



**US Army Corps
of Engineers®**

Engineer Research and
Development Center

Environmental Assessment and Management (TEAM) Guide

*California Supplement
Revised September 2000*

Environmental assessments help determine compliance with current environmental regulations. The U.S. Air Force, U.S. Army, Defense Logistics Agency (DLA), and Corps of Engineers (Civil Works) have adopted environmental compliance programs that identify compliance problems before they are cited as violations by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Since 1984, the U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory, in cooperation with numerous Department of Defense (DOD) components, has developed environmental compliance assessment checklist manuals. The Environmental Assessment and Management (TEAM) Guide was developed for use by all DOD components. Currently there are five participating DOD components: the Air Force, Air National Guard, Army, Civil Works, and DLA. These agencies have agreed to share the development and maintenance of this Guide.

The Guide combines Code of Federal Regulations and management practices into a series of checklists that show legal requirements and the specific operations or items to review. TEAM Guide is supplemented by DOD component-specific manuals detailing DOD component regulations and

policies. The California Supplement was developed to be used in conjunction with the TEAM Guide, using existing California state environmental legislation and regulations as well as suggested management practices.

FOREWORD

This is USACERL Special Report 96/88. The report is based on the information available on Enflex Federal and State Regulations of July 2000.

The research was performed for the Air National Guard under Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request (MIPR) number OMAF57/3400/357/A/9830147/PO, technical monitor Chuck Smith; the Army Environmental Center under MIPR 0C48R0006, technical monitor Matthew Andrews; the National Guard Bureau under MIPR 0CCER6EL11, technical monitor Phil Dao; the Air Force Center for Environmental Excellence under MIPR FQ7624-00-08010, technical monitor Scott Newquist; the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers under FAD3123-X-2402-JAN-980803369, technical monitor James Wolcott; the U.S. Army Reserve Center under MIPR 00CCWEL009, technical monitor Dave Jennings; and the U.S. Postal Service under MIPR number 102590-99-Z-093, technical monitor Paul Fennewald.

The research was performed by the Environmental Processes Branch (CN-E), Installations Division (CN), of the U.S. Army Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL). The CERL Principal Investigator was Carolyn O'Rourke. Dr. Ilker Adiguzel is Chief, CN-E, and Dr. John T. Bandy is Chief, CN. The associated Technical Director is Gary Schanche. Dr. Alan Moore is Acting Director of CERL.

CERL is an element of the U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center (ERDC), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The Director of ERDC is Dr. James R. Houston, and the Commander is COL James S. Weller.

NOTICE

This manual is intended as general guidance for personnel at Department of Defense (DOD) installations/CW facilities. It is not, nor is it intended to be, a complete treatise on environmental laws and regulations. Neither the U.S. Government nor any agency thereof, nor any of their employees, makes any warranty, expressed or implied, or assumes any legal liability or responsibility for the accuracy, completeness, or usefulness of any information contained herein. For any specific questions about, or interpretations of, the legal references herein, consult appropriate legal counsel.

CALIFORNIA SUPPLEMENT

The California Supplement to the U.S. TEAM Guide contains the protocols necessary for determining compliance with California environmental regulations. This manual is a supplement to the U.S. TEAM Guide; it does not replace it.

The following California agencies issue regulations and have responsibility in the areas indicated.

- Coastal Commission - is responsible for coastal development permits.
- Department of Food and Agriculture, Division of Pest Management - is responsible for the use and application of pesticides.
- Department of Health Services - is responsible for hazardous materials through the Hazardous Materials Management Branch, drinking water through the Public Water Supply Branch, and hazardous waste through the Hazardous Waste Management Branch.
- Department of Highway Patrol - is responsible for the transportation of hazardous materials, the training of operators of vehicle or containers used in transporting hazardous waste, and the regulations of noise and emissions from motor vehicles.
- Department of Natural Resources - is responsible for state endangered and threatened species.
- Department of Parks and Recreation - is responsible for historic preservation, archaeological, and paleontological activities.
- Water Resources Control Board - is responsible for waste water discharges to state waters and discharges to the ocean and discharges of wastes to land. Regional Boards may issue additional requirements. In addition, the Board is responsible for water rights, flood control, and flood plain management.
- Waste Management Board - is responsible for solid waste management.

ACRONYMS

ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
AQMA	air quality management area
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
AWWA	American Water Works Association
BACT	best available control technology
BOD	biochemical oxygen demand
BTEX	benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, xylene
CAR	control area responsible party
CAS	Chemical Abstract Service
CEM	continuous emission monitoring
CERCLA	<i>Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act</i>
CFC	chlorofluorocarbons
CWA	<i>Clean Water Act</i>
dB	decibel
dBA	decibels using A-weighting network
dBC	decibels using C-weighting network
DEQ	Department of Environmental Quality
ESA	<i>Endangered Species Act</i>
FIFRA	<i>Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act</i>
GVWR	gross vehicle weight rating
HEPA Filter	high efficiency particulate air filter
HWM	hazardous waste management
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
ICRU	International Commission on Radiological Units and Measurements
IUPAC	International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry
LAER	lowest achievable emission rate
Ldn	day-night airport noise level
Leq	equivalent noise level
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MC	medium curing
MCL	maximum contaminant level
MFL	million fibers per liter
MSDS	material safety data sheet
MSW	municipal-type solid waste
MSWLF	municipal solid waste landfill
MWC	municipal waste combustor
NBS	National Bureau of Standards
NEPA	<i>National Environmental Policy Act</i>
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NHPA	<i>National Historic Preservation Act</i>
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NTNCWS	nontransient noncommunity water system
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PAH	polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons
PCB	polychlorinated biphenyl
PEL	permissible exposure limit
POTW	publicly owned treatment works
PUC	Public Utility Commission of Oregon
RACT	reasonably available control technology

ACRONYMS

RC	rapid curing
RCRA	<i>Resource Conservation and Recovery Act</i>
RDF	refuse-derived fuel
REL	recommended exposure level
RGF	recirculating gravel filter
RVP	Reid vapor pressure
SAE	Society of Automotive Engineers
SARA	<i>Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act</i>
SC	slow curing
SDWA	<i>Safe Drinking Water Act</i>
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SMCL	secondary maximum contaminant level
SPCC	spill prevention countermeasure and control
SPL	sound pressure level
SWDA	<i>Solid Waste Disposal Act</i>
TLV	threshold limit value
TNTC	too numerous to count
TPH	total petroleum hydrocarbons
TRI	toxic release inventory
TSCA	<i>Toxic Substance Control Act</i>
TSD	treatment, storage, and disposal
TSDF	treatment, storage, and disposal facility
TSP	total suspended particulate
TSS	total suspended solids
TTHM	total trihalomethane
UL	Underwriters Laboratory
UFC	Uniform Fire Code
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
UST	underground storage tank
VOC	volatile organic compound
VOL	volatile organic liquid
WPCF	Water Pollution Control Facilities

COMMONLY USED ABBREVIATIONS

bbbl	barrel	mg	milligram
Btu	British thermal unit	mi	mile
C	Celsius	min	minute
cfs	cubic feet per second	MJ	megajoule
cm	centimeter	mL	milliliter
cm ²	square centimeter	mm	millimeter
dscf	dry standard cubic foot	mo	month
dscm	dry standard cubic meter	mrem	millirem
F	Fahrenheit	MW	megawatt
ft	foot	ng	nanogram
ft ²	square feet	NTU	nephelometric turbidity unit
ft ³	cubic feet	oz	ounce
g	gram	pCi	picoCurie
gal	gallon	ppm	part per million
gJ	gigajoule	ppmv	part per million by volume
gr	grain	ppmw	part per million by weight
h	hour	psi	pound per square inch
ha	hectare	psia	pounds per square inch absolute
hp	horsepower	psig	pounds per square inch gauge
in.	inch	qt	quart
J	Joule	s	second
kg	kilogram	scf	standard cubic foot
km	kilometer	scm	standard cubic meter
kPa	kilopascals	sdcf	standard dry cubic foot
L	liter	sdcM	standard dry cubic meter
lb	pound	TU	turbidity unit
m	meter	V	volt
m ³	cubic meter	yd	yard
MBtu	million British thermal units	yd ²	square yard
meq	milligram equivalent	yr	year
CO	carbon monoxide	NO ₂	nitrogen dioxide
CO ₂	carbon dioxide	NO _x	nitrogen oxides
Hg	mercury	SO ₂	sulfur dioxide

METRIC CONVERSION TABLE

The following conversion table may be used throughout this manual to make approximate conversions between U.S. units and metric units.

1 in.	=	2.54 cm or 25.4 mm
1 ft	=	0.3048 m
1 ft ²	=	0.093 m ²
1 ft ³	=	0.028 m ³
1 psi	=	6.895 kPa
1 lb	=	0.454 kg
1 mi	=	1.61 km
1 gal	=	3.78 L
°F	=	(°C + 17.78) x 1.8
°C	=	0.55 (°F - 32)
1 yd	=	0.9144 m
1 Btu	=	4.184 kJ
1 acre	=	4046.9 m ²
1 acre	=	0.405 hectare

Comment Form

Comments and questions regarding the California Supplement can be addressed to:

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SECTION 1

AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT

California Supplement, September 2000

This section covers the state requirements for Air Emissions Management and is intended to supplement the U.S. TEAM Guide. Refer to the U.S. TEAM Guide and the DOD Component Supplements for Federal, DOD, and service-specific requirements.

Definitions

- *AA or Administering Agency* - the local agency responsible to implement the CalARP program. In most instances, the Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) has this responsibility. When there is no CUPA, the implementing agency is the agency designated by the Secretary for Environmental Protection pursuant to Section 25404.3(f) of HSC or the agency designated by OES pursuant to 25533(f) of HSC (19 CCR, Section 2735.3) [Added September 2000].
- *Abrasives* - any material used in abrasive blasting operations including but not limited to sand, slag, steel shot, garnet or walnut shells (17 CCR, Section 92000) [Added September 2000].
- *Abrasive Blasting* - the operation of cleaning or preparing a surface by forcibly propelling a stream of abrasive material against the surface (17 CCR, Section 92000) [Added September 2000].
- *Abrasive Blasting Equipment* - any equipment utilized in abrasive blasting operations (17 CCR, Section 92000) [Added September 2000].
- *Administrator* - the administrator of the USEPA (19 CCR, Section 2735.3) [Added September 2000].
- *Air Contaminant* - includes smoke, charred paper, dust, soot, grime, carbon, fumes, gases, odors, particulate matter, acids, or any combination thereof (17 CCR, Section 92000) [Added September 2000].
- *Certified Abrasive* - an abrasive which has been certified by the Air Resources Board (ARB) in accordance with Section 92530 (17 CCR, Section 92000) [Added September 2000].
- *Clean Alternative Fuel* - any fuel used as the certification fuel in a low-emission vehicle, other than the primary gasoline or diesel fuel used in exhaust emission certification testing pursuant to the ARB's "California Exhaust Emission Standards and Test procedures for 1988 and Subsequent Model Passenger Cars, Light-Duty Trucks and Medium-Duty Vehicles" as incorporated by reference in Title 13, California Code of Regulations, section 1960.1 (13 CCR, Section 2300) [Added September 2000].
- *Designated Clean Fuel* - any clean alternative fuel other than electricity or CNG; provided that if CNG is a clean alternative fuel it shall also be a designated clean fuel within this definition after the California Public Utilities Commission certifies to the state board that a practical mechanism exists under which a gasoline retailer may, without being regulated as a public utility, sell CNG for use as a fuel in motor vehicles, and the requirements of section 2301 and 2302 shall be applicable to retail outlets for CNG starting with the first year that commences at least 18 months after such certification (13 CCR, Section 2300) [Added September 2000].
- *Executive Officer* - the executive officer of the Air Resources Board, or his or her designee (13 CCR, Section 2300) [Added September 2000].

- *Fleet Operator* - the operator of fifteen or more motor vehicles under common ownership or operation (13 CCR, Section 2300) [Added September 2000].
- *Hydroblasting* - any abrasive blasting using high pressure liquid as the propelling force (17 CCR, Section 92000) [Added September 2000].
- *Import* - to bring motor vehicle fuel into California for the first time for use in motor vehicles in California (13 CCR, Section 2300) [Added September 2000].
- *Owner/Lessor* - (13 CCR, Section 2300) [Added September 2000]:
 1. In the case of a retail gasoline outlet which is owned, leased, or controlled by a franchisor, and which the franchisee is authorized or permitted, under the franchise, to employ in connection with the sale of gasoline, the franchisor.
 2. In the case of a retail gasoline outlet which is owned, leased or controlled by a refiner or a distributor, and is operated by the refiner or distributor or his agent, the refiner or distributor.
 3. In the case of all other retail gasoline outlets, the owner of the retail gasoline outlet.
- *Permanent Building* - a building which is used, in whole or in part, for sandblasting operations (17 CCR, Section 92000) [Added September 2000].
- *Process* - any activity involving a regulated substance including any use, storage, manufacturing, handling, or on-site movement of such substances, or combination of these activities. For the purposes of this definition, any group of vessels that are interconnected, or separate vessels that are located such that a regulated substance could be involved in a potential release, shall be considered a single process (19 CCR, Section 2735.3) [Added September 2000].
- *Regulated Substance* - any substance, unless otherwise indicated, listed in Section 2770.5 of this chapter (19 CCR, Section 2735.3) [Added September 2000].
- *Retail Gasoline Outlet* - any establishment at which gasoline is sold or offered for sale to the general public for use in motor vehicles (13 CCR, Section 2300) [Added September 2000].
- *RMP* - the risk management plan as described by the component elements identified in Article 3 of this chapter (19 CCR, Section 2735.3) [Added September 2000].
- *Sandblasting* - abrasive blasting (17 CCR, Section 92000) [Added September 2000].
- *Source* - the impact surface from any single abrasive blasting nozzle (17 CCR, Section 92000) [Added September 2000].
- *Stationary Source* - any buildings, structures, equipment, installations, or substance emitting stationary activities which belong to the same industrial group, which are located on one or more contiguous properties, which are under the control of the same person (or persons under common control), and from which an accidental release may occur. The term stationary source does not apply to transportation, including storage incident to transportation, of any regulated substance or any other extremely hazardous substance under the provisions of this chapter. A stationary source includes transportation containers used for storage not incident to transportation and transportation containers connected to equipment at a stationary source for loading or unloading. Transportation includes, but is not limited to, transportation subject to oversight or regulations under Part 192, 193, or 195 of Title 49 of CFR, or a state natural gas or hazardous liquid program for which the state has in effect a certification to DOT under Section 60105 of Title 49 of HSC. A stationary source does not include naturally occurring hydrocarbon reservoirs. Properties shall not be considered contiguous solely because of a railroad or pipeline right-of-way (19 CCR, Section 2735.3) [Added September 2000].

- *Steel Or Iron Shot/Grit* - abrasives which meet either the Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE) recommended practices J827 and J444 or Steel Founders' Society of American Standards 21-68 or 20T-66, as those practices and standards existed on 2-24-84 (17 CCR, Section 92000) [Added September 2000].
- *Sweep Abrasive Blasting* - a method of cleanup performed in order to achieve surface uniformity or impurity removal after wet blasting, hydroblasting, or vacuum blasting operations (17 CCR, Section 92000) [Added September 2000].
- *Threshold Quantity* - the quantity specified for a regulated substance pursuant to Section 2770.5 and determined to be present at a stationary source as specified in Section 2770.2 of this chapter (19 CCR, Section 2735.3) [Added September 2000].
- *Vacuum Blasting* - any abrasive blasting in which the spent abrasive, surface material, and dust are immediately collected by a vacuum device (17 CCR, Section 92000) [Added September 2000].
- *Wet Abrasive Blasting* - any abrasive blasting using compressed air as the propelling force, which in the judgment of the air pollution control officer uses an amount of water adequate to minimize the plume to comply with the requirements of Section 92200 (17 CCR, Section 92000) [Added September 2000].

**AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT
GUIDANCE FOR BAAQMD CHECKLIST USERS**

REFER TO CHECKLIST ITEMS:

Missing Checklist Items	AE.2.1.CA.
All Federal Facilities	AE.1.1.CA. through AE.5.4.CA.
Emissions Limits	AE.9.1.CA.
Gasoline/Fuels	AE.55.1.CA. and AE.55.2.CA.
Coating Operations Abrasive Blasting	AE.100.1.CA. through AE.100.4.CA.

**AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT
GUIDANCE FOR BAAQMD APPENDIX USERS**

REFER TO APPENDIX NUMBERS:

REFER TO APPENDIX TITLES:

1-1	State Regulated Substances List and Threshold Quantities for the RMP
1-2	State Ambient Air Quality Standards

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>AE.2. MISSING CHECKLIST ITEMS</p> <p>AE.2.1.CA. Federal facilities are required to comply with all applicable state regulatory requirements not contained in this checklist (a finding under this checklist item will have the citation of the applied regulation as a basis of finding).</p>	<p>Determine whether any new regulations have been issued since the finalization of the manual.</p> <p>Determine whether the Federal facility has activities or facilities that are regulated but not addressed in the checklists.</p> <p>Verify that the Federal facility is in compliance with all applicable and newly issued regulations.</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>AE.1. ALL FEDERAL FACILITIES</p> <p>AE.1.1.CA. A risk management program (RMP) may be required when there are processes involving regulated substances above state-specific threshold levels (19 CCR, Section 2735.4(a)(2)) [Added September 2000].</p>	<p>(NOTE: California regulations implementing the requirements of 40 CFR 68 (<i>Chemical Accident Prevention Provisions</i>) add a set of substances and corresponding threshold limits. If the state threshold quantities are exceeded and the Administering Agency determines that a RMP is required, then the stationary source must prepare and implement a RMP.)</p> <p>(NOTE: See AE.1.4 in the TEAM Guide for Federal RMP requirements.)</p> <p>Verify that, if a stationary source has a process with more than a threshold quantity of a regulated substance as listed in Appendix 1-1, and the Administering Agency (AA) makes a determination that a RMP is required, the owner or operator prepares and implements RMP.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>AE.9. EMISSIONS LIMITS</p> <p>AE.9.1.CA. State ambient air quality standards must not be exceeded (17 CCR, Section 70200) [Added September 2000].</p>	<p>Verify that state ambient air quality standards are not exceeded (see Appendix 1-2).</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>AE.55. GASOLINE/FUELS</p> <p>AE.55.1.CA. Retail gasoline outputs must meet annual reporting requirements (13 CCR, Section 2312) [Added September 2000].</p> <p>AE.55.2.CA. Fleets operated on a certified clean fuel must meet reporting requirements (13 CCR, Section 2312) [Added September 2000].</p>	<p>Verify that by March 1 of every year, each owner/lessor of a retail gasoline outlet reports to the Executive Officer the total number of retail gasoline outlets in the state of which the person is the owner/lessor, the street address of the retail gasoline outlet, and the owner/lessor's business interest in the outlet.</p> <p>Verify that every fleet operator supplies the following information to the Executive Officer, at least fifteen months before the start of the year for any year in which the fleet operator reasonably expects to operate fleet vehicles certified on a designated clean fuel:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the expected number of low-emission vehicles in the fleet to be operated in the year that will be certified on a designated clean fuel, categorized by designated clean fuel - the total volume of each designated clean fuel expected to be used by the vehicles in the year - the total volume of designated clean fuel expected to be supplied to the fleet operator's low-emission vehicles during the year from the fleet operator's own dispensing facilities - the actual vehicle miles traveled for the prior 12 month period and the estimated vehicle miles traveled for the year in question.

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT
Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) - California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>AE.100. COATING OPERATIONS</p> <p>Abrasive Blasting</p> <p>AE.100.1.CA. Abrasive blasting operations must meet visible emission standards (17 CCR, Section 92200) [Added September 2000].</p> <p>AE.100.2.CA. Abrasive blasting operations must meet general operating standards (17 CCR, Section 92500) [Added September 2000].</p>	<p>Verify that abrasive blasting conducted outside a permanent building does not discharge into the atmosphere any air contaminant for a period or periods aggregating more than 3 min in any one hour which is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - as dark or darker in shade as that designated as No. 2 on the Ringelmann Chart, as published by the United States Bureau of Mines - of such opacity as to obscure an observer's view to a degree equal to or greater than does smoke designated as No. 2 on the Ringelmann Chart. <p>Verify that abrasive blasting conducted inside a permanent building does not discharge into the atmosphere any air contaminant for a period or periods aggregating more than 3 min in any one hour which is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - as dark or darker in shade as that designated as No. 1 on the Ringelmann Chart, as published by the United States Bureau of Mines - of such opacity as to obscure an observer's view to a degree equal to or greater than does smoke designated as No. 1 on the Ringelmann Chart. <p>Verify that all abrasive blasting operations are conducted within a permanent building, except as specified below.</p> <p>Verify that an abrasive blasting operation conducted outside a permanent building is conducted under one or more of the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - steel or iron shot/grit is used exclusively, or - the item to be blasted exceeds 8 ft in any dimension, or - the surface being blasted is situated at its permanent location or not further away from its permanent location than is necessary to allow the surface to be blasted. <p>Verify that any abrasive blasting operation conducted outside a permanent building (except for those using steel or iron shot/grit exclusively) uses one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - wet abrasive blasting - hydroblasting - vacuum blasting - abrasives certified for permissible dry outdoor blasting.

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
AIR EMISSIONS MANAGEMENT
Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) - California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>AE.100.3.CA. Surface preparation for pavement marking using abrasive blasting must meet specific operating standards (17 CCR, Section 92510) [Added September 2000].</p>	<p>(NOTE: Pavement marking and stucco and concrete blasting are exempt from the last paragraph; see AE.100.3.CA. and AE.100.4.CA.)</p> <p>Verify that surface preparation for raised traffic delineating markers and pavement marking removal using abrasive blasting complies with at least one of the following performance standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - uses wet abrasive blasting, hydroblasting, or vacuum blasting, or - certified abrasives are used for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - dry abrasive blasting for removal or surface preparation for immediate application of pavement markings of less than 1000 ft² - surface preparation for raised traffic delineating markers.
<p>AE.100.4.CA. Abrasive blasting of stucco and concrete must meet specific operating standards (17 CCR, Section 92520) [Added September 2000].</p>	<p>Verify that abrasive blasting of stucco and concrete is performed by wet blasting, hydroblasting, or vacuum blasting.</p> <p>(NOTE: Dry blasting with a certified abrasive may be used for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - window and door returns and frames - eaves, overhangs and ceilings - sweep abrasive blasting except for stucco surfaces - completely shrouded structures or blast areas that effectively control emissions - abrasive cleaning operations, other than aggregate exposure or paint removal related to new concrete construction or repair activity if such operations are performed onsite.)

Appendix 1-1

State Regulated Substances List and Threshold Quantities for the RMP

(Source: 19 CCR, Table 3 to Section 2770.5) [Added September 2000]

Chemical Name	Also on Federal{ 1 }	CAS Number	State Threshold Quantity (lbs)
Acetone Cyanohydrin{2}	no	75-86-5	1,000
Acetone Thiosemicarbazide	no	1752-30-3	1,000/10,000{3}
Acrolein	yes	107-02-8	500
Acrylamide	no	79-06-1	1,000/10,000{3}
Acrylonitrile	yes	107-13-1	10,000
Acrylyl Chloride	yes	814-68-6	100
Aldicarb	no	116-06-3	100/10,000{3}
Aldrin	no	309-00-2	500/10,000{3}
Allyl Alcohol	yes	107-18-6	1,000
Allylamine	yes	107-11-9	500
Aluminum Phosphide{4}	no	20859-73-8	500
Aminopterin	no	54-62-6	500/10,000{3}
Amiton Oxalate	no	3734-97-2	100/10,000{3}
Ammonia{5}	yes	7664-41-7	500
Aniline{2}	no	62-53-3	1,000
Antimycin A	no	1397-94-0	1,000/10,000{3}
ANTU	no	86-88-4	500/10,000{3}
Arsenic Pentoxide	no	1303-28-2	100/10,000{3}
Arsenous Oxide	no	1327-53-3	100/10,000{3}
Arsenous Trichloride	yes	7784-34-1	500
Arsine	yes	7784-42-1	100
Azinphos-Ethyl	no	2642-71-9	100/10,000{3}
Azinphos-Methyl	no	86-50-0	10/10,000{3}
Benzene, 1-(Chloromethyl)-4-Nitro-	no	100-14-1	500/10,000{3}
Benzeneearsonic Acid	no	98-05-5	10/10,000{3}
Benzimidazole, 4,5-Dichloro-2-(Trifluoromethyl)-	no	3615-21-2	500/10,000{3}
Benzotrichloride{2}	no	98-07-7	100
Bicyclo[2.2.1] Heptane-2-Carbonitrile, 5-Chloro-6-(((Methylamino)Carbonyl)Oxy)Imino-, (1s-(1-alpha,2-beta,4-alpha,5-alpha,6E))-	no	15271-41-7	500/10,000{3}
Bis(Chloromethyl) Ketone	no	534-07-6	10/10,000{3}
Bitoscanate	no	4044-65-9	500/10,000{3}
Boron Trichloride	yes	10294-34-5	500
Boron Trifluoride	yes	7637-07-2	500

Chemical Name	Also on Federal{1}	CAS Number	State Threshold Quantity (lbs)
Boron Trifluoride Compound w/ Methyl Ether (1:1)	yes	353-42-4	1,000
Bromadiolone	no	28772-56-7	100/10,000{3}
Bromine	yes	7726-95-6	500
Cadmium Oxide	no	1306-19-0	100/10,000{3}
Cadmium Stearate	no	2223-93-0	1,000/10,000{3}
Calcium Arsenate	no	7778-44-1	500/10,000{3}
Camphechlor	no	8001-35-2	500/10,000{3}
Cantharidin	no	56-25-7	100/10,000{3}
Carbachol Chloride	no	51-83-2	500/10,000{3}
Carbamic Acid, Methyl-, O-(((2,4-Dimethyl-1, 3-Dithiolan-2-YL) Methylene)Amino)-	no	26419-73-8	100/10,000{3}
Carbofuran	no	1563-66-2	10/10,000{3}
Carbon Disulfide	yes	75-15-0	10,000
Chlorine	yes	7782-50-5	100
Chlormequat Chloride	no	999-81-5	100/10,000{3}
Chloroacetic Acid	no	79-11-8	100/10,000{3}
Chloroform	yes	67-66-3	10,000
Chloromethyl Ether	yes	542-88-1	100
Chloromethyl Methyl Ether	yes	107-30-2	100
Chlorophacinone	no	3691-35-8	100/10,000{3}
Chloroxuron	no	1982-47-4	500/10,000{3}
Chromic Chloride	no	10025-73-7	1/10,000{3}
Cobalt Carbonyl	no	10210-68-1	10/10,000{3}
Cobalt, ((2,2'-(1,2-Ethanediybis (Nitrilomethylidyne)) Bis(6-Fluorophenolato))(2-)-N,N',O,O')-	no	62207-76-5	100/10,000{3}
Colchicine	no	64-86-8	10/10,000{3}
Coumaphos	no	56-72-4	100/10,000{3}
Coumatetralyl	no	5836-29-3	500/10,000{3}
Cresol, o-	no	95-48-7	1,000/10,000{3}
Crimidine	no	535-89-7	100/10,000{3}
Crotonaldehyde	yes	4170-30-3	1,000
Crotonaldehyde, (E)-	yes	123-73-9	1,000
Cyanogen Bromide	no	506-68-3	500/10,000{3}
Cyanogen Iodide	no	506-78-5	1,000/10,000{3}
Cyanuric Fluoride	no	675-14-9	100
Cycloheximide	no	66-81-9	100/10,000{3}
Cyclohexylamine	yes	108-91-8	10,000
Decaborane(14)	no	17702-41-9	500/10,000{3}

Chemical Name	Also on Federal{1}	CAS Number	State Threshold Quantity (lbs)
Dialifor	no	10311-84-9	100/10,000{3}
Diborane	yes	19287-45-7	100
Diepoxybutane{2}	no	1464-53-5	500
Digitoxin	no	71-63-6	100/10,000{3}
Digoxin	no	20830-75-5	10/10,000{3}
Dimethoate	no	60-51-5	500/10,000{3}
Dimethyldichlorosilane	yes	75-78-5	500
Dimethylhydrazine	yes	57-14-7	1,000
Dimethyl-p-Phenylenediamine	no	99-98-9	10/10,000{3}
Dimethyl Sulfate{2}	no	77-78-1	500
Dimetilan	no	644-64-4	500/10,000{3}
Dinitrocresol	no	534-52-1	10/10,000{3}
Dinoseb	no	88-85-7	100/10,000{3}
Dinoterb	no	1420-07-1	500/10,000{3}
Diphacinone	no	82-66-6	10/10,000{3}
Disulfoton{2}	no	298-04-4	500
Dithiazanine Iodide	no	514-73-8	500/10,000{3}
Dithiobiuret	no	541-53-7	100/10,000{3}
Emetine, Dihydrochloride	no	316-42-7	1/10,000{3}
Endosulfan	no	115-29-7	10/10,000{3}
Endothion	no	2778-04-3	500/10,000{3}
Endrin	no	72-20-8	500/10,000{3}
Epichlorohydrin	yes	106-89-8	1,000
EPN	no	2104-64-5	100/10,000{3}
Ergocalciferol	no	50-14-6	1,000/10,000{3}
Ergotamine Tartrate	no	379-79-3	500/10,000{3}
Ethylenediamine	yes	107-15-3	10,000
Ethylene Fluorohydrin	no	371-62-0	10
Ethyleneimine	yes	151-56-4	500
Ethylene Oxide	yes	75-21-8	1,000
Fenamiphos	no	22224-92-6	10/10,000{3}
Fluenetil	no	4301-50-2	100/10,000{3}
Fluorine	yes	7782-41-4	500
Fluoroacetamide	no	640-19-7	100/10,000{3}
Fluoroacetic Acid	no	144-49-0	10/10,000{3}
Fluoroacetyl Chloride	no	359-06-8	10
Fluorouracil	no	51-21-8	500/10,000{3}
Formaldehyde{5}	yes	50-00-0	500
Formetanate Hydrochloride	no	23422-53-9	500/10,000{3}
Formparanate	no	17702-57-7	100/10,000{3}
Fuberidazole	no	3878-19-1	100/10,000{3}

Chemical Name	Also on Federal{1}	CAS Number	State Threshold Quantity (lbs)
Furan	yes	110-00-9	500
Gallium Trichloride	no	13450-90-3	500/10,000{3}
Hydrazine	yes	302-01-2	1,000
Hydrocyanic Acid	yes	74-90-8	100
Hydrogen Chloride (gas only)	yes	7647-01-0	500
Hydrogen Fluoride	yes	7664-39-3	100
Hydrogen Selenide	yes	7783-07-5	10
Hydrogen Sulfide	yes	7783-06-4	500
Hydroquinone{6}	no	123-31-9	500/10,000{3}
Iron, Pentacarbonyl-	yes	13463-40-6	100
Isobenzan	no	297-78-9	100/10,000{3}
Isobutyronitrile	yes	78-82-0	1,000
Isocyanic Acid, 3,4-Dichlorophenyl Ester	no	102-36-3	500/10,000{3}
Isodrin	no	465-73-6	100/10,000{3}
Isophorone Diisocyanate	no	4098-71-9	100
Isopropyl Chloroformate	yes	108-23-6	1,000
Leptophos	no	21609-90-5	500/10,000{3}
Lewisite{2}	no	541-25-3	10
Lindane	no	58-89-9	1,000/10,000{3}
Lithium Hydride{4}	no	7580-67-8	100
Malononitrile	no	109-77-3	500/10,000{3}
Manganese, Tricarbonyl Methylcyclopentadienyl{2}	no	12108-13-3	100
Mechlorethamine{2}	no	51-75-2	10
Mercuric Acetate	no	1600-27-7	500/10,000{3}
Mercuric Chloride	no	7487-94-7	500/10,000{3}
Mercuric Oxide	no	21908-53-2	500/10,000{3}
Methacrylonitrile	yes	126-98-7	500
Methacryloyl Chloride	no	920-46-7	100
Methacryloyloxyethyl Isocyanate	no	30674-80-7	100
Methamidophos	no	10265-92-6	100/10,000{3}
Methanesulfonyl Fluoride	no	558-25-8	1,000
Methidathion	no	950-37-8	500/10,000{3}
Methiocarb	no	2032-65-7	500/10,000{3}
Methomyl	no	16752-77-5	500/10,000{3}
Methoxyethylmercuric Acetate	no	151-38-2	500/10,000{3}
Methyl Bromide	no	74-83-9	1,000
Methyl 2-Chloroacrylate	no	80-63-7	500
Methyl Chloroformate	yes	79-22-1	500
Methyl Hydrazine	yes	60-34-4	500

Chemical Name	Also on Federal{1}	CAS Number	State Threshold Quantity (lbs)
Methyl Isocyanate	yes	624-83-9	500
Methyl Isothiocyanate{4}	no	556-61-6	500
Methyl Mercaptan	yes	74-93-1	500
Methylmercuric Dicyanamide	no	502-39-6	500/10,000{3}
Methyl Phosphonic Dichloride{4}	no	676-97-1	100
Methyl Thiocyanate	yes	556-64-9	10,000
Methyltrichlorosilane	yes	75-79-6	500
Methyl Vinyl Ketone	no	78-94-4	10
Metolcarb	no	1129-41-5	100/10,000{3}
Mexacarbate	no	315-18-4	500/10,000{3}
Mitomycin C	no	50-07-7	500/10,000{3}
Monocrotophos	no	6923-22-4	10/10,000{3}
Muscimol	no	2763-96-4	500/10,000{3}
Mustard Gas{2}	no	505-60-2	500
Nickel Carbonyl	yes	13463-39-3	1
Nicotine Sulfate	no	65-30-5	100/10,000{3}
Nitric Acid	yes	7697-37-2	1,000
Nitric Oxide	yes	10102-43-9	100
Nitrobenzene{2}	no	98-95-3	10,000
Nitrogen Dioxide	no	10102-44-0	100
Norbormide	no	991-42-4	100/10,000{3}
Organorhodium Complex (PMN-82-147)	no	MIXTURE	10/10,000{3}
Ouabain	no	630-60-4	100/10,000{3}
Oxamyl	no	23135-22-0	100/10,000{3}
Ozone	no	10028-15-6	100
Paraquat Dichloride	no	1910-42-5	10/10,000{3}
Paraquat Methosulfate	no	2074-50-2	10/10,000{3}
Parathion-Methyl	no	298-00-0	100/10,000{3}
Paris Green	no	12002-03-8	500/10,000{3}
Pentaborane	no	19624-22-7	500
Pentadecylamine	no	2570-26-5	100/10,000{3}
Peracetic Acid	yes	79-21-0	500
Perchloromethylmercaptan	yes	594-42-3	500
Phenol	no	108-95-2	500/10,000{3}
Phenol, 2,2'-Thiobis(4-Chloro-6-Methyl)	no	4418-66-0	100/10,000{3}
Phenol, 3-(1-Methylethyl)-, Methylcarbamate	no	64-00-6	500/10,000{3}
Phenoxarsine, 10,10'-oxydi-	no	58-36-6	500/10,000{3}
Phenyldichloroarsine{2}	no	696-28-6	500
Phenylhydrazine Hydrochloride	no	59-88-1	1,000/10,000{3}

Chemical Name	Also on Federal{1}	CAS Number	State Threshold Quantity (lbs)
Phenylmercury Acetate	no	62-38-4	500/10,000{3}
Phenylsilatrane	no	2097-19-0	100/10,000{3}
Phenylthiourea	no	103-85-5	100/10,000{3}
Phorate{2}	no	298-02-2	10
Phosacetim	no	4104-14-7	100/10,000{3}
Phosfolan	no	947-02-4	100/10,000{3}
Phosgene	yes	75-44-5	10
Phosmet	no	732-11-6	10/10,000{3}
Phosphine	yes	7803-51-2	500
Phosphonothioic Acid, Methyl-, S-(2-(Bis(1-Methylethyl)Amino Ethyl)O-Ethyl Ester{2}	no	50782-69-9	100
Phosphorus{4}	no	7723-14-0	100
Phosphorus Oxychloride	yes	10025-87-3	500
Phosphorus Pentachloride{4}	no	10026-13-8	500
Phosphorus Trichloride	yes	7719-12-2	1,000
Physostigmine	no	57-47-6	100/10,000{3}
Physostigmine, Salicylate (1:1)	no	57-64-7	100/10,000{3}
Picrotoxin	no	124-87-8	500/10,000{3}
Piperidine	yes	110-89-4	1,000
Potassium Arsenite	no	10124-50-2	500/10,000{3}
Potassium Cyanide{4}	no	151-50-8	100
Potassium Silver Cyanide{4}	no	506-61-6	500
Promecarb	no	2631-37-0	500/10,000{3}
Propargyl Bromide	no	106-96-7	10
Propiolactone, Beta-{2}	no	57-57-8	500
Propionitrile	yes	107-12-0	500
Propiophenone, 4-Amino-	no	70-69-9	100/10,000{3}
Propyl Chloroformate	yes	109-61-5	500
Propylene Oxide	yes	75-56-9	10,000
Propyleneimine	yes	75-55-8	10,000
Prothoate	no	2275-18-5	100/10,000{3}
Pyrene	no	129-00-0	1,000/10,000{3}
Pyridine, 4-Amino-	no	504-24-5	500/10,000{3}
Pyridine, 4-Nitro-,1-Oxide	no	1124-33-0	500/10,000{3}
Pyriminil	no	53558-25-1	100/10,000{3}
Salcomine	no	14167-18-1	500/10,000{3}
Sarin{2}	no	107-44-8	10
Selenious Acid	no	7783-00-8	1,000/10,000{3}
Semicarbazide Hydrochloride	no	563-41-7	1,000/10,000{3}
Sodium Arsenate	no	7631-89-2	1,000/10,000{3}

Chemical Name	Also on Federal{1}	CAS Number	State Threshold Quantity (lbs)
Sodium Arsenite	no	7784-46-5	500/10,000{3}
Sodium Azide (Na(N ₃)){4}	no	26628-22-8	500
Sodium Cacodylate	no	124-65-2	100/10,000{3}
Sodium Cyanide (Na(CN)){4}	no	143-33-9	100
Sodium Fluoroacetate	no	62-74-8	10/10,000{3}
Sodium Selenate	no	13410-01-0	100/10,000{3}
Sodium Selenite	no	10102-18-8	100/10,000{3}
Sodium Tellurite	no	10102-20-2	500/10,000{3}
Stannane, Acetoxytriphenyl-	no	900-95-8	500/10,000{3}
Strychnine	no	57-24-9	100/10,000{3}
Strychnine Sulfate	no	60-41-3	100/10,000{3}
Sulfur Dioxide	yes	7446-09-5	500
Sulfuric Acid{7}	no	7664-93-9	1,000
Sulfur Tetrafluoride	yes	7783-60-0	100
Sulfur Trioxide{4}	yes	7446-11-9	100
Tabun{2}	no	77-81-6	10
Tellurium Hexafluoride	no	7783-80-4	100
Tetramethyllead	yes	75-74-1	100
Tetranitromethane	yes	509-14-8	500
Thallium Sulfate	no	10031-59-1	100/10,000{3}
Thallos Carbonate	no	6533-73-9	100/10,000{3}
Thallos Chloride	no	7791-12-0	100/10,000{3}
Thallos Malonate	no	2757-18-8	100/10,000{3}
Thallos Sulfate	no	7446-18-6	100/10,000{3}
Thiocarbazide	no	2231-57-4	1,000/10,000{3}
Thiofanox	no	39196-18-4	100/10,000{3}
Thiosemicarbazide	no	79-19-6	100/10,000{3}
Thiourea, (2-Chlorophenyl)-	no	5344-82-1	100/10,000{3}
Thiourea, (2-Methylphenyl)-	no	614-78-8	500/10,000{3}
Titanium Tetrachloride	yes	7550-45-0	100
Toluene 2,4-Diisocyanate{8}	yes	584-84-9	500
Toluene 2,6-Diisocyanate{8}	yes	91-08-7	100
Triamiphos	no	1031-47-6	500/10,000{3}
Trichloro(Chloromethyl)Silane	no	1558-25-4	100
Trichloro(Dichlorophenyl)Silane	no	27137-85-5	500
Triethoxysilane	no	998-30-1	500
Trimethylchlorosilane	yes	75-77-4	1,000
Trimethylolpropane Phosphite	no	824-11-3	100/10,000{3}
Trimethyltin Chloride	no	1066-45-1	500/10,000{3}
Triphenyltin Chloride	no	639-58-7	500/10,000{3}
Tris(2-Chloroethyl)Amine{2}	no	555-77-1	100

Chemical Name	Also on Federal{1}	CAS Number	State Threshold Quantity (lbs)
Valinomycin	no	2001-95-8	1,000/10,000{3}
Vanadium Pentoxide	no	1314-62-1	100/10,000{3}
Vinyl Acetate Monomer	yes	108-05-4	1,000
Warafarin	no	81-81-2	500/10,000{3}
Warfarin Sodium	no	129-06-6	100/10,000{3}
Xylylene Dichloride	no	28347-13-9	100/10,000{3}
Zinc, Dichloro(4,4-Dimethyl-5 (((Methylamino) Carbonyl)Oxy)Imino) Pentanenitrile)-, (T-4)-	no	58270-08-9	100/10,000{3}
Zinc Phosphide{4}	no	1314-84-7	500

{1} This column identifies substances which may appear on the Federal Regulated Substances List and Threshold Quantities for Accidental Release Prevention, which may have concentration limitations.

{2} Substances that failed the evaluation pursuant to Section 25532(g)(2) of the HSC but remain listed pursuant to potential health impacts. The exemption in Section 2770.2(b)(1)(B) regarding portions of a process where these regulated substances are handled at partial pressures below 10mm Hg does not apply to these substances.

{3} These extremely hazardous substances are solids. The lesser quantity listed applies only if in powdered form and with a particle size of less than 100 microns; or if handled in solution or in molten form; or the substance has an NFPA rating for reactivity of 2, 3, or 4. Otherwise, a 10,000 pound threshold applies. The exemption in Section 2770.2(b)(1)(B) regarding portions of a process where these regulated substances are handled at partial pressures below 10mm Hg does not apply to these substances.

{4} These extremely hazardous substances are reactive solids. The exemption in Section 2770.2(b)(1)(B) regarding portions of a process where these regulated substances are handled at partial pressures below 10mm Hg does not apply to these substances.

{5} Appropriate synonyms or mixtures of extremely hazardous substances with the same CAS number are also regulated, e.g., formalin. The listing of ammonia includes anhydrous and aqueous forms of ammonia pursuant to Section 25532(g)(2).

{6} Hydroquinone is exempt in crystalline form.

{7} Sulfuric acid fails the evaluation pursuant to Section 25532(g)(2) of the HSC but remains listed as a Regulated Substance only under the following conditions:

a. If concentrated with greater than 100 pounds of sulfur trioxide or the acid meets the definition of oleum. (The Table 3 threshold for sulfur trioxide is 100 pounds.) (The Table 1 threshold for oleum is 10,000 pounds.)

b. If in a container with flammable hydrocarbons (flash point < 73° F).

{8} The exemption in Section 2770.2(b)(1)(B) regarding portions of a process where these regulated substances are handled at partial pressures below 10mm Hg does not apply to these substances.

Appendix 1-2

State Ambient Air Quality Standards

(Source: 17 CCR, Section 70200) [Added September 2000]

Substance	Concentration and Methods	Duration of Averaging Periods
Ozone	0.09 ppm**	
	ultraviolet photometry	
Carbon Monoxide	9.0 ppm NDIR**	8 hours
	20 ppm NDIR**	1 hour
Carbon Monoxide (Applicable only in the Lake Tahoe Air Basin)	6 ppm NDIR	8 hours
Sulfur Dioxide	0.25 ppm** (SO ₂) fluorescence method	1 hour
	0.04 ppm** fluorescence method.	24 hrs
Visibility Reducing Particles	In sufficient ***** amount to produce extinction of 0.23 per kilometer due to particle when relative humidity is less than 70 percent. Measurement in accordance with ARB Method V.	8 hour (10 am to 6 pm Pacific Standard Time)
Visibility Reducing Particles (Applicable only in Lake Tahoe Air Basin)	In sufficient ***** amount to produce extinction of 0.07 per kilometer due to particles when relative humidity is less than 70 percent. Measurement in accordance with ARB Method V.	8 hour
Suspended Particulate Matter (PM(10))	50 ug/m ³ PM ₁₀ **	24 hour
Lead (Particulate)	1.5 ug/m ³ AIHL 30 day Method No. 54 average (December 1974) (Atomic Absorption) or average equivalent	30 day
Hydrogen Sulfide	0.03 ppm, cadmium hydroxide STRactan Method	1 hour
Nitrogen Dioxide	0.25 ppm, Gas Phase Chemiluminescence**	1 hour
Sulfates	25ug/m ³ total sulfates, AIHL #61 (Turbidimetric Barium Sulfate)	24 hours

* Any equivalent procedure which can be shown to the satisfaction of the Air Resources Board to give equivalent results at or near the level of the air quality standard may be used.

** These standards are violated when concentrations exceed those set forth in the body of the regulation. All other standards are violated when concentrations equal or exceed those set forth in the body of the regulation.

*** Applicable statewide unless otherwise noted.

***** These standards are violated when particle concentrations cause measured light extinction values to exceed those set forth in the regulations.

SECTION 2

CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

California Supplement, September 2000

This section covers the state requirements for Cultural Resources Management and is intended to supplement the U.S. TEAM Guide. Refer to the U.S. TEAM Guide and the DOD Component Supplements for Federal, DOD, and service-specific requirements.

Definitions

- *Cemetery* - Six or more human bodies being buried at one place (Health and Safety Code (HSC), Section 8100) [Added September 1998].

**CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
GUIDANCE FOR CALIFORNIA CHECKLIST USERS**

REFER TO CHECKLIST ITEMS:

Missing Checklist Items	CR.2.1.CA.
Historic Properties	CR.5.1.CA.
Religious/Heritage Access	CR.10.1.CA. through CR.10.3.CA.
Archaeological/Indian Sites	CR.15.1.CA. through CR.15.3.CA.

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>CR.2. MISSING CHECKLIST ITEMS</p> <p>CR.2.1.CA. Federal facilities are required to comply with all applicable state regulatory requirements not contained in this checklist (a finding under this checklist item will have the citation of the applied regulation as a basis of finding).</p>	<p>Determine whether any new regulations have been issued since the finalization of the manual.</p> <p>Determine whether the Federal facility has activities or facilities that are regulated but not addressed in the checklists.</p> <p>Verify that the Federal facility is in compliance with all applicable and newly issued regulations.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>CR.5. HISTORIC PROPERTIES</p> <p>CR.5.1.CA. Historic places damaged by natural disasters must not be destroyed (Public Resources Code (PRC), 5028(a)) [Added September 1998; Moved from CR.10.3 February 1999].</p>	<p>Verify that structures listed on the National Register of Historic Places, on the California Register of Historic Places, or on any local public register of historic places, that are damaged due to a natural disaster are not demolished, destroyed, or significantly altered, except for restoration to preserve or enhance its historical values.</p> <p>(NOTE: The structure may be demolished, destroyed, or significantly altered if it either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - presents an imminent threat to the public of bodily harm - the State Office of Historic Preservation gives approval.)

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>CR.10. RELIGIOUS HERITAGE ACCESS</p> <p>CR.10.1.CA. The free expression or exercise of Native American religion must be allowed, as provided in the United States Constitution and the California Constitution (PRC, Section 5097.9).</p> <p>CR.10.2.CA. Damage to any Native American sanctified cemetery, place of worship, religious or ceremonial site, or sacred shrine must be prevented (PRC, Section 5097.9).</p> <p>CR.10.3.CA. [Moved to CR.5.1 February 1999].</p>	<p>Determine whether there are any Native American cemeteries or religious or ceremonial sites.</p> <p>Verify that there is no interference to the free expression of Native American religion.</p> <p>Verify that Native American sanctified cemeteries, places of worship, religious or ceremonial sites, or sacred shrines are protected from disturbance.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>CR.15. ARCHAEOLOGICAL/ INDIAN SITES</p> <p>CR.15.1.CA. Archaeological sites on public lands must be protected (PRC, Section 5097.5).</p> <p>CR.15.2.CA. The removal of Native American artifacts or human remains from Native American graves or cairns must be prevented (PRC, Section 5097.99 and HSC, Section 7050.5(b)) [Revised September 1998].</p>	<p>(NOTE: The term public lands means lands owned by, or under the jurisdiction of, the state, or any city, county, district, authority, or public corporation, or any agency thereof.)</p> <p>Verify that, unless permission has been granted by the state, no one excavates upon, removes, destroys, injures, defaces any of the following which are located on public lands:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - historic or prehistoric ruins - burial grounds - archaeological or vertebrate paleontological sites - fossilized footprints - inscriptions made by human agency - rock art - other archaeological, paleontological, or historical features. <p>Verify that Native American artifacts and human remains are not removed from graves or cairns.</p> <p>Verify that Native American artifacts or human remains are not obtained or possessed.</p> <p>Verify that, in the event of discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains halts until the following events occur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the county coroner determines that the remains are not subject to any law concerning investigation of the circumstances, manner, and cause of death - recommendations concerning the treatment and disposition of

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>CR.15.3.CA. Native American remains and associated grave artifacts must be repatriated (PRC, Section 5097.991).</p>	<p>the human remains have been made to the person responsible for the excavation, or to his or her authorized representative.</p> <p>Determine whether there are any Native American remains or associated artifacts.</p> <p>Verify that these items are repatriated to the tribe of origin if known.</p>

SECTION 3

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT

California Supplement, September 2000

This section covers the state requirements for Hazardous Materials Management and is intended to supplement the U.S. TEAM Guide. Refer to the U.S. TEAM Guide and the DOD Component Supplements for Federal, DOD, and service-specific requirements.

Definitions

- *Cargo Tank* - includes any tank that satisfies either of the following conditions (13 CCR, Section 66260.10):
 1. any tank permanently attached to, or a structural part of, a vehicle
 2. any bulk liquid or compressed gas packaging that is not permanently attached to a vehicle but by reason of its size, construction, or method of attachment is filled or emptied without removal from the vehicle, but does not include either of the following:
 - a. tanks that furnish fuel for propulsion of the motor vehicles or auxiliary equipment on which they are installed
 - b. any packaging fabricated to cylinder specifications.
- *Carrier* - any person who transports hazardous materials (13 CCR, Section 1160.3(b)) [Revised September 1997].
- *Compressed Gas* -
 1. a gas or mixture of gases having, in a container, an absolute pressure exceeding 40 psi at 70°F (21.1°C); or
 2. a gas or mixture of gases having, in a container, an absolute pressure exceeding 104 psi at 130°F (54.4°C) regardless of the pressure at 70°F (21.1°C); or
 3. a liquid having a vapor pressure exceeding 40 psi at 100°F (37.8°C) as determined by ASTM D-323-72 (8 CCR, Section 5194(c)) [Added September 1997].
- *Container* - any bag, barrel, bottle, box, can, cylinder, drum, reaction vessel, storage tank, tank truck, or the like that contains a hazardous substance. For purposes of this section, pipes or piping systems are not considered to be containers (8 CCR, Section 5194(c)) [Added September 1997].
- *Department* - the Department of the California Highway Patrol, which is authorized to regulate vehicles involved in the transportation of hazardous materials (13 CCR, Section 1160.3(c)).
- *Designated Representative* - any individual or organization to whom an employee gives written authorization to exercise such employee's rights under this section. A recognized or certified collective bargaining agent shall be treated automatically as a designated representative without regard to written employee authorization (8 CCR, Section 5194(c)) [Added September 1997].
- *Emergency* - any potential occurrence such as, but not limited to, equipment failure, rupture of containers, or failure of control equipment, which may or does result in a release of a hazardous substance into the workplace (8 CCR, Section 5194(c)) [Added September 1997].
- *Employee* - every person who is required or directed by any employer, to engage in any employment, or to go to work or be at any time in any place of employment (8 CCR, Section 5194(c)) [Added September 1997].
- *Employer* -
 1. the State and every State agency.

2. each county, city, district, and all public and quasi-public corporations and public agencies therein.
 3. every person including any public service corporation, which has any natural person in service.
 4. the legal representative of any deceased employer (8 CCR, Section 5194(c)) [Added September 1997].
- *Exposure or Exposed* - any situation arising from work operation where an employee may ingest, inhale, absorb through the skin or eyes, or otherwise come into contact with a hazardous substance (8 CCR, Section 5194(c)) [Added September 1997].
 - *Federal Code* - applicable Parts of 49 CFR.
 - *Hazardous Material* - a substance or material, which has been determined by the Secretary of Transportation to be capable of posing an unreasonable risk to health, safety, and property when transported in commerce, and which has been so designated. The term includes hazardous substances, hazardous wastes, marine pollutants, and elevated temperature materials (13 CCR, Section 1160.3(e)) [Revised September 1997].
 - *Hazard Warning* - any words, pictures, symbols, or combination thereof appearing on a label or other appropriate form of warning which convey the health hazards and physical hazards of the substance(s) in the container(s) (8 CCR, Section 5194(c)) [Added September 1997].
 - *Hazardous Substance* - any substance which is a physical hazard or a health hazard or is included in the List of Hazardous Substances prepared by the Director pursuant to Labor Code Section 6382. Health hazard. A substance for which there is statistically significant evidence based on at least one study conducted in accordance with established scientific principles that acute or chronic health effects may occur in exposed employees. The term "health hazard" includes substances which are carcinogens, toxic or highly toxic agents, reproductive toxins, irritants, corrosives, sensitizers, hepatotoxins, nephrotoxins, neurotoxins, agents which act on the hematopoietic system, and agents which damage the lungs, skin, eyes, or mucous membranes (8 CCR, Section 5194(c)) [Added September 1997].
 - *Hazardous Waste* - a mixtures of wastes which requires special handling and disposal because of their potential to damage health and the environment (19 CCR, Section 2510(d)) [Added September 1997].
 - *Identity* - any chemical or common name which is indicated on the material safety data sheet (MSDS) for the substance. The identity used shall permit cross references to be made among the required list of hazardous substances, the label and the MSDS (8 CCR, Section 5194(c)) [Added September 1997].
 - *Immediate Use* - the hazardous substance will be under the control of and used only by the person who transfers it from a labeled container and only within the work shift in which it is transferred (8 CCR, Section 5194(c)) [Added September 1997].
 - *Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)* - written or printed material concerning a hazardous substance which is prepared in accordance with Section 5194(g) (8 CCR, Section 5194(c)) [Added September 1997].
 - *Mixture* - any solution or intimate admixture of two or more substances, at least one of which is present as a hazardous substance, which do not react chemically with each other (8 CCR, Section 5194(c)) [Added September 1997].
 - *Proper Shipping Name* - the designation for a hazardous commodity prescribed by 49 CFR 172.101 or 172.102 (when authorized).
 - *Shipper* - any person who prepares or offers hazardous materials for transportation. A shipper who also transports its own material is both a shipper and a carrier (13 CCR, Section 1160.3(f)).
 - *Use* - to package, handle, react, or transfer (8 CCR, Section 5194(c)) [Added September 1997].

- *Work Area* - room or defined space in a workplace where hazardous substances are produced or used, and where employees are present (8 CCR, Section 5194(c)) [Added September 1997].
- *Workplace* - any place, and the premises appurtenant thereto, where employment is carried on, except a place the health and safety jurisdiction over which is vested by law in, and actively exercised by, any state or federal agency other than the Division (8 CCR, Section 5194(c)) [Added September 1997].

**HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT
GUIDANCE FOR CALIFORNIA CHECKLIST USERS**

REFER TO CHECKLIST ITEMS:

Missing Checklist Items	HM.2.1.CA.
Personnel Training	HM.10.1.CA. through HM.10.3.CA.
Releases of Hazardous Materials	HM.20.1.CA.
Right-to-Know	HM.30.1.CA. and HM.30.2.CA.
Hazardous Materials Transportation	
General Requirements	HM.50.1.CA. through HM.50.9.CA.
Vehicle Safety	HM.50.10.CA. through HM.50.14.CA.
Vehicle Loading	HM.50.15.CA. through HM.50.17.CA.
Accidents	HM.50.18.CA.

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HM.2. MISSING CHECKLIST ITEMS</p> <p>HM.2.1.CA. Federal facilities are required to comply with all applicable state regulatory requirements not contained in this checklist (a finding under this checklist item will have the citation of the applied regulation as a basis of finding).</p>	<p>Determine whether any new regulations have been issued since the finalization of the manual.</p> <p>Determine whether the Federal facility has activities or facilities that are regulated but not addressed in the checklists.</p> <p>Verify that the Federal facility is in compliance with all applicable and newly issued regulations.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HM.5. State Specific Hazardous Materials Requirements</p> <p>HM.5.1.CA. Federal facilities that handle hazardous materials in excess of specified amounts must prepare and submit business plans (19 CCR, Section 2729.1) [Added September 1997; Moved and Revised August 1999].</p> <p>HM.5.2CA. Business plans must include emergency response procedures (19 CCR, Section 2731) [Added August 1999].</p>	<p>(NOTE: The Cal. Health & Safety Code, Section 25501.4 of the Statutes of California identifies a “business” to include the Federal government to the extent authorized by Federal law, or any agency, department, office, board, commission, or bureau of state government.)</p> <p>Verify that any Federal facility that handles a hazardous material or a mixture containing a hazardous material in the quantities listed below establishes and implements a business plan:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - equal to or greater than 500 lb, 55 gal, or 200 ft³ of gas (gas calculated at standard temperature and pressure) - equal to or greater than the applicable Federal threshold planning quantity (TPQ) for an extremely hazardous substance (EHS) listed in Appendix A, Part 355, Title 40, of the Code of Federal Regulations - for radioactive materials, quantities for which an emergency plan is required to be adopted pursuant to Part 30 (commencing with Section 30.1), Part 40 (commencing with Section 40.1), or Part 70 (commencing with Section 70.1), of Chapter 10 of Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations (54 Federal Register 14051), or pursuant to any regulations adopted by the state in accordance with those regulations. <p>(NOTE: If a business handles a hazardous material equal to or greater than the applicable Federal threshold planning quantity (TPQ) for an extremely hazardous substance (EHS), the business is subject to the Federal Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA), see HM.30.1.CA.)</p> <p>Verify that the business plan includes emergency response procedures for a release or threatened release of hazardous materials, scaled appropriately for the size and nature of the business, the nature of the damage potential of the hazardous materials handled, and the proximity of the business to residential areas and other populations.</p> <p>Verify that the business plan includes immediate notification of local emergency response personnel, the administering agency and the State Office of Emergency Services, and persons within the facility who are necessary to respond to an incident.</p> <p>Verify that the business plan includes the following:</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HM.5.3.CA. Business plans must include a training program (19 CCR, Section 2732) [Added August 1999].</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identification of local emergency medical assistance appropriate for potential accident scenarios - mitigation, prevention, or abatement of hazards to persons, property, or the environment - immediate notification and evacuation of the facility - identification of areas of the facility and mechanical or other systems that require immediate inspection or isolation because of their vulnerability to earthquake related ground motion. <p>Verify that the business plan includes a training program which is reasonable and appropriate for the size of the business and the nature of the hazardous materials handled.</p> <p>Verify that the training program takes into consideration the responsibilities of the employees to be trained.</p> <p>Verify that the business plan includes provisions for ensuring that appropriate personnel receive initial and refresher training.</p> <p>Verify that the training program, at a minimum, include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - methods for safe handling of hazardous materials - procedures for coordination with local emergency response organizations. - use of emergency response equipment and supplies under the control of the handler - all emergency response procedures. <p>Verify that Federal facilities that exceed the threshold quantities complete and submit to the Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) or Administering Agency (AA) the following documents to satisfy the inventory reporting requirement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the Business Activities page of the Unified Program Consolidated Form as required by California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 27, Section 15600 (a); and Business Owner/Operator Identification page (Appendix A, OES Form 2730 (10/98)) - the Hazardous Materials -- Chemical Description Page (Appendix A, OES Form 2731 (10/98)) - an Annotated Site Map if required by the CUPA or AA. <p>(NOTE: Mixtures that are hazardous materials will be reported by their common name (the common name or trade name of the mixture as a whole). Hazardous components in the mixture will be identified by chemical name, percent weight, and Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) numbers (refer to Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) or, in case of trade secrets, refer to manufacturer).)</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
	<p>Verify that the hazardous materials inventory is submitted annually on or before 1 March.</p> <p>Verify that an amendment to the inventory is submitted within 30 days of the following events:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a 100 percent or more increase in the quantity of a previously disclosed material - any handling of a previously undisclosed hazardous material subject to the inventory requirements of this chapter - change of business address, business ownership, or business name. <p>(NOTE: If no change in an inventory has occurred, a business subject to the hazardous materials reporting requirements may comply with the annual inventory reporting requirements of Section 2729.4 by submitting a certification statement to the CUPA or AA. If a change in the hazardous materials inventory has occurred, a business subject to the hazardous materials reporting requirements may comply with the annual inventory reporting requirements by submitting the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - signed Business Owner/Operator page for the current reporting year - updated Chemical Description pages showing additions, deletions, or revisions to previously submitted hazardous materials inventory.)

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HM.10.3.CA. The hazard communication program must meet MSDS requirements (8 CCR, Section 5194 (g) and (f)(4) through (9)) [Added September 1997; Moved from HM.30.3 February 1999].</p>	<p>information on a label.)</p> <p>Verify that written materials are readily accessible to the employees in their work area throughout each work shift.</p> <p>Verify that the employer does not remove or intentionally deface existing labels on incoming containers of hazardous substances, unless the container is immediately marked with the required information.</p> <p>Verify that labels or other forms of warning are legible, in English, and prominently displayed on the container, or readily available in the work area throughout each work shift.</p> <p>(NOTE: When employees speak other languages, the information may be added in their language to the material presented, as long as the information is presented in English as well.)</p> <p>(NOTE: Employers are not required to label portable containers into which hazardous substances are transferred from labeled containers, and which are intended only for the immediate use of the employee who performs the transfer. In construction, written materials may be used in lieu of affixing labels to individual containers as long as the alternative method identifies and accompanies the containers to which it is applicable and conveys the information required to be on a label. In construction the employer is not required to label portable containers into which hazardous substances are transferred from labeled containers, so long as either the labeled container stays on the job site or the employer has provided written materials.)</p> <p>Verify that the employer maintains copies of the required MSDSs for each hazardous substance in the workplace.</p> <p>Verify that MSDSs are readily accessible during each work shift to employees when they are in their work area(s).</p> <p>(NOTE: Where employees travel between workplaces during workshops (i.e., their work is carried out at more than one geographical location), MSDSs may be kept at a central location at the primary workplace facility, but the required information must be immediately available in an emergency.)</p> <p>(NOTE: Material safety data sheets may be kept in any form, including operating procedures and may be designed to cover groups of hazardous substances in a work area where it may be more appropriate to address the hazards of a process rather than individual hazardous substances. However, the employer must ensure that in all cases the required information is provided for each hazardous substance, and is readily accessible during each work shift to employees when they are in their work areas(s).)</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HM.20. RELEASES OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS</p> <p>HM.20.1.CA. Release of hazardous materials must be reported (19 CCR, Sections 2703 and 2705) [Revised September 1998].</p>	<p>Verify that an immediate, verbal report of any release or threatened release of a hazardous material is made to the administering agency and the Office of Emergency Services as soon as all of the following conditions exist:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - there is knowledge of the release or threatened release - notification can be provided without impeding immediate control of the release or threatened release - notification can be provided without impeding immediate emergency medical measures. <p>Verify that the immediate reporting includes the following minimum requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the exact location of the release or threatened release - the name of the person reporting the release or threatened release - the hazardous materials involved in the release or threatened release - an estimate of the quantity of hazardous materials involved - if known, the potential hazards presented by the hazardous material involved in the release or threatened release. <p>(NOTE: Immediate reporting may not be required if there is a reasonable belief that the release or threatened release poses no significant present or potential hazard to human health and safety, property, or the environment.)</p> <p>Verify that, if a written emergency release follow-up notice is required, a written emergency release follow-up notice is submitted to the Chemical Emergency Planning and Response Commission (CEPRC) as soon as practicable following a release, but no later than 30 days from the date of the release.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HM.30. RIGHT-TO-KNOW</p> <p>HM.30.1.CA. Federal facilities that handle hazardous materials in amounts that exceed specific amounts must submit hazardous materials inventories (19 CCR 2729.1 and 2729.2) [Revised August 1999; Citation Revised September 2000].</p>	<p>(NOTE: The requirement for hazardous materials inventories is part of the business plan required by 19 CCR, Section 2729. The Cal. Health & Safety Code Section 25501.4 of the Statutes of California identifies a “business” to include the Federal government to the extent authorized by Federal law, or any agency, department, office, board, commission, or bureau of state government. See HM.5.1.CA. through HM.5.3.CA. for additional requirements for business plans.)</p> <p>Verify that any Federal facility that handles a hazardous material or a mixture containing a hazardous material in the quantities listed below meets the inventory reporting requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - equal to or greater than 500 lb, 55 gal, or 200 ft³ of gas (gas calculated at standard temperature and pressure) - equal to or greater than the applicable federal threshold planning quantity (TPQ) for an extremely hazardous substance (EHS) listed in Appendix A, Part 355, Title 40, of the Code of Federal Regulations - for radioactive materials, quantities for which an emergency plan is required to be adopted pursuant to Part 30 (commencing with Section 30.1), Part 40 (commencing with Section 40.1), or Part 70 (commencing with Section 70.1), of Chapter 10 of Title 10 of the Code of Federal Regulations (54 Federal Register 14051), or pursuant to any regulations adopted by the state in accordance with those regulations. <p>Verify that Federal facilities that exceed the threshold quantities complete and submit to the Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) or Administering Agency (AA) the following documents to satisfy the inventory reporting requirement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the Business Activities page of the Unified Program Consolidated Form (as required by CCR, Title 27, Section 15600 (a)) - the Business Owner/Operator Identification page (Appendix A, OES Form 2730) - the Hazardous Materials -- Chemical Description Page (Appendix A, OES Form 2731) - an Annotated Site Map if required by the CUPA or AA. <p>(NOTE: Hazardous materials considered to be trade secrets should be clearly marked as such on the Chemical Description Page. Mixtures that are hazardous materials will be reported by their common name (the common name or trade name of the mixture as a whole). Hazardous components in the mixture will be identified by chemical name, percent weight, and Chemical Abstract Service (CAS) numbers (refer to Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) or, in case of trade</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HM.30.2.CA. Any facility submitting hazardous materials inventories must meet reporting requirements (19 CCR 2729.4 and 2729.5) [Revised August 1999].</p>	<p>secrets, refer to manufacturer).)</p> <p>Verify that the hazardous materials inventory is submitted annually on or before 1 March.</p> <p>Verify that the reporting facility submits an amendment to the inventory within 30 days of the following events:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a 100 percent or more increase in the quantity of a previously disclosed material - any handling of a previously undisclosed hazardous material subject to the inventory requirements of this chapter - change of business address, business ownership, or business name. <p>(NOTE: If no change in an inventory has occurred, a Federal facility may comply with the annual inventory reporting requirements by submitting a certification statement to the CUPA or AA.)</p> <p>Verify that, if a change in the hazardous materials inventory has occurred, a reporting facility complies with the annual inventory reporting requirements by submitting the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - signed Business Owner/Operator page for the current reporting year - updated Chemical Description pages showing additions, deletions, or revisions to previously submitted hazardous materials inventory. <p>Verify that reporting facilities subject to EPCRA annually submit the following, whether a change has occurred or not:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Business Activities page of the Unified Program Consolidated Form - signed Business Owner/Operator page for the current reporting year - Chemical Description page for each federally listed Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS) handled in quantities equal to or greater than applicable Federal Threshold Planning Quantities or 500 lb, whichever is less.)

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HM.50. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS TRANSPORTATION</p>	<p>(NOTE: Article 3 of Chapter 6 of Title 13 of the California Code of Regulations (13 CCR) applies to the transportation of hazardous materials, and incorporates by reference portions of Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations (49 CFR), Parts 107, 171 through 180, 393, and 397.101. 49 CFR, Parts 174 and 179 apply only as referenced in 49 CFR, Parts 173, 177, and 178. The protocols outlined in this section represent those sections of 13 CCR which contain requirements, specific to the state of California, that are an addition to or a modification of the applicable Parts of 49 CFR (13 CCR 1160.2) [Revised September 1997; Revised August 1999].)</p> <p>(NOTE: Transportation of liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) is exempt from these requirements if it is shipped in cargo tanks and conforms with the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - regulations of the Department of Industrial Relations' Division of Occupational Safety and Health regarding unfired pressure vessels - regulations regarding shipping papers, hazard labels, placards, marking, and incident reporting (13 CCR, Section 1160.1(d)) [Added September 1997; Revised August 1999].) <p>(NOTE: Transportation of the following incidentally transported materials is exempt from the requirements of this section:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - batteries in vehicle or auxiliary equipment ignition or lighting systems - flammable compressed gases or flammable and/or combustible liquids used exclusively in vehicle or auxiliary equipment fuel, heating, refrigeration, or cooking systems - batteries, compressed air in cylinders or tanks not exceeding 200 psi, inflated tires, or less than 10 gal of flammable liquid fuels on tow trucks or similar roadside service or repair vehicles, or otherwise transported in private (not for-hire) carriage - highway fuses, and liquid-burning emergency flares and/or red electric lanterns that conform to 49 CFR 393.95(f)(1), being transported expressly for highway warning purposes or as authorized for use pursuant to Vehicle Code Section 25301, unless otherwise prohibited by this division or the Vehicle Code (this exception does not apply to broken fuses or fuses with missing protective caps) - fire extinguishers being transported expressly for in transit emergency fire suppression purposes - flammable or combustible distillate fuels transported in a single compartmentalized or noncompartmentalized metal cargo tank of 450 liters (119 gal) or less total volumetric capacity, or both flammable and combustible distillate fuels transported in a single compartmentalized metal cargo tank of 450 liters (119 gal) or less total volumetric capacity, by a private carrier and used to service other vehicles or equipment - storage tanks used only for off-highway storage and dispensing of flammable and/or combustible distillate fuels and which contain only residue are excepted under certain conditions

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>General Requirements</p> <p>HM.50.1.CA. [Deleted September 1997].</p> <p>HM.50.2.CA. [Deleted September 1997].</p> <p>HM.50.3.CA. Alternate compliance methods for hazardous material transportation must be authorized by the Department (13 CCR, Section 1160.4(c)) [Revised September 1998].</p> <p>HM.50.4.CA. [Deleted September 1997].</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - traffic paint applicator systems containing flammable paint when in conformance with 49 CFR 173.24(b) - mobile meter calibration units containing flammable distillate fuel residue or liquefied petroleum gas residue are excepted when in conformance with 49 CFR 173.24(b) and emptied to the maximum extent practicable via the normal discharge opening - compressed air breathing apparatus transported solely for in-transit emergencies or for the safety of persons conducting loading or unloading operations are not subject to this article, when the compressed gas cylinders are mounted or otherwise secured to the vehicle during transit to prevent sliding, falling, tipping, rolling, or damage to the valving should the vehicle overturn - air cylinders or tanks operating under a Division of Occupational Safety and Health, Department of Industrial Relations operating permit and used to fill/recharge breathing air cylinders are not subject when in conformance with 49 CFR 173.24(b) (13 CCR 1190.1(e) through (l)) (Revised August 1999).) <p>Verify that any Federal facility which has obtained written authorization from the Department permitting any alternate method of compliance with state hazardous material transportation regulations, carries such authorization in each transporting vehicle or combination.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HM.50.5.CA. Shippers and carriers of hazardous materials must retain copies of shipping papers (13 CCR 13, Sections 1161(b) and 1161.1).</p> <p>HM.50.6.CA. [Deleted September 1997].</p> <p>HM.50.7.CA. Shippers and carriers of hazardous materials must satisfy specific packaging and shipment labeling requirements (13 CCR, Section 1161.2) [Revised September 1998].</p> <p>HM.50.8.CA. [Deleted September 1997].</p> <p>HM.50.9.CA. [Deleted September 1998].</p> <p>Vehicle Safety</p> <p>HM.50.10.CA. Hazardous materials carriers must provide and maintain specific safety equipment on their vehicles (13 CCR, Sections 1162.1(a)(1) through (a)(3) and 1162.1(b)(1)) [Revised September 1997].</p>	<p>Verify that shippers and carriers of hazardous materials retain copies of shipping papers for at least 6 mo.</p> <p>Verify that the shipping papers are available for inspection upon demand.</p> <p>Verify that the shipping papers have been legibly signed by the shipper.</p> <p>(NOTE: Typewritten or mechanically reproduced signatures meet the signature requirement.)</p> <p>Verify that, unless required by the United Nations or the International Maritime Organization, only standard labels as required by the Federal Code are used on hazardous materials.</p> <p>Verify that hazardous materials labels and decals are used only on packages containing such materials.</p> <p>Verify that labels and decals on packages are legible.</p> <p>Verify that three-axle motor trucks are equipped with a fire extinguisher with at least a 4B:C rating.</p> <p>Verify that, when the cargo transported requires placards, the transporting vehicle is equipped with either of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - one fire extinguisher rated at least 10B:C - two fire extinguishers with a combined rating of 10B:C, provided the rating

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>September 1997].</p> <p>HM.50.11.CA. Fire extinguishers used on hazardous materials carriers must meet specific safety standards (13 CCR, Sections 1162.1(a)(4) through (7)).</p> <p>HM.50.12.CA. Vehicles transporting certain explosive or flammable hazardous material must not carry flame-producing flares, fuses, oil lanterns, or other signaling devices (13 CCR, Section 1162.1(b)(2)) [Revised September 1997].</p> <p>HM.50.13.CA. Shipments of hazardous materials must be prepared in accordance with specific requirements (13 CCR, Section 1163) [Revised</p>	<p>of neither unit is less than 4B:C.</p> <p>Verify that tank vehicles used to transport flammable or combustible liquids are equipped with at least one of the following fire extinguishers:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - rated 12B:C if it was in service before 1 July 1970 and is still in good working order - rated not less than 20B:C. <p>Verify that these fire extinguishers are serviced annually.</p> <p>Verify that vehicles transporting class A or B explosives carry three red emergency reflectors.</p> <p>Verify that fire extinguishers carried by hazardous materials transporters have been rated and labeled by a test lab that is approved by the State Fire Marshall.</p> <p>Verify that fire extinguishers carried by hazardous materials transporters do not contain carbon tetrachloride, chlorobromomethane, or methyl bromide as extinguishing agents.</p> <p>Verify that fire extinguishers are securely mounted on a motor vehicle or trailer in a conspicuous place or in a clearly marked compartment, and are readily accessible.</p> <p>Verify that fire extinguishers are maintained in efficient operating condition, and equipped with a means of determining whether they are fully charged.</p> <p>Verify that vehicles transporting Division 1.1, 1.2, or 1.3 (explosives) hazardous materials do not carry flame-producing flares, fuses, oil lanterns, or other signaling devices.</p> <p>Verify that cargo tank vehicles used for transporting Division 2.1 (flammable gas), Class 3 (flammable liquid), or combustible liquid materials never carry flame-producing flares, fuses, oil lanterns, or other signaling devices, even when the cargo tank is empty.</p> <p>Verify that package closures are adequate to prevent leakage of contents and that leaking packages are not transported.</p> <p>Verify that copies of certificates, reports, and records dealing with the maintenance, retesting, and qualification of containers are available for inspection</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
September 1997].	upon demand.
HM.50.14.CA. [Deleted February 1999].	(NOTE: Regulation repealed.)
Vehicle Loading	
HM.50.15.CA. Hazardous materials must be loaded in accordance with specific requirements (13 CCR, Section 1164 [Revised February 1999].	(NOTE: Load securement, loading, unloading, and vehicle utilization must comply with 49 CFR 177, Subparts B and C.) Verify that packages are secured during transit with bracing, chocks, or tiedowns to prevent their sliding, falling, tipping, or rolling with normal acceleration, deceleration, or change in direction. Verify that portable tanks are secured without reliance on the vehicle ends, sidewalls, doors, or flatbed racks.
HM.50.16.CA. [Deleted February 1999].	(NOTE: Regulation repealed.)
HM.50.17.CA. [Deleted February 1999].	(NOTE: Regulation repealed.)
Accidents	
HM.50.18.CA. Accidents involving hazardous materials during transportation, loading or unloading, or temporary storage on carrier premises must be reported (13 CCR, Section 1166) [Revised September 1997; Revised September 2000].	(NOTE: These requirements do not apply to incidents involving the spill or discharge of materials: - being transported under the following proper shipping names: - consumer commodity - battery, electric storage, wet, filled with acid or alkali - paint and paint related material when shipped in packages of 5 gal or less - prepared and transported as a limited quantity shipment in accordance with this article. These exceptions do not apply to:

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HM.50.19.CA. [Deleted September 1998].</p> <p>HM.50.20.CA. [Deleted September 1997].</p> <p>HM.50.21.CA. [Deleted September 1997].</p> <p>HM.50.22.CA. [Deleted September 1997].</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - materials in Packing Group I other than consumer commodities - incidents involving the transportation of hazardous waste - incidents where any of the following occur as a direct result of hazardous materials release or threatened release: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a person is killed - a person receives injuries requiring his or her hospitalization - estimated carrier or other property damage exceeds \$50,000 - an evacuation of the general public occurs lasting one or more hours - one or more major transportation arteries or facilities are closed or shut down for one hour or more.) <p>Verify that an accident report is filed if any of the following incidents occur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - spills or discharges of hazardous materials or hazardous wastes from any package container or tanker - fatality, injury, or hospitalization of any person due to fire, explosion of, or exposure to any hazardous materials or hazardous wastes - continuing danger to life, health, or natural resources at the scene of the incident - estimated property damage exceeding \$50,000. <p>Verify that a legible copy of the accident report is sent to the Department within 30 days of the incident.</p> <p>Verify that a copy of each hazardous materials spill report is retained by the carrier for at least 6 mo and is available for inspection upon demand.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
HM.50.23.CA. [Deleted September 1998].	

SECTION 4

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

California Supplement, September 2000

This section covers the state requirements for Hazardous Waste Management and is intended to supplement the U.S. TEAM Guide. Refer to the U.S. TEAM Guide and the DOD Component Supplements for Federal, DOD, and service-specific requirements.

Note on Generator Categories

California hazardous waste regulations do not recognize "small quantity generators" (SQGs) or "conditionally-exempt small quantity generators" (CESQGs), as the Federal regulations do. All generators, regardless of the amount of hazardous waste generated, are subject to the requirements found in sections HW.10.CA. and HW.55.CA. through HW.75.CA., except where specifically exempted in the checklist.

Definitions

- *Accidental Occurrence* - an accident, including continuous or repeated exposure to conditions, which results in bodily injury, property damage, or environmental degradation neither expected nor intended from the standpoint of the injured (California Code of Regulations, Title 22 (22 CCR), Section 66260.10).
- *Accumulated Speculatively* - a material is accumulated before being recycled. A material is not accumulated speculatively, however, if the person accumulating it can show that the material is potentially recyclable and has a feasible means of being recycled, and that during the calendar year (commencing on January 1), the amount of material that is recycled, or transferred to a different site for recycling, equals at least 75 percent by weight or volume of the amount of the material accumulated at the beginning of the period. In calculating the percentage of turnover, the 75 percent requirement is to be applied to each material of the same type (e.g., slags from a single smelting process) that is recycled in the same way (i.e., from which the same material is recovered or that is used in the same way). Material accumulating in units that would be exempt from regulation under Section 66261.4(c) are not to be included in making the calculation. (Materials that are already defined as wastes also are not to be included in making the calculation). Materials are no longer in this category once they are removed from accumulation for recycling, however (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Active Life of a Facility* - the period from the initial receipt of hazardous waste at the facility until the Department receives certification of final closure (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Active Portion* - that portion of a facility where transfer, treatment, storage, or disposal operations are being or have been conducted after 19 November 1980 and which is not a closed portion (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Activity* - any activity that is subject to regulation under this division (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Acute Aquatic 96-Hour LC(50)* - the concentration of a substance or mixture of substances in water, in milligrams per liter, which produces death within 96 h in half of a group of at least 10 test fish (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Acute Dermal LD(50)* - the dose of a substance or mixture of substances, in milligrams per kilogram of test animal body weight, which, when applied continuously to the bare skin for 24 h, produces death within 14 days in half of a group of 10 or more rabbits (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).

- *Acute Hazardous Waste* - any hazardous waste classified as an acutely hazardous waste in Article 4 of Chapter 11 of this Division (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Acute Inhalation LC(50)* - includes:
 1. the lowest concentration of a substance or mixture of substances in air, other than acute inhalation LD(50) in part per million by volume if the substance or mixture of substances is a gas or vapor, reported to have caused death in humans or animals
 2. the concentration of a substance or mixture of substances in air, in parts per million by volume if the substance or mixture of substances is a gas or vapor, which when inhaled continuously for 8 h by a group of 10 or more laboratory white rats, each weighing between 200 and 300 g, produces death in half the group within 14 days (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Acute LD(50)* - the lowest dose, other than an acute LD(50) of a substance or a mixture of substances, in milligrams per kilogram body weight introduced orally or dermally over any given period of time in one or more divided portions and reported to have caused death in animals or humans (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Acute Oral LD (50)* - the dose of a substance or mixture of substances, in milligrams per kilogram of a test animal body weight, which, when administered orally as a single dose, produces death within 14 days in half of a group of 10 or more laboratory white rats which have fasted for 24 h immediately prior to administration of the dose, and which weigh between 200 and 300 g each (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Acute Toxicity* - the ability of a substance or mixture of substances to cause injury, illness or damage to humans, animals, or other living organisms by a single exposure of a duration measured in seconds, minutes, hours, or days, or in the case of oral ingestion, by a single dose (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Affected Medium* - any medium (e.g., ground water, surface water, or the unsaturated zone) that has been affected by a release from a regulated unit (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Air Stripping Operation* - a desorption operation employed to transfer one or more volatile components from a liquid mixture into a gas (air) either with or without the application of heat to the liquid. Packed towers, spray towers, and bubble-cap, sieve, or valve-type plate towers are among the process configurations used for contacting the air and liquid (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Applicant* - a person who applies to the Department or to the USEPA for a permit, registration, certification, or permission to take specified action, pursuant to the provisions of this division (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Application* - includes:
 1. the USEPA standard national forms for applying for a permit and the information required by the Department
 2. the forms approved by the Department for applying for registration as a hazardous waste hauler (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Aquifer* - a geologic formation, group of formations or part of a foundation capable of yielding a significant amount of ground water to wells and springs (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Assets* - all existing and all probable future economic benefits obtained or controlled by a particular entity (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Authorized Agency* - in a jurisdiction where there is no CUPA, the agency authorized to continue its role, responsibilities and authority pursuant to section 25404.3 of the Health and Safety Code to implement and enforce the requirements identified in paragraph (1) of subdivision (c) of section 25404 of the Health and Safety Code. In those instances when the Department is the authorized agency, the Department is not limited from exercising any authority it otherwise has under the Health and Safety Code and Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations (22 CCR, Section 6626.10) [Added August 1999].

- *Authorized Representative* - the person responsible for the overall operation of a facility or an operational unit (i.e., part of the facility), e.g., the plant manager, superintendent, or person of equivalent responsibility (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Background Monitoring Point* - a well, device or location specified in the facility permit at which monitoring for background water, soil, air, or soil-vapor quality is conducted (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Bioaccumulative Toxic Substance* - a toxic substance that concentrates in living organisms through direct assimilation or food chain accumulation (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Bodily Injury* - includes:
 1. any injury that causes physical pain, illness, or any impairment of physical condition
 2. for the purposes of Chapter 13, injury to the body, sickness, or disease to any person, including death resulting from any of these (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Boiler* - an enclosed device using controlled flame combustion and having the following characteristics:
 1. physical provisions for recovering and exporting thermal energy in the form of steam, heated fluids, or heated gases
 2. the unit's combustion chamber and primary energy recovery section(s) are of integral design. To be of integral design, the combustion chamber and the primary energy recovery section(s) (such as waterfalls and superheaters) must be physically formed into one manufactured or assembled unit. A unit in which the combustion chamber and the primary energy recovery section(s) are joined only by ducts or connections carrying flue gas is not integrally designed, however, secondary energy recovery equipment (such as economizers or air preheaters) need not be physically formed into the same unit as the combustion chamber and the primary energy recovery station. The following units are not precluded from being boilers solely because they are not of integral design: process heaters (units that transfer energy directly to a process stream), and fluidized bed combustion
 3. while in operation, the unit maintains a thermal energy recovery efficiency of a least 60 percent, calculated in terms of the recovered energy compared with the thermal value of the fuel
 4. the unit exports and utilizes at least 75 percent of the recovered energy, calculated on an annual basis. In this calculation, no credit shall be given for recovered heat used internally in the same unit (examples of internal use are the preheating of fuel or combustion air, and the driving of induced or forced draft fans or feedwater pumps)
 5. or any other unit the USEPA Regional Administrator has determined, on a case by case basis, to be a boiler after considering the standards (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Border Zone Property* - any property designated as border zone property pursuant to the Health and Safety Code, which is within 2000 ft of a significant disposal of hazardous waste, and the wastes so located are a significant existing or potential hazard to present or future public health or safety on the land in question (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Bottoms Receiver* - a container or tank used to receive and collect the heavier bottoms fractions of the distillation feed stream that remain in the liquid phase (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Buffer Zone* - an area of land that surrounds a hazardous waste facility and on which certain land uses and activities are restricted to protect the public health and safety and the environment from existing or potential hazards caused by the migration of hazardous waste (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Bulking* - the process of consolidating various quantities of the same type of waste by placing them into a single, larger container (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Business* - the conduct of an activity and is not limited to a commercial or proprietary activity (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).

- *Business Concern* - any sole proprietorship, corporation, association, firm, partnership, trust, or other forms of commercial organization (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *By-product* - a material that is not one of the primary products of a production process and is not solely or separately produced by the production process. Examples are process residues such as slags or distillation column bottoms. The term does not include a co-product that is produced for the public's use and is ordinarily used in the form it is produced by the process (22 CCR, Section 66260.10) [Revised September 1997].
- *Cargo Tank* - any tank permanently attached to, or a structural part of, a vehicle, or any bulk liquid or compressed gas packaging that is not permanently attached to a vehicle and by reason of its size, construction or method of attachment is filled or emptied without removal from the vehicle. The term does not include tanks that furnish fuel for propulsion of motor vehicle, or auxiliary equipment on which they are installed or any packaging fabricated to cylinder specifications (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Certification* - a statement of professional opinion based upon knowledge and belief (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA)* - means the agency certified pursuant to the requirements of Chapter 6.11 and Title 27, CCR [NOTE: A CUPA is an agency (city, county, or group of local agencies) which is authorized under the Unified Program to apply statewide standards to each facility within its jurisdiction.] (22 CCR, 66260.10) [Added August 1999].
- *Chemical Toilet* - any portable or permanently installed sanitation apparatus or system which utilizes a tank for toilet waste retention and into which a chemical toilet additive is added (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Chemical Toilet Additive* - any chemical substance, biological agent, other material or formulation thereof, which is employed of the primary purpose of controlling waste decomposition and odors in a chemical toilet holding tank or any tank in which chemical toilet wastes are held, collected, or transported. The term includes, but is not limited to, a chemical substance, biological agent, or other material which is a deodorant, bactericide, bacteriostat, microbiocide, chemical reactant, surfactant, or enzymatic agent (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Chemical Toilet Waste* - the waste in or from a chemical toilet (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Chronic Toxicity* - the ability of a substance or a mixture of substances to cause injury, illness, or damage to humans, animals, or other living organisms by prolonged or repeated exposure or consumption over a period of days, weeks, months, or years (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Class I Violation* -
 1. a deviation from the requirements specified in Chapter 6.5 of Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code, or regulations, permit or interim status document conditions, standards, or requirements adopted pursuant to that chapter, that represents a significant threat to human health or safety or the environment because of:
 - A. the volume of the waste
 - B. the relative hazard of the waste
 - C. the proximity of the population at risk, or that is significant enough that it could result in a failure to accomplish the following:
 - i. assure that the hazardous wastes are destined for, and delivered to, an authorized hazardous waste facility
 - ii. prevent releases of hazardous waste or constituents to the environment during the active or post closure period of facility operation
 - iii. assure early detection of such releases
 - iv. assure adequate financial resources in the case of releases
 - v. assure adequate financial resources to pay for facility closure

- vi. perform emergency clean-up operation or other corrective action for releases
 - 2. a Class II violation which is chronic or committed by a recalcitrant violator (22 CCR, Section 66260.10) [Revised September 1997].
- *Class II Violation* - a deviation from the requirements specified in Chapter 6.5 of Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code, or regulations, permit or interim status document conditions, standards, or requirements adopted pursuant to that chapter, that is not a Class I violation (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Closed Portion* - that portion of a facility which an owner or operator has closed in accordance with the approved facility closure plan and all applicable closure requirements and for which the Department has released the owner and operator from the financial assurance requirements for closure under these regulations (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Closed-Vent System* - a system that is not open to the atmosphere and that is composed of piping, connections, and, if necessary, flow-inducing devices that transport gas or vapor from a piece or pieces of equipment to a control device (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Closure* - the act of closing a hazardous waste management facility or hazardous waste management unit pursuant to the requirements of Chapters 14 and 15 of this Division (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Closure Period* - the period during which a unit at a hazardous waste management facility is being closed according to an approved closure plan (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Commence* - to receive the first delivery of waste (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Component* - any constituent part of a unit or any group of constituent parts of a unit which assembled to perform a specific function (e.g., a tank or ancillary equipment of a tank system, a pump seal, pump, kiln liner, kiln thermocouple) (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Concentration Limit* - the value for a constituent specified in the water quality protection standard or environmental protection standard including, but not limited to, values for concentration, temperature, pH, conductivity and resistivity (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Condenser* - a heat-transfer device that reduces a thermodynamic fluid from its vapor phase to its liquid phase (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Confined Aquifer* - includes:
 1. an aquifer bounded above and below by impermeable beds or by beds of distinctly lower permeability than that of the aquifer itself
 2. an aquifer containing confined ground water (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Connector* - flanged, screwed, welded, or other joined fittings used to connect two pipelines or a pipeline and a piece of equipment. For the purposes of reporting and recordkeeping, connector means flanged fittings that are not covered by insulation or other materials that prevent location of the fittings (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Consignee* - the ultimate treatment, storage, or disposal facility in a receiving country to which the hazardous waste will be sent (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Constituents of Concern* - any waste constituents, reaction products, and hazardous constituents that are reasonably expected to be in or derived from waste contained in a regulated unit (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Container* - except for purposes of the annual inspections and the issuance of the certificates of compliance required by Chapters 12 and 13 of this Division, any device that is open or closed, and portable in which a material can be stored, handled, treated, transported, recycled, or disposed of. For purposes of the annual

inspection and the issuance of the certificates of compliance required by Chapter 12 and 13 of this Division, container means any portable tank as defined in the California Code of Regulations or any covered or uncovered receptacle to be used for transporting hazardous waste and having a capacity greater than 110 U.S. gallons (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).

- *Containment Building* - a hazardous waste management unit that is used to store or treat hazardous waste under the provisions of Article 20 of Chapters 14 or 15 of this Division (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Contingency Plan* - a document setting out an organized, planned, and coordinated course of action to be followed in case of a fire, explosion, or release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents which could threaten human health or the environment (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Continuous Recorder* - a data-recorder device recording an instantaneous data value at least once every 15 min (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Control Chart* - a graphical method for evaluating whether a process is or is not in a state of statistical control (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Control Device* - an enclosed combustion device, vapor recovery system, or flare. Any device the primary function of which is the recovery or capture of solvents or other organics for use, reuse, or sale (e.g., a primary condenser on a solvent recovery unit) is not a control device (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Control Device Shutdown* - the cessation of operation of a control device for any purpose (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Corrective Action Management Unit* - an area within a facility that is designated by the Department under Article 15.5 of Chapter 14 of this Division, for the purpose of implementing corrective action requirements under this division or the Health and Safety Code. A corrective action management unit shall only be used for the management of remediation wastes pursuant to implementing such corrective action requirements at the facility (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Corrosion Expert* - a person who, by reason of that person's knowledge of the physical sciences and the principles of engineering and mathematics, acquired by a professional education and related practical experience, is qualified to engage in the practice of corrosion control on buried or submerged metal piping systems and metal tanks. Such a person must be certified as being qualified by the National Association of Corrosion Engineers (NACE) or be a registered professional engineer who has certification or licensing that includes education and experience in corrosion control on buried or submerged metal piping systems and metal tanks (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Corrosive* - the ability to cause destruction of living tissue or steel surfaces by chemical action (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Covered Container* - any container which is equipped with a cover or other device that will prevent the escape of a liquid or solid substance when closed (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Current Assets* - cash or other assets or resources commonly identified as those which are reasonably expected to realize in cash or sold or consumed during the normal operating cycle of the business (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Current Closure Cost Estimate* - the most recent of the estimates prepared in accordance with these regulations (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).

- *Current Liabilities* - obligations for which liquidation is reasonably expected to require the use of existing resources properly classifiable as current assets or the creation of other current liabilities (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Current Plugging and Abandonment Cost Estimate* - the most recent of estimates prepared in accordance with these regulations (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Current Postclosure Cost Estimate* - the most recent of the estimates prepared in accordance with these regulations (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Day* - a calendar day. Periods of time are calculated by excluding the first day and including the last. Except, if the last day is a Saturday, Sunday, or other holiday specified in Government Code Section 6700 it is also excluded (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Debris* - solid material exceeding a 60 mm particle size, intended for disposal that is also one of the following:
 1. a manufactured object
 2. plant or animal matter
 3. natural geological material.
 The following materials are not debris:
 1. any material for which a specific treatment standard is provided for in Article 4 of Chapter 18 of this Division, namely, lead acid batteries, cadmium batteries, and radioactive lead solids
 2. process residuals such as smelter slag and residues from the treatment of waste, wastewater, sludges, or air emission residues
 3. intact containers of hazardous waste that are not ruptured and that retain at least 75 percent of their original volume.
 A mixture of debris that has not been treated to the standards provided by these regulations and other material is subject to regulation as debris if the mixture is comprised primarily of debris, by volume, based on visual inspection (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Decontaminate* - to make free of wastes that are hazardous pursuant to the criteria in Chapter 11 of this Division (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Department* - the State Department of Health Services (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Designated Facility* - a hazardous waste transfer, treatment, storage, or disposal facility which has received a permit (or a facility with interim status) in accordance with the requirements of Chapter 20 and 21 of this Division, a permit from a State authorized in accordance with Part 271 of Title 40 CFR, or that is regulated under Chapter 16 of this Division, or has received a permit, a grant of interim status, or a variance to operate without a permit or grant of interim status from the Department, or is otherwise authorized by law to receive specific hazardous wastes, and that has been designated on the manifest by the generator pursuant to these regulations (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Destination Facility* - a facility that treats, disposes of, or recycles a particular category of universal waste, except those management activities described in Section 66273.13 and Section 66273.33 (a), (b), and (c). A facility at which a particular category of universal waste is only accumulated, is not a destination facility for purposes of managing that category of universal waste (22 CCR, Section 66273.9) [Added September 2000].
- *Dike* - an embankment or ridge of either natural or man-made materials used to prevent the movement of liquids, sludges, solids, or other materials (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Director* - the State Department of Health Services Director, or an authorized representative (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).

- *Discharge* - means the accident or intentional spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping of hazardous waste into or on any land or water (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Disclosure Statement* - as defined by Health and Safety Code, includes:
 1. a statement submitted to the Department by an applicant, signed by the applicant under penalty of perjury, that includes all of the following:
 - A. the full name, business address, social security number, and driver's license number of all of the following:
 - i. the applicant
 - ii. any officers, directors, or partners, if the applicant is a business concern
 - iii. all persons or any officers, partners, or any directors if there are no officers, of business concerns holding more than 5 percent of the equity in, or debt liability of the applicant, except that if the debt liability is held by a lending institution, the applicant shall only supply the name and address of the lending institution,
 - B. the following persons listed on the disclosure statement shall submit properly completed fingerprint card:
 - i. the sole proprietor, the partners, other person listed in subsection (1)(a)(C) of this definition and any officers or directors of the applicant company as required by the Department
 - ii. fingerprint cards submitted for any persons required by subsection (1)(b) of this definition shall be submitted once. Fingerprint cards shall be completed and submitted for any additional person only if there is a change in the person serving in a position for which fingerprint cards must be submitted pursuant to subsection (1)(b) of this definition to positively identify the applicant
 - C. the full name and business address of any company which generates, transports, treats, stores, recycles, disposes of, or handles hazardous waste and hazardous materials in which the applicant holds at least a 5 percent debt liability or equity interest
 - D. a description of any local, state, or Federal licenses, permits, or registrations for the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, recycling, disposal or handling of hazardous waste or hazardous materials applied for, or possessed by the applicant, or by the applicant under any previous name or names, in the 3 yr preceding the filing of the statement, or, if the applicant is a business concern, by the officers, directors, or partners of the business concern, including the name and address or the issuing agency
 - E. a listing and explanation of any final administrative orders or license revocations or suspensions issued or initiated by any local, state or federal authority, in the 3 yr immediately preceding the filing of the statement, or any civil or criminal prosecutions filed in the 3 yr immediately preceding, or pending at the time of, the filing of the statement, with any remedial actions or resolutions if applicable, relating to the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, recycling, disposal, or handling of hazardous waste or hazardous materials received by the applicant, or by the applicant under any previous name or names, or, if the applicant is a business concern, by any officer, director, or partner of the business concern
 - F. a listing of any agencies outside of the state which regulate, or had regulated, the applicant's (or the applicant's under any previous name or names) generation, transportation, treatment, storage, recycling, disposal, or handling of hazardous waste or hazardous materials in the 3 yr preceding the filing of the disclosure statement
 - G. a listing and explanation of any federal or state conviction, judgment, or settlement, in the 3 yr immediately preceding the filing of the statement, with any remedial actions or resolutions if applicable, relating to the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, recycling, disposal, or handling of hazardous waste or hazardous materials by the applicant, or by the applicant under any previous name or names, or if the applicant is a business concern, by any officer, director, or partner of the business concern
 - H. a listing of all owners, officers, directors, trustees and partners of the applicant who have owned, or been an officer, director, trustee, or partner of, any company which generated, transported, treated, stored, recycled, disposed of, or handled hazardous wastes or hazardous materials and which was the subject of any of the actions described in subsections (1)(e) and (1)(g) of this definition for the 3 yr preceding the filing of the statement

2. in lieu of the statement specified in subdivision (1) of this definition, a corporation, the stock of which is listed on a national securities exchange and registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, or a subsidiary of such a corporation, may submit to the Department copies of all periodic reports, including, but not limited to, those reports required by Section 78m of Title 15 of the United States Code and Part 229 (commencing with Section 229.10) of Chapter II of Title 17 of the Code of Federal Regulations which the corporation or subsidiary has filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission in the 3 yr immediately preceding the submittal, if the corporation or subsidiary thereof has held a hazardous waste facility permit or operated a hazardous waste facility under interim status pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 25200 or 25200.5 since January 1, 1984 (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Disposal* - includes:
 1. the discharge, deposit, injection, dumping, spilling, leaking, or placing of any waste, or hazardous waste into or on any land or water so that such waste or hazardous waste or any constituent thereof may enter the environment or be emitted into the air or discharged into any waters, including ground waters
 2. the abandonment of any waste (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
 - *Disposal Facility* - a facility or part of a facility at which hazardous waste is intentionally placed into or on any land or water, and at which waste will remain after closure. The term does not include a corrective action management unit into which remediation wastes are placed (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
 - *Disposal Site* - the location where any final deposition of hazardous waste occurs (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
 - *Distillate Receiver* - a container or tank used to receive and collect liquid material (condensed) from the overhead condenser of a distillation unit and from which the condensed liquid is pumped to larger storage tanks or other process units (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
 - *Distillation Operation* - an operation, either batch or continuous, separating one or more feed stream(s) into two or more exit streams, each exit stream having component concentrations different from those in the feed stream(s). The separation is achieved by the redistribution of the components between the liquid and vapor phase as they approach equilibrium within the distillation unit (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
 - *Double Block and Bleed System* - two block valves connected in series with a bleed valve or line that can vent the line between the two block valves (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
 - *Draft Permit* - a document prepared under Section 66271.5 or 40 CFR Section 124.6 indicating the Department's tentative decision to issue or deny, modify, revoke and reissue, terminate or reissue a permit. A notice of intent to terminate a permit, and a notice of intent to deny a permit, as discussed in Section 66271.4, are types, of draft permits. A denial of a request for modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, as discussed in Section 66271.4 or 40 CFR Section 124.5 is not a draft permit. A proposed permit is not a draft permit (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
 - *Drip Pad* - an engineered structure consisting of a curbed, free-draining base, constructed of non-earthen materials and designed to convey preservative kick-back or drippage from treated wood, precipitation, and surface water run-on to an associated collection system at wood preserving plants (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
 - *Elementary Neutralization Unit* - a device which:
 1. is used for neutralizing wastes which are hazardous wastes only because they exhibit the corrosivity characteristic defined in Section 66261.22, or are listed in Article 4 of Chapter 11 of this Division only for this reason
 2. meets the definition of tank, tank system, container, transport vehicle or vessel in this section (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
 - *Emergency Permit* - a permit issued in accordance with Section 66270.61 (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).

- *End-User* - any person who receives a hazardous waste from an unaffiliated third party and who intends to, or does, use or reuse that waste as:
 1. an ingredient in an industrial process to make a product, provided that distinct components of the material are not recovered as separate end products
 2. a substitute for a raw material in a process that uses raw materials as principal feedstocks
 3. a substitute for a commercial product in a particular function or application.

End-use does not include a person who receives a RCRA hazardous waste, a person who receives a hazardous waste from an unaffiliated third party and who intends to, or does, process that waste to recover usable products or regenerate that waste, or a person managing a material that is not a waste pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 25143.2 (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).

- *Equipment* - each valve, pump, compressor, pressure relief device, sampling connection system, open-ended valve or line, or flange, and any control devices or systems required by these regulations (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Equivalent Method* - any testing or analytical method approved by the USEPA Administrator under 40 CFR Sections 260.20 and 260.21 or by the Department under Section 66260.21 of this Division (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Existing Component* - a tank system or component that is used for the transfer, storage or treatment of hazardous waste and that is in operation, or for which installation has commenced on or prior to the dates indicated below:
 1. July 14, 1986, for tanks containing RCRA hazardous wastes, unless:
 - A. the owner/operator is a conditionally exempt small quantity generator as defined in 40 CFR Section 261.5, or a 100 to 1,000 kg/mo generator as defined in 40 CFR Section 265.201
 - B. the owner/operator is not subject to regulation in 40 CFR part 264 or part 265 pursuant to an exemption in 40 CFR Section 264.1 or Section 265.1;
 2. July 1, 1991 for:
 - A. tanks containing only non-RCRA hazardous wastes
 - B. tanks containing RCRA hazardous wastes, if:
 - i. the owner/operator is a conditionally exempt small quantity generator as defined in 40 CFR Section 261.5, or a 100 to 1,000 kg/mo generator as defined in 40 CFR Section 265.201
 - ii. the owner/operator is not subject to regulation in 40 CFR part 264 or part 265 pursuant to an exemption in 40 CFR Section 264.1 or Section 265.1, but the owner/operator is subject to the standards of Article 10 of Chapter 14 or Article 10 of Chapter 15 of this division.

Installation will be considered to have commenced if the owner or operator has obtained all Federal, state and local approvals or permits necessary to begin physical construction of the site or installation of the tank system and if either a continuous onsite physical construction or installation program has begun, or the owner or operator has entered into contractual obligations, which cannot be canceled or modified without substantial loss, for physical construction of the site or installation of the tank system to be completed within a reasonable time (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).

- *Existing Facility, Existing Hazardous Waste Facility or Existing Hazardous Waste Management (HWM) Facility* - a facility that was in operation or for which construction commenced on or before November 19, 1980, and for which a Part A permit application has been submitted to the Department or the USEPA. A facility has commenced construction if the owner or operator has obtained the Federal, state and local approvals or permits necessary to begin physical construction; and either:
 1. a continuous onsite, physical construction program has begun
 2. the owner or operator has entered into contractual obligations, which cannot be canceled or modified without substantial loss, for physical construction of the facility to be completed within a reasonable time (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Existing Portion* - includes:
 1. that land surface area of an existing facility, included in the original RCRA Part A permit application, on which wastes have been placed prior to February 2, 1985

2. for facilities that were not required to submit a RCRA permit application, that land surface area of an existing facility on which wastes have been placed prior to February 2, 1985 (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Existing Tank System* - a tank system or component that is used for the transfer, storage or treatment of hazardous waste and that is in operation, or for which installation has commenced on or prior to the dates indicated below:
 1. July 14, 1986, for tanks containing RCRA hazardous wastes, unless:
 - A. the owner/operator is a conditionally exempt small quantity generator as defined in 40 CFR Section 261.5, or a 100 to 1000 kg/mo generator as defined in 40 CFR Section 265.201
 - B. the owner/operator is not subject to regulation in 40 CFR part 264 or part 265 pursuant to an exemption in 40 CFR Section 264.1 or Section 265.1
 2. July 1, 1991 for:
 - A. tanks containing only non-RCRA hazardous wastes
 - B. tanks containing RCRA hazardous wastes, if:
 - i. the owner/operator is a conditionally exempt small quantity generator as defined in 40 CFR Section 261.5, or a 100 to 1000 kg/mo generator as defined in 40 CFR Section 265.201
 - ii. the owner/operator is not subject to regulation in 40 CFR part 264 or part 265 pursuant to an exemption in 40 CFR Section 264.1 or Section 265.1, but the owner/operator is subject to the standards of Article 10 of Chapter 14 or Article 10 of Chapter 15 of this division.

Installation will be considered to have commenced if the owner or operator has obtained all Federal, state and local approvals or permits necessary to begin physical construction of the site or installation of the tank system and if either a continuous onsite physical construction or installation program has begun, or the owner or operator has entered into contractual obligations, which cannot be canceled or modified without substantial loss, for physical construction of the site or installation of the tank system to be completed within a reasonable time (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).

- *Extremely Hazardous Material* - a substance or combination of substances which, if human exposure should occur, may likely result in death, disabling personal injury or serious illness caused by the substance or combination of substances because of its quantity, concentration, or chemical characteristics (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Extremely Hazardous Waste* - any hazardous waste or mixture of hazardous wastes which, if human exposure should occur, may likely result in death, disabling personal injury or serious illness caused by the hazardous waste or mixture of hazardous wastes because of its quantity, concentration, or chemical characteristics (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Facility* - all contiguous land and structures, other appurtenances, and improvements on the land used for the treatment, transfer, storage, resource recovery, disposal, or recycling of hazardous waste. A hazardous waste facility may consist of one or more treatment, transfer, storage, resource recovery, disposal, or recycling operational units or combinations of those units. For the purpose of implementing corrective action under Articles 6, 15.5, or 17 of Chapter 14 or Article 18 of Chapter 15 of this Division, all contiguous property under the control of the owner or operator seeking a permit under Title 22, Division 4.5 of the California Code of Regulations. This definition applies to all contiguous property of a owner or operator implementing corrective action at a facility under Health and Safety Code Sections 25200.10 or 25187, or federal RCRA Section 3008(h) [U.S.C. Title 42, Section 6928(h)]. This definition also applies to all contiguous property of a owner or operator implementing removal or remedial action at an extra-large medium, or small site where hazardous substances have been released or threaten to be released under Health and Safety Code Sections 25187 or 25358.9 where as provided for under the provisions of that section the Department has excluded the removal or remedial action at a site from the hazardous waste facilities permit required by Health and Safety Code Section 25201 (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Facility Mailing List* - the mailing list for a facility maintained by the Department in accordance with Section 66271.9(c)(1)(D) (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).

- *Facility Personnel* - all persons who work, at, or oversee the operations of, a hazardous waste facility, and whose actions or failure to act may result in noncompliance with the requirements of this Division (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Federal Agency* - any department, agency or other instrumentality of the Federal Government, any independent agency, or establishment of the Federal Government including any Government corporation, and the Government Printing Office (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Federal, State and Local Approvals or Permits Necessary to begin Physical Construction* - permits and approvals required under Federal, state or local hazardous waste control statutes, regulations, or ordinances (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Final Closure* - the closure of all hazardous waste management units at the facility in accordance with all applicable closure requirements so that hazardous waste management activities under Chapters 14 and 15 of this Division are no longer conducted at the facility unless subject to the provisions in Section 66262.34 (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Fine Powder* - a metal in dry, solid form having a particle size smaller than 100 micrometers (0.004 inches) in diameter (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *First Attempt at Repair* - to take rapid action to maintain compliance with Section 66265.31, for the purpose of stopping or reducing leakage of organic material to the atmosphere using best practices (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Fixed Treatment Unit* - any equipment which performs a treatment as defined in this section and which is permanently stationed, or which is periodically assembled for use, at a single facility for the purpose of performing treatment, regardless of the period or frequency of treatment (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Flame Zone* - the portion of the combustion chamber in a boiler occupied by the flame envelope (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Floodplain* - the land area that is subject to flooding in any year from any source (Calif. Code Regs. tit. 23, section 2601).
- *Flow Indicator* - a device that indicates whether gas flow is present in a vent stream (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Food-Chain Crops* - tobacco, crops grown for human consumption, and crops grown for feed for animals whose products are consumed by humans (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Fractionation Operation* - a distillation operation or method used to separate a mixture of several volatile components of different boiling points in successive stages, each stage removing from the mixture some portion of one of the components (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Freeboard* - the vertical distance between the top of a tank or surface impoundment dike, and the surface of the waste contained therein (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Free Liquids* - liquids which readily separate from the solid portion of a waste under ambient temperature and pressure. Free liquids are determined by using the paint filter test (EPA Method No. 9095), as modified in Section 66264.314(b) of this division (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Functionally Equivalent Component* - a component which performs the same function or measurement and which meets or exceeds the performance specifications of another component (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).

- *Generator* - any person, by site, whose act or process produces hazardous waste identified or listed in Chapter 11 of this Division or whose act first causes a hazardous waste to become subject to regulation (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Geologic Materials* - in-place naturally occurring surface and subsurface rock and soil (232 CCR, section 2601).
- *Groundwater* - water below the land surface in a zone of saturation (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Halogenated Organic Compounds or HOCs* - those compounds having a carbon-halogen bond that are listed under Appendix III or Appendix III-A to Chapter 18 of this Division (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Handling* - the transporting or transferring from one place to another, or pumping, processing, storing or packaging of hazardous waste, but does not include the handling of any substance before it becomes a waste (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Hauler* - a transporter (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Hazardous Constituent* - a constituent identified in Appendix VIII to Chapter 11 of this Division or any other element, chemical compound, or mixture of compounds which is a component of a hazardous waste or leachate and which has a physical or chemical property that causes the waste or leachate to be identified as a hazardous waste (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Hazardous Debris* - debris that contains a hazardous waste listed in Article 4 of Chapter 11 of this Division, or that exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste identified in Article 3 of Chapter 11 (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Hazardous Material* - defined in Health and Safety Code Section 25501 as applied in Chapter 6.95 of Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Hazardous Waste* - a hazardous waste as defined in Section 66261.3 of this division. Hazardous waste includes extremely hazardous waste, acutely hazardous waste, RCRA hazardous waste, non-RCRA hazardous waste and special waste (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Hazardous Waste Constituent* - a constituent that caused the USEPA Administrator to list the hazardous waste in 40 CFR Part 261, Subpart D, or a constituent listed in Table 1 of 40 CFR Section 261.24 (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Hazardous Waste Discharge* - means the accident or intentional spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, or dumping of hazardous waste into or on any land or water (22 CCR, Section 66260.10) (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Hazardous Waste Facility* - all contiguous land and structures, other appurtenances, and improvements on the land used for the treatment, transfer, storage, resource recovery, disposal or recycling of hazardous waste. A hazardous waste facility may consist of one or more treatment, transfer, storage, resource recovery, disposal or recycling operational units or combinations of these units. For the purpose of implementing corrective action under this division, hazardous waste facility includes all contiguous property under the control of the owner or operator that is required to implement corrective action (22 CCR, Section 66260.10) [Revised August 1999].
- *Hazardous Waste Facility Permit* - an authorization, license or equivalent control document issued by the USEPA or the Department to implement the requirements of RCRA and this Division. Permit includes permit by rule pursuant to Section 66270.60, and emergency permit pursuant to Section 66270.61, but does not include interim status (Article 7 of Chapter 20), or any permit which has not yet been the subject of final USEPA or Department action, such as a draft permit or a proposed permit (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).

- *Hazardous Waste Management* - the handling, storage, transportation, processing, treatment, recovery, recycling, transfer, and disposal of hazardous waste (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Hazardous Waste Management Facility* - all contiguous land and structures, other appurtenances, and improvements on the land used for the treatment, transfer, storage, resource recovery, disposal or recycling of hazardous waste. A hazardous waste facility may consist of one or more treatment, transfer, storage, resource recovery, disposal or recycling operational units or combinations of those units. For the purpose of implementing corrective action under Articles 6, 15.5, or 17 of Chapter 14 or Article 18 of Chapter 15 of this Division, all contiguous property under the control of the owner or operator seeking a permit under Title 22, Division 4.5 of the California Code of Regulations. This definition applies to all contiguous property of a owner or operator implementing corrective action at a facility under Health and Safety Code Sections 25200.10 or 25187, or Federal RCRA Section 3008(h) [U.S.C. Title 42, Section 6928(h)]. This definition also applies to all contiguous property of a owner or operator implementing removal or remedial action at an extra-large, large, medium, or small site where hazardous substances have been released or threaten to be released under Health and Safety Code Sections 25187 or 25358.9 where as provided for under the provisions of that section the Department has excluded the removal or remedial action at a site from the hazardous waste facilities permit required by Health and Safety Code Section 25201 (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Hazardous Waste Management Unit* - a contiguous area of land on or in which hazardous waste is placed, or the largest area in which there is significant likelihood of mixing hazardous waste constituents in the same area. Examples of hazardous waste management units include a surface impoundment, a waste pile, a land treatment area, a landfill cell, a waste transfer area, an incinerator, a tank and its associated piping and underlying containment system and a container storage area. A container alone does not constitute a unit; the unit includes containers and the land or pad upon which they are placed (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Hazardous Waste Management Unit Shutdown* - a work practice or operational procedure that stops operation of a hazardous waste management unit or part of a hazardous waste management unit. An unscheduled work practice or operational procedure that stops operation of a hazardous waste management unit or part of a hazardous waste management unit for less than 24 h is not a hazardous waste management unit shutdown. The use of spare equipment and technically feasible bypassing of equipment without stopping operation are not hazardous waste management unit shutdowns (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Hazardous Waste Property* - land which is either of the following:
 1. any hazardous waste facility or portion thereof, required to be permitted pursuant to this division, which has a permit for disposal from the Department or has submitted an application for such a permit
 2. a portion of any land designated as a hazardous waste property pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 25229 where a significant disposal of hazardous waste has occurred on, under or into the land resulting in a significant existing or potential hazard to present or future public health or safety.

Hazardous waste property does not include residential land that has never received waste chemicals from an industrial, commercial, agricultural, research or business activity (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Highway* - a way, or place, of whatever nature open to the use of the public for purposes of vehicular travel. Highway includes street (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Holocene Fault* - a fault that is or has been active during the last 11,000 yr (Calif. Code Regs. tit. 23, section 2601).
- *Hot Well* - a container for collecting condensate as in a steam condenser serving a vacuum-jet or steam-jet ejector (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Household* - a single detached residence or a single unit of a multiple residence unit and all appurtenant structures (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).

