7.13 WASTE MANAGEMENT

This section evaluates the potential impacts of nonhazardous and hazardous wastes associated with construction and operation of the proposed CPV Sentinel Energy Project (CPVS), including the installation of water and natural gas conveyance lines, electrical transmission lines, and development of access roads.

The existing conditions of the project site are described in Section 7.13.1. The types of waste that would be generated during the construction and operation phases for the proposed project are described in the following sections. The waste disposal sites for both nonhazardous and hazardous wastes have been identified in order to evaluate whether adequate disposal capacity is available for the proposed project. The mitigation measures (i.e., best management practices) that will be used by the proposed project to manage and minimize waste generation are also described.

7.13.1 Affected Environment

The site consists of 37 acres of land situated within unincorporated Riverside County, California. The site is located approximately 1.3 miles east of State Route 62, 1.7 miles north of I-10, and 1.3 miles west of Indian Avenue. Powerline Roads North and South run along the south side of the property. Access to the site will be available from Dillon Road via State Route 62 and from Indian Avenue via I-10. Entrance to the facility will be from a newly constructed road off Dillon Road. The power plant site is currently vacant, with the exception of an unoccupied dwelling unit and garage located at the southeastern corner of the site. The surrounding area is characterized primarily by industrial use with extensive development of wind energy and transmission lines. The Devers substation is approximately 700 feet to the west of the proposed project site and the Indigo Energy Facility is located approximately 1.8 miles southeast. The nearest residence to the power plant site is approximately 330 feet to the east. The location of the proposed project is shown on Figure 2.3-1.

A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) of the proposed project site (Appendix Q) was performed in 2006 in accordance with the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessment: *Phase I Site Assessment Process as required by the CEC for an AFC*. By definition under ASTM designation, the term "Recognized Environmental Condition (REC)" means the presence or likely presence of any hazardous substances or petroleum products on a property under conditions that indicate an existing release, a past release, or a material threat of a release of any hazardous substances or petroleum products into structures on the property or into the ground, groundwater, or surface water of the property. The term includes hazardous substances or petroleum products even under conditions in compliance with laws. The term is not intended to include *de minimis* conditions that generally do not present a material risk of harm to public health or the environment and that generally would not be the subject of an enforcement action if brought to the attention of appropriate governmental agencies.

The 2006 Phase I ESA for the 37-acre project site reported the following as a REC at the site:

- Historical records indicate the presence of an abandoned oil or gas well on or in the vicinity of the subject property. The potential exists for the presence of petroleum hydrocarbon contamination and metals associated with drilling mud around the well site. It is unknown if the well was abandoned in accordance with current regulations.

Other environmental issues identified in the Phase I ESA at the project site include the following:

- A residential dwelling is located on the property. Lead-based paint (LBP) and/or asbestos-containing materials (ACM) may be present in the building materials of the structures located on the subject property; and

- Shallow soils surrounding the building may contain pesticides used for termite control, or residual lead from LBP on the building.

Based on the information presented in the Phase I ESA, URS conducted a Phase II Baseline Investigation at the project site. The objective of the Phase II Baseline Investigation was to evaluate baseline soil and groundwater quality at the site, and to further evaluate the potential REC identified during the Phase I ESA.

The Phase II Baseline Investigation included the following tasks:

- Oil and gas well investigation

- Surface soil characterization

- Subsurface soil characterization

- Groundwater characterization

Based on the results of the Phase II Baseline Investigation and the previous Phase I ESA, URS concluded the following:

Oil and Gas Well Evaluation

- A California Division of Oil, Gas and Geothermal Resources (DOGGR) file search and geophysical survey that were performed (Appendix Q), did not find an onsite oil and gas well.

Surface Soil

- Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) were not detected above the reporting limits in any of the surface soil samples collected at the site.

- The only volatile organic compound (VOC) detected in the surface soil samples was acetone, which is a common laboratory contaminant. The detected concentrations of acetone are low and were below the U.S. EPA Region IX Preliminary Remediation Goal (PRG). There are no Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA) Soil Screening Levels (SSLs) for acetone.

- Herbicides and pesticides were detected in surface soil samples at concentrations well below their respective established OEHHA SSLs and PRGs. Detected low level pesticides and herbicides may be attributable to historical agricultural uses on the property. These compounds were detected at trace levels and do not exceed established regulatory standards.

- Arsenic was the only metal detected in surface soil samples at concentrations that exceed its OEHHA SSLs and U.S. EPA Region IX PRGs. The maximum detected arsenic concentration was 2.5 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) in surface soil sample SB02-0. Based on published literature, the arsenic concentrations detected in soil at the site are consistent with natural background ranges, and are therefore, likely representative of naturally occurring conditions and are not likely to be indicative of impacts from past site use.

Subsurface Soil

- PCBs, herbicides, and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) were not detected above the reporting limits in any of the subsurface soil samples. SVOCs, pesticides, and metals, were detected in select samples. The only SVOC detected in subsurface soil samples was diethyl phthalate, which was detected at a trace concentration and is a known common laboratory-induced contaminant. Other than arsenic, no constituents were detected at concentrations surpassing their respective OEHHA SSLs or U.S. EPA Region IX PRGs.

- Arsenic was the only compound detected in the subsurface soil samples at a concentration that exceeded its U.S. EPA PRG of 0.25 mg/kg. The maximum detected concentration of arsenic was 3.3 mg/kg in subsurface soil sample SB05-20, which is consistent with natural background levels.

Groundwater

- No VOCs, SVOCs, herbicides, PCBs, or pesticides were detected in the two groundwater samples collected from the onsite residential water well.

- With the exception of two VOCs and three SVOCs, the method detection limits (MDLs) achieved for all VOCs, SVOCs, herbicides, PCBs, and pesticides documented concentrations below maximum contaminant levels (MCLs).

- Several metals were detected in the groundwater samples at concentrations well below their established U.S. EPA and California MCLs.

A copy of the URS Phase II Baseline Investigation report is contained in Appendix Q of this AFC.

7.13.2 Environmental Consequences

7.13.2.1 Project Waste Generation

The wastes that would be generated during both the construction and the operation phases of the proposed project were identified to determine whether the proposed project would result in any potentially significant impacts. The significance criteria are based on the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines, Appendix G, Environmental Checklist Form and on performance standards or thresholds adopted by responsible agencies. An impact may be considered significant if:

- Construction activities result in waste materials being introduced into the environment in violation of federal, state, or local waste management and disposal regulations.

- Construction activities generate waste materials that exceed the receiving capacity of appropriate disposal facilities.

- Operation of the facility results in waste materials being introduced into the environment in violation of federal, state, or local waste management and disposal regulations.

