

8.14 Waste Management

This section evaluates the potential effects on human health and the environment from nonhazardous and hazardous waste generated at the WCEP. Section 8.14.1 describes project site investigations and the waste and waste streams that would be generated by the project. Section 8.14.2 describes the project's environmental consequences, in terms of waste and waste disposal sites. Section 8.14.3 discusses potential cumulative impacts. Section 8.14.4 describes mitigation measures. Section 8.14.5 presents LORS that apply to the generated waste. Section 8.14.6 describes agencies that have jurisdiction over the generated waste and specifies who to contact in those agencies. Section 8.14.7 describes permits required for generated waste and a schedule for obtaining those permits, and Section 8.14.8 provides the references used to prepare this section.

8.14.1 Affected Environment

This section discusses the condition of the WCEP project site, in terms of the potential need to remove or otherwise treat contaminated soil or groundwater at the site, and then discusses the various non-hazardous and hazardous waste streams for WCEP construction and operation.

8.14.1.1 Site Investigations

Investigations of the project site that have been undertaken to determine whether or not contamination is present that will require removal or remediation have included a Phase I Environmental Site Assessment and a groundwater sampling program.

8.14.1.1.1 Phase I Environmental Site Assessment

A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment was conducted by Environmental Strategies Consulting LLC in accordance with the ASTM Standard E 1527-00, Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments. According to a report prepared by Environmental Strategy Consulting describing the results of the Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, the 11.48-acre parcel is currently owned by the Industry Urban Development Agency and currently leased to Coastal Group/ARC. From 1979 until 1995, Pen-Tab Industries of California occupied the warehouse, and manufactured school and office products. Since 1995, Coastal Group/ARC has used the property for the packaging, warehousing and distribution of computer hardware.

The Environmental Site Assessment report, dated May 20, 2005, concluded that the property lies within the San Gabriel Valley Superfund Site, which is listed on the National Priorities List and State Priorities List databases and has undergone investigations and remediation for groundwater contaminated with VOCs. The Superfund Site encompasses a large area within the San Gabriel Valley that includes the WCEP project site. It is likely that groundwater beneath the property is contaminated as a result of industrial sources located within the Superfund Site. The project site has not been identified as a responsible party within the San Gabriel Valley Superfund Site, but is under the Well Investigation Program of the Los Angeles RWQCB. In addition, several upgradient sources were also identified as having the potential to impact the project site. The combination of both the San Gabriel Valley Superfund Site and the upgradient sources could potentially have led to

contamination of groundwater beneath the project site. The Environmental Site Assessment report recommended that soil and groundwater samples be collected to establish a baseline of property conditions. A copy of the Environmental Site Assessment report is included in Appendix 8.14A.

8.14.1.1.2 Groundwater Sampling

Groundwater sampling was performed by Environmental Strategies at the site in September 2005. The investigation involved installation of three monitoring wells, and collection of groundwater samples.

Laboratory analyses of the groundwater was performed for VOCs, total petroleum hydrocarbon (TPH) as gasoline (TPHg) and diesel (TPHd), 1,4-dioxane, Title 22 metals, perchlorate, N-nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA), and chromium VI. No VOCs were detected, except for tetrachloroethene (PCE) and trichloroethene (TCE). PCE was detected above Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCL) at one well, while TCE was detected at a level below the MCL. All metals were detected below the MCL, except for total chromium and lead. Total chromium was detected above the MCL in one well, and lead was detected in all three groundwater samples at concentrations exceeding the MCL. Diesel (TPHd) was detected in one well, however there is no screening level for TPHd in drinking water or groundwater. Perchlorate was detected above the public health goal (PHG) in one well. TPHg, 1,4-dioxane, and NDMA were not detected. A condensed summary of these results is presented in Table 8.14-1, and the full analytical data has been provided in Appendix 8.14B.

TABLE 8.14-1
Groundwater Sampling Results

Chemical	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)	Results at Monitoring Wells		
		TWM-1	TWM-2	TWM-3
TCE	5 µg/L	ND	ND	1.6 µg/L
PCE	5 µg/L	4.5 µg/L	4.6 µg/L	22 µg/L
Total Chromium	0.05 mg/L	0.056 mg/L	ND	0.024 mg/L
Lead	0.015 mg/L ^a	0.073 mg/L	0.028 mg/L	0.027 mg/L
TPH – diesel	NL	ND	ND	0.48 mg/L
Perchlorate	6 µg/L ^b	ND	6.4 µg/L	3.4 µg/L

Values in **bold** denote a value above the MCL.

^a California Code of Regulations § 64672.3 lead and copper action levels

^b Perchlorate Public Health Goal for drinking water developed by the Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment

ND = Compound not detected above method detection limit

NL/ not listed

8.14.1.2 Project Waste Generation

Wastewater, solid nonhazardous waste, and liquid and solid hazardous waste will be generated at the WCEP site during facility construction and operation. Solid nonhazardous

waste will also be generated during the construction of the electric transmission lines, the natural gas supply pipeline, and water pipelines.

