SAN DIEGO GAS & ELECTRIC COMPANY

SAN MARCOS TO ESCONDIDO TIE LINE 6975 69KV PROJECT

SOIL AND DEWATERING MANAGEMENT PLAN

PREPARED FOR:

SDGE
A Sempra Energy utility℠

PREPARED BY:

kp environmental & Geosyntec consultants
engineers | scientists | innovators

FEBRUARY 2021

Geosyntec. 2021. San Marcos to Escondido Tie Line 6975 69kV Project, Soil and Dewatering Management Plan. December. (Geosyntec SC1080) San Diego, CA. Prepared for San Diego Gas & Electric, San Diego, CA.

Contents

Page

1. Introduction and Project Description 1-1

2. Objectives 2-1

3. Applicable Mitigation Measure 3-1

4. Field Guidelines for Incidents 4-1

4.1 Unanticipated Discovery of Suspected Contaminated Soil/Groundwater 4-1

4.2 Notification Procedures 4-2

5. Plan Implementation 5-1

5.1 Training and Safety Requirements 5-1

5.2 Soil Management 5-1

5.2.1 Monitoring for Impacted Soil 5-2

5.2.2 Displaced Soil Management 5-2

5.2.3 Soil Sampling 5-2

5.2.4 Waste Characterization 5-4

5.3 Dewatering Management 5-5

5.3.1 Monitoring for Groundwater Impacts 5-5

5.3.2 Groundwater Management 5-7

5.3.3 Groundwater Sampling 5-7

5.4 Waste Staging and Disposal 5-7

5.4.1 Waste Storage 5-7

5.4.2 Best Management Practices 5-8

5.4.3 Transportation 5-9

5.4.4 Disposal 5-9

5.5 Record Keeping and Reporting 5-10

5.6 Security Requirements 5-11

6. References 6-1

Appendices

Appendix A Project Contact List
Appendix B Class III Landfill Acceptance Criteria
Appendix C Class I Landfill Acceptance Criteria
Appendix D SDRWQCB Order No. R9-2019-0005
Appendix E CASQA BMP Fact Sheet for Dewatering Operations (NS-2)
Appendix F Water Treatment Facility Acceptance Criteria

Tables

Page

Table 1: Soil Analytical Suite 5-3
Table 2: Metals Regulatory Limits 5-4
Table 3: Volatile Organics Regulatory Limits 5-5
Table 4: Groundwater Analytical Suite 5-7

Figures

Page

Figure 1: Project Location 6-2
Figure 2: Proposed Staging Yards 6-4

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials International
BMPs	Best Management Practices
CAL EPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
CAL OSHA	California Occupational Safety and Health Administration
CASQA	California Stormwater Quality Association
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
COCs	constituents of concern
DEH	Department of Environmental Health
EM	Environmental Monitor
EPM	Environmental Project Manager
feet bgs	feet below ground surface
HASP	Health and Safety Plan
HMS	Hazardous Materials Specialist
kV	Kilovolt
LEI	Lead Environmental Inspector
MM	Mitigation Measure
MMRCP	Mitigation Monitoring, Reporting, and Compliance Program
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
MVA	Million-volt amperes
NERC	North American Electric Reliability Corporation
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PCBs	polychlorinated biphenyls
PID	photoionization detector
Plan	Soil and Dewatering Management Plan
PPE	personal protection equipment
ppm	parts per million
Project	San Marcos to Escondido TL 6975 69 kV Project
QSP	Qualified SWPPP Practitioner
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
ROW	Right of Way
SAM	Site Assessment and Mitigation
SDG&E	San Diego Gas & Electric Company
SDRWQCB	California Regional Water Quality Control Board – San Diego Region
STLC	Soluble Threshold Limit Concentration

Acronyms and Abbreviations (continued)

SVOCs	Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds
SWPPP	Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TCLP	Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure
TL	Tie Line
TPH	total petroleum hydrocarbons
TTLC	Total Threshold Limit Concentration
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
VOCs	Volatile Organic Compounds
WEAP	Worker Environmental Awareness Program
WQOs	Water Quality Objectives

1. Introduction and Project Description

This Soil and Dewatering Management Plan (Plan) provides the measures to be implemented by San Diego Gas & Electric Company (SDG&E) and its construction contractors (contractors) to address the proper storage, handling, cleanup, disposal, and transportation of soil and groundwater in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations during construction of the San Marcos to Escondido Tie Line (TL) 6975 69 kilovolt (kV) Project (Project). This Plan also describes how SDG&E and its contractors will handle unanticipated environmental contamination that may be encountered during construction. This Plan was prepared in accordance with, and to satisfy the preconstruction requirements of Mitigation Measure (MM) HAZ-1: Soil and Dewatering Management Plan and as described in the Project's Mitigation Monitoring, Reporting, and Compliance Program (MMRCP) (CPUC, 2020). In addition, the Plan addresses compliance with California Code of Regulations (CCR Title 22, Chapter 11, Article 3, Section 66261) and requirements. This Plan applies to all areas of the Project, including linear construction components, substations and staging areas, throughout the construction period.

The Project involves the rebuild, new build, and reconductoring/re-energizing of approximately 12 miles of 69 kV overhead electric power line from the existing San Marcos Substation to the existing Escondido Substation (Figure 1). The goals of the Project are to improve transmission reliability by providing a second circuit between the San Marcos Substation and the Escondido Substation. Completion of the Proposed Project will achieve a 137 MVA continuous/emergency rating, eliminate 69 kV congestion at the San Marcos Substation, increase reliability at the San Marcos Substation, and eliminate potential Category B violations. The Project includes the following segments and components:

- **Segment 1 -** Rebuilding of an approximately 1.8 mile segment of existing 69 kV circuit between the San Marcos Substation and the existing SDG&E transmission corridor from a single circuit structure line to a double circuit structure line to support the existing TL680C and additional proposed TL6975;
- **Segment 2 -** Construction of a new segment of single circuit 69kV overhead transmission line borne by proposed new steel poles along an approximately 2.8 mile long portion of the existing SDG&E transmission corridor;
- **Segment 3 -** Reconductoring of a 7.4 mile long segment of de-energized overhead conductor, located between Meadowlark Junction and the Escondido Substation;
- **AC Mitigation** - Installation of an alternating current (AC) interference mitigation system, including 11 deep wells/ solid state decouplers and 3 coupon test stations; and
- **Substation Work -** Existing overhead conductor will be transferred from the 138 kV rack to an existing 69kV bay position to accommodate the new TL6975 at the Escondido Substation.

2. Objectives

In general, this Plan is intended to provide SDG&E and its contractors conducting grading, soil excavation and dewatering (if needed) with a description of measures that will be implemented to properly manage suspected or known contamination of soil or groundwater encountered during construction of the Project. This Plan also provides information on recommended sampling, analytical testing, and appropriate response measures for situations that may arise in association with management of environmental contamination during excavation and dewatering activities (hereinafter excavation and dewatering will collectively be referred to as "construction").

The Plan provides specific information for implementing Mitigation Measure (MM) HAZ-1, as well as the means of monitoring the effectiveness of the Plan through application of control measures during Project construction. The management practices and techniques presented in this Plan are intended to accomplish the following objectives:

- Provide for the proper monitoring, sampling, and testing of suspected or known contaminated soil and/or groundwater encountered during construction of the Project.
- Provide for the measures for proper handling, storage, transportation and disposal of contaminated soil and/or groundwater encountered during construction of the Project.
- Provide specific soil stockpiling procedures and measures for containment to prevent run on and run off.
- Provide guidelines for the identification and assessment of suspected environmental contamination including notification procedures and field guidelines.
- Provide guidelines on sampling procedures to comply with the intended disposal methods for soil and groundwater generated during construction.
- Provide guidance on the identified approved disposal sites.

3. Applicable Mitigation Measure

The full text of the MM that is addressed in this Plan is provided for reference below:

MM HAZ-1: Soil and Dewatering Management Plan. SDG&E and the contractor conducting soil excavation and (if needed) dewatering shall develop and implement a Soil and Dewatering Management Plan (SDMP) that describes the procedures for managing excavated soil and groundwater generated from dewatering activities. The SDMP shall include procedures for monitoring soil for possible contamination, identifying the specific stockpiling locations and measures to contain the stockpiled soil to prevent run on and run off, and materials disposal specifying how the construction contractor(s) will remove, handle, transport, and dispose of all excavated materials in a safe, appropriate, and lawful manner. The SDMP shall specify the contractor will segregate and dispose of soil with chemical concentrations above regulatory standards. Soil with chemical concentrations below regulatory standards may be reused or recycled. Soil with chemical concentrations above regulatory standards shall be disposed of in accordance with the applicable provisions of Cal. Code Regs. Title 22, Chapter 11, Article 3, Section 66261 (i.e., Class III (nonhazardous waste), Class II (non-hazardous and "designated" waste), or Class I (non-hazardous and hazardous waste)). The SDMP must identify protocols for soil testing and disposal, identify the approved disposal sites, and include written documentation that the disposal site can accept the waste. The contractor shall include procedures for the safe and legal disposal of groundwater generated from dewatering, if any. The procedures shall include water sampling and testing procedures to quantify chemical concentrations in the water and dispose of the water in a safe and legal manner. Note that the disposal of groundwater generated from dewatering may be disposed of under the State's VOC and Fuel General Permit, depending on chemical concentrations and local sanitary sewer acceptance criteria. Contract specifications shall mandate full compliance with all applicable local, State, and federal regulations related to the identification, transportation, and disposal of hazardous materials, including those encountered in soil and groundwater. This SDMP shall be submitted to CPUC for review and approval prior to commencement of construction.

4. Field Guidelines for Incidents

The following subsections provide details on the response, reporting and notification procedures that will be implemented in the event of an unanticipated discovery of contaminated soil and/or groundwater during Project construction activities. Continuous monitoring of construction activities for preliminary indications of environmental contamination will be performed by SDG&E's contractors or related Project Personnel (i.e. first responder), prior to notification to an onsite Environmental Monitor (EM), for confirmation evaluation. Each EM will be a qualified professional, experienced in field screening/evaluation of impacted soil and groundwater. The EM will be responsible for evaluation of suspected contaminated media, field screen materials for visual and/or olfactory indications of the presence of contaminants, and collect environmental samples for laboratory analysis, if deemed warranted.

4.1 Unanticipated Discovery of Suspected Contaminated Soil/Groundwater

In the event of a discovery of potentially contaminated soil and/or groundwater during Project construction, the following response procedures will be implemented immediately. Should the suspected contaminated materials pose an imminent threat or impact human health or the environment, release reporting and notification procedures described in Section 4.2*, Notification Procedures*, will be followed.

- Once discovery of potentially contaminated material has been made and it is safe to do so, Project personnel (i.e., first responder) will stop work in the area as needed and contain the area to assess the extent of contamination and prevent dispersion of contaminated material around the work zone.
- Sorbent and barrier materials will be utilized to prevent runoff from potentially contaminated areas and limit the spread of contamination.
- The area will be marked and secured using signing, flagging, fencing, cones, or similar devices to prevent exposure of personnel to the area and minimize the spread of contamination.
- The EM and/or Lead Environmental Inspector (LEI) will then be contacted by the first responder to inform the next steps for evaluation and compliance with the Plan.
- The EM or LEI will contact the SDG&E Environmental Project Manager (EPM) and/or Hazardous Materials Specialist (HMS), as needed, to notify them of the discovery.
- The EM or LEI will determine next steps to properly sample, contain, clean up, store, and dispose of the material as described in this Plan.
- Should the discovery occur during active trenching or excavation, appropriate steps will be taken to properly evaluate the extent of contamination (using visual and olfactory indicators, or field screening), to determine if work in the immediate area can proceed.
- Excavated soil that is suspected to be contaminated will be segregated from clean material, placed on visqueen (or equivalent), bermed and covered pending coordination of containment

in drums or covered roll-off bins for transportation to a Project storage yard or to an appropriate disposal facility.

- Once containerized, contaminated materials will be brought to a Project storage yard, containers will be properly placarded, signed and marked "Pending Characterization." Placarding will also include information related to the contents of the containers, generator information, and date the waste was generated and emergency contact information.
- Soils suspected of contamination will be sampled and characterized to determine proper disposal or reuse alternatives.
- Groundwater encountered during excavation work will be evaluated, managed, and disposed of in accordance with Section 5.3 *Dewatering Management*.
- In the event Project personnel become exposed to suspected hazardous materials, proper decontamination procedures, first aid, or medical response will be performed. Based on the typical hazardous materials that may be encountered during construction, this generally requires the use of washing (e.g., eye flush or hand washing). If the exposed individual believes they need immediate medical treatment, local emergency services (i.e., dial 911) will be contacted or the individual will report to a nearby medical facility for treatment.

4.2 Notification Procedures

In the event that impacted soil and/or groundwater is encountered or suspected, the EM will notify the LEI, SDG&E HMS, onsite Foreman, and instruct site workers to segregate impacted and unimpacted materials, and coordinate the mobilization of required equipment to remove and store contaminated materials, if warranted. Additionally, during routine safety meetings, site workers will be briefed on the potential to encounter impacted soil and groundwater and will be instructed to notify the EM, LEI or onsite Foreman if impacts to soil/groundwater are suspected. Contact information for SDG&E's designated EM and LEI are provided in Appendix A, *Project Contact List*.

5. Plan Implementation

5.1 Training and Safety Requirements

All personnel working on the Project will be required to attend the Worker Environmental Awareness Training Program (WEAP), which will include training on known and potential environmental contamination that may be encountered during construction, proper management of impacted soil and/or groundwater and response measures, relevant Project plans, and the Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP), as applicable. This will include information procedures for identifying the types of contamination (e.g., volatile organic compounds [VOCs], petroleum hydrocarbons and metals) that may be encountered during construction activities.

Appropriate health and safety precautions will be implemented to protect employees and the public to prevent or minimize exposure to potentially contaminated materials. Work shall be performed in accordance with California Occupational Safety and Health Administration (Cal OSHA) standards. Proper personal protection equipment (PPE) will be utilized by all SDG&E and contractor personnel who may encounter contaminated soil or groundwater in compliance with Cal OSHA standards. Appropriate PPE, first aid, and emergency supplies will be available to contractor personnel at hazardous material and waste storage areas, which may include Project staging yards, active work sites and on construction vehicles or equipment. Specialized contractors responsible for management and disposal of impacted soil and/or groundwater will be responsible for maintaining the minimum PPE requirements and first aid resources and be prepared to escalate PPE levels on an as-needed basis.

In addition, a project-specific Health and Safety Plan (HASP) will be prepared and the Primary Construction Contractor(s) will prepare and implement a Health and Safety program for the Project. Daily Tailgate meetings will be conducted throughout construction and will address the daily on ongoing safety concerns and required mitigation(s). The EMs, the LEI, QSP, contractors, and other onsite personnel will participate in the Daily Tailgate meetings as needed, and issues pertaining to contaminated soils or groundwater will be discussed where appropriate. Personnel responsible for managing contaminated materials will be trained in proper handling, storage, and transportation requirements, as well as appropriate emergency response procedures in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

5.2 Soil Management

This section describes the measures that will be taken during construction of the Project to address the proper procedures for the monitoring, testing, storage, management, transportation and disposal of contaminated soil in accordance with Project mitigation measures and permit conditions, as well as applicable state and federal regulations (CCR Title 22 Sections 66261.1–66261.7, Title 24; Part 9, and 40 CFR 260, et seq.).

5.2.1 Monitoring for Impacted Soil

Visual Monitoring and Field Screening

Construction contractors will continuously monitor soil conditions during excavation/trenching activities. Visual identification of impacted soil will be based on the presence of staining or discoloration and olfactory indicators (odorous soil) will be utilized as preliminary indications of potential impacts. Following identification of potentially impacted soil, the construction contractor will halt excavation activities, segregate and cover all excavated materials suspected of contamination, and immediately notify the onsite EM or LEI to facilitate confirmation screening.

Upon preliminary confirmation of the presence of impacted soil by the EM or LEI, the EPM and SDG&E HMS will be notified. Following notification to the EPM and HMS and in addition to visual monitoring, a properly calibrated photoionization detector (PID) will be used by the EM or LEI to screen excavated soils in the field to support identification and delineation of impacts within the work zone. Field screening of soil samples for contamination will be conducted using a PID and the head-space screening method, as follows:

- Approximately 2 to 4 ounces of soil will be placed in a sealed plastic bag, shaken gently, and allowed to equilibrate for approximately 3 minutes.
- Following equilibration, the PID probe tip will be inserted into the bag to collect a headspace reading. The screening level for considering soil to be impacted is 50 parts per million (ppm) as measured by a PID calibrated to isobutylene at a concentration of 100 ppm.
- Soil identified with visual or olfactory indications of contamination, or PID readings exceeding 50 ppm will be considered impacted and segregated from unimpacted material for future characterization and transportation for disposal.

The identification and segregation of soil potentially impacted by other contaminants which cannot be determined with the PID will be done at the discretion of the onsite EM. Monitoring observations and the results from soil screening with the PID will be recorded in a field notebook. The location(s) where impacted soils were identified, estimated volumes of impacted soil excavated, soil staging location, and project personnel notified of the conditions will also be documented.

5.2.2 Displaced Soil Management

Unimpacted excavated soils will be stockpiled or containerized and staged at a secure location within the project right of way (ROW) or at a project staging yard pending reuse or offsite disposal. Excavated material suspected or confirmed to be impacted soil will be segregated from unimpacted material, stockpiled (temporarily) or containerized (and covered), and stored at a project staging yard (Figure 2), pending characterization. All stockpiled materials are required to implement, the specific soil stockpiling requirements described in Section 5.4. Procedures for characterization and disposal of impacted soil is described in the following subsections.

5.2.3 Soil Sampling

Prior to disposal or reuse, stockpiled and/or containerized soils will be sampled and analyzed in accordance with Section 5; *Site Investigation Techniques* from the San Diego Department of Environmental Health (DEH) Site Assessment and Mitigation (SAM) Manual [DEH, 2009]. Excavated soil

that is designated for disposal to a permitted hazardous waste or specified waste facility, or to a treatment/recycling facility, must also be sampled and analyzed in accordance with the receiving facility's requirements (Appendix B and C of this Plan). If reuse of excavated soils is proposed, it will be performed in accordance with testing and approval criteria provided in California Regional Water Quality Control Board – San Diego Region (SDRWQCB) Conditional Waiver No. 9 (Appendix D of this Plan), to confirm that soils are appropriate for reuse.

Common soil contaminants may include, but not limited to metals, total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), semi-volatile organic compounds (SVOCs) and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Based on the field screening described in Section 5.2.1, the onsite EM will evaluate the potential constituents of concern (COCs), collect an appropriate number of soil samples (based on the soil volume) and submit them for laboratory analysis. The EM will also document the location and contents and of stockpiled and containerized soils, track the waste generation and storage retention times for compliance with small quantity or large-quantity generator storage requirements and assist SDG&E with coordinating proper waste disposal.

Characterization samples will be collected and analyzed utilizing industry standard testing methods (e.g., United States Environmental Protection Agency [USEPA] or American Society for Testing and Materials International [ASTM] Methods). Based on the results of the desktop evaluation of potential sources of contamination near the Project, the suite of analysis to characterize soil for offsite disposal will include (at a minimum) the following COCs listed in Table 1 below. The COC, analytical methods, preservation, and hold times are also provided below.

Table 1: Soil Analytical Suite

CONSTITUENT OF CONCERN	ANALYTICAL METHOD	PRESERVATIVE	SAMPLE CONTAINER	HOLD TIME
Ignitability	EPA Method 1030	4-deg. C	4 oz glass jar w/ Teflon lid	14 days
pH (Corrosivity)	EPA Method 9045D	4-deg. C	4 oz glass jar w/ Teflon lid	24 hours
TPH – extended range (C10-C44)	EPA Method 8015B (M)	4-deg. C	4 oz glass jar w/ Teflon lid	14 days[1]
Title 22 Metals/Mercury (total)	EPA Method 6010B/7471A	None	4 oz glass jar w/ Teflon lid	180 days / 28 days
PCBs	EPA Method 8082A	4-deg. C	4 oz glass jar w/ Teflon lid	14 days[1]
SVOCs	EPA Method 8270-PAH SIM	4-deg. C	4 oz glass jar w/ Teflon lid	14 days[1]
VOCs + Oxygenates	EPA Method 8260B	4-deg. C	4 oz glass jar w/ Teflon lid	14 days
1 – Day for extraction, 40-day hold time following laboratory extraction.				

Following receipt and evaluation of preliminary results, supplemental testing may be required to satisfy disposal facility-specific acceptance criteria, or to further evaluate the hazardous nature of these materials.

5.2.4 Waste Characterization

Laboratory analytical results for soil samples will be compared to hazardous waste criteria in accordance with federal and state regulations (40 CFR Parts 261 and 22 CCR Division 4.5, Chapter 11, Article 3, §66261.24). Wastes may be classified as non-hazardous, non-Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) or RCRA hazardous waste based on the following:

- Should concentrations for any given parameter exceed their respective Total Threshold Limit Concentration (TTLC; where established), then the soil is considered non-RCRA (California) hazardous waste.
- Soluble Threshold Limit Concentration (STLC) analysis is required if the TTLC result equals or exceeds STLC by a factor of 10 or more. If the STLC result is equal to or greater than the STLC limit, then the waste considered California (non-RCRA) hazardous waste.
- Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) testing is required for federal hazardous waste characterization if the TTLC result equals or exceeds the TCLP thresholds (where established) by a factor of 20 or more. If the TCLP result is equal to or greater than the TCLP limit, then the waste is considered a federal (RCRA) hazardous waste.

Where established, regulatory threshold limits for common metals and volatile organic contaminants are presented in Table 2 and 3, respectively. A complete list of regulatory threshold limits for various COCs are provided in California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 22 (State of California, 2020).

Table 2: Metals Regulatory Limits

PARAMETER	TTLC LIMIT (mg/kg)	STLC LIMIT (mg/L)	TCLP LIMIT (mg/L)
Arsenic	500	5.0	5
Barium	10,000	100	100
Cadmium	100	1	1
Chromium	2,500	5	5
Lead	1,000	5	5
Mercury	20	0.2	0.2
Selenium	100	1	1
Silver	500	5	5

Notes:
mg/kg – milligrams per kilogram
mg/L – milligrams per liter

Table 3: Volatile Organics Regulatory Limits

PARAMETER	TTLC LIMIT (mg/kg)	STLC LIMIT (mg/L)	TCLP LIMIT (mg/L)
Benzene	NE	NE	0.5
Carbon Tetrachloride	NE	NE	0.5
Chlorobenzene	NE	NE	100.0
Chloroform	NE	NE	6.0
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	NE	NE	7.5
1,2-Dichloroethane	NE	NE	0.5
1,1-Dichloroethylene	NE	NE	0.7
Methyl ethyl ketone (MEK)	NE	NE	200.0
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	NE	NE	0.7
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	2,040	204	0.5
Vinyl chloride	NE	NE	0.2

Notes:
mg/kg – milligrams per kilogram
mg/L – milligrams per liter
NE – Not Established

5.3 Dewatering Management

Based on the subsurface geotechnical investigation conducted for the Project [GEOCON, 2017], depth to groundwater along the Project alignment range between 4 to 20 feet below ground surface (feet bgs). Therefore, excavation/trenching activities will generally be above the anticipated groundwater levels and it is not anticipated that dewatering activities will be necessary for the project on a wide-spread basis. However, pole foundation excavations have the potential encounter groundwater and could yield up to 111,000 gallons of groundwater requiring management (CPUC, 2020); therefore, based on the anticipated depth to groundwater along the Project alignment, it may be necessary to dewater some of the deeper foundations that will be at or below the static groundwater level..

5.3.1 Monitoring for Groundwater Impacts

If groundwater is encountered during construction activities and dewatering is necessary to resume work, evaluation and management of groundwater will be performed in accordance with the following procedures:

- Construction contractors will be responsible for continuous monitoring during excavation activities to document the presence of groundwater and for preliminary screening for indications of contamination.

- Following identification of groundwater within an excavation or trench, the construction contractor will immediately notify the EM or LEI to evaluate the groundwater for indications of contamination prior to extraction and to facilitate notifications to the SDG&E EPM, SDG&E HMS, and the Project Qualified SWPPP Practitioner (QSP).
- The EM or LEI will contact the EPM, HMS, and QSP to notify them when groundwater is encountered in an excavation that requires removal to allow construction to resume.
- Groundwater encountered during construction activities will be assessed by the EM, LEI or QSP for indications of contamination including discoloration, foam, odor, turbidity, floating or suspended solids, and visible sheen based on visual and olfactory observations.
- If groundwater contamination is suspected (other than if only with sediment), appropriate Project personnel, such as the SDG&E HMS, EM, or QSP, will implement the appropriate sampling and analysis protocols (Section 5.3.3) to confirm the presence of contamination and characterize groundwater in preparation of discharge or disposal.
- If the groundwater is determined to be contaminated and management of the groundwater resulting from dewatering is determined to be feasible, groundwater may be directly removed and stored in a vacuum truck (or pumped to storage tanks [e.g., baker tanks]), transported, and disposed of by a licensed-hauling contractor.
- If the extracted groundwater is determined not to be contaminated, groundwater will be managed and discharged in accordance with the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) Construction General Permit procedures (SWRCB, 2009), the Project SWPPP, and San Diego RWQCB Conditional Waiver No. 3 (Order No R9-2014-0041) for Miscellaneous "Low Threat" Discharges to Land, from Short-Term Construction Dewatering Operations (SDRWQCB, 2014).
- If it is determined that above-ground management of groundwater generated from dewatering activities (either contaminated or uncontaminated) is not feasible (either due to the character of contamination and/or volumes to be generated), the contractor will evaluate alternatives to dewatering and above ground storage. This may include evaluating engineering alternatives, onsite treatment to allow reuse, or obtaining batch discharge permits to dispose of large volumes uncontaminated groundwater to the sanitary sewer.
- Should treatment of groundwater be needed prior to discharge to a sanitary sewer or onsite use, treatment methods will be assessed on a case-by-case basis to address the specific constituent/analyte of concern. Common treatment methods for particulate filtration are provided in the California Stormwater Quality Association (CASQA) Best Management Practices (BMP) Fact Sheet for Dewatering Operations (NS-2), provided in Appendix E; however, this information is not inclusive to describe all potential treatment options.
- Groundwater discharges resulting from dewatering will be monitored by the QSP and BMPs (e.g., velocity dissipation and/or sediment control devices), as described in the Project SWPPP, will be implemented to prevent erosion at the discharge point and offsite sediment transport.

5.3.2 Groundwater Management

5.3.3 Groundwater Sampling

Evidence of groundwater contamination (other than sediment) can be determined based on visual and olfactory observations (discoloration, foam, odor, turbidity, floating or suspended solids, and visible sheen). Based on the desktop review of potential sources of contamination along the project alignment, metals, TPH, PCBs, VOCs, and SVOCs have been identified as potential COCs in contaminated groundwater. If evidence of contamination is present in extracted groundwater, samples will be collected and analyzed to characterize liquid waste for offsite disposal or confirm the suitability of extracted water for onsite reuse. The COC, analytical methods, preservation, and hold times are provided in Table 4 below.

Table 4: Groundwater Analytical Suite

CONSTITUENT OF CONCERN	ANALYTICAL METHOD	PRESERVATIVE	SAMPLE CONTAINER	HOLD TIME
VOCs	EPA Method 8260B	HCl, 4-deg. C	3 x 40-ml VOAs	14 days
PCBs	USEPA Method 8082A	4-deg. C	1 L amber glass	7 days[2]
TPH (extended range)	EPA Method 8015B (M)	4-deg. C	500 mL amber glass	7 days[2]
Title 22 Metals/Mercury (total)	EPA Method 6010B/7470A	4-deg. C	250 mL HDPE	180 days / 28 days
Title 22 Metals/Mercury (dissolved) [1]	EPA Method 6010B/7470A	HNO_3; 4-deg. C	250 mL HDPE	180 days / 28 days
Total Cyanide	SM 4500-CN– C/E	NaOH & 4°C	1 L HDPE	14 days
Total Sulfides	SM 4500-S2– D	$ZnAc_2$ & NaOH; 4-deg. C	125 mL HDPE	7 days

1 – Dissolved metals require field or lab filtration through 0.45-micron filter prior to preservation.
2 – Days for extraction, 40-day hold time following laboratory extraction.

In addition to the primary COCs for groundwater characterization for disposal purposes, alternate testing may be necessary to comply with SDRWQCB Conditional Waiver No. 3 to confirm waters discharges to land do not exceed Water Quality Objectives (WQOs) for the specific hydrologic areas or sub-areas where the proposed discharges will occur (SDRWQCB, 1994).

5.4 Waste Staging and Disposal

5.4.1 Waste Storage

The storage and containment of contaminated materials will be conducted in compliance with the following requirements:

- Contaminated materials, including soil and/or groundwater, will be stored at temporary Project staging yards (Figure 2), within secondary containment, away from drainage areas, if possible.
- Soil stockpiles and dewatering tanks will be located away from surface waters as described in Section 5.4.2.

- Implementation of effective BMPs as described in Section 5.4.2.
- Work areas will be kept clean to minimize the potential for an inadvertent release.
- Only tanks suitable for storing contaminated groundwater will be used and will be inspected daily for leaks. If a dewatering tank is found to be damaged or leaking, the contents will be transferred to a tank that is in good condition and the damaged container will be removed from the Project.
- Incompatible materials will be stored in segregated areas. Materials that are incompatible will not be placed in the same tank/container or in an unwashed container that previously held such incompatible material.

5.4.2 Best Management Practices

BMPs will be implemented during construction activities to ensure that discharges do not enter the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) or any surface waters. Locations of soil stockpiles and dewatering tanks with known or suspected contaminated materials shall meet the following minimum general site conditions:

- Surface drainage shall be diverted away from the soil stockpiles and storage containers;
- Implementation of effective BMPs (e.g., fiber rolls, gravel bags, plastic sheeting) to prevent soil stockpiles from contacting surface water run-on, and the erosion and transport of stockpiled soil by surface water runoff;
- Soil stockpiles and dewatering tanks shall be located more than 100 feet from any surface waters of the State; and
- Soil stockpiles and dewatering tanks shall be protected against 100-year peak stream flows as defined by the local flood control agency.

General procedures for dewatering activities are outlined in CASQA BMP Fact Sheet NS-2, which provides maintenance and inspection guidelines for equipment used during dewatering operations (Appendix E of this Plan). The BMPs that may be implemented during dewatering activities include the following:

- Secondary containment for drums or tanks storing liquid wastes.
- Sediment Basins;
- Weir Tanks;
- Dewatering Tanks;
- Gravity Bag Filters;
- Sand Media Particulate Filters; and
- Cartridge Filters.

Temporary BMPs and/or treatment systems (if needed) employed during Project construction activities will be in accordance with the Project's SWPPP and CASQA guidelines.

5.4.3 Transportation

For each applicable construction area, a staging yard will be identified for temporary storage of soil stockpiles. Access and egress routes for delivering soil to the specific staging areas will be developed by the construction contractor when staging yards are identified. Access and egress routes will be provided to the waste hauler by the construction contractor to allow for rapid and efficient delivery of roll-off bins to the staging yard and/or disposal facility. During transport, roll-off bins containing soil shall be covered. The loaded trucks will proceed directly to a designated disposal facility as described in Section 5.4.4 of this Plan. For impacted soils, the transportation company will be responsible for having proof of valid hauler registration with the California EPA (Cal EPA) and shall ensure that all vehicles are properly registered, operated, and placarded in compliance with local, state, and federal requirements.

Loading and transporting of soil will be conducted in such a manner that the generation of dust is minimized. Dust suppression will be managed through the application of water spray and/or suspending loading activities. If at any time, dust emissions are observed to be causing adverse effects offsite, the EM will suspend field activities until the problem is corrected. The transportation contractor will be required to follow Spill Response Guidelines in compliance with Federal regulations 49 CFR 172.602. The transportation contractor will ensure that each driver is equipped with an Emergency Response Guidebook and is properly trained to respond to an emergency. The onsite EM will observe the contaminated soil loading and other related activities and will follow the requirements of the HASP. The excavation contractor will be responsible for ensuring that transportation activities are in accordance with this Plan, relevant Project plans, and their Health and Safety Program.

SDG&E, a contractor for SDG&E or a designated agent will sign disposal manifests prior to offsite transportation for disposal.

5.4.4 Disposal

Soil Disposal

Once laboratory analytical data for a specific stockpile is received, the data will be forwarded to a waste transportation and disposal contractor for profiling and manifesting. The concentrations of COCs in soil will be used for waste classification and identifying an appropriate disposal location. For disposal of non-hazardous materials, soils may be transported to the selected Class III Landfill. If excavated material is characterized as California-hazardous or RCRA hazardous waste, the disposal contractor will be consulted to determine the transportation route from the specific staging yard to the disposal facility.

Non-hazardous, impacted soil generated during construction activities is anticipated to be disposed at an approved local Class III landfill such as:

Otay Landfill 1700 Maxwell Road Chula Vista, CA 91911 (619) 421-3773	OR	Sycamore Landfill 14494 Mast Blvd Santee, CA 92145 (619) 562-0530

Soil characterized as California-Hazardous or RCRA hazardous waste is anticipated to be disposed at an approved Class I landfill such as:

Clean Harbors
2500 W. Lokern Road
Buttonwillow, CA 93206
(661) 762-6200

Acceptance criteria and sampling requirements for the identified Class III and Class I landfills are presented in Appendix B and C[1] of this Plan, respectively.

Water Disposal

Discharge and disposal options for extracted groundwater generated during construction activities include onsite reuse for construction purposes, batch discharges to the sanitary sewer system, and transportation for offsite disposal. Following evaluation, batch discharge to the sanitary sewer system is not considered to be a feasible alternative due to the cost and delays associated with analyzing groundwater samples for the extensive suite of analysis required for approval.

Discharges of extracted groundwater to land must be performed in accordance with the general and specific conditions of SDRWQCB Conditional Waiver No. 3 for *Discharges to Land from short-term construction dewatering operations* (Appendix D). All extracted groundwater not suitable for onsite reuse is anticipated to be disposed at an approved treatment facility such as:

Crosby & Overton, Inc.
TSDF Plant #1
1630 W. 17th Street
Long Beach, CA 90813
(562) 432-5445

Acceptance criteria and sampling requirements for the Crosby and Overton, Inc. (C&O) Facility is presented in Appendix F. Note that the C&O Facility is equipped with an onsite laboratory, which will perform characterization upon arrival. While this streamlines the process for offsite transportation, there is a risk of wastes being rejected upon arrival. Therefore, it is recommended that characterization of liquid wastes be performed to confirm that acceptance criteria is met prior to transport for off-site disposal

5.5 Record Keeping and Reporting

The EM will maintain records of monitoring and sampling activities conducted during the monitored activities. The locations of impacted soil/groundwater and where soil/groundwater is stored will be recorded in daily summary logs. The EM will also document the potential COCs in each stockpile/dewatering tank and designate the sampling methodology to characterize for disposal (Section 5.2.4 and 5.3.3). Field monitoring results and analytical data will be tabulated at the conclusion of the construction activities. SDG&E, or their authorized representative, will report the findings of field monitoring and laboratory analyses to the CPUC and appropriate agency as required.

[1] Waste acceptance criteria and analytical sampling requirements provided by Clean Harbors via email, dated 4 February 2021, and is included as Appendix C.

In accordance with the Project's SWPPP, weekly site inspections (visual observations) will be conducted at the Project site by the QSP or a trained individual directed by the QSP. For each inspection required for the Project, the QSP shall complete a Site Inspection Form, which will be maintained on site within the SWPPP. Inspections will include all BMPs implemented on site at the time of inspection, including stockpiles, containerized wastes and BMPs implemented during dewatering activities. If failures or other shortcomings are identified, the QSP will notify the contractor and LEI so that BMPs will be repaired or design changes will be implemented within 72 hours of identification and completed as soon as possible.

In addition, the CASQA BMP Fact Sheet for Dewatering Operations (NS-2) (refer to Appendix E of this Plan) recommends daily visual inspections of dewatering operations to ensure that no off-site discharge or erosion occurs.

5.6 Security Requirements

The soil and/or groundwater generated during construction will be stored at a project storage yard and will be secured through compliance with the following requirements:

- Soil stockpiles and dewatering tanks will be stored in a secured (gated, locked, and/or guarded) location to prevent risk of damage, vandalism, theft, and exposure to the public.
- Impacted soil and/or groundwater may be temporarily stored within the Project right-of-way during construction hours but will be returned to a secured location for overnight storage and/or during non-construction periods.

6. References

California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC). 2020. *San Diego Gas & Electric San Marcos to Escondido Tie Line (TL) 6975 69 kV Project Final Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration*. January. Online: https://www.cpuc.ca.gov/environment/info/esa/TL6975/pdf/final_ISMND/SDGE_TL6975_69kV_Final_IS-MND_web.pdf

California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Diego Region (SDRWQCB), 2019. Order No. R9-2019-0005, Conditional Waiver of Waste Discharge Requirements for Low Threat Discharges in the San Diego Region, 8 May 2019.

SDRWQCB, 1994. Water Quality Control Plan for the San Diego Basin (with amendments effective on or before May 17, 2019), 8 September 1994.

County of San Diego, Department of Environmental Health (DEH), 2011. Site Assessment and Mitigation Manual, Section 5 – Site Investigation Techniques, 15 August 2011.

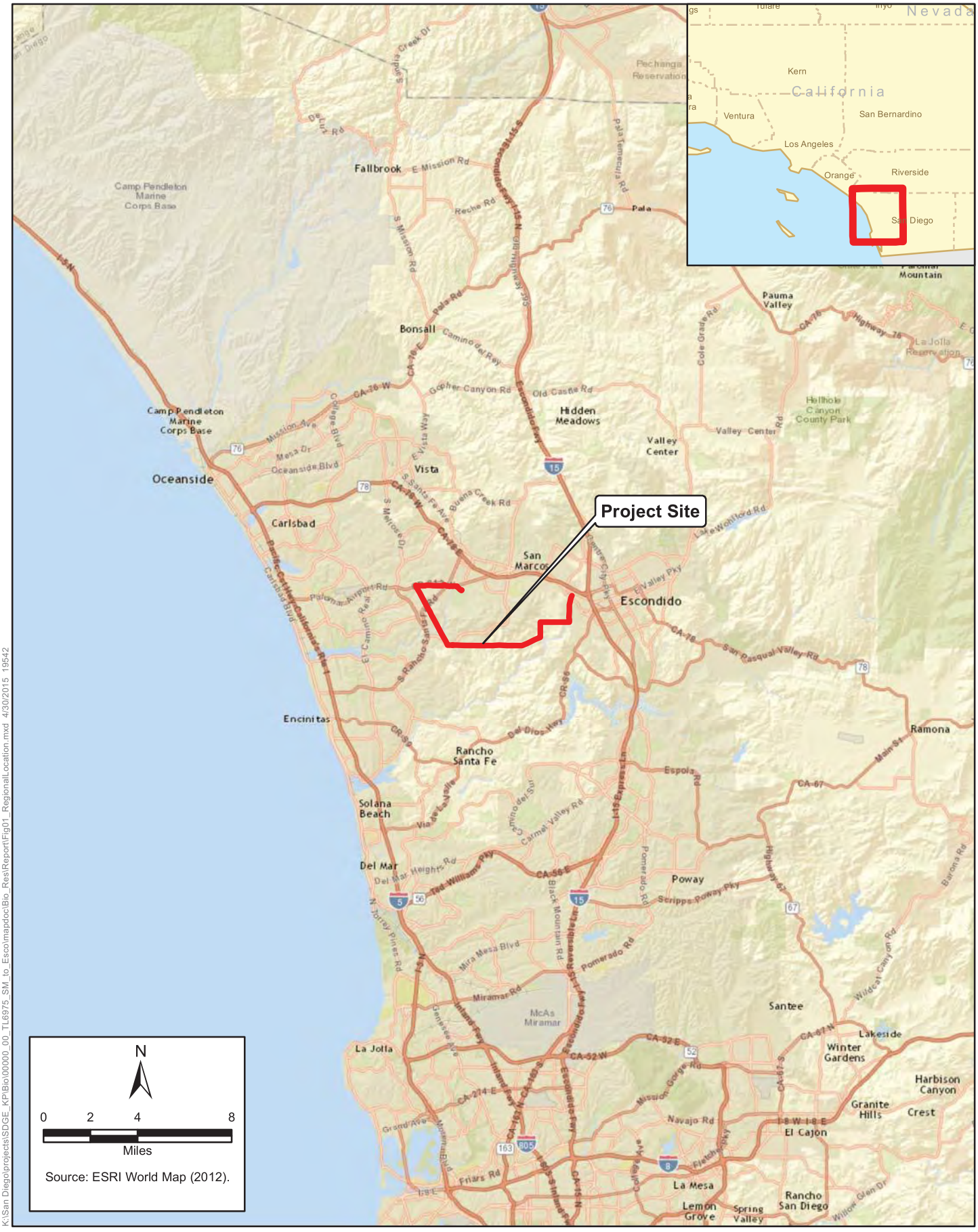
GEOCON, Inc. 2017. Geotechnical Investigation, TL 6975 – San Marcos-Escondido Brady Project: SDGEC1.078.000, San Diego County, California. September 12.

State of California, 2020. Department of Toxic Substances Control, California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 22, Chapter 11, Article 3.

