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5.14 WASTE MANAGEMENT

This section presents a discussion of the potential effects of the generation, storage, and disposal of hazardous and non-hazardous wastes from the Watson Cogeneration Steam and Electric Reliability Project (Project). The discussion in this section covers the waste streams generated during Project construction and operation, the applicable waste disposal sites to be used for the Project, proposed waste mitigation methods to minimize effects to the environment, and applicable laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards (LORS).

5.14.1 Affected Environment

5.14.1.1 *Project Site*

The Project Site is a 2.5-acre brown field site located within the boundary of the existing Watson Cogeneration Facility, which is a 21.7-acre area within the a 428-acre parcel further described as Assessors Parcel Number (APN) 7315-006-003, 1801 Sepulveda Boulevard, Carson, California, 90745 and is integral to BP's existing Carson Refinery (BP Refinery). The street address of the Project Site is located within the boundary of the existing Watson Cogeneration Facility at 22850 South Wilmington Avenue, Carson, California. The street address of the Project Site is located within the boundary of the existing Watson Cogeneration Facility at 22850 South Wilmington Avenue, Carson, California. Figure 3-1, Regional Map, depicts the Project Site and surrounding area. An existing warehouse/maintenance shop on a portion of the site will be removed as part of the Project. A new warehouse/shop will be constructed at an alternate location on refinery property. The Project Site is located approximately 0.7 mile south of the 405 Freeway, roughly bounded by Wilmington Avenue to the west, East Sepulveda Boulevard to the south, and South Alameda Street to the east.

The Project Site elevation is approximately 32 feet above mean sea level. Because the site is located within the existing refinery property boundary, the Project Site and surrounding areas are highly developed, and have been subject to disturbance for many years.

The Project's primary objective is to provide additional process steam in response to the refinery's process steam demand. The Project complements the existing cogeneration facility located within the confines of the refinery. The existing facility has four GE 7EA combustion turbine generators (CTGs), four heat recovery steam generators (HRSGs), and two steam turbine generators (STG). The Project consists of adding a fifth CTG/HRSG to the existing configuration and is referred to as the "fifth train."

The temporary construction laydown, equipment staging, and contractor parking site is a paved 25-acre parcel located approximately 1 mile southeast of the Project Site, at the northeast corner of East Sepulveda Boulevard and South Alameda Street. The area is owned by BP and is currently used as a truck parking and staging area.

No off-site improvements associated with the Project, such as water supply, natural gas or wastewater pipelines, are currently planned for the Project. The Project will connect to the existing supply pipelines currently located at the facility.

Site preparation for construction will include the removal of an existing warehouse/maintenance shop and some existing underground man-made structures located on the Project Site, including

warehouse foundations, piping systems, and maintenance access roads. Waste materials will be recycled whenever possible, and when not possible waste will be disposed of in an approved landfill.

A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) has been prepared for the Project Site in accordance with American Society for Testing and Materials Practice E 1527-05. The objective of the Phase I ESA was to identify Recognized Environmental Conditions (RECs) that may exist on the Project Site. A site reconnaissance was conducted on 10 July 2008. The Phase I ESA identified RECs on the Project Site. Areas of potential subsurface impacts were reported to be associated with current and historical refinery and maintenance operations. Prior to the property's use as a maintenance area, the property was developed with a refinery retention basin. In addition, there are known and potential subsurface impacts associated with current Watson Cogeneration Facility and historic refinery operations. A limited soil investigation was conducted on the property on February 8, 1985. According to the report, evidence of hydrocarbons was encountered in several borings within the fill soils and underlying natural soils. Additional assessment to determine the type and quantity of hydrocarbons present were not performed. Contaminants of concern were reported to be hazardous substances used in petroleum operations. See Appendix A, Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, for more detail.

As described in more detail in Section 5.14.2, Environmental Consequences, the Project will generate hazardous and non-hazardous wastes typical of a cogeneration power plant during the construction and operation of the Project.

5.14.1.2 Off-site Structures

The temporary construction laydown, equipment staging, and contractor parking area is a paved 25-acre parcel located approximately 1 mile southeast of the Project Site, at the northeast corner of the intersection of East Sepulveda Boulevard and South Alameda Street. The area is owned by BP West Coast Products LLC, and is currently used as a truck parking and staging area.

No off-site improvements, such as a water supply line, natural gas or wastewater pipelines, are currently planned. Natural gas will be supplied by Southern California Gas Company via existing Watson systems.

5.14.1.3 Non-Hazardous Solid Waste Disposal

Currently, the non-hazardous solid waste generated at the existing cogeneration facility is taken off-site for recycling or disposal to waste facilities approved for use at the site. The non-hazardous waste generated at the Project will be handled in accordance with applicable regulations and the practices and procedures that the refinery and Watson currently follow for the existing facility.

Solid waste disposal facilities are listed in Table 5.14-1, Waste Recycling/Disposal Facilities. These facilities accept non-hazardous wastes and inert solid wastes, including construction/demolition wastes. These landfills do not accept liquid wastes. Industrial process solid waste is accepted on a case-by-case basis.

SECTION FIVE

Environmental Information

**Table 5.14-1
Waste Recycling/Disposal Facilities**

Waste Disposal Site	Title 23 Class	Permitted Throughput	Permitted Capacity	Remaining Capacity	Estimated Closure Date	Enforcement Action Taken?
Solid Recycling						
Scholl Canyon Sanitary Landfill 3001 Scholl Canyon Road Glendale, CA 91206	Class III	3,400 tons per day	69.2 million cubic yards	10.8 million cubic yards	2019	No
Burbank Landfill Site No. 3 1600 Lockheed View Drive Burbank, CA 91504	Class III	240 tons per day	5.9 million cubic yards	5.1 million cubic yards	2053	No
Savage Canyon Landfill 13919 East Penn Street Whittier, CA 90602	Class III	350 tons per day	8.1 million cubic yards	7.4 million cubic yards	2025	No
Waste Management (Azusa)/ Azusa Land Reclamation 1211 West Gladstone Avenue Azusa, CA 91702	Class III	6,500 tons per day	Approximately 68,219,000 cubic yards	Approximately 43,382,000 cubic yards	2088	No
Waste Management (Palmdale) 1200 West City Ranch Road Palmdale, CA 90351	Class III	1,800 tons per day	12.2 million cubic yards	10 million cubic yards	2028	No
Waste Management (Lancaster) 600 East Avenue F Lancaster, CA 93535	Class III	1,700 tons per day	22.6 million cubic yards	16 million cubic yards	2025	No
Waste Management (McKittrick) 56533 Highway 58 West McKittrick, CA 93251	Class II	1,180 tons per day	Approximately 1,900,000 cubic yards	Approximately 900,000 cubic yards	2018 without expansion 2040 with future expansion	1 in last 5 years, currently pending dispute
Clean Harbors Buttonwillow Landfill (Solid Waste Facility) Lokern Road Kern County, CA	Class I	10.48 thousand tons per day	14.29 million cubic yards	Not available	2040	No