- *Household Hazardous Waste* - any hazardous waste generated incidental to owning and/or maintaining a place of residence. Household hazardous waste does not include any waste generated in the course of operating a business at a residence (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *HWM Facility* - all contiguous land and structures, other appurtenances, and improvements on the land used for the treatment, transfer, storage, resource recovery, disposal, or recycling of hazardous waste. A hazardous waste facility may consist of one or more treatment, transfer, storage, resource recovery, disposal, or recycling operational units or combinations of those units. For the purpose of implementing corrective action under Articles 6, 15.5, or 17 of Chapter 14 or Article 18 of Chapter 15 of this Division, all contiguous property under the control of the owner or operator seeking a permit under Title 22, Division 4.5 of the California Code of Regulations. This definition applies to all contiguous property of a owner or operator implementing corrective action at a facility under Health and Safety Code Sections 25200.10 or 25187, or Federal RCRA Section 3008(h) [U.S.C. Title 42, Section 6928(h)]. This definition also applies to all contiguous property of a owner or operator implementing removal or remedial action at an extra-large, large, medium, or small site where hazardous substances have been released or threaten to be released under Health and Safety Code Sections 25187 or 25358.9 where as provided for under the provisions of that section the Department has excluded the removal or remedial action at a site from the hazardous waste facilities permit required by Health and Safety Code Section 25201 (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Identification Number or ID Number* - the number applied for by and assigned to all handlers of hazardous waste. A State ID number will be issued to handlers of non-RCRA hazardous waste (HW) and/or under 100 KG per calendar month of a RCRA HW. The State ID number will have a prefix of three letters followed by nine numbers. A Federal ID number (EPA ID number) will be issued to handlers of 100 KG or more per calendar month of a RCRA HW and/or more than 1 KG per calendar month of acute HW, and any amount of non-RCRA HW. The Federal ID number will have a prefix of three letters followed by nine numbers. Federal facilities will have a prefix of two letters followed by ten numbers (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Ignitable* - capable of being set afire, or of bursting into flame spontaneously or by interaction with another substance or material (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Impoundment* - a facility or part of a facility which is a natural topographic depression, man-made excavation or diked area formed primarily of earthen materials (although it may be lined with man-made materials) which is designed to hold an accumulation of liquid wastes or wastes containing free liquids, and which is not an injection well. Examples of surface impoundments are holding, storage, settling, and aeration pits, ponds, and lagoons (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *In Gas/Vapor Service* - that the piece of equipment contains or contacts a hazardous waste stream that is in the gaseous state at the operating conditions (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *In Heavy Liquid Service* - that the piece of equipment is not in either gas/vapor service or in light liquid service (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *In Light Liquid Service* - that the piece of equipment contains or contacts a waste stream where the vapor pressure of one or more of the components in the stream is greater than 0.3 kilopascals (kPa) at 20 °C, the total concentration of the pure components having a vapor pressure greater than 0.3 kPa at 20 °C is equal to or greater than 20 percent by weight, and the fluid is a liquid at the operating conditions (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *In Operation* - a facility which is transferring, treating, storing, or disposing of hazardous waste (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *In Situ Sampling Systems* - non-extractive samplers or in-line samplers (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).

- *In Vacuum Service* - that equipment is operating at an internal pressure that is at least 5 kPa below ambient pressure (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Inactive Portion* - that portion of a facility which is not operated after November 19, 1980 (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Incinerator* - any enclosed device using controlled flame combustion that neither meets the criteria for classification as a boiler nor is listed as an industrial furnace (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Incompatible Waste* - a hazardous waste which is unsuitable for:
 1. placement in a particular device or facility because it may cause corrosion or decay of containment materials
 2. commingling with another waste or material under uncontrolled conditions because the commingling might produce heat or pressure, fire or explosion, violent reaction, toxic dusts, mists, fumes, or gases or flammable fumes or gases (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Independent Sample* - an individual sample that has not been affected by previous sampling efforts (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Individual Generation Site* - the contiguous site at or on which one or more hazardous wastes are generated. An individual generation site, such as a large manufacturing plant, may have one or more sources of hazardous waste but is considered a single or individual generation site if the site or property is contiguous (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Industrial Furnace* - any of the following enclosed devices that are integral components of manufacturing processes and that use controlled flame devices to accomplish recovery of materials or energy:
 1. cement kilns
 2. lime kilns
 3. aggregate kilns
 4. phosphate kilns
 5. coke ovens
 6. blast furnaces
 7. smelting, melting, and refining furnaces (including pyrometallurgical devices such as cupolas, reverberator furnaces, sintering machines, roasters, and foundry furnaces)
 8. titanium dioxide chloride process oxidation reactors
 9. methane reforming furnaces
 10. pulping liquor recovery furnaces
 11. combustion devices used in the recovery of sulfur values from spent sulfuric acid
 12. such other devices as the USEPA Administrator may, after notice and comment, add to the list of industrial furnaces in 40 CFR Section 260.10 on the basis of one or more of the following factors:
 - a. the design and use of the device primarily to accomplish recovery of material products
 - b. the use of the device to burn or reduce raw materials to make a material product
 - c. the use of the device to burn or reduce secondary materials as effective substitutes for raw materials, in processes using raw materials as principal feedstocks
 - d. the use of the device to burn or reduce secondary materials as ingredients in an industrial process to make a material product
 - e. the use of the device in common industrial practice to produce a material product
 - f. other factors, as appropriate (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Injection Well* - any bored, drilled, or driven shaft, dug pit, or hole in the ground whose depth is greater than its largest surface dimension and any associated subsurface appurtenances, including, but not limited to, the casing (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).

- *Inner Liner* - a continuous layer of material placed inside a tank or container that protects the construction materials of the tank or container from the contained waste or reagents used to treat the waste (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Installation Inspector* - a person who, by reason of that person's knowledge of the physical sciences and the principles of engineering, acquired by a professional education and related practical experience, is qualified to supervise the installation of tank systems (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Interim Status* - the authorization granted by the Department or the USEPA which allows a facility to continue to operate pending review and decision of the facility's permit application (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *International Shipment* - the transportation of hazardous waste into or out of the jurisdiction of the United States (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *IX-bar Chart* - a control chart for evaluating the process level or subgroup differences in terms of the subgroup average (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Land Disposal* - placement in or on the land, except in a corrective action management unit, and includes, but is not limited to, placement in a landfill, surface impoundment, waste pile, injection well, land treatment facility, salt dome formation, salt bed formation, underground mine or cave, or placement in a concrete vault or bunker intended for disposal purposes (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Land Disposal Method* - includes:
 1. disposal of hazardous wastes on or into the land, including, but not limited to, landfill, surface impoundment, waste piles, deep-well injection, land spreading and co-burial with municipal garbage
 2. treatment of hazardous wastes on or in the land, such as neutralization and evaporation ponds and land farming, where the treatment residues are hazardous wastes and are not removed for subsequent processing or disposal within one year
 3. storage of hazardous wastes on or in the land, such as waste piles and surface impoundments, other than neutralization and evaporation ponds, for longer than one year (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Landfill* - a disposal facility or part of a facility where hazardous waste is placed in or on land and which is not a pile, a land treatment facility, a surface impoundment, an underground injection well, a salt dome formation, a salt bed formation, an underground mine, a cave, or a corrective action management unit (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Landfill Cell* - a discrete volume of a hazardous waste landfill which uses a liner to provide isolation of wastes from adjacent cells or wastes. Examples of landfill cells are trenches and pits (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Land Treatment Facility* - a facility or part of a facility at which hazardous waste is applied onto or incorporated into the soil surface so that hazardous constituents are degraded, transformed or immobilized within the treatment zone. Such facilities are disposal facilities if the waste will remain after closure (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Leachate* -
 1. any liquid, including any suspended components in the liquid, that has percolated through or drained from hazardous waste (22 CCR, Section 66260.10)
 2. any liquid formed by the drainage of liquids from waste or by the percolation of liquid through waste. It includes any constituents extracted from the waste and dissolved or suspended in the fluid (Calif. Code Regs. tit. 23, section 2601).
- *Leachate Collection and Removal System/Leak Detection System (LCRS/LDS)* - for the purposes of Chapters 14 and 15, the liner system component that immediately underlies the uppermost liner of a waste management unit, and that serves both:

1. as a leachate collection and removal system (LCRS), by collecting and conveying leachate to a sump for disposal
 2. as a leak detection system (LDS), by enabling the discharger to determine when the uppermost liner is leaking, by virtue of the leachate flow rate through the uppermost liner's exceeding the action leakage rate (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Leak-Detection System* - a system capable of detecting the failure of either the primary or secondary containment structure or the presence of a release of hazardous waste or accumulated liquid in the secondary containment structure. Such a system must employ operational controls (e.g., daily visual inspections for releases into the secondary containment system of aboveground tanks) or consist of an interstitial monitoring device designed to detect continuously and automatically the failure of the primary or secondary containment structure or the presence of a release of hazardous waste into the secondary containment structure (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
 - *Legal Defense Costs* - any expenses that an insurer incurs in defending against claims of third parties brought under the terms and conditions of an insurance policy (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
 - *Liabilities* - probable future sacrifices of economic benefits arising from present obligations to transfer assets or provide services to other entities in the future as a result of past transactions or events (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
 - *License* - includes, but is not limited to any permit, registration or certification issued by any local, state, or Federal agency for the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, recycling, disposal, or handling of hazardous waste (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
 - *Liner* - a continuous layer of natural or man-made materials, beneath or on the sides of a surface impoundment, landfill or landfill cell, which restricts the downward or lateral escape of hazardous waste, hazardous waste constituents or leachate (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
 - *Load* - the amount of waste transported by one truck, one railroad car or one barge to a hazardous waste facility (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
 - *Major Facility* - any facility or activity classified as such by the USEPA Regional Administrator in conjunction with the Department (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
 - *Malfunction* - any sudden failure of a control device or a hazardous waste management unit or failure of a hazardous waste management unit to operate in a normal or usual manner, so that organic emissions are increased (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
 - *Management* - the handling, storage, transportation, processing, treatment, recovery, recycling, transfer, and disposal of hazardous waste (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
 - *Manifest* - the shipping document DHS 8022A, or the equivalent document required by the state to which the waste will be shipped, which is originated and signed by the generator in accordance with the instructions included in the appendix to Chapter 12 of this Division (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
 - *Manifest Document Number* - the unique number assigned to the manifest by the Department for recording and reporting purposes (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
 - *Maximum Credible Earthquake* -
 1. the maximum earthquake which rationally appears capable of occurring under the presently known tectonic framework and all known geologic and seismologic facts. The following factors and standards shall be applied in determining the maximum credible earthquake:
 - A. the seismic history of the vicinity and the geologic province

- B. the length of the significant fault or faults which can affect the site within a radius of 100 km
 - C. the type(s) of faults involved
 - D. the tectonic and/or structural history
 - E. the tectonic and/or structural pattern or regional setting (geologic framework)
 - F. the time factor (known or expected frequency of occurrence) shall not be a parameter (22 CCR, Section 66260.10)
2. the maximum earthquake that appears capable of occurring under the presently known geologic framework. In determining the maximum credible earthquake, little regard is given to its probability of occurrence except that its likelihood of occurring is great enough to be of concern (Calif. Code Regs. tit. 23, section 2601).
- *Mining Overburden Returned to the Mine Site* - any material overlying an economic mineral deposit which is removed to gain access to that deposit and is then used for reclamation of a surface mine (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
 - *Miscellaneous Unit* - a hazardous waste management unit where hazardous waste is transferred, treated, stored, or disposed of and that is not a container, tank, surface impoundment, pile, land treatment unit, landfill, incinerator, boiler, industrial furnace other than industrial furnaces which are conditionally exempted pursuant to subsections (c) or (f) of section 66266.100, underground injection well with appropriate technical standards under article 5.5 commencing with section 25159.10 of chapter 6.5 of division 20 of the Health and Safety Code, containment building, corrective action management unit, or unit eligible for a research, development, and demonstration permit under section 66270.65 (22 CCR, Section 66260.10) [Revised September 1998]
 - *Monitoring Parameter* - one of the set of parameters specified in the facility permit for which monitoring is conducted. Monitoring parameters shall include physical parameters, waste constituents, reaction products, and hazardous constituents, that provide a reliable indication of a release from a regulated unit (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
 - *Monitoring Point* - a well, device, or location specified in the facility permit at which the water quality or environmental protection standard applies and at which monitoring is conducted (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
 - *Movement* - that hazardous waste transported to a facility in an individual vehicle (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
 - *National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System* - the national program for issuing, modifying, revoking and reissuing, terminating, monitoring, and enforcing permits, and imposing and enforcing pretreatment requirements, under Sections 307, 318, 402, and 405 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (33 U.S.C. Sections 1317, 1328, 1342 and 1345). The term includes an approved program (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
 - *Natural Resources* - includes, but is not limited to, disposal site capacity and substances which are hazardous waste, or which are in hazardous waste, the reuse of which is technologically and economically feasible (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
 - *Net Working Capital* - current assets minus current liabilities (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
 - *Net Worth* - total assets minus total liabilities and is equivalent to owner's equity (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
 - *New Hazardous Waste Facility or New Facility* - a facility which began operation, or for which construction commenced after November 19, 1980 (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
 - *New Hazardous Waste Management Facility* - a facility which began operation, or for which construction commenced after November 19, 1980 (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
 - *New Tank System or New Tank Component* - a tank system or component that will be used for the transfer, storage or treatment of hazardous waste and for which installation (as defined under Existing tank system in this

section) has commenced after the dates indicated below; except, however, for purposes of Sections 66264.193 (g) and 66265.193 (g), a new tank system is one for which construction commences after the dates indicated below:

1. July 14, 1986, for tanks containing RCRA hazardous wastes, unless:
 - A. the owner/operator is a conditionally exempt small quantity generator as defined in 40 CFR Section 261.5, or a 100 to 1,000 kg/mo generator as defined in 40 CFR Section 265.201
 - B. the owner/operator is not subject to regulation in 40 CFR part 264 or part 265 pursuant to an exemption in 40 CFR Section 264.1 or Section 265.1
 2. July 1, 1991 for:
 - A. tanks containing only non-RCRA hazardous wastes
 - B. tanks containing RCRA hazardous wastes, if:
 - i. the owner/operator is a conditionally exempt small quantity generator or a 100 to 1,000 kg/mo generator
 - ii. the owner/operator is not subject to regulation in 40 CFR part 264 or part 265 pursuant to an exemption in 40 CFR Section 264.1 or Section 265.1, but the owner/operator is subject to the standards of Article 10 of Chapter 14 or Article 10 of Chapter 15 of this Division (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *IX-bar Chart* - a control chart for evaluating the process level or subgroup differences in terms of the subgroup average (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
 - *Non-RCRA Hazardous Waste* - all hazardous waste regulated in the state, other than RCRA hazardous waste as defined in this section. A hazardous waste is presumed to be a RCRA hazardous waste, unless it is determined pursuant to Section 66261.101 that the hazardous waste is a non-RCRA hazardous waste (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
 - *Nonsudden Accidental Occurrence* - an unforeseen and unexpected accident which takes place over time, involves continuous or repeated exposure and results in bodily injury, property damage, or environmental degradation (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
 - *Nonwastewaters* - for the purposes of Chapter 18 of this Division, wastes that do not meet the criteria for wastewaters found in the definition of wastewaters in this Section (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
 - *Offsite* - any site which is not onsite (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
 - *Offsite Facility* - a hazardous waste facility that is not an onsite facility (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
 - *Onground Tank* - a device meeting the definition of “tank” in this section that is situated in such a way that the bottom of the tank is on the same level as the adjacent surrounding surface so that the external tank bottom cannot be visually inspected (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
 - *Onsite* - the same or geographically contiguous property which may be divided by public or private right-of-way, provided the entrance and exit between the properties is at a crossroads intersection, and access is by crossing as opposed to going along, the right-of-way. Noncontiguous properties owned by the same person but connected by a right- of-way which that person controls and to which the public does not have access, is also considered onsite property (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
 - *Onsite Facility or Onsite Hazardous Waste Facility* - a facility:
 1. at which a hazardous waste is generated and which is owned by, leased to, or under the control of, the generator of the waste
 2. which is located on the same or geographically contiguous property, on which the waste is produced, which may be divided by public or private right-of-way, provided the entrance and exit between the properties is at a cross- roads intersection, and access is by crossing as opposed to going along, the right-of-way. Noncontiguous properties owned by the same person but connected by a right-of-way which the

person controls and to which the public does not have access, is also considered an onsite facility (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).

- *Open Burning* - the combustion of any material without the following characteristics:
 1. control of combustion air to maintain adequate temperature for efficient combustion
 2. containment of the combustion-reaction in an enclosed device to provide sufficient residence time and mixing for complete combustion
 3. control of emission of the gaseous combustion products. (See also incineration and thermal treatment) (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Open-Ended Valve or Line* - any valve, except pressure relief valves, having one side of the valve seat in contact with process fluid and one side open to the atmosphere, either directly or through open piping (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Operating Life* - the period from the initial receipt of hazardous waste at the facility until the Department receives certification of final closure (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Operator* - the person responsible for the overall operation of a facility (22 CCR, Section 66260.10) (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Owner* - the person who owns a facility or part of a facility (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Owner or Operator* - the owner or operator of any facility or activity subject to regulation under Chapter 6.5 commencing with Section 25100, Division 20, Health and Safety Code (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *P-Value* - the smallest significance level for which the null hypothesis would be rejected based on the data that was actually observed (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Parent Corporation* - a corporation which directly owns at least 50 percent of the voting stock of the corporation which is the facility owner or operator; the latter corporation is deemed a subsidiary of the parent corporation (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Part A of Permit Application* - an application to the Department or the USEPA for a permit to operate a hazardous waste facility. The application is described in Section 66270.13 (22 CCR, Section 66260.10) (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Part B of Permit Application* - the operation plan described in Sections 66270.14 through 66270.23 for a hazardous waste facility (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Partial Closure* - the closure of a hazardous waste management unit in accordance with the applicable closure requirements of Chapters 14 and 15 of this division at a facility that contains other active hazardous waste management units. For example, partial closure may include the closure of a tank (including its associated piping and underlying containment systems), landfill cell, surface impoundment, waste pile or other hazardous waste management unit, while other units of the same facility continue to operate or will be placed in operation in the future (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *PCBs (Polychlorinated biphenyls)* - are halogenated organic compounds defined in accordance with 40 CFR 761.3 (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Permanent Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility (PHHWCF)* - a facility operated by a public agency or its contractor which:
 1. is operated in accordance with Section 67450.25
 2. is permanently sited at a location (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).

- *Permeability* - the ability of natural and artificial materials to transmit fluid (Calif. Code Regs. tit. 23, section 2601).
- *Permit* - an authorization, license or equivalent control document issued by the USEPA or the Department to implement the requirements of RCRA and this division. Permit includes permit by rule pursuant to Section 66270.60, and emergency permit pursuant to Section 66270.61, but does not include interim status (Article 7 of Chapter 20), or any permit which has not yet been the subject of final USEPA or Department action, such as a draft permit or a proposed permit (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Permit-by-Rule* - a provision of these regulations stating that a facility or activity is deemed to have a permit if it meets the requirements of the provision (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Permitted Facility* - a facility that has received a hazardous waste facility permit from the Department or the USEPA in accordance with Section 25200 of the Health and Safety Code or RCRA (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Persistent Toxic Substance* - a toxic substance that resists natural degradation or detoxification (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Person* - an individual, trust, firm, joint stock company, business concern, corporation, including, but not limited to, a government corporation, partnership and association. Person also includes any city, county, district, commission, the state or any department, agency or political subdivision thereof, any interstate body, and the Federal Government or any department or agency thereof to the extent permitted by law (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Personnel* - all persons who work, at, or oversee the operations of, a hazardous waste facility, and whose actions or failure to act may result in noncompliance with the requirements of this division (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Physical Construction* - excavation, movement of earth, erection of forms or structures, or similar activity to prepare a facility to accept hazardous waste (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Physical Parameter* - any measurable physical characteristic of a substance including, but not limited to, temperature, electrical conductivity, pH and specific gravity (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Pile* - any noncontainerized accumulation of solid, nonflowing hazardous waste that is used for treatment or storage and that is not a containment building (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Point of Compliance* - a vertical surface located at the hydraulically downgradient limit, of a regulated unit, that extends through the uppermost aquifer (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Point Source* - any discernible, confined and discrete conveyance, including, but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation or vessel or other floating craft, from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This term does not include return flows from irrigated agriculture (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)* - are halogenated organic compounds defined in accordance with 40 CFR 761.3 (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Postclosure Plan* - the plan for postclosure care prepared in accordance with Chapter 14 or Chapter 15 of this division (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *POTW (Publicly Owned Treatment Works)* - any device or system used in the treatment (including recycling and reclamation) of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature which is owned by a State or

municipality (as defined by 33 U.S.C. Section 1362). This definition includes sewers, pipes or other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a POTW providing treatment (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).

- *Pressure Release* - the emission of materials resulting from the system pressure being greater than the set pressure of the pressure relief device (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Primary Exporter* - any person who is required to originate the manifest for a shipment of hazardous waste in accordance with Article 2 of Chapter 12 of this division, which specifies a treatment, storage or disposal facility in a receiving country as the facility to which the hazardous waste will be sent and any intermediary arranging for the export (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Process Heater* - a device that transfers heat liberated by burning fuel to fluids contained in tubes, including all fluids except water that are heated to produce steam (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Process Vent* - any open-ended pipe or stack that is vented to the atmosphere either directly, through a vacuum-producing system, or through a tank (e.g., distillate receiver, condenser, bottoms receiver, surge control tank, separator tank, or hot well) associated with hazardous waste distillation, fractionation, thin-film evaporation, solvent extraction, or air or steam stripping operations (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Processing* - treatment (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Producer* - any person, by site, whose act or process produces hazardous waste identified or listed in Chapter 11 of this division or whose act first causes a hazardous waste to become subject to regulation (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Property Damage* - an injury to property that deprives its owner of the benefit of the property by taking, withholding, deteriorating or destroying it. For the purposes of Chapter 13, property damage is damage to or loss of tangible property (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW)* - any device or system used in the treatment (including recycling and reclamation) of municipal sewage or industrial wastes of a liquid nature which is owned by a State or municipality (as defined by 33 U.S.C. Section 1362). This definition includes sewers, pipes or other conveyances only if they convey wastewater to a POTW providing treatment (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *R Chart (Range Chart)* - a control chart for evaluating the variability within a process in terms of the subgroup range R (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Rapid Geologic Change* - alteration of the ground surface through such actions as landslides, subsidence, liquefaction, and faulting (Calif. Code Regs. tit. 23, section 2601).
- *RCRA Hazardous Waste* - all waste identified as a hazardous waste in Part 261 (commencing with Section 261.1) of subchapter I of Chapter 1 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations and appendices thereto (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Reactive* - having properties of explosivity or of chemical activity which can be a hazard to human health or the environment (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Receiving Country* - a foreign country to which a hazardous waste is sent for the purpose of treatment, storage or disposal (except short-term storage incidental to transportation) (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Reclaimed* - that a material is processed to recover a usable product, or that it is regenerated. Examples are recovery of lead values from spent batteries and regeneration of spent solvents (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).

- *Recyclable Material* - a hazardous waste that is capable of being recycled, including, but not limited to, any of the following:
 1. a residue
 2. a spent material, including, but not limited to, a used or spent stripping or plating solution or etchant
 3. a material that is contaminated to such an extent that it can no longer be used for the purpose for which it was originally purchased or manufactured
 4. a by-product listed in Section 66261.31 or Section 66261.32
 5. any retrograde material that has not been used, distributed or reclaimed through treatment by the original manufacturer or owner by the later of the following dates:
 - A. 1 yr after the date when the material became a retrograde material
 - B. if the material has been returned to the original manufacturer, one year after the material is returned to the original manufacturer (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).

- *Recycled Material* - a material that is used or reused or reclaimed (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).

- *Regional Administrator* - the Regional Administrator for the EPA Region in which the facility is located, or that person's designee (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).

- *Registered Hazardous Waste Transporter* - a transporter registered with the Department to transport hazardous wastes (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).

- *Regulated Unit* - includes:
 1. a permitted hazardous waste facility, which operates or operated:
 - a. any surface impoundment, waste pile, land treatment unit or landfill that receives or has received hazardous waste after July 26, 1982
 - b. any surface impoundment, waste pile, land treatment unit, or landfill that ceased receiving hazardous waste by July 26, 1982 which is required to comply with the requirements of Article 6 of Chapter 14 of this division pursuant to Section 66264.90(a)
 2. an interim status hazardous waste facility which operates or operated:
 - a. any surface impoundment, waste pile, land treatment unit, or landfill that receives or has received hazardous waste after November 19, 1980
 - b. any surface impoundment, waste pile, land treatment unit, or landfill that ceased receiving hazardous waste by November 19, 1980 which is required to comply with the requirements of Article 6 of Chapter 15 of this division pursuant to Section 66265.90(a) (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).

- *Release* - any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment. Release does not include any of the following:
 1. Any release which results in exposure to persons solely within a workplace, with respect to a claim such exposed persons may assert against their employer.
 2. Emissions from the engine exhaust of a motor vehicle, rolling stock, aircraft, vessel or pipeline pumping station engine.
 3. Release of source, by-product, or special nuclear material from a nuclear incident, as those terms are defined in the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 U.S.C. 2011, et seq.), if such release is subject to requirements with respect to financial protection established by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission under Section 2210 of Title 42 of the United States Code or, for the purposes of Section 104 of the federal act (42 U.S.C. 9604) or any other response action, any release of source by-product, or special nuclear material from any processing site designated under Section 7912(a)(1) or 7942(a) of Title 42 of the United States Code, which sections are a part of the Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act of 1978.
 4. The normal application of fertilizer, plant growth regulants, and pesticides (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).

- *Remediation Waste* - all solid and hazardous wastes, hazardous substances, and all media (including groundwater, surface water, soils, and sediments) and debris, which contain listed hazardous wastes or which themselves exhibit a hazardous waste characteristic, that are managed for the purpose of implementing

corrective action requirements under Articles 6, 15.5, or 17 of Chapter 14 or Article 18 of Chapter 15 of this division, Health and Safety Code Sections 25200.10 or 25187, or Section 25358.9 where as provided for under the provisions of that section the Department has excluded the removal or remedial action at a site from the hazardous waste facilities permit required by Health and Safety Code Section 25201, or federal RCRA Section 3008(h) [U.S.C. Title 42, Section 6928(h)]. For a given facility, remediation wastes may originate only from within the facility boundary, but may include waste managed in implementing Health and Safety Code Sections 25200.10 or 25187, or Section 25358.9 where as provided for under the provisions of that section the Department has excluded the removal or remedial action at a site from the hazardous waste facilities permit required by Health and Safety Code Section 25201, or federal RCRA Section 3004(v) [U.S.C. Title 42, Section 6924(v)] or 3008(h) [U.S.C. Title 42, Section 6928(h)] for releases beyond the facility boundary (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).

- *Repaired* - that equipment is adjusted, or otherwise altered, to eliminate a leak (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Replacement Unit* - for the purposes of Chapters 14 and 15, a landfill, surface impoundment, or waste pile unit from which all or substantially all of the waste is removed, and that is subsequently reused to transfer, treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste. Replacement unit does not apply to a unit from which waste is removed during closure, if the subsequent reuse solely involves the disposal of waste from that unit and other closing units or corrective action areas at the facility, in accordance with an approved closure plan or EPA- or state-approved corrective action (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Representative Sample* - a sample of a universe or whole (e.g., waste pile, lagoon, ground water) that can be expected to exhibit the average properties of the universe or whole (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Residuals Repository* - a hazardous waste facility or part of a facility that is permitted to accept for land disposal only nonliquid, treated hazardous waste (as defined in Section 25179.3(1), Health and Safety Code). Nonliquid means nonliquid and containing less than 50 percent moisture by weight as determined in accordance with Section 66265.317 of this Division (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Resource Recovery Facility* - an offsite hazardous waste facility whose principal method of hazardous waste management is the handling, recycling, treatment, use or reuse of recyclable material and which meets the requirements in Chapter 16 of this division (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Restricted Hazardous Waste* - any hazardous waste which is subject to land disposal restriction pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 25179.6 or Chapter 18 of this division (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Retrograde Material* - any hazardous material which is not to be used, sold or distributed for use in an originally intended or prescribed manner or for an originally intended or prescribed purpose and which meets any one or more of the following criteria:
 1. has undergone chemical, biochemical, physical or other changes due to the passage of time or the environmental conditions under which it was stored
 2. has exceeded a specified or recommended shelf life
 3. is banned by law, regulation, ordinance or decree
 4. cannot be used for reasons of economics, health or safety or environmental hazard.Retrograde material does not include material listed in Section 66261.33 if either of the following conditions is met:
 1. the material is used in a manner constituting disposal and the material is not normally used in a manner constituting disposal
 2. the material is burned for energy recovery and the material is not normally burned for energy recovery (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Runoff* - any rainwater, leachate, or other liquid that drains over land from any part of a facility (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).

- *Run-on* - any rainwater, leachate, or other liquid that drains over land onto any part of a facility (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Saturated Zone* - that part of the earth's crust in which all voids are filled with water (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Schedule of Compliance* - a schedule of remedial measures included in a permit or order, including an enforceable sequence of interim requirements (for example, actions, operations, or milestone events) leading to compliance with applicable law (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Scrap Metal* - any one or more of the following, except as provided in subsection (b) of this section:
 1. manufactured, solid metal objects and products
 2. metal workings, including cuttings, trimmings, stampings, grindings, shavings and sandings
 3. solid metal residues of metal production.
 Scrap metal excludes all of the following:
 1. lead-acid storage batteries, waste elemental mercury, and water-reactive metals such as sodium, potassium, and lithium
 2. magnesium borings, trimmings, grindings, shavings, sandings, and any other forms capable of producing independent combustion
 3. beryllium borings, trimmings, grindings, shavings, sandings, and any other forms capable of producing adverse health effects or environmental harm in the opinion of the Department
 4. any metal contaminated with a hazardous waste, such that the contaminated metal exhibits any characteristic of a hazardous waste under Article 3 of Chapter 11 of this division
 5. any metal contaminated with an oil that is a hazardous waste and that is free-flowing
 6. sludges, fine powders, semi-solids, and liquid solutions that are hazardous wastes (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Semitrailer* - a vehicle designed for carrying persons, property or waste, used in conjunction with a motor vehicle, and so constructed that some part of its weight and that of its load rests upon, or is carried by, another vehicle (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Sensor* - a device that measures a physical quantity or the change in a physical quantity, such as temperature, pressure, flow rate, pH, or liquid level (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Separator Tank* - a device used for separation of two immiscible liquids (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Series A Resource Recovery Facility Permit* - a type of hazardous waste facility permit issued by the Department which grants the authority to operate a resource recovery facility that meets the criteria in Section 66266.7 (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Series B Resource Recovery Facility Permit* - a type of hazardous waste facility permit issued by the Department which grants the authority to operate a resource recovery facility that meets the criteria in Section 66266.8 (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Series C Resource Recovery Facility Permit* - a type of hazardous waste facility permit issued by the Department which grants the authority to operate a resource recovery facility that meets the criteria in Section 66266.9 (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Site* - the land or water area where any facility or activity is physically located or conducted, including adjacent land used in connection with the facility or activity (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Sludge* - any solid, semi-solid, or liquid waste generated from a municipal, commercial, or industrial wastewater treatment plant, water supply treatment plant, or air pollution control facility exclusive of the treated effluent from a wastewater treatment plant (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).

- *Small Quantity Commercial Source* - a business which generates less than 100 kg [220 lb] of household waste, as defined in paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 261.4 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, or which meets the criteria for conditionally exempt small quantity generators specified in Section 261.5 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, or, if the hazardous waste is perchlorethylene, a business which generates less than 50 kg of hazardous waste per month and meets the criteria set forth in Sections 261.4 or 261.5 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Small Quantity Generator* - a generator who generates less than 1,000 kg of hazardous waste in a calendar month (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Soil-Pore Liquid* - the liquid contained in openings between particles of soil in the unsaturated zone (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Solid Waste Management Unit* - any unit at a hazardous waste facility from which hazardous constituents might migrate, irrespective of whether the units were intended for the management of wastes, including but not limited to: containers, tanks, surface impoundments, waste piles, land treatment units, landfills, incinerators, and underground injection wells (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Soluble Threshold Limit Concentration (STLC)* - the concentration of a solubilized and extractable bioaccumulative or persistent toxic substance which, if equaled or exceeded in a waste or waste extract determined pursuant to Appendix II of Chapter 11 of this division renders the waste hazardous (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Solvent Extraction Operation* - an operation or method of separation in which a solid or solution is contacted with a liquid solvent (the two being mutually insoluble) to preferentially dissolve and transfer one or more components into the solvent (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Special Waste* - a waste which is a hazardous waste only because it contains an inorganic substance or substances which cause it to pose a chronic toxicity hazard to human health or the environment and which meets all of the criteria and requirements of Section 66261.122 and has been classified a special waste pursuant to Section 66261.124 (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Spent Material* - any material that has been used and as a result of contamination can no longer serve the purpose for which it was produced without processing (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Start-up* - the setting in operation of a hazardous waste management unit or control device for any purpose (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *State/EPA Agreement* - an agreement between the Regional Administrator and the Department which coordinates EPA and state activities, responsibilities and programs (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Steam Stripping Operation* - a distillation operation in which vaporization of the volatile constituents of a liquid mixture takes place by the introduction of steam directly into the charge (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *STLC (Soluble Threshold Limiting Concentration)* - the concentration of a solubilized and extractable bioaccumulative or persistent toxic substance which, if equaled or exceeded in a waste or waste extract determined pursuant to Appendix II of Chapter 11 of this division renders the waste hazardous (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Storage* - the holding of hazardous waste for a temporary period, at the end of which the hazardous waste is treated, disposed of or stored elsewhere (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Substantial Business Relationship* - the extent of a business relationship necessary under applicable State law to make a guarantee contract issued incident to that relationship valid and enforceable. A substantial business

relationship must arise from a pattern of recent or ongoing business transactions, in addition the guarantee itself, such that a currently existing business relationship between the guarantor and the owner or operator is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Department (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).

- *Sudden Accidental Occurrence* - an unforeseen and unexpected accident which is not continuous or repeated in nature and results in bodily injury, property damage or environmental degradation (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Sump* - any pit or reservoir that meets the definition of tank and those troughs/trenches connected to it that serves to collect hazardous waste for transport to hazardous waste storage, treatment or disposal facilities. For the purposes of Chapters 14 and 15, sump means any pit or reservoir that meets the definition of tank and those troughs/trenches connected to it that serve to collect hazardous waste for transport to hazardous waste storage, treatment or disposal facilities; except that as used in the landfill, surface impoundment, and waste pile rules, sump means any lined pit or reservoir that serves to collect liquids drained from a leachate collection and removal system or leak detection system for subsequent removal from the system (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Surface Impoundment* - a facility or part of a facility which is a natural topographic depression, man-made excavation or diked area formed primarily of earthen materials (although it may be lined with man-made materials) which is designed to hold an accumulation of liquid wastes or wastes containing free liquids, and which is not an injection well. Examples of surface impoundments are holding, storage, settling, and aeration pits, ponds and lagoons (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Surge Control Tank* - a pipe or storage reservoir sufficient in capacity to contain the surging liquid discharge of the process tank to which it is connected (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Surplus Material* - an unused raw material or commercial product obtained by a person who intended to use or sell it, but who no longer needs it, and who transfers ownership of it to another person for use in a manner for which the material or product is commonly used. Surplus material is excess material. Surplus material does not include a retrograde material as defined in this section, nor a recyclable material as defined in this section (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Tangible Net Worth* - the tangible assets that remain after deducting liabilities; such assets would not include intangibles such as goodwill and rights to patents or royalties (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Tank* - a stationary device, designed to contain an accumulation of hazardous waste which is constructed primarily of nonearthen materials (e.g., wood, concrete, steel, plastic) which provide structural support (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Tank System* - a hazardous waste transfer, storage or treatment tank and its associated ancillary equipment and containment system (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Temporary Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility (THHWCF)* - a facility operated by a public agency which:
 1. is operated in accordance with Section 66270.1(c)(1)(F)
 2. is operated at the same location no more than 12 times per calendar year and no more than once in any calendar month at the same location
 3. terminates operation within two days of commencing each session (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Terminate* - to accept the last delivery of waste (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *The State* - the State of California (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Thermal Treatment* - the treatment of hazardous waste in a device which uses elevated temperatures as the primary means to change the chemical, physical, or biological character or composition of the hazardous waste.

Examples of thermal treatment processes are incineration, molten salt, pyrolysis, calcination, wet air oxidation and microwave discharge. (See also incinerator and open burning) (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).

- *Thin-Film Evaporation Operation* - a distillation operation that employs a heating surface consisting of a large diameter tube that may be either straight or tapered, horizontal or vertical. Liquid is spread on the tube wall by a rotating assembly of blades that maintain a close clearance from the wall or actually ride on the film of liquid on the wall (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Total Threshold Limit Concentration (TTLC)* - the concentration of a solubilized, extractable and nonextractable bioaccumulative or persistent toxic substance which, if equaled or exceeded in a waste, renders the waste hazardous (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Totally Enclosed Treatment Facility* - a facility for the treatment of hazardous waste which is directly connected to an industrial production process and which is constructed and operated in a manner which prevents the release of any hazardous waste or any constituent thereof into the environment during treatment. An example is a pipe in which waste acid is neutralized (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Toxic Waste* - a hazardous waste designated as a toxic waste by the USEPA Administrator pursuant to 40 CFR Section 261.11 (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Trailer* - a vehicle designed for carrying persons, property or waste on its own structure and for being drawn by a motor vehicle and so constructed that no part of its weight rests upon any other vehicle (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Transfer* - the loading, unloading, pumping or packaging of hazardous waste. Transfer does not include loading, unloading, pumping or packaging of hazardous waste on the site where the hazardous waste was generated (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Transfer Facility or Transfer Station* - any transportation related facility including loading docks, parking areas, storage areas and other similar areas where shipments of hazardous waste are held and/or transferred during the normal course of transportation (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Transit Country* - any foreign country, other than a receiving country, through which a hazardous waste is transported (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Transport Vehicle* - a motor vehicle or rail car used for the transportation of cargo by any mode. Each cargo carrying body (trailer, railroad freight car, etc.) is a separate transport vehicle (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Transportable Treatment Unit* - any mobile equipment which performs a treatment as defined in this section and which is transported onto a facility to perform treatment and which is not permanently stationed at a single facility (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Transportation* - the movement of hazardous waste by air, rail, highway or water (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Transporter* - a person engaged in offsite transportation of hazardous waste by air, rail, highway, or water (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Treatability Study* - includes the following, but does not include the commercial treatment or disposal of hazardous waste:
 1. The application of a treatment process to a representative sample of hazardous waste to determine any of the following:
 - a. Whether the hazardous waste can be effectively treated by the treatment process employed in the treatability study.
 - b. What pretreatment, if any, is required.

- c. The optimal conditions and processing techniques required to achieve the desired treatment.
 - d. The efficiency of a treatment process for a specific hazardous waste or wastes.
 - e. The characteristics and volumes of residual from a particular treatment process.
- 2. Liner compatibility, corrosion, or other material compatibility studies (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Treatability Study Sample* - a small quantity of hazardous waste, of no more than 400 kg, which will be subject to a treatability study (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Treatment* - any method, technique, or process which changes or is designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of any hazardous waste or any material contained therein, or removes or reduces its harmful properties or characteristics for any purpose including, but not limited to, energy recovery, material recovery or reduction in volume (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Treatment Zone* - a soil area of the unsaturated zone of a land treatment unit within which hazardous constituents and constituents of concern are degraded, transformed or immobilized. A treatment zone may not extend more than 5 ft below the initial surface and the base of the treatment zone shall be a minimum of 5 ft above the highest anticipated elevation of underlying groundwater (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Truck* - a motor vehicle, excluding truck tractor, designed, used or maintained primarily for the transportation of property or waste (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *TTLIC (Total Threshold Limiting Concentration)* - the concentration of a solubilized, extractable and nonextractable bioaccumulative or persistent toxic substance which, if equaled or exceeded in a waste, renders the waste hazardous (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Underground Injection* - the subsurface emplacement of fluids through a bored, drilled, or driven well; or through a dug well, where the depth of the dug well is greater than the largest surface dimension. (See also injection well) (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Underground Source of Drinking Water (USDW)* - an aquifer or its portion:
 1. which supplies any public water system; or which contains a sufficient quantity of ground water to supply a public water system
 2. which currently supplies drinking water for human consumption or contains fewer than 10,000 mg/L total dissolved solids
 3. which is not an exempted aquifer (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Underground Tank* - a device meeting the definition of tank in this section which is substantially or totally beneath the surface of the ground (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Underlying Hazardous Constituent* - any constituent listed in Section 66268.48 of Chapter 18. Table UTS -- Universal Treatment Standards, except vanadium and zinc, which can reasonably be expected to be present at the point of generation of the hazardous waste, at a concentration above the constituent-specific UTS treatment standard (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Unfit-for-Use Tank System* - a tank system that has been determined through an integrity assessment or other inspection to be no longer capable of transferring, storing or treating hazardous waste without posing a threat of release of hazardous waste to the environment (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Universal Waste* - means any of the following wastes that are conditionally exempt from classification as hazardous wastes pursuant to section 66261.9 (22 CCR, Section 66273.9)[Added September 2000]:
 1. Batteries as described in section 66273.2;
 2. Thermostats as described in section 66273.4; and
 3. Lamps as described in section 66273.5.

- *Unsaturated Zone* - the zone between the land surface and the water table (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *United States* - the 50 States, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Uppermost Aquifer* - the geologic format on nearest the natural ground surface that is an aquifer, as well as lower aquifers that are hydraulically interconnected with this aquifer (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Used or Reused* - that a material is either:
 1. employed as an ingredient, including use as an intermediate, in an industrial process to make a product (for example, distillation bottoms from one process used as feedstock in another process). However, a material will not satisfy this condition if distinct components of the material are recovered as separate end products (as when metals are recovered from metal-containing secondary materials)
 2. employed in a particular function or application as an effective substitute for a commercial product (for example, spent pickle liquor used as phosphorous precipitant and sludge conditioner in wastewater treatment) (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Use In Agriculture* - a recyclable material (either in its existing state or in processed products) applied to the land as a fertilizer, soil amendment, agricultural mineral, or an auxiliary soil and plant substance, or used to produce a food for domestic livestock or wildlife (22 CCR, Section 66266.115(e)) [Added September 1997].
- *USEPA Acknowledgment of Consent* - the cable sent to the USEPA from the U.S. Embassy in a receiving country that acknowledges the written consent of the receiving country to accept the hazardous waste and describes the terms and conditions of the receiving country's consent to the shipment (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *USEPA Administrator* - the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, or the Administrator's designee (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *USEPA Hazardous Waste Number* - the number assigned to each hazardous waste listed in Article 4 of Chapter 11 of this Division and to each characteristic identified in Article 3 of Chapter 11 of this Division as an USEPA hazardous waste number (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *USEPA Regional Administrator* - the Regional Administrator for the USEPA Region in which the facility is located, or that person's designee (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Vacuum Tank* - a cargo tank which has the capability of being subjected to a vacuum or a pressure for purposes of loading and unloading its contents (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Vadose Zone* - the zone between the land surface and the water table (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Vapor Incinerator* - any enclosed combustion device that is used for destroying organic compounds and does not extract energy in the form of steam or process heat (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Variance* - a deviation from a provision of this division and Chapter 6.5 of the Health and Safety Code authorized pursuant to Section 66260.210 or Health and Safety Code Section 25143 (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Vehicle* - except for purposes of the annual inspections and the issuance of certificates of compliance required by Chapters 12 and 13 of this division, a device by which any person or property, including waste, may be propelled, moved or drawn, excepting a device moved exclusively by human power. For purposes of the annual inspections and the issuance of certificates of compliance required by Chapters 12 and 13 of this division, vehicle means a device by which any person or property, including waste, may be propelled, moved or drawn

upon a highway, excepting a device moved exclusively by human power or used exclusively upon stationary rails or tracks (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).

- *Vented* - discharged through an opening, typically an open-ended pipe or stack, allowing the passage of a stream of liquids, gases, or fumes into the atmosphere. The passage of liquids, gases, or fumes is caused by mechanical means such as compressors or vacuum-producing systems or by process-related means such as evaporation produced by heating and not caused by tank loading and unloading (working losses) or by natural means such as diurnal temperature changes (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Vessel* - includes every description of watercraft, used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on the water (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Volatile Organic Compound* - a compound which is a volatile organic compound according to Method No. 8240 in the Environmental Protection Agency Document No. Sw 846 (1982) or any equivalent, alternative method acceptable to the Department (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Waste* - waste as defined in Section 66261.2 (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Waste Constituent* - a constituent that is reasonably expected to be in or derived from waste contained in a regulated unit (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Waste Pile* - any noncontainerized accumulation of solid, nonflowing hazardous waste that is used for treatment or storage and that is not a containment building (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Wastewaters* - for the purposes of Chapter 18 of this division, wastes that contain less than 1 percent by weight total organic carbon (TOC) and less than 1 percent by weight total suspended solids (TSS), with the following exceptions:
 1. F001, F002, F003, F004, F005 wastewaters are solvent- water mixtures that contain less than 1 percent by weight TOC or less than 1 percent by weight total F001, F002, F003, F004, F005 solvent constituents listed in Section 66268.41, Table CCWE
 2. K011, K013, K014 wastewaters contain less than 5 percent by weight total organic constituents (TOC) and less than 1 percent by weight total suspended solids (TSS), as generated
 3. K103 and K104 wastewaters contain less than 4 percent by weight TOC and less than 1 percent by weight TSS (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Wastewater Treatment Unit* - a device that:
 1. is part of a wastewater treatment facility which is subject to regulation under either Section 402 (33 U.S.C. Section 1317) or 307(b) (33 U.S.C. Section 1342) of the Federal Clean Water Act
 2. receives and treats or stores an influent wastewater which is a hazardous waste as defined in Chapter 11 of this division, or that generates and accumulates a wastewater treatment sludge which is a hazardous waste as defined in Chapter 11 of this division, or treats or stores a wastewater treatment sludge which is a hazardous waste as defined in Chapter 11 of this division
 3. meets the definition of tank or tank system in this Section (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Water (bulk shipment)* - the bulk transportation of hazardous waste which is loaded or carried on board a vessel without containers or labels (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Water Reactive* - having properties of, when contacted by water, reacting violently, generating extreme heat, burning, exploding, or rapidly reacting to produce an ignitable, toxic or corrosive mist, vapor, or gas (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Well* - any shaft or pit dug or bored into the earth, generally of a cylindrical form, and often walled with bricks or tubing to prevent the earth from caving in (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).

- *Well Injection* - the subsurface emplacement of fluids through a bored, drilled or driven well; or through a dug well, where the depth of the dug well is greater than the largest surface dimension. (See also injection well) (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Zone of Aeration* - the zone between the land surface and the water table (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Zone of Engineering Control* - an area under the control of the owner or operator that, upon detection of a hazardous waste release, can be readily cleaned up prior to the release of hazardous waste or hazardous constituents to ground water or surface water (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Zone of Saturation* - the zone between the land surface and the water table (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).

**HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
GUIDANCE FOR CALIFORNIA CHECKLIST USERS**

REFER TO CHECKLIST ITEMS:

Missing Checklist Items	HW.2.1.CA.
State-Specific Hazardous Waste Requirements	
Recyclable Hazardous Waste	HW.5.1.CA. through HW.5.3.CA.
Agricultural Uses	HW.5.4.CA. and HW.5.5.CA.
Lead-Acid Batteries	HW.5.6.CA. through HW.5.11.CA.
Management of Waste Elemental Mercury	HW.5.12.CA.
Commercial Farming	HW.5.13.CA.
PCB Fluorescent Lights Ballast	HW.5.14.CA. through HW.5.16.CA.
Extremely Hazardous Waste	HW.5.17.CA. and HW.5.18.CA.
Class I Waste Management Units	HW.5.19.CA. through HW.5.24.CA.
All Sizes of Generators	HW.10.1.CA. through HW.10.4.CA.
 (NOTE: California does not recognize "small quantity generators" (SQGs) or "conditionally-exempt small quantity generators" (CESQGs). All generators, regardless of the amount of hazardous waste generated, are subject to the requirements found in sections HW.10.CA. and HW.55.CA. through HW.75.CA., except where specifically exempted in the checklist.)	
Generators	
General	HW.55.1.CA. through HW.55.7.CA.
Treatment Units	HW.55.8.CA.
Personnel Training	HW.60.1.CA. and HW.60.2.CA.
Containers	HW.70.1.CA. and HW.70.5.CA.
Satellite Accumulation Points	HW.75.1.CA. and HW.75.3.CA.
Container Storage Areas	HW.80.1.CA. through HW.80.3.CA.
Transfer Facilities	HW.95.1.CA.
Transportation of Hazardous Waste	
Transporters	HW.100.1.CA. through HW.100.12.CA.
Exemptions	HW.100.13.CA.
Consolidation Operations	HW.100.14.CA.
Milkrun Transportation	HW.100.15.CA. through HW.100.17.CA.
Small Load Transportation	HW.100.18.CA.
All TSDFs	
General	
Special Wastes	HW.105.1.CA. through HW.105.3.CA.
Treatment Standards for RCRA and Non-RCRA Waste	HW.105.4.CA.
Permits	HW.105.5.CA. through HW.105.7.CA.
Interim Status and Permitted Facilities	HW.105.8.CA. through HW.105.20.CA.
Personnel Training	HW.110.1.CA. and HW.110.2.CA.
Containers	HW.115.1.CA. and HW.115.5.CA.
Container Storage Areas	HW.120.1.CA. and HW.120.2.CA.
Restricted Wastes	HW.130.1.CA. through HW.130.7.CA.
Documentation Requirements	HW.145.1.CA. through HW.145.12.CA.
Surface Impoundments	HW.150.1.CA. through HW.150.6.CA.
Waste Piles	HW.155.1.CA. through HW.155.7.CA.
Land Treatment Units	HW.160.1.CA. through HW.160.9.CA.
Hazardous Waste Landfills	HW.165.1.CA. through HW.165.13.CA.

**HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
GUIDANCE FOR CALIFORNIA CHECKLIST USERS**

REFER TO CHECKLIST ITEMS:	
Closure	HW.170.1.CA. through HW.170.8.CA.
Additional State-Specific Requirements:	
Transportable Treatment Units	HW.175.1.CA. through HW.175.6.CA.
Fixed Treatment Units	HW.175.7.CA. through HW.175.12.CA.
Water Quality Monitoring	HW.175.13.CA. through HW.175.32.CA.
Additional Requirements for Permitted TSDFs	
General	HW.180.1.CA. through HW.180.11.CA.
Surface Impoundments	HW.185.1.CA. through HW.185.17.CA.
Waste Piles	HW.190.1.CA. through HW.190.5.CA.
Land Treatment Units	HW.195.1.CA. through HW.195.5.CA.
Hazardous Waste Landfills	HW.200.1.CA. through HW.200.3.CA.
Incinerators	HW.205.1.CA. through HW.205.4.CA.
Miscellaneous Units	HW.210.1.CA. through HW.210.3.CA.
Additional Requirements for Interim Status TSDFs	
Interim Status	HW.220.1.CA. through HW.220.13.CA.
Surface Impoundments	HW.225.1.CA. and HW.225.2.CA.
Waste Piles	HW.230.1.CA. and HW.230.2.CA.
Land Treatment Units	HW.235.1.CA. through HW.235.3.CA.
Hazardous Waste Landfills	HW.240.1.CA. and HW.240.2.CA.
Incinerators	HW.245.1.CA. and HW.245.2.CA.
Thermal Treatment	HW.250.1.CA. through HW.250.6.CA.
Chemical/Physical/Biological Treatment	HW.255.1.CA. through HW.255.5.CA.
Export/Import of Hazardous Waste	HW.265.1.CA. through HW.265.7.CA.
Universal Waste Requirements	
(NOTE: Chapter 23 (Standards for Universal Waste Management) covers batteries, thermostats, and lamps, but not pesticides. Other than this difference, the California requirements are the equivalent of the federal requirements with the exceptions notes here.)	
Universal Waste Transporters	HW.450.1.CA.
Universal Waste - State Specific	HW.480.1.CA.

GUIDANCE FOR APPENDIX USERS

REFER TO APPENDIX NUMBERS:	REFER TO APPENDIX TITLES:
4-1	Criteria for Identification of Hazardous and Extremely Hazardous Wastes
4-2	California Hazardous Wastes
4-3	Lists of Chemical Names and Common Names
4-4	List of Influent Waste Streams and Treatment Process(es) for Influent Waste Streams Eligible for Treatment Pursuant to Permit by Rule
4-6	Background Water Quality Parameters
4-7	Conditions for Growing Food Chain Crops on Land Treatment Facilities Receiving Cadmium-Containing Waste

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HW.2. MISSING CHECKLIST ITEMS</p> <p>HW.2.1.CA. Federal facilities are required to comply with all applicable state regulatory requirements not contained in this checklist (a finding under this checklist item will have the citation of the applied regulation as a basis of finding).</p>	<p>Determine whether any new regulations have been issued since the finalization of the manual.</p> <p>Determine whether the Federal facility has activities or facilities that are regulated but not addressed in the checklists.</p> <p>Verify that the Federal facility is in compliance with all applicable and newly issued regulations.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
	<p>the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the general description, source, chemical composition, physical state, and amount of the waste - the amount of similar waste discarded or recycled during the 365-day period preceding the disposal in question - an estimate of the amount of similar waste to be generated by the generator in the 365-day period succeeding the disposal in question - a summary of efforts made to find a use for the waste - technologic, economic or other reason for not recycling the waste - an indication of which information contained therein is considered to be a trade secret. <p>(NOTE: The Department keeps confidential trade secrets contained in any statement submitted to the Department pursuant to this requirement.)</p>
<p>HW.5.2.CA. [Deleted September 1997].</p>	
<p>HW.5.3.CA. Resource recovery facilities must meet specific operational requirements (22 CCR, Section 66266.11) [Revised September 1997].</p>	<p>Verify that no product is produced from a hazardous waste which poses a hazard to health, safety, or the environment under the circumstances of its intended use.</p>
<p>Agricultural Uses</p>	
<p>HW.5.4.CA. Agricultural use of recyclable materials must meet specific management requirements (22 CCR. Sections 66266.115 and 66266.116) [Revised September 1997].</p>	<p>Determine whether the facility produces a recyclable material that is used in its existing state in agriculture as a fertilizer, soil amendment, agricultural mineral, an auxiliary soil and plant substance, or to produce a food for domestic livestock or wildlife.</p> <p>Verify that, unless a recyclable material is to be processed for agricultural use pursuant to a valid license issued by the California Department of Food and Agriculture, such material is not used in agriculture, or transferred for such use, without prior approval from the Department.</p>
	<p>Verify that, if a recyclable material will be used in agriculture, the generator submits the following information to the Department for approval at least 60 days</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
	<p>before he uses it or transfers ownership of it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a description of the sources, general composition, and physical state of the recyclable material - an assessment of representative material from each of its sources showing the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - its hazardous characteristics pursuant to chapter 11 (section 66261) - the concentrations of all substances listed in sections 66261.24(a)(2) and (a)(7) and of all other substances which, by the criteria of chapter 11, are present at hazardous waste concentrations - the total concentration of boron in boron-containing compounds, and the total concentrations of nitrate, phosphate and sulfate. <p>Verify that, if the recyclable material will be applied to soil or other growing medium, the generator concurrently submits for the Department's approval a letter from an agronomist certified by the American Society of Agronomy stating for the recyclable material and each source thereof:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - that application of the recyclable material to soil or other growing medium will enhance the agricultural productivity of the soil or other medium - that major and minor constituents in the recyclable material will not prove to be detrimental to agricultural use of the soil or other medium - that conditions and/or restrictions, if any, should be placed on the use of the recyclable material with respect to rates and frequencies of application, concentrations and compatibilities when mixed with other materials in formulated fertilizers or soil amendments or when applied in conjunction with other such materials, types and chemical compositions of soils on which it is used and kinds of crops for which it should be used or not used. <p>Verify that, if the recyclable material will be used as food for domestic livestock or wildlife, the generator concurrently submits for the Department's approval a statement, under penalty of perjury, that the recyclable material meets the requirements for commercial feeds containing drugs, food additives, or harmful substances established by the California Department of Food and Agriculture.</p> <p>Verify that ownership of recycled material to be used in agriculture is transferred only after the generator receives written confirmation that the recipient has received a copy of the information provided to the Department and a copy of the Department's letter of approval.</p> <p>(NOTE: Approval is effective until the earliest of the following events:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the expiration date specified in the Department's letter of approval - any of the submitted information changes significantly - five years after the date of the Department's letter of approval - suspension or revocation, for cause, of the letter of approval.) <p>Verify that generators of recyclable materials which will be processed prior to use in agriculture, comply with all of the requirements applicable to a generator of a</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HW.5.5.CA. Agricultural use of recyclable materials must meet specific operation requirements (22 CCR, Section 66266.117) [Revised September 1997].</p>	<p>hazardous waste.</p> <p>Verify that personnel transporting recyclable materials to a facility where such material is to be used in agriculture in its existing state or processed for use in agriculture comply with all of the requirements applicable to a transporter of hazardous waste.</p> <p>Determine whether either of the following are used in agriculture at the facility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - recyclable material in its existing state - a hazardous product processed from a recyclable material at a facility which is not licensed by the California Department of Food and Agriculture. <p>Verify that, where the above mentioned recycled materials are used in agriculture, the facility does not use the materials until the documents required under 22 CCR, Section 66266.115 (see previous checklist item) are received.</p> <p>Verify that, where the above mentioned recycled materials are used in agriculture, the following requirements are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - those contained in the Department letter of approval - those applicable to an operator of a hazardous waste facility with respect to the management and handling of such materials. <p>(NOTE: If the facility is licensed by the California Department of Food and Agriculture and the product processed from the recyclable material is hazardous, the facility is exempt from the departmental notification requirements.)</p>
<p>Lead-Acid Batteries</p> <p>HW.5.6.CA. The management of lead-acid batteries must meet specific requirements ((22 CCR, Sections 66266.80(a) and 66266.81(a)(1) through (3))[Revised September 2000].</p>	<p>Verify that, unless specifically exempted, all applicable hazardous waste requirements are met.</p> <p>(NOTE: 66266.80 and 66266.81 apply to persons who manage spent lead-acid storage batteries which are equivalent in type and equivalent to, or smaller in size than, spent lead-acid storage batteries removed from motor vehicles as defined in Vehicle Code Sections 415 and 670.)</p> <p>Verify that a person (e.g., automobile owner, service station operator, retail store operator) that generates in 1 yr, store at one time, or transport at one time, in one vehicle, 10 or fewer spent lead-acid storage batteries (and therefore claims exemption to these requirements) transfers his batteries to a person who stores the batteries or recycles, uses, reuses, or reclaims them.</p> <p>(NOTE: Facilities accepting spent lead-acid storage batteries in exchange or</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HW.5.7.CA. Generators of spent lead-acid batteries must meet specific requirements (22 CCR, Section 66266.81(a)(4)) [Revised September 2000].</p>	<p>partial exchange for operable ones are exempt from the requirements regarding the generation and storage of a hazardous waste with respect to the batteries, unless one of the following conditions is exists:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - more than 1 ton of batteries are stored at any one location for more than 180 days - 1 ton or less of batteries are stored at any one location for more than 1 yr - the electrolytes are removed.) <p>(NOTE: A person who generates spent lead-acid storage batteries is exempt from the requirements of Division 4.5 (Environmental Health Standards for the Management of Hazardous Waste) pertaining to the generation and storage of a hazardous waste with respect to the management of such batteries, except the following requirements.)</p> <p>Verify that the hazardous waste manifest or a bill of lading is used to record any shipment of batteries for storage, use, reuses, recycles, or reclaims the batteries.</p> <p>Verify that a legible copy of each manifest or bill of lading is retained at the generator's place of business for at least 3 yr.</p> <p>(NOTE: If the batteries are sent to a disposal facility, the requirements for the handling and management of hazardous waste apply.)</p>
<p>HW.5.8.CA. Transporters of spent lead-acid batteries must meet specific requirements (22 CCR, Section 66266.81(a)(5)) [Revised September 2000].</p>	<p>(NOTE: A person who transports spent lead-acid storage batteries is exempt from the requirements of Division 4.5 (Environmental Health Standards for the Management of Hazardous Waste) pertaining to the transportation of a hazardous waste with respect to the management of such batteries except the following requirements.)</p> <p>Verify that the transporter retains at its place of business for at least 3 yr a legible copy of each manifest or bill of lading identifying spent lead acid batteries hauled to a person who stores, uses, reuses, recycles, or reclaims the batteries.</p> <p>Verify that an annual report on a Department form is submitted by 1 March summarizing the proceeding calendar year.</p> <p>(NOTE: If the batteries are transported to a disposal facility, the transporter must meet all the requirements for the handling and management of hazardous waste.)</p>
<p>HW.5.9.CA. Storage and transportation specific amounts of spent batteries</p>	<p>(NOTE: A person who owns or operates a facility which stores and transfers the batteries off-site for use, reuse, recycling or reclamation, is exempt from the requirements of Division 4.5 (Environmental Health Standards for the</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>offsite for use, reuse, recycling, or reclamation must meet specific requirements (22 CCR, Section 66266.81(a)(6))[Revised September 2000].</p> <p>HW.5.10.CA. The management of spent lead-acid batteries for recycling must meet specific requirements (22 CCR, Section 66266.81(a)(7))[Revised September 2000].</p>	<p>Management of Hazardous Waste) as they pertain to the owner or operator of a hazardous waste storage facility with respect to the management of such batteries, except as the following requirements apply.)</p> <p>Verify that one of the following storage parameters are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - storage of more than 1 ton of spent lead-acid batteries at any one location for 180 days or less - storage of 1 ton or less of spent lead-acid batteries at any one location for 1 yr of less <p>Verify that either the manifest or bill of lading recording the acceptance of the lead-acid batteries for storage is retained for at least 3 yr.</p> <p>Verify that an annual report is submitted by 1 March summarizing the proceeding calendar year.</p> <p>Verify that batteries are stored in accordance with applicable packaging requirements and labeled as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - with the date they are received - in ink, paint, or other weather-resistant material so that the date is legible and conspicuous. <p>(NOTE: This checklist item applies to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a facility which stores more than 1 ton of spent lead-acid storage batteries at any one location for more than 180 days - a facility which stores 1 ton or less of spent lead-acid batteries at any one location for more than 1 yr - a facility which removes electrolyte from spent lead-acid batteries for purposes of recycling either the batteries or their components (e.g., the lead, the cases or other components.) <p>(NOTE: All requirements of Division 4. 5 (Environmental Health Standards for the Management of Hazardous Waste) pertaining to the owner or operator of a hazardous waste facility apply except as the following requirements differ.)</p> <p>Verify that a legible copy of each manifest or bill of lading which identifies spent lead-acid storage batteries accepted for storage or recycling, is kept for 3 yr.</p> <p>Verify that an annual report is submitted to the Department by 1 March of each calendar year that summarizes for the previous calendar year information including, but not limited to, the identities of the generator and the transporter of batteries accepted for storage or recycling.</p> <p>Verify that spent lead-acid batteries are stored in accordance with the following:</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HW.5.11.CA. Management of damaged batteries must meet specific requirements (22 CCR, Sections 66266.81(a)(8) and (b) through (d))[Revised September 2000].</p> <p>Management of Waste Elemental Mercury</p> <p>HW.5.12.CA. The management of waste elemental mercury must meet specific requirements (22 CCR, Section 66266.120).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the packaging requirements of Title 49 CFR 173.260 - packaged batteries are labeled with the date they were received - the labeling is written in ink, paint, or other weather resistant material so that the date is legible and conspicuous. <p>(NOTE: A damaged battery is any cracked or otherwise damaged lead-acid storage battery that may leak acid, this includes but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a battery damaged at any time before the lead plates are removed - a battery that is missing one or more caps.) <p>(NOTE: A person who treats spent or damaged lead-acid storage batteries is subject to all requirements of Division 4. 5 (Environmental Health Standards for the Management of Hazardous Waste).)</p> <p>Verify that a damaged battery is managed so as to minimize the release of acid and lead and to protect the handlers and the environment.</p> <p>Verify that damaged batteries are stored and transported in a nonreactive, structurally secure, closed container capable of preventing the release of acid and lead.</p> <p>Verify that a container holding one or more damaged batteries is labeled with the date that the first battery in the container was placed there, i.e., the initial date of accumulation.</p> <p>Verify that all container labels are written in ink, paint, or other weather-resistant material so that the date is legible and conspicuous.</p> <p>Verify that a container holding one or more damaged batteries is packed for transportation in a manner that prevents the container from tipping, spilling, or breaking during the transporting.</p> <p>(NOTE: Damaged batteries packaged and labeled as specified may be transported with intact batteries, subject in all instances to U.S. DOT regulations.)</p> <p>(NOTE: The storage of 10 lb or less of elemental waste mercury in a container at the site of generation is exempt from permit requirements.)</p> <p>(NOTE: Facilities transporting 10 lb or less of elemental waste mercury to a resource recovery facility are exempt from the Department registration and manifest requirements for hazardous waste haulers.)</p> <p>Verify that the recovery facility receiving waste elemental mercury for the purpose</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>Commercial Farming</p> <p>HW.5.13.CA. Commercial farmers must meet specific requirements to remain exempt from hazardous waste generator regulations (22 CCR, Section 66262.70) [Revised July 1998].</p> <p>PCB Fluorescent Lights Ballast</p> <p>HW.5.14.CA. Generators of fluorescent light ballast which contain polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) must meet specific requirements (22 CCR, Sections 67426.1)[Revised September 2000].</p> <p>HW.5.15.CA. Transporters of florescent light ballasts which contain PCBs must meet specific requirements (22 CCR, Section 67428.1).</p>	<p>of recovering mercury meets all requirements applicable to a TSDf.</p> <p>Verify that, in order to remain exempt from the hazardous waste regulations, the pesticide containers or inner liners from pesticide containers generated by a commercial farming operation are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - emptied by removing all of the contents that can be removed by draining, pouring, pumping, or aspirating - triple rinsed with a liquid capable of dissolving the pesticide which the container held - treated in one of the following additional ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the container or inner liner is punctured, shredded, crushed, or similarly changed so as to prevent subsequent use or reuse, and is disposed of - the container is punctured, shredded, crushed, or similarly changed so as to prevent subsequent use or reuse, and is recycled by reclaiming its scrap value. <p>(NOTE: Transportation of no more than two 55-gal drums is exempt from the following requirements.)</p> <p>Verify that generators who transport more than two 55-gal drums per transportation vehicle of fluorescent light ballast containing PCBs meet the requirements for generators of hazardous waste found in Article 1 (generator identification number and characterization of hazardous waste), Article 2 (manifest use), and Article 4 (recordkeeping and reporting).</p> <p>Verify that generators of florescent light ballasts containing PCBs keep a legible copy of each manifest or shipping document for 3 yr.</p> <p>(NOTE: A transporter of 12 or fewer nonleaking fluorescent light ballasts which contain PCBs is exempt from the requirements for transporters found in Chapter 13 and the requirements listed here if the containers which contain the ballasts do not include any other hazardous waste.)</p> <p>(NOTE: A transporter of more than 12 nonleaking fluorescent light ballasts that contain PCBs is exempt from Article 1 and Article 2 of Chapter 13 (transporter registration, vehicle certification, and manifest use if the requirement listed here are met.)</p> <p>Verify that transporters of more than 12 nonleaking fluorescent light ballast containing PCBs meet the following requirements:</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HW.5.16.CA. [Deleted September 1998].</p> <p>Extremely Hazardous Waste</p> <p>HW.5.17.CA. A routine producer of extremely hazardous waste must have a permit (22 CCR, Section 67430.4)) [Revised September 1997].</p> <p>HW.5.18.CA. Removal of spilled or improperly disposed of extremely hazardous waste may be required by the Department (22 CCR, Section 67430.3).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the shipment is accompanied by a shipping paper that documents the transportation of the fluorescent light ballasts - the total amount of PCB ballasts being transported is no more than two 55 gal drums of nonleaking fluorescent light ballasts per load - the containers used for transportation of PCB ballasts meet all applicable Federal and state regulations - the containers that contain the PCB ballasts do not include any other hazardous waste - any discharges or spills of hazardous waste consisting of PCB ballasts is reported and cleaned up in accordance with Article 3 of Division 4.5 (transporter requirements for managing discharges of hazardous waste) - the transporter of PCB ballasts retains for 3 yr a legible copy of each manifest or shipping document to document the transportation hazardous. <p>(NOTE: Transfer of PCB ballasts from one container to another container is not subject to Division 4.5 (hazardous waste requirements) provided the containers hold no other hazardous waste.)</p> <p>(NOTE: Treatment Standards for PCB Wastes (Section 66268.110) was repealed 29 March 1996.)</p> <p>Verify that the producer of extremely hazardous waste that is routinely produced has a permit from the Department.</p> <p>Verify that methods approved in the permit for the handling and disposal of a specific extremely hazardous waste are met.</p> <p>(NOTE: The Department may require the operator to remove from the disposal site and properly dispose of any extremely hazardous waste disposed of or applied on land, and any soil in contact with the waste, if the disposal or application of the waste was not consistent with the conditions of the Extremely Hazardous Waste Disposal Permit issued by the Department.)</p> <p>Verify that any required removal of extremely hazardous waste disposed of or applied to land, and any soil that was in contact with the waste, is done in compliance with Department requirements.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
Class I Waste Management Units	
HW.5.19.CA. [Deleted September 1998].	(NOTE: Class I WMU requirements have been moved to the Solid Waste Management Protocol.)
HW.5.20.CA. [Deleted September 1998].	(NOTE: Class I WMU requirements have been moved to the Solid Waste Management Protocol.)
HW.5.21.CA. [Deleted September 1998].	(NOTE: Class I WMU requirements have been moved to the Solid Waste Management Protocol.)
HW.5.22.CA. [Deleted September 1998].	(NOTE: Class I WMU requirements have been moved to the Solid Waste Management Protocol.)
HW.5.23.CA. [Deleted September 1998].	(NOTE: Class I WMU requirements have been moved to the Solid Waste Management Protocol.)
HW.5.24.CA. [Deleted September 1998].	(NOTE: Class I WMU requirements have been moved to the Solid Waste Management Protocol.)

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HW.10. ALL SIZES OF GENERATORS</p> <p>HW.10.1.CA. Generators must determine the classification of a waste as nonhazardous or hazardous and its applicable treatment standards (22 CCR, Sections 66262.11) [Revised August 1999].</p> <p>HW.10.2.CA. Special wastes must be treated in accordance with specific requirements (22 CCR, Sections 66261.124 and 66261.126).</p>	<p>(NOTE: California does not recognize "small quantity generators" (SQGs) or "conditionally-exempt small quantity generators" (CESQGs). All generators, regardless of the amount of hazardous waste generated, are subject to the requirements found in sections HW.10.CA. and HW.55.CA. through HW.75.CA., except where specifically exempted in the checklist.)</p> <p>Verify that a generator determines if the waste is a hazardous waste using the following method:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the generator first determines if the waste is excluded from regulation - the generator then determines if the waste is listed as a hazardous waste in Appendix 4-1 or Appendix 4-3 - if the waste is listed in Appendix 4-3 and is not listed in Appendix 4-1, the generator may determine that the waste from his particular facility or operation is not a hazardous waste by either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - testing the waste, or - applying knowledge of the hazard characteristic of the waste in light of the materials or the processes used - for purposes of compliance with land ban restrictions, or if the waste is not a listed hazardous waste, the generator will determine whether the waste exhibits any of hazardous waste characteristics by either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - testing the waste, or - applying knowledge of the hazard characteristic of the waste in light of the materials or the processes used. <p>Verify that the facility has obtained prior written approval for classification and management of a special waste.</p> <p>Verify that the following requirements are met for special waste disposal at a landfill site not operated under a hazardous waste permit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - disposal is allowed by the Regional Water Control Board - the site has been granted a variance for disposal. <p>Verify that the generator of special waste follows the applicable requirements for hazardous waste generators.</p> <p>Verify that the facility has an appropriate hazardous waste permit for any special waste it recycles, stores or treats.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HW.10.3.CA. Generators of restricted hazardous waste must meet specific waste analysis and recordkeeping requirements (22 CCR, Sections 66268.7(a)(1) through (8)).</p>	<p>Verify that the generator tests the waste or uses knowledge of the waste to determine whether it is restricted from land disposal.</p> <p>Verify that the following information is submitted to the TSDF with each shipment of restricted waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - complete identification of the waste and the treatment standard - shipment manifest number - available waste analysis data. <p>Verify that the TSDF is notified in writing if the waste does not meet the applicable treatment standards.</p> <p>Verify that a certification of compliance with applicable treatment standards is sent to the TSDF if the waste can be land disposed without further treatment.</p> <p>Verify that a notice is submitted to the TSDF with the date when the waste is subject to the prohibitions if it has an exemption.</p> <p>Verify that all testing and supporting data, notices, certification, and other documentation are maintained onsite for at least 5 yr from the date the restricted waste was last sent to onsite or offsite treatment, storage, or disposal.</p> <p>Verify that if the generator is managing an organometallic waste lab pack or lab packs that contain RCRA organic waste and wishes to use alternative treatments, he submits a certification of the lab packs contents to the TSDF with each shipment of waste.</p>
<p>HW.10.4.CA. Generators must obtain Identification Numbers (22 CCR, Sections 66262.12) [Added August 1999].</p>	<p>Verify that no generator treats, stores, disposes of, transports or offers for transportation, hazardous waste without having received an Identification Number.</p> <p>Verify that generators do not offer the hazardous waste to transporters or to transfer, treatment, storage or disposal facilities that have not received an Identification Number.</p> <p>(NOTE: Generators who generate 100 kilograms or less of hazardous waste per month and are engaged solely in either or both of the following two activities are not required to obtain an Identification Number:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - those milkrun activities (see HW.100.15.CA. through HW.100.17.CA.) involving solvents - those used oil activities involving the use of the modified manifest.)

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>GENERATORS</p> <p>HW.55. General</p> <p>HW.55.1.CA. Generators accumulating hazardous waste onsite without a permit or interim status must meet specific requirements (22 CCR, Sections 66262.34 (a), (b), (c), (d), and (f)) [Revised September 1997 and 1998, and August 1999].</p>	<p>(NOTE: California does not recognize "small quantity generators" (SQGs) or "conditionally-exempt small quantity generators" (CESQGs). All generators, regardless of the amount of hazardous waste generated, are subject to the requirements found in sections HW.10.CA. and HW.55.CA. through HW.75.CA., except where specifically exempted in the checklist.)</p> <p>Verify that generators of less than 1000 kg of hazardous waste in any calendar month who accumulate hazardous waste onsite for 180 days or less (270 days or less if the generator transports his own waste, or offers it for transportation, at least 200 mi) for offsite treatment, storage, or disposal, meets the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the quantity accumulated onsite does not exceed 6000 kg - acutely hazardous waste or extremely hazardous waste is not held in amounts greater than 1 kg for more than 90 days - compliance with the requirements of subdivisions (d), (e) and (f) of 40 CFR 262.34. <p>(NOTE: See the U.S. TEAM Guide, checklist items HW.20.1, HW.20.5, HW.30.2 through HW.30.5, HW.35.1, HW.40.2 and HW.40.3, and HW.60.1 and HW.60.2 for the requirements of subdivisions (d), (e) and (f) of 40 CFR 262.34.)</p> <p>(NOTE: An extension may be granted if non-RCRA or RCRA-exempt hazardous waste must remain on-site for longer than 90 days. An extension may be granted by the Department if RCRA hazardous wastes must remain onsite for longer than 90 days due to unforeseeable, temporary, and uncontrollable circumstances. An extension of up to 30 days for RCRA hazardous waste may be granted at the discretion of the Department on a case-by-case basis.)</p> <p>Verify that generators accumulating hazardous waste onsite for up to 90 days without a permit or grant of interim status use at least one of the following storage methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the waste is placed in containers and tanks and all requirements applicable to containers and tanks are met - the waste is placed on drip pads, all requirements applicable to drip pads are met <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - documentation which demonstrates that the facility is in compliance with all procedures and the 90 day accumulation level - documentation that the unit is emptied at least once every 90 days - the waste is placed in containment buildings, all the requirements regarding containment buildings are met, a professional engineer certifies that the building meets applicable design standards, and one of the following is maintained onsite: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - documentation which demonstrates that the facility is in compliance

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>ments (22 CCR, Sections 66262.41 and 66262.42) [Citation Revised July 1998].</p> <p>HW.55.4.CA. Generators who transport, or offer for transportation, hazardous waste for offsite treatment, storage or disposal are required to prepare and use the appropriate hazardous waste manifest (22 CCR, Sections 66262.20 through 66262.23(a)).</p>	<p>generators, except where noted.)</p> <p>Verify that generators who ship hazardous waste offsite to transfer facilities and/or to TSDFs submit a biennial report to the Department by 1 March of even-numbered years.</p> <p>Verify that generators who treat, dispose, or store hazardous waste onsite submit an annual report covering those wastes and the related provisions.</p> <p>(NOTE: Federal regulations require a biennial submission for generators who treat or dispose of wastes on-site, not an annual report.)</p> <p>Verify that the generator contacts the transporter or designated facility to determine the status of hazardous waste shipments in which a copy of the delivered manifest is not forwarded within 35 days from the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter.</p> <p>Verify that the generator submits an Exception Report to the Department if he has not received a copy of the manifest within 45 days of the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter.</p> <p>Verify that the Exception Report includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a legible copy of the manifest for which the generator does not have confirmation of delivery - a cover letter signed by the generator or the generator's authorized representative explaining the efforts taken to locate the hazardous waste and the results of those efforts. <p>Verify that the generator who transports or arranges for transportation of hazardous waste offsite for transfer, treatment, storage or disposal prepares and uses the appropriate hazardous waste manifest.</p> <p>Verify that the generator designates on the manifest which TSDF is permitted to handle the waste described.</p> <p>(NOTE: The generator may also designate one alternate TSDF that is permitted to handle the waste in the event an emergency prevents delivery of the waste to the primary designated TSDF.)</p> <p>Verify that the generator uses the manifest supplied by the state to which the shipment is manifested if required by that state.</p> <p>(NOTE: If the state does not supply a manifest, the generator must use the California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest.)</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>for the transportation of RCRA and non-RCRA wastes (22 CCR, Sections 66268.7(a)(10)) [Revised September 1997; Revised August 1999].</p> <p>HW.55.7.CA. Generators must assure the safe maintenance and operation of hazardous waste transfer, storage, and generation areas (22 CCR, Sections 66265.31 through 66265.37).</p>	<p>requirements. The California requirements in 66268.7 are identical to the Federal requirements for SQG with tolling agreements.)</p> <p>Verify that small quantity generators of RCRA hazardous waste with milkrun agreements retain a copy of the notification, certification, and milkrun agreement onsite for at least 3 yr after termination or expiration of the milkrun agreement.</p> <p>(NOTE: These requirements are identical to the Federal requirements for generators.)</p> <p>Verify that hazardous waste transfer, storage, and generation areas are maintained and operated to minimize the possibility of a fire, explosion, or any unplanned sudden or nonsudden release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents to air, soil, or surface water which could threaten human health or the environment.</p> <p>Verify that hazardous waste transfer, storage, and generation areas are equipped with the following, unless it can be demonstrated to the Department that none of the hazards posed by waste handled could require a particular kind of equipment specified below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an internal communications or alarm system capable of providing immediate emergency instruction (voice or signal) to facility personnel - a device, such as a telephone (immediately available at the scene of operations) or a hand-held, two-way radio, capable of summoning emergency assistance from local police departments, fire departments, or state or local emergency response teams - portable fire extinguishers, fire control equipment (including special extinguishing equipment, such as that using foam, inert gas, or dry chemicals), spill control equipment, and decontamination equipment - water at adequate volume and pressure to supply water hose streams, or foam producing equipment, or automatic sprinklers, or water spray systems. <p>Verify that all communications or alarm system, fire protection equipment, spill control equipment, and decontamination equipment is tested and maintained as necessary to assure its proper operation in time of emergency.</p> <p>Verify that all personnel involved in pouring, mixing, spreading, or otherwise handling hazardous waste have immediate access to an internal alarm or emergency communication device, either directly or through visual or voice contact with another employee, unless the Department has ruled that such a device is not required.</p> <p>Verify that, whenever there is only one employee on the premises during operation, that employee has immediate access to a device, such as a telephone (immediately available at the scene of operation) or a hand-held, two-way radio, capable of summoning external emergency assistance, unless the Department has</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>Treatment Units</p> <p>HW.55.8.CA. A generator who treats or authorizes treatment of hazardous waste with a transportable treatment unit (TTU) must meet specific requirements (22 CCR, Sections 66262.45 and 66262.47) [Revised July 1998].</p>	<p>ruled that such a device is not required.</p> <p>Verify that aisle space is maintained to allow the unobstructed movement of personnel, fire protection equipment, spill control equipment, and decontamination equipment to any area of facility operation in an emergency, unless it can be demonstrated to the Department that aisle space is not needed for any of these purposes.</p> <p>Verify that the following arrangements are made, as appropriate, for the type of waste handled by the generator and the potential need for the services of these organizations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - arrangements to familiarize police, fire departments, emergency response teams, and the local Office of Emergency Services with the layout of the facility, properties of hazardous waste handled at the facility and associated hazards, places where facility personnel would normally be working, entrances to roads inside the facility, and possible evacuation routes - where more than one police and fire department might respond to an emergency, agreements designating primary emergency authority and agreements with any others to provide support to the primary emergency authority - agreements with State emergency response teams, emergency response contractors, and equipment suppliers - arrangements to familiarize local hospitals with the properties of hazardous waste handled at the facility and the types of injuries or illnesses which could result from fires, explosions, or releases at the facility - where state or local authorities decline to enter into such arrangements, the document the refusal. <p>Verify that generators operating or authorizing the operation of either a TTU or FTU to treat hazardous waste onsite sign a certification stating:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the generator of the waste has established a program to reduce the volume, quantity, and toxicity of the hazardous waste to the degree, determined by the generator, to be economically practicable - the proposed method of treatment is the practicable method currently available to the generator which minimizes the present and future threat to human health and the environment. <p>Verify that a generator who operates a TTU to treat waste onsite includes the certification with each notification.</p> <p>Verify that a generator who authorizes an independent TTU owner or operator to</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
	<p>treat waste onsite provides the certification to the TTU owner/operator.</p> <p>Verify that a generator who operates a FTU to treat hazardous waste onsite provides the certification with each notification.</p> <p>Verify that a generator who treats or authorizes the treatment of hazardous waste with a TTU does not allow any TTU or combination of TTUs to be stationed onsite for more than 1 yr, unless the TTU company is granted an extension.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>GENERATORS</p> <p>HW.60. Personnel Training</p> <p>HW.60.1.CA. All personnel who handle hazardous waste must meet training requirements (22 CCR, Section 66265.16(a) through (c)).</p> <p>HW.60.2.CA. Hazardous waste training must be documented and records kept for all personnel who handle hazardous waste (22 CCR, Section 66265.16(d) and (e)).</p>	<p>(NOTE: California does not recognize "small quantity generators" (SQGs) or "conditionally-exempt small quantity generators" (CESQGs). All generators, regardless of the amount of hazardous waste generated, are subject to the requirements found in HW.10.CA. and HW.55.CA. through HW.75.CA., except where specifically exempted in the checklist.)</p> <p>Verify that personnel successfully complete a program of classroom instruction or on-the-job training that teaches them to perform their duties in a way that ensures compliance with hazardous waste management requirements.</p> <p>Verify that the training program is directed by a person trained in hazardous waste management procedures.</p> <p>Verify that the training program includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - contingency plan implementation relevant to the person's position - effective response to emergencies by familiarizing them with emergency procedures, emergency equipment, and emergency systems, including procedures for using, inspecting, repairing, and replacing facility emergency and monitoring equipment - key parameters for automatic waste feed cut-off systems - communications or alarm systems - response to fires or explosions - response to ground-water contamination incidents - shutdown of operations. <p>Verify that new personnel and personnel newly assigned to a position complete training within 6 mo of employment or assignment.</p> <p>Verify that personnel do not work in unsupervised positions until they have completed the training.</p> <p>Verify that personnel take part in an annual review of the initial training.</p> <p>Verify that the owner/operator maintains the following documents and records at the facility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the job title for each position at the facility related to hazardous waste management, and the name of the employee filling each job - a written job description for each position (this description may be consistent in its degree of specificity with descriptions for other similar positions in the

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
	<p>same company location or bargaining unit, but shall include the requisite skill, education, or other qualifications, and duties of facility personnel assigned to each position)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a written description of the type and amount of both introductory and continuing training that will be given to each person filling a position - records that document that the training or job experience required has been given to, and completed by facility personnel. <p>Verify that training records on current personnel are kept until closure of the facility.</p> <p>Verify that training records on former employees are kept for at least 3 yr from the date the employee last worked at the facility.</p> <p>(NOTE: Personnel training records may accompany personnel transferred within the same company.)</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>GENERATORS</p> <p>HW.70. Containers</p> <p>HW.70.1.CA. Hazardous waste stored or transferred in containers must meet specific storage requirements (22 CCR, Sections 66265.170 through 66264.173).</p> <p>HW.70.2.CA. Hazardous waste containers used for storage or transfer must be inspected regularly (22 CCR, Section 66265.174).</p> <p>HW.70.3.CA. Hazardous waste containers must meet specific parameters to be considered empty (22 CCR, Section 66261.7(b), (c) and (p)) [Added September 1998].</p>	<p>(NOTE: California does not recognize "small quantity generators" (SQGs) or "conditionally-exempt small quantity generators" (CESQGs). All generators, regardless of the amount of hazardous waste generated, are subject to the requirements found in HW.10.CA. and HW.55.CA. through HW.75.CA., except where specifically exempted in the checklist.)</p> <p>(NOTE: These requirements are identical to the Federal requirements for generators.)</p> <p>Determine whether the facility stores or transfers containers of hazardous waste.</p> <p>Verify that hazardous waste containers stored onsite or used for transfer are in good condition and free of severe rust, apparent structural defects, and leaks.</p> <p>Verify that containers holding hazardous waste are closed during transfer and storage, except when waste is added or removed.</p> <p>Verify that containers holding hazardous waste are not opened, handled, transferred or stored in a manner which may rupture the container or cause it to leak.</p> <p>(NOTE: These requirements are identical to the Federal requirements for generators.)</p> <p>Verify that inspections occur at least weekly in all areas used for container storage or transfer, looking for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - leaking containers - deterioration of containers caused by corrosion or other factors - deterioration of the containment system caused by corrosion or other factors. <p>(NOTE: See Appendix 4-12 for materials and containers that are exempt from these requirements.)</p> <p>Verify that a container, or an inner liner removed from a container, which previously held a hazardous material, including hazardous waste, is empty by the following standards or is managed as a hazardous waste.</p> <p>Verify that, if the hazardous material which the container or inner liner held is pourable, no hazardous material can be poured or drained from the container or</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HW.70.4.CA. Acute and extremely hazardous waste containers must meet specific parameters to be considered empty (22 CCR, Section 66261.7(d)) [Added September 1998].</p>	<p>inner liner when the container or inner liner is held in any orientation (e.g., tilted, inverted, etc.).</p> <p>Verify that, if the hazardous material which the container or inner liner held is not pourable, no hazardous material remains in or on the container or inner liner that can feasibly be removed by physical methods (excluding rinsing) which comply with applicable air pollution control laws and which are commonly employed to remove materials from that container or inner liner.</p> <p>Verify that, following removal of non-pourable material, the top, bottom and sidewalls of the container does not contain remaining adhered or crusted material resulting from buildup of successive layers of material or a mass of solidified material.</p> <p>(NOTE: A thin uniform layer of dried material or powder is considered acceptable.)</p> <p>(NOTE: A person who treats a container or inner liner onsite by employing physical methods to satisfy the above standard is authorized to perform this treatment for purposes of Health and Safety Code Section 25201. A person who treats a container or an inner liner removed from a container of 5 gal or less in capacity which has been emptied to satisfy the above requirements is authorized, for purposes of Health and Safety Code Section 25201, to perform this activities if any rinsate or other residue generated by these activities is completely captured and classified in accordance with the provisions of the hazardous waste requirements and any applicable waste discharge requirements.)</p> <p>(NOTE: These requirements apply to the following: A container or an inner liner removed from a container that has held a material listed as an acute hazardous waste in 40 CFR 261.31, 261.32, or 261.33(e) or a waste which is extremely hazardous pursuant to any of the criteria of Sections 66261.110, 66261.113, and Title 22, California Code of Regulations, Division 4.5, Chapter 11, Appendix X.)</p> <p>Verify that the container or inner liner that held a material listed as an acute hazardous waste or is extremely hazardous meets one of the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - has been triple rinsed using a solvent capable of removing the waste and all pourable residues have been removed from the container or inner in compliance with HW.70.3.CA. - is cleaned by another method that has been shown in the scientific literature, or by tests conducted by the generator, to achieve equivalent removal. Alternative methods to rinsing require prior approval by the Department. <p>(NOTE: Triple rinsing activities require specific authorization from the Department unless subject to the provisions of Health and Safety Code Section</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HW.70.5.CA. An empty container or inner liner must meet specific management requirements (22 CCR, Section 66261.7(e) and (f)) [Added September 1998].</p>	<p>25143.2(c)(2).)</p> <p>Verify that an empty container or an inner liner removed from a container is managed by one of the following methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - for containers of 5 gal or less in capacity, or inner liner removed from a container of 5 gal or less in capacity, the container or inner liner is disposed of at an appropriate solid waste facility, provided that the container or inner liner is packaged and transported in accordance with applicable U.S. DOT regulations (49 CFR Part 173) - by reclaiming its scrap value onsite or shipping the container or inner liner to a person who reclaims its scrap value, provided that the container or inner liner is packaged and transported in accordance with applicable U.S. DOT regulations (49 CFR Part 173) - by reconditioning or remanufacturing the container or inner liner onsite pursuant to 49 CFR Section 173.28(c) and (d) (revised at 55 FR 52402 - 52729) for subsequent reuse, or shipping the container or inner liner to a person who reconditions or remanufactures the container or inner liner pursuant to 49 CFR Section 173.28(c) and (d) (revised at 55 FR 52402 - 52729) - shipping the container or inner liner to a supplier or to another intermediate collection location for accumulation prior to reclaiming, reconditioning, or remanufacturing, provided that the container or inner liner is packaged and transported in accordance with applicable U.S. DOT regulations. <p>Verify that a container or an inner liner removed from a container larger than 5 gal in capacity is marked with the date it has been emptied and is managed within one year of being emptied.</p> <p>Verify that any person who generates an empty container or an inner liner larger than 5 gal in capacity which previously held a hazardous material maintains, onsite for a period of 3 yr, the name, street, address, mailing address and telephone number of the owner/operator of the facility where the empty container has been shipped.</p> <p>(NOTE: The above information must be provided upon request, to the Department, the EPA, or any local agency or official authorized to bring an action as provided in Health and Safety Code Section 25180).)</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>GENERATORS</p> <p>HW.75. Satellite Accumulation Points</p> <p>HW.75.1.CA. A generator must meet specific requirements to accumulate as much as 55 gal of hazardous waste or 1 qt of acutely or extremely hazardous waste at or near any point of generation, without a permit or interim status (22 CCR, Chapter 12, Section 66262.34) [Revised September 1997].</p> <p>HW.75.2.CA. A generator accumulating 55 gal of haz-</p>	<p>(NOTE: California does not recognize "small quantity generators" (SQGs) or "conditionally-exempt small quantity generators" (CESQGs). All generators, regardless of the amount of hazardous waste generated, are subject to the requirements found in HW.10.CA. and HW.55.CA. through HW.75.CA., except where specifically exempted in the checklist.)</p> <p>Verify that no more than 55 gal of hazardous waste or 1 qt of acutely or extremely hazardous waste is accumulated at or near any point of generation.</p> <p>Verify that waste is accumulated in containers other than tanks.</p> <p>Verify that the initial accumulation point is under the control of the operator of the process generating the waste.</p> <p>Verify that the generator does not hold waste onsite for more than 1 yr from the initial date of accumulation, or 90 days from the date the quantity limitation (55 gal or 1 qt) was accumulated, whichever occurs first.</p> <p>Verify that the initial date of waste accumulation is clearly marked and visible for inspection on each container used for accumulation of hazardous waste.</p> <p>Verify that, when the generator has accumulated 55 gal of hazardous waste, or 1 qt of acutely hazardous waste or extremely hazardous waste at or near any point of generation, the waste is removed within 3 days to onsite storage or a TSDF.</p> <p>Verify that, within the 3-day period, the generator marks the container holding the hazardous waste with the date the applicable quantity limitation was reached.</p> <p>(NOTE: A process or group of processes will be subject to a single 55 gal or 1 qt accumulation limit for that process or group of processes. If not all of the wastestreams generated by a single process or group of processes located within the same physical area are compatible, a separate 55 gal or 1 qt limit will apply to each group of wastestreams that are compatible. If the generator determines that using only one 55-gal or 1-qt container to initially accumulate specific compatible wastestreams is not practical (e.g., prevents recycling or requires unreasonable accumulation procedures) or safe from an environmental or worker/public health and safety standpoint, the generator may use a separate 55-gal or 1-qt container for specific compatible wastestreams. The generator's determination will be subject to review and approval by the Department at any time.)</p> <p>Verify that, if a container holding hazardous waste is not in good condition (e.g., severe rusting, apparent structural defects), or if it begins to leak, the hazardous</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>ardous waste or 1 qt of acutely or extremely hazardous waste at or near any point of generation, without a permit or interim status, must meet specific requirements for containers (22 CCR, Section 66262.34(e)(1)(D)) [Revised September 1997].</p> <p>HW.75.3.CA. A generator accumulating 55 gal of hazardous waste or 1 qt of acutely or extremely hazardous waste at or near any point of generation, without a permit or interim status, must meet specific marking requirements for containers (22 CCR, Section 66262.34(e)(1)(E) and (f)(3)) [Added September 1997].</p>	<p>waste is transferred from this container to a container that is in good condition, or the waste is managed in some other way that complies with the requirements for management of hazardous waste.</p> <p>Verify that containers are made of or lined with materials which will not react with, and are otherwise compatible with, the hazardous waste to be transferred or stored, so that the ability of the container to contain the waste is not impaired.</p> <p>Verify that the container holding hazardous waste is always closed during transfer and storage, except when waste is added or removed.</p> <p>Verify that waste is not stored in tanks.</p> <p>Verify that the following information is on all containers holding accumulated hazardous waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the words HAZARDOUS WASTE - information regarding the composition and physical state of the wastes - a statement or statements which call to the particular hazardous properties of the waste (e.g. flammable, reactive, etc.) - the name and address of the person producing the waste.

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HW.95. TRANSFER FACILITIES</p> <p>HW.95.1.CA. Transfer facilities that meet specific requirements are exempt from permit or storage requirements (22 CCR, Section 66263.18)[Revised September 2000].</p>	<p>(NOTE: A transfer facility, as defined in section 25123.3(a)(3) of the Health and Safety Code, is not subject to the requirements of chapters 14, 15, 18 and 20 regarding a permit for waste storage when, during the normal course of transportation, hazardous wastes are held for six days or less, or 10 days or less for transfer facilities in areas zoned industrial by the local planning authority.)</p> <p>Verify that, during the normal course of transportation, hazardous wastes are held for 6 days or less, or 10 days or less for transfer facilities in areas zoned industrial by the local planning authority.</p> <p>Verify that shipments of packaged or containerized hazardous wastes are manifested and meet the pretransportation packaging requirements (6626.30).</p> <p>Verify that packages and containers are only transferred from one vehicle to another, with no additional handling taking place.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HW.100. TRANSPORTATION</p> <p>Transporters</p> <p>HW.100.1.CA. Transporters of hazardous waste within, into, out of or through the State must meet specific requirements (22 CCR, Section 66263.10).</p> <p>HW.100.2.CA. Transporters of hazardous waste must register with the Department (22 CCR, Sections 66263.11 and 66263.13(e)) [Revised August 1999].</p> <p>HW.100.3.CA. Registered transporters must meet specific reporting requirements (22 CCR, Section 66263.15).</p> <p>HW.100.4.CA. Each truck, trailer, semitrailer, vacuum tank, cargo tank or container used for shipping hazardous</p>	<p>(NOTE: Onsite transportation by generators or operators of permitted TSDFs is excluded from these requirements.)</p> <p>Verify that the transporter meets the standards applicable to generators of hazardous waste when any of the following functions are performed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - hazardous waste is transported to designated TSDF within the state from outside the United States - hazardous wastes of different Federal DOT shipping descriptions are mixed by placing them into a single container. <p>Verify that all transporters of hazardous waste are registered with the state.</p> <p>Verify that all certified vehicles, containers, and any attached equipment is in sound condition and that the containers are designed or maintained to contain hazardous waste.</p> <p>Verify that the hazardous waste transporter notifies the Department in writing within 30 days of the following occurrences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the transporter changes majority ownership, name, or location - ownership or control of a certified vehicle or container changes - a certified truck, trailer, semitrailer, vacuum tank, cargo tank, or container is involved in a spill or accident which renders the vehicle or container in noncompliance with applicable requirements. <p>Verify that each truck, trailer, semitrailer, vacuum tank, cargo tank, or container meets the following standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - design, construction, and content limitations under normal operating

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>waste must meet design and operational requirements (22 CCR, Section 66263.16).</p> <p>HW.100.5.CA. Transporters must have an EPA identification number (22 CCR, Section 66263.17).</p> <p>HW.100.6.CA. Transporters must follow manifest management requirements (22 CCR, Section 66263.20 and 66263.44).</p>	<p style="padding-left: 40px;">conditions that prevent any releases</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - free from leaks - all discharge openings are securely closed during transportation. <p>Verify that the transporter has a USEPA identification number and that it is used on all forms and reports.</p> <p>Verify that the transporter does not accept hazardous waste from a generator unless it is accompanied by a completed and signed manifest.</p> <p>Verify that the transporter does not accept RCRA hazardous waste, that does not conform to the USEPA Acknowledgment of Consent.</p> <p>Verify that the transporter completes, signs and dates the Transporter of Waste section of the manifest before transporting the hazardous waste, acknowledging acceptance of the waste from the generator.</p> <p>Verify that the transporter returns a signed copy of the manifest to the generator.</p> <p>Verify that the transporter submits to the Department a legible copy of the manifest completed by the generator, transporter, and TSDF for each load of hazardous waste transported out of the State within 15 days of the date that the load is accepted by the designated facility.</p> <p>Verify that the manifest states the name and complete address of the TSDF to which the waste is transported.</p> <p>Verify that a transporter who delivers hazardous waste to another transporter or to the designated facility meets the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - obtains the date of delivery and the handwritten signature of that transporter or the owner/operator of the designated facility on the manifest - retains a copy of the manifest - gives the remaining copies to the accepting transporter or designated facility. <p>Verify that, if a PCB transporter is also the generator of the waste, a Department of Transportation shipping paper (rather than a manifest) accompanies the PCB waste when transported from the service area to the central collection facility.</p> <p>Verify that, when PCB wastes are transported from the central collection facility to a hazardous waste facility, all of the following requirements are met:</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HW.100.7.CA. Transporters must deliver the entire quantity of hazardous waste accepted from a generator or transporter to appropriate, designated TSDF (22 CCR, Sections 66263.21 and 66263.23(b)).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the transporter is registered and using certified vehicles and containers - the PCB wastes are delivered to a permitted or interim status hazardous waste facility - the PCB wastes are properly manifested. <p>Verify from the manifests that waste shipments are delivered to the designated or alternate designated TSDF.</p> <p>Verify that hazardous waste is delivered only to TSDFs with valid permits or interim status.</p>
<p>HW.100.8.CA. Transporters must meet specific recordkeeping requirements (22 CCR, Section 66263.22).</p>	<p>Verify that copies of manifests are retained for 3 yr from the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter.</p> <p>Verify that copies of manifests are signed by the transporter, the generator, and the designated TSDF or the next designated transporter.</p> <p>(NOTE: For bulk shipments, a shipping paper may be used in place of a manifest.)</p>
<p>HW.100.9.CA. Transporters must comply with the Department of the California Highway Patrol (CHIP) Vehicle Code (22 CCR, Section 66263.23(a)).</p>	<p>Verify that the transporter meets the Vehicle Code (22 CCR, Title 13) requirements for containers, packing, labels, marking, vehicle placards, shipping papers, loading, shipping certificates, and incident reporting.</p>
<p>HW.100.10.CA. Transporters must follow specific requirements when carrying hazardous wastes (22 CCR, Sections 66263.23(c) and 66263.23(d)) [Revised August 1999].</p>	<p>Verify that covered containers are used for wastes subject to volatilization or wind dispersal.</p> <p>Verify that all vehicle and container certifications are current.</p> <p>Verify that the name or trademark of the transporter is on each side of each vehicle or container and is legible during daylight from 50 ft.</p>
<p>HW.100.11.CA. Transporters must take appropriate,</p>	<p>Verify that transporters are prepared to take appropriate action in the event of a hazardous waste discharge (e.g., notify local authorities, dike the discharge area).</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>immediate action in the event of a hazardous waste discharge during transportation (22 CCR, Section 66263.30).</p> <p>HW.100.12.CA. Transporters must clean up any hazardous waste discharge (22 CCR, Section 66263.31) [Revised July 1998].</p> <p>Transportation Exemptions</p> <p>HW.100.13.CA. Certain transportation operations have a regulatory exemption and must meet limited requirements (22 CCR, Sections 66263.40, 66263.41, 66263.43, and 66263.44).</p>	<p>hazardous waste discharge (e.g., notify local authorities, dike the discharge area).</p> <p>Verify that notice, when required by Federal law, is given to the National Response Center (800/ 424-8802 or 202/ 426-2675).</p> <p>Verify that the subsequent written report is submitted.</p> <p>Verify that notice is given for water bulk shipments as required by 33 CFR 153.203 for oil and hazardous substances.</p> <p>Verify that any required or approved clean up actions were accomplished if discharges have occurred during transport.</p> <p>Determine whether the facility authorizes transportation under any of the following classifications of transportation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - consolidation - small load - milkrun - emergency response incident (state, local, or county governmental agency emergency response incident units only) - PCB waste. <p>Verify RCRA listed hazardous waste are not transported, except under specific conditions.</p> <p>Verify that, except for PCB waste, extremely hazardous waste is not transported.</p> <p>Verify that the transporter meets the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - applies for registration/variance from the Department - meets manifest, certification of vehicles and containers requirements for exempted transporters only - transports hazardous waste in accordance with CHIP, DOT, and USEPA regulations - sends a copy of the variance to the generator prior to transport - files accident reports within 10 days of any incident spilling or releasing hazardous waste to the environment. <p>Verify that a record is kept of the total quantity of PCB wastes handled on an annual basis and that such records are retained for 3 yr.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>Consolidation Operations</p> <p>HW.100.14.CA. Transportation of hazardous waste to a nonpermitted, temporary, hazardous waste storage facility for consolidation of waste loads must meet specific requirements in order to retain exemptions (22 CCR, Section 66263.45).</p>	<p>(NOTE: The consolidation transporter is exempt from vehicle registration and annual inspection requirements. Consolidation transportation includes the use of a temporary storage facility. The temporary storage facility will operate under the same requirements for transfer facilities.)</p> <p>Verify that the waste is collected from conditionally exempt small quantity generators or from generators of non-RCRA hazardous wastes totaling less than 100 kg [220 lb] per calendar month.</p> <p>Verify that the location of the temporary storage facility is included in the application for exemption.</p> <p>Verify that the temporary storage facility operates under the requirements for a transfer facility.</p> <p>Verify that a shipping paper providing all DOT required information is used in place of a manifest.</p> <p>Verify that the total quantity of each load transported from the original generation location(s) to the temporary storage facility does not exceed 100 kg [220 lb].</p> <p>Verify that transportation from the temporary storage area to a TSDF is done by a registered hazardous waste transporter using a certified vehicle and/or containers and manifests.</p>
<p>Milkrun Transportation</p> <p>HW.100.15.CA. Transporters classified as “milkrun” are allowed to transport specific materials from limited generators (22 CCR, Sections 66263.42(a) through (c)).</p>	<p>Verify that only the following materials are transported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - spent photographic solutions - ethylene glycol automotive antifreeze - sludge containing sodium hydroxide and heavy metals - dry cleaning solvents (including perchloroethylene) - asbestos - inks from the printing industry - chemicals and laboratory-packs collected from school districts - automotive parts cleaning solvents.

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>porters (22 CCR, Section 66263.42(e)).</p> <p>Small Load Transportation</p> <p>HW.100.18.CA. Transportation of hazardous wastes in amounts no greater than 100 kg/load and no greater than 1000 kg/calendar month must meet specific conditions to qualify for exemptions (22 CCR, Section 66263.46).</p>	<p>(NOTE: These transporters are eligible for exemption from the vehicle, container, and manifest requirements.)</p> <p>Verify that amounts no greater than 100 kg/load and no greater than 1000 kg/calendar month are transported.</p> <p>Verify that the hazardous waste transported meets one of the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - subject to a reclamation agreement with small quantity generators - collected from small quantity generators - collected from generators of non-RCRA hazardous waste totaling less than 100 kg/calendar month. <p>Verify that the hazardous waste is only delivered to an authorized TSDF.</p> <p>Verify that in lieu of manifests, the transporter uses a shipping paper which contains all the information required by 49 CFR 172, Subpart C.</p> <p>Verify that the shipping paper accompanies the hazardous waste from than place of generation to the designated facility.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>ALL TSDFs</p> <p>HW.105. General: Special Wastes</p> <p>HW.105.1.CA. Facilities that manage special wastes must meet specific requirements (22 CCR, Sections 66261.124 and 66261.126).</p> <p>HW.105.2.CA. [Deleted September 1997].</p> <p>HW.105.3.CA. [Deleted September 1997].</p> <p>General: Treatment Standards for RCRA and Non-RCRA Waste</p> <p>HW.105.4.CA. [Moved to HW.130.1CA. September 1998]</p> <p>General: Permits</p> <p>HW.105.5.CA. Facilities</p>	<p>Verify that the facility has obtained prior written approval for classification and/or management of a special waste.</p> <p>Verify that the following requirements are met for special waste disposal at a landfill site not operated under a hazardous waste TSDF permit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - disposal is allowed by the Regional Water Control Board - the landfill has been granted a variance for disposal. <p>Verify that the facility has an appropriate hazardous waste permit for any special waste it recycles, stores or treats.</p> <p>Verify that the facility has the appropriate permit for the transfer, treatment,</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>that transfer, treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste must have a permit from the Department (22 CCR, Section 66270.1(c)).</p> <p>HW.105.6.CA. Facilities must meet specific requirements to receive a permit by rule for hazardous waste management (22 CCR, Sections 66270.60). [Text and citation revised September 1997; Revised August 1999].</p>	<p>storage, and/or disposal of hazardous waste.</p> <p>Verify that surface impoundments, landfills, land treatment units, and waste pile units that received waste after 26 July 1982 or that certified closure after 26 January 1983 have postclosure permits.</p> <p>(NOTE: The following are deemed to have a permit by rule if the listed conditions are met.)</p> <p>Verify that a POTW which accepts hazardous waste for treatment and operates under a permit by rule meets the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - has a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and waste discharge requirements issued by a Regional Water Quality Control Board - complies with the conditions of the NPDES permit and waste discharge requirements - complies with the following hazardous waste regulations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Section 66264.11, Identification Number (see HW.105.8.CA.) - Section 66264.71, Use of Manifest System (see HW.145.3.CA.) - Section 66264.72, Manifest Discrepancies (see HW.145.5.CA.) - Section 66264.73(a) and (b)(1), Operating Record (see HW.145.6.CA.) - Section 66264.75, Annual Report (see HW.145.8.CA.) - Section 66264.76, Unmanifested Waste Report (see HW.145.4.CA.) - the waste meets all federal, state and local pretreatment standards which would be applicable to the waste if it were being discharged into the POTW through a sewer, pipe, or similar conveyance - hazardous wastes generated by the POTW are managed in compliance with the requirements of this chapter. <p>Verify that a barge or other vessel which accepts hazardous waste for ocean disposal and is operating under a general permit meets the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the owner or operator has a permit for ocean dumping issued under Title 40, CFR, Part 220, and complies with the conditions of that permit - the owner or operator complies with the regulations specified in subsection (d)(1)(C) of this section - the owner/operator complies with the following hazardous waste regulations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Section 66264.11, Identification Number (see HW.105.8.CA.) - Section 66264.71, Use of Manifest System (see HW.145.3.CA.) - Section 66264.72, Manifest Discrepancies (see HW.145.5.CA.) - Section 66264.73(a) and (b)(1), Operating Record (see HW.145.6.CA.) - Section 66264.75, Annual Report (see HW.145.8.CA.) - Section 66264.76, Unmanifested Waste Report (see HW.145.4.CA.) <p>Verify that a temporary treatment unit (TTU) that treats hazardous waste and is</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HW.105.7.CA. Facilities exempt from a PCB waste storage permit must meet specific requirements (22 CCR, Sections 66263.44(f)). [Added September 1997].</p> <p>General: Interim Status and Permitted Facilities</p>	<p>operating under a permit by rule has received Departmental acknowledgement and authorization of the TTU.</p> <p>Verify that the operator of a temporary household hazardous waste collection facility (THHWCF) operating under a permit by rule:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - submits, in person or by certified mail with return receipt requested, a Temporary Household Hazardous Waste Collection Facility Permit by Rule Notification (DTSC Form 8464) (9/94) to the certified unified program agency (CUPA) or authorized agency - immediately submits an amended notification if significant changes to the notification information occur during the reporting period - submit the notification a minimum of 45 days in advance of the date the first session of the THHWCF commences operation - include in the notification: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the name, mailing address and telephone number of the operator - the facility name, address or legal description of the facility location and identification number issued by the Department - an indication whether the facility will accept wastes from small quantity commercial sources - a list of the days and hours of operation including alternate dates as appropriate - the name, address and telephone number of the contact person for the THHWCF - a listing of the local authorities that have been notified of the intended operation - a listing of all local permits obtained for the operation of the facility - an indication of an agreement between the property owner and facility operator allowing operation of the THHWCF. <p>Verify that facilities claiming exemption from PCB waste storage permit requirements meet all of the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the wastes are held for no more than 144 h - manifested shipments of packaged or containerized hazardous wastes meeting the packaging requirements are transferred only from one vehicle to another - the packages or containers used in this transfer are the same packages or containers used for transporting the hazardous wastes, without additional handling.

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HW.105.8.CA. TSDFs must have a USEPA identification number (22 CCR, Sections 66264.11 and 66265.11).</p>	<p>Verify that the TSDF handling hazardous waste possesses an USEPA identification number.</p>
<p>HW.105.9.CA. Before a TSDF treats, stores, or disposes of any hazardous waste, a detailed chemical analysis of the waste must be performed (22 CCR, Sections 66264.13(a) and 66265.13) [Revised September 1997].</p>	<p>Verify that the TSDF analyzes a representative sample of the waste and that analysis is repeated as necessary to ensure that it is accurate and up to date.</p> <p>Verify that documentation exists for all analyses and that each analysis contains all the information needed to treat, store, or dispose of waste in accordance with the permit and/or general standards.</p> <p>Verify that the analysis is repeated if the TSDF is notified, or has reason to believe, that the process or operation generating the hazardous waste has changed.</p> <p>Verify that hazardous waste originating at an offsite TSDF matches that specified on the accompanying manifest or shipping paper.</p> <p>Verify that, if the waste does not match, it is analyzed.</p> <p>Verify that the TSDF keeps onsite and follows a written waste analysis plan describing the procedures of the hazardous waste matching and analysis.</p>
<p>HW.105.10.CA. TSDFs must maintain physical security measures within and about hazardous waste facilities (22 CCR, Sections 66264.14 and 66265.14).</p>	<p>Verify that the following precautionary measures are implemented:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - physical contact with the waste, structures, or equipment within the active portion of the TSDF will not injure unknowing or unauthorized persons or livestock that may enter the active portion - disturbance of the waste or equipment, by the unknowing or unauthorized entry of persons or livestock onto the active portion of a TSDF, will not cause a violation of these requirements. <p>Verify that one of the following security measures is present and in use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a 24-h surveillance system (e.g., television monitoring or surveillance by guards or personnel) continuously monitoring and controlling entry onto the active portion - both of the following measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an artificial or natural barrier (e.g., a fence in good repair or a fence combined with a cliff) completely surrounding the active portion - a means to control entry, at all times, through the gates or other

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HW.105.11.CA. TSDFs must follow general inspection guidelines (22 CCR, Sections 66264.15 and 66265.15).</p>	<p>entrances to the active portion (e.g., an attendant, television monitors, locked entrance, or controlled roadway access).</p> <p>Verify that signs are posted at each entrance to the active portion and in sufficient numbers with the legend: "Danger, Hazardous Waste Area--Unauthorized Persons Keep Out", in English and Spanish and any other language predominant in the area surrounding the TSDF.</p> <p>Verify that the signs are legible at a distance of 25 ft.</p> <p>(NOTE: Existing signs with a legend other than "Danger--Unauthorized Personnel Keep Out" may be used if the legend on the sign indicates that only authorized personnel are allowed to enter the active portion, and that entry onto the active portion can be dangerous.)</p> <p>Verify that the TSDF has and follows a written posted inspection schedule to monitor for malfunctions, operator errors, and discharges that could harm the environment or lead to a threat of human health.</p> <p>Verify that an inspection schedule is maintained at the TSDF covering monitoring equipment, safety and emergency equipment, security devices, and operating and structural equipment.</p> <p>Verify that the schedule identifies the types of problems (e.g., malfunctions or deterioration) to be looked for during inspection.</p> <p>Verify that time intervals between inspections for equipment are appropriate, given the projected rate of deterioration for each type of equipment.</p> <p>Verify that the inspection schedule is submitted with Part B of the permit application to the Department.</p> <p>Verify that all discrepancies in equipment condition are remedied and outlined in the posted inspection schedule.</p> <p>Verify that inspections are recorded in an inspection log to be kept for at least 3 yr.</p> <p>Verify that the log includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - date and time of inspections - name of the inspector - observations made upon inspection - the date and nature of any repairs or other remedial actions.