State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). 2009. Order 2009-0009-DWQ – Construction General Permit, 2 September 2009.

Figure 1: Project Location

This page was intentionally left blank.

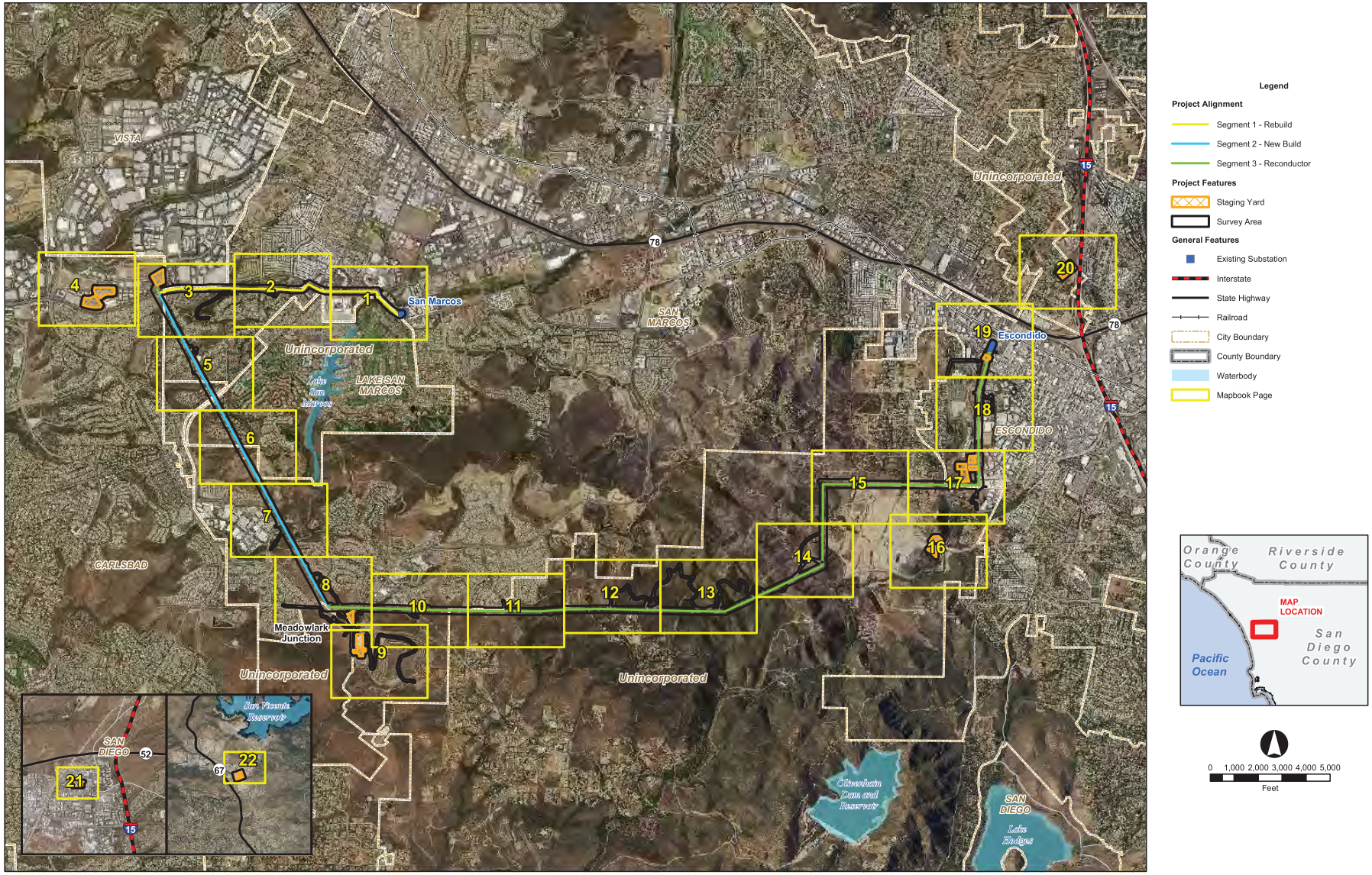


K:\San Diego\projects\SDGE_KP\Bio\00000_00_TL6975_SM_to_Esco\mapdoc\Bio_Res\Report\Fig01_RegionalLocation.mxd 4/30/2015 19542

Figure 1
SDG&E TL6975 Regional Location

Figure 2: Proposed Staging Yards

This page was intentionally left blank.



D1208I2.05 - CPUC SDGE TL6975/05 Graphics-GIS-Modeling/Illustrator

SOURCE: SDG&E, 2018

TL 6975 San Marcos to Escondido Project

Figure 3.4-1
Vegetation Communities

ESA

Appendix A Project Contact List

Appendix A Project Contact List

Company/ Organization	Title	Applicable Project Component	Name/Address	Telephone Number
Company Contacts				
San Diego Gas & Electric Company	Project Manager	Project Wide	Melinda Kimble 8315 Century Park Court San Diego, CA 92123	**[Redacted]**
	Environmental Project Manager	Project Wide	William Yee 8315 Century Park Court San Diego, CA 92123	**[Redacted]**
	Hazardous Materials Specialist	Project Wide	Barbara Montgomery 6875 Consolidated Way, SD1373 San Diego, CA 92129	**[Redacted]**
	Lead Environmental Inspector	Project Wide	TBD	TBD
	Environmental Monitor	Project Wide	TBD	TBD
	Lead Qualified SWPPP Practitioner	Project Wide	TBD	TBD
Federal and State Contacts				
Department of Toxic Substances Control	Cypress Field Office	Project Wide	5796 Corporate Avenue Cypress, CA 90630	**[Redacted]**
California Public Utilities Commission	Project Manager	Project Wide	Trevor Pratt 505 Van Ness Avenue, San Francisco CA 94102	**[Redacted]**
Regional Water Quality Control Board – Region 9	Supervising Water Resources Control Engineer	Project Wide	David Barker San Diego Region 2375 Northside Drive, Suite 100 San Diego, CA 92108	**[Redacted]**
United States Environmental Protection Agency	National Response Center	Project Wide	N/A	**[Redacted]**

Company/ Organization	Title	Applicable Project Component	Name/Address	Telephone Number
Local Contacts				
County of San Diego Department of Environmental Health	N/A	Project Wide	Department of Environmental Health 5500 Overland Avenue, #17 San Diego, CA 92123	**[Redacted]**
Regional Water Quality Control Board – San Diego Region	Senior Engineering Geologist	Project Wide	Roger Mitchell San Diego Region 2375 Northside Drive, Suite 100 San Diego, CA 92108	**[Redacted]**
Disposal Facilities				
Clean Harbors	Class I Disposal – RCRA	As-Needed	2500 W. Lokern Road Buttonwillow, CA 93206	**[Redacted]**
Crosby & Overton	Water Treatment	As-Needed	1610 West 17th Street Long Beach, CA 90813	**[Redacted]**
Otay Landfill	Class III Disposal – Non-RCRA	As-Needed	1700 Maxwell Road Chula Vista, CA 91911	**[Redacted]**
Sycamore Landfill	Class III Disposal – Non-RCRA	As-Needed	14494 Mast Boulevard Santee, CA 92145	**[Redacted]**

Appendix B Class III Landfill Acceptance Criteria

Special Waste Acceptance Guidelines

The San Diego Landfill Systems has outlined the following procedures
to guide generators when profiling non-hazardous special wastes for disposal.

San Diego Area Landfills

Otay Landfill
1700 Maxwell Road
Chula Vista, CA 91910
Appt. Scheduling: 619-421-7083

Sycamore Landfill
8514 Mast Boulevard
Santee, CA 92071
Appt. Scheduling: 619-562-9325

Special Waste Sales Group

Stacy Loveland
SW Sales Representative
480.516.1892
SLoveland@RepublicServices.com

Holly Aasen
Sales Coordinator
619-562-0720
619.449.1050 fax
HAasen@RepublicServices.com

www.SpecialWasteExperts.com

Acceptance Procedures

The San Diego Landfill Systems will only accept non-hazardous special waste material for disposal. Acceptable wastes can include, but are not limited to, contaminated soil, non-friable asbestos, grit and screenings from wastewater treatment plants, sewage sludge, industrial sludge, fly ash, treated wood, food wastes, auto shredder fluff, foundry sand, filter cake, refractory brick, treated medical waste, construction/demolition debris and off-specification products.

Before accepting any special wastes for disposal, the San Diego Landfill Systems requires the generator to submit an appropriate waste profile form (special waste or express) and waste specific analytical reports, including the chain of custody, and/or Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS).

Special Waste Profile Form or Express Waste Profile Form: Generators are to complete the Profile Sheet. The profile must be signed by this generator or by a duly authorized representative of the generator. All spaces on the profile sheet must be completed. If information is unavailable or does not apply, you may enter a hyphen (-) or "N/A". Once signed, only the generator or their duly authorized representative may make changes to the profile. Incomplete or unsigned profiles will delay the approval process. To download current versions of either form go to www.SpecialWasteExperts.com.

Third Party Authorization Form: This form must be completed, by the generator, when the generator designates an authorized representative to sign necessary documentation to comply with landfill requirements. Please see form for additional authorizations. To obtain a form please email the Special Waste Sales Rep or Sales Coordinator and request a copy.

Submittal for Review and Approval: Fax or email the completed information to the Special Waste Sales Coordinator for review. If the submitted data demonstrates the waste meets the non-hazardous waste requirements, the waste will be approved for acceptance and an approval email and packet will be issued. The approval process may take up to **48 hours** from the time the completed information is received.

Special Waste Service Agreement: Special Waste Service Agreement will be issued to the company that will be billing the project. Upon receipt of the signed service agreement from the billing party, this is the final step in the execution of the process.

Scheduling Shipments & Non-Hazardous Waste Manifests: Upon receiving the approval email and packet, you must notify the landfill at least **24 hours** prior to shipping to the landfill. For large quantities, we will need to know the actual days of shipment, the quantity and the exact number of loads that will be brought for disposal. Each load must be accompanied by a completed and signed non-hazardous waste manifest. Any loads brought in without a signed manifest will cause delays in the disposal process. Our office can supply blank or preprinted manifests.

Laboratory Analysis

Test data submitted by generators must meet the following criteria:

- The analytical data must be less than 12 months old to use for waste characterization, unless the generator can certify that site use has not changed the waste characteristics since the time the historical analytical data was complied.
- The analytical report must be the final laboratory report with all lab signatures. No draft or preliminary reports will be accepted.
- Chain of Custody and the QA/QC report must be included with analytical.
- For results reported as 'non detect', the detection or reporting levels must be indicated. Laboratory detection limits must be less than regulatory thresholds.
- The waste must be characterized by a state certified laboratory. Please visit the link: http://www.cdph.ca.gov/CERTLIC/LABS/Pages/ELAP.aspx to view a list of the laboratories through the State of California. The list is identified under Information, Lists and Form heading as Certified Laboratory List.
- Only submit analytical data that pertains to the material to be profiled. If you have to submit reports that include unnecessary data, please reference only those samples on which we are to base our decision.

Required Testing

Republic Services and San Diego Landfill System use many factors to determine the necessary and appropriate analytical needed for each waste stream. The most important factors include generator knowledge, a description of the process generating the waste, and the suspected contamination. Below are minimum required analysis for some common waste streams and contaminations.

During the review process, there may be additional certifications, such as site history or additional analytical, to those listed below. The generator of the waste is responsible for determining what the possible contamination is present in their waste.

Contaminated Soils, Debris, and Dredging Sediments

Sampling Frequency for Soils

Volume of Soil (cubic yards)	Number of Samples
100	4
125	5
150	6
175	7
200	8
225	9
250	10
275	11
300	12
325	13
350	14
375	15
400	16

Volume of Soil (cubic yards)	Number of Samples
425	17
450	18
475	19
500	20
1,000	21
1,500	22
2,000	23
2,500	24
3,000	25
3,500	26
4,000	27
4,500	28
5,000*	29

- Four samples per one hundred cubic yards up to 500 yards.
- One sample per 500 cubic yards up to 5,000 cubic yards.
- Beyond a volume of 5,000 cubic yards, it is up to the discretion of the landfill to determine whether additional samples are required per San Diego Regional Water Quality Control Board (SDRWQCB)*.

Testing Requirements for Contaminated Soils

Waste/Contamination	Minimum Testing Requirements
Burn Ash	pH, TPH extended range (C4-C40), CAM 17 Metals, Volatiles, Semi-Volatiles, PCB's, Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD)
Gasoline	TPH, BTEX, TTLC Lead
Kerosene/Jet Fuel/Diesel	TPH, BTEX
Hydraulic Oils	TPH for diesel and hydraulic oil, BTEX, Metals: Cd, Cr, Pb, Ni, Zn, Pesticides, PCBs, MSDS
Cutting and Grinding Oils	TPH for diesel and cutting/grinding oils, BTEX, CAM 17 Metals, Pesticides, PCBs, MSDS
Motor Oil-Virgin	TPH diesel and motor oil, BTEX, Semi-Volatiles
Waste Oil	TPH diesel and waste oil CAM 17 Metals, Volatiles, Semi-Volatiles, PCBs
Pesticide/Herbicide	Pest/Herb, CAM 17 Metals

Testing Requirements for Industrial Wastes

Type of Special Waste	Minimum Testing Requirements
Asbestos, Non Friable	Certificate of Non Friability from certified Asbestos abatement consultant **(Sycamore Only)**
Customs/FDA/Border Rejections/ Destructions for Food Wastes **(excluding liquid based wastes)**	Rejection Notices or Alerts, Power of Attorney
Ceramic Wastes	CAM 17 Metals
Construction and Demolition (C&D) Debris contaminated with Lead Based Paint	Total Lead (WET for Lead, when required)
Dredge Sediment (Please follow sampling frequency for soils)	Paint Filter, CAM 17 Metals, Volatiles, Semi-Volatiles, Pesticides/Herbicides, PCB's and TPH Extended Range (C_4-C_{40})
Fire Debris	CAM 17 Metals and Certificate of Non Friability
Grease Trap Solids **(Residuals from processing and Not LARD)**	pH, CAM 17 Metals, Volatiles, Paint Filter
Maquiladora Waste	MSDS, Fish Bioassay and CAM 17 Metals (for powdered wastes)
Off Specification or Outdated Products **(excluding liquid based wastes)**	MSDS, Fish Bioassay and CAM 17 Metals (for powdered wastes)
Sand Blasting Residual	MSDS for Sand Blast Media, CAM 17 Metals
Sanitary Sewer Grit and Screenings	pH, Paint Filter, TPH extended range (C4-C40), CAM 17 Metals, Volatiles, Semi-Volatiles
Spent Carbon	pH, Paint Filter, CAM 17 Metals, TPH Extended Range (C_4-C_{40}), Volatiles, Semi-Volatiles and MSDS for Carbon Media
Storm Drain Sediment (Please follow sampling frequency for soils)	Paint Filter, Percent Moisture, CAM 17 Metals, TPH Extended Range (C_4-C_{40}) and Volatiles
Street Sweeping	pH, TPH extended range (C4-C40), CAM 17 Metals, Volatiles
Virgin Treated Wood Wastes – Railroad Ties, Telephone Poles, Pressure Treated Lumber	TCLP Cresols, TCLP Pentachlorophenol **(Otay Only)**
Wastewater Treatment Sludge (Municipal)	pH, Paint Filter, Percent Solids, TPH extended range (C4-C40), CAM 17 Metals, Volatiles, Semi-Volatiles
Wastewater Treatment Sludge (Industrial)	pH, Paint Filter, Percent Solids, TPH extended range (C4-C40), CAM 17 Metals, Volatiles, Semi-Volatiles, PCB's
Water Treatment Sludge	pH, Paint Filter, Percent Solids, CAM 17 Metals

California Code of Regulations Title 22 Limits for Hazardous Waste

22 CCR § 66261.24

***Organic Constituents*:**

CONSTITUENT	TCLP mg/L	STLC mg/L	TTLC mg/kg
Aldrin		0.14	1.4
Benzene	0.5		
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.5		
Chlordane	0.03	0.25	2.5
Chlorobenzene	100.0		
Chloroform	6.0		
Cresols	200.0		
2,4 D	10.0	10.0	100.0
DDT, DDE, DDD		0.10	1.0
1,4 Dichlorobenzene	7.5		
1,2 Dichloroethane	0.5		
1,1 Dichloroethylene	0.7		
2,4 Dinitrotoluene	0.13		
Dieldrin		0.8	8.0
Dioxin		0.001	0.01
Endrin	0.02	0.02	0.2
Heptachlor	0.008	0.47	4.7
Hexachlorobenzene	0.13		
Hexachlorobutadiene	0.5		
Hexachloroethane	3.0		
Kepone		2.1	21.0
Lindane	0.4	0.4	4.0
Methoxychlor	10.0	10.0	100.0
Methyl Ethyl Ketone	200.0		
Mirex		2.1	21.0
Nitrobenzene	2.0		
Pentachlorophenol	100.0	1.7	17.0
Polychlorinated Biphenyls		5.0	50.0
Pyridine	5.0		
Tetrachloroethylene	0.7		
Toxaphene	0.5	0.5	5.0
Trichloroethylene	0.5	204.0	2040.0
2,4,5 TP (Silvex)	1.0	1.0	10.0
2,4,5 Trichlorophenol	400.0		
2,4,6, Trichlorophenol	2.0		
Vinyl Chloride	0.2		

Petroleum Hydrocarbon Levels for Soils

Petroleum Hydrocarbon Contaminant	Maximum Concentration Limits	Additional Testing When in Range
Gasoline and lighter end hydrocarbons (C4-C12)	1,000 ppm TPH	1,000-5,000 ppm TPH with RCI and Toxicity - 96 hour fish bioassay
Diesel fuel, kerosene oil, jet fuel, (C8-C22) heavy end hydrocarbons	3,000 ppm TPH	3,000-15,000 ppm TPH with RCI and Toxicity - 96 hour fish bioassay
Hydraulic oil, cutting and grinding oil, virgin motor oil, waste oil, (C8-C40) heavy end hydrocarbons	3,000 ppm TPH	3,000-15,000 ppm TPH with RCI and Toxicity - 96 hour fish bioassay

Note: SW-846 averaging can be used in some cases; please contact the special waste group regarding specific projects.

Inorganic Constituents (Per 22CCR§66261.24) California 17 Metals (CAM17):

Constituent	Soluble Threshold STLC mg/L	Trigger Level* mg/kg	Total Threshold TTLC mg/kg	Toxicity Leaching Characteristic Procedure TCLP mg/L	Trigger Level TCLP mg/kg
Antinomy (Sb)	15.0	150.0	500.0		
Arsenic (As)	5.0	50.0	500.0	5.0	100.0
Barium (Ba)	100.0	1,000.0	10,000.0	100.0	2,000
Beryllium (Be)	0.75	7.5	75.0		
Cadmium (Cd)	1.0	10.0	100.0	1.0	20.0
Chromium (Cr HEX VI)	5.0	50.0	500.0		
Chromium (Cr)	5.0	50.0	2500.0	5.0	100.00
Cobalt (Co)	80.0	800.0	8,000.0		
Copper (Cu)	25.0	250.0	2,500.0		
Lead (Pb)	5.0	50.0	1,000.0	5.0	100.0
Mercury (Hg)	0.2	2.0	20.0	0.2	4.0
Molybdenum (Mo)	350.0	3,500.0	3,500.0		
Nickel (Ni)	20.0	200.0	2,000.0		
Selenium (Se)	1.0	10.0	100.0	1.0	20.0
Silver (Ag)	5.0	50.0	500.0	5.0	100.0
Thallium (Tl)	7.0	70.0	700.0		
Vanadium (V)	24.0	240.0	2,400.0		
Zinc (Zn)	250.0	2,500.0	5,000.0		

** Results over these thresholds do not necessarily disqualify the acceptance of the waste material. However, the STLC test for metals must be conducted.*

Important Notes

- The Waste Extraction Test (WET) is required for a metal with a total (TTLC) level 10 times equal to or greater than the permitted STLC. Results over the above listed metal thresholds do not necessarily disqualify the acceptance of the waste material, but do indicate the need for STLC testing.

- The TCLP is required for any organic with a total (TTLC) level 20 times equal to or greater than the permitted TCLP. Some organic compounds have both Federal and State regulatory levels.

Test Methods and Important Notes

- Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) – EPA Method 8015M. Extended range is Gasoline, Diesel and Waste Oil (C_4 through C_{40})
- California 17 Metals (CAM17) – EPA Method 6010B and Mercury 7471A. Metals list in table labeled Inorganic Constituents (Per 22CCR§66261.24) California 17 Metals (CAM17).
- Volatile Organics (VOC) – EPA Method 8260B
- Semi Volatile Organics (Semi VOC) – EPA Method 8270C
- Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) –EPA Method 8082 and PCB < 50 ppm and not from a Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) source.
- Dioxin – EPA Method 8280
- BTEX (Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, and Xylene) – EPA Method 8021
- Pesticides/Herbicides (Pest/Herb) – EPA Method Organchlorine Pesticide 8081A and Organophosphorus Pesticide 8141
- Paint Filter – EPA Method 9095A - Paint Filter Test must indicate no free liquids.
- Percent Moisture – Or Percent Solid and Percent Moisture waste must not exceed 50% moisture.
- Reactivity, Corrosivity and Ignitability (RCI) – Per 22CCR§66261.21-23 Hazardous Waste Characteristics. pH (Corrosivity): $2 \leq X \geq 12.5$ (22CCR§66261.22) – EPA Method 9045C
- Toxicity - 96 hour Fish Bioassay – Per 26CCR§66261.24(6)

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD

SAN DIEGO REGION

ADDENDUM No. 1 TO ORDER NO. 93-86

MAXIMUM CONCENTRATION LIMITS FOR SOILS CONTAINING NONHAZARDOUS CONCENTRATIONS OF PETROLEUM HYDROCARBONS, ORGANIC AND INORGANIC COMPOUNDS, METALS, AND PESTICIDES FOR MSW LANDFILLS WITH SUBTITLE D LINERS

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Diego Region (hereinafter Regional Board), finds that:

1. On August 16, 1993, this Regional Board adopted Order No. 93-86, **Waste Discharge Requirement (WDR) Amendment for all Class III Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Landfills in this Region, to Implement State Water Board Resolution No. 93-62, Adopted June 17, 1993, as State Policy for Water Quality Control under Section 13140 of the Water Code.** Order No. 93-86 established compliance with Federal Regulations (40 CFR parts 247 & 248, referred to as Subtitle D).

2. Landfills with liners and leachate collection systems approved in accordance with California Code of Regulations, Title 27, Division 2 (hereinafter 27 CCR) provides enhanced waste containment and an additional level of protection against leakage as compared to unlined landfills.

3. As amended, Order No. 93-86 would establish concentration limits for the discharge of soils containing nonhazardous concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbons, organic and inorganic compounds, metals and pesticides to lined cells of operating landfills.

4. Section 25157.8(a) of the California Health and Safety Code prohibits the disposal of waste containing total lead in excess of 350 parts per million (ppm), copper in excess of 2500 ppm, and Nickel in excess of 2000 ppm to other than a Class I hazardous waste site, unless (1) the appropriate Regional Water Quality Control Board amends waste discharge requirements to specifically allow the disposal of the waste and (2) the appropriate local enforcement agency has revised the solid waste facility permit of the facility to specifically allow the disposal of the waste.

5. Soils containing non-hazardous concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbons, organic and inorganic compounds, metals and pesticides discharged to lined waste management units shall be considered to not pose a significant threat to water quality if concentration levels are below the threshold concentrations listed in the Discharge Specifications of this Order.

6. Soil wastes shall be considered to pose a threat to water quality if it has contamination levels above the threshold concentrations listed in the specifications of this Order and may not be discharged at these sites.

7. The discharge of hazardous waste, as defined in California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 22 Division 3, Chapter 30, Article 11 is prohibited.

8. MSW landfills subject to this order are existing facilities and as such are exempt from the provisions of the California Environmental Quality Act in accordance with Title 14, California Code of Regulations, Chapter 3, Article 19, Section 15301.

9. The Regional Board in a public meeting heard and considered all comments pertaining to the modification of Order No. 93-86.

10. The Regional Board has notified all known interested parties of its intent to modify Order No. 93-86.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, That Order No. 93-86 be modified as follows:

Add the following:

A. DISCHARGE SPECIFICATIONS

1. Soil samples shall be taken in accordance with sampling guidelines set forth in the most recently promulgated edition of "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods, SW-846", U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. At a minimum, for quantities of soil less than or equal to 500 cubic yards, four samples per 100 cubic yards will be taken. For quantities of soil between 500 to 5000 cubic yards, an additional sample shall be taken for every 500 cubic yards.

2. MSW Class III landfills shall have an approved load check program in compliance with 27 CCR Section 20870.

3. Waste soils shall be discharged into lined areas specifically approved by the Regional Board in accordance with 27 CCR. Soils may also be utilized for daily landfill cover within lined units if approved for such use by the appropriate agencies

4. All wastes received at the landfill are to be certified California non-hazardous according to 22 CCR.

5. Lined Class III Waste Management Units, as designed, may accept only soils contaminated with petroleum hydrocarbons, organic and inorganic compounds, metals, and pesticides below the following concentration limits which could pose a threat to water quality if discharged in an uncontrolled manner:

    a. Soils containing nonhazardous concentrations of metals and pesticides, organic and inorganic compounds shall not exceed hazardous waste classifications as determined using the waste extraction test (WET) (Reference CCR Title 22, Section 66261.24 as amended).

    b. Soils containing nonhazardous concentrations of metals, pesticides, organic and inorganic compounds shall not exceed maximum concentrations of contaminants using Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) analysis (Reference: CCR Title 22, Section 66261.24 as Amended).

c. The discharge of total lead at concentrations shall not exceed the threshold for hazardous concentration established in 22 CCR. The current level is 1000 mg/kg (ppm). This Order would not effect the concentration levels established in Section 25157.8(a) for Nickel and Copper as these are equivalent to the threshold for hazardous waste for concentration levels in 22 CCR.

d. Soils containing nonhazardous concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbons. The following maximum concentration levels will be used to determine if soils containing petroleum hydrocarbons are acceptable for disposal.

Petroleum Hydrocarbon Contaminant	Maximum Concentration Limits	
Gasoline and lighter end hydrocarbons (C_4 -C_{12})	1,000 ppm TPH	1,000 -5,000 ppm TPH w/RCI and 96 hour bioassay
Diesel fuel, Kerosene Oil, Jet Fuel, (C_8-C_{22}) heavy end hydrocarbons	3,000 ppm TPH	3,000 -15000 ppm TPH w/RCI and 96 hour bioassay
Hydraulic Oil, Cutting and Grinding Oil, Virgin Motor Oil, Waste Oil (C_8-C_{40} heavy end hydrocarbons)	3000 ppm TRPH	3,000 -15000 ppm TPH w/RCI and 96 hour bioassay

TPH - Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon
TRPH - Total Recoverable Petroleum Hydrocarbon
RCI - Hazardous Waste Criteria for Reactivity, Corrosivity, Ignitiability and 96 Hour Acute Bioassay as established by CCR 22

6. Test Methods for Soils Containing Petroleum Hydrocarbons:

The following test methods shall be performed for soils containing Petroleum Hydrocarbons.

Petroleum constituent	TPH (8015M) Gas	TPH (8015 M Diesel	(EPA 418.1)	BTEX (8020)	Lead (TCLP)	Metals (Cd, Cr, Pb, Ni, Zn), OX, and PCBs	Semi-Volatile Organics (8270 or EPA 625)	Volatile organics (8260)	Metals (CAM 17), and PCBs
Leaded Gasoline									
Unleaded gasoline					*				
Kerosene Oil									
Jet Fuel									
Diesel Fuel									
Hydraulic Oil									
Cutting and Grinding Oil									
Virgin Motor Oil									
Waste Oil									

* with documentation that only unleaded gas was historically on site

7. Test Methods for Soils Containing Metals and Pesticides

The analyses can include the following methodologies:

TPH (418.1 or 8015M)	TCLP Analysis (8 RCRA metals)
8260	CAM 17
8270 (Semi-VOCs)	8080 (Chlorinated pesticides & PCBs)
8150 (herbicides)	

8. Recordkeeping

Copies of the waste approvals will be kept on file at the facility and at a minimum will include:

a. Certification from the generator certifying that the analyses submitted is representative of the material to be disposed.

b. Analytical data or Material and Safety Data Sheets representing the waste stream.

c. The Chain-of-Custody form showing the sample's integrity was not compromised.

d. The approximate yardage of the material and the transporter information.

I, John H. Robertus, Executive Officer, do hereby certify the foregoing is a full, true and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Diego Region, on June 7, 1999.

- signed by -

JOHN H. ROBERTUS
Executive Officer

Table 1- Maximum Concentration Limits For Soils Containing Nonhazardous Concentrations Of Metals and Pesticides and organic and inorganic compounds. (Reference: CCR Title 22, Section 66261.24 as Amended).

Contaminant (CAM 17*)	Maximum Concentration Limits **STLC* * mg/l**
Antimony	15
Arsenic	5.0
Barium	100
Beryllium	0.75
Cadmium	1.0
Chromium	5
Cobalt	80
Copper	25
Lead	5.0
Mercury	0.2
Molybdenum	350
Nickel	20
Selenium	1.0
Silver	5
Thallium	7.0
Vanadium	24
Zinc	250
Contaminant	**STLC (mg/l)**
Aldrin	0.14
Chlordane	0.25
DDT, DDE, DDD	0.1
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid	10
Dieldrin	0.8
Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD)	0.001
Endrin	0.02
Heptachlor	0.47
Kepone	2.1
Lead compounds, organic	-
Lindane	0.4
Methoxychlor	10
Mirex	2.1
Pentachlorophenol	1.7
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	5.0
Toxaphene	0.5
Trichloroethylene	204
2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxypropionic acid	1.0

* *California Metals 22 CCR 66261.24*

***STLC - Soluble Threshold Limit Concentration*

Table 2- Maximum Concentration Limits For Soils Containing Nonhazardous Concentrations Of Metals, Pesticides and Organic and Inorganic Compounds using Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) analysis.(Reference: CCR Title 22, Section 66261.24 as Amended).

Contaminant	Maximum Concentration Limits Regulatory Level (Mg/l)
Arsenic	5.0
Barium	100.0
Benzene	0.5
Cadmium	1.0
Carbon tetrachloride	0.5
Chlordane	0.03
Chlorobenzene	100.0
Chloroform	6.0
Chromium	5.0
0-Cresol	200.0
m-Cresol	200.0
p-Cresol	200.0
Cresol, total	200.0
2,4- D	10.0
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	7.5
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.5
1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.7
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	0.13
Endrin	0.02
Heptachlor (and its epoxide)	0.008
Hexachlorobenzene	0.13
Hexachlorobutadiene	0.5
Hexachloroethane	3.0
Lead	5.0
Lindane	0.4
Mercury	0.2
Methoxychlor	10.0
Methyl ethyl ketone	200.0
Nitrobenzene	2.0
Pentachlorophenol	100.0
Pyridine	5.0
Selenium	1.0
Silver	5.0
Tetrachloroethylene	0.7
Toxaphene	0.5
Trichloroethylene	0.5
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	400.0
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	2.0
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	1.0
Vinyl Chloride	0.2

Appendix C Class I Landfill Acceptance Criteria

Jared Warner

From: ALMBERG, ERIC T <almberg.eric@cleanharbors.com>
Sent: Thursday, February 4, 2021 2:28 PM
To: Jared Warner
Subject: Analytical suite for testing unknown soils

The Clean Harbors Buttonwillow facility is able to accept nonhazardous, nonRCRA hazardous and RCRA hazardous soils, subject to the profile approval process. Based on our discussion of your project (installation of an electrical transmission line), the following suite of testing would be appropriate for unexpected areas of contamination that might be encountered in the project, to characterize the resulting soils prior to off-site management:

CAM 17 metals (TTLCs)
TCLP metals analysis for any TTLC exceeding 20X the RCRA Maximum Contamination Levels
STLC metals analysis for any TTLC exceeding 10X the nonRCRA STLC Maximum Contamination Levels
Volatile Organic Compounds by EPA Method 8260
Semi-volatile Organic Compounds by EPA Method 8270
Total Sulfide (EPA or Standard Methods)
Total Cyanide (EPA or Standard Methods)
PCBs by EPA Method 8080
pH (EPA or Standard Methods)
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons by Gasoline, Diesel and Motor Oil fractions) by EPA Method 8015

EPA Methods are from EPA Testing Manual SW-846

Will this work for your needs?

Eric

Appendix D SDRWQCB Order No. R9-2019-0005

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD
SAN DIEGO REGION

ORDER No. R9-2019-0005

CONDITIONAL WAIVERS OF WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR LOW THREAT DISCHARGES IN THE SAN DIEGO REGION

The Discharger, as described in the following table is subject to the waiver of waste discharge requirements as set forth in this Order:

Table A. Discharger Information

Discharger	Any person responsible for the discharge of low threat discharges which in accordance with the general and specific conditions specified in each of the waivers are unlikely to affect the quality of the waters of the State.
Dischargers regulated under this Order and the applicable waivers contained within, must be subject to application and annual fees assessed relative to their assigned threat and complexity ranking or other discharge specific conditions identified in California Code of Regulations, Title 23, section 2200.7.	

Discharges of wastes by persons from their locations in the San Diego Region are subject to the requirements set forth in this Order. Administrative information regarding this Order is contained in Table B below.

Table B: Administrative Information

This Order was adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Diego Region on:	May 8, 2019
This Order shall become effective on the date of adoption.	

I, David W. Gibson, Executive Officer, do hereby certify that this Order with all appendices is a full, true, and correct copy of an Order adopted by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Diego Region, on May 8, 2019.

David W. Gibson
Executive Officer

Table of Contents

Part I. General Findings....1

Part II. Conditional Waivers of Waste Discharge Requirements....9

Waiver No. 1: Discharges from On-site Graywater Disposal Systems....9

Waiver No. 2: Discharges to Land of Recycled Water....13

- *Discharges to Land of Recycled Water from Short-Term Projects*
- *Discharges to Land of Recycled Water from Permanent Projects*

Waiver No. 3: Miscellaneous "Low Threat" Discharges to Land....16

- *Discharges to Land of Air Conditioner Condensate and Non-Contact Cooling Water*
- *Discharges of Water to Land from Swimming Pools*
- *Discharges to Land from Construction and Test Pumping of Water Wells*
- *Discharges to Land from Short-Term Construction Dewatering Operations*
- *"Low Threat" Discharges to Land and/or Groundwater*
  - *Discharges to Land from Flushing Water Lines*
  - *Discharges to Land from Washing Vehicles, Pavement, Buildings, etc.*
  - *Discharges to Land from Irrigated Lawns and Landscaping Using Groundwater or Municipal Supply Water*
  - *Discharges to Land from Structural Infiltration-based Best Management Practices*
  - *Discharges to Land of Groundwater from Foundation Drains, Crawl Space Pumps, and Footing Drains*
- *Discharges to Land from Utility Vaults and Underground Structures to Land*

Waiver No. 4: Discharges of Winery Process Water to Lined Evaporation Ponds at Small Wineries....23

Waiver No. 5: Discharges from Silvicultural Operations....25

- *Discharges of Storm Water Runoff*
- *Discharges from Timber Harvesting Projects*
- *Discharges from Wildfire Suppression and Fuels Management Activities*

Waiver No. 6: Discharges from Animal Operations....27

- *Discharges from Small Animal Feeding Operations*
- *Discharges from Medium Animal Feeding Operations*
- *Discharges of Storm Water Runoff*
- *Discharge/Application of Manure to Soil as an Amendment or Mulch*
- *Discharges from Grazing Lands*

Waiver No. 7: Discharges from Aquatic Animal Production Facilities....33

- *Discharges of wastewater from facilities producing less than 9,090 harvest weight kilograms per year of cold water aquatic animal species*

Table of Contents (*continued*)

- *Discharges of wastewater from facilities which produce less than 45,454 harvest weight kilograms per year of warm water aquatic animal species*

Waiver No. 8: Discharges of Slurries to Land 39

- *Discharges of Drilling Muds to Land*
- *Discharges of Concrete Grinding Residues to Land*
- *Discharges of Slurries from Sand and Gravel Mining Operations to Land*

Waiver No. 9: Discharges/Disposal of Solid Wastes to Land 41

- *Discharge/Application of Amendments and/or Mulches to Soil*
- *Discharges/Disposal of Inert Wastes to Solid Waste Disposal Facilities Only Accepting Inert Wastes*
- *Discharges of Soils Containing Wastes to Temporary Waste Piles*
- *Discharge/Disposal/Reuse of Soils Characterized as Inert from Contaminated Sites to Land*

Waiver No. 10: Aerially Discharged Wastes Over Land 58

- *Discharges of Waste Related to Fireworks Displays Over Land*
- *Other Periodic Aerial Discharges of Wastes Over Land*

Waiver No. 11: Discharges of Emergency/Disaster Related Wastes 60

- *Incidental Discharges of Oil and Oily Water within a Response Area During an Oil Spill Response in Marine Waters*
- *Discharges of Disaster Related Wastes to Temporary Waste Piles and Surface Impoundments*
- *Discharges of Mass Mortality Wastes to Temporary Waste Piles and Emergency Landfills*
- *Discharges of Dredge or Fill Material into Non-Federal Waters of the State, Under Emergency Conditions*
- *Emergency Repair and Protection Activities in Non-Federal Waters of the State.*
- *Other Discharges of Emergency/Disaster Related Wastes*

Attachments

Attachment A: Notice of Intent i

Attachment B Inert Waste Certification (Waiver No. 9)

Part 1: Enrollment iii

Part 2: Notice of Termination vii

Attachment C Temporary Waste Pile Certification (Waiver No. 9)

part 1: Generator Information viii

Part 2: Final Disposal Information x

Attachment D: Notice of Termination (Waiver No. 11) xi

CONDITIONAL WAIVERS OF WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR LOW THREAT DISCHARGES IN THE SAN DIEGO REGION

ORDER NO. R9-2019-0005

PART I GENERAL FINDINGS

The California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Diego Region (San Diego Water Board), finds that:

A. LEGAL AUTHORITY TO ISSUE WAIVERS. Water Code section 13260(a) and (c) require persons proposing to discharge waste,[1] or proposing to make a material change in the character, location, or volume of a discharge to file a report of waste discharge (ROWD) with the appropriate California Regional Water Quality Control Board (Regional Water Board). Water Code section 13264 prohibits persons from initiating any new discharge of waste or making any material changes in any discharge prior to the filing of a ROWD and being issued waste discharge requirements (WDRs) by the appropriate Regional Water Board.

Under authority of Water Code 13263(d), the San Diego Water Board may prescribe WDRs although no ROWD has been filed.

Pursuant to Water Code section 13269(a)(1), the San Diego Water Board may waive the provisions of sections 13260(a) and (c), or 13264(a) for a specific discharge or type of discharge, if it determines the waiver is consistent with the *Water Quality Control Plan for the San Diego Basin* (Basin Plan) and is in the interest of the public. Water Code section 13269(a)(2) stipulates a waiver may not exceed five years in duration but may be renewed by the San Diego Water Board. Waivers must be conditional and may be terminated at any time by, the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board), or the San Diego Water Board.

In accordance with the Basin Plan, Chapter 4, a waiver of WDRs would not be against the public interest if either of the following circumstances apply to the discharges in that category:

1. The type of discharge does not adversely affect the quality[2] or the beneficial uses[3] of the waters of the State.[4]

2. The type of discharge is not readily amenable to regulation through the adoption of individual WDRs but warrants San Diego Water Board oversight to ensure compliance with mandated conditions.

Water Code section 13269 does not authorize the San Diego Water Board to issue waivers of WDRs for waste discharges subject to federal regulations[5] implementing

[1] The term "waste" is as defined in Water Code section 13050(d).

[2] The term "quality of the water" is as defined in Water Code section 13050(g). [3] The term "beneficial uses" is as defined in Water Code section 13050(f). [4] The term "waters of the State" is as defined in Water Code section 13050(e).

[3] The term "beneficial uses" is as defined in Water Code section 13050(f). [4] The term "waters of the State" is as defined in Water Code section 13050(e).

[4] The term "waters of the State" is as defined in Water Code section 13050(e).

[5] Water Code section 13370 et seq.

the federal Clean Water Act and the federal National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) regulations.

B. PURPOSE. The purpose of this Order is to revise and renew several waivers adopted by the San Diego Water Board under Order No. R9-2014-0041, which expires on June 26, 2019.

C. DISCHARGER. As the term applies in this Order, a "Discharger" is any person or persons that discharge, have the potential to discharge, or propose to discharge waste that could directly or indirectly affect the quality and/or beneficial uses of the waters of the State.