7.13.2.1.1 Construction

During construction of the proposed project, the primary waste generated would be solid nonhazardous waste and may include excess concrete, metal and glass scrap, and empty nonhazardous containers. Management of these wastes is the responsibility of the construction contractor(s). Typical management practices required for contractor waste management include recycling when possible, proper storage of waste and debris to prevent wind dispersion, and weekly pickup and disposal of wastes to local Class III landfills. The total amount of solid waste to be generated by construction activities has been estimated to be similar to that generated for normal commercial construction and is not expected to result in a significant impact on public health or cause adverse effects on local landfill capacity. Table 7.13-1 provides an overview of the waste streams anticipated to be generated during the construction phase of the project.

It is anticipated that some hazardous solid and liquid waste(s) would also be generated during plant construction. Additionally, solid nonhazardous and some hazardous waste would also be generated during offsite project improvements, including the installation of the transmission lines and natural gas line. The amount of hazardous waste generated during construction of the water and natural gas supply lines and the electrical transmission lines is anticipated to be minimal. The types of waste(s) and estimated quantities are described below and summarized in Table 7.13-1.

Nonhazardous Solid Wastes

Nonhazardous solid wastes generated during the construction phase of the proposed project would include excess scrap wood, concrete, and empty containers (plastic, metal, glass, cardboard, and styrofoam); scrap metals, rubbers, and plastics. Anticipated waste streams and their estimated quantities are described below and summarized in Table 7.13-1.

Wood, Paper/Cardboard, Glass, Plastic, and Concrete. Wood, paper, cardboard, glass, plastic, and minor amounts of concrete would be generated from waste lumber, packing and insulation materials, and empty nonhazardous waste materials containers. Approximately 3,600 cubic yards of these wastes are anticipated to be generated during the construction of the proposed project. Where practical, these wastes will be recycled. Nonhazardous wastes that are not recycled will be disposed of at a Class III landfill in accordance with all federal, state, and local regulations.

Metal. Metal wastes would include scrap from welding and cutting operations, construction materials (reinforcement bar, wire mesh, metal sheeting, tubing, piping, ducting, and wire), and empty nonhazardous materials containers. Approximately 216 cubic yards of waste metal would be generated during construction of the proposed project. Where practical, ferrous and nonferrous waste metals would be recycled. Waste metals that cannot be recycled would be disposed of at a Class III landfill in accordance with all federal, state, and local regulations.

Nonhazardous Liquid Wastes

Nonhazardous liquid waste generated during construction would be mainly wastewater generated from sanitary waste, pipe hydrotesting, equipment washing, and stormwater runoff. Sanitary waste would be collected in portable, self-contained toilets and tanks serviced by an outside contractor. Equipment wash water and hydrotest water would be contained in tanks or other storage containers at specifically designated areas. If the water is thought to contain free phase hydrocarbons, it would be run through an oil/water separator. Oil removed from the oil/water separator would be collected and taken offsite by an oil recycler. The remaining water would be tested to determine its final disposition. If the water is

contaminated, it would be removed from the site and disposed of at a liquid disposal facility. If the water is suitable for discharge, it would be discharged to a retention basin at the south portion of the project site. For construction activities, a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) would be developed and implemented in accordance with all applicable state and local requirements. The SWPPP would be developed using the California Stormwater Best Management Practice Handbook for Construction Activity (Camp Dresser & McKee et al., 1993). A Draft of the SWPPP is provided in Appendix G.

As indicated in the above sections, the nonhazardous solid wastes that cannot be recycled or reused would be disposed of at a Class III landfill. It is expected that the disposal of solid wastes from the facility would represent only a nominal (less than 0.01 percent) increase relative to current disposal volumes at the Class III landfills available to receive the nonhazardous solid wastes. These increases will not significantly affect the available landfill capacity and are considered a less-than-significant impact. Table 7.13-2 shows candidate landfill locations, capacity, annual tonnage, and estimated closure dates. Additionally, discharge of nonhazardous liquids to the onsite retention pond is considered a less-than-significant impact.

Hazardous Wastes

The majority of the hazardous waste generated during construction would consist of liquid waste such as waste oil from routine equipment maintenance, flushing and cleaning fluids, waste solvents, and waste paints or other material coatings. Additionally, some solid waste in the form of spent welding materials, oil filters, oily rags and absorbent, spent batteries, and empty hazardous materials containers may also be generated.

The quantity of waste oil to be generated is estimated at approximately 1,440 gallons over the entire construction period. Waste solvents and waste paint and other coating waste materials would be generated at an estimated rate of approximately 8 gallons a month. Waste liquid is generated when pipes are cleaned and flushed. The volume of flushing and cleaning liquid waste generated during construction is estimated to be up to 750,000 gallons.

Spent welding materials would be generated at a rate of approximately 3 cubic yards per month. Additionally, waste oil filters would also be generated at approximately 200 pounds per month.

The construction contractor would be considered the generator of hazardous waste associated with plant construction activities and would be responsible for proper handling of all hazardous wastes in accordance with all federal, state, and local regulations. This would include all licensing requirements, training of employees where required, accumulation limits and duration, and record keeping and reporting requirements. Wastes that are deemed hazardous would be collected in hazardous waste accumulation containers placed near the area of generation. After the end of each workday, the accumulation containers would be moved to the contractor's licensed hazardous waste accumulation area where hazardous wastes can be stored up to 90 days after the date of generation. All hazardous wastes would be removed from the site by a licensed hazardous waste management facility (Tables 7.13-2 and 7.13-3).

The types and quantities of hazardous wastes expected to be generated during construction activities at the facility are shown in Table 7.13-1. The quantities of solid hazardous waste that would be generated are well below the capacity of the available disposal facilities, and most of the liquid hazardous wastes would be recycled. These increases in waste volume will not significantly affect the capacity of the available hazardous waste treatment and disposal facilities and are considered a less-than-significant impact.

7.13.2.1.2 Operation Phase

Nonhazardous Solid Wastes

The operation and maintenance of the plant would generate nonhazardous solid wastes typical of simple cycle power generation facilities. These wastes would include scrap metal and plastic, paper, glass, empty containers, sludge and evaporite deposits (mainly salts) from the zero liquid discharge system, and used equipment parts from maintenance activities, including used gaskets for piping flanges, pumps, spent air filters, and spent turbine parts. Nonhazardous solid wastes would be recycled, to the extent practicable, and the remainder disposed of on a regular basis at a Class III landfill. Additionally, sludge from the septic system may have to be periodically removed and trucked offsite for disposal. It is expected that the disposal of solid wastes from the facility would represent only a nominal (less than 0.01 percent) increase relative to current disposal volumes at the Class III landfill. These increases would not significantly alter the available landfill capacity and are considered a less-than-significant impact.

