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SECTION ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

ACRONYM/ ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
BMP	Best Management Practices
CAL-EPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CIWMB	California Integrated Waste Management Board
CCR	California Code of Regulations
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control
ESA	Environmental Site Assessment
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
LEA	Local Enforcement Agency
LORS	Laws, Ordinances, Regulations and Standards
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
SWRCB	California State Water Resources Control Board
TSDf	Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility

6.14 WASTE MANAGEMENT

This section describes existing conditions and project impacts related to waste management, and the waste management measures included in the Project design and applicable Laws, Ordinances, Regulations, and Standards (LORS). As described in this section, waste management impacts will be less than significant considering the types and quantities of wastes and recyclables generated and considering:

- Comprehensive waste minimization and waste management programs will be implemented for Project construction and operations. These programs will implement practices for recycling, handling and disposal of wastes that are proven to be effective for this type of project.
- The Project will comply with applicable LORS.
- For waste that cannot be recycled, licensed treatment and disposal facilities throughout the region will meet Project needs.

The Project will have the following programs relevant to management of wastes:

- Waste Management LORS compliance training.
- Hazardous waste recognition training.
- Designated waste and recyclable material storage locations.
- Fire control procedures.
- Personal protection equipment training.
- Release reporting requirements.

These programs will assure plant employees and the public that wastes are managed carefully, and that no significant impacts are caused by these wastes.

6.14.1 Existing Conditions

The Project is located in the rural area of unincorporated San Diego County, California. The Site is 3.5 (air) miles northeast of Interstate 15 (I-15) on SR 76. The Site has been used as an orchard since at least 1946. The orchard has not been maintained or irrigated for at least the last 5 years. The Site does not generate waste under existing conditions.

6.14.1.1 Regulatory Overview

In California, hazardous wastes are classified according to their physical nature (liquid or solid) and hazardous properties. The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) and the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) share the responsibility of classifying and regulating wastes in California. Wastes are classified according to regulations set forth in the California Code of Regulations (CCR) Titles 22 and 23. The classifications used by the DTSC reflect its mandate to protect public health and the environment, while classifications established by the SWRCB are designed to protect the beneficial uses of water.

Nonhazardous waste does not contain soluble pollutants in concentrations that would degrade water quality. Nonhazardous wastes may be disposed of at Class III waste disposal facilities. According to the SWRCB, nonhazardous wastes are further divided into solid wastes that contain substantial quantities of degradable material (i.e., common municipal solid waste) and inert wastes, which do not contain degradable materials. Solid waste disposal is regulated by the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) and the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) for San Diego County.

Hazardous waste is defined as any waste with a hazardous nature that exceeds criteria for toxicity, corrosivity, ignitability or reactivity as established by DTSC. Hazardous waste also includes specific listed wastes as identified in CCR, Title 22, Section 66261. Most hazardous wastes may be disposed of only at Class I waste disposal sites approved by DTSC. Certain hazardous wastes, classified as restricted hazardous wastes, are banned entirely from land disposal to assure protection to public health and the environment. Land disposal restrictions are provided in CCR, Title 22, Section 66268.

Designated wastes are either: (1) a hazardous waste for which the generator has been granted a variance by the DTSC; or (2) a nonhazardous waste which contains pollutants that could be released into the environment in concentrations that could degrade water quality. Designated wastes may be disposed of only at Class I or Class II waste disposal facilities.

6.14.1.2 Phase I Environmental Site Assessment

A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) was conducted at the Site to identify the presence or likely presence of hazardous substances or petroleum products in the onsite soil, ground water or surface water related to an existing or historic release. The Phase I ESA was conducted by TRC in April of 2007 in accordance with American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) standard designation E1527-05, Standard Practice for ESA: Phase I ESA Process.

Based on aerial photos reviewed for the Phase I ESA, the Site has been used as an orchard since at least 1946. The Phase I ESA report concluded that there was no evidence of existing or historic contamination on or adjacent to the Site. A copy of the report can be made available from TRC or Orange Grove Energy USA upon request.