D. DISCHARGE LOCATION. All discharges subject to this Order are located within the boundaries of the San Diego Region.

E. WASTE DISCHARGES SUBJECT TO THIS ORDER. Where specified in this Order, for a specific type of waste discharge or discharge classification (waiver), the filing of a ROWD is required. For the purposes of this Order, a completed Notice of Intent (NOI) may serve as the Dischargers' ROWD.[6] Except discharge types nos. 5, 6, and 12 listed below, discharges requiring the submittal of an NOI must receive a notice of enrollment prior to initiating the discharge. Discharges which do not exceed certain qualifying criteria specified in each specific waiver, are not required to file an NOI. The San Diego Water Board has considered the types of discharges listed below and determined each to be in the public interest. Those types of discharges marked with an asterisk are required to submit an NOI or ROWD as specified in the particular waiver's conditions:

1. Discharges from on-site graywater disposal systems; *
2. Discharges of recycle water to land from permanent projects; *
3. Discharges of air conditioner condensate and non-contact cooling water to land*;
4. Discharges from swimming pools; *
5. Discharges from construction and test pumping of water wells to land; *
6. Discharges from short-term construction dewatering operations to land; *
7. Discharges from flushing water lines to land;
8. Discharges from washing vehicles, pavement, buildings, etc. to land; *
9. Discharges from irrigated lawns and landscaping using groundwater or municipal supply water to land;
10. Discharges from structural infiltration-based best management practices to land;
11. Discharges from foundation drains, crawl space pumps, and footing drains to land;
12. Discharges from utility vaults and underground structures to land; *

[6] Waivers listed below with an asterisk (*) are required to submit an NOI or an ROWD as specified in the waiver conditions.

13. Discharges of winery process water to lined evaporation ponds at small wineries; *
14. Discharges of storm water runoff from silvicultural operations;
15. Discharges from timber harvesting projects;
16. Discharges from wildfire suppression and fuels management activities;
17. Discharges from small animal feeding operations;
18. Discharges from medium animal feeding operations; *
19. Discharges of storm water runoff from animal operations;
20. Discharge/application of manure to soil as an amendment or mulch;
21. Discharges from grazing lands;
22. Discharges of wastewater from facilities producing less than 9,090 harvest weight kilograms per year of cold water aquatic species; *
23. Discharges of wastewater from facilities producing less than 45,454 harvest weight kilograms per year of warm water aquatic species; *
24. Discharges of drilling muds to land; *
25. Discharges of concrete grinding residues to land; *
26. Discharges of slurries from sand and gravel mining operations to land; *
27. Discharge/application of amendments and/or mulches to soil; *
28. Discharges/disposal of inert waste to solid waste disposal facilities only accepting inert wastes; *
29. Discharges of soils containing wastes to temporary waste piles; *
30. Discharges/Disposal/Reuse of soils characterized as inert from contaminated sites to land; *
31. Discharges of waste related to fireworks displays over land; *
32. Other periodic aerial discharges of wastes over land; *
33. Incidental discharges of oil and oily water within a response area during an oil spill response in marine waters; *
34. Discharges of disaster related wastes to temporary waste piles and surface impoundments; *
35. Discharges of mass mortality wastes to temporary waste piles and emergency landfills; *
36. Discharges of dredge or fill material into non-federal waters of the State; *
37. Emergency repair and protection activities in non-federal waters of the State; * and
38. Other discharges of emergency/disaster related wastes.*

Each of the discharge types listed above may originate from a single Discharger, have similar discharge sources and/or environmental settings, and have similar waiver conditions. Therefore, these types of discharges are grouped together

into 11 discharge classifications. Discharges which comply with the waiver conditions in this Order are not expected to pose a threat to the quality of waters of the State.

F. THREAT TO WATER QUALITY. Discharges from the proceeding categories can and/or do contain wastes, as defined in Water Code section 13050, that could affect the beneficial uses and quality of the waters of the State. If not properly managed, these discharges can percolate to groundwater or runoff to surface waters, adversely affecting both surface water and groundwater. Such wastes that enter or threaten to enter into waters of the State include, but may not be limited to:

1. earthen wastes (e.g., soil, silt, sand, clay, and rocks);
2. inorganic wastes (e.g., metals, salts, nutrients, etc.);
3. organic wastes (e.g., organic pesticides, hydrocarbons, etc.); and
4. biological wastes (e.g., bacteria and pathogens).

Discharges which comply with the waiver conditions in this Order are not expected to pose a threat to the quality of waters of the State.

G. ANTIDEGRADATION POLICY. This Order is consistent with the provisions of Resolution No. 68-16 "*Statement of Policy with Respect to Maintaining High Quality Waters in California*" (Antidegradation Policy). Likewise, this Order is consistent with the federal Antidegradation Policy.[7] The San Diego Water Board, in regulating the discharge of waste, must have sufficient ground to adopt findings which demonstrate that any water quality degradation resulting from this Order will:

1. be consistent with the maximum benefit to the people of the State;
2. not unreasonably affect existing and potential beneficial uses of such water; and
3. not result in water quality less than that described in the Basin Plan.

Dischargers, who enroll in these waivers are required to manage their wastes in a manner that protects beneficial uses and prevent nuisance[8] by implementing management measures (MMs) and best management practices (BMPs).

H. MONITORING. Water Code section 13269(a)(2) requires waivers be conditioned upon the performance of individual, group, or watershed-based monitoring unless the San Diego Water Board determines the discharges do not pose a significant threat to water quality. Monitoring requirements in this Order must be designed to support the development and implementation of the waiver program including, but not limited to, verifying the adequacy and effectiveness of the waiver's conditions. In establishing requirements, the San Diego Water Board may consider the volume, duration, frequency, and constituents of the discharge, the extent and type of existing monitoring activities including, but not limited to, existing watershed-based compliance and effectiveness monitoring efforts, the size of the project area; and other relevant factors.

[7] Code of Federal Regulations Title 40, section 131.12.
[8] The term "nuisance" is as defined in Water Code section 13050(m).

The only waiver conditioned upon performance of monitoring is Waiver No. 7. If the waste discharges enrolled in a specific waiver are determined to pose a potential threat to water quality, the San Diego Water Board may require the Dischargers to perform monitoring to verify compliance with the waiver conditions.

The San Diego Water Board adopted *A Framework for Monitoring and Assessment in the San Diego Region*, dated November 2012, to facilitate the transition from discharge-oriented monitoring and assessment to water body-oriented monitoring and assessment in the Region. The monitoring requirements of Waiver No. 7 are consistent with the Framework.

All monitoring and reporting requirements specified in Waiver No. 7 are issued pursuant to Water Code sections 13267 and 13269; and are necessary to evaluate:

1. compliance with the terms and conditions of the Waiver No. 7;
2. effectiveness of any measures or actions taken in accordance with Waiver No. 7 and/or the San Diego Basin Plan; and
3. whether revisions of Waiver No. 7, additional regulatory programs, or enforcement actions are warranted.

Failure to submit a report in accordance with schedules established by the waivers, Monitoring and Reporting Requirements approved by the San Diego Water Board Executive Officer, or failure to submit a report of sufficient technical quality to be acceptable to the Executive Officer, or failure to comply with the conditions of the waivers, may subject a Discharger to enforcement action pursuant to Water Code section 13268 and/or 13350 and/or the requirements to submit a ROWD.

The burden, including cost, of these reports must bear a reasonable relationship to the need for the reports and the benefits to be obtained from the reports.

In accordance with Water Code sections 13267(b)(1) and 13269(a)(2), the San Diego Water Board has considered the burden including the costs of implementing the monitoring requirements specified in Waiver No. 7. The monitoring reports specified in Waiver No. 7 are needed to control and reduce discharges of pollutants from aquatic animal production facilities to waters of the State and/or the United States. With the required information the San Diego Water Board expects to be able to effectively evaluate compliance with the Clean Water Act 40 CFR 451 establishing Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Source Performance Standards for the Confined Aquatic Animal Production Point Source Category. The San Diego Water Board finds the required monitoring will not result in any additional economic burden for dischargers.

I. WATER QUALITY STANDARDS. The Basin Plan and relevant statewide water quality control plans (collectively Plans) establish water quality standards for the San Diego Region. These water quality standards consist of designated beneficial uses, WQOs, and the antidegradation policy. These Plans also contain implementation plans and policies for interpreting and achieving water quality standards.

The requirements of the Order implement the Basin Plan by ensuring the discharges included are maintained and monitored to prevent releases of wastes or waste constituents to waters of the State in a manner which could impair beneficial uses.

Table 2 below identifies the beneficial uses designated in the Basin Plan for groundwater and surface water in the San Diego Region.

Table 2: Beneficial Uses for Groundwater and Surface Waters

Beneficial Uses	Abbreviations
Agricultural Supply	AGR
Aquaculture	AQUA
Preservation of Biological Habitats of Special Significance	BIOL
Cold Freshwater Habitat	COLD
Commercial and Sport Fishing	COMM
Estuarine Habitat	EST
Freshwater Replenishment	FRSH
Ground Water Recharge	GWR
Industrial Process Supply	PROC
Industrial Service Supply	IND
Inland Saline Water Habitat	SAL
Marine Habitat	MAR
Migration of Aquatic Organisms	MIGR
Municipal and Domestic Supply	MUN
Navigation	NAV
Hydropower Generation	POW
Noncontact Recreation	REC2
Preservation of Rate and Endangered Species	RARE
Shellfish Harvesting	SHELL
Spawning, Reproduction, and/or Early Development	SPWN
Warm Freshwater Habitat	WARM
Water Contact Recreation	REC1
Wildlife Habitat	WILD

J. ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS. Any person in violation of any waiver condition, prohibition issued or reissued, or amended by the San Diego Water Board, may be subject to informal and formal enforcement actions, including, but not limited to, administrative civil liability under Water Code sections 13323 and 13350(d) and (e).

K. APPEAL. Any person aggrieved by this action of the San Diego Water Board may petition the State Water Board to review the action in accordance with Water Code section 13320 and the Calif. Code of Regs. title 23, section 2050 et seq. The State Water Board must receive the petitions by 5:00 p.m., within 30 days after the date of this Order. Copies of the law and regulations applicable to filing petitions may be found on the State Water Board's website.[9]

[9] http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/public_notices/petitions/water_quality/

L. CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT.[10] In accordance with California Code of Regulations Title (Calif. Code Regs. title) 14, section 15000 et seq., the San Diego Water Board is the lead agency for this project and has adopted a negative declaration for the project.

M. HOMELAND SECURITY ACT. Any information provided to the San Diego Water Board shall comply with the Homeland Security Act and any other federal law that concerns security in the United States; any information that does not comply should not be submitted.

N. ANNUAL FEES. Dischargers may be required to pay an annual fee (i.e., waste discharge permit fee) established by the State Water Board in accordance with Water Code sections 13260(d)(1) and 13269(a)(4). Pursuant to Water Code section 13269(a)(4), the annual fee must be assessed in accordance with any fee schedule established by the State Water Board pursuant to Calif. Code Regs. title 23, section 2200 et seq.

The State Water Board has established fee schedules for the following waiver.

- Discharges from Animal Operations (Waiver No. 6) – Calif. Code Regs. title 23, section 2200(c).

The State Water Board has not established a fee schedule for the following waivers. When such a fee schedule is established, Dischargers will be required to pay an annual fee if enrolled in the following waivers.

- Discharges of Winery Process Water to Lined Evaporation Ponds at Small Wineries (Waiver No. 4);
- Discharges from Aquatic Animal Production Facilities (Waiver No. 7); and
- Discharges/Disposal of Solid Wastes to Land (Waiver No. 9).

O. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION. All of the findings contained within this Order, supplemental information and details in the attached Technical Report, and incorporated references were considered in establishing the following conditions, requirements, provisions, and specifications.

All known Dischargers and other interested parties and persons were notified of the intent to adopt this Order and were provided with an opportunity for a public hearing and an opportunity to submit written comments.

In a public meeting, all comments pertaining to this Order were heard and considered.

P. STRATEGIC PLAN. The issuance of this Order and the requirements herein are consistent with the goal to provide water resources protection, enhancement and restoration while balancing economic and environmental impacts as stated in the Strategic Plan of the State Water Board and the San Diego Water Board.

Q. APPLICABILITY. Order No. R9-2019-0005 supersedes the waivers adopted in Order No. R9-2014-0041 except for enforcement purposes regarding violations of Order No. R9-2014-0041. All Dischargers previously regulated by waivers in Order

[10] Codified in PRC section 21000 et seq., and promulgated in Calif. Code of Regs. title 14, Chapter 3, Division 6.

No. R9-2014-0041 and renewed in this Order are automatically enrolled under Order No. R9-2019-0005.

Order No. R9-2019-0005 does not preempt or supersede the authority of municipalities, flood control agencies, or other State or local agencies to prohibit, restrict, or control specific types of discharges subject their jurisdictions.

PART II. CONDITIONAL WAIVERS OF WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS

Waiver No. 1 – Discharges from On-site Graywater Disposal Systems

A. Specific Findings Regarding Discharges from On-site Graywater Disposal Systems

1. This conditional waiver for discharges from On-site Graywater Disposal Systems (On-site Graywater Disposal Waiver) is for discharges of effluent from on-site graywater[11] disposal systems which are a potential source of pollutants that can infiltrate to groundwater. Discharges of effluent from on-site graywater disposal systems eligible for this waiver cannot include industrial wastewater and must be discharged to land within the property from which the waste stream was generated.

2. Graywater consists of wash water originating from showers, bathtubs, clothes washing machines, and hand washing sinks not used for disposal of chemicals or chemical-biological ingredients. Graywater is generally subject to very little treatment or no treatment at all. On-site graywater disposal systems collect graywater and discharge it to a disposal area where it infiltrates to the subsurface. Natural processes in the soil, at the disposal area can provide treatment of the graywater as it percolates through the ground.

3. Effluent discharged from on-site graywater disposal systems can infiltrate to groundwater and pose a potential threat to water quality. On-site graywater disposal systems can discharge effluent that has potentially come in contact with human fecal matter[12], nitrogen compounds[13], phosphorus[14], or other chemicals[15]. Therefore, on-site graywater disposal systems can potentially transport and leach pathogens, nutrients, and other pollutants to underlying groundwaters, or to surface waters if the effluent surfaces and runs off the property. Effluent that comes into contact with groundwater or surface water can adversely affect water quality.

4. The use of on-site graywater disposal systems, however, will reduce the use of potable water for irrigation purposes, which, as a conservation measure, is in the public interest. On-site graywater disposal systems that are properly designed, installed, and maintained can minimize the potential impacts to water quality.

5. The design, construction, and installation requirements for on-site graywater disposal systems are provided in regulations adopted by State agencies and/or local authorized agencies. Land owners must obtain any required permits from appropriate local authorities prior to the installation and operation of an on-site graywater disposal system to ensure site conditions are appropriate for construction. Depending on the location, cities, counties,

[11] As defined in Water Code section 14876.
[12] E.g., soiled diapers washed in clothes washing machines.
[13] E.g., urine from children and adults in bathtubs and showers.
[14] E.g., laundry detergents used in clothes washing machines.
[15] E.g., cleaning chemicals washed down bathroom washbasins.

and/or other local authorized agencies may have more stringent design and installation requirements.

6. The Graywater Standard, developed by the California Department of Water Resources (DWR) and adopted by the California Building Standards Commission, pertaining to the construction, installation, or alteration of on-site graywater disposal systems, can be found in the Plumbing Code.[16] The Water Code states that an on-site graywater disposal system may be installed if the authorized local agencies having jurisdiction over the installation determines that the system complies with the Plumbing Code[17] Graywater Standards, unless exempted under the plumbing code under Chapter 16, section 1602.1.1.

7. The design, construction, and installation of on-site graywater systems are regulated and permitted by the cities, counties, and/or other authorized local agencies. The discharge of effluent from on-site graywater disposal systems is subject to regulation by the State and Regional Water Quality Control Boards in order to protect the waters of the State. In the Basin Plan, the San Diego Water Board determined a waiver would not be against the public interest if the type of discharge is effectively regulated by other public agencies. As long as the effluent that is discharged from these properly permitted on-site graywater disposal systems do not have an adverse impact on surface water or groundwater quality, the San Diego Water Board will waive the requirements to file a ROWD and adopting WDRs for these systems.

8. In order to be eligible for the On-Site Graywater Disposal Waiver, discharges must comply with both the general and specific conditions of this waiver.

9. Discharges from on-site graywater disposal systems that comply with the general and specific waiver conditions in the On-site Graywater Disposal Waiver are not expected to pose a significant threat to the quality of waters of the State.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that any Discharger proposing to discharge graywater through an on-site disposal system, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the Water Code, section 13269, must comply the following requirements.

B. **General Waiver Conditions for On-site Graywater Disposal Systems**

1. Effluent from on-site graywater disposal systems must:

   a. Not be directly or indirectly discharged to any surface waters of the State (including ephemeral streams and vernal pools);

   b. Be discharged to the underground or with covering as allowed by local agency requirements and cannot surface or pond;

   c. Not adversely affect the quality or beneficial uses of underlying groundwater;

[16] Calif. Code Regs. title 24 (also known as the California Building Standards Administrative Code) Part 5 (also known as the California Plumbing Code) Chapter 16.
[17] Water Code section 14877.2

d. Not cause or threaten to cause a condition of contamination, pollution, or nuisance;

e. Be discharged, as to maintain at least 3 feet of vertical separation between the disposal area and the highest known historical or anticipated groundwater level;

f. Be discharged so it can be contained within the designed irrigation or disposal field and not pond on the surface of the soil of runoff the site; and

g. Not adversely impact the quality or beneficial uses of groundwater in any water wells.

2. On-site graywater disposal systems must be designed and operated in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements and/or standards as provided in the Specific Waiver Conditions for on-site graywater disposal systems, section C of this waiver.

3. Graywater disposal system owners/operators must:

a. Comply with local, State, and federal ordinances and regulations and obtain any required approvals, permits, certifications, and/or licenses from authorized local agencies. If local agency approvals, permits, certifications, and/or licenses are required for a graywater system, those documents must be available on site for inspection;

b. Maintain and operate the system in accordance with the design approved by the authorized local agencies or any conditions for exemption from those requirements;

c. Allow the San Diego Water Board and/or other local regulatory agencies reasonable access to the site in order to perform inspections and conduct monitoring; and

d. Accept only domestic wastes and/or wastewater.

C. **Specific Waiver Conditions for On-site Graywater Disposal Systems**

1. Operators of an on-site graywater disposal system, proposing to discharge graywater to land, and subject to the Plumbing Code Graywater Standards must file an NOI. An NOI template is included in Attachment A of the Order.

2. An on-site graywater disposal system must comply with the permitting or waiver requirements of any city, county, or other authorized local agency, having jurisdiction over system installation. The on-site graywater system, at a minimum, must be designed and installed in accordance with to the Plumbing Code Graywater Standards.[18] If the cities, counties, and/or other authorized local agencies have additional requirements, the on-site graywater disposal system must be designed and installed in accordance with those requirements.

3. On-site graywater disposal systems proposed to be constructed in areas:

[18] Calif. Code of Regs. title 24 (also known as the California Building Standards Administrative Code) Part 5 (also known as the California Plumbing Code) Chapter 16.

a. Where groundwater water quality objectives have been exceeded, must be evaluated for potential adverse effects on groundwater quality and beneficial uses to determine if regulating the system with individual WDRs is more appropriate; or

b. Designated as Zone A, as defined by the California Department of Public Health's Drinking Water Source Assessment and Protection Program, must be constructed with an adequate setback from the drinking water supply source that will be protective of drinking water quality.

Waiver No. 2 – Discharges to Land of Recycled Water

A. **Specific Findings for Discharges to Land of Recycled Water**

1. The conditional waiver for discharges of Recycled Water to Land (Recycled Water Waiver) is for discharges of recycled water to land from short-term recycled water project,[19] not exceeding 365 days. Discharges of recycled water may contain pollutants that can adversely affect the quality of waters of the State. The application of recycled water to land may result in pollutants being concentrated in soils, which may adversely impact the quality of the waters of the State when those concentrated pollutants are leached out during rainfall events and/or overuse of irrigation water. The Recycled Water Waiver is not available, or applicable, to recycled water projects and users subject to rules and regulations established by master reclamation permits (MRPs) issued pursuant to Water Code section 13523.1, or otherwise regulated under WDRs or water reclamation requirements (WRRs), issued pursuant to Water Code sections 13260 and 13523, respectively.

2. Short term recycled water projects eligible for enrollment in the Recycled Water Waiver, are those without permanent recycled water delivery and/or distribution systems; and are not regulated or authorized under WDRs, WRRs, and/or MRPs.

3. In order to be eligible for the Recycled Water Waiver, discharges must comply with both the general and specific conditions of this waiver.

4. Discharges of recycled water to land that comply with the general and specific waiver conditions in the Recycled Water Waiver are not expected to pose a threat to the quality of waters of the State.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that any Discharger proposing to discharge recycled water as part of a recycled water project, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the Water Code, section 13269, must comply the following requirements.

B. **General Waiver Conditions for Recycled Water Projects.**

1. All windblown spray and surface runoff of recycled water not considered "incidental runoff,"[20] on to property not owned or controlled by the discharger must be prevented by implementation of MMs/BMPs consistent with the State Recycled Water Policy and amendments thereto.

2. Discharges of recycled water to land must:

   a. Not adversely affect the quality or beneficial uses of underlying groundwater;

   b. Comply with the requirements of Calif. Code Regs. title 22 section 60310(a) through (i), unless sufficient information is provided

[19] Short-term recycled water projects are those without permanent recycled water delivery and/or distribution systems.

[20] The State *Recycled Water Policy* defines and characterizes "incidental runoff" of recycled water. https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/water_issues/programs/water_recycling_policy/#proposed_wrp

to demonstrate that a proposed alternative is protective of water quality and human health;

c. Be prohibited from entering into the MS4;

d. Not be used for groundwater recharge unless sufficient information is provided to demonstrate that it will be protective of water quality and human health; and

e. Be in compliance with the performance requirements of any applicable basin-specific Salt and Nutrient Management Plan(s).

3. The San Diego Water Board and/or other local regulatory agencies must be allowed reasonable access to the site in order to perform inspections and conduct monitoring.

C. **Specific Waiver Conditions for Permanent Recycled Water Projects**

1. Recycled water agencies proposing to supply and/or distribute recycled water through permanently installed facilities or structures before receiving WDRs must file a ROWD[21] pursuant to Water Code sections 13260 and 13522.5 containing the following:

a. Sufficient information for the San Diego Water Board to determine that the project will be consistent with the Basin Plan and any State Water Board recycled water policies, and will comply with all applicable recycled water regulations;

b. A letter from the California Department of Public Health (CDPH) stating that the project will comply with recycled water regulations in Calif. Code Regs. title 22, Division 4, Chapter 3, Articles 1 through 10. The letter must also specify any provisions, monitoring, and/or reporting required by the CDPH to demonstrate compliance with Calif. Code Regs. title 22, Division 4, Chapter 3, Reclamation Criteria, Articles 2, 3, 4, 5, and 5.1; and

c. A list of recycled water end users that will be regulated by the recycled water agency, and the proposed monitoring and reporting program the recycled water agency will implement to demonstrate that the end users are complying with the waiver conditions and applicable recycled water regulations.

2. The recycled water agency must submit sufficient information demonstrating that the recycled water agency, and its end users, will comply with the general and specific conditions of these waiver conditions and applicable recycled water regulations before the discharge may begin.

3. The conditional waiver issued to the recycled water agency is valid for 365 days after a completed ROWD has been submitted, or until either WDRs, Water Reclamation Requirements (WRRs) or a Master Reclamation

[21] A Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) required to be submitted for enrollment in the Recycled Water Waiver as a "Permanent Recycled Water Project" is located on the San Diego Water Boards website at: http://www.waterboards.ca.gov/sandiego/publications_forms/forms/docs/form200m.pdf

Permit (MRP) are adopted for the project, whichever occurs first. The San Diego Water Board will adopt the project appropriate WDRs, Water Reclamation Requirements or a Master Reclamation Permit at the earliest possible opportunity.

4. Depending on the specifics of the project, the San Diego Water Board may enroll eligible recycled water projects in the Statewide General Water Reclamation Requirements in Order No. WQ 2016-0068-DDW, as amended,[22] rather than this waiver. The San Diego Water Board may also terminate enrollment in this waiver for those qualifying recycled water discharges and enroll those qualifying facilities/operations in the Statewide General Water Reclamation Requirements.

5. If the WDRs, WRRs or an MRP cannot be adopted within 365 days after the completed ROWD has been submitted, the recycled water agency must request an extension of the conditional waiver at least 60 days prior to the expiration of the previous conditional waiver. If no request for an extension is received 60 days prior to the expiration of the previous conditional waiver, the permanent recycled water project must cease the discharge of recycled water 365 days after the completed ROWD was submitted.

6. If a recycled water agency enrolled in this waiver, in accordance with the waiver conditions in section D of this waiver, proposes to significantly add to or modify the treatment process (e.g., change the disinfection or filtration processes), then the discharger must submit a new ROWD containing the information listed in section D.1 of this Recycled Waiver.

[22] Adopted by the State Water Board on June 7, 2016, at https://www.waterboards.ca.gov/board_decisions/adopted_orders/water_quality/2016/wqo2016_0068_ddw.pdf.

Waiver No. 3– Miscellaneous "Low Threat" Discharges to Land

A. **Specific Findings for "Low Threat" Discharges to Land**

1. The conditional waiver for "Low Threat" Discharges to Land (Low Threat Discharge Waiver) is for "low threat" discharges to land, which can percolate to groundwater. "Low threat" discharges include liquid wastes containing pollutant concentrations that are not expected to adversely impact the quality of waters of the State under ambient conditions. "Low threat" discharges may include potable water or uncontaminated groundwater. Potable water and uncontaminated groundwater are not considered waste when initially discharged. However, when these waters come into contact with pollutants and transports those pollutants in surface runoff or leaches those pollutants into the soil and groundwater, it becomes a waste. "Low threat" discharges to land are not expected to contain significant concentrations of pollutants that can adversely affect the quality of underlying groundwater.

2. The following types of discharge not regulated under WDRs may be eligible for the Low Threat Discharge Waiver:

   a. Discharges to land of air conditioner condensate or non-contact cooling water;

   b. Discharges to land of water from swimming pools;

   c. Discharges to land from the construction and test pumping of water wells;

   d. Discharges to land from short-term construction dewatering operations; and

   e. "Low Threat" discharges to land and/or groundwater (discussed in, which may include the following:

      i. Discharges to land from flushing water lines;

      ii. Discharges to land from washing vehicles, pavement, buildings, etc.;

      iii. Discharges to land from irrigated lawns and landscaping using groundwater or municipal supply water;

      iv. Discharges to land from structural infiltration-based BMPs;

      v. Discharges to land of groundwater pumped from water supply wells; and

      vi. Discharges to land of groundwater from foundation drains, crawl space pumps, and footing drains.

   f. Discharges to land from utility vaults and underground structures

3. "Low threat" discharges are not expected to adversely affect the quality of groundwater. These types of discharge have similar properties, threat to water quality, and proposed waiver conditions. Therefore, these types of "low threat" discharges to land were grouped together into one discharge classification.

4. Low volumes and infrequent “low threat” discharges are not expected to adversely affect the quality of groundwater because the water would likely evapo-transpire before infiltrating to the underlying groundwater. However, excessive volumes or frequent “low threat” discharges could potentially infiltrate to underlying groundwater and adversely affect the quality of groundwater over time. With proper management, “low threat” discharges to land are not expected to pose a threat to the quality of waters of the State. Therefore, waiver conditions require proper management of “low threat” discharges to land to minimize or eliminate the discharge of pollutants to waters of the State.

5. Discharges classified as “low threat” discharges to land that comply with the conditions prescribed in this waiver will pose a low level of threat to the quality of the waters of the State. If owners/operators with “low threat” discharges are not in compliance with waiver conditions, they can be issued a Notice of Violation (NOV) and required to correct deficiencies in order to be eligible for the Low Threat Discharge Waiver. However, if the owner/operator of a “low threat” discharge violates any waiver conditions, the San Diego Water Board has the option to terminate the waiver for the discharge and begin regulating with individual WDRs and/or take other enforcement actions.

6. In order to be eligible for the Low Threat Discharge Waiver, discharges must comply with the general and applicable specific conditions of this waiver.

7. “Low threat” discharges to land that comply with the general and specific waiver conditions in the Low Threat Discharge Waiver are not expected to pose a threat to the quality of waters of the State.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that any Discharger proposing to discharge miscellaneous low threat wastewaters to land, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the Water Code, section 13269, must comply the following requirements.

B. **General Waiver Conditions for “Low Threat” Discharges of Water to Land**

1. Prevent the direct or indirect discharge of “low threat” discharges to any surface waters of the State (including ephemeral streams, vernal pools and MS4s).

2. Any products used to condition or treat “low threat” discharges prior to discharging to land must be in accordance with manufacturer’s instructions and guidelines and must reliably attenuate before infiltrating to underlying groundwater.

3. “Low threat” discharges must not:

   a. Cause or contribute to the migration of contaminants such as chlorinated solvents, hydrocarbons, or other toxic or hazardous substances to groundwater;

   b. Come in contact with any material that consists of or is contaminated with chlorinated solvents, hydrocarbons, or other toxic or hazardous substances prior to discharge to land;

c. Adversely affect the quality or beneficial uses of underlying groundwater;

d. Cause or threaten to cause a condition of contamination, pollution, or nuisance; and

e. Adversely impact the quality or beneficial uses of groundwater in any water wells.

4. The San Diego Water Board and/or other local regulatory agencies must be allowed reasonable access to the site in order to perform inspections and conduct monitoring.

5. In addition to the conditions above for "Low Threat" Discharges of Water to Land, compliance with the following Specific Waiver Conditions is required.

6. For the following discharge types do not require the filing of an NOI, and do not have specific discharge conditions.

a. Discharges to land of groundwater pumped from drinking wells; and

b. Discharges to land of groundwater from foundation drains, crawl space pumps, and footing drains.

C. **Specific Waiver Conditions for "Low Threat" Discharges to Land**

1. **Discharge to Land of Air Conditioner Condensate and Non-contact Cooling Water**.

a. Discharges of air conditioner condensate and non-contact cooling water to land must not exceed an average of 1,200 gallons per day (GPD) for any continuous 365-day period, unless the discharger has filed a complete NOI, containing information about the operator, location, and planned period of and average daily volume of discharge. An NOI template is included in Attachment A of the Order. Discharges of air conditioner condensate and non-contact cooling water to land, which do not exceed the threshold specified in section C.2.a of the Low Threat Discharge Waiver, do not require the filing of an NOI prior to discharge.

b. Discharges must not contain contact cooling water.

2. **Discharges of Water to Land from Swimming Pools**.

a. Discharges of water from each swimming pool to land must not exceed 50,000 gallons during any continuous 365-day period, unless the discharger has filed a complete NOI, containing information about the swimming pool location and volume, planned period and frequency of discharge. An NOI template is included in Attachment A of the Order.

b. Discharges of water from swimming pools, which do not exceed the threshold specified in section C.2.a of the Low Threat Discharge Waiver, do not require the filing of an NOI prior to discharge.

3. **Discharges to Land from the Construction and Test Pumping of Water Wells**.

   a. Discharges of groundwater, pumped from any well used in a soil and/or groundwater contamination investigation or corrective action, may not be discharged to land, unless the discharger has filed a complete NOI, containing monitoring data demonstrating the quality of the proposed discharge would not cause groundwater to exceed water quality objectives. An NOI template is included in Attachment A of the Order.

   b. Discharges of groundwater, for multiple applications, pumped from wells, not used in a soil and/or groundwater contamination investigation or corrective action, over a continuous 24-hour (or longer) period must not be discharged to land, unless the discharger has filed a complete NOI. An NOI template is included in Attachment A of the Order. The NOI must include the following information:

      i. Discharge location;

      ii. Planned period of discharge;

      iii. Frequency of discharge; and

      iv. MMs/BMPs to be taken to prevent the discharge of pollutants with the potential to affect surface water and groundwater quality, and to prevent any discharges to the MS4.

   Written notice of enrollment in the Waiver must be received from the San Diego Water Board prior to initiating the discharge. Discharges of groundwater from construction and test pumping of water wells which do not exceed the specified thresholds, do not require the filing of an NOI prior to the discharge.

4. **Discharges to Land from Short-Term Construction Dewatering Operations.**

   a. The discharge of groundwater pumped from any well or excavation that is used in a soil and/or groundwater contamination investigation or corrective action may not be discharged to land, unless the discharger has filed a complete NOI, containing monitoring data demonstrating that the quality of the proposed discharge would not cause the groundwater to exceed water quality objectives. An NOI template is included in Attachment A of the Order.

   b. For dewatering operations discharging in excess of an average of 5,000 GPD for any continuous 180-day period, the discharger must file a complete NOI, containing information about the operator, location, planned period and rate of discharge, and measures that will be taken to minimize or eliminate the discharge of pollutants that might affect groundwater quality. An NOI template is included in Attachment A of the Order. Written notice of enrollment in the Waiver must be received from the San Diego Water Board prior to initiating the discharge.

c. Discharges under this waiver from short term construction dewatering operations are prohibited from entering MS4s, and any surface waters, including, but not be limited to, ephemeral streams, or vernal pools.

5. **"Low Threat" Discharges to Land and/or Groundwater.**

a. **Discharges to Land from Flushing Water Lines.**

i. Discharges from flushing water lines having the potential to discharge to the MS4, or to affect surface water quality are not eligible for enrollment in this waiver. These discharges must be enrolled in Order No. R9-2010-0003[23] (or subsequent Orders).

b. **Discharges to Land from Washing Vehicles, Pavement, Buildings, etc. to Land.**

i. Discharges of wash water and similar intermittent discharges must not exceed an average of 1,200 GPD for any continuous 30-day period, unless the discharger has filed a complete NOI, containing information about the operator, location, and planned period of and average daily volume of discharge. An NOI template is included in Attachment A of the Order.

c. **Discharges to Land from Irrigated Lawns and Landscaping Using Groundwater or Municipal Supply Water.**

i. Products applied to lawns and landscaping at residential, commercial, industrial, and recreational facilities, must be in accordance with manufacturer's instructions and guidelines, and must reliably attenuate before infiltrating to underlying groundwater.

d. **Discharges to Land from Structural Infiltration-Based BMPs.**

i. Structural BMPs that utilizes infiltration must be installed in compliance with the design criteria of the municipalities (or co-permittees) regulated by the most recent Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) WDRs (conforming to NPDES storm water regulations).[24]

ii. Installation of structural BMPs that require infiltration must comply with local ordinances, and State and federal regulations, and obtain any required approvals, permits, certifications, and/or licenses from authorized local agencies.

[23] General Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges of Hydrostatic Test Water and Potable Water to Surface Waters and Storm Drains or Other Conveyance Systems Within the San Diego Region.

[24] National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit and Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges from the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s) Draining the Watersheds within the San Diego Region (Order No. R9-2013-0001, NPDES No. CAS0109266, or any subsequent permit adopted by the San Diego Water Board.

6. **Discharges to Land from Utility Vaults and Underground Structures.**

a. Discharges to land from utility vaults and underground structures must not exceed an average of 2,500 GPD over a continuous 7-day period to a single location, unless the discharger has filed a complete NOI, containing the following information. An NOI template is included in Attachment A of the Order. Written notice of enrollment in the Waiver must be received from the San Diego Water Board prior to initiating the discharge.

i. Monitoring data demonstrating that the quality of the proposed discharge would not cause the groundwater at the disposal site to exceed water quality objectives.

ii. A map showing the following:

(1) Essential features of the distribution system for the utility's service area;

(2) Boundaries within which discharges may occur; and

(3) Areas, due to topography, activities, or other factors, having a high potential for soil erosion.

iii. A description of potential sources that may add significant amounts of pollutants to discharges from utility vaults and underground structures, and a description of the type of utility materials managed at the site, potentially exposed to vault water, either within the vault, or underground structure.

iv. Identification of structural, vegetative, and/or stabilization measures to be used to limit soil erosion, while discharging in areas which have a high potential for erosion due to topography, activities, or other factors.

v. A description of any BMPs that will be implemented to control the generation or source(s) of pollutants, or used to divert, infiltrate, reuse, or otherwise manage runoff in a manner that reduces pollutants in discharges from the site.

b. The Discharger, as the result of a situation requiring urgent action to alleviate or prevent a power or natural gas outage must:

i. provide notification to the San Diego Water Board within 48 hours; and

ii. provide an after-the fact NOI submitted within five business days.

c. The Discharger must maintain areas that may contribute pollutants to discharges so that they are kept clean and orderly. Store and contain liquid materials in such a manner that if the container is ruptured, the contents will not discharge, flow, or be washed into the storm drainage system, surface waters, or groundwater.

d. The Discharger must regularly inspect and maintain any BMPs implemented, as well as inspect and test equipment and systems

used to detect conditions that may cause breakdowns or failures resulting in discharges of pollutants to surface waters and ensure appropriate maintenance of such equipment and systems.

Waiver No. 4 – Discharges of Winery Process Water to Lined Evaporation Ponds at Small Wineries

A. **Specific Findings for Discharges of Winery Process Water to Lined Evaporation Ponds**

1. The conditional waiver for discharges of Winery Process Water to Lined Evaporation Ponds (Winery Pond Waiver) is for small wineries in the San Diego Region that utilize lined evaporation ponds for disposal of process water. For the purpose of enrollment in the Winery Pond Waiver, a "small winery" is defined as a winery with a vineyard, wine production facilities, and wine tasting rooms. Wineries that have additional ancillary facilities such as restaurants, special occasion facilities, or commercial lodging facilities are not eligible for enrollment in this waiver.

2. In order to be eligible for the Winery Pond Waiver, dischargers must comply with the general and specific conditions of this waiver.

3. Discharges of winery process water to lined evaporation ponds at small wineries that comply with the general and specific waiver conditions in the Winery Pond Waiver are not expected to pose a threat to the quality of waters of the State.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that any Discharger proposing to discharge winery process water to lined evaporation ponds at small wineries, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the Water Code, section 13269, must comply the following requirements.

B. **General Conditions for Discharges of Winery Process Water to Lined Evaporation Ponds at Small Wineries**

1. Winery process water may not be discharged to onsite evaporation ponds, unless the Discharger has submitted:

   a. A complete NOI; An NOI template is included in Attachment A of the Order, and

   b. The first annual fee if applicable. The amount of the annual fee will be determined by the San Diego Water Board, in accordance with Water Code sections 13269(a)(4) and 13260, and the fee schedule established by the State Water Board Calif. Code of Regs. title 23 section 2200.7.

2. Winery process water must:

   a. Not be discharged to the MS4, or surface waters;

   b. Be captured, treated, and/or disposed of separately from domestic wastewater; and

   c. Not contain wastes classified as "hazardous" as defined in Calif. Code Regs. title 22 section 66261.3 et seq., and Water Code section 13173.

3. Wastes and/or other wastewaters, other than winery process water must not be discharged to onsite evaporation ponds.

4. Upon adoption of the State Water Resources Control Board Statewide General Order regulating discharges of wastes from wineries, the San Diego Water Board will evaluate the projects enrolled in this waiver to determine if they should be regulated under the Statewide General Order. Once a determination has been made, the San Diego Water Board may terminate a projects enrollment in this waiver and enroll the qualifying projects in the Statewide General Order.

C. **Specific Conditions for Discharges of Winery Process Water to Lined Evaporation Ponds at Small Wineries**

1. Water-conserving devices (e.g., pressure washers, trigger-handled spray nozzles, automatic barrel cleaners, stainless steel tanks, and smooth floors) should be used to minimize process water generation.

2. The use of cleaning chemicals should be minimized. Low impact methods (e.g., ozonated process water) should be used were practicable for cleaning.

3. The use of water-softening devices, canister-type water softeners, or similar alternatives should be used to prevent the discharge of salt brine. The number of connections to the water softener should be minimized at facilities using self-regenerating water softeners. Large solids should be separated from winery process water through redundant screening and removal systems (such as screened floor drains, rotary drum screens, and/or settling basins) prior to further treatment and disposal. Lees, bentonite, and diatomaceous earth should be excluded from being discharged to onsite evaporation ponds to the extent practicable.

4. All winery process water treatment and disposal systems (including onsite evaporation ponds) must be designed to retain the maximum daily flow of wastewater and organic loading generated (generally at the peak of crush season), including flows resulting from precipitation from storm events, using MMs/BMPs to prevent unauthorized discharges to MS4s, or surface waters.

   a. At least two feet of freeboard must be maintained at all times in onsite evaporation ponds containing winery process water. Staff gauges must be installed to monitor water levels.

   b. Collected screenings and other solids removed from liquid wastes that will not and/or cannot be used agronomically, must be disposed of at a properly permitted point of disposal, and in accordance with Calif. Code Regs. title 27 division 2.

   c. Onsite evaporation ponds used for disposal of winery process water must be lined with either a relatively impermeable membrane, two feet of soil with a permeability of less than 10^{-6} centimeters per second, or an engineered alterative approved in writing by the San Diego Water Board.

Waiver No. 5 – Discharges from Silvicultural Operations

A. **Specific Findings for Discharges from Silvicultural Operations**

1. The conditional waiver for discharges from Silvicultural Operations (Silvicultural Waiver) is for discharges that originate from forest lands, which contain pollutants that can percolate to groundwater or runoff to surface waters. Discharges from forest lands include discharges resulting from timber operations and forest land management activities, and storm water runoff which can also transport pollutants from forest lands to surface waters and groundwater.
2. The following types of discharge not regulated under WDRs may be eligible for the Silvicultural Waiver:
    a. Discharges of storm water runoff;
    b. Discharges from timber harvesting projects; and
    c. Discharges from wildfire suppression and fuels management activities.
3. The US Forest Service (USFS) implements its Land Management Plan including the Design Criteria for the Southern California National Forests and Cleveland National Forest Strategy.
4. In order to be eligible for the Silvicultural Waiver, discharges must comply with both the general and specific conditions of this waiver.
5. Discharges from silvicultural operations that comply with the general and specific waiver conditions in the Silvicultural Waiver are not expected to pose a threat to the quality of the waters of the State.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that any Discharger proposing to discharge from silvicultural operations, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the Water Code, section 13269, must comply the following requirements.