8.14.1.2.1 Construction Phase

During construction, the primary waste generated will be solid nonhazardous waste. However, some nonhazardous liquid waste and hazardous waste (solid and liquid) will also be generated. Most of the hazardous wastes will be generated at the plant site, but a minimal quantity of hazardous waste will be generated during construction of the electric transmission lines. The types of waste and their estimated quantities are described below.

Nonhazardous Solid Waste

Listed below are nonhazardous waste streams that could potentially be generated from construction of the generating facility and the electric transmission line.

Paper, Wood, Glass, and Plastics—Approximately 60 tons of paper, wood, glass, and plastics will be generated from packing materials, waste lumber, insulation, and empty nonhazardous chemical containers during project construction. These wastes will be recycled where practical. Waste that cannot be recycled will be disposed of weekly in a Class III landfill. Onsite, the waste will be placed in dumpsters.

Concrete—Approximately 40 tons of excess concrete will be generated during construction. Waste concrete will be disposed of weekly in a Class III landfill or at clean fill sites, if available or will be recycled and disposed of at a construction and demolition site.

Metal—Approximately 15 tons of metal, including steel from welding/cutting operations, packing materials, and empty nonhazardous chemical containers, and aluminum waste from packing materials and electrical wiring will be generated during construction. Waste will be recycled where practical and nonrecyclable waste will be deposited in a Class III landfill.

Wastewater

Wastewater generated during construction will include sanitary waste, storm water runoff, equipment washdown water, and water from excavation dewatering during construction (if dewatering is required). Depending on the chemical quality of these wastewaters, they could be classified as hazardous or nonhazardous. As discussed in Section 8.14.4.2.2, the waste waters would be sampled and if they are hazardous would be disposed of as described in Section 8.14.3.2. Methods for disposing of nonhazardous wastewaters are identified in Section 8.14.3.1.

Hazardous Waste

Most of the hazardous waste generated during construction will consist of liquid waste, such as water from excavation dewatering, flushing and cleaning fluids, passivating fluid (to prepare pipes for use), and solvents. Some hazardous solid waste, such as welding materials and dried paint, may also be generated.

Flushing and cleaning waste liquid will be generated as pipes are cleaned and flushed. The volume of flushing and cleaning liquid waste generated is estimated to be one to two times the internal volume of the pipes cleaned. The quantity of welding, solvent, and paint waste is expected to be minimal. Wastewaters generated during construction could also be considered hazardous, if demonstrated so by sampling described in Section 8.14.2.2.2.

Methods for recycling and disposal of hazardous wastes during construction are identified in Section 8.14.4.1.

The construction contractor will be considered the generator of hazardous construction waste and will be responsible for proper handling of hazardous waste in compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations. This responsibility will include licensing, personnel training, accumulation limits and times, and reporting and recordkeeping. The hazardous waste will be collected in satellite accumulation containers near the points of generation. It will be moved daily to the contractor's 90-day hazardous waste storage area located at the site construction laydown area. The waste will be removed from the site by a certified hazardous waste collection company and delivered to an authorized hazardous waste management facility, before expiration of the 90-day storage limit.

8.14.1.2.2 Operation Phase

During WCEP facility operation, the primary waste generated will be nonhazardous solid waste. However, varying quantities of both solid and liquid hazardous waste will also be generated periodically. The types of waste and their estimated quantities are discussed below.

Nonhazardous Solid Waste

The WCEP will produce facility wastes, typical of power generation facility operations and maintenance activities. These will include rags, turbine air filters, broken and rusted metal and machine parts, defective or broken electrical materials, empty containers, the typical refuse generated by workers and small office operations, and other miscellaneous solid wastes. The quantity generated is estimated to be about 50 cubic yards per year (approximately 35 tons per year). Large metal parts will be recycled.

Nonhazardous Wastewater

Water balance diagrams, provided in Figures 7.1-1 and 7.1-2, illustrate the expected liquid waste streams and flow rates for the WCEP. The wastewater collection system will collect sanitary wastewater from sinks, toilets, and other sanitary facilities to be discharged to Los Angeles County Sanitation District sanitary sewer system.

General facility drainage will consist of area washdown, sample drains, equipment leakage, and drainage from facility equipment areas. Water from these areas will be collected in a system of floor drains, hub drains, sumps, and piping, and will be routed to the facility wastewater collection system. Drains that could contain oil or grease will first be routed through an oil/water separator. Water from the plant wastewater collection system will be recycled to the cooling tower basin. Wastewater from combustion turbine water washes will be collected in a holding tank for testing. If the wastewater is suitable for reuse, it will be pumped to the cooling tower basin. If the water is unsuitable for reuse, it will be trucked offsite for disposal at an approved wastewater disposal facility.