6.14.1.3 Waste Disposal

Table 6.14-1 describes five Class III waste disposal sites in the vicinity of the Project, each of which is capable of accepting the nonhazardous solid waste that will be generated during project construction and operation.

Table 6.14-1 – Summary of Class III Waste Disposal Sites in the Vicinity of the Project

CHARACTERISTICS ⁽¹⁾	BORREGO LANDFILL ⁽²⁾	WEST MIRAMAR ⁽³⁾ LANDFILL	RAMONA LANDFILL ⁽⁴⁾	SYCAMORE ⁽⁵⁾ LANDFILL	OTAY LANDFILL ⁽⁶⁾
Location	2449 Palm Canyon Road Borrego Springs, CA 92004	5180 Convoy Street, San Diego, CA 92111	20630 Pamo Road, Ramona, CA 92065	8514 Mast Blvd., San Diego, CA 92071	1700 Maxwell Road, Chula Vista, CA 91911
Current Annual Disposal Rate (tons per year) ⁽⁷⁾	4,904	1,572,375	69,311	889,584	1,489,072
Permitted Daily Disposal Rate (tons per day)	50	8,000	295	3,965	5,830
Actual Daily Disposal Rate (tons per day)	14	4,493	198	2,542	4,254
Remaining Capacity (million cubic yards)	459,856	13,687,454	690,000	47,388,428	33,070,879
Anticipated Year of Closure ⁽⁸⁾	2021	2012	2011	2031	2021
Approximate Distance From Site (miles)	56	44	40	66	63
Subject to Agency Enforcement Actions	No	No	No	No	No

- (1) Information derived from California Integrated Waste Management Board Landfill Tonnage Report (2005) and Solid Waste Information System (SWIS) database (2007), then confirmed by individuals at the disposal facilities.
- (2) Rob Fifarek, 2007.
- (3) Robert Dear, 2007.
- (4) Rob Fifarek, 2007.
- (5) Gabe Gonzales, 2007.
- (6) April Lozano, 2007.
- (7) Assumed 350 operating days per year. Solid Waste Landfilling Data 2005
- (8) Anticipated date of closure varies, as landfill use depends on a number of variables, including population growth, waste-to-soil ratio, compaction, recycling, economic conditions, and weather.

The following major Class I hazardous waste landfills, each with a minimum of 20 years capacity, are capable of accepting the hazardous waste that will be generated by the Project:

- The Buttonwillow facility of Clean Harbors, Inc. in Kern County has a permitted capacity of 13.3 million cubic yards. It has approximately 70 percent of its capacity (9.5 million cubic yards) remaining as of March 2007. The annual deposit rate is currently 200,000 to 350,000 cubic yards. At the current deposit rate, the landfill can receive waste for the next 30 to 40 years, or until approximately 2030-2045. The United

States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) identification number for this facility is CAD980675276 (Buoni, 2007).

- The Chemical Waste Management, Inc. (CWMI) Kettleman Hills facility in Kings County has a permitted capacity of 10.7 million cubic yards, with about 20 percent (2.1 million cubic yards) remaining as of 2006. It is estimated that Kettleman Hills will be able to receive hazardous waste in the existing cell B18 for the next 2 years. The EPA identification number for this facility is CAT000646117. Permitting is underway to expand B18 capacity by 5 million cubic yards in 2007, and to construct a new 15 million cubic yard cell (B20) for use when the expanded capacity of B18 is reached. With planned expansions it is estimated that Kettleman Hills will be able to receive hazardous waste for the next 30 years (Henry, 2006).
- The Westmorland facility of Clean Harbors, Inc. in Imperial County has a permitted disposal capacity of 5 million cubic yards. The annual receiving capacity is 440,000 cubic yards. It had about 45 percent of its capacity (2.5 million cubic yards) remaining as of 2006 (Ramirez, 2006). At present rates of disposal, it is estimated it can receive waste for the next 50 years, or until approximately 2050. The EPA identification number for this facility is CAD000633164.