Nonhazardous Liquid Wastes

The proposed project is designed to be a zero liquid discharge (ZLD) facility. No liquid wastes will be discharged from the plant. These wastewaters will be recovered and treated for reuse within the plant. Wastes (both liquid and solid) that are not reused will be collected and disposed offsite at a suitable facility. The plant's process wastewater consists primarily of cooling tower blowdown, service water system wastewater, fogger drains, mobile demineralizer drains and rinses, and ZLD treatment system wastes (liquid and solid).

An oil/water separator system is provided to collect wastewater from equipment washdowns and leakage, sample drains, and miscellaneous plant drains. Water from areas that may accumulate small amounts of oil and miscible chemicals is collected in a system of floor drains, sumps, and piping and routed through the oil/water separator. After passing through the oil/water separator, water from the clean effluent chamber is recovered as cooling tower makeup.

The following describes the treatment and disposition of the various liquid wastes generated at the plant.

Mobile Demineralizer System. Rinse and draindown waters generated during the exchange of trailers are collected and recovered, untreated, to the cooling tower as makeup.

Air Inlet Fogger System. The inlet air fogger system generates clean wastewaters from its mist elimination drains. These drains are recovered, untreated, for use as makeup water to the mobile demineralizer system. Alternatively, these drains could also be recovered as cooling tower makeup.

Intercooler Condensate. Condensate is generated by the intercooler units from the moisture present in the ambient air. This condensate stream is recovered, untreated, as cooling tower makeup.

Cooling Tower Blowdown Treatment. The ZLD system is used to treat the cooling tower blowdown and recover approximately 99 percent of the treated blowdown for uses within the plant. The balance of the blowdown waste stream (approximately 1 percent of the blowdown) is contained with the solids that are ultimately disposed offsite. The ZLD system consists of a Wastewater Collection Tank, a microfiltration (MF) membrane-based softening system, a reverse osmosis (RO) system, and a crystallizer system. The membrane-based systems, the MF and the RO, will require periodic chemical cleaning to remove foulants from the membrane surfaces. These spent cleaning solutions will be disposed by one of the following methods:

- Collection and return to the feed of the MF system (on a metered basis)

- Collection and feed to the crystallizer system
- Collection and transport off-site for disposal at a suitable facility.

Periodic purging (draining) of the crystallizer may be required to maintain operating chemistry, specifically nitrate levels. This purge volume may be as high as 3% of the feed rate (approximately 0.6 gpm at the summer average condition). The final purge rate would be determined by simulation tests prior to plant startup. The purge volume may then be disposed via either (1) collection and off-site disposal at a suitable treatment facility or (2) via increasing the water content of the solid waste (to approximately 80 to 85% dry solids from the anticipated 90% dry solids) generated from the centrifuge. A combination of these methods could also be used.

Domestic/Sanitary Wastewater. Wastewater from sanitary facilities will be run through the plant septic tank. Wastewater effluent from the septic tank will be discharged into the ground through a leach field to be constructed just southeast of the proposed power plant. The proposed project is expected to be operated by a staff of approximately 14 employees. The facility will be capable of operation seven days per week, 24 hours per day. However, it is anticipated that operations will not exceed 2,628 hours per year. It is expected an average of 50 gallons per day effluent will flow into the septic tank and out into the leach field. The septic tank will be permitted by Riverside County Department of Health and Human Services Environmental Health Division. Effluent discharge through the septic tank and into the leach field will be approved by the Colorado River Basin Regional Water Quality Control Board (CORWQCB). The septic leach field will be designed to be in conformance with the CORWQCB's "Guidelines for Waste Disposal from Land Developments." The leach field will be designed to be more than 100 feet away from existing domestic wells, public wells, and flowing streams, and more than 50 feet away from ephemeral streams and the property line.

Stormwater Drainage. The post-development drainage plan maintains the existing pre-development flow patterns at the site. Runoff from the site is gathered in a collection system, which discharges to a retention basin located at the south portion of the site. The basin is sized to discharge at the pre-development peak flow rates to natural drainage paths south of the basin.

Oil leakage from equipment is expected to be minimal. All equipment that has potential for leakage of oil or hazardous chemicals, such as glycol coolants, will be located within spill containment areas. Stormwater from areas that could collect only nonmiscible oil is directed to passive oil-water interceptors consisting of sumps divided into clear effluent chambers and oil containment chambers. Water from the clear effluent chambers of these separators is discharged to the retention basin. Discharge of this water to the onsite retention basin is considered a less-than-significant impact. The oil from the oil containment chambers is collected and shipped offsite for disposal or recycling.

Hazardous Waste

Hazardous waste generated by operation of the proposed plant would include waste oil and spent oil filters from the combustion turbine generators (CTGs) and oxidation catalyst units. The types and quantities of hazardous wastes expected to be generated at the facility are shown in Table 7.13-4. The catalyst units contain heavy metals that are considered hazardous. Chemical cleaning wastes would also be generated from the periodic cleaning of the CTGs. They would consist of turbine wash waters. These wastes potentially contain elevated concentrations of cleaning chemicals. These materials would be stored then sampled and analyzed to determine the appropriate disposal method.

Waste lubricants (mainly waste oil) would be periodically generated during the operation and maintenance of the facility. Waste oil would be collected and stored in appropriate containers and recycled by an approved contractor. It is anticipated that up to 1,600 gallons of waste oil may be generated annually.

Oil-water separator sludge would likely be sent to a treatment, storage, and disposal facility (TSDF)/recycling center for processing and disposal of the residuals as a Class I waste.

Combustion exhaust catalyst used as part of the air quality control system associated with the generating units would contain vanadium and other metals and is expected to have a service life of approximately 3 to 5 years. Spent catalyst would be recycled by the manufacturer, if possible. If recycling by the manufacturer is not possible, these materials would be disposed of in an appropriate manner at an approved Class I landfill. Approximately 120,000 pounds of spent catalyst would be generated over a 5-year period.

Wash water resulting from periodic cleaning of the compressors CTGs may contain elevated concentrations of heavy metals. All cleaning wash water would be disposed of at a liquid waste disposal facility.

The majority of the wastes that will be generated at the proposed project facility during operation will be liquid hazardous waste that will be recycled. The amount that would require offsite disposal would result in a nominal (less than 0.01 percent) increase relative to current disposal volumes at approved landfills in California (see Section 7.13.3) and is considered to be a less-than-significant impact.