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Environmental Information

**Table 5.14-1
Waste Recycling/Disposal Facilities**

Waste Disposal Site	Title 23 Class	Permitted Throughput	Permitted Capacity	Remaining Capacity	Estimated Closure Date	Enforcement Action Taken?
Chemical Waste Management Kettleman Hills Landfill 36251 Old Skyline Road Kettleman City, CA 93239	Class I, Class II, and Class III	8 thousand tons per day	10.7 million cubic yards	6 million cubic yards	Not available	No
Liquid Recycling						
DeMenno/Kerdoon 2000 North Alameda Street Compton, CA 90222	Not applicable	84.1 million gallons per year of oily water and 123 million gallons per year of waste oil	Approximately 30 million gallons per year	Not applicable	Not applicable	No
Veolia Environmental Services 1704 West First Street Azusa, CA 91702	Not applicable	Not available	582,400 gallons	Not applicable	Not applicable	2003 NOV for Nuisance Odor Complete. Immediately corrected
Soil Recycling						
TPST Soil Recyclers of California 12328 Hibiscus Avenue Adelanto, CA 92301	Not applicable	1,350 tons per day	350,000 tons	Not applicable	Not applicable	No

Source: CIWMB, 2008.

Note:

NOV = Notice of Violation

5.14.1.4 Hazardous Solid Waste Disposal

Where applicable, the on-site hazardous waste transporter will take the hazardous waste generated at the Project Site off-site for recycling or disposal. These activities will be conducted in accordance with applicable regulations and current practices and procedures. Two Class I landfills are described in Table 5.14-1, Waste Recycling/Disposal Facilities. The hazardous waste generated during construction and operation of the Project is not expected to significantly impact available landfill capacity.

5.14.1.5 Hazardous and Non-hazardous Wastewater (Non-effluent Waste Streams)

As listed in Table 5.14-1, Waste Recycling/Disposal Facilities, one California wastewater treatment and recycling facility accepts Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) hazardous, non-RCRA hazardous, and non-hazardous wastewater. However, the majority of oil bearing materials will be handled on-site through the refinery wastewater treatment system.

5.14.2 Environmental Consequences

The analysis of the waste management effects from the Project is based on the following significance criteria.

- Non-hazardous solid wastes must not significantly alter available landfill, recycling, or treatment program capacities.
- Non-hazardous liquid wastes must not cause a publicly owned treatment system to violate any applicable waste discharge requirements.
- Hazardous solid wastes must not significantly alter available Class I landfill capacity.
- The Project must comply with all applicable laws regarding the handling of hazardous wastes.

Also, according to the Appendix G guidelines of the California Environmental Quality Act of 1979, a Project has a significant effect when it.

- Breaches standards relating to solid waste or litter control.
- Creates a potential public health hazard or involves materials that pose a hazard.
- Results in a need for new systems or substantial alterations to waste disposal facilities.

The following sections describe the wastes that are expected to be generated during Project construction and operation and how non-hazardous solid waste, wastewater, and hazardous solid and liquid wastes will be disposed.

5.14.2.1 Project Construction

The Project will generate wastes typical of the demolition of light industrial structures and the construction of a cogeneration power facility. Table 5.14-2, Summary of Construction Waste Streams and Management Methods, summarizes the anticipated waste streams generated during

demolition and construction, along with appropriate management methods for treatment or disposal.

**Table 5.14-2
Summary of Construction Waste Streams and Management Methods**

Waste Stream	Waste Classification	Estimated Amount¹	Waste Management Method
Empty acetylene tanks	Non-Hazardous	One cylinder, 9-inch OD by 55-feet high every six months	Recondition or recycle
Waste adhesives	Hazardous	10 gallons per month	Disposal at a hazardous waste landfill
Used alkaline batteries	Universal Waste	30 per month	Recycle
Used antifreeze	Hazardous	100 gallons	Reclamation
Empty argon tanks	Non-Hazardous	One cylinder, 9-inch OD by 55-feet high every six months	Recondition or recycle
CTG cleaning waste	Hazardous	2,000 gallons	Disposal at a hazardous waste landfill
Empty hazardous material containers	Hazardous	1 cubic yard per week	Recondition, recycle, or disposal at a hazardous waste landfill
Used lead-acid batteries, used	Universal Waste	3 per year	Recycle
Waste lube oil from combustion turbine lube oil flushes	Refinery Exempt per HSC 25143.2 or determined hazardous if exhibit characteristics	Less than 55 gallons per flush period	Recycle/Dispose per characterization
Used motor oil, transmission fluid, and hydraulic fluid	Refinery Exempt per HSC 25143.2 or determined hazardous if exhibit characteristics	10 gallons per week	Recycle/Dispose per characterization
Oil absorbent mats from CTG lube oil flushes and normal construction	Non-Hazardous	500 square feet per month	Disposal at a non-hazardous waste landfill
Oil absorbents	Hazardous	Less than 1 cubic yard per 2 weeks	Disposal at a hazardous waste landfill
Waste oil/oily water collected in bermed equipment and transformer areas	Hazardous	12 gallons per month	Recycle in refinery wastewater treatment system
Oily rags, used oil filters, oily debris, used grease, aerosol can waste, and similar hazardous wastes	Hazardous	1 to 3 55 gallon drums	Disposal at a Class II landfill
Oil filters	Universal Waste		Filters drained to recover oil before being disposed of as scrap metal