Several possible waste oil haulers and recyclers are available to serve locations in San Diego County:

- Clean Harbors Environmental Services of Los Angeles, LLC at 5756 Alba Street Los Angeles, CA 90058
- Safety-Kleen Corporation located in San Diego at 197 Vernon Way El Cajon, CA 92020

The following are examples of hazardous waste transporters that are capable of transporting hazardous waste from the Project:

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| • Hazardous Material Transportation, Inc | DTSC Registration No. 3843 |
| • Action Cleaning Corporation | DTSC Registration No. 1127 |

The following treatment, storage or disposal facilities are capable of accepting hazardous waste generated by the Project:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| • Chemical Waste Management, Inc. | EPA No. CAT000646117 |
| Kettleman City, California 93239 | |
| • Clean Harbors, Wilmington, | EPA No. CAD044429835 |
| California 90744 | |
| • Clean Harbors, Los Angeles, | EPA No. CAD050806850 |
| California 990058 | |
| • Crosby and Overton – Plant #1 | EPA No. CAD028409019, |
| Long Beach, California 90813 | |
| • Safety-Kleen Corp. | EPA No. CAT000613935 |
| Los Angeles, California 90039 | |
| • Safety-Kleen Corp. | EPA No. CAT000613893 |
| El Monte, California 91731 | |

6.14.2 Impacts

Significance criteria are based on California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, Appendix G, Environmental Checklist Form (approved January 1, 1999) and performance standards or thresholds adopted by responsible agencies. A significant impact may result if:

- Construction or operations result in waste materials being introduced into the environment in violation of federal, state or local waste management and disposal regulations.
- Construction or operation results in the generation of waste materials in excess of the receiving capacity of applicable disposal facilities.

Potential impacts are discussed in the following sections as they may relate to Project construction, operation and maintenance.

6.14.2.1 Construction Waste

Construction of the Project will generate wastes. A summary of anticipated construction waste streams and estimated quantities are described below and listed in Table 6.14-2. Recycling will be the preferred waste management practice wherever practical.

Wastes will be managed at designated locations with appropriate containers and other controls to prevent spreading of waste materials by wind, storm water and other means. Spreading of waste or waste constituents by storm water will be prevented by implementing Best Management Practices (BMP) via a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) in compliance with the State General National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit for storm water runoff from construction sites (see Section 6.5 - Water Resources). Implementation of BMPs and adherence to NPDES permit requirements will ensure less than significant effects to storm water quality.

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Table 6.14-2 – Construction Wastes and Management

WASTE TYPE	PHASE	EXAMPLE COMPOSITION	ESTIMATED AMOUNT	ESTIMATED FREQUENCY OF GENERATION	WASTE MANAGEMENT METHOD	
					ONSITE	OFFSITE
Non-hazardous or Hazardous	Solids	Oily rags, oil absorbent, and empty containers generated during normal construction activities	55 gallon drum	Monthly	Store for <90 days	Oily rags would be recycled. Class I landfill disposal for other solids.
Non-hazardous	Solids	Wood (orchard trees)	600	One-time	Remove and haul	Recycle
		Scrap wood, steel, glass, plastic, paper, trash, construction debris, household-type waste	40 cubic yards	Weekly	Containerize/ House-keeping	Recycle or dispose at Class III
	Liquids	Hydrotest water	25,000 gallons	One-time: Prior to initial startup	Sample and evaporate/infiltrate onsite if suitable	Ship offsite to licensed wastewater treatment facility if needed
		Sanitary waste from portable chemical toilets	40 gallons	Daily	Periodically pumped to tanker truck by licensed contractors	Discharge by contractor to sanitary sewer and municipal sewage treatment plant

6.14.2.1.1 Nonhazardous Construction Waste

The types of nonhazardous solid wastes generated during Project construction activities will include vegetation debris, scrap wood and metal, excess concrete, other scrap materials, and empty nonhazardous containers. Paper, wood and plastic waste will be generated from packing materials. Management of these wastes will be the responsibility of the construction contractors. Typical management practices include recycling, proper temporary storage of waste and debris, and housekeeping of work areas.

