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SECTION APPENDICES

APPENDIX 6.14-A	Phase I Environmental Site Assessment
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SECTION ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

ACRONYM/ ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
BMPs	Best Management Practices
C&D	Construction and Demolition
CAL-EPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act
CIWMB	California Integrated Waste Management Board
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CTG	Combustion Turbine Generator
cy	Cubic Yards
DC	Direct Current
DOT	United States Department of Transportation
DTSC	Department of Toxic Substances Control
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
ESA	Environmental Site Assessment
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
FPUD	Fallbrook Public Utility District
I	Interstate
LEA	Local Enforcement Agency
LORS	Laws, Ordinances, Regulations and Standards
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
Orange Grove Energy	Orange Grove Energy, L.P.
Project	Subject of this AFC, Orange Grove Project
Project Site	Approximately 8.5 acre parcel to be leased for the power plant Site (a.k.a. "Site")
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RMWD	Rainbow Municipal Water District
RO	Reverse Osmosis
RWQCB	Regional Water Quality Control Board

ACRONYM/ ABBREVIATION	DEFINITION
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
Site	Approximately 8.5 acre parcel to be leased for the power plant Site (a.k.a. "Site")
SOW	Scope of Work
SR	State Route
SWIS	Solid Waste Information System
SWMP	Storm Water Management Plan
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	California State Water Resources Control Board
TSDF	Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility

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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, due to 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.
- Personal protection equipment training.
- Release reporting requirements.

These programs will assure that wastes are appropriately managed, and that no significant impacts are caused by these wastes.

A description of how facility closure will be accomplished in the event of premature or unexpected cessation of operations is provided in Section 4.0. There will be no waste disposal sites onsite, nor Project-specific disposal sites offsite. Wastes generated by the Project will be hauled by licensed contractors to existing licensed waste management facilities.

A detailed description of the design, construction and operation of the Project is provided in Chapter 2.0, Generation Facility Description, Design and Operation.

6.14.1 Existing Conditions

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

There are no adverse site conditions related to waste management that would warrant proposed measures for improvement.

6.14.1.1 Regulatory Overview

In California, hazardous wastes are classified according to their physical nature (liquid or solid), their potential to adversely affect beneficial uses of water resources, and their 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 Titles 22 and 23 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR). 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. Nonhazardous 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 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 Phase I ESA is provided in Appendix 6.14-A.

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 LANDFILL ⁽³⁾	RAMONA LANDFILL ⁽²⁾	SYCAMORE LANDFILL ⁽⁴⁾	OTAY LANDFILL ⁽⁵⁾
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) ⁽⁶⁾	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 ⁽⁷⁾	2021	2012	2011	2031	2021
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) Gabe Gonzales, 2007.

(5) April Lozano, 2007.

(6) Assumed 350 operating days per year. Solid Waste Landfilling Data 2005.

(7) 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.

In addition to the disposal sites outlined in Table 6.14-1, the Mesquite Regional Landfill is a new regional Class III landfill that is fully permitted and under construction and is expected to begin accepting waste in early 2009 (Sanitation District of Los Angeles County, 2007). The Mesquite Regional Landfill is located in Imperial County, California, approximately 120 miles east of the Orange Grove Project. The Mesquite Regional Landfill provides a disposal capacity of 600 million tons for a 100-year life. The landfill will receive waste via rail-haul from San Diego County and other southern California counties. A 25-year portion of the Mesquite Regional Landfill's life will provide 150 million tons of landfill capacity. Based on 0.35 ton per person

per year of landfilled material estimated by CIWMB (Carr, 2007), this landfill alone could accommodate the waste of approximately 17 million people for 25 years.

The following wastewater treatment facilities are capable of accepting the wastewater that will be generated during Project construction and operation for treatment:

FACILITY	ADDRESS	RESTRICTIONS
Remedy Environmental	3200 East Frontera Street Anaheim, CA 92806	Non-Hazardous Waste Only
Demunno/Kerdoon	2000 N. Alameda Street Compton, CA 90222	Non-Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Hazardous Waste and Non-Hazardous Waste
Crosby & Overton	1610 West 17 th Street Long Beach, CA 90813	Non-RCRA Hazardous Waste and Non-Hazardous Waste

Table 6.14-2 describes Class I waste disposal sites in the Project region, each of which is capable of accepting the hazardous solid waste that will be generated during Project construction and operation.