**Table 5.14-2
Summary of Construction Waste Streams and Management Methods**

Waste Stream	Waste Classification	Estimated Amount¹	Waste Management Method
Aerosol Cans (empty)	Universal Waste		Empty aerosol cans drained to being disposed of as scrap metal, paint waste disposed as hazardous
Sanitary waste (portable chemical toilets and construction office holding tanks)	Sanitary Waste	450 gallons per week	To sanitary sewer system
Waste solvents	Hazardous	10 gallons every 3 months	Recycle or dispose of at a hazardous waste landfill
Waste paint	Hazardous	2 to 3 gallons per week	Recycle or dispose of at a hazardous waste landfill
Welding rods	Non-Hazardous or Hazardous	125 pounds per month	Characterize, then recycle or dispose of at a non-hazardous or hazardous waste landfill
Waste wood preservatives	Hazardous	20 gallons per month	Dispose at a hazardous waste landfill
Scrap waste (concrete, glass, insulation, lumber)	Non-hazardous	92 tons	Recycle
Shipped material wastes (metals, dunnage, palettes, paper, plastic and foam packing materials, strapping, wrappers)	Non-hazardous	175 tons	Recycle
Food wastes (food/beverage wrappers and containers, left-over food and beverages)	Non-Hazardous	23 pounds per week	Recycle/Dispose
Office wastes (office materials, office product packaging, waste paper)	Non-Hazardous	90 pounds per week	Disposal to landfill or recycling facility
Warehouse demolition waste (roof and siding sheet steel)	Non-Hazardous	17 tons	Recycle
Warehouse demolition waste (insulation, aluminum guttering, garage doors, and glass)	Non-Hazardous	445 pounds	Recycle
Warehouse demolition waste – foundation cement/rebar	Non-Hazardous	1,100 tons	Recycle
Warehouse demolition waste – scrap metal and metal doors	Non-Hazardous	1 ton	Recycle
Warehouse demolition waste – fence posts	Non-Hazardous	400 pounds	Disposal in non-hazardous waste landfill
Warehouse demolition waste – fluorescent and halogen light bulbs	Universal Waste	Less than 1 cubic yard	Recycle
Warehouse demolition waste – wood products	Non-Hazardous	300 pounds	Recycle

**Table 5.14-2
Summary of Construction Waste Streams and Management Methods**

Waste Stream	Waste Classification	Estimated Amount¹	Waste Management Method
Warehouse demolition waste – miscellaneous non-hazardous waste	Non-Hazardous	500 pounds	Disposal at non-hazardous waste landfill
Warehouse demolition waste – miscellaneous hazardous waste	Hazardous	50 pounds	Disposal at hazardous waste landfill

Source: Watson Cogeneration Steam and Electric Reliability Project Team, 2008.

Notes:

¹All numbers are estimates.

CTG = combustion turbine generator

OD = outside dimension

HSC = Health and Safety Code

Non-hazardous Waste

Typical wastes produced during construction activities include packing materials and dunnage and surplus excavated materials.

Inert solid wastes resulting from construction activities may include recyclable items such as concrete, glass, insulation, lumber, metals, dunnage, pallets, excess materials trimmed from standard dimension materials (whether wood, metal, wire, or other basic building materials), concrete spoils, temporary weather covers, consumable abrasive and cutting tools, broken tools, parts and electrical and electronic components, construction equipment maintenance materials, empty containers, paper, plastic and foam packing materials, strapping, wrappers, food/beverage containers, office materials, office product packaging, waste paper, and other solid wastes, including the typical refuse generated by workers. Non-recyclable items include oily rags and oil absorbent mats, packing materials, food waste, and other construction wastes which will be handled according to the BP Carson Refinery and Watson practices.

Typical wastes from demolition activities include roof and steel siding, insulation, guttering, garage doors, foundation cement and rebar, glass, scrap metal and metal doors, fence posts, lighting, wiring, wood products, and miscellaneous wastes. The Project will reuse structural support and steel, electrical conduits, copper piping, electrical wiring and fixtures, internal ducting, and fencing.

When managed and disposed of properly, these wastes will not cause significant environmental or health and safety effects. Most of the non-hazardous waste generated during demolition and construction can be recycled. The quantities of non-hazardous waste that cannot be recycled are not expected to significantly impact the capacity of the Class III landfills in California.

Hazardous Waste

Small quantities of hazardous wastes will likely be generated over the course of construction. These wastes may include adhesives, used alkaline batteries, used antifreeze, CTG cleaning waste, empty hazardous material containers, used lead-acid batteries, lube oil from combustion turbine lube oil flushes, used motor oil, transmission fluid and hydraulic fluid, oil absorbent mats, oil absorbents, oily waste, used grease, aerosol can waste, sanitary waste, solvents, waste

paint, welding rods, and wood preservatives. Hazardous wastes generated during Project construction will be handled and disposed of in accordance with applicable LORS. Hazardous wastes will be either recycled or disposed of, as appropriate, at a licensed Class I disposal facility.

When managed and disposed of properly, these wastes will not cause significant environmental or health and safety effects. Most of the hazardous waste generated during construction, such as used oil, can be recycled. The small quantities of hazardous waste that cannot be recycled are not expected to significantly impact the capacity of the Class I landfills in California.

Wastewater

The wastewater generated during Project construction will include sanitary wastes, equipment wash water, and stormwater runoff. Sanitary wastes, equipment wash water, and stormwater runoff will be managed and disposed of appropriately. Construction-related wastewater will be managed according to appropriate LORS.

A Construction Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) will be prepared so that storm water discharges from construction activities are subject to Best Management Practices (BMPs). If one acre or more of soil will be disturbed for the construction site, a Notice of Intent will be submitted for the Construction Stormwater Permit. Any required monitoring and storm water discharges that may occur will be in compliance with applicable LORS.

5.14.2.2 Project Operation

Project operation will generate process wastes, routine facility maintenance, and office activities typical of a cogeneration power plant. The operation waste streams and management methods are summarized in Table 5.14-3, Summary of Operation Waste Streams and Management Methods, and are described in more detail below. The non-hazardous wastes generated during Project operation will be recycled to the greatest practical extent and the remainder of the wastes will be removed on a regular basis by a certified waste-handling contractor.

**Table 5.14-3
Summary of Operation Waste Streams and Management Methods**

Waste Stream	Waste Classification	Estimated Amount¹	Waste Management Method
Cardboard and paper packaging containers for supplies and equipment	Non-hazardous	50 pounds per week	Recycle
Deactivated equipment and parts	Non-Hazardous	50 pounds per week	Recycle
Empty hazardous material containers	Hazardous	1 cubic yard per week	Recycle
Waste lubricants from CTG	Hazardous	4,000 gallons every 2 to 3 years	Recycle
Waste insulation	Non-hazardous	50 pounds per week	Recycle or dispose
Oily rags	Hazardous	100 pounds	Recycle or disposal at hazardous waste landfill
Non-office waste – paper and plastic	Non-Hazardous	100 pounds per week	Recycle/Disposal

**Table 5.14-3
Summary of Operation Waste Streams and Management Methods**

Waste Stream	Waste Classification	Estimated Amount¹	Waste Management Method
Spent, batteries (alkaline lead/acid batteries)	Universal Waste	5 per month 2 per year	Recycle
Spent carbon monoxide catalyst	Hazardous	179 cubic feet every 3 to 5 years	Disposal by equipment manufacturer for metals reclamation and recycling
Spent SCR catalyst	Hazardous	600 cubic feet every 3 to 5 years	Disposal by equipment manufacturer for metals reclamation and recycling
Used CTG air inlet filters	Non-Hazardous	1,000	Recycle
CTG periodic operational chemical cleaning	Hazardous	2,000 gallons	Recycle or dispose of at a hazardous waste landfill
Oil absorbents	Hazardous	25 gallons per month	Recycle or dispose of at a hazardous waste landfill
Used hydraulic fluids, oils, grease, oily filters	Hazardous	Less than 3 gallons per day	Recycle
Wood pallets and other debris	Non-Hazardous	100 pounds per week	Recycle
Food waste (food/beverage wrappers and containers, left-over food and beverages)	Non-Hazardous	1 to 3 pounds per week	Recycle or disposal to non-hazardous waste landfill
Office product packaging, waste paper	Non-Hazardous	32 pounds per week	Recycling

Source: Watson Cogeneration Steam and Electric Reliability Project Team, 2008.