Pickup and disposal of waste at a local Class III landfill will occur frequently enough to prevent unnecessary accumulation of waste onsite. These wastes will be similar to those generated by industrial construction projects in general, and the amounts will not be enough to cause a significant impact on local landfill capacities. Therefore, it will not have a significant impact on existing waste disposal capacities.

During Project construction, some nonhazardous liquid wastes will be generated, mainly wastewater from sanitary waste and pipe hydrotesting. Construction-related sanitary wastes will be collected in portable self-contained chemical toilets. They will be pumped periodically and transported by licensed hauler to a licensed sanitary wastewater treatment facility. Pipe hydrotest water will be analyzed and to assure it is clean and then it will be allowed to infiltrate and evaporate in the retention/detention basin.

6.14.2.1.2 Hazardous Construction Waste

During Project construction, commonly-available chemicals (e.g., paint, paint thinner, primer, motor oil) and materials will be used and stored in the construction area. Small quantities of unused or spent chemicals (e.g., used paint, used motor fluids) will be generated. Proper offsite treatment and disposal of these small quantities will be the responsibility of the individual contractors, who will be the generators of the waste. As part of its contract specifications for construction contractors, Orange Grove Energy will require that hazardous waste be handled and disposed in accordance with applicable LORS. Compliance with LORS will ensure that hazardous wastes are not released to the environment.

The types of hazardous wastes generated by Project construction are summarized in Table 6.14-2. These wastes will be similar to those generated by industrial construction projects in general. The volume of Project construction waste will not have a significant impact on existing Class I waste disposal capacities. Therefore, the impacts from the Project will be less than significant.

Operational Waste

Table 6.14-3 describes wastes that will be generated during facility operations and maintenance. Waste management practices will be implemented that are compliant with all LORS and focused on waste minimization. Recycling will be the preferred waste management practice wherever practical, for both nonhazardous and hazardous waste. Hazardous waste minimization will be implemented in accordance with CCR Title 22 requirements.

Wastes will be managed at designated locations with appropriate containers and other controls to prevent spreading of waste materials by wind, storm water and other means.

6.14.2.1.3 Nonhazardous Operational Waste

Operation and maintenance of the Project will generate nonhazardous solid waste. Equipment operation and maintenance results in broken, defective and degraded parts, empty containers, wood pallets, packaging and other spent materials. Administrative activities and site personnel generate paper, cardboard, food waste, etc. Some wastes, such as paper, aluminum cans and plastic containers, are suitable for recycling. Non-hazardous waste generated at the plant will be routinely separated according to recyclable (e.g., metal, glass, aluminum, paper) and non-recyclable fractions to minimize the quantity of waste disposed offsite.

The recycling and disposal of nonhazardous solid waste from the Project as outlined in Table 6.14-3 will not have a significant impact considering the disposal capacity of landfills in the vicinity (Table 6.14-1).

A water collection system will provide for the collection, treatment and management of wastewater generated by the Project. Sanitary waste will be directed to an onsite septic tank and leach field system designed in accordance with County requirements.

Overall, impacts of nonhazardous operations and maintenance wastes from the Project will be less than significant.

6.14.2.1.4 Hazardous Operational Waste

Hazardous materials will be used during the normal course of Project operation and maintenance, (see Section 6.15 for a discussion of hazardous materials). Use of some of these materials during power plant operations results in the generation of hazardous waste. Table 6.14-3 describes the primary hazardous wastes that will be generated by facility operations.

Hazardous wastes will include the following:

- Petroleum-contaminated wastes, debris, containers, and batteries will be generated in batch mode and stored in designated hazardous waste accumulation areas prior to disposal at an appropriate offsite disposal facility.
- Used lubricating and hydraulic oil will be generated. Waste oil will be stored and maintained in a secured hazardous waste storage area with secondary containment. Used oil and other oily wastes will be recycled whenever practical. Oily rags and oil absorbent used to contain small spills will be generated as a normal part of maintenance activities. These wastes will be collected in a designated container. The oily rags may be sent to an authorized industrial cleaning service for recycling or disposed of at a Class I landfill.
- Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) Catalyst: Spent catalyst containing heavy metals will be changed about every several years and returned to the manufacturer for metals reclamation and/or disposal.
- Cleaning solutions: Periodic turbine washing will be conducted during operations. Turbine washwater effluent will be temporarily stored onsite in tanks and trucked offsite for treatment at an appropriately licensed facility.

