APPLICATION

Supplemental Information

Filter Recycling Services, Inc.

CAD982444481

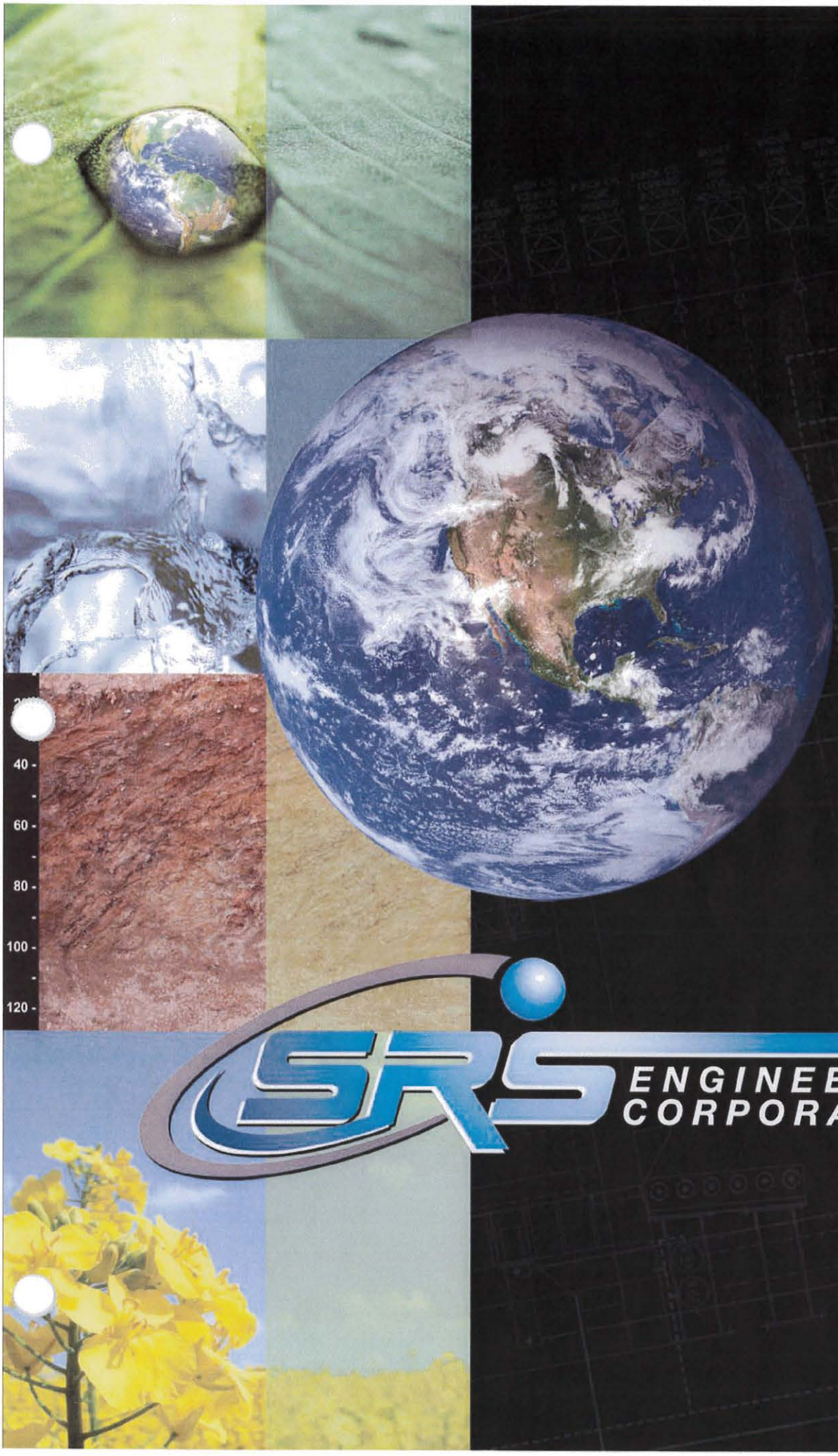
Standardized Permit

Original Renewal application date: July 11, 2012

Updated application transmittal date: October 29, 2012

Drum Washer

Unit #7 (T7)



SRS ENGINEERING CORPORATION

Drum Washers - Barrel Washers

SRS Engineering's automatic enclosed medium sized drum washer unit, the DW-Series (Drum Washer) and DWC-Series (Drum Washer/Crusher) are designed to clean larger containers including various sized 30 and 55 gallon drums, barrels, and overpaks, as well as handle small containers such as pails, buckets, jars, lids, and any other specialty parts contaminated with a wide variety of solvent or aqueous based materials. The DW-Series (Drum Washer) and DWC-Series (Drum Washer/Crusher Combination) both feature corrosion resistant, high pressure pumps and spray nozzles which can remove even the most difficult residues from the containers. The high impingement jet spray technology can even eliminate cured resins and paints. A vapor tight lid is typically used to ensure vapor containment. Interlocked lid, secure sensors, and ground proving switches are standard features to ensure maximum operator safety.

SRS Engineering's DW-Series Drum Washers are designed for:

- 85 Gallon Overpak Washing
- 55 Gallon Drum and Barrel Washing
- 44 Gallon Drum Washing
- 200 Liter Drum Washing
- 30 Gallon Drum Washing
- Pail Washing
- Bucket Washing
- 20 Liter Tin Washing
- Lid Washing
- Including other Various Other Small Containers that the PW Series can wash.

Both units have an easy to use, set up menu that provide the operator with the ability to program a wash and rinse cycle into the PLC microprocessor logic controller allowing the system to operate automatically. The controller monitors a series of relays and contacts to verify proper liquid levels, flows, pressures, container security and proper grounding, before starting the cycle. Any fault condition is diagnosed and clearly displayed on the control panel to ensure operator safety and ease of operation. The system automatically shuts off in the event of a fault condition or at the end of the cycle.

The cleaning liquid used in the primary wash cycle can also be recirculated to an external containment reservoir, tank, or built in sump tank to minimize the volume required. The rinse can then be disposed off site, recycled, or returned to a dirty wash tank as make-up (commonly used in Closed-Loop System configurations).

25843 Jefferson Avenue Murrieta, CA 92562 • Phone: 951.526.2239 Fax: 951.526.2441
www.srsengineering.com • www.srsbiodiesel.com

DW-Series Features and Options:

- Washes Interior and Exterior Surfaces
- Solvent, Caustic, Sanitizer, and Water washing
- Explosion Resistant, ATEX, and Zone 0 models available
- Electric or Pneumatically operated
- Stainless or Carbon steel (Mild Steel) construction
- Triple Rinse applications
- Automated Drum Loading Systems
- Nitrogen or CO2 Purging
- Single, dual, tri, quad, and Conveyorized Configurations
- Specialty wash racks
- Exhaust system
- Drying
- Heated Drying
- VOC Containment

Additional Features and Options:

- Heated or Non-Heated built in sumps
- Optional Lid Racks
- Optional Multi-part racks
- Conveyorized Options
- Custom Door Options
- Solvent Applications
- Caustic Applications
- Water Applications
- Vapor Recovery
- Chamber & Container Purging
- Automated Loading Systems

These units can typically process around 200+ drums an hour saving you both time and labor costs!

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Washing Operations

High pressure pumps are used to spray a wash solution to remove the most difficult residues. An advanced microprocessor control (**PLC**) unit verifies all safety parameters before initiating the pre-programmed cycles or sequences which can include but are not limited to wash, rinse(s), sanitize, purge, exhaust, and drying cycles. While the system is in operation the main control panel has an (**HMI**) which displays current system status.

The HMI displays:

- Present Cycle
- Time/Date Stamp
- Operator Fault Conditions
- Part Count
- Life Cycle of System
- Components Scheduled Maintenance Tasks
- Tag Alarms with Part Numbers
- Amount of Down Time Incurred

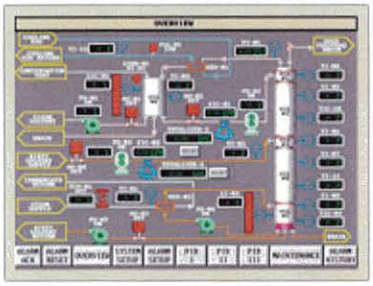
The wash systems are fully capable of displaying other information including desired customer information, tank temperature/levels, and other auxiliary equipment information pertinent to the functionality of the system.

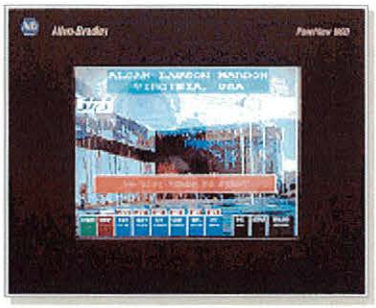
Operating Control Systems

SRS' automatic systems are equipped with a Programmable Logic Controller (PLC). The user interface prompts the operator through comprehensive menus to set up the operating system functions. This enables the PLC to operate the system automatically while providing displayed current status information.

The PLC monitors system and auxilary equipment sensors, flow rates, temperatures, fault conditions, and contacts to verify proper grounding, before initiating the start function.

Fault conditions are diagnosed and clearly displayed on the HMI, to ensure operator safety and ease of operation. The unit will systematically shut down in a fail safe mode in the event of a fault condition or at the end of the cycle.





DCS	PLC	HMI
ABB Bailey INFI 90 ABB Fischer & Porter DCI Allen-Bradley ProcessLogix Delta V Fisher-Rosemount RS3 Honeywell TDC/TPS Systems Honeywell Plantscape Honeywell Experion Siemens Simantic PCS Siemens Moore APACS	Allen-Bradley SLC Allen-Bradley PLC5 Allen-Bradley ControlLogix Allen-Bradley MicroLogix General Electric 90/70 Koyo DirectLogic Modicon Quantum Modicon 884/984 Siemens APT Siemens S7 Mitsubishi	Allen-Bradley - PanelView Rockwell - RSView, RSBatch Siemens - WinCC, OSx Wonderware - InTouch, InTrack, InControl, InBatch, InSQL

Building a Greener Tomorrow… for the Environment and Your Bottom Line!

SRS ENGINEERING CORPORATION

25843 Jefferson Avenue, Murrieta, CA 92562

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Aerosol Can Processor

Unit #9 (T9)

QUOTATION No. SRS-052511-01

Environmental Logistics Inc.

Model: ARC-Series

INTERNATIONAL

25843 Jefferson Ave. Murrieta, CA 92562 Phone 951.200.3520 FAX: 951.526.2441 Web: www.srsengineering.com

QUOTATION PREPARED BY: Kevin Huisinga E-mail kevinh@srsengineering.com

ARC-Series Operation:

- Aerosol cans are loaded into the staging hopper
- Operator presses start on HMI which activates the aerosol can crusher
- A clearing cycle is first engaged to confirm that all residual cans left in the chamber are cleared
- Cans are loaded from the hopper automatically and placed in the crushing chamber
- Cylinder crushes can.
- All residual liquid in can is discharged to a knock out 55 gallon drum.
- All vapors are pressurized through the knock out drum and into the dual inline carbon beds
- The empty crushed can is discharged directly underneath ARC-700 to a 55 gallon open drum or pail.
- When the system detects that can has been crushed and discharged, it releases another can for crushing.
- The cycle repeats

Other ARC-Series features:

- The system monitors the exit/vent port of the last inline carbon bed to confirm that carbon bed is not releasing vapors to atmosphere. If vapor is detected, the system will alarm, disable and display message on the HMI indicating that the carbon beds need attention or need to be replaced.
- Cylinder positioning sensors detect jam which will automatically engage operation to release the can from the jam and discharge it.
- Maintenance screen displays manual activations of all instrumentations on the system. This allows maintenances to manually activate all functions on the system. For example, maintenance presses the button "Seal change" on the maintenance screen which enables the cylinders to adjust and move to a position which allows access to change seal with ease.
- Life cycle counters keeps a count of how many cans have been crushed through the life of the equipment.
- Daily cycle counters keeps track of how many cans are crushed in a day. (This can be reset)
- Carbon filter change cycle counter allows you to determine when the last carbon bed was changed. A suggested set point will display a message on the screen advising you to change the carbon beds.

Safeties:

- Motor overload/current protection
- Proximity sensors confirm positions of safeties so that operator can be out of harms way.
- Safety timers
- Alert messages
- Hard stops when hopper is moved out of position when system is in operation. System does not resume crushing waits for hopper to return to position and alarm reset on HMI screen.

ARC-Series Chamber Wash Option:

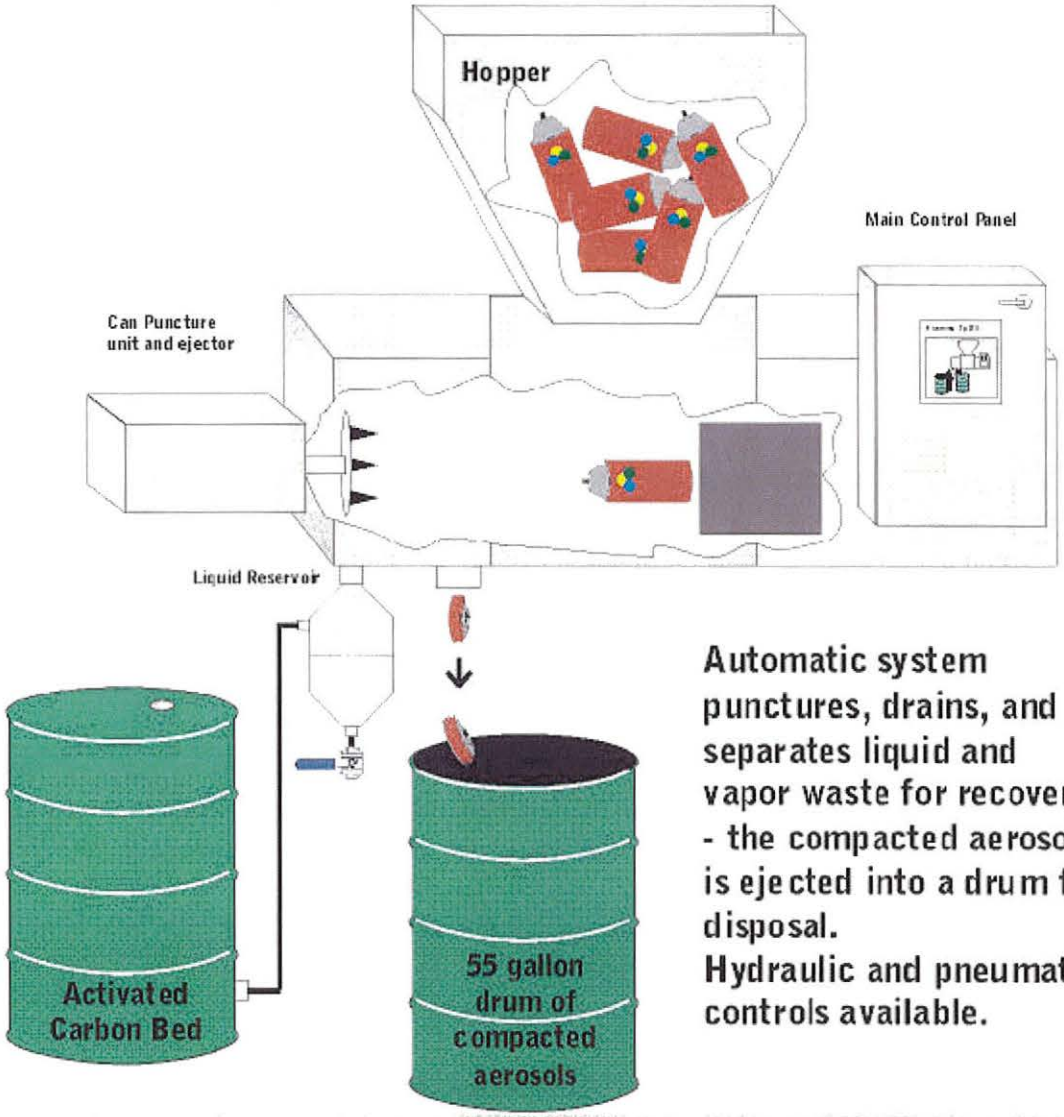
The chamber washing option of the ARC-Series is designed to wash the aerosol crushing chamber clean of paint or remnants residue. It is designed to maintain clean and free operation with the chamber along with extending seal life of cylinders seals. This feature is highly recommended.

Wash cycle operating procedures:

- The ARC-Series crushes XXXX amount of aerosol cans (Adjustable in setup menu)
- Once set point XXXX has been reached and exceeded, the chamber wash feature is energized.
- Wash fluid which is stored in a wash fluid holding tank is suctioned into the crushing chamber by means of the crushing cylinders.
- Both crushing cylinders energize in a back and forth motion which agitates the fluid within the wash chamber.
- After 5-7 swishing motions both cylinders are forced towards each other to generate positive pressure.
- The solvent that was in the wash chamber is forced back into the wash fluid reservoir for re-use.
- The positive pressure assists in discharging all remaining fluid in the crushing chamber to our knockout pot which is designed to store the aerosol can residual liquid. All vapors are pushed through the knockout pot and towards inline carbon beds where it is absorbed.
- After the discharge is complete the system returns back to its home position
- 3 seconds later the system resumes aerosol can crush.
- We also reset a counter so that when XXXX aerosol can are crushed again, the wash cycle will repeat.
- This cycle takes approximately 15-60 seconds to complete depending on operator set points. Normal times average around 15-20 seconds.

Automatic Aerosol VOC Recovery & Compactor System

Model: ARC-SERIES



Automatic system punctures, drains, and separates liquid and vapor waste for recovery - the compacted aerosol is ejected into a drum for disposal.
Hydraulic and pneumatic controls available.

MODEL ARC-400

Approx. Dimensions: L (98"), W (42"), H (83")

Standard Features **$ 44,060**

- Up to 400 cans per hour (250 Full Cans)
- Totally contained chamber
- Pressurized chamber on compaction
- Automatic valving to direct and contain VOCs
- Precision machined chamber and ejector
- Easily replaceable cutters
- XP rated or Intrinsically safe VOC Monitor with auto-shut down and alarm
- Sectional components for easy servicing
- Auto Wash System – Auto cycle valve with pressurized tank
- 220/460 Volts, 3 Phase, 60 Hz

Operator Control

- Cycle counter
- Full color touch screen display
- Complete diagnostics
- Compactor positioning and monitoring
- Full system monitoring
- Maintenance screen for quick service features

Available ARC-400 Options

- **Activated carbon — 200 lbs. (dual-bed "Lead Lag" Recommended) $ 2,000 ea.**
- **Rechargeable carbon – 200 lbs. $ 400**
- **UL508 Rated control Panel $ 1,575**
- **Throughput upgrade to 700 Cans per hour (450-500 Full Cans) $ 4,850**
- **Heavy duty package (for processing mostly full cans) $ 4,500**
- **30 gallon capacity hopper with conveying mechanism $22,750**
- **Explosion resistant package $ 7,225**
  - Microprocessor controller enclosure with air purge capabilities to meet NFPA explosion requirements in hazardous areas.
  - Complete wiring at the factory to meet explosion resistant requirements.
  - Single point utility connections for ease of installation.
  - Class 1, Division 1 compatible

PAYMENT TERMS:

10% (Engineering Documentation Package for Permitting Approval) Non-refundable but is 100% contributable to project)

- 40% with purchase order
- 20% 30 days from purchase order
- 20% 60 days from purchase order
- 10% Net 30 after shipment

COMPLETION: 20-24 WEEKS from 40% payment received)
FOB: Murrieta, California
Note: *Prices are subject to revision after 60 days.*
All prices must be held confidential
Sales tax is the responsibility of the customer (If Applicable)

Secondary Containment Certification

Unit #14 (S5)

UNIT #14 (S5)

Filter Recycling Processing Facilities
180 Monte Avenue
Rialto, CA 92324

Capacity Analysis of Proposed Loading and Storage Area Addition

1. Largest Tanker to be Used has an 8,000 gallon Capacity.
2. Recommended Containment is Based on 110% Volume of Largest Tanker Being Used.
3. Calculations:

V = Containment Volume = 8,800 gallons
L = Length of Containment = 84.62 feet
W = Width of Containment = 64 feet
d = Depth of Containment = ?

V = L x W x d

$$d = \frac{V}{LxW}$$

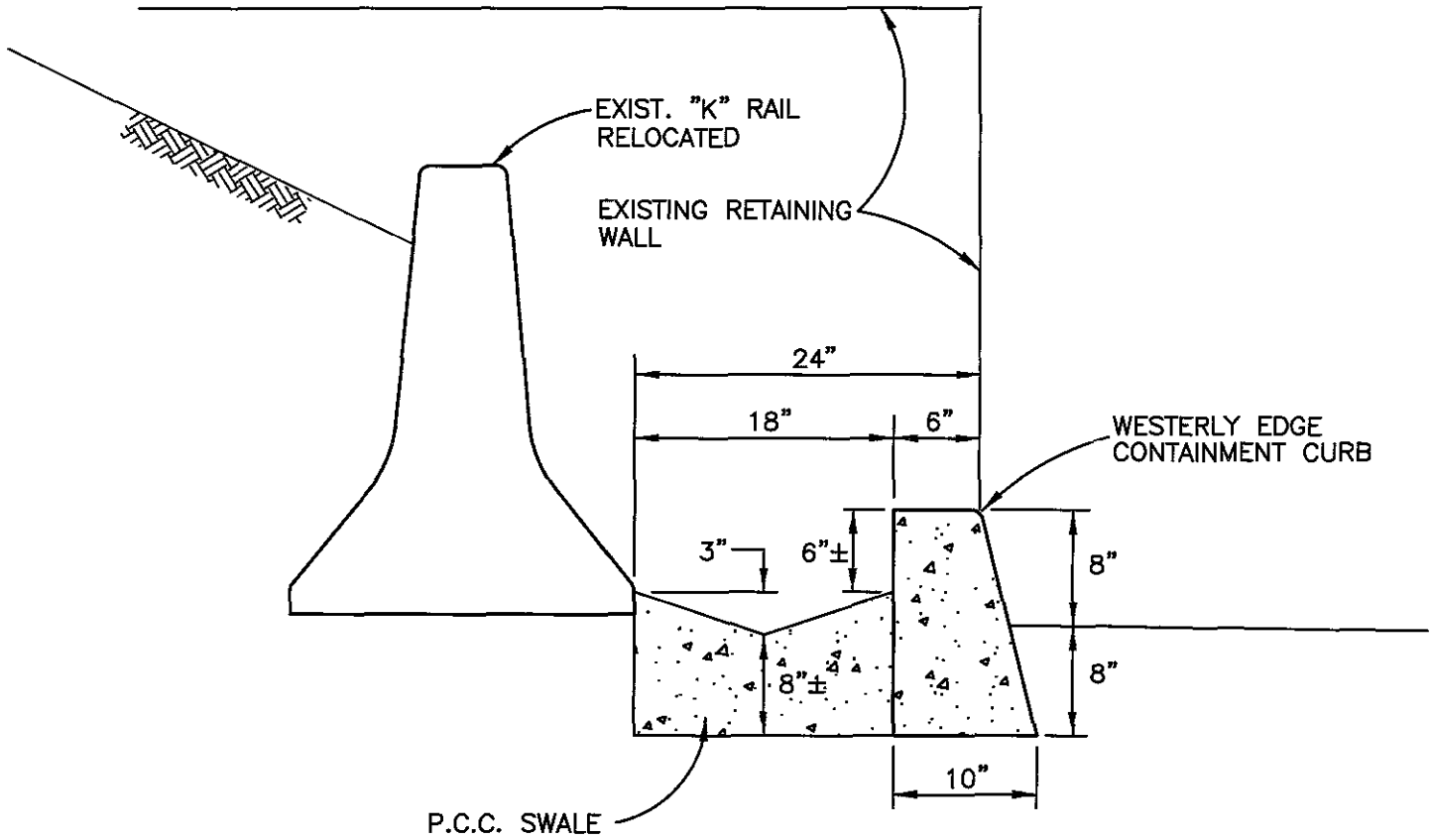
$$d = \frac{8{,}800\ gal.\ x\ (\frac{1\ cu.\ ft.}{7.48\ gal})}{64\ ft.\ x\ 84.62\ ft.} = 0.22\ ft.$$

d = 0.22 ft. x 12 in. /ft. = 2.61 in.

4. Recommended Height of Containment Berm is **6 inches**.

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER
JOHN A. FRIEDRICH
No. C27861
Exp. 3-31-12
CIVIL
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

By: _____
John A. Friedrich, P.E.
Date : 7-13-2011



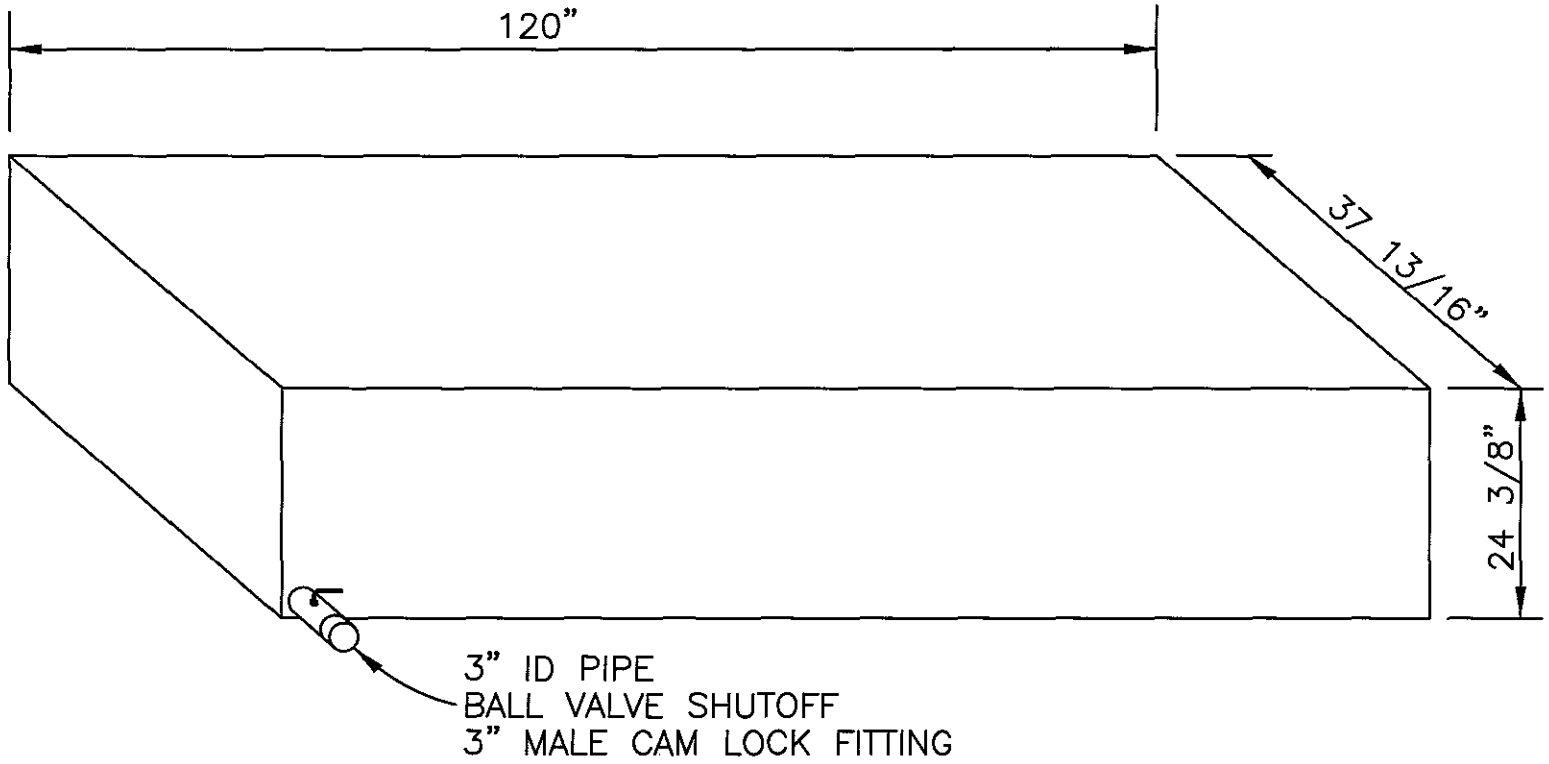
SLOPE EDGE IMPROVEMENTS OF CONTAINMENT AREA

AT 180 MONTE AVE, RAILTO

Wash Out Trough

WASH OUT TROUGH

478 GAL



Addendum Pages

Flow Charts

Filter Recycling Services, Inc.

CAD982444481

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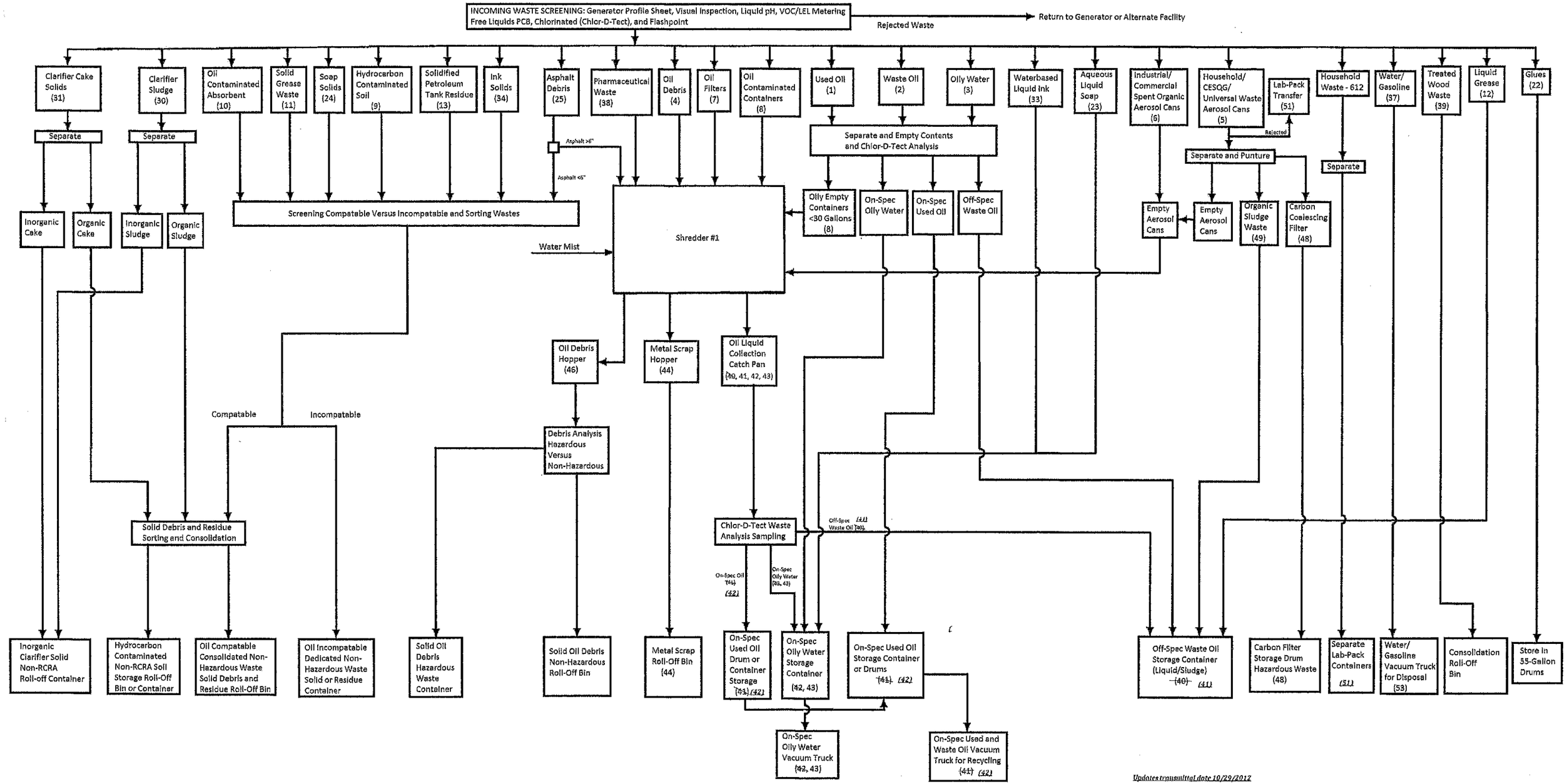
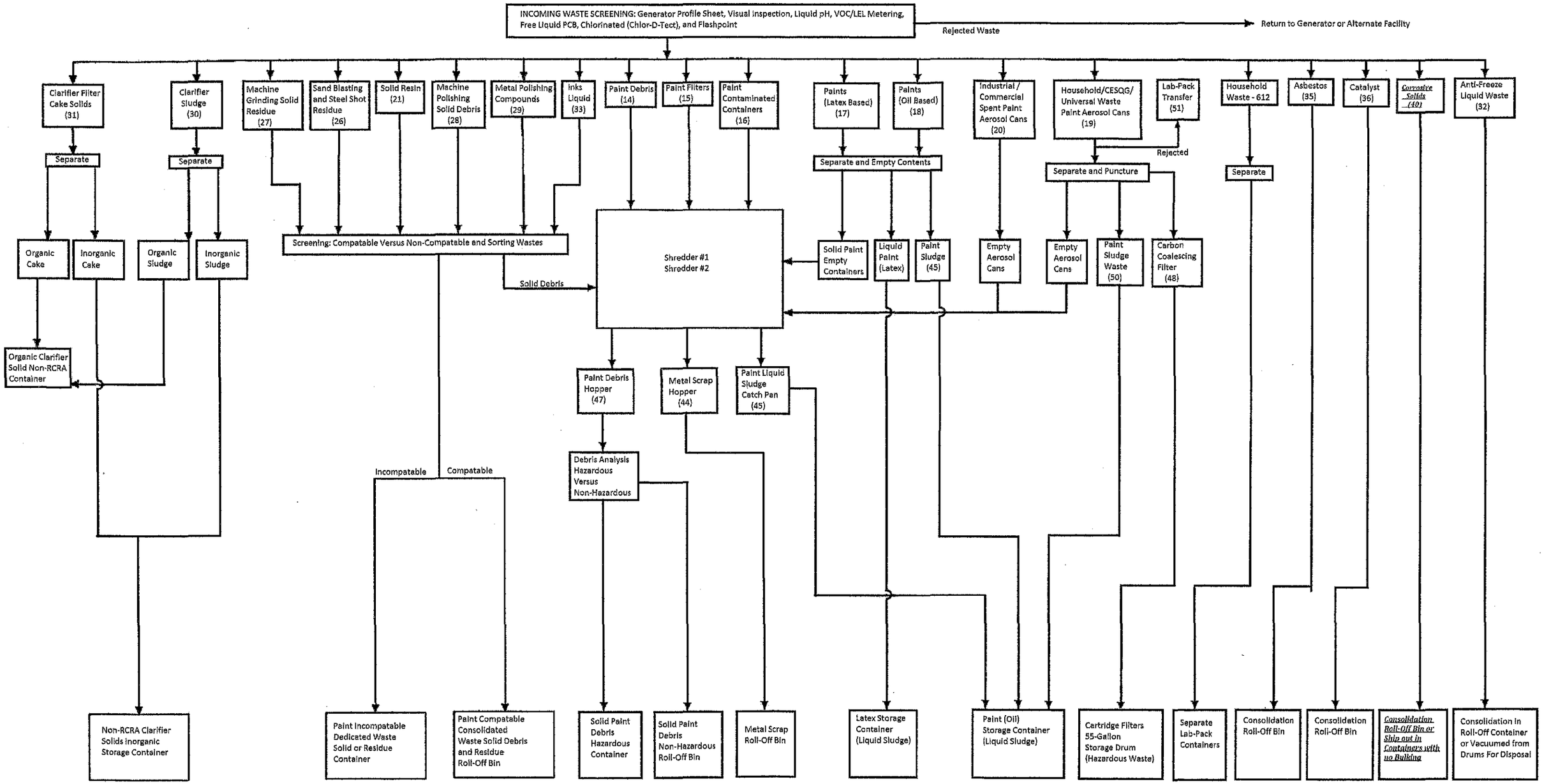
ADDENDUM



FILTER RECYCLING SERVICES, INC. OIL AND ORGANIC RELATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BLOCK DIAGRAM (7/12/2011)



FILTER RECYCLING SERVICES, INC. PAINT AND INORGANIC RELATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BLOCK DIAGRAM (7/12/2011)

Updates transmittal date 10/29/2012

STANDARDIZED PERMIT ADDENDUM
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM

Wastes are received at the Filter Recycling Services, Inc. (FRS), Rialto Plant by trucks, roll-off trucks, vacuum trucks, containers, truck trailers, pick-up trucks. Wastes are shipped from the facility by way of roll-off trucks, vacuum trucks, tank trucks, truck trailers, pick-up trucks.

PIPING LAYOUT

There is no permanent piping at the FRS Rialto Plant. Flexible, reinforced vacuum hoses are used to connect the bulk liquid roll-off containers to vacuum truck or tank trucks. Also to connect two vacuum or tank trucks during truck-to truck transfer activities and to remove the contents of containers with vacuum or tank trucks. The vacuum hoses are of varying lengths and can be 2", 3", 4" or 6" in diameter with a design pressure of 150 psi and connect by CAM lock fittings.

FACILITY PLOT PLAN

The legal boundaries of the subject property are shown on the City of Rialto Parcel Map provided in this section for reference.

The access to the plant property by one of two driveways. The first is at the west end of the Monte Avenue cul-de-sac which leads directly into the receiving area/storage area unit #11 for loading, off-loading or transfer activities. The second is at the south-west end of the Monte Avenue cul-de-sac. Vehicles will exit Monte Avenue and then back into storage area unit #13 and back up to the receiving area for loading, off-loading or transfer activities, or into unit #14 for loading, off-loading or transfer activities.

Traffic patterns to the plant are limited to that volume and types of vehicles using the FRS TSD facility since the FRS facility is at the end of a cul-de-sac street. The traffic is also controlled for the same reason. The estimated volume is the permitted throughput of the FRS facility, estimated at 12 trucks per day.

The power lines to the facility are shown on the Facility Site Plan provided in this section for reference. A separate domestic water map is also provided. There are no easements on the property at this time.

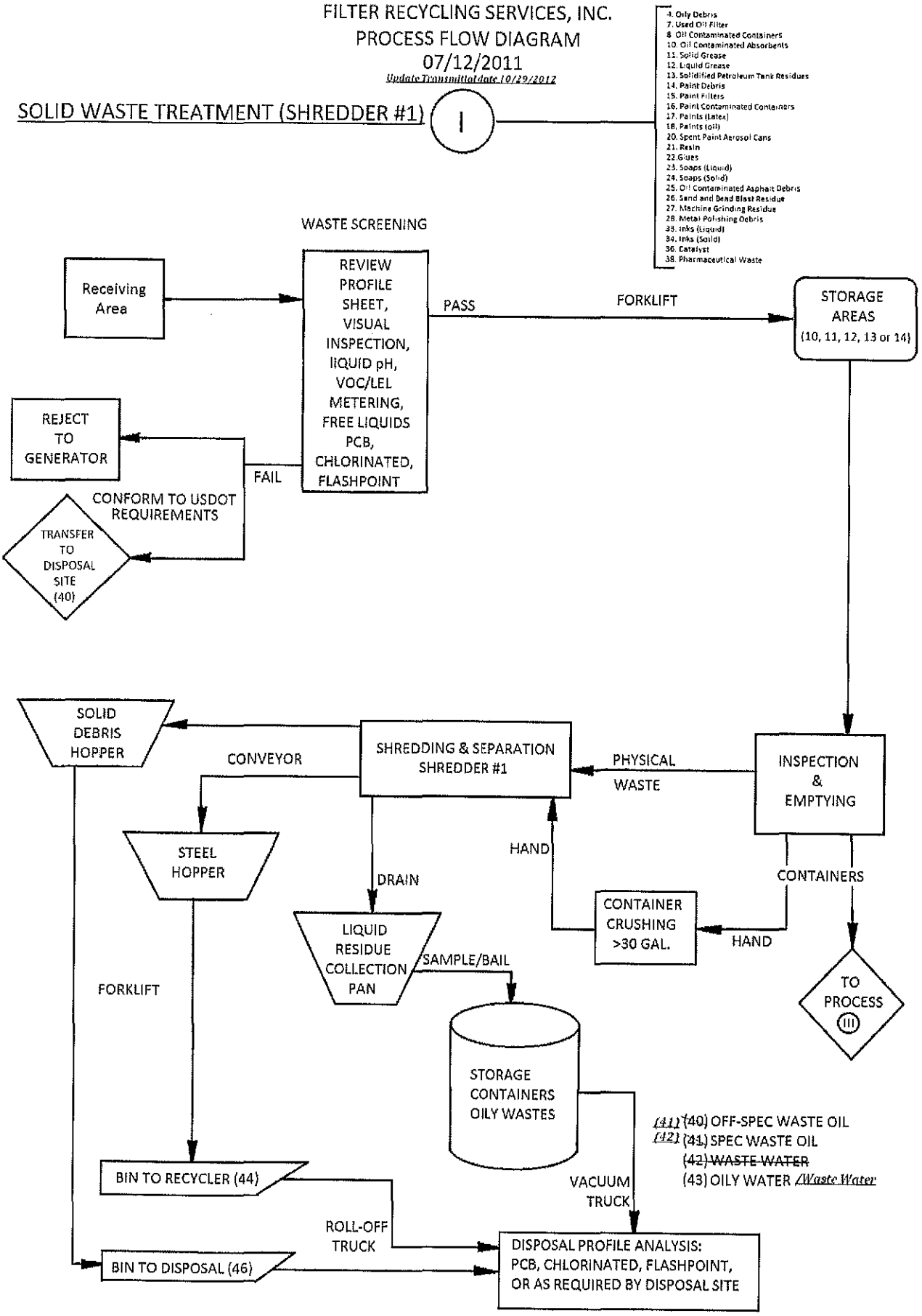
The ignitable waste storage area (IWSA) covers a portion of storage unit #10, unit #11, unit #12, unit #13 and unit # 14 and maintains 50 feet from all property lines. All Hazardous Waste Management Units at the FRS facility are either inside the building or covered; there is no storm water run-off from the Hazardous Waste Management Units. Rain run-off from the roofs of the units drain to Monte Avenue, flows East to Riverside Avenue, and flows South on Riverside Avenue.

LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

The Property Title Report is provided in this section for reference which defines the legal description of the subject property. The Official Tract Map has also been included in this section for reference.

FILTER RECYCLING SERVICES, INC.
PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM
07/12/2011
Update Transmittal date 10/29/2012

SOLID WASTE TREATMENT (SHREDDER #1)



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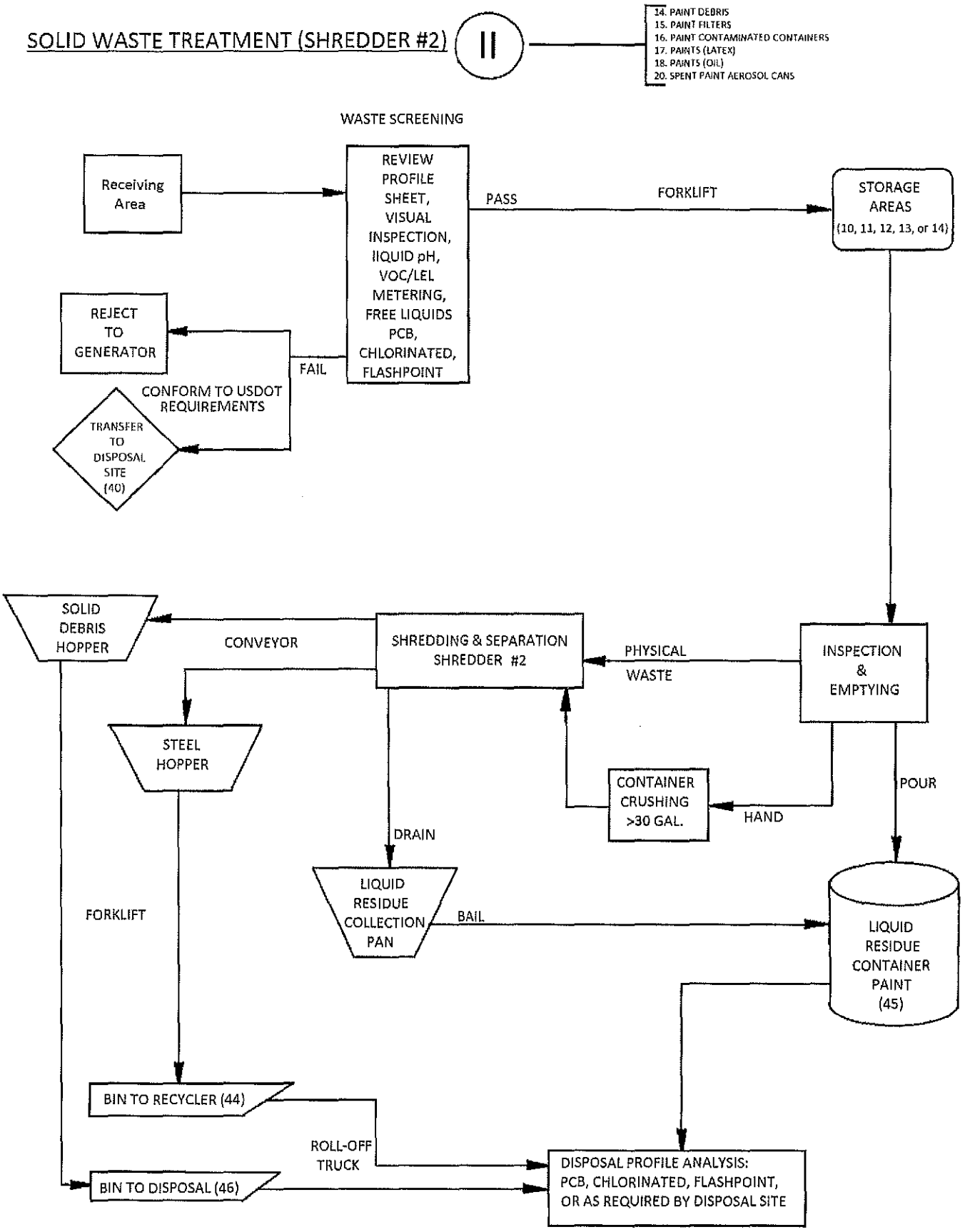
07/12/2011



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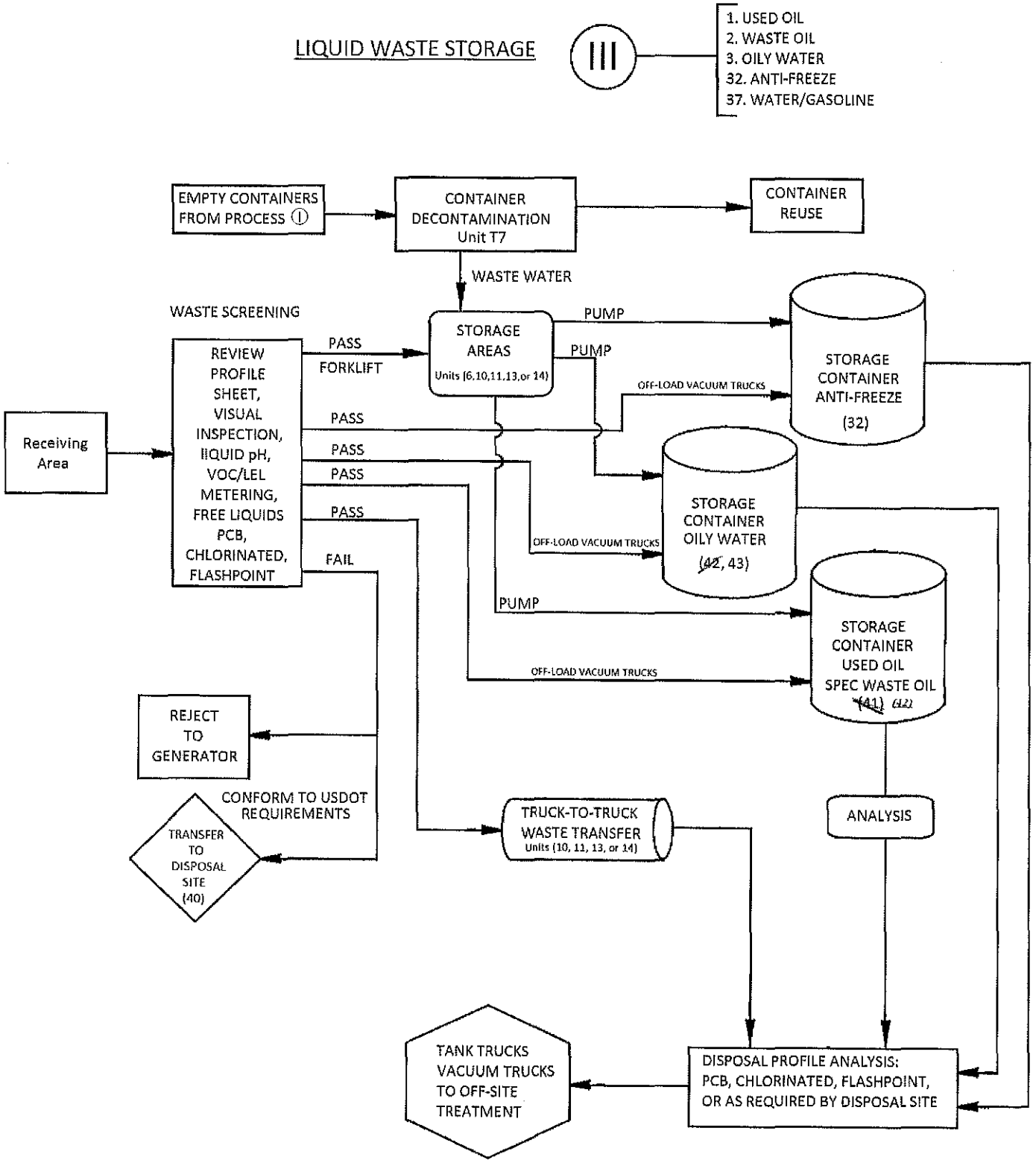
Update transmittal date 10/29/2012



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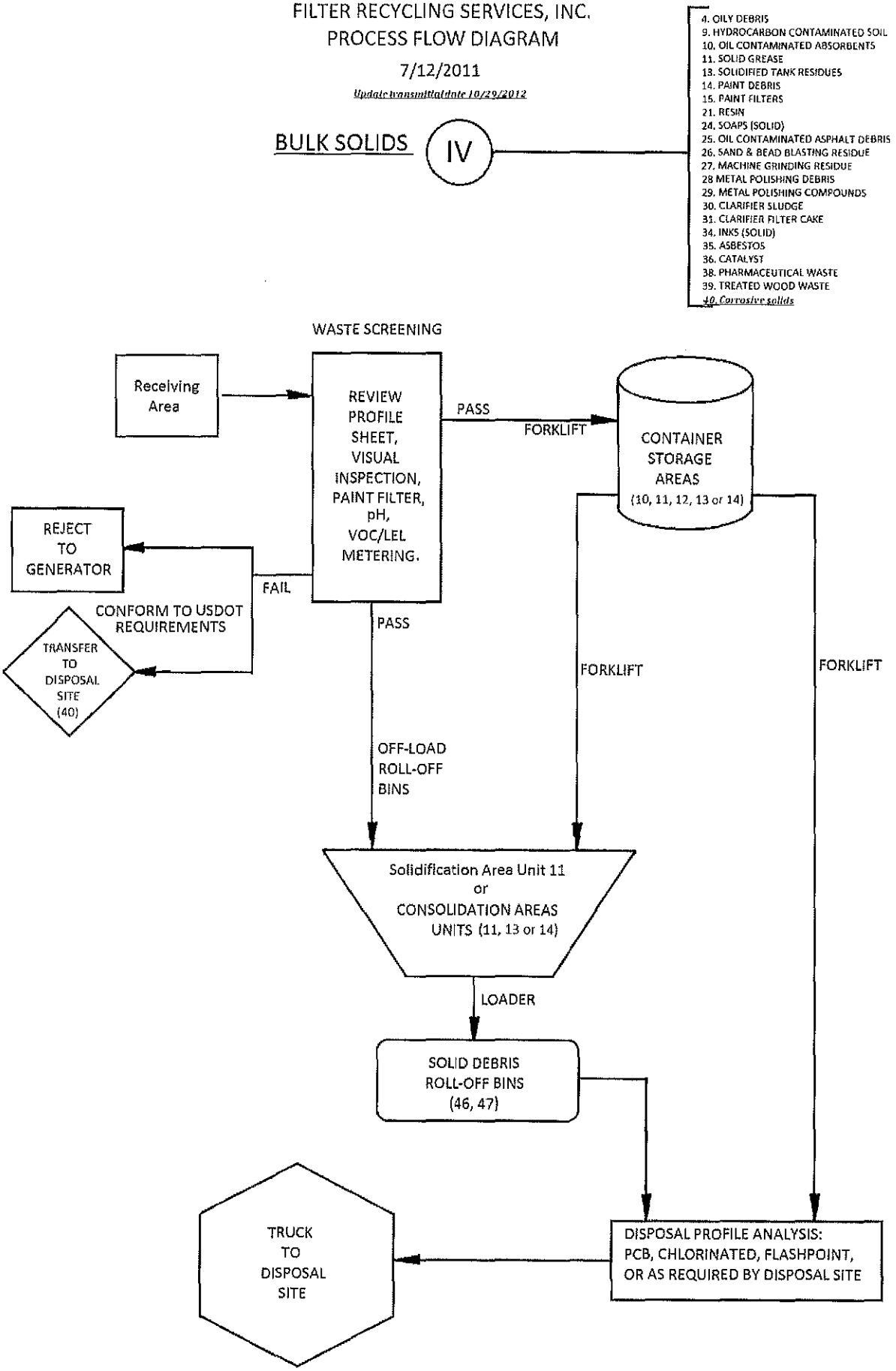