Table 6.14-2 – Summary of Class I Waste Disposal Sites in the Project Region

CHARACTERISTICS	CLEAN HARBORS, INC. BUTTONWILLOW	CHEMICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT, INC KETTLEMAN HILLS FACILITY
Location	2500 W. Lokern Road Buttonwillow, CA 93206	35251 Old Skyline Road Kettleman City, CA 93210
United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) ID Number	CAD980675276	CAT000646117
Current Disposal Rate (cubic yards [cy] per year) ⁽⁵⁾	200,000-350,000 ⁽¹⁾	500,000-750,000 ⁽²⁾
Remaining Capacity (million cy)	9 ⁽¹⁾	1 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾
Anticipated Year of Closure	2030-2045	2009
Subject to Agency Enforcement Actions	No	No

(1) Buoni, 2007.

(2) Turek, 2008.

(3) Remaining capacity is more than 1 million cy for currently permitted operations. Permitting is in progress for 5 million cy expansion, with a final Environmental Impact Report (EIR) anticipated to be certified in late 2008. This expansion will provide 7 to 10 years additional capacity based on current disposal rates. Site master planning includes an additional 14 million cy of Class I landfill capacity (Landfill B-20) planned for future permitting.

(4) Anticipated date of closure varies depending on a number of variables including population growth, waste-to-soil ratio, compaction, recycling, economic conditions, and weather.

(5) Assumed 350 operating days per year. Solid Waste Landfilling Data 2005.

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 hazardous waste treatment 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 Tables 6.14-3. 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 (BMPs) 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), and BMPs in the Storm Water Management Plan (SWMP) prepared pursuant to the County's Stormwater Ordinance. Implementation of BMPs and adherence to NPDES permit requirements will ensure less than significant impacts to storm water quality.

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TABLE 6.14-3 – CONSTRUCTION WASTES AND MANAGEMENT

WASTE TYPE	PHASE	EXAMPLE COMPOSITION	ESTIMATED AMOUNT	ESTIMATED FREQUENCY OF GENERATION	WASTE MANAGEMENT METHOD		SIZE/VOLUME OF WASTE HAULING VEHICLES	FREQUENCY	TOTAL NUMBER OF VEHICLES	TOTAL QUANTITY	% OF OFFSITE FACILITY CAPACITY
					ONSITE	OFFSITE					
Non-hazardous or hazardous	Solids	Oily rags, oil absorbent, empty containers and small quantities of unused materials generated during normal construction activities	55 gallon drum (250 lbs)	Monthly	Store for <90 days	Oily rags would be recycled. Class I landfill disposal for other solids, if required due to waste classification. Treatment, storage and disposal facility (TSDF) for treatment of recycling of restricted waste.	5 ton box van	1 per 3 months	2	< 1 ton	< 0.01
Non-hazardous	Solids	Wood (orchard trees)	600 trees (60 tons)	One-time	Remove chip and haul	Recycle	23 ton end-dump	4 (one time)	4	60 tons	Not applicable
		Demolition and clearing, primarily concrete, steel, and asphalt	25 cubic yards	Weekly	Dumpster	Recycle or dispose at Class III landfill	23 ton roll-off	1 per week	26	650 cubic yards	Not applicable
		Scrap wood, steel, glass, plastic, paper, trash, construction debris, household-type waste	10 cubic yards	Weekly	Segregate in dumpsters for weekly pickup	Recycle or dispose at Class III landfill	23 ton roll-off	1 per week	26	260 cubic yards	Not applicable
		Scrap steel	10 cubic yards	Weekly	Segregate in dumpsters for weekly pickup	Recycle	23 ton roll-off	1 per week	26	260 cubic yards	Not applicable
		Plastic/paper	10 cubic yards	Weekly	Segregate in dumpsters for weekly pickup	Recycle	23 ton roll-off	1 per week	26	260 cubic yards	Not applicable
		Mixed trash (household-type waste)	10 cubic yards (2 tons)	Weekly	Segregate in dumpsters for weekly pickup	Class III landfill	23 ton roll-off	1 per week	26	52 tons	< 0.01
	Liquids	Hydrotest water	100,000 gallons	Prior to initial startup and during pipeline construction	Sample and evaporate/infiltrate onsite if suitable	Ship offsite to licensed wastewater treatment facility if needed	5,000 gallon vacuum truck, if offsite treatment/recycling is needed		20	25,000 gallons	< 0.01 ⁽¹⁾
		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 or treatment plant	2,500 gallon vacuum truck	1 per week	26	52,000 gallons	< 0.01 ⁽²⁾
Total Vehicles Per Year									182		

(1) Even considering only the current capacity of only the following example licensed treatment facilities, the amount of water generated will be a de minimis percent of the capacity: DeMenno/Kerdoon, Compton Facility (40 million gallons annual capacity); Remedy Environmental, Anaheim (12 million gallons annual capacity).