Hazardous materials that will be stored and utilized at the plant in accordance with applicable LORS are discussed in Section 6.15 - Hazardous Materials Handling.

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Table 6.14-3 – Operation Waste Streams

TYPE	PHASE	EXAMPLES	DESCRIPTION/ COMPOSITION	ANNUAL QUANTITY GENERATED ⁽¹⁾	FREQUENCY OF GENERATION	WASTE MANAGEMENT METHOD	
						ONSITE	OFFSITE
Non-hazardous	Solids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Office waste Other municipal trash 	Paper products, trash, minor construction debris, household-type waste	1 ton	Annually	Containerize/ Housekeeping	Recycle and Dispose at Class III landfill
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CTG used air filters 	CTG used air filters, paper and metal	500 filters	Approx. every 3 years	Containerize/ Housekeeping	Dispose at Class III landfill
	Liquids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sanitary wastewater 	Sanitary wastewater plus potable water drains	Periodic use by 6 onsite personnel	Intermittent	Discharge to septic tank and leach field	None
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water treatment waste streams 	Spent resin and other water treatment chemicals	300 gals/year	Continuous	Portable water treatment units	Recycled/regenera ted offsite by outside vendor
Hazardous	Solids	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RCRA hazardous waste solids Non-RCRA hazardous waste solids 	Waste paint, containers, small batteries, petroleum wastes, oily rags, sorbent	< One 55 gallon drum	Monthly	Store less than 180 days as allowed by regulations	Recycle or dispose at Class I landfill
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fuel Gas System 	Used coalescer filters. Paper, metal, hydrocarbons.	< One 55 gallon drum	Semi-annually	Store < 90 days	Recycle
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lead-Acid batteries (sealed) 	Spent batteries used in reciprocating engine starting systems, plant uninterruptible control power systems	30 batteries	Approx. 30 batteries every 7-10 years, plus the occasional failed battery	None	Recycle
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used oil filters 	CTGs, reciprocating engines (diesel fire pump and black start generator), fuel gas compressors. Paper, metal, hydrocarbons.	< One 55 gallon drum	Approx. Quarterly	Store for <90 days	Recycle

TYPE	PHASE	EXAMPLES	DESCRIPTION/ COMPOSITION	ANNUAL QUANTITY GENERATED ⁽¹⁾	FREQUENCY OF GENERATION	WASTE MANAGEMENT METHOD	
						ONSITE	OFFSITE
Hazardous	Solids	• Depleted CO oxidation catalyst	CTG emissions control. Metal and heavy metals, including platinum group	25 tons	Every 5 years	None	Recycle to vendor or dispose of in Class 1 landfill
		• Depleted SCR catalyst	CTG emissions control. Metal and heavy metals, including vanadium	25 tons	Every 5 years	None	Recycle to vendor or dispose of in Class 1 landfill
	Liquids	• Transformer oil	Dielectric and coolant. Mineral oil	No waste routinely generated	N/A	None	Recycled, if maintenance dictates
		• Miscellaneous used lubricating oils	Used crankcase oil, as used in fuel gas compressors, fire pump engine and black-start engine	100 gallons	Semi-annually	Store <90 days	Recycle
		• CTG washwater	CTG internal component washwater including detergent. Not expected to be hazardous, but may be.	Approx. 200 gallons	Monthly	Store <180 days in an on-site drain tank; tested.	Recycle or disposed of at permitted facility
		• CTG Lubricating oils	Lubricant and coolant. Waste synthetic and mineral oils.	No waste routinely generated	N/A	Pumped from equipment to 55-gallon drums as needed	Transported offsite to authorized recycling facility
		• Fuel Gas System	Oily water. Condensate entrained in natural gas mixed with blow-by oil from fuel gas compressors.	30 gallons	Monthly	Collected in 55-gallon drum. Store <180 days	Transported offsite to authorized recycling facility

(1) Quantity will vary from year to year.