Notes:

¹All numbers are estimates.

CTG = combustion turbine generator

SCR = selective catalytic reduction

The inert solid wastes generated during Project operation will be predominantly office wastes and routine maintenance wastes, such as scrap metal, wood, and plastic from surplus and deactivated equipment and parts. Scrap materials such as paper, packing materials, glass, metals, and plastics will be segregated and managed for recycling. Non-recyclable inert wastes will be stored in covered trash bins in accordance with local ordinances and current practices and procedures at the BP Carson Refinery and Watson Cogeneration Facility; these wastes will be picked up by an authorized local trash hauler on a regular basis for transport to and disposal in a suitable landfill.

Non-hazardous Solid Waste

The Project will produce wastes typical of a cogeneration facility. The following types of non-hazardous solid waste are anticipated: paper, wood, plastics, cardboard, deactivated equipment and parts, defective or broken electrical materials, empty non-hazardous containers, and other miscellaneous solid wastes, including the typical refuse generated by workers.

The non-hazardous waste generated during Project operation will be combined with the existing waste streams from the refinery and Watson Cogeneration Facility. The overall increase in the

amount of waste as a result of the Project is anticipated to be minimal; waste will be recycled to the greatest practical extent. The remainder of the waste will be removed on a regular basis by the refinery on-site waste-handling contractor, which also serves the Watson Cogeneration Facility.

Liquid Wastes

The Project will generate process wastewater streams that are typical of a combustion turbine cogeneration facility. Wastewater streams generated at the existing facility include process wastewater, cooling tower cell blowdown, boiler blowdown, boiler feedwater treatment system, storm water runoff, and sanitary sewage. The BP Refinery employs three separate wastewater management systems: process (oily) water, clean segregated storm water, and sanitary wastewater.

The process wastewater from the existing facility flows to the existing oily water treatment system at the BP Refinery where it is commingled with refinery process wastewaters. Free oil and suspended solids recovered from this equipment are further processed by the refinery for reclamation and reprocessing of hydrocarbons.

Solids remaining after recovery of the hydrocarbons are considered to be RCRA hazardous waste because they are so listed by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). The BP Refinery currently uses a licensed waste hauler to transport these residual solids to RCRA-approved incineration facilities.

Process wastes are also generated in the boiler feedwater treatment system. This system utilizes the hot lime/hot zeolite softening process. A spent lime slurry stream is generated. This stream is routed to holding tanks wherein the solids are allowed to settle and water is decanted for return to the process. The solids are a non-hazardous byproduct that is usable in the manufacture of concrete products. An additional wastewater stream is generated through the process of regenerating the hot zeolite softeners, using sodium chloride (salt) brine as the regenerant. The spent regenerant is routed to the process wastewater system.

The treated wastewater is then directed to a holding tank, from which it is released to the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts (LACSD) joint treatment facility located in the City of Carson. This release to the LACSD facility is regulated by the terms of an industrial waste discharge permit issued by the LACSD. LACSD provides additional treatment of the refinery's wastewater in combination with wastewaters from other sources. The treated effluent from the LACSD facility is directed through an outfall extending offshore into the Pacific Ocean.

Clean Water System

The existing clean water system at the BP Refinery is designed to collect only clean storm water runoff. This system discharges runoff from the Refinery directly to the Dominguez Channel at five points. A portion of this discharge includes commingled runoff from the existing Watson facility. The discharge is regulated under the terms of an individual National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit issued to the BP Refinery by the California RWQCB, Los Angeles Region (Order No. R4-2007-0015, NPDES No. CA0000680) and state General Industrial NPDES stormwater permit.

During normal dry weather operation, a valve in the main sewer line near the point of discharge is maintained in the closed and locked position. During storm conditions, the Cogeneration

foreman checks the sewer box upstream of this valve to determine the condition of any accumulated water. If the water is clear and clean, the valve to the Dominguez Channel is opened. If the water quality is questionable, a vacuum truck is used to remove water from this sewer box until it is running clean and clear.

The individual NPDES permit includes numerical and narrative discharge limitations. Monitoring of each discharge point is required during the first hour of each discharge, but no more than one sample is required per week. In addition, annual monitoring for priority pollutants from samples collected from each monitoring point during the first discharge event of the calendar year is required. Monitoring of receiving water stations in the Dominguez Channel is required for each discharge, but not more than once per quarter. This NPDES permit requires quarterly reporting of monitoring results. The NPDES permit also requires maintenance and implementation of a SWPPP and the SWPPP provides the rationale for the selection of outfalls to be sampled.

Boiler blowdown from the existing facilities is normally reused by the BP Refinery. This reuse effectively reduces the amount of fresh water required. The BP Refinery's individual NPDES permit allows boiler blowdown from the refinery and Watson to be discharged directly to the Dominguez Channel if it cannot be reused by the refinery, so long as the discharge limitations are met. This option will continue to exist for the duration of the individual NPDES permit. The Project will discharge all runoff to the oily water treatment system and will not utilize the clean water system.

Spill containment structures are provided for all chemical injection, unloading, and storage areas. Basins are provided around transformers and other equipment that contain oil in case of rupture, spill, or leak and are designed per National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 850.

The Project Site is already graded to provide proper drainage. All areas disturbed during construction will be graded to a smooth surface and paved for operation. Rainfall from paved areas will be collected and directed to the BP Carson Refinery's clean water sewer system. The site drainage plan for the Project is shown on Figure 3-10, Preliminary Drainage Plan. A construction phase SWPPP will be prepared prior to construction for the construction phase of the Project. This SWPPP will be implemented at the site to control and minimize contamination of stormwater during the construction of the facility. The SWPPP will employ BMPs such as stabilized construction entrances, silt fencing, berms, hay bales, and detention basins to control runoff from all construction areas. The Project will comply with requirements of the Los Angeles County Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) as applicable.

There will be no off-site runoff from the Project Site during operations as it will be constructed to contain runoff from areas of industrial activities for discharge to the BP Refinery oily water system. Therefore, the Project will not be required to obtain coverage under the General Industrial Activity Stormwater Permit and a SWPPP will not be required for operation of the Project.