B. **General Waiver Conditions for Discharges from Silvicultural Operations**

1. Silvicultural operations (including timber harvesting, timber management, vegetative manipulation, fuels management, road construction, and watershed management) must minimize or eliminate the discharge of any pollutants that could adversely affect the quality or beneficial uses of waters of the State.
2. Silvicultural operations (including timber harvesting, timber management, vegetative manipulation, fuels management, road construction, and watershed management) must comply with any federal, State, or local, permitting, licensing, or certification requirements and applicable regulations and ordinances.
3. The San Diego Water Board and/or other local regulatory agencies must be allowed reasonable access to the site in order to perform inspections and conduct monitoring.

C. **Specific Waiver Conditions for Timber Operations on Federal Lands**

1. The US Forest Service (USFS) must maintain:

   a. A water quality program to ensure compliance with water quality objectives and discharge prohibitions in the Basin Plan; and

   b. A program to monitor the implementation and effectiveness of management measures (MMs) and/or best management practices (BMPs).

2. The USFS must provide the San Diego Water Board copies of the environmental and decision documents containing information documenting that a multi-disciplinary review of the timber harvest proposal has been conducted, and that the proposed MMs/BMPs and additional control measures will be implemented to protect water quality.

3. The USFS must submit a NOI or technical and/or monitoring program reports when directed by the San Diego Water Board.

D. **Specific Waiver Conditions for Timber Operations on Non-Federal Lands**

1. Timber operations located within 150 feet of existing structures (i.e., “FireSafe” treatments) that are conducted pursuant to a Notice of Exemption approved by the California Department of Forestry (CDF) are not required to provide notice to the San Diego Water Board, but must keep a copy of the approved Notice of Exemption for at least one year (from the approval date) on site for inspection.

2. For timber operations approved by the CDF pursuant to a Notice of Exemption or Notice of Emergency, a copy of the notice must be provided to the San Diego Water Board.

3. For timber operations with a Timber Harvest Plan or Non-industrial Timber Management Plan (Plans) approved by the CDF, a copy of the Plans must be provided to the San Diego Water Board.

4. Owners/operators of non-federal forest lands must submit a NOI or technical and/or monitoring program reports when directed by the San Diego Water Board.

Waiver No. 6 – Discharges from Animal Operations

A. **Specific Findings for Discharges from Animal Operations**

1. The conditional waiver for discharges from Animal Operations (Animal Operations Waiver) is for discharges from animal operations to land,[25] which contain pollutants that can percolate to groundwater or runoff to surface waters. Discharges from animal operations include discharges to land resulting from animal activities and wastes, and storm water runoff which can also transport pollutants from animal operations to surface waters and groundwater.

2. Discharges from the following Animal Operations facilities are not eligible for enrollment in the Animal Operations Waiver and may be subject to individual National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit requirements, or may be required to submit an NOI for coverage under a general NPDES permit.[26]

   a. Large concentrated animal feeding operations (CAFOs);[27]

   b. Medium and small CAFOs, discharging or proposing to discharge to waters of the United States;

3. Discharges from medium CAFOs are eligible for enrollment in the Animal Operations Waiver. For the purpose of the Animal Operations Waiver, Medium CAFOs are defined in Title 40 CFR, Part 122.23(b)(6), which includes the following types and numbers of animals stabled or confined:

   a. 200 to 699 mature dairy cows, milking or dry;

   b. 300 to 999 veal calves;

   c. 300 to 999 cattle other than mature dairy cows or veal calves. Cattle includes, but is not limited to, heifers, steers, bulls, and cow/calf pairs;

   d. 750 to 2,499 swine, each weighing 55 pounds or more;

   e. 3,000 to 9,999 swine, each weighing less than 55 pounds;

   f. 150 to 499 horses;

   g. 3,000 to 9,999 sheep or lambs;

   h. 16,500 to 54,999 turkeys;

   i. 9,000 to 29,999 laying hens or broilers, if the Animal Feeding Operation (AFO) uses a liquid manure handling system;

   j. 37,500 to 124,999 chickens (other than laying hens), if the AFO uses other than a liquid manure handling system;

[25] For the purposes of this waiver, animal operations refers to any place where cattle, calves, sheep, swine, horses, mules, goats, or fowl are corralled, penned, tethered, or otherwise enclosed or held and where feeding is by grazing or other means for a total of 45 days or more in any 12-month period.
[26] Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Part 122.23.
[27] As defined by Title 40 CFR, Part 122.23(b)(4).

k. 25,000 to 81,999 laying hens, if the AFO uses other than a liquid manure handling system;

l. 10,000 to 29,999 ducks, if the AFO uses other than a liquid manure handling system; and

m. 1,500 to 4,999 ducks, if the AFO uses a liquid manure handling system

4. Discharges from small CAFOs are eligible for enrollment in the Animal Operations Waiver. For the purpose of the Animal Operations Waiver, Small CAFOs are defined in Title 40 CFR, Part 122.23(b)(9) and do not satisfy the definition of Medium CAFOs.

5. The following types of discharge not regulated under WDRs may be eligible for the Animal Operations Waiver:

a. Discharges from small CAFOs;

b. Discharges from medium CAFOs;

c. Discharges of storm water runoff;

d. Discharge/application of manure to soil as an amendment or mulch; and

e. Discharges from grazing lands.

6. Small CAFOs and grazing lands may potentially be significant sources of pollutants unless effective management measures (MMs) and/or best management practices (BMPs) for animal wastes and activities are properly implemented.

7. In order to be eligible for the Animal Operations Waiver, discharges must comply with the general and specific conditions of this waiver.

8. Discharges from animal operations that comply with the general and specific waiver conditions in the Animal Operations Waiver are not expected to pose a threat to the quality of waters of the State.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that any Discharger proposing to discharge from animal operations, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the Water Code, section 13269, must comply the following requirements.

B. **General Conditions for Discharges from Animal Operations**

1. The San Diego Water Board and/or other local regulatory agencies must be allowed reasonable access to the site in order to perform inspections and conduct monitoring.

2. Facility Design and Management

a. Animal operations must comply with any local, State, and federal ordinances and regulations and obtain any required approvals, permits, certifications, and/or licenses from authorized local agencies.

b. Animal operations must submit technical and/or monitoring program reports when directed by the San Diego Water Board.

c. Animal operations must implement MMs /BMPs to prevent the discharge of pollutants that may adversely impact the quality or beneficial uses of waters of the State. Discharges to MS4s and surface waters are prohibited. Recommended MMs/BMPs are provided in *Equestrian-Related Waste Quality Best Management Practices* available from the County of San Diego Department of Agriculture, Weights and Measures, and/or the *Field Office Technical Guide* available from the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), or other sources.

d. Animal operations must prevent direct contact between animals and surface water bodies, and MS4 facilities. Animals should not be allowed to graze directly adjacent to or within stream banks. Animal operations should maintain a buffer zone or riparian filter strip between the animals and any surface waters of the State, and MS4 facilities. The buffer zone must adequately minimize the discharge of pollutants from an animal operation. There should be no direct exposure of a surface water body to an animal.

3. Manure Management

a. Animal operations must prevent the direct or indirect discharge of animal wastes (manure, urine, soiled bedding) to any surface waters of the State, which include, but may not be limited to, ephemeral streams, vernal pools, and MS4 facilities.

b. Animal operations, other than grazing operations, must properly manage the wastes (i.e., manure, urine, soiled bedding) generated by the animals at the facility in accordance with the following:

i. Animal wastes must be collected and disposed of regularly (at least once every two weeks);

ii. Animal wastes can be stored temporarily (no longer than two weeks) on site until disposal, unless animal wastes are composted on site. The amount of animal wastes stored in a temporary storage area must not exceed the capacity of the storage area. If animal wastes exceed, or threaten to exceed the capacity of the temporary storage area, the animal wastes must be disposed of immediately;

iii. Areas adjacent to temporary storage area for animal wastes must be graded to prevent storm water and surface runoff from reaching the storage area;

iv. Temporary storage area must be on an impervious surface (e.g., concrete pad or plastic tarp) to prevent leaching of pollutants to groundwater;

v. Temporary storage areas must be protected with a roof or cover, or at a minimum be covered with plastic sheeting if precipitation is forecast within the next 24 hours, to prevent direct contact between precipitation and animal wastes;

vi. A buffer zone of at least 100 feet[28] must be maintained between the temporary storage area for animal wastes and any surface water body unless sufficient information is provided to demonstrate that a proposed alternative is protective of water quality; and

vii. If animal wastes are used as a fertilizer, soil amendment, or mulch on grazing lands, application of animal wastes to soil must comply with the conditions specified in section B.3.c of the Animal Operations Waiver.

c. Application of Manure from Animal Operations as a Fertilizer, Amendment, or Mulch to Soil

i. Fresh and/or uncomposted manure, if applied as a fertilizer, amendment, or mulch to soil, manure must be applied to the same property where the manure was generated.

ii. Dried, processed, or composted manure may be applied as a fertilizer, amendment, or mulch to soil on sites other than the property where the manure was generated. Dried, processed, or composted manure may also be applied as a fertilizer, amendment, or mulch to soil on the same property where the manure was generated. Use of dried, processed, or composted manure on or off the property where the manure was generated must comply with the waiver conditions specified in section B.3.c of the Animal Operations Waiver.

iii. Manure applied to soil, must maintain a buffer zone of at least 100 feet[29] between the manure applied to soil and any surface waters of the State, unless sufficient information is provided to demonstrate that a proposed alternative is protective of water quality.

iv. Soil amendments or mulch materials applied to the soil must be applied in an amount:

(A) Reasonable for the crop or plant, soil, climate, special local situations, management system, and type of soil amendment or mulch. Application rates must take into account storm events during the wet weather season (October 1- April 30). Application rates must not allow soil amendment or mulch materials to be transported off the property in storm water runoff during the wet weather season. Resources to aid Dischargers with the calculation of appropriate soil amendment or mulch application rates are available from the NRCS,

[28] Other federal, State, or local requirements may require larger buffer zones. This condition does not excuse the discharger from complying with other applicable buffer zone requirements.

[29] Other federal, State, or local requirements may require larger buffer zones. This condition does not excuse the discharger from complying with other applicable buffer zone requirements.

University of California Cooperative Extension (UCCE), and other organizations. A copy of the calculations and/or estimate of the application rate must be available on site for inspection; and

(B) At site-specific rates appropriate to the season (i.e., dry vs. rainy).

v. Soil amendments or mulch material areas must implement MMs/BMPs to prevent runoff of pollutants to MS4, surface waters, and groundwater.

C. Specific Conditions for Dischargers from Animal Operations

1. Small CAFOs

a. Small CAFOs are eligible for enrollment in the Animal Operations Waiver without submitting a Notice of Intent (NOI).

b. Small CAFOs must not discharge any pollutants to waters of the State or the United States through any man-made conveyance, or directly to waters of the State or the United States which originate outside of and pass over, across or through the facility or otherwise come into direct contact with the animals confined in the operation. Non-storm water discharges to MS4s are prohibited.

c. Small CAFOs must be operated and maintained in accordance with the regulations in Calif. Code Regs. title 27 sections 22562 through 22565.

2. Medium CAFOs

a. Discharges of wastes from animal operations may not be initiated unless the Discharger has submitted:

i. A complete NOI; An NOI template is included in Attachment A of the Order, and

ii. The first annual fee if applicable. The amount of the annual fee will be determined by the San Diego Water Board, in accordance with Water Code sections 13269(a)(4) and 13260, and the fee schedule established by the State Water Board pursuant to Calif. Code Regs. title 23 section 2200.7.

b. Medium CAFOs must not discharge any pollutants to waters of the State or the United States through any man-made conveyance, or directly to waters of the State or the United States which originate outside of and pass over, across or through the facility or otherwise come into direct contact with the animals confined in the operation. Non-storm water discharges to MS4s are prohibited

c. Medium CAFOs must be operated and maintained in accordance with the regulations in Calif. Code Regs. title 27 sections 22562 through 22565.

d. Medium CAFO facility owners or operators must file a NOI with the San Diego Water Board containing, at a minimum, the following information:

i. Property owner name and address;

ii. Owner/operator name and address;

iii. Number and types of animals;

iv. Map of the facility showing the locations of manure stockpiles, nearby surface water bodies, and/or water wells; and

v. Description of existing and planned MMs/BMPs for the prevention of erosion and discharges of animal wastes that could affect the quality of waters of the State.

e. To be eligible for the Animal Operations Waiver, Dischargers must provide sufficient information demonstrating compliance with general and specific waiver conditions in order for the medium CAFO facility to be eligible for the Animal Operations Waiver.

3. Grazing Operations

a. Grazing operations are eligible for enrollment in the Animal Operations Waiver, without submitting a Notice of Intent (NOI). However, grazing operations violating the applicable general and/or specific waiver conditions may be subject to enforcement actions, and/or required to submit a report of waste discharge and be issued waste discharge requirements.

b. Grazing operations must manage grazing fields to allow lands to revegetate and minimize topsoil erosion.

c. Owners of pasture and range lands used for grazing, must implement MMs/BMPs to minimize or eliminate any discharge that could adversely affect the quality or beneficial uses of waters of the State.

Waiver No. 7 – Discharges from Aquatic Animal Production Facilities

A. **Specific Findings for Discharges from Aquatic Animal Production Facilities**

1. The conditional waiver for discharges from Aquatic Animal Production Facilities (Aquatic Animal Facility Waiver) is for discharges of wastewaters to waters of the State and/or the United State from aquatic animal production facilities which are at production levels less than the Confined Aquatic Animal Production (CAAP) production thresholds.[30] For the purposes of the Aquatic Animal Facility Waiver), an aquatic animal production facility means a hatchery, fish farm, aquaculture or other facility that contains, grows, or holds aquatic animals in either of two categories: cold water species or warm water species. Discharges from aquatic animal production facilities may include elevated levels of suspended solids, biochemical oxygen demand, metals, and nutrients.

2. The following types of discharges not otherwise regulated or authorized under WDRs may be eligible for the Aquatic Animal Facilities Waiver:

   a. Wastewater discharges from facilities which produce less than 9,090 harvest weight kilograms (approximately 20,000 pounds) per year of cold water aquatic animal species if the feed is less than 2,272 kilograms (approximately 5,000 pounds) of food during the calendar month of maximum feeding; [31] or

   b. Wastewater discharges from facilities which produce less than 45,454 harvest weight kilograms (approximately 100,000 pounds) per year of warm water aquatic animal species.[32]

3. To be eligible for the Aquatic Animal Production Facilities Waiver, discharges must comply with both the general and specific conditions of this waiver.

4. Discharges from aquatic animal production facilities that comply with the general and specific waiver conditions in the Aquatic Animal Production Facilities Waiver are not expected to pose a threat to the quality of waters of the State and/or the United States.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that any Discharger proposing to discharge from an aquatic animal production facility, to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the Water Code, section 13269, must comply the following requirements.

B. **General Waiver Conditions for Aquatic Animal Production Facilities**

1. Discharges of wastewater from aquatic animal production facilities must:

   a. Not cause or threaten to cause a condition of contamination, pollution, or nuisance; and

   b. Not contain any substance, in concentrations toxic to animal or plant life.

[30] Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 122.24 and Appendix C to Title 40 CFR Part 122.
[31] Ibid.
[32] Ibid.

2. The San Diego Water Board and/or other local regulatory agencies must be allowed reasonable access to the site to perform inspections and conduct monitoring.

C. **Specific Waiver Conditions for Aquatic Animal Production Facilities**

1. Discharges eligible for enrollment in the Aquatic Animal Facilities Waiver must submit:

   a. A complete NOI; An NOI template is included in Attachment A of the Order, .and

   b. The first annual fee if applicable. The amount of the annual fee will be determined by the San Diego Water Board, in accordance with Water Code sections 13269(a)(4) and 13260, and the fee schedule established by the State Water Board pursuant to Calif. Code Regs. title 23 section 2200.7.

2. The Discharger must use efficient feed and feeding strategies to limit feed input to the minimum amount reasonably necessary to achieve cold water and/or warm water species aquatic animal production goals and sustain targeted rates of aquatic animal growth.

3. The Discharger must:

   a. Routinely inspect production systems and wastewater treatment systems to identify and promptly repair damage;

   b. Regularly conduct maintenance of production systems and wastewater systems to ensure their proper function;

   c. Ensure proper storage of drugs, pesticides, and feed in a manner designed to prevent spills and discharge to waters of the United States and/or State, and be consistent with the requirements specified in the current MS4 Permit for the San Diego Region;[33]

   d. Implement procedures for properly containing, cleaning and disposing of any spilled materials;

   e. Remove and dispose of aquatic animal mortalities properly on a regular basis to prevent discharge to waters of the United States/ and or State;

   f. Train all relevant personnel in spill prevention and how to respond in the event of a spill to ensure proper clean-up and disposal of spilled material; and

   g. Train all relevant personnel on proper operation and cleaning of production and wastewater treatment systems, including feeding procedures and proper use of equipment.

4. The Discharger must monitor the influent water to the aquatic animal production facility for the parameters specified in Table No. 1 below.

[33] Non-storm water discharges to MS4s are prohibited.

Table No. 1: Influent Monitoring Parameters

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency[1]
Flowrate	MGD	Continuous	Daily
pH	NTU	Grab[2]	Annual
Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-day @ 20 ºC	mg/L	24-hr composite[3]	Annual
Temperature	ºC	Grab[2]	Annual
Settleable Solids	ml/L	Grab[2]	Annual
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	24-hr composite[3]	Annual
Ammonia, un-ionized	mg/L	24-hr composite[3]	Annual
Total Nitrogen (as N)	mg/L	24-hr composite[3]	Annual
Total Phosphorus	mg/L	24-hr composite[3]	Annual
Total Recoverable Copper	µg/L	24-hr composite[3]	Annual
Total Recoverable Zinc	µg/L	24-hr composite[3]	Annual
Turbidity	NTU	24-hr composite[3]	Annual

1. All monitoring results are to be submitted with the annual report.
2. A grab sample is an individual sample of at least 100 milliliters collected at a randomly selected time over a period not exceeding 15 minutes.
3. A composite sample is defined as a combination of at least eight sample aliquots of at least 100 milliliters, collected at periodic intervals during the operating hours of a Facility over a 24-hour period. For volatile pollutants, aliquots must be combined in the laboratory immediately before analysis. The composite must be flow proportional; either the time interval between each aliquot or the volume of each aliquot must be proportional to either the stream flow at the time of sampling or the total stream flow since the collection of the previous aliquot. Aliquots may be collected manually or automatically.

5. The Discharger must monitor the effluent, at a location where a representative undiluted and unaltered sampled of the discharge from the facility can be collected prior to commingling with any other waste stream or body of water. Effluent monitoring must be conducted concurrently with the applications of antifoulants (when applicable). Effluent monitoring samples must be analyzed for the parameters specified in Table 2, section C.5 of this waiver.

Table No.2 Effluent Monitoring Parameters

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency[1]
Flowrate	MGD	Continuous	Daily
pH	NTU	Grab[2]	Annual
Biochemical Oxygen Demand 5-day @ 20 ºC	mg/L	24-hr composite[3]	Annual
Temperature	ºC	Grab[2]	Annual

1. All monitoring results are to be submitted with the annual report.
2. A grab sample is an individual sample of at least 100 milliliters collected at a randomly selected time over a period not exceeding 15 minutes.
3. A composite sample is defined as a combination of at least eight sample aliquots of at least 100 milliliters, collected at periodic intervals during the operating hours of a Facility over a 24-hour period. For volatile pollutants, aliquots must be combined in the laboratory immediately before analysis. The composite must be flow proportional; either the time interval between each aliquot or the volume of each aliquot must be proportional to either the stream flow at the time of sampling or the total stream flow since the collection of the previous aliquot. Aliquots may be collected manually or automatically

Table No.2 Effluent Monitoring Parameters *(continued)*

Parameter	Units	Sample Type	Minimum Sampling Frequency[1]
Settleable Solids	ml/L	Grab[2]	Annual
Total Suspended Solids	mg/L	24-hr composite[3]	Annual
Ammonia, un-ionized	mg/L	24-hr composite[3]	Annual
Total Nitrogen (as N)	mg/L	24-hr composite[3]	Annual
Total Phosphorus	mg/L	24-hr composite[3]	Annual
Total Recoverable Copper	µg/L	24-hr composite[3]	Annual
Total Recoverable Zinc	µg/L	24-hr composite[3]	Annual
Turbidity	NTU	24-hr composite[3]	Annual

1. All monitoring results are to be submitted with the annual report.
2. A grab sample is an individual sample of at least 100 milliliters collected at a randomly selected time over a period not exceeding 15 minutes.
3. A composite sample is defined as a combination of at least eight sample aliquots of at least 100 milliliters, collected at periodic intervals during the operating hours of a Facility over a 24-hour period. For volatile pollutants, aliquots must be combined in the laboratory immediately before analysis. The composite must be flow proportional; either the time interval between each aliquot or the volume of each aliquot must be proportional to either the stream flow at the time of sampling or the total stream flow since the collection of the previous aliquot. Aliquots may be collected manually or automatically

6. The Discharger must conduct monitoring in accordance with USEPA test procedures approved in 40 CFR 136, Guidelines Establishing Test Procedures for the Analysis of Pollutants under the Clean Water Act as amended, unless other test procedures are specified in the Order or separately by the San Diego Water Board.

7. The Discharge must report with report with each sample result the applicable Reporting Level (RL) and the current Method Detection Limit (MDL), as determined by the procedure in 40 CFR Part 136. The Discharger must report the results of analytical determinations for the presence of chemical constituents in a sample using the following reporting protocols:

   a. Sample results greater than or equal to the RL shall be reported as measured by the laboratory (i.e., the measured chemical concentration in the sample).

   b. Sample results less than the RL, but greater than or equal to the laboratory's MDL, shall be reported as "Detected, but Not Quantified," or DNQ. The estimated chemical concentration of the sample shall also be reported.

   c. For the purposes of data collection, the laboratory shall write the estimated chemical concentration next to DNQ as well as the words "Estimated Concentration" (may be shortened to "Est. Conc"). The laboratory may, if such information is available, include numerical estimates of the data quality for the reported result. Numerical estimates of data quality may be percent accuracy (± a percentage of the reported value), numerical ranges (low to high), or any other means considered appropriate by the laboratory.

   d. Sample results less than the laboratory's MDL shall be reported as "Not Detected." or ND.

e. Dischargers are to instruct laboratories to establish calibration standards so that the ML value (or its equivalent if there is differential treatment of samples relative to calibration standards) is the lowest calibration standard. At no time is the Discharger to use analytical data derived from extrapolation beyond the lowest point of the calibration curve.

8. The Discharger must prepare and submit an annual report containing the following information:

a. The total pounds of food feed used during the calendar month of maximum feeding;

b. The species of cold and warm water fish or aquatic animals held at the Facility. For each species the total annual pounds of aquatic animal weight produced by the Facility must be reported as well as the maximum weight present during each calendar month;

c. Failures or significant mortalities at the Facility caused by contagious diseases that could be discharged and infect aquatic life in the receiving water;

d. Chemical names of all drugs, disinfectants, and other chemicals used at the Facility during the reporting period that could be discharged into the receiving water. This information must include the amounts and dates of application of drugs, disinfectants, and other chemicals. For drugs, disinfectants, and other chemicals used on a routine basis, the frequency of application may be reported instead of each date of application; and

e. The annual report must include a tabulation, evaluation, and interpretation of the monitoring data and information, including interpretations and conclusions as to whether the facility operations, production levels and wastewater discharges comply with the waiver conditions described in section 14 a and b above.

9. The San Diego Water Board may add additional monitoring requirements or increase monitoring frequency as deemed necessary to ensure protection of water quality and beneficial uses in the receiving water.

10. The San Diego Water Board may require a Discharger to apply for and obtain separate WDRs or NPDES permit if it determines the discharge is a significant source of pollutants to waters of the State and/or United States.

11. The Discharger must submit the annual report to the San Diego Water Board no later than 5:00 PM on February 1st of each year (or next subsequent immediate business day, if falling on a weekend or state-observed holiday).

12. Any person signing a document under this section must make the following certification:

"I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the

information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations."

Waiver No. 8 – Discharges of Slurries to Land

A. **Specific Findings for Discharges of Slurries to Land**

1. The conditional waiver for discharges of Slurries to Land (Slurry Waiver) is for discharges of slurries to land, which may be a source of pollutants that can adversely affect the quality of waters of the State. A slurry typically consists of water and some material to form a liquid mixture.
2. The following types of discharge not regulated under WDRs may be eligible for the Slurry Waiver:
    a. Discharges to land of drilling muds;
    b. Discharges to land of concrete grinding residues; and
    c. Discharges to land of slurries from sand and gravel mining operations
3. To be eligible for the Slurry Waiver, discharges must comply with both the general and specific conditions of this waiver.
4. Discharges of slurries to land that comply with the general and specific waiver conditions in the Slurry Waiver are not expected to pose a threat to the quality of waters of the State.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that any Discharger proposing to discharge slurries to land, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the Water Code, section 13269, must comply the following requirements.

B. **General Waiver Conditions for Slurries Discharged to Land**

1. Slurries discharged to lands must:
    a. Not directly or indirectly discharge into any MS4s or surface waters of the State (including ephemeral streams and vernal pools);
    b. Be contained to eliminate the potential for runoff from the site;
    c. Not contain any toxic or hazardous constituents;
    d. Not adversely affect the quality or beneficial uses of underlying groundwater; and
    e. Be removed and disposed of at an appropriate disposal facility prior to restoring the storage area or sump to pre-discharge conditions.
2. For slurries discharged to land for storage, the storage area or sump must be:
    a. Designed to be fully contained and ensure no overflow during discharge with at least 2 feet of freeboard;
    b. At least 5 feet above the highest known historical or anticipated groundwater level;
    c. Located to prevent conditions of pollution or nuisance, of any surface water body or municipal water well; and
    d. Filled in and restored to pre-discharge conditions, if no longer in use.

3. Dischargers eligible for enrollment in the Slurry Waiver must submit a NOI. An NOI template is included in Attachment A of the Order.

4. Discharger must submit a technical and/or monitoring program reports when directed by the San Diego Water Board.

5. Discharges to land of concrete grinding residues do not have specific discharge conditions.

C. **Specific Waiver Conditions for Discharges to Land of Drilling Muds**

1. Discharges of drilling mud cannot be from borings advanced for a soil or groundwater contamination investigation or cleanup.

2. Discharges of drilling muds must comply with the requirements for exemption from Calif. Code Regs. title 27, section 20090(g).

D. **Specific Waiver Conditions for Discharges to Land of Slurries from Sand and Gravel Mining Operations**

1. The Discharger must be enrolled in and in compliance with the Industrial Storm Water General Permit Order No. 2014-0057-DWQ (Industrial Storm Water General Permit) or any subsequently adopted Industrial Storm Water General Permit. Requirements contained within the Industrial Storm Water General Permit supersede all the surface water requirements set forth in these waiver conditions for Slurries Discharged to Land.

2. The Discharger must comply with any applicable requirements imposed by State and local agencies responsible for ensuring compliance with the NPDES Permit and Waste Discharge Requirements for Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s) Draining the Watersheds within the San Diego Region.[34]

3. Discharges must be at least 100 feet[35] away from any surface water body or municipal water well.

[34] National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit and Waste Discharge Requirements for Discharges from the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer Systems (MS4s) Draining the Watersheds within the San Diego Region (Order No. R9-2013-0001, NPDES No. CAS0109266), or subsequent permit adopted by the San Diego Water Board.

[35] Other federal, State, or local requirements may require larger setbacks. This condition does not excuse the discharger from complying with other applicable setback requirements.

Waiver No. 9 – Discharges/Disposal to Land of Solid Wastes.

A. **Specific Findings for Discharges/Disposal to Land of Solid Wastes**

1. The conditional waiver for Discharges/Disposal to Land of Solid Wastes (Solid Waste Waiver) is for discharges of solid wastes to land which may be a source of pollutants that can adversely affect the quality of waters of the State.

2. The export of soils from sites not known to be contaminated is not subject to enrollment under the Solid Waste Waiver.

3. The following types of discharge not regulated under WDRs may be eligible for the Solid Waste Waiver:

   a. Discharges/application to land of amendments[36] and/or mulches[37];

   b. Discharges to land of soils containing wastes to temporary waste piles;

   c. Discharges/disposal to land of inert wastes to solid waste disposal facilities only accepting inert wastes; and

   d. Discharges to land for the disposal/reuse of soils characterized as inert from known contaminated sites.

4. To be eligible for the Solid Waste Waiver, discharges must comply with both the general and specific conditions of this waiver.

5. Discharges of solid wastes to land that comply with the general and specific waiver conditions in the Solid Waste Waiver are not expected to pose a threat to the quality of waters of the State.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that any Discharger proposing to discharge solid wastes to land, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the Water Code, section 13269, must comply the following requirements.

B. **General Waiver Conditions for Discharges/Disposal of Solid Wastes to Land.**

1. Discharges/Disposal of solid wastes to land must:

   a. Not be allowed to directly or indirectly enter any MS4s or surface waters of the State, including ephemeral streams and vernal pools; and

   b. Not cause or threaten to cause a condition of contamination, pollution, or nuisance.

2. Discharge operations/facilities accepting and/or discharging solid wastes to land must:

[36] For the purposes of this waiver, the term “amendments” refers to materials (e.g., compost) added to the soil to improve its nutrient, water, and air holding abilities. Soil amendments may be incorporated into the soil, or placed on top of the ground surface.

[37] For the purposes of this waiver, the term “mulches” refers to chipped and ground materials consisting of, but may not be limited to leaves, bark, straw, and pine needles. Mulches are typically applied to the ground surface for weed and erosion suppression, and water conservation efforts.

a. Comply with local, State, and federal ordinances and regulations and obtain any required permits, certifications, and/or licenses;

b. Prevent the discharge of any pollutants to MS4s and surface waters that could adversely affect the quality or beneficial uses of waters of the State; and

c. Allow the San Diego Water Board and/or other local regulatory agencies reasonable access to the site to perform inspections and conduct monitoring.

3. Discharges eligible for enrollment in the Solid Waste Waiver must submit a complete NOI, as specified in the respective specific waiver conditions. An NOI template is included in Attachment A of the Order.

4. Discharger must submit a technical and/or monitoring program reports when directed by the San Diego Water Board.

C. **Specific Waiver Conditions for Discharges/Disposal to Land of Solid Wastes**

1. Discharges/Application to Land of Amendments and/or Mulches.

a. Discharges of amendments and/or mulches to soil applied at the following locations for erosion control and soil stabilization, landscaping and water conservation efforts, are not expected to pose a threat to the quality of the water of the State and are therefore exempt from the specific waiver conditions of this waiver and are not required to file an NOI.

i. Residential properties

ii. Educational institutions

iii. Parks

iv. Hospitals

v. Prisons

vi. Community gardens

vii. Commercial, construction, industrial, and/or business parks

viii. State, county, or city roadways, and other right of ways

ix. Other government properties (e.g., courthouses, administrative offices, training facilities)

b. Discharges of amendments and mulches to soils, not specifically listed in section C.1.a of this waiver, must submit:

i. A complete NOI; An NOI template is included in Attachment A of the Order, and

ii. The first annual fee if applicable. The amount of the annual fee will be determined by the San Diego Water Board, in accordance with Water Code sections 13269(a)(4) and 13260, and the fee schedule established by the State Water Board pursuant to Calif. Code Regs. title 23 section 2200.7.

c. Discharges of amendments or mulches applied to soil cannot include any of the following additives, unless sufficient information is provided in the NOI to demonstrate that the waste does not pose a potential threat to water quality:

i. Municipal solid wastes;

ii. Sludges, including sewage sludge, water treatment sludge, and industrial sludge;

iii. Septage;

iv. Liquid wastes;

v. Oil and grease; and

vi. Hazardous, designated, and any other wastes determined by the San Diego Water Board to pose a potential threat to water quality.

d. Discharges of amendments applied to soil must comply with the requirements for exemption from Calif. Code Regs. title 27, section 20090(f).

e. Soil amendments or mulch materials eligible to be applied to soil, the amount must be reasonable for the crop or plant, soil, climate, special local situations, management system, and type of soil amendment or mulch. Application rates must take into account storm events. Application rates must not allow soil amendment or mulch materials to be transported off the property in storm water runoff during the wet weather season. Resources and assistance may be available from the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), University of California Cooperative Extension (UCCE), and other organizations. A copy of the calculations and/or estimate of the application rate must be available on site for inspection.

f. Soil amendments or mulch materials to soil must be applied at site-specific rates appropriate to the season (i.e., dry vs. rainy).

g. Soil amendments or mulch materials must implement MMs/BMPs to minimize or eliminate runoff and leachate to surface waters and groundwater.

2. Discharge to Land of Soils Containing Wastes to Temporary Waste Piles.

a. For ***any soils containing wastes*** temporarily stored in waste piles, the following conditions apply:

i. To be eligible for this waiver, the Discharger must submit the following within 30 days of the initial discharge of any waste piles:

(A) A complete NOI. An NOI template is included in Attachment A of the Order;

(B) A Temporary Waste Pile Certification form, Part 1. The Temporary Waste Pile Certification form is included in

Attachment C of the Order. The property owner must approve and acknowledge the placement of the waste at the site;

(C) The first annual fee. The amount of the annual fee will be determined by the San Diego Water Board, in accordance with Water Code sections 13269(a)(4) and 13260, and the fee schedule promulgated in Calif. Code Regs. title 23 sections 2200.7; and

(D) A complete Temporary Waste Pile Certification form, Part 2, within 10 working days of completing removal of all waste and restoring the site to its original condition. The Temporary Waste Pile Certification form is included in Attachment C of the Order.

ii. The Discharger, unless otherwise specified in the applicable conditions of this waiver, must not allow temporary waste piles to remain on a site for longer than 6 months or 180 days, whichever is longer.

iii. The temporary discharge of waste must not cause:

(A) The occurrence of coliform or pathogenic organisms in waters pumped from the hydrologic basin;

(B) The occurrence of objectionable tastes and odors in water pumped from the hydrologic basin;

(C) Waters pumped from the hydrologic basin to foam;

(D) The presence of toxic materials in waters pumped from the hydrologic basin;

(E) The pH of waters pumped from the hydrologic basin to fall below 6.0 or rise above 9.0;

(F) Pollution, contamination or nuisance or adversely affect the quality or beneficial uses of groundwater or surface waters of the hydrologic subareas established in the Basin Plan; and/or,

(G) A violation of any discharge prohibitions in the Basin Plan for the San Diego Region.

iv. The Discharger must conduct regular inspections of temporary waste piles and associated MMs/BMPs at least once per week. Corrective actions must be taken as necessary to ensure compliance with the conditions of this waiver.

v. Surface drainage must be diverted away from the temporary waste piles. For all temporary waste piles, the discharger must implement effective MMs/BMPs to prevent surface water run on and runoff from contacting wastes, and to prevent erosion and transport of wastes by surface runoff. Non-storm water discharges to MS4s are prohibited. Discharges of storm water

to MS4s containing pollutants as a result of contact with the waste piles are prohibited.

vi. Temporary waste piles must be:

(A) Placed at least 5 feet above the highest historically known or anticipated level of groundwater, and more than 100 feet[38] from any surface water of the State, or any MS4 facility, unless sufficient information is provided in the NOI, to demonstrate that a proposed alternative is protective of water quality;

(B) Protected against 100-year peak stream flows as defined by the county flood control agency;

(C) Covered by plastic sheeting (not less than 10 mils thick, unless otherwise specified under the applicable Special Conditions) to adequately prevent rainwater infiltration, control fugitive dust, and prevent other nuisances; and

(D) Underlain by either plastic sheeting (not less than 10 mils thick, unless otherwise specified under the applicable conditions) or a liner of low permeability material that will prevent leachate from infiltrating to groundwater.

vii. Solid wastes discharged to temporary waste piles, together with any containment materials used at the temporary waste pile, and any underlying geologic materials impacted by the discharge, must be removed within 6 months or 180 days (whichever is longer), unless otherwise specified under the applicable Special Conditions. Subsequently, the discharger must remove all wastes, treatment facilities, and related equipment, and dispose of those items in accordance with applicable regulations. The site must be restored to its original state within 30 days after the temporary waste pile is removed, unless otherwise specified under the applicable Special Conditions.

viii. The discharger must post at least one clearly visible sign listing the following minimum information:

(A) Project name,

(B) Name and address of discharger,

(C) Brief project description, and

(D) 24-hour contact information – name, address, facsimile, and telephone number for the project for as long as the temporary waste pile remains on the site.

[38] Other federal, State, or local requirements may require larger setbacks. This condition does not excuse the discharger from complying with other applicable setback requirements.

b. For ***soils containing petroleum hydrocarbons*** temporarily stored in waste piles, the following conditions apply:

i. Soils and associated solid waste containing petroleum hydrocarbons discharged into temporary waste piles must be limited to a maximum time period of 3 months or 90 days on a site.

ii. Soils and associated solid waste containing petroleum hydrocarbons discharged into temporary waste piles under an initial certification report must be derived from only one source (e.g., one unauthorized release site).

iii. Temporary waste piles must be covered by plastic sheeting (not less than 10 mils thick) to adequately prevent rainwater infiltration, control fugitive dust, and prevent other nuisances.

iv. Temporary waste piles must be underlain by either plastic sheeting (not less than 10 mils thick) or a liner of low permeability that will prevent leachate from infiltrating to groundwater.

v. In addition to the conditions stated herein, temporary waste piles must conform to applicable provisions of ordinances and regulations issued by the local regulatory agencies for Orange, Riverside, or San Diego Counties.

vi. The site must be restored to its original state within 30 days after removal of the temporary waste pile from the site.

c. For ***dredged spoils containing heavy metals*** temporarily stored in waste piles, the following conditions apply:

i. Dredged spoils and associated solid waste containing heavy metals discharged into temporary waste piles must be limited to a maximum time period of 270 days on a site, whichever is longer.

ii. Temporary waste piles must be covered by either a plastic sheeting to adequately prevent rainwater infiltration, control fugitive dust, and prevent other nuisances. Alternative control methods may be utilized if sufficient information is provided in the NOI to demonstrate that the proposed alternative is protective of water quality and human health.

iii. Temporary waste piles must be underlain by plastic sheeting (not less than 20 mils thick) or a liner of lower permeability that will prevent leachate from infiltrating to groundwater. Sufficient information must be provided in the NOI demonstrating that the liner and containment facility has been designed to contain all solid wastes and fluids.

iv. Materials used in containment structures must have the appropriate chemical and physical properties to ensure that such structures do not fail to contain waste because of: the

stress of installation, pressure gradients, physical contact with the waste or leachate, or chemical reactions with soil and rock.

v. The site must be restored to its original state within 60 days after removal of the temporary waste pile from the site.

3. Discharges/Disposal to Land of Inert Wastes to Solid Waste Disposal Facilities Accepting Only Inert Wastes.[39]

a. Discharges/disposal to land of inert wastes to solid waste disposal facilities accepting only inert wastes, must submit:

i. A complete NOI; and

ii. The first annual fee if applicable. The amount of the annual fee will be determined by the San Diego Water Board, in accordance with Water Code sections 13269(a)(4) and 13260, and the fee schedule established by the State Water Board pursuant to Calif. Code Regs. title 23 section 2200.7.

An NOI template is included in Attachment A of the Order.

b. Inert solid waste must not contain hazardous waste, or soluble or decomposable constituents.

c. Inert solid waste cannot contain any "free liquids."[40]

d. Owner/operator of disposal facility must secure the disposal site and prevent unauthorized disposal by the public.

e. Inert solid wastes exclude any wastes determined by the San Diego Water Board to potentially have an adverse effect on the quality or beneficial uses of waters of the State, even if classified as inert waste.

4. Discharges to Land for the Disposal/Reuse of Soils Characterized as Inert from Known Contaminated Sites.[41]

a. Discharges to land for the disposal/reuse of soils characterized as inert from known contaminated sites, must submit:

i. A complete NOI,

ii. Waiver 9: Inert Waste Certification – Part 1 - Enrollment; and

iii. The first annual fee if applicable. The amount of the annual fee will be determined by the San Diego Water Board, in accordance with Water Code sections 13269(a)(4) and 13260,

[39] According to Calif. Code Regs. title 27 section 20230(a) "Inert waste" is defined as "that subset of solid waste that does not contain hazardous waste or soluble pollutants at concentrations in excess of applicable water quality objectives and does not contain significant quantities of decomposable waste."

[40], "Free liquids" defined by Calif. Code Regs. title 27 section 20164 as "liquid which readily separates from the solid portions of waste under ambient temperature and pressure."

[41] For the purposes of this waiver, a known contaminated site may contain soils characterized and determined by the discharger to be unimpacted by the release of waste. Soils that have not been impacted by the release of waste may be exported and are not subject to this waiver.

and the fee schedule established by the State Water Board pursuant to Calif. Code Regs. title 23 section 2200.7.