The Project will have the following plans that are relevant to management of hazardous wastes:

- Business Plan/Contingency Plan.
- Spill Prevention Control and Countermeasure Plan.
- Storm Water Management Plan.
- Best Management Practices Plan.

These management plans will implement programs to prevent and respond to discharges, spills, leaks or other incidents involving hazardous waste. These programs will include training periodic inspections and secondary containment at hazardous waste storage areas to contain accidental spills before they can enter the environment. Hazardous wastes will be stored and managed in accordance with all applicable requirements of CCR Title 22.

Section 6.14.1.3 identifies example hazardous waste disposal sites that have been identified that can accept the Project hazardous waste streams. The small quantity of hazardous waste from the Project that may need to be disposed of will not have a significant impact considering the available TSDF capacity (Section 6.14.1.3).

6.14.2.2 Waste Minimization

A waste minimization program will be implemented for operations and maintenance to reduce the volume of waste generated. The following general measures will be routinely employed to minimize the amount of hazardous waste generated by the Project:

- Operational improvements.
- Changes in production processes and inputs.
- Administrative controls (e.g., inventory control, in-house employee incentive programs and training, corporate/management commitment).

Specific practicable waste minimization methods that will be used include:

- Waste separation practices to maximize the opportunity for recycling.
- Recycling of waste oil, used oil filters, solvents, and universal wastes.
- Demineralized water treatment for the plant will use portable treatment units that will be shipped offsite for waste treatment and treatment unit regeneration.

The effectiveness of source reduction approaches employed for each waste stream will be routinely evaluated to refine and improve the overall source reduction program.

6.14.2.3 Cumulative Impacts

Other projects evaluated for potential cumulative impacts are described in Section 6.1.3 and their locations are shown in Figure 6.1-1.

The Project will not release waste to the environment or violate any LORS. Therefore, there is no potential for a related cumulative impact.

The Pala casino expansion, Rosemary's Mountain Quarry and the proposed residential developments described in Section 6.1.3 will also generate waste that will need to be recycled or disposed of. Conversely, the Gregory Canyon Landfill and Fallbrook Renewable Energy Facility, if these projects are ever constructed, will consume waste. There currently are adequate waste management facilities permitted or in works for permitting (e.g., Gregory Canyon) in the southern California region so that the projects considered will not drive any need for additional waste management infrastructure. Therefore, the cumulative impact related to waste management will be less than significant.

6.14.2.4 Project Design Features

The following design and/or operational features have been incorporated into the Project to avoid potentially significant environmental impacts:

- Construction
- Hazardous wastes generated during Project construction will be managed by the construction contractors according to applicable LORS and construction contract specification provisions designed to assure such compliance.
- Nonhazardous waste generated during Project construction also will be the responsibility of the construction contractors, as required by contract provisions. Management of these wastes will include proper storage and handling, recycling and general good housekeeping practices.
- Construction waste will be picked up and disposed frequently to avoid unnecessary accumulation of waste onsite.
- Operations and Maintenance
- A waste minimization program will be implemented. Waste reduction and recycling will be the preferred methods of management wherever practical.
- Hazardous wastes generated during Project operations and maintenance will be managed in accordance with applicable LORS.
- Non-hazardous waste will be stored using good management practices including good housekeeping and storm water BMPs.

6.14.3 Mitigation Measures

Based on the above analysis of impacts and the design and operational features incorporated into the Project, no mitigation measures will be required.

6.14.4 Significant Unavoidable Adverse Impacts

No significant unavoidable adverse impacts are anticipated due to Project construction, operation or maintenance.

6.14.5 Laws, Ordinances, Regulations and Standards (LORS)

A summary of applicable LORS pertaining to waste management practices is provided in Table 6.14-4. The Project will be constructed and operated in strict compliance with all LORS applicable to treatment, storage and disposal of hazardous and nonhazardous wastes. Table 6.14-4 summarizes how the Project will comply with regulations applicable to waste management. No permits are required for waste management. The site will register with EPA for a Hazardous Waste Generator Identification number. Agencies with enforcement authority over the Project are listed in Table 6.14-5 along with contact information.

