gradually evaporate as a gas to the atmosphere. At high concentrations (greater than 2,500 ppm), ammonia gas causes sever health impacts, including death. However, the odor threshold is only about 5 ppm and irritation of the upper airways occurs at concentrations between 30 and 50 ppm. Therefore, any releases will be readily detectable at concentrations well below severe hazard levels. Safety precautions designed to quickly mitigate potential releases and safeguard worker health will include equipping workers with appropriate personal protective equipment, conducting appropriate hazardous materials and emergency response training, appropriate storage and signage practices, and worker right-to-know/chemical awareness training.

6.14.6 Laws, Ordinances, Regulations, and Standards

The use and storage of hazardous materials and the generation of hazardous wastes are regulated by federal, state, and local LORS. Table 6.14-5, Applicable LORS**,** provides a summary of the LORS that are applicable to the Project.

TABLE 6.14-5
APPLICABLE LORS

	Applicability
Federal	
CAA Chemical Accident Prevention Provisions 40 CFR Part 68	Requires a RMP if listed hazardous materials are stored or handled in amounts above the designated threshold quantities (TQs).
Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA)/ Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act – Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) Section 302 40 CFR Part 300/355	Requires certain planning activities when extremely hazardous substances (EHS) are present in amounts exceeding their threshold planning quantities (TPQs). Facilities must comply within 60 days of becoming subject to these regulations. (Note: These requirements are met by complying with the state of California's Hazardous Materials Release Response Plans and Inventory Act.)
CERCLA/SARA EPCRA Section 304 40 CFR Part 300/355	Requires notification when there is a release of a hazardous material in excess of its reportable quantity (RQ).

TABLE 6.14-5
APPLICABLE LORS

	Applicability
CERCLA/SARA EPCRA Section 311/312 40 CFR Part 300/355	Requires a Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) for every hazardous material to be kept on site and submitted to the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC), Local Emergency Planning Committee (LEPC), and the local fire department. Requires annual reporting of the facility's hazardous materials inventory. (Note: These requirement are met by utilizing forms also required under the state of California's Hazardous Materials Release Response Plans and Inventory Act.)
CERCLA/SARA EPCRA Section 313 Toxic Release Inventory (TRI) 40 CFR Part 300/355	Requires annual reporting of releases of hazardous materials.
RCRA, 42 USC Section 6901 *et seq* 40 CFR 260-272	Requires facility to obtain permits to store, transport, and dispose of hazardous waste. California is an authorized permitting state.
Hazardous Materials Transportation Act 49 CFR Parts 172, 173, and 179	Sets placarding and packaging standards. California is an authorized state for regulating these standards.
OSHA 29 CFR Part 1910	Requires training and communication for handlers of hazardous wastes and materials.
State	
Hazardous Materials Release Response Plans and Inventory Act (Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.95 Section 25500 – 25545)	Requires preparation of a HMBP, including a hazardous materials inventory, if hazardous materials are handled or stored in excess of 55 gallons, 500 lbs, or 200 cubic feet of gas at standard temperature and pressure or equal to or greater than the federal TPQ for federally listed extremely hazardous substances. Inventory report forms also meet federal EPCRA Section 312 requirements.
CalARP Program (Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.95, Section 25531-25543.4)	Requires registration with local CUPA or lead agency and preparation of a RMP if acutely hazardous materials are handled or stored in excess of TPQs. This program is the adopted federal CAA Chemical Accident Prevention program (40 CFR part 68) with some amendments specific to the state.
Aboveground Petroleum Storage Act (Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.67, Sections 25270 – 25270.13)	Requires entities that store petroleum in aboveground storage tanks (AST) in excess of certain quantities to prepare an SPCC plan.
California Hazardous Waste Control Law (Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.5, Section 25100-25249; regulations found at 22 CCR Section 66261.126 et. seq.)	Requires facilities characterize, properly store, placard, manifest, transport and dispose of hazardous waste.
California Hazardous Waste Control Law, Management of Used Oil (Health and Safety Code, Chapter 6.5, Section 25250-25250.28)	Regulates the disposition of used oil transported off site for recycling. Does not apply to oil removed from electrical equipment.
Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act (California Water Code Section 13000 et. seq.; waste discharge regulations found in CWC Sections 13260 – 13274)	Control discharge of wastewater to the surface and groundwater of California. Applies only if the facility discharges wastewater to surface or groundwater.

TABLE 6.14-5
APPLICABLE LORS

	Applicability
Local	
California Building Code	Regulates storing and handling of hazardous materials

6.14.7 Involved Agencies and Agency Contacts

Table 6.14-6, Hazardous Material Agency Contacts for the Project, lists the local agencies involved in hazardous materials management at the Project facility and a contact person at each agency.

TABLE 6.14-6
HAZARDOUS MATERIAL AGENCY CONTACTS FOR THE PROJECT

Agency	Name/Title	Address	Phone Number
Department of Toxic Substances Control, Imperial County Environmental Health Department	Yvonne Sanchez, CUPA Manager	5796 Corporate Avenue Cypress, CA 90630-4732 939 West Main Street, Suite B7 El Centro, California 92243	(714) 484-5417
Imperial County Planning/ Building Department	Jurg Heuburger, Planning Director	939 Main Street El Centro, CA 92243	(760) 482-4236
Town of Niland Fire Department, Hazardous Materials (HAZMAT) Section		PO Box 1 Niland, CA 92257	

6.14.8 References

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 2004. Medical management guidelines for ammonia. http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov

California Department of Toxic Substance Control. 2004. Laws, regulations and policies Web site: http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/LawsRegulationsPolicies/hs_code.html

California Office of Emergency Services. 1998. *California Code of Regulations, Title 19. Public Safety, California Accidental Release Prevention Program*. November.

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). 1999. *Risk Management Program Guidance for Offsite Consequence Analysis.* April. EPA 550-B-99-009.

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