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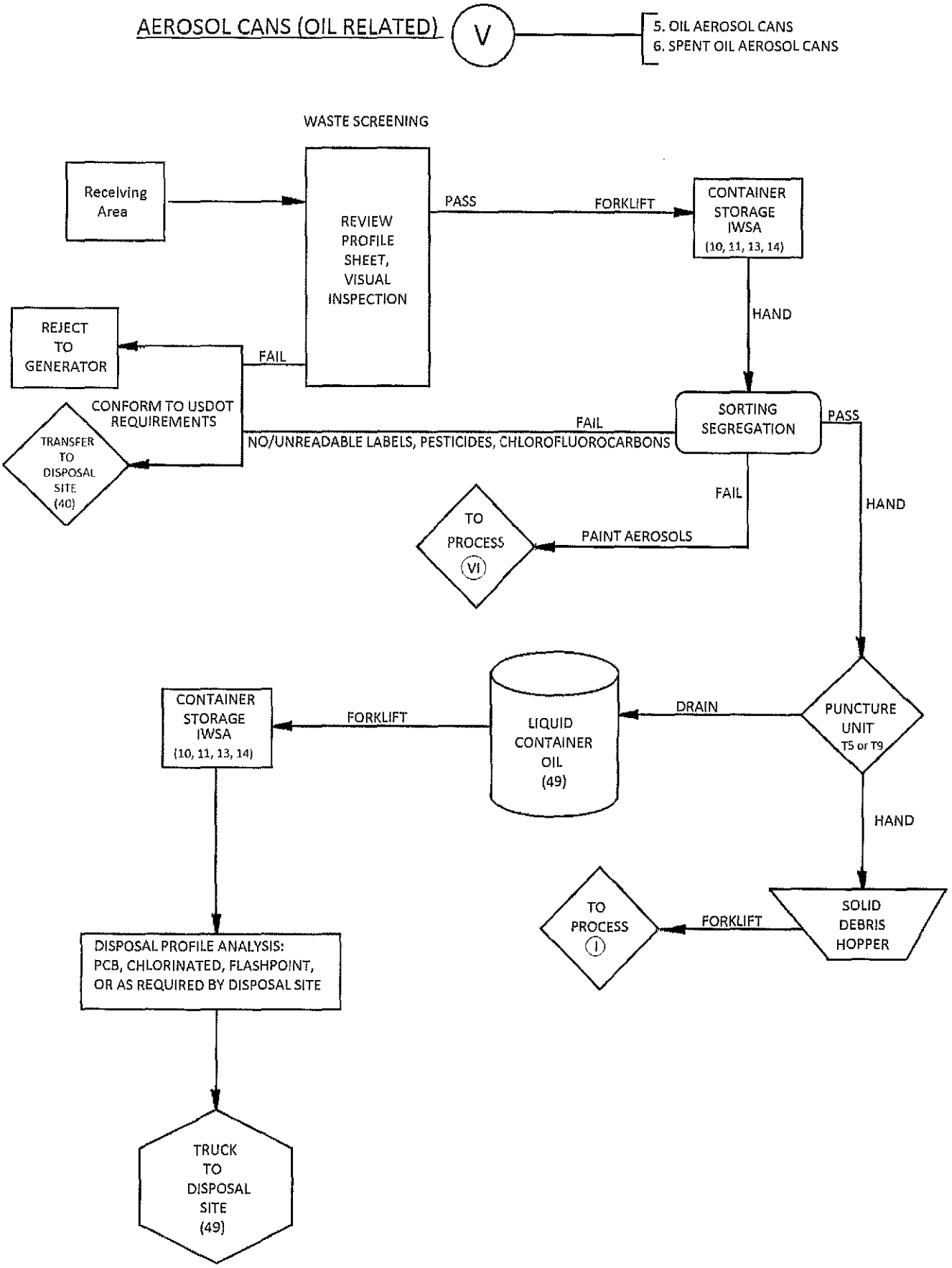

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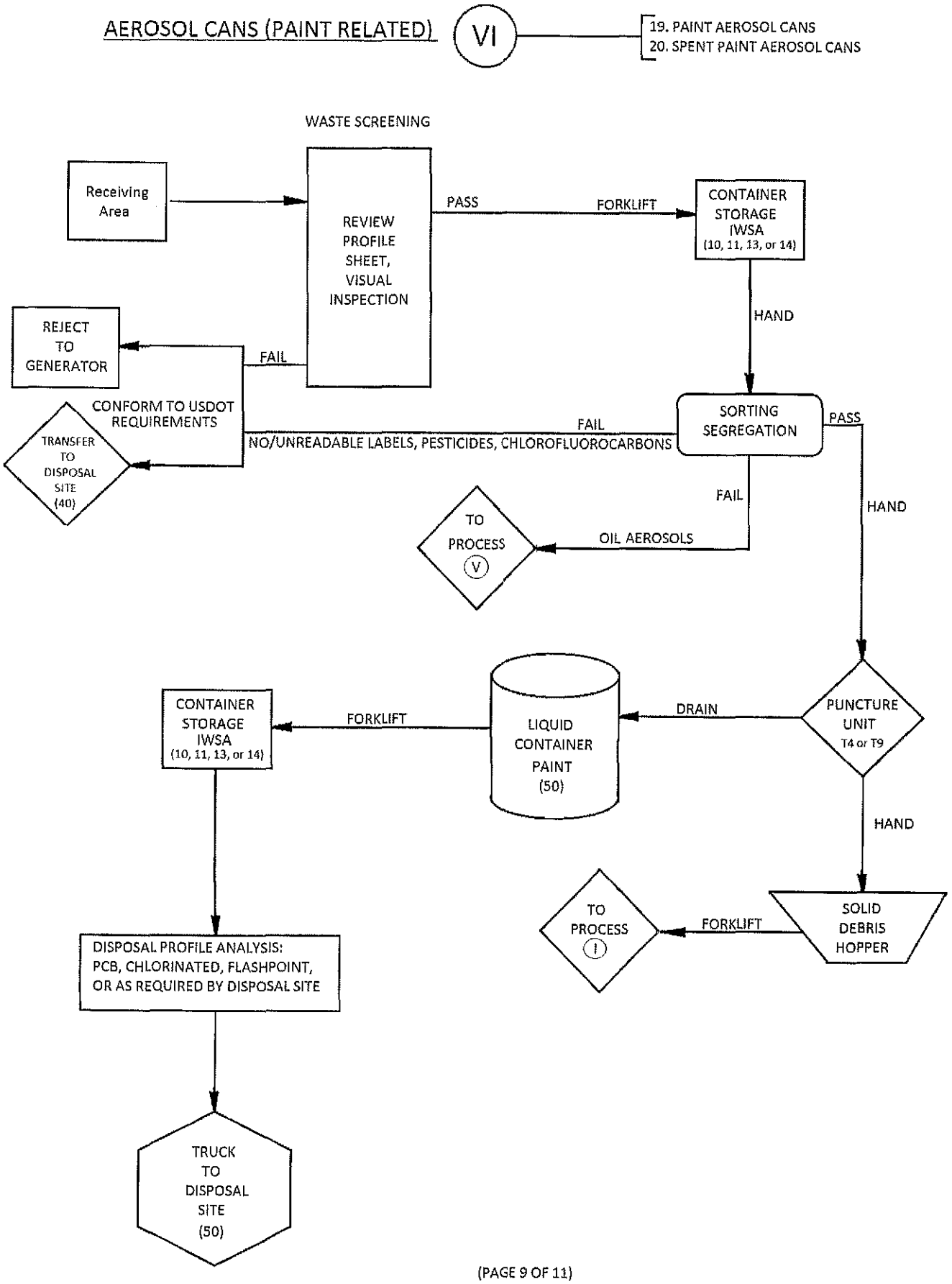

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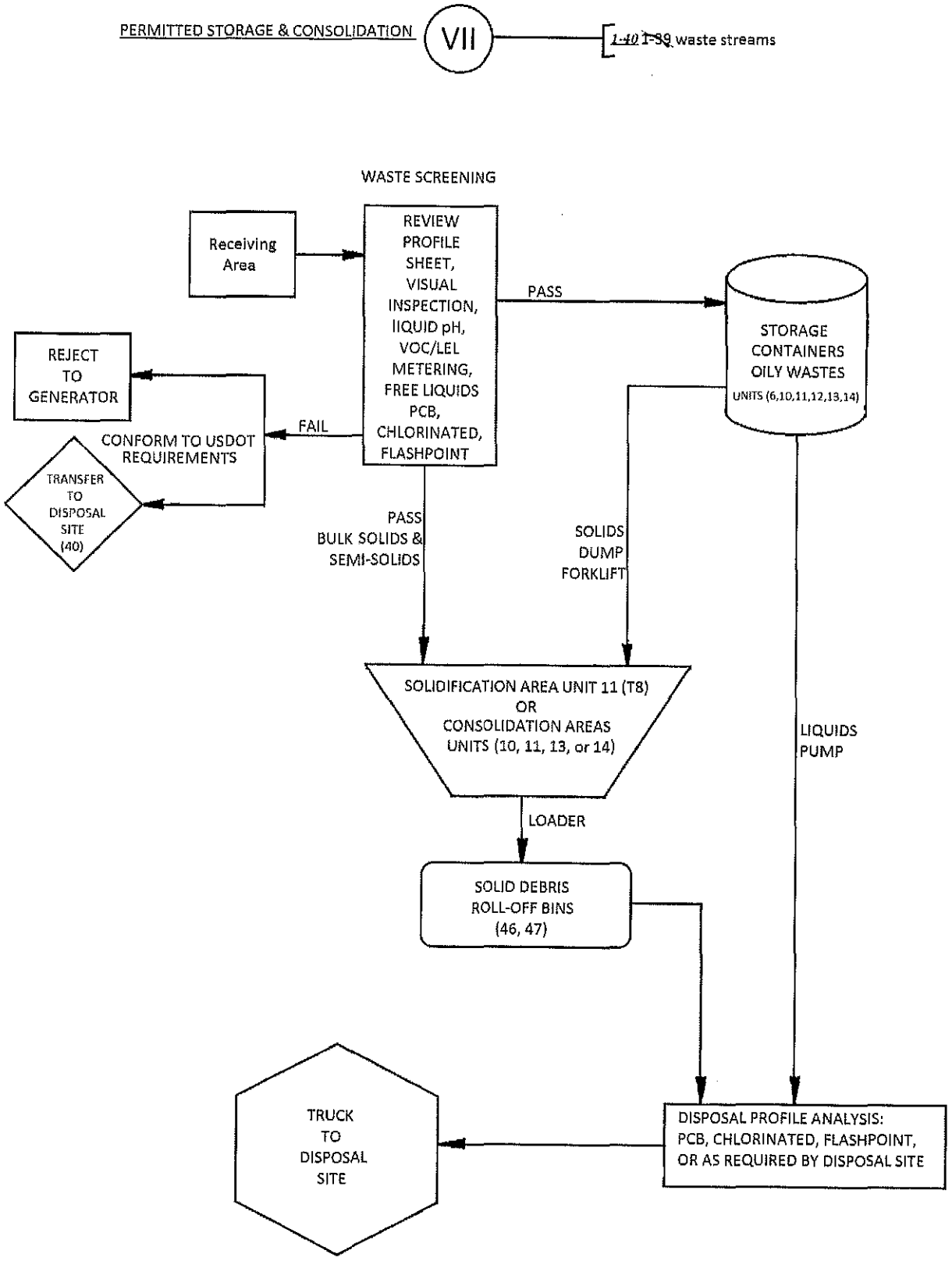
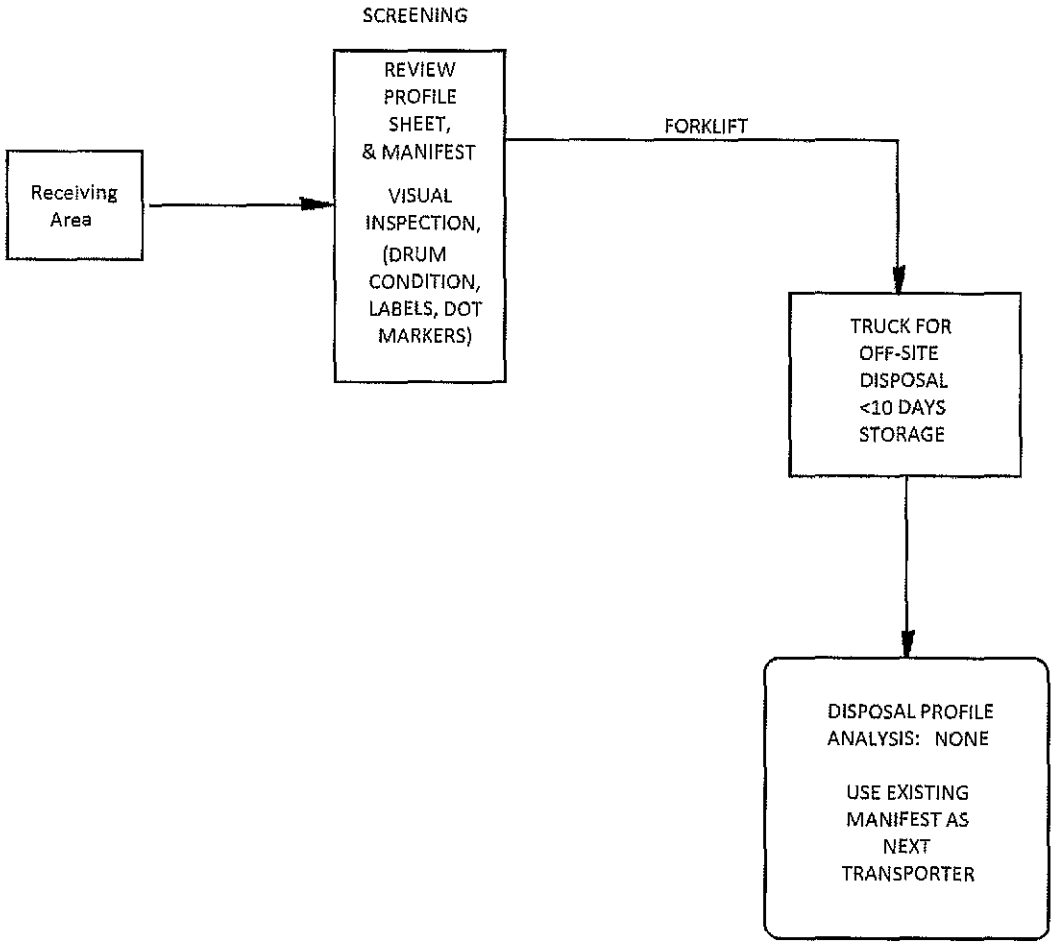
Update transmittal date 10/29/2012



FILTER RECYCLING SERVICES, INC.
PROCESS FLOW DIAGRAM
07/12/2011

EXEMPT TRANSFER (VIII) (WASTE TYPES WHICH MAY NOT BE PROCESSED)



Response to Comment
Unit #1 (T1)

Filter Recycling Services, Inc.

CAD982444481

Standardized Permit

Original Renewal application date: July 11, 2012

Updated application transmittal date: October 29, 2012

180 W. Monte Avenue
Bloomington, CA 92316(909) 873-4141 phone (909) 873-4142 fax

October 31, 2012

Waqar Ahmad
Hazardous Substance Scientist
Department of Toxic Substances Control
700 Heinz Avenue, Suite 200
Berkeley, CA 94710

RE: Response to comment on Unit #1 T1

Dear Mr. Ahamad:

We are writing this response to our phone conversation on October 30, 2012 regarding the clarification of the waste streams that will be processed into and through Unit #1 at our permitted facility in Rialto, California. The list of waste streams for this unit listed in our permit dated January 2002, our permit modification dated February 2008, and permit renewal dated July 11, 2011. The intent of this letter is to clarify the conditions of these waste streams when processed through Unit #1.

Waste #	Waste name	Conditions
4	Oily Debris	when appropriate for the recovery of recyclables, primarily metal and plastic.
5	Spent oil aerosol cans	punctured and drained prior to receipt, or after processing through Unit# 5 or 9
7	used oil filters	for the recovery of recyclables, primarily metal and plastic.
8	Oil contaminated containers	for the recovery of recyclables, primarily metal and plastic.
10	Oil contaminated absorbents	for the recovery of recyclables, primarily metal and plastic.
11	Solid grease	small tubes and containers for product destruction and/or the recovery of recyclables
12	Liquid grease	small tubes and containers for product destruction and/or the recovery of recyclables

13	Solidified petroleum tank residuals	chunks and debris, for the recovery of recyclables
14	Paint debris	when appropriate for the recovery of recyclables, primarily metal and plastic.
15	Paint filters	when appropriate for the recovery of recyclables, primarily metal and plastic.
16	Paint contaminated containers	when appropriate for the recovery of recyclables, primarily metal and plastic.
17	Latex based paint	Non-recyclable paints and containers, dried, when appropriate for the recovery of recyclables, primarily metal and plastic.
18	Oil based paints	Non-recyclable paints and containers, dried, when appropriate for the recovery of recyclables, primarily metal and plastic.
20	Spent paint aerosol cans	punctured and drained prior to receipt, or after processing through Unit# 5 or 9
21	Resin	small tubes and containers for product destruction and/or the recovery of recyclables
22	Glues	small tubes and containers for product destruction and/or the recovery of recyclables
23	Soaps, liquid	small tubes and containers for product destruction and/or the recovery of recyclables
24	Soaps, solid	small tubes and containers for product destruction and/or the recovery of recyclables
25	Oil contaminated asphalt debris	when appropriate for the recovery of recyclables, primarily metal and plastic.
26	Sand and bead blast debris	when appropriate for the recovery of recyclables, primarily metal and plastic.
27	Machining, grinding residue	when appropriate for the recovery of recyclables, primarily metal and plastic.
28	Metal polishing debris	when appropriate for the recovery of recyclables, primarily metal and plastic.
33	Inks, liquid	small tubes and containers for product destruction and/or the recovery of recyclables

34	Inks, solid	small tubes and containers for product destruction and/or the recovery of recyclables
36	Catalyst	when appropriate for the recovery of recyclables, primarily metal and plastic.
38	Pharmaceutical waste	when appropriate for product destruction and/or the recovery of recyclables primarily plastic.

Where the conditions show "when appropriate" there are considerations made to pre-sort the waste to remove potentially combustible materials, such as wood, paper, cardboard. Consideration is also made for the size of the material, and the potential to emit dust or other nuisances.

Sincerely,

Wade Riddering
Facility Compliance

Waste Analysis Plan
(WAP)

Filter Recycling Services, Inc.

CAD982444481

Standardized Permit

Original Renewal application date: July 11, 2012

Updated application transmittal date: October 29, 2012

FILTER RECYCLING

WASTE ANALYSIS PLAN
FILTER RECYCLING SERVICES, INC.
RIALTO, CALIFORNIA TSD FACILITY

Originally Dated
July 12, 2011

Updates transmittal date
October 28, 2012

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WASTE ANALYSIS PLAN
FILTER RECYCLING SERVICES, INC.
RIALTO, CALIFORNIA FACILITY

1.0 INTRODUCTION

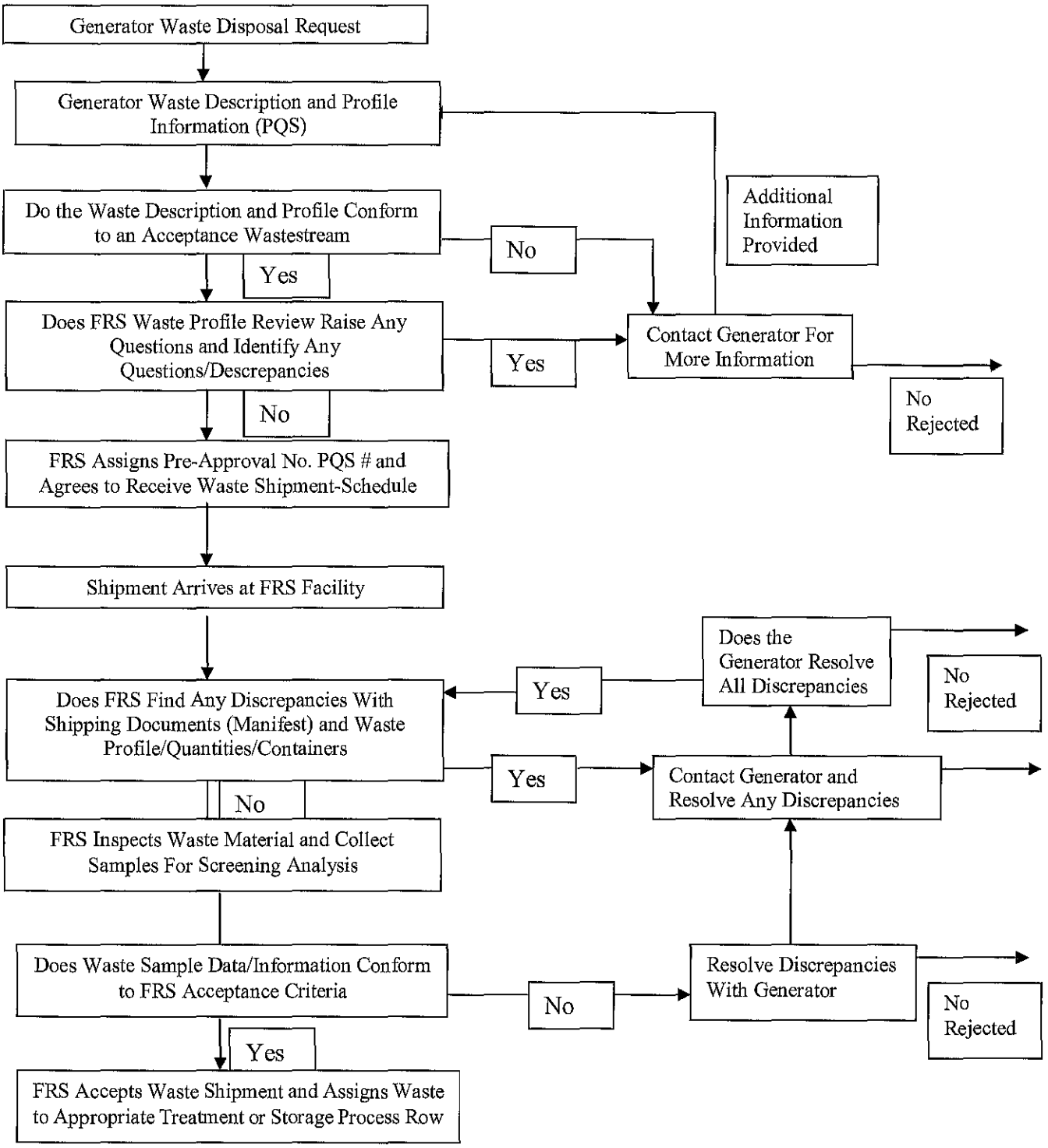
Filter Recycling Services Inc. (FRS), located in the City of Rialto, California recycles solid and liquid wastes into reclaimed petroleum materials. FRS accepts both non-hazardous and California regulated hazardous wastes in liquid containers or drums, solids in bulk trucks, pallets or lab pack drums, and other DOT approved containers. These liquid and solid wastes are treated as required to enhance the recycle value, stored and labeled in approved containers on-site, and sold to various pre-qualified material vendors for reuse or resale as non-hazardous material.

The Waste Analysis Plan (WAP) describes the procedures used by Filter Recycling Services to verify, manage and treat approved wastes in accordance with all applicable state and federal regulations. FRS operates a Hazardous Waste Management (HWM) "Tiered" Permitted Facility, under the provisions of Cal/EPA Department of Toxic Substance Controls (DTSC) "Standardized Permit" and regulations set forth in Title 22, California Code of regulations (22 CFR), Section 66265.13. This Waste Analysis Plan is a revision of the Plan submitted with the Standardized Permit Application, dated February 22, 1994 and June 16, 1997.

2.0 WASTE ANALYSIS PLAN AND IMPLEMENTATION

This Waste Analysis Plan (WAP) describes the methods, protocol, and analysis used by FRS to accept, treat, and recover waste materials at the subject facility. The FRS waste evaluation and acceptance flow chart procedures are shown in Figure 1. FRS receives various liquid and solid non-hazardous waste streams and the following thirty-eight (38) designated hazardous waste streams of liquid and solid wastes from offsite industrial, commercial, household and CESQG generators.

FIGURE 1 - FRS ACCEPTANCE PROCEDURE FLOW CHART



2.1 Description of Hazardous Waste Streams

Each of the hazardous waste streams which FRS currently accepts for treatment and storage is specifically identified in Table 2 of the WAP by common category type, federal and California state waste code, general characteristics and type of processes producing the particular waste. These waste stream descriptions, generating process descriptions, and U.S. EPA and California Code information according to 22 CCR 66260.20 through 66261.126 are provided in Table 2 for reference purposes. The common name of the hazardous waste streams accepted at FRS are also provided in Table 2 of the WAP.

In addition to these hazardous waste streams, FRS generates liquid and solid wastes during on-site waste treatment which are stored, labeled and transferred in bulk quantities to other regulatory approved TSDF facilities. These generated waste streams are listed in Table 2 of the WAP. The on-site generated waste testing and characterization methods are described in Table 5, Exhibit E, of the WAP.

Occasionally FRS encounters hazardous liquid and solid wastes which FRS is not permitted to accept or treat on-site and these wastes are transferred to other TSDF facilities by FRS as a transporter or rejected (returned) to the generator.

2.2 FRS Hazardous Waste Management Approach

FRS reviews, accepts, and manages each waste stream employing the following procedures. Refer to FRS waste acceptance flow chart in Figure 1.

1) **Pre-Qualify Generator's Waste** - Determine Acceptability of Waste(s) Material by FRS for Transfer to the Subject Treatment Facility Within the Permitted Criteria for Storage, Treatment, and Recovery at the Facility.

2) **Approve Waste For Treatment -** Insure the Incoming Waste Streams Conforms to Non-Hazardous and Hazardous Waste Manifests and Profiles Provided by Generators.

3) **Reject Waste For Treatment** - Verify that Non-Permitted Waste Streams are not Processed at the Subject FRS Facility and Returned to Generator or Transferred to Other Approved TSDF Facilities

4) **Treat Approve Waste** - Define Proper Methods to Store, Handle, and Treat Wastes at the FRS Subject Facility

5) **Approve Recovered Materials** - Verify Recovered Materials and Prepare Proper Manifests or Other Shipment Documents for Transportation to Secondary Material Processors or Other Treatment Facilities

Presented herein are detailed descriptions of the generator profiling, and on-site sampling and inspection of these non-hazardous and hazardous waste streams as well as the selected test methods for the analysis of regulatory constituents. The waste characteristics and constituents of concern include: Flash Point, Specific Gravity, pH (Corrosivity), Reactivity, Liquid Compatibility, Solid Phase Stability, Chlorine, and PCB concentrations. For these waste parameters, the sample analyses are conducted onsite and described in Table 5 of the WAP. The analyses conducted on-site include: flash point (ignitability), pH, PCB screening, and chlorinated screening. When found to be necessary, FRS uses an off-site California approved laboratory services for sample analyses. Typically off-site analyses may include: EPA Methods: 1311 (TCLP); 6010 (metals by ICP); 7000 A (metals by AA); 8010 (halogenated organics); 8240 (volatile organics); 8270 (semi-volatile organics); 8080 A and 8080 (PCB).

In either case of waste sample analysis, Filter Recycling Services is responsible for the WAP and its application to the acceptance and treatment of the various waste streams. The on-site sampling methods exists for the purpose of inspecting and testing and analyzing the waste streams as described in this WAP. FRS has included in this WAP a Quality Assurance) Quality Control Program (QA/QC) for the inspection and analysis program as well as the WAP implementation oversight.

A portion of this WAP describes the procedures by which FRS inspects and qualifies waste shipments received from off-site generators. Based on the WAP procedures, FRS decides whether a shipment of waste can be accepted at the facility. The procedures FRS follows to determine the acceptability of each shipment include reviewing the documentation accompanying such shipments and the Filter Recycling Services PQS profile sheet attached to the shipping documents or on-file with FRS. For hazardous waste, a manifest and PQS# profile sheet documentation is required and for non-hazardous waste, a bill of lading or a non-hazardous waste manifest and PSQ# profile sheet information is required.

3.0 WASTE ANALYSIS PLAN DESCRIPTION AND PROCEDURES

Figure 1 shows the waste acceptance procedures used at FRS. Prior to FRS approving the shipment of waste to the subject facility, FRS will require the waste generator to provide or have on file with FRS specific information and profile data (PSQ#) concerning the waste. The generator will be required to fill out specific forms, or their equivalent, and transmit this information to FRS for review and evaluation before shipment. This information will be evaluated by FRS to determine initial acceptance or rejection for the liquid or solid recovery program. The following stepped procedures are used by FRS during this initial review and pre-acceptance process:

Step 1) Generator's Waste Disposal Request - The waste generator and FRS representative make initial contact and based on the description of the waste stream determine that the waste maybe acceptable and define the specific analyses and supported information required by FRS.

Step 2) FRS Pre-Shipment Documentation Requirements- The specific generator analytical profile data and information form (refer to Generator Information/Profile Form-Exhibit A) must be provided to FRS prior to shipment. This information shall include a description of the waste by common name, a description of the process generating the waste, and any laboratory analyses, technical data or other information regarding the composition of the waste stream. Depending on the waste type, the waste analysis information requirements from generators may include:

a) State certified analysis using the following EPA SW 846 methods: EPA 1311, 6010 A or 7000A for metal toxicity, EPA 6010/8010 for determination of halogenated volatile organics, EPA 1010 for determination of ignitability, EPA 150.1 for determination of corrosivity, and for reactivity, and DOHS bioassay for hazardous waste (Title 22) and/or

b) If analysis has not been performed, FRS can accept waste based on generator knowledge and description. The generator must, however, prepare and submit to FRS a waste profile data sheet (PQS #) which is completed and certified by an authorized representative of the company.

If the information is not complete, the waste will not be approved for shipment or accepted until the generator supplies all of the necessary information.

Step 3) FRS Pre-Acceptance Shipping Authorization Procedures - Based on the completeness of the above information and data, a decision is made by FRS whether samples and/or additional analyses are necessary from the generator. These test data results along with other information supplied by the generator (MSDS's and history of generators processes) are used by FRS to confirm the hazardous waste classification. If the information is not made available, the generator will not be authorized to ship the waste until the generator supplies the necessary information. Based on the hazardous classification suitability to the FRS recovery program, a decision is made by FRS to accept or reject the waste stream. RCRA regulated hazardous wastes are rejected.

Once FRS has decided the acceptance or rejection of the waste stream, the FRS coordinator will issue an approval shipment PQS# number to the generator (shown in Exhibit A) which authorizes the generator to transfer the specific waste to the FRS facility. A schedule is also agreed upon between the generator and FRS for the waste shipment arrival at the facility. FRS will also make recommendations to the generator relative to packaging to facilitate unloading and handling of the waste containers and pallets, etc. upon arrival at the subject FRS facility.

Step 4) FRS Facility Unloading Acceptance Procedures - The acceptance of waste for treatment at the FRS facility is a multistep procedures. Upon arrival of the waste at the facility, FRS technical and production personnel visually inspects and verify proper manifests, profiles, and permits of the shipment using the following procedures. Each step involves inquiry into the suitability of the shipment of waste for handling and treatment at the facility and is described as follows.

(Step 4.1) Acceptance of Waste Shipment - Upon the arrival of a shipment of waste at the subject facility, the staff will review the accompanying shipment documents and visually check the waste container quantities and conditions. Prior to unloading the waste from the transport vehicle, the manifest is compared to the hard copy of the waste profile sheet for approval to unload the waste at the FRS facility. The Receiving Department signs for the receipt of the waste and associated transporter copy of the manifest.

The FRS Receiving Department then verifies that the following items are in order and noted:

1. Waste Stream is properly manifested
2. Transporter is properly registered
3. Shipment labels match manifest
4. Container count matches manifest
5. Containers are in acceptable condition
6. Material conforms to the pre-acceptance waste descriptions
7. All discrepancies are resolved with the transporter and/or generator

All containers and other containers in the shipment are individually inspected, and any container found to be leaking or damaged to the degree that it may leak during storage or handling will be noted and immediately over-packed in an approved container.

Any drum or container visually determined to be out of conformance with waste specified in the PSQ profile and manifest documents will be either: returned to the generator via the shipper vehicle or isolated in a FRS designated area for further sampling and/or clarification by the generator. If profile data or information is not made available by the generator, the atypical waste stream will be returned to the generator or sampled by FRS, on behalf of the generator, to determine waste classification and acceptability into the FRS facility for treatment or storage.

(Step 4.2) Rejection of Waste Shipment - If the manifest and/or profile are not provided and in proper order, the waste will be rejected and not unloaded. In addition, if the information provided on the shipment documentation indicates that the shipment is not suitable for the FRS recovery program at the subject facility or the generator fails to sign the certification on the profile sheet as required by FRS, the waste 'shipment will be rejected and returned to the generator or sent to an alternate treatment, storage or disposal (TSD) facility. For example, if the shipment contains any of the following discrepancies, and if the discrepancy cannot be reconciled, FRS will reject the waste shipment. A FRS Discrepancy Form is provided in Exhibit B.

1) Any waste code contained on the manifest which is not among those listed in the facility "Standardized Permit" Application

2) Any waste description on the manifest which does not have the correct hazard classification or handling codes which were agreed to during the pre-shipment acceptance procedures

3) The generator fails to certify the waste in the shipment is non-RCRA, accept for household and CESQG wastes (Refer to certification on PQS profile sheet shown in Exhibit A)

If un-manifested hazardous waste is accepted by FRS for some reason, an un-manifested waste report will be filed with the EPA Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC) within 15 days. If the discrepancies cannot be resolved with the generator, the waste is rejected (returned) to the generator

Step 5) FRS Waste Stream Material Collection and Analysis - Upon receipt of a hazardous waste load, FRS will immediately sign the manifest. FRS, however, can reject the total load or partial load before signature of the manifest or after signature of the manifest. If the waste is determined to be unacceptable, the Filter Recycling Services' rejection process will be used to further manage the rejected waste.

To classify and segment the waste streams for the specific treatment or storage, all accepted waste shipments are logged into the FRS waste tracking records control and the waste contents are visually inspected and samples are collected for analysis and evaluation. The FRS accepted waste streams are comprised of California regulated liquid and solid wastes. FRS uses the following waste sample collection and analysis procedures and described in Table 5 of the WAP.

FRS collects a one pint ***or one quart*** sample of the liquid waste contents for waste classification analysis purposes. A 1/2" glass ***or plastic*** tube ***or caliwasa*** is used to collect individual samples from the liquid waste containers. For a multi-container (lots-of-ten drums) waste shipment, a composite sample is collected for analysis. These samples are analyzed per the constituents and characteristics described in Table 5.

FRS collects a one pint sample of the solid waste contents for waste classification analysis purposes. A metal scoop and box knife are used to collect samples from the solid waste material. For multi-container solid waste shipment, random composite samples are taken and for analysis. These samples are analyzed per the constituents and characteristics described in Table 5.

These analyses are performed and inspected for conformity to the profile and hazardous waste manifest. If the aggregate conforms to the acceptable profile, the waste is moved from the analysis area into the processing building for treatment and/or storage. If, however, during the sampling and analysis, a deviation from the pre-acceptance profile parameters is discovered in the incoming waste stream, the generator will be notified immediately to resolve the differences. If the generator disagrees with measures which are required to reconcile the discrepancies, the waste stream is returned to the generator.

4.0 LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS

FRS is subject to California's Land Disposal Restrictions (LDR). I n general, FRS wastes are treated and reclaimed for reuse or transfer to other TSD facilities for further reclaim value and therefore are not destined for land disposal. These reclaimed wastes are not subject to the treatment standards, but notification and record keeping are still required by FRS. The notification and record keeping requirements per the designated treatment standards (22 CCR Chapter 18) are provided in Table 6 of the WAP.

5.0 PARAMETERS AND RATIONALE

Based on the profile data and other associated waste characteristic information provided by the generator (Refer to Exhibit A), the following parameters will be reviewed, analyzed, and determined by FRS as procedures for receiving, handling, and treating at the subject FRS facility. The waste stream acceptability criteria used by FRS is provided in Exhibit A for reference purposes. All samples of waste streams are stored at the FRS facility (Refer to Facility Site Plan for location) for future comparison of incoming shipments for a period of 60 days.

A brief presentation of the rationale for each of these criteria parameters are provided below and described in Exhibit E for reference purposes.

1) **Flash Point** - The flash point data is important for acceptability criteria and safety considerations: (a) Acceptability - if the waste is less than 140° F, the waste ~~is not acceptable for treatment at the subject facility*~~ ***may be a RCRA waste, only Non-RCRA and RCRA-exempt waste is acceptable at FRS,*** and (b) Safety - handling and treatment considerations to minimize fire hazards at the subject facility.

2) **pH** - The pH data is important for acceptability criteria and safety considerations: (a) Acceptability - if the waste is a RCRA waste, the waste is not acceptable for treatment at the subject facility and (b) Safety - handling and treatment considerations to minimize worker exposure hazards at the subject facility.

If found necessary to confirm generator data, a pH test may be performed by FRS. pH is measured by placing pH strips in the vicinity of the corrosive vapors. A wide range of pH paper is used to estimate pH. A measured pH of 2.0 or less indicates the material is acidic and a pH of 12.5 or greater is basic. Liquid wastes exceeding this pH range are classified as RCRA waste (corrosive, D002) and these wastes will be rejected by FRS.

3) **Specific Gravity** - The specific gravity (bulk density) is not an acceptance criteria for solids or liquids. The solid specific gravity, however, must be greater than 1.7 g/ml for processing. The specific gravity for liquids is used for identification and processing purposes and the range of acceptable typically wastes is shown in Table 3 of the WAP.

4) **Reactivity** - The definition of the waste streams reactivity per Section 22 CCR 66261.23 is important for acceptability and safety considerations. This information is provided on the MSDS and FRS uses this information when made available by the generator as well as general experience with these types of wastes to evaluate the acceptability of the waste. Reactive hazardous wastes are not accepted at FRS and are rejected (returned) to the generator.

Each container is carefully opened and observed for emission of fumes or gases. If, after opened, the waste material emits fumes or gases, it is classified as reactive and rejected.

5) **Toxicity** - Inorganic analyses will be required for wastes suspected of containing heavy metals using TCLP test methods. If the profile analytical data shows levels greater than the TCLP limits, then FRS will not approve and reject the waste.

6) Other Parameters - The following may be required by FRS to provide additional information for waste stream verification or to indicate the need for special handling procedures by FRS:

a) PCB
b) Radioactive
c) Halogenated Compounds
d) Non-halogenated Compounds
e) Water Reactivity
f) Cyanides
g) Sulfides
h) Peroxides
i) Any Other Data Deemed Necessary by FRS

6.0 FREQUENCY OF WASTE STREAM ANALYSIS

Initial acceptance of each new waste stream is based on analytical results (profile data) and other generator certified information concerning the waste composition and chemical characteristics. This information is required by FRS for acceptance. Other analysis or additional information may be required by FRS to confirm the hazardous waste code classification. The generator is required to submit a re-characterization of their waste stream on an annual basis to FRS or earlier by direction of FRS management.

For handling and treatment at the subject facility, the waste stream analysis is based on the physical examination of the waste material by FRS Receiving Department and the consistency with the generator's profile and manifest. Physical appearance, pH, flash point, and other data are expected to match with the pre-shipment profile information or further analyses are indicated. Analyses on repeated shipments of the same waste stream from a specific generator may not be required by FRS depending on the history of consistency of the waste stream.

All hazardous wastes generated on-site by FRS will be re-characterized to determine hazardous waste classification, treatability, and compatibility on an annual basis or as described in Table 7 of the WAP.

7.0 ANALYTICAL PROFILE INFORMATION ASSURANCE/QUALITY CONTROL (QA/QC)

FRS QA/QC Program is designed to insure a high confidence in the waste analytical data and information provided by the generator to enable FRS to make accurate and reasonable decisions based on these furnished laboratory results and information. In addition, FRS will perform screening analyses and visual inspections of the waste as described in Table 5 of the WAP.

FRS requires that the generator use a California State Certified laboratory to analyze waste material for specified constituents. The FRS program is organized to request generator's analytical data information and review and evaluate this information based on FRS field experience and prior knowledge of the particular waste stream. FRS maintains for quality control purposes previous detailed information about each generator's waste streams and profile data (Refer to PQS, Exhibit A).

Therefore, FRS management relies on the accuracy and integrity of the generator and generator furnished analytical data and supportive information. If a concern exists, FRS would request that a new profile and analysis be completed by the generator using a California State Certified laboratory.

FILTER RECYCLING SERVICES
TABLE 2
DESCRIPTION OF WASTE RECEIVED

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
WASTE STREAM NUMBER	COMMON NAME HAZARDOUS WASTE	U.S. EPA CODE (22 CCR 66261.20 TO 66261.126)	CALIFORNIA WASTE CODE (22 CCR 66261.126 APPENDIX XII)	DESCRIPTION OF WASTE RECEIVED OIL CONTAMINATED WASTE	PROCESS GENERATING WASTE
1	Used Oil	None	221, 261, 612	On specification recyclable oil PCB <2ppm	Government, commercial and industrial repair and maintenance operations of engine and machine equipment to include service station, oil change, service contractors, fleet maintenance as well as household, CESQG and certified oil collection centers
2	Waste Oil	Exempt	221, 222, 223, 261, 612	Off specification waste oil >1000 ppm halogens PCB <50ppm	Oil products used in repair and maintenance from household and CESQG
3	Oily Water	None	221, 222, 223, 231, 232, 241, 123, 133, 134, 135, 342, 343, 451, 531, 541, 551, 612	Oil and water mixtures with varied amounts of settling solids	Government, commercial and industrial maintenance operations to include engine and equipment cleaning, mopping floors, decontamination, steam cleaning and clarifier waters as well as household and CESQG
4	Oily Debris	None	221, 222, 223, 232, 241, 343, 352, 551, 571, 581, 591, 612, 613	Oil contaminated debris including , personal protective equipment., rags, metal and rubber hoses, plastic, wood, pads, socks, booms, socks, clothing, paper and cardboard	Government, commercial and industrial oil repair and maintenance operations to include service stations, service contractors, wholesale, retail, manufacturing as well as household and CESQG
5	Oil Aerosol Cans	Exempt D001 /D003	612, Universal Waste	Contaminated aerosol cans containing oil related products and residues	Oil aerosol can products used in repair and maintenance from household and CESQG
6	Spent Oil Aerosol Cans	Exempt	181, 223, 311, 513, Universal Waste	Spent aerosol cans previously containing oil related products	Government, commercial and industrial oil repair and maintenance operations to include service stations, service contractors, wholesale. retail and manufacturing
7	Used Oil Filters	None	221, 223, 352, 612	Oil filters from internal combustion engines & equipment	Government. commercial and industrial oil repair and maintenance operations to include service stations. service contractors, wholesale. retail and manufacturing as well as household and CESQG

FILTER RECYCLING SERVICES
TABLE 2
DESCRIPTION OF WASTE RECEIVED

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
WASTE STREAM LETTER	COMMON NAME HAZARDOUS WASTE	U.S. EPA CODE (22 CCR 66261.20 TO 66261.126)	CALIFORNIA WASTE CODE (22 CCR 66261.126 APPENDIX XII)	DESCRIPTION OF WASTE RECEIVED OIL CONTAMINATED WASTE	PROCESS GENERATING WASTE
8	Oil Contaminated Containers	None	352, 223, 511, 512, 513, 612	Oily contaminated containers constructed of steel, plastic and cardboard consisting of sizes from quart to 110 gallon capacity	Government, commercial and industrial oil related operations to include oil dealers both retail and wholesale, oil service contractors and repair and maintenance of combustion engines and machine equipment as well as household and CESQG
9	Hydrocarbon Contaminated Soil (Non RCRA)	None	223, 261, 321, 322, 352, 521, 611, 612	Soils contaminated with Diesel and oil	Government, commercial and industrial oil remediation operations to include service stations, wholesale and waste oil operations, oil manufacturing, oil service contractors as well as household and CESQG
10	Oil Contaminated Absorbents	None	221, 223, 352, 612	Cleanup of diesel and/or oil spills with granulated organic and inorganic absorbent materials	Government, commercial and industrial oil spills operations to include service stations, wholesale, retail and manufacturing, oil service contractors as well as household and CESQG
11	Solid Grease	None	223, 352, 331, 612	Spent, Surplus and aged lubricating grease	Government, commercial and industrial engine and machine lubricating operations to include service stations, wholesale, retail, and manufacturing operations, service contractors as well as household and CESQG
12	Liquid Grease	None	221, 223, 331, 612	Spent, surplus and aged lubricating grease	Government, commercial and industrial engine and machine lubricating operations to include service stations, wholesale, retail and manufacturing operations, service contractors as well as household and CESQG
13	Solidified Petroleum Tank Residuals (non RCRA)	None	221, 222, 223, 241, 252, 343, 352, 571	Absorbents added to tank bottom petroleum residuals to solidify crude, diesel, hydrocarbons and oil/water sediments	Government, commercial and industrial solid treatment of tank sediments to include periodic removal of residues from crude, diesel, and petroleum tanks, service stations, wholesale, retail service operations, service contractors

FILTER RECYCLING SERVICES
TABLE 2
DESCRIPTION OF WASTE RECEIVED

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
WASTE STREAM NUMBER	COMMON NAME HAZARDOUS WASTE	U.S. EPA CODE (22 CCR 66261.20 TO 66261.126)	CALIFORNIA WASTE CODE (22 CCR 66261.126 APPENDIX MI)	DESCRIPTION OF WASTE RECEIVED PAINT CONTANIINATED WASTE	PROCESS GENERATING WASTE
14	Paint Debris	None	352, 291, 612	Brushes, personal protective equipment, paint, hoses, rags, drop cloths, rollers, wipes, trays, masking tape, visqueen, wood, cardboard, and other paint related debris with dry solid paint or paint stained	Government, commercial and Industrial paint related operations to include paint dealers - wholesale, paint dealers . retail, paint manufacturers, paint contractors as well as household and CESQG
15	Paint Filters	None	352, 291, 461, 612	Spent foam, cloth, cardboard, paper, plastic cartridge filters, fiber membrane filters	Government, commercial, industrial paint spray booth operations to include auto body shop, manufacturer parts painting, paint manufacturing, paint contractors as well as household and CESQG
16	Paint Contaminated Containers	None	352, 512, 513, 612	Empty paint containers (steel, cardboard, plastic, fiber) with solidified paint waste residue	Government, commercial and industrial paint related operations to include paint dealers, wholesalers, paint dealers retail, paint manufacturers, paint contractors as well as household and CESQG
17	Paints (latex based)	None	291, 461, 612	Used and/or unused latex paint (solid, liquid or sludge) waste in steel, cardboard, plastic or fiber containers	Government, commercial and industrial paint related operations to include paint dealers - wholesale, paint dealers - retail, paint manufacturers, household and CESQG
18	Paints (oil based)	None	211, 213, 214, 461, 612	Used and/or unused oil based paint (solid, liquid or sludge) waste in steel, cardboard, plastic or fiber containers	Government, commercial and industrial paint related operations from household and CESQG
19	Paint Aerosol Cans	Exempt D001 /D003	612, Universal Waste	Contaminated unused aerosol cans containing paint related products and residuals	Paint aerosol can products used in repair and maintenance from household and CESQG
20	Spent Paint Aerosol Cans	None	513, Universal Waste	Spent aerosol cans containing paint related products	Government, commercial and industrial paint repair and maintenance operations to include refinishing, manufacturing, painting contractors, wholesale, retail stores

FILTER RECYCLING SERVICES
TABLE 2
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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
WASTE STREAM NUMBER	COMMON NAME HAZARDOUS WASTE	U.S. EPACODE (22 CCR 66261.20 TO 66261.126)	CALIFORNIA WASTE CODE (22 CCR 66261.126 APPENDIX XII)	DESCRIPTION OF WASTE RECEIVED MISCELLANEOUS WASTE	PROCESS GENERATING WASTE
21	Resin	None	271, 272, 352, 612	Used and spent solidified reacted resin waste material	Government. commercial and industrial parts manufacturing operations to includes plastics container, bottle containers, spas, swimming pool parts, electronic parts industries as well as household and CESQG
22	Glues	None	281, 352, 612	Used or unused water based liquid sludge or solid glues in glass, steel, plastic containers	Government, commercial and industrial parts assembly manufacturing operations to include rejected or used containers from commercial retailers or wholesalers as well as household and CESQG
23	Soaps (liquid)	None	141, 331, 343, 561, 612	Spent or surplus liquid or sludge detergent and soaps	Government, commercial and industrial parts cleaning or facility maintenance operations to include laundries, detergent and soaps manufacturers disposal or commercial retailers or wholesalers as well as household and CESQG
24	Soaps (solid)	None	141, 181, 331, 352, 561, 612	Spent or surplus solid detergent and soaps	Government, commercial and industrial parts cleaning or facility maintenance operations to include laundries, detergent and soaps manufacturers disposal or commercial retailers or wholesalers as well as household and CESQG
25	Oil Contaminated Asphalt Debris (non RCRA)	None	352, 612	Removed or unused solid roofing asphalt or asphalt composite waste material or excavated solid asphalt road base debris	Government, industrial or commercial roofing or pavement repair contractors or site demolition firms or environmental cleanup firms or household or CESQG
26	Sand and Bead Blasting Residue (non RCRA)	None	181, 352	Surface cleaning painted, oily, rust coated surfaces, non RCRA used sand or bead blasting waste residue from metal parts	Industrial or commercial metal parts finishing or coating manufacturing industry and CESQG
27	Machining Grinding Residue (non RCRA)	None	171, 172, 181, 223, 352	Non RCRA metal shavings or waste residue from metal machine grinding operations to include steel and/or other non RCRA metal parts (metal & grit)	Industrial or commercial metal parts forming machining shops and CESQG
28	Metal Polishing Debris (non RCRA)	None	352	Non RCRA used polishing rags, polishing and buffing wheels debris and polish material residue waste from surface cleaning of painted rust coated anodized surfaces	Industrial, commercial, metal parts finishing or coating manufacturers or automotive industries and CESQG

FILTER RECYCLING SERVICES
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(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
WASTE STREAM NUMBER	COMMON NAME HAZARDOUS WASTE	U.S. EPA CODE (22 CCR 66261.20 TO 66261.126)	CALIFORNIA WASTE CODE (22 CCR 66261.126 APPENDIX XII)	DESCRIPTION OF WASTE RECEIVED MISCELLANEOUS WASTE	PROCESS GENERATING WASTE
29	Metal Polishing Compounds	None	352	Wax, dust, granular	Industrial, commercial, metal parts finishing or coating manufacturers or automotive industries and CESQG
30	Clarifier Sludge (non RCRA)	None	135, 181, 222, 223, 241, 252, 321, 352, 411, 421, 431, 441, 471, 491, 521	Non-RCRA clarifier tank bottom sludge and solids from industrial, commercial, automotive waste water treatment solutions	Industrial, commercial and automotive equipment parts and floor washing operations as well as CESQG
31	Clarifier Filter Cake (Non RCRA)	None	181, 222, 223, 241, 252, 352, 411, 421, 431, 441, 471	Non RCRA clarifier tank bottom solid filter cake from industrial, commercial, automotive waste water treatment systems	Industrial, commercial and automotive equipment parts and floor washing operations as well as CESQG
32	Anti-freeze	None	133, 134, 135, 343, 612	Spent propylene and ethylene glycol waste solutions	Automobile maintenance and repair commercial and industrial shops as well as household and CESQG
33	Inks (liquid)	None	343, 331	Non RCRA used or unused water based liquid waste inks in plastic, glass or metal containers	Government, commercial and industrial printing operations to include ink suppliers, ink manufacturers
34	Ink (solid)	None	352	Non RCRA used or unused water based solid waste inks in plastic, glass or metal containers	Government, commercial and industrial printing operations to include ink suppliers, ink manufacturers
35	Asbestos	None	151, 612	Triple bagged asbestos and asbestos containing waste	Government, industrial or commercial roofing or pavement repair contractors or site demolition firms or environmental cleanup firms or household or CESQG
36	Catalyst	None	162, 612	End-of-life and off-specification catalyst	Government, industrial or commercial roofing or pavement repair contractors or site demolition firms or environmental cleanup firms or household or CESQG
37	Water/ Gasoline	Excluded	133, 134, 135, 612	Off-specification gasoline inadvertently mixed with water	Government, industrial or commercial customers with gasoline storage.Including household and CESQG.
38	Pharmaceutical Waste	None	311, 612	Off-specification, out-dated, defective	Government, industrial or commercial customers, including household and CESQG
39	Treated Wood Waste	None	614, 612	Off-specification, used	Government, industrial or commercial customers, including household and CESQG
40	***Corrosive Solids***	***None***	***141, 181, 451, 561***	***Off-specification, used, spent***	***Government, industrialor commercial customers, including Household and CESQG***