Hazardous Waste

Hazardous waste generated will include waste lubricating oil, used oil filters, spent catalyst, and chemical cleaning wastes. The catalyst units will contain heavy metals that are considered hazardous. Chemical cleaning wastes, consisting of alkaline and acidic cleaning solutions will be generated from periodic cleaning of the piping. These wastes may contain high concentrations of heavy metals and will be collected for offsite disposal.

The chemical-feed-area drains will collect spillage, tank overflows, effluent from maintenance operations, and liquid from area washdowns. After neutralization, if required, water collected from the chemical storage areas will be directed to the cooling tower basin. The quantity of this effluent is expected to be minimal.

Wastes that will be generated at the facility are summarized in Table 8.14-2.

TABLE 8.14-2
Hazardous Wastes Generated at the WCEP Facility

Waste	Origin	Composition	Estimated Quantity	Classification	Disposal
Lubricating oil	Small leaks and spills from the gas-turbine lubricating-oil system	Hydrocarbons	300 lb/yr	Hazardous	Cleaned up using sorbent and rags—disposed of by certified oil recycler
Lubricating oil filters	Gas-turbine lubricating-oil system	Paper, metal, and hydrocarbons	600 lb/yr	Hazardous	Recycled or disposed of by certified oil recycler
Laboratory analysis waste	Water treatment	Sulfuric acid	400 gal/yr	Hazardous	Recycled by certified recycler
SCR catalyst units	SCR system (warranty is 3 years—use tends to be 3 to 5 years)	Metal and heavy metals, including vanadium	600 lb every 3 to 5 yrs	Hazardous	Recycled by SCR manufacturer or disposed of in Class I landfill
CO catalyst units	CO catalyst (use tends to be 3 to 5 years)	Metal and heavy metals, including vanadium	600 lb every 3 to 5 yrs	Hazardous	Recycled by manufacturer
Oily rags	Maintenance, wipe-down of equipment, etc.	Hydrocarbons, cloth	200 lb/yr (~500 rags/yr)	Hazardous	Recycled or disposed of by certified oil recycler
Oil sorbents	Cleanup of small spills	Hydrocarbons	150 lb/yr	Hazardous	Recycled or disposed of by certified oil recycler
Cooling tower sludge	Deposited in cooling tower basin by cooling water	Dirt from air	100 tons/yr	Could be hazardous, but usually not	Class II landfill if nonhazardous; Class I if hazardous
Chemical feed area drainage	Spillage, tank overflow, area washdown water	Water with water treatment chemicals	Minimal	May be hazardous if corrosive	Onsite neutralization, if required, then discharged to cooling tower basin

8.14.2 Environmental Consequences

8.14.2.1 Significance Criteria

The project could have a significant effect on the environment in terms of hazardous materials handling if it would do the following (CEQA Guidelines Section 15002(g), Appendix G):

- Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites (Cortese List) compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would create a significant hazard to the public or the environment
- Have solid waste disposal needs beyond the capacity of appropriate landfills to accommodate them

The risks or hazards posed by the transportation of hazardous materials, including hazardous wastes, are described and analyzed in Section 8.5, Hazardous Materials Handling.

8.14.2.2 Cortese List

An examination of the California DTSC's Hazardous Waste and Substances Site List (Cortese List) shows none of the 72 sites currently on the list compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 are located within the city limits of the City of Industry (California Department of Toxic Substances Control [CDTSC], 2005). Therefore, the WCEP project site is not located on a Cortese-listed site.

8.14.2.3 Solid Waste Disposal

Nonhazardous solid waste (often referred to as solid waste, municipal solid waste, or garbage) will be recycled or deposited in a Class III landfill. Hazardous wastes, both solid and liquid, will be delivered to a permitted offsite treatment, storage, and disposal (TSD) facility for treatment or recycling, or will be deposited in a permitted Class I landfill. The following sections describe the waste disposal sites feasible for disposal of WCEP wastes.

8.14.2.3.1 Nonhazardous Waste

Approximately 115 tons of solid waste will be generated during construction of the WCEP and solid waste will continue to be generated during operation of the project. Other solid wastes will be recycled to the extent possible, and what can not be recycled will be disposed of at a permitted landfill as discussed below.

It is anticipated that all excavated soil will be used onsite for grading and leveling purposes. In the event that some of the excavated soil will not be reused onsite, classification of the soil for disposal would be made on the basis of sampling completed once the soil is excavated and stockpiled. Soil that is determined to be nonhazardous on the basis of the sampling conducted could be suitable for reuse at a construction site or disposal at a regional disposal facility, depending on the chemical quality.

Puente Hills Landfill in Whittier is the closest facility to the site. Table 8.14-3 identifies Puente Hills Landfill and other solid waste disposal facilities that may be used for WCEP.