(2) Even considering only the Fallbrook Utilities District facilities, the waste generated will be a de minimis percent of available capacity. The district currently has a permitted capacity of 2.7 million gpd, with a current usage rate of 1.5 mgd, providing 1.2 mgd excess capacity.

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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 recyclables and waste for management at offsite licensed recycling and disposal facilities will occur frequently, so as to prevent unnecessary accumulation of waste onsite, as further described below.

An estimated 60 tons of orchard wood are expected to be generated by Site clearing. This material will be chipped and hauled from the Site for recycling. This will be a one-time generation as Site clearing is occurring.

During construction, scrap wood, scrap steel, plastic, paper and mixed trash (household type waste) will be generated on an ongoing basis. Scrap wood, scrap steel, plastic and paper that are recyclable will be segregated in dumpsters separate from mixed trash to facilitate recycling. Collected recyclables and trash will be hauled from the Site by a licensed waste management contractor for recycling and disposal. Pickup of recyclables and waste will occur on a weekly schedule, or when dumpsters are full. 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, construction will not have a significant impact on existing waste disposal capacities. Table 6.14-3 demonstrates that the quantity of waste generated by construction will be de minimis in comparison to available landfill capacity identified in Section 6.14.1.3.

During Project construction, non-hazardous liquid wastes will be generated from portable chemical toilets and pipe hydrotesting. Construction-related sanitary wastes will be collected in portable self-contained chemical toilets. They will be pumped weekly or more, and the waste transported by licensed hauler to a sanitary sewer or to a licensed sanitary wastewater treatment facility. Clean water from the Fallbrook Public Utility District (FPUD) potable water supply will be used for pipe hydrotesting. Pipe hydrotest water will be stored in a tank and a sample will be analyzed to assure that it is clean. This water is expected to have chemical characteristics similar to FPUD fresh water (see Section 6.5 and Appendix 6.5-E). Once determined clean, it will be allowed to infiltrate and evaporate in the onsite detention basin. If testing indicates that it contains constituents in concentrations that could affect water quality, then it will be shipped offsite to a licensed wastewater treatment facility.

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 laws, ordinances, regulations and standards (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 6.14-3. These wastes will be similar to those generated by industrial construction projects in general. Hazardous wastes will be stored in Department of Transportation (DOT) approved containers that will be kept closed except when adding or removing waste. All hazardous waste containers will be clearly labeled with the words “hazardous waste” and the date that hazardous waste was first introduced to the container. Containers will be labeled and stored in full compliance with 22 CCR Division 4.5 requirements. Hazardous wastes will be segregated from non-hazardous wastes and will be stored in an area designated for this purpose. Contracts for each construction contractor will require compliance with CCR Title 22 Division 4.5 and DOT requirements in Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Title 49.

The volume of construction-related hazardous waste will not have a significant impact on existing Class I waste disposal capacities, and appropriate measures will be in place via construction contracts and Site supervision to assure compliance with LORS. Therefore, the impacts from the Project will be less than significant. Table 6.14-3 demonstrates that the quantity of hazardous waste generated by construction will be de minimis in comparison to available landfill capacity identified in Table 6.4-2.

6.14.2.1.3 Construction Waste Controls for Contractors

Construction contractors will be responsible for implementing good housekeeping programs to maintain their work areas clean and free of waste accumulations. The requirement for good housekeeping will be implemented through contract provisions issued by Orange Grove Energy. For wastes that are not removed from the Site on a regular schedule, such as the weekly removal of recyclable materials and trash, the contractor will be required to have wastes hauled offsite by a licensed contractor as soon as possible within the limits of efficient operation. All waste management for contractors will be limited by contract provisions that will require good housekeeping and will prohibit accumulation of waste or debris that could otherwise be a work hazard, attract wildlife, cause windblown litter, or cause other safety or nuisance issues. Final payments to construction contractors will not be made until work scopes are complete, including removal of construction wastes from the work area.

Contractors will be provided with detailed scope of work (SOW) instructions in the bid package for their task. The SOW will provide specific information on what waste materials the contractors are responsible for disposing as part of their work tasks. If the waste products are suitable for recycling, instructions will be provided to the contractor on the requirement to recycle the waste material and not to dispose of the material in a landfill.

When the contract is issued to the contractor, the SOW will be included as a part of the contract. The construction superintendent will be responsible for supervising the contractors and ensuring that they comply with the SOW for their tasks. The superintendent will review the waste management requirements with the contractors and inspect their waste management operations.

In addition, the contractor will be required to sign and agree to implement the BMPs for waste handling specified in the Site construction SWPPP and SWMP.

All waste shipments offsite will be approved and authorized by the Site superintendent. Hazardous waste manifests will be reviewed and approved by an authorized company representative prior to allowing the shipment of hazardous waste to leave the Site.