Hazardous Waste

The hazardous waste generated during Project operation will include used oils from equipment maintenance, oil-contaminated materials, such as spent rags, and other cleanup materials. Used oil will be recycled back to the refinery. Hazardous waste that cannot be recycled will be disposed of at a Class I waste disposal facility. Table 5.14-3, Summary of Operation Waste

Streams and Management Methods, summarizes the anticipated hazardous waste to be generated during Project operation.

The hazardous waste generated by the Project will be accumulated and handled according to the existing practices and procedures at the BP Carson Refinery and Watson Cogeneration Facility and Title 22 CCR requirements for waste.

A licensed hazardous waste hauler will collect the hazardous wastes and dispose of them at a licensed hazardous waste facility. Hazardous wastes will be transported off-site using a hazardous waste manifest. Copies of manifest reports, waste analysis, exception reports, destruction certifications, etc., will be kept on-site by the refinery's environmental department, also responsible for the Watson Cogeneration Facility and made accessible for inspection for 3 years after disposal. Land disposal restriction notices/certificates will be kept on-site and accessible for inspection for 5 years after disposal. All necessary hazardous waste generator reporting will be covered under the refinery's reporting program and submitted to the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) and respective Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA).

5.14.2.3 Abandonment/Closure

Facility closure will be outlined in the facility's closure plan which will be prepared prior to operation of the facility. Closure of the facility may be temporary or permanent. Temporary closure would be for a period of time greater than the time required for normal maintenance. Reasons for temporary closure would include damage to the plant from earthquake, fire, storm, etc. Permanent closure would end plant operations with no intent to restart operations. The closure plan will outline steps to secure hazardous and non-hazardous materials and wastes. The plan will include monitoring the vessels and receptacles of materials or wastes, safe cessation of processes using hazardous materials or storing hazardous wastes and the inspection of secondary containment structures.

Temporary Closure

The facility's closure plan will outline measures for temporary closure that guarantee that all hazardous materials and waste will be removed from the facility, or that the site will have 24-hour security monitoring. The CEC will be notified prior to closure. Temporary contingency closure measures will be prepared as part of the facility closure plan prior to startup of the facility, and will be developed consistent with BMPs, the Hazardous Materials Business Plan (HMBP), and the Risk Management Plan (RMP) as well as the measures identified in Section 5.14, Waste Management. The measures will be in accordance with all applicable LORS and will be implemented to protect health and safety and the environment.

Permanent Closure

The planned permanent closure will be incorporated into the facility closure plan and evaluated at the end of the generating station's economic operation. The facility closure plan will outline measures for permanent closure to secure materials and waste, including the inventory, management, and disposal of materials and wastes, and permanent closure of permitted hazardous materials and waste storage units. The permanent closure measures will be prepared as part of the facility closure plan prior to startup of the facility, and will be developed consistent

with BMPs, the HMBP, and the RMP as well as the measures identified in Section 5.14, Waste Management. The measures will be in accordance with all applicable LORS and will be implemented to protect health and safety and the environment.

5.14.3 Cumulative Effects

The Project will produce small amounts of construction and demolition waste during construction of the Project. The Project will produce incremental increases of hazardous and non-hazardous waste during operation of the Project. Most of the hazardous and non-hazardous waste generated during demolition, construction and operation can be recycled. The quantities of non-hazardous waste that cannot be recycled will be disposed of in Class I and Class III landfills in California.

Capacity of Class I and Class III landfills is listed in Table 5.14-1, Waste Recycling/Disposal Facilities. It is considered that the Project Site has adequate recycling and disposal capacities for the Project. Therefore, cumulative effects from the Project and other projects in the region are not expected to be significant.

5.14.4 Mitigation Measures

5.14.4.1 Project Construction

Watson Cogeneration Company (Applicant) will implement several waste mitigation measures during Project construction.

WM-1: Training

Before the initiation of Project construction, construction employees will receive waste-related training. This training will focus on the recognition and proper handling of waste related materials and contingency procedures to follow to ensure worker safety and protect the public.

WM-2: Detailed Waste Management Plan

At least 60 days before rough grading, the Applicant will prepare a detailed waste management plan for waste generated during Project construction. The purpose of the plan is to ensure proper storage, labeling, packaging, recordkeeping, manifesting, use of waste minimization principles, and disposal of hazardous materials and waste. The construction waste management plan will provide the information listed below.

- A description of each hazardous waste stream.
- Waste classification procedures.
- Waste container and label requirements.
- Accumulation, handling, transport, treatment, and disposal procedures for each waste.
- Waste minimization procedures.

- Preparedness, prevention, contingency, and emergency procedures.
- Personnel training.

WM-3: Hazardous Wastes and Hazardous Materials

Hazardous wastes will be accumulated on-site for fewer than 90 days (or other accumulation periods, as allowed by Title 22 CCR 66262.34 for hazardous waste generators) and will be managed in accordance with state and federal hazardous waste generator requirements.

Hazardous wastes and hazardous materials that are spilled or otherwise become unsuitable for use will be stored in an appropriately segregated hazardous waste storage area that is surrounded by a containment structure to control leaks and spills. The containment area will be constructed according to local codes and requirements. Hazardous waste containers and labels will be maintained according to applicable regulations. The hazardous waste storage areas will be inspected and maintained at least weekly, as required by Title 22 CCR.

WM-4: Hazardous Waste Hauler

A licensed hazardous waste hauler will collect hazardous wastes and dispose of them at a hazardous waste facility. The hazardous waste hauler will transport the hazardous wastes off-site using a hazardous waste manifest. Copies of manifest reports, waste analysis, exception reports, destruction certifications, etc., will be kept on-site and accessible for inspection for 3 years after disposal. Land disposal restriction notices/certificates will be kept on-site and accessible for inspection for 5 years after disposal.

WM-5: Spill Control and Management Procedures

Spill control and management procedures will be included in the emergency response procedures that the Applicant will develop before Project operation. The purpose of the spill control and management procedures is to avoid spills and the accidental mixing of incompatible chemicals during transfer of chemicals. The design of the spill control and management procedures will cover the containment, collection, and treatment systems. The spill response procedures are discussed further in Section 5.15, Hazardous Materials Handling.

WM-6: Hazardous Materials Training

Facility employees will receive hazardous materials training as required by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration's Hazard Communication Standard. All facility employees shall receive awareness training for hazardous waste segregation, accumulation, labeling, and inspection of satellite accumulation areas as well as spill contingencies, and waste minimization procedures in accordance with Title 22 CCR. The Hazardous Waste handling team will receive additional training that will cover the subjects listed below.

- Hazardous waste characteristics.
- Use and management of containers.
- Waste packing.
- Marking and labeling.