TABLE 8.14-3
Solid Waste Disposal Facilities in the Vicinity of the WCEP Project

Landfill/MRF/ Transfer Station	Location	Class	Permitted Capacity, ^a (Cubic Yards)	Remaining Capacity ^a (Cubic Yards)	Permitted Throughput ^a (Tons per Day)	Estimated Closure Date ^a	Violation of Minimum State Standards Noted ^b
Puente Hills Landfill ^c	Whittier, CA	III	106,400,000	20,200,000	13,200	10/31/2013	No
El Sobrante Landfill ^c	Corona, CA	III	184,930,000	3,674,267	10,000	1/1/2030	No
Savage Canyon Landfill	Whittier, CA	III	20,500,000	8,345,437	350	1/1/2025	No
Olinda Alpha Sanitary Landfill	Brea, CA	III	74,900,000	50,242,370	8,000	12/31/2013	No

^a Based on CIWMB Solid Waste Information System Database (CIWMB, 2004).

^b Based on the CIWMB *Inventory of Solid Waste Facilities Violating State Minimum Standards* (CIWMB, 2003).

^c These landfills are the primary disposal sites for the City of Industry.

According to the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB), Puente Hills Landfill has a total capacity of 106.4 million cubic yards of refuse and the remaining capacity as of October 2001 was 20.2 million cubic yards. The CIWMB indicates that the active Solid Waste Facility Permit expires in 2013. According to the CIWMB, there are no open enforcement actions against Puente Hills Landfill and no violations have been issued to this facility during the 2005 calendar year (CIWMB, 2005). In addition, the El Sobrante Landfill has a total capacity of 184.9 million cubic yards of refuse and the remaining capacity as of June 2001 was 3.6 million cubic yards. The CIWMB indicates that the active Solid Waste Facility Permit expires in 2030. According to the CIWMB, there are no open enforcement actions against El Sobrante Landfill, and no violations have been issued to this facility during the 2005 calendar year (CIWMB, 2005).

Because adequate landfill capacity exists, disposal of solid nonhazardous waste will not be a constraint on WCEP development.

8.14.2.3.2 Hazardous Waste

Hazardous waste generated at the WCEP facility will be stored at the facility for less than 90 days. The waste will then be transported to a TSD facility by a permitted hazardous waste transporter. These facilities vary considerably in what they can do with the hazardous waste they receive. Some can only store waste, some can treat the waste to recover usable products, and others can dispose of the waste by incineration, deep-well injection, or landfilling. (Incineration and deep-well injection are not permitted in California.)

According to the California DTSC, there are 66 facilities in California that can accept hazardous waste for treatment and recycling (DTSC, 2003). For ultimate disposal, California has the three hazardous waste (Class I) landfills described below. The closest commercial hazardous waste disposal facility is the Clean Harbors Buttonwillow Landfill in Kern County.

Clean Harbors Buttonwillow Landfill

The Clean Harbors (formerly Safety Kleen) Buttonwillow Landfill in Kern County is permitted at 13.3 million cubic yards and has approximately 10 million cubic yards of remaining space as of March 2005. The annual deposit rate is currently 130,000 to 350,000 cubic yards. At the current deposit rate, the landfill can accept hazardous waste until approximately 2035 to 2045. Buttonwillow has been permitted to accept all hazardous wastes except flammables, PCB with a concentration greater than 50 ppm, medical waste, explosives, and radioactive waste with radioactivity greater than 20,000 picocuries (Buoni, 2005).

Clean Harbors Westmoreland Landfill

The Clean Harbors Westmoreland Landfill in Imperial County is not currently accepting waste because the Buttonwillow facility can accommodate the current hazardous waste generation rate. The facility is however available in reserve and could be reopened if necessary. The landfill's conditional use permit prohibits the acceptance of some types of waste, including radioactive (other than geothermal) waste, flammables, biological hazard waste (medical), PCB, dioxins, air- and water-reactive wastes, and strong oxidizers.

Waste Management Kettleman Hills Landfill

The Waste Management Kettleman Hills Landfill in Kings County accepts Class I, II (designated), and III waste. The Class I landfill is permitted for and will accept all hazardous wastes except radioactive, medical, and unexploded ordinance (UXO); this landfill has permitted capacity of 10.7 million cubic yards with a remaining capacity of 6 million cubic yards as of March 2005 (Yarbrough, 2005). According to Waste Management Corporation, the landfill will be open for at least another 20 years, though they could permit additional capacity, if necessary. The Class II and III waste disposal facility has a planned closure date of 2010. It is permitted to accept up to 1,400 tons per day of solid waste and contaminated soil and the total permitted capacity is 4.2 million cubic yards. As of September 2005, the remaining capacity was 1.5 million cubic yards; however, Waste Management is currently in the process of permitting an additional 15 million cubic yards of capacity at its Kettleman Hills facility (Yarbrough, 2005).

Additional Facilities

In addition to hazardous waste landfills, there are numerous offsite commercial liquid hazardous waste treatment and recycling facilities in California. Some of the closest facilities include Onyx Environmental Services in Azusa; Univar USA, Inc. and David H. Fell & Co. in Commerce; Quemetco in the City of Industry; Lighting Resources, Inc. in Ontario; Englehard West, Inc. in Anaheim; Safety Kleen Corp. in Santa Ana; and Evergreen Environmental Services in Carson (DTSC, 2003).