6.14.2.2 Operations Waste

Table 6.14-4 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.

6.14.2.2.1 Nonhazardous Operational Waste

Operation and maintenance of the Project will generate nonhazardous solid waste. Administrative activities and operations personnel will generate paper, cardboard and other packaging, 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. These wastes will be segregated as they are accumulated by collecting the waste in separate recycle material and non-recyclable material bins provided by the local waste hauling contractor. These materials will be picked up on a weekly basis by the local waste hauling contractor and hauled offsite for recycling or disposal at licensed facilities.

Equipment maintenance will generate used air filters that are non-hazardous. Combustion Turbine Generator (CTG) air filters will be changed out in a “batch” process, approximately every three years. The spent filters will be collected in a dumpster and hauled offsite for disposal at a licensed facility.

Water collection systems will provide for the collection, treatment and management of wastewater generated by the Project. Most plant cleaning will use dry methods. Only small quantities of turbine wash water will be generated. This water will be collected in a wastewater tank and hauled offsite to a licensed wastewater treatment plant periodically (e.g., quarterly). Sanitary waste will be directed to an onsite septic tank and leach field system designed in accordance with County requirements. A design report for the septic tank and leach field system is provided in Appendix 6.5-H.

The plant water treatment units including reverse osmosis (RO) membranes will be regenerated offsite and, therefore, there will be no waste streams from these sources. The water treatment systems will recycle nearly all onsite waste water streams.

Good housekeeping practices will be implemented for waste handling onsite. This will include collecting wastes in appropriate containers designed for this purpose, and use of designated storage areas. Waste management will occur in a manner to prevent a hazard to workers, attraction to wildlife, windblown litter or other safety or nuisance issues. All applicable LORS will be followed. Outdoor waste containers will be kept closed when not adding or removing waste. The recycling and disposal of nonhazardous solid waste from the Project as outlined in Table 6.14-4 will not have a significant impact considering the application of management measures described herein and the quantity of waste to be generated in comparison to disposal capacity of landfills in the vicinity (Table 6.14-1).

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

6.14.2.2.2 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) and will result in the generation of hazardous waste. Table 6.14-4 describes the primary hazardous wastes that will be generated by operations. Hazardous wastes will be stored, managed and disposed of in accordance with applicable LORS. Shipment of waste offsite will be in accordance with CCR Title 22 and DOT requirements in CFR Title 49. All maximum holding times and storage conditions pursuant to CCR Title 22 Division 4.5 will be adhered to for hazardous waste and universal waste. A designated sheltered hazardous waste storage area will be provided with secondary containment and will be designed to meet requirements of CCR Title 22 Division 4.5 and other applicable LORS for hazardous waste management.

Some hazardous waste streams, such as batch-removed batteries and emission control catalysts will be removed from the Site as part of periodic maintenance and, therefore, will typically not be stored onsite. Spent emission control system catalysts containing heavy metals will be changed about every 5 years and returned to the manufacturer for metals reclamation and/or disposal. Direct current (DC) battery bank will be changed periodically, typically every 7 to 10 years, and batteries will be sent offsite to a licensed recycler.

Table 6.14-4 includes some waste streams that may be generated either very infrequently or not at all, such as transformer oil and CTG lube oil. These wastes are included for completeness, but these fluids are not changed out on a routine basis. As for other hazardous wastes, management of these wastes would fully comply with 22 CCR Division 4.5 requirements. If large transformers ever need to be drained, a licensed hazardous waste tank truck would be used to transport the oil offsite for recycling.

Used oil, oily water and used filters also will be generated. 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.

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Table 6.14-4 – Operation Waste Streams