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HW.105.12.CA. TSDFs must take specific precautions to prevent accidental ignition or reaction of ignitable or reactive waste (22 CCR, Sections 66264.17(a) and 66265.17(a)).</p>	<p>Verify that the waste is separated and protected from sources of ignition or reaction.</p> <p>Verify that smoking is confined to designated areas while hazardous waste is handled.</p> <p>Verify that NO SMOKING signs are conspicuously displayed wherever there is a hazard from ignitable or reactive waste.</p>
<p>HW.105.13.CA. TSDFs that treat, store, or dispose of ignitable or reactive waste, or mix incompatible wastes or incompatible wastes and other materials, must take specific precautions (22 CCR, Sections 66264.17(b)(c) and 66265.17(b)(c)).</p>	<p>Verify that precautions are taken to prevent reactions that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - generate extreme heat or pressure, fire or explosions, or violent reactions - produce uncontrolled flammable fumes or gases in sufficient quantities to threaten human health or the environment - produce uncontrolled flammable fumes or gases in sufficient quantities to pose a risk of fire or explosions - damage the structural integrity of the device or facility - through other like means threaten human health or the environment. <p>Verify that documentation exists for all compliance measures taken.</p> <p>(NOTE: This documentation may be based on references to published scientific or engineering literature, data from trial tests, waste analyses, or the results of the treatment of similar wastes by similar treatment processes and under similar operating conditions).</p>
<p>HW.105.14.CA. TSDFs must meet specific location standards (22 CCR, Sections 66264.18 and 66265.18).</p>	<p>Verify that noncontainerized or bulk liquid hazardous waste is not placed in any salt dome, salt bed formation, or underground mine or cave.</p> <p>(NOTE: Interim status TSDFs may not place any hazardous waste in these underground features.)</p> <p>Verify that a TSDF located in a 100-yr floodplain or within the maximum high tide is designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to prevent washout of any hazardous waste.</p> <p>Verify that TSDFs not designed to prevent a washout of hazardous waste demonstrate to the Department that procedures are in effect which will cause the waste to be removed safely to a location where it will not be vulnerable to flood or tide waters, before the floodwaters reach it.</p> <p>(NOTE: If wastes are moved to a location within California, that location must be a TSDF that is either permitted by the Department or is in interim status.)</p> <p>Verify that portions of new, permitted TSDF or facilities undergoing substantial</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HW.105.15.CA. All TSDFs and their associated systems must meet specific seismic and precipitation design standards (22 CCR, Sections 66264.25 and 66265.25).</p>	<p>modification where transfer, treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste will be conducted are not located within 61 m (200 ft) of a fault which has had displacement in Holocene time.</p> <p>Verify (through documentation and permits) that buildings and hazardous waste treatment systems are appropriately designed and constructed for geologic and meteorologic conditions.</p> <p>Verify through documentation and permits that the following systems are designed, constructed, and maintained to withstand the maximum credible earthquake:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - all covers and cover systems and all containment and control features that will remain after closure at permanent hazardous waste disposal areas - all surface impoundments, waste piles, landfills and land treatment facilities. <p>Verify that interim status and permitted TSDFs are designed to function without failure when subjected to capacity hydrostatic and hydrodynamic loads resulting from a 24 h probable maximum precipitation storm.</p>
<p>HW.105.16.CA. TSDFs must be located, designed, constructed, maintained and operated to minimize the danger to human health and the environment (22 CCR, Sections 66264.31 and 66265.31).</p>	<p>Verify that the TSDF's operation and maintenance minimizes the possibility of fire, explosion, or any unplanned, sudden or nonsudden release of hazardous waste or waste constituents to air, soil, or surface water that could threaten human health or the environment.</p>
<p>HW.105.17.CA. TSDFs must be equipped with specific safety systems and equipment (22 CCR, Sections 66264.32 through 66264.35 and 66265.32 through 66265.35).</p>	<p>Verify that all TSDFs are equipped with the following, unless it can be demonstrated to the Department that none of the hazards posed by waste handled at the facility could require a particular kind of equipment specified below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an internal communications or alarm system capable of providing immediate emergency instruction (voice or signal) to facility personnel - a device, such as a telephone (immediately available at the scene of operations) or a hand-held two-way radio, capable of summoning emergency assistance from local police departments, fire departments, or State or local emergency response teams - portable fire extinguishers, fire control equipment (including special extinguishing equipment, such as that using foam, inert gas, or dry chemicals), spill control equipment, and decontamination equipment

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HW.105.18.CA. TSDFs must maintain adequate aisle space to allow the unobstructed movement of emergency equipment and personnel (22 CCR, Sections 66264.35 and 66265.35).</p> <p>HW.105.19.CA. TSDFs must attempt to make specific emergency arrangements with local authorities (22 CCR, Sections 66264.37 and 66265.37).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - water at adequate volume and pressure to supply water hose streams, or foam producing equipment, or automatic sprinklers, or water spray systems. <p>Verify that the TSDF has the Federally required safety systems and equipment.</p> <p>Verify that all communications or alarms systems, fire protection equipment, spill control equipment, and decontamination equipment are tested and maintained, as necessary, to assure proper operation in an emergency.</p> <p>Verify that personnel handling hazardous waste have immediate access to an internal alarm or emergency communication device.</p> <p>Verify that emergency communications equipment and plans are maintained at the TSDF.</p> <p>Verify that TSDFs with only one employee on duty at any time provide that employee with immediate access to a communication device capable of summoning external emergency assistance.</p> <p>Verify that adequate aisle space exists within an TSDF to allow emergency equipment and personnel unobstructed passage.</p> <p>(NOTE: TSDFs may be granted a variance from this requirement.)</p> <p>Verify that the following arrangements are made, as appropriate, for the type of waste handled at the installation and the potential need for emergency services:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - arrangements to familiarize police, fire departments, emergency response teams, and the local Office of Emergency Services with the layout of the TSDF, properties of hazardous waste handled and associated hazards, places where personnel would normally be working, entrances to and roads inside the TSDF and possible evacuation routes - agreements designating primary emergency authority to a specific police and a specific fire department, and agreements with any others to provide support to the primary emergency authority - agreements with state emergency response teams, emergency response contractors and equipment suppliers - arrangements to familiarize local hospitals with the properties of hazardous waste handled and the types of injuries or illnesses that could result from fires, explosions, or releases.

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HW.105.20.CA. TSDFs must have at least one employee with the responsibility for coordinating all emergency response measures (22 CCR, Sections 66264.55 and 66265.55).</p>	<p>(NOTE: Where state and local authorities decline to enter into the following arrangements, their refusal must be documented in the operating record.)</p> <p>Verify that at least one employee is available for emergency action at all times, either on the premises or on call.</p> <p>Verify that this employee is thoroughly familiar with the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - all aspects of the contingency plan - all operations and activities - the location and characteristic of waste handled - location of all records - hazardous waste facility layout.

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>ALL TSDFs</p> <p>HW.110. Personnel Training</p> <p>HW.110.1.CA. TSDF personnel must successfully complete a program of classroom instruction or on-the-job training (22 CCR, Sections 66264.16(a) through (c) and 66265.16(a) through (c)).</p> <p>HW.110.2.CA. Specific personnel and training documents must be maintained (22 CCR, Sections 66264.16(d) and (e) and 66265.16 (d) and (e)).</p>	<p>Verify that all personnel are trained in a program that meets the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - directed by a person trained in hazardous waste management procedures - includes instruction in procedures relevant to the position the individual is employed in - designed to ensure personnel are able to respond effectively to emergencies by familiarizing them with all emergency operations. <p>Verify that personnel successfully complete the program within 6 mo after beginning employment or a new position.</p> <p>Verify that untrained personnel are supervised.</p> <p>Verify that all personnel take an annual refresher course of the initially required training.</p> <p>Verify that the following documents are maintained at the TSDF:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the job title for each position related to hazardous waste management, and the name of the employee filling each job - a written job description for each position related to hazardous waste management and, at a minimum, the requisite skill, education, or other qualifications and duties of employees assigned to each position - a written description of the type and amount of both introductory and continuing training given to each person filling a listed position - records verifying that the training or job experience required has been given to, and completed by personnel. <p>Verify that training records on current personnel are kept until closure of the TSDF.</p> <p>Verify that training records on former employees are kept for at least 3 yr from the date the employee last worked there.</p> <p>(NOTE: Records may accompany transferred personnel.)</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

**REGULATORY
REQUIREMENTS:**

**REVIEWER CHECKS:
September 2000**

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>ALL TSDFs</p> <p>HW.115. Containers</p> <p>HW.115.1.CA. Hazardous waste stored or transferred in containers must meet specific storage requirements (22 CCR, Sections 66264.170 through 66264.173 and 66265.170 through 66264.173).</p> <p>HW.115.2.CA. Hazardous waste containers used for storage or transfer must be inspected regularly (22 CCR, Sections 66264.174 and 66265.174).</p> <p>HW.115.3.CA. Hazardous waste containers must meet specific parameters to be considered empty (22 CCR, Section 66261.7(b), (c) and (p)) [Added September 1998].</p>	<p>Verify that hazardous waste containers stored onsite are in good condition and free of severe rust, apparent structural defects, and leaks.</p> <p>Verify that containers holding hazardous waste are closed during transfer and storage, except when it is necessary to add or remove waste.</p> <p>Verify that containers holding hazardous waste are not opened, handled, transferred or stored in a manner which may rupture the container or cause it to leak.</p> <p>Verify that re-use of containers for transportation complies with the requirements of the U.S. DOT regulations, including those set forth in 49 CFR Section 173.28.</p> <p>Verify that inspections occur at least weekly in all areas used for container storage or transfer, looking for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - leaking containers - deterioration of containers caused by corrosion or other factors - deterioration of the containment system caused by corrosion or other factors. <p>(NOTE: See Appendix 4 -12 for materials and containers that are exempt from these requirements.)</p> <p>Verify that a container, or an inner liner removed from a container, which previously held a hazardous material, including hazardous waste, is empty by the following standards or is managed as a hazardous waste.</p> <p>Verify that, if the hazardous material which the container or inner liner held is pourable, no hazardous material can be poured or drained from the container or inner liner when the container or inner liner is held in any orientation (e.g., tilted, inverted, etc.).</p> <p>Verify that, if the hazardous material which the container or inner liner held is not pourable, no hazardous material remains in or on the container or inner liner that can feasibly be removed by physical methods (excluding rinsing) which comply with applicable air pollution control laws and which are commonly employed to</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HW.115.4.CA. Acute and extremely hazardous waste containers must meet specific parameters to be considered empty (22 CCR, Section 66261.7(d)) [Added September 1998].</p> <p>HW.115.5.CA. An empty container or inner liner must meet specific management requirements (22 CCR,</p>	<p>remove materials from that container or inner liner.</p> <p>Verify that, following removal of non-pourable material, the top, bottom and sidewalls of the container does not contain remaining adhered or crusted material resulting from buildup of successive layers of material or a mass of solidified material.</p> <p>(NOTE: A thin uniform layer of dried material or powder is considered acceptable.)</p> <p>(NOTE: A person who treats a container or inner liner onsite by employing physical methods to satisfy the above standard is authorized to perform this treatment for purposes of Health and Safety Code Section 25201. A person who treats a container or an inner liner removed from a container of 5 gal or less in capacity which has been emptied to satisfy the above requirements is authorized, for purposes of Health and Safety Code Section 25201, to perform this activities if any rinsate or other residue generated by these activities is completely captured and classified in accordance with the provisions of the hazardous waste requirements and any applicable waste discharge requirements.)</p> <p>(NOTE: These requirements apply to the following: A container or an inner liner removed from a container that has held a material listed as an acute hazardous waste in 40 CFR 261.31, 261.32, or 261.33(e) or a waste which is extremely hazardous pursuant to any of the criteria of Sections 66261.110, 66261.113, and Title 22, California Code of Regulations, Division 4.5, Chapter 11, Appendix X .)</p> <p>Verify that the container or inner liner that held a material listed as an acute hazardous waste or is extremely hazardous meets one of the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - has been triple rinsed using a solvent capable or removing the waste and all pourable residues have been removed form the container or inner in compliance with HW.70.3.CA. - is cleaned by another method that has been shown in the scientific literature, or by tests conducted by the generator, to achieve equivalent removal. Alternative methods to rinsing require prior approval by the Department. <p>(NOTE: Triple rinsing activities require specific authorization form the Department unless subject to the provisions of Health and Safety Code Section 25143.2(c)(2).)</p> <p>Verify that an empty container or an inner liner removed from a container is managed by one of the following methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - for containers of 5 gal or less in capacity, or inner liner removed from a

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>Section 66261.7(e) and (f) [Added September 1998].</p>	<p>container of 5 gal or less in capacity, the container or inner liner is disposed of at an appropriate solid waste facility, provided that the container or inner liner is packaged and transported in accordance with applicable U.S. DOT regulations (49 CFR Part 173)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - by reclaiming its scrap value onsite or shipping the container or inner liner to a person who reclaims its scrap value, provided that the container or inner liner is packaged and transported in accordance with applicable U.S. DOT regulations (49 CFR Part 173) - by reconditioning or remanufacturing the container or inner liner onsite pursuant to 49 CFR Section 173.28(c) and (d) (revised at 55 FR 52402 - 52729) for subsequent reuse, or shipping the container or inner liner to a person who reconditions or remanufactures the container or inner liner pursuant to 49 CFR Section 173.28(c) and (d) (revised at 55 FR 52402 - 52729) - shipping the container or inner liner to a supplier or to another intermediate collection location for accumulation prior to reclaiming, reconditioning, or remanufacturing, provided that the container or inner liner is packaged and transported in accordance with applicable U.S. DOT regulations. <p>Verify that a container or an inner liner removed from a container larger than 5 gal in capacity is marked with the date it has been emptied and is managed within one year of being emptied.</p> <p>Verify that any person who generates an empty container or an inner liner larger than 5 gal in capacity which previously held a hazardous material maintains, onsite for a period of 3 yr, the name, street, address, mailing address and telephone number of the owner/operator of the facility where the empty container has been shipped.</p> <p>(NOTE: The above information must be provided upon request, to the Department, the EPA, or any local agency or official authorized to bring an action as provided in Health and Safety Code Section 25180.)</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>ALL TSDFs</p> <p>HW.130. Restricted Wastes</p> <p>HW.130.1.CA. Non-RCRA hazardous waste wastes must meet specific land disposal prohibitions (22 CCR, Section 66268.100 and 66268.105) [Revised September 1998].</p> <p>HW.130.2.CA. Restricted wastes must meet specific requirements to be land disposed (22 CCR, Section 66268.1) [Revised September 1997].</p>	<p>Verify that the following non-RCRA hazardous wastes are prohibition from land disposal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - non-RCRA metal-containing aqueous wastes (identified in 66268.29(a)) - auto shredder waste (identified in 66268.29(b)) - hazardous waste foundry sand (identified in 66268.29(c)) - non-RCRA metal-containing fly ash, bottom ash, retort ash or baghouse waste from sources other than foundries (identified in 66268.29(d)) - non-RCRA metal-containing baghouse waste from foundries (identified in 66268.29(e)) - asbestos-containing waste (defined in 66268.29(f)). <p>Verify that prohibited non-RCRA wastes are not placed in any land disposal unit unless they meet applicable treatment standards (see Appendix 4-10 and 4-11).</p> <p>Verify that hazardous wastes that are restricted from land disposal are not land disposed unless one of the following conditions is present:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the generator has been granted an extension from the effective date of a prohibition - the surface impoundment or land treatment facility has been granted an exemption by the Department allowing the disposal or treatment of restricted hazardous waste - the restricted hazardous wastes is in lab packs which have not been restricted or prohibited by the USEPA, and the lab packs are properly disposed. <p>(NOTE: The following hazardous wastes are not subject to any land disposal restrictions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - waste pesticide disposed by a farmer - solid waste generated in the clean-up or decontamination of any site contaminated only by hazardous waste which have not been restricted or prohibited by USEPA - de minimis losses to wastewater treatment systems of commercial chemical product or chemical intermediates that are ignitable, corrosive, or are organic constituents that exhibit the characteristic of toxicity, and that contain underlying hazardous constituents - laboratory wastes displaying the characteristic of ignitability, corrosivity, or organic toxicity, that are mixed with other plant wastewaters at facilities

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HW.130.3.CA. Dilution of a restricted waste must not be used as a substitute for adequate treatment (22 CCR, Section 66268.3(a) and (c)) [Revised September 1998; Revised August 1999].</p> <p>HW.130.4.CA. Treatment facilities that treat restricted wastes must meet specific standards (22 CCR, Section 66268.7(b)) [Revised September 1997].</p> <p>HW.130.5.CA. TSDFs disposing of wastes that exhibit a characteristic of hazardous waste must meet specific requirements (22 CCR, Section 66268.9) [Revised September 1997; Revised August 1999].</p>	<p>whose ultimate discharge is subject to regulation, provided that the annualized flow of laboratory wastewater into the facility's headworks does not exceed one percent, or that the laboratory wastes' combined annualized average concentration does not exceed one part per million in the facility's headworks.)</p> <p>Verify that the restricted waste or the residual from the treatment of the restricted waste has not been diluted in any way as a substitute for the adequate treatment of hazardous waste.</p> <p>(NOTE: It is a form of impermissible dilution, and therefore prohibited, to add iron filings or other metallic forms of iron to lead-containing hazardous wastes in order to achieve any land disposal restriction treatment standard for lead. Lead-containing wastes include D008 wastes (wastes exhibiting a characteristic due to the presence of lead), all characteristic wastes containing lead as an underlying hazardous constituent, listed wastes containing lead as a regulated constituent, and hazardous media containing any of the aforementioned lead-containing wastes.)</p> <p>Verify that the TSDF analyzes the waste as specified in its waste analysis plan.</p> <p>Verify that, with each waste shipment to the land disposal facility, the TSDF sends a notice containing the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - complete identification of the waste - the waste constituents to be monitored - manifest number of the shipment - available waste analysis - certification stating that the restricted waste meets applicable treatment standards. <p>(NOTE: If the waste or treatment residue will be further managed at a different treatment or storage facility, the facility sending the waste or treatment residue offsite must meet the notification and certification requirements for generators.)</p> <p>Verify that the generator of a waste determines each EPA Hazardous Waste Number (waste code) applicable to the waste in order to establish the appropriate treatment standards.</p> <p>Verify that, where a prohibited waste is both listed as a RCRA hazardous waste and exhibits a characteristic of hazardous waste, one of the following treatment standards is applied:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the RCRA treatment standard, provided that the treatment standard for the

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HW.130.6.CA. Restricted waste and the concentrations of their associated hazardous constituents must meet appropriate treatment standards (22 CCR, Sections 66268.40 and 66268.42) [Revised September 1997 and 1998].</p>	<p>listed waste includes a treatment standard for the constituent that causes the waste to exhibit the characteristic, or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the treatment standards for all applicable listed and characteristic waste codes. <p>Verify that, in addition to any applicable standards determined from the initial point of generation, no prohibited waste exhibiting a characteristic of hazardous waste is land disposed unless all applicable land disposal treatment standards are applied to the waste.</p> <p>Verify that once a RCRA waste exhibiting a hazardous waste characteristic is treated and no longer hazardous, a one-time notification and certification is placed in the generator's or treater's files and sent to the Department.</p> <p>Verify that a prohibited waste identified in U.S. Team Guide appendix 4-7 Treatment Standards for Hazardous Waste, is land disposed only if it meets the treatment requirement listed in that table.</p> <p>(NOTE: In 66268.40, K wastes codes go through K151, P waste codes go through P123, and U wastes codes go through U359.)</p> <p>(NOTE: For each waste the required treatment standard is one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - total waste standard: all hazardous constituents in the waste or in the treatment residue must be at or below the values found in the table - waste extract standard: the hazardous constituents in the extract of the waste or in the extract of the treatment residue must be at or below the values found in the table - the technology-based standard listed in U.S. TEAM Guide Appendix 4-10, or an equivalent treatment technology approved by the Department.) <p>Verify that, for wastes subject to the waste extract standard, the following tests are used to measure compliance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - for wastes D004 and D008, either test Method 1310 or Method 1311 - for all others, test Method 1311. <p>(NOTE: Test Methods 1310 Extraction Procedure Toxicity Test and 1311 Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure are found in EPA Publication SW-846 Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods.)</p> <p>Verify that when wastes with differing treatment standards for a constituent of concern are combined for purposes of treatment, the treatment residue meets the lowest treatment standard for the constituent of concern.</p> <p>Verify that, for wastewaters, compliance with concentration level standards is based on maximums for any one day, except for D004 through D011 wastes for</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

**REGULATORY
REQUIREMENTS:**

**REVIEWER CHECKS:
September 2000**

HW.130.7.CA. The storage of hazardous waste restricted from land disposal must meet specific conditions (22 CCR, Section 66268.50) [Revised September 1997].

which previously promulgated treatment standards based on grab samples remain in effect.

Verify that, for all nonwastewaters, compliance with concentration level standards is based on grab sampling.

(NOTE: Treatment and disposal facilities may demonstrate compliance with the treatment standard for organic constituents, by satisfying all of the following conditions:

- establishment of treatment standards based on incineration in units operating in accordance with applicable technical requirements or based on combustion in fuel substitution units operating in accordance with applicable technical requirements
- the above methods are used to treat the organic constituents
- good-faith analytical efforts are made to achieve detection limits for the regulated organic constituents that do not exceed the specified treatment standards by an order of magnitude.)

Verify that characteristic wastes D001, D002, and D012 - D043 subject to one of the treatment standards listed in U.S. TEAM Guide Appendix 4-7, are land disposed only if all underlying hazardous constituents expected to be present in the waste also meet the treatment standards found in the universal treatment standards.

Verify that the treatment standards for the F001 - F005 nonwastewater constituents carbon disulfide, cyclohexane, and/or methanol are applied to wastes containing only these constituents.

(NOTE: Compliance with treatment standards for carbon disulfide, cyclohexane, and/ or methanol is not required of waste containing any or all of those three constituents in combination with any of the other 25 constituents found in F001 - F005.)

Verify that hazardous wastes restricted from land disposal are not stored, unless the following conditions are met:

- the generator stores such waste in tanks, containers, or containment buildings on site solely for the purpose of the accumulation of such quantities of hazardous waste as necessary to facilitate proper recovery, treatment, or disposal
- generators who store hazardous waste for longer than the applicable accumulation period either comply with the regulations governing owners/operators of a storage facility and obtain a Hazardous Waste Facility Permit or comply with the regulations governing interim status.

Verify that, for waste stored to facilitate proper recovery, treatment, or disposal, each waste container is clearly marked to identify its contents and the date its

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
	<p>period of accumulation began.</p> <p>Verify that, if tanks are used for such waste storage, a description of its contents, the quantity of each hazardous waste received, and the date its period of accumulation began is clearly marked on the tank or recorded and maintained in the facility operating record.</p> <p>Verify that manifested shipments of restricted hazardous wastes are stored at transfer facilities for no more than 6 days, or for transfer facilities in areas zoned industrial by the local planning authority, for no more than 10 days.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>ALL TSDFs</p> <p>HW.145. Documentation Requirements</p> <p>HW.145.1.CA. TSDFs that receive hazardous waste from offsite sources must follow specific notification requirements (22 CCR, Sections 66264.12 (a) and (b) and 66265.12(a) and (b)).</p> <p>HW.145.2.CA. TSDFs must have a written waste analysis plan (22 CCR, Sections 66264.13(b) and (c) and 66265.13(b) and (c)) [Revised September 1997; Revised August 1999].</p>	<p>Verify that the TSDF notifies the Department in writing at least 4 weeks in advance of the date hazardous waste is expected to arrive at the TSDF from a foreign source.</p> <p>(NOTE: Subsequent shipments from the same foreign source do not require notification.)</p> <p>Verify that a TSDF receiving hazardous waste from an offsite source informs the generator in writing that it possesses the appropriate permit(s) or interim status for, and will accept, the waste the generator is shipping.</p> <p>Verify that a copy of each notification is kept in the operating record.</p> <p>Verify that the TSDF maintains a written hazardous waste analysis plan that contains the following procedures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the parameters for analyzing each hazardous waste and the rationale for the selection of these parameters - the methods to test for these parameters - sampling and sample management methods used to obtain a representative sample of the waste to be analyzed - the frequency with which the initial analysis of the waste is reviewed or repeated to ensure that the analysis is accurate and up to date - the waste analyses that hazardous waste generators have agreed to supply. <p>Verify that the waste analysis plan also specifies the following for waste originating at offsite TSDFs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - procedures which will be used to inspect and, if necessary, analyze each movement of hazardous waste received at the facility to ensure that it matches the identity of the waste designated on the accompanying manifest or shipping paper - the sampling method which will be used to obtain a representative sample of the waste to be identified, if the identification method includes sampling - the procedures that on off-site landfill receiving containerized hazardous waste will use to determine whether a generator or treater has added a biodegradable sorbent to the waste in the container.

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HW.145.3.CA. A TSDF that receives manifested waste from an external source or offsite hazardous waste facility must follow manifest requirements (22 CCR, Sections 66264.70, 66264.71(a), 66265.70, and 66265.71(a)).</p>	<p>Verify that the following manifest procedures are followed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - each copy is signed and dated to certify receipt - the transporter is given at least one signed copy - a copy is sent to the generator within 30 days - a copy is sent to the Department within 30 days of receipt of the hazardous waste - each manifest copy is kept for at least 3 yr from the date of delivery.
<p>HW.145.4.CA. A TSDF that accepts waste from an offsite source without an accompanying manifest must report specific information to the Department (22 CCR, Sections 66264.76 and 66265.76).</p>	<p>Verify that a report is submitted to the Department within 15 days containing the following minimum information for waste received without a manifest:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the USEPA identification number, name, and address of the TSDF - the date the TSDF received the waste - the USEPA identification number, name and address of the generator and the transporter, if available - a description and the quantity of each unmanifested hazardous waste received - the method of transfer, treatment, storage or disposal for each hazardous waste - the certification signed by the owner or operator of the TSDF or his authorized representative - a brief explanation why the waste was unmanifested, if known.
<p>HW.145.5.CA. The TSDF must attempt to reconcile significant discrepancies with the waste generator or transporter (22 CCR, Sections 66264.72 and 66265.72).</p>	<p>Verify that reconciliation is made whenever discrepancies occur between the waste received and the waste listed on the manifest.</p> <p>Verify that a letter is sent along with a copy of the manifest to the Department outlining the discrepancy and attempts to reconcile the problem, if it is not resolved within 15 days of first receiving the waste shipment.</p>
<p>HW.145.6.CA. TSDFs must keep a written operating record (22 CCR, Section 66264.73(a) and (b) and 66265.73(a) and (b)).</p>	<p>Verify that the TSDF has a written operating record.</p> <p>Verify that the operating record is maintained until closure.</p> <p>Verify that the TSDFs operating record contains the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a description and the quantity of each hazardous waste received, and the

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HW.145.7.CA. All records of TSDFs including plans, must be furnished upon request (22 CCR, Sections 66264.74 and 66265.74).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - method(s) and date(s) of its treatment, storage, or disposal - the location of each hazardous waste within the TSDF and the quantity at each location, including cross-references to specific manifest document - records and results of waste analyses and waste determinations performed - summary reports and details of all incidents that require implementing the contingency plan - records and results of inspections - monitoring, testing, or analytical data, and corrective action, where required - notices to generators, as specified for offsite permitted facilities - all closure cost estimates and, for disposal facilities, all postclosure cost estimates - a certification by the permittee, no less often than annually, that a program is in place to reduce the volume and toxicity of hazardous waste generated; and that the proposed method is a practicable one currently available to the permittee minimizing the present and future threat to human health and the environment - records of the quantities and date of placement for each shipment of hazardous waste placed in land disposal units under an extension to the effective date of any land disposal units - a copy of the notice, and the certification and demonstration, if applicable, for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - offsite treatment facility - offsite land disposal - offsite storage facility - the information contained in the notice (except the manifest number), and the certification and demonstration, if applicable, for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - onsite treatment facility - onsite land disposal facility - onsite storage facility. <p>Verify that the location and quantity of each hazardous waste at a disposal facility is recorded on a map or diagram of each cell or disposal area.</p> <p>Verify that records and plans are available at all reasonable times for inspection by any delegated representative of the Department, State Water Resources Board, or regional water quality control board.</p> <p>Verify that a TSDF under investigation for any unresolved enforcement action maintains its records and plans until the Department completes the inquiry.</p> <p>Verify that a copy of the TSDF's records of waste disposal locations and quantities are submitted to the Department, the appropriate regional water quality control board, and the local land authority upon closure of the TSDF.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HW.145.8.CA. TSDFs must prepare and submit to the Department an annual report (22 CCR, Sections 66264.75 and 66265.75) [Revised September 1997].</p>	<p>Verify that an annual report is submitted to the Department and the appropriate regional water quality control board by 1 March of each year.</p> <p>Verify that the report covers the TSDFs activities during the previous calendar year and includes the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the identification number, name, and address of the facility - the calendar year covered by the report - for off-site facilities, the Identification Number of each hazardous waste generator from which the facility received a hazardous waste during the year - for imported shipments, the name and address of the foreign generator - a description, including any applicable EPA hazardous waste number as listed in U.S. TEAM Guide Appendix 4-7 and DOT Hazardous class, and the quantity of each hazardous waste the facility received during the year - for off-site TSDFs, list the waste description by the Identification Number of each generator - the method of transfer, treatment, storage, or disposal for each hazardous waste - the most recent closure cost estimate, and, for disposal facilities, the most recent postclosure cost estimate - for generators who transfer, treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste onsite, a description of the efforts, undertaken during the year to reduce the volume and toxicity of waste generated - for generators who transfer, treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste onsite, a description of the changes in volume and toxicity of waste actually achieved during the year in comparison to previous years to the extent such information is available for the years prior to 1984 - the certification signed by the owner/operator of the facility or the facility's authorized representative - the environmental monitoring data specified in the operating records. <p>Verify that the owner or operator determines the heating value and volatile organic compound (VOC) content of hazardous waste shipped offsite, certifies the following in writing, and attaches it to the Annual Report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - whether or not the waste heating value exceeds 3,000 Btu/lb of waste and the VOC content exceeds one percent by weight - if the waste does exceed the stated levels, whether: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the waste was incinerated or treated in accordance with a permit - the waste is exempted from the hazardous waste incineration requirements - the waste was recycled - the waste was shipped out of California for incineration, treatment, disposal or recycling. <p>(NOTE: Wastes that are classified as non-RCRA wastes are described by indicating a generic name of the waste and the phrase "Non-RCRA Hazardous Waste." If the generic name is not listed in Appendix 4-3, the commonly</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HW.145.9.CA. All records of TSDFs, including plans, must be furnished upon request (22 CCR, Sections 66264.74 and 66265.74).</p> <p>HW.145.10.CA. [Moved to HW.145.8.CA, September 1997].</p> <p>HW.145.11.CA. TSDFs must have and follow a contingency plan designed to minimize hazards to human health or the environment (22 CCR, Sections 66264.51, 66264.52, 66265.51, and 66265.52(f)).</p> <p>HW.145.12.CA. TSDFs must maintain a copy of their contingency plan at the facil-</p>	<p>recognized industrial name of the waste should be used.)</p> <p>Verify that records and plans are available at all reasonable times for inspection by any delegated representative of the Department, State Water Resources Board, or regional water quality control board.</p> <p>Verify that a TSDF under investigation for any unresolved enforcement action maintains its records and plans until the Department completes the inquiry.</p> <p>Verify that a copy of the TSDF's records of waste disposal locations and quantities are submitted to the Department, the appropriate regional water quality control board, and the local land authority upon closure.</p> <p>Verify that the TSDF develops a contingency plan to deal with fires, explosions or any unplanned sudden or nonsudden release of hazardous waste constituents to air, soil or surface water.</p> <p>Verify that hazardous waste emergency responses follow the contingency plan.</p> <p>Verify that the contingency plan includes the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an evacuation plan for personnel - the signal(s) given to start evacuation, evacuation routes and alternative routes - personnel actions and responsibilities - arrangements with state and local emergency response teams - the location and physical description all required emergency equipment - the current telephone number of the State Office of Emergency Services. <p>(NOTE: If the facility has already prepared a Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures (SPCC) Plan, or some other emergency or contingency plan, it need only amend that plan to incorporate hazardous waste management provisions sufficient to comply with these requirements.)</p> <p>Verify that a copy of the contingency plan is maintained at the TSDF and that appropriate local authorities have been provided a copy.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>contingency plan at the facility and submit copies to appropriate local emergency and health authorities (22 CCR, Sections 66264.53, 66264.54, 66265.53, and 66265.54).</p>	<p>Verify that the contingency plan is submitted to the Department with Part B of the permit application.</p> <p>Verify that the contingency plan is amended when the following changes occur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the permit or applicable regulations are revised - the plan fails in an emergency - the TSDf changes its design, construction, operation, maintenance or other circumstances in a way that materially increases the potential for fires, explosions or releases of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents, or changes the response necessary in an emergency - the list of emergency coordinators changes - the list of emergency equipment changes.

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>ALL TSDFs</p> <p>HW.150. Surface Impoundments</p> <p>HW.150.1.CA. Surface impoundment units constructed after 29 January 1992 must meet specific design and notification requirements (22 CCR, Sections 66264.221(c) and (f) and 66265.221(a) through (c)) [Revised September 1997].</p> <p>HW.150.2.CA. All surface impoundments must be designed, constructed, maintained, and operated according to specific additional requirements (22 CCR, Section 66264.221(h) through (j)).</p>	<p>Verify that each new surface impoundment on which construction commenced after 29 January 1992, each lateral expansion of a surface impoundment on which construction commenced after 29 January 1992, and each replacement of an existing surface impoundment unit that commenced reuse after 29 July 1992 has two or more liners and a leachate collection system between the liners.</p> <p>(NOTE: The requirements of this section apply to all surface impoundment units receiving only non-RCRA hazardous waste.)</p> <p>Verify that the liners are designed, operated, and constructed to prevent the migration of any constituent into the groundwater or surface water during the life and postclosure period of the impoundment.</p> <p>Verify that the leachate collection and removal system is also a leak detection system that detects, collects, and removes leaks of hazardous constituents at the earliest practicable time through all areas of the top liner likely to be exposed to waste or leachate during the active life and postclosure period of the impoundment.</p> <p>(NOTE: The Department may approve alternative designs that prevent migration of hazardous constituent into the groundwater or surface water and will allow detection of leaks.)</p> <p>Verify that such new surface impoundment units operating under interim status notify the Department at least 60 days prior to receiving waste.</p> <p>Verify that permitted surface impoundments are designed, constructed, maintained, and operated to prevent overtopping, overflowing, wind and wave action, rainfall, run-on, malfunctions of level controllers, alarms, other equipment, and human error.</p> <p>Verify that the permitted surface impoundments have dikes designed, constructed, and maintained to have sufficient structural integrity to prevent massive failure of the dike system.</p> <p>(NOTE: The Department will specify in the permit all design and operating practices).</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HW.150.3.CA. Monofills are exempt from the double liner requirements under certain conditions (22 CCR, Sections 66264.221(g) and 66265.221(d)) [Revised September 1997].</p> <p>HW.150.4.CA. Surface impoundment units constructed after 29 January 1992 must comply with action leakage rate requirements (22 CCR, Section 66264.222 and 66265.222).</p>	<p>Verify that, to be exempt from the surface impoundment requirements, the monofill meets all of the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - contains only hazardous wastes from foundry furnace emissions controls or metal casting molding sand that do not contain constituents which would render them hazardous for reasons other than exceeding the soluble threshold limit concentration - has at least one liner for which there is no evidence of leaking - is located more than 1/4 mi from an underground source of drinking water - one of the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - is in compliance with generally applicable groundwater monitoring requirements for permitted TSDFs - located, designed, and operated in a manner that assures there will be no migration of any hazardous constituent into the groundwater or surface water at any future time. <p>(NOTE: The Department will approve the action leakage rate for new surface impoundment, new surface impoundment units, replacement units, or lateral expansions constructed after 29 January 1992. The action leakage rate is the maximum design flow rate that the leak detection system (LDS) can remove without the fluid pressure head on the bottom liner exceeding 1 ft (30.5 cm) at any given portion of the liner. The action leakage rate includes an adequate safety margin to allow for uncertainties in the design (e.g., slope, hydraulic conductivity, thickness of drainage material), construction, operation, and location of the LDS, waste and leachate characteristics, likelihood and amounts of other sources of liquids in the LDS, and proposed response actions (e.g., the action leakage rate will consider decreases in the flow capacity of the system over time resulting from siltation and clogging, rib layover and creep of synthetic components of the system, overburden pressures, etc.).</p> <p>Verify that the owner/operator determines if the action leakage rate has been exceeded by converting the weekly or monthly flow rate from the monitoring data to an average daily flow rate (gallons per acre per day) for each sump.</p> <p>Verify that, unless the Department approves a different calculation, the average daily flow rate for each sump is calculated weekly during the active life and closure period.</p> <p>Verify that, if the unit is closed with waste residue, contaminated materials or contaminated soils are left in place, the average daily flow rate is calculated monthly during the postclosure care period when monthly monitoring is required because of a leak into a leak detection unit.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HW.150.5.CA. Surface impoundments must meet specific monitoring and inspection requirements (22 CCR, Section 66264.226(a) and (b) and 66265.226).</p>	<p>Verify that the following inspections are made at permitted impoundments during construction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - liners and cover systems are inspected for uniformity, damage, and imperfections - immediately after construction or installation - synthetic liners and covers are inspected to ensure tight seams and joints and the absence of tears, puncture, or blisters - soil-based and admixed liners and covers are inspected for imperfections including lenses, cracks, channels, root holes, or other structural nonuniformities that could cause an increase in the permeability of the liner or cover. <p>Verify that the freeboard level is inspected at least once each operating day.</p> <p>Verify that inspections are made weekly and after storms to detect the following problems during operation of the surface impoundment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - deterioration, malfunctions, or improper operation of overtopping control systems - sudden drops in the level of the impoundment contents - presence of liquids in the leak detection systems - severe erosion or other signs of deterioration in dikes or other containment devices.
<p>HW.150.6.CA. Surface impoundments must meet special criteria for ignitable or reactive wastes (22 CCR, Section 66264.229 and 66265.229).</p>	<p>Verify that ignitable or reactive waste is not placed in a surface impoundment unless the waste and impoundment satisfy all applicable land disposal requirements and meet one of the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the waste is treated, rendered, or mixed before or immediately after placement in the impoundment so that: - the resulting waste, mixture, or dissolution of material no longer meets the definition of ignitable or reactive waste - the general requirements for ignitable and reactive waste are met - the waste is managed in such a way that it is protected from any material or conditions which may cause it to ignite or react - the surface impoundment is used solely for emergencies. <p>Verify that, if impoundments operating under interim status choose to manage the waste so that it is protected from any material or conditions which may cause it to ignite or react, the following steps are also taken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a certification is obtained from a qualified chemist or engineer, registered in California that the design features or operating plans will prevent ignition or

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HW.150.7.CA. Incompatible wastes, or incompatible wastes and materials must not be placed in the same surface impoundment (22 CCR, Section 66264.230 and 66265.230).</p>	<p>reaction - the certification and the basis for it are kept at the facility.</p> <p>Verify that incompatible wastes and materials are not placed in the same surface impoundment unless the general requirements for ignitable or reactive wastes and materials are met.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>ALL TSDFs</p> <p>HW.155. Waste Piles</p> <p>HW.155.1.CA. Waste piles must meet specific design and operating requirements (22 CCR, Section 66264.251(f) through (l)).</p>	<p>Verify that the TSDF designs, constructs, operates, and maintains a run-on control system capable of preventing flow onto the portion of the pile during peak discharge from at least a 25-yr storm.</p> <p>Verify that the TSDF designs, constructs, operates, and maintains a runoff management system to collect and control at least the water volume resulting from a 24-h, 25-yr storm.</p> <p>Verify that collection and holding facilities are emptied or otherwise managed expeditiously after storms.</p> <p>Verify that wind dispersal of particulate matter is controlled.</p> <p>(NOTE: The permit specifies all necessary design and operating practices.)</p> <p>Verify that if monitoring in the normally unsaturated zone, as required, is impracticable, the following requirements are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the pile is underlain by two liners that prevent the migration of liquids into or out of the space between the liners - a leak detection system is designed, constructed, maintained and operated between the liners to detect any migration of liquids into the space between them - the pile has a leachate collection and removal system above the top line that meets design and operating requirements. <p>Verify that the following steps are taken if liquid leaks into the leak detection system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - notify the Department in writing within 7 days after detecting the leak - within a period of time specified in the permit: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - remove accumulated liquid - repair or replace the liner that is leaking to prevent the migration of liquids through the liner - obtain certification from an independent, qualified engineer, registered in California, which states that the leak has been repaired to the best of the engineer's knowledge and opinion.

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HW.155.2.CA. New waste pile units on which construction commences after 29 January 1992, and each lateral expansion of a waste pile and each replacement of an existing waste pile must install two or more liners and a leachate collection and removal system (22 CCR, Sections 66264.251(c) and 66265.254) [Revised July 1998].</p>	<p>(NOTE: These requirements apply to new waste pile unit on which construction commences after 29 January 1992, each lateral expansion of a waste pile unit on which construction commences after 29 July 1992, and each replacement of an existing waste pile unit that is to commence reuse after 29 July 1992.)</p> <p>(NOTE: These requirements apply to all waste pile units receiving only non-RCRA hazardous waste.)</p> <p>Verify that the top liner is designed and constructed of materials (e.g., a geomembrane) to prevent the migration of hazardous constituents into such liner during the active life and post- closure care period.</p> <p>Verify that the upper component of the bottom liner is designed and constructed of materials (e.g., a geomembrane) to prevent the migration of hazardous constituents into the component during the active life and postclosure care period.</p> <p>Verify that the lower component is designed and constructed of materials to minimize the migration of hazardous constituents if a breach in the upper component occurs.</p> <p>Verify that the lower component is constructed of at least 3 ft (91 cm) of compacted soil material with a hydraulic conductivity of no more than 1×10^{-7} cm/s.</p> <p>Verify that the leachate collection and removal system immediately above the top liner is designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to collect and remove leachate from the waste pile during the active life and postclosure care period.</p> <p>(NOTE: The Department will specify design and operating conditions in the permit to ensure that the leachate depth over the liner does not exceed 1 ft (30.5 cm.)</p> <p>(NOTE: The leachate collection and removal system between the liners, and immediately above the bottom composite liner in the case of multiple leachate collection and removal systems, is also a leak detection system.)</p> <p>Verify that the leak detection system is capable of detecting, collecting, and removing leaks of hazardous constituents at the earliest practicable time through all areas of the top liner likely to be exposed to waste or leachate during the active life and postclosure care period.</p> <p>Verify that the leak detection system meets the following minimum requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - constructed with a bottom slope of one percent or more - constructed of granular drainage materials with a hydraulic conductivity of 1×10^{-2} cm/s or more and a thickness of 1 ft (30.5 cm) or more; or constructed of synthetic or geonet drainage materials with a transmissivity of 3×10^{-5} m²/s or more

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HW.155.3.CA. New waste piles constructed after 29 January 1992 or replacement or expansion constructed after 29 July 1992 and monofills granted an exemption must meet the requirements for action leakage rates and response plans (22 CCR, Section 66264.252).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in cases where the leak detection system is composed of coarse granular material, there is a suitable interface (e.g., geotextile) between the leak detection system and any flexible membrane liner, as needed to prevent the coarse grains from causing a puncture in the flexible membrane liner under the high stress conditions caused by the overlying waste - constructed of materials that are chemically resistant to the waste managed in the waste pile and the leachate expected to be generated, and of sufficient strength and thickness to prevent collapse under the pressures exerted by overlying wastes, waste cover materials, and equipment used at the waste pile - designed and operated to minimize clogging during the active life and postclosure care period - constructed with sumps and liquid removal methods (e.g., pumps) of sufficient size to collect and remove liquids from the sump and prevent liquids from backing up into the drainage layer - each unit has its own sump(s) and each sump and removal system provides a method for measuring and recording the volume of liquids present in the sump and of liquids removed. <p>Verify that pumpable liquids in the leak detection system sumps are collected and removed to minimize the head on the bottom liner.</p> <p>Verify that the design, construction, and operation of the liner system ensures that the leak detection system is a minimum of 5 ft above the highest anticipated elevation of groundwater.</p> <p>(NOTE: The Department will approve the action leakage rate. The action leakage rate is the maximum design flow rate that the leak detection system (LDS) can remove without the fluid pressure head on the bottom liner exceeding 1 ft (30.5 cm) at any given portion of the liner. The action leakage rate includes an adequate safety margin to allow for uncertainties in the design (e.g., slope, hydraulic conductivity, thickness of drainage material), construction, operation, and location of the LDS, waste and leachate characteristics, likelihood and amounts of other sources of liquids in the LDS, and proposed response actions (e.g., the action leakage rate will consider decreases in the flow capacity of the system over time resulting from siltation and clogging, rib layover and creep of synthetic components of the system, overburden pressures, etc.).</p> <p>Verify that the owner/operator determines if the action leakage rate has been exceeded by converting the weekly or monthly flow rate from the monitoring data to an average daily flow rate (gallons per acre per day) for each sump.</p> <p>Verify that, unless the Department approves a different calculation, the average daily flow rate for each sump is calculated weekly during the active life and closure period.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>ALL TSDFs</p> <p>HW.160. Land Treatment Units</p> <p>HW.160.1.CA. Land treatment facilities must demonstrate that the hazardous constituents in the waste will be treated successfully in the land treatment zone prior to application of the waste (22 CCR, Sections 66264.270 through 66264.272 and 66265.270 through 66265.272(a)).</p> <p>HW.160.2.CA. Land treatment facilities must meet specific design and operational requirement (22 CCR, Sections 66264.273(a) through (f) and 66265.272 (b) through (e)).</p> <p>HW.160.3.CA. Land treatment units must meet specific</p>	<p>Verify that each constituent of concern is completely degraded, immobilized, or transformed in the treatment zone.</p> <p>Verify that field tests, laboratory analyses, available data or operating data is used to make this demonstration prior to application of the waste to the treatment zone.</p> <p>(NOTE: A treatment or disposal permit is required for laboratory analyses and field tests.)</p> <p>Verify that the land treatment facility complies with the design, construction, operation, and maintenance requirements in the permit.</p> <p>Verify that the land treatment facility designs, constructs, operates, and maintains the treatment zone to prevent runoff of constituents of concern during the active life of the facility.</p> <p>Verify that the land treatment facility designs, constructs, operates, and maintains a run-on control system capable of preventing flow onto the treatment zone during peak discharge from at least a 25-yr storm.</p> <p>Verify that the installation designs, constructs, operates, and maintains a runoff management system to collect, control, and properly manage at least the water volume resulting from a 24-h, 25-yr storm.</p> <p>Verify that the collection and holding facilities are emptied or otherwise managed expeditiously after storms to maintain the design capacity of the system.</p> <p>Verify that wind dispersal of particulate matter is controlled.</p> <p>(NOTE: Variances may be granted by the Department.)</p> <p>Verify that every new land treatment unit, every land treatment unit replacing an existing unit, and every laterally expanded portion of an existing land treatment</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>liner requirements (22 CCR, Sections 66264.273(j) and 66265.272(f)).</p> <p>HW.160.4.CA. Land treatment facilities must meet specific disposal restriction for land treatment units (22 CCR, Sections 66264.278(g) and (h) and 66265.278(g) and (h)).</p> <p>HW.160.5.CA. Land treatment facilities must take specific actions in response to increases in the concentration of hazardous constituents (22 CCR, Sections 66264.278 (i) through (l) and 66265.278 (i) through (k)).</p>	<p>unit is equipped with two or more liners and a leachate collection system meeting the requirements established for new landfills.</p> <p>(NOTE: The Department may grant a variance.)</p> <p>Verify that hazardous waste is not placed or disposed of in a land treatment unit, except for soil contaminated with non-RCRA hazardous waste, if any of the following conditions exist:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - hazardous constituents have migrated from the land treatment unit into the vadose zone beneath or surrounding the treatment zone or into the waters beneath or surrounding the treatment zone - there is evidence that a hazardous constituent in the waste discharged to the land treatment unit has not been or will not be completely degraded, transformed, or immobilized in the treatment zone - there is a significant potential for hazardous constituents to migrate from the land treatment unit into a potential source of drinking water. <p>Verify that the land treatment facility annually submits information to the Department demonstrating that no hazardous constituents have migrated into a vadose zone or into the waters beneath or surrounding the treatment zone or have not completely degraded, transformed, or immobilized in the treatment zone.</p> <p>(NOTE: This section applies to any instances where one of the following is detected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a statistically significant increase has been noted in the concentration of a hazardous constituent below the treatment zone - hazardous constituents have migrated into a vadose zone beneath or surrounding the treatment zone - hazardous constituents have migrated into the waters beneath or surrounding the treatment zone - hazardous constituents have not completely degraded, transformed, or immobilized in the treatment zone.) <p>Verify that the Department is notified within 72 h of the detection of the increase.</p> <p>Verify that, if instructed by the Department to cease operations, land treatment is not resumed until the completion of the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - appropriate removal or remedial action to the satisfaction of the Department and approval of an application for a permit or variance modification to the operating practices - appropriate removal or remedial action, approval of an application for a permit or variance modification to the operating practices, and equip the

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HW.160.6.CA. The land treatment facility must include hazardous waste application dates and rates in the operating record (22 CCR, Sections 66264.279 and 66265.279).</p> <p>HW.160.7.CA. Land treatment units must meet specific requirements for ignitable, reactive, and incompatible wastes (22 CCR, Sections 66264.281, 66264.282, 66265.281, and 66265.282).</p> <p>HW.160.8.CA. Land treatment facilities must meet specific closure requirements (22 CCR, Sections 66264.280 (a) and (b) and 66265.280 (d) and (e)).</p>	<p>land treatment unit with liners and a leachate collection and removal system.</p> <p>Verify that all actions are completed no longer than 18 mo after the Department receives notice of the increase in the concentration of a hazardous constituent or of a condition that rendered the land treatment facility unable to meet variance requirements.</p> <p>(NOTE: If the actions are not completed within the required time period, the land treatment unit must be closed, unless an extension is granted by the Department.)</p> <p>(NOTE: If the facility intends to demonstrate that a source other than the land treatment unit caused the increase or that the increase resulted from an error, it must submit a report to the Department within 90 days demonstrating such.)</p> <p>Verify that the land treatment facility includes all hazardous waste application dates and rates in the facility operating record.</p> <p>Verify that ignitable or reactive waste is not applied to the treatment zone unless all applicable land disposal restrictions are met and one of the following conditions is met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the waste is immediately incorporated into the soil so that it is no longer ignitable or reactive and minimum management standards are applied - the waste is managed in such a way that it is protected from any material or conditions which may cause it to ignite or react. <p>Verify that incompatible wastes, or incompatible wastes and materials, are not placed on the same treatment zone unless the minimum management requirements for incompatible wastes and materials are met.</p> <p>Verify that the following requirements are met by permitted land treatment facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - continue all operations necessary to maximize treatment of hazardous constituents - continue all operations in the treatment zone to prevent runoff of hazardous constituents

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HW.160.9.CA. Postclosure care for land treatment facilities must meet specific requirements (22 CCR, Sections 66264.280 (c) and (d) and 66265.280(f)).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - maintain run-on control and runoff management systems - control wind dispersal of hazardous waste, if appropriate - continue vadose zone monitoring - establish a vegetative cover on the portion being closed capable of maintaining growth without extensive maintenance - control the release of airborne contaminants to below hazardous or nuisance levels. <p>Verify that the following requirements are met by interim status land treatment facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - continue vadose zone monitoring - maintain run-on control and runoff management systems - control wind dispersal. <p>(NOTE: Soil pore liquid monitoring may be terminated 90 days after the last application of waste to the treatment zone.)</p> <p>Verify that a closure certification is prepared by an independent state certified soil scientist, engineering geologist, or independent, state registered professional engineer and submitted to the Department upon completion of the closure requirements.</p> <p>(NOTE: Closure and postclosure care exemptions can be granted by the Department.)</p> <p>Verify that the following requirements are met by land treatment facilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - maintain the run-on control and runoff management systems - continue all operations necessary to enhance degradation and transformation and sustain immobilization of constituents of concern in the treatment zone to the extent that such measures are consistent with other postclosure care activities - control wind dispersal of hazardous waste, if appropriate - continue vadose zone monitoring - maintain the vegetative cover over closed portions of the land treatment facility - control the release of airborne contaminants to below hazardous or nuisance levels.

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>ALL TSDFs</p> <p>HW.165. Hazardous Waste Landfills</p> <p>HW.165.1.CA. The disposal of restricted waste in hazardous waste landfills must meet specific requirements (22 CCR, Section 66268.7(c)).</p> <p>HW.165.2.CA. New, replacement, and extensions of hazardous waste landfills must meet specific liner requirements (22 CCR, Sections 66264.301(c) and 66265.301(a) and (b)) [Revised July 1998].</p>	<p>Verify that the landfill meets the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - maintains copies of required notices and certifications - tests the waste in accordance with the frequency specified in the facility permit to assure that the waste or residues meet applicable treatment standards - ensures that the waste meets certification requirements prior to land disposal in a landfill or surface impoundment unit. <p>(NOTE: These requirements apply to new landfill units on which construction commences after 29 January 1992, each lateral expansion of a waste pile unit on which construction commences after 29 July 1992, and each replacement of an existing waste pile unit that is to commence reuse after 29 July 1992.)</p> <p>(NOTE: These requirements apply to all waste pile units receiving only non-RCRA hazardous waste.)</p> <p>Verify that the top liner is designed and constructed of materials (e.g., a geomembrane) to prevent the migration of hazardous constituents into such liner during the active life and post-closure care period.</p> <p>Verify that the upper component of the bottom liner is designed and constructed of materials (e.g., a geomembrane) to prevent the migration of hazardous constituents into the component during the active life and postclosure care period.</p> <p>Verify that the lower component of the bottom liner is designed and constructed of materials to minimize the migration of hazardous constituents if a breach in the upper component occurs.</p> <p>Verify that the lower component of the bottom liner is constructed of at least 3 ft (91 cm) of compacted soil material with a hydraulic conductivity of no more than 1×10^{-7} cm/s.</p> <p>Verify that the leachate collection and removal system immediately above the top liner is designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to collect and remove leachate from the landfill during the active life and postclosure care period.</p> <p>(NOTE: The Department will specify design and operating conditions in the</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HW.165.3.CA. New landfills constructed after 29 January 1992 or replacement or</p>	<p>permit to ensure that the leachate depth over the liner does not exceed 1 ft (30.5 cm).</p> <p>(NOTE: The leachate collection and removal system between the liners, and immediately above the bottom composite liner in the case of multiple leachate collection and removal systems, is also a leak detection system.)</p> <p>Verify that the leak detection system is capable of detecting, collecting, and removing leaks of hazardous constituents at the earliest practicable time through all areas of the top liner likely to be exposed to waste or leachate during the active life and postclosure care period.</p> <p>Verify that the leak detection system meets the following minimum requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - constructed with a bottom slope of one percent or more - constructed of granular drainage materials with a hydraulic conductivity of 1×10^{-2} cm/s or more and a thickness of 1 ft (30.5 cm) or more; or constructed of synthetic or geonet drainage materials with a transmissivity of 3×10^{-5} m²/s or more - in cases where the leak detection system is composed of coarse granular material, there is a suitable interface (e.g., geotextile) between the leak detection system and any flexible membrane liner, as needed to prevent the coarse grains from causing a puncture in the flexible membrane liner under the high stress conditions caused by the overlying waste - constructed of materials that are chemically resistant to the waste managed in the waste pile and the leachate expected to be generated, and of sufficient strength and thickness to prevent collapse under the pressures exerted by overlying wastes, waste cover materials, and equipment used at the waste pile - designed and operated to minimize clogging during the active life and postclosure care period - constructed with sumps and liquid removal methods (e.g., pumps) of sufficient size to collect and remove liquids from the sump and prevent liquids from backing up into the drainage layer - each unit has its own sump(s) and each sump and removal system provides a method for measuring and recording the volume of liquids present in the sump and of liquids removed. <p>Verify that pumpable liquids in the leak detection system sumps are collected and removed to minimize the head on the bottom liner.</p> <p>Verify that the design, construction, and operation of the liner system ensures that waste is a minimum of 5 ft above the highest anticipated elevation of groundwater.</p> <p>(NOTE: The Department will approve the action leakage rate. The action leakage rate is the maximum design flow rate that the leak detection system (LDS) can remove without the fluid pressure head on the bottom liner exceeding 1 ft (30.5</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>expansion constructed after 29 July 1992 and monofills granted an exemption must meet the requirements for action leakage rates and response plans (22 CCR, Section 66264.302).</p> <p>HW.165.4.CA. New landfills constructed after 29 January 1992 or replacement or expansion constructed after 29 July 1992 and monofills granted an exemption must meet the requirements for action leakage rates and response plans (22 CCR, Section 66264.304).</p>	<p>cm) at any given portion of the liner. The action leakage rate includes an adequate safety margin to allow for uncertainties in the design (e.g., slope, hydraulic conductivity, thickness of drainage material), construction, operation, and location of the LDS, waste and leachate characteristics, likelihood and amounts of other sources of liquids in the LDS, and proposed response actions (e.g., the action leakage rate will consider decreases in the flow capacity of the system over time resulting from siltation and clogging, rib layover and creep of synthetic components of the system, overburden pressures, etc.).</p> <p>Verify that the owner/operator determines if the action leakage rate has been exceeded by converting the weekly or monthly flow rate from the monitoring data to an average daily flow rate (gallons per acre per day) for each sump.</p> <p>Verify that, unless the Department approves a different calculation, the average daily flow rate for each sump is calculated weekly during the active life and closure period, and monthly during the postclosure care period when monthly monitoring is required.</p> <p>Verify that the landfill has an approved response action plan.</p> <p>Verify that the Department is notified in writing of any exceedance within 7 days of the determination.</p> <p>Verify that a preliminary written assessment is submitted to the Department within 14 days of the determination as to the amount of liquids, likely sources of liquids, possible location, size, and cause of any leaks, and short-term actions taken and planned.</p> <p>Verify that the following determinations are made:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to the extent practicable, the location, size, and cause of any leak - whether waste receipt should cease or be curtailed, whether any waste should be removed from the unit for inspection, repairs, or controls, and whether or not the unit should be closed - any other short-term and long-term actions to be taken to mitigate or stop any leaks. <p>Verify that, within 30 days after the notification that the action leakage rate was exceeded, the determinations specified above, the results of actions taken, and actions planned are submitted to the Department.</p> <p>Verify that, as long as the flow rate in the leak detection system exceeds the action leakage rate, the owner/operator submits to the Department a monthly report summarizing the results of any remedial actions taken and actions planned.</p> <p>Verify that, to make the required leak and/or remediation determinations, the</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HW.165.5.CA. Appropriately designed and constructed hazardous waste monofill are exempt from the double liner requirements (22 CCR, Sections 66264.301(e) and 66265.301(d)) [Revised August 1999].</p> <p>HW.165.6.CA. Landfills must meet specific operating requirements (22 CCR, 66264.301(f) through (i) and 66265.301(f) through (i)).</p>	<p>owner/ operator does the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - assess the source of liquids and amounts of liquids by source - conducts a fingerprint, hazardous constituent, or other analyses of the liquids in the leak detection system to identify the source of liquids and possible location of any leaks, and the hazard and mobility of the liquid - assess the seriousness of any leaks in terms of potential for escaping into the environment - document why such assessments are not needed. <p>Verify that the monofill contains only hazardous wastes from foundry furnace emission controls or metal casting molding sand, and these wastes do not contain constituents which would render them hazardous for reasons other than exceeding the soluble threshold limit concentration for non-RCRA hazardous wastes or the characteristic of toxicity for wastes with hazardous wastes numbers D004 through D017 for RCRA hazardous wastes.</p> <p>Verify that the monofill meets the following design and operating requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - has at least one liner for which there is no evidence of leaking - located more than 1/4 mi from an underground source of drinking water - operating in accordance with applicable groundwater monitoring. <p>(NOTE: The monofill need not meet these requirements to be exempt if the TSDF demonstrates to the Department that it is located, designed, and operated so as to assure there will be no migration of any hazardous constituent into groundwater, surface water, or surrounding soils at any future time.)</p> <p>Verify that the following systems are operated and maintained:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a run-on control system capable of preventing flow onto the active portion of the landfill during peak discharge from at least a 25-yr storm - a runoff management system that can collect and control at least the water volume resulting from a 24-h, 25-yr storm. <p>Verify that the following operating requirements are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - collection and holding facilities are emptied or otherwise managed expeditiously after storms to maintain design capacity of the system - waste subject to wind dispersal is covered or managed. <p>(NOTE: For permitted TSDFs, the Department will specify in the permit all design and operating standards that must be met.)</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HW.165.7.CA. Landfills must maintain specific records in the operating record (22 CCR, Sections 66264.309 and 66265.309).</p>	<p>Verify that the operating record contains the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - on a map, the exact location and dimension, including depth, of each cell with respect to permanently surveyed benchmarks with horizontal and vertical controls - the contents of each cell and the approximate location of each hazardous waste type within each cell.
<p>HW.165.8.CA. Disposal of ignitable, reactive, or incompatible hazardous waste in landfills must meet specific standards (22 CCR, Sections 66264.312, 66264.313, 66265.312, and 66265.313).</p>	<p>Verify that ignitable or reactive wastes are not placed in the landfill unless the waste is treated, rendered, or mixed before or immediately after placement so that it meets the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the resulting waste, mixture or dissolution or material no longer meets the definition of ignitable or reactive waste - the minimum management requirements for ignitable and reactive waste are met. <p>Verify that the disposal of ignitable wastes in containers at interim status landfills may be exempt from this requirement if the disposal meets the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - disposed of in nonleaking containers - carefully handled and placed to avoid heat, sparks, rupture, or other conditions that might cause ignition - covered daily with soil or other noncombustible material - not disposed in cells that contain or will contain other wastes which might generate heat sufficient to cause ignition of the waste. <p>Verify that incompatible waste or incompatible wastes and materials are not placed in the same landfill cell, unless the minimum management requirements for incompatible wastes are met.</p>
<p>HW.165.9.CA. Disposal of bulk and containerized liquid hazardous waste in landfills must meet specific regulations (22 CCR, Sections 66264.314 and 66265.314).</p>	<p>Verify that bulk or noncontainerized liquid hazardous waste or hazardous waste containing free liquids are not placed in landfills.</p> <p>Verify that containers holding free liquids are not placed in a landfill unless one of the following conditions is met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - all free standing liquid has been removed by decanting, has been mixed with sorbent or solidified so that free standing liquid is no longer observed, or has been otherwise eliminated - very small containers, such as an ampule, are used - containers designed to hold free liquids for use other than storage, such as a

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HW.165.10.CA. Disposal of hazardous waste containers in landfills must meet specific requirements (22 CCR, Sections 66264.315 and 66265.315).</p> <p>HW.165.11.CA. Disposal of overpacked drums (lab packs) in landfills must meet specific requirements (22 CCR, Sections 66264.316 and 66265.316) [Revised August 1999].</p>	<p>battery or capacitor, are used - lab packs are used.</p> <p>Verify that there is no placement of any liquid which is not a hazardous waste in a landfill.</p> <p>(NOTE: The Department can grant exceptions.)</p> <p>Verify that containers meet one of the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - at least 90 percent full when placed in the landfill - crushed, shredded, or similarly reduced in volume to the maximum practical extent before burial in the landfill. <p>(NOTE: Small containers, such as ampule, are exempt from this requirement.)</p> <p>Verify that if small containers of hazardous waste in overpacked drums (lab packs) are placed in a landfill, the following requirements are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - hazardous waste is packaged in non-leaking inside containers - the inside containers are of a design and constructed of a material that will not react dangerously with, be decomposed by, or be ignited by the contained waste - inside containers are tightly and securely sealed - the inside containers are of the size and type specified in the Department of Transportation (DOT) hazardous materials regulations (49 CFR Parts 173, 178, and 179), if those regulations specify a particular inside container for the waste. <p>Verify that the inside containers are overpacked in an open head DOT-specification metal shipping container (49 CFR Parts 178 and 179) of no more than 416-liter (110 gallon) capacity and surrounded by, at a minimum, a sufficient quantity of sorbent material, determined to be, to completely sorb all of the liquid contents of the inside containers.</p> <p>Verify that the metal outer container is full after it has been packed with inside containers and sorbent material.</p> <p>Verify that the sorbent material used is not be capable of reacting dangerously with, being decomposed by, or being ignited by the contents of the inside containers.</p> <p>Verify that incompatible wastes are not placed in the same outside container.</p> <p>Verify that reactive wastes, other than cyanide- or sulfide-bearing, are treated or</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HW.165.12.CA. Disposal of nonliquid hazardous waste in landfills must meet specific requirements (22 CCR, Sections 66264.318 and 66265.317).</p> <p>HW.165.13.CA. Landfills must meet specific closure and postclosure care requirements (22 CCR, Sections 66264.310(a) and (b) and 66265.310(a) and (b)).</p>	<p>rendered non-reactive prior to packaging.</p> <p>(NOTE: Cyanide and sulfide-bearing reactive waste may be packed without first being treated or rendered non-reactive provided that the cyanide concentration is less than 1000 mg/l.)</p> <p>Verify that disposal is in compliance with land disposal restrictions.</p> <p>(NOTE: Persons who incinerate lab packs may use fiber drums in place of metal outer containers; such fiber drums will meet the DOT specifications in 49 CFR 173.12 and be overpacked and filled with sorbent according to this checklist item.)</p> <p>Verify that all nonliquid hazardous waste, bulk or containerized, contains less than 50 percent moisture by weight prior to disposal in a hazardous waste landfill.</p> <p>Verify that the addition of material which acts solely as a sorbent or diluting agent is not used as a method to meet the moisture requirement.</p> <p>Verify that the landfill or cell is covered with a final cover designed and constructed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - prevent the downward entry of water into the closed landfill for at least 100 yr - function with minimum maintenance - promote drainage and minimize erosion or abrasion of the cover - accommodate lateral and vertical shear forces generated by the maximum credible earthquake so that the integrity of the cover is maintained - accommodate settling and subsidence so that the cover's integrity is maintained - have a permeability less than or equal to the permeability of any bottom liner system or natural subsoils present - for interim status landfills, preclude ponding of rainfall, surface runoff or run-on over the closed area. <p>Verify that the landfill meets all postclosure care requirements, including but not limited to, maintenance and monitoring throughout the postcare period.</p> <p>Verify that the following requirements are met during postclosure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - maintains the integrity and effectiveness of the final cover, including making repairs to the cap as necessary to correct the effects of settling, subsidence, erosion, or other events - maintain and monitor the groundwater monitoring system and comply with

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
	<p>all other applicable requirements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - prevent run-on and runoff from eroding or otherwise damaging the final cover - protect and maintain surveyed benchmarks - for permitted landfills, continue to operate the leachate collection and removal system until leachate is no longer detected <p>for interim status landfills, close the facility in a manner that will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - minimize any chance of postclosure release - facilitate postclosure maintenance, monitoring and emergency response - require minimum maintenance of containment structures, leachate collection systems, and surface drainage collection or diversion systems.

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>ALL TSDFs</p> <p>HW.170. Closure</p> <p>HW.170.1.CA. Hazardous waste management facilities must have a written closure plan (22 CCR, Sections 66264.112(a) and (c) and 66265.112(a) and (c)) [Revised September 1997].</p> <p>HW.170.2.CA. Hazardous waste management facilities must be closed in accordance with specific standards (22 CCR, Sections 66264.111 and 66265.111) [Revised September 1997].</p> <p>HW.170.3.CA. Hazardous waste management facilities must notify the Department in writing prior to partial or final closure (22 CCR, Section 66264.112(d)) [Revised September 1997].</p>	<p>Verify that hazardous waste management facilities have an approved closure plan.</p> <p>Verify that the TSDF obtains Department approval for all amendments to the closure plan.</p> <p>Verify that a written copy of the plan is kept at the facility.</p> <p>Verify that the hazardous waste management facility is closed in accordance with the approved closure plan.</p> <p>Verify that the facility is closed in a manner such that postclosure escape of hazardous waste, hazardous constituents, leachate, contaminated rainfall or runoff, or waste decomposition products to the ground, surface waters, or into the atmosphere are minimized to the extent necessary to protect human health and the environment.</p> <p>Verify that the Department is notified in writing at least 60 days prior to the date on which a hazardous waste management facility expects to begin closure of a surface impoundment, waste pile, land treatment unit, landfill unit, or final closure of a facility with such a unit.</p> <p>Verify that the Department is notified in writing at least 45 days prior to the date on which a hazardous waste management facility it expects to begin final closure of a hazardous waste management facility with only tanks or containers used for transfer, treatment or storage, or incinerator units.</p> <p>Verify that the Department is notified in writing at least 45 days prior to the date on which a hazardous waste management facility expects to begin partial or final closure of a boiler or industrial furnace.</p> <p>(NOTE: The Department may require a longer notice period of up to 180 days for any facility or unit by giving written notice of the longer period.)</p> <p>Verify that the date of expected closure is no later than the date on which any</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HW.170.4.CA. TSDFs must treat, remove from the hazardous waste unit or facility, or dispose of onsite, all hazardous wastes according to the approved closure plan (22 CCR, Sections 66264.113(a) and 66265.113(a)).</p> <p>HW.170.5.CA. Partial and final closure activities at TSDFs must be completed according to the approved closure plan (22 CCR, Sections 66264.113(b) through 66264.116 and 66265.113(b) through 66265.116).</p> <p>HW.170.6.CA. TSDFs operating hazardous waste management facilities at which all hazardous wastes, waste residues, contaminated materials and contaminated soils will not be removed during closure must comply with specific requirements</p>	<p>hazardous waste management unit receives the known final volume of hazardous wastes or, if there is a reasonable possibility that the hazardous waste management unit will receive additional hazardous wastes, no later than one year after the date on which the units received the most recent volume of hazardous waste.</p> <p>Verify that the facility treats, removes, or disposes of onsite, all hazardous wastes according to the closure plan within 90 days after receiving the final volume of hazardous wastes.</p> <p>Verify that all partial and final closure activities are completed within 180 days after receiving the final volume of hazardous waste.</p> <p>Verify that all contaminated equipment, structures, and soils are properly disposed of or decontaminated and handled according to the applicable requirements of a hazardous waste generator.</p> <p>Verify that, within 60 days of final or partial closure of a hazardous waste management facility, a certification of closure, signed by an independent, qualified professional engineer registered in California, is sent to the Department.</p> <p>Verify that a survey plat, indicating the location and dimensions of landfill cells or other hazardous waste disposal units, is submitted to both the authority with jurisdiction over local land use and to the Department within 60 days of the completion of partial or final closure.</p> <p>Verify that the plat contains a prominent note stating the facility's obligation to restrict disturbance of the hazardous waste disposal unit.</p> <p>Verify that all monitoring and reporting requirements and maintenance and monitoring of waste containment systems continue for 30 yr after the completion of closure of the unit.</p> <p>Verify that any security requirements continue during the postclosure period if one of the following conditions occur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - hazardous wastes remain exposed after completion of partial or final closure - access by the public or domestic livestock poses a hazard to human health.

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>(22 CCR, Sections 66264.117 and 66265.117).</p> <p>HW.170.7.CA. TSDFs must comply with specific postclosure notification requirements (22 CCR, Sections 66264.119 and 66265.119).</p> <p>HW.170.8.CA. Certification that the postclosure care for the hazardous waste disposal unit was performed must be submitted to the Department (22 CCR, Sections 66264.120 and</p>	<p>Verify that postclosure use of property on or in which hazardous wastes remain after closure never is allowed to disturb the integrity of the final cover, liner(s), any other components of the containment system or the function of the hazardous waste management facility's monitoring systems.</p> <p>Verify that all postclosure activities are in accordance with the provisions of the approved postclosure plan.</p> <p>Verify that, where hazardous wastes remain onsite, no construction, filling, grading, excavating or mining occurs without the issuance of a variance by the Department.</p> <p>Verify that a record of the type, location, and quantity of hazardous wastes disposed of within each cell or area of hazardous waste disposal unit is submitted to the authority with jurisdiction over local land use and to the Department within 60 days after certification of closure.</p> <p>Verify that within 60 days of certification of closure, a notation is recorded on the deed to the facility property that will in perpetuity notify any potential purchaser of the property that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the land has been used to manage hazardous wastes - its use is restricted under article 7 of Chapter 14 of the 22 CCR - the survey plat and record of the type, location, and quantity of hazardous wastes disposed of within each cell or area of the facility have been filed with the authority with jurisdiction over local land use and with the Department. <p>Verify that a certification, signed by the facility commander, that the notation has been recorded is submitted to the Department..</p> <p>Verify that Departmental approval is granted prior to removal of hazardous wastes and hazardous waste residues, the liner, or contaminated underlying and surrounding soils by the facility or subsequent owners of the land upon which a hazardous waste disposal unit is located.</p> <p>Determine whether the facility has successfully completed the postclosure care period for any hazardous waste disposal unit.</p> <p>Verify that certification was sent to the Department within 60 days of the completion of the postclosure care period.</p> <p>Verify that the certification is signed by the owner/operator and an independent</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
66265.120).	qualified professional engineer registered in California.

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>ALL TSDFs</p> <p>HW.175. Additional State-Specific Requirements: Transportable Treatment Units</p> <p>HW.175.1.CA. A Transportable Treatment Unit (TTU) must meet specific requirements in order to have a permit by rule (22 CCR, Section 67450.2(a)).</p> <p>HW.175.2.CA. A TTU operating under a permit by rule must meet specific reporting requirements (22 CCR, Section 67450.3(a)(1) through (4), and (12)) [Revised August 1999].</p> <p>HW.175.3.CA. A TTU operating under a permit by rule must meet specific recordkeeping requirements (22 CCR, Section 67450.3(a)(10)).</p>	<p>Verify that the owner/operator of a TTU that treats hazardous waste has received an authorization to operate from the Department.</p> <p>Verify that Unit-Specific Notification form (DTSC Form 8429) is submitted annually.</p> <p>Verify that a complete, amended TTU permit by Rule Unit-Specific Notification form (DTSC Form 8429) is submitted to the Department whenever there is change to the information in the most recent Unit-Specific Notification.</p> <p>Verify that a Site-Specific Notification form (DTSC Form 8429A) is submitted at least 21 days prior to each site visit for each site where the TTU will perform treatment.</p> <p>Verify that an amended Site-Specific Notification form (DTSC Form 8429A) is submitted within 30 days of any change to information contained in the Site-Specific Notification for the site or facility where the TTU is operating or proposing to operate.</p> <p>Verify that an annual report is submitted to the Department when requested to do so by the Department.</p> <p>Verify that the following documents are maintained at the site or facility where the TTU is operating:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a waste analysis plan for the treatment operation - a written inspection schedule - a written description and record of the type and amount of introductory and continuing training - a contingency plan

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HW.175.4.CA. A TTU operating under a permit by rule must meet hazardous waste regulations (22 CCR, Section 67450.3(a) (11)).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a copy of the most recent Unit-Specific Notification - a copy of the closure plan - a copy of documents related to the environmental investigation and any cleanup, abatement, or other remedial action. <p>Verify that the TTU maintain compliance with containment for container transfer and storage areas (Section 66264.175).</p> <p>Verify that the TTU complies with the following hazardous waste regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Article 2, General Facility Standards (except for seismic and precipitation design standards found in Section 66265.25) - Article 3, Preparedness and Prevention - Article 4, Contingency Plan and Emergency Procedures (except that the name(s) of emergency coordinators will be maintained with the contingency plan - Article 5, Manifest System, Recordkeeping and Reporting (except for Sections 66265.73(b)(2)(location of hazardous waste within the facility), 66265.73(b)(6) (corrective actions), 66265.73(b)(7) (closure and postclosure costs), 66265.73(b)(15) (notice to generators), and 66265.75) (annual reports) - Article 9, Use and Management of Containers - Article 10, Tank Systems (except that the contingent plan for postclosure required by Section 66265.197(c)(2) is maintained with the closure plan - Article 16, Thermal Treatment Article 17, Chemical, Physical, and Biological Treatment.
<p>HW.175.5.CA. A TTU operating under a permit by rule must meet specific operational requirements (22 CCR, Section 67450.3(a)(7) through (9)) [Revised August 1999].</p>	<p>Verify that the exterior of the TTU is permanently marked with the name of the owner/operator, the owner/operator identification number, and an individual serial number.</p> <p>Verify that treatment is restricted to wastes generated onsite.</p> <p>Verify that treatment is restricted to the processes and wastes listed in Appendix 4-4.</p> <p>Verify that any effluent or treatment residual discharge meets the following applicable conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to a POTW that is authorized to receive the hazardous waste and the discharge of hazardous waste is specifically approved in writing by the agency operating the POTW (the TTU owner/operator must inform the agency operating the POTW of the time, volume, content, characteristics and point of the discharge)

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

**REGULATORY
REQUIREMENTS:**

**REVIEWER CHECKS:
September 2000**

HW.175.6.CA. A TTU operating under a permit by rule must meet specific closure requirements (22 CCR, Section 67450.3(a)(13)).

- in accordance with waste discharge requirements issued by a Regional Water Quality Control Board or a NPDES permit
- to a TSDF authorized to receive the waste
- in accordance with any other applicable state law allowing alternative disposition of the effluent or treatment residual.

Verify that a TTU stationed and operated at an onsite facility, or at an offsite facility is not stationed or operated at any single onsite or offsite facility for more than 180 days within any 365-day period (an extension may be granted).

Verify that a TTU only treats waste at an offsite facility if that offsite facility has a permit, grant of interim status or other grant of authorization to manage the same wastestream with the treatment process to be used by the TTU.

Verify that when operating at an off-site facility, the total processing rate for any wastestream, including all approved fixed units and all TTUs, does not exceed, at any time, the capacity stated in the off-site facility's approved Part A permit application.

Verify that a TTU at a hazardous substance release site or onsite or offsite facility as part of a site remediation, corrective action or closure activity operates for a maximum of 1 calendar year (a 1 yr extensions may be granted).

Verify that the TTU meet the following requirements at closure:

- minimizes the need for further maintenance
- controls, minimizes or eliminates, to the extent necessary to protect human health and the environment, postclosure escape of hazardous waste, hazardous constituents, leachate, contaminated rainfall or runoff, or waste decomposition products to the ground or surface waters or to the atmosphere
- during the partial and final closure periods, all contaminated equipment, structures and soil are properly disposed of, or decontaminated by removing all hazardous waste and residues
- at closure, all hazardous waste and hazardous waste residues are removed from the containment system, and remaining containers, liners, bases, and soil containing or contaminated with hazardous waste or hazardous waste residues are decontaminated or removed.

Verify that all hazardous wastes and residues or hazardous constituents are handle as hazardous waste in accordance with all applicable requirements.

Verify that the TTU has a written closure plan and amends the closure plan at any time during the active life of the TTU, when changes in operating plans or TTU design affect the closure plan, or whenever there is a change in the expected year of closure.

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>Additional State-Specific Requirements: Fixed Treatment Units</p> <p>HW.175.7.CA. A Fixed Treatment Unit (FTU) must meet specific requirements in order to have a permit by rule (22 CCR, Section 67450.2(b)) [Revised August 1999].</p> <p>HW.175.8.CA. An FTU operating under a permit by rule must meet specific reporting requirements (22 CCR, Section 67450.3(c)(1) through (3), and (10)) [Revised August 1999].</p> <p>HW.175.9.CA. An FTU</p>	<p>Verify that within 90 days after treating the final volume of hazardous waste, all hazardous waste is treated or removed from the TTU unless the Department has agree to a longer timetable.)</p> <p>Verify that closure is complete in accordance with the closure plan within 180 days after treating the final volume of hazardous waste unless the Department has agree to a longer timetable.</p> <p>Verify that a certification of closure from a professional engineer registered in California is submitted to the Department.</p> <p>Verify that the owner/operator of a FTU that treats hazardous waste has received an authorization to operate from the CUPA or authorized agency.</p> <p>Verify that the Onsite Hazardous Waste Treatment Notification page, Business Activities Page, and the Business Owner/Operator Page of the Unified Program Consolidated Form (x/99) is submitted annually by 1 January of each year to the CUPA or authorized agency.</p> <p>(NOTE: The Department may notify the owner/operator in writing of an alternative submittal date for the documentation.)</p> <p>Verify that a complete, amended FTU permit by rule Onsite Hazardous Waste Treatment Notification page, Business Activities Page, and the Business Owner/Operator Page of the Unified Program Consolidated Form (x/99) is submitted to the CUPA or authorized agency, whenever there is change to the information in the most recent Onsite Hazardous Waste Treatment Notification.</p> <p>Verify that an annual report is submitted to the CUPA or authorized agency when requested.</p> <p>Verify that the following documents are maintained at the site or facility where the</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>operating under a permit by rule must meet specific recordkeeping requirements (22 CCR, Section 67450.3(c)(8)) [Revised August 1999].</p> <p>HW.175.10.CA. An FTU operating under a permit by rule must meet hazardous waste regulations (22 CCR, Section 67450.3(c)(9)).</p> <p>HW.175.11.CA. An FTU operating under a permit by rule must meet specific operational requirements (22 CCR, Section 67450.3(c)(4) through (7)).</p>	<p>FTU is operating:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a waste analysis plan for the treatment operation - a written inspection schedule - a written description and record of the type and amount of introductory and continuing training - a contingency plan - a copy of the most recent Onsite Hazardous Waste Treatment Notification, and most recent acknowledgement in return from the CUPA, Department or authorized agency - a copy of any local air district permits and other permits required for the operation of the FTU - a copy of the closure plan - a copy of documents related to the environmental investigation and any cleanup, abatement, or other remedial action. <p>Verify that the FTU maintain compliance with containment for container transfer and storage areas (Section 66264.175).</p> <p>Verify that the FTU complies with the following hazardous waste regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Article 2, General Facility Standards - Article 3, Preparedness and Prevention - Article 4, Contingency Plan and Emergency Procedures (except that the name(s) of emergency coordinators will be maintained with the contingency plan - Article 5, Manifest System, Recordkeeping and Reporting (except for Sections 66265.73(b)(2)(location of hazardous waste within the facility), 66265.73(b)(6) (corrective actions), 66265.73(b)(7) (closure and postclosure costs), 66265.73(b)(15) (notice to generators), and 66265.75) (annual reports) - Article 9, Use and Management of Containers - Article 10, Tank Systems (except that the contingent plan for postclosure required by Section 66265.197(c)(2) is maintained with the closure plan - Article 16, Thermal Treatment - Article 17, Chemical, Physical, and Biological Treatment. <p>Verify that the exterior of the FTU is permanently marked with the name of the owner/operator, the owner/operator identification number, and an individual serial number.</p> <p>Verify that treatment is restricted to the processes and wastes listed in Appendix 4-4.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

**REGULATORY
REQUIREMENTS:**

**REVIEWER CHECKS:
September 2000**

HW.175.12.CA. An FTU operating under a permit by rule must meet specific closure requirements (22 CCR, Section 67450.3(c)(11)) [Revised August 1999].

Verify that any effluent or treatment residual discharge meets the following applicable conditions:

- to a POTW that is authorized to receive the hazardous waste and the discharge of hazardous waste is specifically approved in writing by the agency operating the POTW (the TTU owner/operator must inform the agency operating the POTW of the time, volume, content, characteristics and point of the discharge)
- in accordance with waste discharge requirements issued by a Regional Water Quality Control Board or a NPDES permit
- to a TSDF authorized to receive the waste
- in accordance with any other applicable state law allowing alternative disposition of the effluent or treatment residual.

Verify that an FTU is operated only at the same facility where the waste being treated is generated.

(NOTE: A waste facility that accepts waste which is not generated onsite for treatment, storage, or disposal is not eligible to operate an FTU with a permit by rule.)

Verify that the FTU meet the following requirements at closure:

- minimizes the need for further maintenance
- controls, minimizes or eliminates, to the extent necessary to protect human health and the environment, postclosure escape of hazardous waste, hazardous constituents, leachate, contaminated rainfall or runoff, or waste decomposition products to the ground or surface waters or to the atmosphere
- during the partial and final closure periods, all contaminated equipment, structures and soil are properly disposed of, or decontaminated by removing all hazardous waste and residues
- at closure, all hazardous waste and hazardous waste residues are removed from the containment system, and remaining containers, liners, bases, and soil containing or contaminated with hazardous waste or hazardous waste residues are decontaminated or removed.

Verify that all hazardous wastes and residues or hazardous constituents are handled as hazardous waste in accordance with all applicable requirements.

Verify that the FTU has a written closure plan and amends the closure plan at any time during the active life of the FTU, when changes in operating plans or FTU design affect the closure plan, or whenever there is a change in the expected year of closure.

Verify that, within 90 days after treating the final volume of hazardous waste, all hazardous waste is treated or removed from the FTU unless the CUPA or

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

**REGULATORY
REQUIREMENTS:**

**REVIEWER CHECKS:
September 2000**

Water Quality Monitoring

HW.175.13.CA. TSDF surface impoundments, waste piles, land treatment units, or landfills are subject to specific monitoring and response programs for each regulated unit at a hazardous waste facility (22 CCR, Sections 66264.91 and 66265.91).

HW.175.14.CA. TSDFs must meet specific water quality standards (22 CCR, Sections 66264.92 through 66264.95 and 66265.92 through 66265.95).

authorized agency has agree to a longer timetable.

Verify that closure is complete in accordance with the closure plan within 180 days after treating the final volume of hazardous waste unless the CUPA or authorized agency has agree to a longer timetable.

Verify that a certification of closure from a professional engineer registered in California is submitted to the CUPA or authorized agency.

Verify that the TSDF conducts a monitoring and response program for each regulated unit with the following steps:

- a detection monitoring program is instituted
- an evaluation monitoring program is instituted whenever there is statistically significant evidence of a release
- an evaluation monitoring program is instituted whenever there is significant evidence of a release from the regulated unit
- a corrective action program is instituted by permitted TSDFs after approval from the Department.

(NOTE: The specific elements of the program will be described in the permit, or if operating under interim status, in a water quality and analysis plan submitted to and approved by the Department.)

Verify that the TSDF continues to conduct a detection monitoring program in conjunction with an evaluation monitoring program or a corrective action program, as necessary, to provide the best assurance of the detection of subsequent releases from the regulated unit.

Verify that the TSDF meets the water quality standards specified in the operating permit or the approved water quality sampling and analysis plan.

Verify that the TSDF meets the maximum allowable constituent concentrations for groundwater, surface water and the unsaturated zone as specified in the operating permit or water quality sampling and analysis plan.

Verify that for each regulated unit, follows the specified and additional monitoring points at the point of compliance to meet applicable water quality standards as specified in the operating permit or water quality sampling and analysis plan.

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HW.175.15.CA. The TSDF's groundwater monitoring system must include specific features for each regulated unit (22 CCR, Sections 66264.97(b)(1) and 66265.97(b)(1)).</p>	<p>Verify that the waste management area for contiguous units is described by an imaginary line along the outer boundary of the units if they were permitted for construction and operation before 1 July 1991.</p> <p>Verify that a sufficient number of background monitoring points are established at appropriate locations and depths to yield groundwater samples from the uppermost aquifer representing the quality of groundwater not affected by a release.</p> <p>Verify that monitoring points are installed at appropriate locations and depths to yield groundwater samples from the following areas to allow for the earliest possible detection of releases from the regulated unit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the uppermost aquifer - other aquifers - low-yielding saturated zones - zones of perched water. <p>Verify that the evaluation monitoring and corrective action programs include the installation of a sufficient number of monitoring points at appropriate locations and depths to provide data necessary to properly evaluate the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - changes in water quality due to a release from the regulated unit - compliance with the water quality protection standard - the effectiveness of the corrective action program.
<p>HW.175.16.CA. TSDFs must conduct surface water monitoring at each surface body of water that could be affected by a release from a regulated unit (22 CCR, Sections 66264.97(c) and 66265.97(c)).</p>	<p>Verify that the TSDF has a surface water monitoring system to monitor each body of water which may be affected by a release from a regulated unit.</p> <p>Verify that the surface water monitoring system includes a sufficient number of monitoring points at appropriate locations and depths to yield surface water samples that provide the data necessary to properly evaluate the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the quality of the surface water that has not been affected by a release from the regulated unit - changes in water quality due to a release from the regulated unit - compliance with the water quality protection standard - the effectiveness of the corrective action program.
<p>HW.175.17.CA. TSDFs must establish unsaturated zone monitoring systems for all</p>	<p>Determine whether the TSDF operates a regulated unit that has operated or received all necessary permits before 1 July 1991 and meets one of the following requirements:</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>regulated units (22 CCR, Sections 66264.97(d) and 66265.97(d)).</p> <p>HW.175.18.CA. TSDFs must install monitoring systems according to specific requirements (22 CCR, Sections 66264.97(e)(1) through (6), 66264.97(e) (10) and (11), 66265.97(e)(1) through (6), and 66265.97(e)(10) and (11)).</p>	<p>requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - submits to the Department and maintains in the operating record evidence that there is no unsaturated monitoring device or method designed to operate under the subsurface conditions existing at that waste management unit - submits to the Department and maintains in the operating record evidence that installation of unsaturated zone monitoring devices would require unreasonable dismantling or relocating of permanent structure. <p>Verify that the TSDF has established an unsaturated zone monitoring system for each regulated unit.</p> <p>Verify that the unsaturated zone monitoring system includes a sufficient number of monitoring points at appropriate locations and depths to yield soil-pore liquid samples or measurements to provide the data necessary to properly evaluate the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the quality of soil-pore liquid that has not been affected by a release from the regulated unit - the best assurance of the earliest possible detection of a release from the regulated unit - changes in water quality due to the release from the regulated unit - compliance with the water quality protection standard - the effectiveness of the corrective action program. <p>Verify that background monitoring points are installed at a background plot with soil characteristics similar to the soil underlying the regulated unit.</p> <p>Verify that the monitoring systems are liquid recovery monitoring systems, unless the TSDF can demonstrate to the Department that such methods of unsaturated monitoring cannot provide an indication of a release from the regulated unit.</p> <p>Verify that the monitoring system is designed and certified by a registered geologist or a registered civil engineer.</p> <p>Verify that monitoring wells and other borings are recorded in the geologic log under the direct supervision of a registered geologist, and that they include the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - soil description, according to the Unified Soil Classification System - rock description - depth and thickness of saturated zones. <p>Verify that the water quality monitoring programs include consistent sampling and analytical procedures, and at a minimum, a detailed description of the procedures</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

**REGULATORY
REQUIREMENTS:**

**REVIEWER CHECKS:
September 2000**

HW.175.19.CA. TSDFs must report to the Department the results of both the initial statistical test and the verification procedure (22 CCR, Sections 66264.97(e)(8) and 66265.97(e)(8)).

HW.175.20.CA. TSDFs must use sampling methods consistent with the specifications in the permit (22 CCR, Sections 66264.97(e) (12) and 66265.97(e)(12)).

HW.175.21.CA. TSDFs conducting groundwater monitoring must include an

and techniques for the following:

- sample collection
- sample preservation and shipment
- analytical procedures
- chain of custody control.

Verify that the water quality monitoring programs includes appropriate sampling and analytical methods for groundwater, surface water, and the unsaturated zone that accurately measure the concentration of each constituent of concern and the concentration or value of each monitoring parameter.

(NOTE: The TSDF proposes a statistical method for the monitoring system after collecting all the data necessary for establishing background values. The TSDF also proposes the procedure for determining a background value for each constituent of concern and for each monitoring parameter. The Department must approve the procedure before the procedure or the background value determined using the procedure are specified in the permit.)

Verify that the TSDF conducts monitoring according to the specified requirements in the permit or water quality sampling and analysis plan.

Verify that the results of both the initial statistical test and the verification procedure, as well as all concentration data collected for use in these tests, is reported to the Department within 7 days of the last laboratory analysis of the samples collected for the verification procedure.

(NOTE: The verification procedure shall only be performed for the constituent(s) which has shown statistically significant evidence of a release, and shall only be performed for that (those) monitoring point(s) at which a release has been indicated.)

Verify that the TSDF conducts sampling according to the specifications in the permit or water quality sampling and analysis plan.

Verify that the TSDF includes in the monitoring program an accurate determination of the groundwater surface elevation and field parameters (temperature, electrical conductivity, turbidity, and pH) at each well each time

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>accurate determination of the groundwater surface elevation and field parameters (22 CCR, Sections 66264.97(e)(13) and 66265.97(e)(13)).</p> <p>HW.175.22.CA. TSDFs conducting monitoring must graph all analytical data and submit these graphs to the Department (22 CCR, Sections 66264.97(e)(14) and 66265.97(e)(14)).</p> <p>HW.175.23.CA. TSDFs must measure the water level in each well and determine groundwater flow rate and direction (22 CCR, Sections 66264.97 (e)(15) and 66265.97(e)(15)).</p> <p>HW.175.24.CA. TSDFs must conduct sampling and analyses for the monitoring parameters listed in the permit or water quality sampling and analysis plan (22 CCR, Sec-</p>	<p>groundwater is sampled.</p> <p>Verify that the TSDF graphs all analytical data from each monitoring point and background monitoring point and submits these graphs to the Department at least annually.</p> <p>(NOTE: The graphs must be at an appropriate scale to show trends or variation in water quality; additionally, all graphs for a given constituent must be at the same scale to facilitate visual comparison of monitoring data.)</p> <p>Verify that the TSDF measures, at least quarterly (including times of expected highest and lowest water elevations), the water level in each well and determines the groundwater flow rate and direction in each of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the uppermost aquifer - any zones of perched water - any additional aquifer. <p>Verify that the following data is maintained in the operating record throughout the active life of the hazardous waste facility and the postclosure care period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - water quality monitoring data, including actual concentration or values of all constituents and parameters - background water quality data - statistical evaluations - water level evaluation data - all data used to derive the groundwater flow rate and direction. <p>Verify that all water quality monitoring data is submitted to the Department, at least annually, no later than 1 March (under interim status), or the date specified in the permit.</p> <p>Verify that the TSDF conducts sampling and analyses for the monitoring parameters listed in the permit or water quality sampling and analysis plan in order to determine whether there is statistically significant evidence of a release.</p> <p>Verify that TSDFs operating under interim status includes the following monitoring parameters when sampling groundwater:</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>tions 66264.98(f), (g), and (i) and 66265.98(e) through (h) and (j)).</p> <p>HW.175.25.CA. TSDFs that determine there is statistically significant evidence of a release from the regulated unit must meet specific requirements (22 CCR, Sections 66264.98(j)(k) and 66265.98(k)(l)).</p>	<p>monitoring parameters when sampling groundwater:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - chloride - manganese - phenyls - specific conductance - total organic carbon - iron - pH - sodium - sulfate - total organic halogen. <p>Verify that the frequency of sampling and analysis complies with the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - for permitted units, the frequency determined by the Director - for units under interim rule, the frequency determined by the facility, with groundwater sampled at least quarterly. <p>Verify that all constituents of concern specified in the permit or water quality sampling and analysis plan are monitored for at least once every 5 yr.</p> <p>Determine whether there is statistically significant evidence of a release from the regulated unit for any monitoring parameter or constituent of concern at any monitoring point.</p> <p>Verify that the TSDF takes the following steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - notifies the Department of the finding by certified mail within 7 days of the determination. - immediately initiates a procedure to verify the evidence of a release for a parameter or constituent whose verification procedure is specified in the permit or the water quality sampling and analysis plan. <p>(NOTE: The notification must identify, for each affected monitoring point, the monitoring parameters and constituents of concern that have indicated statistically significant evidence of a release from the regulated unit).</p> <p>Verify that the following steps are taken if resampling confirms the presence of a release or if the installation chooses not to resample:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - immediately samples all monitoring points in the affected medium (groundwater, surface water or the unsaturated zone) and determine the concentration of all constituents of concern and constituents listed in Appendix 4-6 - within 90 days after confirming the presence of a release, submits to the

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HW.175.26.CA. TSDFs must maintain a record of water quality analytical data (22 CCR, Sections 66264.98(h) and 66265.98(i)).</p> <p>HW.175.27.CA. TSDFs that determine there is significant physical evidence of a release or that the detection monitoring program does not satisfy the requirements for a monitoring program, must meet specific requirements (22 CCR, Sections 66264.98 (l) and 66265.98(m)).</p> <p>HW.175.28.CA. TSDFs must establish evaluation monitoring programs for regulated units (22 CCR, Sections 66264.99 (a) and 66265.99(a)).</p> <p>HW.175.29.CA. TSDFs must collect and analyze all data necessary to assess the nature and extent of the release from the regulated unit (22 CCR,</p>	<p>Department an application for a permit modification or an amended water quality sampling and analysis plan to establish an evaluation monitoring program - within 180 days after determining statistically significant evidence of a release, submits to the Department an engineering feasibility study for a corrective action program.</p> <p>(NOTE: At a minimum, the feasibility study must contain a detailed description of the corrective action measures that could be taken to achieve background concentrations for all constituents of concern.)</p> <p>Verify that the record of water quality analytical data as measured and in a form necessary for the determination of statistical significance is maintained.</p> <p>Determine whether there is significant physical evidence of a release or if the detection monitoring program does not satisfy the requirements for a monitoring program.</p> <p>Verify that the Department is notified by certified mail within 7 days after the determination.</p> <p>Verify that an application for a permit modification or an amended water quality sampling and analysis plan is submitted to make any appropriate changes to the program within 90 days after the determination is made.</p> <p>Verify that an evaluation monitoring program is established for each regulated unit.</p> <p>Verify that the evaluation monitoring program is used to assess the nature and extent of the release from the regulated unit and to design a corrective action program.</p> <p>Verify that the assessment includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a determination of the spatial distribution of each constituent of concern - concentration of each constituent of concern - for interim status TSDFs, a determination of the rate of migration of

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>Sections 66264.99 (b) (c) and 66265.99(b)(c)).</p> <p>HW.175.30.CA. TSDFs must continue to monitor groundwater, surface water and the unsaturated zone to evaluate changes in water quality resulting from the release (22 CCR, Sections 66264.99(e)(1) through (e)(6) and 66265.99(e)(1) and (e)(6)).</p> <p>HW.175.31.CA. The TSDF must apply for a permit modification or submit an amended water quality sampling and analysis plan to make any appropriate changes to the program (22 CCR, Sections 66264.99(h) and 66265.99(h)).</p>	<p>hazardous constituents throughout the zone affected by the release.</p> <p>Verify that the permitted TSDF completes and submits the application for a permit modification to the Department within 90 days of establishing an evaluation monitoring program.</p> <p>Verify that the monitoring is continued with the following actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - water quality monitoring systems appropriate for evaluation monitoring and that comply with the monitoring program requirements are installed - propose for departmental approval a list of monitoring (interim status installations do not required approval) parameters for each medium to be monitored - conduct sampling and analyses for the monitoring parameters listed in the permit or the water quality sampling and analysis plan - monitor for all constituents of concern specified in the permit or sampling and analysis plan and evaluate changes in water quality due to the release at least annually - conduct water quality monitoring for each monitoring parameter for each constituent of concern and maintain a record of water quality analytical data as measured - analyze samples from all monitoring points in the affected medium for all constituents contained in U.S. TEAM Guide Appendix 4-12 to determine whether additional hazardous constituents are present and at what concentrations. <p>Verify that, if any additional hazardous constituents are identified, one of the following steps is taken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - resample within 1 mo, repeat the analysis, and report the analysis to the Department within 7 days if the original analysis is confirmed - report the concentrations of additional constituents within 7 days after completing the original analysis. <p>Determine whether the TSDF or the Department has decided that the evaluation monitoring program does not satisfy the necessary requirements.</p> <p>Verify that the TSDF submits an application for any appropriate changes to the program within 90 days from the determination that the program does not satisfy the necessary requirements.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HW.175.32.CA. TSDFs required to establish a corrective action program for a regulated unit must meet specific requirements (22 CCR, Sections 66264.100 and 66264.101) [Revised August 1999].</p>	<p>Verify that the TSDF takes corrective action to remediate releases from a regulated unit and to ensure that the regulated unit achieves compliance with the water quality protection standard specified in the permit.</p> <p>Verify that corrective action measures, as specified in the permit, are implemented to ensure constituents of concern achieve their respective concentration limits at all monitoring points and throughout the zone affected by the release by removing the waste constituents or treating them in place.</p> <p>Verify that a water quality monitoring program is established and implemented to demonstrate the effectiveness of the corrective action program.</p> <p>Verify that the corrective action program is operated until the Department approves termination of the program.</p> <p>Verify that reports are submitted semiannually to the Department on the effectiveness of the corrective action program.</p> <p>Verify that, if the corrective action program is determined to not satisfy the groundwater monitoring requirements, then within 90 days of the determination, a permit modification application is submitted to make any appropriate changes to the program.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PERMITTED TSDFs</p> <p>HW.180. General</p> <p>HW.180.1.CA. The hazardous waste container storage and transfer area for permitted TSDFs must have a containment system that is operated and designed within specific Departmental requirements (22 CCR, Section 66264.175(a)(b)).</p> <p>HW.180.2.CA. Permitted TSDFs that establish a detection monitoring program after the successful completion of corrective action must meet specific requirements (22 CCR, Section 66264.98(n)).</p>	<p>Verify that the containment system is designed and operated to meet the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a base, free of cracks or gaps, underlies the container and is sufficiently impervious to contain leaks, spills, and accumulated precipitation until the collected material is detected and removed - the containment system is designed and operated to drain and remove liquids resulting from leaks, spills, or precipitation, unless the containers are elevated or are otherwise protected from contact with accumulated liquids - the containment system has sufficient capacity to contain precipitation from at least a 24-h, 25-yr storm plus 10 percent of the aggregate volume of all containers or the volume of the largest container, whichever is greater (containers that do not contain free liquids need not be considered in this determination) - run-on into the containment system is prevented unless the collection system has sufficient excess capacity to contain any run-on from at least a 24-h, 25-yr storm which might enter it - spilled or leaked waste and accumulated precipitation is removed from the sump or collection area as necessary to prevent overflow of the collection system. <p>Verify that, with the application for a hazardous waste facility permit, a written statement signed by a independent, qualified professional engineer, registered in California, is submitted to the Department indicating that the containment system is suitably designed to meet the requirements of California law.</p> <p>Verify that samples from all groundwater monitoring points at the point of compliance for that regulated unit are analyzed and the concentration of each constituent listed in U.S. TEAM Guide Appendix 4-12 are determined at least annually.</p> <p>Verify that resamples are analyzed within 1 mo of the original sample if any constituent is above its established concentration limit or is not already identified in the permit and repeats the analysis for those constituents.</p> <p>Verify that the following requirements are met if resampling is not done, or if the</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HW.180.3.CA. Specific TSDFs must submit additional information for the establishment of a corrective action program (22 CCR, Section 66264.99(d).</p> <p>HW.180.4.CA. TSDFs must evaluate all water quality data obtained in the evaluation monitoring program (22 CCR, Section 66264.99(e) (7)).</p> <p>HW.180.5.CA. Permitted hazardous waste landfills, surface impoundments, waste piles, and land treatment facilities must conduct monitoring and response programs (22 CCR, Sections</p>	<p>resampling confirms that the concentration limit for a constituent has been exceeded or that a new constituent is present:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - report the concentration of each such constituent to the Department within 7 days of the latest analysis - immediately collect samples and conduct statistical tests for each monitoring parameter if the constituent is added to the list of monitoring parameters in the permit. <p>Verify that an application for a permit modification with the following information is submitted within 90 days of establishing an evaluation monitoring program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a detailed assessment of the nature and extent of the release from the regulated unit - a proposed water quality protection standard including any proposed concentration limits greater than background, and all data necessary to justify each limit - a detailed description of proposed corrective action measures that will be taken to comply with the water quality protection standard proposed for a corrective action program - a plan for a water quality monitoring program that will demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposed corrective action. <p>Verify that permitted TSDFs waiting for a permit modification to establish a corrective action program evaluate all water quality data obtained with respect to the design criteria for the corrective action program.</p> <p>Verify that if the evaluation indicates that the plan for corrective action is insufficient, the TSDF take the following steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - notify the Department by certified mail within 7 days of the determination - within 90 days of the determination, submit for approval any changes to the application for a permit or permit modification. <p>(NOTE: These requirements must be satisfied for all wastes (or constitutes thereof) contained in any regulated unit that receives hazardous waste after 2 February 1985. The TSDF is not subject to these requirements if it demonstrates to the satisfaction of the Department that hazardous waste will not migrate from the regulated unit.)</p> <p>Verify that a monitoring and response program is conducted by permitted TSDFs</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>66264.700 through 66264.702, 66264.704, and 66264.705.)</p>	<p>that treat, store, recycle, or dispose of hazardous waste in surface impoundments, waste piles, land treatment facilities, or landfills according to the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a compliance monitoring program is instituted whenever there is a statistically significant increase in the hazardous constituents specified in the permit for monitoring in the unsaturated zone or in the air at any monitoring point or at any other location where environmental monitoring is undertaken - a corrective action program is instituted whenever the environmental protection standard specified in the permit is exceeded or when a concentration specified for soil-pore gas or open-air downwind from the hazardous waste facility, is exceeded - a detection monitoring program is instituted in all other cases. <p>Verify that demonstrations submitted for waivers are kept at the TSDF and are certified by independent, certified professional personnel.</p> <p>(NOTE: These regulations apply during the active life of the regulated unit (including closure period). After closure of the regulated unit, the regulation does not apply if all waste, waste residue, contaminated containment system components, and contaminated subsoils are removed or decontaminated at closure. Otherwise the regulations apply during postclosure and any compliance period.)</p> <p>(NOTE: The permit will specify elements of the monitoring and response program such as hazardous waste constituents to monitor maximum concentration limits, and monitoring points.).</p> <p>Verify that the permit conditions designed to ensure that hazardous constituents entering soil or air from a regulated unit do not exceed maximum acceptable concentrations are met.</p> <p>Verify that the TSDF does not cause the concentration of a hazardous constituent in soil, soil-pore gas, or air outside the unit to exceed the specified concentration limits.</p> <p>Verify that hazardous waste constituents in soil outside the regulated unit do not exceed the background concentration of that constituent in the soil or exceed a higher alternate concentration as established by the Department.</p> <p>Verify that the concentration of a hazardous constituent in open-air immediately downwind from the regulated TSDF does not:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - exceed the ambient air quality standard established by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) - exceed the concentration limit for a hazardous constituent established by the Department to protect human health and the environment.

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HW.180.6.CA. Permitted TSDFs required to establish a detection monitoring program must meet specific monitoring requirements (22 CCR, Section 66264.706(a)(b) (c)).</p> <p>HW.180.7.CA. TSDFs must determine whether there is an increase of hazardous constituents at any of the monitoring points (22 CCR, Section 66264.706(d) through (f)).</p> <p>HW.180.8.CA. Permitted</p>	<p>Verify that the concentration limit for a hazardous constituent in soil-pore gas outside the regulated unit does not exceed the background concentration in soil-pore gas, unless a concentration limit greater than background is established by the Department.</p> <p>Determine whether a detection monitoring program is required.</p> <p>Verify that the detection monitoring program meets permit specifications.</p> <p>Verify that a regulated unit containing a volatile toxic substance or a hazardous material that can become airborne, decompose, or react to form a volatile toxic substance or toxic gas provides for representative sampling and analysis of air upwind and at the disposal area, and soil-pore gas at monitoring points.</p> <p>Verify that the detection monitoring follows approved methods.</p> <p>Verify that vapor and gas monitoring wells are covered with approved collection chambers.</p> <p>Verify that probes or equivalent methodologies actively sense the concentration of substances inside the collection chambers.</p> <p>Verify that a report is submitted indicating the results of the analysis and the concentration of the constituents in the air and soil-pore gas sampled within 30 days of the date the analysis was completed.</p> <p>Verify that the TSDF takes the following steps for an increase of hazardous constituents at a monitoring point:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - notifies the Department of the finding in writing within 7 days of the date the determination was made indicating what constituents have shown statistically significant increases - submits to the Department an application for a permit modification within 90 days of the determination to modify operating practices - submits to the Department an application for a permit modification to make appropriate changes to the monitoring program within 90 days of determining the increase. <p>(NOTE: The TSDF may try to demonstrate to the Department that a source other than the regulated unit caused the increase, or the increase resulted from an error in sampling, analysis, or evaluation.)</p> <p>Verify that a compliance monitoring program is conducted as specified in the</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>TSDFs required to establish a compliance monitoring programs must meet specific requirements (22 CCR, Section 66264.707(a) through (d)).</p> <p>HW.180.9.CA. Permitted TSDFs with programs that no longer satisfy the requirements of a compliance monitoring program must submit an application for permit modification (22 CCR, Section 66264.707(e)).</p> <p>HW.180.10.CA. Permitted TSDFs with corrective action programs must meet certain requirements (22 CCR, Section 66264.708).</p>	<p>permit.</p> <p>Verify that, if required by the Department, the TSDF determines the concentration of hazardous waste in the unsaturated zone or in the air and submits the data to the Department within 30 days after obtained.</p> <p>Verify that, if an environmental standard is exceeded, at any monitoring point, the TSDF meets the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - notifies the Department of its finding in writing within 7 days indicating what concentration levels have been exceeded - submits to the Department an application for a permit modification to establish a corrective action program meeting applicable requirements within 180 days, or within 90 days, if an engineering feasibility study was previously submitted to the Department. <p>Verify that the following information is included in the permit modification application:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a detailed description of corrective actions that will achieve compliance with the environmental protection standard specified in the permit - a plan for an environmental monitoring program that will demonstrate the effectiveness of the corrective action. <p>(NOTE: The TSDF is not relieved of the requirements to submit a permit modification application if it demonstrates to the Department that a source other than the regulated facility caused the increase or that the increase resulted from an error in sampling, analysis, or evaluation.)</p> <p>Verify that the TSDF applies for a permit modification within 90 days of determining program inefficiencies.</p> <p>Verify that the TSDF meets the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - takes corrective action to ensure that regulated TSDFs meet environmental compliance standards set forth in the permit - implements a corrective action program that prevents hazardous constituents from exceeding their respective concentrations limits at the monitoring

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HW.180.11.CA. Permitted TSDFs that operate hazardous waste disposal units must meet specific postclosure plan requirements (22 CCR, Section 66264.118).</p>	<p>points by removing the hazardous waste constituents, treating them in place, or providing other effective measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - begins a corrective action program within a reasonable time period after the environmental protection standards are exceeded - establishes and implements an environmental monitoring program to demonstrate the effectiveness of the corrective action program - conducts a corrective action program to remove or treat in place any hazardous constituents that have caused, or could cause, the environmental standard to be exceeded - continues the corrective action program as necessary to ensure that the environmental protection standard is not exceeded - notifies the Department of the effectiveness of the corrective action program and submits reports semi-annually - submits an application within 90 days for permit modification to the Department to make any appropriate modifications to the program. <p>Verify that the TSDF has an approved, written postclosure plan which identifies the activities that will be carried on after closure of each disposal unit.</p> <p>Verify that the postclosure plan and all revisions are kept at the TSDF during operation and after final closure.</p> <p>Verify that the TSDF submits a written notification or request to the Department for a permit modification to amend the postclosure plan whenever one of the following events occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - changes in operating plans of unit design affect the approved postclosure plan - there is a change in the expected final closure - events that occur during the active life of the unit or the postclosure care period affect the approved postclosure plan. <p>Verify that the request is submitted at least 60 days prior to the proposed change in TSDF design or operation, or no later than 60 days after an unexpected event has occurred.</p> <p>Verify that changes to the postclosure plan are approved by the Department.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PERMITTED TSDFs</p> <p>HW.185. Surface Impoundments</p> <p>HW.185.1.CA. TSDFs operating a permitted surface impoundment constructed before 29 January 1992 and lateral expansion or replacement must meet specific design and operating requirements (22 CCR, Section 66264.221(a) and (b)).</p> <p>HW.185.2.CA. Liners, leachate collection, and removal systems at permitted impoundments must meet</p>	<p>Determine whether the new surface impoundment construction commenced after 29 January 1992; lateral expansion of a surface impoundment unit commenced after 29 July 1992; and, replacement of an existing surface impoundment unit commenced after 29 July 1992.</p> <p>Verify that the surface impoundment has a liner for all portions of the impoundment.</p> <p>Verify that the liner is designed, constructed, and installed to prevent any migration of wastes out of the impoundment to the adjacent subsurface soil, groundwater or surface water at any time during the active life and closure period of the impoundment.</p> <p>Verify that all waste residues, equipment, subsoils, and components are removed or decontaminated at closure if the liner is constructed of materials that allow wastes to migrate into the liner during the active life of the impoundment.</p> <p>Verify that the liner meets the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - constructed of materials with appropriate chemical properties and sufficient strength and thickness to prevent failure due to pressure gradients, physical contact with the waste or leachate to which they are exposed, climatic conditions, the stress of installation, and the stress of daily operation - placed upon a foundation or base capable of providing support to the liner and resistance to pressure gradients above and below the liner to prevent failure due to settlement, compression, or uplift - installed to cover all surrounding earth likely to be in contact with the waste or leachate. <p>(NOTE: The Department may approve alternative design and operating practices to prevent migration of hazardous constituents.)</p> <p>Verify that liners are designed and constructed to contain waste and leachate fluids when subjected to the maximum anticipated hydraulic head which will be imposed during disposal operations and the postclosure maintenance period.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>specific design and operating criteria (22 CCR, Section 66264.221 (d) and (e)).</p> <p>HW.185.3.CA. Certification is required for the dike at permitted surface impoundments (22 CCR, Section 66264.226(c)).</p> <p>HW.185.4.CA. Permitted surface impoundments must have specific procedures for dealing with leaks or drops in impoundment levels (22 CCR, Section 66264.227(a) through (c)).</p> <p>HW.185.5.CA. Permitted surface impoundments must meet specific requirements before being returned to ser-</p>	<p>Verify that leachate collection and removal systems meet the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - designed, constructed, maintained, and operated to collect leachate from the area and to ensure there is no buildup of hydraulic head on the liner - the depth of the fluid in the collection sump kept at the minimum needed to ensure sufficient pump operation. <p>Verify that certification from a qualified engineer, registered in California, attests to the structural integrity of the dike, including that portion of the dike which provides freeboard.</p> <p>Verify that the dike will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - withstand the stress of pressure exerted by the types and amounts of wastes to be placed in the impoundment - not fail due to scouring or piping, without dependence on any liner system included in the surface impoundment construction - not fail due to external or internal forces from a maximum credible earthquake or landslide. <p>Verify that the contingency plan includes procedures for removing a surface impoundment from service.</p> <p>Verify that these procedures include the following steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - immediately stop the flow or addition of waste - immediately contain any surface leakage - immediately stop any leak - take any necessary steps to stop or prevent catastrophic failure. <p>Verify that the following steps are taken if the leak cannot be stopped by any means:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the impoundment is emptied - the Department is notified in writing within 7 days after the problem is detected. <p>Verify that the impoundment is repaired and the dike's structural integrity is recertified, if necessary.</p> <p>Verify that the following requirements are met if the removal from service was</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>vice 66264.227(d)(e)).</p> <p>HW.185.6.CA. Hazardous wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, and F027 must not be placed in a permitted surface impoundment without Departmental approval (22 CCR, Section 66264.231).</p> <p>HW.185.7.CA. The closure of permitted surface impoundments must meet specific requirements 66264.228(a)).</p>	<p>due to a sudden drop in liquid level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a liner was installed for any existing portion of the impoundment - for any other portion of the impoundment, the repaired liner system is recertified by a qualified engineer, registered in California, as meeting the permit design specifications. <p>Verify that if the removal from service was due to actual or imminent dike failure, the dike's structural integrity is recertified.</p> <p>Verify that any surface impoundment that is removed from service and not repaired is closed according to Departmental requirements.</p> <p>Verify that the TSDF does not place hazardous wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, and F027, in a surface impoundment, unless the surface impoundment is operated in accordance with a management plan approved by the Department.</p> <p>Verify that at closure all waste residues, contaminated containment system components, contaminated subsoils, and structures and equipment contaminated with waste and leachate is removed or decontaminated and managed as hazardous waste or the following steps are taken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - free liquids are eliminated by removing liquid wastes or solidifying the remaining waste and residues - remaining wastes are stabilized to a bearing capacity sufficient to support final cover - the surface impoundment is covered with a final cover designed and constructed to do the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - prevent downward entry of water into the closed impoundment over a period of at least 100 yr - function with minimum maintenance - promote drainage and minimize erosion or abrasion of the final cover - accommodate settling and subsidence so that the cover's integrity is maintained - have a permeability less than or equal to the permeability of any bottom liner system or natural subsoils present - accommodate lateral and vertical shear forces generated by the maximum credible earthquake so that the integrity of the cover is maintained - preclude ponding of rainfall and surface run-on over the closed area.