FILTER RECYCLLNIG SERVICES
TABLE 2
DESCRIPTION OF WASTE GENERATED

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
WASTE STREAM NUMBER	COMMON NAME HAZARDOUS WASTE	U.S. EPA CODE (22 CCR 66261.20 TO 66261.126)	CALIFORNIA WASTE CODE (22 CCR 66261.126 APPENDIX XII)	DESCRIPTION OF WASTE GENERATED	PROCESS GENERATING WASTE
~~40~~ ***41***	Off Specification Waste Oil	None	221	Waste oil mixtures with >1000 ppm halogens	Shredding process
~~41~~ ***42***	Specification Waste Oil	None	221	Waste oil mixtures with <1000 ppm halogens	Shredding process
~~42~~	~~Waste Water~~	~~None~~	~~223, 133, 134, 135~~	~~Non RCRA waste water contaminated with oil~~	~~Storage Container T-1~~
43	Waste Water/***Oily Water***	None	223, 133, 134, 135	Non RCRA waste water contaminated with oil	***Storage units, containers and*** Shredding process
44	Scrap Metal	None	Recycled	Shredded steel	Shredding process
45	Paint Sludge	D001	461	Paint sludge from emptying containers	Emptying process
46	Oil Contaminated Debris	None	352	Contaminated solids	Shredding process
47	Paint contaminated debris	None	352	Paint contaminated solids	Shredding process
48	Carbon Filters	D001	352	Filters from depressurizing aerosol cans	Depressurizing aerosol cans
49	Aerosol Oil Residue	D001	223	Liquid residues from puncturing oil aerosol cans	Puncturing aerosol cans from CESQG and household hazardous waste
50	Aerosol Paint Residue	D001	343	Liquid residues from puncturing paint aerosol cans	Puncturing aerosol cans from CESQG and household hazardous waste
51	Lab Pack	Any	343, 211, 213, 612	Small containers of non-treatable waste from households or CESQG's	Rejection of non acceptable waste types
52	Water/Gasoline	Excluded	133, 134, 135, 331, 343	Consolidation of wastes received	Bulking, consolidation process
53	Gasoline	D001	133, 134, 135, 331, 343	Liquid residue from gasoline filters	Consolidation, shredding process

Table 3
Physical Properties of Waste

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Waste Stream Number	Common Name or Hazardous Waste	Specific Gravity	pH	Flash Point	PCB (ppm)
1	Used Oil	.8-1.0	~~>2 and <10~~ ***N/A***	>100°F	<2
2	Waste Oil	.8-1.0	~~>2 and <10~~ ***N/A***	>100°F	<50
3	Oily Water	.8-1.0	>2 and <10	>140°F	<2
4	Oily Debris	>.8	n/a	>140°F	0
5	Oil Aerosol Cans	n/a	n/a	<140°F	0
6	Spent Oil Aerosol Cans	n/a	n/a	<140°F	0
7	Used Oil Filters	>1.7	n/a	>140°F	0
8	Oil Contaminated Containers	>1.7	n/a	>140°F	<2
9	Hydrocarbon Contaminated Soil (Non-RCRA)	>1.7	n/a	>140°F	<2
10	Oil Contaminated Absorbents	>.8	n/a	>140°F	<2
11	Solid Grease	<2	n/a	>140°F	0
12	Liquid Grease	<2	n/a	>140°F	0
13	Solidified Petroleum Tank Residuals (non-RCRA)	>1.7	n/a	>140°F	0
14	Paint Debris	>.8	n/a	>140°F	0
15	Paint Filters	>.8	n/a	>140°F	~~0~~
16	Paint Contaminated Containers	n/a	n/a	>140°F	0
17	Paints (latex based)	<1.2	7-8	>140°F	0
18	Paints (oil based)	<1.2	7-8	>140°F	0
19	Paint Aerosol Cans	n/a	n/a	<140°F	0

Table 3
Physical Properties of Waste

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Waste Stream Number	Common Name of Hazardous Waste	Specific Gravity	pH	Flash Point	PCB (ppm)
20	Spent Paint Aerosol Cans	n/a	n/a	<140°F	0
21	Resin	>1.7	n/a	>140°F	0
22	Glues	.8-1.0	n/a	>140°F	0
23	Soaps (liquid)	.8-1.0	>2 and <12.5	>140°F	0
24	Soaps (solid)	.8-1.0	n/a	>140°F	0
25	Oil Contaminated Asphalt Debris (non RCRA)	>1.7	n/a	>140°F	<2
26	Sand and Bead Blasting Residue (non RCRA)	>1.7	n/a	> 140°F	0
27	Machining, Grinding Residue (non RCRA)	>1.7	n/a	>140°F	0
28	Metal Polishing Debris (non RCRA)	>1.7	n/a	>140°F	0
29	Metal Polishing Compounds	.8-1.7	>2 and <12.5	>140°F	0
30	Clarifier Sludge (non RCRA)	>1.2	>6 and <12.5	>140°F	<2
31	Clarifier Filter Cake (non RCRA)	>1.2	n/a	>140°F	<2
32	Anti-freeze	1-1.1	9-10	>140°F	0
33	Inks (liquid)	.8-1.7	>2 and <12.5	>140°F	0
34	Ink (solid)	>1.7	n/a	>140°F	0
35	Asbestos	>1	n/a	>140°F	0
36	Catalyst	>1	n/a	>140°F	0
37	Water / Gasoline	<1	>2 and < 12.5	<140°F	0

Table 3
Physical Properties of Waste

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Waste Stream Number	Common Name of Hazardous Waste	Specific Gravity	pH	Flash Point	PCB (ppm)
38	Pharmaceutical Waste	>1	>2 and < 12.5	>140°F	0
39	Treated Wood Waste	>1	>2 and < 12.5	>140°F	0
40	***Corrosive solids***	***>1***	***0-14***	***N/A***	***0***
~~40~~ ***41***	Off Specification Waste Oil	.8-1.0	~~>2 and <12.5~~ ***N/A***	>100°F	<50
~~41~~ ***42***	Specification Waste Oil	.8-1.0	~~7-8~~ ***N/A***	>100°F	<2
~~42~~	~~Waste Water~~	~~1.0~~	~~>2 and <12.5~~	~~>140°F~~	~~<2~~
43	Waste Water***/Oily Water***	1.0	>2 and <12.5	>140°F	<2
44	Scrap Metal	>1.7	n/a	>140°F	0
45	Paint Sludge	>1.2	>2 and <12.5	>140°F	0
46	Oil Contaminated Debris	>1.7	n/a	>140°F	<2
47	Paint Contaminated Debris	>1.7	n/a	>140°F	0
48	Carbon Filters	>1.7	>2 and <12.5	>140°F	0
49	Aerosol Oil Residue	>.8	>2 and <12.5	>140°F	<2
50	Aerosol Paint Residue	>1.2	>2 and <12.5	>140°F	0
51	Lab Pack	>1.7	>2 and <12.5	n/a	<2
52	Water / Gasoline	<1	>2 and <12.5	<140°F	0
53	Gasoline	<1	>2 and <12.5	<140°F	0

Table 4
Hazardous Properties of Waste

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Waste Stream Number	Common Name of Hazardous Waste	Hazardous Constituent(s) in Waste Stream	List the properties which would characterize the waste stream as being ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic.				Incompatibility with other waste stream and containers
			Ignitability (22 CCR 66261.21)	Corrosivity (22 CCR 66261.22)	Reactivity (22 CCR 66261.23)	Toxicity (22 CCR 66261.24)	
1	Used Oil	Heavy Metals or Volatile Organic Compounds	~~f.p. <140°F~~ ***f.p. <100°F***	none	none	Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous contituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24	oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources
2	Waste Oil	Heavy Metals, PCB's or Volatile Organic Compounds	~~f.p. <140°F~~ ***f.p. <100°F***	none	none	Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous contituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24	oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources
3	Oily Water	Heavy Metals or Volatile Organic Compounds	f.p. <140°F	none	none	Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous contituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24	oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources
4	Oily Debris	Heavy Metals or Volatile Organic Compounds	May burn when ignited	none	none	Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous contituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24	Open flame, heat sources, ignition sources

Table 4
Hazardous Properties of Waste

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Waste Stream Number	Common Name of Hazardous Waste	Hazardous Constituent(s) in Waste Stream	List the properties which would characterize the waste stream as being ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic.				Incompatibility with other waste stream and containers
			Ignitability (22 CCR 66261.21)	Corrosivity (22 CCR 66261.22)	Reactivity (22 CCR 66261.23)	Toxicity (22 CCR 66261.24)	
5	Oil Aerosol Cans	pressure	f.p. <140°F	none	none	none	Open flames, heat sources, ignition sources
6	Spent Oil Aerosol Cans	pressure	f.p. <140°F	none	none	none	Open flames, heat sources, ignition sources
7	Used Oil Filters	Heavy Metals or Volatile Organic Compounds	May burn when ignited	none	none	Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous contituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24	oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources
8	Oil Contaminated Containers	Heavy Metals or Volatile Organic Compounds	May contain flammable vapors	none	none	Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous contituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24	oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources
9	Hydrocarbon Contaminated Soil (Non-RCRA)	Heavy Metals or Volatile Organic Compounds	May burn when ignited	none	none	Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous contituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24	oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources

Table 4
Hazardous Properties of Waste

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Waste Stream Number	Common Name of Hazardous Waste	Hazardous Constituent(s) in Waste Stream	List the properties which would characterize the waste stream as being ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic.				Incompatibility with other waste stream and containers
			Ignitability (22 CCR 66261.21)	Corrosivity (22 CCR 66261.22)	Reactivity (22 CCR 66261.23)	Toxicity (22 CCR 66261.24)	
10	Oil Contaminated Absorbents	Heavy Metals or Volatile Organic Compounds	May burn when ignited	none	none	Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous contituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24	oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources
11	Solid Grease	Heavy Metals or Volatile Organic Compounds	May burn when ignited	none	none	Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous contituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24	oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources
12	Liquid Grease	Heavy Metals or Volatile Organic Compounds	none	none	none	Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous contituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24	oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources
13	Solidified Petroleum Tank Residuals (non-RCRA)	Heavy Metals or Volatile Organic Compounds	May burn when ignited	none	none	Bioaccwnulative. Concentration of hazardous contiment is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24	oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources

Table 4
Hazardous Properties of Waste

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Waste Stream Number	Common Name of Hazardous Waste	Hazardous Constituent(s) in Waste Stream	List the properties which would characterize the waste stream as being ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic.				Incompatibility with other waste stream and containers
			Ignitability (22 CCR 66261.21)	Corrosivity (22 CCR 66261.22)	Reactivity (22 CCR 66261.23)	Toxicity (22 CCR 66261.24)	
14	Paint Debris	Heavy Metals or Volatile Organic Compounds	May burn when ignited	none	none	Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous contituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24	oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources
15	Paint Filters	Heavy Metals or Volatile Organic Compounds	May burn when ignited	none	none	Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous contituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24	oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources
16	Paint Contaminated Containers	Heavy Metals or Volatile Organic Compounds	none	none	none	Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous contituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24	oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources
17	Paints (latex based)	lead, chromium, copper	none	none	none	Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous contituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24	oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources

Table 4
Hazardous Properties of Waste

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Waste Stream Number	Common Name of Hazardous Waste	Hazardous Constituent(s) in Waste Stream	List the properties which would characterize the waste stream as being ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic.				Incompatibility with other waste stream and containers
			Ignitability (22 CCR 66261.21)	Corrosivity (22 CCR 66261.22)	Reactivity (22 CCR 66261.23)	Toxicity (22 CCR 66261.24)	
18	Paints (oil based)	lead, chromium, copper, Volatile Organic Compounds	none	none	none	Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous contituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24	oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources
19	Paint Aerosol Cans	pressure	fp. <140°F	none	none	none	Open flames, heat sources, ignition sources
20	Spent Paint Aerosol Cans	pressure	fp. <140°F	none	none	none	Open flames, heat sources, ignition sources
21	Resin	Volatile Organic Compounds	May burn when ignited	none	none	none	oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources
22	Glues	Heavy Metals or Volatile Organic Compounds	none	none	none	Bioaccumulative, Concentration of hazardous contituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24	oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources
23	Soaps (liquid)	Volatile Organic Compounds	none	none	none	Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous contituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 6626124	acids, oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources

Table 4
Hazardous Properties of Waste

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Waste Stream Number	Common Name of Hazardous Waste	Hazardous Constituent(s) in Waste Stream	List the properties which would characterize the waste stream as being ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic.				Incompatibility with other waste stream and containers
			Ignitability (22 CCR 66261.21)	Corrosivity (22 CCR 66261.22)	Reactivity (22 CCR 66261.23)	Toxicity (22 CCR 66261.24)	
24	Soaps (solid)	Volatile Organic Compounds	May burn when ignited	~~None~~ ***pH <2 >12.5***	none	Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous contituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24	acids, oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources
25	Oil Contaminated Asphalt Debris (non RCRA)	Heavy metals, semivolatile organic compounds or PCB's	May burn when ignited	none	none	Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous contituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24	oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources
26	Sand and Bead Blasting Residue (non RCRA)	Heavy Metals	May burn when ignited	none	none	Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous contituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24	oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources
27	Machining, Grinding Residue (non RCRA)	Heavy Metals	May burn when ignited	none	none	Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous contituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24	oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources
28	Metal Polishing Debris (non RCRA)	Heavy Metals or Volatile Organic Compounds	May burn when ignited	none	none	Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous contituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24	oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources

Table 4
Hazardous Properties of Waste

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Waste Stream Number	Common Name of Hazardous Waste	Hazardous Constituent(s) in Waste Stream	List the properties which would characterize the waste stream as being ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic.				Incompatibility with other waste stream and containers
			Ignitability (22 CCR 66261.21)	Corrosivity (22 CCR 66261.22)	Reactivity (22 CCR 66261.23)	Toxicity (22 CCR 66261.24)	
29	Metal Polishing Compounds	Heavy Metals or Volatile Organic Compounds	none	none	none	Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous contituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24	oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources
30	Clarifier Sludge (non RCRA)	Heavy Metals or Volatile Organic Compounds	none	none	none	Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous contituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24	oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources
31	Clarifier Filter Cake (non RCRA)	Heavy Metals or Volatile Organic Compounds	May burn when ignited	none	none	Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous contituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24	oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources
32	Anti-freeze	lead, copper, zinc, ethylene and/or propylene glycol	none	none	none	Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous contituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24, >33% ethylene glycol	none
33	Inks (liquid)	Heavy Metals or Volatile Organic Compounds	none	none	none	Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous contituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24	oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources

Table 4
Hazardous Properties of Waste

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Waste Stream Number	Common Name of Hazardous Waste	Hazardous Constituent(s) in Waste Stream	List the properties which would characterize the waste stream as being ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic.				Incompatibility with other waste stream and containers
			Ignitability (22 CCR 66261.21)	Corrosivity (22 CCR 66261.22)	Reactivity (22 CCR 66261.23)	Toxicity (22 CCR 66261.24)	
34	Ink (solid)	Heavy Metals	none	none	none	Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous contituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24	oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources
35	Asbestos	Heavy Metals	none	none	none	Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous contituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24	none
36	Catalyst	Heavy Metals	none	none	none	Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous contituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24	none
37	Water/ Gasoline	Flammability	f.p. <140°F	None	None	Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous contituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24	open flame, heat sources, ignition sources
38	Pharmaceutical Waste	Flammability	f.p. <140°F	none	none	Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous contituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24	open flame, heat sources, ignition sources
39	Treated Wood Waste	Heavy Metals	none	none	none	Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous contituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24	none

Table 4
Hazardous Properties of Waste

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Waste Stream Number	Common Name of Hazardous Waste	Hazardous Constituent(s) in Waste Stream	List the properties which would characterize the waste stream as being ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic.				Incompatibility with other waste stream and containers
			Ignitability (22 CCR 66261.21)	Corrosivity (22 CCR 66261.22)	Reactivity (22 CCR 66261.23)	Toxicity (22 CCR 66261.24)	
40	***Corrosive Solids***	***Heavy Metals***	***None***	***pH <2 >12.5***	***None***	***Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous contituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24***	***oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources***
~~40~~ ***41***	Off Specification Waste Oil	Heavy Metals, PCB's or Volatile Organic Compounds	f.p. <140`F	none	none	Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous contituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24	oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources
~~41~~ ***42***	Specification Waste Oil	Heavy Metals or Volatile Organic Compounds	fp. <140`F	none	none	Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous contituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24	oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources
~~42~~	~~Waste Water~~	~~Heavy Metals or Volatile Organic Compounds~~	~~f.p. <140°F~~	~~none~~	~~none~~	~~Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous contituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24~~	~~oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources~~
43	Waste Water***/Oily Water***	Heavy Metals or Volatile Organic Compounds	fp. <140°F	none	none	Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous contituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24	oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources
44	Scrap Metal	Heavy Metals	none	none	none	Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous contituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24	Acids, alkalies, oxirli7ers

Table 4
Hazardous Properties of Waste

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Waste Stream Number	Common Name of Hazardous Waste	Hazardous Constituent(s) in Waste Stream	List the properties which would characterize the waste stream as being ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic.				Incompatibility with other waste stream and containers
			Ignitability (22 CCR 66261.21)	Corrosivity (22 CCR 66261.22)	Reactivity (22 CCR 66261.23)	Toxicity (22 CCR 66261.24)	
45	Paint Sludge	Heavy Metals or Volatile Organic Compounds	fp. <140°F	none	none	Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous contituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24	oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources
46	Oil Contaminated Debris	Heavy Metals or Volatile Organic Compounds	May burn when ignited	none	none	Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous contituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24	oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources
47	Paint Contaminated Debris	Heavy Metals or Volatile Organic Compounds	May burn when ignited	none	none	Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous contituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24	oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources
48	Carbon Filters	Heavy Metals or Volatile Organic Compounds	May burn when ignited	none	none	Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous contituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24	oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources

Table 4
Hazardous Properties of Waste

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Waste Stream Number	Common Name of Hazardous Waste	Hazardous Constituent(s) in Waste Stream	List the properties which would characterize the waste stream as being ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic.				Incompatibility with other waste stream and containers
			Ignitability (22 CCR 66261.21)	Corrosivity (22 CCR 66261.22)	Reactivity (22 CCR 66261.23)	Toxicity (22 CCR 66261.24)	
49	Aerosol Oil Residue	Heavy Metals or Volatile Organic Compounds	fp. <140°F	none	none	Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous contituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24	oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources
50	Aerosol Paint Residue	Heavy Metals or Volatile Organic Compounds	fp. <140°F	none	none	Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous contituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24	oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources
51	Lab Pack	Heavy Metals or Volatile Organic Compounds	fp. <140°F	pH = <2.1 or >12.4	none	Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous contituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24	oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources
52	Water / Gasoline	Flammability	fp. <140°F	none	none	Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous contituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24	open flame, heat sources, ignition sources
53	Gasoline	Flammability	fp. <140°F	none	none	Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous contituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24	open flame, heat sources, ignition sources

Table 5 Sampling and Analysis of Waste	
WASTE STREAM INFORMATION	
1. Waste Stream Number: 1, 2, 3	2. Common Name of Hazardous Waste: Used Oil, Waste Oil, and Oily Water
ANALYSIS INFORMATION	
3. Constituent(s) Analyzed: Heavy metals, volatile organic compounds, PCB screening, chlorinated screening, ~~pH,~~ flash point, and combustible vapor	4. Analytical Method Used: EPA methods: 1311, 6010A or 7000A; 8010 or 8240; ~~9079~~; 9077; 9040B or 9041; 1010; and lel by combustible gas meter
5. Detection Limit: Method detection limits for referenced constituents and methods are listed in EPA SW-846.	6. Purpose of Analysis Waste characterization and profile comparison for waste acceptance and safe handling
7. Analysis performed onsite or offsite: Offsite except for ~~pH~~, flash point, combustible gas and PCB screening which are performed onsite. Offsite analyses may be waived if the generator has adequate knowledge of their waste stream.	
SAMPLING PROCEDURE	
8. Identify if grab sample or composite sample: grab for individual bulk shipments or containers, composite for multiple containers and daily PCB screening	9. Sampling frequency: Annually or when processes change for offsite analyses, Upon initial acceptance for onsite analyses, Monthly onsite analyses of continuing waste streams, Daily composites for PCB screening,
10. Sample Location: Point of generation for offsite analyses, container or bulk tanker for onsite analyses	
11. Describe sampling procedure: A 1/2" diameter glass tube is used to collect individual samples from the liquid waste containers. A one pint polyethylene sample jar is used to collect the sample(s) unless glass is specified for a particular analysis in SW-846. For like wastes, individual samples may be composited for testing. Jars are filled and sealed with lids to minimize loss of volatile constituents to the head space or atmosphere. Samples pending analysis are refrigerated. All samples are retained for 60 days for comparison to subsequent samples of ongoing waste streams.	
12. Explain rationale for responses to Questions 8 through 11. Samples are collected to represent the incoming waste streams. When containers arrive that contain the same waste stream, samples from those containers may be composited for testing. Single containers of individual waste streams are not composited. Polyethylene sample bottles are used, because Polyethylene is inert to a wide range of chemicals and is readily recyclable. Glass is only used when specified by SW-846. Daily PCB screens are to determine if further testing is necessary. If PCB's are detected in the daily composite, individual samples may be tested to find the source.	
13. Explain procedure for verifying the accuracy or validity of the sampling results. Off site testing is verified by sending two (split) samples to two different labs annually.	

Table 5 Sampling and Analysis of Waste	
WASTE STREAM INFORMATION	
1. Waste Stream Number: 4, 7, 8, 14, 15, 16, 28	2. Common Name of Hazardous Waste: Oil Debris, Used Oil Filters, Oil Contaminated Containers, Paint Debris, Paint Filters, Paint Containers, and Metal Polishing Debris
ANALYSIS INFORMATION	
3. Constituent(s) Analyzed: Heavy metals, PCB's, volatile organic compounds, pH, combustible vapor, free liquids, PCB screening, chlorinated organics screening, and ignitability for solids	4. Analytical Method Used: EPA methods: 1311, 6010A or 7000A; 8080A or 8081; 8010 or 8240; 9040B or 9041; lel by combustible gas meter; 9095; 9079; 9077; and 1030
5. Detection Limit: Method detection limits for referenced constituents and methods are listed in EPA SW846.	6. Purpose of Analysis Waste characterization and profile comparison for waste acceptance and safe handling
7. Analysis performed onsite or offsite: Offsite except for pH, combustible vapor, free liquids, PCB screening, chlorinated organics screening, and ignitability for solids which are performed onsite. Offsite analyses may be waived if the generator has adequate knowledge of their waste stream.	
SAMPLING PROCEDURE	
8. Identify if grab sample or composite sample: grab for individual bulk shipments or containers, composite for multiple containers	9. Sampling frequency: Annually or when processes change for offsite analyses, Upon initial acceptance for onsite analyses, Monthly onsite analyses of continuing waste streams, Daily composites for PCB screening,
10. Sample Location: Point of generation for offsite analyses, container for onsite analyses	
11. Describe sampling procedure: FRS collects a one pint sample of the solid waste contents for waste classification analysis purposes. A metal scoop and box knife are used to collect samples from the solid waste material. For multicontainer solid waste shipment, random samples are taken and composited for analysis.	
12. Explain rationale for responses to Questions 8 through 11. Samples are collected to represent the incoming waste streams. When containers arrive that contain the same waste stream, samples from those containers may be composited for testing. Single containers of individual waste streams are not composited. Daily PCB screens are to determine if further testing is necessary. If PCB's are detected in the daily composite, individual samples may be tested to find the source.	
13. Explain procedure for verifying the accuracy or validity of the sampling results.Off site testing is verified by sending two (split) samples to two different labs annually.	

Table 5 Sampling and Analysis of Waste	
WASTE STREAM INFORMATION	
1. Waste Stream Number: 9, 10, 13, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31	2. Common Name of Hazardous Waste: Hydrocarbon Contaminated Soil (Non-RCRA), Oil Contaminated Absorbents, Solidified Petroleum Tank Residuals (non-RCRA), Oil Contaminated Asphalt Debris (non RCRA), Sand and Bead Blasting Residue (non RCRA), Machining, Grinding Residue (non RCRA), Clarifier Sludge (non RCRA), and Clarifier Filter Cake (non RCRA)
ANALYSIS INFORMATION	
3. Constituent(s) Analyzed: Heavy metals, volatile organic compounds, PCB, free liquids, pH, and combustible vapor	4. Analytical Method Used: EPA methods: 1311, 6010A or 7000A; 8010 or 8240; 8080A or 8081; 9095; 9040B or 9041; and lel by combustible gas meter
5. Detection Limit: Method detection limits for referenced constituents and methods are listed in EPA SW-846.	6. Purpose of Analysis Waste characterization and profile comparison for waste acceptance and safe handling
7. Analysis performed onsite or offsite: Offsite except for free liquids, pH, and combustible gas which are performed onsite. Offsite analyses may be waived if the generator has adequate knowledge of their waste stream.	
SAMPLING PROCEDURE	
8. Identify if grab sample or composite sample: grab for individual bulk shipments or containers, composite for multiple containers	9. Sampling frequency: Annually or when processes change for offsite analyses, Upon initial acceptance for onsite analyses, Monthly onsite analyses of continuing waste streams
10. Sample Location: Point of generation for offsite analyses, container or bulk tanker for onsite analyses	
11. Describe sampling procedure: FRS collects a one pint sample of the solid waste contents for waste classification analysis purposes. A metal scoop and box knife are used to collect samples from the solid waste material. For multicontainer solid waste shipment, random samples are taken and composited for anaysis.	
12. Explain rationale for responses to Questions 8 through 11. Samples are collected to represent the incoming waste streams. When containers arrive that contain the same waste stream, samples from those containers may be composited for testing. Single containers of individual waste streams are not composited.	
13. Explain procedure for verifying the accuracy or validity of the sampling results. Off site testing is verified by sending two (split) samples to two different labs annually.	

Table 5 Sampling and Analysis of Waste	
WASTE STREAM INFORMATION	
1. Waste Stream Number: 11, 21, 24, 29, 34, ***40***	2. Common Name of Hazardous Waste: Solid Grease, Resin, Soaps (solid), Metal Polishing Compounds, and Ink (solid), ***Corrosive Solids***
ANALYSIS INFORMATION	
3. Constituent(s) Analyzed: Heavy metals, volatile organic compounds, PCB, pH, ignitability for solids, and combustible vapor	4. Analytical Method Used: EPA methods: 1311, 6010A or 7000A; 8010 or 8240; 8080A or 8081; 904013 or 9041; 1030~~; and~~
5. Detection Limit: Method detection limits for referenced constituents and methods are listed in EPA SW-846.	6. Purpose of Analysis Waste characterization and profile comparison for waste acceptance and safe handling
7. Analysis performed onsite or offsite: Offsite except for pH, flash point, combustible gas whichare performed onsite. Offsite analyses may be waived if the generator has adequate knowledgeof their waste stream.	
SAMPLING PROCEDURE	
8. Identify if grab sample or compositesample: grab for individual bulk shipments or containers, composite for multiple containers	9. Sampling frequency: Annually or when processes change for offsite analyses, Upon initial acceptance for onsite analyses, Monthly onsite analyses of continuing waste streams
10. Sample Location: Point of generation for offsite analyses, container for onsite analyses	
11. Describe sampling procedure: FRS collects a one pint sample of the solid waste contents for waste classification analysis purposes. A metal scoop and box knife are used to collect samples from the solid waste material. For multi-container solid waste shipment, random samples are taken and composited for analysis.	
12. Explain rationale for responses to Questions 8 through 11. Samples are collected to represent the incoming waste streams. When containers arrive that contain the same waste stream, samples from those containers may be composited for testing. Single containers of individual waste streams are not composited.	
13. Explain procedure for verifying the accuracy or validity of the sampling results. Off site testing is verified by sending two (split) samples to two different labs annually.	

Table 5 Sampling and Analysis of Waste	
WASTE STREAM INFORMATION	
1. Waste Stream Number: 12, 17, 18, 22, 23, 32, 33	2. Common Name of Hazardous Waste: Liquid Grease, Paints (latex based), Paints (oil based),Glues, Soaps (liquid), Anti-freeze, and Inks (liquid)
ANALYSIS INFORMATION	
3. Constituent(s) Analyzed: Heavy metals, volatile organic compounds, PCB, pH, PCB screening, chlorinated screening, flash point, and combustible vapor	4. Analytical Method Used: EPA methods: 1311, 6010A or 7000A; 8010 or 8240; 8080A or 8081; 9040B or 9041; 9079; 9077; 1010; and lel by combustible gas meter
5. Detection Limit: Method detection limits for referenced constituents and methods are listed in EPA SW-846.	6. Purpose of Analysis Waste characterization and profile comparison for waste acceptance and safe handling
7. Analysis performed onsite or offsite: Offsite except for pH, flash point, combustible gas, chlorinated organic screening and PCB screening which are performed onsite. Offsite analyses may be waived if the generator has adequate knowledge of their waste stream.	
SAMPLING PROCEDURE	
8. Identify if grab sample or composite sample: grab for individual bulk shipments or containers, composite for multiple containers and daily PCB screening	9. Sampling frequency: Annually or when processes change for offsite analyses, Upon initial acceptance for onsite analyses, Monthly onsite analyses of continuing waste streams, Daily composites for PCB screening,
10. Sample Location: Point of generation for offsite analyses, container or bulk tanker for onsite analyses	
11. Describe sampling procedure: A 1/2" diameter tube is used to collect individual samples from the liquid waste containers. A one pint polyethylene sample jar is used to collect the sample(s) unless glass is specified for a particular analysis in SW-846. For like wastes, individual samples may be composited for testing. Jars are filled and sealed with lids to minimize loss of volatile constituents to the head space or atmosphere. Samples pending analysis are refrigerated. All samples are retained for 60 days for comparison to subsequent samples of ongoing waste streams.	
12. Explain rationale for responses to Questions 8 through 11. Samples are collected to represent the incoming waste streams. When containers arrive that contain the same waste stream, samples from those containers may be composited for testing. Single containers of individual waste streams are not composited. Polyethylene sample bottles are used, because Polyethylene is inert to a wide range of chemicals and is readily recyclable. Glass is only used when specified by SW-846. Daily PCB screens are to determine if further testing is necessary. If PCB's are detected in the daily composite, individual samples may be tested to find the source.	
13. Explain procedure for verifying the accuracy or validity of the sampling results. Off site testing is verified by sending two (split) samples to two different labs annually.	

Table 5 Sampling and Analysis of Waste	
WASTE STREAM INFORMATION	
1. Waste Stream Number: 5, 6, 19, 20	2. Common Name of Hazardous Waste: Oil Aerosol Cans, Spent Oil Aerosol Cans, Paint Aerosol Cans, Spent Aerosol Cans, and Universal Waste Aerosols
ANALYSIS INFORMATION	
3. Constituent(s) Analyzed: Degree of fill	4. Analytical Method Used: Physical observation
5. Detection Limit: Determines whether cans are empty or not.	6. Purpose of Analysis Sorting for proper handling
7. Analysis performed onsite or offsite: Onsite	
SAMPLING PROCEDURE	
8. Identify if grab sample or compositesample: grab	9. Sampling frequency: Upon initial acceptance
10. Sample Location: Container	
11. Describe sampling procedure: Cans are lifted and shaken sorted by kind according to labels and types of cans.	
12. Explain rationale for responses to Questions 8 through 11. Similar containers with similar contents are assumed to be compatible. Filled containers require more caution in handling.	
13. Explain procedure for verifying the accuracy or validity of the sampling results. Residues from puncturing process are analyzed for off-site disposal.	

Table 5 Sampling and Analysis of Waste	
WASTE STREAM INFORMATION	
1. Waste Stream Number: 35	2. Common Name of Hazardous Waste: Asbestos
ANALYSIS INFORMATION	
3. Constituent(s) Analyzed: Asbestos	4. Analytical Method Used: EPA Methods: 600/R-93/116
5. Detection Limit: Method detection limits for referenced constituents and methods are listed in EPA SW-846.	6. Purpose of Analysis Identification of asbestos presence
7. Analysis performed onsite or offsite: Point of generation for offsite	
SAMPLING PROCEDURE	
8. Identify if grab sample or compositesample: Grab	9. Sampling frequency: Annually or when processes change for offsite Analyses.
10. Sample Location: Point of generation for offsite analyses.	
11. Describe sampling procedure: A one pint sample of the solid waste contents for waste classification analysis purposes. A metal scoop and box knife are used to collect samples from the solid waste material. For multi-container solid waste shipment, random samples are taken and composited for analysis.	
12. Explain rationale for responses to Questions 8 through 11. Samples are collected to represent the incoming waste streams. No onsite analysis is performed due to the nature of this waste. Onsite check for proper packaging for transportation only.	
13. Explain procedure for verifying the accuracy or validity of the sampling results. Off site testing is verified by reviewing the analysis performed from the point of generation sampling.	

Table 5 Sampling and Analysis of Waste	
WASTE STREAM INFORMATION	
1. Waste Stream Number: 36, 39	2. Common Name of Hazardous Waste: Catalyst, Treated Wood Waste
ANALYSIS INFORMATION	
3. Constituent(s) Analyzed: Heavy Metals	4. Analytical Method Used: EPA Methods: 6010A
5. Detection Limit: Method detection limits for referenced constituents and methods are listed in EPA SW-846.	6. Purpose of Analysis Waste characterization and profile comparison for waste acceptance and safe handling
7. Analysis performed onsite or offsite: Point of generation for offsite analyses, container for onsite analyses	
SAMPLING PROCEDURE	
8. Identify if grab sample or compositesample: Grab	9. Sampling frequency: Annually or when processes change for offsite analyses, Upon initial acceptance for onsite analyses.
10. Sample Location: Point of generation for offsite analyses.	
11. Describe sampling procedure: A one pint sample of the solid waste contents for waste classification analysis purposes. A metal scoop and box knife are used to collect samples from the solid waste material. For multi-container solid waste shipment, random samples are taken and composited for analysis.	
12. Explain rationale for responses to Questions 8 through 11. Samples are collected to represent the incoming waste streams. When containers arrive that contain the same waste stream, samples from those containers may be composited for testing. Single containers of individual waste streams are not composited.	
13. Explain procedure for verifying the accuracy or validity of the sampling results. Off site testing is verified by sending two (split) samples to two different labs annually.	

Table 5 Sampling and Analysis of Waste	
WASTE STREAM INFORMATION	
1. Waste Stream Number: 37	2. Common Name of Hazardous Waste: Water / Gasoline
ANALYSIS INFORMATION	
3. Constituent(s) Analyzed: Flash Point	4. Analytical Method Used: EPA Methods: 6010A
5. Detection Limit: Method detection limits for referenced constituents and methods are listed in EPA SW-846.	6. Purpose of Analysis Waste characterization and profile comparison for waste acceptance and safe handling
7. Analysis performed onsite or offsite: Point of generation for offsite analyses, container for onsite analyses	
SAMPLING PROCEDURE	
8. Identify if grab sample or compositesample: Grab	9.Sampling frequency: Annually or when processes change for offsite analyses, Upon initial acceptance for onsite analyses.
10. Sample Location: Point of generation for offsite analyses.	
11. Describe sampling procedure: A one pint sample of the liquid waste contents for waste classification analysis purposes. A ½" tube or clawasa is used for collecting. For multi-container liquid waste shipment, random samples are taken and composited for analysis.	
12. Explain rationale for responses to Questions 8 through 11. Samples are collected to represent the incoming waste streams. When containers arrive that contain the same waste stream, samples from those containers may be composited for testing. Single containers of individual waste streams are not composited.	
13. Explain procedure for verifying the accuracy or validity of the sampling results. Off site testing is verified by sending two (split) samples to two different labs annually.	

Table 5 Sampling and Analysis of Waste	
WASTE STREAM INFORMATION	
1. Waste Stream Number: 38	2. Common Name of Hazardous Waste: Pharmaceutical Waste
ANALYSIS INFORMATION	
3. Constituent(s) Analyzed: Flash Point	4. Analytical Method Used: EPA Methods: 6010A
5. Detection Limit: Method detection limits for referenced constituents and methods are listed in EPA SW-846.	6. Purpose of Analysis Waste characterization and profile comparison for waste acceptance and safe handling
7. Analysis performed onsite or offsite: Point of generation for offsite analyses, container for onsite analyses	
SAMPLING PROCEDURE	
8. Identify if grab sample or compositesample: Grab	9. Sampling frequency: Annually or when processes change for offsite analyses, Upon initial acceptance for onsite analyses.
10. Sample Location: Point of generation for offsite analyses.	
11. Describe sampling procedure: A one pint sample of the liquid waste contents for waste classification analysis purposes. A ½" tube or calawasa is used for collecting. For multi-container liquid waste shipment, random samples are taken and composited for analysis.	
12. Explain rationale for responses to Questions 8 through 11. Samples are collected to represent the incoming waste streams. When containers arrive that contain the same waste stream, samples from those containers may be composited for testing. Single containers of individual waste streams are not composited.	
13. Explain procedure for verifying the accuracy or validity of the sampling results. Off site testing is verified by sending two (split) samples to two different labs annually.	

Table 5 Sampling and Analysis of Waste	
WASTE STREAM INFORMATION	
1. Waste Stream Number: ~~40~~ ***41***	2. Common Name of Hazardous Waste: Off Specification Waste Oil
ANALYSIS INFORMATION	
3. Constituent(s) Analyzed: Heavy metals, volatile organic compounds, PCB, ~~pH,~~ flash point, and combustible vapor	4. Analytical Method Used: EPA methods: 1311, 6010A or 7000A; 8010 or 8240; ~~9079~~; 9040B or 9041; 1010; and lel by combustible gas meter
5. Detection Limit: Method detection limits for referenced constituents and methods are listed in EPA SW-846	6. Purpose of Analysis Waste characterization and profile comparison for waste profiling and safe handling
7. Analysis performed onsite or offsite: Offsite except for ~~pH,~~ flash point, combustible gas and PCB screening which are performed onsite.	
SAMPLING PROCEDURE	
8. Identify if grab sample or composite sample: grab	9. Sampling frequency: Annually or when processes change for offsite analyses, Upon initial acceptance for onsite analyses, Monthly onsite analyses of continuing waste streams, Daily composites for PCB screening, or when a storage container is filled at the site of generation (on-site) for onsite analyses
10. Sample Location: Point of generation for offsite analyses, container or bulk tanker for onsite analyses	
11. Describe sampling procedure: A 1/2" diameter glass tube is used to collect individual samples from the liquid waste containers. A one pint polyethylene sample jar is used to collect the sample(s), unless glass is specified in SW-846. For like wastes, individual samples may be composited for testing. Jars are filled and sealed with lids to minimize loss of volatile constituents to the head space or atmosphere. Samples pending analysis are refrigerated. All samples are retained for 60 days for comparison to subsequent samples of ongoing waste streams.	
12. Explain rationale for responses to Questions 8 through 11. Samples are collected to represent the incoming waste streams. When containers arrive that contain Off Specification Waste Oil, the generator is contacted and the load is either rejected or sent to an alternate permitted facility.	
13. Explain procedure for verifying the accuracy or validity of the sampling results. Off site testing is verified by sending two (split) samples to two different labs annually.	

Table 5 Sampling and Analysis of Waste	
WASTE STREAM INFORMATION	
1. Waste Stream Number: ~~41~~ ***42***	2. Common Name of Hazardous Waste: Specification Waste Oil
ANALYSIS INFORMATION	
3. Constituent(s) Analyzed: Heavy metals, volatile organic compounds, PCB, ~~pH~~, flash point, and combustible vapor	4. Analytical Method Used: EPA methods: 1311, 6010A or 7000A; 8010 or 8240; ~~9079~~; 9040B or 9041; 1010; and lel by combustible gas meter
5. Detection Limit: Method detection limits for referenced constituents and methods are listed in EPA SW-846	6. Purpose of Analysis Quality control and verification of off-site recycling facility analyses
7. Analysis performed onsite or offsite: Offsite except for ~~pH~~, flash point, combustible gas and PCB screening which are performed onsite.	
SAMPLING PROCEDURE	
8. Identify if grab sample or composite sample: grab	9. Sampling frequency: Annually for offsite analyses, when shipping oil from Tank 2 off-site for recycling for onsite analyses
10. Sample Location: Tank or vacuum truck trailer	
11. Describe sampling procedure: A 1/2" diameter glass tube is used to collect individual samples from the liquid waste containers. A one pint polyethylene sample jar is used to collect the sample(s) unless glass is specified for a particular analysis in SW-846. For like wastes, individual samples may be composited for testing. Jars are filled and sealed with lids to minimize loss of volatile constituents to the head space or atmosphere. Samples pending analysis are refrigerated. All samples are retained for 60 days for comparison to subsequent samples of ongoing waste streams.	
12. Explain rationale for responses to Questions 8 through 11. Samples are collected to represent the oil being recycled. If a discrepancy occurs at the off-site recycling facility, the sample will be representative of the material that was given to the transporter.	
13. Explain procedure for verifying the accuracy or validity of the sampling results. Off site testing is verified by comparing the sample results to the off-site results. If there is a discrepancy, the sample is split for duplicate analysis.	

~~Table 5~~ ~~Sampling and Analysis of Waste~~	
~~WASTE STREAM INFORMATION~~	
~~1.Waste Stream Number:~~ ~~42~~	~~2. Common Name of Hazardous Waste:~~ ~~Waste Water~~
~~ANALYSIS PERFORMED~~	
~~3.Constituent(s) Analyzed:~~ ~~Heavy metals, volatile organic compounds, PCB, pH, flash point, and combustible vapor~~	~~4. Analytical Method Used:~~ ~~EPA methods: 1311, 6010A or 7000A; 8010 or 8240; 9079; 9040B or 9041; 1010; and lel by combustible gas meter~~
~~5. Detection Limit:~~ ~~Method detection limits for referenced constituents and methods are listed in EPA SW-846~~	~~6. Purpose of Analysis~~ ~~Waste characterization and profilecreation/updating for off-site recycling~~
~~7.Analysis performed onsite or offsite: Offsite except for pH, flash point, combustible gas and PCB screening which are performed onsite.~~	
~~SAMPLING PROCEDURES~~	
~~8.Identify if grab sample or compositesample:~~ ~~grab~~	~~9. Sampling frequency:~~ ~~Annually for offsite analyses, when shipping waste water from Tank 1 off-site for recycling for onsite analyses~~
~~10.Sample Location: Tank or vacuum truck trailer~~	
~~11.Describe sampling procedure:~~ ~~A 1/2" diameter glass tube is used to collect individual samples from the liquid waste containers. A one pint polyethylene sample jar is used to collect the sample(s), unless glass is specified in SW-846. Jars are filled and sealed with lids to minimize loss of volatile constituents to the head space or atmosphere. Samples pending analysis are refrigerated. All samples are retained for 60 days for comparison to subsequent samples of outgoing waste streams.~~	
~~12. Explain rationale for responses to Questions 8 through 11.~~ ~~Samples are collected to represent the waste water being recycled. If a discrepancy occurs at the off-site recycling facility, the sample will be representative of the material that was given to the transporter.~~	
~~13. Explain procedure for verifying the accuracy or validity of the sampling results.~~ ~~Off site testing is verified by comparing the sample results to the off-site results. If there is a discrepancy, the sample is split for duplicate analysis.~~	

Table 5 Sampling and Analysis of Waste	
WASTE STREAM INFORMATION	
1.Waste Stream Number: 43	2. Common Name of Hazardous Waste: Waste Water/***Oily Water***
ANALYSIS INFORMATION	
3.Constituent(s) Analyzed: Heavy metals, volatile organic compounds, PCB, pH, flash point, and combustible vapor	4. Analytical Method Used: EPA methods: 1311, 6010A or 7000A; 8010 or 8240; 9079; 9040B or 9041; 1010; and lel by combustible gas meter
5. Detection Limit: Method detection limits for referenced constituents and methods are listed in EPA SW-846	6. Purpose of Analysis Waste characterization and profile creation/updating for off-site recycling
7.Analysis performed onsite or offsite: Offsite except for pH, flash point, combustible gas andPCB screening which are performed onsite.	
SAMPLING PROCEDURE	
8.Identify if grab sample or compositesample: grab	9. Sampling frequency: Annually for offsite analyses, when a storage container is filled at the site of generation (on-site) for onsite analyses
10.Sample Location: Waste container	
11.Describe sampling procedure: A 1/2" diameter glass tube is used to collect individual samples from the liquid waste containers. A one pint polyethylene sample jar is used to collect the sample(s) unless glass is specified for a particular analysis in SW-846. For like wastes, individual samples may be composited for testing. Jars are filled and sealed with lids to minimize loss of volatile constituents to the head space or atmosphere. Samples pending analysis are refrigerated. All samples are retained for 60 days for comparison to subsequent samples of ongoing waste streams.	
12. Explain rationale for responses to Questions 8 through 11. Samples arc collected to represent the waste water being recycled. If a discrepancy occurs at the off-site recycling facility, the sample will be representative of the material that was given to the transporter.	
13. Explain procedure for verifying the accuracy or validity of the sampling results. Off site testing is verified by comparing the sample results to the off-site results. If there is a discrepancy, the sample is split for duplicate analysis.	

Table 5 Sampling and Analysis of Waste	
WASTE STREAM INFORMATION	
1.Waste Stream Number: 44	2. Common Name of Hazardous Waste: Scrap Metal
ANALYSIS INFORMATION	
3.Constituent(s) Analyzed: Heavy metals, volatile organic compounds, PCB, pH, flash point, and combustible vapor	4. Analytical Method Used: EPA methods: 1311, 6010A or 7000A; 8010 or 8240; 9079; 9040B or 9041; 1010; and lel by combustible gas meter
5. Detection Limit: Method detection limits for referenced constituents and methods are listed in EPA SW-846	6. Purpose of Analysis Quality control and verification of off-site recycling facility requirements
7.Analysis performed onsite or offsite: Offsite except for pH, flash point, combustible gas andPCB screening which are performed onsite.	
SAMPLING PROCEDURES	
8.Identify if grab sample or compositesample: grab	9. Sampling frequency: Annually for offsite analyses, when a load is scheduled for shipment for onsite analyses
10.Sample Location: Metal recycling bin	
11.Describe sampling procedure: FRS collects a one pint sample of the solid waste contents for waste classification analysis purposes. A metal scoop and box knife are used to collect samples from the solid waste material. Free liquids, if present, are collected for screening analysis. If no free liquids are present, wipe sampling may be used.	
12. Explain rationale for responses to Questions 8 through 11. Samples are collected to represent the material being recycled. If a discrepancy occurs at the off-site recycling facility, the sample will be representative of the material that was given to the transporter.	
13. Explain procedure for verifying the accuracy or validity of the sampling results. Off site testing is verified by comparing the sample results to the off-site results. If there is a discrepancy, the sample is split for duplicate analysis.	

Table 5 Sampling and Analysis of Waste	
WASTE STREAM INFORMATION	
1.Waste Stream Number: 45	2. Common Name of Hazardous Waste: Paint Sludge
ANALYSIS INFORMATION	
3.Constituent(s) Analyzed: Heavy metals, volatile organic compounds, PCB, pH, flash point, and combustible vapor	4. Analytical Method Used: EPA methods: 1311, 6010A or 7000A; 8010 or 8240; 9079; 9040B or 9041; 1010; and lel by combustible gas meter
5. Detection Limit: Method detection limits for referenced constituents and methods are listed in EPA SW-846	6. Purpose of Analysis Annual profile updating or when a container is filled
7.Analysis performed onsite or offsite: Offsite except for pH, flash point, combustible gas andPCB screening which are performed onsite.	
SAMPLING PROCEDURE	
8.Identify if grab sample or compositesample: grab	9. Sampling frequency: Annually for offsite analyses, when a container is filled for onsite analyses
10.Sample Location:Container	
11.Describe sampling procedure: A 1/2" diameter glass tube is used to collect individual samples from the liquid waste containers. A one pint polyethylene sample jar is used to collect the sample(s) unless glass is specified for a particular analysis in SW-846. For like wastes, individual samples may be composited for testing. Jars are filled and sealed with lids to minimize loss of volatile constituents to the head space or atmosphere. Samples pending analysis are refrigerated. All samples are retained for 60 clays for comparison to subsequent samples of ongoing waste streams.	
12. Explain rationale for responses to Questions 8 through 11. Samples are collected to represent the paint sludge being recycled or treated off-site. If a discrepancy occurs at the off-site recycling facility, the sample will be representative of the material that was given to the transporter.	
13. Explain procedure for verifying the accuracy or validity of the sampling results. Off site testing is verified by comparing the sample results to the off-site results if there is a discrepancy, the sample is split for duplicate analysis.	

Table 5 Sampling and Analysis of Waste	
WASTE STREAM INFORMATION	
1.Waste Stream Number: 46	2. Common Name of Hazardous Waste: Oil Contaminated Debris
ANALYSIS PERFORMED	
3.Constituent(s) Analyzed: Heavy metals, volatile organic compounds, PCB, pH, flash point, and combustible vapor	4. Analytical Method Used: EPA methods: 1311, 6010A or 7000A; 8010 or 8240; 9079; 9040B or 9041; 1010; and lel by combustible gas meter
5. Detection limit: Method detection limits for referenced constituents and methods are listed in EPA SW-846.	6. Purpose of Analysis Annual profile updating, quality control and verification of off-site recycling/treatment facility analyses
7.Analysis performed onsite or offsite: Offsite except for pH, flash point, combustible gas andPCB screening which are performed onsite.	
SAMPLING PROCEDURES	
8.Identify if grab sample or compositesample: grab	9. Sampling frequency: Annually for offsite analyses, when container is filled for onsite analyses
10.Sample Location: Container/roll-off bin	
11.Describe sampling procedure: FRS collects a one pint sample of the solid waste contents for waste classification analysis purposes. A metal scoop and box knife are used to collect samples from the solid waste material. Free liquids, if present, are collected for screening analysis.	
12. Explain rationale for responses to Questions 8 through 11. Samples are collected to represent the debris being sent for off-site disposal. If a discrepancy occurs at the off-site treatment/disposal facility, the sample will be representative of the material that was given to the transporter.	
13. Explain procedure for verifying the accuracy or validity of the sampling results. Off site testing is verified by comparing the sample results to the off-site results if there is a discrepancy, the sample is split for duplicate analysis.	

Table 5 Sampling and Analysis of Waste	
WASTE STREAM INFORMATION	
1. Waste Stream Number: 47	2. Common Name of Hazardous Waste: Paint Contaminated Debris
ANALYSIS INFORMATION	
3. Constituent(s) Analyzed: Heavy metals, volatile organic compounds, PCB, pH, flash point, and combustible vapor	4. Analytical Method Used: EPA methods: 1311, 6010A or 7000A; 8010 or 8240; 9079; 9040B or 9041; 1010; and lel by combustible gas meter
5. Detection Limit: Method detection limits for referenced constituents and methods are listed in EPA SW846.	6. Purpose of Analysis Annual profile updating, quality control and verification of off-site recycling/treatment facility analyses
7. Analysis performed onsite or offsite: Offsite except for pH, flash point, combustible gas and PCB screening which are performed onsite.	
SAMPLING PROCEDURE	
8. Identify if grab sample or composite sample: grab	9. Sampling frequency: Annually for offsite analyses, when container is filled for onsite analyses
10. Sample Location: Container/roll-off bin	
11. Describe sampling procedure: FRS collects a one pint sample of the solid waste contents for waste classification analysis purposes. A metal scoop and box knife are used to collect samples from the solid waste material. Free liquids, if present, are collected for screening analysis.	
12. Explain rationale for responses to Questions 8 through 11. Samples are collected to represent the debris being sent for off-site disposal. If a discrepancy occurs at the off-site treatment/disposal facility, the sample will be representative of the material that was given to the transporter.	
13. Explain procedure for verifying the accuracy or validity of the sampling results. Off site testing is verified by comparing the sample results to the off-site results if there is a discrepancy, the sample is split for duplicate analysis.	

Table 5 Sampling and Analysis of Waste	
WASTE STREAM INFORMATION	
1.Waste Stream Number: 48	2. Common Name of Hazardous Waste: Carbon Filters
ANALYSIS INFORMATION	
3.Constituent(s) Analyzed: Heavy metals, volatile organic compounds, PCB, pH, ignitability for solids, and combustible vapor	4. Analytical Method Used: EPA methods: 1311, 6010A or 7000A; 8010 or 8240; 9079; 9040B or 9041; 1030; and lel by combustible gas meter
5. Detection Limit: Method detection limits for referenced constituents and methods are listed in EPA SW-846	6. Purpose of Analysis Updating annual profile, quality control and verification of off-site recycling facility analyses
7.Analysis performed onsite or offsite: Offsite except for pH, flash point, combustible gas andPCB screening which are performed onsite.	
SAMPLING PROCEDURE	
8.Identify if grab sample or compositesample: grab	9. Sampling frequency: Annually for offsite analyses, when container is filled for onsite analyses
10.Sample Location: Container	
11.Describe sampling procedure: FRS collects a one pint sample of the solid waste contents for waste classification analysis purposes. A metal scoop and box knife are used to collect samples from the solid waste material. Free liquids, if present, are collected for screening analysis.	
12. Explain rationale for responses to Questions 8 through 11. Samples are collected to represent the carbon filters being recycled/treated off-site. If a discrepancy occurs at the off-site recycling/treatment facility, the sample will be representative of the material that was given to the transporter.	
13. Explain procedure for verifying the accuracy or validity of the sampling results. Off site testing is verified by comparing the sample results to the off-site results if there is a discrepancy, the sample is split for duplicate analysis.	

Table 5 Sampling and Analysis of Waste	
WASTE STREAM INFORMATION	
1. Waste Stream Number: 49	2. Common Name of Hazardous Waste: Aerosol Oil Residues
ANALYSIS INFORMATION	
3.Constituent(s) Analyzed: Heavy metals, volatile organic compounds, PCB, pH, flash point, and combustible vapor	4. Analytical Method Used: EPA methods: 1311, 6010A or 7000A; 8010 or 8240; 9079; 9040B or 9041; 1010; and lel by combustible gas meter
5. Detection Limit: Method detection limits for referenced constituents and methods are listed in EPA SW-846	6. Purpose of Analysis Annual profile updating, quality control and verification of off-site recycling facility analyses
7.Analysis performed onsite or offsite: Offsite except for pH, flash point, combustible gas andPCB screening which are performed onsite.	
SAMPLING PROCEDURE	
8.Identify if grab sample or compositesample: grab	9. Sampling frequency: Annually for offsite analyses, when container is filled for onsite analyses
10.Sample Location: Container	
11.Describe sampling procedure: A 1/2" diameter glass tube is used to collect individual samples from the liquid waste containers. A one pint polyethylene sample jar is used to collect the sample(s) unless glass is specified for a particular analysis in SW-846. For like wastes, individual samples may be composited for testing. Jars arc filled and sealed with lids to minimize loss of volatile constituents to the head space or atmosphere. Samples pending analysis are refrigerated. All samples are retained for 60 days for comparison to subsequent samples of ongoing waste streams.	
12. Explain rationale for responses to Questions 8 through 11. Samples are collected to represent the oil being recycled. If a discrepancy occurs at the off-site recycling facility, the sample will be representative of the material that was given to the transporter.	
13. Explain procedure for verifying the accuracy or validity of the sampling results. Off site testing is verified by comparing the sample results to the off-site results if there is a discrepancy, the sample is split for duplicate analysis.	