TYPE	PHASE	EXAMPLES	DESCRIPTION/COMPOSITION	QUANTITY GENERATED ⁽¹⁾	FREQUENCY OF GENERATION	WASTE MANAGEMENT METHOD		SIZE/VOLUME OF WASTE HAULING VEHICLE	NUMBER OF VEHICLE TRIPS	TOTAL VEHICLES PER YEAR	TOTAL MATERIAL QUANTITY	% OF OFFSITE FACILITY CAPACITY
						ONSITE	OFFSITE					
Non-hazardous	Solids	Recyclable municipal solid waste materials	Paper products, trash, packaging materials and other household-type waste	0.5 ton/year	Continuous	Collect in bins for weekly disposal	Recycle	10-wheel commercial refuse hauling truck	1 per week	52	12.5 tons	Not applicable ⁽²⁾
		Other municipal solid waste (e.g., household-type waste)	Mixed trash	0.5 ton/year	Continuous	Collect in bins for weekly disposal	Class III landfill	10-wheel commercial refuse hauling truck	1 per week	52	12.5 tons	< 0.01
		CTG used air filters	CTG used air filters	300 filters (0.3 ton) per event	One change-out event approx. every 3 years	Roll-off dumpster	Class III landfill	1,300 cu. ft. roll-off truck	2 per event (every 3 years)	1	2.4 tons	< 0.01
		RO Membranes	Regenerated Equipment	400 lbs	Semi-annual	Store up to 6 months for batch regeneration	Regenerated	1,300 cu. ft. truck (Project contributes partial load)	1 every 6 months	2		Not applicable
	Liquids	Sanitary wastewater	Sanitary wastewater plus potable water drains septic system pump-out	750 cu. ft. per event	One pump-out approx. every 5 years	Septic tank and leach field	Licensed treatment facility	750 cu. ft. pump-out truck	1 every 5 years	0.2	3,750 cu. ft. (28,000 gallons)	< 0.01 ⁽³⁾
		Water treatment units	Portable operational units	One every other week	Every other week	Portable water treatment units (trailer-mounted)	Recycled/regenerated offsite by vendor	Semi-truck (2,500 cu. ft. trailer)	1 every other week	26	Not applicable	Not applicable ⁽⁴⁾
		Turbine wash and plant drains	Offline turbine wash water and plant drain water	300 gallons per month	Intermittent	Wastewater tank	Non-hazardous wastewater treatment facility	10-wheel tank truck	1 per quarter	4	90,000 gallons	< 0.01 ⁽⁵⁾
Hazardous	Solids	RCRA hazardous waste solids	Waste paint, containers, petroleum wastes, oily rags, sorbent and universal waste	1.5 tons/year	Periodic	Store less than 180 days as allowed by regulations	Recycle or dispose at Class I landfill	1,300 cu. ft. truck (Project contributes partial load)	1 per month	12	37.5 tons	< 0.01
		Non-RCRA hazardous waste solids										
		Fuel Gas System	Used coalescer filters	0.4 tons/year	Semi-annually	Store < 180 days	Recycle	1,300 cu. ft. truck (Project contributes partial load)	See footnote ⁽⁶⁾	⁽⁶⁾	10 tons	< 0.01
		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	1,300 cu. ft. truck (Project contributes partial load)	1 every 7-10 years	0.2	1.9 tons	< 0.01 ⁽⁷⁾
		Used oil filters	CTGs, reciprocating engines (diesel fire pump and black start generator), fuel gas compressors. Paper, metal, hydrocarbons.	0.8 ton/year	Approx. quarterly	Store for <180 days	Recycle	1,300 cu. ft. truck (Project contributes partial load)	See footnote ⁽⁶⁾	4	20 tons	< 0.01 ⁽⁸⁾
		Depleted CO oxidation catalyst	CTG emissions control. Metal and heavy metals, including platinum group	25 tons/five years	Once every 5 years	None	Recycle to vendor	3,000 cu. ft. semi-truck	2 trucks every 5 years	0.4	Not applicable ²⁴	Not applicable ⁽⁴⁾
	Depleted SCR catalyst	CTG emissions control. Metal and heavy metals, including vanadium	25 tons	Every 5 years	None	Recycle to vendor	3,000 cu. ft. semi-truck	2 trucks every 5 years	Not applicable	Not applicable ²⁴	Not applicable ⁽⁴⁾	

TYPE	PHASE	EXAMPLES	DESCRIPTION/COMPOSITION	QUANTITY GENERATED ⁽¹⁾	FREQUENCY OF GENERATION	WASTE MANAGEMENT METHOD		SIZE/VOLUME OF WASTE HAULING VEHICLE	NUMBER OF VEHICLE TRIPS	TOTAL VEHICLES PER YEAR	TOTAL MATERIAL QUANTITY	% OF OFFSITE FACILITY CAPACITY
						ONSITE	OFFSITE					
Hazardous (Cont'd)	Liquids	Transformer oil	Mineral oil	No waste routinely generated	Not applicable	None	Recycle	10-wheel or semi tank truck	Not applicable ⁽⁶⁾	⁽⁶⁾	Not applicable ⁽³⁰⁾	Not applicable ⁽⁹⁾
		Miscellaneous used lubricating oils	Used crankcase oil, as used in fuel gas compressors, fire pump engine and black-start engine	200 gallons/year	Semi-annually	Store <180 days	Recycle	1,300 cu. ft. truck (Project contributes partial load)	See footnote ⁽⁶⁾	⁽⁶⁾	5,000 gallons	< 0.01 ⁽¹⁰⁾
		CTG washwater	CTG internal component washwater including detergent. Not expected to be hazardous, but may be.	Approx. 200 gallons/month	Monthly	Store <180 days in an onsite drain tank; tested.	Recycle or disposed of at permitted facility	1,300 cu. ft. truck (Project contributes partial load)	See footnote ⁽⁶⁾	⁽⁶⁾	60,000 gallons	De minimis ⁽⁵⁾
		CTG Lubricating oils	Waste synthetic and mineral oils.	No waste routinely generated	Not applicable ⁽²⁴⁾	Pumped from equipment to 55-gallon drums as needed	Transported offsite to authorized recycling facility	1,300 cu. ft. truck (Project contributes partial load)	Not applicable ⁽⁹⁾	Not applicable	Not applicable ⁽⁹⁾	Not applicable ⁽⁹⁾
		Fuel Gas System	Oily water. Condensate entrained in natural gas mixed with blow-by oil from fuel gas compressors.	30 gallons/month	Monthly	Collected in 55-gallon drum. Store <180 days	Transported offsite to authorized recycling facility	1,300 cu. ft. truck (Project contributes partial load)	See footnote ⁽⁶⁾	⁽⁶⁾	9,000 gallons	< 0.01 ⁽¹⁰⁾
Total Vehicles Per Year										153.8		