An NOI template is included in Attachment A of the Order. The Inert Waste Certification, Part 1 – Enrollment is included in Attachment B of the Order.

b. For ***all waste soils characterized as inert (Tier 1 or Tier 2)***, the following conditions apply:

i. Inert waste soils from known contaminated sites cannot be transported off site and discharged/disposed/reused directly or indirectly to any MS4s or surface waters of the State, including ephemeral streams and vernal pools.

ii. Inert waste soils from known contaminated sites cannot contain significant quantities of decomposable wastes, refuse, or trash.

iii. Inert waste soils from known contaminated sites cannot contain any "free liquids."[42]

iv. Inert waste soils that are discharged/disposed/reused at any site cannot have any hydrocarbon, chlorinated solvent, or other contaminant-based odor.

v. Sites that export or import soils characterized as inert from known contaminated sites for use as fill material or any other purpose must comply with any applicable federal, State, or local permitting requirements, regulations, and/or ordinances pertaining to the use of imported soil.

vi. Sites that export or import soils characterized as inert from known contaminated sites for use as fill material or any other purpose must implement MMs/BMPs to eliminate the potential for erosion and transport of sediment off the site.

vii. This waiver does not authorize the discharge/disposal/ reuse of soil characterized as inert from known contaminated sites outside the boundaries of the San Diego Region.

viii. Prior to exporting soil characterized as inert from a known contaminated site, the owner/operator of the export site must file a NOI[43] with the San Diego Water Board. The NOI must:

(A) Be filed no less than 5 working days prior to the beginning of export shipments; and

(B) Include a map of the site showing the locations of excavations, borings and/or stockpiles, MMs/BMPs that

[42] "Free liquids" defined by Calif. Code Regs. title 27 section 20164 as "liquid which readily separates from the solid portions of waste under ambient temperature and pressure."

[43] A Notice of Intent required to be submitted for enrollment in the Solid Waste Waiver is located in Attachment A of Order No. R9-2019-0005 (Appendix B of this Technical Report).

will be taken to eliminate any discharge of water that has come into contact with waste soils to MS4s, and prevent discharges of waste soil that could affect surface water and groundwater quality, estimated volumes (can be a range of volumes) of inert waste soil that will be generated for use off the site, estimated number (can be a range) and locations of samples that will be collected for characterization, and name of the certified environmental analytical laboratory that will perform the analysis.

c. Waste soils from a site with a known or discovered unauthorized release must be characterized and certified as inert in order for the soil to be reused off site. Characterization and certification must include the following minimum requirements:

i. All temporary waste piles of soils generated during remediation or corrective action must be managed in accordance with the waiver conditions for the discharge of specified soils containing wastes to temporary waste piles. Or, waste soils may be sampled and characterized in-situ prior to transport and disposal or reuse off site.

ii. Waste soil must be segregated into 2 categories:

(A) Soil that is impacted by the unauthorized release must be characterized as hazardous, designated, and/or non-hazardous waste and handled in accordance with regulatory requirements for the disposal of solid wastes. Waste soils that do not visually appear impacted, but have detectable odors, must be treated as impacted soil and cannot be characterized as inert.

(B) Soil that does not appear to be impacted by the unauthorized release by visual inspection and odor must be sampled and analyzed to confirm the soil can be characterized as inert waste soil.

iii. Samples must be collected from the waste soil suspected to be inert for laboratory analysis. The minimum number of samples required to characterize the soil are specified in Table No. 1 of the Solid Waste Waiver.

Table No. 1: Sample Analysis Required

Volume of Soil	Required Number of Samples Analyzed
<100 cy	4 samples
100 cy to <500 cy	4 samples, plus 1 sample for every additional 25 cy over 100 cy
500 cy to <5,000 cy	20 samples, plus 1 sample for every additional 500 cy over 500 cy
5,000 cy or more	29 samples, plus 1 sample for every additional 1,000 cy over 5,000 cy[44]

iv. Samples must be analyzed by a State-certified analytical laboratory using USEPA approved analytical methods for the following constituents:

(A) Total concentrations of those Calif. Code Regs. title 22 metals identified as contaminants of concern for the export site. For sites identified with burn ash[45], the site must be investigated, and the burn ash must be characterized for disposal purposes according to the protocol established by the lead regulatory agency (e.g., Department of Toxic Substances Control, California Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, or others) to identify contaminants of concern at the site. The soil outside of the area of impact of the burn ash must be tested for the total concentration of those metals identified as contaminants of concern based on the findings of the burn ash investigation technical study.

(B) Total petroleum hydrocarbons (by USEPA Method 8015 full scan if export site includes oil or fuel as potential or actual contaminants of concern).

(C) Polychlorinated biphenyls (if export site includes PCBs as potential or actual contaminants of concern)

(D) Volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds (if export site includes volatile and semi-volatile organic compounds as potential or actual contaminants of concern)

(E) Pesticides (if export site includes a known agricultural area, or pesticides as potential or actual contaminants of concern)

[44] Volumes greater than 10,000 cubic yards (cy) may rely on fewer samples than 1 per each additional 1,000 cy if characterization complies with SW846 methods for selecting appropriate numbers of samples for waste characterization and statistical analysis. The appropriate number of samples is the least number of samples required to generate a sufficiently representative estimate of the true mean concentration of a chemical contaminant or waste.

[45] For the purposes of the Solid Waste Waiver, “burn ash” sites are those where solid waste has been burned at low temperature and the residual burn ash pits and burn ash layers are present in soil.

(F) Other constituents (if contaminated portion of the export site is found to contain other pollutants or contaminants)

v. For detected concentrations of constituents (as defined in section C.4.c.iv(E) of this waiver) other than Calif. Code Regs. title 22 metals, a representative number of soil samples must also be analyzed by a State-certified analytical laboratory using a zero headspace extractor and the Synthetic Precipitation Leaching Procedure (SPLP).[46] If analytical results indicate the detection of leachable concentrations of constituents, the NOI must also explain why the wastes qualify as inert waste under Calif. Code Regs. Title 27, section 20230.

vi. For detected concentrations of Calif. Code Regs. Title 22 metals, a representative number of soil samples must be analyzed by a State-certified laboratory. If analytical results indicate the detection of soluble concentrations of Calif. Code Regs. title 22 metals, the NOI must also explain why the wastes qualify as inert waste under Calif. Code Regs. title 27, section 20230.

d. For reuse of ***Tier 1 inert waste soils (full unrestricted reuse within the San Diego Region)***, the following conditions apply:

i. Soil cannot contain any detectable concentrations of contaminants other than Calif. Code Regs. title 22 metals, or leachable concentrations of constituents that do qualify under the definition of "inert waste" specified in Calif. Code Regs. title 27, section 20230. If analytical results indicate leachable detectable concentrations (see sections C.4.c.v and C.4.c.vi of this waiver) of constituents the NOI must also explain why the wastes qualify as inert waste under Calif. Code Regs. title 27, section 20230.

ii. For those Calif. Code Regs. title 22 metals that have been identified as contaminants of concern for the export Site, samples must be analyzed by an SW846 method using the reporting limits set forth in Table No. 2 below. From these data, the 90 percent upper confidence level (UCL) must be determined. Prior to calculating the 90 percent UCL, the discharger must determine whether the sample set is normally, log-normally or non-normally distributed. If log-normally distributed, one must determine the 90 percent UCL on the log-normal mean. If non-normally distributed, but sufficiently symmetrical, calculate the 90 percent UCL on the median (50th percentile), instead of the mean. See USEPA SW846 Chapter 9 and the USEPA Guidance for Data Quality Assessment for a discussion of waste characterization and statistical analysis; in

[46] See USEPA SW846 methods, EPA Method 1312 (Synthetic Precipitation Leach Procedure – SPLP), available online at: http://www.epa.gov/osw/hazard/testmethods/sw846/online/.

particular the guidance on testing for normality, calculating a 90 percent UCL, and handling of non-detected values.[47]

iii. For those Calif. Code Regs. title 22 metals that have been analyzed in accordance with section C.4.d.i of this waiver, must be equal to or less than the concentrations provided in Table No. 2, section C.4.d of this waiver.

iv. An Inert Waste Certification must be filed with the San Diego Water Board by the owner/operator of the export site within 30 days following completion of export activities. The Inert Waste Certification must include the following information:

(A) Generator name and contact information;

(B) Export site location, owner name and contact information;

(C) Map of the export site showing the location of the excavation, borings, stockpiles, and/or samples collected;

(D) Approximate volume of inert waste soil exported from the site;

(E) Description of BMPs implemented to prevent discharge of waste soil off the export site during excavation and transport;

(F) Laboratory analytical data, including number of samples collected, USEPA approved analytical methods used, the 90 percent UCL of the data for the contaminants of concern, and name of certified environmental analytical laboratory that performed the analysis; and

(G) The export site owner, principal executive officer, or authorized representative, and a California licensed professional engineer or geologist must sign and certify the Inert Waste Certification. The Inert Waste Certification must include the statement, "*I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments and that, based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment*."

[47] See U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Solid Waste. 1986. Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods; http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/test/pdfs/chap9.pdf; and USEPA 2002, RCRA Waste Sampling Draft Technical Guidance, EPA 530-D-02-002 (Appendix F). Office of Solid Waste.

Table No. 2: Tier 1 Soil Screening Levels

Calif. Code Regs Title 22 Metals	Inert Waste Target[a] (mg/kg)	Residential ESL[b] (mg/kg)	e-PRG[c] (mg/kg)	Background[d] Mean (mg/kg)	Tier 1 SSL[e,f] (mg/kg)
Antimony	6.0	31.29	5.0	0.60	**5.0**
Arsenic	50	0.07	9.9	3.5	**3.5**
Barium	1,000	15,305.24	283	509	**509**
Beryllium	4.0	154	10	1.28	**4.0**
Cadmium	5.0	39	4.0	0.36	**4.0**
Chromium, Total	50	NA	0.4	122	**122**
Chromium, Hexavalent	50	0.3	NA	NA	**0.3**
Cobalt	NA	23.4	20	14.9	**20**
Copper	1,300	3,128.57	60	28.7	**60**
Lead	15	80	40.5	23.9	**23.9**
Mercury	2.0	12.51	0.00051	0.26	**0.26**
Molybdenum	NA	391.07	2.0	1.3	**2.0**
Nickel	100	824.63	30	57	**57**
Selenium	50	391.07	0.21	0.058	**0.21**
Silver	NA	391.07	2.0	0.80	**2.0**
Thallium	2.0	0.78	1.0	0.56	**0.78**
Vanadium	50	393.11	2.0	112	**112**
Zinc	NA	23,464.29	8.5	149	**149**

a. Calculated using Central Valley Water Board Designated Level Methodology, where the Water Quality Goal is the lower value of the federal or State drinking water primary maximum contaminant level, the Environmental Attenuation Factor is 10, and the Leachability Factor is 100.

b. Values taken from the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board Environmental Screening Levels (ESLs). Based on Residential land use, sand scenario soil type, and shallow soil exposure depth (Feb.2016 Rev.3).

c. Taken from Oak Ridge National Laboratory's *Preliminary Remediation Goals for Ecological Endpoints* (Efroymson, et al 1997).

d. Taken from Kearney Foundation of Soil Science Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources, University of California *Background Concentrations of Trace and Major Elements in California Soil – Special Report* (Bradford, et al 1996).

e. Tier 1 Soil Screening Level for inert waste soils that can be reused without restriction. Tier I SSLs selected based on the following steps: Step 1) Select lower value of Residential ESLs or e-PRG; Step 2) Select lower value of Step 1 or Inert Waste Target; and, Step 3) Select higher value of Step 2 and Arithmetic Mean Background.

f. These values are not intended to provide cleanup levels for soil remaining on-site. Such values should be established based on the contaminants of concern, the site use, and in conjunction with the regulatory agency providing oversight for the remediation effort.

e. For reuse of ***Tier 2 inert waste soils (only for commercial or industrial development purposes within the San Diego Region)***, the following conditions apply:

i. Soil should not contain any detectable concentrations of contaminants other than Calif. Code Regs. title 22 metals, or leachable concentrations of constituents that do not qualify under the definition of "inert waste" specified in Calif. Code Regs. title 27, section 20230. If analytical results indicate leachable detectable concentrations (see sections C.4.c.v and C.4.c.vi of this waiver) of constituents, the NOI must also explain why the wastes qualify as inert waste under Calif. Code Regs. title 27, section 20230.

ii. Samples must be analyzed by an SW846 method using the reporting limits set forth in Table No. 3 below. From these data, the 90 percent UCL must be determined. Prior to calculating the 90 percent UCL, the discharger must determine whether the sample set is normally, log-normally or non-normally distributed. If log-normally distributed, one must determine the 90 percent UCL on the log-normal mean. If non-normally distributed, but sufficiently symmetrical, calculate the 90 percent UCL on the median (50th percentile), instead of the mean. See USEPA SW846 Chapter 9 and the USEPA Guidance for Data Quality Assessment for a discussion of waste characterization and statistical analysis; in particular the guidance on testing for normality, calculating a 90 percent UCL, and handling of non-detected values.[48]

iii. For those Calif. Code Regs. title 22 metals that have been analyzed in accordance with section C.4.e.i of this waiver, must be equal to or less than the concentrations provided in Table No. 3, section C.4.e of this waiver.

[48] See U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Solid Waste. 1986. Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods; http://www.epa.gov/epaoswer/hazwaste/test/pdfs/chap9.pdf; and USEPA 2002, RCRA Waste Sampling Draft Technical Guidance, EPA 530-D-02-002 (Appendix F). Office of Solid Waste.

Table No. 3: Tier 2 Soil Screening Levels

Pollutant	Inert Waste Target[a] (mg/kg)	Commercial /Industrial Soil ESL[b] (mg/kg)	Background[c]		TTLC[d]	Tier 2 SSL[e,f] (mg/kg)
			Max (mg/kg)	½ Max (mg/kg)		
Antimony	6.0	467.2	1.95	0.98	500	**6.0**
Arsenic	50	0.0.305	11	5.5	500	**5.5**
Barium	1,000	216,610.9	1,400	700	10,000	**1,000**
Beryllium	4.0	2,212.07	2.7	1.4	75	**4**
Cadmium	5.0	578.28	1.70	0.85	100	**5**
Chromium, Total	50	NA	1,579	790	2,500	**790**
Cobalt	NA	347	46.9	23.5	8,000	**347**
Copper	1,300	46,720	96.4	48.2	2,500	**1,300**
Lead	15	320	97.1	48.6	1,000	**49**
Mercury	2.0	186.69	0.90	0.45	20	**2**
Molybdenum	NA	5,840	9.6	4.8	3,500	**3,500***
Nickel	100	11,132.85	509	255	2,000	**255**
Selenium	50	5,839.71	0.43	0.22	100	**50**
Silver	NA	5,839.71	8.30	4.2	500	**500***
Thallium	2.0	11.68	1.10	0.55	700	**2**
Vanadium	50	5,829.11	288	144	2,400	**144**
Zinc	NA	350,400	236	118	5,000	**5,000***

* None of the analytical results from any samples collected to characterize the waste soil can exceed the Tier 2 Soil Screening Level for this pollutant.

a- Calculated using Central Valley Water Board Designated Level Methodology, where the Water Quality Goal is the lower value of the Federal or State drinking water primary maximum contaminant level, the Environmental Attenuation Factor is 10, and the Leachability Factor is 100.

b- Values taken from the San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board Environmental Screening Levels (ESLs). Based on Commercial/Industrial land use, sand scenario soil type, and shallow soil exposure depth (Feb.2016 Rev.3).

c- Taken from Kearney Foundation of Soil Science Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources, University of California *Background Concentrations of Trace and Major Elements in California Soil – Special Report* (Bradford, et al 1996).

d- Total Threshold Limit Concentration. Concentrations above the TTLC would be classified as hazardous waste.

e- Tier 2 Soil Screening Level for inert waste soils that can be reused only for commercial or industrial land use designation. Tier II SSLs selected based on the following steps: Step 1) Select lower value of Commercial/Industrial Soil ESL or Inert Waste Target; Step 2) Select higher value of Step 1 or ½ Maximum Background; and, Step 3) Select lower value of Step 2 and Total Threshold Limit Concentration.

f- These values are not intended to provide clean up levels for soil remaining on-site. Such values should be established based on the contaminants of concern, the site use, and in conjunction with the regulatory agency providing oversight for the remediation effort.

iv. An Inert Waste Certification must be filed with the San Diego Water Board by the owner/operator of the export site within 30 days following export and placement of the soil. The Inert Waste Certification must include the following information:

(A) Generator name and contact information;

(B) Export site location, owner name and contact information;

(C) Approximate volume of inert waste soil exported from the site;

(D) Description of BMPs implemented to prevent discharges of waste soil, off the export site, during excavation and transport[49];

(E) Laboratory analytical data, including number of samples collected, EPA approved analytical methods used the 90 percent UCL of the data for the contaminants of concern, and name of certified environmental analytical laboratory performing analysis;

(F) Import site owner name and contact information, with a map of the site location showing nearby surface water bodies, approximate depth to groundwater, and BMPs that will be implemented to eliminate the potential for discharge of inert waste soils to surface waters;

(G) The import site owner, principal executive officer, or authorized representative must provide a signature acknowledging the receipt or planned receipt of the inert waste soil; and

(H) The export site owner, principal executive officer, or authorized representative, and a California licensed professional engineer or geologist must sign and certify the Inert Waste Certification. The Inert Waste Certification must include the statement, "*I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments and that, based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment*."

f. Tier 2 inert waste soil reused at commercial or industrial development sites must comply with the following conditions:

i. Tier 2 inert waste soil may only be reused on commercial or industrial sites. It may not be reused at residential, school, or park sites.

ii. Tier 2 inert waste soil must be placed at least 5 feet above the highest historically known or anticipated level of groundwater.

[49] BMPs implemented to prevent storm water from contacting waste soils.

The soil that separates the inert waste soil from groundwater must have a clay content greater than 5 percent clay material or an in-situ permeability of less than 10^{-5} cm/sec.

iii. Tier 2 inert waste must be placed at least 100 feet[50] from the nearest surface water body, and any MS4 facility.

iv. Tier 2 inert waste must be protected against 100-year peak stream flows as defined by the County flood control agency.

v. Tier 2 inert waste must be covered by either:

(A) engineered materials such as used as road base, fill beneath buildings, bridge abutments), or

(B) not less than 2 feet of non-contaminated, clean fill.

The cover must have a permeability of no more than 10^{-5} cm/sec. Placement of a cover on the inert waste soils must be completed with 30 days of discharging the final load of inert waste soils at the import site.

[50] Other federal, State, or local requirements may require larger setbacks. This condition does not excuse the discharger from complying with other applicable setback requirements.

Waiver No. 10 – Aerially Discharged Wastes Over land

A. **Specific Findings for Aerially Discharged Wastes Over Land.**

1. This conditional waiver for Aerially Discharged Wastes Over Land (Aerial Waste Waiver) is for discharges of wastes that have been discharged aerially over land, which may be a source of pollutants that can adversely affect the quality of waters of the State.
2. The following types of discharge not regulated under WDRs may be eligible for the Aerial Waste Waiver:
    a. Discharges of wastes related to fireworks displays over land; and
    b. Other periodic aerial discharges of wastes to land.
3. To be eligible for the Aerial Waste Waiver, discharges must comply with both the general and specific conditions of the Aerial Waste Waiver.
4. Wastes discharged aerially over land that comply with both the general and specific waiver conditions in the Aerial Waste Waiver are not expected to pose a threat to the quality of waters of the State.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that any Discharger proposing to aerially discharge waste over land, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the Water Code, section 13269, must comply the following requirements

B. **General Conditions for Aerially Discharged Wastes Over Land**

1. Aerially discharged wastes cannot be discharged into any MS4s, or surface waters of the State (including ephemeral streams and vernal pools).
2. Aerially discharged wastes must not cause or threaten to cause a condition of contamination, pollution, or nuisance.
3. Aerially discharged wastes must not impact the quality of groundwater in any water wells or surface water in any drinking water reservoirs.
4. Dischargers must comply with any local, State, and federal ordinances and regulations and obtain any required approvals, permits, certifications, and/or licenses from authorized local agencies.
5. Discharger must submit a complete NOI. An NOI template is included in Attachment A of the Order.
6. Dischargers must submit technical and/or monitoring program reports when directed by the San Diego Water Board.
7. Other periodic aerial discharges of wastes to land, do not have specific discharge conditions.

C. **Specific Conditions for Discharges of Waste Related to Fireworks Displays Over Land**

1. No more than one fireworks display may be conducted from a launch site or within 1.0 mile of another launch site within a 48-hour period.[51] If the organizer will have more than one fireworks display within a 48-hour period, the organizer must file a NOI containing information about the fireworks to be used, location of launch area and nearby water bodies and groundwater basins, surrounding land uses, planned period of and frequency of discharge, copies of any permits obtained from other public agencies, and measures that will be taken to minimize or eliminate the discharge of pollutants that might affect surface water and groundwater quality. Sufficient information must be submitted before the discharge may begin.

2. All fireworks-related debris must be cleaned up from land surface areas.

3. Launch areas and deposition areas of fireworks displays may not be located within areas designated as Zone A for groundwater source area protection, as defined by the California Department of Public Health's (CDPH's) Drinking Water Source Assessment Protection (DWSAP) Program. This condition may be waived if the owner or operator of a groundwater drinking water source, through a permit, specifically allows the fireworks display launch area and/or deposition area within an area designated as Zone A for groundwater source area protection.

4. Launch areas and deposition areas of fireworks displays may not be located within areas designated as Zone A for surface water source protection, as defined by the CDPH's DWSAP Program. This condition may be waived if the owner or operator of a surface water source reservoir or intake structure, through a permit, specifically allows the fireworks display launch area and/or deposition area within an area designated as Zone A for surface water protection.

5. The fireworks display must be permitted by all relevant public agencies that require permits for fireworks displays (e.g., fire departments, municipal governments, law enforcement, water supply agencies). Copies of any permits must be available on site for inspection.

6. The San Diego Water Board and/or other local regulatory agencies must be allowed reasonable access to the site to perform inspections and conduct monitoring.

[51] This condition is intended to alleviate spatial and temporal accumulation of fireworks-related chemical contaminants.

Waiver No. 11 – Discharges of Emergency/Disaster Related Wastes

A. **Specific Findings for Discharges of Emergency/Disaster Related Wastes**

1. This conditional waiver for Discharges of Emergency/Disaster Related Wastes (Emergency Waste Waiver) is for discharges of wastes resulting from a regional emergency or disaster and the Governor of California issues a proclamation, pursuant to Government Code sections 8625 and 8558(b), identifying a portion of the San Diego Region as being in a state of emergency. Waste streams from regional disasters may be a source of pollutants that can adversely affect the quality of waters of the State.

2. Emergency situations, as defined by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), can create extraordinary conditions within any waters of the State posing imminent threats to life, health, property, the delivery of public services, and beneficial uses of waters of the State. Under CEQA,[52] an "emergency" is defined to be:

> *"a sudden, unexpected occurrence, involving a clear and imminent danger, demanding immediate action to prevent or mitigate loss of, or damage to, life, health, property, or essential public services. "Emergency" includes such occurrences as fire, flood, earthquake, or other soil or geologic movements, as well as such occurrences as riot, accident, or sabotage."*

3. Except as provided under Water Code section 13269, subdivision (d), and upon notification of the San Diego Water Board, Water Code section 13269, subdivision (c) provides that neither submittal of a ROWD, nor the adoption of WDRs is required for discharges resulting from certain emergency activities. The emergency activities described in Water Code section 13269, subdivision (c) are:

   a. *Immediate emergency work necessary to protect life or property or immediate emergency repairs to public service facilities necessary to maintain service as a result of a disaster in a disaster-stricken area in which a state of emergency has been proclaimed by the Governor pursuant to the Government Code, section 8550 et seq.;* and

   b. *Emergency projects undertaken, carried out, or approved by a public agency to maintain, repair, or restore an existing highway, as defined in the Vehicle Code, section 360, except for a highway designated as an official state scenic highway pursuant to the Vehicle Code, section 262 of the Streets and Highways Code, within the existing right-of-way of the highway, damaged as a result of fire, flood, storm, earthquake, land subsidence, gradual earth movement, or landslide within one year of the damage. This paragraph does not exempt from this section any project undertaken, carried out, or approved by a public agency to expand or widen a highway damaged by fire, flood, storm, earthquake, land subsidence, gradual earth movement, or landslide.*

[52] Public Resources Code, section 21060.3.

4. The following types of discharge not regulated under WDRs may be eligible for the Emergency Waste Waiver:

   a. Incidental discharges of oil and oily water within a response area during an oil spill response in marine waters;

   b. Discharges of disaster related wastes to temporary waste piles and surface impoundments;

   c. Discharges of mass mortality wastes to temporary waste piles and emergency landfills;

   d. Emergency repair and protection activities in non-federal waters of the State;

   e. Discharges of dredge or fill material into non-federal waters of the State, under emergency conditions; and/or

   f. Other discharges of emergency/disaster related wastes.

5. These types of discharge are generated during emergency and disaster related situations, requiring expedited handling and disposal of wastes or emergency discharges of dredge or fill material into, or emergency repair and protection activities in non-federal waters of the State. Therefore, emergency/disaster related waste discharges were grouped into one discharge classification. Emergency/disaster related waste discharges or discharges of dredge or fill material into, or emergency repair and protection activities in non-federal waters of the State that comply with the waiver conditions should minimize the potential impact and should not pose a significant threat to the quality of waters of the State.

6. In the event of an emergency or disaster, significant amounts of wastes may be generated. Cleanup, management and disposal of emergency/disaster related waste can result in the discharge of multiple waste streams which can adversely affect the quality of surface water and/or groundwater. The issuance of WDRs would significantly impede the cleanup of emergency/disaster related wastes, which would likely increase the threat to public health and the environment. Therefore, in the interest of expediting the cleanup of emergency/disaster related wastes, issuing a waiver for these types of discharge would be in the public interest.

7. The issuance of waiver conditions should be developed in order for members of the public, cities, counties, local agencies and organizations, and/or the San Diego Water Board to determine if discharges of emergency/disaster related wastes are in conformance with this waiver. If dischargers are not in compliance with waiver conditions, they can be issued a Notice of Violation and required to correct deficiencies in order to be eligible for the Emergency Waste Waiver. If dischargers of emergency/disaster related wastes violate any waiver conditions, the San Diego Water Board has the option to terminate the waiver for the discharge and begin regulating the discharge with individual WDRs and/or take other enforcement actions.

8. Discharges of dredged or fill material into non-federal waters of the State[53] may be necessary for repair and protection measures associated with an emergency situation to mitigate and abate threats caused by emergencies, as defined under CEQA.[54]

9. Discharges of dredged or fill material for emergency repair and protection measures may constitute discharges of waste that could affect the quality of waters of the State. Repair and protection activities that may result in such discharges can include, but are not limited to, the cleaning of culverts and associated concrete aprons, bank or slope stabilization, removal of debris (e.g., trash, dead vegetation, structural debris, etc.), repair of transportation routes, and the construction of check dams and sediment basins. Discharges that may occur during the conduct of emergency repair and protection activities can include, but are not limited to, earth, rock, or similar inert materials and discharges of pollutants associated with construction equipment or materials.

10. Eligible discharges to non-federal waters of the State, associated with emergency repair and protection activities, in normal circumstances may be able to be permitted pursuant to *Water Quality Order No. 2004-0004-DWQ, Statewide General Waste Discharge Requirements for Dredged or Fill Discharges To Waters Deemed by The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers To Be Outside of Federal Jurisdiction*.[55] Notwithstanding, this Emergency Waste Waiver can be used to expedite projects required by emergency situations even though they may otherwise be eligible for enrollment in Order No. 2004-0004-DWQ.

11. In order to be eligible for the Emergency Waste Waiver, discharges must comply with both the general and specific waiver conditions of this waiver.

    a. Incidental Discharges During an Oil Spill Response;

    b. Disaster Related and Mass Mortality Wastes Disposed at Regulated Waste Disposal Facilities;

    c. Disaster Related and Mass Mortality Wastes Discharged to Temporary Waste Piles Located at Regulated Waste Disposal Facilities;

    d. Disaster Related Wastes Discharged to Temporary Waste Piles not Located at Regulated Waste Disposal Facilities;

[53] Non-federal waters of the State include surface waters determined by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and/or the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to be outside of federal jurisdiction (e.g. certain vernal pools, other isolated water bodies, and certain intermittent or ephemeral streambeds that lack a significant nexus to traditionally navigable waters).

[54] In addition, wildfires can exacerbate the risk of flooding, erosion, debris flows, and slope failures as a result of the loss of vegetated cover within a watershed. Likewise, damage from earthquakes/aftershocks, and landslides can affect vital infrastructure and threaten beneficial uses of waters of the State.

[55] For instance, the General WDRs in Water Quality Order No. 2004-0004-DWQ are restricted to dredged or fill discharges of not more than two-tenths (0.2) of an acre and 400 linear feet for fill and excavation discharges, and of not more than 50 cubic yards for dredging discharges. Projects that may be covered include land development, detention basins, disposal of dredged material, bank stabilization, revetment, channelization, and other similar projects.

e. Disaster Related Wastes Discharged to Temporary Surface Impoundments not Located at Regulated Waste Disposal Facilities;

f. Mass Mortality Wastes Discharged to Emergency Landfills not Located at Regulated Waste Disposal Facilities; and

g. Discharges of Dredge or Fill Materials into Non-Federal Waters of the State, Under Emergency Conditions.

12. Discharges of emergency/disaster related wastes that comply with both the general and specific waiver conditions in the Emergency Waste Waiver are not expected to pose a significant threat to the quality of waters of the State. Therefore, monitoring requirements for dredge and fill discharges to non-federal waters of the State associated with repair and protection activities in emergency situations are not necessary.

13. Coverage under the Emergency/Disaster Related Waste Waiver begins upon submittal of the NOI.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that any Discharger proposing to discharge emergency/disaster related wastes, in order to meet the provisions contained in Division 7 of the Water Code, section 13269, must comply the following requirements

B. **General Conditions for Discharges of Emergency/Disaster Related Wastes**

1. Discharges made pursuant to the Emergency Waste Waiver cannot occur until after one of the following:

   a. The Governor of California issues a proclamation, pursuant to Government Code sections 8625 and 8558(b), identifying a portion of the San Diego Region as being in a state of emergency;[56] or

   b. An oil spill incident occurs in the marine waters of the San Diego Region requiring a response authorized by the Administrator of the Office of Spill Prevention and Response; or

   c. A discharge occurs resulting from emergency activities that are waived of the requirements of Water Code sections 13260(a) and (c), 13263(a), and 13264(a), which are described in Water Code sections 13269(c)(1) and 13269(c)(2).

2. This waiver is only in effect temporarily and must expire under the following conditions:

   a. The state of emergency declared by the Governor expires; or

   b. The San Diego Water Board takes action to terminate enrollment of individual or all dischargers/Units temporarily enrolled in the waiver; or

   c. Six months has elapsed since the Governor issued a declaration of the state of emergency for any portion of the San Diego Region, or

[56] The Emergency Waste Waiver is only applicable to disaster related waste streams from disaster-impacted areas.

the oil spill incident occurred, or emergency activities began, unless otherwise directed by the San Diego Water Board.

3. Discharges of emergency/disaster related wastes to land

   a. Emergency/disaster related waste management and cleanup activities must minimize or eliminate the discharge of any pollutants that could adversely affect the quality or beneficial uses of the waters of the State.

   b. Temporary waste piles and surface impoundments used to manage emergency/disaster related waste must: prevent the direct or indirect discharge of emergency/disaster related wastes to any MS4s, or surface waters of the State (including ephemeral streams and vernal pools).

   c. Emergency/disaster related waste management operations must not be:

      i. Performed in a manner that creates or contributes to a condition of pollution or nuisance;

      ii. Performed in a manner that creates or contributes to conditions which violate the waste discharge prohibitions promulgated in the Basin Plan;

      iii. Managed in a manner that causes corrosion, decay, or otherwise reduces or impairs the integrity of containment structures at any waste management unit;[57] and/or

      iv. Managed in a manner that mixes or commingles other wastes that can produce a violent reaction (including heat, pressure, fire or explosion), that can produce toxic byproducts, or that can produce any reaction products requiring a higher level of containment, or that results in the mixture being classified as a restricted waste.[58]

   d. Liquid hazardous wastes or “restricted hazardous wastes”[59] cannot be discharged to municipal solid waste (MSW) landfills, temporary waste piles, or temporary surface impoundments.

   e. Temporary waste piles must be covered to adequately prevent rainwater infiltration and runoff, and control fugitive dust, vectors, odors, blowing litter and scavenging. The cover must not consist of or contain material classified as a designated waste.[60]

[57] Pursuant to Calif. Code Regs. title 27 section 20200(b)(1)
[58] Pursuant to Calif. Code Regs. title 27 section 20200(b)(2)
[59] Defined in Health and Safety Code section 25122.7
[60] Defined in Calif. Code Regs. title 27 section 20210

f. Inert wastes[61] that are suitable for reuse or recycling do not require permanent disposal at a classified waste management or disposal facility (i.e., permitted landfill).

g. Waste streams must only originate from disaster-impacted areas of the San Diego Region. These waste streams must be discharged for treatment and permanent disposal only into:

i. Waste management or treatment units (e.g., liquid wastes into wastewater treatment plants) as allowed by WDRs issued by the San Diego Water Board; or

ii. Solid waste management units or disposal facilities (e.g., solid wastes into Class III MSW landfills underlain with engineered composite liners and leachate collection systems, and that satisfy the requirements of State Water Board Resolution No. 93-62);

iii. Emergency landfills established in accordance with the conditions of this waiver; or

iv. As allowed by valid WDRs issued by the San Diego Water Board for other categories of waste management units.

4. Discharges of Dredge or Fill Material into, or Emergency Repair and Protection in Non-Federal Waters of the State, under Emergency Conditions.

a. Discharge activities must not:

i. Create or contribute to a condition of pollution or nuisance, as defined by Water Code section 13050;

ii. Create or contribute to conditions which violate the discharge prohibitions of the Basin Plan for the San Diego Region; and/or

iii. Result in the taking of any State endangered species, threatened species, or candidate species, or the habitat of such a species, unless the activity is authorized by the Department of Fish and Wildlife pursuant to a permit, memorandum of understanding, or other document or program in accordance with Fish and Game Code sections 2081, 2081.1, or 2086.

b. Discharges must not consist of unsuitable material (e.g., asphalt, hazardous wastes,[62] nonhazardous wastes,[63] designated wastes[64] etc.) and material discharged must be free from toxic pollutants in toxic amounts.

[61] Defined in Calif. Code Regs. title 27 section 20230

[62] Wastes that are required to be managed as hazardous wastes pursuant to Calif. Code Regs. title 22, Division 4.5.

[63] Nonhazardous wastes are defined in Calif. Code Regs. title 27, section 20220.

[64] Designated wastes are defined in Water Code section 13173.

c. This waiver is limited to emergency actions that meet the CEQA definition of “emergency” (Public Resources Code section 21060.3),

d. Emergency projects exempt from the requirements of CEQA are defined by the Administrative Code (CEQA Guidelines), Calif. Code Regs. title 14, section 15269 as:

i. *Projects to maintain, repair, restore, demolish, or replace property or facilities damaged or destroyed as a result of a disaster in a disaster-stricken area in which a state of emergency has been proclaimed by the Governor pursuant to the California Emergency Services Act, commencing with Section 8550 of the Government Code. This includes projects that will remove, destroy, or significantly alter an historical resource when that resource represents an imminent threat to the public of bodily harm or of damage to adjacent property or when the project has received a determination by the State Office of Historic Preservation pursuant to Section 5028(b) of Public Resources Code.*

ii. *Emergency repairs to publicly or privately-owned service facilities necessary to maintain service essential to the public health, safety or welfare.*

iii. *Specific actions necessary to prevent or mitigate an emergency. This does not include long-term projects undertaken for the purpose of preventing or mitigating a situation that has a low probability of occurrence in the short-term.*

iv. *Projects undertaken, carried out, or approved by a public agency to maintain, repair, or restore an existing highway damaged by fire, flood, storm, earthquake, land subsidence, gradual earth movement, or landslide, provided that the project is within the existing right of way of that highway and is initiated within one year of the damage occurring. This exemption does not apply to highways designated as official State scenic highways, nor any project undertaken, carried out, or approved by a public agency to expand or widen a highway damaged by fire, flood, storm, earthquake, land subsidence, gradual earth movement, or landslide.*

v. *Seismic work on highways and bridges pursuant to Section 180.2 of the Streets and Highways Code, Section 180 et seq.*

5. This Order supersedes conditional waiver requirements, previously adopted on May 27, 2014, in Order No. R9-2014-0059.

C. **Specific Conditions for Discharges of Emergency/Disaster Related Wastes**

1. Incidental Discharges During an Oil Spill Response

a. Incidental discharges[65] are confined to the response area which is defined by the daily work plan approved under the Incident Command System or Unified Command Structure by the Administrator, Federal On-Scene Coordinator, or State On-Scene Coordinator.

b. Oil spill response must be in marine waters.[66]

2. Disaster Related and Mass Mortality Wastes Disposed of at Regulated Waste Disposal Facilities

a. Waste (not otherwise suitable for recycling or reuse) derived from cleanup of emergency/disaster-impacted areas in the San Diego Region and managed under provisions of this waiver must only be discharged *for permanent disposal into units that are underlain with an engineered composite liner system and a leachate collection meeting the requirements of State Water Board Resolution No. 93-62*.

b. Wastes derived from cleanup of disaster-impacted areas in the San Diego Region and discharged into regulated waste disposal facilities must be isolated, to the extent practicable, from areas of the facility that are not lined.

c. Food wastes, animal carcasses, and other putrescible wastes derived from cleanup of disaster-impacted areas in the San Diego Region must be discharged for disposal in compliance with conditions of this waiver and covered expeditiously.

d. Inert wastes contained in mixed emergency wastes derived from cleanup of disaster-impacted areas in the San Diego Region, must be separated and recycled when appropriate and practicable.

e. The discharger is responsible for accurately classifying disaster related waste streams in accordance with the applicable regulatory requirements.[67]

f. The regulated waste disposal facility owner/operator is responsible for properly identifying disaster related waste streams[68] and identifying wastes that may be suitable for use as alternative daily cover (ADC). Solid wastes that may be used as ADC at a regulated disposal facility are as follows:

i. Solid wastes that are classified as inert wastes.

ii. Solid wastes that meet the criteria for ADC as prescribed in Calif. Code Regs. title 27 sections 20690 to 20705, and

[65] "Incidental discharge" is defined as "the release of oil and/or oily water within the response area in or proximate to the area in which the oil recovery activities are taking place during and attendant to oil spill response activities. Incidental discharges include, but are not limited to, decanting of oily water; in order to conserve oil storage capacity, and the wash down of vessels, facilities, and equipment used in the response."

[66] "Marine water" defined in Government Code section 8670.3(i) as "those waters subject to tidal influence".

[67] Requirements are provided in Calif. Code Regs. title 27, title 23, Chapter 15, and/or title 22 Division 4.5.

[68] Pursuant to Calif. Code Regs. title 27 section 20200(c).

iii. Other solid wastes identified by the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) as being suitable for use as ADC; as long as the waste could be accepted at a Class III MSW landfill without special permission from the San Diego Water Board.

g. Disposal of large numbers of animal carcasses, and other high-moisture waste streams from mass mortality (e.g., natural disaster, agricultural disease, etc.), may cause wastes to exceed moisture holding capacity at regulated MSW landfills. To limit the impacts from the additional moisture content associated with a mass mortality waste load, the owner/operator responsible for the regulated waste disposal facility should implement the following procedures:

i. Discharge high-moisture wastes (animal carcasses, animal related wastes, etc.) only in areas of the composite lined unit with a considerable thickness of other waste.

ii. Limit the thickness of the high-moisture waste stream (e.g., animal carcasses, animal related wastes, etc.) to no more than 2 feet.

iii. Cover each layer of high-moisture wastes (e.g., animal carcasses, animal related wastes, etc.) with an even thicker layer of absorbent wastes or soil.

iv. For disaster related mass mortality wastes streams that are in a liquid form (e.g. raw eggs, etc.) reduce the moisture content prior to discharge by mixing with an absorbent material (e.g., saw dust, mulch, soil, etc.).

h. Within 60 days after the expiration in this waiver (see section B of the Emergency Waste Waiver) the owner/operator of the a regulated waste disposal facility that accepted waste from disaster-impacted areas in the San Diego Region must submit an amendment to their ROWD or Joint Technical Document (JTD) describing the material change to their discharge, pertaining to the temporary acceptance, management, and disposal of waste derived from cleanup of disaster-impacted areas of the San Diego Region.