8.14.2.4 Waste Disposal Summary

The WCEP facility will generate nonhazardous solid waste that will add to the total waste generated in Los Angeles County and in California. However, there is adequate recycling and landfill capacity in California to recycle and dispose of the waste generated by WCEP. It is estimated that WCEP will generate approximately 850 tons of solid waste during construction and about 14,000 tons a year from operations (including approximately 3 tons of hazardous waste). Compared to the total amount of 9,440,816 tons of solid waste landfilled in Los Angeles County in the year 2003, WCEP's contribution will represent

approximately 2 percent of total county waste generation (CIWMB 2003). Therefore, the impact of the project on solid waste recycling and disposal capacity is not significant.

Hazardous waste generated will consist of waste oil, filters, SCR and oxidation catalysts, and fluids used to clean piping. The waste oil and catalysts will be recycled. Cleaning and flushing fluids will be removed and disposed of offsite. Cleaning and flushing will occur only periodically. Hazardous waste treatment and disposal capacity in California is more than adequate. Therefore, the effect of WCEP on hazardous waste recycling, treatment, and disposal capability is not significant. Because the project will not involve the pumping of groundwater and because the project is not involved in the regional groundwater contamination effort (San Gabriel Superfund Activity site), the project will not generate hazardous wastes from groundwater.

8.14.3 Cumulative Impacts

The project is not located on a Cortese-listed site and the project wastes generated would be small, relative to the capacities of the available landfills. Cumulative impacts of the WCEP in combination with other projects are not expected to be significant because of the quantities of waste the project would generate and landfill availability.

8.14.4 Mitigation and Waste Management Methods

The handling and management of waste generated by WCEP will follow the hierarchical approach of source reduction, recycling, treatment, and disposal. The first priority will be to reduce the quantity of waste generated through pollution prevention methods (e.g., high-efficiency cleaning methods). The next level of waste management will involve reusing or recycling wastes (e.g., used oil recycling). For wastes that cannot be recycled, treatment will be used, if possible, to make the waste nonhazardous (e.g., neutralization). Finally, offsite disposal will be used to dispose of residual wastes that cannot be reused, recycled, or treated.

The following sections present methods for managing both nonhazardous and hazardous waste generated by WCEP.

8.14.4.1 Construction Phase

Nonhazardous solid waste generated during construction will be collected in onsite dumpsters and picked up periodically by Waste Management Corporation. The waste will then be taken to the Puente Landfill or another local landfill. Recyclable materials can be segregated and transported by construction contractors or other private haulers to an area recycling facility. Waste Management Corporation provides drop boxes or debris boxes for large quantities of recyclables.

Wastewater generated during construction will include sanitary waste and could include excavation dewatering water, equipment washwater and stormwater runoff. Sanitary waste will be collected in portable, self-contained toilets. Excavation dewatering water will be contained in portable tanks and sampled prior to disposal offsite. Equipment washwater will be contained at designated wash areas and will be disposed of offsite. Stormwater runoff will be managed in accordance with a stormwater management permit, which will be obtained prior to the start of construction. The generation of nonhazardous wastewater will be minimized through water conservation and reuse measures.

Most of the hazardous waste generated during construction will consist of liquid waste, such as excavation dewatering water, flushing-and-cleaning fluids, passivating fluids, and solvents. Some solid waste in the form of welding materials and dried paint may also be generated. Nonhazardous materials will be used whenever possible to minimize the quantity of hazardous waste generated. The construction contractor will be the generator of hazardous construction waste and will be responsible for proper handling in compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations, including licensing, training of personnel, accumulation limits and times, and reporting and recordkeeping. The hazardous waste will be collected in satellite accumulation containers near the points of generation. This waste will be moved daily to the contractor's 90-day hazardous waste storage area, located at the plant construction laydown area. The waste will be delivered to an authorized hazardous waste management facility, before expiration of the 90-day storage limit.

8.14.4.2 Operation Phase

Handling requirements and mitigation measures for the handling of wastes during operation are described in the following sections.

8.14.4.2.1 Nonhazardous Wastes

Wastewater from facility sinks, toilets, and showers will be disposed of using the Los Angeles County Sanitation District sanitary sewer.

Nonhazardous solid waste or refuse will be collected and deposited in a local landfill. Whenever practical, recycling will be implemented throughout the facility to minimize the quantity of nonhazardous waste that must be disposed of in a landfill.