- (1) Generation rates are estimated and will vary over time.
- (2) Non-hazardous recyclable products are a marketable commodity and not considered to have a capacity limit.
- (3) The district is currently has a permitted capacity of 2.7 million gpd, with a current usage of 1.5 gpd, providing 1.2 mgd excess capacity.
- (4) Returned to vendor for regeneration.
- (5) Even considering the current capacity of only the following licensed example treatment facilities, the waste generated will be a de minimis percent of the annual capacity: DeMenno/Kerdoon Compton Facility (40 million gallons annual capacity); Remedy Environmental, Anaheim (12 million gallons annual capacity).
- (6) One truck per month identified for RCRA and Non-RCRA hazardous waste above accounts for periodic offsite shipments of all hazardous wastes and hazardous recyclable materials shipped offsite in drums or smaller containers.
- (7) Even considering the current capacity of only the following licensed treatment facilities, the waste generated will be a de minimis percent of the annual capacity: Kinsbursky Brothers, Anaheim (60 million pounds annual capacity); Exide Batteries, Vernon (60 million pounds annual capacity).
- (8) Even considering the current capacity of only one possible option, the Tamco Steel, Rancho Cucamonga (500,000 tons annual capacity) the amount of waste generated will be a de minimis percentage of annual capacity.
- (9) Not expected to be generated by routine operations. This item is identified for completeness and would only be generated in the event of an unexpected condition
- (10) Even considering the current capacity of only the following licensed TSDF facilities, the wastes generated would be a de minimis percent of the annual capacity: DeMenno/Kerdoon, Compton facility (40 million gallons annual capacity available).

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

- Hazardous Materials 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, including reporting pursuant to applicable LORS. 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 hazardous waste disposal sites that can accept the Project's 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 disposal facility capacities (Section 6.14.1.3).

6.14.2.2.3 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

Projects evaluated for potential cumulative impacts are described in Section 6.1.2 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.

Of the projects identified for potential with cumulative impacts in the area of waste management, the Gregory Canyon Landfill is the only one that could be expected to routinely generate substantial quantities of hazardous waste other than waste oil and universal waste. Most such waste would be generated from the landfill load-check program or other collection from the existing community. These sources are not new generation and therefore, are not relevant to cumulative impact analysis. The amount of new hazardous waste generation from construction and operation of the Gregory Canyon Landfill is expected to be small. No estimate of the new hazardous waste generation from construction and operation of the Gregory Canyon Landfill is available, but the nature of a Class III landfill operation is such that large quantities of new hazardous waste are not generated. Considering that the amount of new hazardous waste generation that would require disposal would be small, and considering the existing available disposal capacity and new disposal capacity that is already planned independent of the projects identified in Section 6.1.2 (see Section 6.14.1), it is not expected that the Orange Grove Project, in combination with other projects identified in Section 6.1.2, would pose a substantial burden on the capacity of hazardous waste disposal facilities. Therefore, the cumulative impact on hazardous waste disposal facilities will be less than significant. It is expected that the other projects could generate some quantities of hazardous waste, such as waste oil from equipment and various universal wastes. However, waste oil and universal wastes are typically recycled into marketable commodities.

Most of the projects identified in Section 6.1.2 have the potential to generate substantial quantities of non-hazardous waste. During construction, each of the projects would be expected to generate construction and demolition (C&D) type waste including scrap wood, scrap metal, paper, plastic, drywall, masonry, concrete, rocks and dirt. Projects that clear land will also generate vegetation wastes. Many of these materials can be recycled. Wood is the C&D waste comprising the majority of the C&D waste stream that is landfilled in California (CIWMB, 2008).