7.13.2.2 Waste Disposal Sites

Nonhazardous solid wastes (municipal solid waste or garbage) will be recycled. If the material is not recyclable, it will be disposed of at a Class III landfill. Nonhazardous liquid wastes (stormwater) will be discharged to a collection system, which discharges to a retention basin, which will be located at the south portion of the site. The basin is sized to discharge at the pre-development peak flow rates to the natural drainage paths south of the basin. Both solid and liquid hazardous wastes will be disposed of at a TSDF or placed into a permitted Class I landfill.

Tables 7.13-2 and 7.13-3 list the candidate disposal and recycling facilities that can be used for the nonhazardous waste produced by the facility. Lamb Canyon Sanitary Landfill services some areas Riverside County.

Hazardous waste generated at the facility would be stored onsite for fewer than 90 days at specified accumulation points. A licensed hazardous waste transporter would haul the waste to a TSDF or Class I landfill. Some of these facilities may only store waste, but others are permitted to treat waste for the recovery of reusable products or dispose of the waste by incineration, deep-well injection, or landfilling (incineration and deep-well injection are not allowed in California).

There were 137 Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) TSDFs in California according to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) *Biennial RCRA Hazardous Waste Report* (U.S. EPA, 1999). However, many of these facilities are on military installations or industrial locations and do not accept waste from other generators.

The closest TSDF facility is Clean Harbors Los Angeles, which is permitted to store and treat solvents, paints, and batteries. It also recycles used oil. Wastes collected at this facility are treated prior to transfer to an appropriate landfill.

California has three hazardous waste (Class I) landfills that may be used for the disposal of hazardous waste:

- **Safety Kleen, Buttonwillow Landfill in Kern County:** The Buttonwillow Landfill has a permitted capacity of 11 million cubic yards. Approximately 10.7 million cubic yards of capacity remain. With an annual usage of about 300,000 cubic yards, the landfill is

expected to remain open until at least 2030. Buttonwillow is permitted to accept all hazardous wastes except for flammables, polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) wastes with concentrations exceeding 50 parts per million, medical wastes, explosives, and radioactive wastes with radioactivity greater than 20,000 picocuries.

- **Safety Kleen, Imperial County Landfill in Imperial County:** This landfill is permitted to receive 4 million cubic yards of Class I waste. Approximately 2.7 million cubic yards of Class I disposal capacity remain, and the landfill is not expected to close until about 2030.

- **Chemical Waste Management, Kettleman Hills Landfill in Kings County:** The Kettleman Hills landfill has a permitted capacity of 10.7 million cubic yards for Class I waste. Approximately 1,000,000 cubic yards were disposed of in the year 2000, which is higher than usual. Chemical Waste Management hopes to get permitted next year to use an additional 6 million cubic yards. If the annual usage continues at a rate similar to last year's, the landfill would close in 2013. At this juncture, however, only 499 out of 1,600 acres of the landfill are actively permitted.

The selection of a disposal vendor is subject to their receiving a favorable audit. There is currently no shortage of hazardous waste landfill capacity in California. The deposit rate has decreased by approximately 50 percent over the last several years as a result of source reduction by generators and the out-of-state transfer of waste considered hazardous under the Hazardous Waste Control Law (HWCL), but not under RCRA. The hazardous wastes that would be generated annually by the proposed project are expected to be well below 0.01 percent of the combined capacity of the three hazardous waste landfills. This amount is considered to be a less-than-significant impact.

7.13.3 Cumulative Impacts

Based on proximity to the project site, the following future projects in the area are considered under cumulative impacts:

- Indian Avenue/I-10 Interchange Project: This proposed project involves reconstruction of the I-10 Freeway/Indian Avenue interchange and is located south of the proposed project. This reconstruction is expected to occur in 2008.

- Dillon Wind Farm: Installation of 45 wind turbines located in three separate areas, including (1) an area west of Devers substation, (2) an area 2,000 feet east of the project site, and (3) an area 4,500 feet to the southeast of the project site. The Environmental Impact Report for this project was recently certified by Riverside County.

- Wind Energy Conservation System (WECS) 20 Permit Project: This project would consist of 8 new GE 1.5 MW wind turbine generators in the existing WECS 20 Wind Park. This site is located approximately 0.5 mile west of State Route 62 and 2 miles north of I-10; about 2 miles northwest of the proposed project site.

- Green Path Project: The main feature of the Green Path project is a new 100-mile, 500kV line planned to extend from the Devers-Palo Verde transmission corridor north to a new Upland substation in the northeastern sector of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (LADWP) service territory. The project would increase the reliability and voltage support of existing system by upgrading to 230kV standards of existing corridors. Planned construction is 2007 to 2009; planned in-service date is 2010.

- Oasis Annexation: Mixed-use development (including residential) on 155 acres located approximately 3.2 miles northeast of the project site.

- Alpine Group Development: Mixed-use development (including schools and high-density residential) on 160 acres located 1 mile northwest of the project site. The City Desert of Hot Springs is expecting to annex and approve this project.

- Palmwood Specific Plan and Outparcels Development: Mixed-use development (including 1,853 residential units) on 1,926-acres located 6.5 miles north of the site.

The above projects would generate nonhazardous and hazardous waste in the area. Nonhazardous waste generated at the CPVS would also add to the total waste generated in Riverside County and in California. There are, however, adequate recycling facilities and landfill capacities to dispose of the waste from Riverside County over the next 40 to 50 years. Therefore, the impact of the nonhazardous solid waste generated by the proposed project is not considered significant.

The hazardous waste generated at the CPVS will be recycled and treated to the extent possible. California has more than adequate treatment and disposal capacity for the hazardous wastes that cannot be recycled. Therefore, the impact of the hazardous waste generated by the proposed project is considered less than significant.

7.13.4 Mitigation Measures

No significant impacts relative to waste management are expected from the proposed project. However, several best management practices will be used by the facility to manage and minimize the amount of waste generated. The following priorities would be established for waste management during the construction and operation phases for the facility:

- Source reduction (preferred option);
- Recycling;
- Treatment; and
- Disposal (least desirable option).

Disposal will only be used for wastes that cannot be eliminated through source reduction or addressed by recycling or treatment.

7.13.4.1 Construction Phase

The nonhazardous solid wastes produced during construction would be collected in onsite dumpsters and periodically picked up for disposal. The waste will be taken to a local transfer station or materials recycling facility where recyclable materials will be removed and residual materials disposed of at an appropriate landfill. The disposal of wastewater will be coordinated by the construction contractor. Stormwater will be discharged in accordance with the requirements of the construction stormwater management permit obtained prior to construction. The generation of nonhazardous wastewater will be minimized through water conservation and re-use measures.