3. Disaster Related and Mass Mortality Wastes Discharged to Temporary Waste Piles Located at Regulated Waste Disposal Facilities

a. Owners/operators of regulated waste management or disposal facilities proposing to accept discharges of waste from disaster-impacted areas in the San Diego Region to a temporary waste staging area located at a regulated facility must submit a NOI within 30 days of the initial discharge of any disaster related wastes. An NOI template is included in Attachment A of the Order. The NOI must contain:

i. The name and contact information of the owner/operator of the regulated waste management or disposal facility property;

ii. The facility address and contact information;

iii. A description of the temporary waste management unit; and

iv. A certification and signature of the owner, operator, and/or authorized representative. The certification must include the statement, "*I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments and that, based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment*."

b. Owners/operators of regulated waste management or disposal facilities must prevent surface runoff and run on from contacting wastes derived from cleanup of disaster-impacted areas in the San Diego Region and must prevent erosion and transport of soils containing disaster related wastes or waste constituents by surface runoff from all temporary waste piles. The facility owner/operator must implement management measures (MMs) and/or best management practices (BMPs) for storm water conveyance and control.

c. All wastes derived from disaster-impacted areas in the San Diego Region must be placed at least 5 feet above the highest historically known or anticipated level of groundwater, and more than 100 feet[69] from, and at an elevation that is higher than, any surface waters of the State, or MS4s facilities.

d. All waste derived from disaster-impacted areas in the San Diego Region must be protected from flooding and inundation, in compliance with the current WDRs for the affected unit, or units, at the regulated facility.

e. Owners/operators of regulated waste management or disposal facilities must manage temporary waste piles for disaster related mass mortality wastes as follows:

i. Temporary waste piles of mass mortality wastes can only be located in areas underlain by a composite liner system (or approved engineered alternative) and a significant thickness of other types of solid wastes.

ii. Owner/operator must implement a plan to prevent wild animals (e.g., birds, mammals, reptiles, etc.) from coming into contact with mass mortality wastes (e.g., provide and maintain adequate cover for temporary waste piles).

iii. Owner/operator must ensure that all temporary waste piles containing mass mortality wastes are discharged into the

[69] Other federal, State, or local requirements may require larger setbacks. This condition does not excuse the discharger from complying with other applicable setback requirements.

landfill prior to the end of the working day, unless sufficient information is provided to demonstrate that a proposed alternative is protective of water quality and human health for a given temporary waste pile.

iv. Owner/operator must ensure that all mass mortality wastes are covered with soil or other waste immediately after it is discharged into the landfill.

v. Owner/operator must ensure that any storm water runoff that comes into contact with the disaster related wastes or containing waste constituents is managed as leachate.

f. Disaster related and mass mortality wastes discharged to temporary waste piles at regulated waste management or disposal facilities temporarily enrolled in the Emergency Waste Waiver, together with any materials used to contain the temporary waste piles, must be removed from the site. The site must be restored to its original state no later than the 60 days after expiration of this waiver (see section B of the Emergency Waste Waiver), or as required by the San Diego Water Board. Alternatively, the facility owner/operator must file an amended ROWD/JTD and obtain amended WDRs from the San Diego Water Board for any waste piles that will continue to exist past the expiration date in this waiver.[70]

g. Owners/operators of regulated waste management or disposal facilities must submit a Notice of Termination (NOT) to the San Diego Water Board within 10 working days of completing removal of all disaster related wastes and restoring the site to its original condition. An NOT template is included in Attachment D of the Order. The NOT must contain:

i. The name and contact information of the owner/operator of the regulated facility property;

ii. The facility address and contact information;

iii. A description of waste that was temporarily stored/staged in the temporary waste management unit;

iv. The final waste disposal location; and

v. A certification and signature of the owner, operator, and/or authorized representative. The certification must include the statement, "*I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments and that, based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant*

[70] The Emergency Waste Waiver expires with the Governor of California lifting the declared state of emergency, or six months have elapsed since the state of emergency was declared by the Governor.

penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment."

4. Disaster Related Wastes Discharged to Temporary Waste Piles not Located at Regulated Waste Disposal Facilities

   a. Any agency, jurisdiction or person proposing to establish a temporary waste pile not located at a regulated facility must submit a NOI to the San Diego Water Board within 30 days of the initial discharge of any disaster related wastes. An NOI template is included in Attachment A of the Order. The NOI must contain:

      i. The name and contact information of the owner/operator the property where the temporary waste pile facility is located;

      ii. The facility address and contact information;

      iii. A description of temporary waste management unit; and

      iv. A certification, and signature of the owner, operator, and/or authorized representative. The certification must include the statement, "I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments and that, based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment."

   b. Owners/operators of temporary waste piles not on regulated facilities must ensure that they are sited, designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to ensure compliance with the following minimum prescriptive and performance standards:

      i. The bottom of a temporary waste pile must be placed at least 5 feet above the highest historically known or anticipated level of groundwater, and more than 100 feet[71] from, and at an elevation that is higher than, any immediately adjacent surface waters of the State, or MS4s facilities.

      ii. Temporary waste piles must be protected from inundation or washout due of floods with a 100-year return frequency.

      iii. Temporary waste piles cannot be located on a known Holocene fault.

      iv. Temporary waste piles cannot be located in areas of potential rapid geologic change (*e.g.,* landslides, debris flows, flashflood areas, *etc.*).

[71] Other federal, State, or local requirements may require larger setbacks. This condition does not excuse the discharger from complying with other applicable setback requirements.

v. Temporary waste piles must be underlain by a temporary impermeable barrier (*e.g*., heavy gauge plastic) or located in an area covered by a relatively impermeable surface (*e.g.,* asphalt, concrete, *etc.*). The liner must be installed prior to establishing a temporary waste pile to protect all natural geological materials from contact with the waste and from contact with leachate.

vi. Temporary waste piles must be covered daily with either a heavy gage plastic or material that meets the classification criteria for inert wastes. A material that would be classified as a designated waste cannot be utilized for daily cover at a temporary waste staging area. Cover on the temporary waste piles must be designed, installed, and maintained to prevent rainwater infiltration and runoff, and control of fugitive dust, vectors, odors, blowing litter, and scavenging.

vii. Temporary waste management operations that include wastes with a liquid content exceeding its moisture-holding capacity and/or containing free liquids, must comply with requirements for temporary surface impoundments (see section C.5 of the Emergency Waste Waiver).

viii. Temporary waste piles must be designed, constructed and operated to limit, to the greatest extent possible, ponding, infiltration, inundation, erosion, slope failure, and washout. Surface drainage from outside of the temporary waste pile must be diverted from the location of the temporary waste pile through implementation of MMs/BMPs for storm water control and conveyance.

c. Owners/operators of temporary waste piles not on regulated facilities must submit written notification to the San Diego Board at least 30 days prior to initiating the discharge of return water or ponded water contained within the temporary waste pile if the discharge is to a location other than a sanitary sewer system. Based on the San Diego Water Board determination, the discharger may receive: 1) WDRs; 2) a waiver of WDRs, or 3) written determination that the disposal of the return water or ponded water is not subject to regulation by the San Diego Water Board.

i. Owners/operators of temporary waste piles not on regulated facilities must post at least one clearly visible sign (in English) listing the following minimum information:

(A) Project name;

(B) Brief project description; and

(C) Operator name and phone number.

The discharger must post additional signs as necessary (in languages other than English) to more effectively communicate the minimum contact information (listed above) to the local community.

The sign(s) must be maintained as required to keep them legible and must remain in place while temporary waste piles remain on site.

d. Solid wastes discharged to temporary waste piles not at regulated waste management or disposal facilities temporarily granted a waiver, together with any materials used to contain the temporary waste piles, must be removed from the site. The site must be restored to its original state no later than the 60 days after expiration of this waiver (see section B of the Emergency Waste Waiver), or as required by the San Diego Water Board.

e. Owners/operators of temporary waste piles not on regulated facilities must submit a NOT to the San Diego Water Board within 10 working days of completing removal of all disaster related wastes and restoring the site to its original condition. An NOT template is included in Attachment D of the Order. The NOT must contain:

i. The name and contact information of the owner/operator the property;

ii. Where the temporary waste pile facility was located;

iii. The facility address and contact information;

iv. A description of waste that was temporarily stored/staged in the temporary waste management unit;

v. The final waste disposal location; and

vi. A certification and signature of the owner, operator, and/or authorized representative. The certification must include the statement, "*I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments and that, based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment*."

5. Disaster Related Wastes Discharged to Temporary Surface Impoundments <u>not</u> Located at Regulated Waste Disposal Facilities

a. Any agency, jurisdiction or person proposing to establish a temporary surface impoundment not located at a regulated facility must submit a NOI to the San Diego Water Board within 30 days of the initial discharge of any disaster related wastes. An NOI template is included in Attachment A of the Order. The NOI must contain

i. The name and contact information of the owner/operator the property;

ii. Where the temporary surface impoundment facility is located;

iii. The facility address and contact information;

iv. A description of the temporary waste management unit; and

v. A certification and signature of the owner, operator, and/or authorized representative. The certification must include the statement, "*I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments and that, based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment."*

b. Owners/operators of temporary surface impoundments not on regulated facilities must ensure that they are sited, designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to ensure compliance the following minimum prescriptive and performance standards:

i. The bottom of a temporary surface impoundment must be placed at least 5 feet above the highest historically known or anticipated level of groundwater, and more than 100 feet[72] from, and at an elevation that is higher than, any immediately adjacent surface waters of the State, or MS4s facilities.

ii. Temporary surface impoundments must be protected from inundation or washout due of floods with a 100-year return frequency.

iii. Temporary surface impoundments cannot be located on a known Holocene fault.

iv. Temporary surface impoundments cannot be located in areas of potential rapid geologic change (*e.g.,* landslides, debris flows, flashflood areas, *etc.*).

v. Temporary surface impoundments must be underlain by a temporary impermeable barrier (*e.g*., heavy gauge plastic) or a relatively impermeable surface (*e.g.,* asphalt, concrete, *etc.*). The liner must be installed prior to establishing a temporary surface impoundment to protect all natural geological materials from contact with the waste.

vi. Berms and containment structures of temporary surface impoundments must be composed of inert materials that will not cause adverse reactions (*e.g*., corrosion, decay, or otherwise reduce or impair the integrity of the containment structure) when placed in contact with the liquid wastes stored within the temporary surface impoundment.

vii. Temporary surface impoundments must be designed, operated and maintained to ensure that liquid wastes are at least 2 feet below the top of the impoundment (measured

[72] Other federal, State, or local requirements may require larger setbacks. This condition does not excuse the discharger from complying with other applicable setback requirements.

vertically from the surface of the liquid up to the point on the surrounding lined berm or dike having the lowest elevation), and must be designed and constructed to prevent overtopping as a results of wind conditions likely to accompany precipitation conditions.

viii. Direct pipeline discharges of liquid can occur only into temporary surface impoundments with automatic or manually operated fail-safe systems to prevent overfilling.

ix. Temporary surface impoundments must be designed and constructed to prevent scouring of containment structures at points of liquid discharge into the impoundments.

x. Temporary surface impoundments must be designed, constructed and operated to limit, to the greatest extent possible, inundation, erosion, slope failure, and washout. Surface drainage from outside of the temporary surface impoundments must be diverted from the location of the temporary surface impoundment through implementation of MMs/BMPs for storm water control and conveyance.

c. Owners/operators of temporary surface impoundments not on regulated facilities must submit written notification to the San Diego Board at least 30 days prior to initiating the discharge of return water or ponded water contained within the temporary waste pile if the discharge is to a location other than a sanitary sewer system. Based on the San Diego Water Board determination, the discharger may receive: 1) WDRs; 2) a waiver of WDRs, or 3) written determination that the disposal of the return water or ponded water is not subject to regulation by the San Diego Water Board.

d. Owners/operators of temporary surface impoundments not on regulated facilities must ensure that only disaster related waste streams are discharged into temporary surface impoundments.

e. All visible portions of synthetic liner systems in temporary surface impoundments must be inspected weekly (daily, if necessary), until all free liquid is removed from the surface impoundment as part of closure.[73] If, during the active life of the temporary surface impoundment, the wastes are removed and the bottom of the impoundment is cleaned down to the liner, an inspection must be made of the bottom of the liner, and observed defects noted prior to refilling the impoundment.

f. Owners/operators of temporary surface impoundments not on regulated facilities must post at least one clearly visible sign (in English) listing the following minimum information: a) project name, b) brief project description, and c) operator name and phone number. The facility owner/operator must post additional signs as necessary

[73] Pursuant to Calif. Code Regs. title 27 section 21400(a).

(in languages other than English) to more effectively communicate the minimum contact information (listed above) to the local community. The sign(s) must be maintained as required to keep them legible and must remain in place while temporary surface impoundments remain on site.

g. Solid wastes discharged to temporary surface impoundments not at regulated waste management or disposal facilities, together with any materials used to contain the temporary surface impoundments, must be removed from the site. The site must be restored to its original state no later than the 60 days after the expiration date in this waiver (see section B of the Emergency Waste Waiver), or as required by the San Diego Water Board.

h. Owners/operators of temporary surface impoundments not on regulated facilities must submit a NOT to the San Diego Water Board within 10 working days of completing removal of all disaster related wastes and restoring the site to its original condition. An NOT template is included in Attachment D of the Order. The NOT must contain:

i. The name and contact information of the owner/operator the property;

ii. Where the temporary surface impoundment facility was located;

iii. The facility address and contact information;

iv. A description of waste that was temporarily stored/staged in the temporary waste management unit;

v. The final waste disposal location; and

vi. A certification and signature of the owner, operator, and/or authorized representative. The certification must include the statement, "*I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments and that, based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment*."

6. Mass Mortality Wastes Discharged to Emergency Landfills not Located at Regulated Waste Disposal Facilities

a. Any agency, jurisdiction or person proposing to establish an emergency landfill not located at a regulated facility must submit a NOI to the San Diego Water Board within 30 days of the initial discharge of any disaster related wastes. An NOI template is included in Attachment A of the Order. The NOI must contain:

i. The name and contact information of the owner/operator the property where the emergency landfill facility is located,

ii. The facility address and contact information,

iii. A description of the emergency waste management unit, and

iv. A certification and signature of the owner, operator, and/or authorized representative. The certification must include the statement, "*I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments and that, based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment.*"

b. Owners/operators of emergency landfills not on regulated facilities must ensure that they are sited, designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to ensure compliance the following minimum prescriptive and performance standards:

i. The bottom of an emergency landfill must be placed at least 10 feet above the highest historically known or anticipated level of groundwater, and more than 500 feet from any immediately adjacent surface waters of the State, or MS4s facilities.

ii. Emergency landfills must be protected from inundation or washout due to floods with a 100-year return frequency.

iii. Emergency landfills cannot be located on a known Holocene fault.

iv. Emergency landfills cannot be located in areas of potential rapid geologic change (*e.g.,* landslides, debris flows, flashflood areas, *etc.*).

v. Emergency landfills cannot be located in areas underlain by a fractured bedrock aquifer or highly permeable soils (*e.g.,* gravels, sands, and loamy sands) or in facilities that are characterized by such deposits (*e.g.,* gravel quarry).

vi. For disaster related mass mortality wastes streams that are in a liquid form (*e.g.* raw eggs, *etc.*) the moisture content must be reduced prior to discharge by mixing with an absorbent material (*e.g.,* saw dust, mulch, soil, *etc.*).

vii. The thickness of each layer of mass mortality wastes must be limited to less than 2 feet.

viii. Lime (or another liquid abatement material) must be added to each layer to help reduce the generation of liquid by the mass mortality wastes.

ix. Each layer of lime-covered mass mortality wastes must be covered by at least 3 feet of soil before adding another layer of mass mortality wastes.

x. Mass mortality wastes must be discharged for disposal in compliance with the conditions of this waiver and covered at the end of each working day.

xi. The final layer of disaster related mass mortality wastes discharged into the emergency landfill must be overlain by a final layer of not less than 3 feet of soil; or alternatively the unit may be covered by a relatively impermeable engineered surface (*e.g.,* asphalt, concrete, *etc*.). The final soil layer must be placed in a mound configuration so that the final soil layer: 1) Overlaps the mass mortality wastes by several feet on each edge of the emergency landfill; 2) is at least 3 feet thick over all portions of the mass mortality wastes; and 3) is sloped to provide drainage that will not impair the integrity of the emergency landfill.

xii. The owner/operator should also evaluate, implement, and document other effective waste isolation and waste moisture reducing methods in conjunction with the procedures identified above.

c. The emergency landfill must be designed, constructed and operated to limit, to the greatest extent possible, ponding, infiltration, inundation, erosion, slope failure, and washout. The owner/operator must protect the integrity of the final cover from adverse impacts from erosion by installing and maintaining MMs/BMPs, including:

i. Installation of run on control features on the up gradient side of the emergency landfill to divert offsite storm water from the emergency landfill.

ii. Installation of an effective runoff collection and conveyance ditch.

iii. Grading and maintenance of the final cover to eliminate ponding of water over the emergency landfill.

iv. Installation and maintenance of erosion control measures on the cover of the emergency landfill (*e.g.,* install straw mulch and/or a vegetative cover).

v. Installation of a deer fence around the perimeter of the emergency landfill to discourage access by digging of carnivores.

d. Owners/operators of emergency landfills not on regulated facilities must post at least one clearly visible sign (in English) listing the following minimum information: a) clearly identify the area as an emergency landfill for animal and agricultural wastes, b) a warning against trespass, c) a description of the reason for the emergency

landfill (e.g., Exotic Newcastle, Avian Flu, etc.), d) the type(s) of waste buried at the site (e.g., types of carcasses, egg wastes, manure, etc.), and e) the name and telephone number of the current property owner. The facility owner/operator must post additional signs as necessary (in languages other than English) to more effectively communicate the minimum contact information (listed above) to the local community. The sign(s) must be maintained as required to keep them legible and must remain in place while the emergency landfill remains on site.

e. Owners/operators of emergency landfills not on regulated facilities must submit a NOT to the San Diego Water Board within 10 working days of completing removal of all disaster related wastes and restoring the site to its original condition. An NOT template is included in Attachment D of the Order. The NOT must contain:

   i. The name and contact information of the owner/operator of the property where the temporary emergency landfill facility was located;

   ii. The facility address and contact information;

   iii. A description of waste that was temporarily stored/staged in the temporary emergency landfill;

   iv. The final waste disposal location; and

   v. A certification and signature of the owner, operator, and/or authorized representative. The certification must include the statement, "*I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments and that, based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment*."

f. Owners/operators of emergency landfills not on regulated facilities must submit a ROWD to the San Diego Water Board and apply for WDRs (using Form 200). The ROWD and application for WDRs must be provided to the San Diego Water Board within 6 months of creating the emergency landfill for disposal of disaster related mass mortality wastes. At a minimum, the ROWD must include the following information:

   i. A short description of the emergency conditions that made the emergency landfill necessary.

   ii. The identity, physical address, mailing address, and telephone number of the current land owner.

   iii. Photographs taken to document the location of the emergency landfill, practices used for placement of wastes and soil layers,

and the appearance of the emergency landfill after installation of the final cover.

iv. A map showing the location and perimeter of the emergency landfill, its location relative to local topographical, geographical, biological, and cultural features (e.g. roads, streams, etc.), and Geographical Information System (GIS) data if available.

v. A simple cross section of the emergency landfill and a description of the construction (depth, thickness of layers and final cover).

vi. An estimate of the amount of wastes in pounds or tons discharged into the emergency landfill.

vii. A description of measures taken to ensure that wastes and waste constituents do not migrate outside the emergency landfill.

viii. Any other site-specific or discharger related information requested by the San Diego Water Board.

7. Discharges of Dredge or Fill Material into, or Emergency Repair and Protection in Non-Federal Waters of the State, under Emergency Conditions

a. Discharge activities must be the minimum necessary to alleviate the immediate emergency, unless complete reconstruction does not result in significantly increased impacts to aquatic resources, and logistical concerns indicate such reconstruction is as expedient, considering the condition of the project site, and is limited to in-kind replacement or refurbishment. Moderate upgrading would be considered by the San Diego Water Board, if the applicant proposes to use bioremediation or other environmentally sensitive solutions.[74] The Emergency Waste Waiver may not be used to upgrade an existing structure to current standards when that activity would result in additional adverse effects on aquatic resources. Such upgrade projects are separate activities for which a ROWD is required.

b. Dischargers must make every effort to ensure materials dredge or excavated from non-federal waters of the State are not likely to be washed back into any waters of the State. When feasible, erosion and siltation controls, designed to minimize turbidity in the watercourse above background levels existing at the time of construction, must be used and maintained in effective operating condition during construction unless conditions preclude their use, or if conditions are such that the proposed work would not increase turbidity levels above the background level existing at the time of work. All exposed soil and other fills, as well as

[74] For example, it may be determined that reconstruction of a bridge crossing or a roadway damaged by flood flows is a more appropriate course of action than temporarily shoring up the facility to allow an immediate return to its use. When continued public safety is an issue, such reconstruction will remain a viable option for consideration under this waiver.

any work below bank-full stage, or high tide line, must be stabilized at the earliest practicable date to preclude additional damage to the project area through erosion or siltation.

c. To ensure the project is being or has been accomplished in compliance with the terms and conditions of this waiver, representatives from the San Diego Water Board, or its authorized representatives, must be allowed at all times, upon presentation of credentials:[75]

   i. To enter onto project premises, including all areas on which fill, or compensatory mitigation is located, or in which records are kept;

   ii. To access and copy any records required to be kept under the terms and conditions of this certification;

   iii. To Inspect any treatment equipment, monitoring equipment, or monitoring method required by this certification; and

   iv. To sample any discharge or surface water covered by the Emergency Waste Waiver for discharge of fill material.

d. Work with heavy equipment must be avoided whenever feasible. If necessary, projects requiring heavy equipment to work in wetlands must implement effective measures to minimize soil disturbance. Such measures may include, but are not limited to, the use of wide-treaded equipment, mats, or flotation devices.

e. No activity may substantially disrupt the movement of those species of aquatic life indigenous to the water body, including those species that normally migrate through the area. Culverts placed in streams must be installed to maintain low flow conditions.

f. Discharges in spawning areas during spawning seasons must be avoided to the maximum extent practicable.

g. Discharges into breeding areas for migratory waterfowl must be avoided to the maximum extent practicable.

h. To the maximum extent practicable, discharges must not permanently restrict or impede the passage of normal or expected high flows or cause the relocation of the water except within the existing river plain (unless the primary purpose of the activity is to impound waters).

i. If the discharge creates an impoundment of water, adverse effects on the aquatic system caused by the accelerated passage of water and/or the restriction of its flow must be minimized to the maximum extent practicable.

j. Any structure or fill subject to the Emergency Waste Waiver for the discharge of fill material must be maintained; including maintenance to ensure public safety, unless it is later determined by federal, State, or local agencies, that the structure is further contributing to other adverse conditions to private or public property. Corrective measures must be

[75] Pursuant to statutory authority granted under Water Code section 13267.

taken to rectify these adverse conditions, including removal and/or redesign of the original emergency corrective action, or appropriate mitigation as determined through coordination by the discharger and appropriate resource agencies. Temporary levees constructed to control flows must not be maintained beyond the current storm season (i.e., maintenance of temporary levees is not authorized after the storm season in which the need arose).

k. Notification conditions.

i. Any person proposing dredge or fill discharges to non-federal waters of the State associated with repair and protection activities resulting from emergency situations in the San Diego Region must send the San Diego Water Board a signed, completed NOI as described below. An NOI template is included in Attachment A of the Order.

(A) As early as practicable, but not later than 30 days following initiation of the discharge, in the following circumstances:

(1) A situation described in section A.1 of this waiver (Water Code section 13269(c)(1) and (2). This includes immediate work in response to a disaster when a state of emergency has been proclaimed by the Governor;

(2) A clear and imminent threat demanding immediate action exists in response to an emergency as described in section A.1 of this waiver (CEQA-defined emergencies), where prior notification to the San Diego Water Board is impractical. This can include emergencies that do not result in a state of emergency being declared by the Governor; or

(3) A repair and protection activity in response to an emergency as described in section A.1 of this waiver (CEQA-defined emergencies) would result in an insignificant or temporary (less than 120 days) discharge of inert material (e.g., sand bags or other erosion control material).

(B) As early as possible, but not later that two days prior to the initial discharge activity in all other situations.

ii. If part or all of a discharge activity that is enrolled in RGP No. 63 is determined to occur in non-federal waters of the State prior to the completion of the activity (i.e. submittal of RGP No. 63 completion report), the discharger shall submit an NOI to the San Diego Water Board within 30 days of notification of jurisdictional changes by the USACE.

iii. The discharger must send the San Diego Water Board a signed, completed NOT within 10 working days of completing the discharge activities and restoring the site to its original condition.

Sites must be restored by the expiration date of this waiver. An NOT template is included in Attachment D of the Order.

This Page Intentionally Left Blank

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD, SAN DIEGO REGION
ORDER NO. R9-2019-0005
(ATTACHMENT A)

NOTICE OF INTENT
TO COMPLY WITH THE CONDITIONAL WAIVERS OF WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR LOW THREAT DISCHARGES IN THE SAN DIEGO REGION

I. PROPERTY/FACILITY INFORMATION

Property/Facility Name:			
Property/Facility Contact:			
Property/Facility Address:			
City:	County:	State:	Zip:
Telephone:	Fax:	Email:	
Assessor Parcel Number(s):	Hydrologic Area/Subarea:		

II. PROPERTY/FACILITY OWNER INFORMATION

Property/Facility Owner Name:			
Property/Facility Owner Mailing Address:			
City:	County:	State:	Zip:
Telephone:	Fax:	Email:	

III. PROPERTY/FACILITY OPERATOR INFORMATION

Property/Facility Operator Name:			
Mailing Address:			
City:	County:	State:	Zip:
Telephone:	Fax:	Email:	

IV. CONDITONAL WAIVER FOR NOTICE OF INTENT

Mark (☒) *the waiver proposed for the discharge:*

- ☐ Waiver No. 1 - Discharges from on-site graywater disposal systems
- ☐ Waiver No. 2 - Discharges of recycled water to land
- ☐ Waiver No. 3 - “Low” threat” discharges to land
- ☐ Waiver No. 4 - Discharges of winery waste to lined evaporation ponds wineries
- ☐ Waiver No. 6 - Discharges from animal operations
- ☐ Waiver No. 7 - Discharges from aquatic animal production facilities
- ☐ Waiver No. 8 - Discharges of slurries to land
- ☐ Waiver No. 9 - Discharges/disposal of solid wastes to land
- ☐ Waiver No. 10 - Aerially discharged wastes over land
- ☐ Waiver No. 11 - Discharges of emergency/disaster related wastes

V. DESCRIPTION OF DISCHARGE

Describe the discharge (i.e., source(s) of discharge, pollutants of concern, period and frequency, etc.). Use additional pages as needed. Provide a map of the property/facility if necessary.

VI. DESCRIPTION OF MANAGEMENT MEASURES/BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Describe what management measures (MMs) and best management practices (BMPs) will be implemented to minimize or eliminate the discharge of pollutants to waters of the State. Use additional pages as needed. Provide a map of the property/facility showing locations of MMs/BMPs if necessary.

VII. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Please provide additional information, as needed or required, about the discharge and/or how the discharger intends to comply with the waiver conditions of the waiver. Use additional pages as needed.

VIII. CERTIFICATION

"I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments and that, based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment."

Signature (Owner or Authorized Representative)	Date
Print Name	Title
Telephone Number	Email

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD, SAN DIEGO REGION
ORDER NO. R9-2019-0005
(ATTACHMENT B)

WAIVER 9: INERT WASTE CERTIFICATION [PART 1 – ENROLLMENT]

I. INERT WASTE SOIL GENERATOR INFORMATION

Generator Name:			
Generator Contact and Title:			
Generator Mailing Address:			
City:	County:	State:	Zip:
Telephone:	Fax:	Email:	

II. INERT WASTE SOIL EXPORT SITE INFORMATION

Export Site Property Owner Name:			
Export Site Address:			
City:	County:	State:	Zip:
Local Oversight Program Case No.:			
San Diego Water Board File No.:			

III. EXPORTED INERT WASTE SOIL INFORMATION *(Use additional pages as needed.)*

Date(s) Inert Waste Soil Exported:
Quantities of Inert Waste Soil Exported: (in cubic yards for each date of export)
☐ Mark the box (☒) if the inert waste soil was temporarily stockpiled prior to export. If the box is marked, please provide a copy of the Temporary Waste Pile Certification.
Provide a map of the export site showing the location of the nearby surface water bodies and/or water wells, excavation(s), stockpile(s), samples collected for characterization. Include approximate extent and depths of excavation(s), extent and height of stockpile(s), and depth of samples collected.

IV. DESCRIPTION OF EXPORT SITE BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Describe what management measures (MMs) and best management practices (BMPs) were implemented at the export site to minimize or eliminate the discharge of pollutants to waters of the State. Use additional pages as needed. Provide a map of the property/facility showing locations of MMs/BMPs if necessary.

V. INERT WASTE SOIL CHARACTERIZATION

Name of Certified Analytical Laboratory:			
Certified Analytical Laboratory Contact:			
Certified Analytical Laboratory Address:			
City:	County:	State:	Zip:
Telephone:	Fax:	Email:	
Number of samples collected for characterization:			
☐ Mark the box (☒) to confirm that no samples collected to characterize waste soil as inert contained detectable concentrations of constituents other than Calif. Code title 22 metals.			

Title 22 Metals Contaminant of Concern	**EPA Approved Analytical Method**	**90% UCL Concentration (mg/kg)***

Use additional pages if there are additional contaminants of concern. Attach copy of laboratory analytical report.

* If molybdenum, silver, and/or zinc exceed the Tier 2 SSLs, then the waiver does not apply and a Report of Waste Discharge (ROWD) must be submitted to the San Diego Water Board.

VI. ENROLLMENT FOR REUSE OF TIER 1 or TIER 2 INERT WASTE SOIL

Mark the box (☒) next to the tier that the inert waste soil has been characterized, as supported with data provided in section VI.

☐ **Tier 1** (Complete section X) Management of Tier 1 inert waste soils	☐ **Tier 2** (Complete sections VII - X) Management of Tier 2 inert waste soils

VII. TIER 2 INERT WASTE SOIL IMPORT SITE INFORMATION

Import Site Property Owner Name:			
Import Site Address:			
City:	County:	State:	Zip:
Telephone:	Fax:	Email:	
Assessor Parcel Number(s):		Hydrologic Area/Subarea:	
Provide a map of the import site showing the location of the nearby surface water bodies and/or water wells, and approximate depth to groundwater.			

VIII. DESCRIPTION OF IMPORT SITE BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Describe what management measures (MMs) and best management practices (BMPs) were implemented at the import site to minimize or eliminate the discharge of pollutants to waters of the State. Use additional pages as needed. Provide a map of the property/facility showing locations of MMs/BMPs if necessary.

IX. PROPERTY OWNER ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Mark all the boxes (☒) to acknowledge that the applicable Tier 2 inert waste soil waiver conditions have been or will be met:

- ☐ Import site is designated for commercial or industrial land use.
- ☐ Inert waste soil placed at least 5 feet above highest historically known or anticipated level of groundwater.
- ☐ Soil that separates inert waste soil from groundwater has clay content greater than 5 percent and/or in situ permeability of less than 10^{-5} cm/sec.
- ☐ Inert waste soil placed at least 100 feet from the nearest surface water body.
- ☐ Inert waste soil is protected against 100-year peak storm flows as defined by the county flood control agency.
- ☐ Inert waste soil covered by either: 1) engineered materials (e.g. used as road base, fill beneath buildings, bridge abutments), or 2) not less than 2 feet of non-contaminated, clean fill. The cover has a permeability of no more than 10^{-5} cm/sec.
- ☐ Placement of a cover on the inert waste soils completed within 30 days of discharging the final load of inert waste soils at the import site.

"I acknowledge the receipt or planned receipt of the waste soil described in sections V and VI and that the soil will be managed pursuant to the restrictions set forth in Solid Waste Waiver"

Signature (Owner or Authorized Representative)	Date
Print Name	Title

X. GENERATOR AND CONSULTANT CERTIFICATION

"I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments and that, based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment."

Print Name (Generator)	Print Name (Consultant)
Signature (Generator)	Signature (Consultant)
Title (Generator)	Title and Professional Registration No. (Consultant)
Date	Date

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD, SAN DIEGO REGION
ORDER NO. R9-2019-0005
(ATTACHMENT B)

WAIVER 9: INERT WASTE CERTIFICATION
[PART 2 – TERMINATION]

I. FINAL WASTE DISPOSAL INFORMATION

Final Disposition of Waste:	☐ Off-site/Landfill Disposal ☐ Off-site Reuse/Disposal	☐ On-site Reuse/Disposal ☐ Other:_____	
Property Owner/Discharger Name:			
Property Owner/Discharger Contact and Title:			
Property Owner/Discharger Mailing Address:			
City:	County:	State:	Zip:
Telephone:	Fax:	Email:	
Assessor Parcel Number(s):		Hydrologic Area/Subarea:	
Date(s) Waste Disposed:			
Quantity of Waste Disposed (in cubic yards for each disposal date):			
Disposal Location(s) (for each disposal date):			

II. FINAL DISPOSAL CERTIFICATION

"I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments and that, based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment."

Signature (Owner or Authorized Representative)	Date
Print Name	Title

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD, SAN DIEGO REGION
ORDER NO. R9-2019-0005
(ATTACHMENT C)
WAIVER 9: TEMPORARY WASTE PILE CERTIFICATION
[PART 1 – GENERAL INFORMATION]

I. TEMPORARY WASTE PILE GENERATOR INFORMATION

Generator Name:			
Generator Contact and Title:			
Generator Mailing Address:			
City:	County:	State:	Zip:
Telephone:	Fax:	Email:	

II. WASTE INFORMATION

Local Oversight Program Case No.:	
San Diego Water Board File No.:	
Waste Type: (check all that apply)	☐ Gasoline
	☐ Diesel
	☐ Other Petroleum Hydrocarbons
	☐ Other Impacted Dredged Spoils
	☐ Other:

Contaminant Concentrations (*Use additional pages as needed):*

Mean	Mean+80%CL	Mean	Mean+80%CL	Mean	Mean+80%CL	Mean	Mean+80%CL
Mean	Mean+80%CL	Mean	Mean+80%CL	Mean	Mean+80%CL	Mean	Mean+80%CL
Mean	Mean+80%CL	Mean	Mean+80%CL	Mean	Mean+80%CL	Mean	Mean+80%CL

Waste Pile Quantity (yd^3).:
Description of Containment Method:

III. TEMPORARY WASTE PILE GENERATOR INFORMATION

Site Property Owner Name:			
Site Address:			
City:	County:	State:	Zip:
Telephone:	Fax:	Email:	
Assessor Parcel Number(s):		Hydrologic Area/Subarea:	

IV. PROPERTY OWNER ACKNOWLEDGMENT

"I hereby acknowledge receipt of the waste soil described in section II of this Temporary Waste Pile Certification, and that I have reviewed any associated reports. By signing this form, I acknowledge that the Generator of this waste has certified that all Solid Waste Waiver conditions applicable to the temporary waste piles have been met."

Signature (Owner or Authorized Representative)	Date
Print Name	Title

V. GENERATOR CERTIFICATION

"I hereby certify that the information provided regarding soil characterization is a complete and accurate representation of the subject soil, and that the soil is not hazardous waste as defined by California Code of Regulations Title 22 and by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (Code of Federal Regulations Title 40), and that all Solid Waste Waiver conditions applicable to the temporary waste piles have been met."

Generator Signature	Date
Print Name	Title

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD, SAN DIEGO REGION
ORDER NO. R9-2019-0005
(ATTACHMENT C)

WAIVER 9: TEMPORARY WASTE PILE CERTIFICATION
[PART 2 – FINAL DISPOSAL INFORMATION]

I. TEMPORARY WASTE PILE GENERATOR INFORMATION

Final Disposition of Waste:	☐ Off-site/Landfill Disposal	☐ On-site Reuse/Disposal	
	☐ Off-site Reuse/Disposal	☐ Other:	
Property Owner/Discharger Name:			
Property Owner/Discharger Contact and Title:			
Property Owner/Discharger Mailing Address:			
City:	County:	State:	Zip:
Telephone:	Fax:	Email:	
Assessor Parcel Number(s):	Hydrologic Area/Subarea:		
Date(s) Waste Disposed:			
Quantity of Waste Disposed: (in cubic yards for each disposal date)			
Disposal Location(s): (for each disposal date)			

VI. FINAL DISPOSAL CERTIFICATION

"I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments and that, based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment."

Signature (Owner or Authorized Representative)	Date
Print Name	Title

CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD, SAN DIEGO REGION
ORDER NO. R9-2019-0005
(ATTACHMENT D)

WAIVER 11:
NOTICE OF TERMINATION

I. PROPERTY/FACILITY INFORMATION

Property/Facility Name:			
Property/Facility Contact:			
Property/Facility Address:			
City:	County:	State:	Zip:
Telephone:	Fax:	Email:	
Assessor Parcel Number(s):	Hydrologic Area/Subarea:		

II. PROPERTY/FACILITY OWNER INFORMATION

Property/Facility Owner Name:			
Property/Facility Owner Mailing Address:			
City:	County:	State:	Zip:
Telephone:	Fax:	Email:	

III. DISCHARGE AND DREDGE INFORMATION

Date(s) of Discharge and Dredge Activities:				
Did any activities occur within wetlands?				
Did any activities create an impoundment? (If "yes," describe how adverse effects to aquatic system were minimized)				
Quantity of Discharge: (Indicate in acres and linear feet the extent affected and identify the effects as permanent and/or temporary for discharge.)				
	Permanent Effects		Temporary Effects	
Wetlands:	Linear feet:	Acres:	Linear feet:	Acres:
Non-wetland waters:	Linear feet:	Acres:	Linear feet:	Acres:
Quantity of Dredging (cubic yards): Provide a description of the types of materials dredged and disposal location:				

IV. COMPENSATORY MITIGATION INFORMATION

Were Temporary Fills Restored?

If "no," please describe rationale:

Was Compensatory Mitigation Provided?

If "no," please describe rationale:

If "yes," attach (1) a map clearly identifying the mitigation location areas, and (2) contact information for the owner/operator of the mitigation area property.

Also indicate below in acres and linear feet the total quantity of each water body that was created, restored, or enhance, for purposes of providing compensatory mitigation. Use additional pages if necessary.

	Created (acres/linear feet)	Restored (acres/linear feet)	Enhanced (acres/linear feet)
Wetland			
Non-Wetland			

V. COMPENSATORY MITIGATION INFORMATION

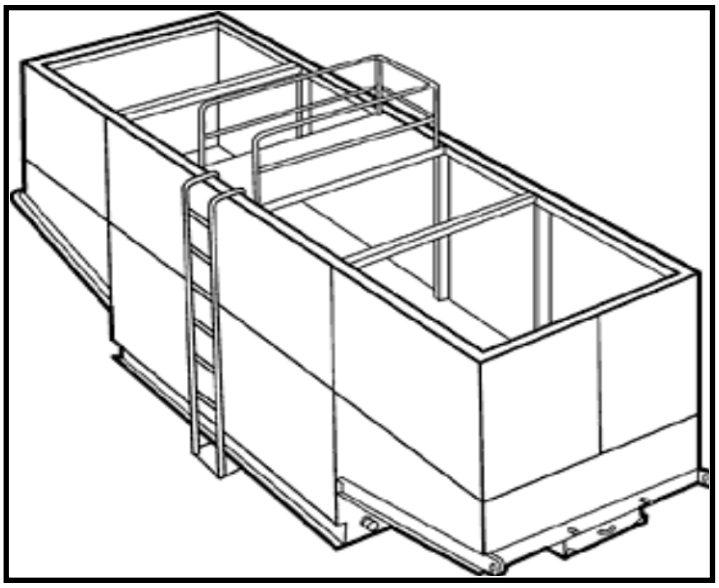
"I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document and all attachments and that, based on my inquiry of those individuals immediately responsible for obtaining the information, I believe that the information is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment."

Signature (Owner or Authorized Representative) Date

Print Name Title

Appendix E CASQA BMP Fact Sheet for Dewatering Operations (NS-2)

Dewatering Operations NS-2



Categories		
EC	Erosion Control	
SE	Sediment Control	☒
TC	Tracking Control	
WE	Wind Erosion Control	
NS	Non-Stormwater Management Control	☑
WM	Waste Management and Materials Pollution Control	

Legend:
☑ **Primary Category**
☒ **Secondary Category**

Targeted Constituents	
Sediment	☑
Nutrients	
Trash	
Metals	
Bacteria	
Oil and Grease	☑
Organics	

Potential Alternatives

SE-5: Fiber Roll

SE-6: Gravel Bag Berm

Description and Purpose

Dewatering operations are practices that manage the discharge of pollutants when non-stormwater and accumulated precipitation (stormwater) must be removed from a work location to proceed with construction work or to provide vector control.

The General Permit incorporates Numeric Action Levels (NAL) for turbidity (see Section 2 of this handbook to determine your project's risk level and if you are subject to these requirements).

Discharges from dewatering operations can contain high levels of fine sediment that, if not properly treated, could lead to exceedances of the General Permit requirements or Basin Plan standards.

The dewatering operations described in this fact sheet are not Active Treatment Systems (ATS) and do not include the use of chemical coagulations, chemical flocculation or electrocoagulation.

Suitable Applications

These practices are implemented for discharges of non-stormwater from construction sites. Non-stormwaters include, but are not limited to, groundwater, water from cofferdams, water diversions, and waters used during construction activities that must be removed from a work area to facilitate construction.

Practices identified in this section are also appropriate for implementation when managing the removal of accumulated

precipitation (stormwater) from depressed areas at a construction site.

Stormwater mixed with non-stormwater should be managed as non-stormwater.