Specific waste generation quantities for the projects identified in Section 6.1.2 are not available. Many of these projects are in the early planning stages and their ultimate configuration is unknown. Most of these projects will be permitted through the County and the County does not quantify expected waste streams to be generated as part of their analyses. However, the cumulative construction waste quantity for the projects described in Section 6.1.2 can be approximated by focusing on the residential development projects and applying typical waste generation rates from published sources. This is valid because the residential development projects are very large compared to the other projects, making the waste generated by the other projects negligible. The Pala casino expansion will include a 181,000 square foot expansion of the casino floor, but no new hotel rooms. The Gregory Canyon Landfill and Rosemary's Mountain quarry are primarily earthwork construction projects that do not generate large quantities of material to be landfilled compared to large residential project construction. The Pala Band of Mission Indians cell tower project will be a small construction project. Also, while the Palomar College Campus construction project will be a considerable undertaking, generating

far more C&D waste than the Orange Grove Project, it is still a very small project compared to the potential residential developments. For these reasons, and because specific waste generation quantities are not available for the projects, the potential C&D waste stream quantity for the residential projects approximates the overall C&D waste stream of all of the projects.

As described in Section 6.1.2, the potential residential and mixed use projects include a total of approximately 4,000 residential units (Warner Ranch, 800; Meadowwood, 1,248; Campus Park West, 566; and Campus Park Passerelle, 1,400). Because these projects are in early planning stages, these numbers are considered worst-case, and the number of housing units from these projects that are ultimately built will likely be much less. However, this maximum number is used for a conservative cumulative analysis. The average or individual square footage of residential units is not provided in the documentation reviewed for these projects, because of their early stage of planning. For purposes of this analysis, it is estimated the maximum 4,000 residential units will average 2,000 square feet each, for a total of 8 million square feet of building.

Published literature indicates C&D waste can total on the order of 4 pounds per square foot for new building development (Connecticut Department of Environmental Protection, 2008). Applying California's Integrated Waste Management Act 50 percent target diversion rate from landfills, the estimated amount of C&D waste that would be landfilled for new developments is on the order of 2 pounds per square foot of building development. For the 8 million total square feet of development, the estimated total amount of landfilled C&D waste is 16 million pounds, or 8,000 tons. For an in-place density of 0.5 tons per cy, this is approximately 16,000 cy. While this is a large quantity of waste, this estimated waste quantity is entirely from projects other than the Orange Grove Project. Furthermore, when compared to the quantity of waste expected to be generated by the Orange Grove Project during construction, it is apparent from Table 6.14-3 that the construction waste quantity generated by the Orange Grove project is negligible in comparison.

Similar logic applies to long-term non-hazardous waste generation from the projects identified in Section 6.1.2. None of the projects identified in Section 6.1.2 are particularly large waste generators. The Gregory Canyon Landfill and the Fallbrook Renewable Energy Facility will be net consumers of non-hazardous waste. The Pala Band of Mission Indians cell tower will not routinely generate waste. While the expanded Pala casino, Rosemary's Mountain Quarry and Palomar Community College projects will generate non-hazardous waste for the long term, the rate of waste generation from these facilities will be negligible compared to the rate of waste generation from the potential 4,000 new residential units. Therefore, the potential non-hazardous waste stream quantity for the residential projects approximates the overall C&D waste stream of all of the projects. The CIWMB estimates that approximately 0.35 ton of waste is landfilled per person per year (Carr, 2007). Assuming an average of 3.5 persons per household for the 4,000 new residential units, the estimated long-term non-hazardous waste generation rate is 4,900 tons per year. For an in-place density of 0.5 tons per cy, this is approximately 9,800 cy per year. For a 25-year period, the total waste generated is 245,000 cy. While this is a large quantity of waste, this estimated waste quantity is entirely from projects other than the Orange Grove Project. Furthermore, when compared to the quantity of waste expected to be generated by the Orange

Grove Project during construction, it is apparent from Table 6.14-4 that the waste quantity generated by the Orange Grove project is negligible in comparison.

One of the potential cumulative projects identified in Section 6.1.2 is the Gregory Canyon Landfill, a new landfill that, if constructed, will provide 30 million tons of waste disposal capacity. Based on this estimate, the Gregory Canyon Landfill, if constructed, could accommodate the waste of approximately 3.4 million people for 25 years.