8.14.4.2.2 Hazardous Wastes

To avoid the potential effects on human health and the environment from handling and disposing of hazardous wastes, procedures will be developed to ensure proper labeling, storage, packaging, recordkeeping, and disposal of all hazardous wastes. The following general procedures will be employed:

- The WCEP will be classified as a hazardous waste generator and will obtain a site-specific USEPA ID number that will be used to manifest hazardous waste from the WCEP facility. Hazardous waste from the WCEP facility will be stored onsite for less than 90 days before offsite disposal, treatment, or recycling.
- Hazardous wastes will be accumulated at the generating facility according to CCR Title 22 requirements for satellite accumulation.
- Hazardous wastes will be stored in appropriately segregated storage areas surrounded by berms to contain leaks and spills. The bermed areas will be sized to hold the full contents of the largest single container and, if not roofed, sized for an additional 20 percent to allow for rainfall. These areas will be inspected daily.
- Hazardous wastes will be collected by a licensed hazardous waste hauler, using a hazardous waste manifest. Wastes will only be shipped to authorized hazardous waste management facilities. Biannual hazardous waste generator reports will be prepared and submitted to the DTSC. Copies of manifests, reports, waste analyses, and other documents will be kept onsite and will remain accessible for inspection for at least 3 years.

- Employees will be trained in hazardous waste procedures, spill contingencies, and waste minimization.
- Procedures will be developed to reduce the quantity of hazardous waste generated. Nonhazardous materials will be used instead of hazardous materials whenever practical, and wastes will be recycled whenever practical.

Specifically, hazardous waste handling will include the following practices. Handling of hazardous wastes in this way will minimize the quantity of waste deposited to landfills:

- Waste lubricating oil will be recovered and recycled by a waste oil recycling contractor, such as Evergreen Oil, Inc.
- Spent oil filters and oily rags will be recycled.
- Spent SCR and oxidation catalysts will be recycled by the supplier, if possible, or disposed of in a Class I landfill.
- Laboratory analysis wastes will be recycled if possible, or disposed of in a Class I landfill.

8.14.4.3 Facility Closure

When WCEP is closed, both nonhazardous and hazardous wastes must be handled properly. Closure can be temporary or permanent. Temporary closure would be for a period of time greater than the time required for normal maintenance, including overhaul or replacement of the combustion turbines. Causes for temporary closure could be a disruption in the supply of natural gas, flooding of the site, or damage to the plant from earthquake, fire, storm, or other natural causes. Permanent closure would consist of a cessation in operations with no intent to restart operations and could result from the age of the plant, damage to the plant beyond repair, economic conditions, or other unforeseen reasons. Handling of wastes for these two types of closure are discussed below.

8.14.4.3.1 Temporary Closure

For a temporary closure, where there is no release of hazardous materials, facility security will be deployed on a 24-hour basis, and the CEC will be notified. Depending on the length of shutdown necessary, a contingency plan for the temporary cessation of operations will be implemented. This plan will be prepared as described in the plant closure section. The plan will be developed to ensure conformance with all applicable LORS and the protection of public health and safety and the environment. The plan, depending on the expected duration of the shutdown, could include draining all chemicals from storage tanks and other equipment and the safe shutdown of all equipment. All wastes will be disposed of according to applicable LORS, as discussed in Section 8.14.7.

Where the temporary closure is in response to facility damage, or where there is a release or threatened release of hazardous waste or materials into the environment, procedures will be followed as set forth in an RMP. Procedures include methods to control releases, notification of applicable authorities and the public, emergency response, and training for generating facility personnel in responding to and controlling releases of hazardous materials and hazardous waste. Once the immediate problem of hazardous waste and materials release is

contained and cleaned up, temporary closure will proceed as described for a closure where there is no release of hazardous materials or waste.

8.14.4.3.2 Permanent Closure

The planned life of the generation facility is 30 years, although operation could be longer. When the facility is permanently closed, the handling of nonhazardous and hazardous waste and hazardous materials will be part of a general closure plan that will attempt to maximize the recycling of facility components (see Section 4.0). Unused chemicals will be sold back to the suppliers or other purchasers or users. All equipment containing chemicals will be drained and shut down to protect public health and safety and the environment. All nonhazardous wastes will be collected and disposed of in appropriate landfills or waste-collection facilities. All hazardous wastes will be disposed of according to applicable LORS. The site will be secured 24 hours per day during the WCEP decommissioning activities.

8.14.4.3.3 Monitoring

Because the environmental impacts caused by construction and operation of the facility are expected to be minimal, extensive monitoring programs will not be required. Generated waste, both nonhazardous and hazardous, will be monitored during project construction and operation in accordance with the monitoring and reporting requirements mandated by the regulatory permits to be obtained for construction and operation.

8.14.5 Laws, Ordinances, Regulations, and Standards

Nonhazardous and hazardous waste handling at WCEP will be governed by federal, state, and local laws. Applicable laws and regulations address proper waste handling, storage, and disposal practices to protect the environment from contamination and to protect facility workers and the surrounding community from exposure to nonhazardous and hazardous waste. Table 8.14-4 presents a summary of the LORS applicable to waste handling at the WCEP facility.