- Accumulation/storage areas.
- Inspections.
- Emergency equipment preparedness and prevention.
- Contingency plan.
- Emergency response procedures.
- Spill response and containment.
- Hazardous waste manifesting and transportation requirements.
- Waste minimization practices.

WM-7: Waste Management Measures

The Applicant will establish procedures to minimize the generation of hazardous waste. Employees will be trained in procedures to reduce the volume of hazardous wastes generated at the Project. The procurement of hazardous materials will be controlled to minimize the storage of surplus materials on-site and to prevent unused materials from becoming “off-specification.” Whenever possible, non-hazardous materials will be used in lieu of hazardous materials, hazardous materials will be reused, and hazardous wastes will be recycled.

Implementation of the above waste management measures for handling demolition and construction-related debris and hazardous wastes, where encountered, will mitigate demolition and construction-related effects to a less-than-significant level. No further mitigation is proposed.

5.14.4.2 Project Operation

The operation-related procedures for handling hazardous and non-hazardous wastes that are currently implemented at the Watson Cogeneration Facility will be implemented for Project operation. These procedures will mitigate effects from hazardous and non-hazardous waste to a less-than-significant level.

5.14.4.3 Monitoring Program

The environmental effects related to the waste management issues associated with Project construction and Project operation are expected to be less than significant. Therefore, no extensive monitoring programs are required. The waste volumes and characteristics generated during Project construction and operation will be monitored and reported in accordance with the monitoring and reporting requirements of the appropriate permits that will be obtained for Project construction and operation.

5.14.5 Applicable Laws, Ordinances, Regulations, and Standards

5.14.5.1 *Federal*

RCRA (Title 42 United States Code Sections 6901–6992k) provides the basic framework for federal regulation of non-hazardous and hazardous waste. RCRA’s Subtitle D establishes state responsibility for regulating non-hazardous wastes, and Subtitle C controls the generation, transportation, storage, and disposal of hazardous waste through a comprehensive “cradle to grave” system of hazardous waste management techniques and requirements. USEPA is responsible for implementing the law, and the implementing regulations are set forth in Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Section 260 *et seq.* The law allows USEPA to delegate the administration of the RCRA programs to the various states provided that the state programs meet the federal requirements. USEPA authorized California’s program on 1 August 1992, and the DTSC is responsible for administering the program.

The Clean Water Act (CWA) (Title 33 United States Code Section 1251 *et seq.*) provides the regulatory framework for managing the discharge of wastewater to surface waters of the United States. The USEPA has nationwide authority to implement the CWA, but may authorize states to administer various aspects of the NPDES as well as pretreatment programs. California is authorized under the CWA to administer the NPDES program, implement pretreatment programs at publicly owned treatment works, oversee federal facilities, and issue permits.

5.14.5.2 *State*

The California Integrated Waste Management Act (Public Resources Code Section 40000 *et seq.*) regulates non-hazardous solid waste. The law provides a solid waste management system to reduce, recycle, and reuse the solid waste generated in California to the maximum extent feasible in an efficient and cost-effective manner to conserve natural resources, to protect the environment, and to improve landfill safety. The act requires local agencies to develop and establish recycling programs, reduce paper waste, purchase recycled products, and implement integrated waste management programs that conform to the state’s requirements. The County of Los Angeles Department of Health Services has the authority to ensure the proper storage and disposal of solid waste in Los Angeles County.

Wastewater is regulated under California’s Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act, which established a statewide system for water pollution control (Water Code Section 13000 *et seq.*). The State Water Resources Control Board and the nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards are the principal agencies responsible for control of water quality and issuing permits under the NPDES program. The Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board has authority over the Project.

The on-site accumulation of hazardous waste is regulated under Title 22 CCR Section 66262.34. Hazardous waste cannot be stored on-site for more than 90 days, so any hazardous waste stored at the Project Site would have to be appropriately transferred within that time.

As stated previously, RCRA allows states to develop their own programs to regulate hazardous waste. California has developed its own program by passage of the California Hazardous Waste Control Law (California Health and Safety Code Section 25100 *et seq.*). The California Hazardous Waste Control Law also covers non-RCRA hazardous wastes. In addition, the law

specifies two hazardous waste criteria (the Soluble Threshold Limit Concentration and the Total Threshold Limit Concentration) that are not required under RCRA. Primary authority for the statewide administration and enforcement of the California Hazardous Waste Control Law rests with the DTSC. The DTSC provides regulatory functions for those entities that generate hazardous waste.

5.14.5.3 Local

For hazardous waste, the designated CUPA for the Project Area is the Health Hazardous Materials Division of the Los Angeles County Fire Department (LACOFD). This agency has delegated authority to administer state and federal programs. The CUPA also regulates the storage of hazardous materials in underground storage tanks and the cleanup of petroleum releases from underground storage tanks. The LACOFD Health Hazardous Materials Division will be contacted in the event of a release of hazardous wastes or materials to the environment. The LACOFD Health Hazardous Materials Division has enforcement responsibility for the implementation of Title 23 CCR and regulates the generation and storage of hazardous waste for the Project Site.

The LORS applicable to the handling of non-hazardous and hazardous waste at the Project Site are summarized in Table 5.14-4, Summary of LORS – Waste Management.

The County of Los Angeles Department of Health Services has the authority to ensure the proper storage and disposal of solid waste in Los Angeles County. The County of Los Angeles Department of Health Services is required to develop and establish recycling programs, reduce paper waste, purchase recycled products, and implement integrated waste management programs that conform to the California Integrated Waste Management Act requirements.

**Table 5.14-4
Summary of LORS – Waste Management**

LORS	Applicability	Administering Agency	Agency Contact	Conformance (AFC Section)
Federal Jurisdiction				
RCRA Subtitle C and D, 42 USC Sections 6901 to 6992k, Section 6.12.2.1.	Regulate non-hazardous and hazardous wastes. Laws implemented by the state.	DTSC	DTSC Duty Officer Chatsworth Office 818-717-6500	5.14.5.1
40 CFR Section 260 <i>et seq.</i>	Implementing regulations for RCRA Subtitle C law. Implemented through USEPA delegation to the state.	DTSC	DTSC Duty Officer Chatsworth Office 818-717-6500	5.14.5.1
Federal Clean Water Act, 33 USC Section 1251 <i>et seq.</i>	Regulates wastewater discharges to surface waters of the U.S. The NPDES program is administered at the state level.	Los Angeles Region RWQCB	General Information 213-576-6600	5.14.5.1