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Table 6.14-4 – Waste Management LORS and Compliance

JURIS-DICTION	AUTHORITY	AGENCY	REQUIREMENTS	COMPLIANCE	SPPE Section
Federal	RCRA; 42 USC §6901 et seq.; 40 CFR Parts 260-272.	EPA Region 9; Cal-EPA, Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC).	Management of hazardous wastes.	The Project will comply with all applicable hazardous waste management requirements of CCR Title 22, which are more stringent than Federal requirements.	6.14.2.1, 6.14.2.2
	CERCLA ("Superfund"), 42 USC §9601 et seq.; 40 CFR Part 302, as amended by SARA; 40 CFR Part 302, (SARA Title III); 42 USC §11001 et seq.; 40 CFR Parts 350, 355, 370.	EPA Region 9; San Diego County Environmental Health Department.	CERCLA - Release notification requirements; SARA Title III - reporting requirements for storage, handling, or production of significant quantities of hazardous or acutely hazardous waste.	The Project will keep records and prepare reports on reportable releases and emissions to land, water, and the atmosphere. Project will submit hazardous materials business plan.	6.14.2.1, 6.14.2.2
	49 CFR Parts 172, 173, 179.	Department of Transportation; California Highway Patrol.	Meet standards for labels, placards, and markings on hazardous waste shipments.	Hazardous waste containers and vehicles used for shipping hazardous waste from the site will be labeled according to regulations.	6.14.1.3, 6.14.2.1, 6.14.2.2
State	California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act; California Water Code §13260-13269; 23 CCR §2510 Article 9 et seq.	San Diego RWQCB.	Requirements for solid waste discharges to land.	The project will be constructed and operated to avoid discharges of non-hazardous waste to land except in accordance with LORS.	6.14.2.1, 6.14.2.2, 6.14.2.4
	Hazardous Waste Control Act of 1972, as amended; California Health & Safety Code §25100 et seq.; 22 CCR 66001 et seq.	Cal EPA (DTSC); San Diego County Environmental Health Department.	Meet requirements for management of hazardous wastes.	Training programs and infrastructure will be provided to assure compliance with State hazardous waste management laws and regulations.	6.14.2.1, 6.14.2.2, 6.14.2.4
Local	None Applicable	None Applicable	None Applicable	None Applicable	None Applicable
Industry	None Applicable	None Applicable	None Applicable	None Applicable	None Applicable

Table 6.14-5 - Waste Management Agency Contacts

LOCAL AUTHORITY OVERSIGHT/ENFORCEMENT AND AGENCY CONTACTS	PERMITTING/APPROVAL AUTHORITY
California Environmental Protection Agency Department of Toxic Substances Control 1011 North Grandview Glendale, California 91201 (818)551-2800 Fax: (818) 551-8241	Hazardous waste regulations
California Environmental Protection Agency San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board John Robertus, Executive Director 9174 Sky Park Court San Diego, California 92123 (858) 467-2952 Fax (858) 571-6972	Water quality protection regulations for non-hazardous solid waste
San Diego County Department of Environmental Health Joan Swanson, Environmental Health Specialist II PO Box 129261 San Diego, California 92112 (619) 338-2232	Hazardous waste certified Unified Program Agency

6.14.6 References

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Buoni, Marianna. Buttonwillow Facility Manager. Personal communication March 2007.

California Integrated Waste Management Board. California Waste Facilities, Sites and Operations Database <<http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/SWIS>>, visited March 2007.

Dear, Robert. Miramar Landfill Facility Manager (858) 492-6100. Personal communication, March 2007.

Fifarerk, Rob. Borrego and Ramona Landfill Facility Manager (760) 789-3410. Personal communication, March 2007.

Gonzalez, Gabe. Sycamore Landfill Facility Manager (619) 562-9426. Personal communication, March 2007.

Henry, R. Kettleman Hills Facility (559) 386-9711. Personal Communication, September 2006.

Nielsen, D. Operations Manager, Safety Kleen (Buttonwillow), Inc. Fax transmission and personal communication, January 18, 1999.

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