Table 5 Sampling and Analysis of Waste	
WASTE STREAM INFORMATION	
1. Waste Stream Number: 50	2. Common Name of Hazardous Waste: Aerosol Paint Residue
ANALYSIS INFORMATION	
3. Constituent(s) Analyzed: Heavy metals, volatile organic compounds, PCB, pH, flash point, and combustible vapor	4. Analytical Method Used: EPA methods: 1311, 6010A or 7000A; 8010 or 8240; 9079; 9040B or 9041; 1010; and lel by combustible gas meter
5. Detection Limit: Method detection limits for referenced constituents and methods are listed in EPA SW-846.	6. Purpose of Analysis Annual profile updating, quality control and verification of off-site recycling facility analyses
7. Analysis performed onsite or offsite: Offsite except for pH, flash point, combustible gas and PCB screening which arc performed onsite.	
SAMPLING PROCEDURE	
8. Identify if grab sample or composite sample: grab	9. Sampling frequency: Annually for offsite analyses, when a container is filled for onsite analyses
10. Sample Location: Container	
11. Describe sampling procedure: A 1/2" diameter glass tube is used to collect individual samples from the liquid waste containers. A one pint polyethylene sample. jar is used to collect the sample(s) unless glass is specified for a particular analysis in SW-846. For like wastes, individual samples may be composited for testing. Jars arc filled and sealed with lids to minimize loss of volatile constituents to the head space or atmosphere. Samples pending analysis are refrigerated. All samples are retained for 60 days for comparison to subsequent samples of ongoing waste streams..	
12. Explain rationale for responses to Questions 8 through 11. Samples are collected to represent the residue being recycled. If a discrepancy occurs at the off-site recycling facility, the sample will be representative of the material that was given to the transporter.	
13. Explain procedure for verifying the accuracy or validity of the sampling results. Off site testing is verified by comparing the sample results to the off-site results if there is a discrepancy, the sample is split for duplicate analysis.	

Table 5 Sampling and Analysis of Waste	
WASTE STREAM INFORMATION	
1. Waste Stream Number: 51	2. Common Name of Hazardous Waste: Lab Pack
ANALYSIS INFORMATION	
3.Constituent(s) Analyzed: Hazardous characteristics	4. Analytical Method Used: HAZCAT
5.Detection Limit: N/A	6. Purpose of Analysis Checking compatibility for safe handling and transportation
7.Analysis performed onsite or offsite: Onsite	
SAMPLING PROCEDURE	
8. Identify if grab sample or compositesample: grab	9. Sampling frequency: When labeling information and documentation is suspect or insufficient for safe handling
10.Sample Location: Container	
11.Describe sampling procedure: The contents of the individual container to be placed in an onsite generated lab pack is considered to bethe sample. The minimum amount required for hazard categorization is removed from the individualcontainer.	
12. Explain rationale for responses to Questions 8 through 11. Usually, waste quantities are sufficiently small that no analysis is necessary or practical. Only materialsthat do not have adequate documentation will be sampled for hazard categorization.	
13. Explain procedure for verifying the accuracy or validity of the sampling results. Hazard categorization may be repeated, if results arc inconclusive.	

Table 5 Sampling and Analysis of Waste	
WASTE STREAM INFORMATION	
1. Waste Stream Number: 52	2. Common Name of Hazardous Waste: Water / Gasoline
ANALYSIS INFORMATION	
3.Constituent(s) Analyzed: Flash point	4. Analytical Method Used: EPA methods: 1010
5.Detection Limit: Method detection limits for referenced constituents and methods are listed in EPA SW-846.	6. Purpose of Analysis Annual profile updating, quality control and verification of off-site recycling facility analyses.
7.Analysis performed onsite or offsite: Onsite	
SAMPLING PROCEDURE	
8. Identify if grab sample or compositesample: grab	9. Sampling frequency: Annually for offsite analyses, when a container is filled for onsite analyses
10.Sample Location: Container/Tanker	
11.Describe sampling procedure: A calawasa tube is used to collect individual samples from the tanker. A one pint polyethylene sample jar is used to collect the sample(s) unless glass is specified for a particular analysis in SW-846. Samples pending analysis are refrigerated. All samples are retained for 60 days forcomparison to subsequent samples of ongoing waste streams.	
12. Explain rationale for responses to Questions 8 through 11. Samples are collected to represent the material being recycled. If a discrepancy occurs at the off-site recycling facility, the sample will be representative of the material that was given to the transporter.	
13. Explain procedure for verifying the accuracy or validity of the sampling results. Off site testing is verified by comparing the sample results to the off-site results. If there is a discrepancy, the sample is split for duplicate analysis.	

Table 5 Sampling and Analysis of Waste	
WASTE STREAM INFORMATION	
1. Waste Stream Number: 53	2. Common Name of Hazardous Waste: Gasoline
ANALYSIS INFORMATION	
3.Constituent(s) Analyzed: Flash point	4. Analytical Method Used: EPA methods: 1010
5.Detection Limit: Method detection limits for referenced constituents and methods are listed in EPA SW- 846.	6. Purpose of Analysis Annual profile updating, quality control and verification of off-site recycling facility analyses.
7.Analysis performed onsite or offsite: Onsite	
SAMPLING PROCEDURE	
8. Identify if grab sample or compositesample: grab	9. Sampling frequency: Annually for offsite analyses, when a container is filled for onsite analyses
10.Sample Location: Container/Tanker	
11.Describe sampling procedure: A calawasa tube is used to collect individual samples from the container or tanker. A one pint polyethylene sample jar is used to collect the sample(s) unless glass is specified for a particular analysis in SW-846. Samples pending analysis are refrigerated. All samples are retained for 60 days forcomparison to subsequent samples of ongoing waste streams.	
12. Explain rationale for responses to Questions 8 through 11. Samples are collected to represent the material being recycled. If a discrepancy occurs at the off-site recycling facility, the sample will be representative of the material that was given to the transporter.	
13. Explain procedure for verifying the accuracy or validity of the sampling results. Off site testing is verified by comparing the sample results to the off-site results. If there is a discrepancy, the sample is split for duplicate analysis.	

Table 6
Treatment Standards (22 CCR Chapter 18)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Waste Stream Number	Common Name of Hazardous Waste	U.S. EPA and/or California Waste Codes	Applicable LDR Waste Codes or Category (22 CCR 66268.29)	Is Waste Liquid or Solid	Designated Treatment Standards (for RCRA wastes, 22 CCR 66268.41 through 66268.43; for non-RCRA wastes, 22 CCR 66268.105 through 66268.113)				
					Constituent	Concentration (mg/L)	Analytical Method Used	Grab or Composite Sample	Technology
1	Used Oil	221, 261, 612	n/a	Liquid	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
2	Waste Oil	221, 223, 261, 612	n/a	Liquid	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
3	Oily Water	123, 133, 134, 135, 221, 222, 223, 231, 232, 241, 342, 343, 451, 531, 541, 551, 612	n/a	Liquid	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
4	Oily Debris	221, 222, 223, 232, 241, 343, 352, 551, 571, 581, 591, 612, 613	n/a	Liquid	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
5	Oil Aerosol Cans	Exempt (D001) /(D003), 223, 612, Universal Waste	n/a	Solid	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
6	Spent Oil Aerosol Cans	Exempt (D001) / (D003), 181, 223, 311, 513, Universal Waste	n/a	Solid	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
7	Used Oil Filters	221, 223, 352, 612	n/a	Liquid	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Table 6
Treatment Standards (22 CCR Chapter 18)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Waste Stream Number	Common Name of Hazardous Waste	U.S. EPA and/or California Waste Codes	Applicable LDR Waste Codes or Category (22 CCR 66268.29)	Is Waste Liquid or Solid	Designated Treatment Standards (for RCRA wastes, 22 CCR 66268.41 through 66268.43; for non-RCRA wastes, 22 CCR 66268.105 through 66268.113)				
					Constituent	Concentration (mg/L)	Analytical Method Used	Grab or Composite Sample	Technology
8	Oil Contaminated Containers	352, 223, 512, 511, 513, 612	n/a	Solid	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
9	Hydrocarbon Contaminated Soil (Non-RCRA)	223, 261, 321, 322, 352, 521, 611, 612	n/a	Solid	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
10	Oil Contaminated Absorbents	221, 223, 352, 612	n/a	Solid	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
11	Solid Grease	223, 352, 331, 612	n/a	Solid	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
12	Liquid Grease	221, 223, 331, 612	n/a	Liquid	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
13	Solidified Petroleum Tank Residuals (non-RCRA)	221, 222, 223, 241, 252, 343, 352, 571	n/a	Solid	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Table 6
Treatment Standards (22 CCR Chapter 18)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Waste Stream Number	Common Name of Hazardous Waste	U.S. EPA and/or California Waste Codes	Applicable LDR Waste Codes or Category (22 CCR 66268.29)	Is Waste Liquid or Solid	Designated Treatment Standards (for RCRA wastes, 22 CCR 66268.41 through 66268.43; for non-RCRA wastes, 22 CCR 66268.105 through 66268.113)				
					Constituent	Concentration (mg/L)	Analytical Method Used	Grab or Composite Sample	Technology
14	Paint Debris	352, 291, 612	n/a	Liquid	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
15	Paint Filters	352, 291, 461, 612	n/a	Solid	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
16	Paint Contaminated Containers	352, 512, 513, 612	n/a	Solid	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
17	Paints (latex based)	291, 461, 612	n/a	Liquid	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
18	Paints (oil based)	211, 213, 214, 461, 612	n/a	Liquid	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
19	Paint Aerosol Cans	Exempt (D001) /(D003), 612, Universal Waste	n/a	Solid	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
20	Spent Paint Aerosol Cans	513, Universal Waste	n/a	Solid	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
21	Resin	271, 272, 352, 612	n/a	Solid	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
22	Glues	281, 352, 612	n/a	Liquid	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Table 6
Treatment Standards (22 CCR Chapter 18)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Waste Stream Number	Common Name of Hazardous Waste	U.S. EPA and/or California Waste Codes	Applicable LDR Waste Codes or Category (22 CCR 66268.29)	Is Waste Liquid or Solid	Designated Treatment Standards (for RCRA wastes, 22 CCR 66268.41 through 66268.43; for non-RCRA wastes, 22 CCR 66268.105 through 66268.113)				
					Constituent	Concentration (mg/L)	Analytical Method Used	Grab or Composite Sample	Technology
23	Soaps (liquid)	141, 331, 343, 561, 612	n/a	Liquid	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
24	Soaps (solid)	141, 181, 331, 352, 561, 612	n/a	Solid	n/a	n/a	n/a	n,/a	n/a
25	Oil Contaminated Asphalt Debris (non-RCRA)	352	n/a	Solid	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
26	Sand and Bead Blasting Residue (non-RCRA)	181, 352	n/a	Solid	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
27	Machining Grinding Residue (non-RCRA)	171, 172, 181, 223, 352	n/a	Solid	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
28	Metal Polishing Debris (non-RCRA)	352	n/a	Solid	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
29	Metal Polishing Compounds	352	n/a	Liquid	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
30	Clarifier Sludge (non-RCRA)	135, 181, 222, 223, 241, 252, 321, 352, 411, 421, 431, 441, 471, 491, 521	n/a	Liquid	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

Table 6
Treatment Standards (22 CCR Chapter 18)

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Waste Stream Number	Common Name of Hazardous Waste	U.S. EPA and/or California Waste Codes	Applicable LDR Waste Codes or Category (22 CCR 66268.29)	Is Waste Liquid or Solid	Designated Treatment Standards (for RCRA wastes, 22 CCR 66268.41 through 66268.43; for non-RCRA wastes, 22 CCR 66268.105 through 66268.113)				
					Constituent	Concentration (mg/L)	Analytical Method Used	Grab or Composite Sample	Technology
31	Clarifier Filter Cake (non-RCRA)	181, 222, 223, 241, 252, 352, 411, 421, 431, 441, 471	n/a	Solid	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
32	Anti-freeze	133, 134, 135, 343, 612	n/a	Liquid	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
33	Inks (liquid)	343, 331	n/a	Liquid	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
34	Ink (solid)	352	n/a	Solid	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
35	Asbestos	151	n/a	Solid	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
36	Catalyst	162	n/a	Solid	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
37	Water / Gasoline	133, 134, 135	n/a	Liquid	Ignitability	<140°F	EPA method 1010	Grab	RORGS, CMBST
38	Pharmaceutical Waste	311	n/a	Liquid	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
39	Treated Wood Waste	614	n/a	Solid	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
40	***Corrosive Solids***	***141, 181, 451, 561***	***n/a***	***Solid***	***n/a***	***n/a***	***n/a***	***n/a***	***n/a***
~~40~~ ***41***	Off Specification Waste Oil	221, 731, 741	n/a	Liquid	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
~~41~~ ***42***	Specification Waste Oil	221	n/a	Liquid	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
~~42~~	~~Waste Water~~	~~133, 134, 135, 223~~	~~n/a~~	~~Liquid~~	~~n/a~~	~~n/a~~	~~n/a~~	~~n/a~~	~~n/a~~

Waste Stream Number	Common Name of Hazardous Waste	U.S. EPA and/or California Waste Codes	Applicable LDR Waste Codes or Category (22 CCR 66268.29)	Is Waste Liquid or Solid	Designated Treatment Standards (for RCRA wastes, 22 CCR 66268.41 through 66268.43; for non-RCRA wastes, 22 CCR 66268.105 through 66268.113)				
					Constituent	Concentration (mg/L)	Analytical Method Used	Grab or Composite Sample	Technology
43	Waste Water/***Oily Water***	133, 134, 135, 223	n/a	Liquid	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
44	Scrap Metal	n/a	n/a	Solid	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
45	Paint Sludge	D001, 461	D001	Liquid	Ignitability	<140°F	EPA method 1010	Grab	RORGS, CMBST
46	Oil Contaminated Debris	352	n/a	Solid	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
47	Paint Contaminated Debris	352	n/a	Solid	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
48	Carbon Filters	D001, 352	D001	Solid	Ignitability	<140°F	EPA method 1010	Grab	RORGS, CMBST
49	Aerosol Oil Residue	D001, 223	D001	Liquid	Ignitability	<140°F	EPA method 1010	Grab	RORGS, CMBST
50	Aerosol Paint Residue	D001, 223	D001	Liquid	Ignitability	<140°F	EPA method 1010	Grab	RORGS, CMBST
51	Lab Pack	Any EPA Code, 212, 213, 343	D001	Liquid	Ignitability	<140°F	EPA method 1010	Grab	RORGS, CMBST
52	Water / Gasoline	133, 134, 135, 331, 343	Excluded	Liquid	Ignitability	<140°F	EPA method 1010	Grab	RORGS, CMBST
53	Gasoline	D001, 133, 134, 135, 331, 343	D001	Liquid	Ignitability	<140°F	EPA method 1010	Grab	RORGS, CMBST

Notes:

LDR = Land Disposal Restrictions.

RCRA = Resource Conservation Recovery Act of 1972.

non-RCRA = Califomina waste.

mg/L = milligrams per liter.

A Copy of this acceptance profile must accompany every Hazardous & Non-Hazardous manifest

When completed, please Fax to **(909) 421-7103**	Profile Acceptance #
Filter Recycling Services, Inc.	Date:
P.O. Box 449 - Colton, California 92324	Authorized By:

A. Generator Information	☐ *Household*	☐ *CESQG*	*Check if applicable*	*B. FRS Sales Representative:*
Generator Name:		**Mailing/Manifest Address:**		**Name:**
Site Address:				**Phone:**
City, State, Zip				*C. Broker Information:*
U.S. E.P.A. ID #:		**S.I.C. Code:**		**Name:**
Technical Contact:		**Title:**		**Address:**
Phone Number:		**Fax Number:**		**Contact:**
Name of Waste:				**Phone:**
Process Generating the Waste:				**Fax:**

ATTACH ANY MSDS and ANALYTICAL THAT HAS BEEN PERFORMED

D. Characteristics

Color	*Odor*	*Physical State @ 70°*	*Layers*
	☐ None	☐ Liquid	☐ Multi-layered
BTU/LB	☐ Mild	☐ Semi-Solid	☐ Bi-layered
	☐ Strong	☐ Solid	☐ Single Layered

Flash Point	☐ 140 – 200° F	*Density*		*Free Liquids*
☐ < 70° F	☐ > 200° F	Lbs/Gal		☐ No
☐ 70-100° F	☐ No Flash	Lbs/Ft		☐ Yes
☐ 101-139° F	Exact	API Gravity		%

E. Metals ☐None ☐TTLC mg/kg ☐STLC mg/l ☐TCLP mg/l

Arsenic		Selenium		Nickel	
Barium		Silver		Thallium	
Benzene		Asbestos		Vanadium	
Cadmium		Beryllium		Zinc	
Chromium		Cobalt		Cyanides	
Lead		Copper		Pesticides	
Mercury		Molybdenum			

pH Range	*F. Physical/Chemical Composition*	
☐ ≤2		%
☐ 2.1- 4		%
☐ 4.1- 10		%
☐ 10.1- 12.4		%
☐ ≥12.5		%
☐ Exact		%
	TOTAL (should = 100%)	%

G. Shipping Information

Proper Shipping Name:

Hazard Class	**UN/NA #:**	**PG:**
State Code:	**EPA Code:**	

RCRA Hazardous	**Yes** ☐	**No** ☐	**CERCLA**	**Yes** ☐	**No** ☐

☐ **This waste is exempt from RCRA regulations, UST Remediation, per 40 CFR 261.4(b)(10)**

☐ **This waste is excluded from RCRA regulations, Commercial Chemical Product, per 40 CFR 261.2(c)(2)(ii)**

	Volume:				☐ **One-Time**
☐ *Bulk Liquids* ☐ *Bulk Solids* ☐ *Drum(s)*		**Drums**		**Boxes/ Sacks**	☐ **Monthly**
Method of Shipment		**Gallons**		**Yards**	☐ **Annually**

H. Special Handling Information:

Generator or signatory below, of this waste, certifies that the information above is true and accurate and that the determination of this waste stream was derived by state certified analysis and/or generator knowledge. If the physical or chemical composition of the waste changes, the generator will notify Filter Recycling Services Inc. prior to shipment. The generator and signatory below are solely responsible for all cost(s) associated with the proper disposal of any material delivered to Filter Recycling Services, Inc.

Signature:	*Printed Name:*	*Title:*	*Date:*

180 W. Monte Avenue
Bloomington, CA 92316(909) 873-4141 phone (909) 873-4142 fax

Waste Discrepancy Form

Generator / Hauler Information

ID Number: _____

Date:_____ Date Sampled:_____ Invoice Number:_____
Generator:_____ Phone Number:_____
Hauler:_____
Manifest Number:_____ Hazardous:_____ Non-Hazardous: _____
Proper Shipping Description:_____
Quantity:_____ Type:_____ Drum:_____ Bag:_____ Metal Bin:_____ Tanker:_____

Discrepancy Data

Reasons For Discrepancy: Manifest:____ Profile:____ DM Condition:____ Billing:____
Other:_____
_____
Visually Inspected: Yes_____ No_____
Actual Description of Waste:_____
_____
_____

Discrepancy Options

Accept As Is:_____ Accept With Correction:_____ Surcharge:_____
Rejection:_____ Partial:_____ Corrections to be Made:_____
Reasons For Rejection:_____
_____
_____
Corrections For Acceptance:_____
_____
_____

Name:_____ Signature:_____

Driver:_____ Signature:_____

Facility Management Practices

Filter Recycling Services, Inc.

CAD982444481

Standardized Permit

Original Renewal application date: July 11, 2012

Updated application transmittal date: October 29, 2012

Facility Management Practices

Filter Recycling Services, Inc. (FRS) maintains compliance with 22 CCR 66268.7 both directly through the Land Ban Notifications procedures and indirectly through its Waste Analysis Plan. All records of compliance with this section are part of the operating record and maintained at the facility.

FRS maintains compliance with 22 CCR Chapter 15 Article 2, with all required notices listed in section 66265.12.

Compliance with General waste analysis listed in section 66265.13 can be found in the Waste Analysis Plan that is part of the FRS Standardized Permit.

Compliance with the security requirements of section 66265.14 are complied with in the FRS Security Plan within the Standardized Permit.

Compliance with the general inspection requirements of section 66265.15 are found in the Inspection Plan within the Standardized Permit.

Compliance with the personnel training requirements of section 66265.16 are found in the Personnel Training Plan within the standardized Permit.

Compliance with the general requirements for ignitable, reactive or incompatible wastes of section 66265.17 are found within the standardized permit.

Compliance with the location standards of section 66265.18 are found in the Flood Hazard assessment within the standardized Permit.

Compliance with the seismic and precipitation design standards of section 66265.25 are found in the Flood Hazard and Earthquake Hazard assessments within the Standardized Permit.

Compliance with the Contingency Plan and Emergency Procedures of 22 CCR Chapter 15 Article 4 are found in the Contingency Plan and Emergency Procedures document within the standardized Permit.

Compliance with the Closure and Post Closure requirements of 22 CCR Chapter 15 Article 7 are found in the closure plan within the Standardized Permit.

Compliance with the financial Requirements of 22 CCR Chapter 15 Article 8 are found in the Standardized Permit.

All documents referred to above are attached in order of listing for reference.

Contingency Plan
Emergency Preparedness

FILTER RECYCLING SERVICES, INC

FACILITY CONTINGENCY PLAN & EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

DTSC Standardized Permit

Prepared for:
Department of Toxic Substances Control
Hazardous Waste Management Program
1001 I Street, 4th Floor
Sacramento, Ca. 95812

Prepared by:
Filter Recycling Services, Inc. Facility
180 W Monte Avenue
Bloomington, Ca. 92316
(909) 421-2012

Revised July 2012

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CONTINGENCY PLAN
FOR
FILTER RECYCLING SERVICES

A. Contingency plan

Filter Recycling Services, Inc. Facility
180 West Monte Avenue
Bloomington, California 92316
(909) 421-2012

Filter Recycling Services, Inc. (FRS) operates a Standardized Permitted Facility located at 180 West Monte Avenue Bloomington, California in San Bernardino County. The facility receives pre-qualified organic and inorganic liquid or solid waste materials from regulated hazardous waste generators. Waste materials are processed either by shredding or consolidating with other like materials for shipment off-site for final recycling, treatment and/or disposal.

The resource recovery facility consists of a storage, processing, analytical laboratory and office areas. The process units are shredders, drum crusher, aerosol can puncture and container decontamination operations. Waste storage units are both interior and exterior. Portable storage containers of various sizes are used to store liquid wastes. Figure 1 is a site plan of the Filter Recycling Services, Inc. facility.

The facility is designed and is operated to prevent spills, fires, or explosions pursuant to 22 CCR 66264.50. Personnel are thoroughly trained to act immediately should it ever become necessary to implement the Contingency Plan. The Contingency Plan is designed to minimize hazards to human health and the environment from fires, explosions, or any release of hazardous wastes or hazardous waste constituents to the air, soil, or surface water. The Contingency Plan will be implemented whenever an incident or medical emergency involving hazardous waste at the facility threatens or has the potential to threaten human health or the environment.

The purpose of this section is to outline the manner in which the facility would respond to emergencies resulting from its operations. Copies of the Contingency Plan and all revisions to it are maintained at the facility. A copy of the Employee Contingency Plan Handbook is appended as Appendix EP. This handbook is a copy of the one that employees are trained to use whenever the Contingency Plan is activated.

1. Fire or explosion

In the case of fire or explosion, the Contingency plan will be implemented when any of the following events occur:

1. A fire

2. Use of water and/or chemical fire suppressant could result in contaminated runoff or discharges to surface waters.
3. An imminent danger of an explosion exists or an explosion has occurred.

Appendix EP contains the procedures which personnel would use to respond to an emergency. Employees trained in fire prevention and response will be on standby during all general emergencies. If a fire should occur, these trained employees will concentrate on preventing the fire from spreading to nearby areas until outside assistance has arrived. The local fire department or ambulance will be summoned for assistance, if necessary.

The following actions will be taken in the areas affected by the fire or explosion:

1. Work involving waste materials will be shut down immediately.
2. All feed lines and additional equipment will be shut down as necessary.
3. The Emergency Coordinator will be contacted.
4. The affected area will be cleared of all employees not actively involved in fighting the fire. Employees are to report to the designated rally point.
5. Any injured persons will be removed, if necessary; qualified personnel will administer first aid.

2. Spill or material release

In the case of a spill or material release, the Contingency Plan will be implemented when any of the following events occur:

1. The spill could cause the release of toxic liquids or fumes.
2. A contained spill threatens contamination of soil, groundwater, or surface waters.

Appendix EP contains the procedures which personnel would use to respond to an emergency situation.

Major spills may occur due to the rupture of drums, hoses, equipment connectors, tank trucks, or the portable roll-off storage containers. Secondary spill containment is, therefore, essential. Major spills would be contained within the facility until personnel can respond. Should a release occur during tank truck unloading, the operator will immediately close the appropriate manually activated valve, stop the pump, and shut down the flow of materials from the vehicle.

The following actions will be taken in the areas affected by a major spill:

1. If possible to do so without personal risk, facility personnel should attempt to determine the cause of the release and take corrective action, such as stopping a pump or closing a valve.

2. If an employee discovers a waste spill or release or a process upset resulting in a vapor release, employee will immediately report it to the Emergency Coordinator.
3. Employees will put on any additional protective clothing and equipment needed for emergency response.
4. Employees will isolate the source of the spill or release and make any appropriate temporary repairs. They will remove all ignition sources and any nearby equipment or material that could interfere with clean-up actions or result in another emergency situation.
5. To determine the nature and extent of the spill, the Emergency Coordinator will investigate the spill and check the analytical records and inventory data. Emergency Coordinator will evaluate the hazard potential and assign trained personnel to employ the appropriate emergency response equipment to remediate the spill.
6. The Emergency Coordinator will make certain all untrained and unnecessary persons leave the affected area.
7. Regulatory agencies and emergency assistance teams will be contacted, as appropriate.
8. Receipt of all waste shipment will be postponed until the spill has been properly handled.
9. Freestanding liquids will be returned to a storage tank, wherever practicable. If released materials have not been effectively contained by existing systems, prevention of further migration of the waste to soils or surface waters will be accomplished by using readily available absorbent or other materials to divert, contain or absorb the release.
10. Absorbent materials used for clean-up will be transferred to appropriate containers. All contaminated soil will be placed in containers for proper disposal. Contaminated equipment and clothing will be cleaned and decontaminated, as necessary

3. Arrangements with emergency services authorities

The Emergency Coordinator has made the following arrangements:

1. Arrangements to familiarize police, fire departments, and emergency response teams with the layout of the facility, properties of waste handled at the facility and associated hazards, places where the facility personnel would normally be working, entrances to facility and evacuations routes.
2. Agreements with State emergency response agency, local emergency response agencies and emergency response contractor.
3. Familiarization of local hospitals with the properties of hazardous waste handled at the facility and the types of injuries or illnesses that could result from fires, explosions or releases at the facility.

The Emergency Coordinator has documented these arrangements to the extent this is possible. Copies of the Emergency Response Agreement, which the agencies and organizations have signed, is included in Appendix EP-1. The facility will maintain copies with these agencies and document their visits to the facility.

4. Emergency Coordinator

A list of the Emergency Coordinators follows:

Name	Telephone Numbers
PRIMARY	
Jon Bennett, Jr.	**Work:** (909) 873-4141
President	**Cell:** (909) 721-2038
Riverside	**Home:** (951) 780-8707
ALTERNATE 1	
Marko Freeman	**Work:** (909) 873-4141
Project Manager	**Cell:** (909) 322-0724
Desert Hot Springs	**Home:**
ALTERNATE 2	
Wade Riddering	**Work:** (909) 873-4141
Project Manager	**Cell:** (909) 553-4506
San Bernardino	**Home:**

Mr. Jon Bennett has been selected as the primary Emergency Coordinator for Filter Recycling Services, Inc. facility. He has over 20 years experience as a Hazardous Materials T.S.DF. Facility Operator/Safety Coordinator.

Mr. Marko Freeman and Wade Riddering have been selected as the alternate Emergency Coordinators for Filter Recycling Services, Inc. facility.

The Emergency Coordinators have the necessary authority to commit resources to implement the Contingency Plan.

5. Emergency Equipment

A complete list of emergency equipment is in Appendix EP

6. Evacuation Plan and/or Earthquake

In the event that a total evacuation of the facility is called for by the Emergency Coordinator, the actions to be taken are listed in Appendix EP.

The Emergency Coordinator will be responsible for determining which emergency situations require evacuation of the Filter Recycling Services, Inc. facility.

The facility would employ verbal communication or by sounding one of four of the Emergency Evacuation Alarms. A fire alarm, which would also signal an evacuation is located in the process area. Upon a sounding alarm, the internal telephone system and the

radio system will be used to notify key personnel of the nature of the emergency and recommended plan of action.

7. Amendments to Contingency Plan

To ensure that it is kept up-to-date, the Contingency Plan is reviewed annually or whenever any of the following occur:

1. The facility permit is revised
2. The plan fails in an emergency.
3. The list of Emergency Coordinators changes.
4. The list of emergency equipment changes.
5. Applicable regulations are revised.

The Emergency Coordinator is responsible for all revisions to all copies of the Contingency Plan, on a periodic and on an "as needed" basis. When revisions are necessary, the Emergency Coordinator will send the revisions to all those who have copies, requesting that changes be made and that the Emergency Coordinator be notified when that has been accomplished.

8. Copies of the Contingency Plan

Copies of the Contingency Plan are kept on-site. Each Emergency Coordinator has a copy. A copy of the Contingency Plan and all revisions to it will be sent to DTSC and each of the agencies listed below.

Department of Toxic Substances Control
Permitting Branch, Waqar Ahmad
700 Heinz Avenue, Suite 200
Berkeley, CA 94710-2721
(510)540-3932

Department of Toxic Substances Control
Southern California Region
5796 Corporate Avenue
Cypress, CA 90630
(714) 484-5300

Rialto FireDepartment
131 S. Willow Avenue
Rialto, Ca. 92376
(909) 820-3021

Rialto Police Department
128 N. Willow Avenue
Rialto, Ca. 92376
(909) 820-2578

San Bernardino County Fire Department
Hazardous Materials Division
3 85 N. Arrowhead Avenue
San Bernardino, Ca. 92415-0160

Each employee at the facility will be given copy of the Employee Contingency Plan Handbook; it is included with their initial training materials. Facility personnel receive training about how the Contingency Plan would be implemented, both during initial training and during annual review.

B. Responsibilities of the Emergency Coordinator

The Emergency Coordinator is responsible for implementing the Contingency Plan, The Emergency Coordinator or designated alternates will be available to facility personnel at all times, either on-site or on call. The Emergency Coordinator, who is responsible for coordinating all emergency response measures, is familiar with:

1. All aspects of the facility's Contingency Plan.
2. All operations and activities at the facility.
3. The location and types of waste handled.
4. The location of all records within the facility.
5. The facility layout.

The Emergency Coordinator's specific responsibilities and duties during and following an emergency incident are outlined in Appendix EP and described below.

The emphasis on immediate response to emergency conditions requires that the Emergency Coordinator be free to use judgment in an emergency situation. Therefore, the Primary Emergency Coordinator and alternates have the authority to commit all necessary resources in the event of an emergency.

1. Notification

Whenever there is an imminent or actual emergency situation, the Emergency Coordinator will notify all facility personnel by activating the emergency evacuation alarm or alerting employees by verbal communication. Emergency Coordinator also will notify the appropriate local or state agencies with designated response roles by telephone, if their help is needed or notification if required by law or regulation. A list of emergency response agencies is in the Emergency Response Agreements Appendix EP-1.

2. Identification of Hazardous Materials

The Emergency Coordinator will identify the character, source, amount, and extent of any hazardous materials involved in an emergency. This may be accomplished by visual observation of materials, review of facility records, manifest or by chemical analysis.

3. Assessment of Health Effects

The Emergency Coordinator will assess the possible hazards to the environment and human health, the need for evacuation, and the necessity for notification of authorities. In making this assessment, Emergency Coordinator will consider both direct and indirect effects of the emergency. The criteria for this assessment include:

- Effects of gases generated?
- Effects of contaminated surface water run-off from fire control?
- Effects of chemicals used to control emergency situations?
- Groundwater contamination?
- Will this emergency threaten human health or the environment outside the facility?

The evacuation procedures and a list of the authorities to be notified are in the Employee Contingency Plan Handbook and Appendix EP-1.

If evacuation of areas outside the facility is required, the Emergency Coordinator would notify local authorities. If emergency could threaten health off-site, the Emergency Coordinator would notify the San Bernardino County Fire Department, Hazardous Materials Division and the State Office of Emergency Services of the following:

1. Name of reporter,
2. Telephone number of reporter.
3. Name of facility.
4. Address of facility.
5. Time of incident.
6. Type of incident (e.g., fire).
7. Name of material(s) involved.
8. Quantity of material(s) involved.
9. Extent of injuries, if any.
10. Possible hazards to health or environment <u>outside</u> of the facility.

4. Prevention of spread or recurrence of emergency

During an emergency, Emergency Coordinator will take all reasonable measures necessary to ensure fires, explosions and releases do not occur, recur, or spread. These measures will include stopping processes and operations and collecting and containing released waste.

If a fire, explosion or release has occurred, the cause shall be identified and eliminated, if possible.

5. Monitoring

If the facility stops operations in response to a fire, explosion, or release, the Emergency Coordinator will monitor for leaks, pressure buildup, gas generation, or ruptures in valves and ancillary equipment.

6. Provision for treatment, storage, or disposal

Immediately after an emergency, the Emergency Coordinator will make arrangements for treatment, storage, or disposal of recovered wastes, contaminated soil, surface water, or any other contaminated materials. Materials that result from a release, fire or explosion at the facility will be transferred into appropriate tanks, containers, or transport vehicles and either stored until repairs are made or routed to another facility.

Unless specifically determined to be otherwise, any spill cleanup materials, absorbents, soiled rags, gloves, etc. would be managed as hazardous wastes. Materials would be assumed to have all the same hazard characteristics as waste received at the facility and managed accordingly.

Pressure rinse waters will be mixed with other compatible wastewaters for off-site facility treatment.

7. Completion of cleanup

The Emergency Coordinator will ensure that no waste that may be incompatible with the released material is treated, stored or disposed of until clean-up procedures are completed. In the event of spills, fires, or accidents, all waste deliveries and process and storage operations will be suspended in the affected area. This will ensure that no waste that may be incompatible with any released material is treated, stored, or disposed.

8. Emergency equipment clean-up

After an emergency event, all emergency equipment will be cleaned so that it is fit for reuse, or it will be replaced. Contaminated equipment will be rinsed where necessary.

Before operations are resumed, an inspection of all safety equipment will be conducted. The DTSC and other appropriate authorities will be notified that post emergency equipment maintenance has been performed and operations will be resumed.

The procedures for responding to any spill or leak are in the Employee Contingency Plan Handbook in Appendix EP. Operations would not resume until all necessary engineering controls were inspected and fully operational.

C. Responsibilities of the Facility Operator

1. Notification about completeness of cleanup

The Emergency Coordinator will notify the DTSC and other appropriate State and local authorities that the facility is in compliance with the California Code of Regulations before operations are resumed in the affected areas of the facility. The Emergency Coordinator must also confirm that all emergency equipment was cleaned and fit for its intended use before operations are resumed.

2. Report to DTSC

Within 15 days after the incident, the Emergency Coordinator will also submit a written report to the DTSC. The report will include the following information:

1. Name, address and telephone number of the owner or operator.
2. Name, address and telephone number of the facility.
3. Date, time and type of incident
4. Name and quantity of material(s) involved.
5. The extent of injuries, if any.
6. An assessment of actual or potential health or environmental hazards, where this is applicable.
7. Estimated quantity and disposition of recovered material that resulted from the incident.

Emergency Coordinators

Primary

Jon Bennett
Office# (909) 873-4141
Cell# (909) 721-2038
Home# (951) 780-8707
Address: 9249 Loquat Drive
Riverside, CA 92508

Alternate 1

Marko Freeman
Office# (909) 873-4141
Cell# (909) 322-0724
Home#
Address: 12345 Skyline
Desert Hot Springs, CA

Alternate 2

Wade Riddering
Office# (909) 873-4141
Cell# (909) 553-4506
Home#
Address: 1773 Mesa Verde Dr
San Bernardino, CA 92404

Police Dept. 911

Fire Dept. 911

Appendix EP

EMPLOYEE CONTINGENCY PLAN HANDBOOK

DTSC Standardized Permit

Filter Recycling Services, Inc. Facility
180 West Monte Avenue
Bloomington, California 92316
(909) 421-2012

FIRE/EXPLOSION RESPONSE AND PROCEDURES

Initial Response

1. **DO NOT** enter any area that would jeopardize your safety.
2. Assess the extent and magnitude of the event.
3. Notify Emergency Coordinator and personnel of emergency; sound a general alarm.

Fire Fighting Procedures

1. Begin using nearest available portable extinguisher, if possible.
2. Stop flow of material, if possible.
3. Second person to go for additional portable extinguisher.

Sustained Response

1. Employ proper personal protective equipment.
2. Evacuate area if unable to control.

Fire Department Guidance

1. Emergency Coordinator and facility to assist fire department personnel, if possible.
2. Use only as much water as absolutely necessary, due to potential for additional contamination.
3. Allow only emergency vehicles into facility area during the emergency.

Containment and Cleanup

1. Contain any spilled material by using absorbent.
2. Pump free liquids into a tank, container or vehicle for transport or storage.
3. Collect all contaminated absorbent for disposal or storage.

Emergency Termination

1. Begin equipment and area cleanup.
2. Complete written description of event while details are still fresh in your mind.

SPILL RESPONSE AND PROCEDURES

Initial Response

1. DO NOT enter a hazardous area without proper personal equipment- respirator, gloves, rubber boots, tyveks and safety eye ware.
2. Stop waste flow by shutting off pumps and equipment, if this can be safety done.
3. Stop all loading and transfer activity to isolate affected area.

Notification and Procedures

1. Notify Emergency Coordinator and other facility personnel
2. Contain spill as much as possible while attempting to stop spill.
3. Use absorbents to form containment barriers.
4. Position drum to minimize release of material.

Sustained Response

1. If there is a need for outside emergency assistance, the Emergency Coordinator will contact the appropriate company or agency.
2. Pump free liquids into tank, container, or vehicle.
3. Collect all contaminated absorbent for disposal.

Emergency Termination

1. Begin equipment and area cleanup.
2. Complete written description of event while details are still fresh in your mind.

LIST OF EMERGENCY COORDINATORS

Primary
Jon L. Bennett
Office# (909) 873-4141
Cell# (909) 721-2038
Home# (951) 780-8707
Address: 9249 Loquat Drive
Riverside, Ca. 92508

Alternate 1
Marko Freeman
Office# (909) 873-4141
Cell# (909) 322-0724
Home#
Address: 12345 Skyline
Desert Hot Springs, CA

Alternate 2
Wade Riddering
Office# (909) 873-4141
Cell# (909) 721-2035
Home# (909) 474-9305
Address: 1773 Mesa Verde Dr
San Bernardino, Ca. 92404

LIST OF EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT

Emergency Equipment	Location
Emergency Evacuation Alarm	Interior Process Area Exterior Storage Area
Emergency Evacuation Shut-off	Office Hallway
Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS)	Facility Manager's Office
Electrical Main Shut Off	Interior Process Area
Portable Phone/Radio Telephones	Facility Manager's Office Emergency Coordinator's Office Facility Receptionist & Offices Interior and Exterior
Fire Extinguishers 20lbs size	Seven-Interior Processing & Storage Two-Office Area Two- Outside Storage/Receiving
City Fire Hydrant	Facility Entrance
Spill Absorbent Drums	Two-Outside Storage/Receiving Four-Interior Process & Storage
Overpack Drums	Maintenance & Supply Area
SCBA Equipment	Two-Laboratory Area
First Aid Supplies	One Kit-Laboratory One Kit-Outside Laboratory
Emergency Eyewash & Shower	One-Interior Process Area
Personnel Protective Equipment (PPE)	Maintenance & Supply Area
Pressure Washer	Interior Process Area
Floor Wet Vacuum Cleaner	Interior Process Area

EMERGENCY EVACUATION PROCEDURES

Responsibilities

1. The Emergency Coordinator is responsible for implementing the evacuation procedures. EC will notify personnel of the need for an evacuation.
2. Employees and visitors will be directed to the proper exit and the assigned rally point outside of the facility. Rally point is the Corporate Office side parking lot at the corner of W. Monte Avenue and Riverside Avenue.

Procedures

1. The Emergency Coordinator will notify personnel if an evacuation may be necessary.
2. The Emergency Coordinator will assess the conditions and order an evacuation or other actions required.
3. When an evacuation is announced, STOP WORK. Personnel should use the closest available exit.
4. All employees must leave the facility and report to the designated rally point. Do Not Run. Do not linger in entranceways or driveways. Stay together in your assigned safe area.
5. The Emergency Coordinator will make certain that all employees have cleared the facility.
6. The Emergency Coordinator will notify personnel when it is safe to reenter the facility.
7. Stay outside the facility until notified to reenter.

Evacuation Routes

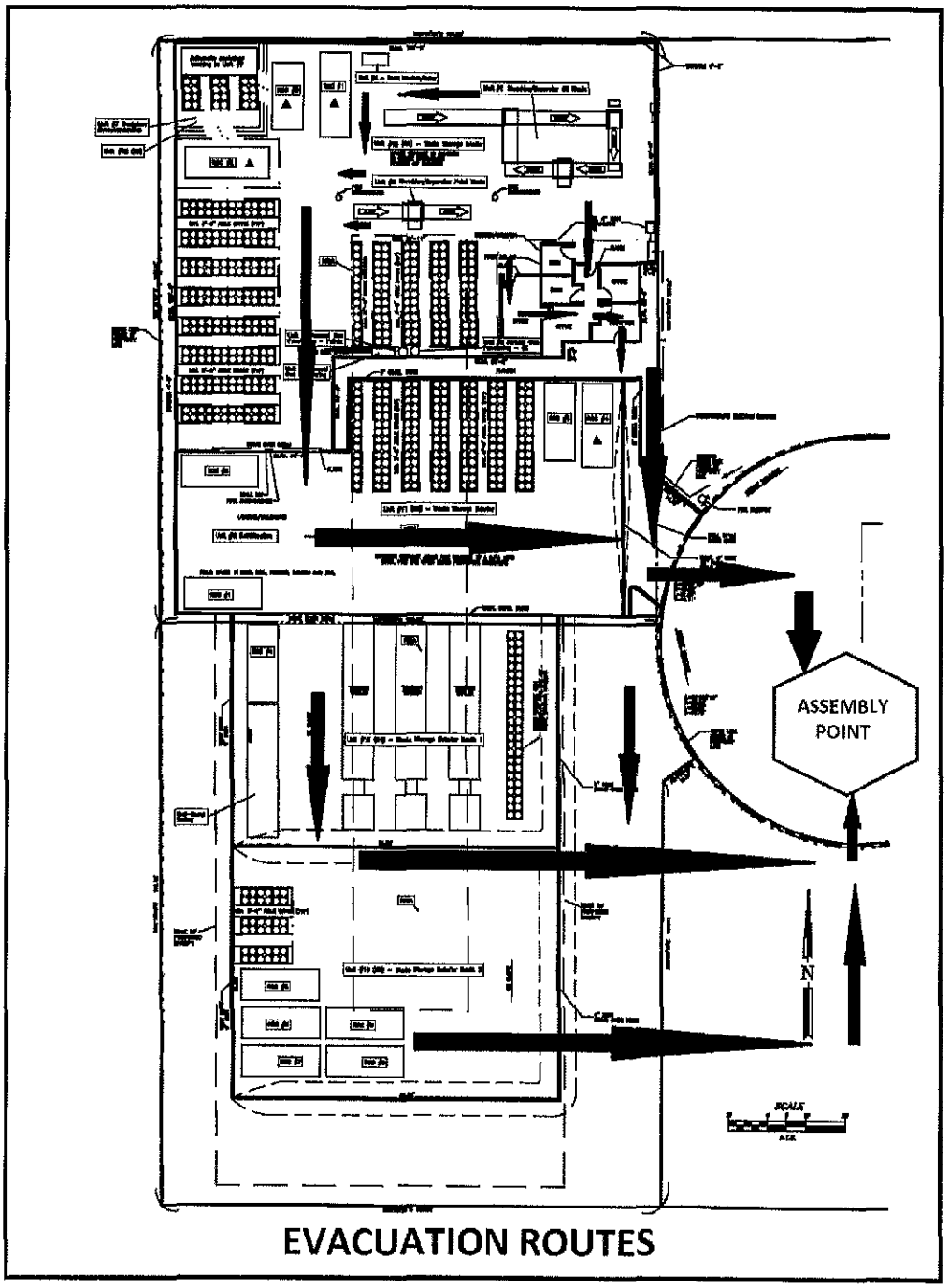
1. The diagram of the facility shows the routes to use when evacuating; refer to maps posted in specific facility areas (see Figure 2, Facility Evacuation Route).

Emergency Precautions

1. Keep calm, think, and avoid panic.
2. Know all exit locations
3. Do Not lock office doors when vacating the facility. The Emergency Coordinator and emergency support personnel must have access to all areas to ensure that the facility is clear of personnel.
4. Do not delay evacuation of the facility for any reason.
5. Do not assist in fire control unless you are properly trained and qualified.
6. When evacuating the facility, WALK to the nearest safe exit. Report to the safe area away from the facility and wait for instructions.
7. Keep out of the way, stay clear of the facility, and Do Not interfere with emergency operations.
8. Do not re-enter the facility until instructed to do so.

FIGURE 2

Facility Evacuation Route



DUTIES OF THE EMERGENCY COORDINATOR

Whenever there is an imminent or actual emergency situation, the Emergency Coordinator must take the following actions immediately.

Mark time accomplished: **Action to be taken:**

_____1-Activate internal facility alarm or communication to personnel
_____2-Notified appropriate emergency response agencies, as needed. (see Emergency Contact List)
_____3-Identify the characteristics of any released materials**:
_____4-the material
_____5-the exact source
_____6-the amount
_____7-the air spreading
_____8-Assess possible hazards to human health or the environment consider direct and indirect effects,
_____9-effects of gases generated
_____10-effects of contaminated surface water run-off from fire control
_____11-effects of chemicals used to control emergency
_____12-effects of possible groundwater contamination
_____13-Will emergency threaten human health or environment outside the facility. If so,
_____14-Notify authorities that an evacuation may be necessary (see Emergency Contact List)
_____15-Report the following information
_____16-Name and phone # of reporter
_____17-Name and address of facility
_____18-Time and type of incident
_____19-Name and quantity of material(s) involved, to extent known
_____20-Extent of injuries, if any
_____21-Hazards to human health or environment outside facility.
_____22-Take all reasonable measures necessary to ensure that the emergency does not spread at the facility.
_____23-Halt operations
_____24-Collect and contain released waste

Following an emergency:

_____25-Provide for storing or disposing of recovered waste, contaminated soil or surface water, or any other material from the emergency.

Ensure that:

_____26-All emergency equipment is cleaned and fit for its intended use before operations are resumed.

**Accomplishment by observation, facility record or manifest, or, by chemical analysis.

Appendix EP-1
EMERGENCY RESPONSE AGREEMENTS

LIST OF EMERGENCY CONTACTS

1. Fire Department: "911" or Rialto Fire Department .....(909) 820-3021
2. Police Department: "911" or Rialto Police Department .....(909) 820-2578
3. Cal/EPA Department of Toxic Substances Control .....(800) 698-6942
4. California State Office of Emergency Services .....(800) 852-7550
5. San Bernardino County Fire Department,
   Hazardous Materials Division .....(909) 387-3044
6. *Cal/OSHA .....(909) 383-4321
7. *California Regional Water Control Board,
   Riverside, California .....(909) 782-4130

* Not required to receive copy of Contingency Plan

OUTSIDE CONTRACTORS

1. Consolidated Waste Industries .....(909) 625-6645
2. Hazmat Trans .....(909) 889-5607

CORPORATE LETTERHEAD

(Date)

(Agency Contact)
(Agency Address)

(certified mail- return receipt)
Police, Fire, Hospital

Subject: Emergency Response Agreement Dear

(Agency Contact)

Filter Recycling Services, Inc. (FRS) operates a Standardized Permitted Facility located at 180 West Monte Avenue Bloomington, California in San Bernardino County. The facility receives pre-qualified organic and inorganic liquid or solid waste materials from regulated hazardous waste generators. Waste materials are processed either by shredding or consolidating with other like materials for shipment off-site for final recycling, treatment and/or disposal.

The resource recovery facility consists of a storage, processing, analytical laboratory and office areas. The process units are shredders, drum crusher, aerosol can puncture and container decontamination operations. Waste storage units are both interior and exterior. Portable storage roll-off containers of various sizes are used to store liquid wastes.

Regulations require that operators of hazardous waste facilities be prepared to respond effectively to emergency conditions. This includes a requirement that a Contingency Plan be made available to agencies who provide emergency services. As described in the enclosed Contingency Plan, FRS is requesting that you enter into an Agreement for Emergency Assistance at our facility.

Our employees have been trained in the proper handling of these materials and on how to respond to emergencies. They have also been provided with special equipment designed for working with these wastes. However, FRS recognizes that an emergency could develop which would require assistance from outside professionals.

A copy of the Contingency Plan, which describes emergency response procedures, identifies the type and location of emergency equipment is enclosed with this agreement. (Agency) agrees to provide emergency assistance to Filter Recycling Services, Inc. if an incident occurs which requires facilities, equipment or expertise not available at our facility.

By:_____

Date: _____

By: _____

Date:_____

Appendix EP-2

TYPICAL WASTE AND MATERIALS MANAGED

AT

FILTER RECYCLING SERVICES, INC.

ATTACHMENT:
from
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY FIRE DEPARTMENT

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS DIVISION

Hazardous Waste & Material Inventory Summary

San Bernardino County Fire Department • Hazardous Materials Division

620 South "E" Street, San Bernardino, CA 92415-0153 • PHONE (909) 386-8401 FAX (909) 386-8460 www.sbcfire.org

BUSINESS EMERGENCY/CONTINGENCY PLAN COVER SHEET

I. IDENTIFICATION

For Dept Use Only -- Log In/Date Stamp

FACILITY ID # F A 0 0 0 3 2 1 5

BUSINESS NAME (Same as FACILITY NAME or DBA)
Filter Recycling Services, Inc.

BUSINESS SITE ADDRESS	CITY	ZIPCODE
180 W. Monte Avenue	Rialto	92316

II. SUBMISSION CHECKLIST

(Complete this Section if submitting an entire Business Emergency/Contingency Plan whether new or revised)

Submission Checklist ☒

- ☐ Business Activities Form
- ☐ Business Owner/Operator Identification Form
- ☐ Supplemental Emergency Contact Page
- ☐ Emergency Response Plans and Procedures
- ☐ Hazardous Materials Inventory Summary Form for the facility listing materials (including wastes) by item number
- ☐ One Hazardous Materials Inventory Form for each hazardous material (including wastes) which meet reporting criteria
- ☐ Material Safety Data Sheets attached to the Inventory form of each material not listed in Appendix I
- ☐ Facility map (using grid form provided) consisting of all required features including the location of each inventoried item
- ☐ Site map (using grid form provided) consisting of all required features including surrounding facilities and areas
- ☐ Area map - photocopied city map with location of site indicated
- ☐ Owner/Operator has signed and dated the plan and all required individual pages of the plan
- ☐ Submit the original and 1 copy to the Hazardous Materials Division. One is for distribution to the local fire jurisdiction
- ☐ *Retain one copy of the business emergency/contingency plan at the facility.*

III. UPDATE/CERTIFICATION

(Complete this Section if submitting a partial update or re-certifying an existing Plan)

Check the appropriate boxes below and sign the certification statement. Submit 2 copies of all update information.

☐ Please incorporate the following into my Business Emergency/Contingency Plan

- ☐ New Business Owner/Operator Identification Form
- ☐ New Inventory Forms and new Inventory Summary Form (and maps, if attached)
- ☐ New Supplemental Emergency Contact Page

☐ Other: _____

Brief explanation of changes: _____

☒ There have been no changes to the Inventory. In place of submitting the annual Inventory, I hereby attest to all of the following:

- The information contained in the Inventory most recently submitted to the CUPA is complete, accurate and up to date.
- There has been no change in the quantity, storage, or handling of hazardous materials (including waste) reported in the most recently submitted Inventory.
- No hazardous materials (including waste) subject to inventory requirements are being handled that are not listed on the most recently submitted Inventory.
- This certification is not being made to meet annual Inventory submission requirements of EPCRA. (EPCRA requires complete annual submission)

IV. SIGNATURE

(Complete this Section for all submissions)

Certification - Based on my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining the information, I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted on this document and believe the information is true, accurate and complete.