**Table 5.14-4
Summary of LORS – Waste Management**

LORS	Applicability	Administering Agency	Agency Contact	Conformance (AFC Section)
State Jurisdiction				
California Integrated Waste Management Act, Public Resources Code Section 40000 <i>et seq.</i>	Implements RCRA regulations for non-hazardous waste.	County of Los Angeles Department of Health Services	General Information 626-430-5541	5.14.5.2
Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act of 1998, Water Code Section 13000 <i>et seq.</i>	Regulates wastewater discharges to surface water and groundwater of California. NPDES program implemented by SWRCB.	Los Angeles Region RWQCB	General Information 213-576-6600	5.14.5.2
22 CCR Section 66262.34	Regulates accumulation periods for hazardous waste generators. Typically, hazardous waste cannot be stored on-site for more than 90 days.	DTSC	DTSC Duty Officer Chatsworth Office 818-717-6500	5.14.5.2
California Hazardous Waste Control Law, California Health and Safety Code Section 25100 <i>et seq.</i>	Regulates hazardous waste handling and storage.	DTSC	DTSC Duty Officer Chatsworth Office 818-717-6500	5.14.5.2
Local Jurisdiction				
LACOFD Health Hazardous Materials Division	Regulates enforcement responsibility for the implementation of Title 23, Division 3, Chapters 16 and 18 of the CCR, as it relates to hazardous material storage and petroleum UST cleanup.	LACOFD Health Hazardous Materials Division, CUPA	323-890-4045	5.14.5.3
LACOFD Health Hazardous Materials Division	Regulates hazardous waste generator permitting and hazardous waste handling and storage.	LACOFD Health Hazardous Materials Division, CUPA	323-890-4045	5.14.5.3

**Table 5.14-4
Summary of LORS – Waste Management**

LORS	Applicability	Administering Agency	Agency Contact	Conformance (AFC Section)
County of Los Angeles Department of Health Services General Plan Public Facilities Element	Will ensure all new development complies with applicable provisions of City Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan.	County of Los Angeles Department of Health Services	323-890-4045	5.14.5.3

Sources: DTSC, 2008; Cal/EPA, 2008; RWQCB, 2008; Los Angeles County Department of Health Services, 2008; LACOFD Health Hazardous Materials Division, 2008.

Notes:

AFC	=	Application for Certification
CCR	=	California Code of Regulations
CFR	=	Code of Federal Regulations
CUPA	=	Certified Unified Program Agency
DTSC	=	California Department of Toxic Substances Control
LACOFD	=	Los Angeles County Fire Department
LORS	=	laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards
NPDES	=	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
RCRA	=	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976
RWQCB	=	Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board
SWRCB	=	State Water Resources Control Board
U.S.	=	United States
USC	=	United States Code
USEPA	=	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
UST	=	underground storage tank

5.14.5.4 Agency Contacts

Agencies with jurisdiction to issue applicable permits or enforce LORS related to waste management are shown in Table 5.14-5, Agency Contact List for LORS.

**Table 5.14-5
Agency Contact List for LORS**

Agency	Contact	Address	Telephone
DTSC	DTSC Duty Officer Chatsworth Office	9211 Oakdale Avenue Chatsworth, CA 91311	818-717-6500
LACOFD Health Hazardous Materials Division, CUPA	Hazardous Materials Specialist on call	2525 Grand Avenue Long Beach, CA 90815	562-570-4128
County of Los Angeles Department of Health Services CUPA	Solid Waste Specialist on call	2525 Grand Avenue Long Beach, CA 90815	562-570-4128

**Table 5.14-5
Agency Contact List for LORS**

Agency	Contact	Address	Telephone
Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region	Permit Division Site Contact Mahzar Ali	320 West Fourth Street, Suite 200 Los Angeles, CA 90013	213-576-6600

Sources: Los Angeles County Department of Health Services, 2008; DTSC, 2008; Cal/EPA, 2008; LACOFD Health Hazardous Materials Division, 2008; RWQCB, 2008.

Notes:

- CUPA = Certified Unified Program Agency
 DTSC = California Department of Toxic Substances Control
 LACOFD = Los Angeles County Fire Department
 LORS = laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards

5.14.5.5 *Applicable Permits*

The Project will generate waste under the existing USEPA hazardous waste generator identification number and the existing hazardous waste generator program from the LACOFD Health Hazardous Materials Division, CUPA.

Also, the Project will be required to update the existing Hazardous Materials Business Plan with the LACOFD Health Hazardous Materials Division, CUPA.

The permits applicable to the Project are presented in Table 5.14-6, Applicable Permits.

**Table 5.14-6
Applicable Permits**

Responsible Agency	Permit/Approval	Schedule
DTSC	USEPA Hazardous Waste Generator Identification Number	Facility currently maintains USEPA ID # to be used during project construction and operations
LACOFD Health Hazardous Materials Division, CUPA	Hazardous Materials Business Plan	Update 30 days before the storage and use of hazardous materials for the Project

Sources: DTSC, 2008; LACOFD Health Hazardous Materials Division, 2008.

Notes:

- CUPA = Certified Unified Program Agency
 DTSC = California Department of Toxic Substances Control
 ID # = identification number
 LACOFD = Los Angeles County Fire Department
 USEPA = U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

5.14.6 References

Barclays Law Publishers. No date. Barclays Official California Code of Regulations.

Cal/EPA (California Environmental Protection Agency website <http://www.calepa.ca.gov/>).

California Stormwater Quality Association. 2004. *Stormwater Best Management Practice Handbook, Industrial and Commercial*.

CIWMB (California Integrated Waste Management Board). 2008. Information downloaded from: <http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/SWIS>. June.

DTSC (California Department of Toxic Substances Control). 2008. Information downloaded from: <http://www.dtsc.ca.gov>. June.

LACOFD (Los Angeles County Fire Department) Hazardous Health Hazardous Materials Division. 2008. Information downloaded from: <http://www.fire.lacounty.gov/HealthHazMat/HHMDContacts.asp>. June.

Los Angeles County Department of Health Services. 2008. Information downloaded from: <http://www.ladhs.org/wps/portal/>. June.

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association 850). 2005. Recommended Practice for Fire Protection for Electric Generating Plant and High Voltage Direct Current Converter Station.

Office of the Federal Register. 1997. Code of Federal Regulations, Title 40, Parts 260 to 265, Revised July 1.

RWQCB (Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board). 2008. Information downloaded from: <http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/losangelesregion/>. June.

Watson Cogeneration Steam and Electric Reliability Project Team. 2008. Phase I Site Assessment for BP Carson Cogeneration Site, California. July. [Provided in Appendix A, Phase I Site Assessment.]