TABLE 8.14-4
Laws, Ordinances, Regulations, and Standards Applicable to WCEP Waste Management

LORS	Purpose	Applicability (AFC Section Explaining Conformance)
Federal		
RCRA Subtitle D	Regulates design and operation of solid waste landfills	WCEP solid waste will be collected and disposed of by a collection company in conformance with Subtitle D (Sections 8.14.3.1, 8.14.3.2).
RCRA Subtitle C	Controls storage, treatment, and disposal of hazardous waste	Hazardous waste will be handled by contractors in conformance with Subtitle C (Sections 8.14.4.1, 8.14.4.2, 8.14.8).
CWA	Controls discharge of wastewater to the surface waters of the U.S.	Industrial and sanitary wastewater will be discharged to the Los Angeles County Sanitation District sewer system (Sections 8.114.2.1.2, 8.14.2.2.2, 8.14.4.1, 8.14.4.2).

TABLE 8.14-4
Laws, Ordinances, Regulations, and Standards Applicable to WCEP Waste Management

LORS	Purpose	Applicability (AFC Section Explaining Conformance)
State		
California Integrated Waste Management Act (CIWMA)	Controls solid waste collectors, recyclers, and depositors	WCEP solid waste will be collected and disposed of by a collection company in conformance with the CIWMA (Sections 8.14.2.1.1, 8.14.3.1).
Hazardous Waste Control Law (HWCL)	Controls storage, treatment, and disposal of hazardous waste	Hazardous waste will be handled by contractors in conformance with the HWCL (Sections 8.14.4.1, 8.14.4.2, 8.14.8).
Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act	Controls discharge of wastewater to surface waters and groundwaters of California	Industrial and sanitary wastewater will be discharged to the Los Angeles County Sanitation sewer system (Sections 8.114.2.1.2, 8.14.2.2.2, 8.14.4.1, 8.14.4.2).
California Fire Code	Controls storage of hazardous materials and wastes and the use and storage of flammable/combustible liquids	Wastes will be accumulated and stored in accordance with Fire Code requirements. Permits for storage containers will be obtained, as needed, from the Los Angeles County Fire Department (Section 8.14.9).
Local		
Los Angeles County General Plan, Safety Element, Policy Thirteen	Provides guidance for local management of hazardous waste	WCEP will comply with the County's Integrated Waste Management Plan (Sections 8.14.2.1.3, 8.14.2.2.3, 8.14.4.2.2, and 8.14.7).
Los Angeles County Integrated Waste Management Plan	Provides guidance for local management of solid waste and household hazardous waste (incorporates the County's Source Reduction and Recycling Elements, which detail means of reducing commercial and industrial sources of solid waste)	WCEP will comply with the County's Integrated Waste Management Plan by recycling as much waste as possible (Sections 8.14.2.1.1, 8.14.2.2.1, 8.14.4.2.1, and 8.14.8)
City of Industry General Plan, Open Space and Conservation Element, Waste Management and Recycling, Section 6.6	Establishes City policies on reducing waste generation, meeting waste diversion goals, encouraging cleanup of contaminated sites, and ensuring adequate waste disposal capacity for the City's solid waste	Waste will be recycled consistent with applicable LORS (Sections 8.14.4 and 8.14.7).
City of Industry General Plan, Open Space and Conservation Element, Waste Management and Recycling, Section 6.6	Adopts Los Angeles County's Hazardous Waste Management Plan as City policy	WCEP will comply with County's Hazardous Waste Management Plan (Sections 8.14.2.1.3, 8.14.2.2.3, 8.14.4.2.2, and 8.14.7).
Los Angeles County, Title 32 Fire Code	Adopts Uniform Fire Code with some amendments	WCEP will obtain a permit if needed. (Section 8.14.9)

8.14.5.1 Federal

The USEPA regulates wastewater under the CWA. The federal statute that controls both nonhazardous and hazardous waste is RCRA 42 USC 6901, et seq. RCRA's implementing regulations are found at 40 CFR 260, et seq. Subtitle D assigns responsibility for the

regulation of nonhazardous waste to the states; federal involvement is limited to establishing minimum criteria that prescribe the best practicable controls and monitoring requirements for solid waste disposal facilities. Subtitle C controls the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste through a comprehensive “cradle-to-grave” system of hazardous waste management techniques and requirements. It applies to all states and to all hazardous waste generators (above certain levels of waste produced). WCEP will conform to this law in its generation, storage, transport, and disposal of any hazardous waste generated at the facility. The USEPA has delegated its authority for implementing the law to the State of California.

8.14.5.2 State

Wastewater is regulated by the State and Regional Water Quality Control Boards under the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act. Nonhazardous solid waste is regulated by the CIWMA of 1989, found in Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 40000, et seq. This law provides an integrated statewide system of solid waste management by coordinating state and local efforts in source reduction, recycling, and land disposal safety. Counties are required to submit Integrated Waste Management Plans to the state. This law directly affects Los Angeles County and the solid waste hauler and disposer that will collect WCEP solid waste. It also affects WCEP to the extent that hazardous wastes are not to be disposed of along with solid waste.