The Mesquite Regional Landfill described in Section 6.14.1.3 is under construction and expected to begin accepting waste in early 2009. It will provide a disposal capacity of 600 million tons for a 100-year life. A 25-year portion of the Mesquite Regional Landfill's life will provide 150 million tons of landfill capacity. Based on the 0.35 ton per person per year of landfilled material estimated by CIWMB, this landfill could accommodate the waste of approximately 17 million people for 25 years.

Within the next 25 years, it is expected that waste management and recycling technology and practices will be dynamic in response to potential future legislation, social pressures, market conditions and other factors. It is expected that new landfills will be constructed, new recycling facilities will be opened, and existing facilities may modify or extend their operations, all independent of the Orange Grove Project.

Considering these factors, and the capacity of existing landfills in comparison to the amount of waste that may be generated cumulatively by the Orange Grove Project and the additional projects identified in Section 6.1.2, 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

A summary of applicable LORS pertaining to waste management practices is provided in Table 6.14-5. 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 6.14-5 summarizes how the Project will comply with regulations applicable to waste management. No permits are required for waste management, with the exception of the onsite sanitary wastewater treatment system addressed in Section 6.5, Water Resources. The Site will register with EPA for a Hazardous Waste Generator Identification number. Agencies with enforcement authority over the Project are listed in Table 6.14-6 along with contact information.

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Table 6.14-5 – Waste Management LORS and Compliance

JURISDICTION	AUTHORITY	AGENCY ¹	REQUIREMENTS	COMPLIANCE	AFC SECTIONS AND PAGES
Federal	RCRA; 42 USC §6901 et seq.; 40 CFR Parts 260-272.	EPA Region 9; California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal-EPA), 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 Pages 6.14-6 to 6.14-17
	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA, also known as 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; Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (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 Pages 6.14-6 to 6.14-17
	49 CFR Parts 172, 173, 179.	DOT; 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 Pages 6.14-3 to 6.14-6 to 6.14-17

¹ Pursuant to 20 CCR Chapter 5 Appendix B Section (i)(1)(B): Each agency with jurisdiction to issue applicable permits and approvals or to enforce identified LORS and adopted local, regional and federal land use plans, and agencies which would have permit approval or enforcement authority, but for the exclusive authority of the CEC to certify sites and related facilities.

JURIS-DICTION	AUTHORITY	AGENCY ¹	REQUIREMENTS	COMPLIANCE	AFC SECTIONS AND PAGES
State	California Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act; California Water Code §13260-13269; 23 CCR §2510 Article 9 et seq.	San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board (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 Pages 6.14-6 to 6.14-17, 6.14-20 to 6.14-21
	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 Pages 6.14-6 to 6.14-17, 6.14-20 to 6.14-21
Local	County of San Diego Code of Regulatory Ordinances, Title 6-Health and Sanitation, Division 4 – Disease Control, Chapter 2	County Health Department	Abatement of public nuisances	The Project will implement proper waste management practices to prevent nuisance by vectors.	6.14.2.1, 6.14.2.2 Pages 6.14-6 to 6.14-17
	County of San Diego Code of Regulatory Ordinances, Title 6-Health and Sanitation, Division 8 – Sewage and Refuse Disposal, Chapter 5	County Health Department	Required controls for management of solid waste	The Project will properly handle, store and dispose of solid waste in compliance with this ordinance and other LORS.	6.14.2.1, 6.14.2.2 Pages 6.14-6 to 6.14-17
	County of San Diego Code of Regulatory Ordinances, Title 6-Health and Sanitation, Division 8 – Sewage and Refuse Disposal, Chapter 7	County Health Department	Prevent accumulation of junk	The Project will prevent the accumulation of junk materials/equipment through routine offsite shipment of waste and recyclable materials.	6.14.2.1, 6.14.2.2 Pages 6.14-6 to 6.14-17
Industry	None Applicable	None Applicable	None Applicable	None Applicable	None Applicable

Table 6.14-6 - Waste Management Agency Contacts

AGENCY	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 9174 Sky Park Court San Diego, California 92123 J. Robertus, Executive Director (858) 467-2952 Fax (858) 571-6972	Water quality protection regulations for non-hazardous solid waste
Department of Planning and Land Use County of San Diego 151 East Carmel Street San Marcos, California 92078 T. Kirkland, Code Enforcement Coordinator (760) 940-2855 Fax (760) 940-2994	County Health and Sanitation Code Enforcement

6.14.6 References

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Johnson, Gary, Granite Construction Company, personal communication with TRC, October 3, 2007.

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Ramaiya, Jarrett, County Department of Planning and Land Use, personal communication with TRC, October 2, 2007.

Ramirez, Juan, Customer Service, Clean Harbors, Inc. (Westmoreland), Inc. Personal communication, August 31, 2006.

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