Limitations

- Dewatering operations will require, and should comply with applicable local and project-specific permits and regulations. In some areas, all dewatering activities, regardless of the discharge volume, require a dewatering permit.
- Site conditions will dictate design and use of dewatering operations.
- The controls discussed in this fact sheet primarily address sediment. Other secondary pollutant removal benefits are discussed where applicable.
- The controls detailed in this fact sheet only allow for minimal settling time for sediment particles. Use only when site conditions restrict the use of the other control methods.
- Avoid dewatering discharges where possible by using the water for dust control.

Implementation

- A Construction Site Monitoring Plan (CSMP) should be included in the project Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP).
- Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) Regions may require notification and approval prior to any discharge of water from construction sites.
- The destination of discharge from dewatering activities will typically determine the type of permit required for the discharge. For example, when discharging to a water of the U.S., a dewatering permit may be required through the site's governing RWQCB. When discharging to a sanitary sewer or Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4), a permit may need to be obtained from the owner of the sanitary sewer or MS4 in addition to obtaining an RWQCB dewatering permit. Additional permits or permissions from other agencies may be required for dewatering cofferdams or diversions.
- Dewatering discharges should not cause erosion at the discharge point. Appropriate BMPs should be implemented to maintain compliance with all applicable permits.
- Maintain dewatering records in accordance with all local and project-specific permits and regulations.

Sediment Treatment

A variety of methods can be used to treat water during dewatering operations. Several devices are presented below and provide options to achieve sediment removal. The sediment particle size and permit or receiving water limitations on sediment or turbidity are key considerations for selecting sediment treatment option(s); in some cases, the use of multiple devices may be appropriate. Use of other enhanced treatment methods (i.e., introduction of chemicals or electric current to enhance flocculation and removal of sediment) must comply with: 1) for storm drain or surface water discharges, the requirements for Active Treatment Systems (see SE-11); or 2) for sanitary sewer discharges, the requirements of applicable sanitary sewer discharge permits.

Sediment Basin (see also SE-2)

Description:

- A sediment basin is a temporary basin with a controlled release structure that is formed by excavation or construction of an embankment to detain sediment-laden runoff and allow sediment to settle out before discharging. Sediment basins are generally larger than Sediment Traps (SE-3) and have a designed outlet structure.

Appropriate Applications:

- Effective for the removal of trash, gravel, sand, silt, some metals that settle out with the sediment.

Implementation:

- Excavation and construction of related facilities is required.
- Temporary sediment basins should be fenced if safety is a concern.
- Outlet protection is required to prevent erosion at the outfall location.

Maintenance:

- Maintenance is required for safety fencing, vegetation, embankment, inlet and outlet, as well as other features.
- Removal of sediment is required when the storage volume is reduced by one-third.

Sediment Trap (See also SE-3)

Description:

- A sediment trap is a temporary basin formed by excavation and/or construction of an earthen embankment across a waterway or low drainage area to detain sediment-laden runoff and allow sediment to settle out before discharging. Sediment traps are generally smaller than Sediment Basins (SE-2) and do not have a designed outlet (but do have a spillway or overflow).

Appropriate Applications:

Effective for the removal of large and medium sized particles (sand and gravel) and some metals that settle out with the sediment.

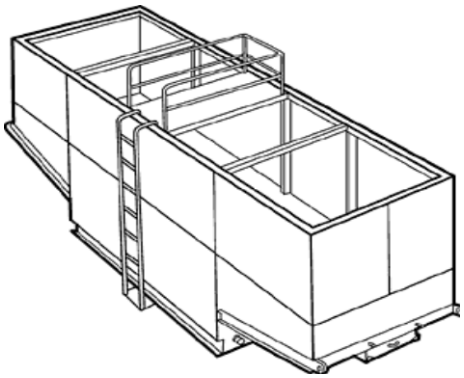
Implementation:

- Excavation and construction of related facilities is required.
- Trap inlets should be located to maximize the travel distance to the trap outlet.
- Use rock or vegetation to protect the trap outlets against erosion.

Maintenance:

- Maintenance is required for vegetation, embankment, inlet and outfall structures, as well as other features.
- Removal of sediment is required when the storage volume is reduced by one-third.

Weir Tanks



Description:

- A weir tank separates water and waste by using weirs. The configuration of the weirs (over and under weirs) maximizes the residence time in the tank and determines the waste to be removed from the water, such as oil, grease, and sediments.

Appropriate Applications:

- The tank removes trash, some settleable solids (gravel, sand, and silt), some visible oil and grease, and some metals (removed with sediment). To achieve high levels of flow, multiple tanks can be used in parallel. If additional treatment is desired, the tanks can be placed in series or as pre-treatment for other methods.

Implementation:

- Tanks are delivered to the site by the vendor, who can provide assistance with set-up and operation.
- Tank size will depend on flow volume, constituents of concern, and residency period required. Vendors should be consulted to appropriately size tank.
- Treatment capacity (i.e., volume and number of tanks) should provide at a minimum the required volume for discrete particle settling for treatment design flows.

Maintenance:

- Periodic cleaning is required based on visual inspection or reduced flow.
- Oil and grease disposal should be conducted by a licensed waste disposal company.

Dewatering Tanks

Description:

- A dewatering tank removes debris and sediment. Flow enters the tank through the top, passes through a fabric filter, and is discharged through the bottom of the tank. The filter separates the solids from the liquids.

Appropriate Applications:

- The tank removes trash, gravel, sand, and silt, some visible oil and grease, and some metals (removed with sediment). To achieve high levels of flow, multiple tanks can be used in parallel. If additional treatment is desired, the tanks can be placed in series or as pre-treatment for other methods.

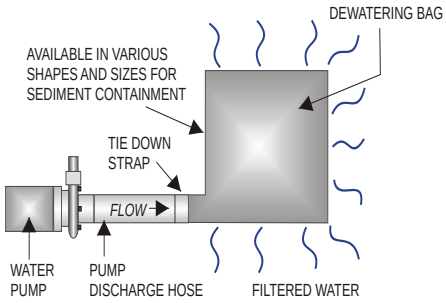
Implementation:

- Tanks are delivered to the site by the vendor, who can provide assistance with set-up and operation.
- Tank size will depend on flow volume, constituents of concern, and residency period required. Vendors should be consulted to appropriately size tank.

Maintenance:

- Periodic cleaning is required based on visual inspection or reduced flow.
- Oil and grease disposal should be conducted by licensed waste disposal company.

Gravity Bag Filter



Description:

- A gravity bag filter, also referred to as a dewatering bag, is a square or rectangular bag made of non-woven geotextile fabric that collects gravel, sand, silt, and fines.

Appropriate Applications:

- Effective for the removal of sediments (gravel, sand, silt, and fines). Some metals are removed with the sediment.

Implementation:

- Water is pumped into one side of the bag and seeps through the top, bottom, and sides of the bag.
- Place filter bag on pavement or a gravel bed or paved surface. Avoid placing a dewatering bag on unprotected bare soil. If placing the bag on bare soil is unavoidable, a secondary barrier should be used, such as a rock filter bed placed beneath and beyond the edges of the bag to, prevent erosion and capture sediments that escape the bag.
- Perimeter control around the downstream end of the bag should be implemented. Secondary sediment controls are important especially in the initial stages of discharge, which tend to allow fines to pass through the bag.

Maintenance:

- Inspection of the flow conditions, bag condition, bag capacity, and the secondary barrier (as applicable) is required.
- Replace the bag when it no longer filters sediment or passes water at a reasonable rate.
- Caution should be taken when removing and disposing of the bag, to prevent the release of captured sediment
- Properly dispose of the bag offsite. If sediment is removed from the bag prior to disposal (bags can potentially be reused depending upon their condition), dispose of sediment in accordance with the general maintenance procedures described at the end of this BMP Fact Sheet.

Sand Media Particulate Filter

Description:

- Water is treated by passing it through canisters filled with sand media. Generally, sand filters provide a final level of treatment. They are often used as a secondary or higher level of treatment after a significant amount of sediment and other pollutants have been removed using other methods.

Appropriate Applications:

- Effective for the removal of trash, gravel, sand, and silt and some metals, as well as the reduction of biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) and turbidity.
- Sand filters can be used for stand-alone treatment or in conjunction with bag and cartridge filtration if further treatment is required.
- Sand filters can also be used to provide additional treatment to water treated via settling or basic filtration.

Implementation:

- The filters require delivery to the site and initial set up. The vendor can provide assistance with installation and operation.

Maintenance:

- The filters require regular service to monitor and maintain the level of the sand media. If subjected to high loading rates, filters can plug quickly.
- Venders generally provide data on maximum head loss through the filter. The filter should be monitored daily while in use, and cleaned when head loss reaches target levels.
- If cleaned by backwashing, the backwash water may need to be hauled away for disposal, or returned to the upper end of the treatment train for another pass through the series of dewatering BMPs.

Pressurized Bag Filter

Description:

- A pressurized bag filter is a unit composed of single filter bags made from polyester felt material. The water filters through the unit and is discharged through a header. Vendors provide bag filters in a variety of configurations. Some units include a combination of bag filters and cartridge filters for enhanced contaminant removal.

Appropriate Applications:

- Effective for the removal of sediment (sand and silt) and some metals, as well as the reduction of BOD, turbidity, and hydrocarbons. Oil absorbent bags are available for hydrocarbon removal.

- Filters can be used to provide secondary treatment to water treated via settling or basic filtration.

Implementation:

- The filters require delivery to the site and initial set up. The vendor can provide assistance with installation and operation.

Maintenance:

- The filter bags require replacement when the pressure differential equals or exceeds the manufacturer's recommendation.

Cartridge Filter

Description:

- Cartridge filters provide a high degree of pollutant removal by utilizing a number of individual cartridges as part of a larger filtering unit. They are often used as a secondary or higher (polishing) level of treatment after a significant amount of sediment and other pollutants are removed. Units come with various cartridge configurations (for use in series with bag filters) or with a larger single cartridge filtration unit (with multiple filters within).

Appropriate Applications:

- Effective for the removal of sediment (sand, silt, and some clays) and metals, as well as the reduction of BOD, turbidity, and hydrocarbons. Hydrocarbons can effectively be removed with special resin cartridges.

- Filters can be used to provide secondary treatment to water treated via settling or basic filtration.

Implementation:

- The filters require delivery to the site and initial set up. The vendor can provide assistance.

Maintenance:

- The cartridges require replacement when the pressure differential equals or exceeds the manufacturer's recommendation.

Costs

- Sediment control costs vary considerably depending on the dewatering and sediment treatment system that is selected. Pressurized filters tend to be more expensive than gravity settling, but are often more effective. Simple tanks are generally rented on a long-term basis (one or more months) and can range from $360 per month for a 1,000 gallon tank to $2,660 per month for a 10,000 gallon tank. Mobilization and demobilization costs vary considerably.

Inspection and Maintenance

- Inspect and verify that dewatering BMPs are in place and functioning prior to the commencement of activities requiring dewatering.

- Inspect dewatering BMPs daily while dewatering activities are being conducted.

- Inspect all equipment before use. Monitor dewatering operations to ensure they do not cause offsite discharge or erosion.
- Sample dewatering discharges as required by the General Permit.
- Unit-specific maintenance requirements are included with the description of each unit.
- Sediment removed during the maintenance of a dewatering device may be either spread onsite and stabilized, or disposed of at a disposal site as approved by the owner.
- Sediment that is commingled with other pollutants should be disposed of in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations and as approved by the owner.

References

Blueprint for a Clean Bay: Best Management Practices to Prevent Stormwater Pollution from Construction Related Activities; Santa Clara Valley Nonpoint Source Pollution Control Program, 1995.

Stormwater Quality Handbooks - Construction Site Best Management Practices (BMPs) Manual, State of California Department of Transportation (Caltrans), March 2003; Updated March 2004.

Stormwater Management for Construction Activities, Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices, EPA 832-R-92005; USEPA, April 1992.

Labor Surcharge & Equipment Rental Rates, April 1, 2002 through March 31, 2003, California Department of Transportation (Caltrans).

Erosion and Sediment Control Manual, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, February 2005.

Appendix F Water Treatment Facility Acceptance Criteria

CROSBY & OVERTON, INC.

ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

AUDIT PACKAGE

August 1, 2020

CROSBY & OVERTON, INC.
ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
General Facility Information	1 - 5
EPA: Acknowledgement of Notification of Hazardous Waste Activity (EPA ID # CAD028409019)	6
United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) CERCLA Approval	7
Hazardous Waste Facility Permit	8
Table of Acceptable "EPA and State Codes"	9
California State Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program: Certificate No. 1568	10 - 11
• Field of Testing	12 - 13
• Certificate of Excellence for WP-268 Proficiency Test	14
• Certificate of Excellence for SOIL-98 Proficiency Test	15
Transportation Authority	
• U.S. Hazardous Materials Certificate of Recognition	16
• CA Hazardous Waste Transporter Registration	17
• CA Motor Carrier Permit	18
• CA Hazardous Materials Transportation License	19
• Nevada Transportation Credentials	20
State of California Contractors State License	21
Weighmaster License	22
DTSC Financial Responsibility Review Findings	23 – 25
DTSC Inspection Report	26 – 27
DTSC Inspection Violation Score	
L.A. County Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit	28
County Sanitation Certificate of Recognition for Compliance	
South Coast Air Quality Management District Permits	29
City of Long Beach Business and Fire Permit	30 - 31
Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA)	32 - 34
CHWMEG Facility Review Program	35
Certificate if Liability Insurance	36

Crosby & Overton, Inc.
General Facility Information

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

Crosby & Overton, Inc.
1610 W. 17th Street
Long Beach, CA 90813

Phone: (562) 432-5445
Fax: (562) 436-7540

SIC Code – 4953
NAICS – 562211

Fed ID: 95-2048228

2. FACILITY INFORMATION

TSDF Plant #1 – Long Beach
1630 W. 17th Street
Long Beach, CA 90813
Phone: (562) 432-5445
Fax: (562) 495-2181

EPA#: CAD028409019
Hours: *6:00am – 11:00pm

Transfer Station
23285 Connecticut Street
Hayward, CA 94545
Phone: (510) 633-0336
Fax: (510) 633-0759

Contact Information:
Sales-Ernie Jaramillo: (714) 715-2923
Facility-Derryl Bailey: (510) 773-9195
Office - Lisa Christensen: (510) 455-1002

*Extended hours to accommodate your project or emergency needs

3. LONG BEACH FACILITY (PLANT) RCRA TSDF

- Years in operation: 70 years
- Approximate size of the TSDF: 43,600 square feet
- Previous company names: None
- Description of any environmental problems: None
- Permitted Capacity: Approximately 16,000,000 gallons of bulk liquid per year
- Drum Capacity: Throughput of 656 drums per day
- Ownership of Land: Crosby & Overton, Inc.
- Surrounding Neighborhood: C & O is located in a heavy industrial area of Long Beach with no residential use in the immediate area.

- **Climatic Conditions:** The site is located in an area with moderate temperatures year round.

- **Site Topography:** The site is approximately 10 ft. above sea level. The entire facility is surrounded by an 8 ft. security fence. Access control is by 3-30 ft. gates which remain closed except when waste transporters are entering or leaving the facility. The site is completely surrounded by berms which are a minimum of 10 inches high. The facility has a minimum of 8 inches of concrete beneath the entire facility and has a rainwater collection system.

A. ACCEPTABLE WASTE STREAMS

1. Bulk Liquids for On-Site Treatment
    - Non Hazardous Liquids
    - Non RCRA & RCRA (see Table 1 for acceptable codes)

2. Drummed Liquids and Solids *
    - Non Hazardous
    - Non RCRA & RCRA (see Table 1 for acceptable codes)
    - Lab Packs
    - Household Hazardous Waste

**Roll-offs and Tri-walls acceptable for some waste streams*

B. UNACCEPTABLE WASTE STREAMS

1. Bulk Liquids

    - Waters with high concentrations of soluble contaminants
    - Waste w/ *PCB's*
    - Waste w/ Cyanides >1.20 mg/L
    - Waste w/ Sulfides >10 ppm *(high Sulfides may result in additional charges)*
    - Water w/ high metals
    - Water w/>49.9 % Hydrocarbons

G. TANK STORAGE

The facility operates 20 treatment tanks for a total capacity of 175,000 gallons (largest tank is 21,000 gallons), which are used to process non-hazardous, non-RCRA hazardous, and RCRA wastewaters under local, and Federal Centralized Waste Treatment regulations. A 4,000-gallon tank is also used to consolidate paint-related waste materials. All tanks vent to carbon, and are visually inspected daily, and undergo an annual physical inspection and professional engineer certification.

H. FACILITY SERVICES

Crosby & Overton Inc. operates a state certified laboratory located on site which supports the facility needs. The laboratory runs the following tests for waste certification/disposal:

- Organics (liquids/solids) EPA 601/602, EPA 624, EPA 8021
- Title 22 CAM metals EPA 6010
- Colorimetric Test (sulfides, cyanides, COD)
- Ignitability EPA 1010
- pH
- Free Cyanides
- Metals (in water) EPA 6010B, EPA 200.7

Laboratory services are wastes handled at facility only. Crosby & Overton does not analyze waste for disposal at other facilities.

Crosby & Overton also has a trained field services crew that provides on-site waste classification, and lab-packing for shipment to the Plant (Long Beach TSDF).

I. SAFETY RECORD

C & O is proud of our safety record. There has been no lost time injury in the past three years.

- 2019 – 0 lost time accident
- 2018 – 1 lost time accident
- 2017 – 0 lost time accident

J. CIVIL ACTIONS

No pending

K. INSURANCE CERTIFICATES

The following sample insurance certificates are enclosed: General Liability/Professional Services, Automobile Liability, Umbrella Liability, Pollution Liability, Property and Workers Compensation.

L. LICENSES AND PERMITS

- California Environmental Protection Agency (CAL EPA), Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), Region 4 – 10 Year Long Beach Hazardous Waste Facility Permit for RCRA and Non-RCRA Waste EPA ID Number: CAD 028409019 issued August 22, 2014

- California Hazardous Waste Transportation Registration No. 25

- South Coast Air Quality Management District
  Permit Number F96615 (waste water separation)
  Permit Number D70386 (dust collector cartridge type)
  Permit Number D70387 (activated carbon adsorber)
  Permit Number D70388 (activated carbon adsorber)
  Permit Number D70389 (activated carbon adsorber)
  Permit Number D70390 (activated carbon adsorber)
  Permit Number F90949 (activated carbon adsorber)
  Permit Number G41663 (activated carbon adsorber)
  Permit Number G35135 (storage tank misc. organic materials)

- State of California "A General Engineering" License 450744

- State of California Department of Health Services
  Crosby & Overton Analytical Laboratory Certificate No. 1568

- Los Angeles County Sanitation District
  Industrial Waste Discharge Permit No. 1317

- City of Long Beach
  Business License BU88024970
  CUPA Permit No. HC00001447
  CUPA Permit No. HC00002572
  CUPA Permit No. HC00004174

M. CERTIFICATE S OF TREATMENT / RECEIPT

The completed hazardous waste manifest, signed by the facility, serves as the certificate of treatment and receipt. However, if additional documentation is necessary, contact the Crosby & Overton Customer Service Department.

4. RICHMOND TRANSFER FACILITY

Crosby & Overton operates an exempt 10-day transfer facility in Richmond California. Waste is transferred to the Long Beach Facility for further processing.

L. LICENSES AND PERMITS

- California Environmental Protection Agency (CAL EPA), Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), Region 4 – 10 Year Long Beach Hazardous Waste Facility Permit for RCRA and Non-RCRA Waste EPA ID Number: CAD 028409019 issued August 22, 2014

- California Hazardous Waste Transportation Registration No. 25

- South Coast Air Quality Management District
  Permit Number F96615 (waste water separation)
  Permit Number D70386 (dust collector cartridge type)
  Permit Number D70387 (activated carbon adsorber)
  Permit Number D70388 (activated carbon adsorber)
  Permit Number D70389 (activated carbon adsorber)
  Permit Number D70390 (activated carbon adsorber)
  Permit Number F90949 (activated carbon adsorber)
  Permit Number G41663 (activated carbon adsorber)
  Permit Number G35135 (storage tank misc. organic materials)

- State of California "A General Engineering" License 450744

- State of California Department of Health Services
  Crosby & Overton Analytical Laboratory Certificate No. 1568

- Los Angeles County Sanitation District
  Industrial Waste Discharge Permit No. 1317

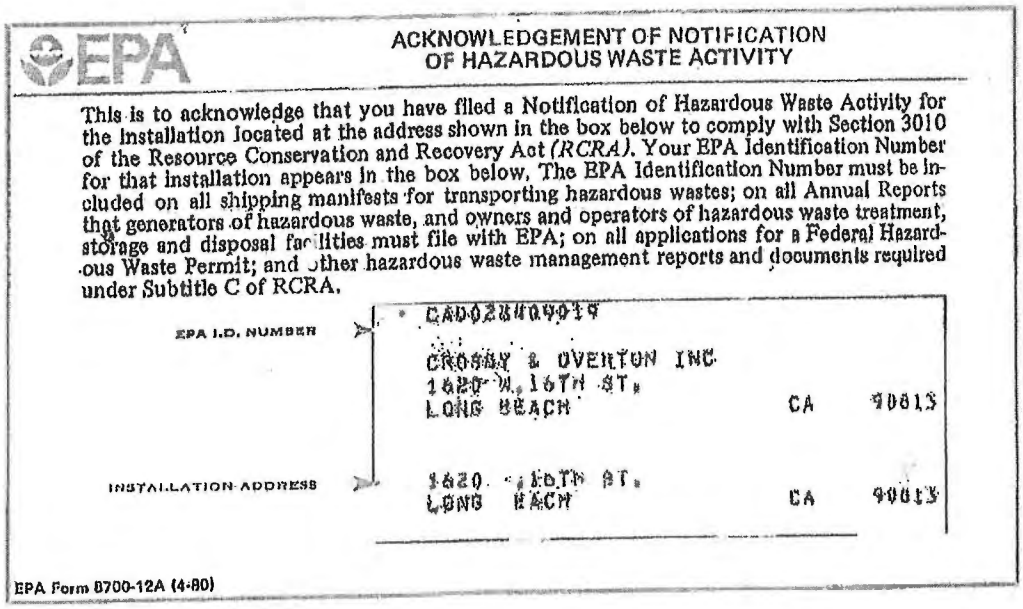
- City of Long Beach
  Business License BU88024970
  CUPA Permit No. HC00001447
  CUPA Permit No. HC00002572
  CUPA Permit No. HC00004174

M. CERTIFICATE S OF TREATMENT / RECEIPT

The completed hazardous waste manifest, signed by the facility, serves as the certificate of treatment and receipt. However, if additional documentation is necessary, contact the Crosby & Overton Customer Service Department.

4. HAYWARD TRANSFER FACILITY

Crosby & Overton operates an exempt 10-day transfer facility in Hayward California. Waste is transferred to the Long Beach Facility for further processing.



EPA

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF NOTIFICATION
OF HAZARDOUS WASTE ACTIVITY

This is to acknowledge that you have filed a Notification of Hazardous Waste Activity for the installation located at the address shown in the box below to comply with Section 3010 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act *(RCRA)*. Your EPA Identification Number for that installation appears in the box below. The EPA Identification Number must be included on all shipping manifests for transporting hazardous wastes; on all Annual Reports that generators of hazardous waste, and owners and operators of hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facilities must file with EPA; on all applications for a Federal Hazardous Waste Permit; and other hazardous waste management reports and documents required under Subtitle C of RCRA.

EPA I.D. NUMBER

CAD028409919

CROSBY & OVERTON INC
1620 W. 16TH ST.
LONG BEACH CA 90813

INSTALLATION ADDRESS

1620 W. 16TH ST.
LONG BEACH CA 90813

EPA Form 8700-12A (4-80)

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION IX
75 Hawthorne Street
San Francisco, CA 94105

NOV 13 1999

Larry Boyle
Environmental Affairs Manager
Crosby & Overton
1610 West 17th Street
Long Beach, CA 90813

RE: Environmental Protection Agency Region 9 Determination of Acceptability under the CERCLA Off-Site Rule

In response to your request for approval to receive CERCLA waste at your facility, this letter serves to inform you that the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Region 9 has made an affirmative determination regarding the acceptability status of Crosby & Overton (CAD028409019) pursuant to the CERCLA Off-Site Rule, 40 CFR. §300.440. As of the date of this letter, Crosby & Overton may accept CERCLA waste generated as a result of a CERCLA remedial or removal action.

On September 16, 1993, EPA amended the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan (NCP), 40 CFR Part 300, by adding Section 300.440, now known as the Off-Site Rule ("Rule"). The Rule codifies the requirements contained in Section 121(d)(3) of CERCLA, 42 U.S.C. §9621 (d)(3), and incorporates many provisions of EPA's former Off-Site Policy. The Rule established criteria and procedures for determining whether facilities are acceptable for the receipt of CERCLA waste. A copy of the Rule as published in the Federal Register, is enclosed for your reference (58 Fed. Reg. 49200 - 49218, September 22, 1993).

The Rule requires that prior to a facility's initial receipt of CERCLA waste, EPA must determine that there are no relevant violations or relevant releases at the facility. Should any new information affecting this determination be obtained in the future. EPA reserves the right to re-evaluate the acceptability of Crosby and Overton to receive CERCLA waste in accordance with the Rule.

If you have any questions concerning this matter, please contact Kandice Bellamy, Region 9's CERCLA Off-Site Rule Coordinator, at (415) 744-2091.

Sincerely,

Rich Vaille, Chief
State Programs & Compliance Branch

California Environmental Protection Agency
Department of Toxic Substances Control

HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITY PERMIT

Facility Name:
Crosby & Overton, Inc.
1630 West 17th Street
Long Beach, California 90813-0000

Facility Owner Name:
Crosby & Overton, Inc.
1610 West 17th Street
Long Beach, California 90813-0000

Operator Name:
Crosby & Overton, Inc.
1610 West 17th Street
Long Beach, California 90813-0000

Facility EPA ID Number:
CAD028409019

Effective Date: August 22, 2014

Expiration Date: August 21, 2024

Pursuant to California Health and Safety Code section 25200, this Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)-equivalent Hazardous Waste Facility Permit is hereby issued to Crosby & Overton, Inc. Facility at 1630 West 17th Street, Long Beach California 90813.

The Issuance of this Permit is subject to the terms and conditions set forth in Attachment A and the Part "B" Application (Operation Plan) dated February 14, 2014. The Attachment A consists of 47 pages including Appendices 1.

Farshad T. Vakili, P.E.,
Senior Hazardous Substances Engineer
Office of Permitting
Department of Toxic Substances Control
Date:

Table I

ACCEPTABLE DRUMMED EPA CODES

D001	D002	D003	D004	D005	D006	D007	D008	D009	D010
D011	D012	D013	D014	D015	D018	D019	D020	D021	D022
D023	D024	D025	D026	D027	D028	D029	D030	D031	D032
D033	D034	D035	D036	D038	D039	D040	D041	D042	D043
F001	F002	F003	F004	F005	F006	F007	F008	F009	F010
F011	F012	F027	F037	F038					
K048	K049	K050	K051						
P001	P002	P004	P010	P011	P012	P014	P020	P021	P024
P028	P029	P030	P034	P037	P040	P041	P044	P045	P046
P050	P051	P054	P059	P060	P070	P071	P074	P088	P089
P098	P099	P104	P106	P108	P110	P121	P123		
U001	U002	U031	U032	U044	U056	U057	U070	U071	U072
U078	U079	U080	U081	U082	U092	U101	U108	U112	U121
U122	U123	U125	U129	U131	U140	U151	U154	U159	U161
U165	U166	U182	U188	U196	U210	U211	U220	U221	U223
U225	U226	U227	U228	U239	U247	U359			

ACCEPTABLE STATE CODES

121	122	123	131	132	133	134	135	141	151
162	171	172	181	211	212	213	214	221	222
223	231	232	241	251	252	261	271	272	281
291	311	331	341	342	343	351	352	411	421
431	441	451	461	481	491	511	512	513	521
541	551	561	571	591	611	612	725	741	751
791	792								

ACCEPTABLE BULK EPA CODES

D001	D008	D018	F037	F038	K048	K049	K050	K051

ACCEPTABLE STATE CODES

123	132	133	134	135	141	212	213	214	221
222	223	241	252	291	331	342	343	421	451
491	521	551	561						

If the code does not appear on this sheet, the code is *unacceptable*.

CALIFORNIA
Water Boards
STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD
REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARDS

CALIFORNIA STATE

ENVIRONMENTAL LABORATORY ACCREDITATION PROGRAM

CERTIFICATE OF ENVIRONMENTAL ACCREDITATION

Is hereby granted to

Crosby & Overton Analytical Laboratory

1655 Canal Street

Long Beach, CA 90813

Scope of the certificate is limited to the
"Fields of Testing"
which accompany this Certificate.

Continued accredited status depends on successful completion of on-site inspection, proficiency testing studies, and payment of applicable fees.

This Certificate is granted in accordance with provisions of Section 100825, et seq. of the Health and Safety Code.

Certificate No.: **1568**

Expiration Date: **7/31/2021**

Effective Date: **8/1/2019**

Sacramento, California
subject to forfeiture or revocation

Christine Sotelo, Chief
Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program

July 16, 2019

Arturo M. Dayoan
Crosby & Overton Analytical Laboratory
1610 West 17th Street
Long Beach, CA 90813

Dear Arturo M. Dayoan:

Certificate No. 1568

Congratulations! This notice advises that the laboratory named above has been accredited as an environmental testing laboratory pursuant to the provisions of the California Health and Safety Code (HSC) Sections 100825-100920. The analyses for which this laboratory is accredited are indicated on the enclosed "Accredited Fields of Testing" List.

The laboratory's accreditation begins on the date printed on the enclosed certificate. For renewed accreditations, this date is determined by compliance with applicable deadlines. Noncompliance with these deadlines may have resulted in lapse of accreditation.

Be advised, the laboratory may have been denied accreditation for one or more analyses for which it applied due to failure to comply with regulatory requirements for application or accreditation. It is the laboratory's responsibility to review the enclosed list and know for which methods the laboratory has been accredited. This accreditation is a final action of the state board, subject to petition under Health and Safety Code Section 116701 within 30 days. However, if you believe that a FOT has been left off of your accreditation in error, you may submit to ELAP within 30 days of this letter, an "Accreditation Inquiry Request Form" located at www.waterboards.ca.gov/elap identifying any mistakes or errors you believe occurred in your accreditation, which will begin the period in which to file a petition. ELAP will then review all timely submitted "Accreditation Inquiry Request Forms" and will make a final determination which could then petitioned to the State Water Resources Control Board. **Failure to submit a petition to the State Water Resources Control Board or an "Accreditation Inquiry Request Form" to ELAP within 30 days of this letter will prohibit you from obtaining any further review of your accreditation.**

HSC Section 100890 lists the civil penalties for environmental laboratories that perform analyses for state regulatory purposes without a valid certificate.

Continued accreditation is contingent upon compliance with HSC Sections 100825-100920 and California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 4, Chapter 19, Certification of Environmental Laboratories. ELAP reserves the right to take enforcement action, including issuance of civil penalties, or supension and revocation of the laboratory's ELAP certificate, for failure to comply with all applicable regulations, statutes and orders.

Thank you

Christine Sotelo, Chief
California Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (CA ELAP)

CALIFORNIA STATE
ENVIRONMENTAL LABORATORY ACCREDITATION PROGRAM
Accredited Fields of Testing

Crosby & Overton Analytical Laboratory

1655 Canal Street
Long Beach, CA 90813
Phone: 5624325445

Certificate No. 1568
Expiration Date 7/31/2021

Field of Testing: 108 - Inorganic Constituents in Non-Potable Water			
108.051	001	Hydrogen Ion (pH)	EPA 150.2
108.183	001	Cyanide, Total	EPA 335.4
108.323	001	Chemical Oxygen Demand	EPA 410.4
108.381	002	Oil & Grease Total	EPA 1664 B
108.442	001	Residue, Non-filterable TSS	SM 2540 D-1997
108.470	001	Cyanide, Total	SM 4500-CN B or C-1999
108.490	001	Hydrogen Ion (pH)	SM 4500-H+ B-2000
108.584	001	Sulfide (as S)	SM 4500-S D-2000
Field of Testing: 109 - Metals and Trace Elements in Non-Potable Water			
109.010	003	Arsenic	EPA 200.7
109.010	007	Cadmium	EPA 200.7
109.010	009	Chromium	EPA 200.7
109.010	010	Cobalt	EPA 200.7
109.010	011	Copper	EPA 200.7
109.010	013	Lead	EPA 200.7
109.010	017	Nickel	EPA 200.7
109.010	021	Silver	EPA 200.7
109.010	024	Tin	EPA 200.7
109.010	027	Zinc	EPA 200.7
109.190	001	Mercury	EPA 245.1
Field of Testing: 110 - Volatile Organic Constituents in Non-Potable Water			
110.010	000	Purgeable Halocarbons	EPA 601
110.020	000	Purgeable Aromatics	EPA 602
110.040	000	Purgeable Organic Compounds	EPA 624
Field of Testing: 114 - Inorganic Chemistry of Hazardous Waste			
114.010	001	Antimony	EPA 6010 B
114.010	002	Arsenic	EPA 6010 B
114.010	003	Barium	EPA 6010 B
114.010	004	Beryllium	EPA 6010 B
114.010	005	Cadmium	EPA 6010 B
114.010	006	Chromium	EPA 6010 B
114.010	007	Cobalt	EPA 6010 B
114.010	008	Copper	EPA 6010 B

As of 8/7/2019 , this list supersedes all previous lists for this certificate number.
Customers: Please verify the current accreditation standing with the State.

114.010	009	Lead	EPA 6010 B
114.010	010	Molybdenum	EPA 6010 B
114.010	011	Nickel	EPA 6010 B
114.010	012	Selenium	EPA 6010 B
114.010	013	Silver	EPA 6010 B
114.010	014	Thallium	EPA 6010 B
114.010	015	Vanadium	EPA 6010 B
114.010	016	Zinc	EPA 6010 B
114.140	001	Mercury	EPA 7470 A
114.141	001	Mercury	EPA 7471 A
114.240	001	Corrosivity - pH Determination	EPA 9040 B
114.241	001	Corrosivity - pH Determination	EPA 9045 C
Field of Testing: 115 - Extraction Test of Hazardous Waste			
115.021	001	TCLP Inorganics	EPA 1311 (TCLP)
115.030	001	Waste Extraction Test (WET)	CCR Chapter11, Article 5, Appendix II
Field of Testing: 116 - Volatile Organic Chemistry of Hazardous Waste			
116.040	060	Halogenated Volatile Organic Compounds	EPA 8021 B
116.040	061	Aromatic Volatiles	EPA 8021 B
Field of Testing: 120 - Physical Properties of Hazardous Waste			
120.010	001	Ignitability	EPA 1010
120.080	001	Corrosivity - pH Determination	EPA 9045 C

CERTIFICATE OF EXCELLENCE

In recognition of the quality of your laboratory in proficiency testing for

WP-268

Crosby & Overton Analytical Lab

is issued this certificate of achievement by ERA. This laboratory has been recognized as a Laboratory of Excellence for achieving 100% acceptable data in this study which included 554 participating laboratories. This achievement is a demonstration of the superior quality of the laboratory in evaluation of the standards listed below.

Demand	Hardness
Mercury	Oil & Grease
pH	Sulfide
Total Cyanide	Trace Metals
Volatiles	

Patrick Larson
Quality Officer

C685901

CERTIFICATE OF EXCELLENCE

In recognition of the quality of your laboratory in proficiency testing for

SOIL-98

Crosby & Overton Analytical Lab

is issued this certificate of achievement by ERA. This laboratory has been recognized as a Laboratory of Excellence for achieving 100% acceptable data in this study which included 268 participating laboratories. This achievement is a demonstration of the superior quality of the laboratory in evaluation of the standards listed below.

Corrosivity/pH in Soil	Cyanide in Soil
Ignitability/Flashpoint	Metals in Soil
Ready-to-Use VOAs in Soil	TCLP Metals in Soil

Patrick Larson
Quality Officer

C685901

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION
PIPELINE AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS SAFETY ADMINISTRATION

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION FOR REGISTRATION YEAR(S) 2020-2021

Registrant: CROSBY & OVERTON, INC.
ATTN: MICHAEL A SHLOUB/PRESIDENT
1610 W. 17TH STREET
LONG BEACH, CA 90813

This certifies that the registrant is registered with the U.S. Department of Transportation as required by 49 CFR Part 107, Subpart G.

This certificate is issued under the authority of 49 U.S.C. 5108. It is unlawful to alter or falsify this document.

Reg. No: 060920550374C Effective: July 1, 2020 Expires: June 30, 2021

HM Company ID: 174537

Record Keeping Requirements for the Registration Program

The following must be maintained at the principal place of business for a period of three years from the date of issuance of this Certificate of Registration:

(1) A copy of the registration statement filed with PHMSA; and

(2) This Certificate of Registration

Each person subject to the registration requirement must furnish that person's Certificate of Registration (or a copy) and all other records and information pertaining to the information contained in the registration statement to an authorized representative or special agent of the U. S. Department of Transportation upon request.

Each motor carrier (private or for-hire) and each vessel operator subject to the registration requirement must keep a copy of the current Certificate of Registration or another document bearing the registration number identified as the "U.S. DOT Hazmat Reg. No." in each truck and truck tractor or vessel (trailers and semi-trailers not included) used to transport hazardous materials subject to the registration requirement. The Certificate of Registration or document bearing the registration number must be made available, upon request, to enforcement personnel.

For information, contact the Hazardous Materials Registration Manager, PHH-52, Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation, 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE, Washington, DC 20590, telephone (202) 366-4109.

Department of Toxic Substances Control

Jared Blumenfeld
Secretary for
Environmental Protection

Meredith Williams, Ph.D.
Director
1001 "I" Street
P.O. Box 806
Sacramento, California 95812-0806

Gavin Newsom
Governor

HAZARDOUS WASTE TRANSPORTER REGISTRATION

NAME AND ADDRESS OF REGISTERED TRANSPORTER:

CROSBY & OVERTON INC
1610 W. 17TH STREET
LONG BEACH, CA 90813

TRANSPORTER REGISTRATION NO.: 25

EXPIRATION DATE: APRIL 30, 2021

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE FIRM NAMED ABOVE IS DULY REGISTERED TO TRANSPORT HAZARDOUS WASTE IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS OF CHAPTER 6.5, DIVISION 20 OF THE HEALTH AND SAFETY CODE AND TITLE 22 OF THE CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS, DIVISION 4.5.

THIS REGISTRATION CERTIFICATE MUST BE CARRIED WITH EACH SHIPMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE.

FOR REGISTRATION INFORMATION, PLEASE CALL (916) 440-7145.

(AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE)

APRIL 13, 2020

(DATE)

CALIFORNIA STATE TRANSPORTATION AGENCY

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES
Registration Operations Division MS H875
P.O. BOX 932370 Sacramento, CA. 94232-3700
(916) 657-8153

08/04/2016

CROSBY & OVERTON INC
1610 W. 17TH ST.
LONG BEACH, CA 90813

DMV DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES
A Public Service Agency

NON-EXPIRING MOTOR CARRIER PERMIT
Combined Carrier

Valid From:	08/04/2016	**Valid Through:**	**Non-Expiring**
CA#:	**0000302**		

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES
Registration Operations Division
P.O. BOX 932370 Sacramento, CA. 94232-3700

CROSBY & OVERTON INC
1610 W. 17TH ST.
LONG BEACH, CA 90813

The carrier named on this permit is subject to the Unified Carrier Registration Act (UCRA) of 2005, and is granted a non-expiring permit of the following classification:

Private Corporation

Not Valid for Intrastate Only Operations

Pmt Date:	08/04/2016	Office #:	154
Account #:	660065	Tech ID:	AG
Sequence #:	0002	Amt Paid:	$154.00

!!!IMPORTANT REMINDERS!!!

1. This non-expiring Motor Carrier Permit (MCP) will remain valid as long as you continue to conduct interstate operations. The Unified Carrier Registration Act (UCRA) of 2005 exempts combined carriers (carriers who operate both intra and interstate) from MCP requirements.
2. Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration insurance requirements must be maintained.
3. If you commence intrastate only operations, you must renew your MCP.

California Relay Telephone Service for the deaf or hearing impaired from TDD Phones: 1-800-735-2929; from Voice Phones: 1-800-735-2922

MC 2200 M (REV. 01/2011)

A Public Service Agency

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TRANSPORTATION LICENSE

CHP 360H (REV. 1/00) OPI 062

CONTROL NUMBER	LICENSE NUMBER	ISSUE DATE	EFFECTIVE DATE	EXPIRATION DATE
245967	223064	7/29/2020	9/1/2020	8/31/2021

CHP CARRIER NUMBER	LOCATION		
CA 302	530	☐ Duplicate	☐ Replacement
		☐ Initial	☑ Renewal

LICENSEE NAME AND PHYSICAL STATION ADDRESS (if different than below)

CROSBY & OVERTON INC
1630 W. 17TH ST.
LONG BEACH CA, US 90813

LICENSEE NAME AND MAILING ADDRESS

Attention: Josephine Paragas
CROSBY & OVERTON INC
1610 W. 17TH ST.
LONG BEACH CA, US 90813

PROPERTY OF THE CALIFORNIA HIGHWAY PATROL (CHP)

The original valid license must be kept at the licensee's place of business as indicated on the license and a legible copy must be carried in any vehicle or combination transporting hazardous materials and must be presented to any CHP officer upon request. This license is NON-TRANSFERABLE and must be surrendered to the CHP upon demand or as required by law. A majority change in ownership or control of the licensed activity shall require a new license. This license may be renewed by submitting an application and appropriate fee to the CHP. Persons whose licenses have expired or are otherwise no longer valid must immediately cease the activity requiring a license. THERE IS NO GRACE PERIOD. For licensing information contact CHP, Commercial Vehicle Section at (916) 843-3400.