SIGNATURE OF OWNER/OPERATOR	DATE	NAME OF DOCUMENT PREPARER
Wade Riddering	2/6/2012	Wade Riddering

NAME OF SIGNER (print)	TITLE OF SIGNER (print)
Wade Riddering	Vice President

CUPA
San Bernardino County Fire Department • Hazardous Materials Division
620 South "E" Street, San Bernardino, CA 92415-0153 • PHONE: (909) 386-8401 FAX: (909) 386-8460

INVENTORY SUMMARY FORM (REQUIRED)

I. FACILITY IDENTIFICATION

FACILITY ID # F A 0 2 6 3 1 4 [redacted]

BUSINESS NAME (Same as FACILITY NAME or DBA)
Filter Recycling Services, Inc.

FACILITY ADDRESS: 180 W. Monte Ave.
CITY: Rialto

II. INVENTORY SUMMARY

Item #	Name of Hazardous Material or Waste	Maximum Quantity	Size of Largest Container	Unit of Measure
1	Lubricating Oil (Example Only)	555	500	Gallon
1	Debris (waste)	95,000	40	Cu. Yd.
2	Flammable liquids (waste)	4600	275	Gallon
3	Used oil (waste)	4000	3000	Gallon
4	Photochemicals (waste)	110	85	Gallon
5	Flammable Solid (waste)	7000	2000	Pounds
6	Oil Filters (waste)	50,000	12000	Pounds
7	Corrosive Liquids (waste)	400	85	Gallon
8	Ink (waste)	3000	275	Gallon
9	Oily Water (waste)	10,000	6000	Gallon
10	Anti-freeze (waste)	4200	85	Gallon
11	Soil (waste)	12,000	40 Yd	Pounds
12	Oily Absorbents (waste)	10,000	1500	Pounds
13	Oxygen	564	282	Cu Ft

Summarize the business plan inventory on this page. Place this summary in front of inventory section of the Business Plan. Make copies of this sheet as necessary. Reminder: You need not report hazardous materials with a maximum quantity of less than 55 gallons, 500 pounds, 200 cubic feet, or the threshold planning quantity of an extremely hazardous substance. However, hazardous wastes, Category 1 and 2 pesticides, and explosives are reportable at any quantity.

III. SIGNATURE- EPCRA Facilities MUST sign the bottom of each individual attached inventory form.

SIGNATURE OF OWNER/OPERATOR	NAME OF SIGNER (print)	DATE
Wade Riddering	Wade Riddering	2/26/2010

Inventory Summary Page 1 of 2

San Bernardino County Fire Department • Hazardous Materials Division
620 South "E" Street, San Bernardino, CA 92415-0153 • PHONE: (909) 386-8401 FAX: (909) 386-8480

INVENTORY SUMMARY FORM (REQUIRED)

I. FACILITY IDENTIFICATION

FACILITY ID # F A 0 2 8 3 1 4 [redacted]

BUSINESS NAME (Same as FACILITY NAME or DBA)
Filter Recycling Services, Inc

FACILITY ADDRESS 103
180 W. Monte Ave.

CITY 104
Rialto

II. INVENTORY SUMMARY

Item #	Name of Hazardous Material or Waste	Maximum Quantity	Size of Largest Container	Unit of Measure
1.	Lubricating Oil (Example Only)	111	100	Gallon
14	Motor Oil	250	180	Gallon
15	Diesel Fuel	55	55	Gallon
16	Propane	690	23	Pound
17	Cleaner/Degreaser	55	55	Gallon
18	Hydraulic Oil	180	250	Pounds
19	Nonflammable gas mixture	280	300	Cu Ft
20	PCB Ballasts (waste)	50	55 Gallon	Pounds
21	Mercury Containing Wastes (waste)	20	30 Gallon	Pounds
22	Boric Acid	500	50	Pounds
23	Vermiculite	1650	22	Pounds
24	Solid-A-Sorb	1750	25	Pounds
25	Soda Ash	6500	50	Pounds

Summarize the business plan inventory on this page. Place this summary in front of inventory section of the Business Plan. Make copies of this sheet as necessary. Reminder: You need not report hazardous materials with a maximum quantity of less than 55 gallons, 500 pounds, 200 cubic feet, or the threshold planning quantity of an extremely hazardous substance. However, hazardous wastes, Category 1 and 2 pesticides, and explosives are reportable at any quantity.

III. SIGNATURE- EPCRA Facilities MUST sign the bottom of each individual attached inventory form.

SIGNATURE OF OWNER/OPERATOR	NAME OF SIGNER (print) 136	DATE 134
Wade Riddering	Wade Riddering	2/26/2010

Inventory Summary Page 2 of 2

EMERGENCY INCIDENT REPORT

The following report is hereby submitted to the California Department of Toxic Substances Control within 15 days after an emergency involving hazardous waste pursuant to 22 CCR 66264.5

1. Name of facility: _____
   Address of facility: _____
   Telephone Number: _____

2. Name of owner/operator: _____
   Address: _____
   Telephone Number: _____

3. Name of person calling: _____
   Title: _____
   Return Telephone Number: _____

4. Description of hazardous waste released: _____

5. Quantity of material released: _____

6. Description of emergency (attach additional sheets as necessary): _____

   _____

   _____

7. Date & time of incident: _____,20___ , at _____ am pm

8. Extent of injuries (if any) : _____

9. Assessment of actual or potential hazards to human health or environment (attach additional sheets as necessary): _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

10. Disposition of material recovered from the incident (attach additional sheets as necessary):

    _____

    _____

11. Quantity of material recovered from the incident: _____

    _____

    _____

    _____

1. Emergency actions taken during the incident: _____

_____

_____

_____

13. Agencies notified:

Agency	Notification Time	Person Contacted

14. Agencies responding:

Agency	Notification Time	Person Contacted

Respectfully submitted,

By:_____ Title: _____

Signature: _____ Date: _____

Surrounding Environment

Land Usage:

Land use immediately adjacent to the facility consists of light to heavy industrial, undeveloped land, oil production activities and materials transportation are the predominant land use surrounding the Filter Recycling Facility. In addition, the nearest residential zoning is approximately 4500 +/- linear feet southwest of the facility. The Community of Rialto is located approximately .85 miles north of the facility.

Surface Water Bodies

The nearest water body is the Santa Ana River. At its nearest point, the Santa Ana River is located approximately 2.5 miles South of the FRS facility.

100-Year Flood Plain

Based on the flood insurance study conducted by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development as well as the Federal Insurance Administration in March 1996, the above mentioned property is located in Flood Zone "X", (Community Panel No 060280, date 3-18-96) Which is defined as an area not subject to flooding by the 100 year flood. Please see attached a photocopy by Rialto City Engineer James Kinley verifying this.

Nearest Water Wells

The water purveyor is the West San Bernardino County Water District. They currently have 2 wells in the vicinity described as follows:

Well #29 - Location 600' West of Riverside Avenue and 100' North of Slover Avenue.
Perforation l62-236 Feet

This well is approximately 800+ feet northeasterly of the facility and is up grade.

Well #41 - Location is East of Avenida Penafor- Rialto
Screened 290-455 Feet
465-580 Feet

This well is approximately 1.2 +/- miles southeasterly of the facility and is down gradient. The land fall is primarily easterly toward the Rialto Channel approximately ½ mile easterly of the facility.

Storm Water Drainage

The facility has an onsite retention canopy in the shipping/ receiving and truck door area with roof drainage directed to the public street. The storm water flow from the facility nearest to body of water is as described: Easterly on Monte Avenue approximately 500 feet to Riverside Avenue, then South onto Riverside Avenue, approximately 1500 ft. to catch basins that convey the drainage, easterly under Riverside Avenue and into a concrete trapezoidal channel that discharges onto Santa Ana Avenue as surface drainage, then easterly 4000 +/ - feet into a concrete lined channel which is known at the Rialto Channel, then southerly in the channel approximately 3000 +/- feet to the Santa Ana River and the to the open Pacific Ocean.

City of Rialto
California

July 2, 1997

Mike Zimmer

Re: Flood Hazard Report

Gentlemen:

Property located at 180 N. Monte in the City of Rialto.

Based on the flood insurance study conducted by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and Federal Insurance Administration in March 1996, the above mentioned property is located in Flood Zone "X", (Community Panel No. 060280, dated 3-18-96) which is defined as an area not subject to flooding by the 100-year flood.

This property is reasonably free from flood hazard, although it may be subject to ponding from local storm waters in periods of intense rainfall.

Upon development and completion of the tract's street and drainage plans and the City of Rialto's Comprehensive Storm Drain Plan, based on the City of Rialto's Ordinance and requirements, the above problem may be alleviated.

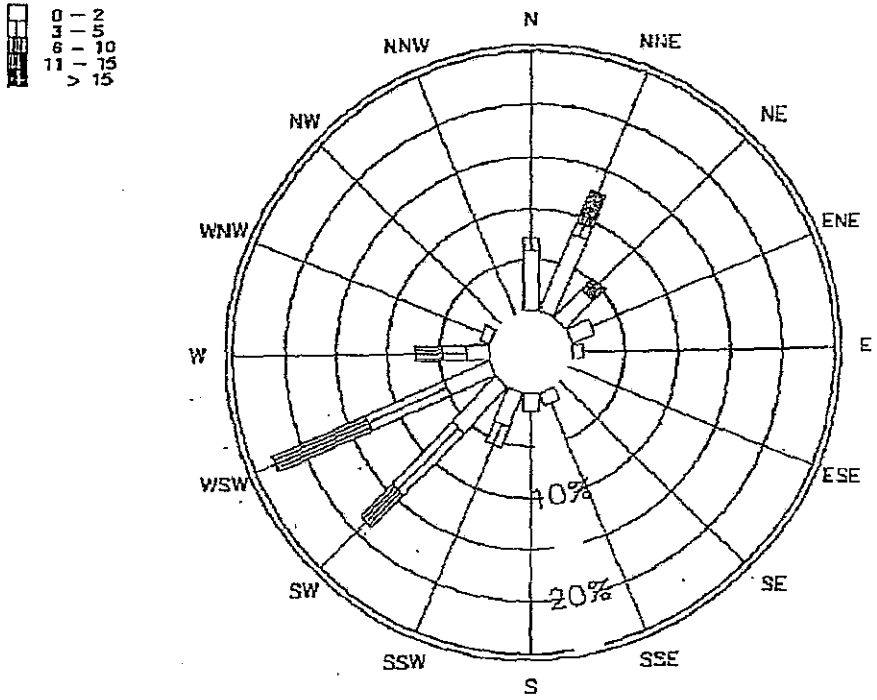
Very truly yours,

James E. Kinley
City Engineer

By:

ENG-97-198

150 SOUTH PALM AVENUE, RIALTO, CALIFORNIA 92376

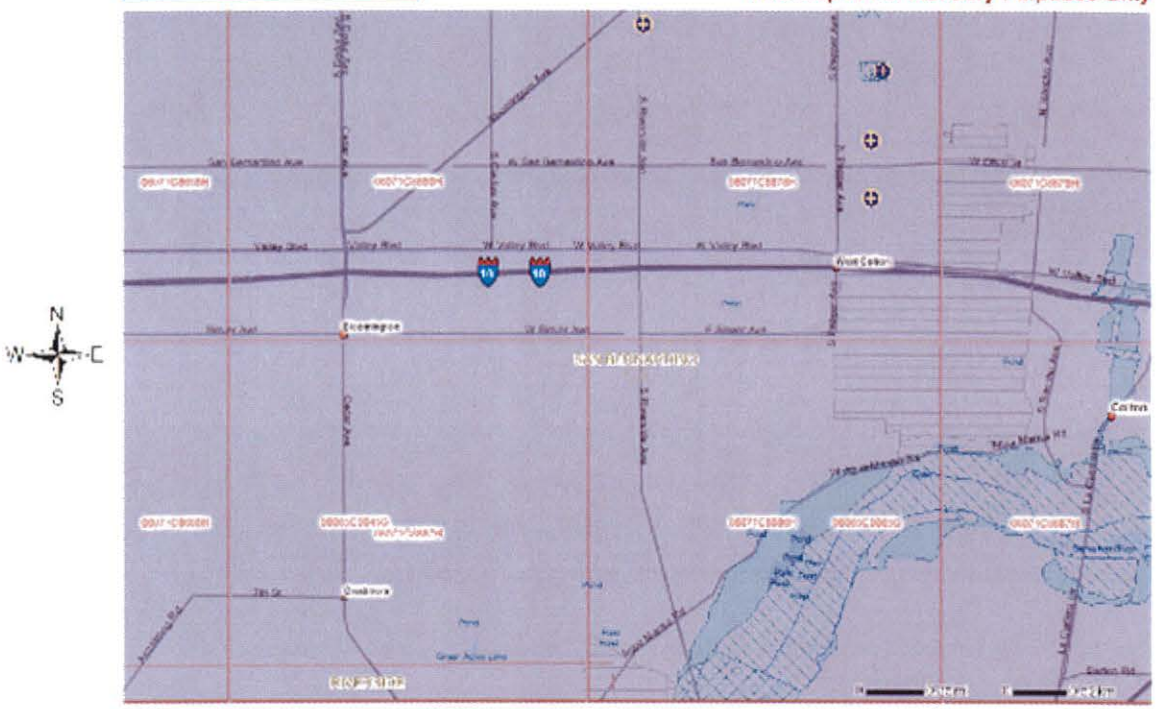


Fontana: 1988–1996

Flood Hazard Map

Mapping
Information Platform

This Map Is For Advisory Purposes Only



Legend

Tuesday, 28 August 2012 15:51

FEMA

Mapping
Information Platform

Hail Storms

This Map Is For Advisory Purposes Only

Legend

Monday, 17 September 2012 14:36

FEMA

Mapping
Information Platform

Wind Storms

This Map Is For Advisory Purposes Only

Legend

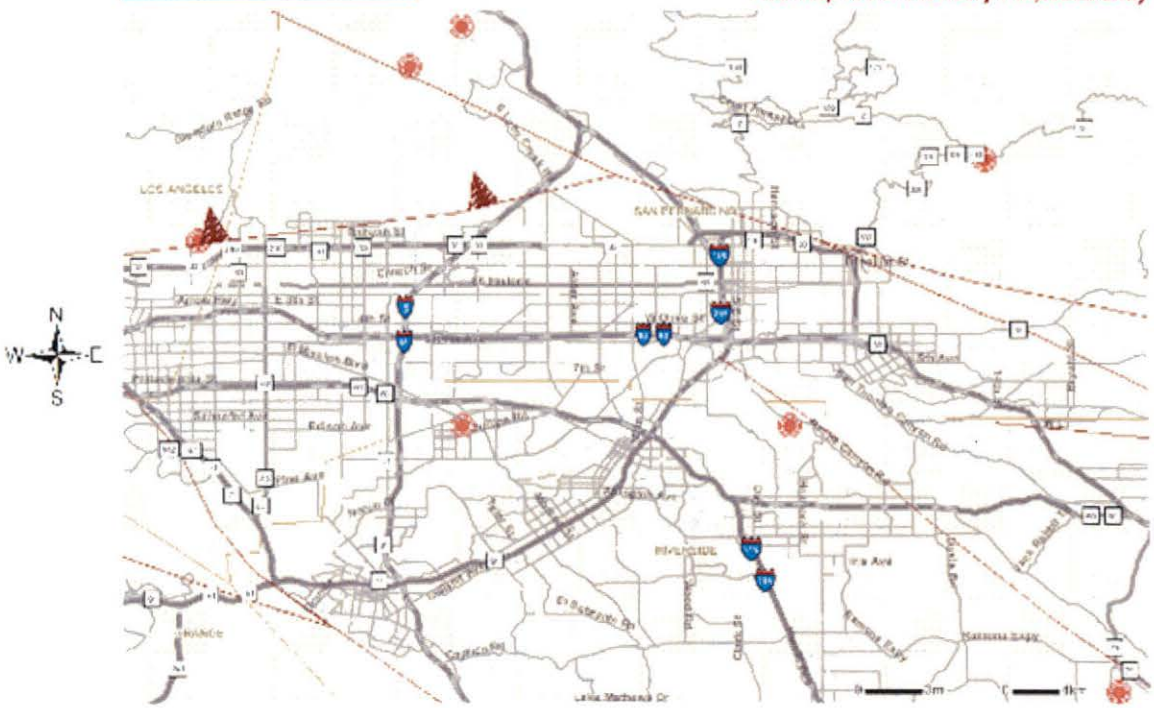
Monday, 17 September 2012 14:38

FEMA

Mapping
Information Platform

Historical Earthquakes

This Map Is For Advisory Purposes Only



Legend

- DFIRM Data Availability
- Fault Line Locations and Extent
- Earthquake Events (1563-1900)
- County Boundary
- Major Roads
- Major Highways
- Highways
- Major Roads
- Roads
- Railroads
- Station
- Minor Rivers
- Lakes, Major Rivers
- Land Areas
- US
- Other Land Areas

Monday, 17 September 2012 16:45

FEMA

ENCON

Environmental & Engineering Services

FILTER RECYCLING SVC.
WASTE STORAGE UNIT 1

MADE BY	J. JOHNSON	DATE	10/7/97
CHK'D BY		DATE	
CLIENT FILTER REC		SHEET No.	OF

WASTE STORAGE UNIT 1
BUILDING INTERIOR:

AREA (GROSS) (SOURCE: ACAD REL 12) = 10,752 ft^2

INTERIOR OFFICES (Less) — 793 ft^2
INTERIOR FENCED STORAGE (Less) — 213 ft^2
STORAGE UNIT 3 — 514 ft^2

NET AREA: 9,232 ft^2

Less Container Displacement:

Collection Pans 6x20 ft^2 = −120 ft^2
Drums 280 x 3.14 ft^2 = −879 ft^2
D001 Drums 48 x 3.14 ft^2 = −151 ft^2

Note: Other Tanks & Containers Raised on Legs or Rollers Avoiding Displacement. −1,150 ft^2

AVAILABLE NET AREA 8,082 ft^2

WASTES STORED (Liquid Assumed)

CONTAINERS:		
	WEST WALL	26,400 GAL
	D001 AREA	5,280 GAL
	PANS	748 GAL
	SQ. ROLL OFF (2)	12,000 GAL
	VAC. ROLL OFF	3,000 GAL
TANK 1		6,000 GAL
		53,428 GAL

10% x 53,428 = 5,343 < 6000 (TANK 1)

BERM REQUIRED:

$8,082 \times \frac{1}{12} \times 7.48 = 5,037$ GAL/IN $\frac{6000}{5,037} = 1.2''$ USE 4"

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER JOSEPH T. JOHNSON 21558 expires 3-31-98 CIVIL STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Seismic Standards Compliance

FILTER RECYCLING
SERVICES INC

Seismic Standard Compliance
Filter Recycling Services, Inc.
180 West Monte Avenue
Rialto, San Bernardino County, California

October 11, 2012

180 West Monte Avenue
Rialto, California 92376
www.filterrecycling.com

Respectfully submitted,
Filter Recycling Services, Inc.

James Goyich, P.G.
Geologist
goyichfrs@gmail.com
(909) 546-1354

PROFESSIONAL GEOLOGIST
JAMES GOYICH
No. 6325
Exp. 5.31.13
STATE OF CALIFORNIA

180 W. Monte Avenue
Rialto, California 92376
(909) 873-4141 (p), (909) 873-4142 (f)
www.filterrecycling.com

October 11, 2012

Seismic Standard Compliance
Filter Recycling Services, Inc.
180 West Monte Avenue
Rialto, San Bernardino County, California

1.0 Introduction

This report presents the geologic information required in the California Code of Regulations Title 22 §66270.14., Contents of Part B: General Requirements (b) General Information Requirements (11) Facility Location Information (A):

> The owner or operator of a new facility or a facility undergoing substantial modification (a Class 3 modification specified in section 66270.42(c) involving physical changes to the facility) shall demonstrate compliance with the seismic standard. This demonstration may be made using either published geologic data or data obtained from field investigations carried out by the applicant. The information provided shall be of such quality to be acceptable to geologists experienced in identifying and evaluating seismic activity. The information submitted shall show that either:
>
> 1. no faults which have had displacement in Holocene time are present, or no lineations which suggest the presence of a fault (which have displacement in Holocene time) within 3,000 feet of a facility are present, based on data from:
>
> a. published geologic studies,
> b. aerial reconnaissance of the area within a five-mile radius from the facility;
> c. an analysis of aerial photographs covering a 3,000 foot radius of the facility, and
> d. if needed to clarify the above data, a reconnaissance based on walking portions of the area within 3,000 feet of the facility.

The FRS Site is located in the city of Rialto in San Bernardino County, California. The approximate 4.5-acre site is described as the southeast ¼ of Section 26, Township 1 South, Range 5 West, San Bernardino base and meridian. Data sources for this study include an evaluation of published geologic reports, an evaluation of aerial photographs of the site and vicinity available from online sources, and a review of geologic information presented

2.0 Background

The Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act was passed in 1972 to mitigate the hazard of surface faulting to structures for human occupancy. The main purpose of the act is to prevent the construction of buildings used for human occupancy on the surface trace of active faults. The Act only addresses the hazard of surface fault rupture and is not directed toward other earthquake hazards. To cover non-surface rupture hazards including seismically induced landslides and liquefaction, the Seismic Hazards Mapping Act was passed in 1990. No current California Geological Survey Seismic Hazard Zone Map for the site area exists. The site is shown relative to local geologic conditions on Figure 1, and is plotted on the current Earthquake Fault Zone map on Figure 2 of this report.

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www.filterrecycling.com

Earthquake Fault Zones are regulatory zones around known active faults. Figure 2 has the zone labeled and the distance to the site (17595') shown on a measurement line. For the purposes of the Act, an active fault is one that has ruptured in the last 11,000 years.

3.0 Review of Published Geologic Studies

The property is located within the central portion of the Transverse Ranges Geomorphic province which is characterized by east-west trending mountain ranges, the coastal plain of Los Angeles and the alluvial valleys south of the mountains. The San Fernando, San Gabriel and San Bernardino valleys are all considered a part of this geomorphic province.

The San Andreas and San Jacinto fault zones enter the valley along the San Bernardino Mountains and San Jacinto Mountains, respectively. The two fault lines converge to less than 10 km apart in the city of San Bernardino, and less than 3 km in the northwestern part of the basin near the Cajon Pass. The site is located approximately 3.3 miles from the buried trace of the Rialto-Colton splay of the San Jacinto Fault Zone. This fault is inferred based on variations in depth to groundwater in the area north and east of the site. Surface rupture is not definitive within the alluvium along this portion of the fault. No surface rupture is known to exist between the San Jacinto Fault Zone and the FRS facility.

The site region is predominantly underlain by recent alluvium and Aeolian deposits (see Figure 1). CHJ Consultants (2012) conducted a geotechnical investigation at the site in preparation for potential site improvements. A review of site geologic conditions, soil types, and the presence of shallow groundwater was conducted as part of this study. Site soil consists of poorly graded sand, silty sand and sandy silt beneath a thin veneer of artificial fill material. The maximum boring depth was 30 feet below ground surface.

Groundwater was not encountered in either boring drilled as part of the CHJ study. The depth to groundwater is estimated based on nearby well data published on the state GeoTracker (2012) website. Well DW-21 located on the northeast corner of Riverside Avenue and Monte Avenue at 2359 Riverside Avenue has a reported minimum depth to water of 151 feet below ground surface. Liquefaction is not considered a potential seismic hazard with conditions where groundwater is deeper than 50 feet below ground surface.

4.0 Analysis of Aerial Photographs

Digital aerial photographs of the site and vicinity were reviewed for the presence of lineaments that may suggest offset of surface sediments due to seismic movement. Based on the presence of the San Jacinto Fault Zone north and east of the site vicinity, the anticipated trend of lineaments was expected to follow the northwest to southeastern regional fault trend. Photographs for the years 1993, 1997, 2007 and 2012 were available for review.

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www.filterrecycling.com

Based on our review, lineaments of man-made origin or due to historic drainage erosion were noted throughout the area. However, evidence of lineaments due to seismic movement was not noted.

5.0 Conclusions

The Filter Recycling Services Inc. site is located approximately 3.3 miles from the nearest Earthquake Fault Zone. No evidence of fault lineaments was noted during our review of aerial photographs for the site. Further evaluation regarding potential surface rupture due to fault displacement is not warranted at this time.

6.0 Limitations

The information submitted in this report is based solely upon the data obtained from the review of select published geologic data, review of aerial photographs, and limited geologic mapping on adjacent properties. This report has been prepared to satisfy general information requirements for facility modifications to comply with the seismic standard. FRS prepared this report in accordance with generally accepted geologic practices in this community at this time. No warranty or guarantee is expressed or implied.

7.0 References

California Department of Water Resources, GeoTracker Web Page, 2012, http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/profile_report.asp?global_id=SL208023857

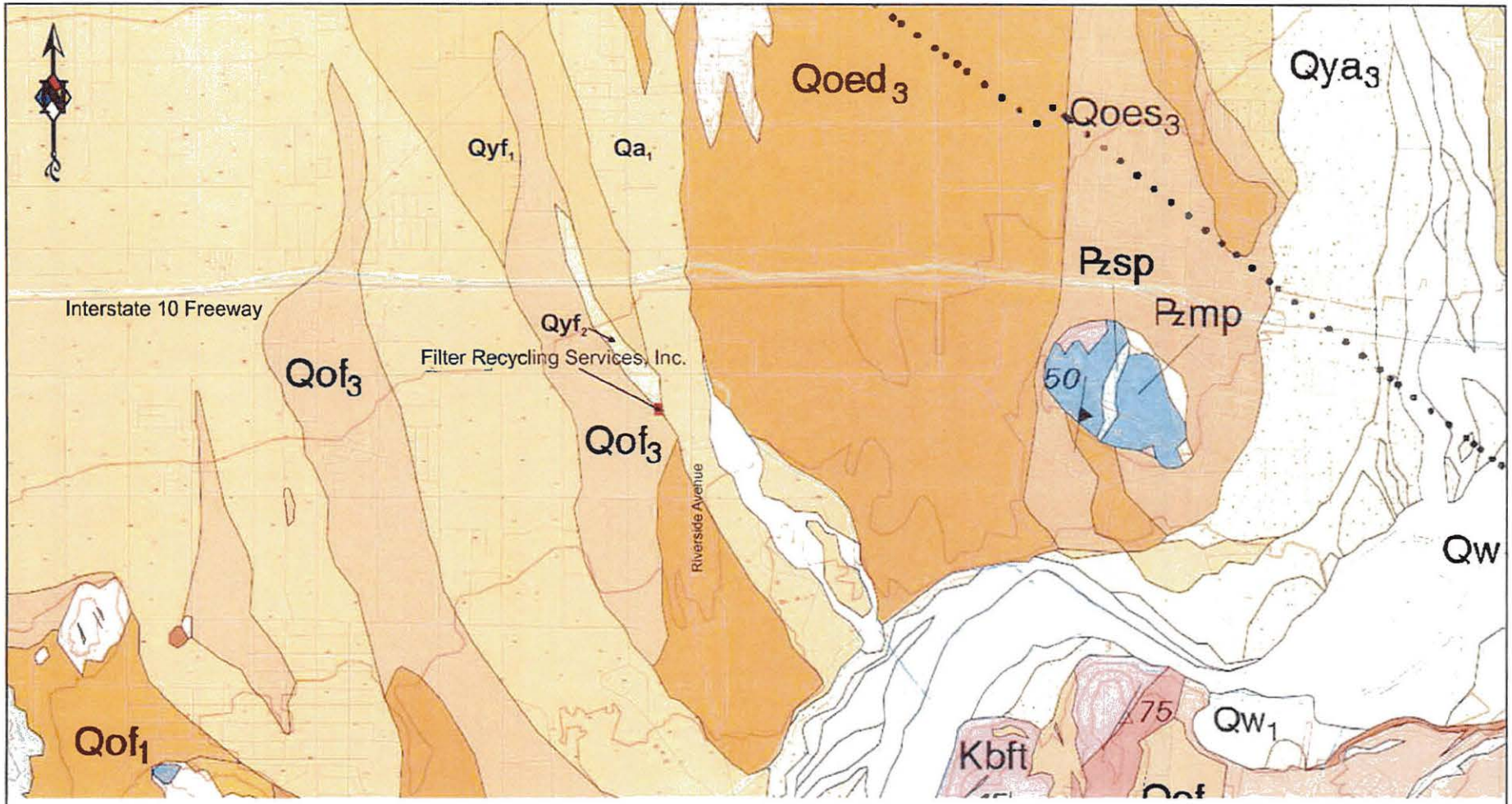
California Division of Mines and Geology, 7.5 minute *San Bernardino South* Special Studies Zone Map, 1977.

CHJ Consultants, 2012, *Geotechnical Investigation*, Proposed Retaining Wall, 180 West Monte Avenue, Rialto, California, prepared for Filter Recycling Services, Job No. 12020-3.

Google Earth, 2012, 2007, 1995, 1993, digital historic aerial photograph collection for the site vicinity.

United States Geologic Survey, 2003, *Preliminary Geologic Map of the San Bernardino 30' x 60' Quadrangle, California*, by Morton, D.M. and Miller, F.K. 1:100,000.

_____, 7.5 minute *San Bernardino South* Quadrangle, 1967, photo-revised 1980.



Reference: USGS, 2003, Preliminary Geologic Map of the San Bernardino 30' x 60' Quadrangle, California, By Morton, D. M. and Miller, F. K., 1:100,000

Legend

Qa_1 - Very Young Alluvial Valley Deposits
Qyf_1 - Younger Fan Deposits (most recent)
Qyf_2 - Younger Fan Deposits (older)
Qof_3 - Older Fan Deposits

- - - Fault - concealed where dotted (not noted on Special Studies Zone map of the area)

Approximate Scale
1 inch = 3100 feet

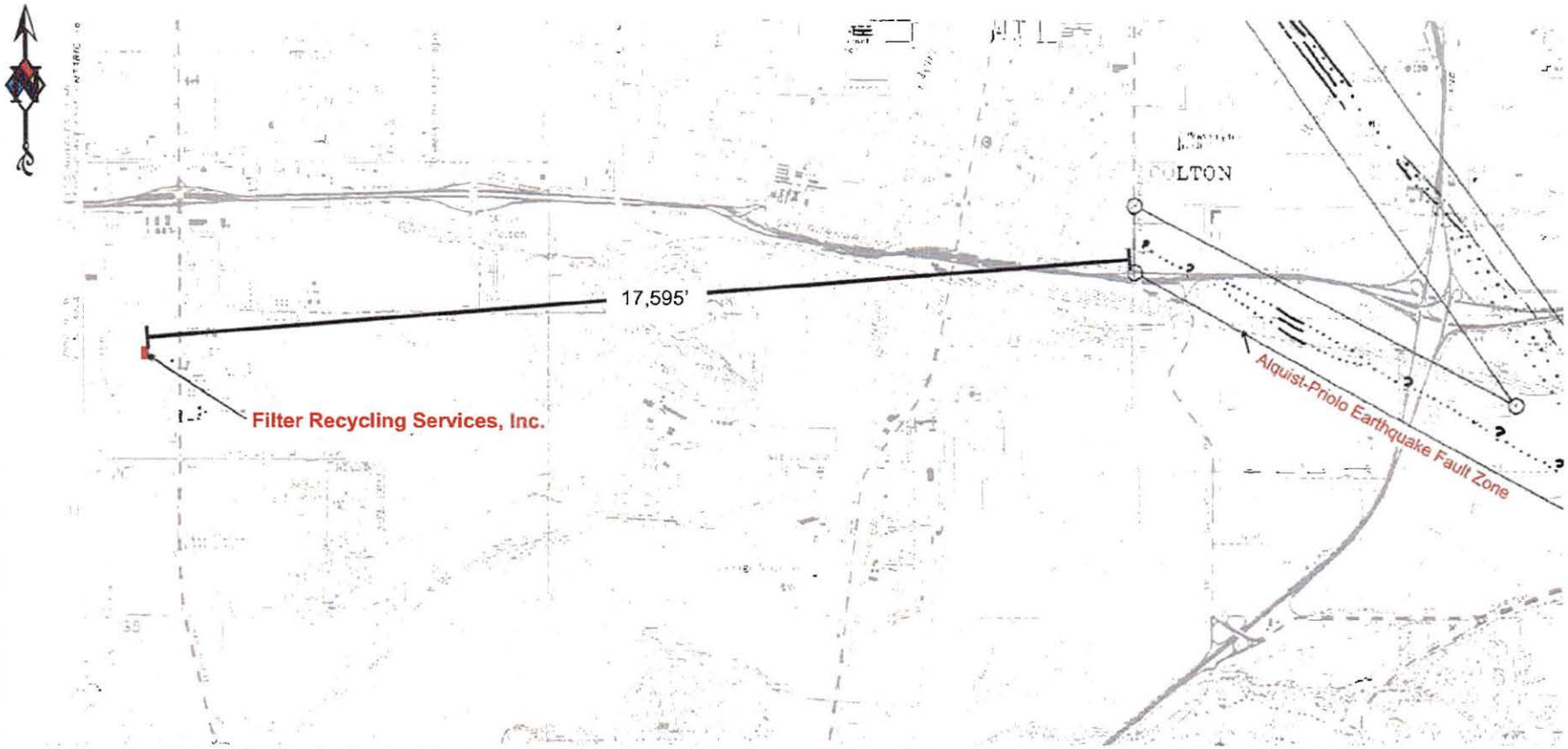
0 3100' 6200'

Site:
Filter Recycling Services, Inc.
180 West Monte Avenue
Rialto, San Bernardino County, California

Figure 1
Local Geology

Date: *10/11/12* By: *J. Goyich*

FILTER RECYCLING SERVICES



Reference: State of California, Dept. of Conservation,1977, Special Studies Zones, San Bernardino South Quadrangle Map, 1:24,000

Legend

- Distance to Nearest Earthquake Fault Zone

Approximate Scale
1 inch = 2800 feet

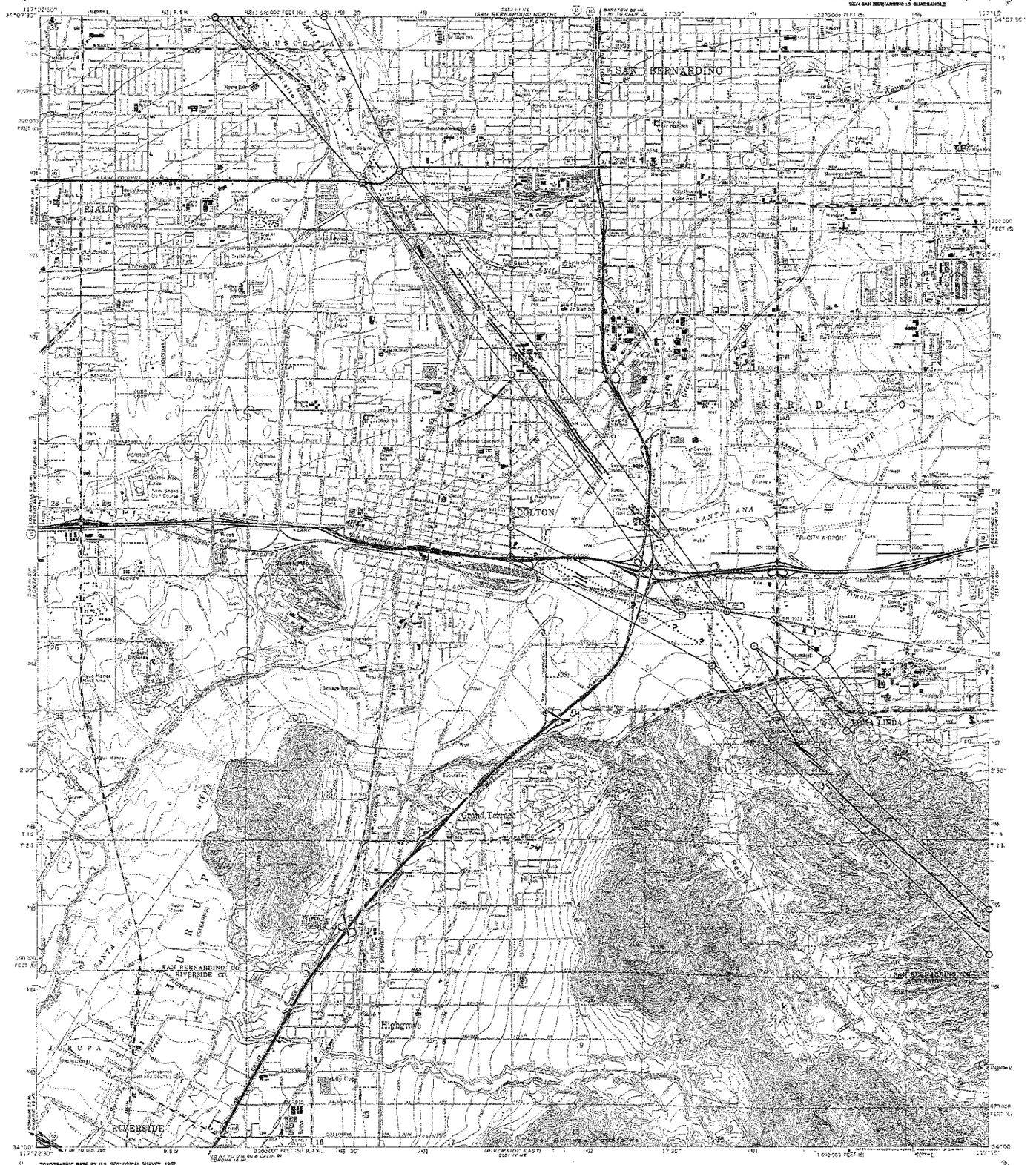
0 2800' 5600'

Site: **Filter Recycling Services, Inc.** **180 West Monte Avenue** **Rialto, San Bernardino County, California**	**Figure 2** **Earthquake Fault Zone Map** Date: *10/11/12* By: *J. Goyich*	FILTER RECYCLING SERVICES

CALIFORNIA DIVISION OF MINES AND GEOLOGY
THOMAS E. GAY JR., ACTING STATE GEOLOGIST

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
THE RESOURCES AGENCY
DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION

SAN BERNARDINO SOUTH QUADRANGLE
CALIFORNIA
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
SEE A SAN BERNARDINO 15' QUADRANGLE



TOPOGRAPHIC BASE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 1967

SCALE 1:24,000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
DASHED LINES REPRESENT 10-FOOT CONTOURS
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

MAP EXPLANATION

Potentially Active Faults

1906 C — Faults considered to have been active during Quaternary time; solid line where accurately located, long dash where approximately located, short dash where inferred, dotted where concealed; query (?) indicates additional uncertainty. Evidence of historic offset indicated by year of earthquake-associated event or C for displacement caused by creep or possible creep.

Aerial photo lineaments (not field checked); based on youthful geomorphic and other features believed to be the results of Quaternary faulting.

Special Studies Zone Boundaries

These are delineated as straight-line segments that connect encircled turning points so as to define special studies zone segments.

Seaward projection of zone boundary.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
SPECIAL STUDIES ZONES

Delineated in compliance with
Chapter 7.5, Division 2 of the California Public Resources Code

SAN BERNARDINO SOUTH QUADRANGLE

REVISED OFFICIAL MAP
Effective: January 1, 1977

T. E. Gay Jr. Acting State Geologist

REFERENCES USED TO COMPILE FAULT DATA

San Bernardino South Quadrangle

Dutcher, L.C., and Garrett, A.A., 1963, Geologic and hydrologic features of the San Bernardino area, California, with special reference to underflow across the San Jacinto fault: U.S. Geological Survey Water-Supply Paper 1419, 113 p.

Huber, G.L., 1974, Personal communication based on unpublished data on file with the California Department of Water Resources (Final geologic report, Santa Ana Valley pipeline — Devil Canyon Power Plant to Perris Reservoir)

Sharp, R.V., 1972, Map showing recently active breaks along the San Jacinto fault zone between the San Bernardino area and Borrego Valley, California: U.S. Geological Survey Miscellaneous Geologic Investigations Map I-675

Slemmons, D.B., 1974, Lineaments based on aerial photographic interpretation

Slosson, J.E., and others, 1973, Geologic investigations of portions of the San Jacinto fault zone, San Bernardino Valley, California, in W.A. Siders (Editor), Geologic investigations of the San Jacinto fault zone, and aspects of the socio-economic impact of earthquakes in the Riverside-San Bernardino area, California: University of California, Riverside, Campus Museum Contributions No. 3, p. 1-49

IMPORTANT - PLEASE NOTE

1) *This map may not show all potentially active faults, either within the special studies zones or outside their boundaries.*
2) Faults shown are the basis for establishing the boundaries of the special studies zones.
3) The identification of these potentially active faults and the location of such fault traces are based on the best available data. Traces have been drawn as accurately as possible at this map scale, however, the quality of data used is highly varied. The faults shown have not been field checked during this map compilation.
4) Fault information on this map is not sufficient to serve as a substitute for information developed by the special studies that may be required under Chapter 7.5, Division 2, Section 2623 of the California Public Resources Code.

Flood Risk

180 W. Monte Avenue
Bloomington, CA 92316(909) 873-4141 phone (909) 873-4142 fax

September 1, 2012

Department of Toxic Substances Control
1001 I Street
Sacramento, CA 95812

RE: Flood Risk

In studying the most recent Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Insurance Risk Map (FIRM), map number 06071C8686H revised August 28, 2008, the Filter Recycling Services, Inc. Hazardous Waste Facility (facility) located at 180 W. Monte Avenue, in the City of Rialto, in San Bernardino County, in the State of California, the facility is situated outside of the 100 year flood plain. The facility lies within Zone X, an area determined to be outside the 0.2% annual chance flood plain.

Sincerely,

Wade Riddering
Facility Compliance

NOTES TO USERS

This map is for use in administering the National Flood Insurance Program. It does not necessarily identify all areas subject to flooding, particularly from local drainage sources of small size. The community map repository should be consulted for possible updated or additional flood hazard information.

To obtain more detailed information in areas where **Base Flood Elevations** (BFEs) and/or floodways have been determined, users are encouraged to consult the Flood Profiles and Floodway Data and/or Summary of Stillwater Elevations tables contained within the Flood Insurance Study (FIS) report that accompanies this FIRM. Users should be aware that BFEs shown on the FIRM represent rounded whole-foot elevations. These BFEs are intended for flood insurance rating purposes only and should not be used as the sole source of flood elevation information. Accordingly, flood elevation data presented in the FIS report should be utilized in conjunction with the FIRM for purposes of construction and/or floodplain management.

Coastal Base Flood Elevations shown on this map apply only landward of 0.0' North American Vertical Datum of 1988 (NAVD 88). Users of this FIRM should be aware that coastal flood elevations are also provided in the Summary of Stillwater Elevations tables in the Flood Insurance Study report for this jurisdiction. Elevations shown in the Summary of Stillwater Elevations tables should be used for construction and/or floodplain management purposes when they are higher than the elevations shown on this FIRM.

Boundaries of the floodways were computed at cross sections and interpolated between cross sections. The floodways were based on hydraulic considerations with regard to requirements of the National Flood Insurance Program. Floodway widths and other pertinent floodway data are provided in the Flood Insurance Study report for this jurisdiction.

Certain areas not in Special Flood Hazard Areas may be protected by **flood control structures**. Refer to Section 2.4 "Flood Protection Measures" of the Flood Insurance Study report for information on flood control structures for this jurisdiction.

The **projection** used in the preparation of this map was Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) zone 11 North. The **horizontal datum** was NAD 83, GRS80 spheroid. Differences in datum, spheroid, projection or UTM zones used in the production of FIRMs for adjacent jurisdictions may result in slight positional differences in map features across jurisdiction boundaries. These differences do not affect the accuracy of this FIRM.

Flood elevations on this map are referenced to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988. These flood elevations must be compared to structure and ground elevations referenced to the same **vertical datum**. For information regarding conversion between the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929 and the North American Vertical Datum of 1988, visit the National Geodetic Survey website at http://www.ngs.noaa.gov or contact the National Geodetic Survey at the following address:

NGS Information Services
NOAA, N/NGS12
National Geodetic Survey
SSMC-3, #9202
1315 East-West Highway
Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282
(301) 713-3242

To obtain current elevation, description, and/or location information for **bench marks** shown on this map, please contact the Information Services Branch of the National Geodetic Survey at **(301) 713-3242**, or visit its website at http://www.ngs.noaa.gov.

Base map information shown on this FIRM was derived from digital orthophotography collected by the U.S. Department of Agriculture Farm Service Agency. This imagery was flown in 2005 and was produced with a 1-meter ground sample distance.

This map may reflect more detailed and up-to-date stream channel configurations than those shown on the previous FIRM for this jurisdiction. The floodplains and floodways that were transferred from the previous FIRM may have been adjusted to confirm to these new stream channel configurations. As a result, the Flood Profiles and Floodway Data tables in the Flood Insurance Study Report (which contains authoritative hydraulic data) may reflect stream channel distances that differ from what is shown on this map.

Corporate limits shown on this map are based on the best data available at the time of publication. Because changes due to annexations or de-annexations may have occurred after this map was published, map users should contact appropriate community officials to verify current corporate limit locations.

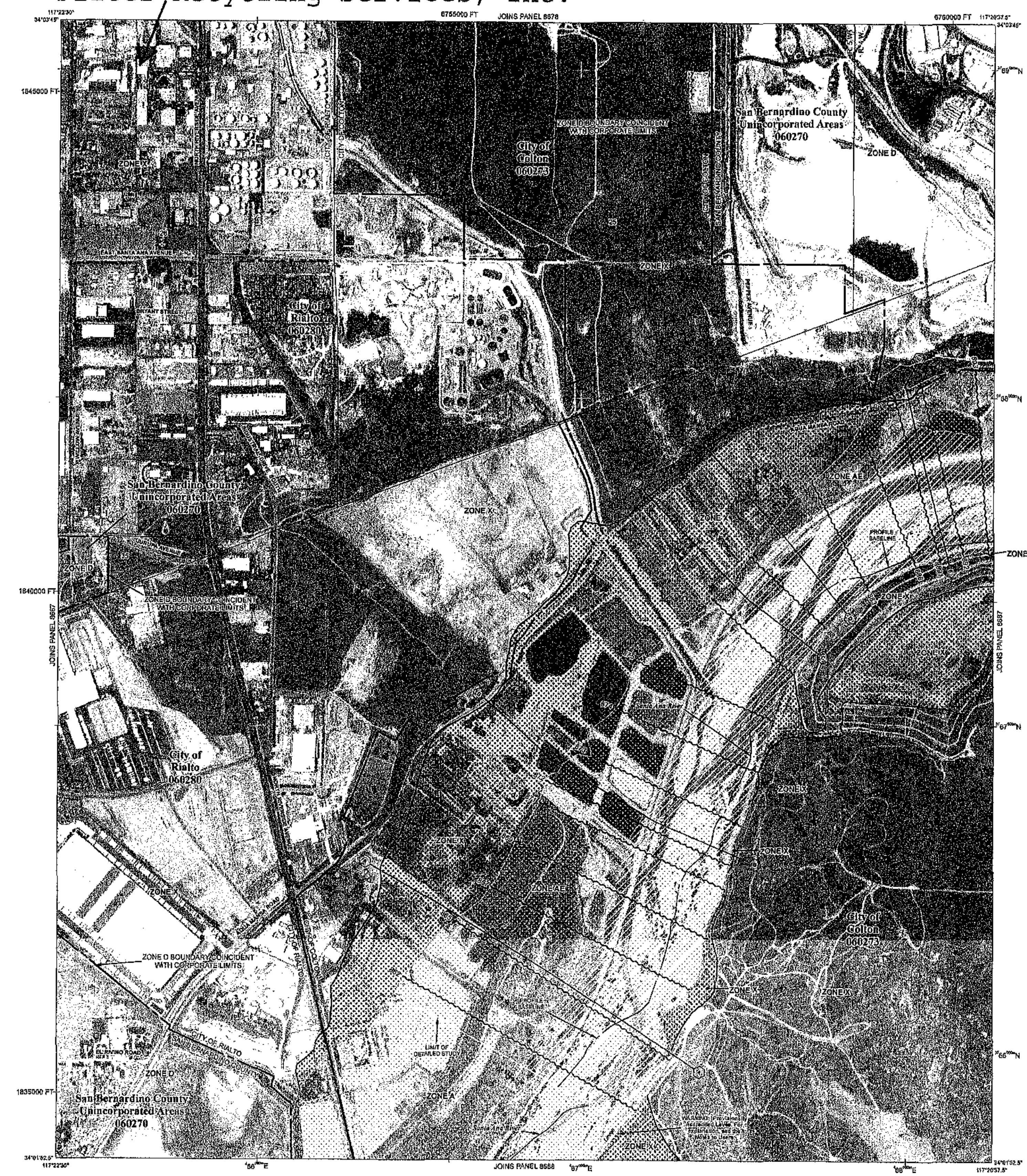
Please refer to the separately printed **Map Index** for an overview map of the county showing the layout of map panels; community map repository addresses; and a Listing of Communities table containing National Flood Insurance Program dates for each community as well as a listing of the panels on which each community is located.

Contact the **FEMA Map Service Center** at 1-800-358-9616 for information on available products associated with this FIRM. Available products may include previously issued Letters of Map Change, a Flood Insurance Study report, and/or digital versions of this map. The FEMA Map Service Center may also be reached by Fax at 1-800-358-9620 and its website at http://msc.fema.gov/.

If you have **questions about this map** or questions concerning the National Flood Insurance Program in general, please call **1-877-FEMA MAP** (1-877-336-2627) or visit the FEMA website at http://www.fema.gov.

WARNING: This map contains levees, dikes, or other structures that have been provisionally accredited and mapped as providing protection from the 1-percent-annual-chance flood. To maintain accreditation, the levee owner or community is required to submit documentation necessary to comply with 44 CFR Section 65.10 by August 8, 2009. Because of the risk of overtopping or failure of the structure, communities should take proper precautions to protect lives and minimize damages in these areas, such as issuing an evacuation plan and encouraging property owners to purchase flood insurance.

Filter Recycling Services, Inc.



LEGEND

SPECIAL FLOOD HAZARD AREAS SUBJECT TO INUNDATION BY THE 1% ANNUAL CHANCE FLOOD

The 1% annual flood (100-year flood), also known as the base flood, is the flood that has a 1% chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year. The Special Flood Hazard Area is the area subject to flooding by the 1% annual chance flood. Areas of Special Flood Hazard include Zones A, AE, AH, AO, AR, A99, V, and VE. The Base Flood Elevation is the water-surface elevation of the 1% annual chance flood.

ZONE A	No Base Flood Elevations determined.
ZONE AE	Base Flood Elevations determined.
ZONE AH	Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually areas of ponding); Base Flood Elevations determined.
ZONE AO	Flood depths of 1 to 3 feet (usually sheet flow on sloping terrain); average depths determined. For areas of alluvial fan flooding, velocities also determined.
ZONE AR	Special Flood Hazard Area formerly protected from the 1% annual chance flood by a flood control system that was subsequently decertified. Zone AR indicates that the former flood control system is being restored to provide protection from the 1% annual chance or greater flood.
ZONE A99	Area to be protected from 1% annual chance flood by a Federal flood protection system under construction; no Base Flood Elevations determined.
ZONE V	Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); no Base Flood Elevations determined.
ZONE VE	Coastal flood zone with velocity hazard (wave action); Base Flood Elevations determined.

FLOODWAY AREAS IN ZONE AE

The floodway is the channel of a stream plus any adjacent floodplain areas that must be kept free of encroachment so that the 1% annual chance flood can be carried without substantial increases in flood heights.

OTHER FLOOD AREAS

ZONE X	Areas of 0.2% annual chance flood; areas of 1% annual chance flood with average depths of less than 1 foot or with drainage areas less than 1 square mile; and areas protected by levees from 1% annual chance flood.

OTHER AREAS

ZONE X	Areas determined to be outside the 0.2% annual chance floodplain.
ZONE D	Areas in which flood hazards are undetermined, but possible.

COASTAL BARRIER RESOURCES SYSTEM (CBRS) AREAS

OTHERWISE PROTECTED AREAS (OPAs)

CBRS areas and OPAs are normally located within or adjacent to Special Flood Hazard Areas.

	1% annual chance floodplain boundary
	0.2% annual chance floodplain boundary
	Floodway boundary
	Zone D boundary
	CBRS and OPA boundary
	Boundary dividing Special Flood Hazard Area Zones and boundary dividing Special Flood Hazard Areas of different Base Flood Elevations, flood depths or flood velocities.
~~ 513 ~~~	Base Flood Elevation line and value; elevation in feet*
(EL 987)	Base Flood Elevation value where uniform within zone; elevation in feet*

* Referenced to the North American Vertical Datum of 1988

(A)———(A)	Cross section line
(23)- - - -(23)	Transect line
87°07'45", 32°22'30"	Geographic coordinates referenced to the North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), Western Hemisphere
⁴76⁰⁰⁰ᵐN	1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid values, zone 11N
600000 FT	5000-foot grid ticks; California State Plane coordinate system, zone V (FIPSZONE 0405), Lambert Conformal Conic projection
DX5510 ×	Bench mark (see explanation in Notes to Users section of this FIRM panel)
●M1.5	River Mile

MAP REPOSITORY
Refer to listing of Map Repositories on Map Index

EFFECTIVE DATE OF COUNTYWIDE
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP
March 18, 1996

EFFECTIVE DATE(S) OF REVISION(S) TO THIS PANEL
August 28, 2008 - to update corporate limits, to change Base Flood Elevations and Special Flood Hazard Areas, to update map format, to add roads and road names, and to incorporate previously issued Letters of Map Revision.

For community map revision history prior to countywide mapping, refer to the Community Map History table located in the Flood Insurance Study report for this jurisdiction.

To determine if flood insurance is available in this community, contact your Insurance agent or call the National Flood Insurance Program at 1-800-638-6620.

MAP SCALE 1" = 500'

250 0 500 1000 FEET

150 0 150 300 METERS

NFIP

NATIONAL FLOOD INSURANCE PROGRAM

PANEL 8686H

FIRM
FLOOD INSURANCE RATE MAP

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
AND INCORPORATED AREAS
PANEL 8686 OF 9400
(SEE MAP INDEX FOR FIRM PANEL LAYOUT)

CONTAINS

COMMUNITY	NUMBER	PANEL	SUFFIX
COLTON, CITY OF	060273	8686	H
RIALTO, CITY OF	060280	8686	H
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY	060270	8686	H

Notice to User: The Map Number shown below should be used when placing map orders; the Community Number shown above should be used on insurance applications for the subject community.