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HW.185.8.CA. The TSDF must meet specific closure requirements if waste residues, contaminated materials or contaminated soils are left in place at final closure (22 CCR, Section 66264.228(b)).</p> <p>HW.185.9.CA. Impoundments that plan to remove or decontaminate all waste and waste residue at closure must meet specific closure plan requirements 66264.228(c) and (e)).</p> <p>HW.185.10.CA. Impoundment where waste will remain at the site after closure must meet specific structural requirements (22 CCR, Section 66264.228(e)).</p>	<p>Determine whether waste residues, contaminated materials, or contaminated soil were left in place at closure.</p> <p>Verify that general closure requirements, including postclosure care and property use, postclosure plan, notice to the local land authority, and notice in the deed, are met.</p> <p>Verify that the following closure requirements are also met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - minimize any chance of postclosure releases of hazardous waste or discarded material, facilitate postclosure maintenance, monitoring and emergency response, and require minimum maintenance of containment structures, leachate collection systems and surface drainage collection or diversion systems - maintain the integrity and effectiveness of the final cover - maintain and monitor the leachate collection and removal system and the leak detection system - maintain and monitor the groundwater monitoring system and meet all general requirements for groundwater monitoring - prevent run-on and runoff from eroding or damaging the final cover. <p>Verify that the TSDF's closure plan for the impoundment includes both a plan for complying with the removal or decontamination of all waste and waste residue and a contingent plan in case not all contaminated subsoils can be practicably removed.</p> <p>Verify that a contingent postclosure plan is prepared in case not all contaminated subsoils can be practicably removed.</p> <p>Verify that the following requirements are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the unit is compacted before any portion of the final cover is installed - a foundation layer is provided for the compacted barrier layer of the final cover to a depth as low as the level at which waste was deposited - a compacted barrier layer of clean earth or synthetic material is provided above the foundation's layer - the layer of each is wholly below the average depth of frost penetration and is compacted at a moisture content sufficient to achieve a percent compaction to prevent the downward entry of water into the foundation layer for at least 100 yr - the earthen material contains herbicide sufficient to prevent growth of

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HW.185.11.CA. Landfills must meet specific requirements for the final cover (22 CCR, Section 66264.228(f) and (g)).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> vegetation - the slope of the final top surface of the compacted barrier layer is sloped after allowance for settling and subsidence - if the waste is underlain by a liner containing a synthetic membrane, then a synthetic membrane is provided in the final cover above the compacted barrier layer that meets the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - made of material chemically resistant to the waste at the impoundment - of sufficient thickness to withstand stresses - if a synthetic membrane is used in the final cover system, the installation provides a layer of material above the synthetic membrane of the final cover, and a layer of material below it, to protect the membrane from damage - a water drainage layer, blanket or channel above the compacted barrier layer of the final cover is provided to provide for a path for the water to exit rapidly - a filter layer is provided above the water drainage layer to prevent soils from clogging the drainage layer - the layer of top soil is thick enough to support vegetation, resist erosion, and cracking, and deep enough to prevent root penetration into the filter layer - permanent disposal areas are graded at closure to prevent ponding - provide conditions favorable for hearty growth of vegetation that will provide erosion control without forming roots that penetrate the compacted earth cover - vegetation selected for closed disposal areas requires minimum watering and maintenance - drainage systems are capable of transporting water from the drainage layer away from the closed impoundment and capable of diverting surface runoff away from or around any structure or collection and monitoring systems - permanent benchmarks for horizontal location and elevation of the cover and other features are installed. <p>Verify that the closure plan states that the dikes have sufficient structural integrity to withstand expected forces during and after closure if the dikes and hazardous waste remain.</p> <p>Verify that the certification of dike integrity is made by a professional engineer registered in California.</p> <p>Verify that before installing the compacted barrier layer of the final cover, the TSDF accurately establishes the correlation between the desired permeability and the density at which that permeability is achieved.</p> <p>Verify that randomly conducted density tests are performed to confirm the effectiveness and uniformity of compaction.</p> <p>Verify that, if the average of the values of compaction from these tests is lower than the average density for the desired barrier layer, the entire layer installed on</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HW.185.12.CA. Final impoundment cover must meet specific design requirements for all slopes and other features (22 CCR, Section 66264.228 (h) and (q)).</p> <p>HW.185.13.CA. Surface water and groundwater protection standards are required for closed impoundments (22 CCR, Section 66264.228(i))</p>	<p>the day represented by the tests is removed and replaced.</p> <p>Verify that the density tests are supervised and certified by a state registered, professional engineer or a state certified, engineering geologist.</p> <p>Verify that, before starting compaction to form the barrier layer of the cover, the installation submits to the Department the results of the following determinations on the material to be used for the compacted barrier layer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - percent fines - plastic limit, liquid limit, plasticity index and shrinkage factors - soil classification carbon content - concentration of soluble salts in soil pore water. <p>Verify that an independent, professional engineer registered in California or an engineering geologist certified in California does the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - supervises the undertaking of all tests for permeability and percent compaction - supervises the construction of the final cover - prepares a report to be submitted to the Department which bears his or her signature and the date of the signature, and describes the results of all tests and indicates whether or not the cover, as installed, complies with all applicable requirements. <p>Verify that all slopes are designed and constructed to minimize the potential for failure.</p> <p>Verify that the following procedures are enacted for slope failure:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - promptly stabilized - the failure and the methods taken for stabilization are reported immediately to the Department and the appropriate regional board. <p>Verify that reconstruction of slopes and other features take place when necessary to maintain compliance with closure requirements.</p> <p>Verify that adequate units are provided to ensure no leachate will be discharged to surface or groundwater for a 100-yr period, except as authorized by the permit.</p> <p>Verify that hazardous waste and discarded hazardous material in the impoundment is protected from washout and erosion as the result of tides or floods having the</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>and (j)).</p> <p>HW.185.14.CA. Earthquake protection standards are required for closed impoundments (22 CCR, Section 66264.228(m)).</p> <p>HW.185.15.CA. An inspection and monitoring program is required at every closed disposal area (22 CCR, Section 66264.288(k) and (o)) [Revised September 1998]</p>	<p>predicted frequency of once in 100 yr.</p> <p>Verify that all constructed features remaining at permanent hazardous waste disposal areas are able to withstand the maximum credible earthquake without significant damage to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - foundations - structures - waste containment features - features controlling leachate, surface drainage, erosion, and gas. <p>Verify that an annual evaluation (with documentation) is made by a state registered, independent, qualified engineer.</p> <p>Verify that the evaluation includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - all surface improvements - drainage units - erosion control units - vegetative cover - gas control units - monitoring units. <p>Verify that the evaluation documents the presence of any water or leachate flowing from the disposal area.</p> <p>Verify that the engineer evaluates the following and the effects of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - condition of access control - condition of vegetation - erosion - cracking - disturbance by cold weather - seepage - slope stability - subsidence settlement monitoring the leak detection system, if there is one - operation of the leachate collection and removal system - monitoring the groundwater monitoring system - condition of run-on and runoff control systems - condition of surveyed benchmarks.

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HW.185.16.CA. During the postclosure care period, leaks into a leak detection systems must be reported to the Department (22 CCR, Section 66264.228 (d)).</p> <p>HW.185.17.CA. During the postclosure period survey, report, and restoration requirements must be met (22 CCR, Section 66264.228(p) through (r)).</p>	<p>Verify that the evaluation program is continued throughout the postclosure care period.</p> <p>Verify that a copy of the annual report containing these observations is filed in a timely manner with the Department and the appropriate regional board.</p> <p>Verify that any inoperable monitoring equipment required by the permit is repaired or replaced with other operable equipment or features.</p> <p>Verify that, during the postclosure care period, any liquid leaking into a leak detection system is reported in writing within 7 days after detection.</p> <p>Verify that an annual survey of the following elements is conducted by a licensed land surveyor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - horizontal location and elevation of the cover and other containment features, monitoring facilities, and drainage features - markers installed at the site. <p>Verify that restoration is undertaken when movement at the site causes slopes and other conditions to be nonconforming.</p> <p>Verify that an annual report is submitted to the Department describing measures undertaken at the site during the postclosure maintenance period.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PERMITTED TSDFs</p> <p>HW.190. Waste Piles</p> <p>HW.190.1.CA. Certain permitted waste piles are exempt from all or portions of the waste pile requirements (22 CCR, Section 66264.250).</p> <p>HW.190.2.CA. Waste piles (except for an existing portion) must meet specific liner and leachate collection requirements (22 CCR, Sections 66264.251 (a), (b), and (e)).</p>	<p>Determine whether the TSDF operates either of the following waste piles that are exempt from the waste pile operating and design requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a waste pile that is part of a permitted facility - the pile is inside or under a structure that provides protection from precipitation so that neither runoff or leachate is generated. <p>Verify that waste piles exempt due to being inside or under a structure, meet the following operating and design conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - liquids or materials containing free liquids are not placed in the pile - protection from surface water run-on is provided by the structure or some other means - wind dispersal is controlled by means other than wetting - the pile will not generate leachate through decomposition or other reactions. <p>(NOTE: The Department may grant an exemption from the liner and leachate collection requirements.)</p> <p>Verify that the liner is designed, constructed, and installed to prevent any migration of wastes out of the pile into the adjacent subsurface soil or groundwater or surface water at any time during the active life (including the closure period) of the waste pile.</p> <p>(NOTE: The liner may be constructed of materials that may allow waste to migrate into the liner itself (but not into the adjacent subsurface soil or groundwater or surface water) during the active life of the facility.)</p> <p>Verify that the liner meets the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - placed on a foundation or base capable of providing support to the liner and resistance to pressure gradients above and below - constructed of materials that have appropriate chemical properties and sufficient strength and thickness to prevent failure due to pressure gradients, physical contact with waste or leachate, climatic conditions, the stress of installation and daily operation

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HW.190.3.CA. Inspections of the liner and cover systems are required during and immediately after construction or installation of a waste pile (22 CCR, Section 66264.254(a)).</p> <p>HW.190.4.CA. Specific inspections are required during the operation of a waste pile (22 CCR, Section 66264.254(b)).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - installed to cover all surrounding earth likely to be in contact with waste or leachate. <p>Verify that the leachate collection and removal system meets the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - leachate depth over the liner does not exceed 30 cm (1 ft) - construction materials are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - of sufficient strength and thickness to prevent collapse under pressure exerted by overlaying wastes, cover materials, and by any equipment used at the pile - chemically resistant to the waste and the expected leachate - designed and operated to function without clogging through scheduled closure. <p>Verify that, if the liner is constructed of material that allows waste to migrate into the line, it is designed and constructed in accordance with liner requirements for surface impoundments.</p> <p>Verify that, from documentation and the operating record, the liners and cover systems were inspected for uniformity, damage, and imperfections during construction.</p> <p>Verify that, from documentation and the operating record, the following inspections were done immediately after construction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - synthetic liners and covers inspected to ensure tight seams and joints and the absence of tears, punctures or blisters - soil based and admixture liners and covers were inspected for imperfections or other structural nonuniformities that could cause an increase in the permeability of the liner or cover. <p>Verify that inspections are performed weekly and after storms to detect evidence of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - deterioration, malfunctions, or improper operation of run-on control and runoff control systems - the presence of liquids in leak detection systems - proper functioning of wind dispersal systems - the presence of leachate in and proper functioning of leachate collection and removal systems.

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HW.190.5.CA. Hazardous wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, and F027 cannot be placed in a permitted waste pile without Departmental approval (22 CCR, Section 66264.259).</p>	<p>Verify that hazardous wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, and F027 are not placed in a waste pile unless the waste pile is operated in accordance with a Department approved management plan.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PERMITTED TSDFs</p> <p>HW.195. Land Treatment Units</p> <p>HW.195.1.CA. Permitted land treatment facilities must meet specific inspection requirements (22 CCR, Section 66264.273(g)).</p> <p>HW.195.2.CA. Permitted Land treatment facilities must ensure the proper handling of hazardous waste within the treatment zone (22 CCR, Section 66264.271).</p> <p>HW.195.3.CA. Hazardous wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, and F027 cannot be placed in a permitted land treatment zone without a Departmentally approved management plan for such wastes (22 CCR, Section 66264.283).</p> <p>HW.195.4.CA. Permitted land treatment facilities must meet specific management requirements (22 CCR, Section 66264.273(h) and (i)).</p>	<p>Verify that the land treatment unit is inspected weekly and after storms to detect evidence of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - deterioration, malfunctions, or improper operation of run-on and runoff control systems - improper functioning of wind dispersal control measures. <p>Verify that the land treatment program is designed to ensure that hazardous constituents placed in or on the treatment zone are degraded, transformed, or immobilized within the treatment zone.</p> <p>Verify that the maximum depth of the treatment zone is no more than 1.5 m (5 ft) from the initial soil surface and more than 1.5 m (5 ft) above the highest anticipated elevation of the water table.</p> <p>Verify that hazardous wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, and F027 are not placed in a land treatment zone unless the unit is operated in accordance with an approved management plan for such wastes.</p> <p>Verify that the growth of food-chain crops in or on the treatment zone is prohibited for permitted facilities.</p> <p>Verify that the release of airborne contaminants is kept below hazardous or nuisance levels or other levels necessary to protect human health or the environment.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HW.195.5.CA. Permitted land treatment facilities must establish a vadose zone monitoring program (22 CCR, Section 66264.278(a) through (f)).</p>	<p>Verify that the permitted land treatment facility has a vadose zone monitoring program using soil cores and soil-pore liquid monitoring devices.</p> <p>Verify that the program consists of a sufficient number of sampling points at appropriate locations and depths to yield samples that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - represent the quality of background soil-pore liquid and the chemical make-up of soil that has not been affected by leakage from the treatment zone - indicate the quality of soil-pore liquid and the chemical make-up of the soil below the treatment zone. <p>Verify that soil monitoring and soil-pore liquid monitoring is conducted immediately below the treatment zone.</p> <p>(NOTE: The permit provides the principal constituents, background levels, and the frequency and timing of soil and soil-pore liquid monitoring.)</p> <p>Verify that the results of soil and soil-pore liquid monitoring is expressed in the appropriate form necessary for the determination of statistically significant increases.</p> <p>Verify that a determination of whether there is a statistically significant change over background values for any hazardous constituent is calculated each time soil monitoring and soil-pore liquid monitoring is done.</p> <p>Verify that consistent sampling and analysis procedures are used for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sample collection - sample preservation and shipment - analytical procedures - statistical procedures and time limits for completion of analyses, as specified in the permit - chain of custody control.

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PERMITTED TSDFs</p> <p>HW.200. Hazardous Waste Landfills</p> <p>HW.200.1.CA. Permitted landfills must meet specific monitoring and inspection requirements (22 CCR, Section 66264.303).</p> <p>HW.200.2.CA. Permitted landfills must meet special requirements for the disposal of hazardous wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, and F027 (22 CCR, Section 66264.317).</p> <p>HW.200.3.CA. Permitted landfills must meet specific gas collection standards during closure of the landfill (22 CCR, Section 66264.310(c))</p>	<p>Verify that liners and cover systems are inspected for uniformity, damage, and imperfections during construction and installation.</p> <p>Verify that permitted landfills are inspected immediately after construction or installation for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - tight seams and joints with the absence of tears, punctures, or blisters in synthetic liners and covers - imperfections or nonuniformities in soil-based and admixed liners and covers. <p>Verify that permitted landfills in operation are inspected weekly and after storms for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - deterioration, malfunction, or improper operation of run-on and runoff control systems - proper functioning of wind dispersal control systems, where present - the presence of liquids in leak detecting systems - the presence of leachate in and proper functioning of collection and removal systems, where present. <p>Verify that hazardous wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, and F027 are not placed in a landfill unless the landfill is operated in accordance with a departmentally approved management plan.</p> <p>Verify that the permitted landfill provides a control system designed to prevent the migration of gas emitted from the buried waste and convey that gas or vapor to a flare, incinerator, or treatment device to render it harmless to public health.</p> <p>Verify that the permitted landfill includes in the closure plan measures to render</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
(d).	flammable or toxic gases harmless or export the gases from the site for as many years as they would be emitted from the waste. (NOTE: The Department can grant exemptions to the gas collection requirements.)

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PERMITTED TSDFs</p> <p>HW.205. Incinerators</p> <p>HW.205.1.CA. Permitted incinerators must have a waste analysis plan (22 CCR, Section 66264.341).</p> <p>HW.205.2.CA. Permitted incinerators must meet specific performance standards (22 CCR, Section 66264.343).</p>	<p>Verify that permitted incinerators have a waste analysis plan which serves as a portion of the trial burn plan or Part B of the permit application.</p> <p>Verify that the waste analysis includes sufficient information about the waste feed and new hazardous waste incinerators.</p> <p>Verify that permitted incinerators conduct sufficient waste analyses throughout normal operations to verify that waste feed to the incinerator is within the physical and chemical composition limits specified in the permit.</p> <p>Verify that the Department is notified of the intent to incinerate hazardous wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, or F027.</p> <p>Verify that incinerators burning hazardous waste achieve a destruction and removal efficiency (DRE) of 99.99 percent for each principal organic hazardous constituent (POHC) named in its permit.</p> <p>Verify that an incinerator burning hazardous wastes F020, F021, F022, F023, F026, or F027 achieves a DRE of 99.9999 percent for each POHC designated in the permit.</p> <p>Verify that, if the incinerator produces stack emissions in excess of 1.8 kg/h (4 lb/h) of hydrogen chloride (HCl), the rate of emission is no greater than the larger of either 1.8 kg/h (4 lb/h) or 1 percent of the HCl in the stack gas prior to entering any pollution control equipment.</p> <p>Verify that the incinerator burning hazardous waste does not emit particulate matter in excess of 180 mg/dry standard m³ (0.08 grains/dry standard ft³), when corrected for the amount of oxygen in the stack gas.</p> <p>Verify that the incinerator operates within the parameters of its permit.</p> <p>(NOTE: Meeting the operating standards outlined in its permit is considered sufficient for meeting these requirements.)</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HW.205.3.CA. Permitted incinerators must meet specific operating requirements (22 CCR, Section 66264.345).</p>	<p>Verify that the incinerator operates within the operating requirements and limits specified in the permit.</p> <p>Verify that, during start-up and shut-down, hazardous waste is not fed into the incinerator unless it is operating within the conditions specified in the permit.</p> <p>Verify that fugitive emissions from the combustion zone are controlled by one of the following methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - keeping the combustion zone totally sealed - maintaining a combustion zone pressure lower than atmospheric pressure - an alternative method approved in the Part B application. <p>Verify that the incinerator operates with a functioning system to automatically cut off the waste feed when operating conditions deviate from permit specified conditions.</p> <p>Verify that operation is stopped when changes in the waste feed, incinerator design, or operating conditions exceed permit limits.</p>
<p>HW.205.4.CA. Specific monitoring and inspections standards are required for permitted incinerators (22 CCR, Section 66264.347).</p>	<p>Verify that the following monitoring is conducted on a continuous basis while hazardous wastes is incinerated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - combustion temperature, waste feed rate and the indicator of combustion gas velocity specified in the permit - CO at a point in the incinerator downstream of the combustion zone and prior to release to the atmosphere - sampling and analysis of waste and exhaust emissions as requested by the Department. <p>Verify that the incinerator and associated equipment at permitted incinerators are visually inspected at least daily for leaks, spills, fugitive emissions, and signs of tampering.</p> <p>Verify that emergency waste cutoff systems and associated alarms are tested at least weekly, unless the TSDF proves to the Department that weekly inspections will unduly restrict or upset normal operations.</p> <p>Verify that all monitoring and inspection data is recorded and placed in the operating log.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR PERMITTED TSDFs</p> <p>HW.210. Miscellaneous Units</p> <p>HW.210.1.CA. Waste disposed in residuals repositories must meet specific requirements (22 CCR, Sections 66264.320 and 66264.321).</p> <p>HW.210.2.CA. Miscellaneous units must meet specific environmental performance standards (22 CCR, Sections 66264.601 and 66264.602).</p> <p>HW.210.3.CA. Miscellaneous disposal units must be maintained at postclosure (22 CCR, Section 66264.603).</p>	<p>Verify that waste disposed in a residual repository meets the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - treated hazardous waste as defined in HSC, Section 25179.3(1) - nonliquid and containing less than 50 percent moisture by weight. <p>Verify that the requirements for land disposal of hazardous waste in landfills are met.</p> <p>Verify that the permit requirements for locating, design, construction, operation, and maintenance of miscellaneous units are followed.</p> <p>Verify that miscellaneous units meet the following general requirements, as well as any additional requirements specified in the permit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - inspection requirements - testing and maintenance requirements - annual reports, unmanifested waste reports, and additional reports requirements - corrective action requirements for solid waste management units. <p>Determine whether the miscellaneous unit is a disposal unit.</p> <p>Verify that the unit meets environmental performance standards.</p> <p>Verify that the postclosure plan specifies the procedures that will be used to satisfy the environmental performance standards.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR INTERIM STATUS TSDFs</p> <p>HW.220. General: Interim Status</p> <p>HW.220.1.CA. Interim status TSDFs must meet specific requirements (22 CCR, Sections 66270.70 and 66270.71).</p> <p>HW.220.2.CA. Interim status TSDFs must meet water quality monitoring requirements (22 CCR, Section 66265.97(e) (16) and (17) [Revised September 1998]).</p>	<p>Determine whether the facility has received authorization from the Department to operate under interim status.</p> <p>Verify that the TSDF meets the health and safety requirements pertaining to the notification of hazardous waste activity.</p> <p>Verify that interim status TSDFs do not engage in the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - transfer, treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste not specified in Part A of the permit application - employ processes not specified in Part A of the permit application - exceed the design capacities specified in Part A of the permit application. <p>Verify that interim status standards are met.</p> <p>Verify that background concentrations or values for all constituents listed in Appendix 4-6 are established by sampling quarterly for 1 yr.</p> <p>Verify that results of quarterly sampling is submitted to the Department within 15 days after completing each quarterly analysis.</p> <p>Verify that, if background concentrations have previously been established pursuant to 40 CFR Part 265, a record of the sampling and analysis is maintained in the operating record and the sampling and analysis is not repeated.</p> <p>Verify that the following is maintained in the facility operating record throughout the active life of the facility and the post-closure care period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - water quality monitoring data collected, including actual concentrations or values of all constituents and parameters - all background water quality data, all statistical evaluations, and all water level elevation data - all data used to derive the groundwater flow rate and direction. <p>Verify that monitoring data is submitted no later than March 1 following each calendar year.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HW.220.3.CA. Interim status TSDFs must meet specific requirements when required to establish an evaluation monitoring program for a regulated unit (22 CCR, Section 66265.99 (a) through (d)).</p> <p>HW.220.4.CA. Interim status TSDFs must evaluate all water quality data obtained in the evaluation monitoring program (22 CCR, Section 66265.99(e)(7)).</p>	<p>calendar year.</p> <p>(NOTE: The Department may require more frequent reporting where necessary to protect human health or the environment)</p> <p>Verify that the owner/operator collects and analyzes all data necessary to assess the nature and extent of the release from the regulated unit.</p> <p>Verify that the assessment includes a determination of the rate of migration of hazardous constituents and the spatial distribution and concentration of each constituent of concern throughout the zone affected by the release.</p> <p>Verify that the assessment is completed as soon as technically feasible and, within 15 days of completion, a written report containing an assessment of environmental quality is submitted to the Department.</p> <p>Verify that when an application for a permit modification or Part B of the permit application is submitted, the following information is submitted, establishing an evaluation monitoring program:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a detailed assessment of the nature and extent of the release from the regulated unit - a proposed water quality protection standard including any proposed concentration limits greater than background, and all data necessary to justify each limit - a detailed description of proposed corrective action measures that will be taken to comply with the water quality protection standard proposed for a corrective action program - a plan for a water quality monitoring program that will demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposed corrective action. <p>Verify that interim status TSDFs evaluate all water quality data obtained on a quarterly basis to determine the rate and extent of migration of hazardous constituents and to describe the nature of changes in the geometry and geochemistry of the volume affected.</p> <p>Verify that, if the evaluation indicates that the plan for corrective action is insufficient, the TSDF take the following steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - notify the Department by certified mail within 7 days of the determination - within 90 days of the determination, submit for approval any changes to the application for a permit or permit modification.

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HW.220.5.CA. Interim status TSDFs must submit an annual report on the evaluation monitoring program (22 CCR, Section 66265.99(e)(8)).</p>	<p>Verify that a report on the results of the program, including, but not limited to, the calculated rate of migration of hazardous constituents in groundwater, is submitted to the Department by 1 March.</p>
<p>HW.220.6.CA. Interim status surface impoundments, waste piles, land treatment units, and landfills must install, operate and maintain an environmental monitoring system (22 CCR, Section 66265.710).</p>	<p>Verify that the interim status facility has an environmental monitoring system carried out during the active life of the regulated unit and, for units where hazardous waste will remain after closure, during the postclosure care period, or has a waiver from the Department.</p> <p>Verify that demonstrations submitted for waivers are kept at the interim status facility and are certified by independent, certified professional personnel.</p>
<p>HW.220.7.CA. Interim status surface impoundment, waste pile, land treatment unit, and landfill environmental monitoring systems must meet specific requirements (22 CCR, Section 66265.711).</p>	<p>Determine whether the facility operates a regulated unit containing hazardous waste with a volatile toxic substance, a hazardous material that can become airborne or can decompose or react to form a volatile toxic substance or toxic gas.</p> <p>Verify that representative air sampling and analysis is conducted upwind, at the disposal area, and in the vapor space at vapor and gas monitoring wells.</p> <p>Verify that vapor and gas monitoring wells are covered with collection chambers.</p> <p>Verify that probes or equivalent methodologies are used inside the collection chambers that actively sense the concentration of specified substances.</p> <p>Verify that, if necessary to protect human health or the environment, instrumentation that continuously records the concentration of substances in open air and in the atmosphere is provided at vapor wells.</p>
<p>HW.220.8.CA. Interim status TSDFs must meet specific sampling and analysis standards (22 CCR, Section 66265.712).</p>	<p>Verify that an environmental sampling and analysis plan is submitted to the Department and an updated version is kept in the operating record.</p> <p>Verify that all modifications to the environmental sampling and analysis plan is submitted to the Department.</p> <p>Verify that samples are analyzed for substances specified in the environmental sampling and analysis plan, unless the Department approves an alternate list of</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>through (g)).</p> <p>HW.220.11.CA. Interim status TSDFs that satisfy the requirements of an environmental quality assessment program must meet specific recordkeeping and reporting requirements (22 CCR, Section 66265.714).</p> <p>HW.220.12.CA. Interim status TSDFs must notify the Department in writing prior to partial or final closure of a</p>	<p>Verify that the facility makes the first determination as soon as technically feasible and submits to the Department a written report containing an assessment of the environmental quality within 15 days of the determination.</p> <p>(NOTE: If the facility determines to the satisfaction of the Department that no hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents have migrated from the regulated unit, then the facility may reinstate the environmental sampling and analysis plan.)</p> <p>Verify that if the environmental sampling and analysis plan is reinstated, the Department is so notified in the written report.</p> <p>Verify that, if hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents have migrated from the hazardous waste unit, then one of the following steps is taken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the environmental quality assessment plan is continued on a quarterly basis until final closure if the plan was implemented prior to final closure of the hazardous waste facility - the environmental quality assessment plan is discontinued if the plan was implemented during the postclosure care period. <p>Verify that monitoring information is reported to the Department at least annually, including the concentration or values of the parameters for each sampling station, unless the facility provides an environmental quality assessment plan.</p> <p>Verify that, if monitoring which satisfies the requirements of the environmental quality assessment plan, the following recordkeeping and reporting requirements are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - keep records of the analyses and evaluations specified in the plan throughout the active life of the hazardous waste facility and, for disposal facilities, throughout the postclosure care period - until final closure of the hazardous waste facility, submit to the Department annually a report containing the results of the environmental quality assessment program that includes, but is not limited to, the calculated (or measured) rate of migration of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents in soil, soil-pore gas, and in air during the reporting period. <p>(NOTE: During the active life of the hazardous waste facility, this information will be submitted as part of the annual report.)</p> <p>Verify that the Department is notified in writing at least 180 days prior to the date on which it expects to begin closure of the first surface impoundment, waste pile, land treatment, or landfill unit.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>hazardous waste management facility (22 CCR, Section 66265.112(d)).</p> <p>HW.220.13.CA. Interim status TSDFs that operate hazardous waste disposal units must meet specific postclosure plan requirements (22 CCR, Section 66265.118).</p>	<p>Verify that a TSDF, with a Departmentally approved closure plan, notifies the Department in writing at least 60 days prior to the date on which it expects to begin closure of one of these units.</p> <p>Verify that a TSDF, with a Departmentally approved closure plan, notifies the Department in writing at least 45 days prior to the date on which it expects to begin final closure of a hazardous waste management facility with only tanks or containers used for transfer, treatment or storage, or incinerator units.</p> <p>Verify that the appropriate closure plan is submitted to the Department no later than 15 days after any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - termination of interim status except when a permit is issued simultaneously with termination of interim status - issuance of judicial decree or final order to cease receiving hazardous wastes or close. <p>Verify that the interim status TSDF has an approved, written postclosure plan.</p> <p>Verify that a surface impoundment or waste pile intending to remove all hazardous waste at closure prepares a postclosure plan and submits it to the Department within 90 days of when the unit will be closed as a landfill.</p> <p>Verify that the postclosure plan is kept at the unit during operation, throughout the postclosure period, and after final closure.</p> <p>Verify that the postclosure plan is amended whenever one of the following occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - changes in operating plans or unit design affect the postclosure plan - events that occur during the active life of the facility or the postclosure care period, affect the postclosure plan. <p>Verify that the postclosure plan is amended at least 60 days prior to the proposed change in unit design or operation, or no later than 60 days after an unexpected event has occurred.</p> <p>Verify that changes to the postclosure plan are approved by the Department.</p> <p>Verify that a postclosure plan is submitted to the Department at least 180 days before the date the facility expects to begin partial or final closure of the first hazardous waste disposal unit.</p> <p>Verify that a postclosure plan is submitted to the Department no later than 15 days after one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - termination of interim status, except when a permit is issued simultaneously

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
	<p>with termination of interim status</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- issuance of judicial decree or final order under HSC, Section 25358.3 or Article 8 of Chapter 6.5 of Division 20 of the HSC Code to cease receiving hazardous wastes or close. <p>(NOTE: A request for modification of the postclosure plan and length of the postclosure care period may be requested any time prior to the end or at the end of the postclosure care period.)</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR INTERIM STATUS TSDFs</p> <p>HW.225. Surface Impoundments</p> <p>HW.225.1.CA. Interim status surface impoundments must meet general operating requirements (22 CCR, Section 66265.223).</p> <p>HW.225.2.CA. Interim status surface impoundments chemically treating different wastes or using a different treatment process must meet specific analysis requirements (22 CCR, Section 66265.225).</p>	<p>Verify that all earthen dikes have a protective cover, such as grass, shale, or rock, to minimize wind and water erosion and to preserve their structural integrity.</p> <p>Determine whether the interim status surface impoundment is treating a hazardous waste which is substantially different from waste previously treated or is using a substantially different process than previously used.</p> <p>Verify that, before treating the different waste or using the different process takes one of the following steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - conducts waste analyses and trial treatment tests - obtains written documentation on similar treatment of similar waste under similar operating conditions. <p>Verify that the documentation and the results from each waste analysis and trial test are maintained in the operating record.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR INTERIM STATUS TSDFs</p> <p>HW.230. Waste Piles</p> <p>HW.230.1.CA. Interim status hazardous waste piles must conduct additional waste analyses before waste is added to the pile (22 CCR, Section 66265.252).</p> <p>HW.230.2.CA. Interim status hazardous waste piles must provide containment for hazardous waste leachate or runoff (22 CCR, Section 66265.253).</p>	<p>Verify that a representative sample of each incoming movement is analyzed before adding the waste to any existing pile, unless one of the following apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the facility receives only wastes that are compatible with each other - the waste received is compatible with the waste in the pile. <p>Verify that the analysis is capable of differentiating between the types of hazardous waste placed in the pile, so that mixing incompatible waste does not occur.</p> <p>Verify that the analysis includes a visual comparison of color and texture.</p> <p>Verify that the waste analysis results are placed in the operating record.</p> <p>Determine whether leachate or runoff from the waste pile is a hazardous waste.</p> <p>Verify that one of the following is in operation if the leachate or runoff at the interim status facility is hazardous waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - run-on and runoff control systems are designed and operated to be capable of handling the water volume from at least a 25-yr storm - the pile is on an impermeable base compatible with the waste under the conditions of treatment or storage - collection and holding tanks or basins associated with the run-on and runoff systems are emptied or managed expeditiously - the pile is protected from precipitation and run-on by some other means and no liquids or wastes containing free liquids are placed in the pile.

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR INTERIM STATUS TSDFs</p> <p>HW.235. Land Treatment Units</p> <p>HW.235.1.CA. Interim status land treatment units must meet specific waste analysis requirements (22 CCR, Section 66265.273).</p> <p>HW.235.2.CA. Interim status land treatment units must meet specific requirements when growing food chain crops (22 CCR, Section 66265.276).</p>	<p>Verify that the following additional waste analyses are performed before hazardous waste is placed in or on a land treatment unit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - determine the concentration in the waste of any substance that equals or exceeds the maximum concentration that causes a waste to exhibit the toxicity characteristic - determine the concentration of any substance that causes any listed or characteristic hazardous waste to be identified as a hazardous waste. <p>Verify that the results from each analysis or the documented information is placed into the operating record.</p> <p>Verify that food-chain crops are not grown on the treated area of a hazardous waste land treatment unit unless the facility can demonstrate, based on field testing, that any arsenic, lead, mercury, or other constituents identified in a general waste analysis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - will not be transferred to the food portion of the crop by plant uptake or direct contact, and will not otherwise be ingested by the food chain animals (i.e., by grazing) - will not occur in greater concentrations in the crops grown on the land treatment facility than in the same crops grown on untreated soils under similar conditions in the same region. <p>Verify that the field testing information is kept at the facility and, at a minimum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - are based on tests for the specific waste and application rates being used at the facility - include descriptions of crop and soil characteristics, sample selection criteria, sample size determination, analytical methods, and statistical procedures. <p>Verify that food-chain crops are not grown on a land treatment facility receiving waste that contains cadmium, unless the conditions set forth in Appendix 4-7 are met.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HW.235.3.CA. Interim status TSDFs must develop and implement a vadose zone monitoring plan (22 CCR, Section 66265.278(a) through (f)).</p>	<p>Verify that TSDFs growing food chain crops on land treatment units place the information developed in the operating record.</p> <p>Verify that the facility has a written vadose zone monitoring plan designed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - detect the vertical migration of hazardous waste and hazardous waste constituents under the active portion of the land treatment facility - provide information on the background concentrations of the hazardous waste and constituents in similar but untreated soils nearby. <p>Verify that the plan minimally includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - soil monitoring using soil cores - soil-pore water monitoring using devices such as lysimeters. <p>Verify that the following conditions are met for monitoring:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the depth at which soil and soil-pore water samples are taken is below the depth the waste is incorporated into the soil - the number of soil and soil-pore water samples taken are based on: - the variability of the hazardous constituents in the waste and in the soil - the soil types(s) - the frequency and timing of soil and soil-pore water sampling is based on the frequency, time and rate of waste application, proximity to groundwater and soil permeability. <p>Verify that a copy of the vadose zone monitoring plan and the rationale used to develop it are retained at the facility.</p> <p>Verify that the soil and soil-pore water samples are analyzed for the hazardous waste constituents found during the waste analysis.</p> <p>Verify that all data and information developed by the owner or operator is placed in the operating record.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR INTERIM STATUS TSDFs</p> <p>HW.240. Hazardous Waste Landfills</p> <p>HW.240.1.CA. Interim status landfills must meet specific closure requirements for liquids that have been disposed at the site (22 CCR, Section 66265.310(c)).</p> <p>HW.240.2.CA. Interim status landfills must meet additional requirements during the postclosure care period (22 CCR, Section 66265.310(e)).</p>	<p>Verify that, if liquids are disposed of in containers, in bulk, or in a moist semisolid that will drain when the weight of overburden is applied, one of the following steps is taken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - demonstrate to the Department that incompatible wastes do not commingle and that nongaseous constituents of waste cannot migrate from the site - provide measures to prevent incompatible waste from mixing after closure and prevent migration of nongaseous waste constituents from the site after closure. <p>Verify that the interim status landfill meets the following additional requirements during the postclosure care period:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - maintain the function and integrity of the final cover as specified in the approved closure plan - maintain and monitor the leachate collection, removal and treatment system, if present, to prevent excess accumulation of leachate in the system - maintain and monitor the gas collection and control system - protect and maintain surveyed benchmarks - restrict access to the landfill as appropriate for its postclosure use.

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR INTERIM STATUS TSDFs</p> <p>HW.245. Incinerators</p> <p>HW.245.1.CA. Interim status hazardous waste incinerators must meet specific monitoring and inspection standards (22 CCR, Section 66265.347).</p> <p>HW.245.2.CA. Interim status hazardous waste incinerators burning particular hazardous wastes must meet specific requirements (22 CCR, Section 66265.352).</p>	<p>Verify that interim status incinerators monitor existing instruments relating to combustion and emission control at least every 15 min during incineration and make appropriate corrections immediately.</p> <p>(NOTE: Instruments relating to combustion and emission control include, but are not limited to, those measuring waste feed, auxiliary fuel feed, air flow, incinerator temperature, scrubber flow, scrubber pH, and relevant level controls.)</p> <p>Verify that daily inspections are made of the incinerator and associated equipment for leaks, spills, and fugitive emissions, and of all emergency shutdown controls and system alarms.</p> <p>Verify that the interim status facility has a certificate from the USEPA Assistant Administrator for Solid Waste and Emergency Response to burn the following USEPA Hazardous wastes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - F020 - F021 - F022 - F023 - F026 - F027.

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR INTERIM STATUS TSDFs</p> <p>HW.250. Thermal Treatment</p> <p>HW.250.1.CA. Thermal treatment of hazardous waste must meet specific operating conditions (22 CCR, Sections 66265.370 and 66265.373) [Revised September 1997].</p> <p>HW.250.2.CA. Thermally treated hazardous waste must be analyzed in accordance with specific additional requirements (22 CCR, Section 66265.375).</p> <p>HW.250.3.CA. Thermally treated hazardous waste must be monitored and inspected in accordance with specific requirements (22 CCR, Section 66265.377).</p>	<p>(NOTE: This section covers TSDFs that thermally treat hazardous waste in devices other than enclosed devices using controlled flame combustion. Thermal treatment in enclosed devices using controlled flame combustion are subject to the incinerator or boiler/industrial furnace requirements if the unit is an incinerator or boiler/industrial furnace.)</p> <p>Verify that the thermal treatment process is operating under steady state (normal) conditions before adding hazardous waste, unless the process is a noncontinuous (batch) thermal treatment process which requires a complete thermal cycle to treat a discrete quantity of waste.</p> <p>Verify that any waste which has not previously been treated is sufficiently analyzed to establish steady state operating conditions and to determine the type of pollutants which might be emitted, in addition to general waste analysis requirements.</p> <p>Verify that the analysis determines the following, at a minimum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - heating value of the waste - halogen content and sulfur content in the waste - concentrations in the waste of lead and mercury, unless there is written documentation that these elements are not present. <p>Verify that the results from each waste analysis, or the documented information, is placed in the operating record.</p> <p>Verify that existing instruments relating to temperature and emission control are monitored at least every 15 min during treatment.</p> <p>Verify that the appropriate immediate corrections are made automatically or by an operator to maintain a steady state or other appropriate thermal treatment conditions.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
specific closure requirements (22 CCR, Section 66265.381).	treatment processes or equipment at closure. Verify that the facility manages this residue according to regulations established for generators of hazardous waste, unless the installations can demonstrate to the Department that the residue is not hazardous.

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS FOR INTERIM STATUS TSDFs</p> <p>HW.255. Chemical/Physical/ Biological Treatment</p> <p>HW.255.1.CA. Chemical, physical and biological treatment of hazardous waste must meet specific operating requirements (22 CCR, Section 66265.401).</p> <p>HW.255.2.CA. Chemical, physical and biological treatment of hazardous waste must meet specific waste analysis and trial test requirements (22 CCR, Section 66265.402).</p>	<p>(NOTE: Chemical, physical, and biological treatment of hazardous waste in tanks, surface impoundments, and land treatment facilities is conducted in accordance with the respective sections.)</p> <p>Verify that the general requirements for ignitable, reactive, or incompatible wastes are met.</p> <p>Verify that hazardous wastes or treatment reagents are not placed in the treatment process or equipment if they could cause the process or equipment to rupture, leak, corrode, or otherwise fail before the end of its intended life.</p> <p>Verify that the process or equipment is equipped with a waste feed cut-off or a bypass system to a standby containment device for the processes where hazardous waste is continuously fed into the system.</p> <p>Verify that waste analyses and trial treatment tests or written documentation are provided under the following conditions, in addition to the general waste analysis requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - whenever a new, substantially different hazardous waste is to be treated in that process or equipment - whenever a substantially different process than any previously used at the facility is to be used to chemically treat hazardous waste. <p>Verify that the facility does the following before treating the different waste or using the different process or equipment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - conducts waste analyses and trial treatment tests (e.g., bench scale or pilot plant scale tests) - obtains written, documented information on similar treatment of similar waste under similar operating conditions and meets the operating requirements.

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HW.255.3.CA. Chemical, physical and biological treatment of hazardous waste must meet specific inspection requirements (22 CCR, Section 66265.403).</p>	<p>Verify that, where present, the following are inspected daily:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - discharge control and safety equipment to ensure good working order - data gathered from monitoring equipment to ensure that the treatment process or equipment is operated according to its design.
<p>HW.255.4.CA. Chemical, physical and biological treatment units must meet specific requirements for ignitable, reactive or incompatible wastes (22 CCR, Sections 66265.405 and 66265.406).</p>	<p>Verify that, where present, the following are inspected weekly:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - construction materials of the treatment process or equipment to detect corrosion or leaking of fixtures or seams - construction materials of, and the area immediately surrounding, discharge confinement structures for erosion or obvious signs of leakage.
<p>HW.255.4.CA. Chemical, physical and biological treatment units must meet specific requirements for ignitable, reactive or incompatible wastes (22 CCR, Sections 66265.405 and 66265.406).</p>	<p>Verify that ignitable or reactive wastes are not placed in a treatment process or equipment unless one of the following conditions is met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the waste is treated, rendered, or mixed before or immediately after placement in the process or equipment so that the resulting material is no longer ignitable or reactive and the minimum requirements for the management of ignitable or reactive waste is met - the waste is treated in such a way that it is protected from any material or conditions which could cause the waste to ignite or react.
<p>HW.255.4.CA. Chemical, physical and biological treatment units must meet specific requirements for ignitable, reactive or incompatible wastes (22 CCR, Sections 66265.405 and 66265.406).</p>	<p>Verify that the minimum management requirements for incompatible wastes are met before either of the following occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - incompatible wastes, or incompatible wastes and materials, are placed in the same treatment process or equipment - hazardous waste is placed in unwashed treatment equipment that previously held an incompatible waste or material.
<p>HW.255.5.CA. Chemical, physical and biological treatment units must meet specific closure requirements (22 CCR, Section 66265.404).</p>	<p>Verify that all hazardous waste and hazardous waste residues are removed from the treatment processes or equipment, discharge control equipment, and discharge confinement structures at closure.</p> <p>Verify that incinerator closure requirements are met.</p> <p>Verify that the TSDF meets all applicable requirements for generators of hazardous waste, unless the facility can demonstrate to the Department that the residue is not hazardous.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HW.265. EXPORT/IMPORT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE</p> <p>HW.265.1.CA. Hazardous waste imported from outside the United States or shipped from a TSDF must meet generator requirements (22 CCR, Sections 66262.10(c) and (f)) [Revised July 1998].</p> <p>HW.265.2.CA. Generators who are primary exporters of hazardous waste must meet additional notification and manifest requirements (22 CCR, Sections 66262.50 through 66262.53 (a), (b) and (d)) [Cite revised July 1998].</p>	<p>Determine if hazardous waste is imported into the United States or shipped from a TSDF.</p> <p>Verify that the importing facility meet all hazardous waste generator requirements.</p> <p>Verify that generators exporting hazardous waste to a foreign country meet the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the exporters are in compliance with the standards applicable to transporters of hazardous waste - notification of intent to export is sent to the USEPA and the Department - the receiving country has consented to accept the RCRA hazardous waste - a copy of the USEPA Acknowledgment of Consent to the shipment accompanies the RCRA hazardous waste shipment and, unless exported by rail, is attached to the manifest (or shipping paper for exports by water (bulk shipment)) - the RCRA hazardous waste shipment conforms to the terms of the receiving country's written consent as reflected in the USEPA Acknowledgment of Consent. <p>Verify that a complete notification of intent, covering export activities over a 12 mo period or less, is submitted 60 days before the initial shipment of RCRA wastes is intended to be sent.</p> <p>Verify that a notification of intent to export includes the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - name, mailing address, telephone number, and identification number of the primary exporter - a description of the waste, USEPA number, if applicable, California Hazardous Waste Code Number, U.S. DOT shipping name, hazard class and identification number for each hazardous waste identified in 49 CFR parts 171 through 177 - the estimated frequency or rate at which the waste is to be exported and the period of time over which the waste is to be exported - estimated total quantity of the hazardous waste in units

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HW.265.3.CA. Primary exporters must meet special manifest requirements (22 CCR, Section 66262.54).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - all points of entry to and departure from each foreign country through which the hazardous waste will pass - a description of the means by which each shipment of the hazardous waste will be transported (containers and mode of transportation) - a description of the manner in which the hazardous waste will be treated, stored, or disposed of in the receiving country - the name and site address of the consignee and any alternate consignee - the name of any transit countries through which the hazardous waste will be sent, a description of the approximate length of time the hazardous waste will remain in the country, and the nature of its handling there. <p>Verify that a primary exporter of non-RCRA hazardous waste notifies the Department 4 weeks before the initial shipment is scheduled to leave the United States.</p> <p>Verify that the notification for non-RCRA hazardous waste meets the requirements of RCRA hazardous waste notification.</p> <p>Verify that the exporter provides the USEPA and the Department with a written renegotiation of condition changes to the original notification, except for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - changes to the telephone number - description of the mode of transportation - total quantity of the hazardous waste. <p>Verify that the hazardous waste is not shipped until the primary exporter receives a USEPA Acknowledgment of Consent reflecting the receiving country's consent to the changes.</p> <p>(NOTE: The receiving country does not need to be notified of the following changes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the transit countries - the length of time the hazardous wastes will remain in any country - the points of entry to and departure from each foreign country.) <p>Verify that primary exporters meet all of the manifest requirements for RCRA hazardous wastes, except the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - provide the name and site address of the consignee or alternate consignee in lieu of the information on the designated or alternate TSDF - identify the point of departure from the United States in the Special Handling Instructions - add the following statement to the end of the first sentence of the certification for RCRA hazardous waste, "and conforms to the terms of the attached USEPA Acknowledgment of Consent" - obtain the manifest form from the Department

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>must meet file annual reports (22 CCR, Section 66262.56).</p> <p>HW.265.6.CA. Primary exporters of hazardous waste must meet specific record-keeping requirements (22 CCR, Section 66262.57).</p> <p>HW.265.7.CA. Importers bringing hazardous waste from a foreign country to a designated TSDF within the State must meet specific requirements (22 CCR, Section 66262.60).</p>	<p>Department and the USEPA Administrator no later than 1 March.</p> <p>Verify that the annual report summarizes the types, quantities, frequency, and ultimate destination of all hazardous waste exported to a foreign country from the state during the previous calendar year.</p> <p>Verify that, in odd numbered years, the following information is included in the report:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a description of the efforts undertaken during the year to reduce the volume and toxicity of the waste generated - a description of the changes in volume and toxicity of waste actually achieved during the year in comparison to previous years, to the extent the information is available for years prior to 1984 - signed certification that the information submitted is true, accurate, and complete. <p>Verify that primary exporters maintain the following records:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a copy of each notification of intent to export for both RCRA and non-RCRA hazardous waste for at least 3 yr from the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter - a copy of each USEPA Acknowledgment of Consent for RCRA hazardous waste for at least 3 yr from the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter - a copy of each confirmation of delivery of the hazardous waste from the consignee for at least 3 yr from the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter - a copy of each annual report for at least 3 yr from the due date of the report. <p>Verify that importers meet the general manifest requirements, except that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the name and address of the foreign generator and the importer's name, address and identification number must be used in place of the generator's information - the U.S. importer or the importer's agent must sign and date the certification and obtain the signature of the initial transporter, in lieu of the generator's signature - a person importing hazardous waste into California for shipment to a TSDF outside of the State must use the following documents: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest required by the receiving state for RCRA hazardous waste - the California Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest for non-RCRA hazardous.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
	Verify that the facility importing hazardous waste obtains the manifest form from the Department.

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HW.450. UNIVERSAL WASTE TRANSPORTERS</p> <p>HW.450.1.CA. Universal waste transporters must meet specific storage time limits (22 CCR, Sections 66273.52) [Added September 2000].</p>	<p>Verify that a universal waste transporter only stores the universal waste at a universal waste transfer facility for 10 days or less in an area zoned "industrial" and for 6 days or less in all other areas.</p> <p>Verify that, if a universal waste transporter stores universal waste for more than 10 days in an area zoned "industrial" or for more than 6 days in any other area, the transporter meets the requirements for a universal waste while storing the universal waste.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HW.480. UNIVERSAL WASTE -- STATE SPECIFIC</p> <p>HW.480.1.CA. Household and conditionally exempt small quantity generators of universal waste must meet specific requirements (22 CCR, Sections 66273.8 and 66273.9) [Added September 2000].</p>	<p>(NOTE: Universal waste produced by households, see definition below, produced incidental to owning or leasing and maintaining a place of residence, is not classified as hazardous waste provided it is disposed in a landfill permitted to accept municipal solid waste or hazardous waste.)</p> <p>Verify that universal waste produced by conditionally exempt small quantity universal waste generators, see defined below, that is not classified as hazardous waste is managed according to the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no more than 25 fluorescent lighting tubes are discarded in any one day at anyone location - the generator's total generation of hazardous waste and universal waste does not exceed 100 kilograms (220 pounds) or, if the generator generates acutely hazardous waste, 1 kilogram (2.2 pounds), in any calendar month - waste is disposed in a landfill permitted to accept municipal solid waste or hazardous waste - the generator remains in compliance with 40 CFR section 261.5. <p>(NOTE: Definition of <i>Household</i> means a private residence. For the purposes of this section, household does not mean a hotel, motel, bunkhouse, ranger station, crew quarters, campground, picnic ground, or day-use recreation facility.)</p> <p>(NOTE: Definition of <i>Conditionally exempt small quantity universal waste generator</i> means a generator of universal waste who generates no more than 100 kilograms (220 pounds) of hazardous wastes and no more than 1 kilogram (2.2 pounds) of acutely hazardous waste in any calendar month including all universal waste and all hazardous waste.)</p>

Appendix 4-1

Criteria for Identification of Hazardous and Extremely Hazardous Wastes

(Source: 22 CCR, Sections 66261.21 through 66261.24, 66261.110, and 66261.113) [Revised August 1999]

Toxicity Criteria

(a) A waste, or a material, is toxic and hazardous if:

- (1) When using the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) in Appendix I of 66268 or equivalent methods approved by the Department under the procedures set forth in section 66260.21, Test Method 1311 in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication SW-846, third edition and Updates (incorporated by reference in section 66260.11 of this division), the extracts from representative samples of the waste contain any of the contaminants listed in Table I of this section at a concentration equal to or greater than the respective value given in that table unless the waste is excluded from classification as a solid waste or hazardous waste or is exempted from regulation pursuant to 40 CFR section 261.4. Where the waste contains less than 0.5 percent filterable solids, the waste itself, after filtering, filtering using the methodology outlined in Method 1311, is considered to be the extract for the purposes of this section.
- (2) It contains a substance listed in Table B or Table C at a concentration in milligrams per liter of waste extract, as determined using the waste extraction test (WET), which equals or exceeds its listed soluble threshold limit concentration or at a concentration in milligrams per kilogram in the waste which equals or exceeds its listed total threshold limit concentration.
- (3) It has an acute oral lethal dose (LD₅₀) less than 5000 mg/kg.
- (4) It has an acute dermal LD₅₀ less than 4300 mg/kg.
- (5) It has an acute inhalation lethal concentration (LC₅₀) less than 10,000 ppm as a gas or vapor.
- (6) It has an acute aquatic 96-hour LC₅₀ less than 500 mg/L when measured in soft water (total hardness 40 to 48 mg/L of calcium carbonate) with fathead minnows (*Pimephales promelas*), rainbow trout (*Salmo gairdneri*), or golden shiners (*Notemigonus crysoleucas*) according to procedures described in Part 800 of *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Waste water (15th Edition)*, American Public Health Association, 1981, or by other test methods or test fish approved by the Department.
- (7) It contains any of the following substances at a single or combined concentration equal to or exceeding 0.001 percent by weight:
 - (A) 2-Acetylaminofluorene (2-AAF)
 - (B) Acrylonitrile
 - (C) 4-Aminodiphenyl
 - (D) Benzidine and its salts
 - (E) bis (Chloromethyl) ether (BCME)
 - (F) Methyl chloromethyl ether
 - (G) 1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)
 - (H) 3,3'-Dichlorobenzidine and its salts (DCB)
 - (I) 4-Dimethylaminoazobenzene (DAB)
 - (J) Ethyleneimine (EL)
 - (K) alpha-Naphthylamine (1-NA)
 - (L) beta-Naphthylamine (2-NA)
 - (M) 4-Nitrobiphenyl (4-NBP)
 - (N) N-Nitrosodimethylamine (DMN)
 - (O) beta-Propiolactone (BPL)
 - (P) Vinyl chloride (VCM).
- (8) It has been shown through experience or testing to pose a hazard to human health or environment because of its carcinogenicity, acute toxicity, chronic toxicity, bioaccumulative properties or persistence in the environment.
- (9) It is listed in 40 CFR 261 (codified 1 July 1982) as a hazardous waste that is:
 - (A) From a nonspecific source listed in Section 261.31.
 - (B) From a specific source listed in 261.32.

- (C) An acute hazardous commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediate listed in Section 261.33(e).
- (D) A toxic commercial chemical product or manufacturing chemical intermediated listed in Section 261.33(f).

(b) A waste containing one or more materials that are toxic according to the criterion of subsection (a)(3) of this section may be classified as nonhazardous if the waste is not hazardous by any other criterion of this article and its head space vapor contains no such toxic material in concentrations exceeding their respective 8-h inhalation LC₅₀ or their LC₁₀.

(c) A waste containing one or more materials that are toxic according to any criterion of paragraph (a)(1) or (a)(2) of this section may be classified as nonhazardous pursuant to Section 66305 if the waste is not hazardous by any other criterion of this article and the calculated oral LD₅₀ of the waste mixture is greater than 5000 mg/kg and the calculated dermal LD₅₀ is greater than 4300 mg/kg.

Table A

Maximum Concentration of Contaminants for the Toxicity Characteristic

USEPA Hazardous Waste Number	Contaminant	Chemical Abstracts Service Number	Regulatory Level mg/ L
D004	Arsenic	7440-38-2	5.0
D005	Barium	7440-39-3	100.0
D018	Benzene	71-43-2	0.5
D006	Cadmium	7440-43-9	1.0
D019	Carbon tetrachloride	56-23-5	0.5
D020	Chlordane	57-74-9	0.03
D021	Chlorobenzene	108-90-7	100.0
D022	Chloroform	67-66-3	6.0
D007	Chromium	7440-47-3	5.0
D023	o-Cresol	95-48-7	200.0 ¹
D024	m-Cresol	108-39-4	200.0 ¹
D025	p-Cresol	106-44-5	200.0 ¹
D026	Cresol		200.0 ¹
D016	2,4-D	94-75-7	10.0
D027	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	106-46-7	7.5
D028	1,2-Dichloroethane	107-06-2	0.5
D029	1,1-Dichloroethylene	75-35-4	0.7
D030	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	121-14-2	0.13
D012	Endrin	72-20-8	0.02
D031	Heptachlor (and its epoxide)	76-44-8	0.008
D032	Hexachlorobenzene	118-74-1	0.13
D033	Hexachlorobutadiene	87-68-3	0.5
D034	Hexachloroethane	67-72-1	3.0
D008	Lead	7439-92-1	5.0
D013	Lindane	58-89-9	0.4
D009	Mercury	7439-97-6	0.2
D014	Methoxychlor	72-43-5	10.0
D035	Methylethylketone	78-93-3	200.0
D036	Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	2.0
D037	Pentachlorophenol	87-86-5	100.0
D038	Pyridine	110-86-1	5.0 ²
D010	Selenium	7782-49-2	1.0
D011	Silver	7440-22-4	5.0

USEPA Hazardous Waste Number	Contaminant	Chemical Abstracts Service Number	Regulatory Level mg/ L
D039	Tetrachloroethylene	127-18-4	0.7
D015	Toxaphene	8001-35-2	0.5
D040	Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	0.5
D041	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	95-95-4	400.0
D042	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	88-06-2	2.0
D017	2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	93-72-1	1.0
D043	Vinyl chloride	75-01-4	0.2

¹If o-, m-, and p-Cresol concentrations cannot be differentiated, the total cresol (D026) concentration is used. The regulatory level of total cresol is 200 mg/L.

² Quantitation limit is greater than the calculated regulatory level. The quantitation limit therefore becomes the regulatory level.

Table B

Persistent and Bioaccumulative Toxic Substances

List of Inorganic Persistent and Bioaccumulative Toxic Substances and Their Soluble Threshold Limit Concentration (STLC) and Total Threshold Limit Concentration (TTLC) Values.

Substance ^{a,b}	STLC mg/L	TTCL Wet-Weight mg/kg
Antimony and/or antimony compounds	15	500
Arsenic and/or arsenic compounds	5.0	500
Asbestos	--	1.0 (as percent)
Barium and/or barium compounds (excluding barite)	100	10,000. ^c
Beryllium and/or beryllium compounds	0.75	75
Cadmium and/or cadmium compounds	1.0	100
Chromium (VI) compounds	5	500
Chromium and/or chromium (III) compounds	5. ^d	2500
Cobalt and/or cobalt compounds	80	8000
Copper and/or copper compounds	25	2500
Fluoride salts	180	18,000
Lead and/or lead compounds	5.0	1000
Mercury and/or mercury compounds	0.2	20
Molybdenum and/or molybdenum compounds	350	3500. ^e
Selenium and/or selenium compounds	1.0	100
Silver and/or silver compounds	5	500
Thallium and/or thallium compounds	7.0	700
Vanadium and/or vanadium compounds	24	2400
Zinc and/or zinc compounds	250	5000

^a STLC and TTLC values are calculated on the concentrations of the elements, not the compounds.

^b In the case of asbestos and elemental metals, the specified concentration limits apply only if they are in a friable, powdered or finely divided state. Asbestos includes chrysotile, amosite, crocidolite, tremolite, anthophyllite, and actinolite.

^c Excluding barium sulfate.

^d If the soluble chromium, as determined by the TCLP, is less than 5 mg/L, and the soluble chromium, as determined by these procedures, equals or exceeds 560 mg/L, and the waste is not otherwise identified as a *Resource Conservation and Recovery Act* (RCRA) hazardous waste pursuant to this regulation, then the waste is a non-RCRA hazardous waste.

^e Excluding molybdenum disulfide.

Table C

List of Organic Persistent and Bioaccumulative Toxic Substances and Their Soluble Threshold Limit Concentration (STLC) and Total Threshold Limit Concentration (TTLC) Values.

Substances	STLC mg/ L	TTLC Wet-Weight mg/kg
Aldrin	0.14	1.4
Chlordan	0.25	2.5
DDT, DDE, DDD	0.1	1.0
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid	10	100
Dieldrin	0.8	8.0
Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD)	0.001	0.01
Endrin	0.02	0.2
Heptachlor	0.47	4.7
Kepone	2.1	21
Lead compounds, organic	--	13
Lindane	0.4	4.0
Methoxychlor	10	100
Mirex	2.1	21
Pentachlorophenol	1.7	17
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	5.0	50
Toxaphene	0.5	5
Trichloroethylene	204	2040
2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxypropionic acid	1.0	10

Ignitability Criteria

- (a) A waste, or a material, is ignitable and hazardous if it:
 - (1) Is a liquid, other than an aqueous solution containing less than 24 percent alcohol by volume, and has a flash point less than 60 °C (140 °F), as determined by a Pensky-Martens Closed Cup Tester, using the test method specified in American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Standard D-93-79 or a Setaflash Closed Cup Tester, using the test method specified in ASTM standard D-3278-78 or by an equivalent test approved by the Department.
 - (2) Is not a liquid and is capable, under standard temperature and pressure, of causing fire through friction, absorption of moisture or spontaneous chemical changes and, when ignited, burns so vigorously and persistently that it creates a hazard.
 - (3) Is a flammable compressed gas as defined in 49 CFR 173.300(b) (as amended 30 September 1982) and as determined by the test methods described in that regulation.
 - (4) Is an oxidizer as defined in 49 CFR 173.151 (as amended 31 May 1979).
- (b) A waste that exhibits the characteristics of ignitability has the USEPA Hazardous Waste Number of D001.

Reactivity Criteria

- (a) A waste, or a material, is reactive and hazardous if it:

- (1) Is normally unstable and readily undergoes violent change without detonating.
 - (2) Reacts violently with water.
 - (3) Forms potentially explosive mixtures with water.
 - (4) When mixed with water generates toxic gases, vapors or fumes in a quantity sufficient to present a danger to human health or the environment.
 - (5) Is a cyanide or sulfide bearing waste that, when exposed to pH conditions between 2 and 12.5, generates toxic gases, vapors or fumes in a quantity sufficient to present a danger to human health or the environment.
 - (6) Is capable of detonation or explosive reaction if it is subjected to a strong initiating source or if heated under confinement.
 - (7) Is readily capable of detonation or explosive decomposition or reaction at standard temperature and pressure.
 - (8) Is a forbidden explosive as defined in 49 CFR 173.51 (as amended 20 April 1987), or a Class A explosive as defined in 49 CFR 173.53 (as amended 5 April 1967), or a Class B explosive as defined in 49 CFR 173.88 (as amended 19 May 1980).
- (b) A waste that exhibits the characteristic of reactivity has the USEPA Hazardous Waste Number D003.

Corrosivity Criteria

(66261.22. Characteristic of Corrosivity.

- (a) A waste exhibits the characteristic of corrosivity if representative samples of the waste have any of the following properties:
- (1) it is aqueous and has a pH less than or equal to 2 or greater than or equal to 12.5, as determined by a pH meter using either the EPA test method for pH or an equivalent test method approved by the Department pursuant to section 66260.21. The EPA test method for pH is specified as Method 9040 in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," SW-846, 3rd edition and updates, (incorporated by reference, see section 66260.11);
 - (2) it is a liquid and corrodes steel (SAE 1020) at a rate greater than 6.35 mm (0.250 inch) per year at a test temperature of 55°C (130°F) as determined by the test method specified in NACE Standard TM-01-69 as standardized in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," SW-846, 3rd edition and updates, (incorporated by reference, see section 66260.11) or an equivalent test method approved by the Department pursuant to section 66260.21;
 - (3) it is not aqueous and, when mixed with an equivalent weight of water, produces a solution having a pH less than or equal to 2 or greater than or equal to 12.5, as determined by a pH meter using either Method 9040 in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods" SW-846, 3rd edition and updates, (incorporated by reference, see section 66260.11) or an equivalent test method approved by the Department pursuant to 66260.21;
 - (4) it is not a liquid and, when mixed with an equivalent weight of water, produces a liquid that corrodes steel (SAE 1020) at a rate greater than 6.35 mm (0.250 inch) per year at a test temperature of 55°C (130°F) as determined by the test method specified in NACE Standard TM-01-69 as standardized in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," SW-846, 3rd edition and updates, (incorporated by reference, see section 66260.11) or an equivalent test method approved by the Department pursuant to 66260.21.
- (b) A waste that exhibits the characteristic of corrosivity specified in subsection (a)(1) or (a)(2) of this section has the EPA Hazardous Waste Number of D002.

Extremely Hazardous Criteria

- (a) A waste, or a material, is extremely hazardous if it:
- (1) Has an acute oral LD₅₀ less than or equal to 50 mg/kg.
 - (2) Has an acute dermal LD₅₀ less than or equal to 43 mg/kg.
 - (3) Has an acute inhalation LD₅₀ less than or equal to 100 ppm as a gas or vapor.

- (4) Contains any of the substances listed in Appendix 4-3 at a single or combined concentration equal to or exceeding 0.1 percent by weight.
- (5) Has been shown through experience or testing to pose an extreme hazard to the public health because of its carcinogenicity, high acute or chronic toxicity, bioaccumulative properties, or persistence in the environment.
- (6) Is water-reactive.

(b) A waste containing one or more materials that are extremely hazardous, due to an acute oral LD₅₀ less than or equal to 50 mg/kg or an acute dermal LD₅₀ less than or equal to 43 mg/kg, is not extremely hazardous if the generator determines that neither the calculated acute oral toxicity nor the calculated acute dermal toxicity of the waste is numerically equal to or less than the toxicity limits and the waste is not extremely hazardous by any other criterion of this section.

Table D

Total Threshold Limit Concentration Values of Persistent and Bioaccumulative Toxic Substances in Extremely Hazardous Wastes

Persistent and Bioaccumulative Toxic Substances and Their Total Threshold Limit Concentration (TTL) Values.

Substances	TTL Wet-Weight (mg/kg)
Aldrin	140
Arsenic and/or arsenic compounds	50,000 (as As)
Beryllium and/or berillium compounds*	7500 (as BE)
Cadmium and/or cadmium compounds*	10,000 (as Cd)
Chlordan	250
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid	10,000
Dieldrin	800
Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD)	1
Endrin	20
Heptachlor	470
Kepone	2100
Lead compounds, organic	1,300 (dry weight basis; as Pb)
Lindane	400
Mercury and/or mercury compounds	2000 (as Hg)
Mirex	2100
Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs)	5000
Selenium and/or selenium compounds*	10,000 (as Se)
Thallium and/or thallium compounds*	70,000 (as Tl)
Toxaphene	500

* In the case of elemental metals, applies only if they are in a friable, powdered or finely divided state.

Appendix 4-2

California Hazardous Wastes

(Source: 22 CCR, Section 66261.126, Appendix XII)

Waste Code Number	Waste Description
<i>Inorganics</i>	
121	Alkaline solution (pH equal to or less than 12.5) with metals (antimony, arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, lead, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, selenium, silver, thallium, vanadium, and zinc)
122	Alkaline solution without metals (pH greater than 12.5)
123	Unspecified alkaline solution
131	Aqueous solution (2 < pH < 12.5) containing reactive anions (azide, bromate, chlorate, cyanide, fluoride, hypochlorite, nitrite, perchlorate, and sulfide anions)
132	Aqueous solution with metals (restricted levels and see code 121 for a list of metals)
133	Aqueous solution with 10% or more total organic residues
134	Aqueous solution less than 10% total organic residues
135	Unspecified aqueous solutions
141	Off-specification, aged, or surplus inorganics
151	Asbestos-containing waste
161	Fluid-cracking catalyst (FCC) waste
162	Other spent catalyst
171	Metal sludge (see 121)
172	Metal dust (see 121) and machining waste
181	Other inorganic solid waste
<i>Organics</i>	
211	Halogenated solvents (chloroform, methyl chloride, perchloroethylene, etc.)
212	Oxygenated solvents (acetone, butanol, ethyl acetate, etc.)
213	Hydrocarbon solvents (benzene, hexane, Stoddard, etc.)
214	Unspecified solvent mixture
221	Waste oil and mixed oil
222	Oil/water separation sludge
223	Unspecified oil-containing waste
231	Pesticide rinse water
232	Pesticide and other waste associated with pesticide production
241	Tank bottom waste
251	Still bottoms with halogenated organics
252	Other still bottom waste
261	Polychlorinated biphenyls and material containing PCBs
271	Polymeric resin waste
281	Adhesives
291	Latex waste
311	Pharmaceutical waste
321	Sewage sludge
332	Biological waste other than sewage sludge
331	Off-specification, aged, or surplus organics
341	Organic liquids (nonsolvents) with halogens
342	Organic liquids with metals (see 121)
343	Unspecified organic liquid mixture
351	Organic solids with halogens
352	Other organic solids

Waste Code Number	Waste Description
<i>Sludges</i>	
411	Alum and gypsum sludge
421	Lime sludge
431	Phosphate sludge
441	Sulfur sludge
451	Degreasing sludge
461	Paint sludge
471	Paper sludge/pulp
481	Tetraethyl lead sludge
491	Unspecified sludge waste
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	
511	Empty pesticide containers, 30 gal or more
512	Other empty containers, 30 gal or more
513	Empty containers, less than 30 gal
521	Drilling mud
531	Chemical toilet waste
541	Photochemicals/photoprocessing waste
551	Laboratory waste chemicals
561	Detergent and soap
571	Fly ash, bottom ash, and retort ash
581	Gas scrubber waste
591	Baghouse waste
611	Contaminated soil from site clean-ups
612	Household waste
613	Auto shredder waste
<i>California Restricted Wastes</i>	
711	Liquids with cyanides equal to and greater than 1000 mg/L
721	Liquids with arsenic equal to and greater than 500 mg/L
722	Liquids with cadmium equal to and greater than 100 mg/L
723	Liquids with chromium (VI) equal to and greater than 500 mg/L
724	Liquids with lead equal to and greater than 500 mg/L
725	Liquids with mercury equal to and greater than 20 mg/L
726	Liquids with nickel equal to and greater than 134 mg/L
727	Liquids with selenium equal to and greater than 100 mg/L
728	Liquids with thallium equal to and greater than 130 mg/L
731	Liquids with polychlorinated biphenyls equal to and greater than 50 mg/L
741	Liquids with halogenated organic compounds equal to and greater than 1000 mg/L
751	Solids or sludges with halogenated organic compounds equal to and greater than 1000 mg/kg
791	Liquids with pH equal to and less than 2
792	Liquids with pH equal to and less than 2 with metals
801	Waste potentially containing dioxins

Appendix 4-3

Lists of Chemical Names and Common Names (Source: 22 CCR, Section 66261.126, Appendix X)

The potential hazardous property of a material cited in these lists is indicated as follows: (T) toxic, (C) corrosive, (F) ignitable, (R) reactive, and an asterisk (*) denotes extremely hazardous waste.

List of Chemical Names	
1.	Acetaldehyde (T,F)
2.	Acetic acid (T,C,F)
3.	Acetone, Propanone (F)
4.	Acetone cyanohydrin (T)
5.	Acetonitrile (T,F)
6.	*2-Acetylaminofluorene, 2-AAF (T)
7.	Acetyl bensoyl peroxide (T,F,R)
8.	*Acetyl chloride (T,C,R)
9.	Acetyl peroxide (T,F,R)
10.	Acridine (T)
11.	*Acrolein, Aqualin (T,F)
12.	*Acrylonitrile (T,F)
13.	*Adiponitrile (T)
14.	*Aldrin; 1,2,3,4,10,10-Hexachloro-1,4,4a,5,8,8a,-hexahydro- 1,4,5,8-endo-exodimetha nonaphthalene (T)
15.	*Alkyl aluminum chloride (C,F,R)
16.	*Alkyl aluminum compounds (C,F,R)
17.	Allyl alcohol, 2-Propen-1-ol (T,F)
18.	Allyl bromide, 3-Bromopropene (T,F)
19.	Allyl chloride, 3-Chloropropene (T,F)
20.	Allyl chlorocarbonate, Allyl chloroformate (T,F)
21.	*Allyl trichlorosilane (T,C,F,R)
22.	Aluminum (powder) (F)
23A.	Aluminum chloride (T,C)
23B.	*Aluminum chloride (Anhydrous) (T,C,R)
24.	Aluminum fluoride (T,C)
25.	Aluminum nitrate (T,F)
26.	*Aluminum phosphide, PHOSTOXIN (T,F,R)
27.	*4-Aminodiphenyl, 4-ADP (T)
28.	*2-Aminopyridine (T)
29.	*Ammonium arsenate (T)
30.	*Ammonium bifluoride (T,C)
31.	Ammonium chromate (T,F)
32.	Ammonium dichromate, Ammonium bichromate (T,C,F)
33.	Ammonium flouride (T,C)
34.	Ammonium hydroxide (T,C)
35.	Ammonium molybdate (T)
36.	Ammonuim nitrate (F,R)
37.	Ammonium perchlorate (F,R)
38.	Ammonium permangamate (T,F,R)
39.	Ammonium persulfate (F,R)
40.	Ammonium picrate (T,F)

List of Chemical Names

41. Ammonium sulfide (T,C,F,R)
42. n-Amyl acetate, 1-Acetoxypentane (and isomers) (T,F)
43. n-Amylamine, 1-Aminopentane (and isomers) (T,F)
44. n-Amyl chloride, 1-Chloropentane (and isomers) (T,F)
45. n-Amylene, 1-Pentene (and isomers) (T,F)
46. n-Amyl mercaptan, 1-Pentanethiol (and isomers) (T,F)
47. n-Amyl nitrite, n-Oentyl nitrite (and isomers) (T,R)
48. *Amyl trichlorosilane (and isomers) (T,C,R)
49. Aniline, Aminobenzene (T)
50. Anisoyl chloride (T,C)
51. Anthracene (T)
52. Antimony (T)
53. Antimony compounds (T)
54. *Antimony pentachloride (T,C,R)
55. *Antimony pentafluoride (T,C,R)
56. Antimony pentasulfide (T,F)
57. Antimony potassium tartrate (T)
58. Antimony sulfate, Antimony trisulfate (T,F)
59. Antimony trichloride, Antimony chloride (T,C)
60. Antimony trifluoride, Antimony Fluoride (T,C)
61. Antimony trioxide, Antimony oxide (T)
62. Antimony trisulfide, Antimony sulfide (T,F,R)
63. *Arsenic (T)
64. *Arsenic acid and salts (T)
65. *Arsenic compounds (T)
66. *Arsenic pentaselenide (T)
67. *Arsenic pentoxide, Arsenic oxide (T)
68. *Arsenic Sulfide, Arsenic disulfide (T)
69. *Arsenic tribromide, Arsenic bromide (T)
70. *Arsenic trichloride, Arsenic chloride (T)
71. *Arsenic triiodide, Arsenic iodide (T)
72. *Arsenic trioxide, Arsenious oxide (T)
73. *Arsenious acid and salts (T)
74. *Arsines (T)
75. Asbestos (including chrysotile, amosite, crocidolite, tremolite, anthophyllite, and actino lite) (T)
76. *AZODRIN, 3-Hydroxy-N-cis-crotonamide (T)
77. Barium (T,F)
78. Barium azide (T,R)
79. Barium bromide (T)
80. Barium carbonate (T)
81. Barium chlorate (T,C,F,R)
82. Barium chloride (T)
83. Barium chromate (T)
84. Barium citrate (T)
85. Barium compounds (soluble) (T)
86. *Barium cyanide (T)
87. Barium fluoride (T)
88. Barium fluosilicate (T)
89. Barium hydroxide (T)
90. Barium iodide (T)
91. Barium manganate (T)

List of Chemical Names

92. Barium nitrate (T,F)
93. Barium oxide, Barium monoxide (T)
94. Barium perchlorate (T,F,R)
95. Barium permanganate (T,F,R)
96. Barium peroxide (T,F,R)
97. Barium phosphate (T)
98. Barium stearate (T)
99. Barium sulfide (T)
100. Barium sulfide (T)
101. Benzene (T,F)
102. *Benzene hexachloride, BHC, 1,2,3,4,5,6-Hexachlorocyclohexane (T)
103. *Benzenephosphorous dichloride (T,R)
104. Benzenesulfonic acid (T)
105. *Benzidine and salts (T)
106. *Benzotrifluoride, Trifluoromethylbenzene (T,F)
107. *Benzoyl chloride (T,C,R)
108. Benzoyl peroxide, Dibenzoyl peroxide (T,F,R)
109. Benzoyl bromide, alpha-Bromotoluene (T)
110. Benzyl chlorocarbonate, Benzyl chloroformate (T,C,R)
111. *Benzyl chlorocarbonate, Benzyl chloroformate (T,C,R)
112. *Beryllium (T,F)
113. *Beryllium chloride (T)
114. *Beryllium compounds (T)
115. *Beryllium copper (T)
116. *Beryllium flouride (T)
117. *Beryllium hydride (T,C,F,R)
118. *Beryllium hydroxide (T)
119. *Beryllium oxide (T)
120. *BIDRIN, Dicrotophos, 3-(Dimethylamino)-methyl-3-oxo-1-propenyldimethyl phosphate (T)
121. *bis (Chloromethyl) ether, Dichloromethylether, BCME (T)
122. Bismuth (T,F)
123. *bis (Methylmercuric) sulfate, CEREWET, Ceresan liquid (T)
124. Bismuth chromate (T)
125. *BOMYL, Dimethyl 3-hydroxyglutaconate dimethyl phosphate (T)
126. *Boranes (T,F,R)
127. *Bordeaux arsenites (T)
128. *Boron trichloride, Trichloroborane (T,C,R)
129. *Boron trifluoride (T,C,R)
130. Bromic acid (T)
131. *Bromine (T,C,F)
132. *Bromine pentafluoride (T,C,F,R)
133. *Bromine trinitrate (T,C,F,R)
134. *Brucine, Dimethoxystrychnine (T)
135. 1,2,4-Butanetriol trinitrate (R)
136. n-Butyl acetate, 1-Acetoxybutane (and isomers) (T)
137. n-Butyl alcohol, 1-Butanol (and isomers) (T)
138. n-Butyl amine, 1-Acetoxybutane (and isomers) (T)
139. n-Butyl formate (and isomers) (T,F)
140. tert-Butyl hydroperoxide (and isomers) (T,F)
141. *n-Butyllithium (and isomers) (T,C,F,R)
142. n-Butyl mercaptan, 1-Butanethiol (and isomers) (T,F)

List of Chemical Names

143. tert-Butyl peroxyacetate, tert-Butyl peracetate (F,R)
144. tert-Butyl peroxybenzoate, tert-Butyl perbenzoate (F,R)
145. tert-Butyl peroxy-pivalate (F,R)
146. *n-Butyltrichlorosilane (C,F,R)
147. para-tert-Butyl toluene (T)
148. n-Butyraldehyde, n-Butanal (and isomers) (T,F)
149. *Cacodylic acid, Dimethylarsinic acid (T)
150. *Cadmium (powder) (T,F)
151. Cadmium chloride (T)
152. *Cadmium compounds (T)
153. *Cadmium cyanide (T)
154. Cadmium fluoride (T)
155. Cadmium nitrate (T,F,R)
156. Cadmium oxide (T)
157. Cadmium phosphate (T)
158. Cadmium sulfate (T)
159. *Calcium (F,R)
160. *Calcium arsenate, PENSAL (T)
161. *Calcium arsenic (T)
162. *Calcium carbide (C,F,R)
163. Calcium chlorate (F,R)
164. Calcium chlorite (F)
165. Calcium fluoride (T)
166. *Calcium hydride (C,F,R)
167. Calcium hydroxide, Hydrated lime (C)
168. *Calcium hypochlorite, Calcium oxychloride (dry) (T,C,F,R)
169. Calcium molybdate (T)
170. Calcium nitrate, Lime nitrate, Nitrocalcite (F,R)
171. Calcium oxide, Lime (C)
172. Calcium permanganate (T,F)
173. Calcium peroxide, Octyl peroxide (F)
174. *Calcium phosphide (T,F,R)
175. Calcium resinate (F)
176. Caprylyl peroxide, Octyl peroxide (F)
177. *Carbonate, Banol, 2-Chloro-4,5-Dimethylphenyl methylcarbamate (T)
178. Carbon disulfide, Carbon bisulfide (T,F)
179. tetrachloride, Tetrachloromethane (T)
180. *Carbophenothion, TRITHION, S[{{(4-Chlorophenyl)thio}methyl} O, O-diethyl phospho
rodithioate (T)
181. Chloral hydrate, Trichloroacetaldehyde (hydrated) (T)
182. *Chlordan; 1,2,4,5,6,7,8,8-Octachloro-4, 7-methano-3a,4,7,7a,-tetrahydro-indane (T)
183. *Chlorfenvinphos, Compound 4072, 2-Chloro-1-(2,4-dichlorophenyl) vinyl diethyl phos
phate (T)
184. *Chlorine (T,C,F,R)
185. *Chlorine dioxide (T,C,F,R)
186. *Chlorine pentafluoride (T,C,F,R)
187. *Chlorine trifluoride (T,C,F,R)
188. *Chloroacetaldehyde (T,C)
189. *alpha-Chloroacetophenone, Phenyl chloromethyl ketone (T)
190. *Chloroacetyl chloride (T,C,R)
191. Chlorobenzene (T,F)
192. para-Chlorobenzoyl peroxide (F,R)

List of Chemical Names

193. *ortho-Chlorobenzylidene malonitrile, OCMB (T)
194. Chloroform, Trichloromethane (T)
195. *Chloropicrin, Chloropicrin, Trichloronitromethane (T)
196. *Chlorosulfonic acid (T,C,F,R)
197. Chloro-ortho-toluidine, 2-Amino-4-chlorotoluene (T)
198. Chromic acid, Chromium trioxide, Chromic anhydride (T,C,F)
199. Chromic chloride, Chromium trichloride (T)
200. Chromic fluoride, Chromium trifluoride (T)
201. Chromic hydroxide, Chromium hydroxide (T)
202. Chromic oxide, Chromium oxide (T)
203. Chromic sulfate, Chromium sulfate (T)
204. Chromium compounds (T,C,F)
205. *Chromyl chloride, Chlorochromic anhydride (T,C,F,R)
206. Cobalt (powder) (T,F)
207. Cobalt compounds (T)
208. Cobaltous bromide, Cobalt bromide (T)
209. Cobaltous chloride, Cobalt chloride (T)
210. Cobaltous nitrate, Cobalt nitrate (T,F)
211. Cobaltous resinate, Cobalt sulfate (T)
212. Cobaltous sulfate, Cobalt sulfate (T)
213. Cocculus, Fishberry, Picrotoxin (T)
215. *Copper acetoarsenite, Paris green (T)
216. Copper acetylide (T,R)
217. *Copper arsenate, Cupric arsenate (T)
218. *Copper arsenite, Cupric arsenite (T)
219. Copper chloride, Cupric chloride (T)
220. Copper chlorotetrazole (T,R)
221. Copper compounds (T)
222. *Copper cyanide, Cupric cyanide (T)
223. Copper nitrate, Cupric nitrate (T,F,R)
224. Copper sulfate, Cupric sulfate, Blue vitriol (T)
225. *Croxon; ortho, ortho-Diethyl-ortho-(3-chloro-4-methylcoumarin-7-yl) phosphate (T)
226. *Coumafufuryl, FUMARIN, 3-[1-(2-Furanyl)-3-oxobutyl] 1-4-hydroxy-2H-1-benzopyran-2-one (T)
227. *Coumatetralyl, BAYER 25634, RACUMIN 57, 4-Hydroxy-3-(1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-naphthalenyl)-2H-1-benzopyran-2-one (T)
228. *Crimidine, CASTRIX, 2-Chloro-4-dimethylamino-6-methylpyrimidine (T)
229. *Crotonaldehyde, 2-Butenal (T)
230. Cumene, Isopropyl benzene (T,F)
231. Cumene hydroperoxide; alpha, alpha-Dimethylbenzyl hydroperoxide (T,F)
232. Cupriethylene diamine (T)
233. *Cyanide salts (T)
234. Cyanoacetic acid, Malonic nitrile (T)
235. *Cyanogen (T,F,R)
236. Cyanogen bromide, Bromine cyanide (T)
237. Cyanuric triazide (T,R)
238. Cycloheptane (T,F)
239. Cyclohexane (T,F)
240. Cyclohexanone peroxide (F)
241. *Cyclohexenyltrichlorosilane (T,C,R)
242. *Cycloheximide, ACTIDIONE (T)
243. *Cyclohexyltrichlorosilane (T,C,R)

List of Chemical Names

244. Cyclopentane (T,F)
245. Cyclopentanol (F)
246. Cyclopentene (T,F)
247. DDT; 1,1,1-Trichloro-2,2-bis(chlorophenyl) ethane (T)
248. *DDVP, Dichlorvos, VAPONA, Dimethyl dichlorovinyl phosphate (T)
249. *Decaborane (T,F,R)
250. DECALIN, Decahydronaphthalene (T)
251. *Demeton, SYSTOX (T)
252. *Demeton-S-methyl sulfone, METAISOSYSTOX-SULFON, S-[2-(ethylsulfonyl) ethyl] O, O-dimethyl phosphorothioate (T)
253. Diazodinitrophenol, DDNP, 2-Diazo-4,6-dinitrobenzene-1-oxide (T,R)
254. *Diborane, Diboron hexahydride (T,R)
255. *1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane, DBCP, FUMAZONE, NEMAGON (T)
256. n-Dibutyl ether, Butyl ether (and isomers) (T,F)
257. Dichlorobenzene (ortho, meta, para) (T)
258. *3,3-Dichlorobenzidine and salts, DCB (T)
259. 1,2-Dichloroethylene; 1,2-Dichlorethene (T,F)
260. Dichloroethyl ether, Dichloroether (T,F)
261. Dichloroisocyanuric acid, Dichloro-S-triazine-2,4,6-trione (T,F)
262. Dichloromethane, Methylene chloride (T)
263. *2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic acid; 2,4-D (T)
264. 1,2-Dichloropropane, Propylene dichloride (T,F)
265. 1,3-Dichloropropylene; 1,3-Dichloropropene (T,F)
266. Dicumyl peroxide (F,T)
267. *Dieldrin; 1,2,3,4,10,10-Hexachloro-6,7-epoxy-1,4,4a,5,6,8,8a-octahydro-1,4-endo, exo-5,8-dimethanonaphthalene (T)
268. *Diethylaluminium chloride, Aluminium diethyl monochloride, DEAC (F,R)
269. Diethylamine (T,F)
270. *Diethyl chlorovinyl phosphate, Compound 1836 (T)
271. *Diethyldichlorosilane (T,C,F,R)
272. Diethylene glycol dinitrate (T,R)
273. Diethylene triamine (T)
274. *O, O-Diethyl-S-(isopropylthiomethyl) phosphorodithioate (T)
275. *Diethylzinc, Ainc ethyl (C,F,R)
276. *Difluorophosphoric acid (T,C,R)
277. *Diglycidyl ether, bis(2,3-Epoxypropyl) ether (T)
278. Diisopropylbenzene hydroperoxide (T,F)
279. Diisopropyl peroxydicarbonate, Isopropyl percarbonate (T,C,F,R)
280. *Dimefox, HANANE, PEXTOX 14, Tetramethylphosphorodiamidic fluoride (T)
281. Dimethylamine, DMA (T,F)
282. *Dimethylaminoazobenzene, Methyl yellow (T)
283. *Dimethyldichlorosilane, Dichlorodimethylsilane (T,C,F,R)
284. 2,5-Dimethylhexane-2,5-Dihydroperoxide (F)
285. *1,1-Dimethylhydrazine, UDMH (T,F)
286. *Dimethyl sulfate, Methyl sulfate (T)
287. *Dimethyl sulfide, Methyl sulfide (T,F,R)
288. 2,4-Dinitroaniline (T)
289. *Dinitrobenzene (ortho, meta, para) (T,R)
290. Dinitrochlorobenzene, 1-Chloro-2,4-dinitrobenzene (T,R)
291. *4,6-Dinitro-ortho-cresol, DNPC, SINOX, EGETOL 30 (T)
292. *Dinitrophenol (2,3-;2,4-;2,6-isomers) (T,R)
293. 2,4-Dinitrophenylhydrazine (T,F,R)

List of Chemical Names

294. *Dinitrotoluene (2,4-;3,4;3,5-isomers) (T,F,R)
295. *DINOSEB; 2,4-Dinitro-6-sec-butylphenol (T)
296. 1,4-Dioxane; 1,4-Diethylene dioxide (T,F,R)
297. *Dioxathion, DELNAV; S,S-1,4-dioxane-2,3-diylbis(O,O-diethyl-phosphorodithioate) (T)
298. Dipentaerythritol hexanitrate (R)
299. *Diphenyl, Biphenyl, Phenylbenzene (T)
300. Diphenylamine, DPA, N-Phenylaniline (T)
301. *Diphenylamine chloroarsine, Phenarsazine chloride (T)
302. *Diphenyldichlorosilane (T,C,R)
303. Dipicrylamine, Hexanitrodiphenyl amine (T,R)
304. Dipropyl ether (T,F)
305. *Disulfoton, DI-SYSTON; O,O-Diethyl S-[2-(ethylthio) ethyl]-phosphorodithioate (T)
306. *Dodecyltrichlorosilane (T,C,R)
307. *DOWCO-139, ZECTRAN, Mexacarbate, 4-(Dimethylamino)-3,5-dimethylphenyl methylcarbamate (T)
309. *DYFONATE, Fonofos, O-Ethyl-S-phenylethyl phosphonodithioate (T)
310. *Endosulfan,THIODAN; 6,7,8,9,10,10-Hexachloro-1,5,5a,6,9,9a-hexahydro-6,9-methano-2,4,3-benzo-dioxatpin-3-oxide (T)
311. *Endothal, 7-Oxavicyclo [2,2.1]heptane-2,3-dicarboxylic acid (T)
312. *Enthothion, EXOTHION, S-[(5-Methoxy-4-oxo-4H-pyran-2-yl)-methyl]-O, O-dimethyl phosphorothioate (T)
313. *Endrin; 1,2,3,4,10,10-Hexachloro-6,7-epoxy-1,4,4,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydro-1,4-endo-endo-5,8-dimethanonaphthalene (T)
314. Epichlorohydrin, Chloropropylene oxide (T,F)
315. *EPN; O-Ethyl O-para-nitrophenyl phenylphosphonothioate (T)
316. *Ethion, NIALATE; O,O,O',O'-Tetraethyl-S,S-methylenediphosphorodithioate (T)
317. Ethyl acetate (T,F)
318. Ethyl alcohol, Ethanol (T,F)
319. Ethylamine, Aminoethane (T,F)
320. Ethylbenzene, Phenylethane (T,F)
321. Ethyl butyrate, Ethyl butanoate (F)
322. Ethyl chloride, Chloroethane (T,F)
323. *Ethyl chloroformate, Ethyl chlorocarbonate (T,C,F,R)
324. *Eythldichloroarsine, Dichloroethylarsine (T,R)
325. *Ethyldichlorosilane (T,C,F,R)
326. *Ethylene cyanohydrin, beta-Hydroxypropionitrile (T,R)
327. Ethylene diamine (T)
328. Ethylene dibromide; 1,2-Dibromoethane (T)
329. Ethylene dichloride; 1,2-Dichloroethane (T,F)
330. *Ethyleneimine, Aziridine, EI (T,F,R)
331. Ethylene oxide, Epoxyethane (T,F,R)
332. Ethyl ether, Diethyl ether (F,R)
333. Ethyl nitrate (F,R)
334. *Ethyl mercaptan, Ethanethiol (T,F,R)
335. Ethyl nitrate (F,R)
336. Ethyl nitrate (F,R)
337. *Ethylphenyldichlorosilane (T,C,R)
338. Ethyl proionate (F)
339. *Ethyltrichlorosilane (T,R)
340. *Fensulfotion, BAYER 25141, DASANIT, O,O-Diethyl-O-[4-(methylsulfinyl)phenyl] phosphorothioate (T)
341. *Ferric arsenate (T)

List of Chemical Names

342. Ferric chloride, Iron (III) chloride (T,C)
343. *Ferrous arsenate, Iron srsenate (T)
344. *Fluoboric acid, Fluoroboric acid (T,C)
345. Fluoride salts (T)
346. *Fluorine (T,C,R)
347. *Fluoroacetanilide, AFL 1082 (T)
348. *Fluoroacetic acid and salts, Compound 1080 (T)
349. *Fluorosulfonic acid, Fluosulfonic acid (T,C,R)
350. Formaldehyde, Methanal (T,F)
351. Formic acid, Methanoic acid (T,C)
352. Fulminate of mercury, Mercuric cyanate (T,R)
353. FURADAN, NIA 10,242, Carbofuran; 2,3-Dihydro-2,2-dimethyl-7-benzofuranylmethyl carbamate (T)
354. Furan, Furfuran (T,F,R)
355. Gasoline (F)
356. *GB, 0-Isopropyl methyl phosphoryl fluoride (T)
357. Glutarldehyde (T)
358. Glycerolmonolactate trinitrate (R)
359. Glycol dinitrate, Ethylene glycol dinitrate (R)
360. Gold fulminate, Gold cyanate (R)
361. Guanidine nitrate (F,R)
362. Guanyl nitrosaminoguanilydene hydrazine (R)
363. *Guthion; O,O-Dimethyl-S-4-oxo-1,2,3-benzotriazin-3(4H)-ylmethyl-phosphorodithioate (T)
364. Hafnium (F,T,R)
365. *Heptachlor; 1,4,5,6,7,8,8-Heptachloro-3a,4,7,7a-tetrahydro-4,7-methanoindene (T)
366. n-Heptane (and isomers) (T,F)
367. 1-Heptene (and isomers) (T,F)
368. *Hexadecyltrichlorosilane (T,C,R)
369. Hexaethyl tetraphosphate, HETP (T)
370. Hexafluorophosphoric acid (T,C)
371. Hexamethylenediamine; 1,6-Diaminohexane (T)
372. n-Hexane (and isomers) (T,F)
373. i-Hexene (and isomers) (T,F)
374. n-Hexylamine, 1-Aminohexane (and isomers) (T,F)
375. *Hexyltrichlorosilane (T,C,R)
376. *Hydraine, Diamine (T,F)
377. Hydrazine azide (T,R)
378. Hydrazoic acid, Hydrogen azide (T,R)
379. *Hydriodic acid, Hydrogen iodide (T,C,R)
380. *Hydrobromic acid, Hydrogen Bromide (T,C,R)
381. *Hydrochloric acid, Hydrogen chloride, Muriatic Acid (T,C,R)
382. *Hydrocyanic acid, Hydrogen cyanide (T,C,R)
383. *Hydrofluoric acid, Hydrogen fluoride (T,C,R)
384. Hydrofluosilicic acid, Fluosilicic acid (T,C)
385. Hydrogen peroxide (T,C,F,R)
386. *Hydrogen selenide (T,F)
387. *Hydrogen sulfide (T,F)
388. *Hypochlorite compounds (T,C,F,R)
389. Indium (T)
390. Indium compounds (T,C,F,R)
391. Iodine monochloride (T,C,R)
392. Isooctane; 2,2,4-Trimethylpentane (T,F)

List of Chemical Names

393. Isooctene (mixture of isomers) (F)
394. Isopentane, 2-Methylbutane (F)
395. Isoprene, 2-Methyl-1,3-butadiene (T,F,R)
396. Isopropanol, Isopropyl alcohol, 2-Propanol (T,F)
397. Isopropyl acetate (T,F)
399. Isopropylamine, 2-Aminopropane (T,F)
400. Isopropyl chloride, 2-Chloropropane (F)
401. Isopropyl ether, Diisopropyl ether (F,R)
402. Isopropyl mercaptan, 2-Propanethiol (T,F)
404. *meta-Isopropylphenyl-N-methylcarbamate, Ac 5,727 (T)
- 405A. *Kepone; 1,1a,3,3a,4,5,5,5a,5b,6-Decachlorooctahydro-1,2,4-metheno-2H-cyclobuta (cd) pentalen-2-one, Chlorecone (T)
- 405B. Lauroyl peroxide, Di-n-dodecyl peroxide (T,C,F,R)
406. Lead compounds (T)
407. Lead acetate (T)
408. *Lead arsenate, Lead orthoarsenate (T)
409. *Lead arsenite (T)
410. Lead azide (T,R)
411. Lead carbonate (T)
412. Lead chlorite (T,R)
413. *Lead cyanide (T)
414. Lead 2,4-dinitroresorcinate (T,R)
415. Lead mononitroresorcinate (T,R)
416. Lead nitrate (T,F)
417. Lead oxide (T)
418. Lead styphnate, Lead trinitroresorcinate (T,R)
419. *Lewisite, beta-Chlorovinyl-dichloroarsine (T)
420. *Lithium (C,F,R)
421. *Lithium aluminum hydride, LAH (C,F,R)
422. *Lithium amide (C,F,R)
423. *Lithium ferrosilicon (F,R)
424. *Lithium hydride (C,F,R)
425. *Lithium hypochlorite (T,C,F,R)
426. Lithium peroxide (C,F,R)
427. Lithium silicon (F,R)
428. *London purple, Mixture of arsenic trioxide, aniline, lime, and ferrous oxide (T)
429. *Magnesium (F,R)
430. *Magnesium arsenate (T)
431. *Magnesium arsenite (T)
432. Magnesium chlorate (F,R)
433. Magnesium nitrate (F,R)
434. Magnesium persulfate (T,F,R)
435. Magnesium peroxide, Magnesium dioxide (F)
436. *Maleic anhydride (T)
437. Manganese (powder) (F)
438. Manganese acetate (T)
439. *Manganese arsenate, Manganous arsenate (T)
440. Manganese bromide, Manganous bromide (T)
441. Manganese chloride, Manganous chloride (T)
442. Manganese methylcyclopentadienyl tricarbonyl (T)
443. Manganese nitrate, Manganous nitrate (T,F)
444. Mannitol hexanitrate, Nitromannite (R)

List of Chemical Names

445. *MECARBAM; O,O-Diethyl S-(N-ethoxycarbonyl N-methylcarbamoyl-methyl) phosphorodithioate (T)
446. *Medinoterb acetate, 2-tert-Butyl-5-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenyl-acetate
447. para-Menthane hydroperoxide, Paramenthane hydroperoxide (F)
448. Mercuric acetate, Mercury acetate (T)
449. Mercuric ammonium chloride, Mercury ammonium chloride (T)
450. Mercuric benzoate, Mercury benzoate (T)
451. Mercuric bromide, Mercury bromide (T)
452. *Mercuric chloride, Mercury chloride (T)
453. *Mercuric cyanide, Mercury cyanide (T)
454. Mercuric iodide, Mercury iodide (T)
455. Mercuric nitrate, Mercury nitrate (T,F)
456. Mercuric oleate, Mercury oleate (T)
457. Mercuric oxide (red and yellow) (T,F)
458. Mercuric oxycyanide (T,R)
459. Mercuric-potassium iodide, Mayer's reagent (T)
460. Mercuric salicylate, Salicylated mercury (T)
461. Mercuric subsulfate, Mercuric dioxysulfate (T)
462. Mercuric sulfate, Mercury sulfate (T)
463. Mercuric thiocyanide, Mercury thiocyanate (T)
464. Mercuriol, Mercury nucleate (T)
465. Mercurous bromide (T)
466. Mercurous gluconate (T)
467. Mercurous iodide (T)
468. Mercurous nitrate (T,R)
469. Mercurous oxide (T)
470. Mercurous sulfate, Mercury bisulfate (T)
472. *Mercury (T)
473. *Mercury compounds (T)
474. Metal carbonyls (T)
475. *Metal hydrides (F,R)
476. Metal powders (T,F)
- 477A. *Methomyl, LANNATE, S-Methyl-N-[(methycarbamoyl)oxy]thioacetimidate (T)
- 477B. Methoxychlor, 1,1,1-Trichloro-2,2-bis(p-methoxyphenyl) ethane, CHEMFLOM, MAR LATE (T)
478. *Methoxyethylmercuric chloride, AGALLOL, ARETAN (T)
479. Methyl acetate (T,F)
480. Methyl acetone (Mixture of acetone, methyl acetate, and methyl alcohol) (T,F)
481. Methyl alcohol, Methanol (T,F)
482. *Methylaluminum sesquibromide (F,R)
483. *Methylaluminum sesquichloride (F,R)
484. Mthylamine, Aminomethane (T,F)
485. N-Methylaniline (T)
486. *Methyl bromide, Bromomethane (T)
487. 2-Methyl-1-butene (F)
488. 3-Methyl-1-butene (F)
489. Methyl butyl ether (and isomers) (T,F)
490. Methyl butyrate (and isomers) (T,F)
491. Methyl chloride, Chloromethane (T,F)
492. *Methyl chloroformate, Methyl chlorocarbonate (T,F,R)
493. *Methyl chloromethyl ether, CMME (T,F)
494. Methylcyclohexane (T,F)

List of Chemical Names

495. *Methyldichloroarsine (T)
 496. *Methyldichlorosilane (T,F,R)
 497. *4,4-Methylene bis(2-chloroaniline), MOCA (T)
 498. Methyl ethyl ether (T,F)
 499. Methyl ethyl ketone, 2-Butanone (T,F)
 500. Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide (T,F)
 501. Methyl formate (T,F)
 502. *Methyl hydrazine, Monomethyl hydrzine, MMH (T,F)
 503. *Methyl isocyanate (T,F)
 504. Methyl isopropenyl ketone, 3-Methyl-3-butene-2-one (T,F)
 505. *Methylmagnesium bromide (C,F,R)
 506. *Methylmagnesium chloride (C,F,R)
 507. *Methylmagnesium iodide (C,F,R)
 508. Methyl mercaptan, Methanethiol (T,F)
 509. Methyl methacrylate (monomer) (T,F)
 510. *Methyl parathion; O,O-Dimethyl-O-para-nitrophenyphos phorothioate (T)
 511. Methyl propionate (T)
 512. *Methyltrichlorosilane (T,C,F,R)
 513. Methyl valerate, Methyl pentanoate (and isomers) (F)
 514. Methyl vinyl ketone, 3-Butene-2-one (T,F)
 515A. *Mevinphos, PHOSDRIN, 2-Carbomethoxy-1-methylvinyl dimethyl phosphate (T)
 515B. *Mirex; 1,1a,2,2,3,3a,4,5,5,5a,5b,6-Dodecachlorooctahydro-1,3,4-metheno-1H-cyclobuta (cd) pentalene, Dechlorane (T)
 516. *MOCAP, O-Ethyl-S,S-dipropyl phosphorodithioate (T)
 517. Molybdenum (powder) (F)
 518. Molybdenum trioxide, Molybdenum anhydride (T)
 519. Molybdic acid and salts (T)
 520. Monochloroacetic acid, Chloroacetic acid, MCA (T,C)
 521. Monochloroacetone, Chloroacetone, 1-Chloro-2-propanone (T)
 522. Monofluorophosphoric acid (T,C)
 523. Naphtha (of petroleum or coal tar), Petroleum ether, Petroleum naphtha (T,F)
 524. Naphthalene (T,S)
 525. *alpha-Naphthylamine, 1-NA (T)
 526. *beta-Naphthylamine, 2-NA (T)
 527. Neohexane; 2,2-Dimethylbutane (T,F)
 528. Nickel (powder) (T,F)
 529. Nickel acetate (T)
 530. Nickel antimonide (T)
 531. *Nickel arsenate, Nickelous arsaenate (T)
 532. *Nickel carbonyl, Nickel tetracarbonyl (T)
 533. Nickel chloride, Nickelous chloride (T)
 534. *Nickel cyanide (T)
 535. Nickel nitrate, Nickelous nitrate (T,F,R)
 536. Nickel selenide (T)
 537. Nickel sulfate (T)
 538. Nicotine, beta-pyridyl-alpha-N-methyl pyrrolidine (T)
 539. Nicotine salts (T)
 540. Nitric acid (T,C,F)
 541. Nitroaniline, Nitraniline (ortho, meta, para) (T,R)
 542. *Nitrobenzol, Nitrobenzene (T)
 543. **4-Nitrobiphenyl, 4-NBP (T)
 544. Nitro carbo nitrate (F,R)

List of Chemical Names

545. Nitrocellulose, Cellulose nitrate, Guncotton, Pyroxylin, Collodion, Pyroxylin (nitrocellulose) in ether and alcohol (F,R)
546. Nitrochlorobenzene, Chloronitrobenzene (ortho, meta, para) (T)
547. Nitrogen mustard (T,C)
548. Nitrogen tetroxide, Nitrogen dioxide (T,F)
549. Nitroglycerin, Trinitroglycerin (T,F,R)
550. Nitrohydrochloric acid, Aqua regia (T,C,F)
551. *Nitrophenol (ortho, meta, para) (T)
552. *N-Nitrosodimethylamine, Dimethyl nitrosoamine (T)
553. Nitrosoguanidine (R)
554. Nitrostarch, Starch nitrate (F,R)
555. Nitroxytol, Nitroxylylene, Dimethylnitrobenzene (2,4-;3,4-;2,5-isomers) (T)
556. 1-Nonene, 1-Nonylene (and isomers) (T,F)
557. *Nonyltrichlorosilane (T,R)
558. *Octadecyltrichlorosilane (T,R)
559. n-Octane (and isomers) (T,F)
560. 1-Octene, 1-Caprylene (T,F)
561. *Octyltrichlorosilane (T,R)
563. *Oleum, Fuming sulfuric acid (T,C,R)
565. Osmium compounds (T)
566. Oxalic acid (T)
567. *Oxygen difluoride (T,C,R)
568. *Para-oxon, MINTACOL; O,O-Diethyl-O-para-nitrophenyl phosphate (T)
569. *Parathion; O,O-Diethyl-O-para-nitrophenyl phosphorothioate (T)
- 570A. *Pentaborane (T,F,R)
- 570B. Pentachlorophenol, PCP, DOWICIDE 7 (T)
571. Pentaerythrite tetranitrate, Pentaerythritol tetranitrate (R)
572. n-Pentane (and isomers) (T,F)
573. 2-Pentaborane (T,F,R)
574. Peracetic acid, Peroxyacetic acid (T,C,F,R)
575. Perchloric acid (T,C,F,R)
576. Perchloroethylene, Tetrachloroethylene (T)
577. *Perchloromethyl mercaptan, Trichloromethylsulfenyl chloride (T)
578. Perchloryl fluoride (T,C,F)
580. Phenol, Carboic acid (T,C)
581. *Phenyldichloroarsine (T,I)
582. Phenylenediamine, Diminobenzene (ortho, meta, para) (T)
583. Phenylhydrazine hydrochloride (T)
584. *Phenylphenol, Orthozenol, DOWICIDE 1 (T)
585. *Phenyltrichlorosilane (T,R)
586. *Phorate, THIMET; O,O-Diethyl-S-[(Ethylthio) methyl]phosphorodithioate (T)
587. *Phosfolan, CYOLAN, 2-(Diethoxyphosphinylimino)-1,3-dithiolane (T)
588. *Phosgene, Carbonyl chloride (T,R)
589. *Phosphamidon, DIMECRON, 2-Chloro-2-diethylcarbamoyl-1-methylvinyl-dimethyl phosphate (T)
590. *Phosphine, Hydrogen phosphate (T)
591. Phosphoric acid (C)
592. Phosphoric anhydride, Phosphorus pentoxide (C,F)
593. Phosphorus (amorphous, red) (T,F,R)
594. *Phosphorus (white or yellow) (T,F,R)
595. *Phosphorus oxybromide, Phosphoryl bromide (T,C,R)
596. *Phosphorus oxychloride, Phosphoryl chloride (T,C,R)

List of Chemical Names

597. *Phosphorus pentachloride, Phosphoric chloride (T,C,F,R)
 598. *Phosphorus pentasulfide, Phosphoric sulfide (T,C,F,R)
 599. *Phosphorus sesquisulfide, Tetraphosphorus trisulfide (T,C,F,R)
 600. *Phosphorus tribromide (T,C,R)
 601. *Phosphorus trichloride (T,C,R)
 602. Picramide, Trinitroaniline (T,R)
 603. Picric acid, Trinitrophenol (T,R)
 604. Picryl chloride, 2-Chloro-1,3,5-trinitrobenzene (T,R)
 605. *Platinum compounds (T)
 606. *Polychlorinated biphenyls, PCB, Askarel, AROCLOR, CHLOREXTOL, INERTEEN, PYRANOL (T)
 607. Polyvinyl nitrate (F,R)
 608. POTASAN; O,O-Diethyl-O-(4-methylumbelliferone) phosphorothioate (T)
 609. *Potassium (C,F,R)
 610. *Potassium arsenate (T)
 611. *Potassium arsenite (T)
 612. *Potassium bifluoride, Potassium acid fluoride (T,C)
 613. Potassium binozalate, Potassium acid oxalate (T)
 614. Potassium bromate (T,F)
 615. *Potassium cyanide (T)
 616. Potassium dichloroisocyanurate (T,F)
 617. Potassium dichromate, Potassium bichromate (T,C,F)
 619. Potassium fluoride (T)
 620. *Potassium hydride (C,F,R)
 621. Potassium hydroxide, Caustic potash (T,C)
 622. Potassium nitrate (F,R)
 624. Potassium oxalate (T)
 625. Potassium perchlorate (T,F,R)
 626. Potassium permanganate (T,C,F)
 627. Potassium peroxide (C,F,R)
 628. Potassium sulfide (T,F)
 629. *Propargyl bromide, 3-Bromo-1-propyne (T,F)
 630. *beta-Propiolactone, BPL (T)
 631. Propionaldehyde, Propanal (T,F)
 632. Propionic acid, Propanoic acid (T,C,F)
 633. n-Propyl acetate (T,F)
 634. n-Propyl alcohol, 1-Propanol (T,F)
 635. n-Propylamine (and isomers) (T,F)
 636. *Propyleneimine, 2-Methylaziridine (T,F)
 637. Propylene oxide (T,F)
 638. n-Propyl formate (T,F)
 639. n-Propyl mercaptan, 1-Propanethiol (T,F)
 640. *n-Propyltrichlorosilane (T,C,F,R)
 641. *Prothoate, FOATION, FAC; O,O-Diethyl-S-carbeothoxyethyl-phosphorodithioate (T)
 642. Pyridine (T,F)
 643. *Pyrosulfuryl chloride, Disulfuryl chloride (T,C,R)
 644. *Quinone; 1,4-Benzoquinone (T)
 645. Praney nickel (F)
 646. *Schradan, Octamethyl pyrophosphoramidate, OMPA (T)
 647A. *Selenium (T)
 647B. *Selenium compounds (T)
 648. *Selenium fluoride (T)

List of Chemical Names

649. *Selenous acid, Selenious acid and salts (T)
 650. *Silicon tetrachloride, Silican chloride (T,C,R)
 651. *Silver acetylde (T,R)
 652. Silver azide (T,R)
 653. Silver compounds (T)
 654. Silver nitrate (T)
 655. Silver styphnate, Silver trinitroresorcinate (T,R)
 656. Silver tetrazene (T,R)
 657. *Sodium (C,F,R)
 658. Sodium aluminate (C)
 659. *Sodium aluminum hydride (C,F,R)
 660. *Sodium amide, Sodamide (C,F,R)
 661. *Sodium arsenate (T)
 662. *Sodium arsenite (T)
 663. Sodium azide (T,R)
 664. *Sodium bifluoride, Sodium acid fluoride (T,C)
 665. Sodium bromate (T,F)
 666. *Sodium cacodylate, Sodium dimethylarsenate (T)
 667. Sodium carbonate peroxide (F)
 668. Sodium chlorate (T,F)
 669. Sodium chlorite (T,F)
 670. Sodium chromate (T,C)
 671. *Sodium cyanide (T)
 672. Sodium dichloroisocyanurate (F)
 673. Sodium ddichromate, Sodium bichromate (T,C,F)
 674. Sodium fluoride (T)
 675. *Sodium hydride (T,C,F,R)
 676. Sodium hydrosulfite, Sodium hyposulfite (F)
 677. Sodium hydroxide, Caustic soda, Lye (T,C)
 678. *Sodium hypochlorite (T,F,R)
 679. *Sodium methylate, Sodium methoxide (C,F,R)
 680. Sodium molybdate (T)
 681. Sodium nitrate, Soda niter (T,F,R)
 682. Sodium nitrate (T,F,R)
 683. Sodium oxide, Sodium monoxide (T,C)
 684. Sodium perchlorate (T,F,R)
 685. Sodium permanganate (T,F)
 686. *Sodium peroxide (T,F,R)
 687. Sodium picramate (T,F,R)
 688. *Sodium potassium alloy. NaK, Nack (C,F,R)
 689. *Sodium selenate (T)
 690. Sodium sulfide, Sodium hydrosulfide (T,F)
 691. Sodium thiocyanate, Sodium sulfocyanate (T)
 692. Stannic chloride, Tin tetrachloride (T,C)
 693. *Strontium arsenate (T)
 694. Strontium nitrate (T,F,R)
 695. Strontium peroxide, Strontium dioxide (F,R)
 696. *Strychnine and salts (T)
 697. Styrene, Vinylbenzene (T,F)
 698. Succinic acid peroxide (T,F)
 699. Sulfide salts (soluble) (T)
 700. *Sulfotepp, DITHIONE, BLADAFUM, Tetraethyl dithiopyrophosphate, TEDP (T)

List of Chemical Names

701. *Sulfur chloride, Sulfur monochloride (T,C,R)
 702. *Sulfur mustard (T,C,R)
 703. *Sulfur pentafluoride (T,C)
 704. Sulfur trioxide, Sulfuric anhydride (T,C,F)
 705. Sulfuric acid, Oil of vitriol, Battery acid (T,C)
 706. Sulfurous acid (T,C)
 707. *Sulfuryl chloride, Sulfonyl chloride (T,C,R)
 708. *Sulfuryl fluoride, Sulfonyl fluoride (T,C,R)
 709. *SUPRACIDE, ULTRACIDE, S-[(5-Methoxy-2-oxo-1,3,4-thiadiazol-3(2H)-yl) methyl]-O,O-dimethyl phosphonothioate (T)
 710. *SURECIDE, Cyanophenphos, O-para-Cyanophenyl-O-ethyl phenyl-phosphonothioate (T)
 711. *Tellurium hexafluoride (T,C)
 712. *TELODRIN, Isobenzan; 1,3,4,5,6,7,8,8-Octachloro-1,3,3a,4,7,7a-hexahydro-4,7-methanoisobenzofuran (T)
 713. *TEMIK, Aldicarb, 2-Methyl-2(methylthio) propionaldehyde-O-(methylcarbamoyl) oxime (T)
 714. *2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-para-dioxin, TCDD, Dioxin (T)
 715. sym-Tetrachloroethane (T)
 717. *Tetraethyl lead, TEL (and other organic lead) (T,F)
 718. *Tetraethyl pyrophosphate, TEPP (T)
 719A. Tetrahydrofuran, THF (T,F)
 719B. Tetrahydrophthalic anhydride, Menthetrahydrophthalic anhydride (T)
 720. TETRALIN, Tetrahydronaphthalene (T)
 721. Tetramethyl lead, TML (T,F)
 723. *Tetranitromethane (T,F,R)
 724. *Tetrasul, ANIMERT V-101, S-para-Chlorophenyl-2,4,5-trichlorophenyl-sulfide (T)
 725. Tetrazene, 4-Amidino-1-(nitrosamino-amidino)-1-tetrazene (T,R)
 726. Thallium (T)
 727. *Thallium compounds (T)
 728. *Thallos sulfate. Thallium sulfate, RATOX (T)
 729. *Thiocarbonylchloride, Thiophosgene (T,C,R)
 730. *Thionazin, ZINOPHAOS; O,O-Tetramethylthiuram monosulfide (T)
 731. *Thionyl chloride, Sulfur oxychloride (T,C,R)
 732. *Thiophosphoryl chloride (T,C,R)
 733. Thorium (powder) (F)
 734. Tin compounds (organic) (T)
 735. Titanium sulfate (T)
 737. *Titanium tetrachloride, Titanic chloride (T,C,R)
 738. Toluene, Methylbenzene (T,F)
 739. *Toluene-2,4-diisocyanate, TDI (T,R)
 740A. Totuidine, Aminotoluene (ortho, meta, para) (T)
 740B. *Toxaphene, Polychlorocamphene (T)
 741. *TRANID, exo-3-Chloro-endo-6-cyano-2-norbornanone-O-(methylcarbamoyl) oxime (T)
 743. 1,1,2-Trichloroethane (T)
 744. Trichloroethylene; Trichlorethene (T)
 745. Trichloroisocyanuric acid (T,I,F)
 746. *2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic acid; 2,4,5-T (T)
 747. *Trichlorosilane, Silicochloroform (T,C,F,R)
 748. Trimethylamine, TMA (T,F)
 749. Trinitroanisole; 2,4,6-Trinitrophenyl methyl ether (T,R)
 750. 1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene, TNB (T,R)
 751. 2,4,6-Trinitrobenzoic acid (T,R)

List of Chemical Names

- 752. Trinitronaphthalene, Naphtite (T,R)
- 753. 2,4,6-Trinitroresorcinol, Styphnic acid (T,R)
- 754. 2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene, TNT (T,F,R)
- 755. *tris(1-Aziridinyl) phosphine oxide, Triethylenephosphoramidate, TEPA (T)
- 756. Tungstic acid and salts (T)
- 757. Turpentine (T,F)
- 758. Uranyl nitrate, Uranium nitrate (T,F,R)
- 759. Urea nitrate (T,F,R)
- 760. n-Valeraldehyde, n-Pentanal (and isomers) (T,F)
- 761. Vanadic acid salts (T)
- 762. Vanadium oxytrichloride (T,C)
- 763. *Vanadium pentoxide, Vanadic acid anhydride (T)
- 764. Vanadium tetrachloride (T,C)
- 765. Vanadium tetraoxide (T)
- 767. Vanadyl sulfate, Vanadium sesquioxide (T)
- 768. Vinyl chloride (T,F)
- 769. *Vinyl chloride (T,F)
- 770. Vinyl ethyl ether (F)
- 771. Vinylidene chloride, VC (T,F)
- 772. Vinyl isopropyl ether (F)
- 773. *Vinyltrichlorosilane (T,C,F,R)
- 774. VX, O-Ethyl methyl phosphoryl N,N-diisopropyl thicholine (T)
- 775. *WEPSYN 155, WP 155, Triamiphos, para-(5-Amino-3-phenyl-1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)-N,N,N',N'-tetramethyl phosphonic diamide (T)
- 776. Xylene, Dimethylbenzene (ortho, meta, para) (T,F)
- 777. Zinc (powder) (F)
- 778. Zinc ammonium nitrate (T,F)
- 779. *Zinc arsenate (T)
- 780. *Zinc arsenite (T)
- 781. Zinc chloride (T,C)
- 782. Zinc compounds (T)
- 783. *Zinc cyanide (T)
- 784. Zinc nitrate (T,F,R)
- 785. Zinc permanganate (T,F)
- 786. Zinc peroxide, Zinc dioxide (T,F,R)
- 787. *Zinc phosphide (T,F,R)
- 788. Zinc sulfate (T)
- 789. Zirconium (powder) (F)
- 790. *Zirconium chloride, Airconium tetrachloride (T,C,R)
- 791. Zirconium picramate (F)

List of Common Names

- Acetylene sludge (C)
- Acid and water (C)
- Acid sludge (C)
- AFU Flocc (T)
- Alkaline caustic liquids (C)

List of Common Names

Alkaline cleaner (C)
Alkaline corrosive battery fluid (C)
Alkaline waste (T)
Asbestos waste (T)
Ashes (T,C)
Bag house wastes*
Battery acid (C)
Berllium waste (T)
Bilge water (T)
Boiler cleaning waste (T,C)
Bunker Oil (T,F)
Catalyst*
Caustic sludge (C)
Caustic wastewater (C)
Chemical toilet waste*
Cleaning solvents (F)
Corrosion inhibitor (T,C)
Data processing fluid (F)
Drilling fluids*
Drilling mud*
Dyes*
Etching acid liquid or solvent (C,F)
Fly ash (T,C)
Fuel waste (T,F)
Insecticides (T)
Laboratory waste*
Lime and sulfer sludge (C)
Lime and sludge (C)
Lime wastewater (C)
Liquid cement*
Liquid cleaning compounds*
Mine tailings*
Obsolete explosives (R)
Oil and water (T)
Oil Ash (T,C)
Paint waste (or slops) (T,F)
Pickling liquor (C)
Pigments*
Plating waste (T,C)
Printing Ink*
Retrograde explosives (R)
Sludge acid (C)
Soda ash (C)
Solvents (F)
Spent acid (C)
Spent caustic (C)
Spent (or waste) cyanide solutions (T,C)
Spent mixed acid (C)
Spent plating solution (T,C)
Spent sulfuric acid (C)
Stripping solution (T,F)
Sulfonation oil (F)

List of Common Names
Tank Bottom sediment*
Tank cleaning sludges*
Tanning sludges (T)
Toxic chemical toilet wastes (T)
Unrinsed pesticide containers (T)
Unwanted or waste pesticides-an unusable portion of active ingredient or undiluted formulation (T)
Waste chemicals*
Waste explosives*
Waste (or slop) oil (T)
Weed Killer (T)

In this subsection (*) denotes the common name of a waste that comes under the provisions of this chapter if it contains a hazardous material.