The majority of the hazardous waste generated during construction will be liquid wastes (waste oil, cleaning fluids, passivating fluids, and solvents). The construction contractor will manifest these wastes for disposal at a permitted Class I facility or recycling facility. Some solid waste (e.g., dried paint, welding materials or spent filters) may be generated, but the quantity of this material is expected to be minimal. The construction contractor would be the generator and will dispose of this waste in accordance with all federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

7.13.4.2 Operation Phase

Nonhazardous Waste

Minor quantities of nonhazardous solid wastes are expected to be generated at the facility during operation; these minor quantities will require no further mitigation. Nonhazardous wastes will either be recycled (paper, cardboard, glass, metals, plastic, etc.) or will be hauled to a local Transfer Station for disposal at an appropriate Class III landfill. No further mitigation of nonhazardous solid wastes is proposed.

The generation of nonhazardous wastewater at the facility would be minimized as much as practical by standard water conservation measures. The Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board (SARWQCB) will specify permissible discharge levels and characteristics for the stormwater discharge, including compliance sampling requirements. No further mitigation is proposed.

Hazardous Wastes

Table 7.13-4, Summary of Anticipated Operation Waste Streams and Management Methods, lists the types of waste to be generated during operation of the project. These wastes will be managed in accordance with applicable LORS and the CPVS's Hazardous Materials Management Program (HMMP), including:

- The CPVS will secure an EPA Hazardous Waste Generator Identification Number prior to turnover of site management from the construction contractor to the operating company.
- All hazardous waste will be stored in appropriately labeled bulk storage containers. Liquid waste will be stored in labeled 55-gallon drums equipped with secondary containment and closed-tops with bungs. Solid waste will be stored in secured drums.
- All waste drums will be stored in accordance with good practice and applicable regulations, and will be protected from environmental conditions (rain, wind, direct heat) and physical hazards such as vehicle traffic and other sources of heat and impact.
- Storage of hazardous waste will at no time exceed 90 days from the date of initial accumulation, with a total of 55 gallons of hazardous waste or more on site.
- All used or skimmed oils will be managed for recycling.
- California-authorized hazardous waste haulers will transport hazardous wastes to registered waste treatment, storage, disposal, and recycling facilities.
- Hazardous waste generation, handling, and storage areas will be inspected and monitored on a regular basis.
- Hazardous waste documentation, including the biennial hazardous waste generator reports that will be submitted to the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), will be kept on site and accessible for inspection for a period of not less than three years.
- Employees will be trained in hazardous waste management, spill prevention and response, and waste minimization.

- Procedures will be developed to reduce the quantity of hazardous waste generated. Nonhazardous materials will be substituted for hazardous materials and wastes will be recycled where possible.

7.13.4.3 Monitoring

Because the environmental impacts caused by the construction and operation of the facility are expected to be minimal, extensive monitoring programs are not required. Generated wastes will be monitored in accordance with the generator permit requirements throughout the life of the plant. Wastewater (stormwater) discharged from the plant will be monitored in accordance with the waste discharge requirements specified by the Colorado River Basin Regional Water Quality Control Board (CORWQCB).

7.13.4.4 Temporary Facility Closure

If it becomes necessary to close the facility temporarily for any reason (due to a disruption in the natural gas supply, flooding, damage from an earthquake, fire, storm, etc.), facility security will be maintained on a 24-hour basis and the CEC will be notified. A contingency plan for temporary closure will be prepared prior to startup of the facility to ensure compliance with all laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards (LORS) and to protect human health and the environment. Depending on the duration of any temporary shutdown, the plan will direct the safe shutdown of all equipment and the draining of all chemicals from the process. Any waste generated under these circumstances will be disposed of in accordance with all LORS.

7.13.4.5 Permanent Closure

The planned life of the facility is 30 years, though operation could be longer. A general closure plan identifying the handling and disposal requirements for nonhazardous and hazardous wastes will be prepared prior to closure. This plan will identify opportunities for recycling. All equipment containing liquids will be drained and decommissioned as part of closure procedures to protect public safety and the environment. Unused chemicals will be sold back to the suppliers or other purchasers where practicable. All nonhazardous wastes will be disposed of in appropriate landfills or recycled. Hazardous wastes will be disposed of according to all applicable LORS. The site will be secured 24 hours per day during the decommissioning activities.

7.13.5 Laws, Ordinances, Regulations, and Standards

The handling, storage, and disposal of nonhazardous and hazardous wastes from the facility would be governed by federal, state, and local laws. The LORS applicable to waste management at the facility are summarized in Table 7.13-5.

7.13.5.1 Federal

The handling, storage, and disposal of both hazardous and nonhazardous waste are addressed through RCRA (42 U.S. Code [USC] 6901 et seq.) and its implementing regulations (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] 260 et seq.). In RCRA Subtitle D, minimum criteria are established for use by the state for the best practical controls and monitoring requirements for solid waste disposal facilities. The generation, storage, transportation, and disposal of hazardous wastes are comprehensively addressed in RCRA Subtitle C. The U.S. EPA is responsible for implementing this law. The facility will conform with RCRA Subtitle C in all aspects of hazardous waste management.

Wastewater discharges from the facility are governed by the Clean Water Act (CWA).

7.13.5.2 State of California

Nonhazardous solid waste is regulated under the California Integrated Waste Management Act (CIWMA) of 1989 (Public Resources Code [PRC] Sections 40000 et seq.) State and local efforts in source reduction, recycling, and land disposal safety are coordinated through CIWMA. CIWMA requires each county to submit an integrated waste management plan to the state. Riverside County, the solid waste hauler, and the disposal site will all comply with CIWMA requirements. CIMWA affects the facility to the extent that hazardous wastes are not to be disposed of with nonhazardous wastes.

The discharge of wastewater is regulated by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). The SARWQCB administers state water programs locally. The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act controls the discharge of wastewater to surface or groundwater in California.

RCRA allows states to develop their own programs for the regulation of hazardous waste. The California HWCL (Health and Safety Code Sections 25100 et seq.) controls the storage, treatment, and disposal of hazardous wastes in California. Most administration and enforcement of HWCL rests with the DTSC. A memorandum of understanding has delegated some elements of the implementation of HWCL to local health departments. The HWCL identifies some wastes as being hazardous that are not classified as hazardous under RCRA. The HWCL will be adhered to throughout the construction and operation of the facility as hazardous wastes are removed from the site.