Adequacy Issue: Adequate Inadequate **DATA ADEQUACY WORKSHEET** Revision No. 0 Date _____

Technical Area: **Waste Management** Project: Watson Cogeneration Steam and Electric Technical Staff: _____

Project Manager: _____ Docket: Reliability Project Technical Senior: _____

SITING REGULATIONS	INFORMATION	AFC PAGE NUMBER AND SECTION NUMBER	ADEQUATE YES OR NO	INFORMATION REQUIRED TO MAKE AFC CONFORM WITH REGULATIONS
Appendix B (b) (1) (C)	A detailed description of the design, construction and operation of the facilities, specifically including the power generation, cooling, water supply and treatment, waste handling and control, pollution control, fuel handling, and safety, emergency and auxiliary systems, and fuel types and fuel use scenarios; and	Section 5.14.1.1; pages 5.14-1 through 5.14-2 Section 5.14.1.2; page 5.14-2		
Appendix B (e) (1)	A discussion of how facility closure will be accomplished in the event of premature or unexpected cessation of operations.	Section 5.14.2.3; pages 5.14-13 through 5.14-14		
Appendix B (g) (1)	...provide a discussion of the existing site conditions, the expected direct, indirect and cumulative impacts due to the construction, operation and maintenance of the project, the measures proposed to mitigate adverse environmental impacts of the project, the effectiveness of the proposed measures, and any monitoring plans proposed to verify the effectiveness of the mitigation.	Section 5.14.1.3; pages 5.14-2 through 5.14-4 Section 5.14.2; page 5.14-5 Section 5.14.3; page 5.14-14 Section 5.14.4; pages 5.14-14 through 5.14-16		

Adequacy Issue: Adequate Inadequate DATA ADEQUACY WORKSHEET Revision No. 0 Date _____

Technical Area: **Waste Management** Project: Watson Cogeneration Steam and Electric Technical Staff: _____

Project Manager: _____ Docket: _____ Technical Senior: _____

SITING REGULATIONS	INFORMATION	AFC PAGE NUMBER AND SECTION NUMBER	ADEQUATE YES OR NO	INFORMATION REQUIRED TO MAKE AFC CONFORM WITH REGULATIONS
Appendix B (g) (12) (A)	A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) for the proposed Project Site using methods prescribed by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) document entitled "Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments: Phase I Environmental Site Assessment Process" (Designation: E 1527-93, May 1993), which is incorporated by reference in its entirety; or an equivalent method agreed upon by the applicant and the CEC Staff that provides similar documentation of the potential level and extent of site contamination. The Phase I ESA shall have been completed no earlier than one year prior to the filing of the AFC.	Section 5.14.1.1; pages 5.14-1 through 5.14-2 Appendix A Phase I Site Assessment		
Appendix B (g) (12) (B)	A description of each waste stream estimated to be generated during project construction and operation, including origin, hazardous or nonhazardous classification pursuant to Title 22, California Code of Regulations, Section 66261.20 <i>et seq.</i> , chemical composition, estimated annual weight or volume generated, and estimated frequency of generation.	Section 5.14.2.1, Table 5.14-2; pages 5.14-5 through 5.14-9 Section 5.14.2.2, Table 5.14-3; pages 5.14-9 through 5.14-13		

Adequacy Issue: Adequate Inadequate **DATA ADEQUACY WORKSHEET** Revision No. 0 Date _____

Technical Area: **Waste Management** Project: Watson Cogeneration Steam and Electric Reliability Project Technical Staff: _____

Project Manager: _____ Docket: _____ Technical Senior: _____

SITING REGULATIONS	INFORMATION	AFC PAGE NUMBER AND SECTION NUMBER	ADEQUATE YES OR NO	INFORMATION REQUIRED TO MAKE AFC CONFORM WITH REGULATIONS
Appendix B (g) (12) (C)	A description of all waste disposal sites which may feasibly be used for disposal of project wastes. For each site, include the name, location, classification under Title 23, California Code of Regulations, Section 2530 <i>et seq.</i> , the daily or annual permitted capacity, daily or annual amounts of waste currently being accepted, the estimated closure date and remaining capacity, and a description of any enforcement action taken by local or state agencies due to waste disposal activities at the site.	Sections 5.14.1.3, Table 5.14-1; pages 5.14-2 through 5.14-4 Section 5.14.1.4; page 5.14-5		
Appendix B (g) (12) (D)	A description of management methods for each waste stream, including methods used to minimize waste generation, length of on- and off-site waste storage, re-use and recycling opportunities, waste treatment methods used, and use of contractors for treatment.	Section 5.14.2.1, Table 5.14-2; pages 5.14-5 through 5.14-9 Section 5.14.2.2, Table 5.14-3; pages 5.14-9 through 5.14-13		
Appendix B (h) (1) (B)	A discussion of any measures proposed to improve adverse site conditions.	Section 5.14.4; pages 5.14-14 through 5.14-16		
Appendix B (h) (1) (D) (v)	The waste disposal system and on-site disposal sites;	Section 5.14.2.1; pages 5.14-5 through 5.14-9 Section 5.14.2.2; pages 5.14-9 through 5.14-13		

Adequacy Issue: Adequate Inadequate **DATA ADEQUACY WORKSHEET** Revision No. 0 Date _____

Technical Area: **Waste Management** Project: Watson Cogeneration Steam and Electric Reliability Project Technical Staff: _____

Project Manager: _____ Docket: _____ Technical Senior: _____

SITING REGULATIONS	INFORMATION	AFC PAGE NUMBER AND SECTION NUMBER	ADEQUATE YES OR NO	INFORMATION REQUIRED TO MAKE AFC CONFORM WITH REGULATIONS
Appendix B (i) (1) (A)	Tables which identify laws, regulations, ordinances, standards, adopted local, regional, state, and federal land use plans, leases, and permits applicable to the proposed project, and a discussion of the applicability of, and conformance with each. The table or matrix shall explicitly reference pages in the application wherein conformance, with each law or standard during both construction and operation of the facility is discussed; and	Section 5.14.5; pages 5.14-16 through 5.14-17 Section 5.14.5.8, Table 5.14-4; page 5.14-18		
Appendix B (i) (1) (B)	Tables which identify each agency with jurisdiction to issue applicable permits, leases, and approvals or to enforce identified laws, regulations, standards, and adopted local, regional, state and federal land use plans, and agencies which would have permit approval or enforcement authority, but for the exclusive authority of the commission to certify sites and related facilities.	Section 5.14.5.4, Table 5.14-5; pages 5.14-20 through 5.14-21		
Appendix B (i) (2)	The name, title, phone number, address (required), and email address (if known), of an official who was contacted within each agency, and also provide the name of the official who will serve as a contact person for Commission staff.	Section 5.14.5.3, Table 5.14-4; pages 5.14-18 through 5.14-20 Section 5.14.5.4, Table 5.14-5; page 5.14-20		
Appendix B (i) (3)	A schedule indicating when permits outside the authority of the commission will be obtained and the steps the applicant has taken or plans to take to obtain such permits.	Section 5.14.5.5, Table 5.14-6; page 5.14-21		