Appendix 4-4

List of Influent Waste Streams and Treatment Process(es) for Influent Waste Streams Eligible for Treatment Pursuant to Permit by Rule

(Source: 22 CCR, Section 67450.11)

a. The following hazardous wastes are eligible for treatment by TTUs operating pursuant to section 67450.2(a) or by FTUs operating pursuant to section 67450.2(b) provided treatment of the waste is not regulated under the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, as amended (42 U.S.C., section 6901 et seq.), the waste is not reactive pursuant to section 66261.23 or extremely hazardous pursuant to sections 66261.103 or 66261.104, the waste to be treated is a hazardous waste only because it contains one or more constituents listed in this section, the only treatment technologies used are the ones listed in this section for the waste stream(s) eligible to be treated, the treatment is conducted only for the purpose of treating eligible constituent(s), all treatment is conducted in tanks or containers, and all discharges to air comply with applicable federal, state and local air pollution control statutes and regulations:

1. Aqueous wastes containing hexavalent chromium may be treated by the following process: Reduction of hexavalent chromium to trivalent chromium with sodium bisulfite, sodium metabisulfite, sodium thiosulfate, ferrous sulfate, ferrous sulfide, or sulfur dioxide, provided both pH and addition of the reducing agent are automatically controlled
2. Aqueous wastes containing metals listed in section 66261.24(a)(2) and/or fluoride salts may be treated by the following technologies:
 - A. pH adjustment or neutralization
 - B. Precipitation or crystallization
 - C. Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation or gravity settling
 - D. Ion exchange
 - E. Reverse osmosis
 - F. Metallic replacement
 - G. Plating the metal onto an electrode
 - H. Electrodialysis
 - I. Electrowinning or electrolytic recovery
 - J. Chemical stabilization using silicates and/or cementitious types of reactions
 - K. Evaporation
 - L. Adsorption.
3. Aqueous wastes with total organic carbon less than 10 percent as measured by EPA Method 9060 described in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods", SW-846, 3rd Edition, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1986, and less than 1 percent total volatile organic compounds as measured by USEPA Method 8240 described in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods", SW-846, 3rd Edition, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, 1986 may be treated by the following technologies:
 - A. Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation or gravity settling, but excluding super critical fluid extraction
 - B. Adsorption
 - C. Distillation
 - D. Biological processes conducted in tanks or containers and utilizing naturally occurring microorganisms
 - E. Photodegradation using ultraviolet light, with or without the addition of hydrogen peroxide or ozone, provided the treatment is conducted in an enclosed system
 - F. Air stripping or steam stripping.

4. Sludges, dusts, solid metal objects, and metal workings which contain or are contaminated with metals listed in section 66261.24(a)(2) and/or fluoride salts, may be treated by the following technologies:
 - A. Chemical stabilization using silicates and/or cementitious types of reactions
 - B. Physical processes which change only the physical properties of the waste such as grinding, shredding, crushing, or compacting
 - C. Drying to remove water
 - D. Separation based on differences in physical properties such as size, magnetism or density.
5. Alum, gypsum, lime, sulfur, or phosphate sludges may be treated by the following technologies:
 - A. Chemical stabilization using silicates and/or cementitious types of reactions.
 - B. Drying to remove water.
 - C. Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation, or gravity settling.
6. Wastes listed in section 66261.105(a) which meet the criteria and requirements for special waste classification in section 66261.106 may be treated by the following technologies:
 - A. Chemical stabilization using silicates and/or cementitious types of reactions
 - B. Drying to remove water
 - C. Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation or gravity settling
 - D. Screening to separate components based on size
 - E. Separation based on differences in physical properties such as size, magnetism or density.
7. Wastes, except asbestos, which have been classified by the Department as special wastes pursuant to section 66261.107, may be treated by the following technologies:
 - A. Chemical stabilization using silicates and/or cementitious types of reactions
 - B. Drying to remove water
 - C. Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation or gravity settling
 - D. Magnetic separation.
8. Inorganic acid or alkaline wastes may be treated by the following technology: pH adjustment or neutralization.
9. Soils contaminated with metals listed in section 66261.24(a)(2) may be treated by the following technologies:
 - A. Chemical stabilization using silicates and/or cementitious types of reactions
 - B. Screening to separate components based on size
 - C. Magnetic separation.
10. Used oil as defined in Health and Safety Code section 25250.1, unrefined oil waste, mixed oil, oil mixed with water, and oil/water separation sludges may be treated by the following technologies:
 - A. Phase separation by filtration, centrifugation or gravity settling, but excluding super critical fluid extraction
 - B. Distillation
 - C. Neutralization
 - D. Separation based on differences in physical properties such as size, magnetism or density
 - E. Reverse osmosis
 - F. Biological processes conducted in tanks or containers and utilizing naturally occurring microorganisms.
11. Containers of 110 gal or less capacity which are not constructed of wood, paper, cardboard, fabric, or any other similar absorptive material, which have been emptied as specified in Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations section 261.7 (revised 1 July 1990) or inner liners removed from empty containers that once held hazardous waste or hazardous material and which are not excluded from regulation pursuant to this chapter may be treated by the following technologies provided the treated containers and rinsate are managed in compliance with the applicable requirements of this chapter:

- A. Rinsing with a suitable liquid capable of dissolving or removing the hazardous constituents which the container held
- B. Physical processes such as crushing, shredding, grinding, or puncturing, that change only the physical properties of the container or inner liner, provided the container or inner liner is first rinsed as provided in subsection (a)(11)(A) of this section and the rinsate is removed from the container or inner liner.

12. Multi-component resins may be treated by mixing the resin components together in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

- b. For purposes of this section an aqueous waste is defined as a waste containing water, and less than or equal to one percent of suspended solids, as measured by Method 209C described in "Standard Methods for Examination of Water and Wastewater," 16th Edition, published jointly by the American Public Health Association, the American Water Works Association, and the American Pollution Control Federation, 1985.
- c. Treatment residuals and effluents generated from the operation of a TTU or FTU shall be subject to the requirements of Chapter 6.5 of division 20 of the Health and Safety Code and of this division, and shall be the responsibility of the generator of the waste influent treated by the TTU or FTU. Treatment residuals and effluents generated during closure of a TTU or FTU shall be subject to the requirements of Chapter 6.5 of division 20 of the Health and Safety Code and of this division and shall be the responsibility of the TTU or FTU owner or operator.

Appendix 4-6

Background Water Quality Parameters

(Source: 22 CCR, Section 66265.97(e)(16))

Arsenic	Barium
Cadmium	Chloride
Chromium	Coliform Bacteria
Endrin	Fluoride
Grass Alpha	Gross Beta
Iron	Lead
Lindane	Manganese
Mercury	Methoxychlor
Nitrate(as N)	pH
Phenols	Radium
Selenium	Silver
Sodium	Specific Conductance
Sulfate	Toxaphene
2,4-D	2,4,5-TP Silver
Total Organic Carbon	Total Organic Halogen
Turbidity	

Appendix 4-7

Conditions for Growing Food Chain Crops on Land Treatment Facilities Receiving Cadmium-Containing Waste

(Source: 22 CCR, Section 66265.276(c))

Food chain crops must not be grown at land treatment facilities receiving waste containing cadmium, unless conditions 1(A) through 1(C) or conditions 2(A) through 2(D) are met.

1(A) the pH of the waste and soil mixture is 6.5 or greater at the time of application, except for waste containing cadmium at concentrations of 2 mg/kg (dry weight) or less

1(B) the annual application of cadmium does not exceed 0.5 kg/ha

1(C) the cumulative application of cadmium does not exceed the levels in either 1(C)(1) or 1(C)(2):

1(C)(1)

Soil Cation Exchange Capacity (meq/100g)	Maximum Cumulative Application (kg/ha)	
	Back-ground Soil pH Less Than 6.5	Back-ground Soil pH Greater Than 6.5
Less than 5	5	5
5 to 15	5	10
Greater than 15	5	20

1(C)(2) for soils with a background pH of less than 6.5, the cumulative cadmium application rate does not exceed the following levels, provided the pH of the waste and soil mixture is adjusted to and maintained at 6.5 or greater whenever crops are grown:

Soil Cation Exchange Capacity (meq/100g)	Maximum Cumulative Application (kg/ha)
Less than 5	5
5 to 15	10
Greater than 15	20

2(A) the only food chain crop produced is animal feed

2(B) the pH of the waste and soil mixture is 6.5 or greater at the time of waste application or at the time the crop is planted, whichever occurs later; this pH is maintained whenever food chain crops are grown

2(C) the facility operating plan demonstrates how the animal feed will be distributed to preclude ingestion by humans; the facility operating plan describes the measures to be taken to safeguard against possible health hazards from cadmium entering the food chain

2(D) future property owners are notified by a stipulation in the land record or property deed stating that the property has received waste at high cadmium application rates.

Appendix 4-10

Treatment Standards Expressed as Concentrations in Waste Extract

(Source: 22 CCR, Section 66268.106) [Added September 1998]

(NOTE: The numbering of the original regulation has been retained.)

(a) Table I-C CCWE identifies non-RCRA restricted waste and the concentrations of their associated hazardous constituents which may not be exceeded by the extract of a waste or waste treatment residual. The concentration of waste or of the treatment residue of the waste shall be determined using the WET procedure specified in Chapter 11, Appendix II.

(1) Table I-A CCWE identifies the non-RCRA auto shredder wastes and the concentrations of their associated hazardous constituents which may not be exceeded by the extract of the waste or treatment residual for the allowable land disposal of such waste or residual.

Table I-A CCWE , Auto Shredder Wastes

<u>Concentration</u>	<u>(mg/l)</u>
Cadmium	1.0
Chromium (VI) Compounds	5.0
Chromium (total)	560.0
Copper	25.0
Lead	50.0
Mercury	0.2
Nickel	20.0
Zinc	250.0

(2) Table I-B CCWE identifies the concentrations of hazardous constituents of hazardous waste foundry sand which may not be exceeded by the waste or treatment residual for the allowable land disposal of such waste or residual.

(A) Hazardous waste foundry sand containing hazardous constituents other than those listed in Table I-B CCWE or exhibiting other hazardous characteristics shall be subject to the appropriate generic treatment standard(s) for those hazardous constituents or hazardous characteristics.

TABLE I-B CCWE , Hazardous Waste Foundry Sand

<u>Concentration</u>	<u>(mg/l)</u>
Cadmium	1.0
Copper	200.0
Lead	30.0
Nickel	20.0
Zinc	250.0

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(3) Table I-D CCWE identifies the non-RCRA metal-containing fly ash, bottom ash, retort ash and baghouse waste from sources other than foundries, and the concentrations of their associated hazardous constituents which may not be exceeded by the extract of the waste or treatment residual for the allowable land disposal of such waste or residual. The specified concentrations shall not be exceeded by an average value of WET results for four representative samples, or a single representative sample. Non-RCRA fly ash, bottom ash, retort ash and baghouse waste from sources other than foundries containing hazardous constituents other than those listed in Table I-D CCWE shall be subject to the appropriate generic treatment standard(s) for those hazardous constituents or hazardous characteristics.

Table I-D CCWE, Non-RCRA Waste Category
Fly Ash, Bottom Ash, Retort Ash and Baghouse, and Waste from Sources other than Foundries

<u>Concentration</u>	<u>(mg/l)</u>
Arsenic	15.0
Cadmium	1.0
Copper	40.0
Lead	20.0
Nickel	20.0
Selenium	1.0
Vanadium	24.0
Zinc	250.0

(4) Table I-E CCWE identifies the non-RCRA metal-containing baghouse waste from foundries, and the concentrations of their associated hazardous constituents which may not be exceeded by the extract of the waste or treatment residual for the allowable land disposal of such waste or residual. The specified concentrations shall not be exceeded by an average value of WET results for four representative samples, or a representative sample. Non-RCRA baghouse waste from foundries containing hazardous constituents other than those listed in Table I-E CCWE shall be subject to the appropriate generic treatment standard(s) for those hazardous constituents or hazardous characteristics.

Table I-E CCWE, Non-RCRA Waste Category---Baghouse Waste from Foundries

<u>Concentration</u>	<u>(mg/l)</u>
Arsenic	15.0
Cadmium	1.0
Copper	350.0
Lead	70.0
Nickel	20.0
Selenium	1.0
Vanadium	24.0
Zinc	250.0

(b) When wastes with differing treatment standards for a constituent of concern are combined for purposes of treatment, the treatment residue shall meet the lowest treatment standard for the constituent of concern.

Appendix 4-11

Treatment Standards Expressed as Waste Concentrations

(Source: 22 CCR, Section 66268.107) [Added September 1998]

Table II -- CCW identifies the non-RCRA metal-containing aqueous wastes and the concentrations of their associated hazardous constituents which may not be exceeded by the waste or treatment residual for the allowable land disposal of such waste or residual.

Table II -- Constituent Concentrations In Wastes
Concentration

Non-RCRA Waste Category	
Metal-containing aqueous waste	Concentration in Liquid Residual (mg/l)
Antimony	15.0
Arsenic	5.0
Barium	100.0
Beryllium	0.75
Cadmium	1.0
Chromium (VI)	5.0
Chromium (III)	560.0
Cobalt	80.0
Copper	25.0
Lead	5.0
Mercury	0.2
Molybdenum	350.0
Nickel	20.0
Selenium	1.0
Silver	5.0
Thallium	7.0
Vanadium	24.0
Zinc	250.0

(NOTE: The concentrations listed must be determined using the WET procedure specified in Appendix II, chapter 11, CCR.)

(NOTE: When RCRA wastes with differing treatment standards for a constituent of concern are combined for purposes of treatment, the treatment residue must meet the lowest treatment standard for the constituent of concern. When non-RCRA wastes with differing treatment standards for a constituent of concern are combined for purposes of treatment, the treatment residue must meet the lowest treatment standard for the constituent of concern.)

(NOTE: When RCRA and Non-RCRA wastes are combined for purposes of treatment, the treatment residue must meet both the lowest treatment standard established for the RCRA wastes and the lowest treatment standard established for the non-RCRA wastes.)

Appendix 4-12

Contaminated Container Exemptions

(Source: 22 CCR, Section 66261.7(h) through (o)) [Added September 1998]

(h) Uncontaminated containers, where an inner liner has prevented contact of the hazardous material with the inner surface of the container, are not hazardous waste subject to regulation under this division and Chapter 6.5 of Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code.

(i) Containers or inner liners which previously held a hazardous material which are sent back to the supplier for the purpose of being refilled are exempt from regulation under this division and Chapter 6.5 of Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code if all of the following requirements are met:

- (1) The container or inner liner was last used to hold a hazardous material acquired from a supplier of hazardous materials;
- (2) The container or inner liner is empty pursuant to the standards set forth in Section 261.7 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations;
- (3) The container or inner liner is returned to a supplier of hazardous materials for the purpose of being refilled, provided that the supplier's reuse of the container or inner liner is in compliance with the requirements of Section 173.28 of Title 49 of the Code of Federal Regulations;
- (4) The container or inner liner is not treated prior to being returned to the supplier of hazardous materials, except as authorized by this section;
- (5) The container is not treated (except as authorized by this section) by the supplier of hazardous materials without obtaining specific authorization from the Department; and
- (6) The container or inner liner is refilled by the supplier with hazardous material which is compatible with the hazardous material which the container or inner liner previously held unless the container has been adequately decontaminated.

(j) If the supplier, upon receiving a container or an inner liner pursuant to subsection (i) of this section, is unable to refill the container or inner liner, the supplier shall empty the container or inner liner pursuant to subsections (b) or (d) of this section and manage the container or inner liner pursuant to subsection (e) of this section.

(k) Emptied household hazardous material and pesticide containers, or inner liners removed from containers, of five gallons or less in capacity, are exempt from regulation under this division and Chapter 6.5 of Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code if the container or inner liner is emptied by removing all of the contents that can be removed using practices commonly employed to remove materials from that type of container.

(l) A compressed gas cylinder is exempt from regulation under this division and Chapter 6.5 of Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code when the pressure in the container approaches atmospheric pressure.

(m)(1) Provided that they are not a RCRA regulated hazardous waste, as defined in Section 66260.10 of this division, aerosol containers are exempt from regulation under this division and Chapter 6.5 of Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code if the aerosol container was emptied of the contents and propellant to the maximum extent practical under normal use (i.e., the spray mechanism was not defective and thus allowed discharge of the contents and propellant).

- (2) Unless otherwise exempt under other provisions of law, aerosol containers which held a material listed as an acute hazardous waste in Sections 261.31, 261.32, or a material identified as an acute hazardous waste in Section 261.33(e), Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, or a waste which is extremely hazardous pursuant to any of the criteria of Sections 66261.110, 66261.113, and Title 22, California Code of Regulations, Division 4.5, Chapter 11, Appendix X are not exempt under this section and shall be managed as hazardous waste in accordance with this division and Chapter 6.5 of Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code (commencing with Section 25100).

- (3) For purposes of this section, "aerosol container" means a pressurized, sealed container which contains a product and liquified or compressed gases, and which can dispense that product by the activation of a pressure-sensitive valve.

(n) Containers made of wood, paper, cardboard, fabric, or any other similarly absorptive material are not exempt from regulation under this division or Chapter 6.5 of Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code if the container was in direct contact with and has absorbed the hazardous waste or a hazardous material.

(o) The following items are not containers for purposes of this section and should continue to be managed as specified below:

- (1) Used oil filters managed pursuant to Section 66266.130 of this division.

- (2) PCB or PCB contaminated electrical equipment, including but not limited to, transformers and capacitors managed pursuant to 40 CFR Section 761.60, or Section 66268.29(b) of this division, so that the Soluble Threshold Limit Concentration (STLC) and the Total Threshold Limit Concentration (TTLC) values set forth in Section 66261.24(a)(2) of this division are not exceeded.
- (3) Chemotherapy drug intravenous (IV) bags or tubing used for the delivery of chemotherapy agents managed pursuant to Chapter 6.1 of Division 20 of the Health and Safety Code.
- (4) Vehicles and vehicle related containers (e.g., roll-off bins, baker tanks, etc.) of the type certified for transportation of hazardous waste, pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 25169.1.

SECTION 5

NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT

California Supplement, September 2000

This section covers the state requirements for Natural Resources Management and is intended to supplement the U.S. TEAM Guide. Refer to the U.S. TEAM Guide and the DOD Component Supplements for Federal, DOD, and service specific requirements.

Definitions

- *Act* - the *Cobey-Alquist Floodplain Management Act* as set forth in Chapter 4 (commencing with Section 8400) of Part 2 of Division 5 of the California Water Code, and any and all amendments (23 California Code of Regulations (CCR), Section 201).
- *Appropriate Public Agency or Public Agency* - any city, city and county, county, or other public agency organized, existing, and acting pursuant to the laws of the state, that is authorized under California laws to exercise the police power to establish floodplain regulations within its jurisdiction (23 CCR, Section 201).
- *Candidate Species* - a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant that the Fish and Game Commission has formally noticed as being under review by the Department of Fish and Game for addition to either the list of endangered species or the list of threatened species, or a species for which the Fish and Game Commission has published a notice of proposed regulation to add the species to either list (Fish and Game Code, Section 2068).
- *Endangered Species* - a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant which is in serious danger of becoming extinct throughout all, or a significant portion, of its range due to one or more causes, including loss of habitat, change in habitat, overpopulation, predation, competition, or disease. Any species determined by the Fish and Game Commission as endangered on or before 1 January 1985, is an endangered species (Fish and Game Code, Section 2062).
- *Endangered Species* - a species of animal or plant whose survival and reproduction in the wild are in immediate jeopardy from one of more causes, including loss of habitat, change in habitat, overexploitation, predation, competition, disease, or other factors (14 CCR, Section 15380) [Added September 1998].
- *Floodplain* - the relatively flat area or lowlands adjoining the channel of a river, stream, watercourse, ocean, lake, or other body of standing water, that has been or may be covered by floodwater (23 CCR, Section 201).
- *Species* - a species of subspecies of animal or plant or a variety of plant (14 CCR, Section 15380) [Added September 1998].
- *Threatened Species* - a native species or subspecies of a bird, mammal, fish, amphibian, reptile, or plant although not presently threatened with extinction, is likely to become an endangered species in the foreseeable future in the absence of the special protection and management efforts required by California law. Any species determined by the Fish and Game Commission as rare on or before 1 January 1985, is a threatened species (Fish and Game Code, Section 2067).

**NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
GUIDANCE FOR CALIFORNIA CHECKLIST USERS**

REFER TO CHECKLIST ITEMS:

Missing Checklist Items	NR.2.1.CA.
Land Management	NR.10.1.CA.
Water Resource Management	NR.15.1.CA .
Wildlife	NR.20.1.CA. and NR.20.2.CA.

GUIDANCE FOR CALIFORNIA APPENDIX USERS

REFER TO APPENDIX NUMBERS:

REFER TO APPENDIX TITLES:

5-1	Endangered, Threatened, and Rare Plants of California
5-2	Endangered or Threatened Animals of California

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>NR.2. MISSING CHECKLIST ITEMS</p> <p>NR.2.1.CA. Federal facilities are required to comply with all applicable state regulatory requirements not contained in this checklist (a finding under this checklist item will have the citation of the applied regulation as a basis of finding).</p>	<p>Determine whether any new regulations have been issued since the finalization of the manual.</p> <p>Determine whether the Federal facility has activities or facilities that are regulated but not addressed in the checklists.</p> <p>Verify that the Federal facility is in compliance with all applicable and newly issued regulations.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>NR.10. LAND MANAGEMENT</p> <p>NR.10.1.CA. [Deleted August 1999].</p>	<p>[Administrative regulations with no applicability to compliance.]</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>NR.15. WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT</p> <p>NR.15.1.CA. Development within a coastal zone may require a coastal development permit (Public Resources Code (PRC), Section 30600(a) and (e)) [Citation Revised September 1998; Revised August 1999].</p>	<p>Verify that, except as provided below and in addition to obtaining any other permit required by law from any local government or from any state, regional, or local agency, a coastal development permit is obtained prior to performing or undertaking any development in the coastal zone.</p> <p>(NOTE: This checklist item does not apply to any of the following projects, except that notification by the agency or public utility performing any of the following projects will be made to the commission within 14 days from the date of the commencement of the project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 - emergency projects undertaken, carried out, or approved by a public agency to maintain, repair, or restore an existing highway, except for a highway designated as an official state scenic highway, 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.)

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
NATURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>NR.20. WILDLIFE</p> <p>NR.20.1.CA. Permits are required to import into the state, or take, possess, or sell within the state any endangered, threatened, or rare native plant (Fish and Game Code (FGC), Division 2, Chapter 10, Sections 1908 and 1913; and 14 CCR, Section 670.2).</p> <p>NR.20.2.CA. Permits are required to import, take, or possess any rare, endangered, or fully protected species of bird, mammal, reptile, amphibian or fish (14 CCR, Sections 670.5 and 670.7).</p>	<p>Determine whether native plants listed in Appendix 5-1 (plants of California declared to be endangered, threatened, or rare) have been identified on the Federal facility.</p> <p>Verify that the Federal facility does not import, take, possess, or sell, except as incidental to the possession or sale of the real property on which the plant is growing, any endangered or rare native plant, or any part of product thereof without a permit.</p> <p>Verify that, if the Federal facility has a permit from the Department of Natural Resources, the conditions of the permit are met.</p> <p>Verify that when the use of lands where a rare or endangered native plant is growing changes, the Department of Natural Resources is notified at least 10 days in advance to allow for salvage of such plants.</p> <p>Determine whether any species listed in Appendix 5-2 (animals of California declared to be endangered or threatened) have been identified on the Federal facility.</p> <p>Verify that, if endangered or fully protected species are imported, taken, or possessed, that the Federal facility has a permit from the Department of Natural Resources.</p> <p>Verify that the Federal facility meets the conditions of the permit.</p> <p>(NOTE: Permits will be in the form of memorandum of understanding and will include the conditions under which taking of animals may be permitted, beginning and termination dates, and requirements for periodic reports to the Department of Natural Resources.)</p>

Appendix 5-1

State And Federally Listed Endangered, Threatened, And Rare Plants Of California

(Source: Department Of Fish And Game, Wildlife & Habitat Data Analysis Branch
April 1999; Revised April 23, 1999) [Revised August 1999; Revised September 2000]

NOTE: The information in this Appendix is current through July, 2000. The information was obtained from the web-site of the Department of Fish and Game, Habitat Conservation Division, Wildlife and Habitat Data Analysis Branch.

State listing is pursuant to Section 1904 (Native Plant Protection Act of 1977) and Sections 2074.2 and 2075.5 (California Endangered Species Act of 1984) of the Fish and Game Code, relating to listing of Endangered, Threatened and Rare species of plants and animals. Federal listing is pursuant with the Federal Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended. For information on this list, contact Information Services at (916) 324-3812. Scientific or common names in parentheses are the most scientifically accepted nomenclature but have yet to be officially adopted into the California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Division 1, Section 670.2.

State Designated Plants	<u>Classifications:</u>	
	<u>State (date):</u>	<u>Federal (date):</u>
<i>Acanthomintha duttonii</i> San Mateo thorn mint (= thorn-mint)	SE (Jul 1979)	FE (Oct 1985)
<i>Acanthomintha ilicifolia</i> San Diego thorn mint (=thorn-mint)	SE (Jan 1982)	FT (Nov 1998)
<i>Agrostis blasdalei</i> var. <i>marinensis</i> Marin bent grass	SR (Nov 1978)	
<i>Allium munzii</i> Munz's onion	ST (Jan 1990)	FE (Nov 1998)
<i>Allium yosemitense</i> Yosemite onion	SR (Jul 1982)	
<i>Alopecurus aequalis</i> var. <i>sonomensis</i> Sonoma alopecurus		FE (Oct 1997)
<i>Ambrosia pumila</i> San Diego ambrosia		FPE (Dec 1999)
<i>Amsinckia grandiflora</i> large-flowered fiddleneck	SE (Apr 1982)	FE (May 1985)
<i>Arabis hoffmannii</i> Hoffmann's rock cress		FE (Oct 1997)
<i>Arabis macdonaldiana</i> McDonald's rock cress	SE (Jul 1979)	FE (Sep 1978)

State Designated Plants	Classifications:	
	State (date):	Federal (date):
<i>Arctostaphylos bakeri</i> Baker's manzanita	SR (Sep 1979)	
<i>Arctostaphylos confertiflora</i> Santa Rosa Island manzanita		FE (Sep 1997)
<i>Arctostaphylos densiflora</i> Vine Hill manzanita	SE (Aug 1981)	
<i>Arctostaphylos edmundsii</i> var. <i>parvifolia</i> Hanging Gardens manzanita	SR (Aug 1981)	
<i>Arctostaphylos glandulosa</i> ssp. <i>crassifolia</i> Del Mar manzanita		FE (Nov 1996)
<i>Arctostaphylos hookeri</i> ssp. <i>hearstiorum</i> Hearst's manzanita	SE (Sep 1979)	
<i>Arctostaphylos hookeri</i> ssp. <i>ravenii</i> Presidio manzanita	SE (Nov 1978)	FE (Oct 1979)
<i>Arctostaphylos imbricata</i> San Bruno Mountain manzanita	SE (Sep 1979)	
<i>Arctostaphylos morroensis</i> Morro manzanita		FT (Jan 1995)
<i>Arctostaphylos myrtifolia</i> Ione manzanita		FPT (Jun 1997)
<i>Arctostaphylos pacifica</i> Pacific manzanita	SE (Sep 1979)	
<i>Arctostaphylos pallida</i> Alameda (=pallid) manzanita	SE (Nov 1979)	FT (May 1998)
<i>Arenaria paludicola</i> marsh sandwort	SE (Feb 1990)	FE (Aug 1993)
<i>Arenaria ursina</i> Big Bear Valley sandwort		FT (Oct 1998)
<i>Astragalus agnicidus</i> Humboldt milk vetch (=milk-vetch)	SE (Apr 1982)	
<i>Astragalus albens</i> Cushenbury milk-vetch		FE (Aug 1994)
<i>Astragalus brauntonii</i> Braunton's milk-vetch		FE (Feb 1997)

State Designated Plants	Classifications:	
	State (date):	Federal (date):
<i>Astragalus clarianus</i> Clara Hunt's milk vetch (=milk-vetch)	ST (Jan 1990)	FE (Oct 1997)
<i>Astragalus jaegerianus</i> Lane Mountain milk-vetch		FE (Nov 1998)
<i>Astragalus johannis-howellii</i> Long Valley milk vetch (=milk-vetch)	SR (Jul 1982)	
<i>Astragalus lentiginosus</i> var. <i>coachellae</i> Coachella Valley milk-vetch		FE (Nov 1998)
<i>Astragalus lentiginosus</i> var. <i>piscinensis</i> Fish Slough milk-vetch		FT (Nov 1998)
<i>Astragalus lentiginosus</i> var. <i>sesquimetalis</i> Sodaville milk vetch (milk-vetch)	SE (Sep 1979)	
<i>Astragalus magdalenae</i> var. <i>peirsonii</i> Peirson's milk vetch (milk-vetch)	SE (Nov 1979)	FT (Nov 1998)
<i>Astragalus monoensis</i> (=A. m. var. <i>monoensis</i>) Mono milk vetch (=milk-vetch)	SR (Jul 1982)	
<i>Astragalus pycnostachyus</i> var. <i>lanosissimus</i> Ventura Marsh milk-vetch	SCE (Feb 1999)	
<i>Astragalus tener</i> var. <i>titi</i> coastal dunes milk vetch (=milk-vetch)	SE (Feb 1982)	FE (Sep 1998)
<i>Astragalus traskiae</i> Trask's milk vetch (=milk-vetch)	SR (Nov 1979)	
<i>Astragalus tricarinatus</i> triple-ribbed milk-vetch		FE (Nov 1998)
<i>Atriplex coronata</i> var. <i>notatior</i> San Jacinto Valley crownscale		FE (Nov 1998)
<i>Atriplex tularensis</i> Bakersfield saltbush (=smallscale)	SE (Jan 1987)	
<i>Baccharis vanessae</i> Encinitas baccharis	SR-Jul 1982; SE-Jan 1987	FT (Nov 1996)
<i>Bensoniella oregona</i> bensoniella	SR (Jul 1982)	
<i>Berberis nevinii</i> Nevin's barberry	SE (Jan 1987)	FE (Nov 1998)

State Designated Plants	Classifications:	
	State (date):	Federal (date):
<i>Berberis pinnata</i> ssp. <i>insularis</i> island barberry	SE (Nov 1979)	FE (Sep 1997)
<i>Blennosperma bakeri</i> Sonoma sunshine	SE (Feb 1992)	FE (Jan 1992)
<i>Blennosperma nanum</i> var. <i>robustum</i> Pt. (=Point) Reyes blennosperma	SR (Nov 1978)	
<i>Bloomeria humilis</i> dwarf goldenstar	SR (Nov 1978)	
<i>Brodiaea coronaria</i> ssp. <i>rosea</i> Indian Valley brodiaea	SE (Sep 1979)	
<i>Brodiaea filifolia</i> threadleaf (=thread-leaved) brodiaea	SE (Jan 1982)	FT (Nov 1998)
<i>Brodiaea insignis</i> Kaweah brodiaea	SE (Nov 1979)	
<i>Brodiaea pallida</i> Chinese Camp brodiaea	SE (Nov 1978)	FT (Oct 1998)
<i>Calamagrostis foliosa</i> leafy reed grass	SR (Nov 1979)	
<i>Calochortus dunnii</i> Dunn's mariposa lily	SR (Nov 1979)	
<i>Calochortus persistens</i> Siskiyou mariposa lily	SR (Jul 1982)	
<i>Calochortus tiburonensis</i> Tiburon mariposa lily	SE-Oct 1978; ST-May 1987	FT (Mar 1995)
<i>Calyptridium pulchellum</i> Mariposa pussypaws		FT (Oct 1998)
<i>Calystegia stebbinsii</i> El Dorado (=Stebbins's) morning-glory	SE (Aug 1981)	FE (Nov 1996)
<i>Camissonia benitensis</i> San Benito evening-primrose		FT (Mar 1985)
<i>Carex albida</i> white sedge	SE (Nov 1979)	FE (Oct 1997)
<i>Carex tompkinsii</i> Tompkins' (=Tompkins's) sedge	SR (Nov 1979)	

State Designated Plants	Classifications:	
	State (date):	Federal (date):
<i>Carpenteria californica</i> tree anemone (=tree-anemone)	ST (Jan 1990)	
<i>Castilleja affinis</i> ssp. <i>neglecta</i> Tiburon Indian paintbrush	ST (Jan 1990)	FE (Mar 1995)
<i>Castilleja campestris</i> ssp. <i>succulenta</i> succulent owl's-clover	SE (Sep 1979)	FT (Apr 1997)
<i>Castilleja cinerea</i> ash-gray Indian paintbrush		FT (Oct 1998)
<i>Castilleja gleasonii</i> Mt. Gleason Indian paintbrush	SR (Jul 1982)	
<i>Castilleja grisea</i> San Clemente Island Indian paintbrush	SE (Apr 1982)	FE (Aug 1977)
<i>Castilleja mollis</i> soft-leaved Indian paintbrush		FE (Jul 1997)
<i>Castilleja uliginosa</i> Pitkin Marsh Indian paintbrush	SE (Nov 1978)	
<i>Caulanthus californicus</i> California jewelflower (=jewel-flower)	SE (Jan 1987)	FE (Jul 1990)
<i>Caulanthus stenocarpus</i> slenderpod squaw cabbage (=slender-pod jewel-flower)	SR (Nov 1979)	
<i>Ceanothus ferrisae</i> coyote ceanothus		FE (Mar 1995)
<i>Ceanothus hearstiorum</i> Hearst Ranch buckbrush (=Hearst's ceanothus)	SR (Aug 1981)	
<i>Ceanothus maritimus</i> maritime ceanothus	SR (Nov 1978)	
<i>Ceanothus masonii</i> Mason's ceanothus	SR (Nov 1978)	
<i>Ceanothus ophiochilus</i> Vail Lake ceanothus	SE (Jan 1994)	FT (Nov 1998)
<i>Ceanothus roderickii</i> Roderick's buckbrush (=Pine Hill ceanothus)	SR (Jul 1982)	FE (Nov 1996)
<i>Cercocarpus traskiae</i> Santa Catalina Island mahogany (=Catalina Island mountain-mahogany)	SE (Apr 1982)	FE (Sep 1997)

State Designated Plants	Classifications:	
	State (date):	Federal (date):
<i>Chamaesyce hooveri</i> Hoover's spurge		FT (Apr 1997)
<i>Chlorogalum purpureum</i> var. <i>purpureum</i> ¹ purple amole		FPT (Mar 1998)
<i>Chlorogalum purpureum</i> var. <i>reductum</i> ¹ Camatta Canyon amole	SR (Nov 1978)	FPT (Mar 1998)
<i>Chorizanthe howellii</i> Howell's spineflower	ST (Jan 1987)	FE (Jun 1992)
<i>Chorizanthe orcuttiana</i> Orcutt's spineflower	SE (Nov 1979)	FE (Nov 1996)
<i>Chorizanthe pungens</i> var. <i>hartwegiana</i> Ben Lomond spineflower		FE (Feb 1994)
<i>Chorizanthe pungens</i> var. <i>pungens</i> Monterey spineflower		FT (Feb 1994)
<i>Chorizanthe robusta</i> (includes vars. <i>hartwegii</i> and <i>robusta</i>) robust spineflower		FE (Feb 1994)
<i>Chorizanthe valida</i> Sonoma spineflower	SE (Jan 1990)	FE (Jun 1992)
<i>Cirsium ciliolatum</i> Ashland thistle	SE (Sep 1982)	
<i>Cirsium fontinale</i> var. <i>fontinale</i> fountain thistle	SE (Jul 1979)	FE (Mar 1995)
<i>Cirsium fontinale</i> var. <i>obispoense</i> Chorro Creek bog thistle	SE (Jun 1993)	FE (Jan 1995)
<i>Cirsium hydrophilum</i> var. <i>hydrophilum</i> Suisun thistle		FE (Dec 1997)
<i>Cirsium loncholepis</i> La Graciosa thistle	ST (Feb 1990)	FPE (Mar 1998)
<i>Cirsium rhotophilum</i> Surf (=surf) thistle	ST (Feb 1990)	
<i>Clarkia franciscana</i> Presidio clarkia	SE (Nov 1978)	FE (Mar 1995)
<i>Clarkia imbricata</i> Vine Hill clarkia	SE (Nov 1978)	FE (Oct 1997)

State Designated Plants	Classifications:	
	State (date):	Federal (date):
<i>Clarkia lingulata</i> Merced clarkia	SR-Jul 1988; SE-Jan 1989	
<i>Clarkia speciosa</i> ssp. <i>immaculata</i> Pismo clarkia	SR (Nov 1978)	FE (Jan 1995)
<i>Clarkia springvillensis</i> Springville clarkia	SE (Sep 1979)	FT (Oct 1998)
<i>Cordylanthus maritimus</i> ssp. <i>maritimus</i> salt marsh bird's-beak	SE (Jul 1979)	FE (Sep 1978)
<i>Cordylanthus mollis</i> ssp. <i>mollis</i> soft-haired (=soft) bird's-beak	SR (Jul 1979)	FE (Dec 1997)
<i>Cordylanthus nidularius</i> birds-on-nest (=Mt. Diablo bird's-beak)	SR (Nov 1978)	
<i>Cordylanthus palmatus</i> palmate-bracted bird's-beak	SE (May 1984)	FE (Jul 1986)
<i>Cordylanthus rigidus</i> ssp. <i>littoralis</i> seaside bird's-beak	SE (Jan 1982)	
<i>Cordylanthus tenuis</i> ssp. <i>capillaris</i> Pennell's bird's-beak	SR (Nov 1978)	FE (Mar 1995)
<i>Croton wigginsii</i> Wiggins' (=Wiggins's) croton	SR (Jan 1982)	
<i>Cryptantha roosiorum</i> Roos' forget-me-not (=bristlecone cryptantha)	SR (Jul 1982)	
<i>Cupressus abramsiana</i> Santa Cruz cypress	SE (Nov 1979)	FE (Jan 1987)
<i>Cupressus goveniana</i> ssp. <i>goveniana</i> Gowen cypress		FT (Sep 1998)
<i>Dedeckera eurekaensis</i> July gold	SR (Nov 1978)	
<i>Delphinium bakeri</i> Baker's larkspur	SR (Nov 1979)	FPE (Jun 1997)
<i>Delphinium hesperium</i> ssp. <i>cuyamaca</i> Cuyamaca larkspur	SR (Jul 1982)	
<i>Delphinium luteum</i> yellow larkspur	SR (Sep 1979)	FPE (Jun 1997)

State Designated Plants	Classifications:	
	State (date):	Federal (date):
<i>Delphinium variegatum</i> ssp. <i>kinkiense</i> San Clemente Island larkspur	SE (Sep 1979)	FE (Aug 1977)
<i>Dichanthelium lanuginosum</i> var. <i>thermale</i> Geyser's (=Geysers's) dichanthelium	SE (Sep 1978)	
<i>Dithyrea maritima</i> beach spectacle pod (=spectaclepod)	ST (Feb 1990)	
<i>Dodecahema leptoceras</i> slender-horned spineflower	SE (Jan 1982)	FE (Oct 1987)
<i>Downingia concolor</i> var. <i>brevior</i> Cuyamaca Lake downingia	SE (Feb 1982)	
<i>Dudleya abramsii</i> ssp. <i>parva</i> Conejo dudleya		FT (Feb 1997)
<i>Dudleya blochmaniae</i> ssp. <i>brevifolia</i> short-leaved live-forever (=dudleya)	SE (Jan 1982)	
<i>Dudleya cymosa</i> ssp. <i>marcescens</i> marcescent dudleya	SR (Nov 1978)	FT (Feb 1997)
<i>Dudleya cymosa</i> ssp. <i>ovatifolia</i> Santa Monica Mountains dudleya		FT (Feb 1997)
<i>Dudleya nesiotica</i> Santa Cruz Island live-forever (=dudleya)	SR (Nov 1979)	FT (Sep 1997)
<i>Dudleya setchellii</i> Santa Clara Valley dudleya		FE (Mar 1995)
<i>Dudleya stolonifera</i> Laguna Beach live-forever (=dudleya)	SR (Sep 1979); ST (Jan 1987)	FT (Nov 1998)
<i>Dudleya traskiae</i> Santa Barbara Island live-forever (=dudleya)	SE (Nov 1979)	FE (Apr 1978)
<i>Dudleya verityi</i> Verity's dudleya		FT (Feb 1997)
<i>Eremalche kernensis</i> Kern mallow		FE (Jul 1990)
<i>Eriastrum densifolium</i> ssp. <i>sanctorum</i> Santa Ana River woolly-star (=woollystar)	SE (Jan 1987)	FE (Sep 1987)
<i>Eriastrum hooveri</i> Hoover's woolly-star (=eriastrum)		FT (Jul 1990)

State Designated Plants	Classifications:	
	State (date):	Federal (date):
<i>Eriastrum tracyi</i> Tracy's eriastrum	SR (Jul 1982)	
<i>Erigeron parishii</i> Parish's daisy		FT (Aug 1994)
<i>Eriodictyon altissimum</i> Indian Knob mountainbalm	SE (Jul 1979)	FE (Jan 1995)
<i>Eriodictyon capitatum</i> Lompoc yerba santa	SR (Sep 1979)	FPE (Mar 1998)
<i>Eriogonum alpinum</i> Trinity buckwheat	SE (Jul 1979)	
<i>Eriogonum apricum</i> var. <i>apricum</i> ² Ione buckwheat	SE (Aug 1981)	FPE (Jun 1997)
<i>Eriogonum apricum</i> var. <i>prostratum</i> ² Irish Hill buckwheat	SR-Aug 1981; SE-Jan 1987	FPE (Jun 1997)
<i>Eriogonum butterworthianum</i> Butterworth's buckwheat	SR (Nov 1979)	
<i>Eriogonum crocatum</i> Ventura (=Conejo) buckwheat	SR (Sep 1979)	
<i>Eriogonum ericifolium</i> var. <i>thornei</i> Thorne's buckwheat	SE (Nov 1979)	
<i>Eriogonum giganteum</i> var. <i>compactum</i> St. Catherine's lace (=Santa Barbara Island buckwheat)	SR (Nov 1979)	
<i>Eriogonum grande</i> ssp. <i>timorum</i> San Nicholas (=Nicolas) Island buckwheat	SE (Nov 1979)	
<i>Eriogonum kelloggii</i> Kellogg's buckwheat	SE (Apr 1982)	
<i>Eriogonum kennedyi</i> var. <i>austromontanum</i> southern mountain buckwheat		FT (Oct 1998)
<i>Eriogonum ovalifolium</i> var. <i>vineum</i> Cushenbury buckwheat		FE (Aug 1994)
<i>Eriogonum twisselmannii</i> Twisselmann's buckwheat	SR (Jul 1982)	
<i>Eriophyllum congdonii</i> Congdon's woolly sunflower	SR (Jul 1982)	

State Designated Plants	Classifications:	
	State (date):	Federal (date):
<i>Eriophyllum latilobum</i> San Mateo woolly sunflower	SE (Jun 1992)	FE (Mar 1995)
<i>Eryngium aristulatum</i> var. <i>parishii</i> San Diego coyote-thistle (=button-celery)	SE (Jul 1979)	FE (Aug 1993)
<i>Eryngium constancei</i> Loch Lomond coyote-thistle (=button-celery)	SE (Jan 1987)	FE (Dec 1986)
<i>Eryngium racemosum</i> Delta coyote-thistle (=button-celery)	SE (Aug 1981)	
<i>Erysimum capitatum</i> var. <i>angustatum</i> Contra Costa wallflower	SE (Nov 1978)	FE (Apr 1978)
<i>Erysimum menziesii</i> ³ Menzies' (=Menzies's) wallflower	SE (Sep 1984)	FE (Jun 1992)
<i>Erysimum teretifolium</i> Santa Cruz wallflower	SE (Aug 1981)	FE (Feb 1994)
<i>Fremontodendron decumbens</i> Pine Hill flannelbush	SR (Jul 1979)	FE (Nov 1996)
<i>Fremontodendron mexicanum</i> Mexican flannelbush	SR (Jul 1982)	FE (Nov 1998)
<i>Fritillaria roderickii</i> Roderick's fritillary	SE (Nov 1979)	
<i>Fritillaria striata</i> striped adobe lily (=adobe-lily)	ST (Jan 1987)	
<i>Galium angustifolium</i> ssp. <i>borregoense</i> Borrego bedstraw	SR (Sep 1979)	
<i>Galium buxifolium</i> island (=box) bedstraw	SR (Nov 1979)	FE (Sep 1997)
<i>Galium californicum</i> ssp. <i>sierrae</i> El Dorado bedstraw	SR (Nov 1979)	FE (Nov 1996)
<i>Galium catalinense</i> ssp. <i>acrispum</i> San Clemente Island bedstraw	SE (Apr 1982)	
<i>Gilia tenuiflora</i> ssp. <i>arenaria</i> sand gilia	ST (Jan 1987)	FE (Jun 1992)
<i>Gilia tenuiflora</i> ssp. <i>hoffmannii</i> Hoffmann's slender-flowered gilia		FE (Sep 1997)

State Designated Plants	Classifications:	
	State (date):	Federal (date):
<i>Gratiola heterosepala</i> Boggs Lake hedge hyssop (=hedge-hyssop)	SE (Nov 1978)	
<i>Grindelia fraxino-pratensis</i> Ash Meadows gumplant		FT (May 1985)
<i>Helianthemum greenii</i> island rush-rose		FT (Sep 1997)
<i>Helianthus niveus</i> ssp. <i>tephrodes</i> Algodones (=Algodones Dunes) sunflower	SE (Nov 1979)	
<i>Hemizonia arida</i> Red Rock tarplant	SR (Jul 1982)	
<i>Hemizonia conjugens</i> Otay tarplant	SE (Nov 1979)	FT (Nov 1998)
<i>Hemizonia increscens</i> ssp. <i>villosa</i> Gaviota tarplant	SE (Jan 1990)	FPE (Mar 1998)
<i>Hemizonia minthornii</i> Santa Susana tarplant	SR (Nov 1978)	
<i>Hemizonia mohavensis</i> Mohave (=Mojave) tarplant	SE (Aug 1981)	
<i>Hesperolinon congestum</i> Marin western flax	ST (Jun 1992)	FT (Mar 1995)
<i>Hesperolinon didymocarpum</i> Lake County western flax	SE (Aug 1981)	
<i>Holmgrenanthe</i> (=Maurandya) <i>petrophila</i> rock lady	SR (Jul 1982)	
<i>Holocarpha macradenia</i> Santa Cruz tarplant	SE (Sep 1979)	FPT (Mar 1998)
<i>Howellia aquatilis</i> water howellia		FT (Aug 1994)
<i>Ivesia callida</i> Tahquitz ivesia	SR (Jul 1982)	
<i>Lasthenia burkei</i> Burke's goldfields	SE (Sep 1979)	FE (Jan 1992)
<i>Lasthenia conjugens</i> Contra Costa goldfields		FE (Jul 1997)

State Designated Plants	Classifications:	
	State (date):	Federal (date):
<i>Layia carnosa</i> beach layia	SE (Jan 1990)	FE (Jun 1992)
<i>Lembertia congdonii</i> San Joaquin woollythreads		FE (Jul 1990)
<i>Lesquerella kingii</i> ssp. <i>bernardina</i> San Bernardino Mountains bladderpod		FE (Aug 1994)
<i>Lessingia germanorum</i> San Francisco lessingia	SE (Jan 1990)	FE (Jul 1997)
<i>Lewisia congdonii</i> Congdon's lewisia	SR (Jul 1982)	
<i>Lilaeopsis masonii</i> mudflat quill (=Mason's lilaeopsis)	SR (Nov 1979)	
<i>Lilium occidentale</i> western lily	SE (Jan 1982)	FE (Sep 1994)
<i>Lilium pardalinum</i> ssp. <i>pitkinense</i> Pitkin Marsh lily	SE (Nov 1978)	FE (Nov 1997)
<i>Limnanthes bakeri</i> Baker's meadowfoam	SR (Nov 1978)	
<i>Limnanthes douglasii</i> var. <i>sulphurea</i> Point Reyes meadowfoam	SE (Apr 1982)	
<i>Limnanthes floccosa</i> ssp. <i>californica</i> Butte County meadowfoam	SE (Feb 1982)	FE (Jun 1992)
<i>Limnanthes gracilis</i> var. <i>parishii</i> Parish's slender meadowfoam (=Parish's meadowfoam)	SE (Jul 1979)	
<i>Limnanthes vinculans</i> Sebastopol meadowfoam	SE (Nov 1979)	FE (Jan 1992)
<i>Lithophragma maximum</i> San Clemente Island woodland star	SE (Feb 1982)	FE (Sep 1997)
<i>Lotus argophyllus</i> var. <i>adsurgens</i> San Clemente Island silver hosakia (=San Clemente Island bird's-foot trefoil)	SE (Nov 1979)	
<i>Lotus argophyllus</i> var. <i>niveus</i> Santa Cruz Island silver hosakia (= Santa Cruz Island bird's-foot trefoil)	SE (Aug 1981)	
<i>Lotus dendroideus</i> var. <i>traskiae</i> San Clemente Island broom (=lotus)	SE (Apr 1982)	FE (Aug 1977)

State Designated Plants	Classifications:	
	State (date):	Federal (date):
<i>Lupinus citrinus</i> var. <i>deflexus</i> Mariposa lupine	ST (Jan 1990)	
<i>Lupinus milo-bakeri</i> Milo Baker's lupine	SR-Nov 1978; ST-Jan 1987	
<i>Lupinus nipomensis</i> Nipomo Mesa lupine	SE (Jan 1987)	FPE (Mar 1998)
<i>Lupinus padre-crowleyi</i> Father Crowley's lupine	SR (Aug 1981)	
<i>Lupinus tidestromii</i> Tidestrom's lupine	SE (Jan 1987)	FE (Jun 1992)
<i>Machaeranthera asteroides</i> var. <i>lagunensis</i> Laguna Mountains (=Mount Laguna) aster	SR (Sep 1979)	
<i>Mahonia</i> (=Berberis) <i>sonnei</i> Truckee barberry	SE (Jul 1979)	FE (Dec 1997)
<i>Malacothamnus clementinus</i> San Clemente Island bush mallow	SE (Feb 1982)	FE (Aug 1977)
<i>Malacothamnus fasciculatus</i> var. <i>nesioticus</i> Santa Cruz Island bush mallow	SE (Nov 1979)	FE (Sep 1997)
<i>Malacothrix indecora</i> Santa Cruz Island malacothrix (=cliff-aster)		FE (Sep 1997)
<i>Malacothrix squalida</i> island malacothrix		FE (Sep 1997)
<i>Monardella linoides</i> ssp. <i>viminea</i> willowy monardella	SE (Nov 1979)	FE (Nov 1998)
<i>Navarretia fossalis</i> spreading navarretia		FT (Nov 1998)
<i>Navarretia leucocephala</i> ssp. <i>pauciflora</i> few-flowered navarretia	ST (Jan 1990)	FE (Jul 1997)
<i>Navarretia leucocephala</i> ssp. <i>pliantha</i> many-flowered navarretia	SE (Nov 1979)	FE (Jul 1997)
<i>Nemacladus twisselmannii</i> Twisselmann's nemacladus	SR (Jul 1982)	
<i>Neostapfia colusana</i> Colusa grass	SE (Nov 1979)	FT (Apr 1997)

State Designated Plants	Classifications:	
	State (date):	Federal (date):
<i>Nitrophila mohavensis</i> Amargosa alkali plant (=nitrophila)	SE (Nov 1979)	FE (May 1985)
<i>Nolina interrata</i> Dehesa beargrass (=nolina)	SE (Nov 1979)	
<i>Oenothera californica</i> ssp. <i>eurekaensis</i> Eureka Dunes evening-primrose	SR (Nov 1978)	FE (Apr 1978)
<i>Oenothera deltoides</i> ssp. <i>howellii</i> Antioch Dunes evening-primrose	SE (Nov 1978)	FE (Apr 1978)
<i>Opuntia basilaris</i> var. <i>treleasei</i> Bakersfield cactus	SE (Jan 1990)	FE (Jul 1990)
<i>Orcuttia californica</i> California Orcutt grass	SE (Sep 1979)	FE (Aug 1993)
<i>Orcuttia inaequalis</i> San Joaquin Valley Orcutt grass	SE (Sep 1979)	FT (Apr 1997)
<i>Orcuttia pilosa</i> hairy Orcutt grass	SE (Sep 1979)	FE (Apr 1997)
<i>Orcuttia tenuis</i> slender Orcutt grass	SE (Sep 1979)	FT (Apr 1997)
<i>Orcuttia viscida</i> sticky (=Sacramento) Orcutt grass	SE (Jul 1979)	FE (Apr 1997)
<i>Oxytheca parishii</i> var. <i>goodmaniana</i> Cushenbury oxytheca		FE (Aug 1994)
<i>Parvisedum leiocarpum</i> Lake County stoncrop	SE (Jan 1990)	FE (Jul 1997)
<i>Pedicularis dudleyi</i> Dudley's lousewort	SR (Sep 1979)	
<i>Pentachaeta bellidiflora</i> white-rayed pentachaeta	SE (Jun 1992)	FE (Mar 1995)
<i>Pentachaeta lyonii</i> Lyon's pentachaeta	SE (Jan 1990)	FE (Feb 1997)
<i>Phacelia insularis</i> ssp. <i>insularis</i> northern Channel Islands phacelia		FE (Sep 1997)
<i>Phlox hirsuta</i> Yreka phlox	SE (Jan 1987)	FPE (Apr 1998)

State Designated Plants	Classifications:	
	State (date):	Federal (date):
<i>Piperia yadonii</i> Yadon's rein orchid		FE (Sep 1998)
<i>Plagiobothrys diffusus</i> San Francisco popcornflower (=San Francisco popcorn-flower)	SE (Sep 1979)	
<i>Plagiobothrys strictus</i> Calistoga popcornflower (=Calistoga popcorn-flower)	ST (Jan 1990)	FE (Oct 1997)
<i>Pleuropogon hooverianus</i> North Coast semaphore grass	SR (Nov 1979)	
<i>Poa atropurpurea</i> San Bernardino blue grass		FE (Nov 1998)
<i>Poa napensis</i> Napa blue grass	SE (Jul 1979)	FE (Oct 1997)
<i>Pogogyne abramsii</i> San Diego mesa mint	SE (Jul 1979)	FE (Sep 1978)
<i>Pogogyne clareana</i> Santa Lucia mint	SE (Nov 1979)	
<i>Pogogyne nudiuscula</i> Otay Mesa mint	SE (Jan 1987)	FE (Aug 1993)
<i>Potentilla hickmanii</i> Hickman's cinquefoil	SE (Sep 1979)	FE (Sep 1998)
<i>Pseudobahia bahiifolia</i> Hartweg's golden sunburst	SE (Aug 1981)	FE (Mar 1997)
<i>Pseudobahia peirsonii</i> San Joaquin adobe sunburst	SE (Jan 1987)	FT (Mar 1997)
<i>Rorippa gambellii</i> Gambel's watercress (=water cress)	ST (Feb 1990)	FE (Aug 1993)
<i>Rorippa subumbellata</i> Tahoe yellow cress	SE (Apr 1982)	
<i>Rosa minutifolia</i> small-leaved rose	SE (Oct 1989)	
<i>Sanicula maritima</i> adobe snakeroot (=sanicle)	SR (Aug 1981)	
<i>Sanicula saxatilis</i> rock snakeroot (=sanicle)	SR (Jul 1982)	

State Designated Plants	Classifications:	
	State (date):	Federal (date):
<i>Senecio ganderi</i> Gander's ragwort	SR (Jul 1982)	
<i>Senecio layneae</i> Layne's ragwort	SR (Nov 1979)	FT (Nov 1996)
<i>Sibara filifolia</i> Santa Cruz Island rock cress		FE (Sep 1997)
<i>Sidalcea covillei</i> Owens Valley sidalcea (=checkerbloom)	SE (Jul 1979)	
<i>Sidalcea hickmanii</i> ssp. <i>anomala</i> Cuesta Pass checkerbloom	SR (Nov 1979)	
<i>Sidalcea hickmanii</i> ssp. <i>parishii</i> Parish's checkerbloom	SR (Nov 1979)	
<i>Sidalcea keckii</i> Keck's checker-mallow		FPE (Jul 1997)
<i>Sidalcea oregana</i> ssp. <i>valida</i> Kenwood Marsh checkerbloom	SE (Jan 1982)	FE (Oct 1997)
<i>Sidalcea pedata</i> pedate (=bird-foot) checkerbloom	SE (Jan 1982)	FE (Aug 1984)
<i>Sidalcea stipularis</i> Scadden Flat checkerbloom	SE (Jan 1982)	
<i>Silene campanulata</i> ssp. <i>campanulata</i> Red Mountain catchfly	SE (Apr 1982)	
<i>Streptanthus albidus</i> ssp. <i>albidus</i> Metcalf Canyon jewel-flower		FE (Mar 1995)
<i>Streptanthus niger</i> Tiburon jewelflower (=jewel-flower)	SE (Feb 1990)	FE (Mar 1995)
<i>Suaeda californica</i> California seablite		FE (Jan 1995)
<i>Swallenia alexandrae</i> Eureka Valley dune grass	SR (Aug 1981)	FE (Apr 1978)
<i>Taraxacum californicum</i> California dandelion		FE (Oct 1998)
<i>Thelypodium stenopetalum</i> slender-petaled thelypodium	SE (Feb 1982)	FE (Aug 1984)

State Designated Plants	Classifications:	
	State (date):	Federal (date):
<i>Thermopsis macrophylla</i> var. <i>agnina</i> Santa Ynez false-lupine (=false lupine)	SR (Aug 1981)	
<i>Thlaspi californicum</i> Kneeland Prairie penny-cress		FPE (Feb 1998)
<i>Thysanocarpus conchuliferus</i> Santa Cruz Island fringe-pod		FE (Sep 1997)
<i>Trichostema austromontanum</i> ssp. <i>compactum</i> Hidden Lake bluecurls		FT (Oct 1998)
<i>Trifolium amoenum</i> showy Indian clover		FE (Oct 1997)
<i>Trifolium polyodon</i> Pacific Grove clover	SR (Sep 1979)	
<i>Trifolium trichocalyx</i> Monterey clover	SE (Nov 1979)	FE (Sep 1998)
<i>Tuctoria greenei</i> Greene's Orcutt grass (=tuctoria)	SR (Sep 1979)	FE (Apr 1997)
<i>Tuctoria mucronata</i> Solano Orcutt grass (=Crampton's tuctoria)	SE (Jul 1979)	FE (Sep 1978)
<i>Verbena californica</i> California verbena (=vervain)	ST (Aug 1994)	FT (Oct 1998)
<i>Verbesina dissita</i> big-leaved crown-beard (<i>simply</i> crownbeard)	ST (Jan 1990)	FT (Nov 1996)

¹ The US Fish & Wildlife Service listed the entire species *Chlorogalum purpureum*.

² The US Fish & Wildlife Service has listed *Erigonnum apricum* as the species, which includes both rare varieties.

³ The US Fish & Wildlife Service separately listed all as endangered, *E. menziesii* ssp. *eurekaense*, *E. menziesii* ssp. *menziesii*, and *E. menziesii* ssp. *yadonii*.

Appendix 5-2

State And Federally Listed Endangered And Threatened Animals Of California

(Source: Department Of Fish And Game, Natural Diversity Data Base, July 1999)

[Revised August 1999; Revised September 2000]

NOTE: The information in this Appendix is current through July, 2000. The information was obtained from the web-site of the Department of Fish and Game, Habitat Conservation Division, Wildlife and Habitat Data Analysis Branch.

This is a list of the animals found within California or off the coast of the State that have been classified as Endangered or Threatened by the California Fish and Game Commission (state list) or by the U. S. Secretary of the Interior or the U. S. Secretary of Commerce (federal list).

The official California listing of Endangered and Threatened animals is contained in the California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 670.5. The official federal listing of Endangered and Threatened animals is published in the Federal Register, 50 CFR 17.11.

Animals that are candidates for state listing and animals proposed for federal listing are also included on this list. A state candidate species is one that the Fish and Game Commission has formally noticed as being under review by the Department for addition to the State list. A federal proposed species is one for which a proposed regulation has been published in the Federal Register.

Code Designation: Totals as of July 1999

SE = State-listed Endangered	47
ST = State-listed Threatened	30
FE = Federally listed Endangered	74
FT = Federally listed Threatened	41
SCE = State candidate (Endangered)	0
SCT = State candidate (Threatened)	0
FPE = Federally proposed (Endangered)	5
FPT = Federally proposed (Threatened)	1
FPD = Federally proposed (Delisting)	2

Common and scientific names are shown as they appear on the state or federal lists. If the nomenclature differs for a species that is included on both lists, the state nomenclature is given and the federal nomenclature is shown in a footnote. Synonyms, names changes, and other clarifying points are also footnoted.

CLASSIFICATION	State Designation and List Date	Federal Designation and List Date
<u>GASTROPODS</u>		
Trinity bristle snail <i>(Monadenia setosa)</i>	ST ⁽¹⁾ 10-2-80	
Morro shoulderband (= banded dune) snail <i>(Helminthoglypta walkeriana)</i>		FE 1-17-95
White abalone <i>(Haliotis sorenseni)</i>		FPE 5-5-00

CLASSIFICATION	State Designation and List Date	Federal Designation and List Date
<u>CRUSTACEANS</u>		
Riverside fairy shrimp <i>(Streptocephalus woottoni)</i>		FE 8-3-93
Conservancy fairy shrimp <i>(Branchinecta conservatio)</i>		FE 9-19-94
Longhorn fairy shrimp <i>(Branchinecta longiantenna)</i>		FE 9-19-94
Vernal pool fairy shrimp <i>(Branchinecta lynchi)</i>		FT 9-19-94
San Diego fairy shrimp <i>(Branchinecta sandiegoensis)</i>		FE 2-3-97
Vernal pool tadpole shrimp <i>(Lepidurus packardi)</i>		FE 9-19-94
Shasta crayfish ⁽²⁾ <i>(Pacifastacus fortis)</i>	SE 2-26-88 ST 10-2-80	FE 9-30-88
California freshwater shrimp <i>(Syncaris pacifica)</i>	SE 10-2-80	FE 10-31-88
<u>INSECTS</u>		
Zayante band-winged grasshopper <i>(Trimerotropis infantilis)</i>		FE 2-24-97
Mount Hermon June beetle <i>(Polyphylla barbata)</i>		FE 2-24-97
Delta green ground beetle <i>(Elaphrus viridis)</i>		FT 8-8-80
Valley elderberry longhorn beetle <i>(Desmocerus californicus dimorphus)</i>		FT 8-8-80
Ohlone tiger beetle <i>(Cicindela ohlone)</i>		FPE 2-11-00
Kern primrose sphinx moth <i>(Euproserpinus euterpe)</i>		FT 4-8-80
Mission blue butterfly <i>(Icaricia icarioides missionensis)</i>		FE 6-1-76

CLASSIFICATION	State Designation and List Date	Federal Designation and List Date
Lotis blue butterfly <i>(Lycaeides argyrognomon lotis)</i>		FE 6-1-76
Palos Verdes blue butterfly <i>(Glaucopsyche lygdamus palosverdesensis)</i>		FE 7-2-80
El Segundo blue butterfly <i>(Euphilotes battoides allyni)</i>		FE 6-1-76
Smith's blue butterfly <i>(Euphilotes enoptes smithi)</i>		FE 6-1-76
San Bruno elfin butterfly <i>(Incisalia mossii bayensis)</i> ⁽³⁾		FE 6-1-76
Lange's metalmark butterfly <i>(Apodemia mormo langei)</i>		FE 6-1-76
Bay checkerspot butterfly <i>(Euphydryas editha bayensis)</i>		FT 10-18-87
Quino checkerspot <i>(Euphydryas editha quino)</i>		FE 1-16-97
Laguna Mountains skipper <i>(Pyrgus ruralis lagunae)</i>		FE 1-16-97
Callippe silverspot butterfly <i>(Speyeria callippe callippe)</i>		FE 12-5-97
Behren's silverspot butterfly <i>(Speyeria zerene behrensii)</i>		FE 12-5-97
Oregon silverspot butterfly <i>(Speyeria zerene hippolyta)</i>		FT 7-2-80
Myrtle's silverspot butterfly <i>(Speyeria zerene myrtleae)</i>		FE 6-22-92
Delhi Sands flower-loving fly <i>(Rhaphiomidas terminatus abdominalis)</i>		FE 9-23-93
<u>FISHES</u>		
Winter-run chinook salmon ⁽⁴⁾ <i>(Oncorhynchus tshawytscha)</i>	SE 9-22-89	FE 2-3-94
Chinook salmon-Central valley fall/late fall-run ESU ⁽⁵⁾ <i>(Oncorhynchus tshawytscha)</i>		FPT ⁽⁶⁾ 3-9-98

CLASSIFICATION	State Designation and List Date	Federal Designation and List Date
Spring-run chinook salmon <i>(Oncorhynchus tshawytscha)</i>	ST 2-6-99	FPE ⁽⁸⁾ 3-9-98
Coho salmon-Central California ESU <i>(Oncorhynchus kisutch)</i>	SE ⁽⁹⁾ 12-31-95	FT ⁽¹⁰⁾ 12-2-96
Coho salmon-So. Oregon/No. California ESU ⁽¹¹⁾ <i>(Oncorhynchus kisutch)</i>		FT 6-5-97
Little Kern golden trout <i>(Oncorhynchus mykiss whitei)</i> ⁽¹²⁾		FT 4-13-78
Lahontan cutthroat trout <i>(Oncorhynchus clarki henshawi)</i> ⁽¹³⁾		FT 7-16-75 FE 10-13-70
Paiute cutthroat trout <i>(Oncorhynchus clarki seleniris)</i> ⁽¹⁴⁾		FT 7-16-75 FE 3-11-67
Steelhead-Central California Coast ESU ⁽¹⁵⁾ <i>(Oncorhynchus mykiss)</i>		FT 10-17-97
Steelhead-South/Central California Coast ESU ⁽¹⁶⁾ <i>(Oncorhynchus mykiss)</i>		FT 10-17-97
Steelhead-Southern California ESU ⁽¹⁷⁾ <i>(Oncorhynchus mykiss)</i>		FE 10-17-97
Steelhead-Central Valley ESU ⁽¹⁸⁾ <i>(Oncorhynchus mykiss)</i>		FT 5-18-98
Bull trout <i>(Salvelinus confluentus)</i>	SE 10-2-80	
Delta smelt <i>(Hypomesus transpacificus)</i>	ST 12-9-93	FT 3-5-93
Mohave tui chub <i>(Gila bicolor mohavensis)</i>	SE 6-27-71	FE 10-13-70
Owens tui chub <i>(Gila bicolor snyderi)</i>	SE 1-10-74	FE 8-5-85
Cowhead Lake tui chub <i>(Gila bicolor vaccaceps)</i>		FPE 3-30-98
Tecopa pupfish (EXTINCT) <i>(Cyprinodon nevadensis calidae)</i>	Delisted 1987 SE 6-27-71	
Bonytail ⁽¹⁹⁾ <i>(Gila elegans)</i>	SE 1-10-74 SR6-27-71	FE 4-23-80

CLASSIFICATION	State Designation and List Date	Federal Designation and List Date
Sacramento splittail <i>(Pogonichthys macrolepidotus)</i>		FT 3-10-99
Colorado squawfish <i>(Ptychocheilus lucius)</i>	SE 6-27-71	FE 3-11-67
Lost River sucker <i>(Deltistes luxatus)</i>	SE 1-10-74 SR6-27-71	FE 7-18-88
Modoc sucker <i>(Catostomus microps)</i>	SE 10-2-80 SR1-10-74	FE 6-11-85
Santa Ana sucker <i>(Catostomus santaanae)</i>		FPT 1-26-99
Shortnose sucker <i>(Chasmistes brevirostris)</i>	SE 1-10-74 SR6-27-71	FE 7-18-88
Razorback sucker <i>(Xyrauchen texanus)</i>	SE 1-10-74 SR6-27-71	FE 10-23-91
Desert pupfish <i>(Cyprinodon macularius)</i>	SE 10-2-80	FE 3-31-86
Cottonball Marsh pupfish <i>(Cyprinodon salinus milleri)</i>	ST 1-10-74	
Owens pupfish <i>(Cyprinodon radiosus)</i>	SE 6-27-71	FE 3-11-67
Thicktail chub (EXTINCT) <i>(Gila crassicauda)</i>	Delisted 10-2-80 SE 1-10-74	
Unarmored threespine stickleback <i>(Gasterosteus aculeatus williamsoni)</i>	SE 6-27-71	FE 10-13-70
Tidewater goby <i>(Eucyclogobius newberryi)</i>		FPD ⁽²⁰⁾ 6-24-99 FE 2-4-94
Rough sculpin <i>(Cottus asperrimus)</i>	ST 1-10-74	
<u>AMPHIBIANS</u>		
California tiger salamander – Santa Barbara Co.’s DPS ²²		FE ²³ 1-19-00
Santa Cruz long-toed salamander	SE 6-27-71	FE 3-11-67

CLASSIFICATION	State Designation and List Date	Federal Designation and List Date
<i>(Ambystoma macrodactylum croceum)</i>		
Siskiyou Mountains salamander	ST 6-27-71	
<i>(Plethodon stormi)</i>		
Tehachapi slender salamander	ST 6-27-71	
<i>(Batrachoseps stebbinsi)</i>		
Kern Canyon slender salamander	ST 6-27-71	
<i>(Batrachoseps simatus)</i>		
Desert slender salamander	SE 6-27-71	FE 6-4-73
<i>(Batrachoseps aridus)</i>		
Shasta salamander	ST 6-27-71	
<i>(Hydromantes shastae)</i>		
Limestone salamander	ST 6-27-71	
<i>(Hydromantes brunus)</i>		
Black toad	ST 6-27-71	
<i>(Bufo exsul)</i>		
Arroyo southwestern toad		FE 1-17-95
<i>(Bufo microscaphus californicus)</i>		
California red-legged frog		FT 5-20-96
<i>(Rana aurora draytonii)</i>		
Mountain yellow-legged frog – So. California Pop. ²⁴		FPE 12-28-99
<i>(Rana muscosa)</i>		
<u>REPTILES</u>		
Desert tortoise	ST 8-3-89	FT 4-2-90
<i>(Gopherus agassizii)</i>		
Green sea turtle		FT 7-28-78
<i>(Chelonia mydas)</i>		FE 10-13-70
Loggerhead sea turtle		FT 7-28-78
<i>(Caretta caretta)</i>		
Olive (=Pacific) Ridley sea turtle		FT 7-28-78
<i>(Lepidochelys olivacea)</i>		
Leatherback sea turtle		FE 6-2-70
<i>(Dermochelys coriacea)</i>		

CLASSIFICATION	State Designation and List Date	Federal Designation and List Date
Barefoot banded gecko <i>(Coleonyx switaki)</i>	ST 10-2-80	
Coachella Valley fringe-toed lizard <i>(Uma inornata)</i>	SE 10-2-80	FT 9-25-80
Blunt-nosed leopard lizard <i>(Gambelia silus)⁽²¹⁾</i>	SE 6-27-71	FE 3-11-67
Island night lizard <i>(Xantusia riversiana)</i>		FT 8-11-67
Southern rubber boa <i>(Charina bottae umbratica)</i>	ST 6-27-71	
Alameda whipsnake <i>(Masticophis lateralis euryxanthus)</i>	ST 6-27-71	FT 12-5-97
San Francisco garter snake <i>(Thamnophis sirtalis tetrataenia)</i>	SE 6-27-71	FE 3-11-67
Giant garter snake <i>(Thamnophis couchi gigas)⁽²²⁾</i>	ST 6-27-71	FT 10-20-93
<u>BIRDS</u>		
California brown pelican ⁽²³⁾ <i>(Pelecanus occidentalis californicus)</i>	SE 6-27-71	FE 10-13-70
Aleutian Canada goose <i>(Branta canadensis leucopareia)</i>		FT 12-12-90 FE 3-11-67
California condor <i>(Gymnogyps californianus)</i>	SE 6-27-71	FE 3-11-67
Bald eagle <i>(Haliaeetus leucocephalus)</i>	SE (rev) 10-2-80 SE 6-27-71	FPD 7-6-99 FT 8-11-95
Swainson's hawk <i>(Buteo swainsoni)</i>	ST 4-17-83	
American peregrine falcon <i>(Falco peregrinus anatum)</i>	SE 6-27-71	FPD 8-26-98 FE 10-13-70
Arctic peregrine falcon (RECOVERED) <i>(Falco peregrinus tundrius)</i>		Delisted 10-5-94 FT 3-20-84
California black rail	ST 6-27-71	

CLASSIFICATION	State Designation and List Date	Federal Designation and List Date
<i>(Laterallus jamaicensis coturniculus)</i>		
California clapper rail	SE 6-27-71	FE 10-13-70
<i>(Rallus longirostris obsoletus)</i>		
Light-footed clapper rail	SE 6-27-71	FE 10-13-70
<i>(Rallus longirostris levipes)</i>		
Yuma clapper rail	ST 2-22-78	FE 3-11-67
<i>(Rallus longirostris yumanensis)</i>	SR6-27-71	
Greater sandhill crane	ST 4-17-83	
<i>(Grus canadensis tabida)</i>		
Western snowy plover ⁽²⁵⁾		FT 4-5-93
<i>(Charadrius alexandrinus nivosus)</i>		
Mountain plover		FPT 2-16-99
<i>(Charadrius montanus)</i>		
California least tern	SE 6-27-71	FE 10-13-70
<i>(Sterna antillarum browni)</i>		
Marbled murrelet	SE 3-12-92	FT 9-30-92
<i>(Brachyramphus marmoratus)</i> ⁽²⁶⁾		
Western yellow-billed cuckoo	SE 3-26-88	
<i>(Coccyzus americanus occidentalis)</i>	ST 6-27-71	
Elf owl	SE 10-2-80	
<i>(Micrathene whitneyi)</i>		
Northern spotted owl		FT 6-22-90
<i>(Strix occidentalis caurina)</i>		
Great gray owl	SE 10-2-80	
<i>(Strix nebulosa)</i>		
Gila woodpecker	SE 3-17-88	
<i>(Melanerpes uropygialis)</i>		
Gilded northern flicker ⁽²⁷⁾	SE 3-17-88	
<i>(Colaptes auratus chrysoides)</i>		
Willow flycatcher	SE 1-2-91	
<i>(Empidonax traillii)</i>		
Southwestern willow flycatcher		FE 3-29-95
<i>(Empidonax traillii extimus)</i>		
Bank swallow	ST 6-11-89	

CLASSIFICATION	State Designation and List Date	Federal Designation and List Date
<i>(Riparia riparia)</i>		
California coastal gnatcatcher		FT 3-30-93
<i>(Polioptila californica californica)</i>		
San Clemente loggerhead shrike		FE 8-11-77
<i>(Lanius ludovicianus mearnsi)</i>		
Arizona Bell's vireo	SE 3-17-88	
<i>(Vireo bellii arizonae)</i>		
Least Bell's vireo	SE 10-2-80	FE 5-2-86
<i>(Vireo bellii pusillus)</i>		
Inyo California towhee ⁽²⁸⁾	SE 10-2-80	FT 8-3-87
<i>(Pipilo crissalis eremophilus)</i>		
San Clemente sage sparrow		FT 8-11-77
<i>(Amphispiza belli clementeae)</i>		
Belding's savannah sparrow	SE 1-10-74	
<i>(Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi)</i>		
<u>MAMMALS</u>		
Buena Vista Lake shrew		FPE 6-1-00
<i>(Sorex ornatus relictus)</i>		
Riparian brush rabbit	SE 5-29-94	FPE 11-21-97
<i>(Sylvilagus bachmani riparius)</i>		
Point Arena mountain beaver		FE 12-12-91
<i>(Aplodontia rufa nigra)</i>		
San Joaquin antelope squirrel	ST 10-2-80	
<i>(Ammospermophilus nelsoni)</i>		
Mohave ground squirrel	ST 6-27-71	
<i>(Spermophilus mohavensis)</i>		
Pacific pocket mouse		FE 9-26-94
<i>(Perognathus longimembris pacificus)</i>		
Morro Bay kangaroo rat	SE 6-27-71	FE 10-13-70
<i>(Dipodomys heermanni morroensis)</i>		
Giant kangaroo rat	SE 10-2-80	FE 1-5-87
<i>(Dipodomys ingens)</i>		

CLASSIFICATION	State Designation and List Date	Federal Designation and List Date
Stephens' kangaroo rat <i>(Dipodomys stephensi)</i> ⁽²⁹⁾	ST 6-27-71	FE 9-30-88
San Bernardino kangaroo rat <i>(Dipodomys merriami parvus)</i>		FE 9-24-98
Tipton kangaroo rat <i>(Dipodomys nitratoides nitratoides)</i>	SE 6-11-89	FE 7-8-88
Fresno kangaroo rat <i>(Dipodomys nitratoides exilis)</i>	SE 10-2-80 SR6-27-71	FE 3-1-85
Salt-marsh harvest mouse <i>(Reithrodontomys raviventris)</i>	SE 6-27-71	FE 10-13-70
Amargosa vole <i>(Microtus californicus scirpensis)</i>	SE 10-2-80	FE 11-15-84
Riparian woodrat <i>(Neotoma fuscipes riparia)</i>		FPE 11-21-97
Sierra Nevada red fox <i>(Vulpes vulpes necator)</i>	ST 10-2-80	
San Joaquin kit fox <i>(Vulpes macrotis mutica)</i>	ST 6-27-71	FE 3-11-67
Island fox <i>(Urocyon littoralis)</i>	ST 6-27-71	
Guadalupe fur seal <i>(Arctocephalus townsendi)</i>	ST 6-27-71	FT 12-16-85
Steller (=northern) sea lion <i>(Eumetopias jubatus)</i>		FT 4-5-90
Wolverine <i>(Gulo gulo)</i>	ST 6-27-71	
Southern sea otter <i>(Enhydra lutris nereis)</i>		FT 1-14-77
Gray whale (RECOVERED) <i>(Eschrichtius robustus)</i>		Delisted 6-15-94
Sei whale <i>(Balaenoptera borealis)</i>		FE 6-2-70
Blue whale <i>(Balaenoptera musculus)</i>		FE 6-2-70

CLASSIFICATION	State Designation and List Date	Federal Designation and List Date
Finback whale ⁽³⁰⁾ (<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>)		FE 6-2-70
Humpback whale ⁽³¹⁾ (<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>)		FE 6-2-70
Right whale ⁽³²⁾ (<i>Balaena glacialis</i> (includes <i>australis</i>))		FE 6-2-70
Sperm whale (<i>Physeter macrocephalus</i> (=catodon))		FE 6-2-70
California (=Sierra Nevada) bighorn sheep (<i>Ovis canadensis californiana</i>)	SE 3-4-99 ⁽³³⁾ ST 6-27-71	FE ⁽³⁴⁾ 4-20-99
Penninsular bighorn sheep (<i>Ovis canadensis cremnobates</i>)	ST 6-27-71	FE 3-18-98

1. On January 1, 1985, all species designated as "rare" were reclassified as "threatened", as stipulated by the California Endangered Species Act.
2. Federal: Shasta (=placid) crayfish
3. Federal: *Callophrys mossii bayensis*
4. Federal: Sacramento River winter run chinook salmon
5. ESU = Evolutionarily Significant Unit
6. Naturally spawned coastal spring & fall chinook salmon between Redwood Creek in Humboldt Co. & the Russian River in Sonoma Co.
7. Federal: Central Valley Spring-Run ESU. Includes populations spawning in the Sacramento River & its tributaries
8. The State listing is limited to Coho south of San Francisco Bay.
9. The Federal listing is limited to naturally spawning populations in streams between Punta Gorda, Humboldt Co. & the San Lorenzo River, Santa Cruz Co.
10. Populations between Cape Blanco, Oregon & Punta Gorda, California.
11. Federal: *Oncorhynchus* (=Salmo) *aguabonita whitei*
12. Federal: *Oncorhynchus* (=Salmo) *clarki henshawi*
13. Federal: *Oncorhynchus* (=Salmo) *clarki seleniris*
14. Naturally spawned populations residing below impassable barriers in coastal basins from Redwood Creek in Humboldt Co. to, and including, the Gualala River in Mendocino Co.
15. Coastal basins from the Russian River, south to Soquel Creek, inclusive. Includes the San Francisco & San Pablo Bay basins, but excludes the Sacramento-San Joaquin River basins.
16. Coastal basins from the Pajaro River south to, but not including, the Santa Maria River.
17. Coastal basins from the Santa Maria River, south to the southern extent of the range (presently considered to be Malibu Creek).
18. The Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers and their tributaries.
19. Federal: Bonytail chub
20. Current nomenclature and federal listing: Colorado pikeminnow.
21. Proposal to delist refers to populations north of Orange County only.
21. Current taxonomy: *Gambelia sila*
22. DPS = Distinct Vertebrate Population Segment.
23. Emergency listed. Federal listing refers to the Santa Barbara County DPS only.
24. Federal listing proposal refers to populations in the San Gabriel, San Jacinto & San Bernardino Mountains only.
25. Current nomenclature: Barefoot gecko.

26. Current taxonomy: *Gambelia sila*.
27. Current taxonomy and Federal listing: *Thamnophis gigas*
28. Federal: Brown pelican, *Pelecanus occidentalis*
29. Federal status applies only to the Pacific coastal population.
30. Federal: *Brachyramphus marmoratus marmoratus*
31. Current taxonomy: Gilded flicker (*Colaptes chrysoides*)
32. Federal: Inyo California (=brown) towhee
33. Federal: includes *Dipodomys cascus*
34. Also known as Fin whale.
35. Also known as Hump-backed whale.
36. Also known as Black right whale.

SECTION 6

OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

California Supplement, September 2000

This section covers the state requirements for Other Environmental Issues and is intended to supplement the U.S. TEAM Guide. Refer to the U.S. TEAM Guide and the DOD Component Supplements for Federal, DOD, and service-specific requirements.

Definitions

- *Appropriate Local Agency* - a county, city, or regional association which has adopted a hazardous waste management plan pursuant to Article 3.5, Chapter 6.5, Division 20, Health and Safety Code (commencing with section 25135) (22 CCR, Section 67100.1).
- *Baseline Year* - any of the following, whichever is applicable:
 1. For a generator's initial report, the baseline year is the calendar year, selected by the generator, for which substantial hazardous waste generation, or onsite or offsite management data is available, except the generator may select the current reporting year as the baseline year for the initial report.
 2. For all subsequent reports, the baseline year is the reporting year of the immediately preceding report (22 CCR, Section 67100.1).
- *Hazardous Waste Management Approaches* - methods and techniques of controlling the generation and handling of hazardous waste, including source reduction, recycling, and treatment of hazardous waste (22 CCR, Section 67100.1).
- *Hazardous Waste Management Performance Report (Report)* - the report required by section 67100.7(a) of these regulations to document and evaluate the results of hazardous waste management practices (22 CCR, Section 67100.1).
- *Large State Facility* - means those campuses of the California State University and the California Community Colleges, prisons within the Department of Corrections, facilities of the State Department of Transportation, and facilities of other state agencies, that the board determines, are primary campuses, prisons, or facilities (Public Resources Code (PRC), Section 40148) [Added September 2000].
- *Motor Vehicle Fluids* - includes all fluids associated with the operation of a motor vehicle, for example transmission oil, hydraulic fluid, brake fluid, antifreeze, power steering fluid, and gasoline (22 CCR, Section 67100.1) [Added August 1999].

- *Numerical Goal* - a single numerical percentage reflecting an estimate of the source reduction the generator could optimally strive to achieve over a four-year period (22 CCR, Section 67100.1).
- *Reporting Year* - the calendar year immediately preceding the year in which plans, reports, and compliance checklist are to be prepared (22 CCR, Section 67100.1) [Revised September 1998].
- *Routinely Generated* - includes:
 1. Hazardous and extremely hazardous wastes that result from ongoing processes or operations.
 2. Hazardous wastes generated from regularly scheduled maintenance or production activities performed less frequently than once a year (22 CCR, Section 67100.1).
- *Small Business* - small business as defined in Government Code, section 11342(e) (22 CCR, Section 67100.1).
- *Source Reduction* - one of the following:
 1. Any action which causes a net reduction in the generation of hazardous waste.
 2. Any action taken before the hazardous waste is generated that results in lessening of the properties which cause it to be classified as a hazardous waste (22 CCR, Section 67100.1).
- *State Agency* - every state office, department, division, board, commission, or other agency of the state, including the California Community Colleges and the California State University. The Regents of the University of California are encouraged to implement this division (PRC, Section 40196.3) [Added September 2000].

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>NEPA PROCESS</p> <p>O1.2. Missing Checklist Items</p> <p>O1.2.1.CA. Federal facilities are required to comply with all applicable state regulatory requirements not contained in this checklist (a finding under this checklist item will have the citation of the applied regulation as a basis of finding).</p>	<p>Determine whether any new regulations have been issued since the finalization of the manual.</p> <p>Determine whether the Federal facility has activities or facilities that are regulated but not addressed in the checklists.</p> <p>Verify that the Federal facility is in compliance with all applicable and newly issued regulations.</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE</p> <p>O2.2. Missing Checklist Items</p> <p>O2.2.1.CA. Federal facilities are required to comply with all applicable state regulatory requirements not contained in this checklist (a finding under this checklist item will have the citation of the applied regulation as a basis of finding).</p>	<p>Determine whether any new regulations have been issued since the finalization of the manual.</p> <p>Determine whether the Federal facility has activities or facilities that are regulated but not addressed in the checklists.</p> <p>Verify that the Federal facility is in compliance with all applicable and newly issued regulations.</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>ENVIRONMENTAL NOISE</p> <p>O2.5. State-Specific Requirements</p> <p>O2.5.1.CA. Motor vehicles subject to registration are required to meet certain noise criteria (Vehicle Code, Division 11, Rules of the Road, Section 23130(a)).</p> <p>O2.5.2.CA. Vehicles subject to registration, within a speed zone of 35 miles per hour or less on level streets, or streets with a grade not</p>	<p>(NOTE: According to the California Administrative Code, Title 21, Division of Aeronautics, Subchapter 6, Noise Standards, noise standards governing the operation of aircraft and aircraft engines apply to airports operating under a valid permit issued by the Department of Transportation. Airport noise standards apply to civilian airports and vacated military airports being converted to civilian use.)</p> <p>Verify that any motor vehicle with a manufacturer's gross vehicle weight rating of more than 10,000 lb and any combination of vehicles towed by such motor vehicle:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - does not exceed 86 dBA when the speed limit is 35 mph or less - does not exceed 90 dBA when speed limit is more than 35 mph <p>Verify that any motorcycle (other than a motor-driven cycle):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - does not exceed 82 dBA in speed limits of 45 mph or less - does not exceed 86 dBA in speed limits of 45 mph or more. <p>Verify that any other motor vehicle and any combination of vehicles towed by such motor vehicle:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - do not exceed 76 dBA in speed limits of 45 mph or less - do not exceed 82 dBA in speed limits of 45 mph or more. <p>Verify that any motor vehicle with a manufacturer's gross vehicle weight of 6,000 lb or more and any combination of vehicles towed by such motor vehicle does not exceed 82 dBA.</p> <p>Verify that any motorcycle other than a motor-driven cycle does not exceed 77 dBA.</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>exceeding plus or minus 1 percent, must meet certain noise limits (Vehicle Code, Division 11, Section 23130.5(a)).</p> <p>O2.5.3.CA. Operation of any radio system intended to make sound audible outside the vehicle when the vehicle is being operated upon a highway is prohibited, except under certain conditions (Vehicle Code, Division 11, Section 27007).</p> <p>O2.5.4.CA. Adequate mufflers are required on every motor vehicle subject to registration at all times to prevent excessive or unusual noise (Vehicle Code, Division 12, Section 27150).</p> <p>O2.5.5.CA. Drilling and production operations must meet noise</p>	<p>exceed 77 dBA.</p> <p>Verify that any other motor vehicle and any combination of vehicles towed by such motor vehicle does not exceed 74 dBA.</p> <p>Verify that no radio system is used for noise outside the vehicle unless one of the following conditions apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - vehicle is being operated to request assistance or warn of a hazardous situation - vehicle is being used for advertising used in parades, political or other special events <p>(NOTE: Radio systems on vehicles may be prohibited by a local authority by ordinance or resolution)</p> <p>Verify that every motor vehicle is equipped with an adequate muffler.</p> <p>Verify that no muffler or exhaust system has a cutout, bypass, or similar device.</p> <p>Verify that every passenger vehicle operated off the highways is equipped with an adequate muffler and does not have a cutout, bypass, or similar device.</p> <p>(NOTE: This does not apply to passenger vehicles being operated off the highways in an organized racing or competitive event conducted under the auspices of a recognized sanctioning body or by permit issued by the local governmental authority.)</p> <p>Verify that drilling and production operations are conducted in a manner that will eliminate, insofar as is practical, any noise from ocean and tideland areas.</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
requirements in ocean and tideland areas (2 CCR, Section 2136(b)) [Added September 1998].	ocean and tideland areas.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>IRP</p> <p>O3.2. Missing Checklist Items</p> <p>O3.2.1.CA. Federal facilities are required to comply with all applicable state regulatory requirements not contained in this checklist (a finding under this checklist item will have the citation of the applied regulation as a basis of finding).</p>	<p>Determine whether any new regulations have been issued since the finalization of the manual.</p> <p>Determine whether the Federal facility has activities or facilities that are regulated but not addressed in the checklists.</p> <p>Verify that the Federal facility is in compliance with all applicable and newly issued regulations.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>POLLUTION PREVENTION</p> <p>O4.2. Missing Checklist Items</p> <p>O4.2.1.CA. Federal facilities are required to comply with all applicable state regulatory requirements not contained in this checklist (a finding under this checklist item will have the citation of the applied regulation as a basis of finding).</p>	<p>Determine whether any new regulations have been issued since the finalization of the manual.</p> <p>Determine whether the Federal facility has activities or facilities that are regulated but not addressed in the checklists.</p> <p>Verify that the Federal facility is in compliance with all applicable and newly issued regulations.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>POLLUTION PREVENTION</p> <p>O4.10. State-Specific Requirements: Source Reduction Plans</p> <p>O4.10.1.CA. Routine generators, through ongoing processes and operations, of more than 12,000 kg of hazardous waste or more than 12 kg of extremely hazardous waste in the reporting year must develop a source reduction evaluation review and plan summary (22 CCR, Sections 67100.2(a), 67100.2(c), and 67100.4) [Revised September 1998; Revised August 1999].</p>	<p>Determine whether the site routinely generates 12,000 kg of hazardous waste or 12 kg of extremely hazardous waste in a year.</p> <p>(NOTE: The following hazardous wastes are not to be included in calculating the volume, or comparable weight of waste produced and are not subject to these requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - automotive fluids and automotive oil filters - lead acid batteries - household hazardous wastes, wastes from household collection events and wastes separated at community landfills - waste pesticides and pesticide containers collected by county agricultural commissioners - spent munitions and ordnance - decommissioned utility poles - oil generated from decommissioned refrigeration units - mercury relays and low-level radioactive tube generated from removal of telephone equipment - lighting wastes including ballasts and fluorescent tubes - waste from site cleanup and mitigation activities including remedial investigations - samples and evidence from enforcement actions - asbestos - PCBs - formation fluids and solids from oil, gas, and geothermal exploration and field development - demolition waste/major renovation waste - waste generated from emergency response actions - waste generated from laboratory scale research - medical wastes.)

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
O4.10.2.CA. The source reduction evaluation plan must include specific items (22 CCR, Section 67100.5) [Revised August 1999].	<p>Verify that generators conduct a source reduction evaluation review and plan for each site every 4 yr.</p> <p>Verify that, at the time a review and plan is submitted to the Department of Toxic Substances Control, the generator certifies that it has implemented, is implementing, or will be implementing, the source reduction measures identified in the review and plan according to the implementation schedule contained in these documents.</p> <p>(NOTE: The generator may determine not to implement a source reduction measure if they determine, after further analysis, that the selected measure is not technically feasible or economically practicable or could result in any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an increase in the generation of hazardous waste - an increase in release of hazardous chemicals to other environmental media - adverse impacts on product quality - a significant increase in the risk of an adverse impact to human health or the environment.) <p>(NOTE: If the generator elects not to implement the review and plan, they must amend the review and plan within 90 days.)</p> <p>Verify that the plan includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - name and location of the site, telephone number and Identification Number - type of business or activity and four digit Standard Industrial Code (SIC) codes applicable to activities at the site - length of time at the present site - major services provided and/or major products manufactured - number of employees - capital costs, operating costs, and waste management costs - a general description of site operations with corresponding block diagrams focusing on quantity and type of hazardous wastes, raw materials, and final products produced at the site - identification of all routinely generated hazardous waste streams

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
	<p>in the current reporting year which result from ongoing processes or operations that have a yearly volume, or comparable weight exceeding 5 percent of the total yearly volume, or comparable weight of hazardous waste generated at the site, or, for extremely hazardous waste, 5 percent of the total yearly volume, or comparable weight generated at the site</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - all of the following information for each hazardous waste stream: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an estimate of the weight, in pounds of hazardous waste generated - the applicable California waste code - the processes, operations and activities generating the waste(s) - an evaluation of source reduction measures available to the generator which are potentially viable - consideration of the following factors for each measure evaluated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - expected change in the amount of hazardous waste generated - technical feasibility - economic evaluation - effects on product quality - employee health and safety implications - permits, variances, compliance schedules or applicable state local and Federal agencies - releases and discharges - any pertinent information needed to evaluate and implement source reduction measures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a specification of, and a rationale for, the technically feasible and economically practicable source reduction measures that will be taken by the generator with respect to each hazardous waste stream - an evaluation, and, to the extent practicable, a quantification of the effects of any source reduction measure selected - a list of each measure considered but not selected for a detailed evaluation as a potentially viable source reduction measure - a timetable for making reasonable and measurable progress towards implementation of the selected source reduction

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>04.10.3.CA. [Deleted September 1998].</p> <p>04.10.4.CA. Generators exceeding the hazardous waste thresholds must prepare a hazardous waste management performance report and hazardous waste management performance report summary (22 CCR, Sections 67100.7 and 67100.8) [Revised September 1998].</p>	<p>measures</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - for all plans prepared after 1 September 1991, a 4 yr numerical goal for reducing the generation of hazardous waste streams. <p>[Repealed]</p> <p>Verify that, covered generators prepare a hazardous waste management performance report with sufficient detail to convey an understanding of the hazardous waste management approaches used at the site.</p> <p>Verify that the report conveys an understanding of the hazardous waste management approaches used at the site, using narratives, photographs, illustrations, figures, or data as necessary, which includes all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - name and location of the site and four-digit SIC code(s) for the site - all of the following information for each waste stream: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an estimate, in pounds, of the quantity of hazardous waste generated and the quantity of hazardous waste managed, both onsite and offsite, during the current reporting year and the baseline year - a description of current hazardous waste management approaches and identification of all approaches implemented since the baseline year - an assessment of the effect, since the baseline year, of each implemented hazardous waste management approach on the weight of hazardous waste generated, the properties which cause it to be classified as a hazardous waste and/or the onsite and offsite management of hazardous waste. The report shall consider, but shall not be limited to all of the following approaches: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - source reduction - onsite or offsite recycling

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>04.10.5.CA. [Deleted September 1997].</p> <p>04.10.6.CA. Progress reports must be submitted (22 CCR, Section 67100.12) [Revised September 1998].</p> <p>04.10.7.CA. Waste minimization records must be certified (22 CCR, Section 67100.13) [Revised September</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - onsite or offsite treatment - a description of factors during the current reporting year that have affected hazardous waste generation and onsite and offsite hazardous waste management since the baseline year, including, but not limited to, any of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - changes in business activity - changes in waste classification - natural phenomena other factors that have affected either the quantity of hazardous waste generated or onsite and offsite hazardous waste management requirements. <p>(NOTE: If the generator selects the current reporting year as the baseline year, the information required will be provided for the reporting year only.)</p> <p>(NOTE: The first report was required on or before 1 September 1991 and reports are required every 4 yr after that date.)</p> <p>Verify that covered generators prepare a progress report on or before 1 March 1994 and every 2 yr thereafter.</p> <p>Verify that, if the EPA biennial generator report is submitted, Form GM is used as the progress report.</p> <p>Verify that, if the EPA biennial generator report is not submitted, the progress report is prepared and maintained onsite.</p> <p>Verify that the review, plan, report, and compliance checklist are reviewed and certified by a registered professional engineer, by an individual who is responsible for the processes and operations of the site, or by a registered environmental assessor.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
1998].	
O4.10.8.CA. Waste minimization records must be maintained (22 CCR, Section 67100.3) [Revised September 1998; Revised August 1999].	<p>Verify that copies of the current review and plan, report, summary progress report, and compliance checklist are retained.</p> <p>Verify that copies of the plan, report, summary progress report, and compliance checklist are made available locally for public review.</p> <p>(NOTE: This may be accomplished by making documents available at the generator's facility, at a public library, or at the offices of any local governmental agency that is willing to act as a repository for this information.)</p> <p>(NOTE: Trade secrets will be excluded from the public copy.)</p>
O4.10.9.CA. Generators must submit summary progress reports (22 CCR, Section 67100.9) [Added August 1999].	<p>Verify that generators prepare a summary progress report and submit it to the Department of Toxic Substances Control on or before 1 September 1999 and every 4 yr thereafter.</p> <p>Verify that generators complete the Department of Toxic Substances Control's Form #1262 (3/99) title, "Summary Progress Report" as their summary progress report.</p>
State Agencies: Waste Diversion	(NOTE: See section SO.25.CA. for related recycling requirements, and SO.5.CA. for related waste management plan requirements.)
O4.10.10.CA. State agencies and large state facilities must meet waste diversion requirements (Public Resources Code (PRC), Section 42921) [Added September 2000].	<p>Verify that each state agency and each large state facility diverts at least 25 percent of all solid waste generated by the state agency from landfill disposal or transformation facilities by 1 January 2002, through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities.</p> <p>Verify that on and after 1 January 2004, each state agency and each large state facility diverts at least 50 percent of all solid waste from landfill disposal or transformation facilities through source reduction, recycling, and composting activities.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
OTHER ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>O4.10.11.CA. State agencies and large state facilities must submit annual waste reduction reports (PRC, Section 42926) [Added September 2000].</p>	<p>reduction, recycling, and composting activities.</p> <p>Verify that each state agency submits a report to the board summarizing its progress in reducing solid waste.</p> <p>Verify that the annual report is submitted on or before 1 April 2002, and on or before 1 April in each subsequent year, and encompasses the previous calendar year.</p> <p>Verify that each state agency's annual report to the board, at a minimum, includes all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - calculations of annual disposal reduction - information on the changes in waste generated or disposed of due to increases or decreases in employees, economics, or other factors - a summary of progress made in implementing the integrated waste management plan - the extent to which the state agency intends to utilize programs or facilities established by the local agency for the handling, diversion, and disposal of solid waste (if the state agency does not intend to utilize those established programs or facilities, the state agency will identify sufficient disposal capacity for solid waste that is not source reduced, recycled, or composted) - if the agency has been granted a time extension by the board, a summary of progress made in meeting the integrated waste management plan implementation schedule and complying with the state agency's plan of correction, prior to the expiration of the time extension - if the state agency has been granted an alternative source reduction, recycling, and composting requirement, a summary of progress made towards meeting the alternative requirement as well as an explanation of current circumstances that support the continuation of the alternative requirement - any other information relevant to compliance with Section 42921 (see O4.10.10.CA. above).

SECTION 7

PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT

California Supplement, September 2000

This section covers the state requirements for Pesticide Management and is intended to supplement the U.S. TEAM Guide. Refer to the U.S. TEAM Guide and the DOD Component Supplements for Federal, DOD, and service-specific requirements.

California Pesticide Regulations and Federal Agencies

The following information is based on a policy issued by the California Department of Pesticide Regulation (DPR). The policy addresses the regulation of pesticide use on federal facilities and defines "federal facilities" as all property under the control of the federal government and federal employees.

The policy states that the DPR has the authority to directly regulate private persons who conduct pest control on federal facilities at the request of, or under contract to, a federal agency or the operator of the federal facility. The policy also states that the DPR has regulatory and penalty authority over private persons and the applicators they hire, who lease or use federal facilities for personal purposes rather than to fulfill a federal mandate.

The policy lists the sections of California pesticide regulations that DPR have determined apply to federal agencies. Using the DPR guidance the following list represents the items in this TEAM Supplement that correspond with the identified California regulations:

- PM.5.2.CA and PM.5.4.CA. through PM.5.7.CA.
- PM.10.3.CA., PM.10.4.CA., PM.10.32.CA., and PM.10.33.
- PM.45.1.CA. through PM.45.4.CA.
- PM.50.1.CA. and PM.55.1.CA.

The other issue that the policy statement addresses is certification of pesticide applicators. The California approved Plan for Certification requires federal agencies to "provide assurances that their applicators are knowledgeable concerning California laws and regulations pertaining to pesticides." The following bureaus or agencies within the federal departments may certify applicators under an approved federal plan:

- Department of Defense; The Army (including the Army Corps of Engineers), Navy (including the Marine Corps), and the Air Force.
- Department of Energy: The Bonneville Power Administration only.
- Department of Interior: The Bureau of Land Management, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the National Park Service.
- Department of Agriculture: All components, including the Forest Service.

Federal employees certified under their agencies approved federal plan must present a current certification to the commissioner when applying for a restricted material permit and to a licensed pesticide dealer when purchasing restricted use pesticides.

Definitions

- Agricultural Commodity - an unprocessed product of farms, ranches, nurseries, and forests (except livestock, poultry, and fish) including fruits, vegetables, grains, legumes, animal feed and forage crops, rangeland and pasture, seed crops, fiber crops, oil crops, trees grown for lumber and wood products, nursery stock grown commercially, Christmas trees, ornamentals and cut flowers, and turf grown commercially for sod (3 CCR, Section 6000).
- *Applied to the Soil, Applied to the Ground* - the labeling of a pesticide product includes terminology such as the following (3 CCR, Section 6000):
 1. soil fumigant, soil applied, or soil treatment product
 2. can be used as a soil drench
 3. application to soil
 4. inject into the soil
 5. incorporate in top (x) inches of soil; re-plant incorporation
 6. use on soil for of soil-borne diseases
 7. surface application; band treatment, surface blend
 8. side dressing both/one side of row and cultivate into soil
 9. should be mixed uniformly into top (x) inches of soil
 10. re-emergent to the weed
 11. broadcast to the soil
 12. apply in seed furrow.
- *Carbamates* - esters of N-methyl carbamic acid that inhibit cholinesterase (3 CCR, Section 6000).
- *Certified Commercial Applicator* - any of the following (3 CCR, Section 6000):
 1. a person holding a valid qualified license issued by the Director
 2. a pilot holding a valid journeyman pest control aircraft pilot's certificate issued by the Director
 3. a person holding a certified technician certificate issued by the Vector Biology and Control Section of the Department of Health Services
 4. a person holding a valid structural pest control operator or field representative license issued by the Structural Pest Control Board of the Department of Consumer Affairs
 5. a person holding a valid qualified applicator certificate issued by the Director.
- *Certified Private Applicator* - a private applicator holding a valid restricted material permit (3 CCR, Section 6000).

- *Closed System* - a procedure for removing a pesticide from its original container, rinsing the emptied container, and transferring the pesticide product, mixtures and dilutions, and rinse solution through connecting hoses, pipes, and couplings that are sufficiently tight to prevent exposure of any person to the pesticide or rinse solution. Rinsing is not required when the pesticide is used without dilution. The system's design and construction shall meet the Director's closed system criteria (3 CCR, Section 6000).
- *Commercial Applicator* - a person who uses or supervises the use of a restricted material for any purpose or on any property other than as provided by the definition of "Private Applicator" (3 CCR, Section 6000).
- *Commissioner* - the County Agricultural Commissioner.
- *Conflict with Labeling* - any deviation from instructions, requirements, or prohibitions of pesticide product labeling concerning storage, handling, or use, except (3 CCR, Section 6000) [Revised August 1999]:
 1. a decrease in dosage rate per unit treated
 2. a decrease in the concentration of the mixture applied
 3. application at a frequency less than specified
 4. use to control a target pest not listed, provided the application is to a commodity/site that is listed and the use of the product against an unnamed pest is not expressly prohibited
 5. employing a method of application not expressly prohibited, provided other directions are followed
 6. mixing with another pesticide or with a fertilizer, unless such mixing is expressly prohibited
 7. an increase in the concentration of the mixture applied, provided it corresponds with the current published UC Pest Management Guidelines of the University of California, which are available from their Statewide Integrated Pest Management Project, One Shields Avenue, Davis, California 95616, or on-line at <http://www.ipm.ucdavis.edu>, or
 8. the use of personal protective equipment consistent with the exceptions and substitutions in section 6738.
- *Continuous Monitoring* - the measurement of the air concentration of a specific pesticide on an uninterrupted, real-time basis by instrumental methods (3 CCR, Section 6000).
- *Coverall* - a one or two piece garment of closely woven fabric or equivalent that covers the entire body, except the head, hands, and feet, and must be provided by the employer as personal protective equipment. Coverall differs from, and should not be confused with, work clothing that can be required to be provided by the employee (3 CCR, Section 6000) [Added September 1997].

- *Employee* - any person hired by the employer or his agent, or a labor contractor (3 CCR, Section 6000).
- *Enclosed Cab* - chemical resistant barrier that completely surrounds the occupant(s) of the cab and meets those portions of the requirements in American Society of Agricultural Engineers Standard S-525 (Rev. 11/97) that pertain to dermal protection (3 CCR, Section 6000) [Revised August 1999].
- *Field* - any area (including a greenhouse) upon which one or more crops are commercially grown (3 CCR, Section 6000).
- *Fieldworker* - any person, who, for any kind of compensation, performs cultural activities in a field. Fieldworker does not include persons performing tasks as a crop advisor, including field checking or scouting, making observations of the well being of the plants, or taking samples, nor does it include local, state, or federal officials performing inspection, sampling, or other similar official duties (3 CCR, Section 6000) [Added September 1997].
- *Ground-based Application Equipment* - such equipment as (3 CCR, Section 6000):
 1. hand sprayers
 2. backpack sprayers
 3. air-blast sprayers
 4. field soil injection equipment
 5. dusters
 6. drills
 7. granular applicators
 8. ground-rig sprayers.
- *Handle* - mixing, loading, or applying (including flagging) pesticides, or maintaining, servicing, repairing, or cleaning contaminated equipment used in these activities (3 CCR, Section 6000).
- *Home Use* - use in a household or its immediate environment (3 CCR, Section 6000).
- *Industrial Use* - use for or in a manufacturing, mining, or chemical process, or use in the operation of factories, processing plants, and similar sites (3 CCR, Section 6000).
- *Institutional Use* - use within the confines of, or on property necessary for the operation of, buildings such as hospitals, schools, libraries, auditoriums, and office complexes (3 CCR, Section 6000).
- *Medical Supervision* - occupational health guidance and necessary associated health evaluation by a physician licensed to practice medicine (3 CCR, Section 6000).

- *Notice of Intent* - oral or written notification to the Commissioner, as specified by the Commissioner, prior to the use of a pesticide pursuant to a permit (3 CCR, Section 6000).
- *Operator of the Property* - the person primarily responsible for the control or management of the property (3 CCR, Section 6000).
- *Organophosphates* - organophosphorus esters that inhibit cholinesterase (3 CCR, Section 6000).
- *Pesticide* - either of the following (3 CCR, Section 6000):
 1. any substance, or mixture of substances, that is an pesticide, including mixtures and dilutions of pesticides
 2. as the term is used in Section 12995 of the Food and Agricultural Code, includes any substance or product that the user intends to be used for the pesticidal purposes specified in Sections 12753 and 12758 of the Food and Agricultural Code.
- *Pesticide Safety Information Series* - a series of leaflets that summarize health and safety aspects of various pesticides and groups of pesticides (3 CCR, Section 6000).
- *Pesticides in Toxicity Category One* - pesticide products that are required to prominently display the word “DANGER” on the label (3 CCR, Section 6000).
- *Pesticides in Toxicity Category Two* - pesticide products that are required to prominently display the word “WARNING” on the label (3 CCR, Section 6000).
- *Private Applicator* - any of the following:
 1. a person who uses or supervises the use of a restricted material for the purpose of producing an agricultural commodity on property owned or rented by that person or his or her employer
 2. a householder who uses or supervises the use of a restricted material outside the confines of a residential dwelling for the purpose of controlling ornamental, plant, or turf pests on residential property owned or rented by such householder
 3. a householder who uses or supervises the use of a restricted material that is not labeled as a restricted use pesticide by the USEPA within the confines of a residential dwelling owned or rented by such householder (3 CCR, Section 6000).
- *Protective Clothing* - clothing that minimizes human body contact with pesticides and is separate from, or in addition to, normal wearing apparel. Protective clothing may include work clothing, chemical resistant boots, gloves, hat, and chemical resistant apron (3 CCR, Section 6000).

- *Qualified Applicator Certificate Holder* - a person who has qualified by examination in one or more pest control categories to supervise pesticide applications. However, such qualifications shall not entitle the holder to supervise the operations of a licensed pest control business (3 CCR, Section 6000).
- *Qualified Applicator Licensee* - a person who has qualified by examination in one or more pest control categories to supervise the pesticide applications made by a licensed pest control business and who is responsible for safe and legal operations under such license (3 CCR, Section 6000).
- *Reentry Interval* - the period of time after a field is treated with a pesticide during which restrictions on entry are in effect to protect employees from potential exposure to hazardous levels of residue (3 CCR, Section 6000).
- *Regularly Handle* - an employee who handles pesticide during any part of the day for more than six calendar days in any 30 consecutive day qualifying period beginning on the first day of handling. Any day spent mixing or loading pesticides while exclusively using a closed system or mixing only pesticides in water-soluble packets is not included by an employee who has a baseline blood cholinesterase level established (3 CCR, Section 6000).
- *Structural Use* - a use requiring a structural pest control operator's license (3 CCR, Section 6000).
- *Toxicity Category One* - see Pesticides in Toxicity Category One.
- *Toxicity Category Two* - see Pesticides in Toxicity Category Two.
- *Weed Oil* - a pesticide, the label of which states that the product may be used, by itself, to control weeds, and which contains 70 percent or more of the following active ingredients:
 1. petroleum hydrocarbons
 2. mineral oil
 3. petroleum oil
 4. petroleum distillates
 5. aromatic petroleum distillates (3 CCR, Section 6000).
- *Work Clothing* - a long-sleeved shirt and long-legged trousers, or a coverall type garment, all of closely woven fabric or equivalent, covering the body including arms and legs, but not necessarily covering the head, hands, or feet (3 CCR, Section 6000).

**PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT
GUIDANCE FOR CALIFORNIA CHECKLIST USERS**

REFER TO CHECKLIST ITEMS:

Missing Checklist Items	PM.2.1.CA.
Pesticide Applicators	PM.5.1.CA.
Identification Numbers and Permits	PM.5.2.CA. through PM.5.7.CA.
Pesticide Application	
General	PM.10.1.CA. through PM.10.12.CA.
Safety	PM.10.13.CA. through PM.10.31.CA.
Pesticide Management Zone	PM.10.32.CA. and PM.10.33.CA.
Equipment	PM.15.1.CA. through PM.15.3.CA.
Agriculture	PM.20.1.CA. through PM.20.7.CA.
Aerial	PM.25.1.CA. through PM.25.4.CA.
Landscape	PM.30.1.CA.
Other	
Antifouling Coatings	PM.35.1.CA.
Fumigation	PM.35.2.CA. through PM.35.4.CA.
Minimal Exposure Pesticides	PM.35.5.CA. through PM.35.10.CA.
Documentation	PM.40.1.CA. and PM.40.2.CA.
Storage, Mixing, Preparation	PM.45.1.CA. through PM.45.4.CA.
Transportation	PM.50.1.CA.
Disposal	PM.55.1.CA.
Specific Requirements for Counties and Local Areas	PM.65.1.CA. through PM.65.6.CA.