MAP NUMBER
06071C8686H

MAP REVISED
AUGUST 28, 2008

Federal Emergency Management Agency

Training Plan

Filter Recycling Services, Inc.
Training Plan

Filter Recycling engages in an on-going training and health and safety program. Field workers maintain the following levels of training as applicable to their job assignments. Specialized training is received as appropriate in such areas as, but not limited to: Hazardous waste operations, emergency procedures, First Aid/CPR, Incident Commander, Rail Car Emergencies, Heavy Equipment Operation, etc., as seen below. The training shall be performed by an instructor that has received training in hazardous waste management procedures.

Driver:

Department of Transportation HazMat Awareness:
- Manifesting, Marking, Packaging, Labeling, Placarding, HazMat Regulations, Separation/Segregation, HazMat Security Plan etc.

Demonstrated Proficiency in Applicable Equipment Operations:
- Vacuum Truck Operations
- Containerized Waste Materials
- Roll-Off Operations
- End Dump Operations
- Industrial Air Moving Vacuum Operation

Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
Identifying Chemical and Physical Hazards
Site Control Measures
Decontamination
Health & Safety Planning and Assessing Risk
Confined Space Safety
Basic Toxicology
Respiratory Protection
Contingency measures
Selection of Protective Clothing and Levels of Protection
Storm water pollution prevention plan

Technician:

Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
Identifying Chemical and Physical Hazards
Site Control Measures
Decontamination
Health & Safety Planning and Assessing Risk
Confined Space Safety
Basic Toxicology
Respiratory Protection
Contingency measures
Selection of Protective Clothing and Levels of Protection
Demonstrated Proficiency in Applicable Equipment Operations:
Pressure Washer/Steam Cleaners
Forklift Operator Safety
Department of Transportation Hazmat Awareness: Familiarization
Separation/Segregation
Marking, Labeling
Packaging
HazMat Security Plan
Forklift Operator safety
Storm water pollution prevention plan

Project Manager:

Department of Transportation HazMat Awareness:
Manifesting, Marking, Packaging, Labeling, Placarding, HazMat Regulations, Separation/Segregation, Hazmat Security Plan, etc.
Demonstrated Proficiency in Applicable Equipment Operations:
Vacuum Truck Operations
Containerized Waste Materials
Roll-Off Operations
End Dump Operations
Industrial Air Moving Vacuum Operation
Forklift Operator Safety
Pressure Washers/Steam Cleaner
Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
Identifying Chemical and Physical Hazards
Site Control Measures
Decontamination
Health & Safety Planning and Assessing Risk
Confined Space Safety
Basic Toxicology
Respiratory Protection
Contingency measures
Selection of Protective Clothing and Levels of Protection
HAZWOPER Supervisor, as applicable
Confined Space Entry Supervisor, as applicable
Identification of Unknown Materials, as applicable
Storm water pollution prevention plan

Facility Operating Personnel:

Department of Transportation HazMat Awareness:
Manifesting, Marking, Packaging, Labeling, Placarding, HazMat Regulations, Separation/Segregation,
Hazmat Security Plan, etc.
Demonstrated Proficiency in Applicable Equipment Operations:
Vacuum Truck Operations
Containerized Waste Materials
Roll-Off Operations
End Dump Operations
Industrial Air Moving Vacuum Operation
Forklift Operator Safety
Pressure Washers/Steam Cleaner
Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response
Identifying Chemical and Physical Hazards
Site Control Measures
Decontamination
Health & Safety Planning and Assessing Risk
Confined Space Safety
Basic Toxicology
Respiratory Protection
Contingency measures
Selection of Protective Clothing and Levels of Protection
HAZWOPER Supervisor, as applicable
Confined Space Entry Supervisor, as applicable
Identification of Unknown Materials, as applicable
Storm water pollution prevention plan

Introductory Training

New employees will work under direct supervision until initial training elements can be completed. This process in no way will be longer than six months. Filter Recycling Services will honor prior hazardous waste training received from previous employers provided there has been no period of absence. If a new employee is returning to the industry and there has been an absence from the industry, then FRS will provide retraining in applicable areas to meet initial requirements.

After initial training of 24 Hours meeting the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.120 and CCR 5192 is established each employee will receive annual refresher training.

Those employees subject to the training requirements under US Department of Transportation, 49 CFR 172.704 will receive initial hazmat awareness training followed by in depth training every three years.

Technicians that are assigned to operate forklifts will receive initial forklift operator safety training, including hands-on practice, followed by retraining every three years. Forklift retraining will occur at more frequent intervals in the event of forklift accident, near miss, or introduction of different equipment into the work place.

Record Keeping

A written record of training received by each employee is kept by individual name in the safety office.

Records will include certifications of training and any other applicable materials, such as attendance records, tests, etc.

An individual training log is kept by computer in the safety office. Upon request an individual history can be provided that includes all training received while employed with Filter Recycling Services.

Training records on current employees shall be kept until closure of the facility.
Training records on former employees shall be kept at least three years after employment has terminated.

Inspection Program

Filter Recycling Services, Inc.

INSPECTION PROGRAM

Filter Recycling Services, Inc. (FRS) is located at 180 W. Monte Avenue in the City of Rialto. California. FRS is currently operating under a Standardized Permit from the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) to treat and store California regulated and non-regulated wastes as well as EPA household and conditionally exempt small quantity generator (CESQG) wastes. The waste streams are oil and paint related waste materials from industrial, commercial, household and CESQG generators.

Purpose:

Filter Recycling Services, Inc. (FRS) has established this program in order to detect facility malfunctions, deterioration, operator errors and discharges that may lead to: (1) release of hazardous constituents to the environment; or (2) a threat to human health.

Description of Facility Subject to Inspection:

All of the FRS treatment and storage activities are conducted on the subject property which is comprised of one interior storage area of 12,000 sq. ft., a receiving/shipping and solids waste bin storage area of approximately 7,000 sq. ft. and two exterior storage areas directly south of the receiving area of approximately 4800 sq. ft and 5400 sq. ft. The egress and ingress to the property is from Monte Avenue. The entire property is secured with a wire mesh fence, gated, slotted barbwire, and monitored by surveillance cameras.

The outside receiving and storage area is completely covered with a metal canopy which makes the property 100% covered. All of the indoor floors in the building are 5" thick concrete with an industrial surface sealant coating. The outside area is capped with 2-10" thick asphalt over a 4" crushed gravel base. The entire property is bermed. An additional area protected by a berm exists inside the building.

Storage activities used by FRS are conducted in five (5) main portions of the property.

Waste Storage-

Inside the main building a portion is used for storing FRS accepted waste for treatment and/or storage in drums and other containers. Another designated bermed area inside the building is used for storage and decontamination of contaminated equipment and containers. The third area is the unloading and loading area. The fourth area is exterior storage south 1, directly south of the unloading/loading area. The fifth area is exterior storage south 2, directly south of the exterior storage area south 1. A brief description of these storage activities are presented below.

Waste Storage Interior Area S1 (Unit ID No. 10) General waste storage area is located inside the main building and is comprised of approximately 8,264 sq. ft. The main waste storage area is marked for storing separate waste stream (subsections) and is used to stage waste into the treatment processes and/or into consolidation containers. The hazardous waste ignitable waste storage area will be marked with a 6" painted border and maintains 50' from the property line.

Receiving/Shipping Waste Storage Exterior Area S2 (Unit ID No. 11) –

The waste receiving and shipping general area is located outside the main building to the south. Within this area two functions are performed: one designated area of approximately 1500 sq. ft. for receiving and acceptance evaluation for incoming drums and solids material wastes and other adjacent designated area for solid debris bin storage. In the receiving area, FRS inspects and verifies incoming wastes and is used as a standby waste staging area before transferring into the treatment area inside the main building. There are five solid debris roll-off bins located in this area and each bin is used to consolidate specific type of waste; such as, metal scrap, contaminated soil, solid debris, and miscellaneous items. The exterior area is entirely roofed and bermed for secondary containment. The hazardous waste ignitable waste storage area will be marked with a 6" painted border and maintains 50' from the property line. Truck to truck waste transfer activities will occur in this area.

Empty Drum Cleaning and Equipment Decon Storage Area(Drum Washing) Area S3 (Unit ID No. 12)- Inside the main building in the northwest corner is an area used to triple rinse empty drums and decon equipment using a pressure washer on an as required basis. If not in use for cleaning activities, this area is also used for a temporary overflow storage area.

Waste Storage Area Exterior South1 S4 (Unit ID No. 13) - This storage area is located south of the receiving unloading/loading storage area. It is an approximately 4800 sq. ft. asphalt covered storage area that is 100% covered by a metal canopy and is completely bermed for secondary containment. The hazardous waste ignitable waste storage area will be marked with a 6" painted border and maintains 50' from the property line. Truck to truck waste transfer activities will occur in this area.

Waste Storage Area Exterior South2 S5 (Unit ID No. 14) - This storage area is located south waste storage exterior south 1. It is an approximately 5400 sq. ft. asphalt covered storage area that is 100% covered by a metal canopy and is completely bermed for secondary containment. The hazardous waste ignitable waste storage area will be marked with a 6" painted border and maintains 50' from the property line. Truck to truck waste transfer activities will occur in this area.

Storm Water- The facility has onsite retention in shipping/receiving and truck dock area with roof drainage directed to the public street.

The storm water flow from the facility nearest to body of water is as follows: Easterly on Monte Avenue approximately 500 feet to Riverside Avenue, then south on Riverside Avenue approximately 1500 ft, to catch basins that convey the drainage easterly under Riverside Avenue and into a concrete trapezoidal channel that discharges onto Santa Ana Avenue as surface drainage, then easterly 4000 feet into a concrete lined channel known as the Rialto Channel, then southerly in the channel approximately 3000=/- feet to the Santa Ana River and then to the ocean.

The facility operates under an Industrial SWPP.

Inspection and Frequency:

Filter Recycling has identified several areas throughout the facility that require periodic inspection to ensure safety and efficiency. Numerous areas are examined during the inspection

with the results and comments noted on the designated Facility Inspection form. This form follows at the end of this written program and is incorporated by reference.

Routinely inspections will occur for container integrity, storage compliance and safety, storm water runoff and bulk containers. General safety inspection criteria are observed during the inspection and key items noted on the form.

Deficiencies are noted. Correction action items are brought to the attention of the Facility Operations Manager and/or the Vice President of Operations.

The completed form is signed and turned in to the Vice President of Operations. He, in turn, reviews the notations and confirms that noted corrections have been made before affixing and dating his signature.

Inspection schedule:

Field and Yard Storage of Non-hazardous materials	Weekly
Inside Above-Ground Storage Containers	Weekly
Drum Washing Area	Weekly
Outside Receiving Area	Daily
Inside Container Storage	Weekly
Exterior South 1 Container Storage Area	Weekly
Exterior South 2 Container Storage Area	Weekly
Processing Area	Weekly
Safety Compliance Checklist	Weekly
Secondary Containment	Daily
Valves and Pumps	Weekly

Record Retention:

Record of facility inspections shall be maintained for a period of three (3) years from the date of inspection.

Facility Inspection records will be kept in the Compliance offices located in the 140 West Monte Avenue Building adjacent to the Facility.

FILTER RECYCLING SERVICES, INC. FACILITY CAD982444481

Non Hazardous Waste Storage Yard Inspection Checklist

Date: _____
Time: _____

Printed Name of Inspector: _____

"Baker" Container Inspection

1. Is the container labeled? _____
2. Is label completely filled out? _____
   a. If not what is it missing? _____
3. Is information legible? _____
   a. If not, why is it hard to read? _____
4. Does the container appear to be leaking? _____
   a. If so where does it appear to be leaking from? _____
5. Is there evidence of leaks from any pump, valves or fittings? _____
6. Is the freeboard 2 feet or greater? _____
7. Are there any apparent signs of corrosion on the container? _____
   a. If so where? _____
8. Does the area around the container appear to be clean and dry? _____
9. Is the area around the container free of debris (gloves, trash, rags)? _____
10. If not indicate what type of debris is around the container. _____

Inspection #	Corrections made	Date	Signature
1			
2a			
3a			
4a			
5			
6			
7a			
8			
9			
10			

FILTER RECYCLING SERVICES, INC. FACILITY CAD982444481

Fraq Container 1 Inspection

1. Is the container labeled? _____
2. Is label completely filled out? _____
   a. If not what is it missing? _____
3. Is information legible? _____
   a. If not, why is it hard to read? _____
4. Does the container appear to be leaking? _____
   a. If so where does it appear to be leaking from? _____
5. Is there evidence of leaks from any pump, valves or fittings? _____
6. Is the freeboard 2 feet or greater? _____
7. Are there any apparent signs of corrosion on the container? _____
   a. If so where? _____
8. Does the area around the container appear to be clean and dry? _____
9. Is the area around the container free of debris (gloves, trash, rags)? _____
10. If not indicate what type of debris is around the container. _____

Inspection #	Corrections made	Date	Signature
1			
2a			
3a			
4a			
5			
6			
7a			
8			
9			
10			

Fraq Tank 2 Inspection

1. Is the container labeled? _____
2. Is label completely filled out? _____
   a. If not what is it missing? _____
3. Is information legible? _____
   a. If not, why is it hard to read? _____
4. Does the container appear to be leaking? _____
   a. If so where does it appear to be leaking from? _____
5. Is there evidence of leaks from any pump, valves or fittings? _____
6. Is the freeboard 2 feet or greater? _____
7. Are there any apparent signs of corrosion on the container? _____

a. If so where? _____
8. Does the area around the container appear to be clean and dry? _____
9. Is the area around the container free of debris (gloves, trash, rags)? _____
10. If not indicate what type of debris is around the container. _____

Inspection #	Corrections made	Date	Signature
1			
2a			
3a			
4a			
5			
6			
7a			
8			
9			
10			

Frag Tank 3 Inspection

1. Is the container labeled? _____
2. Is label completely filled out? _____
   a. If not what is it missing? _____
3. Is information legible? _____
   a. If not, why is it hard to read? _____
4. Does the container appear to be leaking? _____
   a. If so where does it appear to be leaking from? _____
5. Is there evidence of leaks from any pump, valves or fittings? _____
6. Is the freeboard 2 feet or greater? _____
7. Are there any apparent signs of corrosion on the container? _____
   a. If so where? _____
8. Does the area around the container appear to be clean and dry? _____
9. Is the area around the container free of debris (gloves, trash, rags)? _____
10. If not indicate what type of debris is around the container. _____

Inspection #	Corrections made	Date	Signature
1			
2a			
3a			

4a			
5			
6			
7a			
8			
9			
10			

Fraq Tank 4 Inspection

1. Is the container labeled? _____
2. Is label completely filled out? _____
   a. If not what is it missing? _____
3. Is information legible? _____
   a. If not, why is it hard to read? _____
4. Does the container appear to be leaking? _____
   a. If so where does it appear to be leaking from? _____
5. Is there evidence of leaks from any pump, valves or fittings? _____
6. What is the level of freeboard? _____
7. Are there any apparent signs of corrosion on the container? _____
   a. If so where? _____
8. Does the area around the container appear to be clean and dry? _____
9. Is the area around the container free of debris (gloves, trash, rags)? _____
10. If not indicate what type of debris is around the container. _____

Inspection #	Corrections made	Date	Signature
1			
2a			
3a			
4a			
5			
6			
7a			
8			
9			
10			

FILTER RECYCLING SERVICES, INC. FACILITY CAD982444481

Non Hazardous Drums: Soil and Water Drums

1. Do labels have accumulation start date? _____
2. Are labels completely filled out? _____
   a. If not what is it missing? _____
3. Does information appear to be legible? _____
   a. If not, why is it hard to read? _____
4. Do the labels have generator phone numbers? _____
5. Are there physical states on the label? _____
   a. Are the physical states correct according to the waste? _____
6. Do the drums appear to be in good condition? _____
   a. If not, what is wrong with them? _____
7. Is there any liquid on top of the drums? _____
   a. What kind of liquid is on top of the drum? _____
8. Do any drums appear to be leaking? _____
   a. If so, please indicate by drum number. _____
9. Are there any signs of corrosion on any of the drums? _____
   a. If so please indicate by drum number. _____
10. Are the drums in the proper row/area? _____
   a. If not, where should they be? _____
11. Is area free of debris and other materials around drum area? _____
   a. If not, what type of material is around? _____
12. Does it appear that if there have been spills that they have been properly cleaned? _____
13. Is the ground around storage area clean and dry? _____

Drum Numbers with issues: _____

_____

_____

Storage Yard

14. Are all containers and tanks in the storage yard clear of debris? _____
   a. If not please indicate what type of debris. _____
15. Is the secondary containment free of cracks, rips, tears or deterioration? _____
   a. If not what are the issues? _____

Inspection #	Corrections made	Date	Signature
1			
2a			
3a			
4			
5a			
6a			

FILTER RECYCLING SERVICES, INC. FACILITY CAD982444481

7a			
8a			
9a			
10a			
11			
12			
13			
14a			
15a			

ALL CORRECTIONS HAVE BEEN MADE AND ARE IN COMPLIANCE

Facility Manager/Crew Supervisor

Print: _____/_____

Signature: _____/_____**Date:**_____

FILTER RECYCLING SERVICES, INC. FACILITY CAD982444481

INSIDE ABOVE GROUND STORAGE CONTAINERS

Date: _____
Time: _____

Printed Name of Inspector: _____

INSPECT CONTAINER 1 (OIL)

1. Is the container labeled? _____
   a. If so what is the accumulation start date? _____
2. Is the information legible? _____
   a. If not, why? _____
3. Does the container appear to be clean and in good condition? _____
4. Are the valves and lids closed on container? _____
5. Does the container appear to be leaking? _____
   a. If so where? _____
6. Is there evidence of leaks from any pump, valves or fittings? _____
7. What is the level of freeboard? _____
8. Are there any visible signs of corrosion to the container? _____
   a. If so where? _____
9. Is the ground around the container clean and dry? _____
   a. If not, what is around the container? _____
10. Is the area free of debris? _____
   a. If not, list what is around container? _____

Inspection #	Corrections made	Date	Signature
1a			
2a			
3			
4			
5a			
6			
7			
8a			
9a			
10a			

FILTER RECYCLING SERVICES, INC. FACILITY CAD982444481

INSPECT CONTAINER 2 (ANTIFREEZE)

1. Is the container labeled? _____
   a. If so what is the accumulation start date? _____
2. Is the information legible? _____
   a. If not, why? _____
3. Does the container appear to be clean and in good condition? _____
4. Are the valves and lids closed on container? _____
5. Does the container appear to be leaking? _____
   a. If so where? _____
6. Is there evidence of leaks from any pump, valves or fittings? _____
7. What is the level of freeboard? _____
8. Are there any visible signs of corrosion to the container? _____
   a. If so where? _____
9. Is the ground around the container clean and dry? _____
   a. If not, what is around the container? _____
10. Is the area free of debris? _____
   a. If not, list what is around container? _____

Inspection #	Corrections made	Date	Signature
1a			
2a			
3			
4			
5a			
6			
7			
8a			
9a			
10a			

INSPECT CONTAINER 3 (OILY WATER)

1. Is the container labeled? _____
   a. If so what is the accumulation start date? _____
2. Is the information legible? _____
   a. If not, why? _____
3. Does the container appear to be clean and in good condition? _____
4. Are the valves and lids closed on container? _____

FILTER RECYCLING SERVICES, INC. FACILITY CAD982444481

5. Does the container appear to be leaking? _____
   a. If so where? _____
6. Is there evidence of leaks from any pump, valves or fittings? _____
7. What is the level of freeboard? _____
8. Are there any visible signs of corrosion to the container? _____
   a. If so where? _____
9. Is the ground around the container clean and dry? _____
   a. If not, what is around the container? _____
10. Is the area free of debris? _____
   a. If not, list what is around container? _____

Inspection #	Corrections made	Date	Signature
1a			
2a			
3			
4			
5a			
6			
7			
8a			
9a			
10a			

ALL CORRECTIONS HAVE BEEN MADE AND ARE IN COMPLIANCE

Facility Manager/Crew Supervisor

Print: _____/_____

Signature: _____/_____**Date:**_____

FILTER RECYCLING SERVICES, INC. FACILITY CAD982444481

ISOLATION STORAGE AREA S3

Date: _____
Time: _____

Printed Name of Inspector: _____

1. What is this area being used for at this time? _____
2. Is it clean? _____
3. Is the secondary containment device free of cracks, gaps? _____
4. Is there any apparent deterioration of the berm? _____

***** If being used to store drums please fill in bottom portion if not skip section.**

5. Is each container of hazardous waste properly labeled? _____
6. If not what type of information is missing? _____
7. Please write down drum numbers of drums with missing or incomplete labels below.

Comments for Storage Area S3 Rows:

J) _____
K) _____
L) _____

Inspection #	Corrections made	Date	Signature
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			

ALL CORRECTIONS HAVE BEEN MADE AND ARE IN COMPLAINCE

Facility Manager/Crew Supervisor

Print: _____/_____

Signature: _____/_____**Date:**_____

FILTER RECYCLING SERVICES, INC. FACILITY CAD982444481

OUTSIDE RECEIVING STORAGE S2

Date: _____
Time: _____

Printed Name of Inspector: _____

1. Is the secondary containment device free of cracks and gaps? _____
2. Is there any apparent deterioration of the berm? _____
3. Is there evidence of leaks from any pump, valves or fittings? _____
4. Do the labels have accumulation start date? _____
5. Are the labels completely filled out? _____
   a. If not what is it missing? _____
6. Is information on the labels legible? _____
   a. If not, why is it hard to read? _____
7. Do the labels have generator phone number? _____
8. Are the physical states on the labels? _____
9. Do the drums appear to be in good condition? _____
   a. If not what is wrong with them? _____
10. Is there any liquid on top of the drums? _____
11. Do any drums appear to be leaking? _____
   a. If so, please indicate by drum number. _____
12. Are there any signs of corrosion on any of the drums? _____
   a. If so please indicate by drum number. _____
13. Are the drums in the proper row/area? _____
   a. If not where should they be? _____
14. Is area free of debris and other materials? _____
   a. If not, what type of material is around? _____
15. Does it appear that if there have been spills that they have been properly cleaned? _____
16. Is the ground around storage area clean and dry? _____
17. Is the area free of debris? _____
   a. If not, what type of debris is around? _____
18. Performed storm water inspections? _____
19. Who performs inspections? _____
20. Are storm water drains clean of any debris? _____
   a. If not, what sort of debris is obstructing storm drains? _____

Inspection #	Corrections made	Date	Signature
1			
2			
3			
4			
5a			

FILTER RECYCLING SERVICES, INC. FACILITY CAD982444481

6a			
7			
8			
9a			
10			
11a			
12a			
13a			
14a			
15			
16			
17a			
18			
19			
20a			

COMMENTS FOR OUTSIDE RECEIVING STORAGE AREA S2 ROWS

1) _____
2) _____
3) _____
4) _____
5) _____
6) _____
7) _____

Comments:

_____

ALL CORRECTIONS HAVE BEEN MADE AND ARE IN COMPLIANCE

Facility Manager/Crew Supervisor

Print: _____/_____

Signature: _____/_____**Date:**_____

FILTER RECYCLING SERVICES, INC. FACILITY CAD982444481

INSIDE STORAGE AREA S1

Date: _____
Time: _____

Printed Name of Inspector: _____

1. Is the secondary containment device free of cracks and gaps? _____
2. Is there any apparent deterioration of the berm? _____
3. Is there evidence of leaks from any pump, valves or fittings? _____
4. Do the labels have accumulation start date? _____
5. Are the labels completely filled out? _____
   a. If not what is it missing? _____
6. Is information on the labels legible? _____
   a. If not, why is it hard to read? _____
7. Do the labels have generator phone number? _____
8. Are the physical states on the labels? _____
9. Do the drums appear to be in good condition? _____
   a. If not what is wrong with them? _____
10. Is there any liquid on top of the drums? _____
11. Do any drums appear to be leaking? _____
   a. If so, please indicate by drum number. _____
12. Are there any signs of corrosion on any of the drums? _____
   a. If so please indicate by drum number. _____
13. Are the drums in the proper row/area? _____
   a. If not where should they be? _____
14. Is area free of debris and other materials? _____
   a. If not, what type of material is around? _____
15. Does it appear that if there have been spills that they have been properly cleaned? _____
16. Is the ground around storage area clean and dry? _____
17. Is the area free of debris? _____
   a. If not, what type of debris is around? _____
18. Performed storm water inspections? _____
19. Who performs inspections? _____
20. Are storm water drains clean of any debris? _____
   a. If not, what sort of debris is obstructing storm drains? _____

Inspection #	Corrections made	Date	Signature
1			
2			
3			
4			
5a			

6a			
7			
8			
9a			
10			
11a			
12a			
13a			
14a			
15			
16			
17a			
18			
19			
20			

COMMENTS FOR INSIDE STORAGE AREA S1

A) _____
B) _____
C) _____
D) _____
E) _____
F) _____
G) _____

ALL CORRECTIONS HAVE BEEN MADE AND ARE IN COMPLIANCE

Facility Manager/Crew Supervisor

Print: _____/_____

Signature: _____/_____**Date:**_____

FILTER RECYCLING SERVICES, INC. FACILITY CAD982444481

EXTERIOR SOUTH 1 STORAGE S4

Date: _____
Time: _____

Printed Name of Inspector: _____

1. Is the secondary containment device free of cracks and gaps? _____
2. Is there any apparent deterioration of the berm? _____
3. Is there evidence of leaks from any pump, valves or fittings? _____
4. Do the labels have accumulation start date? _____
5. Are the labels completely filled out? _____
   a. If not what is it missing? _____
6. Is information on the labels legible? _____
   a. If not, why is it hard to read? _____
7. Do the labels have generator phone number? _____
8. Are the physical states on the labels? _____
9. Do the drums appear to be in good condition? _____
   a. If not what is wrong with them? _____
10. Is there any liquid on top of the drums? _____
11. Do any drums appear to be leaking? _____
   a. If so, please indicate by drum number. _____
12. Are there any signs of corrosion on any of the drums? _____
   a. If so please indicate by drum number. _____
13. Are the drums in the proper row/area? _____
   a. If not where should they be? _____
14. Is area free of debris and other materials? _____
   a. If not, what type of material is around? _____
15. Does it appear that if there have been spills that they have been properly cleaned? _____
16. Is the ground around storage area clean and dry? _____
17. Is the area free of debris? _____
   a. If not, what type of debris is around? _____
18. Performed storm water inspections? _____
19. Who performs inspections? _____
20. Are storm water drains clean of any debris? _____
   a. If not, what sort of debris is obstructing storm drains? _____

Inspection #	Corrections made	Date	Signature
1			
2			
3			
4			
5a			

FILTER RECYCLING SERVICES, INC. FACILITY CAD982444481

6a			
7			
8			
9a			
10			
11a			
12a			
13a			
14a			
15			
16			
17a			
18			
19			
20			

COMMENTS FOR EXTERIOR SOUTH 1 STORAGE AREA S4 ROWS

1) _____
2) _____
3) _____
4) _____
5) _____
6) _____
7) _____

Comments:

_____

ALL CORRECTIONS HAVE BEEN MADE AND ARE IN COMPLIANCE

Facility Manager/Crew Supervisor

Print: _____/_____

Signature: _____/_____**Date:**_____

FILTER RECYCLING SERVICES, INC. FACILITY CAD982444481

EXTERIOR SOUTH 2 STORAGE S5

Date: _____
Time: _____

Printed Name of Inspector: _____

1. Is the secondary containment device free of cracks and gaps? _____
2. Is there any apparent deterioration of the berm? _____
3. Is there evidence of leaks from any pump, valves or fittings? _____
4. Do the labels have accumulation start date? _____
5. Are the labels completely filled out? _____
   a. If not what is it missing? _____
6. Is information on the labels legible? _____
   a. If not, why is it hard to read? _____
7. Do the labels have generator phone number? _____
8. Are the physical states on the labels? _____
9. Do the drums appear to be in good condition? _____
   a. If not what is wrong with them? _____
10. Is there any liquid on top of the drums? _____
11. Do any drums appear to be leaking? _____
   a. If so, please indicate by drum number. _____
12. Are there any signs of corrosion on any of the drums? _____
   a. If so please indicate by drum number. _____
13. Are the drums in the proper row/area? _____
   a. If not where should they be? _____
14. Is area free of debris and other materials? _____
   a. If not, what type of material is around? _____
15. Does it appear that if there have been spills that they have been properly cleaned? _____
16. Is the ground around storage area clean and dry? _____
17. Is the area free of debris? _____
   a. If not, what type of debris is around? _____
18. Performed storm water inspections? _____
19. Who performs inspections? _____
20. Are storm water drains clean of any debris? _____
   a. If not, what sort of debris is obstructing storm drains? _____

Inspection #	Corrections made	Date	Signature
1			
2			
3			
4			
5a			
6a			

FILTER RECYCLING SERVICES, INC. FACILITY CAD982444481

7			
8			
9a			
10			
11a			
12a			
13a			
14a			
15			
16			
17a			
18			
19			
20a			

COMMENTS FOR EXTERIOR SOUTH 2 STORAGE AREA S5 ROWS

1) _____
2) _____
3) _____
4) _____
5) _____
6) _____
7) _____

Comments:

_____

ALL CORRECTIONS HAVE BEEN MADE AND ARE IN COMPLIANCE

Facility Manager/Crew Supervisor

Print: _____/_____

Signature: _____/_____**Date:**_____

FILTER RECYCLING SERVICES, INC. FACILITY CAD982444481

SAFETY COMPLIANCE CHECKLIST

Date: _____
Time: _____
Printed Name of Inspector: _____

FRONT OFFICE:

1. Are Fire Extinguishers in Compliance? _____
   a. If not, what is the issue?
2. Are any extension cords in use being safely used in or around property?
   a. If not, what is the issue?_____
3. Are EXIT lights properly working?
   a. If not, what is the issue? _____

Inspection #	Corrections made	Date	Signature
1a			
2a			
3a			

140 BUILDING

1. Are Fire Extinguishers in Compliance? _____
   a. If not, what is the issue?
2. Are any extension cords in use being safely used in or around property?
   a. If not, what is the issue?_____
3. Are EXIT lights properly working?
   a. If not, what is the issue? _____
4. Is the warehouse in clean and good order? _____
   a. If not, what is the issue? _____

Inspection #	Corrections made	Date	Signature
1a			
2a			
3a			
4a			

160 BUILDING

1. Are Fire Extinguishers in Compliance? _____
   a. If not, what is the issue?
2. Are any extension cords in use being safely used in or around property?
   a. If not, what is the issue?_____

3. Are EXIT lights properly working?
   a. If not, what is the issue? _____
4. Is the warehouse in clean and good order? _____
   a. If not, what is the issue? _____
5. Are spill kits complete? _____
   a. If not what do they need? _____

Inspection #	Corrections made	Date	Signature
1a			
2a			
3a			
4a			
5a			

180 BUILDING

1. Are Fire Extinguishers in Compliance? _____
   a. If not, what is the issue?
2. Are any extension cords in use being safely used in or around property?
   a. If not, what is the issue? _____
3. Are EXIT lights properly working?
   a. If not, what is the issue? _____
4. Is the warehouse in clean and good order? _____
   a. If not, what is the issue? _____
5. Are spill kits complete? _____
   a. If not what do they need? _____

Inspection #	Corrections made	Date	Signature
1a			
2a			
3a			
4a			
5a			

ALL CORRECTIONS HAVE BEEN MADE AND ARE IN COMPLAINCE

Facility Manager/Crew Supervisor

Print: _____/_____

Signature: _____/_____**Date:**_____

Security Plan

SECURITY PLAN

In compliance with CCR Title 22 section 66265.14, Filter Recycling Services, Inc. employs the following in implementation of its security plan.

Fencing - The facility is completely surrounded by chain link fencing. Areas of the fencing that provides access to the active hazardous waste management units is topped with barbed wire and razor wire.

Gate security - The gates of the fencing with access to the active hazardous waste management units are closed whenever employees are not present.

Monitoring - Over 30 closed circuit cameras are utilized at the facility, several with audio capabilities, are recording 24 hours a day, every day.

Live Security - During the hours that the facility is closed and employees are not present a live security guard is on duty.

Signage - Posted at all gates, and at several places along the perimeter of the the facility fencing facing outward, are signs posted that state, "Danger Hazardous Waste Area - Unauthorized Personnel Keep Out". These signs are of sufficient number to be seen from any approach to the facility. These signs are in both English and spanish, which are the predominant languages of the area surrounding that facility.

Reporting Procedures

FILTER RECYCLING SERVICES, INC. FACILITY CAD982444481

Reporting Procedures

All records and plans pertaining to the operation of the Filter Recycling Services, Inc. facility are maintained at the facility. They will be made available upon request for inspection by any office, employee, or representative of USEPA who is duly designated by the Administrator, the Department, the State Water Resources Board, or a regional water quality board.

These plans and reports include:
Operating Record - 22 CCR 66265.73
Annual Report - 22 CCR 66265.75
Un-manifested Waste Report - 22 CCR 66265.76
Reports on releases, fires and explosions specified in 22 CCR 66265.56j
Reporting missing hazardous waste of Concern specified in 22 CCR 66265.78
Ground water contamination and monitoring data specified in 22 CCR 66265.93 and 66265.94
Facility closure specified in 22 CCR 66265.115
Water Quality Monitoring specified in 22 CCR Chapter 15 Article 6
Closure and Post closure specified in 22 CCR Chapter 15 Article 7
Financial Requirements specified in 22 CCR Chapter 15 Article 8
Use and management of containers specified in 22 CCR Chapter 15 Article 9
Tank Systems specified in 22 CCR Chapter 15 Article 10
Surface impoundments specified in 22 CCR Chapter 15 Article 11
Waste Piles specified in 22 CCR Chapter 15 Article 12
Land Treatment specified in 22 CCR Chapter 15 Article 13
Land fills specified in 22 CCR Chapter 15 Article 14
Incinerators specified in 22 CCR Chapter 15 Article 15
Thermal Treatment specified in 22 CCR Chapter 15 Article 16
Chemical, Physical, and Biological Treatment specified in 22 CCR Chapter 15 Article 17
Air Emission standards for process vents specified in 22 CCR Chapter 15 Article 27
Air Emission standards for equipment leaks specified in 22 CCR Chapter 15 Article 28
Air emission standards for Tanks, Surface Impoundments, and containers specified in 22 CCR Chapter 15 Article 28.5

Operating Record - is maintained electronically utilizing the Microsoft Excel program. In mid 2012 a new waste tracking program TDX Enterprise from Terralink is being installed and will be 100% operation January 1, 2013 will replace Excel as the electronic operating record. Manual paper back-up documentation is also maintained.

Annual Report - An annual report as specified in 22 CCR 66265.75 is prepared and submitted to the Department by March 1st each year.

Un-Manifested Waste Report - is prepared and submitted to the Department as specified in 22 CCR 66265.76 and noted in and maintained with the operating record.

Reports on releases , fires, and explosions - are prepared and submitted to the Department as specified in 22 CCR 66265.56j and noted and maintained with the operating record.

Reporting missing hazardous waste of Concern - is prepared and submitted to the Department as specified in 22 CCR 66265.77 and noted in and maintained with the operating record.

Ground water contamination and monitoring data - is obtained and maintained as a part of the Industrial Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan. This plan is reported to and over-seen by the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Board. Reports and data are maintained separately at the facility but are a part of the operating record.

Facility Closure - A closure plan is maintained as a part of the Facility standardized permit. And is adjusted when needed as specified in 22 CCR Chapter 15 Article 7.

Financial Requirements - The financial requirement plans for closure of the facility are maintained as a part of the facility standardized permit. The current financial mechanism is a Bond held by Union Bank. The value required for closer is adjusted annually for inflation as required in 22 CCR 66265.142

Use and management of containers - The use and management of containers is complied with through the facility inspection plan and is in compliance with the requirements specified in 22 CCR Chapter 15 Article 9.

Tank Systems - The Filter Recycling Services, Inc. Facility does not utilize tank systems at the facility.

Surface Impoundments - The Filter Recycling Services, Inc. Facility does not utilize surface impoundments at the facility.

Waste Piles - The Filter Recycling Services, Inc. Facility does not operate any waste piles for treatment or storage as specified in 22 CCR Chapter 15 Article 12.

Land Treatment - The Filter Recycling Services, Inc. Facility does not operate land treatment as specified in 22 CCR Chapter 15 Article 13.

Landfills - The Filter Recycling Services, Inc. Facility does not operate a landfill as specified in 22 CCR Chapter 15 Article 14.

Incinerators - The Filter Recycling Services, Inc. Facility does not operate an incenerator as specified in 22 CCR Chapter 15 Article 15.

Thermal Treatment - The Filter Recycling Services, Inc. Facility does not operate thermal treatment as specified in 22 CCR Chapter 15 Article 16.

Chemical, Physical, and Biological Treatment - The Filter Recycling Services, Inc. Facility does not operate Chemical, Physical, and Biological Treatment specified in 22 CCR Chapter 15 Article 17.

Air Emission standards for process vents - The Filter Recycling Services, Inc. Facility does not operate process vents specified in 22 CCR Chapter 15 Article 27.

Air Emission standards for equipment leaks - The Filter Recycling Services, Inc. Facility does not operate the equipment specified in 22 CCR Chapter 15 Article 28.

Air emission standards for Tanks, Surface Impoundments, and containers - The Filter Recycling Services, Inc. Facility does not operate the tanks, surface impoundments, or containers specified in 22 CCR Chapter 15 Article 28.5.

Manifesting

Manifesting

Filter Recycling Services, Inc. (FRS) maintains compliance with the manifesting requirements of the California Code of Regulation Title 22 Chapter 12, Chapter 13 Article 4, Chapter 15 Article 5 and the California Health and Safety Code sections 25250 and 25250.8.

As a generator FRS follows all requirements of 22 CCR Chapter 12 with respect to preparing containers for shipment, preparing the manifest for shipment, and ensuring that all copies of the manifests are sent to the appropriate regulatory agencies. The manifests for which FRS is listed as the generator, offeror, transporter or designated facility of hazardous waste is maintained both electronically and paper files.

FRS maintains compliance with 22 CCR Chapter 13 Article 4 section 66263.45, in maintaining registration as a consolidated load hazardous waste transporter, manifest procedures, record keeping and reporting requirements. The manifests for which FRS is listed as the generator, offeror, transporter or designated facility of hazardous waste is maintained both electronically and paper files. This is the only section of article 13 that is applicable to the FRS operations.

FRS maintains compliance with 22 CCR Chapter 15 Article 5 in maintaining manifest procedures, record keeping and reporting requirements. The manifests for which FRS is listed as the generator, offeror, transporter or designated facility of hazardous waste is maintained both electronically and paper files.

FRS complies with all applicable provisions of the California Health and Safety Code sections 25250 and 25250.8 in respect to used oil, used oil testing, used oil manifest and all used oil reporting requirements. The manifests for which FRS is listed as the generator, offeror, transporter or designated facility of hazardous waste is maintained both electronically and paper files.

Land Ban Compliance

Land Ban Compliance

Filter Recycling Services, Inc. complies with all Land Ban Regulations specified in 22 CCR Chapter 18, for all non-RCRA hazardous wastes received at the facility. And also for any wastes that require Land Ban Compliance for which Filter Recycling Services, inc. is listed as the generator or offeror.

Land Ban forms are a part of the Filter Recycling Services, Inc. operating record, and are maintain at the facility associated with the manifests.

Closure Cost Estimate

Filter Recycling Services, Inc.

CAD982444481

Standardized Permit

Original Renewal application date: July 11, 2012

Updated application transmittal date: October 29, 2012

Closure Cost Estimate

For

Filter Recycling Services, Inc.

Current Pricing used for all calculations July 12, 2011

A. INTRODUCTION

Briefly summarize the procedures the facility will use to achieve closure (A closure is a process where all of the facility's hazardous waste is removed and the facility is decontaminated).

This closure plan presents the approach and procedures to ensure that the facility will be closed in accordance with requirements for Standardized Permit TSD facility as described in "Standardized Permit Closure Planning Guidance for Onsite Treatment Facility", dated Feb. 22, 1994. The closure activities will be performed by a 3rd party subcontractor, under the supervision of a industrial hygienist, and the activities will include: (1) the off-site transportation and disposal of the estimated maximum waste solid and liquid bulk and drum inventory, (2) decontamination and disposal of equipment and containers, and (3) decontamination of building structures and confirmatory sampling. The closure procedures will be based on the assumption that the plant is inoperable and all waste and equipment will be removed and disposed offsite. A final closure report will be prepared describing all of the activities, disposal, and sampling by a professional engineer. The task closure activities for final closure are described in more detail in the following attachment to this section.

At the time of closure all of the wastes inventory will be cataloged, segmented, and profiled and compatible waste will be consolidated in roll-off bins (solids), tank (liquids), and 55-gallon drums (liquids/solids). All of the solid and liquid waste inventory will be removed and disposed off-site at the appropriate treatment or disposal facility. The steel containers, shredders, and all ancillary equipment will be steam cleaned and sampled and all waste residue will be removed from the premise via a vacuum tanker truck. All of the metal containers and equipment will be dismantled and disposed at a metal recycler as non-hazardous metal scrap.

The concrete containment areas associated with the container storage, process equipment, waste storage, and receiving (unloading) will be steam cleaned and the rinse water or condensate waste will be collected in a designated holding tank or tanker truck and sampled to verify effectiveness of the decontamination process. The collected rinse waters will be transported to an appropriate treatment disposal facility.

FILTER RECYCLING

A. Closure Plan Introduction

This section briefly summarizes the procedures a subcontractor will employ to achieve closure at the referenced site. The following closure process tasks will be used to (1) properly remove and dispose of all hazardous and non-hazardous stored and generated waste, (2) decontaminate all tanks, containers, equipment, and building structures as well as properly dispose of rinse water, and (3) confirm through inspection and selected sampling that the facility is clean.

Task 1 - Perform a Pre-Closure Site Assessment by a Registered Environmental Assessor (REA) to include manifest and waste record review, site reconnaissance, and FRS waste profiling. From the results of the Site Assessment, update the Closure Plan as well as develop a Health & Safety Plan and Emergency Response Plan for the closure project.

Task 2 - Catalog all of the liquid and solid wastestreams, sample and screen all wastestreams using LEL meter, PID meter, open cup flash tester, pH paper, Clor-D-Teck testing, and read container labels. Select disposal methods and prepare manifests for each waste stream.

Task 3 - Segregate, consolidate, lab pack, and overpack all compatible wastes into appropriate and/or manageable containers and/or 55-gallon drums for each wastestream under the supervision of a environmental chemist and HAZWOPPER trained.

Task 4 - Sample, profile, and manifest the following solid wastes. Transport and dispose of all solid waste stored in the eight (8) roll-off bin which are comprised of two (2) 20 cu. yd. roll-off bin of oil contaminated soil, three (3) 40 cu. yd. roll-off bin of solid oil debris, one (1) 40 cu. yd. roll-off bin of solid paint debris, one (1) 20 cy. yd. roll-off bin of non-hazardous metal scrap, and one (1) 32 yard end dump trailer of oil contaminated debris. The contaminated soil will be transported to a soil treatment disposal center. The metal waste will be transported to a metal recycler and the solid debris to a disposal facility. Any bins that are subcontracted will be returned to the subcontractor and decontaminated by the subcontractor.

FILTER RECYCLING

Task 5 - Sample, profile, and manifest the following on-spec oily water, waste oil and sludge wastes. Remove with a vacuum tanker truck all of the on-spec oil liquid and sludge waste in containers, separation tank, and shredder collection pans. The on-spec waste oil will be transported to an approved oil recovery TSDF center in bulk. The on-spec oil 55-gallon drums will be directly transported to the TSD facility. The container, drum, and tank sizes and waste inventory quantities are as follows:

1946 55-gallon drums of oily waste (no solids)
88 55-gallon drums of waste oil (with solids)
Containers of oily water, oil, oil sludge 18,600 gallons maximum

Task 6 - Sample, profile, and manifest the off-spec waste oil and sludge wastes stored in twenty-six 55-gallon metal drums. The off-spec oil drums will be transported directly to a hazardous waste TSD facility.

Task 7 - Sample, profile, and manifest the flammable hazardous waste drums and/or lab pack drums located inside the bermed ignitable waste storage area and transport under a hazardous waste manifest to an approved incinerator (Fuels Program) TSD facility for disposal. The flammable material is assumed to include ninety six 55-gallon drums of flammable wastes, i.e. fuel filters, aerosol cans, and paint related hazardous waste from household and CESQGs.

Task 8 - Steam clean with degreasing detergent and triple rinse the following oil related containers and vacuum all rinseate into tanker truck and dispose at a TSD facility as hazardous waste. One wipe sample will be taken inside each container and tank and analyzed for TRPH (EPA Method 418.1). If traces of oil exist the equipment will be rinsed again and if no traces (non-detect) exist then the metal containers will be staged for off-site disposal. The containers will be inspected and certified as clean (non-hazardous) by a certified industrial hygienist or marine chemist. The metal containers will be moved onto a roll-off bed truck and transported to a metal recycle center on a non-hazardous manifest. The container sizes include the following:

FILTER RECYCLING

1	6,000 gallon waste oily water storage steel tank
1	4,200 gallon waste oil and sludge steel containers
1	4,200 gallon waste oil steel container
1	4,200 gallon anti-freeze steel container
6	1 cu. yd metal hoppers
6	25 gallon shredder collection pan containers
1	480 gallon washout trough

Task 9 - Decontaminate the two (2) solid waste steel fabricated shredder-granulator-separator process system equipment with a steam cleaner and degreasing detergent until all oil stains and debris are visually removed under the oversight of the environmental supervisor. The rinse water or condensate will be pumped to a designated holding tank or to a tanker truck where the final rinse liquids will be sampled and analyzed for TRPH (EPA Method 418.1) and CAM - TTLC Metals (EPA 3050 and 601017000). If TRPH or metal concentrations are present, the equipment will be rinsed again and if measured non-detect then the equipment parts will be staged for off-site disposal. The equipment will be dismantled and the metal parts will be lifted with crane onto a flatbed truck and transported to a metal recycle center using a non-hazardous manifest.

Task 10 - Decontaminate the structured floor containment areas (waste management unit areas) will be steam cleaned and rinsed down. The fourteen (14) waste management unit areas, listed below, where wastes were handled, generated or stored will be steam cleaned. These waste management unit areas include:

Shredder # 1 Area (T1)
Shredder # 2 Area (T2)
Bailer/Drum Crusher (T3)
Aerosol Can Depressurizing (paints) (T4)
Aerosol Can Depressurizing (oils) (T5)
Liquid Roll-off Containers (T6)
Container Decontamination (T7)
Solidification Area (T8)
Automatic Aerosol Can De-pressurizer/crusher (T9)
General Storage Area Inside Building (S1)
Receiving and Screening Area Outside Building (S2)
Inside Storage Area 10 (S3)
Exterior South 1 Waste Storage Area (S4)
Exterior South 2 Waste Storage Area (S5)

FILTER RECYCLING

The rinse water or condensate will be pumped to a designated holding tank or to a tanker truck where these waste liquids will be sampled and analyzed for TRPH (EPA Method 418.1) and CAM - TTLC Metals (EPA 3050 and 6010/7000). If TRPH concentrations are present, the containment area will be rinsed again and if found to be non-detect, then the containment area will be deemed clean.

A total of twenty (20) surface chip samples will be taken from the nine (9) containment waste management unit areas to confirm the areas are clean. A site plan showing the sampling point locations is provided as an attachment to this document for reference purposes

4 samples	General Waste Storage Area (S1)
1 sample	Secondary Waste Storage Area (T7) (S3)
2 samples	Shredder-Granulator -Separator Area #1 (T1)
2 samples	Shredder-Granulator -Separator Area #2 (T2)
2 sample	Outside Waste Storage Area (S2)
1 sample	Solidification Area (T8)
4 samples	Waste Storage Roll-off Container Area (T6)
2 samples	Exterior South 1 Waste Storage Area (S4)
2 samples	Exterior South 2 Waste Storage Area (S5)

The concrete samples will be collected with a 4" concrete hole saw to a depth of 3 inches and the samples will be analyzed for TRPH (EPA Method 418.1) and CAM - TTLC Metals (EPA 3050 and 6010/7000). If the oil and metal concentration are non-detect, then the building structures have been cleaned to acceptable levels. If, however, oil or metal concentrations are found to be present, then further subsurface investigation is required. For the closure cost estimates, the facility subsurface structure is assumed to be free of contamination at this time based on the Phase I site visual inspection conducted on September 26, 1997 by ENCON Environmental & Engineering.

B. MAXIUM INVENTORY ESTIMATES
(66265.112 (b) (3) & (4))

This section of the closure plan describes the maximum hazardous waste inventory that is going to be held on site at any one time over the active life of the facility. The maximum inventory should be a sum of all hazardous waste capacity and waste generated from closure activities.

1. Give an estimate of maximum waste inventory.

a) Maximum hazardous waste in all containers (A sum of all volumes given in section IV A.1.b)
1 – 6,000 gal. Containers ----------6,000 gal.
3 – 4,200 gal. Containers ----------13,600 gal.
18,600 gal.

b) Other wastes stored on facility (55 gal. Drums)
2034 drums of waste water and waste oil
96 drums of hazardous waste (D001)

c) Solid Waste Debris Containers (Bins)
3 – Solid oil waste debris bins ..... 30 tons
1 – Solid paint waste debris bin ..... 10 tons
2 – Contaminated (oil) soil bin ..... 40 tons
1 – Metal scrap bin ..... 24 tons
1 – End-dump trailer ..... 15 tons

2. Provide an estimate of waste that will be generated from closure activities (i.e. wash water generated, sand from sand blasting, ect.)

Note: The following figures can be used to estimate the quantity of waste generated from closure activities.

High-Pressure Washing
10 gallons of wash water generated per 1 drum cleaned.
50 gallons of wash water generated for 1 pump & lines cleaned.
4 gallons of wash water generated per square foot of surface cleaned.
Steam Cleaning
4 gallons of wash water generated per square foot of surface cleaned.
Sand Blasting
0.62 gallons of sand per square foot of surface cleaned.

a) Calculate the amount of waste generated from the decontamination of containers and container areas.

1 – 6,000 gallon containers	500 gal.
3 – 4,200 gallon containers	1500 gal.
6 – 1yd^3	600 gal.
6 – 25 gallon collection pans	300 gal.
1 – 480 gallon washout trough	700 gal.
2 – Shredder, Granulator systems	1,500 gal.
Total	***5,100 gal***

b) Calculate the waste generated from the decontamination of other areas.

Roll-off Container storage area	500 ft^2
Shredder #1 area	800 ft^2
Shredder #2 area	400 ft^2
Waste storage area	1,200 ft^2
Ignitable waste storage area	400 ft^2
Receiving area	1,150 ft^2
Bin storage area	600 ft^2
Exterior South 1 Waste Storage Area	4,820 ft^2
Exterior South 2 Waste Storage Area	5,408 ft^2
Total	***15,278 ft^2***

Total waste rinse water = 15,278 x 4 $^{gal}/_{ft2}$ = 61,112+5,100= 66,212 gal.

C. WASTE REMOVAL/TREATMENT
(66265. 112_(b) (4))

Describe how the final batch of waste will be removed from the facility or treated from the facility. The waste can be removed/ treated by the following methods:

a) Processing the waste through the facility's process.

b) Taking the waste off-site to a treatment facility.

c) Taking the waste off-site to a disposal facility.

d) Taking the waste to a metal recycler scrap center

- 40 tons of TRPH oil contaminated soil and debris in two (2) 20 cu. yd. roll-off bin and transported to a disposal facility
- 15 tons of TRPH oil contaminated soil and debris in a 32 cu. yd. end-dump trailer and transported to a disposal facility
- 24 tons of metal scrap in a 20 cu. yd. roll-off bin and transported to a metal recycling facility
- 30 tons of oil related solid debris in three (3) 40 cu. yd. roll-off bin and transported to a landfill disposal facility
- 10 tons of paint related solid debris in one (1) 40 cu. yd. roll-off bin and transported to a landfill disposal facility
- 10,200 gallons of bulk oily water liquids from the containers via a vacuum tanker truck to a treatment disposal facility
- 4,200 gallons of bulk waste oil liquids from the containers via a vacuum tanker truck to a treatment disposal facility
- 4,200 gallons of bulk anti-freeze liquids from the containers via a vacuum tanker truck to a treatment disposal facility
- 1918 drums (55-gallon) of on-spec waste oily water transferred to a treatment disposal facility
- 88 drums (55-gallon) of on-spec waste oily water with solids transferred to a treatment disposal facility
- 28 drums (55-gallon) of off-spec waste oil transferred to a treatment disposal facility
- 96 drums (55-gallon) of hazardous waste (flammable) transferred to a disposal incineration facility
- 3,600 gallons of rinseate from the triple rinse of the roll-off containers and hoppers via a vacuum tanker truck and disposed at a waste water treatment facility
- 1,500 gallons of rinse water from steam cleaning of the process equipment (shredder, granulator, and ancillary equipment) via a vacuum tanker truck and disposed at a waste water treatment facility
- 61,112 gallons of rinse water from steam cleaning of the containment waste management unit (process equipment areas, receiving area, bin storage area, waste storage areas, and isolation bermed area) via a vacuum tanker truck and disposed at a waste water treatment facility

D. DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURE

(66265.112 (b) (4))

This section of the closure plan identifies all structures, buildings, and equipment that the facility plans to decontaminate.

1. Circle all equipment, structures, and buildings the facility plans to decontaminate. Identify all circled items on a plot plan. If an item cannot be identified on the plot plan, give a brief description including the number, size and material of construction.

a) Tanks

(b) Containers

(c) Treatment Process Units (e.g., evaporators, metal recovery).