7.13.5.3 Local

For solid nonhazardous waste, Riverside County Department of Environmental Health has responsibility for administering and enforcing the CIWMA. For hazardous waste, local regulation consists primarily of the administration and enforcement of the HWCL. The Riverside County Department of Environmental Health and the Fire Department are the local agencies that will regulate the hazardous waste associated with the facility. For emergency spills, the Riverside County Department of Environmental Health should be contacted. A Hazardous Material Spill Response contractor (Clean Harbors) may also respond for containment, cleanup, and remediation. Local agency requirements and LORS associated with the proposed project will be addressed before the construction and operation of the facility, and the facility would conform to all local requirements. These include the need to obtain a Hazardous Materials Business Plan from the Riverside County Department of Environmental Health that will permit the storage of hazardous materials and wastes in accordance with state and local regulations.

7.13.6 Involved Agencies and Agency Contacts

Both the U.S. EPA and California Environmental Protection Agency regulate hazardous and nonhazardous waste and will be involved in the regulation of waste generated by the facility. However, hazardous waste laws are administered and enforced primarily through local agencies, including the local Fire and Environmental Health Departments. Nonhazardous waste laws are administered and enforced primarily by the Riverside County Department of Environmental Health, Riverside County Fire Department, and the SARWQCB. The Riverside County Department of Environmental Health will advise on the health effects of leaks and spills of hazardous materials and hazardous waste. The agencies and persons to contact for each type of waste are shown below. Appropriate local agencies and LORS associated with the proposed project will also be addressed before the construction and operation of the facility.

Issue	Agency/Address	Contact/Title	Telephone
Hazardous solid waste disposal	Department of Toxic Substances Control 1011 North Grandview Glendale, CA 91201-2205	Andre Amy DTSC Duty Officer	(818) 551-2830
Nonhazardous solid waste disposal	Lamb Canyon Sanitary Landfill 16411 State Highway 79 Beaumont, CA 92223	Fouad Mina, Senior Engineer	(951) 486-3200
Nonhazardous solid waste	Palms Springs Disposal Services 4690 E. Mesquite Avenue P.O. 2720 Palm Springs, CA 92263	Rich Wade, General Manager	(760) 327-1351
Nonhazardous liquid waste discharged to a water surface body. Issues NPDES permit for Dewatering and Other Low Threat Discharges (Order No. 5-00-175)	Regional Water Quality Control Board; Colorado River Basin Region 73-720 Fred Waring Drive, #100 Palm Desert, CA 92260	Kirk Larkin, Senior Water Resources Control Engineer	(760) 340-4521
Application for U.S. EPA identification generator number.	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 55 Hawthorne Street San Francisco, CA 94105-3906	Tetra Tech EMI Attention: Notifications 135 Main Street, Suite 1800 San Francisco, CA 94105	(415) 495-8895
All solid and liquid hazardous materials.	Riverside County Department of Environmental Health, Indio Office 47-950 Arabia Street, Suite A Indio, CA 92201	Jim Ray, Hazardous Materials Supervisor and Specialist	(760) 863-8976
Contact in Case of Spill	Riverside County Department of Environmental Health, Indio Office 47-950 Arabia Street, Suite A Indio, CA 92201	Jim Ray, Hazardous Materials Supervisor and Specialist	(760) 863-8976 After Hours call (951) 358-5245
RCFD Contacts	Riverside County Fire Department 210 West San Jacinto Avenue Perris, CA 92570	John R. Hawkins, County Fire Chief	(916) 653-5123
Desert Hot Springs Fire Station 37	65958 Pierson Blvd., Desert Hot Springs, CA 92240	David Avila, Battalion Chief	(760) 329-2458

NPDES = National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
U.S. EPA = U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

7.13.7 Permits Required and Permit Schedule

It will be necessary for the facility to obtain a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System permit from the SARWQCB for the discharge of stormwater to the surface water impoundment. During the construction phase of the project, a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan will need to be prepared to address erosion control issues during plant construction. Based on the configuration of the zero liquid discharge system, treatment of water in the system is considered conditioning of process water, as it is returned to use in the process stream, and not treatment of wastewater. As such, a tiered permit from the DTSC for water treatment should not be required.

Responsible Agency	Permit/Approval	Schedule
Colorado River Basin Regional Water Quality Control Board	NPDES	180 days prior to plant operation
Colorado River Basin Regional Water Quality Control Board	SWPPP	One quarter prior to construction

7.13.8 References

Camp Dresser & McKee, Larry Walker Associates, Uribe and Associates, and Resources Planning Associates. 1993. California Stormwater Best Management Practice Handbooks. Prepared for Stormwater Quality Task Force. March 1993.

URS. 2006. Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 668-130-005, -007 and 668-140-001 Riverside County, California. October 30, 2006 [Included as Appendix Q.]

URS. 2007. Phase II Baseline Investigation, CPV Sentinel Site, Assessor's Parcel Numbers (APNs) 668-130-005, -007 and 668-140-001 Riverside County, California. February 1, 2007. [Included as Appendix Q.]

U.S. EPA. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1999. Biennial RCRA Hazardous Waste Report.

Table 7.13-1
Summary of Anticipated Construction Waste Streams and Management Methods
(Page 1 of 2)

Waste Stream	Anticipated Waste Stream Classification	Estimated Quantity	Estimated Frequency of Generation	Waste Management Method	
				Onsite	Offsite Treatment
Scrap wood, glass, plastic, paper,	Nonhazardous solids	40 cubic yards	Weekly	Containerize (20 ton dumpsters), housekeeping	Recycle and/or Class III landfill disposal
Waste concrete	Nonhazardous solid	10 cubic yards	Weekly	Containerize/stockpile	Recycle/reuse on site/Class III landfill disposal
Scrap Metal	Nonhazardous solid	3 cubic yards	Weekly	10 ton dumpsters	Recycle and/or Class III landfill disposal
Sanitary Waste (toilets and sinks)	Nonhazardous solids/liquids	1,500 gallons	Weekly	Portable self-contained toilets and holding tanks at trailers	Weekly collection (minimum) and off-site treatment/disposal.
Empty hazardous material containers	Hazardous solids	1 cubic yard	Weekly	Store for less than 90 days	Recycle and/or Class I/II landfill disposal
Spent welding materials	Hazardous solid	Less than 1 cubic yard	Weekly	Containerize	Dispose at Class I landfill
Waste oil filters	Hazardous solid	200 pounds	Monthly	Containerize	Dispose at Class I landfill
Waste Oil including Used Motor Oil, Transmission Fluid, and Hydraulic Fluid, Antifreeze	Hazardous liquids	20 Gallons	Weekly	Containerize, stored on-site in 90-day hazardous waste storage area	Authorized hazardous waste management company collection and off-site treatment/recycling disposal

Table 7.13-1
Summary of Anticipated Construction Waste Streams and Management Methods
(Page 2 of 2)