This carrier is on the special routing/safe stopping place mailing lists as indicated below:

- ☐ **(HMX) Explosives subject to Division 14, California Vehicle Code (CVC).**
- ☐ **(HMPH) Poison Inhalation Hazard materials in bulk packages subject to Division 14.3, CVC.**
- ☐ **(HMRCQ) Highway Route Controlled Quantity radioactive materials subject to Division 14.5, CVC.**

Any person who dumps, spills, or causes the release of hazardous materials or hazardous waste upon any highway shall immediately notify the CHP or the agency having jurisdiction for that highway. The minimum fine for failure to make the appropriate notification is $2,000.00. (CVC Section 23112.5)

Alliance for Uniform Hazmat Transportation Procedures

Uniform Program Credentials

CROSBY AND OVERTON, INC
1610 W. 17TH STREET
LONG BEACH CA 90813

ALLIANCE FOR UNIFORM HAZMAT TRANSPORTATION PROCEDURES

USDOT CENSUS #: 9933

MC #: 157215

EPA TRANSPORTER ID #: CAD028409019

PHMSA #: 061617552022ZB

TELEPHONE NUMBER TO CALL IN CASE OF ACCIDENT OR EMERGENCY:
562-432-5445

UNIFORM PROGRAM #: UPM9933NV

CERTIFIED BY: DANA WHISENHUNT

REGISTRATION ISSUED: **01 JANUARY 2020**
REGISTRATION EXPIRATION: **31 DECEMBER 2020**

ISSUING AGENCY: NEVADA HIGHWAY PATROL
AGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER: 775-684-4622

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
dca
DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS

CONTRACTORS
STATE LICENSE BOARD
ACTIVE LICENSE

License Number **450744** Entity CORP

Business Name CROSBY & OVERTON INC

Classification(s) A ASB HAZ

Expiration Date 12/31/2021 www.cslb.ca.gov

cdfa
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FOOD & AGRICULTURE

Department of Food and Agriculture
Division of Measurement Standards
6790 Florin Perkins Rd., Ste. 100, Sacramento, California 95828-1812
Email: dms@cdfa.ca.gov Web Address: www.cdfa.ca.gov/dms/programs/wm/wm.html
Phone # : (916) 229-3000 Fax # : (916) 229-3055
Remit fees payable to: **CDFA 90361,** PO Box 942872, Sacramento, CA 94271-2872

Weighmaster License

Weighmaster

CROSBY & OVERTON, INC.
1610 W 17TH STREET
LONG BEACH, CA 90813-1295
Attn: MICHAEL SHLOUB

License No: **009152**
Total Fees Remitted: **$195.00**
Issue Date: **7/28/2020**

License Year: 9/1/2020 - 9/1/2021

The Weighmaster is responsible to renew this license. (Division 5, Chapter 7, Section 12707, Business and Professions Code)

THIS LICENSE SHALL BE AVAILABLE TO WEIGHTS AND MEASURES OFFICIALS AT EACH WEIGHING LOCATION.
This license is not transferable. Any change in ownership requires a new license.

Principal Location

1630 W 17TH ST.
LONG BEACH, CA 90813
COUNTY: LOS ANGELES
(562) 432-5445

Additional Location(s) - 0

Only persons listed below may perform the functions of a Deputy Weighmaster for the licensed Weighmaster.

(Division 5, Chapter 7, Section 12703, Business and Professions Code)

For instructions on adding/deleting Deputies to your license, refer to the instruction sheet on our website.
http://www.cdfa.ca.gov/dms/programs/wm/wm.html.

Deputy Weighmaster(s) - 6

BARRON, VICTOR	DURAN, JOE	LOGAN, BENTON
PATINO, FELIPE	PULIDO, NAZARIO	SAENZ, JOSE

Number of vacant deputy positions: 0

Department of Toxic Substances Control

Jared Blumenfeld
Secretary for
Environmental Protection

Meredith Williams, Ph.D.
Director
8800 Cal Center Drive
Sacramento, California 95826-3200

Gavin Newsom
Governor

March 12, 2020

Mr. Michael Shloub
President
Crosby & Overton
1610 W. 17th Street
Long Beach, California 90813

Certified Mail No.: 7018 2290 0001 8895 1234

FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY REVIEW FINDINGS – CROSBY & OVERTON, 1630 W 17TH STREET, LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA 90813, ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY IDENTIFICATION NUMBER CAD028409019

Dear Mr. Shloub:

On March 11, 2020, the California Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), conducted a financial responsibility review of Crosby & Overton at 1630 W 17th Street, Long Beach, California. The enclosed review describes the findings of the review.

Because no violations were discovered during the review, no written response to this letter is required. DTSC appreciates your efforts to comply with the financial assurance regulations.

All pertinent information derived from the inspection, including financial assurance documents are included as attachments to the review.

This report will become a public document; you may request that any trade secret or facility security information be withheld from public disclosure. (See Health and Safety Code section 25173)

If you wish to assert the trade secret privilege after you have reviewed the report, within 30 days from receipt of this letter, please provide specific answers to each of the following questions for each item:

- To what extent is there knowledge of the information conveyed by the photograph/document outside of your business?

- To what extent is there knowledge of the information conveyed by the photograph/document, by employees and others in your business?
- To what extent have measures been taken to guard the secrecy of the information?
- Is the information valuable to competitors? If so, why?
- Has there been substantial monetary expenditure in the development of the information?
- Could the information be easily and properly acquired or duplicated by others?

DTSC will review your response to these questions to determine if the information should be treated as trade secret and will notify you of its decision.

Pursuant to the Violations Scoring Procedure for Hazardous Waste Facility Operations regulations found at California Code of Regulations, title 22, sections 66271.50 through 66271.57, this financial responsibility review and report findings will be considered and scored by the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC). DTSC's provisional inspection violation score for the attached financial responsibility review and, if applicable, any corresponding inspection report, will be mailed to your facility under separate cover by DTSC's Enforcement and Emergency Response Division.

If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact Mr. Khaled Ramadan at (714) 484-5376 or Ms. Elina Kolbach, Financial Responsibility Unit, at (916) 255-6404.

Sincerely,

Julie Mullins

Julie Mullins
Staff Services Manager I
Financial Responsibility Unit
Hazardous Waste Management Program

Enclosures

See next page

cc: Ms. Maria Durand (w/o checklist enclosures)
Senior Environmental Scientist, Supervisory
Cypress and San Diego Enforcement Branch
Hazardous Waste Management Program
Department of Toxic Substances Control
5796 Corporate Avenue
Cypress, California 90630-4732

Mr. Khaled Ramadan (w/o checklist enclosures)
Environmental Scientist
Cypress and San Diego Enforcement Branch
Hazardous Waste Management Program
Department of Toxic Substances Control
5796 Corporate Avenue
Cypress, California 90630-4732

Ms. Julie Mullins
Staff Services Manager I
Financial Responsibility Unit
Hazardous Waste Management Program
Department of Toxic Substances Control
8800 Cal Center Drive, 3rd Floor
Sacramento, California 95826-3200

Ms. Elina Kolbach
Associate Governmental Program Analyst
Financial Responsibility Unit
Hazardous Waste Management Program
Department of Toxic Substances Control
8800 Cal Center Drive, 3rd Floor
Sacramento, California 95826-3200

Department of Toxic Substances Control

Matthew Rodriquez
Secretary for
Environmental Protection

Barbara A. Lee, Director
5796 Corporate Avenue
Cypress, California 90630

Edmund G. Brown Jr.
Governor

April 6, 2018

Michael A. Shloub
Crosby & Overton, Inc.
1630 W. 17th Street
Long Beach, California 90813

Dear Mr. Shloub:

On February 22, 2018, the California Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), conducted a compliance evaluation inspection of Crosby & Overton, Inc. (facility), located at 1630 W. 17th Street, Long Beach, CA. The enclosed report describes the findings of the inspection, including all violations and any actions that should be taken by the facility to correct the violations.

Because no violations were discovered after the inspection; no written response to this letter is required. DTSC appreciates efforts made to comply with the hazardous waste regulations.

All pertinent information derived from the inspection, including documents and photographs are included as attachments to the report, except copies documents provided by your facility at the time of the inspection. In order to reduce copying and mailing costs, these have not been returned to you with the report; copies will be provided if you request them. This report will become a public document; you may request that any trade secret of facility security information be withheld from the public disclosure (see Health & Safety Code, Sec. 25173).

If you wish to assert the trade secret privilege, please provide DTSC specific written answers to each of the following questions within 10 days of receipt of the inspection report:

- To what extent is there knowledge of the information conveyed by the photograph/document outside of your business?

- To what extent is there knowledge of the information conveyed by the photograph/document, by employees and others in your business?

- To what extent have measures been taken to guard the secrecy of the information?
- Is the information valuable to competitors? If so, why?
- Has there been substantial monetary expenditure in the development of the information?
- Could the information be easily and properly acquired or duplicated by others?

DTSC will review your response to these questions to determine if the information should be treated as trade secret and will notify you of its decision.

If you have any questions regarding this letter, please call Robert Lira at (714) 816-1987 or via email at Robert.Lira@dtsc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Maria G Durand

Maria G. Durand
Unit Chief
Enforcement & Emergency Response Division
Cypress & San Diego Branch

Enclosures:
Inspection Report
Certified Mail No. 7014 0510 0000 3199 0817
Return Receipt Requested

Department of Toxic Substances Control

Jared Blumenfeld
Secretary of the EPA

Meredith Williams, Ph.D.
Acting Director
1001 "I" Street
P.O. Box 806
Sacramento, California 95812-0806

Gavin Newsom
Governor

October 14, 2019

Certified Mail No.: 7018 3090 0000 3278 5243

Crosby & Overton Inc.
1630 West 17th Street
Long Beach, California 90813

Dear Mr. Michael Shloub:

FINAL INSPECTION VIOLATION SCORE FOR FEBRUARY 12, 2019 AND FEBRUARY 21, 2019 COMPLIANCE INSPECTION AND FINANCIAL RECORDS REVIEW

The purpose of this letter is to provide Crosby & Overton Inc., CAD028409019, located at 1630 West 17th Street, Long Beach, California 90813 a Final Inspection Violation Score, pursuant to California Code of Regulations (CCR), title 22, section 66271.53, subdivision (d).

On April 9, 2019, the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) issued Crosby & Overton Inc. a Provisional Inspection Violation Score of **"0"** for the compliance inspection and financial records review that occurred on February 12, 2019 and February 21, 2019, respectively. As of the date of this correspondence, Crosby & Overton Inc. has not filed a Dispute Document with the DTSC. Accordingly, the Provisional Inspection Violation Score becomes the Final Inspection Violation Score pursuant to CCR, title 22, section 66271.53, subdivision (d)(1). The Final Inspection Violation Score for the February 12, 2019 and February 12, 2019 compliance inspection and financial records review is **"0"**. A copy of the Final Violation Scoring Matrix is attached.

If you have any questions concerning this letter, please contact Swai Ratsamythong at (916) 323-3511 or Swai.Ratsamythong@dtsc.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Maria Salomon, Unit Chief
Enforcement and Emergency Response Division
Hazardous Waste Management Program
Department of Toxic Substances Control

Enclosure:
Final Inspection Violation Scoring Matrix

Department of Toxic Substances Control

Violation Scoring Matrix

Facility Name:	CROSBY & OVERTON				10 Year Date Range:		N/A		Link to Inspection Report, SOV, etc:	https://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/eerp_profile_report?	Permit Effective Date:		8/22/2014		
Address:	1630 W 17TH ST LONG BEACH , CA 90813				Number of Inspections:		1				Permit Expiration Date:		8/21/2024		
EPA ID:	CAD028409019				Total Number of Violations Scored:		0				Date VSP Completed:		4/2/2019		
Inspection Date:	2/12/2019 CEI & 2/21/2019 FRR	Class I Justification	Citation	Violation	Potential for Harm	Potential for Harm Justification	Extent of Deviation	Extent of Deviation Justification	Initial Score	Repeat (Yes/No)	Date(s) of Previous Violation	Adjustment Factor (%)	Adjusted Score		
Inspection Type:	CEI & FRR														
Class I Violations:	0	n/a	n/a	No Class I violations	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.00	n/a	n/a	0.00	0		
											Final Inspection Violation Score:		0.00		

FUI = Follow-Up Inspection; CEI = Compliance Evaluation Inspection; FRR = Financial Records Review; FCI = Focused Compliance Inspection; NFRR = Non-Financial Record Review; VSP =Violation Scoring Procedure
CDI = Case Development Inspection; GAR = Groundwater Audit Report; GME = Groundwater Monitoring Evaluation; OAM = Operation and Maintenance; CI = Complaint Investigation; SOV = Summary of Violations
DTSC = Department of Toxic Substances Control; RCRA = Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; CCR = California Code of Regulations; HSC = Health and Safety Code; n/a = not applicable

SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

INDUSTRIAL WASTE
SECTION
1955 Workman Mill Road
Whittier, CA 90601
P.O. Box 4998
Whittier, CA 90607-4998
(562) 699-7411 Ext. 2900

INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER DISCHARGE PERMIT REQUIREMENT LIST

The approval and issuance of this permit is being made conditionally and subject to Crosby & Overton Incorporated being in compliance with all indicated items on this list and accompanying data sheet. Satisfactory evidence of compliance with these conditions should be supplied to the Districts where requested. Satisfactory evidence will consist of a minimum of written notification signed by a responsible company official, and in some cases may involve the submission of additional drawings and data, or verification by a Districts representative. Failure to comply with all items on the requirement list, including all deadlines specified, invalidates this approval and issuance. Invalidation of this permit will result in Crosby & Overton Incorporated being deemed to be operating without a valid permit and subject to immediate discontinuance of sewer services for industrial operations. Per Section 401 of the Districts' Wastewater Ordinance, this permit is not transferable.

FACILITY NAME	Crosby & Overton Incorporated
FACILITY ID	1422530
PERMIT NUMBER	001317
DATE OF APPROVAL	February 19, 2016
DATE OF EXPIRATION	February 18, 2021

1. Acceptable and Unacceptable Wastewater

Types of Wastewater That May Be Accepted and May not Be Accepted for Treatment

a) Wastes accepted for treatment may not exceed the Districts' Phase I total cyanide limitation of 10 mg/l.

b) The permittee is prohibited from accepting any wastes containing explosive materials or radioactive materials. In addition, wastes accepted for on-site treatment must not contain detectable quantities of organochlorinated pesticides (including DDT, DDE, DDD, chlordane, trans-nonachlor, oxychlordane, heptachlor, heptachlor epoxide, endrin, aldrin, dieldrin, hexachlorocyclohexane, and toxaphene) or polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). The permittee is also not allowed to accept any concentrated waste organic solvent for on-site treatment.

c) The permittee shall not accept and treat any wastes regulated under Subpart A (Metals Treatment and Recovery Subcategory) of the Centralized Waste Treatment Category (40 CFR 437). The definitions for metal-bearing wastes can be found in 40 CFR 437.2.

d) Prior to acceptance of any new type of commercial or industrial wastes not yet approved by the Districts, the permittee must demonstrate its capability of treating such new wastestreams by running a testing program. The Districts will review the performance data of the evaluation runs prior to determining whether Crosby & Overton, Inc. will be allowed to accept the new wastes proposed for on-site treatment. The identity of each new waste type will dictate whether additional effluent limitations apply.

South Coast
Air Quality Management District
21865 Copley Drive, Diamond Bar, CA 91765-4178
(909) 396-2000 · www.aqmd.gov

DATE: 12/17/2019

EQUIPMENT LOCATED AT: 1610-30 W 17TH ST
LONG BEACH,CA 90813-1295

LEGAL OWNER OR OPERATOR CO. ID: 34149
CROSBY & OVERTON, INC.
1610 W 17TH ST
LONG BEACH,CA,90813-1295

PERMIT/APPLICATION RENEWAL

PERMIT/ APPL NBR	EQUIPMENT DESCRIPTION	NEXT RENEWAL DATE
BILLING YEAR: 2019		
D70386	DUST COLLECTOR CARTRIDGE TYPE	01/01/2021
D70387	Activated Carbon Adsorber Drum Vent s.s.	01/01/2021
D70388	Activated Carbon Adsorber Drum Vent s.s.	01/01/2021
D70389	Activated Carbon Adsorber Drum Vent s.s.	01/01/2021
D70390	Activated Carbon Adsorber Drum Vent s.s.	01/01/2021
F90949	Activated Carbon Adsorber Drum Vent s.s.	01/01/2021
F96615	WASTE WATER SEPARATION	01/01/2021
G35135	STORAGE TANK MISC ORGANIC MATERIALS	01/01/2021
G41663	Activated Carbon Adsorber Drum Vent s.s.	01/01/2021

SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Converting Waste Into Resources

Robert C. Ferrante
Chief Engineer and General Manager
1955 Workman Mill Road, Whittier, CA 90601-1400
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 4998, Whittier, CA 90607-4998
(562) 699-7411 • www.lacsd.org

Ms. Raquel Angeles
Compliance Officer
Crosby & Overton Incorporated
1610 W 17th Street
Long Beach, CA 90813

August 28, 2019
Facility ID: 1422530

Dear Ms. Angeles:

Certificate of Recognition for Compliance, Year 2018

Congratulations for being in compliance with wastewater discharge limits and permit requirements of the Sanitation Districts for Year 2018. The Sanitation Districts are pleased to recognize your efforts by presenting you with a Certificate of Recognition.

The purpose of the certificate is to recognize industries that are in full compliance with their wastewater discharge requirements. A total of 391 facilities that are Significant Industrial Users are being recognized for their efforts, including 82 companies who have remained in compliance for five or more consecutive years. The following criteria were used to establish which industries were to receive a certificate.

1. The discharger was required to be a Significant Industrial User (i.e., a discharger with wastewater flows greater than 25,000 gallons per day, a discharger subject to federal categorical pretreatment standards, or a discharger with a capability of adversely impacting the Sanitation Districts' sewerage system);
2. The discharger received no Notices of Violation during year 2018. Violations could have included exceeding discharge limits, failure to pay wastewater disposal charges, or noncompliance with general permit conditions (including reporting requirements and Self-Monitoring Report due dates);
3. The discharger was not found to have contributed to equipment failure such as effluent flow meters, sampling devices, pH meters, spill containment systems or rainwater diversion systems;
4. The discharger had appropriate industrial wastewater discharge permits for the facility.

Congratulations again on receiving a Certificate of Recognition. Additionally, we are enclosing, for your use, a removable window display recognizing your achievements. Please continue your efforts in order to maintain compliance during 2019. If there are any corrections that you believe need to be made to the certificate, or if you have questions about the recognition program, please contact Jyoti Banaji, Senior Engineer of the Industrial Waste Section, at extension 2906 or e-mail at jbanaji@lacsd.org.

Very truly yours,

Linda M. Shadler
Head, Industrial Waste Section

LMS:JB/mm

SANITATION DISTRICTS OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY

Certificate of Recognition

2018

Congratulations to

Crosby & Overton Incorporated

(Facility ID: 1422530)

for complying with U.S. EPA and
Sanitation Districts of Los Angeles County's
Industrial Wastewater Discharge Limits and Requirements

Linda M. Shadler
Head, Industrial Waste Section

CITY OF LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA
BUSINESS LICENSE
OWNERSHIP NON-TRANSFERABLE
LICENSE EXPIRES: 10/17/2020

THE LICENSEE NAMED BELOW IS AUTHORIZED TO OPERATE THE FOLLOWING:

ACCOUNT NUMBER:	**BU88024970**	**BUSINESS TYPE:**	**CONTRACTING – ENGINEERING**
OWNER:	**CROSBY & OVERTON, INC**		
LOCATED AT:	**1610 W 17TH ST**		

AUTHORIZED BY: JOHN GROSS
DIRECTOR OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

LICENSE HOLDER - - PLEASE NOTE

THE TOP PORTION OF THIS FORM IS YOUR LICENSE. YOU MUST DISPLAY THE LICENSE IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE ON THE BUSINESS PREMISES.

THE DATE YOUR LICENSE EXPIRES IS INDICATED ON THE FACE OF THE LICENSE. IF YOU DO NOT RECEIVE A RENEWAL NOTICE BY THE EXPIRATION DATE, CONTACT THE BUSINESS LICENSE DIVISION AT (562) 570-6211 OR SEND AN EMAIL TO LBBIZ@LONGBEACH.GOV.

NOTE: YOU ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR RENEWING THE LICENSE ON OR BEFORE THE LICENSE EXPIRATION DATE.

(PLEASE NOTIFY THE BUSINESS LICENSE DIVISION IF YOU ARE NO LONGER IN BUSINESS.)

PLEASE REPORT IMMEDIATELY ANY CHANGE IN OWNERSHIP, BUSINESS LOCATION, MAILING ADDRESS, OR BUSINESS ACTIVITY TO THE BUSINESS LICENSE DIVISION.

CROSBY & OVERTON, INC
1620 W 17TH ST
LONG BEACH, CA 908131217

CITY OF LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA
ANNUAL FIRE PERMIT
PERMIT TO OPERATE
PERMIT EXPIRES ON: 04/15/2021

PREPARED: 05/05/2020
P229

THE PERMITTEE NAMED BELOW IS AUTHORIZED TO OPERATE THE FOLLOWING:

ACCOUNT NUMBER:	**FP00004433**	**PERMIT TYPE(S):**	**ANNUAL FIRE PERMIT**
OWNER:	**CROSBY AND OVERTON INC**		**FP07 Cryogenic Fluid**
SITE:	**1655 CANAL AVE**		

AUTHORIZED BY: MATTHEW GRUNEISEN
DEPUTY CHIEF/FIRE MARSHAL

PERMIT HOLDER - - PLEASE NOTE

THE TOP PORTION OF THIS FORM IS YOUR PERMIT. YOU MUST DISPLAY THE PERMIT IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE ON THE BUSINESS PREMISES.

THE PERSON, AGENCY, OR ORGANIZATION HEREIN NAMED IS GRANTED A PERMIT TO OPERATE IDENTIFIED FACILITIES, EQUIPMENT, SYSTEMS, AND/OR PROCESSES SUBJECT TO APPLICABLE REQUIREMENTS AND RESTRICTIONS OF L.B.M.C TITLE 18.48 AND FIRE PREVENTION REQUIREMENTS.

THE DATE YOUR PERMIT EXPIRES IS INDICATED ON THE FACE OF THE PERMIT. IF YOU DO NOT RECEIVE A RENEWAL NOTICE BY THE EXPIRATION DATE, CONTACT THE BUREAU OF FIRE PREVENTION AT (562) 570-2560.

NOTE: YOU ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR RENEWING THE PERMIT ON OR BEFORE THE PERMIT EXPIRATION DATE.

(PLEASE NOTIFY THE BUREAU OF FIRE PREVENTION IF YOU ARE NO LONGER IN BUSINESS.)

PLEASE REPORT IMMEDIATELY ANY CHANGE IN OWNERSHIP, BUSINESS LOCATION, MAILING ADDRESS, OR BUSINESS ACTIVITY TO THE BUREAU OF FIRE PREVENTION.

CROSBY AND OVERTON INC
1610 W 17TH ST
LONG BEACH, CA 908131217

CITY OF LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA
CERTIFIED UNIFIED PROGRAM AGENCY
CUPA PERMIT
PERMIT EXPIRES ON: 10/31/2020

PREPARED: 10/30/2019
P235

THE CUPA GRANTS THE FOLLOWING AUTHORIZATIONS TO THE PERMITTEE NAMED BELOW:

ACCOUNT NUMBER:	**HC00001447**	**BUSINESS TYPE:**	**(1) HAZMAT/DISCLOS: Y**
OWNER:	**CROSBY & OVERTON INC**		**(2) TIERED PERMIT: N**
LOCATED AT:	**1630 W 17TH ST**		**(3) SPCC: N**
DBA NAME:	**CROSBY & OVERTON INC**		**(4) HAZWASTE GEN: N**
			(5) CALARP: N
			(6) HAZ MAT: Y
			(7) DISPENSING: N
			(8) UST # OF TANKS: N/A

AUTHORIZED BY: KELLY COLOPY
CUPA EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

PERMIT HOLDER - - PLEASE NOTE

THE PERSON, AGENCY, OR CORPORATION HEREON NAMED IS GRANTED A PERMIT TO OPERATE IN CONFORMITY WITH EXISTING FEDERAL AND STATE LAWS AND LOCAL ORDINANCES.

THIS PERMIT IS NOT TRANSFERABLE, AND MAY BE SUSPENDED OR REVOKED FOR JUST CAUSEOR FOR FAILING TO ADHERE TO THE FOLLOWING PERMIT CONDITIONS.

THE CUPA IS AUTHORIZED TO ADMINISTER THESE PROGRAMS PER SECTION 154100 ET SEQ OF TITLE 27 OF CCR:

1. HAZARDOUS MATERIAL DISCLOSURE (BUSINESS PLAN) PROGRAM SHALL COMPLY WITH CH&SC DIV 20, CHAPTER 6.95, ARTICLE 1; CCR TITLE 19, DIVISION 2, CHAPTER 4; CCR TITLE 24, PART 9, CHAPTER 50.
2. CALIFORNIA ACCIDENTAL RELEASE PREVENTION (CALARP)/RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN (RMP) PROGRAM SHALL COMPLY WITH CS&SC DIVISION 20, CHAPTER 6.95, ARTICLE 1; CCR TITLE 19, DIVISION 2, CHAPTER 4.5.
3. ABOVEGROUND STORAGE/SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL (SPCC) PROGRAM SHALL COMPLY WITH CH&SC DIVISION 20, CHAPTER 6.67.
4. HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATOR PROGRAM SHALL COMPLY WITH CH&SC DIVISION 20, CHAPTER 6.5; CCR TITLE 22, DIVISION 4 AND 4.5.
5. TIERED PERMIT ON-SITE HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT (PBR/CA/CE) PROGRAM SHALL COMPLY WITH CH&SC DIV 20, CHAPTER 6.5; CCR TITLE 22, DIV 4 & 4.5.
6. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS PROGRAM SHALL COMPLY WITH CCR TITLE 25, PART 9; CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE CHAPTER 50 AND APPENDIX H.
7. MOTOR FUEL DISPENSING SHALL COMPLY WITH CH&SC DIV 20, CH 6.7 AND 6.75; CCR TITLE 23, CH 16 & 18; CCR TITLE 24, PART 9; CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE CHAPTER 23 (FIRE PERMIT F33 - AIRCRAFT REFUELING, FP37 - AUTO FUELING OR FP43A - MARINE FUELING).

CROSBY & OVERTON INC
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE
1610 W 17TH ST
LONG BEACH, CA 90813-1217

CITY OF LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA
CERTIFIED UNIFIED PROGRAM AGENCY
CUPA PERMIT
PERMIT EXPIRES ON: 10/31/2020

THE CUPA GRANTS THE FOLLOWING AUTHORIZATIONS TO THE PERMITTEE NAMED BELOW:

ACCOUNT NUMBER:	**HC00002572**	**BUSINESS TYPE:**	**(1) HAZMAT/DISCLOS: Y**
OWNER:	**CROSBY & OVERTON INC**		**(2) TIERED PERMIT: N**
LOCATED AT:	**1573 CANAL AVE**		**(3) SPCC: N**
DBA NAME:	**CROSBY & OVERTON INC**		**(4) HAZWASTE GEN: N**
			(5) CALARP: N
			(6) HAZ MAT: Y
			(7) DISPENSING: N
			(8) UST # OF TANKS: N/A

AUTHORIZED BY: KELLY COLOPY
CUPA EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

PERMIT HOLDER - - PLEASE NOTE

THE PERSON, AGENCY, OR CORPORATION HEREON NAMED IS GRANTED A PERMIT TO OPERATE IN CONFORMITY WITH EXISTING FEDERAL AND STATE LAWS AND LOCAL ORDINANCES.

THIS PERMIT IS NOT TRANSFERABLE, AND MAY BE SUSPENDED OR REVOKED FOR JUST CAUSEOR FOR FAILING TO ADHERE TO THE FOLLOWING PERMIT CONDITIONS.

THE CUPA IS AUTHORIZED TO ADMINISTER THESE PROGRAMS PER SECTION 154100 ET SEQ OF TITLE 27 OF CCR:

1. HAZARDOUS MATERIAL DISCLOSURE (BUSINESS PLAN) PROGRAM SHALL COMPLY WITH CH&SC DIV 20, CHAPTER 6.95, ARTICLE 1; CCR TITLE 19, DIVISION 2, CHAPTER 4; CCR TITLE 24, PART 9, CHAPTER 50.
2. CALIFORNIA ACCIDENTAL RELEASE PREVENTION (CALARP)/RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN (RMP) PROGRAM SHALL COMPLY WITH CS&SC DIVISION 20, CHAPTER 6.95, ARTICLE 1; CCR TITLE 19, DIVISION 2, CHAPTER 4.5.
3. ABOVEGROUND STORAGE/SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL (SPCC) PROGRAM SHALL COMPLY WITH CH&SC DIVISION 20, CHAPTER 6.67.
4. HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATOR PROGRAM SHALL COMPLY WITH CH&SC DIVISION 20, CHAPTER 6.5; CCR TITLE 22, DIVISION 4 AND 4.5.
5. TIERED PERMIT ON-SITE HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT (PBR/CA/CE) PROGRAM SHALL COMPLY WITH CH&SC DIV 20, CHAPTER 6.5; CCR TITLE 22, DIV 4 & 4.5.
6. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS PROGRAM SHALL COMPLY WITH CCR TITLE 25, PART 9; CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE CHAPTER 50 AND APPENDIX H.
7. MOTOR FUEL DISPENSING SHALL COMPLY WITH CH&SC DIV 20, CH 6.7 AND 6.75; CCR TITLE 23, CH 16 & 18; CCR TITLE 24, PART 9; CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE CHAPTER 23 (FIRE PERMIT F33 - AIRCRAFT REFUELING, FP37 - AUTO FUELING OR FP43A - MARINE FUELING).

CROSBY & OVERTON INC
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE
1610 W 17TH ST
LONG BEACH, CA 90813-1217

CITY OF LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA
CERTIFIED UNIFIED PROGRAM AGENCY
CUPA PERMIT
PERMIT EXPIRES ON: 10/31/2020

PREPARED: 10/30/2019
P233

THE CUPA GRANTS THE FOLLOWING AUTHORIZATIONS TO THE PERMITTEE NAMED BELOW:

ACCOUNT NUMBER:	**HC00004174**	**BUSINESS TYPE:**	**(1) HAZMAT/DISCLOS: Y**
OWNER:	**CROSBY & OVERTON INC**		**(2) TIERED PERMIT: N**
LOCATED AT:	**1640 W 16TH ST**		**(3) SPCC: N**
DBA NAME:	**CROSBY & OVERTON INC**		**(4) HAZWASTE GEN: N**
			(5) CALARP: N
			(6) HAZ MAT: Y
			(7) DISPENSING: N
			(8) UST # OF TANKS: N/A

AUTHORIZED BY: KELLY COLOPY
CUPA EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

PERMIT HOLDER - - PLEASE NOTE

THE PERSON, AGENCY, OR CORPORATION HEREON NAMED IS GRANTED A PERMIT TO OPERATE IN CONFORMITY WITH EXISTING FEDERAL AND STATE LAWS AND LOCAL ORDINANCES.

THIS PERMIT IS NOT TRANSFERABLE, AND MAY BE SUSPENDED OR REVOKED FOR JUST CAUSEOR FOR FAILING TO ADHERE TO THE FOLLOWING PERMIT CONDITIONS.

THE CUPA IS AUTHORIZED TO ADMINISTER THESE PROGRAMS PER SECTION 154100 ET SEQ OF TITLE 27 OF CCR:

1. HAZARDOUS MATERIAL DISCLOSURE (BUSINESS PLAN) PROGRAM SHALL COMPLY WITH CH&SC DIV 20, CHAPTER 6.95, ARTICLE 1; CCR TITLE 19, DIVISION 2, CHAPTER 4; CCR TITLE 24, PART 9, CHAPTER 50.
2. CALIFORNIA ACCIDENTAL RELEASE PREVENTION (CALARP)/RISK MANAGEMENT PLAN (RMP) PROGRAM SHALL COMPLY WITH CS&SC DIVISION 20, CHAPTER 6.95, ARTICLE 1; CCR TITLE 19, DIVISION 2, CHAPTER 4.5.
3. ABOVEGROUND STORAGE/SPILL PREVENTION CONTROL (SPCC) PROGRAM SHALL COMPLY WITH CH&SC DIVISION 20, CHAPTER 6.67.
4. HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATOR PROGRAM SHALL COMPLY WITH CH&SC DIVISION 20, CHAPTER 6.5; CCR TITLE 22, DIVISION 4 AND 4.5.
5. TIERED PERMIT ON-SITE HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT (PBR/CA/CE) PROGRAM SHALL COMPLY WITH CH&SC DIV 20, CHAPTER 6.5; CCR TITLE 22, DIV 4 & 4.5.
6. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS PROGRAM SHALL COMPLY WITH CCR TITLE 25, PART 9; CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE CHAPTER 50 AND APPENDIX H.
7. MOTOR FUEL DISPENSING SHALL COMPLY WITH CH&SC DIV 20, CH 6.7 AND 6.75; CCR TITLE 23, CH 16 & 18; CCR TITLE 24, PART 9; CALIFORNIA FIRE CODE CHAPTER 23 (FIRE PERMIT F33 - AIRCRAFT REFUELING, FP37 - AUTO FUELING OR FP43A - MARINE FUELING).

CROSBY & OVERTON INC
ACCOUNTS PAYABLE
1610 W 17TH ST
LONG BEACH, CA 90813-1217

CITY OF LONG BEACH, CALIFORNIA
PERMIT TO OPERATE
COMMERCIAL ALARM
PERMIT EXPIRES ON: 10/17/2020

PREPARED: 10/23/2019
P12

THE CITY OF LONG BEACH HEREBY AUTHORIZES THE PERMITTEE NAMED BELOW TO OPERATE THE FOLLOWING:

ACCOUNT NUMBER:	**AP05861800**
OWNER:	**INC CROSBY & OVERTON**
LOCATED AT:	**1610 W 17TH ST**
ALARM TYPE:	**COMMERCIAL ALARM**

ALARM PERMITS ARE NON-TRANSFERRABLE

AUTHORIZED BY: JOHN GROSS
DIRECTOR OF FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

LICENSE HOLDER - - PLEASE NOTE

THE PERSON, FIRM OR CORPORATION HEREON NAMED IS GRANTED A PERMIT TO OPERATE IN CONFORMITY WITH EXISTING ORDINANCES REGULATING ALARM PERMITS.

INC CROSBY & OVERTON
ATTN MICHAEL SHLOUB
1610 W 17TH ST
LONG BEACH, CA 908131217

IN APPRECIATION

For supporting the CHWMEG, Inc. 2018 Facility Review Program

Crosby & Overton, Inc. - Long Beach, CA USA

Facility has undergone a facility review on behalf of CHWMEG, Inc.'s members representing customers or potential customers of this facility's services

CHWMEG, Inc. conducts objective assessments and distributes resulting reports exclusively to its members

CHWMEG, Inc. is a non-profit association globally promoting responsible waste stewardship

World-wide HQ:
Pittsburgh, PA USA
+1 (412) 826-3056
administrator@chwmeg.org

Asia-Pacific Office:
Singapore
+65 9237 8445
asia-pacific@chwmeg.org

Europe Office:
Warsaw, Poland
+48 60 733 9012
europe@chwmeg.org

www.chwmeg.org

CHWMEG

CROSBYO-01 MARLOWEM

CERTIFICATE OF LIABILITY INSURANCE

DATE (MM/DD/YYYY) 4/14/2020

THIS CERTIFICATE IS ISSUED AS A MATTER OF INFORMATION ONLY AND CONFERS NO RIGHTS UPON THE CERTIFICATE HOLDER. THIS CERTIFICATE DOES NOT AFFIRMATIVELY OR NEGATIVELY AMEND, EXTEND OR ALTER THE COVERAGE AFFORDED BY THE POLICIES BELOW. THIS CERTIFICATE OF INSURANCE DOES NOT CONSTITUTE A CONTRACT BETWEEN THE ISSUING INSURER(S), AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE OR PRODUCER, AND THE CERTIFICATE HOLDER.

IMPORTANT: If the certificate holder is an ADDITIONAL INSURED, the policy(ies) must have ADDITIONAL INSURED provisions or be endorsed. If SUBROGATION IS WAIVED, subject to the terms and conditions of the policy, certain policies may require an endorsement. A statement on this certificate does not confer rights to the certificate holder in lieu of such endorsement(s).

PRODUCER License # 0I96531 GS Insurance Solutions, Inc. 4677 Old Ironsides Drive, Suite 370 Santa Clara, CA 95054	CONTACT NAME: Marlowe Milo PHONE (A/C, No, Ext): FAX (A/C, No): E-MAIL ADDRESS: marlowe@gsisol.com
INSURED Crosby & Overton, Inc. 1610 W. 17th Street Long Beach, CA 90813	INSURER(S) AFFORDING COVERAGE — NAIC # INSURER A : Nautilus Insurance Company — 17370 INSURER B : Key Risk Insurance Company — 10885 INSURER C : State Compensation Insurance Fund of California — 35076 INSURER D : INSURER E : INSURER F :

COVERAGES CERTIFICATE NUMBER: REVISION NUMBER:

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE POLICIES OF INSURANCE LISTED BELOW HAVE BEEN ISSUED TO THE INSURED NAMED ABOVE FOR THE POLICY PERIOD INDICATED. NOTWITHSTANDING ANY REQUIREMENT, TERM OR CONDITION OF ANY CONTRACT OR OTHER DOCUMENT WITH RESPECT TO WHICH THIS CERTIFICATE MAY BE ISSUED OR MAY PERTAIN, THE INSURANCE AFFORDED BY THE POLICIES DESCRIBED HEREIN IS SUBJECT TO ALL THE TERMS, EXCLUSIONS AND CONDITIONS OF SUCH POLICIES. LIMITS SHOWN MAY HAVE BEEN REDUCED BY PAID CLAIMS.

INSR LTR	TYPE OF INSURANCE	ADDL INSD	SUBR WVD	POLICY NUMBER	POLICY EFF (MM/DD/YYYY)	POLICY EXP (MM/DD/YYYY)	LIMITS	
A	X COMMERCIAL GENERAL LIABILITY CLAIMS-MADE X OCCUR GEN'L AGGREGATE LIMIT APPLIES PER: X POLICY PRO-JECT LOC OTHER:			ECPO1522842-19	11/20/2019	11/20/2020	EACH OCCURRENCE DAMAGE TO RENTED PREMISES (Ea occurrence) MED EXP (Any one person) PERSONAL & ADV INJURY GENERAL AGGREGATE PRODUCTS - COMP/OP AGG	$ 1,000,000 $ 100,000 $ 5,000 $ 1,000,000 $ 1,000,000 $ 1,000,000
B	AUTOMOBILE LIABILITY X ANY AUTO OWNED AUTOS ONLY SCHEDULED AUTOS HIRED AUTOS ONLY NON-OWNED AUTOS ONLY			BAP1522872-19	11/20/2019	11/20/2020	COMBINED SINGLE LIMIT (Ea accident) BODILY INJURY (Per person) BODILY INJURY (Per accident) PROPERTY DAMAGE (Per accident)	$ 1,000,000 $ $ $
A	UMBRELLA LIAB X OCCUR X EXCESS LIAB CLAIMS-MADE DED X RETENTION $ 0			FFX1522871-19	11/20/2019	11/20/2020	EACH OCCURRENCE AGGREGATE	$ 9,000,000 $ 9,000,000
C	WORKERS COMPENSATION AND EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ANY PROPRIETOR/PARTNER/EXECUTIVE OFFICER/MEMBER EXCLUDED? (Mandatory in NH) Y/N: Y N/A If yes, describe under DESCRIPTION OF OPERATIONS below			9272344-2020	4/1/2020	4/1/2021	X PER STATUTE OTH-ER E.L. EACH ACCIDENT E.L. DISEASE - EA EMPLOYEE E.L. DISEASE - POLICY LIMIT	$ 1,000,000 $ 1,000,000 $ 1,000,000
A	Pollution Liability			SSP1523719-19	11/20/2019	11/20/2020	Per Poll Condition	10,000,000

DESCRIPTION OF OPERATIONS / LOCATIONS / VEHICLES (ACORD 101, Additional Remarks Schedule, may be attached if more space is required)
For Information Purposes Only.

CERTIFICATE HOLDER

*For Insured Use Only

CANCELLATION

SHOULD ANY OF THE ABOVE DESCRIBED POLICIES BE CANCELLED BEFORE THE EXPIRATION DATE THEREOF, NOTICE WILL BE DELIVERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE POLICY PROVISIONS.

AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE

Marlowe Milo

ACORD 25 (2016/03)