(d) Secondary containment systems

(e) Floors & Walls of building

f) Pipes, pumps, valves, hoses

(g) Loading and unloading pads

h) Equipment (e.g., forklifts, dollies, pallets, shovels).

i) Others

(b)	Containers:	One (1) 6,000 gallon steel roll-off container Three (3) 4,200 gallon steel roll-off containers One (1) 2yd^3 steel hopers Six (6) 25 gallon steel collection pans
(c)	Treatment Process Units:	Two (2) shredder-granulator-separator steel construction units One (1) drum crusher/bailer unit One (1) drum and equipment decontamination unit Three (3) aerosol can depressurizer units
(d), (e), (g) Secondary		Eight (8) waste management units with concrete or asphalt floor/pad areas: Waste Storage Area (1,400 sq ft), hazardous Waste Storage Area (400 sq ft), Shredder #1 Area (900 sq ft), Shredder #2 Area (450 sq ft), Waste Receiving Area (120 Sq ft), Bin Waste Storage Area (700 sq ft), the Exterior South 1 Waste Storage Area (4,832 Sq. Ft.) and the Exterior South 2 Waste Storage Area (5408 sq.ft.)

2. Describe the procedures used to decontaminate equipment, buildings and structures identified in the previous question. The decontamination methods should be selected from the methods given in table 1. The decontamination methods should be selected based on criteria such as waste contaminants, level of contamination and surface materials being cleaned.

Process Equipment Decontamination Procedures - Decontaminate the two (2) solid waste steel fabricated shredder-granulator-separator process system equipment with a steam cleaner and degreasing detergent until all oil stains and debris are visually removed under the oversight of the environmental supervisor. The rinse water or condensate will be pumped into a designated holding tank or to a tanker truck where these waste liquids will be sampled and analyzed for TRPI-I (EPA Method 418.1) and CAM - TTLC Metals (EPA 3050 and 6010/7000). If TRPH concentrations are above non-detect or metals above TTLC the equipment will be rinsed again and if below these levels then the equipment parts will be staged for off-site disposal. The equipment will be dismantled and the metal parts will be lifted with crane onto a flatbed truck and transported to a metal recycle center on a non-hazardous manifest.

Building and Containment Area(s) Decontamination Procedures - Decontaminate the building structure concrete floor containment areas (waste management unit areas) will be steam cleaned and rinsed down. The eight (8) waste management unit areas, listed below, where wastes were handled, generated or stored will be steam cleaned. These waste management unit areas include:

Roll-off Container Storage Area (T6)
Shredder # 1 Area (T1)
Shredder # 2 Area (T2)
Isolation Bermed Area (T7) (S3)
General Storage Area Inside Building (S1)
Receiving and Screening Area Outside Building (S2)
Exterior South 1 Waste Storage Area (S4)
Exterior South 2 Waste Storage Area (S5)

The rinse water or condensate will be pumped to a designated holding tank or to a tanker truck where these waste liquids will be sampled and analyzed for TRPII (EPA Method 418.1) and CAM - TTLC Metals (EPA 3050 and 6010/7000). If TRPH concentrations are above non-detect or metals above TTLC the containment area will be rinsed again and if below these levels then the containment area will be deemed clean.

Table 1. EXAMPLES OF PRACTICAL DECONTAMINATION METHODS FOR VARIOUS CONTAMINANTS AND STRUCTURAL MATERIALS

Contaminant	Material						Equipment and auxiliary structures
	Brick	Concrete	Glass	Metal	Plastic	Wood	
Asbestos	1,3,4,5,6	1,3,5,6	1,3,4,5,6	1,3,4,5,6	1,3,4,5,6	1,3,4,5,6	1,3,4,5,6
Acids	2,3,4,6,7,8,9, 13,15	2,3,6,7,8,9,10,13,18	2,3,4,6,9,13	2,3,4,6,7,8,9, 13	2,3,4,6,9,13	2,3,4,6,7,9,13	2,3,4,6,7,8,9,13
Alkalis	2,3,4,6,7,8,9, 13,15	2,3,6,7,8,9,10,13,15,18	2,3,4,6,9,13, 15	2,3,4,6,7,8,9, 13,15	2,3,4,6,7,9,13	2,3,4,6,7,9,13,15	2,3,4,6,7,8,9,13,15
Dioxins	2,3,4,5,6,7,9, 11,12,13,14, 19,20,21	2,3,5,6,7,9,10,11,12,13, 14, 18,19,20,21	2,3,4,5,6,9,11,12,13,14,20, 21	2,3,4,5,6,9,11,12,13,14,20, 21	2,3,4,5,6,9,11,12,13,14,20, 21	2,3,4,5,6,9,11,12,13, 14,19, 20,21	2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,11,12,13,14,20,21
Explosives	2,3,4,6,7,8,9,11,12,13,14,17	2,3,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13, 14, 17,18	2,3,4,6,11,12,13,14	2,3,4,6,7,8,9, 11,12,13,14,17	2,3,4,6,9,11, 12,13,14	2,3,4,6,7,9,11,12,13, 14	2,3,4,6,7,8,9,11,12, 13,14,17
Heavy metals and cyanide	2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,12,13, 14,15,19	2,3,5,6,7,8,9, 10,12,13,14,15,18,19	2,3,4,5,6,12, 13,14,15	2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,12,13,14,15	2,3,4,5,6,9,12,13,14	2,3,4,5,6,7,9, 12,13,14,15,19	2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,12, 13,14,15,
Low-level radiation	2,3,4,6,7,8,9, 11,12,13,14,17	2,3,6,7,8,9,1, 10,11,12,13,14,17,18	2,3,4,5,6,11, 12,13,14	2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,11,12,13,14,17	2,3,4,6,9,11, 12,13,14	2,3,4,6,7,9,11,12,13, 14	2,3,4,6,7,8,9,11, 12,13,14,17
Organic solvents	2,3,4,6,7,8,9, 11,12,13,14,20,21	2,3,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13, 14,18,20,21	2,3,4,6,9,11, 12,13,14,20,21	2,3,4,6,7,8,9, 11,12,13,14,20,21	2,3,4,6,9,11, 12,13,14,20,21	2,3,4,6,7,9,11,12,13, 14,20,21	2,3,4,6,7,8,9,11,12, 13,14,20,21
Pesticides	2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,11,12, 13,14,16,19,20,21	2,3,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,16,18,19,20,21	2,3,4,5,6,9,11,12,13,14,20,21	2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,11,12,13,14,16,20,21	2,3,4,5,6,9,11,12,13,14,20,21	2,3,4,5,6,7,9,11,12,13,14,16,19,20,21	2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,11,12,13,14,16,20,21
PCB's	2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,11,12, 13,14,19,20,21	2,3,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,18,19,20,21	2,3,4,5,6,11,12, 13,14,20,21	2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,11,12,13,14,20,21	2,3,4,5,6,9,11,12,13,14,20,21	2,3,4,5,6,7,9,11,12,13,14,19,20,21	2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,11,12,13,14,20,21

Key for decontamination methods:

1. Asbestos abatement
2. Absorption[b]
3. Demolition[c]
4. Dismantling
5. Dusting/vacuuming/wiping[d]
6. Encapsulation
7. Gritblasting[e]
8. Hydroblasting/waterwashing
9. Painting/coating
10. Scarification [e, f]
11. RadKleen
12. Solvent washing
13. Steam cleaning
14. Vapor-phase solvent extraction
15. Acid etching
16. Bleaching
17. Flaming
18. Drilling and spalling [e, f]
19. K-20 sealant
20. Microbial degradation
21. Photochemical degradation

[a] Refer to individual method descriptions in section 4 to determine weather an indicated technique has actually been used to treat a

E. CONFIRMATION SAMPLING PLAN FOR STRUCTURES, EQUIPMENT, AND BUILDINGS

(66265.112 (B)(4))

This section of the closure plan shall describe a sampling plan that will demonstrate the ability of the facility to meet the clean-up standards. There are basically, two clean up levels that are used to achieve clean closure. The two clean-up levels are:

Non-Detect - Non-Detect is the detection limit for a specific analytical method. (e.g., method 8080, Aldrin, 0.004 ug/L).

Background - Background clean-up level is applicable only for soil samples and inorganic (metals) constituents. Background clean-up level is the level of inorganic content that exists in natural soil without any outside influence.

If the clean-up levels based on non-detect and background cannot be met, the facility may submit a risk assessment that will provide a new clean-up level that does not pose a substantial present or potential threat to human health and the environment.

Note: the following two flowcharts can be used as a general guideline in determining the course of action for the closure operation.

The sampling plan is used to verify the effectiveness of the decontamination operation or to demonstrate that no contamination has ever taken place. The sampling should be performed only after a thorough visual inspection and a proper decontamination.

There are generally two sampling methods that are used to determine the locations and number of sampling points: biased (judgmental) and statistical (random). They are as follows:

Biased sampling - Used in situations where locations of point sources of the contamination are known or suspected. For example, a biased sample would be taken from areas that are either visibly contaminated or suspected to be contaminated.

Statistical Sampling - Used in situations where there is no information or knowledge available about the sampling area. The statistical sampling method is especially useful for covering large unknown sampling area.

There are four surface sampling methods that are used for the closure of treatment and storage facilities. They are as follows:

Wipe Sampling - This method is used for sampling smooth, impervious and solid surfaces such as metal tanks, epoxy coated concrete, vinyl liner, etc. One wipe sample, at a minimum, should be taken from each tank. A typical wipe sample area is I square foot. The samples should be taken using filter paper or gauze pad moistened with a solvent that will remove the contaminant from the surface.

Chip Sampling - This method is used for sampling porous surfaces such as asphalt, concrete and wood. In this method, the surface of the material is chipped out using tools such as a chisel or an electric hammer. The chip sample should have a size approximately 10 cm x 10 cm in area and 1/8 inch in depth.

Cleaning solution Sampling - This method is used for sampling items such as pumps, pipes, filters and equipment. This method is used for sampling parts that are physically difficult to get to or too small to sample individually.

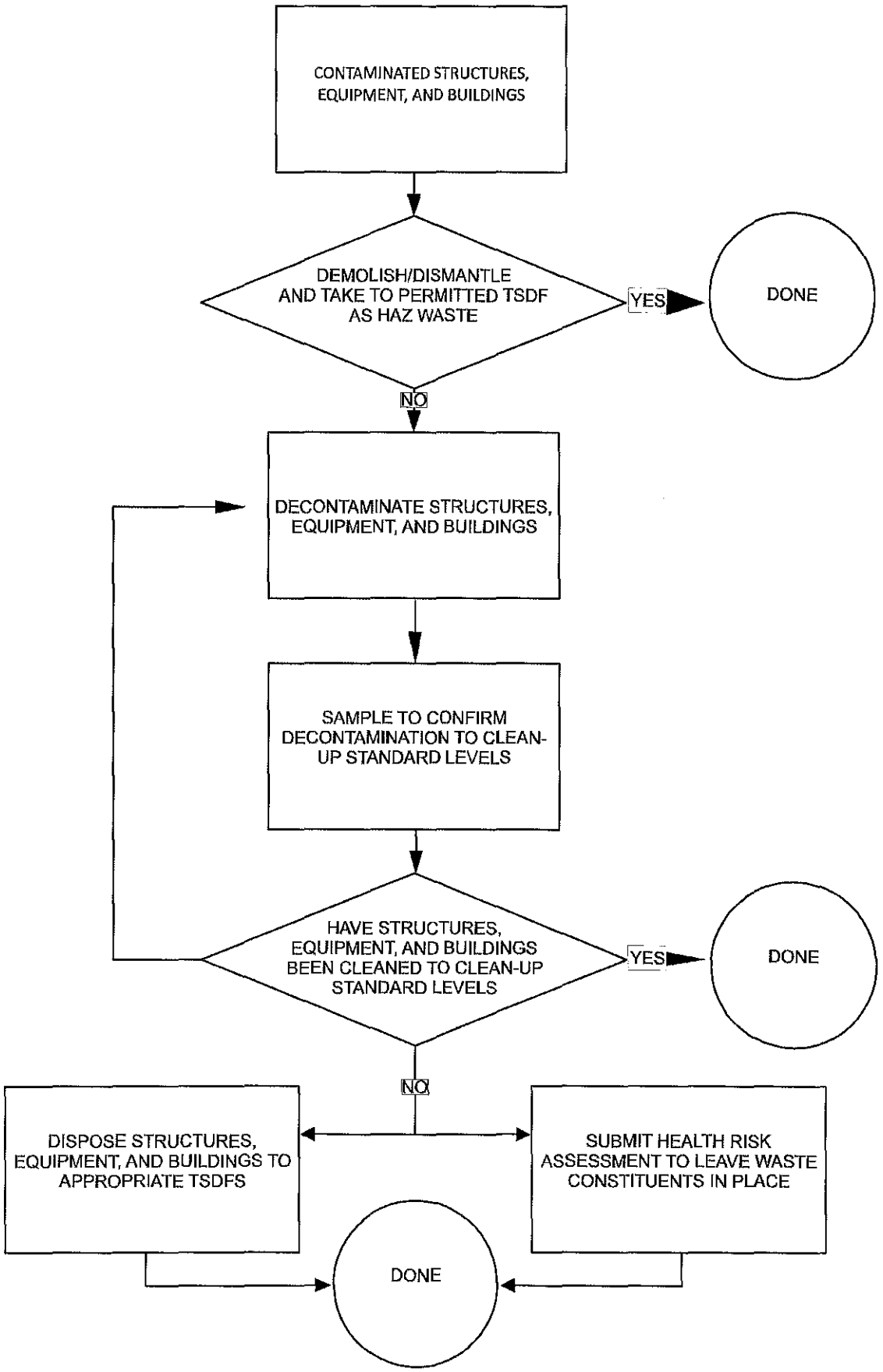
Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) Wipe sampling .A specific procedure for sampling PCB is available in the EPA document, Field Manual for Grid Sampling of PCB Spill Sites to Verify Cleanup, Interim Report 13, Work Assignment 37.

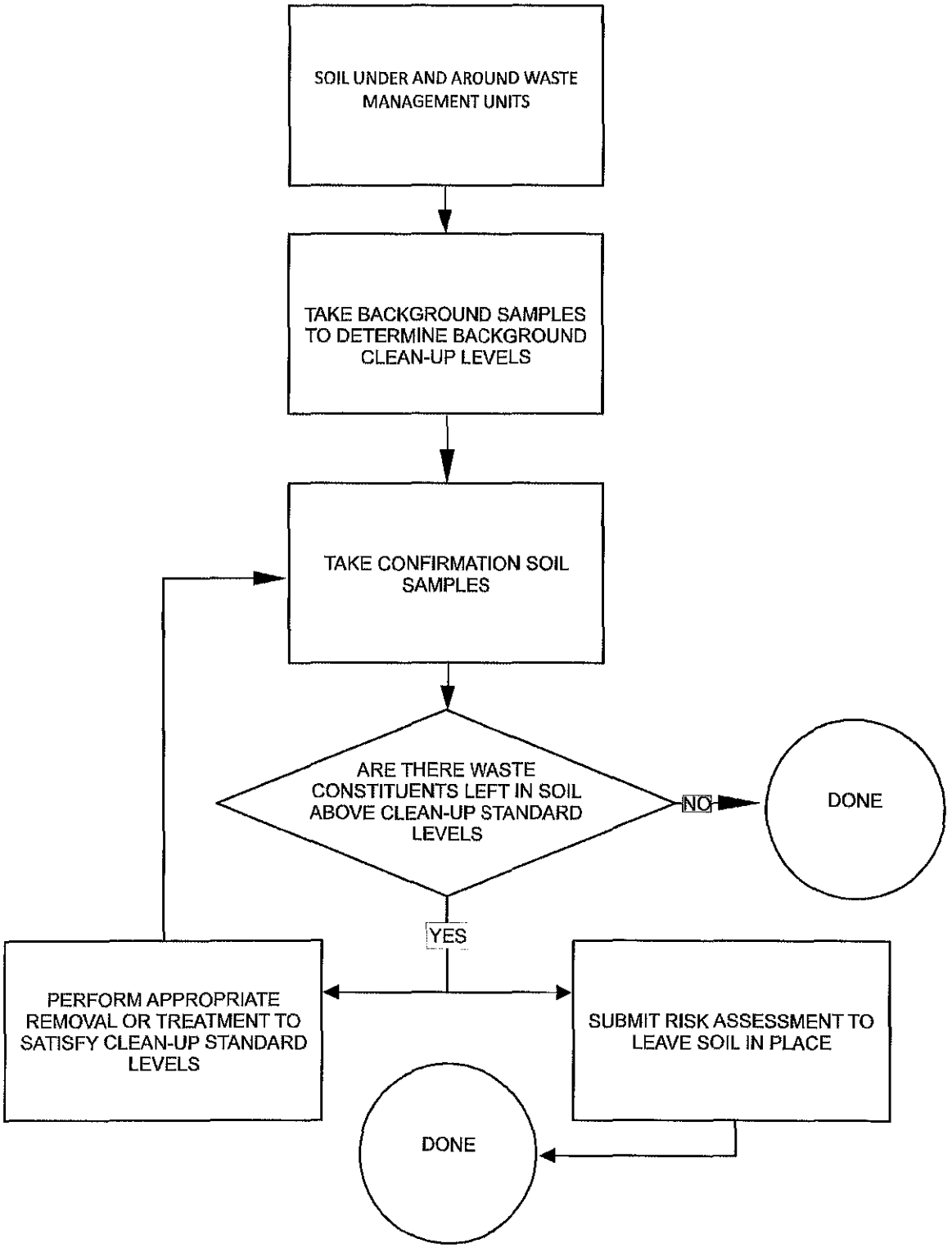
There is no specific guidance on the number of samples required for sampling structures, equipment, and buildings. However, the sampling number should be large enough to prove that all structures, equipment, and buildings have been properly decontaminated. For each sample and each sample set that is taken at the site, a quality control measure is required to establish the data's quality for each analytical result. Therefore, additional quality control samples are required.

Additional information about sampling methods described above can be obtained from the following EPA guidance document, Compendium of Waste Sampling Procedures, EPA/540/P-91/008.

All sampling should follow the procedure specified in the document, EPA Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods, SW-846.

NOTE:The EPA guidance documents may be obtained from National Technical information Services at (703) 457-4650 or U.S. EPA, Public Information Center at (415)744-1500.


CONTAMINATED STRUCTURES, EQUIPMENT, AND BUILDINGS
DEMOLISH/DISMANTLE AND TAKE TO PERMITTED TSDF AS HAZ WASTE
YES
DONE
NO
DECONTAMINATE STRUCTURES, EQUIPMENT, AND BUILDINGS
SAMPLE TO CONFIRM DECONTAMINATION TO CLEAN-UP STANDARD LEVELS
HAVE STRUCTURES, EQUIPMENT, AND BUILDINGS BEEN CLEANED TO CLEAN-UP STANDARD LEVELS
YES
DONE
NO
DISPOSE STRUCTURES, EQUIPMENT, AND BUILDINGS TO APPROPRIATE TSDFS
SUBMIT HEALTH RISK ASSESSMENT TO LEAVE WASTE CONSTITUENTS IN PLACE
DONE


SOIL UNDER AND AROUND WASTE MANAGEMENT UNITS
TAKE BACKGROUND SAMPLES TO DETERMINE BACKGROUND CLEAN-UP LEVELS
TAKE CONFIRMATION SOIL SAMPLES
ARE THERE WASTE CONSTITUENTS LEFT IN SOIL ABOVE CLEAN-UP STANDARD LEVELS
NO
DONE
YES
PERFORM APPROPRIATE REMOVAL OR TREATMENT TO SATISFY CLEAN-UP STANDARD LEVELS
SUBMIT RISK ASSESSMENT TO LEAVE SOIL IN PLACE
DONE

Describe the sampling procedures to be used for sampling buildings, equipment and structures for contamination. The description should discuss the number of samples to be taken, sampling methods, location of sampling points and rationale used for selecting sampling point locations. All structures, equipment and buildings that were identified in section D.1.should be included in the sampling description.

Process Equipment Decontamination Sampling Procedures - The metal surfaces will be visually inspected by a certified industrial hygienist and the rinse water will be analyzed for TRPH (EPA Method 418.1) and CAM - TTLC Metals (EPA 3050 and 601017000). If the oil and metal concentration are below 100 ppm and TTLC acceptable levels, then the equipment metal structures have been cleaned and can be disposed as non-hazardous waste. If the concentrations are above these acceptable levels, the equipment steam cleaning will be repeated.

Building and Containment Area(s) Sampling Procedures - Surface chip samples will be taken from each containment waste management unit area to confirm clean. The samples will be collected with a 4" hole saw to a depth of 3 inches and the samples will be analyzed. If, however, oil or metals concentrations are found to exceed 100 ppm and TTLC, respectively, then further subsurface investigation is required. For the closure cost estimates, the facility subsurface structure is assumed to be free of contamination at this time based on the Phase 1 site visual inspection conducted on September 26, 1997 by ENCON Environmental & Engineering.

Building Structures Confirmatory Sampling Procedures - A total of twenty (20) surface chip samples will be taken from the nine (9) containment waste management unit areas to confirm the areas are clean. The following site plan showing the sampling point locations is provided as an attachment to this document for reference purposes

4 samples	General Waste Storage Area (S1)
1 sample	Secondary Waste Storage Area (T7) (S3)
2 samples	Shredder-Granulator -Separator Area #1 (T1)
2 samples	Shredder-Granulator -Separator Area #2 (T2)
2 sample	Outside Waste Storage Area (S2)
1 sample	Solidification Area (T8)
4 samples	Waste Roll-off Container Storage Area (T6)
2 samples	Exterior South 1 Waste Storage Area (S4)
2 samples	Exterior South 2 Waste Storage Area (S4)

The samples will be collected with a 4" hole saw to a depth of 3 inches and the samples will be analyzed for TRPH (EPA Method 418.1) and CAM - TTLC Metals (EPA 3050 and 601017000). If the oil and metal concentration are below these acceptable levels, then the building structures have been cleaned to acceptable levels. If, however, oil or metals concentrations are found to exceed 100 ppm and TTLC, respectively, then further subsurface investigation is required.

F. CONFIRMATION SOIL SAMPLING PLAN
{66265.112 (b) (4))

A soil sampling plan may or may not be required for a facility's closure plan. Soil sampling may be required based on current and/or future conditions of the facility. As discussed in the previous section, either biased or statistical sampling methods can be utilized for the soil sampling plan. Regardless of the chosen sampling method, the soil samples shall he taken from the surface and at a certain depth, typically 1 to 2 foot, from the surface. If the soil is covered, such as under a concrete pad or asphalted surface, soil sampling may be required at the time of the closure depending on the cover condition {i.e. cracks in concrete).

The number of samples required depends on conditions such as area to be sampled, degree of contamination and contaminants of concern. For this guidance purpose, a minimum of 4 soil samples is recommended for each storage and treatment area.

Additionally, a soil sampling plan is required to have background samples. Background soil samples are used to determine that no soil contamination has occurred. The background sample locations must be from areas that are known to be uncontaminated. All sampling shall follow the procedures specified in the document, Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/chemical Methods SW-846, 3rd edition 1996.

1. Describe the soil sampling procedure to be used for each storage and treatment area. Discuss the number of samples to be taken, sampling methods, location of sampling points and rationale used for selecting sampling point locations.

No confirmation soil sampling plan is required since the entire facility (100%) has a concrete pad and based on the Phase 1 inspection performed on September 26, 1997 the concrete pad has no visible cracks or significant stains at this time (Refer to Phase I Report Section)

2. Describe the background soil sampling procedure. The description shall discuss the number of samples taken, sampling methods, location of sampling points, and rationale used for selecting sampling point locations.

No background soil sampling is required (Refer to F.1 Section)

G. ANALYTICAL TEST METHODS
(66265.112 (b) (4))

Note 1: All laboratory analyses shall be performed at a California Certified Analytical Laboratory.
Note 2: If explanation or assistance is needed with this section, contact the Treatment Standards Unit at (916)322-0349.

All analytical methods used for closure must be from methods found in Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods, SW-846, 3rd Edition 1986 and Title 22, California Code of Regulation, Section 66261.126, Appendix III. There are two types of methods required for analysis: Sample Preparation methods (i.e., method 3050: Acid Digestion of Sediments, Sludge, and Soils) and Analytical methods (i.e., Methods 7020: Aluminum, AA, Direct Aspiration).

For many waste constituents, there are generally at least two analytical methods available (general and specific). To develop a clean closure standard, the method with the lowest detection limit should be used.

Describe the analysis that will be performed on samples. The analysis description shall include: waste constituents being analyzed, preparation method, analysis method and detection limit.

Constituent	Preparation Method	Analysis Method	Detection Limit
TRPH	-----	EPA 418.1	1 PPM
CAM METALS	EPA 3050	EPA 6010/7000	REFER TO ATTACHMENT

CAM-TTLC RESULTS SHEET

CUSTOMER: FILTER RECYCLING SERVICES – CLOSURE PLAN

SAMPLING DATE:_____
MATRIX:_____
REPORTED TO:_____

DATE RECEIVED: _____
DATE ANALIZED: _____
DATE REPORTED: _____

TOTAL THRESHOLD LIMIT CONCENTRATION ANALYSIS, UNIT: MG/XG (99M)

ELEMENT ANALYZED	DL	DL	SAMPLE RESULTS				TTLC LIMIT	STLC LIMIT
ANTIMONY (Sb)	2	10					500	15
ARSENIC (As)	0.5	5					500	1.5
BARIUM (Ba)	0.5	5					10,000	100
BERRYLLIUM (Se)	0.1	0.5					75	0.75
CADMIUM (Cd)	0.05	0.5					100	1
CHROMIUM (Cr)	0.1	5					2,500	560/5.0@
CHROMIUM VI	0.02	0.1					500	5
COBALT (Co)	0.5	5					8,000	80
COPPER (Cu)	0.5	5					2,500	25
LEAD (Pb)	0.5	5					1,000	5
MERCURY (Hg)	0.01	0.1					20	0.2
MOLYBDENUM (Mo)	0.5	5					3,500	350
NICKEL (Ni)	0.5	5					2,000	20
SELENIUM (Se)	0.5	1					100	1
SILVER (Ag)	0.5	5					500	5
THAILIUM (Tl)	1	5					700	7
VANADIUM (V)	0.5	5					2,400	24
ZINC (Zn)	0.5	5					5,000	250

H. CLOSURE COST ESTIMATE
(66265.142)

This section of the closure plan describes an estimate of the cost to properly close the facility. A closure cost estimate shall reflect all work that is proposed in the closure plan. Before a facility estimates the closure cost, the following points shall be considered:

- The closure cost estimate shall be high enough to ensure that if, at any time the facility begins closure, the cost would not exceed the cost estimate.
- The closure cost estimate must be based on the cost to the facility of hiring a third party to close the facility. A third party is an independent party who cannot be employed by a parent company or by a subsidiary of the facility's company.
- The closure cost estimate may not incorporate any salvage value that may be recouped with sale of wastes, structures, equipment, and other assets.
- Although the final batch of waste may be removed/treated using facility's normal operating process, for closure cost estimate purpose, the cost shall reflect the cost of sending waste offsite for treatment or disposal.
- A 20% contingency cost is added to the final estimate to account for any unknowns or errors.
- The remediation cost for treating/removing contaminated soil may be required for closure cost estimate at the time of closure.
- The closure cost estimate is required to be updated if any of the following occurs:
- Annual inflation (To account for annual inflation, the facility may either recalculate estimates every year using that year's current prices or update the cost estimate annually by multiplying the current estimates by an inflation' factor).
- Changes in the facility's operation.
- Increased capacity.
- Any remediation that may be required at the time of closure.

Table 2 should be used to show the closure cost estimate. Attach separate pages showing calculation that justify the cost estimates.

Table 2: Closure Cost Estimate			
Description 1/30/2011 Filter Recycling Services, Inc.	Quantity (i.e. gallon, pounds, unit)	Cost/ Quantity	Total Cost
A. Costs for Removal/Disposal/Treatment of:			
Solid waste in containers (Solid debris bins)	30 tons	$20/ton	$600
Solid waste in containers (Contaminated soil bins)	40 tons	$18/ton	$720
Liquid waste in roll-off containers (oily water)	10,200 gal	$.98/gal	$9,996
Liquid waste in roll-off container (waste oil)	4,200 gal	N/C	N/C
Liquid waste in roll-off containers (anti-freeze)	4,200 gal	N/C	N/C
Liquid waste oily water, off-spec oil in 55gal drums (78 drums/load)	2334 drums=26 loads	$2,551/load	$66,326
Hazardous waste in 55gal drums (D001)	96 drums	$105/drum	$10,080
		SUBTOTAL:	$87,722
B. Costs for Removal/Disposal/Treatment of:			
Containers and hoppers	10 units	$200/ea.	$2,000
Ancillary Equipment (shredders, granulators)	2 units	$1,500/ea.	$3,000
Consolidation and segregation of wastes	24 hrs	$150/hr	$3,600
Additional Equipment (aerosol can, washout trough)	4 units	$300/ea.	$1200
		SUBTOTAL:	$9,800
C. Decontamination Costs:			
Containers	24 hrs	$250/hr	$6,000
Ancillary Equipment (shredders, granulators)	12 hrs	$250/hr	$3,000
Structures/Buildings	30 hrs	$250/hr	$7,500
Addition equipment (misc/pans)	6 hrs	$250/hr	$1,500
Removal/Disposal of decontamination wastewater	66,212 gal	$.82/gal	$54,294
		SUBTOTAL:	$72,294

Table 2: Closure Cost Estimate (continued)			
Description 01/30/2011 Filter Recycling Services, Inc.	Quantity (i.e. gallon, pounds, unit)	Cost/ Quantity	Total Cost
D. Transportation Costs:			
Waste from containers (on-spec drums)	2034 drums	$10/drum	$20,340
Waste from roll-off containers (Included in A.)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Roll-off containers (4 hauling trips)	16 hrs	$85/hr	$1,360
Structure/Buildings/Equipment (4 loads)	16 hrs	$85/hr	$1,360
Decontamination Wastewater (14 loads)	56 hrs	$85/hr	$4,760
		SUBTOTAL:	$27,820
E. Sampling Costs (includes quality control samples)			
Containers (wipe samples)	18	$100/ea.	$1,800
Roll-off Containers (wipe samples)	4	$100/ea.	$400
Ancillary Equipment (rinse water)	4	$150/ea.	$600
Structures/Building (rinse water)	8	$150/ea.	$1,200
Structure floor confirmatory chip sampling	20	$200/ea.	$4,000
Washout/residue generated from closure activities (general rinse water)	8	$150/ea.	$1,200
		SUBTOTAL:	$9,200
F. Closure Certification Costs:			
Preparation of Certification (clerical)	8 hrs	$55/hr	$440
Preparation of Certification by P.E.	16 hrs	$145/hr	$2,320
Inspection by certified P.E.	6 hrs	$145/hr	$875
Review by Certified P.E.	3 hrs	$145/hr	$435
		SUBTOTAL:	$4,070
		CLOSURE SUBTOTAL OF PARTS A, B, C, D, E, AND F:	$210,906
		Contingency Factor of 20% of CLOSURE SUBTOTAL:	$42,181
		TOTAL (CLOSURE SUBTOTAL AND CONTINGENCY FACTOR)	$253,087

I. CLOSURE SCHEDULE
(66265.112 (b) (6) & (7), 66265.113)

Note: This section is for facility's information only. No submittal is necessary for this section.

The closure plan implementation must comply with the following closure schedule.

a) Wastes must be removed and structures/equipment decontaminated within 90 days of the date that the facility stopped receiving hazardous waste or the closure plan was approved whichever is later.

b) All closure activities must be completed within 180 days of the date that the facility stopped receiving hazardous waste or the closure plan was approved whichever is later.

J. HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

Note: Sections J and K will be required to be submitted when the facility is ready for closure. Therefore, no submittal is necessary at this time.

At the time of closure, the facility must come up with a health and safety plan that will provide protection to personnel during the closure activities.

The health and safety plan should address the following:

a) Hazard Identification -- Identifies the hazards that will be present during closure. (e.g., confine spaces, heat stress, and chemical hazards)

b) Hazard Evaluation - Evaluates the impact of closure on personnel or public health. The evaluation is usually accomplished by referring to the standard reference for data and guidelines on permissible levels of exposure.

c) Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) - Lists the PPEs used during the closure activities.

d) Environmental Monitoring -- Monitoring of atmosphere and personnel to ensure a safe site environment.

e) Site Work Zones - Delineates zones or area at the facility where different types of closure activity will take place. The zones are defined to prevent the spread of hazardous waste.

f) Decontamination of Workers - Establishes the procedures for decontaminating closure personnel.

K. EMERGENCY PLAN

Describe the procedures for responding to emergencies which require immediate actions. The emergency plan should include the following:

a) A list of names and emergency functions of on-site personnel.

b) Location of nearest phone and an alternative means of communication.

c) A list of emergency organizations including the fire department, police, hospital and hazardous material emergency response unit. For each organization, the name, phone number and address shall be given. Further, the direction to the nearest hospital should be giv

d) A defined procedure for rapid evacuation of workers.

e) A complete list of emergency equipment at the facility.

L. CLOSURE CERTIFICATION
(66265.115)

Note: This section will be required to be submitted after the completion of closure activities. Therefore, no submittal is necessary at this time.

After all closure activities have been completed, a closure certification must be submitted. The certification must be submitted to DTSC by registered mail within 60 days of completion of closure activity.

1. The Closure certification shall contain the following:

a) Certification by independent Professional Engineer -This document must be signed by both the owner or operator and independent professional engineer registered in California.

b) Supervisory Personnel Description - Identify the person(s) or companies who were responsible for supervision of closure activities at the site, including transportation of waste and sample collection.

c) Summary of Closure Activities - Briefly describe the main activities performed for each closure activity.

d) Field Engineer Observation Report.

e) Sampling Data and Analysis - All sampling information such as sampling locations, soil boring log, chain of custody, analytical results should be included.

f) Discussion of Analytical Results.

g) Manifests - Copies of manifests showing the disposition of the waste inventory.

h) Modifications and Amendments to Closure Plan.

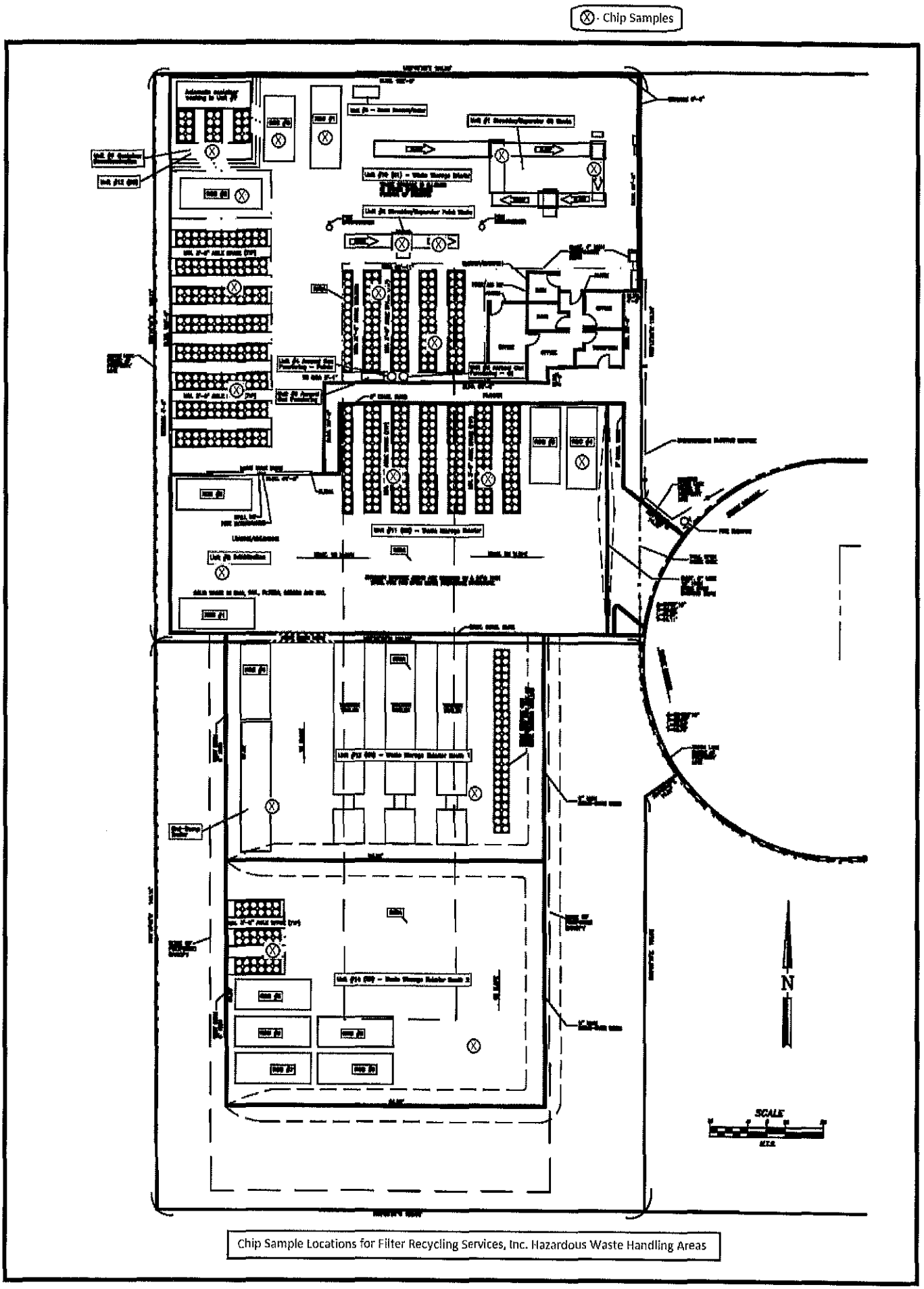
i) Photographs.

2. The facility also must keep and maintain the following documents at the facility until the closure certification approval:

a) Approved Closure Plan.

b) Copies of the independent Professional Engineer's field observation reports.

c) Laboratory results of samples analyzed.



Chip Sample Locations for Filter Recycling Services, Inc. Hazardous Waste Handling Areas

GFB-FRIEDRICH
& ASSOC., INC. (GFB-F)
CONSULTING CIVIL ENGINEERS
6529 RIVERSIDE AVENUE * Suite 200
RIVERSIDE, CA 92506
951-781-0811 * FAX 951-781-8435

Name
Address
City, Zip

JOB #:
DATE:
PAGE: 3 of 3

SCHEDULE OF HOURLY RATES
EXHIBIT "B"

1	PRINCIPAL	$ 180.00	per hour
2	REGISTERED ENGINEER	$ 145.00	per hour
3	PROJECT MANAGER	$ 107.00	per hour
4	DESIGNER/CAD	$ 96.00	per hour
5a	SPECIAL DISTRICTS ANALYST	$ 96.00	per hour
5b	FIELD INSPECTOR	$ 96.00	per hour
6	2-MAN SURVEY PARTY	$ 195.00	per hour
7	2-MAN SURVEY PARTY (Prevailing Wage Rate)	$ 240.00	per hour
8	SURVEY COMPUTER	$ 85.00	per hour
9	CLERICAL	$ 55.00	per hour
	Subconsultants	Subconsultant Fee plus 15%	
	Blueprints, Reproduction & Courier Service	Vendor Costs	
	Job Travel	$ 0.51	per mile
	Delivery	$ 55.00	per hour plus mileage

NOTE: Normal overtime will be invoiced at 1.50 times standard hourly rate. Overtime on Sundays and holidays will be invoiced at 2.00 times standard hourly rate. This Schedule of Hourly Rates is in effect through December 31, 2010.

ECDC ENVIRONMENTAL LC
PO BOX 70053

LOS ANGELES, CA 90074-0053
(435) 888-4451

INVOICE

TO:
FILTER RECYCLING SERVICES
ATTN: ACCOUNTS PAYABLE
180 W. MONTE AVE.
RIALTO, CA 92316

INVOICE NO.	010692
PAGE	2
DATE	Jun-30-10
CUSTOMER NO.	010810
SITE NO.	000($10,206.19
REFERENCE NO.	7-10810

SERVICE DATE	CODE	DESCRIPTION	REFERENCE	QTY.	AMOUNT
		Reference: 93291			
30 Jun	{}	ENVIRONMENTAL FEE	02 - 54617 1	1.00 LD	$7.50
		Vehicle: 1181116 / 431455			
		Contract: 7-10810			
		Reference: 93291			
30 Jun	FS	FUEL SURCHARGE	9615	4.00	$800.68
		18.50%			
30 Jun	Z8	ADMINISTRATION FEE	9616	1.00	$0.95
		HOST FEE - INDUSTRIAL			$242.40
		Taxable Sales		Sales	
	01f	HOST FEE - INDUSTRIAL		$64.64	$242.40
		——— Material Summary ———			
		SW-OILY MATERIAL/DEBRIS		64.64 TN	$9,132.16
		ENVIRONMENTAL FEE		4.00 LD	$30.00

Account Status

Payment due upon receipt of this invoice. 1.5% per month (18% per annum) late charge on balances over 30 days from date of invoice.
Payments received after invoice date are not reflected.
To ensure proper credit, please include your account number on your check and include the bottom portion of this invoice. When making payment on multiple accounts, please include the account numbers and the amounts of payment.

CURRENT	31 - 60 DAYS	61 - 90 DAYS	OVER 90 DAYS
$10,206.18	$7,611.16	$0.00	$0.00

We reserve the right to suspend service without notice on any past due account.

TOTAL THIS INVOICE $10,206.19

PLEASE PAY THIS AMOUNT $17,817.34

Please remit to:

INVOICE NO.	010692
PAGE	2
DATE	Jun-30-10
CUSTOMER NO.	010810
SITE NO.	0000
REFERENCE NO.	7-10810

ECDC ENVIRONMENTAL LC
PO BOX 70053

LOS ANGELES, CA 90074-0053

AMOUNT OF REMITTANCE

PLEASE RETURN THIS PORTION WITH REMITTANCE

REMARKS

For invoice questions, please call Kristy Candelaria at (435) 888-4451
ECDC is an Equal Opportunity Employer - M/F/D/V

ECDC ENVIRONMENTAL LC
PO BOX 70053

LOS ANGELES, CA 90074-0053
(435) 888-4451

APPROVED JUL 08 2010

INVOICE

TO:
FILTER RECYCLING SERVICES
ATTN: ACCOUNTS PAYABLE
180 W. MONTE AVE.
RIALTO, CA 92316

INVOICE NO.	010692
PAGE	1
DATE	Jun-30-10
CUSTOMER NO.	010810
SITE NO.	0000
REFERENCE NO.	7-10810

PO# 090856

SERVICE DATE	CODE	DESCRIPTION	REFERENCE	QTY.		AMOUNT
30 Jun	YU	SW-OILY MATERIAL/DEBRIS Vehicle: 1181116 / 827006 Contract: 7-10810 Reference: 93315	02 - 54614 0	14.55	TN	$2,283.04
30 Jun	{}	ENVIRONMENTAL FEE Vehicle: 1181116 / 827006 Contract: 7-10810 Reference: 93315	02 - 54614 1	1.00	LD	$7.50
30 Jun	YU	SW-OILY MATERIAL/DEBRIS Vehicle: 1191106 / 452210 Contract: 7-10810 Reference: 93293	02 - 54615 0	14.97	TN	$2,283.04
30 Jun	{}	ENVIRONMENTAL FEE Vehicle: 1191106 / 452210 Contract: 7-10810 Reference: 93293	02 - 54615 1	1.00	LD	$7.50
30 Jun	YU	SW-OILY MATERIAL/DEBRIS Vehicle: 1251108 / 827874 Contract: 7-10810 Reference: 93307	02 - 54616 0	17.42	TN	$2,283.04
30 Jun	{}	ENVIRONMENTAL FEE Vehicle: 1251108 / 827874 Contract: 7-10810 Reference: 93307	02 - 54616 1	1.00	LD	$7.50
30 Jun	YU	SW-OILY MATERIAL/DEBRIS Vehicle: 1181116 / 431455 Contract: 7-10810	02 - 54617 0	17.70	TN	$2,283.04

Account Status

Payment due upon receipt of this invoice. 1.5% per month (18% per annum) late charge on balances over 30 days from date of invoice.
Payments received after invoice date are not reflected.
To ensure proper credit, please include your account number on your check and include the bottom portion of this invoice. When making payment on multiple accounts, please include the account numbers and the amounts of payment.

CURRENT	31 - 60 DAYS	61 - 90 DAYS	OVER 90 DAYS

TOTAL THIS INVOICE

PLEASE PAY THIS AMOUNT

We reserve the right to suspend service without notice on any past due account.

Please remit to:

INVOICE NO.
PAGE
DATE
CUSTOMER NO.
SITE NO.
REFERENCE NO.

AMOUNT OF REMITTANCE

PLEASE RETURN THIS PORTION WITH REMITTANCE

REMARKS

For invoice questions, please call Kristy Candelaria at (435) 888-4451

ECDC is an Equal Opportunity Employer - M/F/D/V

DeMenno/Kerdoon

October 1, 2010

Dear Customer,

I regret to inform you we will be increasing our prices on November 1, 2010. Our last price increase was over three years ago. While we will be increasing our pricing in five areas, the time of notice should allow you to pass this pricing on to your customers. The categories to be increased are Bulk Oily Water Base Price ($0.10/gal.), Solids Surcharge ($0.20/gal.), Waste Water with pH at or Greater than 12.5 (D002 Corrosive-Caustic/Alkaline Bases only) ($0.10/gal.), D001 Waste Water ($0.10/gal.), corresponding D001/D002 Tote pricing ($0.05) and Truck Wash Out ($15.00/wash out). This increase is to offset our increased costs in the following areas: operating costs, waste treatment costs, regulatory compliance and insurance (Workers Compensation and Liability). As previously provided, the price for Bulk Antifreeze and Glycol with ≥ 35% Ethylene Glycol will be at **NO CHARGE!** Attached, please find our revised price sheet.

We here at DeMenno/Kerdoon continue to be dedicated in offering you the most environmentally and economically sound method of recycling and treatment of your Used Oil, Waste Petroleum Products, Oily Water and other Contaminated Waste Water, Waste Antifreeze and Glycol, Waste RCRA Fuels and Oily Solid waste streams.

Thank you for your ongoing support. We appreciate and value your business.

Respectfully,
Bruce DeMenno
President

2000 North Alameda Street, Compton, California 90222-2799 • (310) 537-7100 • FAX (310) 639-2946

DeMenno/Kerdoon
2000 North Alameda Street, Compton, CA 90222
Phone (310) 537-7100 Fax (310) 639-2946

October 1, 2010

The Oily Water prices are as follows:

BULK OILY WATER

Base Price (C-1 Treatment Category)	$0.82 per gallon
Base Price (C-2 Treatment Category-Water Soluble/Emulsified Waste Streams)	$0.88 per gallon
Base Price (C-3 Treatment Category-Extremely Water Soluble/Emulsified Waste)	$0.98 per gallon
Solid Surcharge	$3.15 per gallon
Minimum Charge	$250.00 per load
Laboratory Analysis "*ELAP Certified*"	$150.00 each

Generator must complete a D/K "Generator's Waste Profile Worksheet" for each waste stream prior to receipt. Analysis must be performed annually or sooner if waste stream changes.

Waste Water Contaminated with Gasoline (including 'Boutique Fuels' i.e. ethanol blends, etc.) or other Light Hydrocarbons/Solvents (Excluding miscible solvents i.e., alcohols, etc.)

Bulk pricing as follows:

D001 Waste Water	1 – 10% Light Hydrocarbons	$0.94 per gallon
D001 Waste Water	> 10% Light Hydrocarbons	$1.26 per gallon
Solid Surcharge		$3.15 per gallon
Minimum Charge		$250.00 per load

Waste Water with pH at or Greater than 12.5 (D002 Corrosive - Caustic/Alkaline Bases Only)

Bulk pricing as follows:

D002 Waste Water ("clean" caustic – low solids with visual clarity)	$0.94 per gallon
D002 Waste Water (other caustic to be priced per waste type from $0.94 to ....)	$1.26 per gallon
Solid Surcharge	$3.15 per gallon
Minimum Charge	$250.00 per load

BULK ANTIFREEZE AND GLYCOL

% Ethylene Glycol:	≥ 35%	No Charge
	25%-34%	$0.15/gallon
	< 25%	See oily water price category

Laboratory Analysis performed on Antifreeze/Glycol waste streams upon delivery at no charge.

Spent Antifreeze acceptance criteria includes:

Less than 5% oil
No gasoline or solvents
No ammonia
No detergents, soap/mop water
Less than 8% total dissolved solids

All other types of glycols other than ethylene glycol must be profiled and priced separately.

Prices for Truck Wash Out Service is as follows:

TRUCK WASH OUT SERVICE $300.00 each
$300.00 fee includes a standard cold wash with a maximum of 840 gallons of wash water.

HOT WASH OUT SERVICE $500.00
Hot wash hours of operation are: Mon.–Fri. 6:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. and Sat.. 6:00 AM. to 2:00 P.M.

Truck wash out service is available upon request.

CONTAINERIZED OILY WATER, WASTE OIL AND ANTIFREEZE/GLYCOL (excludes Ink, paint related, ignitable D001 and corrosive D002 characteristic code and RCRA Fuel waste streams)

Drums Per Month	*Prices per Drum* Solids Concentration		
	0-5%	5.1-30.0%	30.1-50.0%
1-100	$74.00	$105.00	$147.00
101-200	$71.00	$101.00	$145.00
201-300	$69.00	$97.00	$142.00
301-400	$66.00	$92.00	$136.00
401-500	$62.00	$88.00	$129.00
501 or more	$59.00	$82.00	$121.00

NOTE: California regulated **USED OIL** drums set price of: **$45.00/dm.**

CONTAINERS OF 30 GALLONS (or less)

1-100	$60.00	$85.00	$119.00
101-200	$58.00	$82.00	$114.00
201-300	$55.00	$78.00	$110.00
301-400	$53.00	$75.00	$105.00
401-500	$51.00	$72.00	$101.00
501 or more	$49.00	$69.00	$97.00

Laboratory Analysis No Charge

Commodity Pack:

55 Gallon Drum	30 Gallon Drum	15 Gallon Drum	5 Gallon Pail	Cubic Yard
$132.00 (0-300 lbs.)	$95.00	$69.00	$53.00	$294.00 (0-800 lbs.)
$200.00 (301-450 lbs.)				$468.00 (801-1300 lbs.)
$247.00 (>450 lbs.)				$625.00 (>1300 lbs.)

Generators must complete a D/K "Generator' Waste Profile Workshcet" for each waste stream prior to receipt. Analysis must be performed annually or sooner if a waste stream changes.

Additionally, as per customer request, we've added a new price category for Oily Water and other Contaminated Waste Water received in totes.

Oily Water Tote pricing as follows:

Base Price	$0.88 per gallon
Solid Surcharge	$2.95 per gallon
Minimum Charge	$150.00 per Tote
Tote Handling	$25.00 per Tote
Tote Disposal	$20.00 per Tote

Prices for Oily Solids are as follows:

Oily Solids-(Ca. Waste Codes: 221, 222, 223, 241, 521, 611 & 612 only.)

55 Gallon Drum	30 Gallon Drum	15 Gallon Drum	5 Gallon Pail	Cubic Yard
$80.00	$63.00	$52.00	$37.00	$163.00

Oily Solids-(Ca. Waste codes (as listed above) only to include RCRA codes D005 through D008)

$153.00	$102.00	$59.00	$59.00	$292.00

Prices for drummed Ink, Paint related and ignitable D001 and D002 characteristic code waste streams (liquids and pumpable sludges) are as follows:

CONTAINERIZED INK, PAINT RELATED, IGNITABLE D001 AND CORROSIVE (Caustic/Alkaline Bases Only) D002 CHARACTERISTIC CODE WASTE STREAMS

	Solids Concentration		
	0-5.0%	5.1-30.0%	30.1-50.0%
Price Per Drum	$81.00	$117.00	$163.00
Laboratory Analysis	No Charge		

TOTE – (D001/D002)

Base Charge	$0.94 - $1.26 per gallon
Solid Surcharge	$2.95 per gallon
Min. Charge	$150.00 per Tote
Tote Disposal	$20.00 per Tote
Tote Handling	$25.00 per Tote

(Please see D001/D002 Bulk Price range for reference)

SURCHARGES - Over packs $50.00/drum

Generator must complete a D/K "Generator's Waste Profile Worksheet" (with attached MSDS to insure not a "listed" waste,) for each waste stream prior to receipt. Analysis must be performed annually or sooner if waste stream changes.

CONTAINERIZED "RCRA FUELS"

DESCRIPTION	55 GAL. DRUM	30 GAL. DRUM	15 GAL. DRUM	5 GAL. DRUM	CUBIC YARD	250 GAL. TOTE	275 GAL. TOTE	300 GAL. TOTE
FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, D001, F001-F005 and Contaminated Waste Oil (>1000 ppm Total Halogens)								
Up to 1/3 solids	$105.00	$72.00	$52.00	$39.00	-	$475.00	$520.00	$562.00
Solids between 1/3 to 2/3	$147.00	$102.00	$68.00	$47.00	-	$664.00	$725.00	$783.00
Solids over 2/3	$189.00	$129.00	$87.00	$59.00	-	$851.00	$930.00	$1,008.00
WATER SOLUTION F001-F005 Sp. Gr. >0.901m <10,000 BTU	$116.00	$88.00	$67.00	$53.00		-	-	-
LIQUID CONTAMINATED WITH DEBRIS (INCINERATION), D001 AND F001-F005	$300.00	$226.00	$153.00	$69.00				
COMMODITY PACK D001, F001-F005	$153.00 (0-300lbs)	$111.00	$84.00	$58.00	$347.00 (0-800lbs)	-	-	-
	$221.00 (301-450 lbs.)	$111.00	$84.00	$58.00	$520.00 (801-1300 lbs.)	-	-	-
	$268.00 (>450 lbs.)				$678.00 (>1300 lbs.)	-	-	-

SURCHARGES – Over packs $50.00/drum
Tote Disposal $55.00 per Tote

D/K will pump material from drums upon completion of Laboratory Analysis verifying the waste meets D/K's acceptance criteria.