Waste Stream	Anticipated Waste Stream Classification	Estimated Quantity	Estimated Frequency of Generation	Waste Management Method	
				Onsite	Offsite Treatment
Oil rags, oil absorbent generated during normal construction activities	Hazardous solids	Less than 2 cubic yards	Weekly	Store for less than 90 days	Oily rags would be recycled. Class I landfill disposal for other solids.
Solvents, waste paints, and thinners	Hazardous liquids	2 US gallons	Weekly	Store for less than 90 days	Recycle or disposal at TSDF.
Spent lead acid batteries	Hazardous solids	2 batteries	Yearly	Store for less than 1 year	Recycled
Spent alkaline batteries	Hazardous solids	60 batteries	Monthly	Store for less than 1 year	Recycled
Stormwater from construction area	Nonhazardous liquids	716,000 US gallons	For a once in 2 year, 24 hour storm event	NPDES Stormwater program	Discharge to the stormwater retention basin
Fluorescent, mercury vapor lamps	Hazardous solids	30	Yearly	Store for 1 year	Recycle
Hydrotest water	Hazardous or nonhazardous liquids	750,000 US gallons	Once before initial startup	Sample. If suitable for discharge, route to retention basin. If hazardous, store for less than 90 days.	If hazardous, dispose to TSDF

Table 7.13-2
Landfills, TSDFs, and Transfer Stations

Landfill/Transfer Station	Phone Number	Location	Class	Materials Accepted	Permitted Capacity	Annual Usage (cu yd)	Remaining Capacity (cu yd)	Estimated Closure Date	Approximate Distance from Site (in miles)	Comments
Lamb Canyon Sanitary Landfill	(951) 486-3200	16411 State Highway 79 Beaumont, CA 92223	Class III	Solid Class III only	34 million cubic yards	750,000 tons	20,908,171	2023	32	Mixed municipal, construction/ demolition, sludge (biosolids)
Badlands Sanitary Landfill	(951) 486-3200	31125 Ironwood Avenue Moreno Valley, CA 92373	Class III	Solid	30.4 million cubic yards	1,000,000 tons	21,866,092	2016	40	Agricultural, construction/ demolition, dead animals, industrial, inert, mixed municipal, sludge (biosolids)
California Street Landfill	(909) 798-7698	2151 Nevada Street Redlands, CA 92373	Class III	Solid Class III only	10 million cubic yards	207,250 tons	6,800,000	2031	50	Mixed municipal, construction/ demolition, sludge (biosolids)
Clean Harbors Buttonwillow Landfill	(661) 762-6200	2500 Lokern Road Buttonwillow, CA 93206	Class I and II	Solid & liquid[a]	11 million cubic yards	351,000 tons	8,500,000	2030	238	Will accept RCRA hazardous waste, California hazardous waste and nonhazardous waste
Clean Harbors Westmorland Landfill	(760) 344-9400	5295 Garvery Road Westmorland, CA 92281	Class I	Solid & liquid[a]	NA	NA	NA	NA	90	Not accepting waste at this time; working on new cells.
Chemical Waste Management Kettleman Hills Landfill	(559) 386-9711	35251 Old Skyline Road Kettleman City, CA 93239	Class I, II, III	Solid & liquid[a]	10.7 million cubic yards (hazardous)	1 million tons	16,000,000	2013	282	Class III municipal waste
Clean Harbors Wilmington	(310) 835-9998	1737 East Denni Street Wilmington, CA 90744	TSDF/ recycle center	Solvents for fuel blending; solids and liquids	NA	NA	Unlimited	None	110	Handles all profiled wastes, mostly Class I.

Notes:
cu yd = cubic yards
NA = not available
TSDF = treatment, storage, and disposal facility
[a] Liquid wastes require treatment/stabilization and solidification prior to landfilling

Table 7.13-3
Recycling/Transfer Centers

Recycling Center	Phone Number	Location	Class	Materials Accepted	Permitted Capacity	Annual Usage	Remaining Capacity (cu yd)	Estimated Closure Date	Approximate Distance from Site (in miles)	Comments
Southern California Recycling	(760) 343-0499	29250 Rio Del Sol Road Thousand Palms, CA 92276	TSDF /recycle center	Solid Class III only	326,720 tons/year	3,040 tons/year	71,500,000	None	14	Mixed municipal, construction/ demolition, industrial, tires
Coachella Valley Transfer Station	none	87011-A Landfill Road Coachella, CA 92236	TSDF /recycle center	Solid Class III only	3,171,250 tons/year	275,000 tons/year	N/A	None	31	Agricultural, Construction/demolition, Green Materials, Industrial, Inert, Metals, Mixed municipal, Tires
Inland Regional MRF & TS	(866) 238-3301	2059 East Steel Road Colton, CA 92324	Large Volume TSDF center	Class III	24,667 cubic yards/year	Not known	N/A	None	48	Construction/demolition, Green Materials, Industrial, Mixed municipal, Wood waste
California Bio-Mass Inc. Victor Valley Regional Composting Facility	(760) 246-7946	20055 Shay Rd. Victorville, CA 92392	Composting	Class III	700 tons per day	NA	270,000 Cubic Yards	None	100	Agricultural, construction/demolition, food wastes, liquid waste, manure, mixed municipal
Clean Harbors Wilmington	(310) 835-9998	1737 East Denni Street Wilmington, CA 90744	TSDF/ recycle center	Solvents for fuel blending; solids and liquids	NA	NA	Unlimited	None	110	Handles all profiled wastes, mostly Class I
Clean Harbors Los Angeles	(323) 277-2500	5756 Alba Street Los Angeles, CA 90058	TSDF	Small Quantity Class I, II Profiled Wastes	NA	NA	NA	NA	105	Inorganic cleaning solutions, oils, flammable solvents, organic and inorganic chemicals, paint residues, toxic/reactive debris, off-spec commercial products.