GUIDANCE FOR APPENDIX USERS

**REFER TO APPENDIX
NUMBERS:**

REFER TO APPENDIX TITLES:

7-1	Restricted Materials
7-2	Conditions that Provide Exemptions from the Restricted Materials Permit Requirements
7-3	Exempt Materials
7-4	Chemicals Designated as Potential Groundwater Pollutants
7-5	Restricted Entry Levels
7-6	Restricted Entry Interval Adjustments
7-7	Counties Required to Meet Use Restrictions for Phenoxy

and Certain Other Herbicides

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>PM.2. MISSING CHECKLIST ITEMS</p> <p>PM.2.1.CA. Federal facilities are required to comply with all applicable state regulatory requirements not contained in this checklist (a finding under this checklist item will have the citation of the applied regulation as a basis of finding).</p>	<p>Determine whether any new regulations have been issued since the finalization of the manual.</p> <p>Determine whether the Federal facility has activities or facilities that are regulated but not addressed in the checklists.</p> <p>Verify that the Federal facility is in compliance with all applicable and newly issued regulations.</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>PM.5. PESTICIDE APPLICATORS</p> <p>PM.5.1.CA. Restricted materials (except those specifically exempted) can be possessed and used only by, or under the supervision of, certified applicators (3 CCR, Section 6406) [Revised September 1997].</p> <p>Identification Numbers and Permits</p> <p>PM.5.2.CA. An operator identification number must be obtained before certain pesticides are purchased and used on facility premises (3 CCR, Sections 6622 and 6800(b)).[Moved from PM.10.6.CA.]</p>	<p>(NOTE: See Appendix 7-1 for a list of restricted materials (pesticides).)</p> <p>Verify that applicators applying restricted materials are certified.</p> <p>Verify that certified applicators who are responsible for supervising noncertified applicators meet both of the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - they are aware of conditions at the application site - they are available to direct and control the application process. <p>(NOTE: A permit is also required for the possession or use of specific pesticides. See Permits under PM.10.)</p> <p>(NOTE: The operator of the property is not required to obtain an operator identification number when a person performing pest control for hire purchases and applies the pesticides identified here. Also, persons performing pest control for hire are exempt from obtaining an operator identification number.)</p> <p>Verify that an operator identification number is obtained from the Commissioner prior to purchase and use of any of the following pesticides:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - any pesticide for agricultural use, except those for use only on livestock - any pesticide listed in Appendix 7-1, except those that satisfy the conditions of Appendix 7-2, or exempted in Appendix 7-3

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>PM.5.3.CA. A site identification number must be obtained prior to the use of pesticides for the production of an agricultural commodity (3 CCR, Section 6623). [Moved from PM.10.7.CA.]</p> <p>PM.5.4.CA. A permit is required in order to possess or use restricted materials (pesticides) (3 CCR, Sections 6400, 6402, 6412, 6414, 6420, and 6422) [Citation revised September 1998]. [Moved from PM.10.8.CA.]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - any pesticide for industrial use as a post-harvest commodity treatment - of the pesticides listed in Appendix 7-4 when intended for outdoor institutional, or outdoor industrial use. <p>Verify that the facility provides the Commissioner with a list of all counties in which pest control will be performed and all valid operator identification numbers.</p> <p>Verify the prior to the use of pesticides for the production of an agricultural commodity, the operator of the property obtains a site identification number(s) from the commissioner for each site where pest control work will be performed.</p> <p>(NOTE: The site identification number is valid for the same, concurrent, period of time as the operator identification number.)</p> <p>(NOTE: Pesticides only listed as restricted on the Federal restricted use list do not require a permit. Examine the following to determine if a permit is required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appendix 7-1 for a list of restricted materials - Appendix 7-2 for a list of special conditions that provide exemptions from the permit requirement. - Appendix 7-3 for a list of exempt materials that do not require permits.) <p>(NOTE: A permit for the agricultural use of a pesticide is only issued to the operator of the property to be treated, or, when allowed by the commissioner, to the operator's authorized representative. Permits for other than agricultural use may be issued to the operator of the property to be treated or the pest control operator.)</p> <p>Verify that the operator of the property assumes the responsibility for compliance with all permit conditions.</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>PM.5.5.CA. Licensed agricultural pest control advisers and growers must consider alternatives and mitigation measures when using pesticides that require a permit (3 CCR, Section 6426.) [Moved from PM.10.10.CA.]</p> <p>PM.5.6.CA. When a permit requires a notice of intent, the Commissioner must be notified before applying pesticides that require a permit (3 CCR, Section 6434.) [Moved from PM.10.11.CA.]</p>	<p>Verify that a valid permit is held for each nonexempt restricted material (pesticides).</p> <p>Verify that all permit conditions are met by the operator of the property and/or the pest control operator.</p> <p>(NOTE: Permits for restricted materials (pesticides) are valid for no more than 12 mo. Agriculture permits are time and place specific.)</p> <p>(NOTE: The person named in a permit is allowed to retain possession, but not to sell or use materials if the permit expires, provided the pesticides are stored in compliance with the storage requirements.)</p> <p>Verify that, when using any pesticides requiring a permit, licensed agricultural pest control advisers and growers consider and adopt, if feasible, any reasonable and effective mitigation measure or use any feasible alternative that would substantially lessen any significant adverse impact on the environment.</p> <p>Verify that licensed agricultural pest control operators have a available a copy of the written recommendation covering each agricultural use application of a pesticide that requires a permit.</p> <p>Verify that licensed agricultural pest control operators operate in accordance with his pesticide permit.</p> <p>Verify that, when the permit requires a notice of intent, the Commissioner is notified at least 24 h before beginning to apply a pesticide requiring a permit.</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>PM.5.7.CA. Aerial application of phenoxy herbicides on timberland requires a permit (3 CCR, Section 6443). [Moved from PM.10.12.CA.]</p>	<p>Determine whether the facility has been issued a permit for aerial application of phenoxy herbicides for conifer release or for site preparation for commercial timber production or if a permit has been issued for lands controlled by the facility.</p> <p>Verify that the permit is posted (and remains posted until the permit expires) at a post office or similar public place reasonably located so as to be seen by persons living within 1 mi of the proposed spraying area.</p> <p>Verify that a copy of the permit is mailed to all owners of record of property within 300 ft of spray site and all persons residing within 300 ft of the spray site should have filed a request for written notification.</p> <p>Verify that the spraying is done in accordance with the conditions of the permit.</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>PESTICIDE APPLICATION</p> <p>PM.10. GENERAL</p> <p>PM.10.1.CA. Facilities are prohibited from possessing or using specific pesticides (3 CCR, Section 6301 and 6361(d)) [Revised September 1998, Revised February 1999].</p> <p>PM.10.2.CA. The application of pesticides must meet general standards of care (3 CCR, Section 6600).</p> <p>PM.10.3.CA. Notice of pesticide application or discharge must be made to the owner/operator of</p>	<p>(NOTE: Pesticide products whose registration has lapsed may be possessed and sold by a dealer for 2 yr after the last day of registration.)</p> <p>Verify that the facility does not use or sell pesticides containing either of the following in which the butyl mercaptan is found to exceed 0.1 percent by weight:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - S,S,S-tributylphosphorotrithioate - tributylphosphorotrithioite. <p>Verify that only pest control equipment that is in good repair and safe to operate is used.</p> <p>Verify that applicators perform all pest control in a careful and effective manner.</p> <p>Verify that applicators use only methods and equipment suitable to insure proper application.</p> <p>Verify that applicators perform all pest control under climatic conditions suitable to ensure proper application.</p> <p>Verify that applicators exercise reasonable precautions to avoid contamination of the environment.</p> <p>(NOTE: 3 CCR, Sections 6616 and 6618 do not apply to a public agency or its contractor operating under a cooperative agreement with the Department of Health Services.)</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>to the owner/operator of the property and all persons on the treated property (3 CCR, Sections 6616, 6618, and 6620) [Revised September 1997].</p>	<p>Verify that the consent of the owner/operator of property to be applied with pesticide is obtained before application.</p> <p>Verify that, before any pesticide application, persons performing pest control give notice to the operator of the property to be treated.</p> <p>Verify that all required notices are in a manner persons can understand and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the date of the scheduled application - the identity of the pesticide to be applied by brand or common chemical name - precautions to be observed as printed on the pesticide product labeling or included in applicable laws or regulations.) <p>(NOTE: If the scheduled application is for the commercial or research production of an agricultural plant commodity, the notice must also include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the time of the scheduled application - the location and description of the area to be treated - the applicable restricted entry interval - the product name, EPA registration number, and active ingredient - if the pesticide product labeling requires the posting of treated fields.) <p>Verify that the operator of property for the commercial or research production of an agricultural plant commodity assures that notice is given to employees of the operator of the property and any contractor hired by the operator who may walk within 1/4 mi of the treated field, except for the persons who applied or supervised the application for which the notice is intended.</p> <p>Verify that the notice is given to persons who are in the field or likely to enter the field during application and before scheduled entry, to persons who may enter the field during the restricted entry interval.</p> <p>Verify that the notice is given to any licensed pest control business or licensed labor contractor hired by the operator of the property that may have employees on or within 1/4 mi of the field during</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>PM.10.4.CA. The application of pesticides must prevent harm or damage from pesticide contamination and report pesticide releases (3 CCR, Sections 6614 and 6634)[Revised September 1998].</p>	<p>application or the restricted entry interval.</p> <p>Verify that the operator of property for purposes other than the commercial or research production of an agricultural plant commodity, assures that notice is given to all persons who are on the treated property, or likely to enter during the application or the period of time that any restrictions on entry are in effect, except for the persons who made or supervised the application for which the notice is intended.</p> <p>(NOTE: 3 CCR, Section 6614(a) does not apply to a public agency or its contractor operating under a cooperative agreement with the Department of Health Services, when the pesticide used is registered for use in residential areas for purposes of vector control and is used in accordance with that registered labeling.)</p> <p>Verify that pesticides applicators, prior to and during the application, evaluate the equipment to be used, meteorological conditions, the property to be treated, and surrounding properties to determine the likelihood of harm or damage.</p> <p>Verify that pesticide applications do not commence or continue under any of the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - there is a reasonable hazard of contamination of the bodies or clothing of persons not involved in the application process - there is a reasonable possibility of damage to nontarget crops, animals, or other public or private property - there is a reasonable possibility of contamination of nontarget public or private property. <p>Verify that, before any pesticide is applied, notice is given to all persons known to be on, or likely to enter, the property being treated advising them of the nature of the pesticide and the precautions that must be taken.</p> <p>Verify that applicators engaged for hire in the business of pest control report to the Commissioner as soon as possible, by the most expedient method, any forced landing, or emergency or accidental</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>PM.10.5.CA. Application of certain restricted herbicides must follow specific procedures to control drift unless expressly authorized by a permit (3 CCR, Section 6460(a), (b) and (d)) [Revised September 1998].</p>	<p>release of pesticides.</p> <p>Verify that reports of forced landing, or emergency or accidental release of pesticide include the location, the pesticide, and estimate amount.</p> <p>(NOTE: Drift control from aircraft applications is covered in PM.25.2.)</p> <p>(NOTE: The drift control requirements apply to facilities that apply any of the following herbicides in liquid form:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D) - 2,4-dichlorophenoxybutric acid (2,4-DB) - 2,4-dichlorophenoxypropionic acid (2,4-DP) - 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid (MCPA) - Propanil - Dicamba.) <p>Verify that these herbicides are not discharged more than 10 ft above the crop or target.</p> <p>Verify that discharge is shut off whenever it is necessary to raise equipment over obstacles such as trees or poles.</p> <p>Verify that these herbicides are not applied when wind velocity is more than 10 mi/h.</p> <p>Verify that these herbicides are not applied by ground equipment except for handguns equipped with one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - nozzles with an orifice not less than 1/16 in. in diameter, or equivalent, operated at a boom pressure not exceeding 30 psi - low pressure fan nozzles with a fan angle number not larger than 80 degrees and fan nozzle orifice not smaller than 0.2 gal/min flow rate, or equivalent, operated at a boom pressure not exceeding 15 psi.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
PM.10.6.CA. [Moved December 1998]	[Moved to PM.5.2.CA.]
PM.10.7.CA. [Moved December 1998]	[Moved to PM.5.3.CA.]
PM.10.8.CA. [Moved December 1998]	[Moved to PM.5.4.CA.]
PM.10.9.CA. [Moved December 1998]	[Moved to PM.5.5.CA.]
PM.10.10.CA. [Moved December 1998]	[Moved to PM.5.5.CA.]
PM.10.11.CA. [Moved December 1998]	[Moved to PM.5.6.CA.]
PM.10.12.CA. [Moved December 1998]	[Moved to PM.5.7.CA.]
Safety	<p>(NOTE: The safety and personal protective equipment requirements of this section apply to all personnel whose duties include any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - personnel who mix, load, apply, store, transport, or otherwise handle pesticides for any use, except for storage and transportation of pesticides in the manufacturer's sealed or closed containers - personnel who are involved in cleaning, repairing, or servicing

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
6724) [Revised September 1997].	<p>identifies the firm that will provide the training.</p> <p>Verify that the training covers, for each pesticide or chemically similar group of pesticides, the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - format and meaning of information contained in pesticide product labeling - hazards of pesticides, including acute and chronic effects, delayed effects, and sensitization, as identified in pesticide product labeling, MSDS, or Pesticide Safety Information Series leaflets - routes by which pesticides can enter the body - signs and symptoms of overexposure - routine and emergency decontamination procedures, including spill clean up and the need to thoroughly shower with soap and warm water after the exposure period - prevention, recognition, and first aid for heat related illness - safety requirements and procedures, including engineering controls (such as closed systems and enclosed cabs) for handling, transporting, storing, and disposing of pesticides - warnings about taking pesticides and pesticide containers home - environmental concerns such as drift, runoff, and wildlife hazards - the purposes and requirements for medical supervision if organophosphate or carbamate pesticides with the signal word DANGER or WARNING on the labeling are mixed, loaded, or applied for the commercial or research production of an agricultural plant commodity - the location of the written Hazard Communication Information for Employees Handling Pesticides (Pesticide Safety Information Series leaflet A-8), other Pesticide Safety Information Series leaflets, and MSDS - the employee's rights, including the right: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to personally receive information about pesticides to which he or she may be exposed - for his or her physician or employee representative to receive information about pesticides to which he or she may be exposed - to be protected against retaliatory action due to the exercise of his or her rights - how to obtain emergency medical care.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
PM.10.15.CA. Workers who handle pesticides must have access to safety information materials (3 CCR, Section 6723)[Revised September 2000].	<p>Verify that the training is in a manner the employee can understand, is conducted pursuant to the written training program by qualified staff, and includes response to questions.</p> <p>Verify the training is completed before the employee is allowed to handle pesticides, continually updated to cover any new pesticides that will be handled, and repeated at least annually thereafter.</p> <p>(NOTE: Initial training may be waived if the employee submits a record showing that training meeting the above requirements and covering the pesticides and use situations applicable to the new employment situation was received within the last year. A certified applicator is considered trained.)</p> <p>Verify that the date and extent of initial and annually required training and the assigned job is recorded.</p> <p>Verify that the training record is verified by the employee's signature and retained by the employer for 2 yr at a central location at the workplace accessible to all employees.</p> <p>Verify that the following information is maintained in a central location at the worksite:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a completed Written Hazard Communication Information for Employees Handling Pesticides in Agricultural Settings (Pesticide Safety Information Series leaflet A-8) or Hazard Communication Information for Employees Handling Pesticides in Noncrop Settings (Pesticide Safety Information Series leaflet N-8), as applicable - pesticide use records - copies of Pesticide Safety Information Series leaflets applicable to their pesticides and handling activities - an MSDS for each pesticide listed in the pesticide use records. <p>(NOTE: Upon request, the employer must read to the requesting employee, in a language understandable to that employee, Pesticide Safety Information Series leaflet A-8/N-8.)</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
PM.10.16.CA. Workers who handle pesticides must have access to emergency medical care	<p>Verify that workers are informed, before they are allowed to handle pesticides and at least annually thereafter, of the location and availability of these safety materials.</p> <p>Verify that, upon request, an employee, the employee's doctor, or the employee's representative is given access to any of the above records or documents as soon as possible and not exceeding 48 h from the date of the request.</p> <p>(NOTE: Access to any records or other documents required to be posted or maintained must be granted to the employee, the employee representative, or employee's physician as soon as possible and not to exceed 48 hr from the date of the request.)</p> <p>(NOTE: If an MSDS is not provided by the registrant of a pesticide, the employer must: within seven working days of a request for a MSDS from an employee, employee representative or employee's physician, make written inquiry to the registrant of the pesticide, asking that a MSDS be sent to the employer. If the employer has made written inquiry within the last twelve months as to whether the pesticide is subject to the requirement for a MSDS or the employer has made a written inquiry within the last six months requesting new, revised or later information on the MSDS, the employer need not make additional written inquiry. A copy of the written inquiry must immediately be sent to the person requesting the MSDS. The employer must notify the requester of the availability of the MSDS or provide a copy of the MSDS to the requester within fifteen days of receipt of the MSDS from the registrant. If a response has not been received from the registrant within twenty-five working days of the date the inquiry was made, the employer must send the Department a copy of the inquiry with a notation that no response has been received. The employer is not precluded from obtaining and providing the MSDS utilizing other more expedient methods in lieu of those provided in this subsection.)</p> <p>Verify that the facility has planned in advance for emergency medical care for employees handling pesticides by locating emergency medical care.</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
PM.10.18.CA. Personnel who handle	<p>supervisor. If the medical supervisor has made no written recommendations, the testing interval will be 60 days. Tests must be conducted by a clinical laboratory approved by the State Department of Health Services to perform these tests.)</p> <p>Verify that the employer keeps a record of the agreement to provide medical supervision, use records, all recommendations received from the medical supervisor and all results of cholinesterase tests required to be made on their employees.</p> <p>Verify that records are retained for 3 yr and are available for inspection.</p> <p>Verify that the employer posts the name, address, and telephone number of the medical supervisor in a prominent place at the locale where the employee usually starts the workday or, if there is none, at each worksite or in each work vehicle.</p> <p>Verify that the employer investigates the work practices of any employee whose red cell or plasma cholinesterase levels fall below 80 percent of the baseline.</p> <p>(NOTE: The investigation of work practices includes a review of the safety equipment used and its condition; and the employee's work practices, which include employee sanitation, pesticide handling procedures, and equipment usage. A written record of the findings, any changes in equipment or procedures, and any recommendation made to the employee must be kept.)</p> <p>Verify that, if an employee's plasma cholinesterase level falls to 60 percent or less of baseline, or if his red cell cholinesterase falls to 70 percent or less of baseline, the employee is removed from exposure to organophosphate or carbamate pesticides until his cholinesterase values return to 80 percent or more of the baseline values.</p> <p>Verify that written records are maintained containing the dates of removal and the dates when employees are returned to exposure.</p> <p>(NOTE: These requirements do not apply when only vertebrate pest control baits, insect monitoring traps, or noninsecticidal lures are</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>pesticides with the signal word DANGER or WARNING must be provided an area to wash themselves and change clothes (3 CCR, Sections 6720 and 6732) [Revised September 1997].</p> <p>PM.10.19.CA. Personnel who handle pesticides with the signal word DANGER or WARNING must be provided clean work clothing (3 CCR, Section 6720 and 6736) [Revised September 1997].</p> <p>PM.10.20.CA. Washing facilities must be provided on the pesticide</p>	<p>handled.)</p> <p>Verify that, any employee who regularly handles pesticides with the signal word DANGER or WARNING and all employees who handle any pesticides for the commercial or research production of an agricultural plant commodity, are provided with the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an area where personnel who have completed their workday can change clothes and wash themselves - clean towels, soap, and adequate water to allow for thorough washing. <p>(NOTE: These requirements do not apply when only vertebrate pest control baits, insect monitoring traps, or noninsecticidal lures are handled.)</p> <p>Verify that coveralls are provided for each employee and employees start each work day wearing coveralls whenever they handle pesticides with the signal word DANGER or WARNING.</p> <p>Verify that employees change out of their coveralls and wash at the end of the workday.</p> <p>Verify that potentially contaminated coveralls removed at the worksite or headquarters are not taken home by employees.</p> <p>(NOTE: Employees whose work day does not involve return to the employer's headquarters, can remove and store potentially contaminated coveralls in a sealable container outside of their own living quarters for later return to the employer.)</p> <p>(NOTE: These requirements do not apply to employees using fumigants unless the pesticide product labeling expressly require the use of coveralls.)</p> <p>Verify that sufficient clean water, soap, and single use towels for routine washing of hands and face and for emergency washing of the entire body are available for all personnel at work sites.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>work site for personnel who mix or load pesticides with the signal word DANGER or WARNING (3 CCR, Section 6734) [Revised September 1997].</p>	<p>entire body are available for all personnel at work sites.</p> <p>Verify that water is of a quality and temperature that will not cause illness or injury when it contacts the skin or eyes or if it is swallowed.</p> <p>Verify that the water is stored separately from that used for mixing pesticides, unless the tank holding water for mixing pesticides is equipped with appropriate valves to prevent backflow of pesticides into the water.</p> <p>Verify that one clean change of coveralls is available at each decontamination site.</p> <p>Verify that the decontamination site for employees handling pesticides for the commercial or research production of an agricultural plant commodity is at the mixing/ loading site and not more than 1/4 mi (or at the nearest point of vehicular access) from other handlers, except that the decontamination site for pilots may be at the loading site regardless of distance from where the pilot is working.</p> <p>Verify that the decontamination site is not in an area being treated or under a restricted entry interval unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the handlers for whom the site is provided are working in that area being treated or under a restricted entry interval - the soap, towels, and extra change of coveralls are in an enclosed container - the water is running tap water or enclosed in a container. <p>Verify that 1 pt of water for emergency eye flushing is immediately available (carried by the handler or on the vehicle or aircraft the handler is using) to each employee handling pesticides for the commercial or research production of an agricultural plant commodity if the pesticide product labeling requires protective eyewear.</p> <p>Verify that the decontamination site for employees handling pesticides for uses other than the commercial or research production of an agricultural plant commodity is within 100 ft of the mixing/loading site when they are handling pesticides with the</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>PM.10.21.CA. Personnel who work with mixing, loading, or application equipment must be informed of the hazards of the applicable pesticides (3 CCR, Section 6744).</p> <p>PM.10.22.CA. Equipment used for mixing, loading, transferring, or applying pesticides must be safe (3 CCR, Section 6742) [Added September 1997].</p>	<p>signal word DANGER or WARNING on the label.</p> <p>Verify that owner/operators of pesticide mixing loading or application equipment inform each employee under their control who may be involved in the cleaning, servicing, or repair of equipment of the hazards of the pesticides they may encounter and the methods of protecting against personal injury.</p> <p>Verify that personnel who clean, service, or repair mixing and application equipment are provided with any necessary protective equipment or clothing.</p> <p>Verify that personnel are instructed and supervised in maintenance operation in a manner that reduces work hazards.</p> <p>Verify that facilities assure that equipment used for mixing, loading, transferring, or applying pesticides is inspected before each day of use and equipment with any safety defect is repaired or altered to remove the hazard before further use.</p> <p>Verify that all openings on tanks used for mixing or applying pesticides is equipped with covers that prevent splashes and spills.</p> <p>Verify that shut-off devices are installed on the exit end of all hoses carrying liquid pesticides in toxicity categories one or two from mixing tanks that are adequate to prevent splashes onto the employee doing the loading.</p> <p>Verify that each tank with a capacity of more than 49 gal that is used to mix or apply any liquid mixture derived from a pesticide in toxicity categories one or two have either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a properly functioning means to indicate externally the internal liquid level in the tank - the tank or the filler hose nozzle has a device that will automatically stop the filling operation before the pesticide liquid spills over the top.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>PM.10.23.CA. Adequate lighting must be provided in pesticide work areas (3 CCR, Section 6740).</p>	<p>Verify that pesticide mixing/loading areas are provided with sufficient lighting, either natural or artificial, to allow personnel to read labels and work in a safe manner.</p>
<p>PM.10.24.CA. Safety equipment must be provided and maintained for personnel who handle pesticides (3 CCR, Section 6738(a)) [Revised September 1997].</p>	<p>Verify that all necessary safety equipment is provided.</p> <p>Verify that the equipment is cleaned, repaired, or replaced as needed.</p> <p>Verify that all personal protective equipment is maintained and kept in a clean, specially designated place or locker when not in use.</p> <p>Verify that appropriate measures are taken to prevent heat-related illness when necessary.</p> <p>Verify that personal protective equipment is used correctly for its intended purpose.</p> <p>Verify that any absorbent materials that have been drenched or heavily contaminated with a pesticide with the signal word DANGER or WARNING is discarded.</p> <p>Verify that potentially contaminated personal protective equipment is kept and washed separately from other clothing or laundry.</p> <p>Verify that all clean personal protective equipment is either dried thoroughly before being stored or is put in a well ventilated place to dry.</p>
<p>PM.10.25.CA. Facilities must provide and require personnel to wear eye protection under certain circumstances (3 CCR, Section 6738(b)) [Revised September</p>	<p>Verify that the facility provides and requires personnel to wear eye protection when personnel are engaged in any of the following tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mixing and loading - adjusting, cleaning, or repairing equipment that is used for mixing, loading, or applying pesticides and that contains pesticide in hoppers, tanks, or lines

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>1997; Revised August 1999].</p> <p>PM.10.26.CA. Facilities must provide, and require personnel to use, gloves under certain circumstances (3 CCR, Section 6738(c)) [Revised September 1997; Revised August 1999].</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - flagging, except when the flagger is in an enclosed vehicle - application by hand or using handheld equipment (except when applying vertebrate pest control baits that are placed without being propelled from application equipment or solid fumigants to vertebrate burrows, baiting insect monitoring traps, or applying noninsecticidal lures) - ground application using vehicle-mounted or towed equipment, except when: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - injecting or incorporating pesticides into soil - spray nozzles are located below the operator and the nozzles are directed downward - working in an enclosed cab. <p>Verify that, when eye protection is required, one of the following types of eyewear is worn:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - safety glasses that provide front, brow, and temple protection - goggles - a face shield - full face mask used in conjunction with respiratory protection - visor (for aircraft operation only). <p>(NOTE: If respiratory protection is also required, then a full face respirator meets this requirement.)</p> <p>(NOTE: Personnel handling a pesticide that has a label specifying that gloves must not be worn are exempt.)</p> <p>Verify that the facility provides, and requires personnel to use, gloves for all pesticides when engaged in any of the following tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - mixing and loading - adjusting, cleaning, or repairing contaminated equipment used for mixing, loading, or applying pesticides - hand application of pesticides, including use of hand-held equipment, except when applying vertebrate pest control baits using long handled implements that avoid actual hand contact with the bait or potentially contaminated areas of equipment.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>PM.10.27.CA. Facilities must provide, and require personnel to use, specific chemical resistant protective clothing when pesticide labels dictate (3 CCR, Section 6738(d) through (g)) [Revised September 1997].</p>	<p>Verify that, when pesticide labeling does not specify any particular kind of glove, gloves made of rubber, neoprene, or some other chemical-resistant material that provides equivalent or better protection are used.</p> <p>Verify that gloves or glove linings of leather, cotton, or other absorbent materials are not worn unless expressly permitted by pesticide product labeling.</p> <p>(NOTE: If chemical resistant gloves with sufficient durability and suppleness are not available, leather gloves may be worn over chemical resistant glove liners. Once leather gloves have been used for this purpose, they cannot be worn in any other situation.)</p> <p>Verify that, when chemical resistant footwear is specified by the pesticide product labeling, one of the following types of footwear is worn:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - chemical resistant shoes - chemical resistant boots - chemical resistant coverings worn over boots or shoes. <p>(NOTE: For aircraft operation, chemical resistant footwear need not be worn.)</p> <p>Verify that, when chemical resistant headgear is specified by the pesticide product labeling, either a chemical resistant hood or a chemical resistant hat with a wide brim is worn.</p> <p>(NOTE: For aircraft operation, a helmet may be substituted for chemical resistant headgear.)</p> <p>Verify that, when a chemical resistant apron is specified by the pesticide product labeling, a garment that covers the front of the body from mid-chest to knees is worn.</p> <p>Verify that, when pesticides are used that require water proof or impervious pants and coats or rain-suit, the facility provides, and requires the use of full body, chemical resistant, protective clothing</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>PM.10.28.CA. When respiratory protective equipment is required for pesticide handling, specific requirements must be met (3 CCR, Section 6738(h))[Revised September 2000].</p>	<p>that protects the torso, head, arms, hands, legs, and feet.</p> <p>Verify that, if ambient temperature exceeds 80 °F by day or 85 °F by night, personnel do not handle pesticides requiring chemical-resistant, full body protective clothing unless they are working as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - as applicators in enclosed cabs - as flaggers in enclosed vehicles - as handlers using a closed system or sealed water soluble packets while mixing, loading, or transferring pesticides - while wearing cooled chemical-resistant suits or using other control methods that keep effective working temperatures at or below the temperatures specified above. <p>Verify that the facility provides, and requires personnel to use, approved respiratory protective equipment under any of the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - when personnel handle pesticides for which product labeling or regulations require respiratory protection - when respiratory protection is needed to maintain worker exposure below an applicable recognized exposure standard. <p>Verify that the facility has adopted written operating procedures for selecting, fitting, cleaning and sanitizing, inspecting, and maintaining respiratory protective equipment.</p> <p>Verify that personnel with facial hair that prevents an adequate seal are not assigned duties requiring them to wear a respirator unless they are provided with a respirator that does not rely on a face-to-face-piece seal for proper operation.</p> <p>Verify that respirators maintained for stand-by or emergency use meet all of the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - inspected monthly, or before use if occasions for possible use are more than 1 mo apart - a record of the most recent inspection is maintained on the

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>PM.10.29.CA. Respiratory protective equipment required for pesticide handling must meet specific requirements (3 CCR, Section 6738(h)(2), (7), and (8)) [Revised September 1997].</p>	<p>respirator or its storage container.</p> <p>Verify that the facility has taken all of the following measures to ensure that personnel assigned to duties requiring respirator use are medically fit to do so:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the pesticide handlers are informed about medical conditions that may interfere with safe respirator use - each individual pesticide handler has signed a statement, which is kept on file, indicating whether they have or do not have any medical conditions that would interfere with safe respirator use - if an employee checks that he or she has a condition that would interfere with safe respirator use, a physician's report of evaluation and approval for respirator use is on file before work requiring respirator use is allowed. <p>Verify that the respiratory protective equipment used is currently approved by the National Institute for Occupational Health and Safety (NIOSH) and/or the Mine Safety and Health Administration for the specific chemical and exposure conditions.</p> <p>Verify that respirators are selected according to pesticide product labeling instructions or, absent specific instructions, in conformance with standards listed in either of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the National Standard Practices for Respiratory Protection (Z88.2-1980) - the American National Standard Practices of Respiratory Protection During Fumigation (Z88.3-1983). <p>Verify that compressed air used in Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) or for air-line type respirators meets or exceeds the requirements for Grade D breathing air as described in the Compressed Gas Association Commodity Specifications G-7.1 (ANSI Z86.1-1973).</p> <p>Verify that the air purifying elements in air purifying-type respirators</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>PM.10.30.CA. When the pesticide labeling or regulations require exceptions or substitutions, exception and substitution requirements must be met (3 CCR, Section 6738(i)) [Revised September 1997]</p>	<p>are replaced according to either one of the following standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - pesticide product labeling directions or respiratory equipment manufacturer recommendations, whichever is most frequent - at the first indication of odor, taste, or irritation - absent any other instructions on service life, at the end of each day's work period. <p>(NOTE: Persons using a closed system to handle pesticide products with the signal word DANGER or WARNING may substitute coveralls, chemical resistant gloves, and a chemical resistant apron for personal protective equipment required by pesticide product labeling.)</p> <p>(NOTE: Persons using a closed system to handle pesticide products with the signal word CAUTION may substitute work clothing for personal protective equipment required by pesticide product labeling.)</p> <p>Verify that persons using a closed system that operates under positive pressure wear protective eyewear.</p> <p>Verify that persons using any closed system have all personal protective equipment required by pesticide product labeling immediately available for use in an emergency.</p> <p>(NOTE: Persons properly mixing pesticides packaged in water soluble packets are considered to be using a closed (mixing) system.)</p> <p>Verify that persons working in an enclosed cab, other than an aircraft, wear respiratory protection.</p> <p>(NOTE: Persons occupying an enclosed cab acceptable for respiratory protection may substitute work clothing for personal protective equipment required by pesticide product labeling.)</p> <p>Verify that persons working in an enclosed cab, other than an aircraft, have all personal protective equipment required by pesticide product labeling immediately available and stored in a chemical</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>PM.10.31.CA. The application of azinphos-methyl using air carried (air blast) ground equipment that directs the airstream upward must meet employee safety requirements (3 CCR, Section 6486.7) [Added September 1998; Revised August 1999].</p>	<p>resistant container, such as a plastic bag.</p> <p>Verify that persons working in an enclosed cab, other than an aircraft, wear all labeling-required personal protective equipment if it is necessary to work outside the cab and contact pesticide treated surfaces in the treated area.</p> <p>Verify that persons working in an enclosed cab, other than an aircraft, store protective personal equipment (once it is worn in the treated area and removed) in a chemical resistant container, such as a plastic bag, before reentering the cab.</p> <p>(NOTE: A chemical resistant suit may be substituted for coveralls and/or chemical resistant apron.)</p> <p>Verify that gloves are worn by any person entering or exiting an aircraft contaminated with pesticide residues.</p> <p>(NOTE: Pest control aircraft pilots are not required to wear gloves during operation but gloves must be carried in a chemical resistant container, such as a plastic bag when they are in the cockpit.)</p> <p>Verify that, when azinphos-methyl is applied using air carried (air blast) ground equipment where the angle of any part of the airstream is directed above horizontal to the ground, applicators wear:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a chemical-resistant suit over long-sleeved shirt and long-legged pants - chemical-resistant hood - a full-face respirator or a half-face respirator together with a face shield. <p>(NOTE: These requirements do not apply where applicators utilize an enclosed cab and the following work clothing and personal protective equipment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - personal protective equipment required by pesticide product labeling - respiratory protection that meet labeling requirements.)

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>Pesticide Management Zone</p> <p>PM.10.32.CA. Facilities within a Pesticide Management Zone are required to have a permit for specific pesticides (3 CCR, Section 6416).</p> <p>PM.10.33.CA. Specific pesticides are prohibited from use in Pesticide Management Zones (3 CCR, Sections 6486.1 through 6486.5).</p>	<p>Determine whether the facility is within a chemical Pesticide Management Zone.</p> <p>Verify that the facility has a permit for possession or use of a pesticide containing a chemical listed in Appendix 7-4 when it is intended for agricultural, outdoor institutional, or outdoor industrial use within a chemical's Pesticide Management Zone.</p> <p>Verify that the groundwater protection advisory standards are followed.</p> <p>Verify that atrazine and prometon are not used for agricultural, outdoor institutional, and outdoor industrial uses in Pesticide Management Zones.</p> <p>Verify that simazine, diuron, and bromacil are not used for agricultural, outdoor institutional, and outdoor industrial uses in the following areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - noncrop areas including, but not limited to, petroleum tank farms, lumberyards, storage areas, industrial sites, parking lots, fence lines, driveways, and around buildings and equipment - rights-of-way including, but not limited to, utility lines, pipelines, railroads, highways, roadsides, and roadways.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>PESTICIDE APPLICATION</p> <p>PM.15. Equipment</p> <p>PM.15.1.CA. Pest control equipment must be thoroughly cleaned (3 CCR, Section 6608).</p> <p>PM.15.2.CA. Pesticide service rigs and application equipment that draws water from an outside source must meet backflow prevention requirements (3 CCR, Section 6610).</p> <p>PM.15.3.CA. Pesticide service containers must be properly labeled (3 CCR, Section 6678).</p>	<p>Verify that pest control equipment is thoroughly cleaned when necessary to prevent illness or damage to persons, plants, or animals from residues of pesticides previously used in the equipment.</p> <p>Verify that each service rig and piece of application equipment that handles pesticides and draws water from an outside source is equipped with an air-gap separation, reduced pressure principle backflow prevention or device, or double check valve assembly.</p> <p>Verify that backflow protection is acceptable to both the water purveyor and the local health department.</p> <p>Verify that service containers (other than used by a person engaged in the business of farming of his own property) are labeled with the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the name and address of the person or firm responsible for the container - the identity of the pesticide in the container - the word DANGER, WARNING, or CAUTION in accordance with the label on the original container.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>PESTICIDE APPLICATION</p> <p>PM.20. Agriculture</p> <p>PM.20.1.CA. Facilities that apply any pesticide that is moderately or highly toxic to bees must meet specific requirements (3 CCR, Sections 6650, 6654, and 6655(a)).</p>	<p>(NOTE: The following regulations apply to facilities which use pesticides that are highly or moderately toxic to bees.)</p> <p>(NOTE: Refer to the February 1981 edition of the University of California, Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources Leaflet 2883 entitled “Reducing Pesticide Hazards to Honey Bees”, Groups I and II, or to pesticide labeling as “highly toxic to bees” or “toxic to bees.”)</p> <p>Verify that the facility, prior to application of these pesticides to a blossoming plant, meets all of the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - inquires of the Commissioner or a notification service designated by the Commissioner, whether any beekeepers with apiaries within 1 mi of the application site have requested notice of pesticide application - notifies all such beekeepers, at least 48 h (or within the time period set by the Commissioner) in advance of the application, of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - time and place of application - crops and acreage to be treated - method of application - identity and dosage rate of pesticide to be used - how the applicator may be contacted by the beekeeper. <p>Verify that registered pest control operators notify apiary owners of pesticide applications in the counties of Butte, Glenn, and Tehama.</p>
<p>PM.20.2.CA. Property</p>	<p>Verify that the operator of property used for the commercial or</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>used for the commercial or research production of agricultural commodities must post specific pesticide application information (3 CCR, Section 6723.1) [Added September 1997].</p> <p>PM.20.3.CA. Personnel must not be in treatment areas during pesticide application (3 CCR, Section 6762) [Added September 1997].</p>	<p>research production of an agricultural plant commodity displays, at a central location, the following application-specific information while employees are employed to handle pesticides:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identification of the treated area - time and date of the application - restricted entry interval - product name, EPA registration number, and active ingredients. <p>Verify that the information is displayed within 24 h of the completion of an application and includes all applications that have been made to any treated field on the agricultural establishment within 1/4 mi of where employees will be working.</p> <p>(NOTE: Once displayed, the information should remain displayed until the area no longer meets the definition of a treated field or handler employees will no longer be on the establishment, whichever occurs earlier.)</p> <p>Verify that no employer directs or allows any person, other than the persons making the application, to enter or remain in a treated area of a farm or forest during the application.</p> <p>Verify that no employer directs or allows any person, other than the persons making the application, to enter or remain in treated nurseries or greenhouses.</p> <p>(NOTE: If the pesticide is applied in a nursery:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - by aircraft, in an upward direction, or at a pressure of more than 150 lb/in², or is applied as a fumigant, smoke, fog, or aerosol, the prohibited area is the treatment site plus 100 ft in all directions within confines of the property - if the pesticide is applied downward from a height greater than 12 in from the soil or other planting medium, as a fine spray, or using a pressure of more than 40 lb/in², but not more than 150 lb/in², or which requires respiratory protection on the product labeling, the prohibited area is the treatment site plus 25 ft in all directions within the confines of the property.)

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>PM.20.6.CA. Warnings of pesticide application must be posted around treated fields (3 CCR, Section 6776) [Added September 1997; Revised August 1999].</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - during a restricted entry interval when there will be no contact with anything that has been treated, provided that inhalation exposure does not exceed the labeling standard - during a restricted entry interval to conduct limited contact activities (including contact irrigation) that are necessary and unforeseen, provided that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the restricted entry interval is not for a pesticide product that requires double notification (both oral and posted) - at least 4 h have elapsed since the end of the application - inhalation exposure does not exceed labeling standards or ventilation criteria - exposure is minimal and limited to the feet, legs (below the knees), hands, and forearms (below the elbows) - personal protective equipment specified for early entry is utilized - the time treated fields does not exceed 8 h in any 24-h period for each employee entering.) <p>Verify that the operator of the property assures that signs are posted around treated fields in the following circumstances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - whenever required by pesticide labeling - all greenhouse applications, unless access is controlled in a manner that assures that no employee will enter the greenhouse during application and the restricted entry interval - any application that results in a restricted entry interval greater than 7 days. <p>Verify that the signs are of a size so that the wording is readable and the skull and crossbones symbol is clearly visible from a distance of 25 ft.</p> <p>(NOTE: Signs complying with the requirements of 40 CFR 170.120 are considered readable at 25 ft.)</p> <p>Verify that the signs contain the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the skull and crossbones symbol near the center of the sign - the words DANGER and PELIGRO and PESTICIDES and

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
	<p>PESTICIDAS in the upper portion of the sign</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the words KEEP OUT and NO ENTRE in lower portion on the sign - whenever the sign is used to indicate a restricted entry interval of more than 7 days, the following information in the lower portion of the sign: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the date of unrestricted entry - the name of the operator of the property - the field identification (if any) - all letters and the symbol are of a color which sharply contrasts with their immediate background. <p>(NOTE: The Spanish portion of the sign may be replaced with another non-English language which is read by a majority of workers who do not read English. The replacement sign must be in the same format and meet the same size and other requirements as the original.)</p> <p>Verify that the signs are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - posted before the application begins but not posted unless a pesticide application is scheduled within the next 24 h - posted and clearly legible throughout the application and the restricted entry interval - removed within 3 days after the end of the restricted entry interval and before any entry prohibited during a restricted entry interval. <p>Verify that the signs are posted so that they are visible at all usual points of entry to the treated area (if none, signs are posted at the corners of the field).</p> <p>Verify that when a treated field is adjacent to an unfenced public right-of-way additional signs are posted at each end of the treated field and at intervals not exceeding 600 ft along the treated field's border with the right-of-way.</p> <p>Verify that when a pesticide product with the signal word DANGER on the label is being applied to a field through an irrigation system, signs containing the following are posted:</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
PM.20.7.CA. Restricted entry intervals must be maintained for the application of pesticides to agricultural fields (3 CCR, Section 6772) [Added September 1998].	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an octagon stop sign symbol at least 8 in. in diameter containing the word STOP in English - the words KEEP OUT and NO ENTRE above the symbol and the words PESTICIDES IN IRRIGATION WATER and PESTICIDAS AGUA DE REIGO below the symbol - all letters are at least 2-1/2-in. tall - all letters and the symbol are of a color that sharply contrasts with their immediate background. <p>Verify that when a fumigant is applied to a field, signs are posted containing the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the skull and crossbones symbol - DANGER/PELIGRO - Area under fumigation, DO NOT ENTER/NO ENTRE - (name of fumigant) Fumigant in use - the date and time of the fumigation - name, address, and telephone number of the applicator. <p>Verify that the facility complies with the restricted entry intervals listed in Appendix 7-5.</p> <p>Verify that, if there is an inconsistency between the entry interval listed in Appendix 7-5 and that found on the pesticide product labeling, the longer restricted entry interval is followed.</p> <p>Verify that, if more than one restricted entry level applies to a given situation, the longer restricted level is followed, except as provided in Appendix 7-6.</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>PESTICIDE APPLICATION</p> <p>PM.25. Aerial</p> <p>PM.25.1.CA. Pest control aircraft pilots must meet specific requirements (3 CCR, Sections 6540, 6542, and 6544) [Revised September 1997].</p> <p>PM.25.2.CA. Drift from aircraft applications must be controlled for certain restricted herbicides (3 CCR, Section 6460(b) and (c)) [Revised September 1998].</p>	<p>(NOTE: Pest control aircraft pilot certificate holders will be designated either apprentice or journeyman pilots.)</p> <p>Verify that apprentice pilots do not conduct pest control activities except under the direct and personal supervision of a journeyman pilot.</p> <p>Verify that journeyman pilots who are responsible for the supervision of apprentice pilots fulfill all of the following responsibilities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - they are aware of the conditions at the application site - they are available to direct and control the manner in which applications are made by the apprentice. <p>Verify that pest control aircraft pilots do not transfer, mix, or load liquid pesticides in toxicity categories one or two that contain organophosphates or carbamates unless a closed system is used.</p> <p>Determine whether the facility is applying any of the following herbicides in liquid form from aircraft:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2,4-D - 2,4-DB - 2,4-DP - MCPA - Dicamba - Propanil.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
PM.25.3.CA. The use of flexible hoses in airplanes and helicopters to deliver pesticides (in	<p>Verify that these herbicides are not applied when wind velocity is more than 10 mi/h.</p> <p>Verify that the application of these herbicides by aircraft meet the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the flow of liquid to aircraft nozzles is controlled by one of the following positive shutoff systems: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - each individual nozzle is equipped with a check valve, and the flow is controlled by a suckback device or a boom pressure release device - each individual nozzle is equipped with a positive action valve. - aircraft nozzles are not equipped with any device or mechanism that would cause a sheet, cone, fan, or similar type dispersion of discharge - aircraft boom pressure does not exceed 40 psi - aircraft nozzles are equipped with orifices directed backward parallel to the horizontal axis of the aircraft in flight. <p>Verify that fixed wing aircraft and helicopters operating in excess of 60 mi/h are equipped with jet nozzles having an orifice of not less than 1/16 in. in diameter.</p> <p>Verify that helicopters operating at 60 mi/h or less are equipped with one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - nozzles with an orifice not less than 1/16 in. in diameter - fan nozzles with a fan angle number not larger than 80 degrees and a flow rate not less than 1 gal/min at 40 psi (or equivalent) - the Microfoil(R) boom (a coordinated spray system including air-foil-shaped nozzles with each orifice not less than 0.013 in. in diameter) or equivalent type approved by the Director. <p>Verify that flexible hoses carrying liquid pesticides in toxicity categories one or two under pressure do not pass unshielded through the cockpit of an airplane or helicopter.</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>toxicity categories one or two) under pressure must meet safety requirements (3 CCR, Section 6742(a)(2)) [Revised September 1997].</p> <p>PM.25.4.CA. The aerial application of paraquat for preplant or reemergence weed control must meet specific requirements (3 CCR, Section 6466) [Added September 1997].</p>	<p>Verify that the aerial application of paraquat for preplant or reemergence weed control meets the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -jet nozzles having an orifice or not less than 1/4 in. in diameter are used with the orifices directed backward and parallel to the horizontal axis of the aircraft in flight (a number 46, or equivalent, larger whirlplate may be used) - boom pressure does not exceed 40 lb/in.² - spray material is not discharged at a height of more than 10 ft above the crop or target - wind velocity does not exceed 10 mi/h.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>PESTICIDE APPLICATION</p> <p>PM.30. Landscape</p> <p>PM.30.1.CA. The use of fenamiphos (Nemacur) must meet specific requirements (3 CCR, Section 6476).</p>	<p>Verify that fenamiphos is not used to treat residential or institutional lawns or public recreation areas other than golf courses.</p> <p>Verify that fenamiphos is not applied with a knapsack or similar equipment that is placed on the applicator's body.</p> <p>Verify that fenamiphos-treated areas are watered immediately after application with a minimum of 1/2 in. of water.</p> <p>Verify that watering of fenamiphos-treated areas is controlled to prevent runoff of water from the treated area.</p> <p>Verify that unprotected persons are kept out of areas treated with fenamiphos until 24 h after watering is complete.</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>PESTICIDE APPLICATION</p> <p>PM.35. OTHER</p> <p>Antifouling Coatings</p> <p>PM.35.1.CA. Paints, coatings, and coating additives containing tributyltin and bis (tributyltin) oxide are restricted (3 CCR, Sections 6488 and 6489).</p> <p>Fumigation</p>	<p>Verify that antifouling paints or coatings containing tributyltin are applied only to aluminum vessel hulls 82 ft or more in length.</p> <p>Verify that, excluding the above uses, the paints or coatings are not applied to any surface or object that will come into contact with the freshwater or marine environment.</p> <p>(NOTE: Products commonly referred to as outboard or lower unit paint and distributed or sold in a spray can of 16 oz or less by weight are not covered by this prohibition.)</p> <p>Verify that paint and coating additives containing bis (tributyltin) oxide are not applied, either alone or mixed with paint, to any surface or object that will come into contact with the freshwater or marine environment, including but not limited to, vessels, piers, and fishing equipment.</p> <p>(NOTE: Antifouling paints or coatings that contain tributyltin will have a average daily release rate of no more than 4 µg of organotin/cm² as determined by the EPA testing Procedure (ASTM Draft 6) (3 CCR, Section 6900).)</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>PM.35.2.CA. The use of chloropicrin and methyl bromide must meet specific application requirements (3 CCR, Sections 6452(a) and 6454(a) and (b)).</p>	<p>Determine whether chloropicrin and methyl bromide are used for nursery and commodity or structural fumigation.</p> <p>Verify that, when chloropicrin or methyl bromide is used, singly or in combination, to treat agricultural commodities, appliances, or equipment, the operation is conducted in a properly sealed fumigation chamber, railroad car, or truck trailer, or under an approved, gas-confining tarp.</p> <p>Verify that chloropicrin is used as a warning agent when fumigating a structure unless specifically prohibited by regulations or labeling.</p> <p>Verify that when chloropicrin and methyl bromide are used to fumigate a structure, one or more fans are used to adequately disperse the fumigants within the structure.</p>
<p>PM.35.3.CA. Specific safety requirements must be met when conducting fumigation (3 CCR, Section 6780).</p>	<p>Verify that the facility provides, and requires personnel to wear, approved respiratory protective equipment whenever fumigant concentrations cannot be controlled and an individual's exposure exceeds either the permissible exposure limit (PEL) or more stringent requirements indicated on the product labeling.</p> <p>Verify that, whenever any facility personnel might be exposed above an exposure standard to methyl bromide, sulfuryl fluoride, or any other fumigant for which only air-supplied respirator equipment is approved, one of the following requirements is met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - personnel are required to use air-supplied respirator equipment - continuous monitoring is used to warn employees before the PEL is reached - the requirements of an approved Fumigation Safety Program are met. <p>Verify that the facility has an accident response plan at the work site providing instructions to protect personnel during situations such as spills, fire, and leaks.</p> <p>Verify that personnel are trained in accident management procedures based on the accident response plan.</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>PM.35.4.CA. The fumigation of enclosed spaces must meet specific requirements (3 CCR, Section 6782) [Revised September 1997].</p>	<p>(NOTE: Enclosed spaces include, but are not limited to, vaults, chambers, greenhouses, vans, boxcars, ships, planes, vehicles, and tarpaulin-covered structures and commodities. During fumigation of tarpaulin-covered commodities inside of buildings, and areas or things inside enclosed greenhouses, these requirements apply to the entire structure.)</p> <p>Verify that, prior to beginning the fumigation, warning signs are posted in conformance with all of the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - posted in plainly visible locations on or in the immediate vicinity of all entrances to the space under fumigation - not removed until fumigation and ventilation are completed and the premises are safe for reentry - have printed in both English and Spanish the statement “DANGER – FUMIGATION” in red letters not less than 2 in. in height on a white background - have a skull-and-crossbones not less than 1 in. in height - state, in letters not less than 1/2 in. in height, all of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the name of the fumigant - the date and time that the fumigant was injected - the name, address, and telephone number of the fumigant applicator. <p>Verify that at least two trained individuals are present at all times during the introduction of the fumigant, and they enter the enclosed space to facilitate aeration or determine fumigant concentration.</p> <p>Verify that the second employee has immediate access to the personal protective equipment required by pesticide labeling in the event entry into the fumigated enclosed space becomes necessary for rescue.</p> <p>(NOTE: Only one trained person is required to be present when solid fumigants are introduced into the enclosed space from outside the enclosed space.)</p> <p>Verify that personnel are not allowed to enter fumigated enclosed</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>Minimal Exposure Pesticides</p> <p>PM.35.5.CA. The use of minimal exposure pesticides must meet specific use requirements (3 CCR, Sections 6790 through 6792).</p> <p>PM.35.6.CA. Personnel who handle minimal exposure pesticides must</p>	<p>areas, except to determine the fumigant concentration or to facilitate aeration, unless fumigant concentration is at or below the PEL.</p> <p>Verify that fumigants are not released into occupied work areas.</p> <p>Verify that, after completion of the fumigation, the treated area or products are managed so that individuals entering the area or working with the treated products are not exposed to fumigant in excess of the PEL.</p> <p>Determine whether any of the following minimal exposure pesticides are used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - bromoxynil (Buctril, Bronate) - folpet - oxydemeton-methyl (Metasystox-R) - propargite (Omite, Omite CR, Comite). <p>(NOTE: Folpet, when contained in or added to paints, coatings, or caulking compounds, is exempt.)</p> <p>Verify that all of the following minimal exposure pesticide use requirements are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - applications of oxydemeton-methyl to ornamental landscape trees and shrubs are made by trunk injection or soil injection methods only - oxydemeton-methyl is not applied within a greenhouse - propargite is not applied within a greenhouse. <p>Verify that the facility provides and requires the use of full body chemical resistant protective clothing by personnel who are handling minimal exposure pesticides.</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>use full body chemical resistant protective clothing under certain circumstances (3 CCR, Section 6793(e)).</p> <p>PM.35.7.CA. Respiratory protective equipment must be provided to and used by personnel handling minimal exposure pesticides (3 CCR, Section 6793(f)).</p>	<p>minimal exposure pesticides.</p> <p>(NOTE: When working in the following situations, employees are not required to wear the clothing but must have it on hand:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - applicators working in enclosed cabs - flaggers working in enclosed vehicles - personnel using a closed system or sealed water soluble packets while mixing, loading, or transferring minimal exposure pesticides - applicators using vehicle-mounted or towed equipment to inject or incorporate these pesticides into the soil - applicators using equipment with vehicle-mounted spray nozzles directed downward and located below the level of the operator.) <p>Verify that personnel using a closed system or sealed, water-soluble packets while mixing, loading, or transferring minimal exposure pesticides wear an apron, gloves, and boots, all of which are chemical resistant.</p> <p>Verify that facility provides and requires the use of approved respiratory protective equipment by personnel who engage in any of the following tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - hand application or ground application of minimal exposure pesticides, except for the following: - application using vehicle-mounted or towed equipment to inject or incorporate these pesticides into the soil - application using equipment with vehicle-mounted spray nozzles directed downward and located below the level of the operator - flagging during an application of a minimal exposure pesticide, except for flaggers working in enclosed vehicles - mixing or loading dry formulations of minimal exposure pesticides, except mixers or loaders using sealed water soluble packets.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>PM.35.8.CA. Protective clothing use by personnel who handle minimal exposure pesticides must be cleaned or discarded (3 CCR, Section 6793(g)).</p> <p>PM.35.9.CA. A closed system is required for the use of minimal exposure pesticides (2 CCR, Section 6793(d)) [Added September 1997].</p> <p>PM.35.10.CA. Specific safety requirements must be met for the use of minimal exposure pesticides (3 CCR, Section 6793(a) through (c)).</p>	<p>Verify that all protective clothing and equipment used by personnel who handle minimal exposure pesticides is either cleaned inside and out or discarded at the end of the day's use.</p> <p>(NOTE: The following requirements are not necessary for employees who handle a total of 1 gal or less of minimal exposure pesticides per day exclusively in original containers of 1 gal or less. Also exempt are regulatory personnel collecting samples of these pesticides according to official sampling procedures.)</p> <p>Verify that all employees who mix, load, or transfer liquid formulations or load diluted liquid mixes derived from dry formulations of minimal exposure pesticides use a closed system.</p> <p>Verify that the facility meets all of the following general safety requirements at all times:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - clothing change area and cleanup instruction requirements (3 CCR, Section 6732, see PM.10.18.CA.) - work site washing requirements where these pesticides are mixed or loaded (3 CCR, Section 6734, see PM.10.20.CA.) - clean work clothing requirements. <p>(NOTE: This requirement does not apply to any of the following personnel:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - personnel who handle a total of 1 gal or less of minimal exposure pesticides per day exclusively in original containers of 1 gal or less - regulatory personnel who collect samples of these pesticides according to official sampling procedures.)

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>PESTICIDE APPLICATION</p> <p>PM.40. Documentation</p> <p>PM.40.1.CA. Records of pesticide use must be maintained (3 CCR, Section 6624)[Revised September 2000].</p>	<p>Verify that records of the following pesticide uses are maintained:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - pesticides used for an agricultural use, except for those used on livestock - use of any pesticide listed in Appendix 7-1 - pesticides used by those engaged for hire in the business of pest control - pesticides used for industrial post-harvest commodity treatment - pesticide listed in Appendix 7-4 used for any outdoor institutional or outdoor industrial use. <p>Verify that the facility retains records of pesticide use for 2 yr with the following information for each pest control operation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - date of application - name of the operator of the property treated - location of the property treated - crop, commodity, or site treated - total acreage or units treated at the site - name and amount of the pesticide used, including the USEPA or state registration number from the pesticide label. <p>Verify that the following additional information is maintained for the production of an agricultural commodity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - location of property treated by county, section, township, range, base, and meridian - hour the treatment was completed - operator identification number issued to the operator of the property - site identification number issued to the operator of the property - total acreage planted

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>PM.40.2.CA. Pesticide use reports must be submitted monthly (3 CCR, Sections 6626 and 6627).</p>	<p>- name of person(s) who made and supervised the application, if applied by an agricultural pest control business.</p> <p>Verify that the operator of the property producing an agricultural commodity maintains records by site of pesticides applied by an agricultural pest control business to the property.</p> <p>Verify that all records are retained for 2 yr and are made available to the Director or the Commissioner upon request.</p> <p>Verify that pesticide use records required in PM.40.1.CA are submitted in a summary report of monthly pesticide application to the Commissioner of the county in which the work was done.</p> <p>Verify that the operator of the property that is producing an agriculture commodity reports the use of pesticides applied to the crop, commodity, or site to the Commissioner of the county in which the pest control was performed.</p> <p>(NOTE: The report required for agricultural production may be satisfied by the report submitted by an agricultural pest control business at the completion of the pesticide application. If this is the case, the operator of the property must keep a copy of the business' report by site for 2 yr.)</p> <p>Verify that the monthly summary report is postmarked no later than the 10th day of the month following the month of the report.</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>PM.45. STORAGE, MIXING, PREPARATION</p> <p>PM.45.1.CA. Pest control operations must meet specific work requirements when preparing or mixing pesticides (3 CCR, Sections 6602, 6604, 6606, and 6612).</p> <p>PM.45.2.CA. Pesticide storage areas must meet specific requirements (3 CCR, Sections 6674(a) and 6686(a)).</p>	<p>Verify that no minor under 18 yr of age is allowed to mix or load a pesticide if regulation or labeling for that particular pesticide require, in any use situation, one of the following kinds of protective equipment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - air supplied respiratory protection - closed systems - full body chemical resistant protective clothing. <p>Verify that concentrate pesticides are weighed or measured accurately using properly calibrated devices.</p> <p>Verify that a uniform mixture is maintained in both application and service rigs.</p> <p>Verify that a copy of the registered labeling that allows the manner in which the pesticide is used is available at each use site.</p> <p>(NOTE: These requirements do not apply to containers that hold or have held pesticides packaged, labeled, and used for home use when in the possession of a householder on his property.)</p> <p>Verify that pesticide storage areas used for containers that hold or have held pesticides labeled with the words “WARNING” or “DANGER” are posted with signs that meet all of the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - visible from any direction of probable approach - readable from a distance of 25 ft - worded as follows, and repeated in an appropriate language other than English when it is expected that individuals who do not understand English will come to the storage area:

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>PM.45.3.CA. Pesticides and pesticide-associated equipment or containers must be stored handled, and disposed of in specific ways (3 CCR, Sections 6670(b), 6672(b), and 6686(a) and (b)).</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">DANGER POISON STORAGE AREA ALL UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS KEEP OUT KEEP DOOR LOCKED WHEN NOT IN USE.</p> <p>(NOTE: These requirements do not apply to exempt materials listed in Appendix 7-3 unless otherwise specified by the Commissioner or Director.)</p> <p>Verify that pesticides, empty pesticide containers or parts thereof, and equipment that holds or has held a pesticide are not stored, handled, emptied, disposed of, or left unattended such that they may present a hazard to persons, animals (including bees), food, feed, crops, or property.</p> <p>Verify that all containers or equipment that hold or have held pesticides are managed in one of the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - under the personal control of a designated responsible individual at all times - stored in a locked enclosure - have a locked closure if the pesticide is a liquid in a container larger than 55 gal. <p>(NOTE: This last requirement does not apply to containers that hold or have held pesticides packaged, labeled, and used for home use when in the possession of a householder on his property.)</p>
<p>PM.45.4.CA. Pesticide containers must meet specific requirements (3 CCR, Sections 6676 through 6680).</p>	<p>Verify that all containers that hold or have held pesticides, except service containers, carry the registrant's label when stored or transported.</p> <p>(NOTE: Measuring devices that are not used to store or transport a pesticide are exempt from this requirement.)</p> <p>Verify that all service containers containing pesticides, other than those used by a farmer, are labeled with all of the following</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
	<p>information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the name and address of the person or firm responsible for the container - the identity of the pesticide in the container - the word DANGER, WARNING, or CAUTION in accordance with the labeling on the original container. <p>Verify that all lids or closures are securely tightened except when the rinse and drain procedures outlined in this section have been followed.</p> <p>Verify that no pesticide is placed in a container of a type commonly used for food, drink, or household products.</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>PM.50. TRANSPORTATION</p> <p>PM.50.1.CA. Specific requirements must be met for pesticide transportation (3 CCR, Sections 6672(a), 6682, and 6686(a), (c) and (d)) [Revised September 1998].</p>	<p>(NOTE: These requirements do not apply to any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - containers that hold or have held pesticides packaged, labeled, and used for home use when in the possession of a householder on his property - outer shipping containers that are not contaminated with a pesticide - sanitizers, disinfectants, or medical sterilants.) <p>Verify that pesticides are not transported in the same compartment with persons, food, or feed.</p> <p>Verify that pesticide containers are secured to vehicles during transportation in a way that prevents spillage onto or off of the vehicle.</p> <p>Verify that paper, cardboard, and similar containers are covered when necessary to protect them from moisture.</p> <p>Verify that containers that hold or have held a pesticide are stored in a proper pesticide storage area immediately upon delivery or are delivered to a person in charge of the property or his or her agent, or a pest control operator or his or her employee.</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>PM.55. DISPOSAL</p> <p>PM.55.1.CA. Specific requirements must be met when disposing of pesticides and pesticide containers (3 CCR, Sections 6684, and 6686(a), (c) and (d)) [Revised September 1998].</p>	<p>(NOTE: These requirements do not apply to any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - containers that hold or have held pesticides packaged, labeled, and used for home use when in the possession of a householder on his property - outer shipping containers that are not contaminated with a pesticide - sanitizers, disinfectants, or medical sterilants.) <p>Verify that containers that have held dry pesticides are disposed of in compliance with state and local regulations.</p> <p>Verify that, except for containers to be returned to the registrant for disposal, emptied containers that held less than 28 gal of a liquid pesticide diluted for use are rinsed and drained at the time of emptying with one of the following methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - using as a rinse medium an amount of water or other designated spray carrier equal to 1/4 the container volume for containers of less than 5 gal and 1/5 the container volume for containers of 5 gal or more each time, repeat the following procedure a minimum of three times: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - add the rinse medium to the container, close tightly, and agitate - drain the rinse solution into tank mix - allow the container to drain 30 s after normal emptying - using a nozzle located in the opening of the mix tank that is capable of rinsing all inner surfaces of the container with a minimum pressure of 15 psi, do all of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - invert the emptied container over the nozzle - activate the rinse nozzle allowing the rinse solution to drain into the tank - continue the rinse until the rinse solution appears clear and a minimum of 1/2 of the container volume of rinse medium has been used

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
	- another rinse method that has been approved by the Director.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>PM.65. SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS FOR COUNTIES AND LOCAL AREAS</p> <p>PM.65.1.CA. The application of Phenoxy and certain other restricted herbicides must meet specific restrictions (3 CCR, Section 6464) [Revised September 1998].</p>	<p>(NOTE: The provisions of this numbered item apply to the following restricted herbicides:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dicamba - 2,4-D - 2,4-DB - 2,4-DP - MCPA - Propanol.) <p>Verify that, if these restricted herbicides are applied in Central Valley below 1,000 ft elevation from 16 March through 15 October of any calendar year, the following requirements are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a smoke column or other device satisfactory to the Commissioner is employed at the time and place of air applications to indicate to the pilot temperature inversions and the direction and velocity of the air flow - no herbicide in an ester form is applied unless expressly authorized by permit. <p>Verify that these herbicides, excluding dicamba and propanil, meet the following requirements when applied from 16 March through 15 October in the counties listed in Appendix 7-7, List 1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - herbicides are not applied on any area situate within 2 mi of any cultivated commercial vineyard or cotton planting belonging to any person other than the facility - no applications may be made by aircraft or any aircraft loaded except for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - within Sacramento County - during the period from March 16 through March 31 within

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
	<p style="text-align: center;">the counties of Fresno, Kern, Kings, and Tulare.</p> <p>(NOTE: Applications may be allowed within 1/2 mi of commercial vineyards or cotton plantings if there is continuous air flow away from such plantings.)</p> <p>(NOTE: The restriction on aircraft applications in these designated areas does not apply to the use of picloram.)</p> <p>Verify that the following requirements are met when these herbicides (see Appendix 7-7, List 2) are applied in the designated portion of San Joaquin County from 16 March through 15 October:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no application is made when wind velocity is less than 2 mi/h greater than 7 mi/ h - no herbicide in an ester form is applied - a permit authorizing use shows the application site(s) for which it is valid - no application is made on any area situated within 2 mi of any cultivated commercial vineyard belonging to a person other than the facility, excluding picloram and propanil - no application is made by aircraft or any aircraft loaded, excluding propanil, except within designated areas of San Joaquin County listed in Appendix 7-7, List 3 - drift reducing agents are added to herbicide mixtures to be applied by aircraft on Staten and Bouldin Islands - only one aircraft sprays at anyone time on Staten and Bouldin Islands. <p>Verify that the application of the restricted herbicides, listed in Appendix 7-7, List 4, in the areas of Sacramento Valley, meet the following restrictions when used in nonorchard field and row crops:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no herbicide in an ester form is applied without express authorization by a permit issued by the commissioner - fixed-wing aircraft and helicopter applications are prohibited 15 April through 15 October - the permittee or authorized agent completes a drift reduction technique training course prior to conducting ground applications between 15 April and 15 October <p>(NOTE: Following the initial course, drift reduction techniques</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>PM.65.2.CA. The application of herbicides containing propanil is restricted in Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Placer, and Yuba counties and in portions of Sutter and Yolo counties (3 CCR, Section 6462(a)) [Revised September 1998; Revised August 1999].</p>	<p>training courses need be taken only every 3 yr to satisfy the training requirement.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no applications are made within 2 mi of any cultivated commercial cotton, grape, or pistachio planting, unless expressly authorized by permit - each operating nozzle produces a droplet size not less than 500 microns volume median diameter (vmd). <p>Verify that no herbicide containing propanil is used in Butte, Colusa, Glenn, Placer, or Yuba counties, or in the portion of Sutter County situated north of Sankey Road, or in the portion of Yolo County situated north of State Highway 16.</p> <p>(NOTE: The Director may approve propanil applications in designated use areas.)</p>
<p>PM.65.3.CA. The application of bentazon is restricted in Del Norte and Humboldt counties and for specific uses and times (3 CCR, Section 6486.6) [Revised September 1997].</p>	<p>Verify that the following restrictions apply for agricultural, outdoor institutional, and outdoor industrial uses of bentazon:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - not applied in Del Norte or Humboldt counties - not used in the production of rice - not applied prior to 1 April or after 31 July of each year - irrigation water to sites following treatment is applied only by sprinklers through 31 December of that year.
<p>PM.65.4.CA. Pesticide application during the citrus bloom period in Fresno, Kern, or Tulare county must meet specific requirements (3</p>	<p>Verify that facilities making pesticide applications 48 h made before the official end of bloom file a notice of intent with the Commissioner and follow the inquiry and notification procedures, except when using the following pesticides:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - chlorpyrifos (Lorsban, Dursban) when applied 1 h after sunset

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: PESTICIDE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>CCR Sections 6656(f) through (i)).</p> <p>PM.65.5.CA. Pesticide products containing tributyltin are prohibited in specific counties for specific uses (3 CCR, Section 6910) [Added September 1997].</p> <p>PM.65.6.CA. Pesticide products containing copper sulfate are prohibited in specific counties for specific uses (3 CCR, Section 6920) [Added September 1997].</p>	<p>until 2 h before sunrise</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - methomyl (Linate, Nudrin) or formetanate (Carzol) when applied from 1 h before sunset until 1 h after sunrise or when the temperature is below 55 °F. <p>Verify that the I facility informs the beekeepers of any delays of 48 h or more in the application time.</p> <p>Verify that the following pesticide applications are not used within a citrus/bee protection area:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - carbaryl (Sevin) from first bloom until complete petal fall - any pesticide highly toxic to bees, unless the need for control of lepidoptera larvae or citrus thrips (<i>Scirtothrips citri</i>) has been established by a representative of the University of California Agricultural Extension Service or a licensed agricultural pest control adviser. <p>Verify that pesticide products containing tributyltin are not used for the control of fouling microorganisms (such as bacteria, algae, or fungi) in cooling water systems in the counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, Napa, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, Solano, and Sonoma.</p> <p>Verify that pesticide products containing copper sulfate are not used for the control in sewers and drains, of tree or other plant roots, or fungal slime in the counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, Marin, San Francisco, San Mateo, Santa Clara, and Sonoma.</p>

Appendix 7-1

Restricted Materials

(Source: 3 CCR, Section 6400) [Revised September 1997]

The Director has designated all of the following as restricted materials:

- Any pesticide labeled as a restricted use pesticide pursuant to section 3 of the *Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act* (FIFRA)
- Any pesticide used under an emergency exemption issued pursuant to section 18 of the *Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act* (FIFRA)
 - pesticides formulated as dust, labeled to permit outdoor use, and packaged in containers of more than 25 lb, except:
 - those products containing only exempt materials specified in Appendix 7-3
 - products containing only carbaryl, disulfoton, endosulfan, lindane, strychnine, zinc phosphide or an active ingredient not otherwise included in this section, and labeled only for one or more of the following uses:
 - home use
 - structural pest control
 - industrial use
 - institutional use
 - use by public agency vector control districts
 - pesticide products containing active ingredients listed in Appendix 7-4, when labeled for agricultural, outdoor institutional, or outdoor industrial use
 - acrolein, when labeled for use as an aquatic herbicide
 - aldicarb (Temik)
 - aluminum phosphide (Phostoxin)
 - 4-amino pyridine (Avitrol)
 - azinphos-methyl (Guthion)
 - calcium cyanide
 - carbaryl (Sevin), except:
 - when formulated as a bait
 - when labeled only for one or more of the following uses:
 - use directly on livestock or poultry
 - home use
 - structural pest control
 - industrial use
 - institutional use
 - use by public agency vector control districts
 - carbofuran (Furadan)
 - chloropicrin
 - 3-chloro-p-toluidine hydrochloride (Starlicide)
 - dicamba (Banvel), except:
 - liquid formulations packaged in containers of 1 qt or less regardless of percentage of dicamba

- liquid formulations that contain 15 percent or less dicamba packaged in containers of 1 gal or less
- liquid formulations of a product that is labeled to be used without further dilution
- dry formulations, packaged in containers of 1 lb or less, of a product that is labeled to be further diluted for use
- dry formulations, packaged in containers of 50 lb or less, of a product that contains 10 percent or less dicamba and is labeled to be used without further dilution
- 2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid (2,4-D), except:
 - liquid formulations, packaged in containers of 1 qt or less regardless of percentage of 2,4-D
 - liquid formulations that contain 15 percent or less 2,4-D packaged in containers of 1 gal or less
 - liquid formulations of a product that is labeled to be used without further dilution
 - dry formulations, packaged in containers of 1 lb or less, regardless of percentage of 2,4-D
 - dry formulations, packaged in containers of 50 lb or less, of a product that contains 10 percent or less 2,4-D and is labeled to be used without further dilution
 - products labeled only for use as a plant growth regulator
- 2,4-dichlorophenoxybutyric acid (2,4-DB), except:
 - liquid formulations, packaged in containers of 1 qt or less regardless of percentage of 2,4-DB
 - liquid formulations that contain 15 percent or less 2,4-DB packaged in containers of 1 gal or less
 - liquid formulations of a product that is labeled to be used without further dilution
 - dry formulations, packaged in containers of 1 lb or less, regardless of percentage of 2,4-DB
 - dry formulations, packaged in containers of 50 lb or less, of a product that contains 10 percent or less 2,4-DB and is labeled to be used without further dilution
- 2,4-dichlorophenoxypropionic acid (2,4-DP), except:
 - liquid formulations, packaged in containers of 1 qt or less regardless of percentage of 2,4-DP
 - liquid formulations that contain 15 percent or less 2,4-DP packaged in containers of 1 gal or less
 - liquid formulations of a product that is labeled to be used without further dilution
 - dry formulations, packaged in containers of 1 lb or less, regardless of percentage of 2,4-DP

- dry formulations, packaged in containers of 50 lb or less, of a product that contains 10 percent or less 2,4-DP and is labeled to be used without further dilution
- 1,3-dichloropropene (Telone II)
- disulfoton (Di-Syston), except when labeled only for one or more of the following uses:
 - home use
 - structural pest control
 - industrial use
 - institutional use
 - use by public agency vector control districts
- endosulfan (Thiodan), except when labeled for one or more of the following uses:
 - home use
 - structural pest control
 - industrial use
 - institutional use
 - use by public agency vector control districts
- ethoprop (Mocap), when labeled for turf use
- lindane, except when labeled only for one or more of the following uses:
 - home use
 - structural pest control
 - industrial use
 - institutional use
 - use by public agency vector control districts
- metam sodium, labeled for the production of agricultural plant commodities
- methamidophos (Monitor)
- methidathion (Supracide)
- methomyl (Lannate), except fly baits containing not more than 1 percent methomyl
- methyl bromide
- 2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid (MCPA), except:
 - liquid formulations, packaged in containers of 1 qt or less regardless of percentage of MCPA
 - liquid formulations that contain 15 percent or less MCPA packaged in containers of 1 gal or less
 - liquid formulations of a product that is labeled to be used without further dilution
 - dry formulations, packaged in containers of 1 lb or less, regardless of percentage of MCPA
 - dry formulations, packaged in containers of 50 lb or less, of a product that contains 10 percent or less MCPA and is labeled to be used without further dilution
- methyl isothiocyanate (MITC), labeled for the production of agricultural plant commodities

- mevinphos (Phosdrin)
- molinate (Odran)
- oxydemeton-methyl (Metasystox-R)
- paraquat (Gramoxone)
- parathion-methyl
- phorate (Thimet)
- propanil (3,4-dichloropionilide)
- sodium cyanide
- sodium fluoroacetate (compound 1080)
- strychnine, except rodenticides when labeled only for one or more of the following uses:
 - home use
 - structural pest control
 - industrial use
 - institutional use
 - use by public agency vector control districts
- sulfotepp
- thiobencarb (Bolero)
- tribufos (DEF, Folex)
- tributyltin, organotin, or a tri-organotin compound formulated as an antifouling paint, coating, or compound and labeled for the control of fouling organisms in an aquatic environment
- zinc phosphide, except when labeled only for one or more of the following uses:
 - home use
 - structural pest control
 - industrial use
 - institutional use
 - use by public agency vector control districts.

Appendix 7-2

Conditions that are Exempt from the Restricted Material Permit Requirement

(Source: 3 CCR, Section 6414) [December 1998]

Restricted material permits are not required for any of the following:

- pesticide registrants or pesticide dealers when operating under their licenses
- commercial carriers that transport restricted materials
- restricted materials that are labeled as restricted use pesticides by the USEPA and are possessed or used by or under the supervision of a certified commercial applicator, unless otherwise required by the Commissioner
- antifouling paints or coatings containing tributyltin
- restricted materials used only for experimental or research purposes by research personnel from colleges and universities
- restricted material for which a research authorization has been issued.

Appendix 7-3

Exempt Materials

(Source: 3 CCR, Section 6402)

The following pesticides are considered exempt materials pursuant to Section 14006.7 of the Food and Agricultural Code:

1. spray adjuvants
2. petroleum oils
3. sulfur
4. lime
5. lime-sulfur
6. sodium polysulfide
7. certain copper compounds:
 - a. bordeaux mixture
 - b. copper acetate
 - c. copper carbonate
 - d. copper hydroxide
 - e. copper-lime mixtures
 - f. copper linoleate
 - g. copper oleate
 - h. copper oxychloride
 - i. cuprous oxide
8. bacillus thuringiensis berliner.

Appendix 7-4

Chemicals Designated as Potential Groundwater Pollutants

(Source: 3 CCR, Section 6800) [Revised September 1997; Revised August 1999]

Pesticides labeled for agricultural, outdoor institutional or outdoor industrial use that contain any of the following chemicals are designated as having the potential to pollute ground water:

a. The following chemicals detected in ground water or soil pursuant to Section 13149 of the Food and Agricultural Code:

1. Atrazine
2. Simazine
3. Bromacil
4. Diuron
5. Prometon
6. Bentazon ®

b. The following chemicals identified pursuant to Section 13145(d) of the Food and Agricultural Code:

Acephate
Acrolein
Alachlor
Aldicarb
Azinphos-methyl
Bensulide
Butylate
Carbaryl
Carbofuran
Chloropicrin
Chlorothalonil
Chlorosulfron
Cyanazine
Cycloate
Dasomet
2,4-D, dimethylamine salt
Diazinon
Dichlobenil
Dichloran
Diethatyl-ethyl
Dimethoate

Diquat dibromide
Disulfoton
EPTC
Ethofumesate
Ethoprop
Fenamiphos
Fluometuron
Fonofos
Fosetyl-Al technical
Hexazinone
Imazethapyr
Imidacloprid
Iprodione
Isoxaben
Linuron
Metalaxyl
Metaldehyde
Methiocarb
Methomyl
Methyl isothiocyanate
Metolachlor
Metribuzin
Molinate
Napropamide
Naptalam, sodium salt
Nitrapyrin
Norflurazon
Oryzalin
Oxydemeton-methyl
Parathion
Pebulate
Phorate
Prometryn
Propyzamide
Pyrazon
Rimsulfuron
Sulfometuron-methyl
Tebuthiuron
Trillate
Triflumizole
Vernolate
Vinclozolin

Appendix 7-5

Restricted Entry Intervals

(Source: 3 CCR, Section 6772) [Added September 1998]

Insecticide	Crop					
	Apples	Citrus	Corn	Grapes	Peaches/ Nectarines	Other Crops
Azinphos-methyl	50{B}	50		50	50{B}	50{A}{B}
Chlorpyrifos	-	2	-	-	-	-
Diazinon	-	5	-	5	5	-
Endosulfan	2	2	2	2	2	2
Malathion	-	1	-	1	1	-
Methidathion (Supracide)	-	30	-	-	-	-
Methomyl (Lannate)	-	-	-	7{C}	-	-
Parathion-methyl (non-encapsulated)	14	14{D}	14{D}	14{E}	21	14{D}
Phorate (Thimet)	-	-	7	-	-	-
Phosmet (Imidan)	-	-	-	5	5	-
Propargite (Omite/ Comite)	21	42	7	30	21	21{F}{G}
Sulfur	-	-	-	3{H}	-	-

(NOTE: When reference is made to pounds of a pesticide in a restricted entry interval, the reference means pounds of active ingredients.)

(NOTE: A day is considered to be a 24-h period beginning at the conclusion of the application to the identified field or portion of field.)

(NOTE: The inclusion of a reentry interval in this section does not imply that the use of a pesticide is currently registered. Consult the pesticide product labeling for permitted registered uses.)

Footnotes

- A This restricted entry interval for other crops applies to stone fruit and pome fruit only. Stone fruit does not include almonds.
- B The requirements of this footnote (B) apply to applications of azinphos-methyl. If no more than one application at a rate of 1.0 pound per acre of active ingredient or less has been made during the growing season (from bud break

through leaf fall for deciduous crops or calendar year for citrus), the restricted entry interval is reduced to 45 days. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 6770(f), employees may enter the treated area and do hand labor tasks after 14 days of the 45- or 50-day restricted entry interval provided they wear long-sleeved personal protective equipment (covering torso and arms) or a one-half sleeve undergarment, such as a tee-shirt, in addition to their regular work clothing specified in 6770(f) and gloves. Employees conducting non hand labor activities, such as scouting, irrigating, and fire blight cutting can enter fields after 14 days of the 45- or 50-day restricted reentry interval provided they wear regular work clothing. The 45- or 50-day restricted entry interval may be terminated if leaf samples tested pursuant to section 6774(d)(4) show 0.13 micrograms per square centimeter or less of dislodgeable residue of azinphos-methyl.

- C Applications of methomyl made after 15 August have a 21-day restricted entry interval. This interval may be terminated after 10 days if leaf samples tested pursuant to section 6774(c)(4) show 0.1 micrograms per square centimeter or less of dislodgeable foliar residue of methomyl.
- D This restricted entry interval applies only when more than one pound per acre of non-encapsulated parathion-methyl is applied.
- E The restricted entry interval for non-encapsulated parathion-methyl on grapes in Monterey County is 6 days.
- F The restricted entry interval for strawberries and field grown roses treated with propargite is 3 days.
- G The restricted entry interval for cotton fields treated with propargite is 7 days. However, from the end of the restricted entry interval until the beginning of harvest, the employer shall assure that employees entering propargite treated cotton fields wear work clothing with long sleeves and legs and gloves.
- H This restricted entry interval for sulfur applies from May 15 through harvest in the counties of: Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Merced, San Joaquin, Stanislaus, and Tulare; and during March and April in Riverside County.

Appendix 7-6

Restricted Entry Interval Adjustments

(Source: 3 CCR, Section 6774) [Added September 1998]

1. The adjustments in this section apply only to restricted entry intervals specified in the above table (Part I)
2. Whenever a mixture of two or more organophosphate pesticides is applied, the restricted entry interval shall be lengthened by adding to the longest applicable restricted entry interval listed in the above table, 50 percent of the next longest applicable restricted entry interval.
3. When there is no foliage on the plant that has been treated by a pesticide and any crop or weed cover in the treated area is not over 4 in. in height, the restricted entry interval shall be reduced by 50 percent, but in no case to less than the restricted entry interval specified on the pesticide product labeling.
4. A restricted entry interval may be shortened to not less than the restricted entry interval specified on the pesticide product labeling upon verification by the county agricultural commissioner that one of the following has occurred:
 - a. 2 in. of rainfall within any seven-day period following the pesticide application
 - b. the equivalent of two inches of rainfall has been applied evenly above all plants by sprinkler irrigation equipment within any 7 day period following the pesticide application
 - c. for tree crops, at least 50 gal of water has been applied at one time under pressure and evenly distributed to each tree
 - d. the plants have been tested by a procedure acceptable to the director and determined to have no residues or to have residue levels that the director considers not to be hazardous.
5. Whenever the pesticide product labeling specifies that a restricted entry interval be adjusted when outdoor applications are made in areas that receive less than 25 in. of average annual rainfall, the restricted entry interval specified for the dry areas shall apply to all outdoor applications in the State. A county agricultural commissioner, upon presentation of valid rainfall data from an official governmental source showing that an area within his or her county receives 25 in. or more of average annual rainfall, may exempt that area from this requirement.

Appendix 7-7
Counties Required to Meet Use Restrictions for Phenoxy and Certain Other
Herbicides

(Source: 3 CCR, Section 6464) [Added September 1998]

List 1:

1. That portion of Sacramento County bounded by a line beginning at the junction of the Mokelumne River and Georgianna Slough: thence in a northerly direction following the meanderings of the Georgianna Slough to its junction with the Sacramento River near Walnut Grove; thence northwesterly along the Sacramento River to the junction of the north end of Randall Island and the north end of Snodgrass Slough; thence southeasterly along Snodgrass Slough to a point 1.0 miles due north of Lambert Road (first Standard Parallel north) which is the common boundary line between Section 27 and 34, T6N-R4E; thence due east along said line to its intersection with the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks' thence southerly along the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks to its intersection with Lambert Road first Standard Parallel north); thence easterly along Lambert Road to its intersection with Franklin Boulevard, then southerly along Franklin Boulevard to its intersection with Twin Cities Road; thence easterly along Twin Cities Road to its intersection with the Southern Pacific Railroad Tracks (Amador Branch): thence northeasterly along said tracks to their intersection with the first Standard Parallel north thence easterly along the first Standard Parallel north to its intersection with the Sacramento-Amador County line; thence southerly along the Sacramento-Amador County line to its junction with the Sacramento-Amador-San

Joaquin County lines; thence westerly along the Sacramento-San Joaquin County line to the point of beginning.

2. All of Madera County west and south of a line beginning at the east boundary of Range 17 east and the Madera County-Merced County boundary line, thence south to the northwest corner of Section 30, Township 9 South, Range 18 east, thence east to the northeast corner of Section 28, Township 9 south, Range 18 east, thence south to the intersection of the Madera Canal in the northeast 1/4 of Section 9, Township 10 south, Range 18 east, thence southeasterly along the Madera Canal to the northeast corner of Section 1, Township 11 south, Range 19 east, thence east along the north boundary line of Township 11 south, to the Madera County-Fresno County boundary line.
3. All of Fresno County lying west of a line beginning at Friant Dam and continuing southeasterly along the Friant-Kern Canal its point of intersection with the north boundary of Section 29. Township 13 south, Range 23 east, thence due east along said boundary line projected to its intersection with the east boundary of Township 13 south, Range 24 east; then south along said east boundary of Township 13 south, Range 24 east and continuing south along the east boundary of Township 14 south, Range 24 east to the county boundary line.
4. All of Kings County.
5. All of Tulare County lying west of line drawn southeasterly from the northwest corner of Township 15 south, Range 25 east on the Fresno-Tulare County line to the southeast corner of Township 17 south, Range 27 east; thence due south along said east boundary of Range 27 east to the Kern County boundary line.
6. Those portions of Kern County described as follows:
 - a. All of Kern County lying west of a line commencing at a point on Tulare-Kern County line at the northwest corner of Section 6, Township 25 south, Range 31 east, thence south along the west boundary of Range 31 east to the south boundary of Township 32 south, Range 31 east; thence continuing due south to the Los Angeles County line.
 - b. Rosamond Area. Includes all of Township 9 north, Range 14 west, Township 9 north, Range 13 west, and Township 9 north, and Range 12 west.

List 2:

That portion of San Joaquin County bounded by a line beginning at the intersection of Sacramento, San Joaquin and Amador Counties; thence southerly along the San Joaquin County line to State Highway 88; thence southwesterly along Highway 88 to its intersection with State Highway 12; thence westerly along Highway 12 and 88 to the intersection of Clements Road to its intersection with an imaginary easterly extension of

Eight Mile Road from its junction with the Calaveras River; thence west along this extension to Eight Mile Road; then west along Eight Mile Road to Thornton Road; thence south on Thornton Road to its intersection with Disappointment Slough; thence westerly along Disappointment Slough to the southeast corner of Bishop Tract; thence westerly along the southern edges of Bishop Tract. King Island, and Empire Tract: thence northerly along the west edge of Empire Tract to the southeast corner of Bouldin Island; thence along the southern and western edges of Bouldin Island to the intersection of San Joaquin, Contra Costa and Sacramento Counties; thence northerly and easterly along the San Joaquin-Sacramento County line to the point of beginning.

List 3:

1. That portion of San Joaquin County described as the entire areas of Empire Tract, King Island, Bishop Tract, and Rio Blanco Tract, the eastern boundary line of which begins on Atherton Levee Road at the confluence of Disappointment Slough and the dredger cut, located approximately one-half mile west of Interstate Highway 5 Pixley Slough Bridge 29-200 L; and thence running northerly along the State of California borrow pit to its meeting with the end of White Slough.
2. The entire area of Staten Island and Bouldin Island.

List 4:

1. Butte County
2. Colusa County
3. Glenn County
4. Placer County
5. Sutter County
6. Yolo County
7. Yuba County
8. The portion of Sacramento County situated north of Highway 80; and the portion of Tehama County situated west of the Sacramento River.

SECTION 8

PETROLEUM, OIL, AND LUBRICANT (POL) MANAGEMENT

California Supplement, September 2000

This section covers the state requirements for POL Management and is intended to supplement the TEAM Guide. Refer to the TEAM Guide and the DOD Component Supplements for Federal, DOD, and service-specific requirements.

Also, some California Air Districts enforce regulations pertaining to remediation of POL-contaminated soils. Please refer to the Air Districts Supplement chapters for the appropriate Air District to determine if there are any additional District-specific requirements. Requirements for POL-contaminated soils are usually found in section AE.125 (*Miscellaneous VOC Operations*) or section AE.155 (*Other Emission/Sources*).

Definitions

- *Collecting Agent* - a type of oil spill cleanup agent (OSCA) the function of which is to absorb, congeal, gel, or demulsify oil with the end product agent-oil mass remaining afloat for later collection or burning (14 California Code of Regulations (CCR), Section 884.5).
- *Contract or Other Approved Means* - includes any of the following (14 CCR, Section 815.05) [Added September 2000]:
 1. A written, signed contractual agreement between a vessel, marine facility, small marine fueling facility, or vessel carrying oil as secondary cargo owner/operator and an Oil Spill Response Organization(s) (OSRO) identifying and ensuring the availability of the required personnel and equipment capable of responding to an oil spill within the stipulated response times and in the specified geographic regions; or
 2. Written certification that the necessary personnel and equipment are owned or operated by the vessel, or marine facility, small marine fueling facility, or vessel carrying oil as a secondary cargo owner/operator and are available within the stipulated response times and in the specified geographic areas; or
 3. Written evidence of active membership in a local or regional oil spill response organization (OSRO) that has the necessary personnel and equipment to ensure the availability of the required resources capable of responding to an oil spill within the stipulated response times and in the specified geographic areas; and a summary of the response services provided, commensurate with the response resources required in this subchapter.
 4. The owner/operator shall notify the Administrator within five days of a change in contracted resources/membership in a local or regional OSRO.
 5. A response person or organization shall be deemed to be in compliance with the applicable contingency plans by acting in good faith to make available the equipment and/or services that such person or organization has agreed to provide.
- *Curbside Collection Program* - a service that collects used oil from households on a monthly or more regular basis, and which may collect other recyclable materials, including but not limited to newspaper, glass containers, aluminum cans, and bi-metals (14 CCR, Section 18601).
- *Dispersing Agent* - a type of OSCA the function of which is to disperse the oil (14 CCR, Section 884.5).
- *Geographic Region* - one of six regions along the California coast defined by the Coast Guard as the Federal Area Plan Zones. These Coast Guard regions are as follows (14 CCR, Section 815.05) [Added September 2000]:
 1. North Coast: the Oregon border to the Sonoma/Mendocino County line;

2. San Francisco and the Delta: the Sonoma/Mendocino County line to the Santa Cruz/San Mateo County line, including San Francisco Bay and the portions of the Sacramento/San Joaquin Delta covered under Article 5, Section 8670.28(a)(1) of the Government Code;
 3. Central Coast: the Santa Cruz/San Mateo County line to the San Luis Obispo/Monterey County line;
 4. Los Angeles/Long Beach, as follows:
 - a. Northern Sector: San Luis Obispo, Ventura and Santa Barbara Counties;
 - b. Southern Sector: Los Angeles and Orange Counties;
 5. San Diego: San Diego/Orange County line to the Mexico border.
- *Household Do-It-Yourselfer Used Oil* - oil that is derived from households, such as used oil generated by individuals who generate used oil through the maintenance of their personal vehicles (22 CCR, Section 66279.1)
 - *Implementation of the Plan* - means that all essential provisions have been taken to enable the plan or any portion of the plan to become operational (14 CCR, Section 815.05) [Added September 2000].
 - *Industrial Oil* - it includes, but is not limited to, any compressor, turbine, or bearing oil, hydraulic oil, metal-working oil, or refrigeration oil. Industrial oil does not include di-electric fluids (Public Resources Code (PRC), Section 48616).
 - *Local Agency* - a public entity that is a city, county, or district, or any political subdivision but not the State (14 CCR, Section 884.5).
 - *Lubricating Oil* - includes any oil that is intended for use in machinery powered by an internal combustion engine. Lubricating oil includes oil intended for use in an internal combustion engine crankcase, transmission, gearbox, or differential in an automobile, bus, truck, vessel, plane, train, heavy equipment, or other machinery powered by an internal combustion engine. Lubricating oil also includes consumer additives that are intended to be mixed with lubricating oils in an internal combustion engine. Lubricating oil does not include oil intended for use in a 2-cycle engine where the oil is entirely consumed during usage (PRC, Section 48618).
 - *Manifest* - a uniform hazardous waste manifest as defined in Section 25160 of the HSC, which is herein incorporated by reference (14 CCR, Section 18601).
 - *Marine Waters* - those California marine waters subject to tidal influence including all waterways used for waterborne commercial vessel traffic to the Port of Stockton and the Port of Sacramento (14 CCR, Section 815.05) [Added September 2000].
 - *Methanol* - an alcohol with chemical formula CH₃OH (14 CCR, Section 18601).
 - *Methanol Fuel* - a fuel containing at least 85 percent methanol by volume, used in motor vehicles or internal combustion engines (14 CCR, Section 18601).
 - *Modified Manifest Receipt* - the receipt completed for each generator and attached to the manifest pursuant to Section 25250.8(b)(3) of the HSC, which is herein incorporated by reference (14 CCR, Section 18601).
 - *Motor Vehicle* - a self-propelled device by which any person or property may be propelled, moved, or drawn (14 CCR, Section 18601).
 - *Oil* - includes petroleum, petroleum products, sludge oil refuse and any other oil or oil-like substance of animal, mineral or vegetable origin (14 CCR, Section 18601)
 - *Oil* - any kind of petroleum, liquid hydrocarbons, or petroleum products or any fraction or residue therefrom, including, but not limited to, crude oil, bunker fuel, gasoline, diesel fuel, aviation fuel, oil sludge, oil refuse, oil mixed with waste, and liquid distillates from unprocessed natural gas (PRC, Division 7.8, Section 8670.3).

- *Oil Spill* - the discharge or loss of oil to waters of the state (14 CCR, Section 18601).
- *Oil Spill Cleanup Agent (OSCA)* - any substance applied to oil on water or associated shoreline, the function of which is to disperse, remove or otherwise control the oil (14 CCR, Section 884.5).
- *Oil Spill Disaster* - the discharge or loss of oil in such quantities or at such locations that the mitigative capabilities of local entities are exceeded. In state waters a disaster is declared by the on-Scene Commander or the State Operating Authority under the California Oil Spill Disaster Contingency Plan (14 CCR, Section 18601).
- *Person* - any individual, trust, firm, joint stock company, or corporation, including, but not limited to, a government corporation, partnership, and association. Also, includes any city, county, city and county, district, and the state or any department or agency thereof, and the federal government, or any department of agency thereof, to the extent permitted by law (PRC, Division 7.8, Section 8670.3).
- *Sinking Agent* - a type of OSCA the function of which is to combine with oil to cause sinking of the agent-oil mass (14 CCR, Section 884.5).
- *Spill or Discharge* - any release of at least one barrel (42 gal) of oil into marine waters which is not authorized by any Federal, state, or local government entity (PRC, Division 7.8, Section 8670.3).
- *Synthetic Oil* - oil derived from coal, oil shale, or polymers, and petroleum-based oils that are water-soluble. Vegetable or animal oil used as a lubricant, hydraulic fluid, heat transfer fluid, or for other similar industrial purposes shall be managed as synthetic oil if it is identified as a hazardous waste pursuant to chapter 11 of this division. (22 CCR, Section 66279.1).
- *Used Oil Collection Center:*
 1. a used oil collection center defined in PRC section 48622
 2. a recycle-only household hazardous waste collection facility as defined in HSC section 25218.8
 3. a household hazardous waste collection facility operating pursuant to a permit by rule
 4. a collection facility operating pursuant to HSC section 25250.11.
- *Used Oil Storage Facility* - a hazardous waste facility which stores used oil, as defined in Section 25123.3(a) of the Health and Safety Code (14 CCR, Section 18601) [Revised September 1998].
- *Used Oil Transfer Facility* - a hazardous waste transfer facility that either stores used oil for periods greater than 144 hours, or that transfers used oil from one container to another as defined in Section 25123.3(c) of the Health and Safety Code (14 CCR, Section 18601) [Revised September 1998].

**PETROLEUM, OIL, AND LUBRICANT (POL) MANAGEMENT
GUIDANCE FOR CALIFORNIA CHECKLIST USERS**

REFER TO CHECKLIST ITEMS:

Missing Checklist Items	PO.2.1.CA.
Spill Plans	PO.5.1.CA. through PO.5.4.CA.
Discharges/Spills	PO.15.1.CA. through PO.15.10.CA.
Used Oil Generators	PO.65.1.CA.
Used Oil Collection Centers and Aggregation Points	PO.70.1.CA.
Used Oil Transportation	PO.75.1.CA. and PO.5.2.CA.
State Specific Used Oil Requirements	
Recycling and Curbside Programs	PO.95.1.CA.
Used Oil Filters	PO.95.2.CA. through PO.95.4.CA.

Some California Air Districts enforce regulations pertaining to remediation of POL-contaminated soils. Please refer to the Air Districts Supplement chapters for the appropriate Air District to determine if there are any additional District-specific requirements. Requirements for POL-contaminated soils are usually found in section AE.125 (*Miscellaneous VOC Operations*) or section AE.155 (*Other Emission/Sources*).

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
 PETROLEUM, OIL, AND LUBRICANT (POL) MANAGEMENT
 California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>PO.2. MISSING CHECKLIST ITEMS</p> <p>PO.2.1.CA. Federal facilities are required to comply with all applicable state regulatory requirements not contained in this checklist (a finding under this checklist item will have the citation of the applied regulation as a basis of finding).</p>	<p>Determine whether any new regulations have been issued since the finalization of the manual.</p> <p>Determine whether the Federal facility has activities or facilities that are regulated but not addressed in the checklists.</p> <p>Verify that the Federal facility is in compliance with all applicable and newly issued regulations.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
 PETROLEUM, OIL, AND LUBRICANT (POL) MANAGEMENT
 California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>PO.5. SPILL PLANS</p> <p>PO.5.1.CA. Spill contingency plan requirements must be met prior to loading or unloading oil from a vessel (14 CCR, Section 815.07(a) and (f)) [Revised September 2000].</p> <p>PO.5.2.CA. Marine facilities must meet spill contingency plan requirements (14 CCR, Section 817.01) [Added September 2000].</p> <p>PO.5.3.CA. Marine vessels must meet spill contingency plan requirements (14 CCR, Section 818.01) [Added September 2000].</p>	<p>Verify that prior to loading oil onto, or unloading oil from a vessel:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the owner/operator of the vessel provides the owner/operator of the marine terminal with a copy of the letter approving the current oil spill contingency plan for that vessel (if the terminal owner/operator does not already have such a letter on file) - the vessel owner/operator notifies the terminal owner/ operator of any change in the approval status not reflected by the letter on file at that terminal - the owner/operator of the vessel certifies that a complete copy of the response manual for that vessel is on board the vessel. <p>Verify that all plans are written in English, and the response manual portion is also in a language that is understood by the crew members responsible for carrying out the plan.</p> <p>Verify that oil spill contingency plans are prepared, submitted and used for all marine facilities located in the marine waters (see definitions) of California, or where a discharge of oil could reasonably be expected to impact the marine waters of California.</p> <p>(NOTE: A facility will be considered to have potential impact on marine waters based on the geographical and locational aspects of the site. Such aspects will include proximity to marine waters or adjoining shorelines, land contour, and local drainage patterns. The existence of dikes, equipment or other structures used to prevent a spill from reaching marine waters will not necessarily affect the determination of which facilities are required to submit a plan.)</p> <p>(NOTE: Contingency plans are not required of facilities located outside of the zone as measured from the mean high tide line to three nautical miles offshore. Any pipelines connecting such facilities to the shoreline, however, will be subject to the contingency planning requirements of this subchapter.)</p> <p>(NOTE: Exemptions from these requirements may be applied for.)</p> <p>Verify that oil spill contingency plans are prepared, submitted and used by all tankers and barges which transit in the marine waters (see definitions) of California, or conduct business in the state.</p> <p>(NOTE: Business in the state would include such transactions as lightering</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
PETROLEUM, OIL, AND LUBRICANT (POL) MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>September 2000].</p> <p>PO.5.4.CA. Marine vessels must meet spill contingency plan requirements (14 CCR, Section 825.07(a) and (f)) [Added September 2000].</p>	<p>operations off the coast of California.)</p> <p>(NOTE: This checklist item does not apply to a tanker or barge that enters the marine waters of the state because of imminent danger to the crew, or in an effort to prevent an oil spill or other harm to public safety or the environment, provided that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the operator and crew comply with all orders given by the Administrator or his/her designee, unless the orders are contradicted by orders from the Coast Guard - except for fuel, oil may be transferred to or from the vessel only if permission is obtained from the Administrator - the vessel leaves the marine waters of the state as soon as it is safe to do so, unless a contingency plan is approved or made applicable to its operation.) <p>(NOTE: A vessel may enter marine waters without an approved contingency plan if the Administrator approves entrance under the plan of the terminal or tanker that is the destination of the vessel.)</p> <p>(NOTE: Contingency plans are not required for dedicated response vessels, which are those vessels that are dedicated to conducting response activities for an oil spill incident exclusively, or for vessels engaged in innocent passage within the marine waters of California.)</p> <p>Verify that no nontank vessel of 300 gross tons or greater operates in marine waters unless the owner or operator has an oil spill contingency plan prepared and submitted in accordance with this subchapter for the Geographic Regions (see definitions) the nontank vessel transits.</p> <p>Verify that there is no loading of oil onto, or from a nontank vessel unless:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">the owner/operator of the nontank vessel provides the owner/operator or the marine facility or vessel providing fuel with a copy of the letter approving the current oil spill contingency plan for that nontank vessel (if the marine facility vessel providing fuel does not already have such a letter on file)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the nontank vessel owner/operator notifies the marine facility or vessel providing fuel of any change in the approval status not reflected by the letter on file at the marine facility - the owner/operator of the nontank vessel certifies that a complete copy of the initial response activity manual for that nontank vessel is on board the nontank vessel. <p>Verify that all Plans are written in English, and the initial response activity manual portion are also in a language that is understood by all crew members responsible for carrying out the plan.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
 PETROLEUM, OIL, AND LUBRICANT (POL) MANAGEMENT
 California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>PO.15. DISCHARGES/SPILLS</p> <p>PO.15.1.CA. Marine facilities must meet reporting requirements for oil discharges and potential discharges (PRC, Division 7.8, Section 8670.25.5) [Revised September 1998].</p> <p>PO.15.2.CA. Any oil discharged to the marine waters of the state must be cleaned up immediately (PRC, Division 7.8, Section 8670.25) [Added September 1997; Revised September 1998].</p> <p>PO.15.3.CA. Oil spill cleanup agents (OSCA) applied in or on state waters must meet oversight requirements (14 CCR, Sections 886.1(a) through (d), and 886.2) [Revised September 1997; Revised September 1998; Revised August 1999].</p>	<p>(NOTE: This section does not apply to discharges, or potential discharges, of less than one barrel (42 gal) of oil.)</p> <p>Verify that any party responsible for the discharge or threatened discharge of oil in marine waters reports the discharge to the Office of Emergency Services.</p> <p>Verify that the 24 h emergency telephone number of the Office of Emergency Services is posted at every terminal, at the area of control of every marine facility, and on the bridge of every tanker in marine waters.</p> <p>Verify that any person who permits any oil to be discharged in or on the marine waters of the state immediately contains, cleans, and removes the oil in the most effective manner which minimizes environmental damage and in accordance with the applicable contingency plans, unless ordered otherwise by the Coast Guard or the Administrator.</p> <p>Verify that any OSCA applied in or on state waters is licensed by the Administrator.</p> <p>Verify that use of an OSCA is supervised and enforced by the Department of Fish and Game.</p> <p>Verify that the use of an OSCA in response to an oil spill is done only with the approval of the Administrator and the Regional Response Team (RRT), and done in compliance with the provisions of this subchapter.</p> <p>(NOTE: An OSCA may be used without obtaining the concurrence of the RRT if the OSCA has been listed in a preauthorization plan of the applicable Area Contingency Plan (ACP).)</p> <p>Verify that the application of dispersants and OSCA's that are not inert, to water that is the source of a domestic drinking supply meets the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - application is made only after notification is made to the State Department of Health Services and the appropriate local health agency responsible for

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
 PETROLEUM, OIL, AND LUBRICANT (POL) MANAGEMENT
 California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>PO.15.4.CA. OSCAs applied in or on state waters must have a plainly printed label attached to the container (14 CCR, Section 885.8) [Revised September 1997; Revised August 1999].</p> <p>PO.15.5.CA. Use of an OSCA must follow the manufacturer's recommendations (14 CCR, Section 886.1(f)) [Revised September 1997; Citation Revised August 1999].</p> <p>PO.15.6.CA. [Deleted September 1997].</p> <p>PO.15.7.CA. Use of an OSCA on a lake or a reservoir must meet specific requirements (14 CCR, Section 886.1(e)(1)) [Revised September 1997; Revised August 1999].</p>	<p>drinking water quality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the OSCA is applied in accordance with the recommendations of the state and local health agencies. <p>Verify that the local Regional Water Quality Control Board is notified before any OSCA is applied to a lake, a reservoir or any surface streams.</p> <p>Confirm that any OSCA that the facility intends to apply in or on state waters has a plainly printed label attached to the container that states at least the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the name, brand, and trademark, if any, under which the OSCA is sold - the name and address of the manufacturer, importer, or vendor - special handling, storage, or worker safety precautions - the product's flash point and freezing point - recommended application procedure(s), concentration(s), and conditions for use as regards water salinity, water temperature, and types and ages of oils - the shelf life, or expiration date of the product. <p>Verify that, when an OSCA is used, the manufacturer's recommendations are followed.</p> <p>Verify that the use of collecting agents on lakes and reservoirs meets the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - inert agents are applied only when the oil-floating agent mixture is collected and disposed of properly - agents that are not inert are applied in domestic water supplies only after the person responsible for treatment has notified the State Department of Public Health and the agents are applied in accordance with that department's recommendations. <p>Verify that the use of dispersing agents on lakes and reservoirs meets the following requirements:</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
 PETROLEUM, OIL, AND LUBRICANT (POL) MANAGEMENT
 California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>PO.15.8.CA. Use of an OSCA on surface streams must meet specific requirements (14 CCR, Section 886.1(e)(2)) [Revised September 1997; Revised August 1999].</p>	<p>requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - used in waters withdrawn directly for domestic use only after the person responsible for treatment has notified the State Department of Public Health and the agents are applied in accordance with that department's recommendations - are not applied to the shoreline - aside from the two restrictions above, are applied only if waterfowl areas, recreational beaches, marinas, or shore facilities are threatened and other control methods are judged to be inadequate or infeasible by the Department of Fish and Game, the board or its designee. <p>Verify that sinking agents are not applied.</p> <p>Verify that bioremediation agents are applied in lakes and reservoirs and associated shorelines only if the bioremediant, as applied, is not more harmful to the aquatic environment than the spilled oil.</p> <p>Verify that surface washing agents that are inert are applied to the shoreline of surface streams only if the floating oil-agent mixture is collected and disposed of properly.</p> <p>(NOTE: The previous paragraph refers to the shoreline of surface streams in the original document, but is probably meant to refer to the shoreline of lakes and reservoirs.)</p> <p>Verify that the use of surface washing agents that are not inert on domestic water supplies meets the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - inert agents are applied only when the oil-floating agent mixture is collected and disposed of properly - agents that are not inert are applied in domestic water supplies only after the person responsible for treatment has notified the State Department of Public Health and the agents are applied in accordance with that department's recommendations. <p>Verify that the facilities use of collecting agents on surface streams meets the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - inert agents are applied only when the oil-floating agent mixture is collected and disposed of properly - agents that are not inert are applied in domestic water supplies only after the person responsible for treatment has notified the State Department of Public Health and the agents are applied in accordance with that Department's recommendations.

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
 PETROLEUM, OIL, AND LUBRICANT (POL) MANAGEMENT
 California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>PO.15.9.CA. Use of an OSCA on bays and estuaries must meet specific requirements (23 CCR, Section 886.1(e)(3)) [Revised September 1997; Revised August 1999].</p>	<p>Verify that dispersing agents and sinking agents are not applied to surface waters.</p> <p>Verify that bioremediation agents are applied to surface streams and associated shorelines only if the bioremediant, as applied, is not more harmful to the aquatic environment than the spilled oil.</p> <p>Verify that surface washing agents that are inert are applied to the shoreline of surface streams only if the floating oil-agent mixture is collected and disposed of properly.</p> <p>Verify that the use of surface washing agents that are not inert on domestic water supplies meets the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - inert agents are applied only when the oil-floating agent mixture is collected and disposed of properly - agents that are not inert are applied in domestic water supplies only after the person responsible for treatment has notified the State Department of Public Health and the agents are applied in accordance with that department's recommendations. <p>Verify that collecting agents are applied in bays and estuaries only when the oil-floating agent mixture is collected and disposed of properly.</p> <p>Verify that the use of dispersing agents in bays and estuaries meet the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - are not applied to the shoreline - aside from the shoreline restriction, are applied only if waterfowl areas, recreational beaches, marinas, or shore facilities are threatened and mechanical control devices or collecting agents are judged to be inadequate or infeasible by the Department of Fish and Game, the board or its designee. <p>Verify that sinking agents are applied only if waterfowl areas, recreational beaches, marinas, or shore facilities are threatened and mechanical control devices or other OSCA are judged to be inadequate or infeasible by the Department of Fish and Game, the board or its designee.</p> <p>Verify that bioremediation agents are applied to bays and estuaries and the associated tidal shoreline areas only if the bioremediant, as applied, is not more harmful to the aquatic environment than the spilled oil.</p> <p>Verify that surface washing agents are applied to the shoreline of bays and estuaries only if the floating oil-agent mixture is collected and disposed of properly.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
 PETROLEUM, OIL, AND LUBRICANT (POL) MANAGEMENT
 California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>PO.15.10.CA. Use of an OSCA on ocean waters must be done in accordance with specific requirements (23 CCR, Section 886.1(e)(4)) [Revised September 1997; Revised August 1999].</p>	<p>Verify that collecting agents are applied only when the oil-floating agent mixture is collected and disposed of properly.</p> <p>Verify that the use of dispersing agents meets the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - are not applied to shoreline areas - are not applied to areas exposed during tidal action - aside from the two restrictions above, are applied only if waterfowl areas, recreational beaches, marinas, or shore facilities are threatened and other control methods are judged to be inadequate or infeasible by the Department of Fish and Game, the board, or its designee. <p>Verify that sinking agents are not applied on ocean waters.</p> <p>Verify that bioremediation agents are applied to ocean waters and associated tidal shoreline areas only if the bioremediant, as applied, is not more harmful to the aquatic environment than the spilled oil.</p> <p>Verify that surface washing agents that are inert are applied to the shoreline of the ocean only if the floating oil-agent mixture is collected and disposed of properly.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
 PETROLEUM, OIL, AND LUBRICANT (POL) MANAGEMENT
 California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>PO.60. USED OIL</p> <p>PO.60.1.CA. Operators of used oil recycling facilities industrial generators, and used oil haulers must meet record-keeping requirements (14 CCR, Sections 18610, 18613, 18619.1, and 18619.3)</p> <p>PO.60.2.CA. Used oil containing halogenated hazardous waste must be managed as a hazardous waste (22 CCR, Section 66279.10).</p>	<p>Verify that the facility has informed the Waste Management Board of the location of their records.</p> <p>Verify that the facility notifies the Board of any change in location of the records, or intent to establish a new location, no less than 10 days before the change.</p> <p>Verify that the records are kept for at least 3 yr.</p> <p>Verify that all records include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - books of account - all bills, receipts, invoices, manifests, cash register tapes, or other documents of original entry supporting the books of account. <p>(NOTE: Used oil containing more than 1000 ppm total halogens is presumed to be a hazardous waste because it has been mixed with halogenated hazardous waste listed in 40 CFR Part 261 Subpart D (commencing with section 261.30). Persons may rebut this presumption by testing the used oil to demonstrate that the used oil does not contain significant concentrations of any of the individual halogenated hazardous constituents listed in Appendix VIII of 40 CFR Part 261. A significant concentration of any individual halogenated hazardous constituent listed in Appendix VIII is more than 100 ppm. Used oil which is demonstrated by testing to contain more than 100 ppm of any individual halogenated hazardous constituent listed in Appendix VIII shall be considered to have been mixed with halogenated, hazardous waste listed in 40 CFR Part 261 Subpart D.)</p> <p>Verify that used oil containing more than 1000 ppm total halogens is treated as a hazardous waste.</p> <p>Verify that documentation is maintained to demonstrate the total halogen concentration of used oil.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
 PETROLEUM, OIL, AND LUBRICANT (POL) MANAGEMENT
 California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>PO.65. USED OIL GENERATORS</p> <p>PO.65.1.CA. Used oil generators must comply with the requirements for generators of hazardous waste (22 CCR, Sections 66279.20 and 66279.21).</p>	<p>(NOTE: A used oil generator is any person, by site, whose act or process produces used oil or whose act first causes used oil to become subject to regulation. This checklist item does not apply to individual generators of household do-it-yourselfer used oil.)</p> <p>Verify that generators of used oil comply with all the requirements for hazardous waste generators (see sections HW.10.CA. through HW.90.CA. for applicable requirements).</p> <p>Verify that containers and aboveground tanks used by generators to store used oil and fill pipes used to transfer used oil into underground storage tanks at generator facilities are marked or clearly labeled with the words USED OIL.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
 PETROLEUM, OIL, AND LUBRICANT (POL) MANAGEMENT
 California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>PO.70. USED OIL COLLECTION CENTERS AND AGGREGATION POINTS</p> <p>PO.70.1.CA. Used oil collection centers must meet specific requirements (22 CCR, Section 66279.31).</p>	<p>Verify that used oil collection centers comply with the applicable requirements for hazardous waste generators (see HW.10 through HW.90 for applicable requirements).</p> <p>Verify that containers and aboveground tanks used by used oil collection centers to store used oil and fill pipes used to transfer used oil into underground storage tanks at generator facilities are marked or clearly labeled with the words USED OIL.</p> <p>Verify that the used oil collection center is registered, licensed, permitted or otherwise authorized by the Department.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
 PETROLEUM, OIL, AND LUBRICANT (POL) MANAGEMENT
 California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>PO.95. STATE SPECIFIC USED OIL REQUIREMENTS</p> <p>Recycling and Curbside Programs</p> <p>PO.95.1.CA. Used oil recyclers and curbside programs must follow specific recordkeeping requirements (14 CCR, Section 18610, 18613, 18619.1, and 18619.3).</p> <p>Used Oil Filters</p> <p>PO.95.2.CA. Management of used oil filters must meet specific requirements (22 CCR Section 66266.130(a)) [Added September 1997].</p> <p>PO.95.3.CA. Recycled used oil filters must meet specific</p>	<p>Verify that the facility has informed the Waste Management Board of the location of their records.</p> <p>Verify that the facility notifies the Waste Management Board of any change in location of the records, or intent to establish a new location, no less than 10 days before the change.</p> <p>Verify that the records are kept for at least 3 yr.</p> <p>Verify that all records include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - books of account - all bills, receipts, invoices, manifests, cash register tapes, or other documents of original entry supporting the books of account. <p>Verify that used oil filters are managed as hazardous waste unless one of the following conditions is met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the filters are characterized as being nonhazardous - filters are generated by persons maintaining their own place of residence (i.e., household waste) and such filters are taken to a collection location or picked-up by a curbside collection system and transferred for the purpose of recycling. <p>(NOTE: Used oil filters are defined as filters which contain a residue of used oil and are exempt from regulation as a hazardous waste under the scrap metal provision found in 40 CFR Section 261.6(a)(3)(iv).)</p> <p>(NOTE: Used oil filters that are recycled in compliance with the following requirements are not regulated as hazardous waste.)</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
 PETROLEUM, OIL, AND LUBRICANT (POL) MANAGEMENT
 California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>requirements (22 CCR Section 66266.130(c)(1) through (4)) [Added September 1997].</p> <p>PO.95.4.CA. The transfer of used oil filters must meet specific requirements (22 CCR Section 66266.130(c)(5)) [Added September 1997].</p>	<p>ments are not regulated as hazardous waste.)</p> <p>Verify that the filters are drained of free-flowing used oil.</p> <p>Verify that the drained used oil filters are transported for the purposes of metal reclamation to any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a smelter or other scrap metal processor where they are recycled - a storage facility or consolidation facility that subsequently transfers the filters to a scrap metal processor or municipal solid waste incinerator for energy recovery - a municipal solid waste incinerator for energy recovery. <p>Verify that the drained used oil filters are accumulated, stored, and transferred in a closed, rainproof container that is capable of containing any used oil that may separate from the filters placed inside.</p> <p>Verify that drums of used oil filters are sealed during transfer so that used oil will not spill out.</p> <p>Verify that drums are secured as a load to prevent movement or tipping during transport.</p> <p>Verify that containers are labeled as drained used oil filters and show initial date of accumulation or receipt on each container of filters.</p> <p>Verify that storage of less than 1 ton of used oil filters is limited to 1 yr.</p> <p>Verify that storage of 1 ton or more of used oil filters is limited 180 days.</p> <p>Verify that persons generating, transporting, or receiving used oil filters are to use a bill of lading to record the transfer of used oil filters.</p> <p>Verify that bills of lading indicate generator, transporter, and receiving company names, addresses, telephone numbers, the quantity and size of used oil filter containers transferred, and the date of transfer.</p> <p>Verify that a copy of each bill of lading is kept on the premises of the generator, transporter, and receiving facility where the used oil filters were handled.</p> <p>Verify that copies of the bills of lading are kept for 3 yr.</p>

SECTION 9

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

California Supplement, September 2000

This section covers the state requirements for Solid Waste Management and is intended to supplement the TEAM Guide. Refer to the TEAM Guide and the DOD Component Supplements for Federal, DOD, and service-specific requirements.