Remember.....DeMenno/Kerdoon is open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
Please call our Customer Service or Marketing Department to schedule your loads, receive help with waste profiling or if you have any questions. We appreciate your business.

DeMenno/Kerdoon
Recycling for a Cleaner Environment

California Environmental Quality Act

CEQA

Filter Recycling Services, Inc.

CAD982444481

Standardized Permit

Original Renewal application date: July 11, 2012

Updated application transmittal date: October 29, 2012

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT
INITIAL STUDY

The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) has completed the following document for this project in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) [Pub. Resources Code, div. 13, § 21000 et seq] and accompanying Guidelines [Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 15000 et seq].

PROJECT TITLE: Filter Recycling Services Inc.		CALSTARS CODING:
PROJECT ADDRESS: 180 W. Monte Avenue	CITY: Rialto	COUNTY: San Bernardino
PROJECT SPONSOR: Filter Recycling Services Inc.	CONTACT: Mr. Wade Riddering	PHONE: (909) 873-4141

APPROVAL ACTION UNDER CONSIDERATION BY DTSC:

☐ Initial Permit Issuance ☒ Permit Renewal ☐ Permit Modification ☐ Closure Plan
☐ Removal Action Workplan ☐ Remedial Action Plan ☐ Interim Removal ☐ Regulations
☐ Other (specify):

STATUTORY AUTHORITY:

☒ California H&SC, Chap. 6.5 ☐ California H&SC, Chap. 6.8 ☐ Other (specify):

DTSC PROGRAM/ ADDRESS: Office of Permitting Berkeley, 700 Heinz Avenue, Suite 200, Berkeley, CA 94710	CONTACT: Mr. Waqar Ahmad	PHONE: (510) 540-3932

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) is considering approval of a Standardized Permit Renewal. Approval of the Permit renewal by DTSC is pursuant to the Section 25200 (a) of the California Health and Safety Code, and Title 22, Cal.Code Regs., section 4.5 governing tanks, containers and other facility and operation standards. This permit renewal will make the following changes to the current series A Standardized Permit:

- Addition of Treatment unit #8-solidification of hard to handle, non-solid, waste streams for the purpose of passing the paint filter test for safe transportation and disposal, meeting the land disposal criteria
- Addition of a self-contained container washing machine in Unit #7
- Addition of Treatment Unit #9-Automatic Aerosol Can Puncturing system punctures, drains and separates liquid and vapor waste for recovery. Liquid waste is consolidated into a drum for proper disposal. VOC vapors flow through an activated carbon bed. The compacted aerosol is ejected into a drum for processing through Unit #1
- Re-number the storage units; unit #8 becomes unit #10; unit #9 becomes unit #11; unit #10 becomes unit #12; unit #11 becomes unit #13
- Addition of storage unit #14 - This area is directly south of Unit #13 consisting of an area approximately 84' x 64', 5408 sq. ft. This area is used for the loading and off-loading of wastes to be received at FRS and being shipped from FRS. This will take place by transport vehicles being parked in this area. Containers will be loaded and off-loaded using forklifts and drum-grabbers, pallets or by hand truck and lift gates. Solid debris bins and end-dump trailers will be stored and loaded using forklifts, by dumping/pouring, and by bucket type loaders. Tank vehicle and container washout activities will take place in this area with all washout material contained and collected for disposal at off-site facilities. Tank vehicles can be connected for truck-to-truck transfer activities. Tank vehicles can be used for container consolidation for disposal at off-site

facilities. Solid debris roll-off containers may be off-loaded and re-loaded in this area.

- Addition of gravity separation of oily waters in the permitted roll-off containers Unit #6, to remove solids and remove water layer from waste oil with no treatment.

- FRS is located at 180 West Monte Avenue, in a planned industrial area, the Agua Mansa Industrial Corridor, zoned "H-IND", Heavy Industrial. The facility has been in operation at its present location for twenty-one years. Additionally, the Agua Mansa Redevelopment Area includes a Hazardous Waste Overlay Zone. The Rialto Planning Commission approved FRS' operation within the Hazardous Waste Overlay Zone of the Industrial Corridor in 1990. FRS received approval of its Series A Standardized Permit on January 21, 2001.
  Under the permit, the wastes that are treated include empty containers, aerosol cans, paper, rags, oil filters, etc are contaminated with oily wastes or paint wastes. Most of these wastes are low-risk to handle. All treatment, storage and handling activities at the facility are conducted indoors in an enclosed building, with the exception of the hazardous waste that is stored in the covered, bermed outdoor storage area. Facility security is maintained by a six-foot-high chain-link fence Access is controlled by a roll-open gate across the driveway from West Monte Avenue. Partially within FRS' building, and continuing under part of the covered areas where wastes are stored, is an area designated as the Ignitable Waste Storage Area (IWSA). Within this area are kept those wastes that are classified as ignitable, and the aerosol can puncturing units are operated only within this area. As required by regulations, the IWSA is greater than 50 feet from the property line. Accepted liquid wastes are either stored and shipped to an authorized hazardous waste facility, or combined with similar liquids and shipped to an authorized hazardous waste facility. Solid wastes are 1) stored and shipped to an authorized hazardous waste facility; 2) combined with similar solid wastes and shipped to an authorized hazardous waste facility; or 3) treated through shredding and separating equipment and the different separated wastes are shipped to either an authorized hazardous waste facility or a nonhazardous waste management facility. All waste management areas are underlain by an impervious base and are bermed.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS:

1. Aesthetics

Project Activities Likely to Create an Impact: None.

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions: FRS is located at 180 West Monte Avenue in an area zoned "H-IND" Heavy Industrial, within the Agua Mansa Redevelopment Area. Except for the storage of hazardous wastes on the covered south-side patio area of the facility, all activities are conducted in an enclosed building. The facility has operated from this location for twenty years. These activities are not visible from outside of the enclosed building where the treatment process takes place, and are not open to public view. There are outdoor lights at the facility that are operated at night, however, there are no new sources of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area as a result of the proposed activities.
All of the work activities at FRS, with the exception of the drum storage on the covered patio on the south side of the building, are conducted inside the existing building. The area around the facility is either vacant lots or industrial buildings not normally viewed by the general public. There is no impact on any public vista or view, scenic resources, trees, rock outcroppings and historic buildings within any state scenic highway. Waste management practices, safe operating procedures, contingency plans and employee training requirements help ensure safe conditions and no release to the environment. The new storage area unit #10 will be covered by a canopy that matches the existing canopy. not normally viewed by the general public The project area will also be used for off-loading of transport vehicles, which will reduce the number of vehicles on Monte Avenue waiting off-loading; therefore no further analysis is deemed necessary.

Analysis as to whether or not project activities would:

a. Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista.

Impact Analysis: None.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

b. Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings and historic buildings within a state scenic highway.

Impact Analysis: None.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

c. Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings.

Impact Analysis: None.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

d. Create a new source of substantial light of glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area.

Impact Analysis: None.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

References Used:

- Operation Plan

2. Agricultural Resources

Project Activities Likely to Create an Impact: None

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions: No agricultural activity occurs within or adjacent to FRS site. Waste management activities at FRS will not convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance, as identified by the FMMP to non-agricultural uses. The surrounding area is primarily an industrial area. There are no Williamson Act Lands as shown on the Department of Conservation San Bernardino County Williamson Act Lands Map showing lands enrolled in the Williamson Act and Farmland Security Zones. The project involves the approval of a Class 2 permit modification to a current series A Standardized Permit. No farmland of any type exists on or within the project area. The project area is zoned "H-IND" Heavy Industrial. The permit modification activities will not interfere with any existing land zoning with no potential to remove any farmland from active production or otherwise adversely affect or contribute to cumulative impacts on farmland. Therefore no further analysis is deemed necessary.

Analysis as to whether or not project activities would:

a. Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland) as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use.

Impact Analysis: None.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

b. Conflict with existing zoning or agriculture use, or Williamson Act contract.

Impact Analysis: None.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

c. Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural uses.

Impact Analysis: None.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

References Used:

- California Department of Conservation. 2008. Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program, [Eastern] Kern County Important Farmland, Rural Land Edition, (ftp://ftp.consrv.ca.gov/pub/dlrp/FMMP/pdf/2008/ker08_east.pdf), accessed 2011.

3. Air Quality

Project Activities Likely to Create an Impact: Project Activities 1 through 7

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions: FRS is located at 180 West Monte Avenue, in a planned industrial area, the Agua Mansa Industrial Corridor, zoned "H-IND", Heavy Industrial. The facility has been in operation at its present location for twenty years. The area has hot summers and mild winters During the fall and winter months, the area is subject to moderate to strong Santa Ana winds that may exceed 40 miles per hour Ozone concentrations and particulate matter at times exceed air quality standards; the South Coast Air Basin is designated as a non-attainment area. The Environmental Impact Report that was prepared for the Agua Mansa Industrial Corridor Project analyzed the potential impacts to the air for the entire development project, and concluded that, while the development of the Industrial Corridor would result in incremental decreases in air quality, applicable federal and state emissions standards will not be exceeded. The plan for the Industrial Corridor was found to be consistent with the South Coast Air Quality Management District's Air Quality Management Plan; the plan for the Industrial Corridor was approved by the City of Rialto Planning Commission on June 14, 1988 Additionally, the Agua Mansa Redevelopment Area includes a Hazardous Waste Overlay Zone, so the Agua Mansa Industrial Corridor Air Quality Study analysis specifically addressed the potential for impacts from hazardous waste management facilities within the Industrial Corridor. The Planning Commission approved FRS' operation within the Hazardous Waste Overlay Zone of the Industrial Corridor in 1990. Smoking and any other sources of flame, spark or ignition are prohibited in the ignitable waste storage area. The vapors from the punctured cans are filtered by a coalescing cartridge and an activated carbon filter to minimize emissions. Currently, FRS changes the cartridge and the filter according to the manufacturer's instruction (based on the life expectancy for the volume treated). One of the special conditions in the Standardized Permit requires that FRS also operate a Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) meter to monitor concentrations of ignitable gasses whenever the aerosol can puncturing units are being operated, and change the cartridge and filter whenever carbon break-through is discovered. Under the permit, the wastes that are treated include empty containers, aerosol cans, paper, rags, oil filters, etc are contaminated with oily wastes or paint wastes. Most of these wastes are low-risk to handle. The only portions of the wastes that have any significant hazard potential are some of the aerosol cans, as the propellant or the active ingredients may be flammable and are under pressure, and may therefore be ignitable. To reduce this hazard, FRS installed the three aerosol can puncturing units (one is used for oily wastes; the other for paint wastes, the third can handle both) so that the aerosol cans would be completely empty and depressurized before the cans were put into the shredder/separator unit. The aerosol can puncturing units drain any contents of the can directly into a steel drum and filter any gaseous releases. The people that operate the puncturing units are each trained to be sure that the unit is electrically grounded and that the filter is properly installed prior to using the puncturing unit. One of the special conditions in FRS' permit requires FRS to measure for any flammable aerosol compound emissions within three feet of the unit with a continuously operating LEL meter. If elevated levels of vapors are detected, the LEL meter will activate an alarm, and the operator will immediately place a new filter cartridge in the puncturing unit. All the storage and treatment (puncturing) of ignitable wastes are conducted only within the ignitable waste storage area, which at least 50 feet from any of the property lines; in addition, FRS's building is primarily surrounded by empty lots or its own parking lot, so there are few nearby people at potential risk. The facility is located within the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). Pursuant to the SCAQMD's Rule 219, the storage and transfer equipment used by FRS is exempt from the requirement for an air quality permit.

Analysis as to whether or not project activities would:

a. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan.

Impact Analysis: This project will not result in any significant air emissions that would be malodorous or pollute the air. All waste treatment activities are conducted indoors, and the primary potential sources of releases to the air (the aerosol can puncturing units) have filtration systems that control volatile organic compounds. Unit #13 and the addition of Unit #14 allows for multiple trucks to be staged for off-loading. This will reduce the number of trucks requiring parking on Monte Avenue; reduce the number of times that trucks are moved reducing emissions. Truck to Truck transfer of bulk liquid waste will reduce the number of times waste is handled, and with that reduce the running time of the pumping equipment and truck idling reducing emissions.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

b. Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation.

Impact Analysis: None. See Baseline Description

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

c. Result in cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors).

Impact Analysis: None. See Baseline Description

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

d. Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations.

Impact Analysis: None. The Site is zoned for industrial use and is bordered by 180 West Monte Avenue in an area zoned "H-IND" Heavy Industrial, within the Agua Mansa Redevelopment Area. The area around the facility is either vacant lots or industrial buildings not normally viewed by the general public.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

e. Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people.

Impact Analysis: None. No objectionable odors are anticipated during the proposed activities. The contaminants of concern at the project site are not associated with strong objectionable odors. All of

the work activities at FRS, with the exception of the drum storage on the covered patio on the south side of the building, are conducted inside the existing building. The area around the facility is either vacant lots or industrial buildings not normally viewed by the general public. Additionally, there are no sensitive receptors located in close proximity to the proposed project area, and the implementation of the project controls identified above, will ensure that project activities will not create objectionable odors that would affect a substantial number of people. Therefore, the proposed project would have no impact.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

f. Result in human exposure to Naturally Occurring Asbestos (see also Geology and Soils, f.).

Impact Analysis: None. There is no indication that naturally occurring asbestos, commonly associated with serpentine soils, are present at the site. The State of California Department of Conservation Geological Map Survey website was consulted on May 6, 2011, to determine whether any geologic formation areas that contain ultramafic rocks, long associated with Naturally Occurring of Asbestos (NOA) are in proximity to the project area. The California Air Resources' website was also consulted in order to determine the likelihood for the presence of NOA. Based on the websites identification of known locations, in each instance it was determined that there are no NOA formations or outcroppings located near the project area.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

References Used:

- Standardized Permit Application, Filter Recycling Services, July 12, 2011
- www.conservation.ca.gov/toxics/asbestos/asbestos.html

4. Biological Resources

Project Activities Likely to Create an Impact: Project Activities 1 through 7

- Addition of Treatment unit #8-solidification of hard to handle, non-solid, waste streams for the purpose of passing the paint filter test for safe transportation and disposal, meeting the land disposal criteria
- Addition of a self-contained container washing machine in Unit #7
- Addition of Treatment Unit #9-Automatic Aerosol Can Puncturing system punctures, drains and separates liquid and vapor waste for recovery. Liquid waste is consolidated into a drum for proper disposal. VOC vapors flow through an activated carbon bed. The compacted aerosol is ejected into a drum for processing through Unit #1
- Re-number the storage units; unit #8 becomes unit #10; unit #9 becomes unit #11; unit #10 becomes unit #12; unit #11 becomes unit #13
- Addition of storage unit #14 - This area is directly south of Unit #13 consisting of an area approximately 84' x 64', 5408 sq. ft. This area is used for the loading and off-loading of wastes to be received at FRS and being shipped from FRS. This will take place by transport vehicles being parked in this area. Containers will be loaded and off-loaded using forklifts and drum-grabbers, pallets or by hand truck and lift gates. Solid debris bins and end-dump trailers will be stored and loaded using forklifts, by dumping/pouring, and by bucket type loaders. Tank vehicle and container washout activities will take place in this area with all washout material contained and collected for disposal at off-site facilities. Tank vehicles can be connected for truck-to-truck

transfer activities. Tank vehicles can be used for container consolidation for disposal at off-site facilities. Solid debris roll-off containers may be off-loaded and re-loaded in this area.

- Addition of gravity separation of oily waters in the permitted roll-off containers Unit #6, to remove solids and remove water layer from waste oil with no treatment.

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions: This area is not known habitat for any plant endangered species and has limited value as a plant habitat. The landscaping around the building is limited to small patches of grass and bushes. There are no habitats such as wetlands, riparian woods, etc. adjacent to or in the immediate vicinity of the facility. The Rialto area is very dry, sandy high desert. The closest habitat amenable to many species is the Santa Ana River corridor about 1.5 miles southeast of the facility. In the more-general Rialto area, a search of Department of Fish and Game's Natural Diversity Database was conducted for the Riverside East and Riverside West Quadrangles. This search identified eight plant species or habitats and thirteen animal species or habitat that are endangered, threatened, proposed as endangered, or listed as a species of concern. The closest (the Santa Ana Sucker) is about two miles away in the Santa Ana River drainage near the City of Rialto Sewage Treatment Plant. None of the identified species or habitats is in the vicinity of the facility. With the arid nature of the area and the surrounding industrial development, there is little amenable habitat.

Analysis as to whether or not project activities would:

a. Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

   Impact Analysis: The project area has been substantially disturbed and there are no biological resources present. A Department of Fish & Game CNDDB Rare find survey report was conducted and reviewed for the Alameda quadrant on September 9, 2010. No known species exist in the project area and are presumed extirpated.
   The activities proposed would take place completely within the Facility boundary. The Facility is completely utilized with no existing suitable natural habitat within the Facility. The existing facility does not impact any natural habitat, sensitive or otherwise. Industrial practices and regulations require the processing of waste to be contained within the Facility.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

b. Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

   Impact Analysis: The facility has been in operation at its present location for twenty-one years, and will continue to operate as it has in the past. This project will not result in physical change to any plant life or plant habitat. The treatment activities at the site are conducted indoors in an existing building, and the outdoor storage area is covered to prevent rainfall from collecting around the storage drums. There is no runoff from the secondary containment. The facility does not discharge effluent, and a POTW permit is not required. Airborne emissions and releases are inconsequential as previously discussed in the impact analysis for air. Because of the precautions taken in the operation of the facility, none of the activities at FRS are expected to have any effects on native or nonnative plants, plant communities, listed or protected plants or habitats, or the ecological communities in which these plants reside. Management practices, the facility's health and safety plan, safe operating procedures and an inspection program in the facility operating plan help to ensure that there will be no releases to the environment. No sensitive natural communities were identified in the quad area surrounding the Site in the CNDDB. The USFWS Wetland Mapper did not identify any riparian habitat on or near the Site. The site is not a suitable wildlife habitat corridor. Access is precluded by a fence.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

c. Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means.

Impact Analysis: The facility has been in operation at its present location for twenty-one years, and will continue to operate as it has in the past. This project will not result in physical change to any federally protected wetlands, plant life or plant habitat. There will be no runoff from the secondary containment. The facility does not discharge effluent, and a POTW permit is not required. Because of the precautions taken in the operation of the facility, none of the activities at FRS will have any effects on native or non-native animals, animal communities, listed or protected animals or habitats, or the ecological communities in which these animals reside. Management practices, the facility's health and safety plan, safe operating procedures and an inspection program in the facility operating plan help to ensure that there will be no releases to the environment. None of the project activities will have any impact on biological resources because all of the work activities at FRS, with the exception of the drum storage on the covered patio on the south side of the building, are conducted inside the existing building. The area around the facility is either vacant lots or industrial buildings.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

d. Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites.

Impact Analysis: None. For reason's stated in the above baseline environmental conditions and in a, b and c, no further analysis is deemed necessary.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

e. Conflict with local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance.

Impact Analysis: None. The area around the facility is either vacant lots or industrial buildings.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

f. Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.

Impact Analysis: None. None of the proposed activities at the site will not conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan, as no such plans apply to the Project site. No adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional or state habitat conservation plan is currently in force at the Project site, and cleanup of the Project site as proposed will not conflict with such plans. Therefore, there is no impact.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

References Used:

- Operation Plan

5. Cultural Resources

Project Activities Likely to Create an Impact:

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions: The property is in an industrial area, has been developed and highly disturbed. A survey search of the NAHC Sacred Lands database was conducted on April 25, 2011. The search was conducted to eliminate the potential of any traditional cultural places or archaeological sites documented in the vicinity of the project location, and provide us with names and contact information for documented Native American tribal groups and individuals who may have information and/or interest regarding cultural resources in the project area. Although we were provided with a list of undocumented tribal groups, no Native American tribal groups were identified in the vicinity or near the project area. According to the City of Rialto, the project site is not located in an area known to contain prehistoric, historic, or paleontological resources. However, the City General Plan states that if such resources are encountered that avoidance of the resources is encouraged if they are determined to be significant as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5. In the event that any prehistoric, historic, or paleontological resources are discovered during construction-related activities, all work within 50 feet of the resources shall be halted and the developer shall consult with a qualified archaeologist or paleontologist to assess the significance of the find, If any finds are determined to be significant by the qualified archaeologist, then representative from the City of Rialto and the qualified archaeologist and/or paleontologist shall meet to determine the appropriate course of action. Should human remains be discovered during the implementation of a proposed project, the local coroner must be immediately contacted. Both the Native American Heritage Commission (pursuant to NAGPRA) and any identified descendants should be notified, and recommendations received, if the remains are determined to probe of Native American origin (CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5, Health and Safety Code Section 7070.5, Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94 and 5097.98). There are no schools, hospitals, churches, or other places of public assembly within one mile of the facility. There are no historic, prehistoric or archeological sites or places or worship at or near the facility location. No physical changes to the buildings or the site are proposed.

Analysis as to whether or not project activities would:

a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in 15064.5.

Impact Analysis: None. This project will not impact cultural or paleontological resources because no known prehistoric or historic landmarks exist at the site, and the activities at the site do not involve excavation.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

b. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archeological resource pursuant to 15064.5.

Impact Analysis: None. As noted above, the project site is located in an industrial area where no archaeological resources exist. However, in the event such resources are encountered, the measures described above as contained in the City General Plan will be implemented.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

c. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature.

Impact Analysis: None. As noted above, the project site is located in an industrial area and where no paleontological resources exist. However, in the event such resources are encountered, the measures described above as contained in the City General Plan will be implemented.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

d. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

Impact Analysis: None. As noted above, the project site is located in an industrial area and no human remains exist within the Project area. It is unlikely that human remains including those interred outside of formal ceremonies will be encountered. However, in the event such remains are encountered, the measures described above as contained in the City General Plan will be implemented.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

References Used:

6. Geology and Soils

Project Activities Likely to Create an Impact: Project Activities 1 through 7

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions: FRS is located at 180 West Monte Avenue, Rialto, California 92316, in San Bernardino County, at latitude 34 0 3' 34" North and longitude 1170 22' 51" West. The facility is located above the 100-year' flood plain in an area zoned "H-IND" Heavy Industrial Rialto is located in the Upper Santa Ana Valley, on the gently sloping Lytle Creek Alluvial Fan. The soil in the area is gravelly, loamy sand and is flat to gently sloping. FRS has operated at this location since 1990, using separation techniques to generate metallic materials for recovery. The facility received standardized permit effective January 21, 2002. Activities at the facility include loading, unloading, inspection, storage, and treatment (by physical separation) of liquid waste oils and antifreeze, petroleum sludges, paint wastes, fuel filters, aerosol cans and organic solids. All treatment of hazardous wastes is done within FRS's enclosed building; there is also an outdoor storage area that is covered by a steel shed canopy to protect it from rain. No significant environmental incidents have occurred during the operation

of this facility. There are no active seismic faults within 2,000 feet off FRS and the facility has never received damage during an earthquake. The closest active fault to the facility is the Rialto/Colton Fault, about two miles from the facility. In the twenty years that FRS has operated at this site, none of the seismic events that occur occasionally in southern California have resulted in damage to or spillage at the facility, including the strong Northridge earthquake of 1994.

Analysis as to whether or not project activities would:

a. Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:

- Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault. (Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42).
- Strong seismic ground shaking.
- Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction.
- Landslides.

Impact Analysis: None. This project does not involve or result in physical change of the site or surrounding area by movement of soil, or alteration of any ground feature. There are no impacts on riparian lands, wetlands or soils essential to fish and wildlife habitat. Management practices, safe operating procedures and an inspection program in the facility Operation plan (the operation plan is part of the permit application or Part B that is available during the Comment period for public viewing) will help to ensure that there are no releases to the environment. Because of the low-hazard nature of most of the waste and the precautions taken in the operation of the facility, no significant environmental effects are expected from the operation. Therefore, no further analysis is necessary.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

b. Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil.

Impact Analysis: None. There is no potential for erosion or loss of topsoil during implantation activities because all activities are conducted in an enclosed building. The outside storage areas are 100% covered in asphalt.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

c. Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse.

Impact Analysis: None. As stated above all activities are conducted in an enclosed building. The outside storage areas are 100% covered in asphalt. Therefore, no impacts will occur that will result in soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, or potentially result in on or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse.

Conclusion:

☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

d. Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property.

Impact Analysis: None. As stated above all activities are conducted in an enclosed building or outside and 100% covered by asphalt.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

e. Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of water.

Impact Analysis: None. Construction of a septic tank will not occur for this project.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

f. Be located in an area containing naturally occurring asbestos (see also Air Quality, f.).

Impact Analysis: None. There is no naturally occurring asbestos, commonly associated with serpentine soils, are present at the site. The California Air Resources' website was researched, which showed that there is no natural occurring asbestos on site.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

References Used:

- Standardized Permit Application, July 12, 2011
- California Department of Conservation (DOC), A General Location Guide for Ultramafic Rocks in California Areas More Likely to Contain Naturally-Occurring Asbestos, 2000, Compiled by Ronald K. Churchill and Robert L. Hill, August 2000. Available online at: ftp://ftp.consrv.ca.gov/pub/dmg/pubs/ofr/ofr_2000-019.pdf
- California Department of Conservation (DOC),California Geological Survey - Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zones: http://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/rghm/ap/Pages/affected.aspx
- California Air Resources Board - "Naturally-Occurring Asbestos" http://www.arb.ca.gov/toxics/asbestos/asbestos.htm

7. Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Project Activities Likely to Create an Impact: None

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions: FRS is located at 180 West Monte Avenue, in a planned industrial area, the Agua Mansa Industrial Corridor, zoned "H-IND", Heavy Industrial. The facility has been in operation at its present location for twenty-one years. The area has hot summers and mild winters During the fall and winter months, the area is subject to moderate to strong Santa Ana winds that may exceed 40 miles per hour Ozone concentrations and particulate matter at times exceed air quality standards; the South Coast Air Basin is designated as a non-attainment area. The Environmental Impact Report that was prepared for the Agua Mansa Industrial Corridor Project analyzed the potential impacts to the air for the entire development project, and concluded that, while the development of the Industrial Corridor would result in incremental decreases in air quality, applicable federal and state emissions standards will not be exceeded. The plan for the Industrial Corridor was found to be consistent with the South Coast Air Quality Management District's Air Quality Management Plan; the plan for the Industrial Corridor was approved by the City of Rialto Planning Commission on June 14, 1988 Additionally, the Agua Mansa Redevelopment Area includes a Hazardous Waste Overlay Zone, so the Agua Mansa Industrial Corridor Air Quality Study analysis specifically addressed the potential for impacts from hazardous waste management facilities within the Industrial Corridor. The Planning Commission approved FRS' operation within the Hazardous Waste Overlay Zone of the Industrial Corridor in 1990.

Analysis as to whether or not project activities would:

a. Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment.

Impact Analysis: This project will reduce greenhouse gas emissions. This is accomplished by reducing the number of times that trucks are started or moved at the facility. Also by reducing the number of times that pumping equipment will need to be started.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

b. Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases.

Impact Analysis: No conflict as this project aids in reducing greenhouse gas emissions.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

References Used: www.arb.ca.gov

7. Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Project Activities Likely to Create an Impact:

- Addition of Treatment unit #8-solidification of hard to handle, non-solid, waste streams for the purpose of passing the paint filter test for safe transportation and disposal, meeting the land disposal criteria
- Addition of a self-contained container washing machine in Unit #7

- Addition of Treatment Unit #9-Automatic Aerosol Can Puncturing system punctures, drains and separates liquid and vapor waste for recovery. Liquid waste is consolidated into a drum for proper disposal. VOC vapors flow through an activated carbon bed. The compacted aerosol is ejected into a drum for processing through Unit #1
- Re-number the storage units; unit #8 becomes unit #10; unit #9 becomes unit #11; unit #10 becomes unit #12; unit #11 becomes unit #13
- Addition of storage unit #14 - This area is directly south of Unit #13 consisting of an area approximately 84' x 64', 5408 sq. ft. This area is used for the loading and off-loading of wastes to be received at FRS and being shipped from FRS. This will take place by transport vehicles being parked in this area. Containers will be loaded and off-loaded using forklifts and drum-grabbers, pallets or by hand truck and lift gates. Solid debris bins and end-dump trailers will be stored and loaded using forklifts, by dumping/pouring, and by bucket type loaders. Tank vehicle and container washout activities will take place in this area with all washout material contained and collected for disposal at off-site facilities. Tank vehicles can be connected for truck-to-truck transfer activities. Tank vehicles can be used for container consolidation for disposal at off-site facilities. Solid debris roll-off containers may be off-loaded and re-loaded in this area.
- Addition of gravity separation of oily waters in the permitted roll-off containers Unit #6, to remove solids and remove water layer from waste oil with no treatment.

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions: FRS is located at 180 West Monte Avenue in an area zoned "H-IND" Heavy Industrial, within the Agua Mansa Redevelopment Area Hazardous Waste Overlay Zone. The facility has been in operation at its present location for twenty-one years, and will continue to operate as it has in the past except for the proposed activities. There are no active seismic faults within 2,000 feet of the FRS facility, and the facility has never received damage during an earthquake. The active fault closest to the facility is the Rialto/Colton Fault, about two miles from the facility. None of the seismic events that occasionally occur in Southern California have resulted in damage or spillage at the facility, including the strong Northridge earthquake of 1994. The EIR prepared for the Agua Mansa Industrial Corridor Specific Plan noted potential for ground shaking in the area of the facility, but determined that the impact could be mitigated through proper siting and structural design methods. The FRS building is a tilt-up building that was constructed in 1990 as part of the Agua Mansa Industrial Corridor project under a permit from the City of Rialto, in accordance with the Uniform Building Code. The City of Rialto Fire Department is the primary responder in case of an emergency; the Fire Department has copies of FRS' contingency plan. All treatment, storage and handling activities at the facility are conducted indoors in an enclosed building, with the exception of the hazardous waste that is stored in the covered, bermed outdoor storage area, 100% covered by asphalt. Facility security is maintained by a six-foot-high chain-link fence access is controlled by a roll-open gate across the driveway from West Monte Avenue. A written assessment that was certified by an independent, qualified, professional engineer registered in California that the container containment system is suitably designed to achieve the requirements of sections 66270.15 and 66264.175, Title 22, Cal. Code Regs was submitted to and approved by DTSC. Partially within FRS' building, continuing under the covered patio areas where wastes are stored, is an area designated as the Ignitable Waste Storage Area (IWSA). Within this area are kept those wastes that are classified as ignitable, and the aerosol can puncturing units are operated only within this area. As required by regulations, the IWSA is greater than 50 feet from the property line. Extra safety provisions specific to the IWSA are as follows: no smoking is allowed in the area; all wastes are stored in closed 55-gallon Department of Transportation-approved drums; the aerosol can puncturing units have antistatic grounding wires to prevent sparking; employee training courses include equipment safety and fire response. The puncturing units are operated in compliance with the manufacturer's recommendations. FRS is also a registered hazardous waste transporter (Registration # 2950), and as such transports the waste coming to the facility in compliance with the safety precautions required for hazardous waste transporters. The transporters manifesting the reclaimed wastes from FRS to the authorized waste treatment or disposal facilities are also registered transporters. During waste handling and transport, protection against releases is provided by the packaging required for hazardous wastes Pursuant to Department of Transportation (DOT) regulations (Code of Federal Regulations Title 49, Subtitle B, Chapter 1, Subchapter C) wastes must be shipped in DOT approved containers DOT regulations also require trucks that transport hazardous wastes to pass annual inspections for integrity of the tank and of the vehicle and its operating systems. The owner of the truck must provide $1,000,000 of liability coverage. The drivers of the registered hazardous waste transporter vehicles are trained in safety procedures and in contingency procedures to minimize exposures in case a release does occur. Accepted liquid wastes are either stored and shipped to an authorized hazardous waste facility, or combined with similar liquids and shipped to an authorized hazardous waste facility. Solid wastes are 1) stored and shipped to an authorized hazardous waste facility; 2) combined with similar solid wastes and

shipped to an authorized hazardous waste facility; or 3) treated through shredding and separating equipment and the different separated wastes are shipped to either an authorized hazardous waste facility or a nonhazardous waste management facility. All waste management areas are underlain by an impervious base and are bermed.

Analysis as to whether or not project activities would:

a. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment throughout the routine transport, use or disposal of hazardous materials.

Analysis as to whether or not project activities would: None

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

b. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment throughout the routine transport, use or disposal of hazardous materials.

Impact Analysis: FRS has been operating at this location for twenty-one years. No releases of any environmental significance have occurred during the operation of the facility. The project will not result in a significantly increased risk of upset or possible interference with an emergency response or evacuation plan. Waste management practices, safe operating procedures, an inspection program, emergency plans and the employees' training help ensure safe conditions and no releases to the environment. Project #5) the addition of Unit #14 will allow for multiple trucks to be staged for off-loading. This will reduce the number of trucks requiring parking on Monte Avenue, reduce the number of times that trucks are moved reducing emissions; Project# 6) gravity separation of bulk liquid waste can reduce the number of times waste is handled, and with that reduce the running time of the pumping equipment and truck idling reducing emissions.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

c. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment.

Impact Analysis: The project will not result in the creation of any significant health hazard or exposure of any persons to a potential health hazard. FRS has been operating its facility at this location for the past twenty-one years, and maintains compliance with the CalOSHA worker safety requirements. Because of the safety design of the operating units and the training of equipment operators, no significant increase in risk is expected with the increased treatment through of the facility. Project #2) the addition of an automatic container washing unit will reduce the amount of rinse water generated, and remove employees from potentially harmful manual cleaning of containers. Project #3 the addition of an automatic self-contained aerosol can puncturing unit will remove employee from a potentially harmful manual operation. This unit also has electronic controls for the volatile emission capture and safety features. Waste management practices, safe operating procedures, such as the wearing of special protective equipment and clothing, contingency plans and employee training requirements help ensure safe conditions and no releases to the environment.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school.

Impact Analysis: None. There are no schools within one mile of the Site. All of the work activities at FRS, with the exception of the drum storage on the covered patio on the south side of the building, are conducted inside the existing building. The area around the facility is either vacant lots or industrial buildings not normally viewed by the general public

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

d. Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to public or the environment.

Impact Analysis: None. As stated above, all of the work activities at FRS, with the exception of the drum storage on the covered patio on the south side of the building, are conducted inside the existing building. The area around the facility is either vacant lots or industrial buildings not normally viewed by the general public.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

e. Impair implementation of, or physically interfere with, an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.

Impact Analysis: None. The project activities associated with the proposed project will occur in limited areas, and within a scheduled, temporary timeframe. The project activities associated with the proposed project will occur in limited areas inside the existing building, and within a scheduled, temporary timeframe. Additionally, the majority of site is an unused open space. The only people that would be on the site include workers associated with the proposed project. A Health and Safety Plan will be developed for the proposed project to provide emergency response direction for site workers. As such, the proposed project would not interfere with any emergency response or evacuation plans.

All on-site activities will not affect any traffic lanes or access will be conducted in accordance with City police and fire department requirements and with a DTSC-approved transportation and traffic plan. Emergency access will not be compromised by on-site activities. Therefore, there would be no impact to emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plans.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

References Used: Operation Plan

8. Hydrology and Water Quality

Project Activities Likely to Create an Impact:

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions: FRS is located at 180 West Monte Avenue, about 2/3 mile south of the City of Rialto. The facility is located above the 100-year flood plain in an area zoned "H-IND" Heavy Industrial. The closest body of water is the Santa Ana River, about 1 1/2 miles southeast of the facility. There are two active drinking water wells in the vicinity of the facility. The wells are operated by the West San Bernardino County Water District. One (Well #29) is located about 600 feet west of Riverside Avenue and 100 feet north of Slover Avenue, so is about 800 feet northeast of the facility. The other (Well #41) is about 1.2 miles southeast of the facility, near the Agua Mansa Canal. The facility currently uses about 4,500 gallons of water per month, about 98% of which is associated with its permitting activities. The water is supplied by the local water district. This water is used to minimize particulate emissions from the granular section of the shredder/separator units, to rinse empty drums, to decontaminate equipment, and for general sanitary uses around the facility. The treatment activities at the site are conducted indoors in an existing building. There is no runoff from the secondary containment. The facility does not discharge effluent, and POTW permit is not required. Wastewater is drummed and shipped offsite for management by an authorized facility. All of the outdoor areas where wastes are stored are covered, but the facility can retain any rainwater that is trapped in the shipping/receiving and truck docking areas, and could hold and sample any collected water if there were any indication of contamination. If the collected water were hazardous, it would be managed as hazardous waste. The runoff from the roof and landscaped areas runs into West Monte Avenue, out onto Riverside Avenue, south on Riverside as surface drainage, then into storm water drain that discharges onto Santa Ana Avenue. On Santa Ana Avenue the drainage flows eastward to the Rialto Channel, and into the Santa Ana River. FRS has a general storm water management permit from the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board for this runoff. Therefore, no further analysis is necessary.

Analysis as to whether or not project activities would:

a. Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements.

Impact Analysis: None. The activities at FRS will not impact riparian lands, rivers, streams, water courses or wetlands, nor will they endanger any changes in these water resources that would result in a loss of biological diversity. This project will not involve or result in any physical change to any body of water, water course or wetland. Management practices, the facility's health and safety plan, safe operating procedures and an inspection program in the facility operating plan help ensure that there will be no releases to the environment.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

b. Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficient in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted).

Impact Analysis: None. As stated above in baseline, no further analysis is necessary.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

c. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on or off-site.

Impact Analysis: None.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

d. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on or off-site.

Impact Analysis: None.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

e. Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff.

Impact Analysis: None.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

f. Otherwise substantially degrade water quality.

Impact Analysis: None.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

g. Place within a 100-flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows.

Impact Analysis: None

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

h. Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam.

Impact Analysis: None

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

i. Inundation by sieche, tsunami or mudflow.

Impact Analysis: None.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

References Used: Operation Plan

9. Land Use and Planning

Project Activities Likely to Create an Impact:

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions: FRS is located at 180 West Monte Avenue in an area "H-IND" Heavy Industrial, within the Agua Mansa Redevelopment Area Hazardous Waste Overlay Zone. The area was historically orchards, but the railroad and petroleum product tanks were built many years ago. The Agua Mansa Redevelopment Project begun in the late 1980s has led to the gradual replacement of old orchard land with a variety of industrial operations. The treatment activities at the site are conducted indoors in an existing building, and the outdoor storage area is covered to prevent rainfall from collecting around the storage drums. The facility is located above the 100-year flood plain on two 20,000 sq. ft. parcels; the actual building covers approximately 15,000 sq. ft. West Monte Avenue is a cul-de-sac with eight parcels of land; FRS owns or leases all of the lots that are contacting the Monte Avenue cul-de-sac. Only the two parcels at the west end of the cul-de-sac are currently used for hazardous waste management activities and is the subject of the hazardous waste facility permit and this CEQA document. This project will add Unit#14 which is part of the parcel directly to the south of the current hazardous waste facility. In 1990, the City of Rialto Development Services Department determined that the existing use of the facility complied with the city's zoning designation.

Analysis as to whether or not project activities would:

a. Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect.

Impact Analysis: There are no land use changes that will occur.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

b. Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan.

Impact Analysis: None.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

References Used: Operation Plan

10. Mineral Resources

Project Activities Likely to Create an Impact:

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions: The only waste management activity that consumes natural resources is the use of gasoline/diesel for transportation of the wastes to and from the facility. Wastes are transported to and from FRS by both FRS' trucks and other registered transporters". FRS reports that there are currently between twelve and fifteen truckloads of waste coming into or leaving the facility each day; a moderate, unrecoverable amount of gasoline/diesel fuel is used for this transport.

Analysis as to whether or not project activities would:

a. Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state.

Impact Analysis: This project may result in a decrease in the rate of use of gasoline/diesel. Project #5) the addition of Unit #14 will allow for multiple trucks to be staged for off-loading. This will reduce the number of trucks requiring parking on Monte Avenue, reduce the number of times that trucks are moved reducing emissions; Project# 6) Gravity separation bulk liquid waste can reduce the number of times waste is handled, and with that reduce the running time of the pumping equipment and truck idling reducing emissions.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

b. Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan.

Impact Analysis: None. Not applicable to this project

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

References Used: Operation Plan

11. Noise

Project Activities Likely to Create an Impact: Project Activities 1 through 6

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions: Inside the facility, noise is created by the handling of drums of waste, and the operation of the shredder/separator unit, and the drum crusher/bailer unit. FRS

reports that a noise monitoring test was conducted at FRS by CalOSHA; the testing found the noise levels near the shredder/separator units (the noisiest units) to be under 90 decibels. FRS reports that the shredder normally runs about twelve hours per day. FRS issues both foam earplugs and headset-type hearing protection for its workers, but because the sound level is under the 90-decibel regulatory trigger level (weighted for an 8-hour exposure; because of FRS' 12-hour shift pattern, the level would be about 87 decibels) set by CalOSHA (Title 8, Cal Code Regs, section 5096). All waste treatment is conducted within FRS' building, which confines the noise. The open side of the building (that allows movement of containers, etc) faces a vacant lot, so noise that does escape will not directly impact any nearby receptors.

Analysis as to whether or not project activities would:

a. Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies.

Impact Analysis: The project activity #5 and #6 should lead to a reduction in noise. Project #5) the addition of Unit #14 will allow for multiple trucks to be staged for off-loading. This will reduce the number of trucks requiring parking on Monte Avenue, reduce the number of times that trucks are moved reducing noise; Project# 6) Gravity separation of bulk liquid waste can reduce the number of times waste is handled, and with that reduce the running time of the pumping equipment and truck idling reducing noise.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

b. Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundbourne vibration or groundbourne noise levels.

Impact Analysis: This project will reduce groundbourne vibration and groundbourne noise by reducing the number of times waste is pumped and handled by equipment. Truck traffic is being moved further from the office building thereby reducing vibrations and noise to any office personnel.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

c. A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity above levels existing without the project.

Impact Analysis: Ambient noise levels will remain the same with this project. The frequency of noise events will be reduced throughout the day.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

d. A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project.

Impact Analysis:

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

References Used: Operation Plan

12. Population and Housing

Project Activities Likely to Create an Impact: None

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions: FRS is located at 180 West Monte Avenue, in the southeast portion of the City of Rialto, near the City of Colton. The City of Rialto is an ethnically diverse community, which is located in the center of the Inland Empire, one of the fastest growing areas in the Nation. Rialto's population as of January 2008 is estimated at 99,767 per the State Department of Finance. While FRS is proposing to increase the volume of waste handled at the facility, the activities in this project can be managed by the existing employees, or with only a very limited number of additional employees. No changes to the facility that would impact local needs for housing or recreation are being proposed. Therefore, no further analysis is necessary.

Analysis as to whether or not project activities would:

a. Induce substantial population growth in area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure).

Impact Analysis: None. Not applicable to this project.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

b. Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere.

Impact Analysis: None. Not applicable to this project.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

c. Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere.

Impact Analysis: None. Not applicable to this project.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

References Used:

13. Public Services

Project Activities Likely to Create an Impact:

- Addition of Treatment unit #8-solidification of hard to handle, non-solid, waste streams for the purpose of passing the paint filter test for safe transportation and disposal, meeting the land disposal criteria
- Addition of a self-contained container washing machine in Unit #7
- Addition of Treatment Unit #9-Automatic Aerosol Can Puncturing system punctures, drains and separates liquid and vapor waste for recovery. Liquid waste is consolidated into a drum for proper disposal. VOC vapors flow through an activated carbon bed. The compacted aerosol is ejected into a drum for processing through Unit #1
- Re-number the storage units; unit #8 becomes unit #10; unit #9 becomes unit #11; unit #10 becomes unit #12; unit #11 becomes unit #13
- Addition of storage unit #14 - This area is directly south of Unit #13 consisting of an area approximately 84' x 64', 5408 sq. ft. This area is used for the loading and off-loading of wastes to be received at FRS and being shipped from FRS. This will take place by transport vehicles being parked in this area. Containers will be loaded and off-loaded using forklifts and drum-grabbers, pallets or by hand truck and lift gates. Solid debris bins and end-dump trailers will be stored and loaded using forklifts, by dumping/pouring, and by bucket type loaders. Tank vehicle and container washout activities will take place in this area with all washout material contained and collected for disposal at off-site facilities. Tank vehicles can be connected for truck-to-truck transfer activities. Tank vehicles can be used for container consolidation for disposal at off-site facilities. Solid debris roll-off containers may be off-loaded and re-loaded in this area.
- Addition of gravity separation of oily waters in the permitted roll-off containers Unit #6, to remove solids and remove water layer from waste oil with no treatment.

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions: Services such as fire protection, police protection and public transit are available for use at FRS on an as needed basis, through the City of Rialto Fire Department, the City of Rialto Police Department, and San Bernardino County's Omni Trans.

Analysis as to whether or not project activities would:

a. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered government facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the following public services:

- Fire protection
- Police protection
- Schools
- Parks
- Other public facilities

Impact Analysis: Services such as fire protection, police protection and public transit are not significantly impacted by the continued operation of this facility, except for the addition of Unit #14 and gravity separation of bulk liquid wastes which will actually reduce the number of times that some wastes are handled. The activities proposed in this project are the same that have been conducted at this facility for the past twenty-one years.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact

☒ No Impact

References Used:

14. Recreation

Project Activities Likely to Create an Impact:

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions: FRS is located at 180 West Monte Avenue, in the southeast portion of the City of Rialto, near the City of Colton.

Analysis as to whether or not project activities would:

a. Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated.

Impact Analysis: No impacts on population, housing needs or recreation needs associated with the issuance of a standardized permit for FRS are foreseen. There is plenty of housing available in Rialto and nearby communities.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

b. Include recreational facilities or require construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment.

Impact Analysis: None.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

References Used:

15. Transportation and Traffic

Project Activities Likely to Create an Impact:

Project Activities 1 through 6

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions: FRS is located at 180 West Monte Avenue in an area zoned "H-INP" Heavy Industrial, within the Agua Mansa Redevelopment Area. The main traffic pattern to the facility involves trucks exiting the Interstate 10 freeway at the Riverside Avenue Exit, traveling south about 2,500 feet, turning right into West Monte Avenue (a dead-end cul-de-sac) and entering FRS's gate. Outgoing traffic is the reverse of this pattern. A small percentage of the transport trips may, instead, come in northbound on Riverside Avenue from Highway 60, about 4 1/2 miles south of FRS. The Agua Mansa Industrial Corridor Specific Plan designates Riverside Avenue as a six-lane Arterial Highway adequate to handle the traffic generated by the Industrial Corridor. The City of Rialto Department of Public Works designates the Riverside Avenue/Slover Avenue intersection as a Level of Service (LOS) B+ (a LOS of "A" means no congestion; a LOS "F" is gridlock) during both morning and afternoon peak periods. The San Bernardino Association of Governments designates the Riverside Avenue/Interstate 10 interchange as the following LOS: in the morning, both eastbound and westbound are LOS B; in the afternoon, westbound is LOS B; in the afternoon, eastbound is LOS C. The facility has been in operation at its present location for twenty-one years. The traffic in the Riverside Avenue Corridor used to be much more

congested, but a signal coordination system was put in place, and. significantly improved traffic flows. In 1998, however, the LOS for the eastbound interchange is projected as LOS F during periods of peak traffic, due to the development of a large (389,000 square foot) Roadway Package Systems package distribution center at the intersection of Riverside Avenue and Agua Mansa Road. This projection is based on a Volume-to-Capacity ratio of greater than 1.0; that means that, regardless of signal improvements, etc., there is more traffic than the number of lanes can handle. A project to add additional lanes has begun and is scheduled for completion in 2011. FRS is a registered hazardous waste transporter (Registration # 2950). The transporters manifesting the reclaimed wastes from FRS to the authorized waste treatment or disposal facilities are also registered transporters. Wastes are transported to and from FRS by both FRS' trucks and other registered transporters. Pursuant to Department of Transportation (DOT) regulations (Code of Federal Regulations Title 49), trucks that transport hazardous wastes must pass annual inspections for integrity of the tank and of the vehicle and its operating systems. The owner of the truck must provide $1,000,000 of liability coverage. The drivers of the registered hazardous waste transporter vehicles are trained in safety procedures and in contingency procedures to minimize exposures in case a release does occur. Currently, there are about twelve to fifteen waste transport trucks corning to or leaving the facility on a daily (Monday through Friday) basis, plus about 20 cars for employee commuting. This figure reflects the incoming hazardous waste loads and the outgoing loads of treated residuals, and also the non-hazardous waste and permit-exempt waste transfer activities. FRS estimates that over 90 % of the traffic is associated with its hazardous waste management operations. FRS operates 24 hours per day, but most of the waste transport trips take place between 7 AM: and 5 PM. The occasional trips that take place outside these hours are usually incoming wastes from emergency response cleanups. FRS runs two 12-hour work shifts; the site has enough parking space to accommodate all employees. As a Series A facility, FRS has no maximum treatment throughput volume or weight, and is limited only by the handling capacity of its treatment equipment FRS' Series A permit application states that the maximum process design capacity of the shredder/separator units 7,111 pounds per hour.

Analysis as to whether or not project activities would:

a. Cause an increase in traffic which is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system (i.e., result in a substantial increase in either the number of vehicle trips, the volume to capacity ratio on roads, or congestion at intersections).

Impact Analysis: This project will not result in any increase in the traffic associated with the facility. The improved off-loading area in Units #11, 13 and 14 will lighten any traffic congestion on Monte Avenue by moving trucks off of Monte Avenue. This project will also reduce the number of times that trucks and equipment will have to be started, run or moved.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

b. Exceed, either individually or cumulatively, a level of service standard established by the country congestion management agency for designated roads or highway.

Impact Analysis: The above activities will not exceed or cumulatively increase the level of service for designated roads or highway. Truck traffic to Monte Avenue will not be increased by this project. Traffic on Monte Avenue will be reduced by this project.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

c. Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment).

Impact Analysis: None

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

d. Result in inadequate emergency access.

Impact Analysis: None

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

e. Result in inadequate parking capacity.

Impact Analysis: None

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

f. Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks).

Impact Analysis: None

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

References Used: Environmental Information Form

16. Utilities and Service Systems

Project Activities Likely to Create an Impact:

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions: FRS does not discharge any hazardous wastes or hazardous waste residuals to the sewer. The facility currently uses about 4,500 gallons of water per month to minimize particulate emissions from the granulator sections of the shredder/separator units, to rinse empty drums, to decontaminate equipment, and for general sanitary uses around the facility. Rinsate that is hazardous is shipped offsite for appropriate management. The water supplier is the West San Bernardino Water District. There is no natural gas connection to the facility.

Analysis as to whether or not project activities would:

a. Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Impact Analysis: This project will not involve or result in the need for new utilities. FRS currently uses 4,500 gallons of water per month at its maximum capacity under a Series A permit. Management practices, safe operating procedures and an inspection program in the facility operation plan will help to ensure that there are no releases to the environment. This analysis is based on data presented in the standardized permit application and historical operating data from the facility.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

b. Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects.

Impact Analysis: The project will not produce an increased demand for a utility with the resources of Southern California Edison.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

c. Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects.

Impact Analysis:

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

d. Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed.

Impact Analysis: None. The project site will not require additional water resources or entitlements.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

e. Result in determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the projects projected demand in addition to the providers existing commitments.

Impact Analysis: None. Construction activities will not result in any solid waste or waste water generation. No new wastewater treatment facilities are proposed and therefore, not relevant to this project.

Conclusion:

☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

f. Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the projects solid waste disposal needs.

Impact Analysis: None

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

g. Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

Impact Analysis: None

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

References Used: Environmental Information Form

Mandatory Findings of Significance

Based on evidence provided in this Initial Study, DTSC makes the following findings:

a. The project ☐ has ☒ does not have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory.

b. The project ☐ has ☒ does not have impacts that are individually limited but cumulatively considerable. "Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of an individual project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.

c. The project ☐ has ☒ does not have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly.

Determination of Appropriate Environmental Document:

Based on evidence provided in this Initial Study, DTSC makes the following determination:

☒ The proposed project COULD NOT HAVE a significant effect on the environment. A **Negative Declaration** will be prepared.

☐ The proposed project COULD HAVE a significant effect on the environment. However, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A **Mitigated Negative Declaration** will be prepared.

☐ The proposed project MAY HAVE a significant effect on the environment. An **Environmental Impact Report** is required.

☐ The proposed project MAY HAVE a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An **Environmental Impact Report** is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.

☐ The proposed project COULD HAVE a significant effect on the environment. However, all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier Environmental Impact Report or Negative Declaration pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier Environmental Impact Report or Negative Declaration, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project. Therefore, nothing further is required.

Certification:

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits, present the data and information required for this initial study evaluation to the best of my ability and that the facts, statements and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Preparer's Signature		Date
Waqar Ahmad	Hazardous Substances Engineer	510.540.3932
Preparer's Name	Preparer's Title	Phone #
Branch or Unit Chief Signature		Date
Branch or Unit Chief Name	Branch or Unit Chief Title	Phone #

ATTACHEMENT A

REFERENCES

1. Standardized Permit Application, July 12,2011

2. Standardized Permit Series Determination A, B, C and Small Determination, March 4, 2009

3. CEQA Special Initial Study for Filter recycling Services, Incorporated, December 29, 1997

4. CEQA Negative Declaration Approval (SCH 98121039), November 19, 2001

5. De Minimis Impact Findings for Issuance of a Standardized Permit for Filter Recycling Services, Rialto, California, November 19, 2001.

6. Environmental Information Form, April 28, 2010

DRAFT