Notes: cu yd = cubic yards
NA = not available
TSDF = treatment, storage, and disposal facility

Table 7.13-4
Summary of Anticipated Operating Waste Streams and Management Methods
(Page 1 of 2)

Waste Stream	Waste Stream Classification	Estimated Amount	Estimated Frequency of Generation	Waste Management Method	
				Onsite	Offsite Treatment
Used Hydraulic Fluid, Oils and Grease, and Oily Filters from CTG and other users of hydraulic actuators and lubricants	Hazardous	Less than 5 gallons	Daily	Store for less than 90 days	Waste Oils, hydraulic fluids and antifreeze would be recycled
Spent lead acid and alkaline batteries	Hazardous solids	5 (Lead Acid) 30 (Alkaline)	Lead Acid – Yearly Alkaline -Monthly	Store for less than 1 year	Recycle
Spent catalyst (heavy metals)	Hazardous solids	120,000 lbs	Every 5 years	Removed to truck by licensed contractors	Recycle
Waste oil from oil water separator	Hazardous	15 US gallons	Yearly	None – removed directly from oil water separator	Oil would be recycled
Oily rags, oil absorbent from CTG and other users of hydraulic actuators and lubricants	Hazardous solids	Two 55 gallon containers	Monthly	Store for less than 90 days	Oily rags would be recycled Class I landfill disposal for other solids
CTG used air filters	Nonhazardous solids	2,000 filters	Every 5 years	Store for less than 90 days	Recycle/Class III landfill disposal
CTG water wash	Hazardous or nonhazardous liquids	10,000 US gallons	Yearly	Sample. Store hazardous portion for less than 90 days	Dispose to a TSDF if hazardous

Table 7.13-4
Summary of Anticipated Operating Waste Streams and Management Methods
(Page 2 of 2)

Waste Stream	Waste Stream Classification	Estimated Amount	Estimated Frequency of Generation	Waste Management Method	
				Onsite	Offsite Treatment
Fluorescent, mercury vapor lamps	Hazardous solids	30	Yearly	Store for 1 year	Recycle
Sanitary wastewater	Nonhazardous liquids	1,500 US gallons	Daily	Solids pumped once every 3 years to tanker truck by licensed contractors	Discharge to onsite septic tank and leach field
Stormwater	Nonhazardous liquids	716,000 US gallons	For a once in 2 year, 24 hour storm event	NPDES Stormwater program	Discharge to the stormwater retention basin
Salts from zero liquid discharge rotary drum	Non hazardous solids	200 lbs	Daily	Store for less than 90 days	Class III/II landfill disposal

Table 7.13-5
Laws, Ordinances, Regulations, and Standards
(Page 1 of 3)

Laws, Ordinances, Regulations and Standards	Administering Agency	Applicability	AFC Section
Federal			
RCRA Subtitle D (42 USC 6941-6949a)	U.S. EPA, Region IX and Cal-EPA; DTSC	Controls solid waste collectors, recyclers, and depositors.	Solid waste will be collected and disposed of by a collection company in conformance with RCRA Subtitle D. Project will meet standards for recordkeeping, labeling, notification, manifesting, and reporting. Sections 7.13.2 and 7.13.5
Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 260	U.S. EPA, Region IX	Contain regulations promulgated by the EPA to implement the requirements of RCRA as described above. Characteristics of hazardous waste are described in terms of ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, and toxicity, and specific types of wastes are listed.	Solid hazardous wastes will be tested prior to transport to landfills. Sections 7.13.2 and 7.13.5.
RCRA Subtitle C (42 USC 6921-6939b)	U.S. EPA, Region IX	Controls generation, storage, transportation, treatment, and disposal of hazardous waste.	Hazardous waste will be managed in conformance with RCRA Subtitle C. Sections 7.13.2 and 7.13.5
49 CFR 172, 173, and 179	California Highway Patrol and U.S. Department of Transportation	Controls labeling, placards, and packaging for hazardous waste shipments.	The proposed project will use required placards, packaging, and labels for hazardous waste shipments. Section 7.13.5
Clean Water Act (CWA)	SWRCB; RWQCB Colorado River Basin Region	Controls discharge of wastewater to the surface waters of the U.S.	Discharge will be in accordance with CWA NPDES permit. Section 7.13.7

Table 7.13-5
Laws, Ordinances, Regulations, and Standards
(Page 2 of 3)

State of California			
California Integrated Waste Management Act (CIWMA), PRC 40000, et seq.	Riverside County Department of Environmental Health	Controls solid waste collectors, recyclers, and depositors. Hazardous wastes are not to be disposed of with nonhazardous wastes.	Solid waste will be collected and disposed of by a collection company in conformance with the CIWMA. Sections 7.13.4.1 and 7.13.4.2
Title 14, California Code of Regulations, 17200 Et. Seq. (Minimum Standards for Solid Waste Handling and Disposal)	DTSC	Set forth-minimum standards for solid waste handling and disposal; guidelines to ensure conformance of solid waste facilities with county solid waste management plans, as well as enforcement and administration provisions.	Solid waste will be collected and disposed according to proper solid waste handling and disposal guidelines. Section 7.13.4.1 and 7.13.4.2.
Hazardous Materials Release Response Plans and Inventory, CA Health and Safety Code 25500-25541	DTSC; Riverside County Hazardous Materials Division	Requires business plan for releases of hazardous materials.	The proposed project will ensure that a business plan consistent with the requirements of Section 25503 is prepared. Section 7.13.5.3
Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act	SWRCB; RWQCB Colorado River Basin Region	Controls discharge of wastewater to the surface and groundwaters of California.	Discharge will be in accordance with CWA/Porter-Cologne. Section 7.13.7
Hazardous Waste Control Law (HWCL), CA Health and Safety Code 25100 et seq.; 22 CCR 66001 et seq.	DTSC; Riverside County Hazardous Materials Division	Controls storage, treatment, and disposal of hazardous waste.	Hazardous waste will be handled by contractors in conformance with HWCL. Sections 7.13.4.1 and 7.13.4.2
Hazardous Waste Source Reduction and Management Review, 22 CCR 67100	DTSC; Riverside County Hazardous Materials Division	Requires source reduction evaluation review and plan every 4 years.	The proposed project will prepare a plan for reducing the generation of hazardous waste and prepare associated performance reports. Sections 7.13.2 and 7.13.5

Table 7.13-5
Laws, Ordinances, Regulations, and Standards
(Page 3 of 3)

22 CCR 66260-66270	DTSC; Riverside County Hazardous Materials Division	Regulates generators of hazardous waste.	The proposed project will obtain generator identification number and comply with all generator requirements. Section 7.13.4.2
Local			
Riverside County Code	Riverside County Code	A business emergency/contingency plan for the storage of hazardous materials and wastes.	The proposed project will prepare a business emergency/contingency plan for the storage of hazardous materials and wastes. Section 7.13.5
None	Riverside County Environmental Resources Management, Indio office	Emergency spills	Will contain and clean emergency spills. Section 7.13.5.3

Notes:

AFC = Application for Certification
Cal-EPA = California Environmental Protection Agency
CCR = California Code of Regulations
CFR = Code of Federal Regulations
CWA = Clean Water Act
DTSC = Department of Toxic Substances Control
HWCL = Hazardous Waste Control Law
LORS = laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards
NPDES = National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
RCRA = Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RWQCB = Regional Water Quality Control Board
SWRCB = State Water Resources Control Board
USC = U.S. Code
U.S. EPA = U.S. Environmental Protection Agency