Also, some California Air Districts enforce regulations pertaining to control of emissions from landfills and other waste disposal sites. Please refer to the Air Districts Supplement chapters for the appropriate Air District to determine if there are any additional District-specific requirements. Requirements for control of emissions from landfills and waste disposal sites are usually found in section AE.155 (*Other Emission/Sources*).w2

Definitions

- *Abandoned Site* - a site where there is no responsible party (Title 27 California Code of Regulations (CCR), Section 20164) [Revised September 1998].
- *Abandoned Vehicles* - includes vehicles with or without motor power, including cars, trucks, trailers, mobile homes, buses, etc., left on public or private property for an extended period of time and usually in an inoperable or hazardous condition (27 CCR, Section 20164) [Citation Revised September 1998].
- *Active Compost* - compost feedstock that is in the process of being rapidly decomposed and is unstable. Active compost generates temperatures of at least 50 °C (122 °F) during decomposition, and releases CO₂ at a rate of at least 15 mg/g of compost per day, or the equivalent of oxygen uptake (14 CCR, Section 17852).
- *Active Face* - the working surface of a landfill upon which solid wastes are deposited during the landfill operation, prior to the placement of cover material (27 CCR, Section 20164) [Citation Revised September 1998].
- *Active Life (see also Operating Life)* - the period during which wastes are being discharged to a waste management unit (WMU). The active life continues until final closure of the WMU has been initiated. For surface impoundments, the active life includes any time when the impoundment contains liquid fluid, including waste and leachate (23 CCR, Section 2601).
- *Additives* - material mixed with feedstock or active compost in order to adjust the moisture level, carbon and nitrogen ration, or porosity to create a favorable condition. Additives included, but are not limited to, fertilizers and urea. Additives do not include septage, sewage, or compost feedstock (14 CCR, Section 17852).

- *Aerated Static Pile* - a composting process that uses an air distribution system to either blow or draw air through the pile. Little or no pile agitation or turning is performed (14 CCR, Section 17852).
- *Aerobic Decomposition* - the biological decomposition of organic substances in the presence of oxygen (14 CCR, Section 17852).
- *Agricultural Commodities or Agricultural Materials* - the products of farms and ranches and items processed from these products, as defined in Division 21, Part 2, Chapter 1, Section 58619 of the Food and Agricultural Code, including any agricultural, horticultural, aquacultural, silvicultural, floricultural, vermicultural, or viticultural product (14 CCR, Section 17852).
- *Agricultural Material Composting Operation* - an operation that processes green and animal materials derived from agricultural commodities, additives, and/or amendments into compost. Agricultural material composting operation does not include activities excluded from the composting regulations found in section SO.165. Agricultural material composting operations include operations that use clean green material, if the clean green material portion does not exceed the agricultural commodities portion of active compost onsite annually (14 CCR, Section 17852).
- *Agricultural Purposes* - the use of waste tires as bumpers on agricultural equipment or as a ballast to maintain covers or structures at an agricultural site (14 CCR, Section 18450(b)(1)).
- *Agricultural Solid Wastes* - wastes resulting from the production and processing of farm or agricultural products, including manures, prunings, and crop residues wherever produced (27 CCR, Section 20164 [Citation Revised September 1998]).
- *Air District* - Air Pollution Control District or Air Quality Management District (14 CCR, Section 17376) [Added September 1998].
- *Airport* - public-use airport open to the public without prior permission and without restrictions within the physical capacities of available facilities (27 CCR, Section 20164) [Citation Revised September 1998].
- *Altered Tire* - a waste tire that has been rendered incapable of holding accumulations of water, including but not limited to, waste tires that have been shredded, chopped, drilled with holes sufficiently large enough to assure drainage, slit longitudinally and stacked so as not to collect water, baled, or wholly or partially filled with cement or other material to prevent the accumulation of water. "Alteration" or "altering" in reference to a waste tire means action that produces an altered tire. (14 CCR, Section 18422(a)).
- *Amendments* - materials added to stabilized or cured compost to provide attributes for certain compost products, such as product bulk, product nutrient value, product pH, and soils blend.

Amendments do not include septage, sewage, or compost feedstock (14 CCR, Section 17852).

- *Anaerobic Decomposition* - the biological decomposition of organic substances in the absence of oxygen (14 CCR, Section 17852).
- *Animal Material* - any material derived from animal products that are for consumption by humans or animals. The sources of these products include, but are not limited to, agriculture, food manufacturing and processing industries, restaurants, hospitals, and food distributors. Animal material is either separated at the point of generation, or separated at a centralized facility that employs methods to minimize contamination. The composting of mammalian flesh, organs, unprocessed hide blood, bone, and marrow is prohibited, except when from the food service industry. Animal material does not include manure (14 CCR, Section 17852).
- *Animal Material Composting Facility* - a facility that processes animal material and additives and amendments into compost. A facility that composts green material in addition to animal material is considered an animal material composting facility. Animal material composting facility does not include activities excluded from the regulations in section SO.165, and operations that constitute agricultural material composting operations (14 CCR, Section 17852).
- *Annual Loading* - the maximum amount of waste/material to be handled by an operation annually (14 CCR, Section 18101(b)).
- *Application Filing* - means the Enforcement Agency has determined the application package is complete and correct and the statutory time limit contained in PRC Section 44008 commences (27 CCR, Section 21563(d)(3)) [Citation Revised September 1998].
- *Approval Agency* - any agency with regulatory powers regarding solid waste generation, collection, transportation, processing, or disposal and includes, but is not limited to the Board, the Department, California Regional Water Quality Control Boards, local air pollution control districts, local enforcement agencies, local health entities, and local land use authorities (27 CCR, Section 20164) [Citation Revised September 1998].
- *Ashes* - the residue from the combustion of any solid or liquid materials (14 CCR, Section 20164) [Citation Revised September 1998].
- *Baling* - the process of compressing and binding solid wastes (14 CCR, Section 20164) [Citation Revised September 1998].
- *Bench* - a terrace or comparatively level platform breaking the continuity of a slope (14 CCR, Section 20164) [Citation Revised September 1998].

- *Best Management Practices* - a practice, or combination of practices, that is the most effective and feasible means of controlling pollution generated by nonpoint sources for the attainment of water quality objectives (23 CCR, Section 2601).
- *Biohazard Bag* - a disposable red bag that is impervious to moisture and has a strength sufficient to preclude ripping, tearing, or bursting under normal conditions of usage and handling of the waste filled bag. A Biohazard bag shall be constructed of material of sufficient single thickness strength to pass the 165 g dropped dart impact resistant test as prescribed by Standard D 1709-85 of the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) and certified by the bag manufacturer (Medical Waste Management Act (MWMA), Chapter 2 (117630)).
- *Biohazardous Waste* - any of the following:
 1. laboratory waste, including, but not limited to, all of the following:
 - a. human or animal specimen cultures from medical and pathological laboratories
 - b. cultures and stocks of infectious agents from research and industrial laboratories
 - c. wastes from production of bacteria, viruses, or the use of spores, discarded live and attenuated vaccines used in human health care or research, discarded animal vaccines, including only Brucellosis, Contagious Ecthyma, and other animal vaccines, as identified by the Department, and culture dishes and devices used to transfer, inoculate, and mix cultures
 2. waste containing any microbiologic specimens
 3. human surgery specimens or tissues, removed at surgery or autopsy, that are suspected by the attending physician and surgeon or dentist of being contaminated with infectious agents known to be contagious to humans
 4. animal parts, tissues, fluids, or carcasses suspected by the attending veterinarian of being contaminated with infectious agents known to be contagious to humans
 5. waste, which at the point of transport from the generator's site, at the point of disposal, or thereafter, contains recognizable fluid blood, fluid blood products, containers, or equipment containing blood that is fluid or blood from animals known to be infected with diseases that are highly communicable to humans
 6. waste containing discarded materials contaminated with excretion, exudate, or secretions from humans who are required to be isolated by the infection control staff, the attending physician and surgeon, the attending veterinarian, or the local health officer, to protect others from highly communicable diseases or isolated animals known to be infected with diseases that are highly communicable to humans
 7. waste that is hazardous only because it is comprised of human surgery specimens or tissues that have been fixed in formaldehyde or other fixatives, or only because the waste is contaminated through contact with, or having previously contained, trace amounts of chemotherapeutic agents, including, but not limited to, gloves, disposable gowns, towels, and intravenous solution bags and attached tubing which are empty.

For purposes here, "chemotherapeutic agent" means an agent that kills or prevents the reproduction of malignant cells. For purposes here, a container, or inner liner removed from a container, that previously contained a chemotherapeutic agent, is empty if the container or inner liner removed from the container has been emptied by the generator as much as

possible, using methods commonly employed to remove waste or material from containers or liners, so that the following conditions are met:

1. if the material which the container or inner liner held is pourable, no material can be poured or drained from the container or inner liner when held in any orientation, including, but not limited to, when tilted or inverted
 2. if the material which the container or inner liner held is not pourable, no material or waste remains in the container or inner liner that can feasibly be removed by scraping (MWMA, Chapter 2 (117635)).
- *Capillary Forces* - the adhesive force between liquids and solids that, in the case of groundwater hydrology, causes soil-pore liquid to move in response to differences in metric potential. This effect causes water to rise from a saturated zone into the unsaturated zone, thereby creating a capillary fringe (23 CCR, Section 2601).
 - *Certified Engineering Geologist (CIWMB)* - a registered geologist, certified by the state of California (14 CCR, Section 20164) [Citation Revised September 1998].
 - *Change in Operation* - any change to a facility's operations noted in the application, including, but not limited to:
 1. change in quantity of material handled
 2. change in operating hours in which the operator intends to operate outside of normal business hours (14 CCR, Section 18101(c)).
 - *Chipping and Grinding* - an activity that mechanically reduces the size of organic matter. Chipping and grinding does not include activities that produce material that is solid or given away based on biological decomposition that has occurred to the material (14 CCR, Section 17852).
 - *Classified WMU* - a WMU that has been classified by a regional board (23 CCR, Section 2601).
 - *Clean Green Material or Clean Green* - green material that is processed by a permitted solid waste facility in order to reduce contamination to the greatest extent possible. Tree and landscape trimming materials that have never been combined with other waste materials are considered clean green materials (14 CCR, Section 17852).
 - *Closure (SWRCB)* - means the process during which a waste management unit (Unit), or portion thereof, that is no longer receiving waste, is undergoing all operations necessary to prepare the Unit (or portion thereof, as appropriate) for post-closure maintenance in accordance with an approved plan for closure, or partial closure as appropriate (14 CCR, Section 20164) [Citation Revised September 1998].
 - *Closure* - the termination of waste discharges at a classified WMU (23 CCR, Section 2601).

- *Collection* - the act of collecting solid waste at the place of waste generation by an approved collection agent (public or private) and is distinguished from “removal” (14 CCR, Section 20164) [Citation Revised September 1998].
- *Commercial Solid Wastes* - all types of solid wastes generated by stores, offices, and other commercial sources, excluding residences, and excluding industrial wastes (27 CCR, Section 20164) [Citation Revised September 1998].
- *Commingled* - inextricably mixed together, in that the waste components cannot be economically or practically separated (14 CCR, Section 18450(b)(8)).
- *Common Carrier* - a highway common carrier as defined in Section 213 of the Public Utilities Code (14 CCR, Section 18450(b)(9)).
- *Complete* - all requirements placed upon the operation of the solid waste facility by statute, regulation, and other agencies with jurisdiction have been addressed in the application package (27 CCR, Section 21563(d)(1)).
- *Composting Facility* - a facility that is operated for the purpose of producing compost. A composting facility includes:
 1. green material composting facilities that have greater than 1000 yd³ of feedstock and active compost onsite at any one time
 2. animal material composting facilities
 3. sewage sludge composting facilities
 4. mixed solid waste composting facilities (14 CCR, Section 17852).
- *Composting Operation* - an operation that is operated for the purpose of producing compost. A composting operation is a solid waste handling operation that does not constitute a composting facility that requires a solid waste facilities permit. Composting operation includes:
 1. research operations
 2. agricultural material composting operations
 3. green material operations that have up to 1000 yd³ of feedstock and active compost onsite at any one time (14 CCR, Section 17852).
- *Composting Process* - one or a combination of the following processes used to produce a compost product:
 1. windrow composting
 2. aerated or non-aerated static pile composting
 3. enclosed or within-vessel composting
 4. other processes approved by the Enforcement Agency that meet the composting requirements set forth in SO.165 (14 CCR, Section 17852).

- *Concentration Limit* - the value for a constituent specified in the water quality protection standard including, but not limited to, values for concentration, temperature, pH, conductivity, and resistivity (23 CCR, Section 2601).
- *Confined Animals* - includes, but is not limited to, all cattle, horses, sheep, swine, rabbits, poultry, dogs, cats, fur-bearing animals, and other animals that are held, confined, or fed supplementally in enclosures where the excrement accumulates as manure. The numbers of animals per unit of enclosed area is a part of this definition when excessive vectors, odor, dust, or feathers are produced as determined by the Enforcement Agency or the Department taking into consideration varying regional environmental conditions (14 CCR, Section 17810.2).
- *Constituent* - an element or compound that occurs in or is likely to be derived from waste discharged to the WMU (23 CCR, Section 2601).
- *Constituents of Concern* - any waste constituents, reaction products, and hazardous constituents that are reasonably expected to be in or derived from waste contained in a WMU (23 CCR, Section 2601).
- *Construction and Demolition Wastes* - the waste building materials, packaging, and rubble resulting from construction, remodeling, repair and demolition operations on pavements, houses, commercial buildings, and other structures (14 CCR, Section 20164) [Citation Revised September 1998].
- *Contact Water* - water that has come in contact with waste and may include leachate (14 CCR, Section 17402) [Added August 1999].
- *Container* - the rigid container in which the medical waste is placed prior to transporting for purposes of storage or treatment (MWMA, Chapter 2 (117645)).
- *Containment* - the use of WMU characteristics or installed systems and structures to prevent or restrict the release of waste constituents or leachate (23 CCR, Section 2601).
- *Containment Feature* - any feature, whether natural or artificial, used to contain waste constituents or leachate (23 CCR, Section 2601).
- *Containment Structure* - an artificial feature designed and installed to contain waste constituents, including waste constituents mobilized as a component of leachate or of landfill gas (27 CCR, Section 20164) [Citation Revised September 1998].
- *Contaminated Materials* - materials that contain waste constituents, or leachate (23 CCR, Section 2601).

- *Correct* - all information provided by the applicant regarding the solid waste facility must be accurate, exact, and must fully describe the parameters of the solid waste facility (27 CCR, 21563(d)(2)).
- *Cover* - a membrane or earthen layer placed over the closed portion of a WMU (23 CCR, Section 2601).
- *Cover Material* - soils/earthen materials or alternative materials used in covering compacted solid wastes in a disposal site. Cover material may serve as daily, intermediate or final cover. "Alternative Daily Cover" means cover material other than at least six inches of earthen material, placed on the surface of the active face at the end of each operating day to control vectors, fires, odors, blowing litter, and scavenging. "Daily Cover Material" includes that cover material placed on the entire surface of the active face at least at the end of each operating day in order to control vectors, fire, odors, blowing litter and scavenging. "Final Cover Material" means cover material that represents the permanently exposed final surface of a fill. "Intermediate Cover Material" means cover material placed on all fill surfaces where additional cells are not to be constructed for 180 days or more to control vectors, fires, odors, blowing litter, scavenging, and drainage. Intermediate cover does not include final cover as defined in this section (27 CCR, Section 20164) [Revised September 1998].
- *Covered Container* - a container that is covered to prevent the migration of litter from the container, excessive infiltration of precipitation, odor and leachate production, and to prevent access by animals and people; thereby controlling litter, scavenging, and illegal dumping of prohibited wastes. Covers may include, but are not limited to, tarpaulins or similar materials (14 CCR, Section 17402) [Added August 1999].
- *Curing* - the final stage of the composting process that occurs after compost has undergone pathogen reduction and after most of the readily metabolized material has been decomposed and stabilized (14 CCR, Section 17852).
- *Day* - calendar day unless otherwise specified (27 CCR, Section 20164) [Citation Revised September 1998].
- *Dead Animals* - those animals whose carcasses, or parts thereof, require disposal (27 CCR, Section 20164) [Revised September 1998].
- *Decomposable Waste* - waste that, under suitable natural conditions, can be transformed through biological and chemical processes into compounds that do not impair the quality of waters of the state. Incomplete decomposition, may result in some water quality degradation (e.g., hardness, taste, odor, etc.) (23 CCR, Section 2601).
- *Decomposition Gases* - gases produced by chemical or microbial activity during the decomposition of solid waste (27 CCR, Section 20164) [Citation Revised September 1998].

- *Dedicated* - a WMU that is used exclusively for discharges of particular wastes (23 CCR, Section 2601).
- *Design* - in regard to waste tire facilities, design means the layout of the facility (including the numbers and types of fixed structures), total volumetric capacity of a waste tire facility, or total throughput rate, vehicular traffic flow and patterns surrounding and within the facility, proposed contouring, and surrounding and other factors that are considered a part of the facility's physical configuration (14 CCR, Section 18422(c)).
- *Designated Waste* - nonhazardous waste that consists of or contains pollutants which under ambient environmental conditions at the WMU, could be released at concentrations in excess of application water quality objectives, or which could cause degradation of waters of the state, or a hazardous waste that is granted a variance from hazardous waste management requirements (27 CCR Section 20210) [Citation Revised September 1998].
- *Dewatered Sludge* - residual semi-solid waste from which free liquid has been evaporated, or otherwise removed (23 CCR, Section 2601).
- *Direct Transfer Facility* - a transfer facility that receives equal to or more than 60 cubic yards or 15 tons (whichever is greater) of solid waste per operating day but less than 150 tons of solid waste and meets all of the following requirements (14 CCR, Section 17402) [Added August 1999]:
 1. is located on the premises of a duly licensed solid waste hauling operator
 2. only handles solid waste that has been placed within covered containers or vehicles prior to entering the facility and that is transported in vehicles owned or leased by that same operator
 3. the facility does not handle, separate, or otherwise process the solid waste
 4. no waste is stored at the facility for more than any 8-hour period
 5. solid waste is transferred only once and directly from one covered container or vehicle to another covered container or vehicle so that the waste is never put on the ground or outside the confines of a container or vehicle, before, during, or after transfer; direct transfer would not include top loading trailers where the solid waste actually leaves the confines of the collection vehicle and is suspended in air before falling into a transfer vehicle.
 6. all of the contents of the original transferring container or vehicle must be emptied during a single transfer
 7. any waste that may unintentionally fall outside of the containers or vehicles, is promptly cleaned up and replaced within the container or vehicle to which it was being transferred.
- *Disaster* - a natural catastrophe such as an earthquake, fire, flood, landslide, or volcanic eruption, or, regardless of cause, any explosion, fire, or flood (14 CCR, Section 17210.1) [Added September 1997].

- *Disaster Debris* - nonhazardous solid waste caused by or directly related to a disaster (14 CCR, Section 17210.1) [Added September 1997].
- *Discharger* - any person who discharges waste that could affect the quality of waters of the state, and includes any person who owns a WMU or who is responsible for the operation of a WMU (23 CCR, Section 2601).
- *Discrete Unit (CIWMB)* - any portion of the disposal area that can be individually described (27 CCR, Section 20164) [Revised September 1998].
- *Disposal* - (14 CCR, Section 17376) [Added September 1998]
 1. final deposition of nonhazardous ash onto land
 2. stockpiling of nonhazardous ash onto land for a combined period of time greater than six months when located for use at the site of a transfer/processing operation(s) unless the RWQCB in consultation with the Enforcement Agency authorizes nonhazardous ash to remain within the operations area for a period of time greater than six months
 3. disposal does not include the use of nonhazardous ash for cover material at a solid waste landfill. Notwithstanding this section, use of nonhazardous ash as a cover material shall still require approval for use pursuant to Title 27 California Code of Regulations section 20680 and may require additional approvals from other government agencies, including, but not limited to RWQCB and Air Districts
 4. disposal does not include the use of nonhazardous ash for a reclamation project as defined in section 17376(m)
 5. disposal does not include the use of nonhazardous ash for snow and ice control, roadbase/subbase, walk areas, parking areas, airport runways, trails, dairy or feedlot soil stabilization, structural fill, sludge/manure/waste stabilizing material, compost mineral filler, smelter flux, blending in a soil product, and similar uses in accordance with Public Resources Code section 40180. Nonhazardous ash used for these purposes is not subject to the requirements of this Article. Nothing in this section precludes the Enforcement Agency or the CIWMB from inspecting any of the activities listed in this subdivision to verify that the activity qualifies for this exception from the definition of disposal
 6. disposal does not include land application of nonhazardous ash as defined in section 17376(e)
 7. should the Enforcement Agency have information that a nonhazardous ash handler is engaging in other activities that are subject to this Article, the burden of proof shall be on the land owner or operator to demonstrate otherwise.
- *Disposal Area* - that portion of a disposal site which has received or is receiving solid wastes (27 CCR, Section 20164) [Citation Revised September 1998].
- *Domestic Sewage* - waste and wastewater from humans or household operations that is discharged to or otherwise enters a treatment works (14 CCR, Section 17852).

- *DTSC* - Department of Toxic Substances Control (14 CCR, Section 17402) [Added August 1999].
- *Dynamic Conditions (CIWMB)* - under transitory loading conditions, such as during an earthquake (27 CCR, Section 20164) [Citation Revised September 1998].
- *EA* - enforcement agency as defined in PRC section 40130 (14 CCR, Section 17402) [Added August 1999].
- *Emergency Waiver of Standards* - the document signifying approval by an Enforcement Agency which allows an operator, who holds a valid solid waste facilities permit, the ability to deviate from specified state minimum solid waste standards or terms or conditions of a solid waste facilities permit issued pursuant to the emergency regulations (14 CCR, Section 17210.1) [Added September 1997].
- *Enclosed Composting Process* - a composting process at which the area that is used for the processing, composting, stabilizing, and curing of organic materials, is covered on all exposed sides and rests on a stable surface (14 CCR, Section 17852).
- *Enforcement Agency* - the Department or the local agency administrating these regulations (MWMA, Chapter 2(117650)).
- *Enforcement Officer* - the director, or agents or registered environmental health specialists appointed by the director, and all local health officers, directors of environmental health, and their duly authorized registered environmental health specialists and environmental health specialist trainees, or the designees of the director, local health officers, or the directors of environmental health (MWMA, Chapter 2(117655)).
- *Environmental Control System* - a system to prevent the release of waste constituents from the containment structures of sites. Environmental control system for the purpose of this definition does not include systems which primary function is to protect water quality (27 CCR, Section 20164) [Revised September 1998].
- *Excessive Odor, Dust, and Feathers* - the presence of these materials that:
 1. are associated with design, layout, and management of agricultural operations
 2. disseminate widely from the property
 3. cause detrimental effects on the public health or well-being of the majority of the surrounding population as determined by the local Enforcement Agency or the Department (14 CCR, Section 17810.5).
- *Excessive Vectors* - the presence of domestic flies, mosquitoes, cockroaches, rodents, and/or any other vectors associated with agricultural wastes that:
 1. occur as immature stages and adults in numbers considerably in excess of those found in the surrounding environment
 2. are associated with design, layout, and management of agricultural operations

3. disseminate widely from the property
 4. cause detrimental effects on the public health or well-being of the majority of the surrounding population as determined by the local Enforcement Agency or the Department (14 CCR, Section 17810.4).
- *Existing Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (MSWLF) Unit* - any municipal solid waste landfill unit that is receiving solid waste by any of the following dates:
 1. 9 October 1993 for all MSWLF units that receive waste on or after 9 October 1993, unless those units qualify for either of the following extensions
 2. 9 April 1994 for existing MSWLF units or lateral expansions of existing MSWLF units that meet the following conditions:
 - a. the MSWLF disposed of 100 tons per day (tpd) or less of solid waste during a representative period prior to 9 October 1993
 - b. the MSWLF unit does not dispose of more than an average of 100 tpd of solid waste each month between 9 October 1993 and 9 April 1994
 - c. the MSWLF unit is not on the National Priorities List (NPL) as found in Appendix B to Title 40, CFR, Part 300
 3. 9 October 1995 for a MSWLF unit that meets the conditions for the exemption in 40 CFR 258.1(f)(1).

Waste placement in existing units must be consistent with past operating practices or modified practices to ensure good management (27 CCR Sections 20150 and 20164) [Citation Revised September 1998].

- *Emergency Transfer/Processing Operation* - an operation that is established because there has been a proclamation of a state of emergency or local emergency, as provided in Title 14, Division 7, Chapter 3, Article 3, sections 17210.1 (j) and (k) and which meets all of the following requirements (14 CCR, Section 17402) [Added August 1999]:
 1. the operation handles only disaster debris and other wastes, in accordance with section 17210.1(d), during the disaster debris recovery phase; and
 2. the location does not currently have a solid waste facility permit;
 3. if the operation accepts, processes, or stores hazardous or household hazardous waste, then these activities must be in compliance with DTSC standards or standards of other appropriate authorities or agencies.
- *Existing Waste Tire Facility* - a waste tire facility that received, stored, or accumulated waste tires, or upon which waste tires were discarded, on or before 1 January 1990 (14 CCR, Section 18422(d)).
- *Factor of Safety* - the ratio of the forces resisting slope or foundation failure over the forces driving slope or foundation failure (27 CCR, Section 20164) [Citation Revised September 1998].
- *Feedstock* - any decomposable organic material used in the production of compost including, but not limited to, clean green material, green material, animal material, sewage sludge, and

mixed solid waste. Feedstocks are not considered as either additives or amendments (14 CCR, Section 17852).

- *Fill* - compacted solid waste and cover material (27 CCR, Section 20164) [Citation Revised September 1998].
- *Floodplain* - the land area that is subject to flooding in any year from any source (23 CCR, Section 2601).
- *Foundation Failure* - the failure of a foundation, soil or rock, that serves to support an imposed load, along a surface of weakness (27 CCR, Section 20164) [Citation Revised September 1998].
- *Free Liquid* - liquid that readily separates from the solid portions of waste under ambient temperature and pressure. Free liquids are not present when a 100 mm representative sample of the waste can be completely retained in a standard 400 µm conical paint filter for 5 min without loss of any portion of the waste from the bottom of the filter (or an equivalent test approved by the Department of Health Services (DHS) (23 CCR, Section 2601).
- *Garbage* - all kitchen and table food waste, and animal or vegetable waste that attends or results from the storage, preparation, cooking, or handling of food stuffs (27 CCR, Section 20164) [Citation Revised September 1998].
- *Generator* - the nonhazardous ash producer (14 CCR, Section 17376) [Added September 1998].
- *Geologic Materials* - in-place naturally occurring surface and subsurface rock and soil (23 CCR, Section 2601).
- *Geologist* - a person who is engaged in professional geological work under the direct supervision of a registered geologist or registered civil engineer, who is in responsible charge of the work, pursuant to section 7805 of the Business and Professions Code (27 CCR, Section 20164) [Revised September 1998].
- *Geosynthetic(s)* - flexible materials in planar form manufactured to meet specific engineering purposes. The term includes, but is not limited to: "geomembrane", an essentially impermeable membrane used as a barrier to waste solids and fluids, and synonymous with "synthetic liner" and "flexible membrane liner (FML)": "geocomposite liner (GCL)," a manufactured material using geotextiles, geogrids, geonets, and/or geomembranes in laminated or composite form: "geotextile" (including "geonet"), any permeable textile used with foundation, soil, rock, earth, or any other geotechnical engineering-related material as an integral part of a constructed project, structure, or system (27 CCR, Section 20164) [Added September 1998].

- *Green Material* - any plant material that is either separated at the point of generation, or separated at a centralized facility that employs methods to minimize contamination. Green material includes, but is not limited to yard trimmings, plant wastes from the food processing industry, manure, untreated wood wastes, paper products, and natural fiber products. Green material does not include treated wood waste, mixed demolition, or mixed construction debris (14 CCR, Section 17852).
- *Green Material Composting Operation or Facility* - an operation or facility that processes only green material and additives and amendments into compost. Green material composting operation or facility does not include an agricultural material composting operation (14 CCR, Section 17852).
- *Ground Acceleration* - acceleration of earth particles caused by an earthquake (23 CCR, Section 2601).
- *Ground Rupture* - any structural disruption of ground surface due to natural or manmade forces, e.g., faulting, landslides, subsidence (23 CCR, Section 2601).
- *Groundwater* - all water below the surface of the land contained in the soil or rock. In regard to WMUs, “groundwater” means water below the land surface that is at or above atmospheric pressure (23 CCR, Section 2601).
- *Ground Water*- for the purpose of the SWRCB-promulgated requirements of this subtitle, water below the land surface that is at or above atmospheric pressure (27 CCR, Section 20164).
- *Hazardous Constituent* - a constituent identified in Appendix VIII to Chapter 11 of Division 4.5 of Title 22, CCR, or an element, chemical compound, or mixture of compounds that is a component of a waste or leachate and which has a physical or chemical property that causes the waste or leachate to be identified as a hazardous waste by the California DHS (23 CCR, Section 2601).
- *Hazardous Waste* - any waste which, under Article 1, Chapter 11, Division 4.5 (§66261.3 et seq.) of Title 22 of this code, is required to be managed according to Division 4.5 of Title 22 of this code (27 CCR, Section 20164) [Revised September 1998].
- *Hazardous Waste Hauler* - a person registered as a hazardous waste hauler (MWMA, Chapter 2(117660)).
- *Highly Communicable Diseases* - diseases, such as those caused by organisms classified by the Federal Centers for Disease Control as Biosafety Level IV organisms, that, in the opinion of the infection control staff, the department, local health officer, attending physician and surgeon, or attending veterinarian, merit special precautions to protect staff, patients, and other persons from infection. The term does not include diseases such as the common cold,

influenza, or other diseases not representing a significant danger to nonimmunocompromised persons (MWMA, Chapter 2(117665)).

- *Holding Facilities* - sedimentation basins/ponds designed to control suspended solids entrained in surface run-off, prior to discharge (27 CCR, Section 20164).
- *Holocene Fault* - a fault that is or has been active during the last 11,000 yr (23 CCR, Section 2601).
- *Household Waste* - any solid waste (including garbage, trash, and sanitary waste in septic tanks) derived from households (including single and multiple residences, hotels and motels, bunkhouses, ranger stations, crew quarters, campgrounds, picnic grounds, and day-use recreation areas) (27 CCR Section 20150 and 20164).
- *Inactive* - a temporary status of a waste management unit (WMU), following the initial receipt of waste, in which the WMU is no longer receiving waste (27 CCR, Section 20164) [Revised September 1998].
- *Incinerator* - any equipment used for the volume reduction or destruction of combustible wastes by burning, from which the exhaust gases pass through a flue (27 CCR, Section 20164) [Revised September 1998].
- *Incinerator Residue* - the solid materials remaining after reduction in an incinerator (27 CCR, Section 20164) [Revised September 1998].
- *Industrial Wastes* - all types of solid wastes and semi-solid wastes that result from industrial processes and manufacturing operations (27 CCR, Section 20164) [Revised September 1998].
- *Infectious Agent* - a type of microorganism, bacteria, mold, parasite, or virus that normally causes, or significantly contributes to the cause of, increased morbidity or mortality of human beings (MWMA, Chapter 2(117675)).
- *Insulating Material* - material used for the purpose of minimizing the loss of heat from a compost pile undergoing the process to further reduce pathogens (PFRP). Insulating material includes, but is not limited to, soil and stabilized compost (14 CCR, Section 17852).
- *Intermediate Cover* - cover material that is applied on areas where additional cells are not to be constructed for extended periods of time, and therefore, must resist erosion for a longer period of time than daily cover (14 CCR, Section 17225.38).
- *Iso-Settlement Map* - a contour map showing lines of equal settlement of a landfill over a period time (27 CCR, Section 20164).

- *Land Application Unit* - an area where wastes are applied onto or incorporated into the soil surface (excluding manure spreading operations) for agricultural purposes or for treatment and disposal (14 CCR, Sections 20150 and 20164).
- *Land Treatment Unit or Land Treatment Facility* - a WMU at which liquid and solid waste is discharged to, or incorporated into, soil for degradation, transformation, or immobilization within the treatment zone. Such units are disposal units if the waste will remain after closure (23 CCR, Section 2601).
- *Landfill* - a waste management unit at which waste is discharged in or on land for disposal. It does not include surface impoundment, waste pile, land treatment unit, injection well, or soil amendments [Note: See also the definition of waste management unit] (27 CCR, Section 20164).
- *Large Quantity Generator* - a medical waste generator that generates 200 lb/mo or more of medical waste (MWMA, Chapter 2 (117680)).
- *Large State Facility* - means those campuses of the California State University and the California Community Colleges, prisons within the Department of Corrections, facilities of the State Department of Transportation, and facilities of other state agencies, that the board determines, are primary campuses, prisons, or facilities (Public Resources Code (PRC), Section 40148) [Added September 2000].
- *Large Volume Transfer/Processing Facility* - a facility that receives 100 tons or more of solid waste per operating day for the purpose of storing, handling or processing the waste prior to transferring the waste to another solid waste operation or facility (14 CCR, Section 17402) [Added August 1999].
 1. In determining the tonnage of solid waste received by the facility, the following materials shall not be included: materials received by a recycling center located within the facility, and by beverage container recycling programs in accordance with Public Resources Code sections 14511.7, 14518, or 14520, if the recycling activities are separated from the solid waste handling activities by a defined physical barrier or where the activities are otherwise separated in a manner approved by the EA.
 2. If the facility does not weigh the solid waste received, then the tonnage shall be determined by using a volumetric conversion factor where one cubic yard is equal to 500 pounds. The EA shall approve an alternate conversion factor if the operator demonstrates that it is more accurate than the required conversion factor.
- *Lateral Expansion* - a horizontal expansion of the waste boundaries of an existing MSWLF (27 CCR, Sections 20150 and 20164).
- *Leachate* - any liquid formed by the drainage of liquids from waste or by the percolation or flow of liquid through waste. It includes any constituents extracted from the waste and dissolved or suspended in the fluid. The term ceases to apply to such liquid upon its being mingled with ground water outside the Unit's liner system. The term also ceases to apply to

such liquid upon its being treated to the extent that it no longer contains any constituent of concern whose concentration exceeds the water quality objectives of ground water in the uppermost aquifer underlying the waste management unit (27 CCR, Section 20164).

- *Limited Volume Transfer Operation* - an operation that receives less than 60 cubic yards, or 15 tons of solid waste per operating day for the purpose of storing the waste prior to transferring the waste to another solid waste operation or facility and which does not conduct processing activities, but may conduct limited salvaging activities and volume reduction by the operator (14 CCR, Section 17402) [Added August 1999].
 1. In determining the tonnage of solid waste received by the operation, the following materials shall not be included: materials received by a recycling center located within the operation, and by beverage container recycling programs in accordance with Public Resources Code sections 14511.7, 14518, or 14520, if the recycling activities are separated from the solid waste handling activities by a defined physical barrier or where the activities are otherwise separated in a manner approved by the EA.
 2. If the operation does not weigh the solid waste received, then the tonnage shall be determined by using a volumetric conversion factor where one cubic yard is equal to 500 pounds. The EA shall approve an alternate conversion factor if the operator demonstrates that it is more accurate than the required conversion factor.
- *Liner* - a continuous layer of natural or artificial material or a continuous membrane of flexible artificial material or a continuous composite layer consisting of a membrane of flexible artificial material directly overlying a layer of engineering natural material, installed beneath or on the sides of a WMU, that acts as a barrier to vertical or lateral fluid movement. (27 CCR, Section 20164) [Revised September 1998].
- *Liquefaction* - the process resulting from seismic or other shaking whereby solid granular material takes on the flowing characteristics of a liquid (27 CCR, Section 20164) [Citation Revised September 1998].
- *Liquid Wastes* - waste materials that are not spadeable (14 CCR, Section 20164)
- *Litter* - solid waste which has been improperly discarded at any location or which has migrated by wind or equipment away from the unloading area of a solid waste facility, disposal site or operation. Litter includes, but is not limited to, convenience food, beverage, and other product packages or containers constructed of steel, aluminum, glass, paper, plastic, and other natural and synthetic materials, thrown or deposited on the lands and waters of the state, but not including the properly discarded waste of the primary processing of agriculture, mining, logging sawmilling, or manufacturing (27 CCR, Section 20164) [Citation Revised September 1998].
- *Local Agency* - the local health department or the local comprehensive environmental agency of a county which has elected to adopt a local ordinance to administer and enforce the hazardous waste requirements (MWMA, Chapter 2(117685)).

- *Local Emergency* - the duly proclaimed existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the territorial limits of a county, city and county, or city, which conditions are or are likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel, equipment, and facilities of that political subdivision and require the combined forces of other political subdivisions to combat, as stated in the proclamation by the governing body of a county, city and county, or city, or by an official so designated by ordinance adopted by such governing body to issue such proclamation (14 CCR, Section 17210.1) [Added September 1997].
- *Local Enforcement Agency (LEA)* - a Board certified Enforcement Agency (14 CCR, Section 18422(e)).
- *Local Government* - a local public entity that is a county, city, district, or any other special political subdivision, but is not the state (27 CCR, Section 20164) [Citation Revised September 1998].
- *Lower Explosive Limit (LEL)* - the lowest percent by volume of a mixture or explosive gases in air that will propagate a flame at 25 °C and atmospheric pressure (14 CCR, Section 17258.23(d)).
- *Major Waste Tire Facility* - a waste tire facility where, at any time, 5000 or more waste tire equivalents are or will be stored (14 CCR, Section 18422(f)).
- *Manifest Form* - the form developed by the Board that is completed and accompanies each shipment of waste tires from the point of origin to the processing, collection, storage, or disposal facility (14 CCR, Section 18450(b)(16)).
- *Manure* - the accumulated moist animal excrement that does not undergo decomposition or drying as would occur on open grazing land or natural habitat. This definition includes feces and urine that is mixed with bedding material, spilled feed, or soil. If intentionally composted, manure is a subset or green material and is regulated as green material. Manure that is inadvertently composted, such as may occur at feedlots, dairies, and poultry farms, is not subject to regulation pursuant to these regulations (14 CCR, Section 17810.1 and Section 17852).
- *Market Product* - feedstock, compost or chipped and ground materials which have been sold, bagged for sale, or beneficially used. Beneficial use includes, but is not limited to, land application at an agronomic rate, land reclamation, slope stabilization, and weed suppression, as determined by the Enforcement Agency. "Product" does not include organic materials undergoing biological decomposition at a composting operation or facility (14 CCR, Section 17852) [Added September 1997].
- *Maximum Credible Earthquake* - the maximum earthquake that appears capable of occurring under the presently known geologic framework. In determining the maximum credible

earthquake, little regard is given to its probability of occurrence except that its likelihood of occurring is great enough to be of concern (23 CCR, Section 2601).

- *Medical Waste* - waste that meets both of the following requirements:
 1. the waste is composed of waste that is generated or produced as a result of any of the following:
 - a. diagnosis, treatment, or immunization of human beings or animals
 - b. research pertaining to the activities specified above
 - c. the production or testing of biologicals
 2. the waste is any of the following:
 - a. biohazardous waste
 - b. sharps waste.

For purposes here, “biologicals” means medical preparation made from living organisms and their products, including, but not limited to, serums, vaccines, antigens, and antitoxins.

Medical waste may contain infectious agents. Medical waste does not include any of the following:

1. waste containing microbiological cultures used in food processing and biotechnology and any containers or devices used in the preparation and handling of these cultures, that is not considered to be an infectious agent
 2. urine, feces, saliva, sputum, nasal secretions, sweat, tears, and vomitus, unless they contain fluid blood
 3. waste that is not biohazardous, such as paper towels, paper products, articles containing nonfluid blood, and other medical solid waste products commonly found in the facilities of medical waste generators
 4. hazardous waste, radioactive waste, or household waste
 5. waste generated from normal and legal veterinarian, agricultural, and animal livestock management practices on a farm or ranch (MWMA, Chapter 2(117690) and (117700)).
- *Medical Waste Generator* - any person, whose act or process produces medical waste and includes, but is not limited to, a provider of health care. All of the following are examples of businesses that generate medical waste:
 1. medical and dental offices, clinics, hospitals, surgery centers, laboratories, research laboratories, unlicensed health facilities, those facilities required to be licensed, chronic dialysis clinics, and education and research facilities
 2. veterinary offices, veterinary clinics, and veterinary hospitals
 3. pet shops (MWMA, Chapter 2(117705)).
 - *Medical Waste Management Plan* - a document that is completed by generators of medical waste on forms prepared by the Enforcement Agency (MWMA, Chapter 2(117710)).
 - *Medical Waste Registration* - a registration issued by the Enforcement Agency to a medical waste generator (MWMA, Chapter 2(117720)).
 - *Medical Waste Treatment Facility* - all adjacent land and structures, and other appurtenances or improvements on the land, used for treating medical waste, or for associated handling and

storage of medical waste. Medical waste treatment facilities are those facilities treating waste by incineration or steam or other sterilization methods. Other approved alternative waste treatment methods may be designated as medical waste treatment facilities by the Department (MWMA, Chapter 2(117725)).

- *Medium Volume Transfer/Processing Facility* - a facility that receives equal to or more than 60 cubic yards or 15 tons (whichever is greater) of solid waste per operating day but less than 100 tons of solid waste, for the purpose of storing or handling the waste prior to transferring the waste to another solid waste operation or facility; or a facility that receives any amount of solid waste, up to 100 tons per operating day, for the purpose of processing solid waste prior to transferring the waste to another solid waste operation or facility (14 CCR, Section 17402) [Added August 1999].
 1. In determining the tonnage of solid waste received by the facility, the following materials shall not be included: materials received by a recycling center located within the facility, and by beverage container recycling programs in accordance with Public Resources Code sections 14511.7, 14518, or 14520, if the recycling activities are separated from the solid waste handling activities by a defined physical barrier or where the activities are otherwise separated in a manner approved by the EA.
 2. If the facility does not weigh the solid waste received, then the tonnage shall be determined by using a volumetric conversion factor where one cubic yard is equal to 500 pounds. The EA shall approve an alternate conversion factor if the operator demonstrates that it is more accurate than the required conversion factor.
- *Minor Waste Tire Facility* - a waste tire facility where, at any time, 500 or more, but less than 5000, waste tire equivalents are or will be stored (14 CCR, Section 18422(g)).
- *Mixed Solid Waste* - any material that is part of the municipal solid waste stream, and is mixed with or contains non-organics, processed industrial materials, or plastics (14 CCR, Section 17852).
- *Mixed Solid Waste Composting Facility* - a facility that processes mixed solid waste into compost. A facility that composts sewage sludge, animal material, or green material, in addition to mixed solid waste is considered a mixed solid waste composting facility (14 CCR, Section 17852).
- *Mixed Waste* - mixtures of medical waste and nonmedical waste. Mixed waste is medical waste, except for all of the following:
 1. medical waste and hazardous waste is hazardous waste and is subject to regulation as specified in the statutes and regulations applicable to hazardous waste
 2. medical waste and radioactive waste is radioactive waste and is subject to regulation as specified in the statutes and regulations applicable to radioactive waste
 3. medical waste, hazardous waste, and radioactive waste is radioactive mixed waste and is subject to regulation as specified in the statutes and regulations applicable to hazardous waste and radioactive waste (MWMA, Chapter 2(117730)).

- *Moisture-holding Capacity* - the amount of liquid that can be held against gravity by waste materials without generating free liquid (23 CCR, Section 2601).
- *Municipal Solid Waste Landfill (MSWLF) Unit* - a discrete area of land or an excavation that receives household waste, and that is not a land application unit, surface impoundment, injection well, or waste pile, as those terms are defined under this article. A MSWLF unit also may receive other types of the RCRA subtitle D wastes, such as commercial solid waste, nonhazardous sludge, small quantity generator waste, and industrial solid waste. Such a landfill may be publicly or privately owned. A MSWLF unit may be a new MSWLF unit, an existing MSWLF unit, or a lateral expansion (27 CCR, Section 20164) [Citation Revised September 1998].
- *New MSWLF Unit* - any MSWLF unit that has not received waste prior to 9 October 1993, or prior to 9 October 1995 if the MSWLF unit meets the conditions of 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 258.1(f)(1) (27 CCR, Sections 20150 and 20164) [Citation Revised September 1998].
- *Noncombustible Refuse* - miscellaneous refuse materials that are unburnable at ordinary incinerator temperatures (1300 to 2000 °F) (27 CCR, Section 20164) [Added September 1998].
- *Nonhazardous Ash* - the nonhazardous residue from the combustion of material or the hazardous residue which may be managed as a nonhazardous waste in accordance with Title 22 California Code of Regulations section 66260.200(f) or 66260.210. The classification of a waste as hazardous or nonhazardous is made pursuant to Title 22 California Code of Regulations section 66260.200 (14 CCR, Section 17376) [Added September 1998].
- *Nonhazardous Ash Disposal/Monofill Facility or Facility* - a facility that handles only nonhazardous ash for purposes of disposal and is not a landfill pursuant to Public Resources Code section 40195.1 (14 CCR, Section 17376) [Added September 1998].
- *Nonhazardous Ash Transfer/Processing Operation or Operation* - an operation that handles only nonhazardous ash for purposes of transfer, treatment, or storage. This definition does not include transformation, biomass conversion, or other incineration facilities (14 CCR, Section 17376) [Added September 1998].
- *Nonhazardous Solid Waste* - all putrescible and nonputrescible solid, semi-solid, and liquid wastes, including garbage, trash, refuse, paper, rubbish, ashes, industrial wastes, demolition and construction wastes, abandoned vehicles and parts thereof, discarded home and industrial appliances, manure, vegetable or animal solid and semi-solid wastes, and other discarded solid or semi-solid waste, provided that such wastes do not contain wastes that must be managed as hazardous wastes, or wastes that contain soluble pollutants in concentrations that exceed applicable water quality objectives, or could cause degradation of waters of the state (27 CCR Section 20220(a)) [Citation Revised September 1998].

- *Nuisance* - anything that is injurious to human health or is indecent or offensive to the senses and interferes with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property, and affects at the same time an entire community or neighborhood or any considerable number of persons although the extent of annoyance or damage inflicted upon the individual may be unequal and which occurs as a result of the storage, removal, transport, processing, or disposal of solid waste (27 CCR, Section 20164) [Citation Revised September 1998].
- *Onsite* -
 1. located within the permitted site boundary (27 CCR, Section 20164) [Citation Revised September 1998].
 2. in regard to medical waste, “onsite” means a medical waste treatment facility, or common storage facility on the same or adjacent property as the generator of the medical waste being treated. For the purposes of medical waste regulations, “adjacent” means real property within 400 yd from the property boundary of the existing medical waste treatment facility (MWMA, Chapter 2(117740)).
- *Open Burning* - the combustion of solid waste without:
 1. control of combustion air to maintain adequate temperature for efficient combustion
 2. containment of the combustion reaction in an enclosed device to provide sufficient residence time and mixing for complete combustion
 3. control of the emission of the combustion products (27 CCR, Sections 20150 and 20164) [Citation Revised September 1998].
- *Operating (See also Active Life)* - currently active or the period of site activity from the first receipt of waste until the final receipt of waste consistent with the normal pattern of operation in the solid waste facilities permit (27 CCR, Section 20164). [Citation Revised September 1998].
- *Operating* - WMUs currently receiving wastes or temporarily idle units that contain wastes and at which discharges of waste may resume (23 CCR, Section 2601).
- *Operating Area (CIWMB)* - that portion of a solid waste facility which is currently in use for the unloading, management or disposal of wastes (27 CCR, Section 20164) [Revised September 1998].
- *Operating Day* - the hours of operation as set forth in the application, Enforcement Agency Notification and/or permit not exceeding 24 hours (14 CCR, Section 17402) [Added August 1999].
- *Operating Record* - an easily accessible collection of records of an operation's or facility's activities and compliance with required state minimum standards under Title 14. The Record may include the Facility Plan or Transfer/Processing Report for facilities, and shall contain but is not limited to containing: agency approvals, tonnage and loadchecking records, facility contacts and training history. The record may be reviewed by state and local authorities and shall be available during normal business hours. If records are too voluminous to place in the

main operating record or if the integrity of the records could be compromised by on-site storage, such as exposure to weather, they may be maintained at an alternative site, as long as that site is easily accessible to the EA (14 CCR, Section 17402) [Added August 1999].

- *Operation* - the receipt and processing of solid waste (14 CCR, Section 18101(h)). In regard to waste tire facilities, “operation” means the procedures, personnel, and the equipment used to receive, store, process, or dispose of waste tires (14 CCR, Section 18422(h)).
- *Operations Area* - the following areas within the boundary of an operation or facility that are subject to this Article, although the boundary may or may not be the same as the property boundary:
 1. equipment management area, including cleaning, maintenance, and storage areas;
 2. stockpiling areas for nonhazardous ash
 3. transfer and/or processing and/or disposal areas (14 CCR, Section 17376) [Added September 1998].
- *Operations Area* - the following areas within the boundary of a composting operation or facility:
 1. equipment cleaning, maintenance, and storage areas
 2. feedstock, active curing, and stabilizing compost processing or stockpiling areas
 3. process water and stormwater (14 CCR, Section 17852) [Revised September 1998].
- *Operations Area* - as applies to transfer facilities and operations (14 CCR, Section 17402) [Added August 1999]:
 1. the following areas within the boundary of an operation or facility as described in the permit application or Enforcement Agency Notification:
 - a. equipment management area, including cleaning, maintenance, and storage areas; and
 - b. material and/or solid waste management area, including unloading, handling, transfer, processing, and storage areas;
 2. the boundary of the operations area is the same as the permitted boundary but may or may not be the same as the property boundary.
- *Operator* - the landowner or other person who, through a lease, franchise agreement or other contact with the land owner is legally responsible for all of the following:
 1. transfer/processing operations or disposal
 2. complying with all applicable federal, state and local requirements relating to the operation
 3. the design, construction, and physical operation of a transfer/processing operation or disposal/monofill facility
 4. operations site restoration of a transfer/processing operation or disposal/monofill facility (14 CCR, Section 17376) [Added September 1998].

- *Operator* - the landowner or other person who through a lease, franchise agreement, or other arrangement with the landowner becomes legally responsible to the state for including, but not limited to, the following requirements for a solid waste landfill:
 1. obtaining a solid waste facilities permit
 2. complying with all applicable Federal, state, and local requirements
 3. the physical operation of the site
 4. closing and maintaining the site during the postclosure maintenance period (14 CCR, Section 17761(a)(32) and 18251(5)).

In regard to composting, operator means the owner, or other person who through a lease, franchise agreement, or other arrangement with the owner, becomes legally responsible for the following:

1. complying with regulatory composting requirements set forth in section SO.165
 2. complying with all applicable Federal, state, and local requirements
 3. the design, construction, and physical operation of the site
 4. site restoration (14 CCR, Section 17852).
- *Operator* - with respect to transfer operations and facilities, the owner, or other person who through a lease, franchise agreement or other arrangement with the owner, that is listed in the permit application or Enforcement Agency Notification, is legally responsible for all of the following (14 CCR, Section 17402) [Added August 1999]:
 1. complying with regulatory requirements set forth in these Articles;
 2. complying with all applicable federal, state and local requirements;
 3. the design, construction, and physical operation of the operations area;
 4. controlling the activities at an operation or facility as listed on the permit application or Enforcement Agency Notification.
 - *Owner* - the person or persons who own, in whole or in part, a nonhazardous ash transfer/processing operation, disposal/monofill facility, or the land on which it is located (14 CCR, Section 17376) [Added September 1998].
 - *Owner* - in regard to composting, the person or persons who own, in whole or in part, a composting operation or facility, or the land on which a composting process is located (14 CCR, Section 17852).
 - *Partial Final Closure* - the closure of discrete units of a site consistent with the approved closure and postclosure maintenance plan (27 CCR, Section 20164) [Added September 1998].
 - *Pathogenic Organism* - disease-causing organisms (14 CCR, Section 17852).
 - *Peak Loading* - the largest projected waste/material quantity to be received by an operation on any day of the operation (14 CCR, Section 18101(i)).
 - *Perched Ground Water* -a body of unconfined ground water separated from the zone of saturation by a portion of the unsaturated zone. Such perched water may be either permanent

or ephemeral (27 CCR, Section 20164 and 23 CCR, Section 2601) [Citation Revised September 1998].

- *Permeability* - the ability of natural and artificial materials to transmit fluid (27 CCR, Section 20164 and 23 CCR, Section 2601) [Citation Revised September 1998].
- *Person* - an individual, firm, association, copartnership, political subdivision, government agency, municipality, industry, public or private corporation, or any other entity whatsoever, as defined in Public Resources Code 40170 (14 CCR, Section 18450(b)(17)). In regard to medical waste, “person” means an individual, trust, firm, joint stock company, business concern, partnership, association, limited liability company, corporation (including, but not limited to, a government corporation), and any city, county, district, commission, the state or any department, agency, or political subdivision thereof, the Regents of the University of California, any interstate body, and the Federal government or any department or agency thereof to the extent permitted by law (MWMA, Chapter 2(117745)).
- *Postclosure Maintenance* - all activities undertaken at a closed WMU to maintain the integrity of containment features and to monitor compliance with applicable performance standards (23 CCR, Section 2601).
- *Postclosure Maintenance Period* - the period after closure of a WMU during which the waste could have an adverse effect on the quality of the waters of the state (23 CCR, Section 2601).
- *Premises* - a tract or parcel of land with or without habitable buildings or appurtenant (27 CCR, Section 20164) [Citation Revised September 1998].
- *Principal Gases* - the organic or inorganic constituents of landfill gas, greater than 1 percent by volume, that typically include carbon dioxide, methane, oxygen, and nitrogen (27 CCR, Section 20164)
- *Process Water* - liquid that is generated during or used in the production of compost (14 CCR, Section 17852).
- *Processing* - the controlled separation, recovery, volume reduction, conversion, or recycling of solid waste including, but not limited to, organized, manual, automated, or mechanical sorting, the use of vehicles for spreading of waste for the purpose of recovery, and/or includes the use of conveyor belts, sorting lines or volume reduction equipment (14 CCR, Section 17402) [Added August 1999].
- *Professional Land Surveyor* - a land surveyor licensed by the state of California pursuant to section 8747 of the Business and Professions Code (27 CCR, Section 20164) [Revised September 1998].

- *Putrescible Wastes* - include wastes that are capable of being decomposed by micro-organisms with sufficient rapidity as to cause nuisances because of odors, gases or other offensive conditions (27 CCR, Section 20164) [Citation Revised September 1998].
- *Rapid Geologic Change* - alteration of the ground surface through such actions as landslides, subsidence, liquefaction, and faulting (23 CCR, Section 2601).
- *Recycling Center* - a person or business entity that meets the requirements of this subdivision. A recycling center shall not be subject to the requirements of Articles 6.0, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3 and 6.35 of this Chapter (14 CCR, Section 17402.5) [Added August 1999].
 1. A recycling center shall only receive material that has been separated for reuse prior to receipt.
 2. The residual amount of solid waste in this material shall be less than 10 percent of the amount of separated for reuse material received by weight.
 - A. The residual amount is calculated by measuring the outgoing tonnage after separated for reuse materials have been removed.
 - B. The residual amount is calculated on a monthly basis based on the number of operating days.
 3. The only separation that may occur at the recycling center is the sorting of materials that have been separated for reuse prior to receipt.
 4. The recycling center may include an adjustment in the calculation to include the weight of water in the residual, when the use of water is essential to the sorting or processing of the material, provided that such an adjustment is also made in the weight of materials received for processing.
 5. The following materials shall not be included in calculating residual, if the recycling activities are separated from the material handling activities noted below by a defined physical barrier or where the activities are otherwise separated in a manner approved by the EA:
 - A. materials received at an on-site Buy Back Center
 - B. materials received at an on-site Drop-off Center
 - C. cannery waste
 - D. construction and demolition materials
 - E. nonhazardous contaminated soil
 - F. grease-trap pumpings
 - G. nonhazardous asbestos
 - H. nonhazardous ash
 - I. compost and compost feedstock
 - J. sewage sludge
 - K. tires.
 6. If the EA has information that material that is being received is not separated for reuse or source separated, or that the residual is 10 percent or more of the total per month, the burden of proof shall be on the owner or operator to demonstrate otherwise.
 - A. A business that accepts loads of material that are not separated for reuse or source separated does not qualify as a recycling center.

- B. If the EA has reason to believe that a business is concealing the acceptance of material that is not separated for reuse or source separated by averaging or combining those loads with other loads of separated for reuse material, the burden of proof will be on the business to demonstrate that it is not accepting loads of mixed solid waste.
 - C. If the EA determines that a business has exhibited a pattern and practice of failing to comply with the provisions of this subsection, the EA may issue a Notice and Order requiring the business to obtain a Registration Permit or Full Permit or comply with the Enforcement Agency Notification requirements as made applicable in sections 17403 through 17403.7 of this Article.
 - D. At the time that the EA requires a recycling center to provide evidence that it is in compliance with this subdivision, the EA shall provide the recycling center with a written description of the information that has caused the EA to believe that the recycling center is not in compliance. Nothing in this requirement is intended to require the EA to identify the name or other identifying information regarding any individual(s) who have complained about the recycling center.
 - E. Nothing in this section precludes the enforcement agency or the board from the following: inspecting a business to verify that it is conducted in a manner that meets the provisions of this subsection: or, from taking any appropriate enforcement action, including the use of a Notice and Order as provided in Section 18304.
7. Operations which do not meet the 10 percent residual percentage in subdivision (d)(2) of this section but which qualify as a Limited Volume Transfer Operation, shall comply with the requirements of section 17403.3 within one month of March 5, 1999.
 8. recycling center operators may voluntarily report their residual percentage to the EA and the CIWMB using form CIWMB 607 (located in Appendix A).
 9. If the EA determines that a person or business entity purporting to operate a recycling center is not in compliance with this subsection and issues an enforcement order, that person or business entity may appeal that order in accordance with Public Resources Code section 44307.
- *Refuse* - garbage and rubbish (27 CCR, Section 20164)[Citation Revised September 1998].
 - *Regional Water Quality Control Board or RWQCB* - has the same meaning as described under Division 7 of the California Water Code (27 CCR, Section 20164) [Revised September 1998].
 - *Registered Civil Engineer* - a civil engineer registered by the state of California, pursuant to section 6762 of the Business and Professions Code (27 CCR, Section 20164) [Revised September 1998].
 - *Registered Geologist* - a geologist registered by the state of California, pursuant to section 7842 of the Business and Professions Code (27 CCR, Section 20164) [Revised September 1998].

- *Regulatory Tier* - a type of regulatory oversight. Tier types include:
 1. excluded, Enforcement Agency notification
 2. registration permit
 3. standardized permit
 4. full permit. (14 CCR, Section 18101(j)).
- *Removal (CIWMB)* - the act of taking solid wastes from the place of waste generation either by an approved collection agent or by a person in control of the premises (27 CCR, Section 20164) [Revised September 1998].
- *Removal Frequency (CIWMB)* - frequency of removal of solid wastes from the place of waste generation either by an approved collection agency or by the owner of the waste or by the owner of the waste, or frequency of removal of recyclables at facilities which separate recyclables from the waste (27 CCR, Section 20164) [Revised September 1998].
- *Research Composting Operation* - a composting operation, that is not-for-profit, and is operated for the purpose of gathering research information on composting (14 CCR, Section 17852).
- *Residual* - the solid waste destined for disposal, further transfer/processing as defined in section 17402(a)(30) or (31) of this Article, or transformation which remains after processing has taken place and is calculated in percent as the weight of residual divided by the total incoming weight of materials (14 CCR, Section 17402.5) [Added August 1999].
- *Reuse* - the use, in the same, or similar, form as it was produced, of a material which might otherwise be discarded (14 CCR, Section 17402.5) [Added August 1999].
- *Rubbish* - nonputrescible solid wastes such as ashes, paper, cardboard, tin cans, yard clippings, wood, glass, bedding, crockery, plastics, rubber by-products, or litter (27 CCR, Section 20164) [Citation Revised September 1998].
- *Runoff* - the portion of precipitation or applied water that drains from an area as surface flow (27 CCR, Section 20164) [Citation Revised September 1998].
- *Runoff* - any precipitation, leachate, or other liquid that drains from any part of a waste management unit (27 CCR, section 20164 and 23 CCR, Section 2601) [Citation Revised September 1998].
- *Run-on* - any precipitation, leachate, or other liquid that drains onto any part of a waste management unit (27 CCR, section 20164 and 23 CCR, Section 2601) [Citation Revised September 1998].
- *RWQCB* - the Regional Water Quality Control Board (14 CCR, Section 17402) [Added August 1999].

- *Salvaging (CIWMB)* - the controlled removal of waste material for utilization (27 CCR, Section 20164) [Citation Revised September 1998].
- *Salvaging* - with respect to transfer facilities and operations, the controlled separation of solid waste material which do not require further processing, for reuse or recycling prior to transfer activities (14 CCR, Section 17402) [Added August 1999]
- *Scavenging* - and/or unauthorized removal of solid waste materials, or recyclable material at a solid waste facility (27 CCR, Section 20164) [Revised September 1998].
- *Sealed Container Transfer Operation* - a transfer operation that handles only solid waste that has previously been placed within containers that have either a latched, hard top or other impermeable cover which is closed tightly enough to (14 CCR, Section 17402) [Added August 1999]:
 1. prevent liquid from infiltrating into or leaking out of the container
 2. prevent the propagation and migration of vectors
 - a. the solid waste remains within the unopened containers at all times while on-site
 - b. the containers are not stored on-site for more than 96 hours. Sealed container transfer operations do not include operations excluded by Public Resources Code section 40200(b)(3).
- *Semi-Solid Waste* - waste containing less than 50 percent solids (23 CCR, Section 2601).
- *Separated for Reuse* - materials, including commingled recyclables, that have been separated or kept separate from the solid waste stream for the purpose of additional sorting or processing those materials for recycling or reuse in order to return them to the economic mainstream in the form of raw material for new, reused, or reconstituted products which meet the quality standards necessary to be used in the marketplace, and includes materials that have been "source separated" (14 CCR, Section 17402.5) [Added August 1999].
- *Septic Tank Pumpings (CIWMB)* - sludge and wastewater removed from septic tanks (27 CCR, Section 20164) [Revised September 1998].
- *Sewage Sludge Composting Facility* - a facility that processes only sewage sludge and additives and amendments into compost product. A facility that composts animal material or green material, in addition to sewage sludge, is considered a sewage sludge composting facility (14 CCR, Section 17852).
- *Sharps Container* - a rigid puncture-resistant container that, when sealed, is leak resistant and cannot be reopened without great difficulty (MWMA, Chapter 2(117750)).
- *Sharps Waste* - any device having acute rigid corners, edges, or protuberances capable of cutting or piercing, including, but not limited to, all of the following:

1. hypodermic needles, hypodermic needles with syringes, blades, needles with attached tubing, syringes contaminated with biohazardous waste, acupuncture needles, and root canal files
 2. broken glass items, such as Pasteur pipettes and blood vials contaminated with biohazardous waste (MWMA, Chapter 2(117755)).
- *Shredding* - includes a process of reducing the particle size of solid wastes through use of grinding, shredding, milling or rasping machines. Shredding for the purposes of this Division does not apply to shredding of waste tires (27 CCR, Section 20164) [Citation Revised September 1998].
 - *Significant Physical Evidence of a Release* - unexplained volumetric changes in surface impoundments, unexplained stress in biological communities, unexplained changes in soil characteristics, visible signs of leachate migration, and unexplained water table mounding beneath or adjacent to the WMU and any other change to the environment that could reasonable be expected to be the result of a release from the WMU (23 CCR, Section 2550.1(3)).
 - *Site* - the operations area (14 CCR, Section 17376) [Added September 1998].
 - *Site-Specific* - specific to the local site (27 CCR, Section 20164) [Citation Revised September 1998].
 - *Slope Failure* - the downward and outward movement of ground slopes (e.g., natural rock, soils, artificial fills, or continuations of these materials) (27 CCR, Section 20164 and 23 CCR, Section 2601) [Citation Revised September 1998].
 - *Sludge* - the accumulated residual solids and/or semisolids deposited from the treatment of water, wastewater, or other fluids. It does not include liquid effluent discharged from such treatment processes (27 CCR, Section 20164) [Citation Revised September 1998].
 - *Small Quantity Generator* - a medical waste generator that generates less than 200 lb/mo of medical waste (MWMA, Chapter 2(117760)).
 - *Soil-Pore Liquid* - the liquid contained in openings between particles of soil in the unsaturated zone (23 CCR, Section 2601).
 - *Solid Waste Landfill* - a disposal facility that accepts solid waste and which meets the requirements of a Class III landfill. Solid waste landfill includes both Class II and Class III landfills. Solid waste landfill does not include the following:
 1. a facility that receives only waste generated by the landfill owner or operator in the execution, benefaction, or processing of ores and minerals
 2. a facility that receives only nonhazardous wood waste derived from timber production or wood manufacturing

3. a facility that receives only inert wastes and is an unclassified WMU (14 CCR, Section 18251(8)).
- *Solid Waste Management* - a planned program for effectively controlling the generation, storage, collection, transportation, processing a planned program for effectively controlling the generation, storage, collection, transportation, processing and reuse, conversion or disposal of solid wastes in a safe, sanitary, aesthetically acceptable, environmentally sound and economical manner. It includes all administrative, financial, environmental, legal and planning functions as well as the operational aspects of solid waste handling, disposal and resource recovery systems necessary to achieve established objectives (27 CCR, Section 20164) [Citation Revised September 1998].
 - *Sorbent* - a substance that takes up and holds a liquid either by absorption or adsorption (23 CCR, Section 2601).
 - *Source Separated* - materials, including commingled recyclables, that have been separated or kept separate from the solid waste stream, at the point of generation, for the purpose of additional sorting or processing those materials for recycling or reuse in order to return them to the economic mainstream in the form of raw material for new, reused, or reconstituted products which meet the quality standards necessary to be used in the marketplace (14 CCR, Section 17402.5) [Added August 1999].
 - *Special Waste* - includes but is not limited to (14 CCR, Section 17402) [Added August 1999]:
 1. waste requiring special collection, treatment, handling, storage, or transfer techniques as defined in Title 22, section 66260.10
 2. waste tires and appliances requiring CFC removal.
 - *Spotter* - an employee who conducts activities that include, but are not limited to, traffic control, hazardous waste recognition and removal for proper handling, storage and transport or disposal, and protection of the public from health and/or safety hazards (14 CCR, Section 17402) [Added August 1999].
 - *Stabilized Compost* - any organic material that has undergone the PFRP and has reached a stage of reduced biological activity as indicated by reduced temperature and rate of respiration below that of active compost (14 CCR, Section 17852).
 - *State Agency* - every state office, department, division, board, commission, or other agency of the state, including the California Community Colleges and the California State University. The Regents of the University of California are encouraged to implement this division (PRC, Section 40196.3) [Added September 2000].
 - *State of Emergency* - the duly proclaimed existence of conditions of disaster or of extreme peril to the safety of persons and property within the state, which conditions, by reason of their magnitude, are or are likely to be beyond the control of the services, personnel,

equipment, and facilities of any single county, city and county, or city, or by official so designated by ordinance adopted by such governing body to issue such proclamation (14 CCR, Section 17210.1) [Added September 1997].

- *Static Conditions* - under conditions of no external motions or forces, such as those of earthquakes (27 CCR, Section 20164) [Citation Revised September 1998].
- *Static Pile* - a composting process that is similar to the aerated static pile except that the air source may or may not be controlled (14 CCR, Section 17852).
- *Statistically Significant* - a statistical test has a p-value that is small enough for the null hypothesis to be rejected (23 CCR, Section 2601).
- *Storage* - the holding of waste for a temporary period, at the end of which, the waste is either treated or is discharged elsewhere (23 CCR, Section 2601). “Storage” also refers to the holding of medical wastes at a designated accumulation area (MWMA, Chapter 2(117765)).
- *Store (CIWMB)* - stockpile, accumulate for later use or discard. [Note: This standard does not apply to waste tires.] (27 CCR, Section 20164) [Citation Revised September 1998].
- *Store* - with respect to transfer facilities or operations, to stockpile or accumulate for later use (14 CCR, Section 17402) [Added August 1999].
- *Storm* - the maximum precipitation for a given duration that is expected during the given recurrence interval (23 CCR, Section 2601).
- *Surface Impoundment* - a facility, part of a facility, or a WMU that is a natural topographic depression, human-made excavation, or diked area formed primarily of earthen materials (although it may be lined with human-made materials), that is designed to hold an accumulation of liquid wastes or wastes containing free liquids and that is not an injection well. Examples of surface impoundments are holding, storage, settling, and aeration pits, ponds, and lagoons (27 CCR, Section 20164) [Citation Revised September 1998].
- *Tiered Permit* - a type of solid waste facilities permit, other than a full permit, that has reduced application and permit processing requirements (14 CCR, Section 18101).
- *Tire Equivalents* - the total weight of waste tires in pounds divided by 20 lb (27 CCR, Sections 18422(m) and 20164) [Citation Revised September 1998].
- *Trace Gases* - all other organic or inorganic compounds or elements, measured at less than 1 percent by volume, found together with the principal gases in landfill gas, and may include vinyl chloride, benzene, hydrogen sulfide, carbon monoxide, hydrogen, mercury, etc. (27 CCR, Section 20164) [Citation Revised September 1998].

- *Transfer/Processing Facility or Facility* - includes (14 CCR, Section 17402) [Added August 1999]:
 1. those activities governed by the Registration Permit tier or Full Solid Waste Facility Permit requirements (as specified in sections 17403.6 and 17403.7); and,
 2. which:
 - A. receive, handle, separate, convert or otherwise process materials in solid waste, and/or
 - B. transfer solid waste directly from one container to another or from one vehicle to another for transport, and/or
 - C. store solid waste
 3. The receipt of separated for reuse material, located within a solid waste facility, does not constitute solid waste handling, or processing, if there is a defined physical barrier to separate recycling activities from the solid waste activities, or where the recycling and solid waste activities are considered by the EA as separate operations.

Transfer/Processing Facilities do not include activities specifically defined in column 1 of Appendix 9-7, and operations and facilities that are expressly addressed in the composting regulations.

- *Transfer/Processing Operation or Operation* - includes (14 CCR, Section 17402) [Added August 1999]:
 1. those activities governed by the EA Notification tier requirements; and,
 2. which:
 - A. receive, handle, separate, convert or otherwise process materials in solid waste, and/or
 - B. transfer solid waste directly from one container to another or from one vehicle to another for transport, and/or
 - C. store solid waste
 3. The receipt of separated for reuse material, located within a solid waste operation, does not constitute solid waste handling, or processing, if there is a defined physical barrier to separate recycling activities from the solid waste activities, or where the recycling and solid waste activities are considered by the EA as separate operations.

Transfer/Processing Operations do not include activities specifically defined in column 1 of Appendix 9-7, and operations and facilities that are expressly addressed in the composting regulations.

- *Transfer Station* - any offsite location where medical waste is loaded, unloaded, or stored by a registered hazardous waste hauler during the normal course of transportation of the medical waste. Transfer station does not include common storage facilities, large quantity generators used for the purpose of consolidation, or onsite treatment facilities (MWMA, Chapter 2 (117775)).

- *Treatment* -
 1. any method, technique, or process designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological characteristics of waste so as to render it less harmful to the quality of the

waters of the state, safer to handle, easier to contain or manage, including use as a fuel, nutrient, or soil amendment (23 CCR, Section 2601)

2. any method, technique, or process designed to change the biological character or composition of any medical waste so as to eliminate its potential for causing disease (MWMA, Chapter 2(117780)).
- *Treatment Zone* - a soil area of the unsaturated zone of a land treatment unit within which constituents on concern are degraded, transformed, or immobilized (27 CCR, Section 20164) [Revised September 1998].
 - *Units That Accept* - inert wastes do not need to be discharged at classified Units (27 CCR Section, Section 20230(b)) [Added September 1998].
 - *Unsaturated Zone* - the zone between the ground surface and the regional water table or, in cases where the uppermost aquifer is confined, the zone between the ground surface and the top of the saturated portion of the confining layer (27 CCR, Section 20164) [Revised September 1998].
 - *Unstable Areas* - locations susceptible to natural or human-induced events or forces that are capable of rupturing the site containment structure (27 CCR, Section 20164) [Citation Revised September 1998].
 - *Vector* - any insect or other arthropod, rodent, or other animal capable of transmitting the causative agents of human disease, or disrupting the normal enjoyment of life by adversely affecting the public health and well being (27 CCR, Section 20164) [Citation Revised September 1998].
 - *Vermicomposting* - an activity that produces compost through worm activity (14 CCR, Section 17852).
 - *Volume Reduction* - techniques such as: compaction, shredding, and baling (14 CCR, Section 17402) [Added August 1999].
 - *Waste Constituent* - a constituent that is reasonably expected to be in or derived from waste contained in a WMU (23 CCR, Section 2601).
 - *Waste Hauling Yard Operation* - an operation that meets the following requirements (14 CCR, Section 17402) [Added August 1999]:
 1. is located on the premises of a duly licensed solid waste hauling operator, who receives, stores, or transfers waste as an activity incidental to the conduct of a refuse collection and disposal business
 2. handles only solid waste that has been placed within a covered container before the container arrives at the waste hauling yard
 3. no more than 90 yd³ of waste is stored on-site in covered containers at any time
 4. the solid waste remains within the original covered containers while on-site at any times

5. the covered containers are not stored on-site for more than any 72 hour period
 6. if the EA has information that the operation does not meet these requirements, the burden of proof shall be on the owner or operator to demonstrate that the requirements are being met.
- *Waste Management Facility* - the entire parcel of property at which waste discharge operations are conducted. Such a facility may include one or more WMUs (23 CCR, Section 2601).
 - *Waste Management Unit or WMU* - an area of land, or a portion of a waste management facility, at which waste is discharged. The term includes containment features and ancillary features for precipitation and drainage control and monitoring (23 CCR, Section 2601).
 - *Waste Pile* - a waste management unit (Unit) at which only noncontainerized, bulk, dry solid waste is discharged and piled for treatment or storage on an engineered liner system that prevents the waste from contacting the underlying land surface. The term does not include a Unit of similar construction which is used for waste disposal (such a Unit would be a landfill) (27 CCR, Section 20164) [Revised September 1998].
 - *Waste Tire* - a tire that is not on a vehicle and is not suitable for its original intended use due to wear, damage, defect, or deviation from the manufacturer's specifications. Altered waste tires stored on site with whole waste tires are considered waste tires for the purpose of these regulations (14 CCR, Section 18422(n)).
 - *Waste Tire Hauler* - any person engaged in the transportation of waste tires (14 CCR, Section 18450(b)(25)).
 - *Waste Tire Hauler Registration* - the documents, including the decal and registration form, issued by the Board that authorizes the holder of the documents to legally haul waste tires within California for the period of issuance (14 CCR, Section 18450(b)(27)).
 - *Waste Tire Manifest System* - the waste tire manifest form and all procedures and regulations that must be followed from point of origin to final destination of the waste tires (14 CCR, Section 18450(b)(28)).
 - *WDRs Optional* - the RWQCB can prescribe individual or general WDRs for discharges of inert wastes (27 CCR, Section 20230(c)) [Added September 1998].
 - *Windrow Composting Process* - the process in which compostable material is placed in elongated piles. The piles or "windrows" are aerated and/or mechanically turned on a periodic basis (14 CCR, Section 17852).
 - *Within-Vessel Composting Process* - a process in which compostable material is enclosed in a drum, silo, bin, tunnel, reactor, or other container for the purpose of producing compost (14 CCR, Section 17852).

- *Zone of Saturation* - the subsurface zone extending downward from the base of the unsaturated zone in which the interstices are filled with water under pressure that is equal to or greater than atmospheric pressure. Although the zone may contain gas-filled interstices or interstices filled with fluids other than water, it is still considered saturated (23 CCR, Section 2601).

**SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
GUIDANCE FOR CALIFORNIA CHECKLIST USERS**

REFER TO CHECKLIST ITEMS:

Missing Checklist Items	SO.2.1.CA.
General	SO.5.1.CA. through SO.5.2.CA.
Permits/Notifications/Exemptions	SO.6.1.CA. through SO.6.6.CA.
Specific Wastes	SO.9.1.CA.. through SO.9.7.CA.
Storage/Collection of Solid Waste	SO.10.1.CA. through SO.10.14.CA.
Transfer Facilities	
Permits and Notifications	SO.15.1.CA. and SO.15.2.CA.
Operations and Design	SO.15.3.CA. through SO.15.11.CA.
Additional Operating and Design Requirements for Transfer/Processing Facilities Only	SO.15.12.CA. through SO.15.17.CA.
Recordkeeping and Reports	SO.15.18.CA.
Transportation	SO.20.1.CA. and SO.20.2.CA.
Recycling	SO.25.1.CA.
Municipal Solid Waste Landfills	
Location Restrictions	SO.55.1.CA.
Operating Criteria	SO.65.1.CA. through SO.65.5.CA.
Emissions	
Some California Air Districts enforce regulations pertaining to control of emissions from landfills and other waste disposal sites. Please refer to the Air Districts Supplement chapters for the appropriate Air District to determine if there are any additional District-specific requirements. Requirements for control of emissions from landfills and waste disposal sites are usually found in section AE.155 (<i>Other Emission/Sources</i>).	
Closure Criteria	SO.75.1.CA.
Documentation	SO.85.1.CA.
Ash Handling and Disposal	SO.92.1.CA. through SO.92.6.CA.
Medical Waste	
Generators: Small Quantity	SO.105.1.CA. through SO.105.5.CA.
Generators: Large Quantity	SO.105.6.CA. through SO.105.8.CA.
Containers/Labeling/Storage Areas	SO.110.1.CA. through SO.110.5.CA.
Transportation	SO.115.1.CA. through SO.115.8.CA.
Treatment/Disposal	SO.120.1.CA. through SO.120.6.CA.
Documentation	SO.125.1.CA. and SO.125.2.CA.
Landfills	
Solid Waste Disposal Sites: Permits	SO.135.1.CA.. and SO.135.2.CA..
Solid Waste Disposal Sites: Documentation	SO.135.3.CA. through SO.135.7.CA.

**SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
GUIDANCE FOR CALIFORNIA CHECKLIST USERS**

REFER TO CHECKLIST ITEMS:

Solid Waste Disposal Sites: Design	SO.135.8.CA.
Criteria	
Solid Waste Disposal Sites: Operating	SO.135.9.CA. through SO.135.36.CA.
Criteria	
Solid Waste Disposal Sites: Closure and Post Closure	SO.135.37.CA. through SO.135.72.CA.
Waste Tire Facilities	SO.160.1.CA. through SO.160.15.CA.
Yard Waste/Composting	SO.165.1.CA. through SO.165.19.CA.
Other Disposal Units	
Waste Management Units: Construction and Design Criteria	SO.170.1.CA.
Waste Management Units: Operation	SO.170.2.CA. through SO.170.12.CA.
Criteria	
Waste Management Units: Class I	SO.170.13.CA. through SO.170.18.CA.
WMUs	
Waste Management Units: Class II	SO.170.19.CA. through SO.170.26.CA.
WMUs	
Waste Management Units: Class III	SO.170.27.CA. through SO.170.29.CA.
WMUs	
Waste Management Units: Monitoring	SO.170.30.CA. through SO.170.32.CA.
Criteria	
Waste Management Units: Closure and Postclosure	SO.170.33.CA. through SO.170.39.CA.
Criteria	
Waste Management Units: Reporting and Recordkeeping	SO.170.40.CA. through SO.170.43.CA.
Closure of Solid Waste Facilities	SO.180.1.CA. through SO.180.4.CA.

**SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
GUIDANCE FOR CALIFORNIA CHECKLIST USERS**

**REFER TO APPENDIX
NUMBERS:**

REFER TO APPENDIX TITLES:

9-1	Operations and Facilities Excluded from Nonhazardous Ash Requirements
9-2	Leachate Monitoring List of Required Constituents
9-3	Maximum Acceptable Metal Concentrations
9-4	Frequencies of Compost Product Sampling for Sewage Sludge Composting Facilities
9-5	Summary of Waste Management Strategies for Discharges of Waste to Land
9-6	Exposure Separation Distances
9-7	Regulatory Tiers Requirements for Transfer/Processing Operations and Facilities

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.2. MISSING CHECKLIST ITEMS</p> <p>SO.2.1.CA. Federal facilities are required to comply with all applicable state regulatory requirements not contained in this checklist (a finding under this checklist item will have the citation of the applied regulation as a basis of finding).</p>	<p>Determine whether any new regulations have been issued since the finalization of the manual.</p> <p>Determine whether the Federal facility has activities or facilities that are regulated but not addressed in the checklists.</p> <p>Verify that the Federal facility is in compliance with all applicable and newly issued regulations.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000 [Reorganized October 1999]
<p>SO.5. GENERAL</p> <p>SO.5.1.CA. State agencies must develop and adopt an integrated waste management plan (Public Resources Code (PRC), Section 42920(b)) [Added September 2000].</p> <p>SO.5.2.CA. State agencies and large state facilities must ensure adequate resources are provided for recycling (PRC, Section 42924(b)) [Added September 2000].</p>	<p>(NOTE: See O4.10.10.CA. for related waste reduction diversion requirements, and SO.25.CA. for related recycling requirements.)</p> <p>Verify that by 1 July 2000, each state agency develops and adopts, in consultation with the board, an integrated waste management plan.</p> <p>(NOTE: It is the intent of the Legislature that the local jurisdiction and the state agency or large state facility located within that jurisdiction work together to implement the state agency integrated waste management plan.)</p> <p>Verify that each state agency submit an adopted integrated waste management plan to the board for review and approval on or before 15 July 2000.</p> <p>Verify that the coordinator is responsible for implementing the integrated waste management plan and serves as a liaison to other state agencies and coordinators.</p> <p>Verify that each state agency or large state facility, when entering into a new lease, or renewing an existing lease, ensures that adequate areas are provided for, and adequate personnel are available to oversee, the collection, storage, and loading of recyclable materials.</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000 [Reorganized October 1999]
<p>SO.6. PERMITS/ NOTIFICATIONS/ EXEMPTIONS</p> <p>SO.6.1.CA. Solid waste facilities must have a valid permit (27 CCR Sections 21565, 21565.5, 21630, and 21640) [Moved in structural reorganization of SO.5 October 1999].</p> <p>SO.6.2.CA. The Enforcement Agency must be notified prior to commencement of solid waste handling (14 CCR, Section 18103.1)</p>	<p>(NOTE: Solid waste facilities listed in Appendix 9-1 which file a Report of Facility Information/Joint Technical Document with the Enforcement Agency are exempt from solid waste facility permit requirements.)</p> <p>Verify that the solid waste facility has a valid solid waste facility permit.</p> <p>Verify that applicants proposing to make a significant change in the design or operation of the solid waste facility submit notification to the Enforcement Agency at least 150 days prior to the proposed change.</p> <p>Verify that the Enforcement Agency is notified 45 days prior to changes in facility ownership.</p> <p>Verify that the Enforcement Agency is notified within 7 days if any of the following individuals have a change of address:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - permit applicants - solid waste facility operators - owners of property on which a facility is located . <p>Verify that solid waste facility permits are reviewed and (if necessary) revised every 5 yr.</p> <p>Verify that the Enforcement Agency is notified in writing of the intent to operate prior to commencement of solid waste handling.</p> <p>Verify that the written notification is legible and includes the following information:</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000 [Reorganized October 1999]
<p>[Moved in structural reorganization of SO.5 October 1999].</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - name, address, and phone number of the proposed operation - name, address, and phone number where the operator can be contacted, if different from the operation site - name, address, and phone number of the owner, if different from the operator - the regulations that authorize eligibility for the tiered solid waste facility permit - a description of the facility's operations, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - volume - types of wastes/material handled - peak and annual loading - hours of operation - a statement by the owner/operator certifying under penalty of perjury that the information that they have provided is true and accurate to the best of their knowledge and belief. <p>Verify that the notification is mailed to the Enforcement Agency RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED.</p>
<p>SO.6.3.CA. The Enforcement Agency must be notified prior to cessation of solid waste handling (14 CCR, Section 18103.3) [Moved in structural reorganization of SO.5 October 1999].</p>	<p>Verify that solid waste facilities intending to cease solid waste handling operations notify the Enforcement Agency in writing at least 15 days prior to the cessation of operations.</p>
<p>SO.6.4.CA. Solid waste facilities that have registration permits must meet specific requirements (14 CCR, Sections 18104, 18104.1, 18104.5, 18104.6, and 18104.9) [Moved in</p>	<p>Verify that any person proposing to operate a solid waste facility under a registration permit files an application using form CIWMB 83 "Registration Permit Application" (rev. 12/96).</p> <p>Verify that all solid waste facilities that have registration permits comply with all of the permit requirements.</p> <p>Verify that a new registration permit application is submitted to the Enforcement Agency when</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000 [Reorganized October 1999]
<p>structural reorganization of SO.5 October 1999].</p> <p>SO.6.5.CA. Solid waste facilities that have standardized permits must meet specific requirements (14 CCR, Sections 18105, 18105.7, 18105.8, and 18105.11) [Moved in structural reorganization of SO.5 October 1999].</p>	<p>Enforcement Agency when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a change in operation is proposed - the operator transfers the operation's permit to another operator - the Enforcement Agency determines that a change in operations has occurred. <p>Verify that the Enforcement Agency is notified in writing when the owner of the facility sells, transfers ownership, or conveys the property or a part thereof within 15 days prior to such action by the owner or within 7 days of receiving notice of such action, whichever comes first.</p> <p>(NOTE: Registration permits are void 30 days after cessation of operations.)</p> <p>Verify that the Enforcement Agency is notified of the last proposed date of operation at least 15 days in advance.)</p> <p>Verify that all solid waste facilities which have standardized permits comply with all of the permit requirements.</p> <p>Verify that a new standardized permit application is submitted to the Enforcement Agency when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a change in operation is proposed - the operator transfers the permit to another operator. <p>Verify that the Enforcement Agency is notified in writing if the owner of the facility sells, transfers ownership, or conveys the property or a part thereof within 15 days prior to such action by the owner or within 7 days of receiving notice of such action, whichever comes first.</p> <p>(NOTE: Each standardized permit is void 30 days after cessation of operations, and any facility that intends to cease solid waste handling operations must notify the Enforcement Agency of the last proposed date of operation at least 15 days in advance.)</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000 [Reorganized October 1999]
<p>SO.6.6.CA. Permitted solid waste facilities must apply for a waiver of standards in the event of an emergency (14 CCR, Sections 17210, 17210.2, and 17210.5) [Moved in structural reorganization of SO.5 October 1999].</p>	<p>Verify that permitted solid waste facilities have been issued an emergency waiver when accepting waste from a state or Local emergency.</p> <p>Verify that the solid waste facility operator submits a written report to the Enforcement Agency and the local county agency within 90 days of activation of the waiver and every 90 days thereafter for the effective period of the activated waiver.</p> <p>Verify that the written report contains the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the daily amount of disaster debris received, diverted, and disposed of at the facility - the jurisdiction of origin for the disaster debris received at the facility - the increase in tonnage or volume of waste received per day during the effective period of activated waiver - the facilities used to process the disaster debris. <p>(NOTE: After the activated waiver expires, the solid waste facility operator must continue to submit the information required above every 90 days until there is no longer any discernible disaster related waste being processed or stored at the facility.)</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000 [Reorganized October 1999]
<p>SO.9. SPECIFIC WASTES</p> <p>SO.9.1.CA. Agricultural byproducts or other waste materials generated as a result of the operation of an agricultural property or produce processing plan must be managed in a specific manner (14 CCR, Sections 17820, 17822, and 17823) [Moved in structural reorganization of SO.5 October 1999].</p> <p>SO.9.2.CA. Manure must be managed in a specific manner (14 CCR, Section 17823.1) [Moved in structural reorganization of SO.5 October 1999].</p> <p>SO.9.3.CA. Vegetable or fruit crop field residues must be</p>	<p>Verify that agricultural byproducts or other waste materials generated as a result of the operation of an agricultural property or produce processing plan are managed in a manner that prevents the spread of disease, the occurrence of excessive vectors, odor, dust, or feathers, or other such adverse conditions related to the public health and well-being.</p> <p>(NOTE: The presence of excessive vectors is considered prima facie evidence that an adverse public health/well-being hazard exists.)</p> <p>Verify that, when it is determined that the design and layout of agricultural operations or management of agricultural wastes results in the occurrence of excessive vectors or any other adverse public health/well-being related conditions, the appropriate measures are instituted promptly to correct the condition in a manner approved by the Enforcement Agency or the Department.</p> <p>Verify that manure management practices performed at agricultural operations are conducted to prevent the creation of excessive vectors or other adverse public health/well-being conditions.</p> <p>Verify that manure is removed at intervals frequent enough to prevent the occurrence of such conditions.</p> <p>Verify that manure removed from confined animal areas is managed to prevent the creation of adverse public health/well-being conditions.</p> <p>Verify that vegetable or fruit crop field residues that are a source of excessive vectors or other conditions that adversely affect the public health/well-being are:</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000 [Reorganized October 1999]
<p>managed in a specific manner (14 CCR, Section 17823.2) [Moved in structural reorganization of SO.5 October 1999].</p>	<p>health/well-being are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - incorporated into the soil when conditions of soil moisture permit - completely consumed by livestock - removed from the field prior to the development of such conditions - managed by other appropriate measures to suppress any adverse effects. <p>Verify that, after removal from the field, crop residue wastes are stored, processed, or disposed of so as to prevent the creation of conditions adverse to public health/well-being.</p>
<p>SO.9.4.CA. Vegetable or fruit crop processing waste must be managed in a specific manner (14 CCR, Section 17823.3) [Moved in structural reorganization of SO.5 October 1999].</p>	<p>Verify that approved management practices are used to prevent any excessive vectors or other conditions that adversely affect the public health/well-being where decomposable wastes from vegetable or fruit crop processing operations exist.</p>
<p>SO.9.5.CA. Dust, hair, and feathers associated with confined agricultural operations must be managed in a specific manner (14 CCR, Section 17823.4) [Moved in structural reorganization of SO.5 October 1999].</p>	<p>Verify that dust, hair, and feathers associated with confined agricultural operations are managed to avoid conditions that adversely affect the public health/well-being as determined by the Enforcement Agency.</p> <p>Verify that accumulations of hair and feathers are periodically disposed of in a manner approved by the Enforcement Agency or the Department.</p>
<p>SO.9.6.CA. Animal</p>	<p>Verify that the carcasses of animals with any contagious disease are</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000 [Reorganized October 1999]
<p>carcasses at agricultural operations must be managed in a specific manner (14 CCR, Section 17823.5) [Moved in structural reorganization of SO.5 October 1999].</p> <p>SO.9.7.CA. Ponds, lagoons, ditches, and pipelines used for the transfer, holding, treatment, and stabilization of manure or vegetable or fruit crop wastes must be managed in a specific manner (14 CCR, Section 17824) [Moved in structural reorganization of SO.5 October 1999].</p>	<p>disposed of by means prescribed by the California Department of Food and Agriculture, Division of Animal Industry.</p> <p>Verify that animal carcasses from confined animal operations are collected, stored, and removed from the property to an approved processing facility or disposal site prior to the creation of adverse public health/well-being conditions, or processed or disposed of on the property in a manner approved by the Enforcement Agency.</p> <p>Verify that animal carcasses from animals on pasture or rangeland are managed to prevent the creation of excessive vectors or other adverse public health/well-being conditions.</p> <p>Verify that ponds, lagoons, ditches, and pipelines used for the transfer, holding, treatment, and stabilization of manure or vegetable or fruit crop wastes are managed to prevent the creation or harborage of excessive vectors or other conditions that adversely affect the public health/well-being.</p> <p>Verify that accumulations of floating solids, scum and thick aquatic vegetation, and the growth of weeds and emergent aquatic vegetation at the water's edge are continuously maintained at a minimal level to assist in the prevention of such adverse conditions.</p> <p>Verify that disposal or utilization of the contents of such facilities does not create excessive vectors or other adverse public health/well-being conditions.</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.10. STORAGE/ COLLECTION OF SOLID WASTE</p> <p>SO.10.1.CA. Accumulated solid waste must be stored and handled in a safe and sanitary manner (14 CCR, Section 17311).</p> <p>SO.10.2.CA. Solid waste must be handled in a manner that will not promote the propagation or attraction of vectors or the creation of nuisances (14 CCR, Section 17312).</p> <p>SO.10.3.CA. New, substantially remodeled, and expanded buildings or waste management facilities must provide solid waste management (14 CCR, Section 17313).</p> <p>SO.10.4.CA.</p>	<p>Verify that all solid waste that is accumulated on the property is stored and handled in safe and sanitary ways.</p> <p>Verify that storage of solid waste does not promote, harbor, or attract vectors or create nuisances.</p> <p>Verify that, when garbage and rubbish are combined, the standards for garbage prevail.</p> <p>Verify that any new or remodeled waste management facilities provide for the proper handling and storage of solid waste, including the solid waste loading anticipated and allowing for efficient and safe waste removal or collection.</p> <p>Verify that the collection operator maintains the containers in good</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>Containers furnished by a collection operator and used for the storage of solid waste must meet specific requirements (14 CCR, Sections 17314 and 17316).</p> <p>SO.10.5.CA. Containers used for the storage of solid waste must meet specific requirements (14 CCR, Sections 17315 and 17317).</p> <p>SO.10.6.CA. Refuse (except for inert materials) must not be allowed to remain on the installation premises for more than 7 days (14 CCR, Section 17331).</p>	<p>condition (ordinary wear and tear excepted) unless they are furnished under other terms, conditions, or agreements.</p> <p>Verify that the collection operator plans the placement of storage containers to minimize traffic, aesthetic, and other problems both on the property and for the general public.</p> <p>Verify that containers of 1 yd³ or more owned by the collection service operator are identified with the name and telephone number of the agent servicing the container.</p> <p>Verify that no person tampers with, modifies, removes from, or deposits solid wastes in any container which has not been provided for his use, without the permission of the container owner.</p> <p>Verify that all garbage and putrescible matter or mixed garbage and rubbish is deposited in one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - containers which are nonabsorbent, water-tight, vector-resistant, durable, easily cleanable, and designed for safe handling - paper or plastic bags having sufficient strength and water tightness which are designed for containment of refuse. <p>Verify that containers for garbage and rubbish are of an adequate size and sufficient number to contain, without overflowing, all the refuse that a household or other establishment generates within the designated removal period.</p> <p>Verify that waste does not remain on premises for more than 7 days except under the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - disruptions due to strikes - severe weather conditions or Acts of God make collection impossible using normal collection equipment - official holidays interrupt the normal collection cycle, in which case collection is postponed until the next working day.

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.10.7.CA. Residential, commercial, or industrial solid waste collection services are required to comply with all applicable local government licenses, permits, or written approval requirements (14 CCR, Section 17332).</p> <p>SO.10.8.CA. Equipment used for the collection of solid waste must meet structural standards (14 CCR, Sections 17341 and 17342).</p> <p>SO.10.9.CA. Solid waste collection must meet parking, identification, and</p>	<p>Verify that, if the local health official deems it necessary, refuse is removed more frequently.</p> <p>Determine whether the solid waste collection service has any local government licenses, permits, or written approval requirements.</p> <p>Verify that the solid waste collection service complies with the requirements in the local government license, permit, or written approval requirement.</p> <p>Verify that equipment used for the collection of solid waste meets the following standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - durable, easily cleanable, and designed for safe handling - constructed to prevent loss of wastes during collection - nonabsorbent and leak resistant if used to collect garbage, other wet or liquid producing wastes, or wastes composed of fine particles - constructed to minimize health and safety hazards to collection personnel and the public. <p>Verify that all equipment is maintained in good condition and cleaned frequently and in a manner so as to prevent the propagation or attraction of flies, rodents, or other vectors and the creation of nuisance.</p> <p>Verify that an off-street location is designated for parking of refuse collection vehicles.</p> <p>Verify that each collection vehicle is clearly marked with the name</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>inspection regulations (14 CCR, Sections 17343 through 17345).</p> <p>SO.10.10.CA. [Deleted September 1997].</p> <p>SO.10.11.CA. [Deleted September 1997].</p> <p>SO.10.12.CA. [Deleted September 1997].</p> <p>SO.10.13.CA. [Deleted September 1997].</p> <p>SO.10.14.CA. [Deleted September 1997].</p>	<p>of the agency or firm operating the vehicle.</p> <p>Verify that equipment used for solid waste collection is available for inspection if requested by the appropriate Enforcement Agency.</p> <p>(NOTE: Regulation repealed.)</p> <p>(NOTE: Regulation repealed.)</p> <p>(NOTE: Regulation repealed.)</p> <p>(NOTE: Regulation repealed.)</p> <p>(NOTE: Regulation repealed.)</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
SO.15. TRANSFER FACILITIES	<p>(NOTE: These regulations have been extensively revised for August 1999. All of the checklist items in this section are new.)</p> <p>(NOTE: The Articles covered in this section (SO.15.CA.) set forth permitting requirements and minimum operating standards for the following operations and facilities (see definitions for details) that receive, store, handle, recover, transfer, or process solid waste (14 CCR, Section 17400) [Added August 1999]:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sealed containers transfer operations - limited volume transfer operations - direct transfer facility - emergency transfer/processing operations - medium volume transfer/processing facilities - large volume transfer/processing facilities.) <p>(NOTE: The following operations do not constitute transfer operations or facilities for the purposes of these Articles and are not required to meet these requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - locations where 15 cubic yards or less of combined container volume is provided to serve as multi-residence receptacles for residential refuse and are located at the place of generation - locations where 15 cubic yards or less of combined container volume of separated for reuse material is handled for recycling - storage receptacles at the place of generation for waste from multi-residential buildings or for commercial solid wastes at the place of generation - containers used to store construction or demolition wastes at the place of generation - containers used to store salvaged materials - waste hauling yard operations - storage and handling of any of the following wastes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - municipal solid waste removed from seagoing vessels that is quarantined in accordance with 7 Code of Federal Regulations section 330.400 and 9 Code of Federal Regulations section 94.5 - controlled substances confiscated by law enforcement agencies, including, but not limited to seized narcotics and other contraband - agricultural wastes with possible pest contamination

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>Permits and Notifications</p> <p>SO.15.1.CA. Certain types of transfer operations must meet notification requirements (14 CCR, Section 17403.2, 17403.3 and 17403.5) [Added August 1999].</p> <p>SO.15.2.CA. Certain types of transfer operations must meet permit requirements (14 CCR, Section 17403.4, 17403.6, and 17403.7) [Added August 1999].</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - dead animals with possible infectious diseases - U.S. Currency which must be destroyed - confidential records destruction, including microfiche, and microfilm - as determined by the EA, other discrete waste streams that are already subject to stricter handling requirements under Federal or State law (14 CCR, Section 17403.1) [Added August 1999]). <p>(NOTE: See Appendix 9-7 for Regulatory Tier requirements and exemptions for transfer operations and facilities.)</p> <p>Verify that the following operations and facilities submit notification to the Enforcement Agency (see SO.5.2.CA. and SO.5.3.CA.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - sealed containers transfer operations - limited volume transfer operations - emergency transfer/processing operations. <p>Verify that the operator specifies the operation's boundary area in the operating record.</p> <p>Verify that, for emergency transfer/processing operations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the land owner has certified his/her knowledge of the proposed activity and agrees to ensure proper termination - the operation does not exist for a period of time greater than 120 days from the date that the Enforcement Agency Notification is received by the EA. <p>Verify that the following operations and facilities obtain registration permits (see SO.5.4.CA. and SO.5.5.CA.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - direct transfer facility - medium volume transfer/processing facilities. <p>Verify that large volume transfer/processing facilities apply for and obtain a Full Solid Waste Facilities Permit.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>Operations and Design</p> <p>SO.15.3.CA. Transfer operations or facilities sited on landfills must meet specific requirements (14 CCR, Section 17406.1) [Added August 1999].</p> <p>SO.15.4.CA. Transfer facilities and operations must meet design requirements (14 CCR, Section 17406.2(c) and (e)) [Added August 1999].</p>	<p>obtain a Full Solid Waste Facilities Permit.</p> <p>Verify that operations and facilities located atop fully or partially closed solid waste landfills meet postclosure land use requirements.</p> <p>Verify that operations and facilities located on intermediate cover on a solid waste landfill locate operations areas on foundation substrate that is stabilized, either by natural or mechanical compaction, to minimize differential settlement, ponding, soil liquefaction, or failure of pads or structural foundations.</p> <p>Verify that operations and facilities located on intermediate cover on a solid waste landfill are operated in a manner not to interfere with the operations of the landfill or with the closure or postclosure maintenance of the landfill.</p> <p>Verify that the operation or facility is designed in such a manner as to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - restrict the unloading area to as small an area as possible - provide adequate control of windblown material - minimize the propagation or attraction of flies, rodents, or other vectors - minimize the creation of nuisances by reason of solid wastes being handled at the operation or facility. <p>Verify that solid waste storage containers are durable, easily cleaned, designed for safe handling, and constructed to prevent loss of wastes from the container during storage.</p> <p>Verify that containers used to store garbage, other wet or liquid producing wastes, or wastes composed of fine particles are nonabsorbent and leak-resistant.</p> <p>Verify that unloading areas are easily cleanable, designed for safe</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.15.5.CA. Transfer operations and facilities must meet operating requirements (14 CCR, Sections 17407.1, 17407.3, 17407.4, 17408.1, 17408.3, 17408.5, 17410.1, and 17410.4) [Added August 1999].</p>	<p>handling, and constructed to prevent the loss of wastes.</p> <p>Verify that, if burning wastes are received, they are separated from other wastes and deposited in a safe area, spread, and extinguished.</p> <p>(NOTE: A safe area is defined as being away from unloading, transfer or processing areas, structures on adjacent properties and other fire hazard areas.)</p> <p>Verify that there is no open burning of solid waste, except for the infrequent burning of agricultural wastes, silvicultural wastes, landclearing debris, diseased trees, or debris from emergency clean-up operations, or any other wastes as approved by local regulatory agencies, approved by the EA, local air district, and local fire department.</p> <p>Verify that drainage at all operations and facilities is controlled to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - minimize the creation of contact water - prevent to the greatest extent possible given existing weather conditions, the uncontrolled off-site migration of contact water - protect the integrity of roads and structures - protect the public health - prevent safety hazards and interference with operations. <p>Verify that each operation and facility is conducted and maintained to prevent the creation of a nuisance.</p> <p>Verify that litter at operations and facilities is controlled, and routinely collected to prevent safety hazards, nuisances or similar problems and off-site migration to the greatest extent possible given existing weather conditions.</p> <p>Verify that noise is controlled to prevent health hazards and to prevent nuisance to nearby residents.</p> <p>Verify that all solid wastes are removed as follows (or at an alternate frequency approved by the EA), in order to prevent the propagation or attraction of flies, rodents or other vectors:</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
SO.15.6.CA. Transfer operations and facilities must control the acceptance of specific wastes (14 CCR, Sections 17407.5 and 17408.2) [Added August 1999].	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - operations remove solid wastes accepted at the site within 7 days from the date of receipt - facilities remove solid waste accepted at the site within 48 hr from the time of receipt. <p>Verify that the operator takes adequate steps to control or prevent the propagation, harborage and attraction of flies, rodents, or other vectors, and animals, and to minimize bird attraction.</p> <p>Verify that the operator takes adequate measures to minimize the creation, emission, or accumulation of excessive dust and particulates, and prevents other safety hazards to the public caused by obscured visibility.</p> <p>Verify that the operator minimizes the unnecessary handling of wastes during processing to prevent the creation of excessive dust.</p> <p>(NOTE: Measures to control dust include, but are not limited to: reduced processing, periodic sweeping and cleaning, misting systems or ventilation control. One or more of the following may be an indication that dust is excessive:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - safety hazards due to obscured visibility - irritation of the eyes - hampered breathing - migration of dust off-site.) <p>Verify that operations or facilities do not intentionally accept or store hazardous wastes, including batteries, oil, paint, and special wastes, unless it has been approved to handle the particular waste by the appropriate regulatory agencies (as noted in the operating record).</p> <p>Verify that, at operations and facilities where unauthorized hazardous wastes are discovered, control measures as are necessary to protect public health, safety and the environment, such as elimination or control of dusts, fumes, mists, vapors or gases are taken prior to isolation or removal from the operation or facility.</p> <p>Verify that liquid wastes and sludges are not accepted or stored at an operation or facility unless the operator has written approval to</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.15.7.CA. Transfer operations and facilities must control salvaging (14 CCR, Sections 17408.4 and 17409.3) [Added August 1999].</p>	<p>accept such wastes from the appropriate agencies and the EA.</p> <p>Verify that medical waste, unless treated and deemed to be solid waste, is not accepted at an operation or facility, unless approved by the appropriate regulatory agency.</p> <p>Verify that there is no scavenging.</p> <p>Verify that salvaging activities are conducted in a planned and controlled manner and do not interfere with other aspects of site operation.</p> <p>Verify that salvaging activities are conducted so as not to interfere with expeditious entry and exit of vehicles delivering waste to the transfer or processing operation of facility.</p> <p>Verify that salvaging activities conducted at a transfer/processing operation or facility are confined to specified, clearly identified areas of the operation or facility, and controlled to prevent health, safety or nuisance problems.</p> <p>Verify that storage of materials salvaged from solid wastes are ancillary to the activities of the operation or facility, unless such storage is planned as an integral part of the operation.</p> <p>Verify that materials salvaged on-site are stored away from other activity areas in specified, clearly identifiable areas as noted in the Facility Plan or Transfer/Processing Report.</p> <p>Verify that storage areas are arranged to minimize risk of fire, health and safety hazard, vector harborage, or other hazard or nuisance, and limited to a specified volume and/or duration as described in the Enforcement Agency Notification, Facility Plan, or Transfer/Processing Report.</p> <p>Verify that drugs, cosmetics, foods, beverages, hazardous wastes, poisons, medical wastes, syringes, needles, pesticides and other materials capable of causing public health or safety problems re not salvaged at operations or facilities unless approved by the local health agency and the EA.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.15.8.CA. Transfer operations and facilities must meet maintenance requirements (14 CCR, Sections 17407.2 and 17408.6) [Added August 1999].</p>	<p>Verify that operations, facilities, and their equipment, boxes, bins, pits and other types of containers are cleaned using the following schedule, or at a lesser frequency approved by the EA, in order to prevent the propagation or attraction of flies, rodents, or other vectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - all operations and facilities are cleaned each operating day of all loose materials and litter - all operations or facilities that operate 24 hr per day clean the operations or facilities at least once every 24 hr - the entrance and exit is cleaned at a frequency which prevents the tracking or off-site migration of waste materials. <p>Verify that all aspects of the operation or facility are maintained in a state of good repair.</p> <p>Verify that the operator implements a preventative maintenance program to monitor and promptly repair or correct deteriorated or defective conditions.</p>
<p>SO.15.9.CA. Transfer operations and facilities must meet specific safety and sanitary requirements (14 CCR, Sections 17408.7, 17408.8, 17409.2, 17410.2, and 17410.3) [Added August 1999].</p>	<p>Verify that the operator maintains all sanitary and hand-washing facilities which may be required, by applicable state or local requirements, in a reasonably clean and adequately supplied condition.</p> <p>Verify that the Injury, Illness, and Prevention Program (IIPP) is available for review by local and state inspectors during normal business hours.</p> <p>Verify that the facility or operation is designed, constructed and maintained so that contact between the public and solid wastes is minimized.</p> <p>Verify that railing, curbs, grates, fences or spotters are provided as necessary to adequately protect the public and/or site personnel.</p> <p>Verify that the operator provides adequate supervision and a sufficient number of qualified personnel to ensure proper operation</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.15.10.CA. Transfer operations and facilities must meet requirements for roads and signs (14 CCR, Sections 17409.1, 17409.4 and 17409.6) [Added August 1999].</p>	<p>of the site in compliance with all applicable laws, regulations, permit conditions and other requirements.</p> <p>Verify that the operator notifies the EA, in writing of the name, address and telephone number of the operator, or other person responsible for the operation, and that a copy of the written notification is placed in the operating record.</p> <p>Verify that personnel assigned to the operation or facility are adequately trained in subjects pertinent to site solid waste operations and maintenance, hazardous materials recognition and screening, use of mechanized equipment, environmental controls, emergency procedures and the requirements of this Article.</p> <p>Verify that a record of such training history is maintained and made available for inspection.</p> <p>Verify that, for operations or facilities not open to the public, each point of access from a public road is posted with an easily visible sign indicating the operation or facility name and location of nearest public operation or facility.</p> <p>Verify that, if the operation or facility is open to the public, there is an easily visible sign at all public entrances indicating the name of the operator, the operator's telephone number, schedule of charges, hours of operation, and a listing of the general types of materials which either WILL be accepted, or WILL NOT be accepted.</p> <p>Verify that all on-site roads and driveways are designed and maintained to minimize the generation of dust and tracking of soil onto adjacent public roads.</p> <p>Verify that roads are kept in safe condition and maintained to allow vehicles utilizing the operation or facility to have reasonable all-weather access to the site.</p> <p>Verify that adequate off-street parking area(s) are provided, if necessary, for transfer vehicles.</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.15.11.CA. Attended transfer operations and facilities must meet loadchecking requirements (14 CCR, Sections 17409.5) [Added August 1999].</p> <p>Additional Operating and Design Requirements for Transfer/Processing Facilities Only</p>	<p>Verify that the operator of an attended operation or facility implements a loadchecking program to prevent the acceptance of waste which is prohibited.</p> <p>Verify that this program specifies, at a minimum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the number of random loadchecks to be performed - a location for the storage of prohibited wastes removed during the loadchecking process that is separately secured or isolated - records of loadchecks and the training of personnel in the recognition, proper handling, and disposition of prohibited waste. <p>Verify that a copy of the loadchecking program and copies of the loadchecking records for the last year are maintained in the operating record and are available for review by the appropriate regulatory agencies.</p> <p>(NOTE: "Transfer/Processing Facility" includes those activities governed by the Registration Permit tier or Full Solid Waste Facility Permit requirements (see SO.15.1.CA. and SO.15.2.CA.) and which</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - receive, handle, separate, convert or otherwise process materials in solid waste, and/or - transfer solid waste directly from one container to another or from one vehicle to another for transport, and/or - store solid waste.) <p>(NOTE: The receipt of separated for reuse material, located within a solid waste facility does not constitute solid waste handling, or processing, if there is a defined physical barrier to separate recycling activities from the solid waste activities, or where the recycling and solid waste activities are considered by the EA as separate operations.)</p> <p>(NOTE: "Transfer/Processing Facilities" do not include activities specifically exempted in column 1 of Appendix 9-7, and operations and facilities that are expressly addressed in composting regulations</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.15.12.CA. Transfer facilities must meet safety equipment requirements (14 CCR, Sections 17415.1, 17415.2, 17416.2, and 17419.2) [Added August 1999].</p> <p>SO.15.13.CA. Transfer facilities must meet housekeeping requirements (14 CCR, Section 17416.1) [Added August 1999].</p> <p>SO.15.14.CA. Transfer facilities must meet security requirements (14 CCR, Section 17418.1) [Added August 1999].</p> <p>SO.15.15.CA. Transfer facilities must meet personnel requirements (14 CCR, Section 17418.2) [Added August</p>	<p>in Chapter 3.1 (commencing with section 17850).)</p> <p>Verify that a safe and adequate water supply for drinking and emergency use (i.e.: first aid) is available.</p> <p>Verify that the facility and/or equipment is equipped with adequate lighting, either through natural or artificial means, to ensure the ability to monitor incoming loads, effectiveness of operations, and public health, safety and the environment.</p> <p>Verify that each facility has adequate communication equipment available to site personnel to allow quick response to emergencies.</p> <p>Verify that each facility has fire suppression equipment continuously available, properly maintained and located as required by the local fire authority.</p> <p>Verify that the operator provides adequate housekeeping for the maintenance of facility equipment and minimizes accumulations of fuel drums, inoperable equipment, parts, tires, scrap, and similar items.</p> <p>Verify that the facility is designed to discourage unauthorized access by persons and vehicles through the use of either a perimeter barrier or topographic constraints.</p> <p>Verify that a facility open to the public has an attendant present during public operating hours, or the facility is inspected by the operator on a regularly scheduled basis as approved by the EA to ensure that it meets all of the requirements of SO.15.CA.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>1999].</p> <p>SO.15.16.CA. Transfer facilities must control traffic (14 CCR, Section 17418.3) [Added August 1999].</p> <p>SO.15.17.CA. Transfer facilities must take measures to create and maintain an aesthetically acceptable appearance (14 CCR, Section 17419.1) [Added August 1999].</p> <p>Recordkeeping and Reporting</p> <p>SO.15.18.CA. Transfer facilities and operations must meet recordkeeping requirements (14 CCR, Section 17414) [Added September 1997].</p>	<p>Verify that traffic flow through the facility is controlled to prevent the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - interference with or creation of a safety hazard on adjacent public streets or roads - on-site safety hazards - interference with operations. <p>Verify that the facility has appropriate treatment of areas open to public view to create and maintain an aesthetically acceptable appearance, as approved by the local land use authority, or if none exist, in consultation with the EA.</p> <p>Verify that each operator maintains records of incoming weights or volumes and outgoing salvage or residual weights or volumes in a form and manner approved by the EA.</p> <p>Verify that such records are submitted to the EA or CIWMB upon request, are adequate for overall planning and control purposes, and are as current and accurate as practicable.</p> <p>Verify that all records required by this Article are kept by the operator in one location and accessible for 3 yr, and available for inspection by the EA, and other duly authorized regulatory agencies during normal working hours.</p> <p>Verify that the operator maintains a daily log book or file of special</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
	<p>occurrences encountered during operations and methods used to resolve problems arising from these events, including details of all incidents that required implementing emergency procedures.</p> <p>(NOTE: Special occurrences include but are not limited to: fires, injury and property damage, accidents, explosions, receipt or rejection of prohibited wastes, lack of sufficient number of personnel, flooding, earthquake damage and other unusual occurrences.)</p> <p>Verify that the operator notifies the EA by telephone within 24 hr of all incidents requiring the implementation of emergency procedures, unless the EA determines that a less immediate form of notification will be sufficient to protect public health and safety and the environment.</p> <p>Verify that the operator records any written public complaints received by the operator, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the nature of the complaint - the date the complaint was received - if available, the name, address, and telephone number of the person or persons making the complaint - any actions taken to respond to the complaint. <p>Verify that the operator maintain a copy of the written notification to the EA and local health agency of the name, address and telephone number of the operator or person responsible for the operations.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.20. TRANSPORTATION</p> <p>SO.20.1.CA. Equipment used for the transportation of solid waste must meet certain structural standards (14 CCR, Sections 17341 and 17342).</p> <p>SO.20.2.CA. Solid waste transport equipment is required to meet identification regulations (14 CCR, Section 17344).</p>	<p>Verify that equipment used for the transportation of solid waste meets the following standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - durable, easily cleanable, and designed for safe handling - constructed to prevent loss of wastes during transport - nonabsorbent and leak resistant if used to transport garbage, other wet or liquid producing wastes, or wastes composed of fine particles - constructed to minimize health and safety hazards to transportation personnel and the public. <p>Verify that all equipment is maintained in good condition and cleaned frequently to prevent the propagation or attraction of flies, rodents, or other vectors, and the creation of nuisance.</p> <p>Verify that each transport vehicle is clearly marked with the name of the agency or firm operating the vehicle.</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.25 RECYCLING</p> <p>SO.25.1.CA. State agencies must designate a solid waste reduction and recycling coordinator (PRC, Section 42920(c)) [Added September 2000].</p>	<p>(NOTE: See SO.5.CA. for related management requirements, and O4.10.10.CA. and O4.10.11.CA. for related waste reduction requirements.)</p> <p>Verify that at least one solid waste reduction and recycling coordinator is designated by each state agency.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILLS (MSWLFs)</p> <p>SO.55. Location Restrictions</p> <p>SO.55.1.CA MSWLFs must meet specific location requirements for airport safety (27 CCR, Section 20270 (a) through (c)) [Citation Revised September 1998].</p>	<p>Verify that new or existing MSWLF units or lateral expansions that are located within 10,000 ft (3048 m) of any airport runway end used by turbojet aircraft or within 5000 ft (1524 m) of any airport runway end used by only piston-type aircraft are designed and operated so that they do not pose a bird hazard to aircraft, and that demonstration of this is placed in the operating record and the Board is notified of its placement.</p> <p>Verify that owners/operators proposing to site a new MSWLF unit or lateral expansion within a 5-mi radius of any airport runway end used by turbojet or piston-type aircraft notify the affected airport and the FAA.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILLS</p> <p>SO.65. Operating Criteria</p> <p>SO.65.1.CA. MSWLFs must implement a program for detecting and preventing the disposal of regulated hazardous wastes and polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) wastes (27 CCR, Section 20870) [Citation Revised September 1998].</p> <p>SO.65.2.CA. MSWLFs must cover disposed solid waste (14 CCR, Section 17258.21).</p> <p>SO.65.3.CA. MSWLFs must control explosive gases (27 CCR, Section 20919.5) [Citation Revised September 1998].</p>	<p>Verify that the program has the following components:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - random inspections of incoming loads (unless other steps are taken to ensure that the loads do not contain regulated hazardous wastes or PCB wastes) - inspection records - training of facility personnel to recognize regulated hazardous waste and PCB wastes - notification of the Director of the California Department of Toxic Substances Control if a regulated hazardous waste or PCB waste is discovered. <p>Verify that the solid waste disposed of at the MSWLF is covered with 6 in. of earthen material at the end of each operating day, or at more frequent intervals if necessary, to control disease vectors, fires, odors, blowing litter, and scavenging.</p> <p>(NOTE: Alternative methods may be approved by the Board, or a temporary waiver of this requirement may be granted by the Board.)</p> <p>Verify that the facility ensures the concentration of methane gas generated does not exceed the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 25 percent of the lower explosive limit (LEL) for methane in facility structures (excluding gas control or recovery system components) - the LEL for methane at the facility property boundary. <p>Verify that a routine methane monitoring program is implemented to</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.65.4.CA. MSWLFs must meet air quality requirements (27 CCR, Sections 20780 and 20900) [Revised September 1998].</p>	<p>ensure these standards are met.</p> <p>Verify that the minimum frequency of monitoring for methane is quarterly.</p> <p>Verify that, if methane gas levels that exceed the above standards are detected, the following steps are immediately taken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - human health is protected - the Board is notified. <p>Verify that, if methane gas levels that exceed the above standards are detected, the detected levels and a description of the steps taken to protect human health are placed in the operating record within 7 days.</p> <p>Verify that, if methane gas levels that exceed the above standards are detected, the following steps are taken within 60 days:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a remediation plan for the methane gas releases is implemented - a copy of the plan is placed in the operating record - the Board is notified that the plan has been implemented. <p>Verify that the MSWLF does not violate any applicable requirements developed by the state or the USEPA pursuant to section 110 of the <i>Clean Air Act</i>, as amended.</p> <p>Verify that open burning is not allowed at the MSWLF, except for the infrequent burning of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - agricultural wastes - silvicultural wastes - landclearing debris - diseased trees - debris from emergency clean-up operations. <p>Verify that, if burning wastes are received, they are deposited in a safe area and extinguished.</p> <p>Verify that, if burning wastes have been placed in an active face,</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.65.5.CA. MSWLFs must meet cover requirements (27 CCR, Sections 20680 and 20700) [Added September 1998].</p>	<p>they are immediately excavated, spread and extinguished.</p> <p>(NOTE: For the purposes of this item:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the operating day is the hours of operation specified in the solid waste facility permit, and may extend for more than 24 h if operations are continuous - earthen material includes contaminated soil with contaminants other than petroleum hydrocarbons which has been approved for use as landfill daily cover.) <p>Verify that, unless a waiver is granted by the Enforcement Agency, MSWLFs cover disposed solid waste with a minimum of 6 in. of compacted earthen material at the end of each operating day, or at more frequent intervals if necessary, to control vectors, fires, odors, blowing litter, and scavenging.</p> <p>Verify that at least 12 in. of compacted earthen material is placed on all surfaces of the fill where no additional solid waste will be deposited within 180 days to control vectors, fires, odors, blowing litter, and scavenging.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILLS</p> <p>SO.75. Closure Criteria</p> <p>SO.75.1.CA. MSWLFs must meet closure requirements (27 CCR, Section 21110) [Revised September 1998].</p>	<p>Verify that the MSWLF has an approved closure plan.</p> <p>Verify that the closure schedule specified in the closure plan is implemented within 30 days of receipt of the final shipment of waste to a discrete unit or if the entire disposal site has reached permitted capacity.</p> <p>(NOTE: In the event that the time frames for completion of specific activities cannot be adhered to due to adverse weather or other factors not in the control of the operator, the time frames may be lengthened based upon those specific factors.)</p> <p>Verify that the operator notifies the Enforcement Agency of any change in schedule due to adverse weather or other factors not in their control as soon as the operator becomes aware of a needed change.</p> <p>Verify that closure is completed within 180 days following the beginning of closure.</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILLS</p> <p>SO.85. Documentation</p> <p>SO.85.1.CA. MSWLFs must meet recordkeeping requirements (27 CCR, Section 20510) [Revised September 1998].</p>	<p>Verify that solid waste landfills maintain records of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - weight or volumes accepted - excavations which may affect the safe and proper operation of the site or cause damage to adjoining properties - daily log book or file of fires, landslides, earthquake damage, unusual and sudden settlement, injury and property damage accidents, explosions, receipt or rejection of unpermitted wastes, flooding, and other unusual occurrences - a record of personnel training - a copy of written notification to the Enforcement Agency, local health agency, and fire authority of names, addresses and telephone numbers of the operator or responsible party of the site - disposal site records. <p>Verify that the weight and volume records are submitted to the Enforcement Agency upon request, accurate to within 10 percent, and adequate for overall planning purposes and forecasting the rate of site filing.</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.92.2.CA. Nonhazardous ash transfer/processing operations must meet permitting requirements (14 CCR, Section 17377.3.) [Added September 1998].</p>	<p>Chapter 3, Article 5.8 (commencing with section 17375). I certify that the ash as represented in this document is non hazardous and from a nonhazardous feedstock as defined in section 17376(g) and is to be managed in accordance with this notification. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false or misleading information in this certification, including the possibility of fine or imprisonment, or both."</p> <p>Verify that a new Enforcement Agency Notification is submitted when there are changes to the required information.</p> <p>Verify that operations intending to cease solid waste handling operations notify the Enforcement Agency in writing at least 15 days prior to the cessation of operations.</p> <p>Verify that nonhazardous ash disposal/monofill facilities obtain a Standardized Nonhazardous Ash Solid Waste Facility Permit.</p> <p>Verify that a new standardized permit application is submitted to the Enforcement Agency when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the operation proposes a change in operation - the operator transfers the permit to another operator. <p>Verify that the Enforcement Agency is notified in writing if the owner of the facility sells, transfers ownership, or conveys the property or a part thereof within 15 days prior to such action by the owner or within 7 days of receiving notice of such action, whichever comes first.</p> <p>(NOTE: Each standardized permit is void 30 days after cessation of operations, and any operation that intends to cease solid waste handling operations must notify the Enforcement Agency of the last proposed date of operation at least 15 days in advance.)</p>
<p>SO.92.3.CA. Nonhazardous ash</p>	<p>Verify that nonhazardous ash operations and facilities or portions thereof, located atop closed solid waste landfills are designed and</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>operations located atop closed solid waste landfills must meet postclosure land use requirements (14 CCR, Section 17378) [Added September 1998].</p>	<p>maintained to meet the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - protect public health and safety and prevent damage to structures, roads, utilities and gas monitoring and control systems - prevent public contact with waste, landfill gas and leachate - prevent landfill gas explosions. <p>Verify that proposed postclosure land uses, other than non-irrigated open space, on sites implementing closure or on closed sites are submitted to the Enforcement Agency, regional water quality control board, local air district, and local land use agency.</p> <p>Verify that the Enforcement Agency has approved projects involving structures within 1000 ft of the disposal area, structures on top of waste, modification of the low permeability layer, or irrigation over waste.</p> <p>Verify that construction on the site maintains the integrity of the final cover, drainage and erosion control systems, and gas monitoring and control systems.</p> <p>Verify that construction of structural improvements on top of landfilled areas during the postclosure period meet the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - automatic methane gas sensors, designed to trigger an audible alarm when methane concentrations are detected, are installed in all buildings - enclosed basement construction does not occur - buildings are constructed to mitigate the effects of gas accumulation, which may include an active gas collection or passive vent systems - buildings and utilities are constructed to mitigate the effects of differential settlement - utilities are not be installed in or below any low permeability layer of final cover - pilings are not be installed in or through any bottom liner unless approved by the regional water quality control board - if pilings are installed in or through the low permeability layer of final cover, then the low permeability layer is replaced or