RCRA allows states to develop their own programs to regulate hazardous waste. The programs must be at least as stringent as RCRA. California has developed its own program in the California HWCL (Health and Safety Code Section 25100, et seq.). Because California has elected to develop its own program, the HWCL performs essentially the same regulatory functions as RCRA and is the law that will regulate hazardous waste at WCEP. However, the HWCL includes hazardous wastes that are not classified as hazardous waste under RCRA. Because hazardous wastes will be generated at the WCEP facility during construction and operation, the HWCL will require the Applicant to adhere to storage, recordkeeping, reporting, and training requirements for these wastes.

8.14.5.3 Local

The Los Angeles County Solid Waste Management Program is certified by the CIWMB as the Local Enforcement Agency for all solid waste facilities in Los Angeles County and will be responsible for administering and enforcing the CIWMA for solid, nonhazardous waste for WCEP.

For hazardous waste, local regulation consists primarily of the administration and enforcement of the HWCL. Los Angeles County HHMD is the local entity responsible for inspecting hazardous waste generators and reviewing their procedures for storage, treatment, and disposal of hazardous wastes.

For emergency spills, Los Angeles County Fire Department has a countywide Hazardous Materials (Haz Mat) Team consisting of firefighters who have completed formal training in Hazardous Materials Incident Response. The Haz Mat Team will identify the type and source of the hazardous material, oversee evacuation of people, and confine the spilled material, if possible. Cleanup of the material is the responsibility of the facility causing the spill. The nearest Haz Mat team is located at Los Angeles County Fire Department Station

No. 43, located at 921 South Stimson Avenue, La Puente, approximately 1.14 miles from the project site.

8.14.5.4 Codes

The design, engineering, and construction of hazardous waste storage and handling systems will be in accordance with all applicable codes and standards, including:

- The Uniform Fire Code
- The Uniform Building Code
- The Uniform Plumbing Code
- California Building Code
- California Fire Code
- City of Industry Municipal Code

8.14.6 Involved Agencies and Agency Contacts

Several agencies, including the USEPA at the federal level and the DTSC at the state level, regulate nonhazardous and hazardous waste and will be involved in the regulation of the waste generated by the WCEP. The waste laws, however, are administered and enforced primarily through the Los Angeles County Fire Department (Health Hazardous Materials Division), which is the designated CUPA. Recycling of non-hazardous waste is managed by the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works. The persons to contact for nonhazardous and hazardous waste management are listed in Table 8.14-5.

TABLE 8.14-5
Agency Contacts for City of Industry Waste Management

Topic	Agency	Address	Contact	Title	Telephone
Nonhazardous Waste					
Solid Waste	Los Angeles County Department of Health Services	5050 Commerce Drive Baldwin Park, CA 91706	Richard Wagner	Program Manager	(626) 430-5540
Recycling	Los Angeles County Department of Public Works	900 S. Fremont Street Alhambra, CA 91803	Armine Adadzhyan	Recycling Coordinator	(626) 458-3517
Hazardous Waste					
Hazardous Waste Compliance and Inspections	Los Angeles County Fire Department, Health Hazardous Materials Division	7300 Alondra Blvd. Suite 203 Paramount, CA 90723	Eric Bald	Hazardous Materials Inspector	(562) 790-1817

8.14.7 Permits Required and Permit Schedule

The storage of hazardous wastes at the City of Industry facility would be included in the HMBP submitted to the Los Angeles County Fire Department as described in Section 8.12, Hazardous Materials. In addition, the Los Angeles County Fire Department could require the permits listed in Table 8.14-6.

TABLE 8.14-6
Permits Required and Permit Schedule for City of Industry Project Waste Management

Permit	Applicability	Schedule for Permit
Unified Program Facility Permit	Fire Department requires that businesses obtain a Facility permit in order to demonstrate compliance with the various programs that control and monitor the use of hazardous substances.	Before storing regulated hazardous wastes at the site.

8.14.8 References

- Buoni, M. 2005. Clean Harbors Buttonwillow Landfill. Personal communication. March 8.
- California Department of Toxic Substances Control (CDTSC). 2003. "California Commercial Offsite Hazardous Waste Management Facilities." November 14.
- CDTSC. 2005. DTSC's Hazardous Waste and Substances Site List (Cortese List), Los Angeles County, September 10, 2005. http://www.dtsc.ca.gov/database/Calsites/Cortese_List.cfm
- California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB). 2003. "2003 County Summary Tonnage Report. <http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/landfills/Tonnage/2003/County.htm>
- CIWMB. 2004. "Solid Waste Information System (SWIS) Database."
- CIWMB. 2005. California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB). "Inventory of Solid Waste Facilities Violating State Minimum Standards." January 1 and August 23.
- Valley Vista Services. 2005. City of Industry Solid Waste Management Services. Personal Communication. August 26.
- Yarbrough, T. 2005. Waste Management Kettleman Hills. Personal communication. March 8 and August 30.