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.92.4.CA. Nonhazardous ash transfer/processing operations and disposal/monofill facilities must meet operating requirements (14 CCR, Section 17378.3) [Added September 1998].</p>	<p>repaired</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - periodic methane gas monitoring is conducted inside all buildings and underground utilities. <p>Verify that operations and facilities or portions thereof which are located on intermediate cover on a solid waste landfill meet the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - locate operations areas on foundation substrate that is stabilized, either by natural or mechanical compaction, to minimize differential settlement, ponding, soil liquefaction, or failure of pads or structural foundations - are operated in a manner that will not interfere with the operations of the landfill or with the closure or postclosure maintenance of the landfill. <p>Verify that activities at nonhazardous ash transfer/processing operation or disposal/monofill facilities are conducted in a manner that minimizes nuisances, noise impacts, or other public health, safety and environmental hazards.</p> <p>Verify that unauthorized human or animal access to the operation or facility is prevented.</p> <p>Verify that traffic flow into, on, and out of the operation or facility is controlled in a safe manner.</p> <p>Verify that the operator takes adequate measures to minimize and prevent safety hazards due to obscured visibility at the operation or facility.</p> <p>Verify that drainage is controlled at operations and facilities to protect the public health and safety and to prevent interference with the operation.</p> <p>Verify that telephone or radio communication capability for emergency purposes is provided.</p> <p>Verify that legible signs that include the following information are</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.92.5.CA. Nonhazardous ash transfer/processing operations and disposal/monofill facilities must meet recordkeeping requirements (14 CCR, Section 17379.0) [Added September 1998].</p>	<p>posted at all public entrances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - name of operation or facility - name of the operator - hours of operation - a statement that only nonhazardous ash will be accepted - phone number where operator or designee can be reached in case of an emergency. <p>Verify that nonhazardous ash transfer/processing operation or disposal/monofill facilities maintain a daily log or file of special occurrences encountered during operations and methods used to resolve problems arising from these events, including details of all incidents that required implementing emergency procedures.</p> <p>(NOTE: Special occurrences may include fires, injury and property damage, accidents, explosions, discharge of hazardous or other wastes not permitted, flooding and other unusual occurrences.)</p> <p>Verify that records are kept of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - written public complaints received by the operator - the date, generator source, and quantity of nonhazardous ash accepted - weights or volumes handled - the quantity of nonhazardous ash leaving the operations - for disposal/monofill facilities, the name of all transfer/processing operations where the nonhazardous ash was located prior to receipt by the operator and the dates the nonhazardous ash was received at each of these operations and removed. <p>Verify that required records are kept by the operator in one location, are accessible for 5 yr, and are made available for inspection by authorized regulatory and enforcement agencies during normal working hours.</p>
<p>SO.92.6.CA.</p>	<p>Verify that nonhazardous ash transfer/processing operations and</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>Nonhazardous ash transfer/processing operations and disposal/monofill facilities must meet facility restoration requirements (14 CCR, Section 17379.1) [Added September 1998].</p>	<p>disposal/monofill facilities provide the Enforcement Agency written notice of intent to perform site restoration, at least 30 days prior to beginning site restoration.</p> <p>Verify that site restoration necessary to protect public health, safety, and the environment is provided.</p> <p>Verify that the following site restoration procedures are performed upon completion of operation and termination of service:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - operation or disposal/monofill facility grounds, excluding the disposal area, are cleaned of all nonhazardous ash, construction scraps, and other materials related to the operation or disposal/monofill facility - nonhazardous ash, construction scraps, and other materials related to the operation or disposal/monofill facility are legally recycled, reused, or disposed of - machinery is cleaned of nonhazardous ash prior to removal from the facility - remaining structures are cleaned of nonhazardous ash.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>MEDICAL WASTE</p> <p>SO.105. GENERATORS</p> <p>Small Quantity</p> <p>SO.105.1.CA. Small quantity generators using onsite steam sterilization, incineration, or microwave technology must be registered (MWMA Section 117925 and 117938).</p>	<p>Verify that each small quantity generator using onsite steam sterilization, incineration, or microwave technology to treat medical waste registers with the Enforcement Agency.</p> <p>Verify that small quantity generators who own or operate a medical waste treatment facility are registered and permitted.</p> <p>Verify that small quantity generators using onsite treatment that operate as a business in the same building, or that are associated with a group practice in the same building, are registered as one generator.</p> <p>Verify that small quantity generators using onsite treatment, operating in different buildings on the same or adjacent property, or as approved by the Enforcement Agency, register as one generator.</p> <p>(NOTE: Small quantity generators using onsite steam sterilization, incineration, or microwave technology to treat medical waste are subject to biennial inspection by the Enforcement Agency, and are subject to permitting requirements for onsite medical waste treatment facilities if so determined by the Enforcement Agency.)</p> <p>(NOTE: The inspection and permitting requirements mentioned above do not apply when onsite steam sterilization is not used for the treatment or disposal of medical waste.)</p>
<p>SO.105.2.CA. Common</p>	<p>(NOTE: The accumulated medical waste of more than one medical</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>storage facilities for the collection of medical waste produced by small quantity generators operating independently, but sharing common storage facilities must be permitted (MWMA, Section 117908 and 117928).</p> <p>SO.105.3.CA. Registered small quantity generators must file a medical waste management plan with the Enforcement Agency (MWMA Section 117935).</p> <p>SO.105.4.CA. Registered small quantity</p>	<p>waste generator must not be stored in a common storage facility unless that facility is registered with the Enforcement Agency.)</p> <p>Verify that any common storage facility for the collection of medical waste produced by small quantity generators operating independently, but sharing common storage facilities, is permitted by the Enforcement Agency.</p> <p>Verify that registered small quantity generators file medical waste management plans with the Enforcement Agency containing, but not limited to, all of the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the name of the person - the business address of the person - the type of business - the types, and estimated average monthly quantity, of medical waste generated - the type of treatment used onsite - the name and business address of the registered hazardous waste hauler used by the generator for backup treatment and disposal, for waste when the onsite treatment method is not appropriate due to the hazardous or radioactive characteristics of the waste, or the name of the registered hazardous waste hauler used by the generator to have untreated medical waste removed for treatment and disposal - a statement indicating that the generator is hauling the medical waste generated, and the name and any business address of the treatment and disposal facilities to which the waste is being hauled, if applicable - a statement certifying that the information provided is complete and accurate. <p>Verify that a registered small quantity medical waste generator maintains individual treatment and tracking records, if applicable,</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>medical waste generators must maintain specific records (MWMA Section 117943).</p> <p>SO.105.5.CA. Small quantity medical waste generators who are not required to be registered must maintain specific records (MWMA Section 117945).</p> <p>Large Quantity</p> <p>SO.105.6.CA. Large quantity medical waste generators must be registered with the Enforcement Agency (MWMA Section 117908 and 117950).</p>	<p>for 3 yr, and reports or submits to the Enforcement Agency, upon request, both of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - treatment operating records - an emergency action plan complying with regulations adopted by the department. <p>Verify that unregistered small quantity medical waste generators maintain on file in their office all of the following records, for not more than 2 yr:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an information document stating how the generator contains, stores, treats, and disposes of any medical waste generated through any act or process of the generator - records of any medical waste transported offsite for treatment and disposal, including the quantity of waste transported, the date transported, and the name of the registered hazardous waste hauler or individual hauling the waste. <p>(NOTE: The accumulated medical waste of more than one medical waste generator must not be stored in a common storage facility unless that facility is registered with the Enforcement Agency.)</p> <p>Verify that large quantity generators are registered with the Enforcement Agency.</p> <p>Verify that large quantity generators that own or operate a medical waste treatment facility are registered and permitted.</p> <p>Verify that large quantity generators which operate as a business in the same building, or that are associated with a group practice in the same building, are registered as one generator.</p> <p>Verify that large quantity medical waste generators operating in</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.105.7.CA. Registered large quantity medical waste generators must file a medical waste management plan with the Enforcement Agency (MWMA Section 117960).</p>	<p>different buildings on the same or adjacent property, or as approved by the Enforcement Agency, are registered as one generator.</p> <p>Verify that registered large quantity generators file a medical waste management plan with the Enforcement Agency containing, but not limited to, all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the name of the person - the business address of the person - the type of business <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the types, and the estimated average monthly quantity, of medical waste generated - the type of treatment used onsite, if applicable - the treatment capacity of the onsite treatment facility, for generators with onsite medical waste treatment facilities, including incinerators or steam sterilizers or other treatment facilities as determined by the Enforcement Agency - the name and business address of the registered hazardous waste hauler used by the generator to have untreated medical waste removed for treatment, if applicable - the name and business address of the offsite medical waste treatment facility to which the medical waste is being hauled, if applicable - an emergency action plan complying with regulations adopted by the Department - a statement certifying that the information provided is complete and accurate.
<p>SO.105.8.CA. Registered large quantity medical waste generators must maintain specific records (MWMA Section 117975).</p>	<p>Verify that a registered large quantity medical waste generator maintains individual treatment, and tracking records, if applicable, for 3 yr.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>MEDICAL WASTE</p> <p>SO.110. Containers/Labeling/ Storage Areas</p> <p>SO.110.1.CA. The containment and storage of medical waste must follow specific requirements (MWMA Section 118275).</p> <p>SO.110.2.CA. The storage of biohazardous and sharps medical waste</p>	<p>Verify that medical waste is contained separately from other waste at the point of origin in the producing facility.</p> <p>Verify that the following measures are taken to contain biohazard bags:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the bags are tied to prevent leakage or expulsion of contents during all future storage, handling, or transport - the bags are placed into a rigid container for storage, handling, or transport. <p>Verify that the containers used for the storage of biohazard bags meet the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - are leak resistant, have tight-fitting covers, and are kept clean and in good repair - are recycled with the approval of the local Enforcement Agency - are of any color and are labeled with the words Biohazardous Waste or with the international biohazard symbol and the word BIOHAZARD on the lid and on the sides so as to be visible from any lateral direction. <p>Verify that biohazardous waste is not removed from the biohazard bag until treatment is completed, except to eliminate a safety hazard, and that biohazardous waste is not disposed of before being treated.</p> <p>Verify that medical facilities that generate 20 lb or more of medical waste per month do not contain or store biohazardous or sharps waste above 0 °C (32 °F) at any onsite location for more than 7 days</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>must meet specific requirements (MWMA Section 118280(d)).</p> <p>SO.110.3.CA. The storage of sharps waste must follow specific regulations (MWMA Section 118275(a), 118285, and 118290).</p>	<p>unless the Enforcement Agency approves the containment or storage in writing.</p> <p>Verify that medical facilities which generate less than 20 lb of biohazardous waste per month do not contain or store biohazardous waste above 0 °C (32 °F) at any onsite location for more than 30 days.</p> <p>Verify that medical facilities do not store biohazardous or sharps waste at or below 0 °C (32 °F) at an onsite location for more than 90 days without the written approval of the Enforcement Agency.</p> <p>Verify that medical facilities do not store biohazardous or sharps waste at permitted transfer stations at or below 0 °C (32 °F) for over 30 days without the approval of the Enforcement Agency.</p> <p>Verify that medical facilities do not store biohazardous or sharps waste above 0 °C (32 °F) for more than 7 days before treatment at any location or facility that is offsite from the generator.</p> <p>(NOTE: If the medical facility is unable to control the odor from its stored waste and the odor poses a public nuisance, the Enforcement Agency may require more frequent removal.)</p> <p>(NOTE: Sharps containers may be placed in biohazard bags or in containers with biohazard bags.)</p> <p>Verify that sharps waste is containerized in accordance with all of the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - all sharps waste is placed into a sharps container - full sharps containers ready for disposal are taped closed or tightly lidded to preclude loss of contents - sharps containers ready for disposal are stored for not more than 7 days without the written approval of the Enforcement Agency - sharps containers are labeled with the words “sharps waste” or with the international biohazard symbol and the word “BIOHAZARD”.

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.110.4.CA. The reuse of containers must meet specific requirements (MWMA Section 118295).</p>	<p>(NOTE: Any small quantity generator who has properly containerized the medical waste according to the above requirements may store the waste in a permitted common storage facility.)</p> <p>Verify that, unless the surfaces of the container are completely protected from contamination by disposable liners, bags, or other devices removed with the waste, reusable rigid containers for medical waste are thoroughly washed and decontaminated by one of the following approved methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - exposure to hot water of at least 82 °C (180 °F) for a minimum of 15 s - exposure to chemical sanitizer by rinsing with, or immersion in, one of the following for a minimum of 3 min: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - hypochlorite solution (500 ppm available chlorine) - phenolic solution (500 ppm active agent) - iodoform solution (100 ppm available iodine) - quaternary ammonium solution (400 ppm active agent). <p>Verify that containers are maintained in a clean and sanitary manner.</p>
<p>SO.110.5.CA. Specific security requirements must be met for the storage of medical waste (MWMA Section 118310).</p>	<p>Verify that any enclosure or designated accumulation area used for the storage of medical waste containers is secured as to deny access to unauthorized persons.</p> <p>Verify that the area is marked with warning signs on, or adjacent to, the exterior of entry doors, gates, or lids.</p> <p>Verify that the warning signs are worded in English and in Spanish (or another language in addition to English, as determined to be appropriate by the infection control staff or Enforcement Agency) as follows:</p> <p>CAUTION--BIOHAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE AREA--UNAUTHORIZED PERSONS KEEP OUT</p> <p>CUIDADO--ZONA DE RESIDUOS--BIOLÓGICOS</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
	<p>PELIGROSOS--PROHIBIDA LA ENTRADA A PERSONAS NO AUTORIZADAS</p> <p>Verify that the warning signs are readily legible during daylight from a distance of at least 25 ft.</p> <p>Verify that the area is secured with locks on entry doors, gates, or receptacle lids.</p> <p>Verify that the area provides protection for the medical waste from animals and natural elements and does not provide a breeding place or a food source for insects or rodents.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>MEDICAL WASTE</p> <p>SO.115. Transportation</p> <p>SO.115.1.CA. Facilities used for the transfer of medical waste and transfer facilities must be permitted and inspected (MWMA, Chapter 6, Section 118000(e) and 118130).</p> <p>SO.115.2.CA. All medical waste transported to an offsite medical waste treatment facility must be transported by a registered hazardous waste transporter, unless a limited-quantity hauling exemption is granted (MWMA, Chapter 6, Section 118000(a) and 118030).</p>	<p>Verify that facilities used for the transfer of medical waste and transfer facilities are inspected annually and issued permits by the Enforcement Agency.</p> <p>Verify that the facilities used for the transfer of medical waste and transfer facilities comply with permit conditions.</p> <p>Verify that all medical waste transported to an offsite medical waste treatment facility is transported by a registered hazardous waste transporter issued a registration certificate.</p> <p>Verify that a hazardous waste transporter transporting medical waste has a copy of the transporter's valid hazardous waste transporter registration certificate in the transporter's possession while transporting medical waste</p> <p>Verify that medical waste hauled by a generator who has applied for a limited-quantity hauling exemption meets all of the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the generator generates less than 20 lb of medical waste per week, transports less than 20 lb of medical waste at any one time, and has an information document on file in the generator's office - the generator transports the waste himself or herself, or directs a member of his or her staff to transport the waste, to a permitted

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.115.3.CA. Medical waste must be stored for transportation in a specific manner (MWMA, Chapter 6, Section 118000)(b) and (c)).</p> <p>SO.115.4.CA. Medical waste may only be transported to permitted medical waste treatment facilities, transfer stations, or other registered generators (MWMA, Chapter 6, Section 118000(d) and (e)).</p> <p>SO.115.5.CA. Medical waste transporters must wear protective clothing during the handling of medical waste (MWMA, Chapter 6, Section</p>	<p>medical waste treatment facility, a transfer station, or to another facility for the purpose of consolidation before treatment and disposal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the generator maintains a tracking document. <p>(NOTE: The limited-quantity hauling exemption is valid for a period of one year. The exemption may be renewed.)</p> <p>Verify that, except for small quantity generators transporting medical waste, medical waste is transported to permitted offsite medical waste treatment facilities or permitted transfer stations in leak-resistant, fully enclosed rigid secondary containers that are then loaded into an enclosed cargo body.</p> <p>Verify that medical waste is not transported in the same vehicle with other waste unless the medical waste is separately contained in rigid containers or kept separate by barriers from other waste, or unless all of the waste is to be handled as medical waste.</p> <p>Verify that medical waste is only transported to permitted medical waste treatment facilities, transfer stations, or to another registered generator for the purpose of consolidation before treatment and disposal.</p> <p>Verify that any personnel manually loading or unloading containers of medical waste wear clean and protective gloves and coveralls, changeable lab coats, or other protective clothing.</p> <p>Verify that clean and protective gloves and clothing are provided at the beginning of each shift.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>118000(f)).</p> <p>SO.115.6.CA. Specific regulations apply to the transfer of medical waste prior to reaching a permitted medical waste treatment facility (MWMA, Chapter 6, Section 118035).</p> <p>SO.115.7.CA. Medical waste transported out of state or across an international border must meet specific requirements (MWMA, Chapter 6, 118040(f)).</p> <p>SO.115.8.CA. Transporters of medical waste must maintain completed tracking documents of all medical waste removed for treatment and disposal (MWMA, Chapter 6, Section 118040(a) through (e)).</p>	<p>the beginning of each shift.</p> <p>(NOTE: Other protective devices appropriate to the type of medical waste being handled may be required by the Department.)</p> <p>Verify that, when medical waste is transferred prior to reaching a permitted medical waste treatment facility, the waste is not unloaded, reloaded, or transferred to another vehicle at any location, except at a permitted medical waste transfer station or in the case of a vehicle breakdown or other emergency.</p> <p>Verify that medical waste transported out of state is consigned to a permitted medical waste treatment facility in the receiving state.</p> <p>Verify that, if there is no permitted treatment facility in the receiving state or if the medical waste is crossing an international border, the waste is treated prior to being transported out of the state.</p> <p>(NOTE: Section 118040(f) stated that treatment must be in accordance with Chapter 9 commencing with Section 118215, and Chapter 8 is the designation in the MWMA for the chapter entitled Treatment.)</p> <p>Verify that hazardous waste transporters or generators transporting medical waste maintain completed tracking documents of all medical waste removed for treatment or disposal.</p> <p>Verify that hazardous waste transporters or generators who transport medical waste to a facility, other than the final medical waste treatment facility, also maintain tracking documents showing the name, address, and telephone number of the medical waste generator.</p> <p>Verify that hazardous waste transporters provide the medical waste</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
through (e)).	<p>generator with a copy of the tracking document for their records.</p> <p>Verify that the transporter or generator transporting medical waste maintains its copy of the tracking document for 3 yr.</p> <p>Verify that the tracking document includes, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the name, address, telephone number, and registration number of the transporter, unless transported by a person with an approved limited-quantity exemption - the type and quality of medical waste transported - the name, address, and telephone number of the generator - the name, address, and telephone number, permit number, and the signature of an authorized representative of the permitted facility receiving waste - the date the medical waste is collected or removed from the generator's facility - the date the waste is received by the transfer station or the registered large quantity generator for the purpose of consolidation, if applicable - the date the waste is received by the treatment facility. <p>Verify that hazardous waste transporters or generators transporting medical waste in a vehicle have a tracking document in their possession while transporting the waste.</p> <p>Verify that a hazardous waste transporter or a generator transporting medical waste provides the facility receiving the medical waste with the original tracking document.</p> <p>Verify that each hazardous waste transporter and each medical waste treatment facility provide tracking data periodically and in a format determined by the Department.</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>MEDICAL WASTE</p> <p>SO.120. Treatment/Disposal</p> <p>SO.120.1.CA. Medical waste treatment facilities must have a permit (MWMA, Chapter 7, Section 118130, 118140, and 118145).</p> <p>SO.120.2.CA. A leak or spill of medical waste must be decontaminated (MWMA, Chapter 9, Section 118300).</p>	<p>(NOTE: The requirements of Section 118130 also cover medical waste transfer facilities.)</p> <p>Verify that all offsite medical waste treatment facilities are permitted and inspected by the Department of Public Health.</p> <p>Verify that all onsite medical waste treatment facilities are permitted and inspected by the Enforcement Agency.</p> <p>Verify that permits are obtained prior to commencement of the treatment facility's operation.</p> <p>Verify that both onsite and offsite medical waste treatment facilities comply with the permit conditions.</p> <p>(NOTE: A health care facility accepting medical waste for treatment from the physicians and surgeons who are on the staff of the facility and who are small quantity generators is classified as an onsite treatment facility and is permitted and inspected by the Enforcement Agency. Health care facilities accepting medical waste for treatment from small quantity generators that are adjacent to the facility are also classified as onsite treatment facilities and are permitted and inspected by the Enforcement Agency.)</p> <p>Verify that the leak or spill is decontaminated by procedures adopted by the Department.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.120.3.CA. The handling medical waste must meet specific requirements (MWMA, Chapter 9, Section 118315 and 118320).</p>	<p>Verify that a trash chute is not used to transfer medical waste.</p> <p>Verify that compactors or grinders are not used to process medical waste until after the waste has been treated and rendered solid waste.</p> <p>(NOTE: Grinding or compacting may be used when it is an integral part of an approved, alternative treatment method.)</p> <p>Verify that medical waste in bags or other containers is not subject to compaction and is not placed for storage or transport in a portable or mobile trash compactor.</p>
<p>SO.120.4.CA. Medical waste must be treated in a specific manner in order to render it solid waste (MWMA, Chapter 8, Section 118215, 118230, and 118240).</p>	<p>Verify that facilities that generate or treat medical waste, treat the waste using one of the following methods to render it solid waste, that is not otherwise hazardous, prior to disposal:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - incineration at a permitted medical waste treatment facility in a controlled-air, multichamber incinerator, or other method of incineration approved by the Department that provides complete combustion of the waste into carbonized or mineralized ash - discharge to a public sewage system if the medical waste is liquid or semiliquid and not either of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - liquid or semiliquid laboratory waste - microbiological specimens - medical waste discharge that is consistent with the waste discharge requirements placed on the public sewer system by the California regional water quality control board with jurisdiction - steam sterilization at a permitted medical waste treatment facility or by other sterilization, in accordance with all of the following operating procedures for steam sterilizers or other sterilization: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - standard written operating procedures are established for biological indicators, or for other indicators of adequate sterilization approved by the Department, for each steam sterilizer, including time, temperature, pressure, type of waste, type of container, closure on container, pattern of loading, water content, and maximum load quantity

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.120.5.CA. The disposal of recognizable human anatomical remains must meet specific requirements (MWMA, Chapter 8, Section 118220).</p> <p>SO.120.6.CA. Sharps waste must be treated in</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - recording or indicating thermometers are checked during each cycle to ensure the attainment of 121 °C (250 °F) for at least 1.5 h, depending on the quantity and density of the load, in order to achieve sterilization of the entire load - heat-sensitive tape, or another method acceptable to the Enforcement Agency, is used on each biohazard bag or sharps container that is processed onsite to indicate the attainment of adequate sterilization conditions - the biological indicator <i>Bacillus stearotherophilus</i>, or other indicator of adequate sterilization as approved by the Department, is placed at the center of a load processed under standard operating conditions at least monthly to confirm the attainment of adequate sterilization conditions - records of the above procedures are maintained for a period of not less than 3 yr - other alternative medical waste treatment methods that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - are approved by the Department - result in the destruction of pathogenic microorganisms. <p>(NOTE: Animals that die from infectious diseases must be treated in the above-mentioned manner if, in the opinion of the attending veterinarian or local health officer, the carcass presents a danger of infection to humans.)</p> <p>(NOTE: Hazardous waste incinerators may be used for medical waste incineration.)</p> <p>Verify that recognizable human anatomical remains, with the exception of teeth not deemed infectious by the attending physician and surgeon or dentist, are disposed of by incineration or interment unless otherwise hazardous.</p> <p>Verify that sharps waste are rendered noninfectious prior to disposal by one of the following methods:</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>a specific manner prior to disposal (MWMA, Chapter 8, Section 118225).</p>	<p>by one of the following methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - incineration - steam sterilization - disinfection using an alternative treatment method approved by the Department. <p>Verify that sharps waste rendered noninfectious by one of the above methods are disposed of as solid waste if the waste is not otherwise hazardous.</p> <p>Verify that onsite medical waste treatment facilities treating sharps waste ensure that the treated sharps waste is destroyed or that public access to the treated sharps waste is prevented prior to the disposal of the sharps waste.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>MEDICAL WASTE</p> <p>SO.125. Documentation</p> <p>SO.125.1.CA. Medical waste treatment facility must follow specific recordkeeping requirements (MWMA, Chapter 7, Section 118165).</p> <p>SO.125.2.CA. Permitted medical waste treatment facilities must have an emergency action plan (MWMA, Chapter 8, Section 118235).</p>	<p>Verify that the following records are maintained for 3 yr, and are submitted to the Enforcement Agency upon request:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the type of treatment facility and its capacity - all treatment facility operating records - copies of the tracking documents for all medical waste it receives for treatment from offsite generators or from hazardous waste haulers. <p>Verify that permitted medical waste treatment facilities follows an emergency action plan to ensure proper disposal of medical waste in the event of equipment breakdowns, natural disasters, or other occurrences.</p> <p>Verify that a copy of the emergency action plan is submitted to the Enforcement Agency.</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.135. LANDFILLS</p> <p>Solid Waste Disposal Sites: Permits</p> <p>SO.135.1.CA. Solid waste disposal sites or facilities must have a solid waste facilities permit (27 CCR, Section 21600) [Citation Revised September 1998].</p> <p>SO.135.2.CA. Solid waste disposal sites must meet specific requirements for exemptions from permits (27 CCR, Sections 21565 and 21565.5) [Revised September 1998].</p>	<p>(NOTE: Solid waste disposal sites which are also MSWLF units are subject to all additional MSWLF standards and provisions found in sections SO.50 through SO.85.)</p> <p>Verify that the solid waste disposal sites or facility has a solid waste facilities permit.</p> <p>Verify that the operator of the solid waste disposal site files a Report of Disposal Site Information with the Enforcement Agency prior to being permitted.</p> <p>Verify that applicants file information containing applicable sections of a Report of Facility Information/Joint Technical Document (RFI/JTD)) with the Enforcement Agency to establish that an exemption should be granted.</p> <p>(NOTE: After a public hearing, the Enforcement Agency may grant an exemption front the requirement that the operator of a facility obtain a all of the following findings are made:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the exemption is not against the public interest - the quantity of solid wastes is insignificant - the nature of the solid wastes poses no significant threat to health, safety, or the environment.) <p>(NOTE: The following solid waste facilities may be exempted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - facilities or portions thereof doing research funded primarily by government grants - construction disposal sites for short term use (less that 90 day), in which only inert wastes are lobe placed by city, county, or state agencies

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>Solid Waste Disposal Sites: Documentation</p> <p>SO.135.3.CA. Solid waste disposal sites must meet specific reporting requirements (14 CCR, Sections 17606 through 17608 and 17616).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - drilling mud disposal sumps for short term use (less than 1 yr) if significant quantities of hazardous or toxic materials are not present in the mud, fluids and cuttings from drilling and associated operations - unclassified waste management units as defined by the State Water Resources Control Board - farm or ranch disposal sites for one or two family use - resource recovery facilities intended only for demonstration purposes and not for profit - disposal sites to be used exclusively for one of the following: for spreading of either cannery wastes or oily wastes, mine tailings, ashes and residues, agricultural wastes, street sweepings, dirt from excavations, slag if disposed of on site, or waste water treatment sludge if disposed of on site or to specified agricultural lands; and - evaporation ponds for disposing of salts from oil and geothermal drilling operations. <p>Verify that the disposal site, at the beginning of site use, files a detailed description of the site with the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recorder of the County in which the site is located - the enforcement agency - the local agency selected to maintain the county solid waste management plan. <p>Verify that, from the date of issuance of the permit, at least once every 5 yr, the disposal site has a registered civil engineer review the site design, implementation, and operation plan to determine whether any revisions are necessary and to estimate the remaining life.</p> <p>Verify that the conclusions and recommendations of this review are</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.135.4.CA. Solid waste disposal sites are required to maintain records regarding the weight and volume of wastes disposed (14 CCR, Section 17636).</p> <p>SO.135.5.CA. Solid waste disposal sites must record site subsurface modification activities (14 CCR, Section 17637).</p> <p>SO.135.6.CA. Special occurrences at solid waste disposal sites must be documented (14 CCR, Section 17638).</p>	<p>reported to the enforcement agency and to the Board.</p> <p>Verify that any changes to the site conform to the county solid waste management plan.</p> <p>Verify that the disposal site submits a Report of Disposal Site Information to the enforcement agency.</p> <p>Verify that the disposal site has a permit for any solid waste disposal sites.</p> <p>Verify that records of weights or volumes accepted are maintained in an approved form and manner.</p> <p>Verify that the records are accurate to within 10 percent and are adequate for overall planning purposes and for forecasting the rate of site filling.</p> <p>Verify that records of cuts (length and depth) made in natural terrain where fill will be placed and the depth to the groundwater table are maintained.</p> <p>Verify that other cuts, which may affect the safe and proper operation of the site or cause damage to adjoining properties, are adequately recorded.</p> <p>Verify that if the site accepts an average of 100 yd³ or more of waste per operating day, a log is maintained containing the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - fires - earth-slides - unusual and sudden settlement - injury and property damage accidents - explosions - discharge of hazardous or other wastes not permitted in the class

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.135.7.CA. Solid waste disposal sites are required to have all activity records readily available for inspection (14 CCR, Section 17639).</p> <p>Solid Waste Disposal Sites: Design Criteria</p> <p>SO.135.8.CA. Solid waste disposal sites must meet design requirements (27 CCR, Section 21600(b)(7)(A))</p>	<p>of site involved - flooding.</p> <p>Verify that the records are open to inspection by duly authorized regulatory and enforcement agencies during normal business hours.</p> <p>Verify that the disposal site is designed under the direction of a registered civil engineer.</p> <p>Verify that site design and construction standards include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a description of how the site design accommodates or provides for the service area, climatological factors, physical setting, soils, drainage, and other pertinent information - expert design advice from persons competent in soils, hydrology, geology, landscape design, chemistry and other disciplines is used as appropriate - the sequencing plans showing the anticipated phases of site development - a map showing the topographical contours prior to filling and the existing topographical contours of the permitted boundary - a grading plan showing the proposed final elevations of the completed disposal site, and excavation depth, including existing and proposed borrow area - the gas management plan, including a description of the facility's gas control and monitoring systems

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>Solid Waste Disposal Sites: Operating Criteria</p> <p>SO.135.9.CA. Solid waste disposal sites must meet staffing requirements (27 CCR Sections 20610, 20615 and 20620) [Revised September 1998].</p> <p>SO.135.10.CA. Solid waste disposal sites must meet signage requirements (27 CCR Section 20520).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - locations of monitoring wells - a description of how the facility will comply with regulations - description of any possible use of landfill decomposition gases - reference any additional information provided in the closure plans pursuant to Article 6. <p>Verify that, if the site is to be used by the public, features, which may be needed to accommodate public use, are considered by the design.</p> <p>Verify that the disposal site is designed to minimize the propagation or harborage of flies, rodents, or other vectors, and the creation of nuisances.</p> <p>Verify that the disposal site is staffed by an adequate number of qualified personnel to ensure proper operation in compliance with all applicable laws, regulations, permit conditions, and other requirements.</p> <p>Verify that personnel are adequately trained in subjects pertinent to site operation and maintenance, with emphasis on safety, health, environmental controls, and emergency procedures.</p> <p>Verify that, if the disposal site is open to the public, an attendant is on duty during operating hours or the site is inspected by the operator on a regularly scheduled basis.</p> <p>Verify that each point of access from a public road is posted with an easily visible sign indicating the facility name, and other pertinent information as required by the Enforcement Agency.</p> <p>Verify that, if the site is open to the public, there is an easily visible</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>Section 20520).</p> <p>SO.135.11.CA. Solid waste disposal sites must meet security requirements (27 CCR Section 20530) [Revised September 1998].</p> <p>SO.135.12.CA. Solid waste disposal site access roads and internal roads must meet specific standards (27 CCR Section 20540) [Revised September 1998].</p> <p>SO.135.13.CA. Solid waste disposal sites must meet health and safety requirements (27 CCR Sections 20550 through 20590) [Revised September 1998].</p>	<p>sign at the primary entrance indicating the name of the site operator, the operator's telephone number, and hours of operation</p> <p>Verify that an easily visible sign at an appropriate point indicates the schedule of charges and the general types of materials which either will or will not be accepted.</p> <p>Verify that, if the site is open to the public, there are easily visible road signs and/or traffic control measures which direct traffic to the active face and other areas where wastes or recyclable materials will be deposited.</p> <p>Verify that solid waste disposal sites discourage unauthorized access by persons and vehicles by using a perimeter barrier or topographic constraints.</p> <p>Verify that areas within the site where open storage or ponding of hazardous materials occurs are separately fenced or otherwise secured.</p> <p>Verify that roads within the permitted facility boundary minimize the generation of dust and the tracking of material onto adjacent public roads.</p> <p>Verify that roads within the permitted facility boundary are kept in safe condition and maintained such that vehicle access and unloading can be conducted during inclement weather.</p> <p>Verify that adequate sanitary facilities are available for site personnel either at the site or in the immediate vicinity.</p> <p>Verify that safe and adequate drinking water is available for site personnel.</p> <p>Verify that each site has communication facilities available to site personnel to allow quick response to emergencies.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.135.14.CA. Solid waste disposal sites must meet waste deposit and cover requirements (27 CCR Sections 20630, 20640, and 20701).</p>	<p>Verify that, if operations are conducted during hours of darkness, there is adequate lighting to insure safety and to permit monitoring of the effectiveness of cover and compaction operations.</p> <p>Verify that operating and maintenance personnel wear and use approved safety equipment.</p> <p>Verify that the unloading of solid wastes is confined to as small an area as practicable and that there is adequate control of windblown materials.</p> <p>Verify that waste material is deposited at the toe of the fill or as otherwise required.</p> <p>Verify that refuse is spread and compacted in layers with repeated passage of landfill equipment to eliminate voids within the cell that may produce potential rodent harborage.</p> <p>Verify that the loose layer does not exceed a depth of approximately 2 ft before compaction.</p> <p>Verify that spreading and compacting is accomplished as rapidly as practicable unless otherwise approved.</p>
<p>SO.135.15.CA. Solid waste disposal sites must meet stockpiling requirements (27 CCR Section 20660) [Citation Revised September 1998].</p>	<p>Verify that cover material or native material unsuitable for cover being stockpiled on the site for use or removal is not placed in an area that would cause problems or interfere with unloading, spreading, compacting, access, safety, drainage, or other operations.</p>
<p>SO.135.16.CA. Sufficient quantity of cover material of suitable quality must be available at the solid waste</p>	<p>Verify that there is an adequate supply of cover material present at the site.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>disposal site (27 CCR Section 20670) [Citation Revised September 1998].</p> <p>SO.135.17.CA. Landfill cover for solid waste disposal sites must meet specific criteria (27 CCR, Sections 20680, 20690), and 20700 [Revised September 1998].</p>	<p>(NOTE: For the purposes of this item:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the operating day is the hours of operation specified in the solid waste facility permit, and may extend for more than 24 h if operations are continuous - earthen material includes contaminated soil with contaminants other than petroleum hydrocarbons which has been approved for use as landfill daily cover - impracticable conditions are those which make placement of alternative daily cover difficult due to adverse climatic or other conditions such that there is a threat to human health and the environment from vectors, fires, odors, blowing litter, or scavenging.) <p>Verify that earthen material or alternative cover materials of alternative thickness are placed over all surfaces of disposed solid waste for other than municipal solid waste landfill units, as required by the Enforcement Agency to control vectors, fires, odors, blowing litter, and scavenging without presenting a threat to human health and the environment.</p> <p>Verify that, should the application of alternative daily cover become impracticable or contribute to conditions hazardous to public health and safety and the environment, such use is terminated and the landfill reverts to the use of compacted earthen cover material.</p> <p>Verify that compacted earthen material is placed over the entire working face at the end of any operating day preceding a period of time greater than 24 h when the facility is closed, unless procedures as required by the Enforcement Agency are in place.</p> <p>Verify that, where alternative daily cover is used, a stockpile of earthen cover material and required equipment is available to ensure a corrective response, if necessary.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
	<p>Verify that waste derived materials used as alternative daily cover are restricted to those quantities necessary to control vectors, fires, odors, blowing litter, and scavenging without presenting a threat to human health and the environment.</p> <p>Verify that a record of type and quantity of each alternative daily cover material applied to the landfill is maintained in the operating record.</p> <p>Verify that geosynthetic blanket products are removed from the waste.</p> <p>Verify that waste is covered with new waste or approved cover materials within 24 h of placement of geosynthetic blanket products, unless the product is intended to be nonreusable, or has been approved by the Enforcement Agency for continuous use beyond 24 h.</p> <p>Verify that processed green material in landfills does not include manure.</p> <p>(NOTE: Processed green material may include varying proportions of wood waste from urban and other sources.)</p> <p>Verify that processed green material is ground, chipped, shredded, screened or otherwise processed in a manner to provide a compacted material free of open voids when applied to meet the performance requirements as alternative daily cover.</p> <p>Verify that processed green material is restricted to a minimum compacted thickness of 6 in. and average compacted thickness of less than or equal to 12 in.</p> <p>Verify that processed green material placed as cover is not exposed for greater than 21 days.</p> <p>Verify that there is no public contact with sludge or sludge-derived materials, either alone or blended with soil, ash, processed green material, or stabilization agents such as lime, lime kiln dust, or cement kiln dust (this prohibition applies to staging, processing, tipping, and cover placement areas).</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.135.18.CA. Landfills must meet cover performance standards for vectors (27 CCR, Sections 20695(a)) [Revised September 1998].</p>	<p>Verify that sludge or sludge-derived materials, either alone or blended with soil, processed green material, ash, or stabilization agents such as lime, lime kiln dust, or cement kiln dust, forms a compacted material which can be placed without forming open voids or causing material to be tracked off the working face area.</p> <p>Verify that public contact is precluded from cover staging, processing, tipping, and placement areas for compost which does not meet the environmental health standards of section SO.165.CA. (Yard Waste/Composting).</p> <p>Verify that at least 12 in. of compacted earthen material is placed on all surfaces of the fill where no additional solid waste will be deposited within 180 days to control vectors, fires, odors, blowing litter, and scavenging.</p> <p>(NOTE: The Enforcement Agency may require the following cover performance standards if necessary to control vectors and to evaluate the suitability of alternative daily or intermediate cover.)</p> <p>Verify that the following threshold values are maintained for vector populations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a fly grill survey value of 6 or more domestic flies, or observations of domestic flies in the “crawler” stage at a density of 3 or more per yd² at any location on the disposal site - trapping of one or more domestic rats anywhere on the disposal site premises - observation of five or more field rodents feeding on the active face of the disposal area - observation of any immature mosquito stages from water holding waste materials on the disposal site - observation of excessive wasp, cockroach, and like populations using accepted testing norms. <p>(NOTE: Domestic flies are those species in the family <i>Muscidae</i> (including <i>Anthomyiidae</i>), <i>Calliphoridae</i>, <i>Sarcophagidae</i>, and <i>Drosophilidae</i>.)</p> <p>(NOTE: Domestic rats are any of the species in the genus <i>Ratus</i> and</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
	<p>field rodents are of the family <i>Sciuridae</i>.)</p> <p>Verify that fly grill surveys are conducted on each disposal site a minimum of once per week with sampling to determine species composition once per month.</p> <p>Verify that rat trapping surveys are conducted once each month.</p> <p>Verify that observations for mosquitoes, wasps, cockroaches, crawler flies, or other types of vectors are made during each inspection of the site.</p> <p>(NOTE: The Enforcement Agency may approve alternative inspection schedules or cease inspections if previous inspections or other observations indicate no further threat to public health and safety.)</p> <p>Verify that 10 fly grill counts are made over appropriate attractants on the active face of the disposal site during each inspection using accepted practices to count and record the flies.</p> <p>Verify that in sampling to provide qualitative data for the fly species composition any of the following or other acceptable methods are used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - bait traps, exposed for at least a continuous 24-h period at separate locations - sticky tapes, exposed for a continuous 24-h period at separate locations - a standard insect net on the active working face - other approved method to provide a representative sample. <p>(NOTE: For uniformity of information, one of the approved methods will be selected for use on a continuing basis at each disposal site.)</p> <p>Verify that a minimum of two rat trap lines each containing 20 traps are set for one night on each disposal site.</p> <p>Verify that the traps are appropriately baited and set at 20-ft intervals.</p> <p>Verify that one rat trap line is located as close to the active face as</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
	<p>practical and the other on the site periphery in suitable rodent habitat.</p> <p>(NOTE: On very large sites more trap lines may be needed to provide an adequate sample.)</p> <p>Verify that visual observation of field rodents or their signs are made and recorded during each inspection.</p> <p>Verify that all fly surveys conducted on the active face of the disposal site are made with a Scudder fly grill and species composition of fly populations are made using fly traps such as sticky tapes, insect nets, or other approved methods.</p> <p>Verify that domestic rats are caught with snap or live traps, or a combination thereof.</p> <p>Verify that the following minimum information is recorded during each inspection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - name of site - location - date of inspection - name of person(s) making the inspections - time the inspection began - time the inspection ended - temperature - wind, moisture, and sky conditions - shade - attractants - results of the 10 Scudder grill counts - number and species of all flies captured - number of domestic rats trapped since the previous inspection - number of field rodents observed (or signs of their presence) - the presence of any mosquitoes, wasps, cockroaches, or other types of vectors. <p>Verify that the records are kept up to date and submitted to the Enforcement Agency upon request.</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
SO.135.19.CA. [Deleted September 1998].	[Combined with SO.135.18.]
SO.135.20.CA. [Deleted September 1998].	[Combined with SO.135.18.]
SO.135.21.CA. [Deleted September 1998].	[Combined with SO.135.18.]
SO.135.22.CA. Landfills must meet cover performance standards for fire (27 CCR, Sections 20695(b)) [Revised September 1998].	<p>(NOTE: The Enforcement Agency may require the following cover performance standards if necessary to control fires and to evaluate the suitability of alternative daily or intermediate cover.)</p> <p>Verify that burning material, or any solid waste at a temperature likely to cause fire, is not deposited in the site fill.</p> <p>Verify that these materials are initially deposited in a separate area, of sufficient distance from the site fill, spread not more than 1 ft thick, and immediately covered with earth or sprayed with fire retardant to extinguish all combustion.</p> <p>(NOTE: Final disposition of the material must not take place until the site operator is certain that no further combustion will occur under any conditions.)</p> <p>Verify that excavation of burning materials are undertaken in a planned and controlled manner with sufficient fire fighting equipment present to control and flare-ups which may occur.</p> <p>Verify that fires originating within the fill are handled by removing all burning materials and extinguishing the fire as done for other burning materials or by in-situ practices approved by the Enforcement Agency, in consultation with the local fire authority.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.135.23.CA. Landfills must meet cover performance standards for litter (27 CCR, Sections 20695(c)) [Revised September 1998].</p>	<p>Verify that the Enforcement Agency is immediately notified of any fire.</p> <p>(NOTE: The Enforcement Agency may require the following cover performance standards if necessary to control blowing litter and to evaluate the suitability of alternative daily or intermediate cover.)</p> <p>Verify that litter does not accumulate or migrate offsite in quantities that create a nuisance, injury to the public and personnel, or cause other problems.</p>
<p>SO.135.24.CA. [Deleted September 1998].</p>	<p>[Regulation repealed]</p>
<p>SO.135.25.CA. [Deleted September 1998].</p>	<p>[Regulation repealed]</p>
<p>SO.135.26.CA. Salvaging, _____ volume reduction, and energy recovery and non-salvageable items at solid waste disposal sites must meet specific standards (27 CCR, Sections 20710(b) and (c), 20720, and 20730) [Citation Revised September 1998].</p>	<p>Verify that salvaging is conducted only in a planned and controlled manner and does not interfere with other aspects of site operation and access.</p> <p>Verify that volume reduction and energy recovery operations do not interfere with the proper construction and maintenance of the site and do not create health, safety, or environmental problems.</p> <p>Verify that salvaging, volume reduction, and resource recovery operations are confined to specified, clearly identifiable areas of the site as approved by the Enforcement Agency.</p> <p>Verify that materials salvaged onsite or imported are stored in a defined, segregated area and arranged so as to minimize the risk of fire or other hazard or nuisance.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.135.27.CA. Solid waste disposal sites must not create a public nuisance (27 CCR, Section 20760) [Citation Revised September 1998].</p> <p>SO.135.28.CA. Feeding of refuse to animals which will be used for human consumption is expressly prohibited on solid waste disposal sites (27 CCR, Section 20770) [Citation Revised September 1998].</p> <p>SO.135.29.CA. Solid waste disposal sites must take adequate fire control measures (27 CCR, Section 20780) [Citation</p>	<p>Verify that stored salvage does not exceed approved volume.</p> <p>Verify that storage of salvage is an ancillary operation unless it is planned as an integral part of the operation.</p> <p>Verify that the maximum storage time is limited to a duration that will not result in health or fire problems.</p> <p>Verify that drugs, cosmetics, foods, beverages, hazardous chemicals, poisons, medical wastes, syringes, needles, pesticides, and other items capable of impairing public health are not salvaged unless approved by the Enforcement Agency and local health entity.</p> <p>Verify that the site does not create a public nuisance.</p> <p>Verify that the feeding of refuse to animals that will be used for human consumption is prohibited at solid waste disposal sites. (NOTE: The grazing of livestock away from operating areas is permitted.)</p> <p>Verify that open burning of solid waste, except for the infrequent burning of agricultural wastes, silvicultural wastes, landclearing debris, diseased trees, or debris from emergency clean-up operations, is prohibited at all solid waste landfills.</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>Revised September 1998].</p> <p>SO.135.30.CA. Solid waste disposal sites must minimize the occurrence of specific nuisances (27 CCR, Sections 20800, 20810, 20830, and 20840) [Revised September 1998].</p> <p>SO.135.31.CA. Solid waste disposal sites are required to provide adequate control of leachate and drainage (27 CCR Sections 20650, 20790, and 20820) [Citation Revised September 1998].</p>	<p>Verify that if burning wastes are received, they are deposited in a safe area and extinguished.</p> <p>Verify that if burning wastes have been placed in an active face, they are immediately excavated, spread and extinguished.</p> <p>Verify that the creation of dust is minimized.</p> <p>Verify that adequate steps are taken to control or prevent the propagation, harborage, or attraction of flies, rodents, or other vectors and to minimize bird problems.</p> <p>Verify that litter and loose materials are routinely collected and disposed of properly.</p> <p>Verify that controls prevent the accumulation, or off-site migration, of litter in quantities that create a nuisance or cause other problems.</p> <p>Verify that noise is controlled to prevent health and safety hazards to persons using the site and to nearby residents.</p> <p>Verify that adequate steps are taken to monitor, collect, treat, and effectively dispose of leachate.</p> <p>Verify that no solid waste is deposited in such a manner that it has direct contact with either surface or groundwater, except as approved by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board.</p> <p>Verify that covered surfaces of the disposal area are graded to promote lateral runoff of precipitation and to prevent ponding.</p> <p>Verify that adequate drainage is provided.</p> <p>Verify that any ponds used for holding liquid waste or for leachate control are designed and operated to minimize the possibility of vector propagation.</p> <p>Verify that erosion is promptly repaired and steps are taken to</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.135.32.CA. Solid waste disposal sites must control the movement of gases within the disposal area (27 CCR, Section 20919) [Citation Revised September 1998].</p>	<p>prevent further occurrence.</p> <p>Verify that, if required by the Enforcement Agency, the local fire control authority, or the Board, the presence and movement of gases are monitored and any necessary actions to control such gases are taken.</p> <p>Verify that the monitoring program is not discontinued until authorized to do so in writing by the requiring agency.</p> <p>Verify that results of the monitoring are submitted to the appropriate agencies.</p> <p>Verify, that if monitoring indicates methane gas movement away from the site, a gas control system approved by the requiring agency is constructed onsite.</p> <p>(NOTE: The requiring agency may waive the gas control system requirement if it is shown that adjacent properties are safe from hazard or nuisance caused by methane gas movement.)</p>
<p>SO.135.33.CA. Solid waste disposal sites are required to control traffic flow into, on, and out of the disposal site (27 CCR, Section 20860).</p>	<p>Verify that traffic flow into, on, and out of the disposal site is in accord with the design intent and in such a manner so as to minimize possible interference and safety problems for traffic on adjacent public streets or roads.</p>
<p>SO.135.34.CA. Solid waste disposal sites must meet equipment requirements (27 CCR, Section 20740) [Citation Revised September 1998].</p>	<p>Verify that equipment is adequate in type, capacity and numbers to permit proper site operation.</p> <p>Verify that equipment is maintained so as to consistently perform the work for which it is intended.</p> <p>Verify that an up-to-date list of firms or agencies which can supply needed and adequate replacement equipment is maintained if the site</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.135.35.CA. Solid waste disposal sites are required to follow a preventive maintenance program for equipment and facilities (27 CCR, Section 20750) [Citation Revised September 1998].</p> <p>SO.135.36.CA. Solid waste disposal sites must meet disposal requirements (27 CCR, Section 20780(b) and 20890) [Citation Revised September 1998].</p> <p>Solid Waste Disposal Sites: Closure and Postclosure</p>	<p>does not keep its own standby equipment.</p> <p>Verify that a preventative maintenance program is implemented to monitor and promptly repair or correct deteriorated or defective conditions.</p> <p>Verify that all other aspects of the disposal site are kept in a state of reasonable [undefined] repair.</p> <p>Verify that burning wastes are deposited in a safe area and extinguished.</p> <p>Verify that, if burning wastes have been placed in a working face, they are immediately excavated, spread, and extinguished.</p> <p>Verify that hazardous wastes are not accepted unless the site has been approved to do so.</p> <p>Verify that, at sites where hazardous materials are processed, precautions are taken to eliminate or control dusts, fumes, mists, vapors, or gases that may be harmful.</p> <p>Verify that liquid wastes and sludges are accepted at a site only as approved by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, the local health entity, and the Enforcement Agency.</p> <p>Verify that dead animals are accepted only if allowed by local authorities.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.135.37.CA. Site closure activities at solid waste disposal sites are required to adhere to certain time frames (27 CCR, Section 21110) [Citation Revised September 1998].</p>	<p>Verify that the closure schedule begins within 30 days of receipt of the final waste shipment.</p> <p>Verify that closure activities adhere to the time frames specified in the approved closure plan.</p> <p>(NOTE: Facilities may obtain an extension from the Board due to adverse weather conditions.)</p> <p>Verify that the operator notifies the local Enforcement Agency of any changes in schedule due to adverse weather or other factors not in the operator's control.</p>
<p>SO.135.38.CA. Partial closure of solid waste disposal sites requires specific steps be taken (27 CCR, Section 21120) [Citation Revised September 1998].</p>	<p>Verify that closure activities consistent with the closure of the entire site occur as the site operation progresses.</p> <p>Verify that partial closure is accomplished by either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - implementing one or a combination of individual closure activities including (but not limited to) placement of final cover, final grading, revegetation, and installation of environmental monitoring control systems consistent with the closure of the entire site - closing discrete units to meet all applicable closure requirements.
<p>SO.135.39.CA. [Deleted September 1998].</p>	<p>[Regulation repealed]</p>
<p>SO.135.40.CA. Facilities must have a written postclosure emergency response plan for the solid waste disposal site (27 CCR, Section</p>	<p>Verify that the facility has a postclosure emergency response plan and it is maintained at the facility or at an alternate, approved location.</p> <p>Verify that the alternative location is specified in the text of the emergency response plan.</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>21130(a) and (b) [Citation Revised September 1998].</p> <p>SO.135.41.CA. Solid waste disposal facilities are required to amend their emergency response plan under certain conditions (27 CCR, Section 21130(c) and (d)) [Citation Revised September 1998].</p> <p>SO.135.42.CA. Notice is required regarding impending solid waste disposal site closure (27 CCR, Section 21135(a))</p>	<p>emergency response plan.</p> <p>Verify that the plan indicates potential events that may exceed the design of the site and endanger public health or the environment and specific procedures which will minimize these hazards.</p> <p>Verify that the plan contains the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - identification of events that would require the implementation of corrective action measures - a description of the actions to be taken, and the sequence and implementation timetable needed to mitigate the conditions - a statement regarding the general availability of categories of equipment required to mitigate each type of emergency. <p>Verify that the plan is amended under the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - whenever a failure or release occurs for which the plan did not provide an appropriate response - when the postclosure use and/or structures on the site change and these changes are not addressed in the existing plan - if either the local Enforcement Agency or the Board notifies the operator in writing that the current plan is inadequate. <p>(NOTE: When notified of an inadequacy, the plan is required to be amended within 30 days and written copies delivered to the Board and local Enforcement Agency.)</p> <p>Verify that, whenever the emergency response plan is amended by the operator, a written copy of the amended plan is submitted to both the local Enforcement Agency and the Board.</p> <p>Verify that a sign is placed at all points of access to a site 60 days prior to the last receipt of waste at the site.</p> <p>Verify that the sign contains the date of the last receipt of waste at the site and provides the location of alternative permitted solid waste</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
through (d)) [Revised September 1998].	management facilities.
<p>SO.135.43.CA. Security must be provided at closed solid waste disposal sites (27 CCR, Section 21135(e) through (g)) [Revised September 1998].</p>	<p>Verify that the posted signs remain for a period of not less than 180 days after the facility has received the final shipment of waste.</p> <p>Verify that a proper notice is also placed 30 days prior to closure in a local newspaper of general circulation within the area which the site services.</p> <p>(NOTE: Sites that do not allow public disposal and which have not allowed public access to the site for more than 1 yr prior to its closure are exempt from the above provisions.)</p> <p>Verify that components of any monitoring, control, or recovery systems at the site are protected from access other than that allowed in accordance with the closure and postclosure maintenance plans.</p> <p>Verify that sedimentation and detention basins are secured and maintained during the closure and postclosure maintenance period to prevent unauthorized access.</p> <p>Verify that all points of access to the site are restricted to protect public health and safety as of the date the final shipment of waste is received.</p> <p>(NOTE: Once closure activities are complete, site access by the public may be allowed in accordance with the postclosure maintenance plan, as approved by the Enforcement Agency.)</p>
<p>SO.135.44.CA. [Deleted September 1998].</p>	<p>[Regulation repealed]</p>
<p>SO.135.45.CA. Closed solid waste disposal sites must meet structure removal requirements</p>	<p>Verify that disposal site structures are dismantled and removed at the time of closure.</p> <p>Verify that structures and components of landfill gas and leachate</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
(27 CCR, Section 21137) [Revised September 1998].	control systems not intended for reuse that have come into contact with leachate or landfill gas, and that are dismantled at the time of closure or during the postclosure period are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - disposed of within the landfill - transported to another solid waste facility which is approved for receipt of such materials.
SO.135.46.CA. [Deleted September 1998].	[Regulation repealed]
SO.135.47.CA. [Deleted September 1998].	[Regulation repealed]
SO.135.48.CA. The final cover of a solid waste disposal site must meet certain criteria (27 CCR, Section 21140) [Revised September 1998].	Verify that the final cover controls vectors, fire, odor, litter and landfill gas migration. Verify that the final cover is compatible with postclosure land use. (NOTE: The Enforcement Agency may require additional thickness, quality, and type of final cover depending on, but not limited to the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a need to control landfill gas emissions and fires; - the future reuse of the site - access to all areas of the site as needed for inspection of monitoring and control facilities, etc.)
SO.135.49.CA. Solid waste disposal sites must have a construction quality assurance (CQA) program (27 CCR, Section 20324(a) and (b)) [Revised September	Verify that the facility has a CQA program providing evidence that materials and procedures used in the placement of containment features will be tested, constructed, and monitored. Verify that the design professional who prepares the CQA plan is a registered civil engineer or a certified engineering geologist.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>1998].</p> <p>SO.135.50.CA. Solid waste disposal sites must report the progress of a CQA plan (27 CCR, Section 20234(c) and (d)) [Citation Revised September 1998].</p>	<p>Verify that the CQA program is supervised by a registered civil engineer or engineering geologist who is designated the CQA officer.</p> <p>Verify that a project's CQA report addresses the construction requirements, including vegetation procedures, set forth in the containment system design plan.</p> <p>Verify that, for each phase of construction, the report includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a delineation of the CQA management and the chain of command of CQA inspectors and contractors - a detailed description of the level of experience and training for the contractor, the work crew, and CQA inspectors for each major phase of construction - a description of the CQA testing protocols for preconstruction, construction, and post-construction including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the frequency of inspections by the operator - the sampling and field testing procedures and equipment to be utilized, and the calibration of field testing equipment - the frequency of performance audits determined by the design professional and examined by the CQA officer - the size, method, location and frequency of sampling, sampling procedures for laboratory testing, the soils or geotechnical laboratory to be used, the laboratory procedures to be utilized, the calibration of laboratory equipment and quality assurance and quality control of laboratory procedures - the pass/fail criteria for sampling and testing methods used to achieve containment system design - a description of the corrective procedures in the event of test failure. <p>Verify that daily recordkeeping and summary report includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - supporting inspection data sheets containing all observations (i.e., notes, charts, sketches, or photographs)

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.135.51.CA. [Deleted September 1998].</p> <p>SO.135.52.CA. Solid waste disposal sites must meet final slope requirements (27 CCR, Sections 21090, 21142, 21145, 21150(c), 21750, 21090) [Revised September 1998].</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - record of field and/or laboratory tests - problem identification and corrective measures reports with detailed descriptions of materials and/or workmanship that do not meet a specified design - problem identification and corrective measures reports cross-referenced to specific inspection data sheets where the problem was identified and corrected - provide a chronological framework for identifying and recording all other reports. <p>Verify that CQA documentation include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - daily recordkeeping - Acceptance Reports, an assemblage of all reports verifying that the materials and construction processes comply with the specified design - a Final Documentation report submitted to the Board and the local Enforcement Agency at the completion of the project. <p>Verify that all documentation is maintained throughout the postclosure maintenance period.</p> <p>Verify that the integrity of final slopes under both static and dynamic conditions is ensured to protect public health and safety and prevent damage to postclosure land uses, roads, structures, utilities, gas monitoring and control systems, leachate collection and control systems to prevent public contact with leachate, and prevent exposure of waste.</p> <p>Verify that slopes are not steeper than a horizontal to vertical ratio of 1 3/4:1 with a minimum of one 15-ft wide bench for every 50 ft of vertical height.</p> <p>Verify that the Enforcement Agency, CIWMB, and RWQCB are</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.135.53.CA. Solid waste disposal sites must meet final drainage requirements (27 CCR, Sections 20365, 21150, and 21750) [Revised September 1998].</p>	<p>notified of slope failures.</p> <p>Verify that slopes steeper than a horizontal to vertical ratio of 3:1 are supported by a slope stability report.</p> <p>Verify that slope or foundation stability reports are prepared by a registered civil engineer or certified engineering geologist.</p> <p>Verify that slopes not underlain by waste are stabilized to prevent soil erosion, and methods used to protect slopes and control erosion include, but are not limited to, terracing, contour furrows, and trenches.</p> <p>Verify that units and their respective containment structures are designed and constructed to limit ponding, infiltration, inundation, erosion, slope failure, washout, and overtopping.</p> <p>Verify that the drainage and erosion control system is designed and maintained to ensure the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - integrity of postclosure land uses, roads, and structures - to prevent public contact with waste and leachate - to ensure integrity of gas monitoring and control systems - to prevent safety hazards - to prevent exposure of waste. <p>Verify that slopes not underlain by waste are stabilized to prevent soil erosion.</p>
<p>SO.135.54.CA. The run-on and runoff systems and collection facilities at closed solid waste disposal must meet specific standards (27 CCR, Section 20365(a)(1), (a)(2)</p>	<p>Verify that the collection and holding facilities are emptied immediately following each storm or otherwise managed to maintain the design capacity.</p> <p>Verify that the diversion and drainage facility is designed and constructed to meet the following runoff requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to accommodate the anticipated volume of precipitation and

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>20365(c)(1), (c)(2), (c)(3)(A), (c)(4), and (d) and Section 21769) [Citation Revised September 1998].</p> <p>SO.135.55.CA. [Deleted September 1998].</p> <p>SO.135.56.CA. Procedures must be developed and implemented to protect the integrity of the final cover of the solid waste disposal site and enhance its ability to prevent or minimize soil erosion (27 CCR, Section 21090) [Revised September 1998].</p> <p>SO.135.57.CA.</p>	<p>peak flows from surface runoff</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - to effectively divert sheet flow runoff laterally, or via the shortest distance, into the drainage and collection facilities - to use energy dissipaters where required to decrease the velocity of runoff. <p>Verify that diversion and drainage facilities are designed and constructed to control and intercept run-on, in order to isolate uncontaminated surface waters from water that might have come into contact with waste.</p> <p>Verify that the facility develops and implements procedures to protect the integrity of the final cover and enhance its ability to prevent erosion and minimize soil erosion from disturbed areas onsite.</p> <p>Verify that the procedures developed are designed by a registered civil engineer or certified engineering geologist.</p> <p>Verify that, to the extent feasible, initial vegetation efforts are implemented and are later replanted as needed to provide effective erosion resistance -- with native or other suitable vegetation having a rooting depth not exceeding the depth to the top of the low-hydraulic-conductivity layer.</p> <p>Verify that, to the extent feasible, slope protection and erosion control methods are implemented after partial closure.</p> <p>Verify that slope protection and erosion control methods are implemented in accordance with the approved final closure and postclosure maintenance plan.</p> <p>Verify that Leachate Collection and Removal Systems (LCRS) are</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>Leachate must be controlled and monitored during closure and postclosure of solid waste disposal sites (27 CCR, Sections 20340(d), 20340(g), 21160(a), and 21160(c)).</p>	<p>designed and operated to function without clogging through the scheduled closure of the Unit and during the post-closure maintenance period.</p> <p>Verify that the systems are tested annually to demonstrate proper operation.</p> <p>Verify that the results of the tests are compared with earlier tests made under comparable conditions.</p> <p>Verify that leachate contact with the public or animals is prevented.</p> <p>Verify that during the closure/postclosure maintenance period, leachate collection and control is done in a manner which prevents public contact and controls vectors, nuisance, and odors.</p>
<p>SO.135.58.CA. Leachate monitoring results found during closure and postclosure of a solid waste disposal site must be reported (27 CCR, Sections 20340(h), and 21160(c)).</p>	<p>Verify that landfills equipped with an LCRS note, as a part of each regularly scheduled monitoring report the total volume of leachate collected each month since the previous monitoring report.</p> <p>Verify that to prevent ponding, all portions of the liner not overlain by a portion of the subdrain system are sloped towards the subdrain so that ponding is minimized and leachate is removed as quickly as possible from the base of the landfill.</p> <p>Verify that during the closure/postclosure maintenance period, leachate collection and control is done in a manner which prevents public contact and controls vectors, nuisance and odors.</p>
<p>SO.135.59.CA. [Deleted September 1998]</p>	<p>[Regulation repealed]</p>
<p>SO.135.60.CA. Solid waste disposal site gases must be controlled during the periods of</p>	<p>(NOTE: A landfill may be granted an exemption to the following regulations if the operator demonstrates to the satisfaction of the local Enforcement Agency with concurrence by the Board, that there is no potential for adverse impacts on public health and safety, and</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>closure and postclosure maintenance (27 CCR, Section 20918, 20921, 20923, and 21160) [Citation Revised September 1998].</p>	<p>the environment.)</p> <p>Verify that the following requirements are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the concentration of methane gas does not exceed 1.25 percent by volume in air within onsite structures - the concentration of methane gas migrating from the landfill does not exceed 5 percent by volume in air at the facility property boundary or an alternative boundary - trace gases are controlled to prevent adverse acute and chronic exposure to toxic and/or carcinogenic compounds. <p>Verify that the gas monitoring program continues for 30 yr or until written authorization to discontinue is received from the local Enforcement Agency and the Board.</p> <p>Verify that the gas monitoring program is described as part of the preliminary and final postclosure maintenance plans.</p> <p>Verify that gas monitoring and control systems are modified, during the closure and postclosure maintenance period to reflect changing onsite and adjacent land uses.</p> <p>Verify that postclosure land use does not interfere with the function of gas monitoring and control systems.</p> <p>Verify that the gas monitoring network meets the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - designed by a registered civil engineer or a certified engineering geologist - designed to ensure detection of the presence of landfill gas migrating beyond the landfill property boundary and also into onsite structures - designed to account for the following specific site characteristics and potential migration pathways or barriers, including, but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - local soil and rock conditions - hydrogeological conditions at the facility - locations of buildings and structures relative to the waste deposit area - adjacent land use, and inhabitable structures within 1000 ft of

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.135.61.CA. The perimeter gas monitoring network at a closed solid waste disposal site must meet specific location standards (27 CCR, Sections 20918, 20925, and 21160) [Citation Revised September 1998].</p> <p>SO.135.62.CA. Perimeter monitoring wells at closed solid waste disposal facilities must meet installation requirements (27 CCR, Sections 20415(a), 20918, and 20925).</p>	<p>the landfill property boundary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - manmade pathways, such as underground construction - the nature and age of waste and its potential to generate landfill gas. <p>Verify that the operator implements and maintains landfill gas control.</p> <p>Verify that gas monitoring and control are conducted during the closure and postclosure maintenance period.</p> <p>Verify that in designing the LCRS to meet the requirements, the owner/operator also assures that the LCRS neither:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - interferes with landfill gas control, nor - promotes landfill gas migration. <p>(NOTE: A landfill may be granted an exemption to the following regulations if the operator demonstrates to the satisfaction of the local Enforcement Agency with concurrence by the Board, that there is no potential for adverse impacts on public health and safety, and the environment.)</p> <p>Verify that the perimeter subsurface monitoring wells are installed around the waste deposit perimeter but not within refuse.</p> <p>(NOTE: The facility may attempt to demonstrate the local Enforcement Agency that there are areas around the perimeter that do not warrant the installation of monitoring wells.)</p> <p>Verify that the perimeter monitoring wells meet the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - spacing of wells is determined based upon, but not limited to, the nature of the structure to be protected and its proximity to the refuse - wells are spaced to align with gas permeable structural or stratigraphic features

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
20918, and 20925).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - probe spacing is reduced as necessary to protect persons and structures threatened by landfill gas migration - the depth of the wellbore equals the maximum depth of refuse as measured within 1000 ft of the monitoring point. <p>Verify that the number and depths of monitoring probes within the wellbore are installed in accordance with the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a shallow probe is installed 5 to 10 ft below the surface - an intermediate probe is installed at or near half the depth of the wellbore - a deep probe is set at or near the depth of the wellbore - the specified depths of monitoring probes within the wellbore are adjusted, based on geologic data obtained during drilling and probes are placed adjacent to soils that are most conductive to gas flow - all probes are installed above the permanent low seasonal water table, above and below perched groundwater, and above bedrock - when the depth of the wellbore does not exceed 30 ft, the number of probes may be reduced to two, with one probe located in the shallow zone and the other located adjacent to permeable soils at or near the depth of the well bore. <p>Verify that any exclusions or modifications are approved by the local Enforcement Agency and the Board.</p> <p>Verify that monitoring wells are drilled by a licensed drilling contractor.</p> <p>Verify that a record of each monitoring well is maintained by the installation and submitted to the Board and the local Enforcement Agency upon request.</p> <p>Verify that the record includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a facility map drawn to a scale proposed by the design engineer or engineering geologist showing the location of all monitoring wells, well number, and surface elevations at the wellheads - well logs, including the names of the person(s) logging the hole - a description of construction including a well detail that

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.135.63.CA. Onsite gas monitoring structures must be situated both adjacent to and on top of solid waste deposit areas (27 CCR, Sections 20918 and 20931) [Revised September 1998].</p> <p>SO.135.64.CA. Monitoring probes and onsite structures at solid waste disposal sites must be sampled for methane during the monitoring</p>	<p>indicates probe material and depth, extent and type of filter pack, thickness and material used for seals, extent and material used for backfill, size and interval of perforations, and a description of any shutoff valves or covers.</p> <p>Verify that a minimum seal of 5 ft of bentonite is provided at the surface and between the monitored zones.</p> <p>Verify that the monitoring network design includes provisions for monitoring wellbore structures including, but not limited to buildings, subsurface vaults, utilities, or any other areas where potential gas buildup would be of concern.</p> <p>Verify that the methods used for monitoring onsite structures include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - periodic monitoring using either permanently installed monitoring probes or gas surveys - continuous monitoring systems. <p>Verify that structures located on top of the waste deposit are monitored on a continuous basis.</p> <p>Verify that areas of the structure where gas may accumulate are monitored and include, but are not limited to areas in, under, beneath, and around:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - basements - crawl spaces - floor seams or cracks - subsurface utility connections. <p>Verify that all monitoring probes and onsite structures are sampled for methane during the monitoring period.</p> <p>Verify that specified trace gases are sampled for as required by the Board or local Enforcement Agency.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>period (27 CCR, Sections 20918 and 20932) [Revised September 1998].</p>	
<p>SO.135.65.CA. Solid waste disposal facilities must adhere to gas monitoring timetables (27 CCR, Sections 20918 and 20933) [Revised September 1998].</p>	<p>Verify that quarterly monitoring is conducted and that frequency is increased as necessary or as required by the Board.</p>
<p>SO.135.66.CA. Gas monitoring reports from closed solid waste disposal sites must be submitted to the Board (27 CCR, Sections 20918 and 20934) [Revised September 1998].</p>	<p>Verify that the results of gas monitoring are submitted to the Board and local enforcement within 90 days of sampling, provided compliance levels are maintained.</p> <p>Verify that the monitoring reports include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - concentrations of methane, as measured at each probe and within each wellbore structure - concentrations of specified trace gases, if required - documentation of date, time, barometric pressure, atmospheric temperatures, general weather conditions, and probe pressures - names of sampling personnel, apparatus utilized, and a brief description of the methods used - a numbering system to correlate monitoring results to a corresponding probe location.
<p>SO.135.67.CA. Closed solid waste disposal sites must meet response requirements to methane gas concentration levels (27 CCR, Sections</p>	<p>Determine whether the results of gas monitoring indicate concentrations of methane in excess of required limits.</p> <p>Verify that all immediate steps necessary to protect public health and safety and the environment are taken.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>20918 and 20937) [Citation Revised September 1998].</p>	<p>Verify that the Enforcement Agency is notified in writing within 5 days of learning that compliance levels have been exceed and indicates what measures are being taken to correct the problem.</p> <p>Verify that the facility checked the accuracy of the test results by reviewing the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - probe readings - possible liquid interference - control well influences - barometric pressure effect. <p>Verify that a letter describing the nature and extent of the problem, and any immediate corrective actions that need to be taken is submitted to the Enforcement Agency and the local Enforcement Agency within 10 working days.</p> <p>Verify that a gas control system, designed by a registered civil or mechanical engineer, is constructed.</p> <p>Verify that a gas control system is designed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - prevent methane accumulation in onsite structures - reduce methane concentrations at monitored property boundaries to below compliance levels - reduce trace gas concentrations - provide for the collection treatment and/or disposal of landfill gas condensate produced at the surface. <p>Verify that subsurface gas control systems include, but are not limited to, one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - active perimeter or interior control systems that are designed to accommodate the maximum expected flow rate from the landfill, and provide access for system monitoring and flow rate adjustment - perimeter air injection systems that are installed in native soil between the refuse and the area to be protected, but not in the refuse itself, that are designed and operated to prevent air infiltrations into the landfill but maintain methane concentrations to compliance level

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.135.68.CA. Closed solid waste disposal facilities must take secondary measures to mitigate the release of hazardous gases after excess levels are detected (27 CCR, Section 20937(d) through (f)) [Citation Revised September 1998].</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - passive systems, including cutoff trenches, slurry walls, and vent trenches, when used, are constructed with an impermeable geomembrane liner, are installed to the depth of permanent low seasonal groundwater or keyed into a low permeability layer below the limit of migration. <p>Verify that the appropriate actions are taken to mitigate the effects of landfill gas accumulation in onsite structures by using one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - flexible membrane liners - active collection systems - passive collection systems designed to be upgraded to an active system - alarms - ignition source control - utility collars installed within structures and outside in trenches - ventilation. <p>Verify that, to ensure that the gas control system is operating at optimum efficiency, the installation provides for system monitoring and adjustment.</p> <p>Verify that a maintenance program for the gas control system is implemented in accordance with the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a site-specific operations and maintenance manual is maintained and kept current to reflect any expansion or modifications to the gas control system - an operations and maintenance manual provides for periodic inspections and servicing of gas control equipment - operations and maintenance is recorded and the records are retained by the operator - inspections are conducted as necessary to ensure the integrity of the system.
<p>SO.135.69.CA. Upon</p>	<p>Verify that a detailed description and a map of the closed site is filed</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>completion of closure, the disposal site must file a detailed description of the closed solid waste disposal site with the appropriate agencies (27 CCR, Section 21170) [Revised September 1998].</p> <p>SO.135.70.CA. The solid waste disposal site must be maintained and monitored for a period of not less than 30 yr after the completion of closure (27 CCR, Section 21180) [Revised September 1998].</p> <p>SO.135.71.CA. Solid waste disposal facilities must meet change of ownership requirements</p>	<p>with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the Recorder of the County in which the site is located - the local Enforcement Agency - the local agency selected to maintain the county solid waste management plan. <p>Verify that the site description includes, but is not limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the date that closure was completed - the boundaries including height and depths of the filled area - the boundaries of the filled area or if the site was closed in increments, the boundaries of each WMU - the location where the closure and postclosure plans can be obtained - a statement that the future site use is restricted in accordance with the postclosure maintenance plan. <p>Verify that, after the completion of closure of the entire solid waste landfill, the following maintenance and monitoring occur for 30 yr:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - site security - gas monitoring and control system maintenance as specified in the final closure and postclosure maintenance plans. <p>(NOTE: The 30 yr monitoring period does not commence until closure of the entire landfill is complete.)</p> <p>(NOTE: If nonliquid waste is exposed during postclosure maintenance activities at a solid waste landfill, the waste may be returned to that landfill provided that the integrity of the final cover is maintained.)</p> <p>Verify that before the title to a disposal site is transferred to another person during closure or postclosure maintenance, the new owner is notified by the previous owner or his agent of the existence of these standards and of the conditions and agreements assigned to assure</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>during closure or postclosure maintenance (27 CCR, Section 21200) [Revised September 1998].</p> <p>SO.135.72.CA. Solid waste disposal facilities must meet postclosure land use requirements (27 CCR, Section 21190).</p>	<p>compliance.</p> <p>Verify that the facility notifies the Enforcement Agency of the change in title within 30 days and provides the name, firm, mailing address, and the telephone number of the new owner.</p> <p>Verify that the site design shows one or more proposed uses of the site toward which the operator will direct his efforts, or shows development as open space, graded to harmonize with the setting and landscaped with native shrubbery or low maintenance ground cover.</p> <p>Verify that proposed postclosure land uses are designed and maintained to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - protect public health and safety and prevent damage to structures, roads, utilities and gas monitoring and control systems - prevent public contact with waste, landfill gas and leachate - prevent landfill gas explosions. <p>Verify that all proposed postclosure land uses, other than non-irrigated open space, on sites implementing closure or on closed sites are submitted to the Enforcement Agency, RWQCB, local air district and local land use agency.</p> <p>Verify that construction on the site maintains the integrity of the final cover, drainage and erosion control systems, and gas monitoring and control systems.</p> <p>Verify that construction of structural improvements on top of landfilled areas during the postclosure period meet the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - automatic methane gas sensors designed to trigger an audible alarm when methane concentrations are detected - enclosed basement construction is prohibited - buildings are constructed to mitigate the effects of gas accumulation - buildings and utilities are constructed to mitigate the effects of

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
	<p>differential settlement</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - all utility connections are designed with flexible connections and utility collars - utilities are not installed in or below the barrier layer of final cover - pilings are not installed in or any bottom liner unless approved by the RWQCB - if pilings are installed in or through the low permeability layer of final cover, then the low permeability layer is replaced or repaired - periodic methane gas monitoring is conducted inside all buildings and underground utilities. <p>(NOTE: An additional soil layer or building pad may be placed on the final cover prior to construction to protect the integrity and function of the various layers of final cover, if required by the local Enforcement Agency.)</p> <p>Verify that on-site construction within 1000 ft of the boundary of any disposal area prevents gas migration into the building.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.160. WASTE TIRES FACILITIES</p> <p>SO.160.1.CA. The storage of waste tires outdoors must meet specific requirements regarding fire prevention (14 CCR, Section 17351).</p> <p>SO.160.2.CA. The storage of waste tires outdoors must meet specific requirements regarding access and security (14 CCR, Section 17352).</p>	<p>Verify that communication equipment is maintained at all waste tire facilities, if they are staffed by an attendant, to ensure that the site operator can contact local fire protection authorities in case of fire.</p> <p>Verify that adequate equipment is provided and maintained at the waste tire storage facility at all times, including the following, at a minimum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - one dry chemical fire extinguisher - one 2.5 gal water extinguisher - one pike pole at least 10 ft in length - one round point and one square point shovel. <p>Verify that an adequate water supply is available at the waste tire facility for use by the local fire authority, and that is capable of delivering at least 1000 gal/min for a duration of at least 3 h.</p> <p>Verify that the waste tire facility has the following access and security controls:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a sign is posted at the entrance stating the name and phone number of the operator, and if the waste tire facility receives tires from sources other than the operator of the site, the sign also contains operating hours and site rules - if tires are received from other sources, an attendant is present when the facility is open - an access road is maintained passable for emergency equipment and vector control vehicles at all times - unauthorized access is strictly controlled through the use of industrial fencing and gates, or other means of access control.

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.160.3.CA. The storage of waste tires outdoors must meet specific requirements regarding vector control (14 CCR, Section 17353).</p>	<p>Verify that all waste tires are stored in one of the following ways to prevent the breeding and harborage of mosquitoes, rodents, and other vectors:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - cover with impermeable barriers other than soil to prevent entry or accumulation of precipitation - use of treatment or methods to prevent or eliminate vector breeding as necessary, provided the program is approved by the local vector control authority. <p>(NOTE: If no local vector authority exists, the local health department and the state Department of Health Services approve the vector control plan.)</p>
<p>SO.160.4.CA. The storage of waste tires outdoors must meet specific requirements regarding storage (14 CCR, Section 17354).</p>	<p>Verify that waste tires are restricted to individual tire storage units that do not exceed 5000 ft² of contiguous area and 6 ft in height when within 20 ft of any property line or structures.</p> <p>Verify that waste tires are not located within 10 ft of any property line or structure.</p> <p>Verify that any waste tire pile does not exceed 50,000 ft³ in volume nor 10 ft in height.</p> <p>Verify that the minimum distance between waste tires and structures located either onsite or offsite does not exceed the distance prescribed in Appendix 9-6.</p> <p>Verify that a fire lane of a width prescribed in Appendix 9-6 is provided between tire storage units, is kept free of flammable or combustible materials or vegetation, and access to the fire land for emergency vehicles is unobstructed at all times.</p> <p>Verify that waste tires are separated from vegetation and other potentially flammable materials by no less than 40 ft.</p> <p>Verify that open flames, blow torches, or highly flammable materials</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.160.5.CA. Waste tires that are landfilled outdoors in a permitted</p>	<p>are prohibited within 40 ft of a waste tire pile.</p> <p>(NOTE: All of the above requirements apply to the storage of waste tires unless, for any particular requirement, the local fire authority determines and documents in writing that a different requirement will meet the intent of these regulations for the prevention of fire and the protection of life and the property.)</p> <p>Verify that surface water drainage is directed around and away from the waste tire storage area.</p> <p>Verify that waste tires at existing waste tire facilities are not stored on surfaces with grades that will interfere with fire fighting equipment or personnel unless mitigation measures have been approved by the local fire authority or a registered fire safety engineer.</p> <p>Verify that new waste tire facilities are not sited in any area where they may be subjected to immersion in water during a 100-yr storm unless the operator demonstrates to the Board that the facilities are designed and operated so as to prevent waste tires from migrating offsite.</p> <p>Verify that new waste tires are not located on sites with grades or other physical features that interfere with fire fighting equipment or personnel.</p> <p>Verify that tires are removed from rims immediately upon arrival at the facility.</p> <p>Verify that waste tires are not stored in wetlands, ravines, the 100-yr floodplain, or any area where they may be subjected to immersion in water.</p> <p>Verify that the site is designed and constructed to provide protection to bodies of water from runoff of pyrolytic oil resulting from a potential tire fire.</p> <p>(NOTE: All waste tires stored at permitted solid waste facilities must meet this requirement.)</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>outdoors in a permitted solid waste disposal facility must meet specific requirements (14 CCR, Section 17355).</p>	<p>Verify that the tires are permanently reduced in volume prior to landfilling by shredding, or other Board-approved methods.</p>
<p>SO.160.6.CA. The storage of waste tires indoors must meet specific requirements (14 CCR, Section 17356).</p>	<p>Verify that waste tires stored indoors are stored under conditions meeting or exceeding those in <i>Standard for Storage of Rubber Tires</i>, National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), NFPA 231D-1989 edition, which is incorporated by reference.</p>
<p>SO.160.7.CA. Waste tire facilities that store, stockpile, accumulate, or discard waste tires must be permitted (14 CCR, Section 18420(a) and (c)(1) and Section 18427) [Revised September 2000].</p>	<p>Verify that a waste tire facility that stores, stockpiles, accumulates, or discards waste tires has a waste tire facility permit and complies with the specifications of the permit.</p> <p>(NOTE: The following conditions are exempt from the waste tire facility permit requirement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - waste tires that are stored or disposed at permitted solid waste disposal facilities - the facility uses fewer than 5000 waste tires for agricultural purposes and waste tires are rendered incapable of holding accumulations of water, including but not limited to, waste tires that have been shredded, chopped, drilled with holes sufficiently large to assure drainage, or slit longitudinally and stacked - the facility stores less than 500 waste tires - the waste tires are stored in an enclosed structure - the waste tires are stored in fully enclosed movable containers.) <p>Verify that the number of waste tires stored at the site is computed as the sum of the number of whole plus altered waste tires.</p>
<p>SO.160.8.CA. Waste tire facilities must have plans of operation containing specific</p>	<p>Verify that waste tire facilities have facility plans of operation that contain all of the information required in the permit.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>information (14 CCR, Section 18432).</p> <p>SO.160.9.CA. Waste tire facilities must maintain an emergency response plan onsite (14 CCR, Section 18433).</p> <p>SO.160.10.CA. Major waste tire facilities must follow specific reduction/elimination plans in order to comply with regulations (14 CCR, Section 18434).</p>	<p>Verify that waste tire facilities maintain an emergency response plan onsite as part of the waste tire facility permit.</p> <p>(NOTE: The emergency response plan must also be submitted to the local fire authority.)</p> <p>Verify that major waste tire facilities conduct an analysis of the facility operation to determine which reduction and/or corrections are necessary to comply with the requirements for adequate water supply of 1000 gal/min (17352(c)), vector control measures (17353), and storage of waste tires (17354).</p> <p>Verify that, if the analysis indicates that a reduction in the number of waste tires is necessary, the waste tire facility operator prepares a detailed reduction plan and implementation schedule for the reduction plan, or, if the operator is unable to reduce the number of tires, a detailed elimination plan and implementation schedule for the elimination plan is established.</p> <p>Verify that a closure plan is prepared.</p> <p>Verify that the elimination or reduction of existing waste tire piles is accomplished using one or more of the techniques prescribed in section 42821 of the Public Resources Code, including disposal or storage at a solid waste facility.</p> <p>Verify that the reduction/elimination plan includes, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a description of the nature of actions that are necessary to achieve compliance with the above-mentioned regulations - an implementation schedule for the actions to be taken, with the following considered: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - potential fire danger - proximity to sensitive areas

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.160.11.CA. Waste tire facilities must begin closure activities under certain circumstances (14 CCR, Section 18440).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - threat to human health and the environment - economic considerations - site clean-up restrictions - litigation - site fire fighting restrictions - vector control. <p>Verify that waste tire facilities cease to accept waste tires and immediately begin closure activities in compliance with any special closure conditions specified in the permit if any of the following take place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the operator declares the site closed - the waste tire facility permit expires and is not renewed - a Board order to cease operation is issued - a permit compliance schedule specifies that closure is to begin - the operator does not comply with all of these waste tire facility regulations.
<p>SO.160.12.CA. Waste tire facilities must follow specific closure conditions (14 CCR, Section 18441).</p>	<p>Verify that waste tire facilities are closed in the following manner:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - public access to the waste tire facility is closed - a notice is posted at the facility entrance indicating to the public that the site is closed and, if the site accepted waste tires from the public, indicating the nearest site where waste tires can be deposited - the Board is notified 120 days prior to the beginning of closure of the site - the Board is notified when closure activities are completed and trucking receipts or other proof that all remaining tires and residues have been removed and properly disposed of are presented to the Board - all waste tires and tire-derived products are removed to a permitted waste tire facility or solid waste facility - any debris is removed to a recycling facility or a permitted solid waste disposal site.

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.160.13.CA. Waste tire facilities must meet specific recordkeeping requirements (14 CCR, Section 18447).</p>	<p>Verify that all records required to be kept at waste tire facilities are retained by the facility operator for 5 yr, and are made available at the site during the normal business hours for inspection and photocopying by a representative of the Board or any individual authorized by the Board.</p>
<p>SO.160.14.CA. The hauling of waste tires must comply with manifest requirements (14 CCR, Section 18459.2, 18459.3, 18459.4) [Revised February 1999].</p>	<p>Verify that the following persons and entities comply with the manifest system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - waste tire haulers - waste tire generators - local government - persons hauling waste tires for agricultural purposes - collection facilities - destination facilities - any person not mentioned above who gives, contracts, or arranges to have waste tires transported - any person not included above who accepts waste tires. <p>Verify that any of the persons or entities that are required to use the manifest system fill out the Waste Tire Hauler Manifest CIWMB Form 62 (manifest).</p>
<p>SO.160.15.CA. Waste tire haulers must comply with the manifest regulations (14 CCR, Section 18459.2, 18459.3, 18459.4).</p>	<p>Verify that the following persons and entities comply with the manifest system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - waste tire haulers - waste tire generators - local government - persons hauling waste tires for agricultural purposes - collection facilities - destination facilities - any person not mentioned above who gives, contracts, or arranges to have waste tires transported - any person not included above who accepts waste tires.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
	Verify that any of the persons or entities who are required to use the manifest system fill out the Waste Tire Hauler Manifest CIWMB Form 62 (manifest).

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
SO.165. YARD WASTE/ COMPOSTING	<p>(NOTE: Section SO.165.CA. establishes standards and regulatory requirements for intentional and inadvertent composting resulting from the storage or handling of feedstock, compost, or chipped and ground materials (14 CCR, Section 17850(c) [Added September 1998].)</p> <p>(NOTE: The following activities are exempted from these regulations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - residences, parks, community gardens, homeowner associations, universities, schools, hospitals, golf courses, industrial parks, and other similar entities, if less than 500 yd³ of any combination of green material feedstock, animal material feedstock, and active compost is onsite at any one time - activities that compost green material or animal material derived from agricultural commodities, and return a similar amount of the compost produced to that same agricultural source, or an agricultural source owned or leased by the owner, parent, or subsidiary of the composting activity - chipping and grinding activities (if 1000 yd³ or less of feedstock and chipped and ground material is on-site at any one time or any amount of feedstock and chipped and ground material is stored for 7 days or less) - biomass conversion activities - vermicomposting activities (the storage of feedstock to be used in the production of growth medium for worms, feedstock which is being processed to produce growth medium, and the storage of growth medium is not an excluded activity and is subject to composting storage requirements - storage (if 1000 yd³ or less of feedstock, compost, or chipped and ground material is on-site at any one time or any amount of feedstock, compost, or chipped and ground material is stored for 7 days or less) - storage or handling of feedstock, compost or chipped and ground materials which have been sold and removed from the site, bagged for sale, given away for beneficial use and removed from the site, or otherwise beneficially used (beneficial use include, but are not limited to, slope stabilization, weed suppression, and similar uses, as determined by the

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.165.1.CA. [Deleted February 1998].</p> <p>SO.165.2.CA. Agricultural material composting operations must meet specific regulations (14 CCR, Section 17856).</p> <p>SO.165.3.CA. Green material composting operations and facilities must meet specific permitting requirements (14 CCR, Section 17857).</p>	<p>Enforcement Agency; land application; and reclamation projects).</p> <p>(NOTE: No more than an incidental amount of up to 2500 yd³ of compost product may be given away or sold annually.)</p> <p>Verify that all agricultural material composting operations have tiered solid waste facility permits and comply with the regulations specified in such permits.</p> <p>Verify that compost produced by agricultural material composting operations that compost only agricultural commodities are inspected by the Enforcement Agency at least once every 3 mo during periods of active composting.</p> <p>Verify that compost produced by an agricultural material composting operations that use agricultural commodities and clean green material do not sell or give away more than 1000 yd³/yr of compost product.</p> <p>(NOTE: Compost produced by agricultural material composting operations that use only agricultural commodities may be solid or given away without restriction.)</p> <p>Verify that all green material composting operations and facilities that have up to 1000 yd³ of feedstock and active compost onsite at any one time have tiered solid waste facility permits and comply with the regulations specified in such permits.</p> <p>Verify that a green material composting facility that has more than 1000 yd³, but no more than 10,000 yd³ of feedstock and active compost onsite at any one time obtains a registration permit prior to commencing operations.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.165.4.CA. Animal material composting facilities must meet specific permitting requirements (14 CCR, Section 17858).</p>	<p>Verify that a green material composting facility that has more than 10,000 yd³ of feedstock and active compost onsite at any one time obtains a standardized permit prior to commencing operations.</p>
<p>SO.165.5.CA. Sewage sludge composting facilities must meet specific permitting requirements (14 CCR, Section 17859).</p>	<p>Verify that animal material composting facilities that have up to 10,000 yd³ of feedstock and active compost onsite at any one time obtain a registration permit prior to commencing operations.</p> <p>Verify that animal material composting facilities that have more than 10,000 yd³ of feedstock at any one time obtain a standardized permit prior to commencing operations.</p>
<p>SO.165.6.CA. Mixed solid waste composting facilities must meet specific permitting requirements (14 CCR, Section 17860).</p>	<p>Verify that sewage sludge composting facilities that have up to 10,000 yd³ of feedstock, and that meet Class B requirements pursuant to Title 40, Chapter I, Subchapter O, Part 503.32 of the CFR, and active compost onsite at any one time obtain a registration permit prior to commencing operations.</p> <p>Verify that sewage sludge composting facility operators obtain records demonstrating that the sewage sludge feedstock is in compliance with Class B requirements.</p> <p>Verify that a sewage sludge composting facility that composts sewage sludge feedstock and which does not meet Class B requirements, or which has more than 10,000 yd³ of feedstock and active compost onsite at any one time obtains a standard permit prior to commencing operations.</p>
<p>SO.165.6.CA. Mixed solid waste composting facilities must meet specific permitting requirements (14 CCR, Section 17860).</p>	<p>Verify that all mixed solid waste composting facilities obtain a full solid waste facilities permit prior to commencing operations.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.165.7.CA. Research composting operations must meet specific permitting requirements (14 CCR, Section 17862).</p>	<p>Verify that research composting operations do not have more than 2500 yd³ of compost feedstock and active compost onsite at any one time, and that they comply with the Enforcement Agency notification requirements as stated in the tiered solid waste permit.</p> <p>Verify that a description of the research performed and the projected timeframe for completion of the research operation is provided to the Enforcement Agency.</p> <p>Verify that the Enforcement Agency notification for a research composting operation is renewed after each 2-yr period of operation.</p>
<p>SO.165.8.CA. Composting facilities must follow specific reporting requirements (14 CCR, Section 17863).</p>	<p>Verify that composting facilities that have standardized or full solid waste facilities permits file a <i>Report of Composting Site Information</i> with the Enforcement Agency</p> <p>Verify that, if the operator of the composting facility alters the permitted feedstock the changes are reported to the Enforcement Agency.</p> <p>Verify that the <i>Report of Composting Site Information</i> contains the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a description of the composting processes to be used, including estimated quantities of feedstocks, additives, and amendments - a descriptive statement of the operations conducted at the facility - a schematic drawing of the facility showing layout and general dimensions of all processes utilized in the production of compost including, but not limited to, unloading, storage, processing, parking, and loading areas - a description of the proposed methods used to control litter, odors, dust, rodents, and insects - a description of the proposed emergency provisions for equipment breakdown or power failure - a description of the anticipated maximum and average length of time compost will be stored at the facility - a description of compost equipment used at the facility including type, capacity, and number of units

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.165.9.CA. Composting operations and facilities must meet specific siting requirements (14 CCR, Section 17865).</p> <p>SO.165.10.CA. Composting operations and facilities must meet specific design and construction requirements (14 CCR, Section 17866).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - anticipated annual operation capacity for the facility in yd³ - a description of provisions to handle unusual peak loadings - a description of the proposed method for storage and final disposal of nonrecoverable or nonmarketable residues - a description of the water supplies for process water required - identification of persons responsible for oversight of facility operations - a description of the proposed site restoration activities. <p>Verify that composting operations and facilities located atop closed solid waste landfills meet the postclosure requirements for solid waste disposal sites located in SO.135 (27 CCR, Section 21190).</p> <p>Verify that composting operations and facilities sited on intermediate cover on a solid waste landfill locate operations areas on foundation substrate that is stabilized, either by natural or mechanical compaction, to minimize differential settlement, ponding, soil liquefaction, or failure of pads or structural foundations.</p> <p>Verify that composting operations and facilities are designed and constructed in a manner that enables the operations and facilities to comply with the operational requirements.</p> <p>Verify that the design of a composting facility utilizes advice, as appropriate, from persons competent in engineering, architecture, landscape design, traffic engineering, air quality control, and design of structures.</p> <p>Verify that the engineering design of a composting facility is in accordance with the principles and disciplines in the state of California generally accepted for design of this type of facility.</p> <p>Verify that the engineering design is based on appropriate data regarding the service area, anticipated nature and quantity of material to be received, climatological factors, physical settings, adjacent land use (existing and planned), types and numbers of vehicles anticipated to enter the station, drainage control, the hours</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.165.11.CA. Composting operations and facilities must meet general operating requirements (14 CCR, Section 17867).</p>	<p>of operation, and other pertinent information.</p> <p>Verify that, if the station is to be used by the general public, the design of the facility takes account of features that are needed to accommodate such public use.</p> <p>Verify that the composting of mammalian flesh, organs, unprocessed hide, blood, bone, and marrow is prohibited at composting operations and facilities, except when from the residential sector or food service industry.</p> <p>Verify that carcasses of animals with any contagious disease are not composted, unless approved in writing by the California Department of Food Agriculture Animal Industry.</p> <p>Verify that all composting activities are conducted in a manner that minimizes vectors, odor impacts, litter, hazards, nuisances, and noise impacts, and minimizes human contact with, inhalation, ingestion, and transportation of dust, particulates, and pathogenic organisms.</p> <p>Verify that random load checks of feedstocks, additives, and amendments for contaminants are conducted.</p> <p>Verify that contamination of compost product that has undergone pathogen reduction, with feedstocks, compost, or wastes that have not undergone pathogen reduction, or additives is prevented.</p> <p>Verify that unauthorized human or animal access to the composting facility is prevented.</p> <p>Verify that traffic flow into, on, and out of the composting operation or facility is controlled in a safe manner.</p> <p>Verify that all composting operations and facilities that are open for public business post legible signs at all public entrances which include the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - name of the operation or facility - name of the operator - facility hours of operation

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.165.12.CA. Composting operations and facilities must follow specific sampling regulations (14 CCR, Section 17868.1).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - materials that will and will not be accepted, if applicable - schedule of charges, if applicable - phone numbers where operator or designee can be reached in case of an emergency. <p>Verify that the following is maintained at the composting operation or facility for emergency:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - fire prevention, protection, and control measures, including, but not limited to, temperature monitoring of windrows and piles, adequate water supply for fire suppression, and the isolation of potential ignition sources from combustible materials - a fire lane of a minimum of 12 ft in width that accesses all operation areas - telephone or radio communication capability. <p>Verify that all composting operations that sell or give away greater than 2500 yd³ of compost annually, and all facilities, meet the following sampling requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the maximum acceptable metal concentration limits specified in Appendix 9-3 and pathogen reduction requirements are met when the compost product leaves the operation or facility boundaries - the above verification is performed by taking and analyzing at least one composite sample of compost product, meeting the following requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an operator who composts green material, animal material, or mixed solid waste takes and analyzes one composite sample for every 5000 yd³ of compost produced - an operator who composts sewage sludge meets the sampling schedule described in Appendix 9-4 - composite sample analysis for maximum acceptable metal concentrations, as specified in Appendix 9-3, are conducted at a laboratory certified by the California Department of Health Services, pursuant to the Health and Safety Code - a composite sample consists of 12 mixed samples which are of equal value and are extracted from within the compost pile as follows:

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.165.13.CA. Composting facilities and operations must meet specific maximum metal concentration limits (14 CCR, Section 17868.2).</p> <p>SO.165.14.CA. Composting operations and facilities must follow specific measures for pathogen reduction (14 CCR, Section 17868.3).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - four samples from one-half the horizontal width of the pile, each at a different cross-section - four samples from one-fourth the horizontal width of the pile, each at a different cross-section - four samples from one-eighth the horizontal width of the pile, each at a different cross-section. <p>(NOTE: The amount of sewage sludge compost feedstock is calculated in dry weight metric tons.)</p> <p>Verify compost product containing any metal in amounts that exceed the maximum acceptable metal concentrations listed in Appendix 9-3 is designated for disposal, additional processing, or other use as approved by state or Federal agencies with appropriate jurisdiction.</p> <p>Verify that compost product that contains pathogens in amounts that exceed the maximum acceptable pathogen concentrations described below are designated for disposal, additional processing, or other use as approved by state or Federal agencies with appropriate jurisdiction.</p> <p>Verify that the density of fecal coliform in the compost product, that is or has at one time been active compost, is less than 1000 most probable number per gram of total solids (dry weight basis), or the density of Salmonella sp. bacteria in compost is less than three most probable number per 4 g of total solids (dry weight basis).</p> <p>Verify that, at enclosed or within-vessel compost operations and facilities, active compost is maintained at a temperature of 55 °C (131 °F) or higher for a pathogen reduction period of 3 days.</p> <p>(NOTE: Due to variations among enclosed and within-vessel composting system designs, including tunnels, the operator should submit a system-specific temperature monitoring plan with the</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.165.15.CA. Composting operations and facilities must meet Specific requirements regarding the processing of clean green material (14 CCR. Section</p>	<p>permit application.)</p> <p>Verify that, if the operation or facility uses a windrow composting process, active compost is maintained at a temperature of 55 °C (131 °F) or higher for a pathogen reduction period of 15 days or longer, and that during this period there is a minimum of five turnings of the windrow.</p> <p>Verify that, if the operation or facility uses an aerated static pile composting process, all active compost is covered with 6 to 12 in. of insulating material, and the active compost is maintained at a temperature of 55 °C (131 °F) or higher for a pathogen reduction period of 3 days.</p> <p>(NOTE: Alternative methods of compliance may be approved by the Enforcement Agency if it is determined that the alternative method will provide equivalent pathogen reduction.)</p> <p>Verify that compost operations and facilities are monitored in the following manner to ensure pathogen reduction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - daily during the pathogen reduction period, at least one temperature reading is taken per every 150 ft of windrow, or fraction thereof, or for every 200 yd³ of active compost, or fraction thereof - temperature measurements for pathogen reduction are measured as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - windrow composting processes and agitated bays are monitored 12 to 24 in. below the pile surface - aerated static pile composting processes are monitored 12 to 18 in. from the point where the insulation cover meets the active compost. <p>Verify that, in order for a feedstock to be considered clean green material, the following requirements are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the feedstock undergoes load checking to ensure a reduction in physical contaminants to the greatest extent possible, but no greater than 0.5 percent of the total weight, including both visual observation of incoming waste loads and load sorting to

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>(14 CCR, Section 17868.4).</p> <p>SO.165.16.CA. Composting operations and facilities must meet general recordkeeping requirements (14 CCR, Section 17869).</p>	<p>quantify percentage of contaminating materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - load sorting is performed on a minimum of one percent of daily incoming material volume and number or vehicle loads, or at least on truck per day, whichever is greater - the feedstock meets the metal concentration limits specified in Appendix 9-3 facility personnel are adequately trained - any agricultural material composting operation using the feedstock obtains records demonstration compliance with these regulations. <p>Verify that all composting records required in these records (SO.165) are kept in one location and accessible for 5 yr and are available for inspection by authorized representatives of the Board, Enforcement Agency, local health entity, and other duly authorized regulatory and enforcement agencies during normal working hours.</p> <p>Verify that any special occurrences encountered during operation and methods used to resolve problems arising from these events are recorded, including details of all incidents that required implementing emergency procedures.</p> <p>Verify that any public complaints received at the operation or facility are recorded, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the nature of the complaint - the date the complaint was received - the name, address, and telephone number of the person or persons making the complaint, if available - any actions taken in response to the complaint. <p>Verify that the quantity and type of feedstock received and quantity of compost produced are recorded.</p> <p>Verify that the number of load checks performed and loads rejected are recorded.</p> <p>Verify that all test results are recorded, including, but not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - metal concentrations - fecal coliform and Salmonella sp. densities

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.165.17.CA. Composting operations and facilities must follow specific site restoration requirements (14 CCR, Section 17870).</p> <p>SO.165.18.CA. Chipping and grinding activity that has more than 1,000 yd³ of feedstock and chipped and ground material on-site must meet specific requirements (14 CCR, Section 17862.1) [Added September 1997;</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - temperature measurements - dates of windrow turnings. <p>Verify that records detailing pathogen reduction methods are retained at the operation or facility.</p> <p>Verify that all composting operations and facilities meet the following site restoration requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the operator provides the Enforcement Agency with written notice of the intent to perform site restoration at least 30 days prior to beginning the restoration - the owner/operator provide site restoration necessary to protect public health, safety, and the environment - the operator ensures that the following site restoration procedures are performed upon completion of operations and termination of service: - the operation and facility grounds, ponds, and drainage areas are cleaned of all residues including, but not limited to, compost materials, construction scraps, and other materials related to the operations, and these residues are legally recycled, reused, or disposed of - all machinery is cleaned and removed or stored securely - all remaining structures are cleaned of compost materials, dust, particulates, or other residues related to the composting and site restoration operations. <p>(NOTE: These requirements apply to chipping and grinding activity that has more than 1,000 yd³ of feedstock and chipped and ground material on-site at any one time. These requirements do not apply if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the operator maintains records which document that material is not stored on-site for more than 7 days; or - the activity is located on agricultural land for the production of chipped and ground material from animal material or agricultural commodities which shall be applied to agricultural lands owned or leased by the owner, parent, or subsidiary of the agricultural material chipping and grinding activity; or

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>Revised September 1998].</p> <p>SO.165.19.CA. storage of more than 1000 yd³ of feedstock, compost, or chipped and ground material on-site must meet specific requirements (14 CCR, Section 17862.2) [Added September 1998].</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the activity is located at an operation or facility that has a tiered or full permit and the activity is identified and described in the report of facility information; or - the activity is located at the site of biomass conversion and is for use in biomass conversion; or - the activity is part of a silvicultural operation or a wood, paper, or wood product manufacturing operation.) <p>Verify that chipping and grinding activity meets the following operating standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - activities are conducted in a manner that minimizes vectors, odor impacts, litter, hazards, nuisances, and noise impacts - activities minimize human conduct with, inhalation, ingestion, and transportation of dust, particulates, and pathogenic organisms - the operator provides fire prevention, protection and control measures, including, but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - temperature monitoring of windrows and piles - adequate water supply for fire suppression - isolation of potential ignition sources from combustible materials - a fire lane of a minimum of 12 ft in width is provided to allow access to all operation areas. <p>Verify that chipping and grinding activity operators keep a record of the quantity and type of feedstock received and quantity of compost and chipped and ground material produced.</p> <p>(NOTE: These requirements apply to storage of more than 1000 yd³ of feedstock, compost, or chipped and ground material on-site. These requirements do not apply if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the operator maintains records which document that material is not stored on-site for more than 7 days; or - the activity is located on agricultural land and stores animal material or agricultural commodities which shall be applied to agricultural lands owned or leased by the owner, parent, or subsidiary of the agricultural material storage activity; or - the activity is located at an operation or facility that has a tiered

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
	<p>or full permit and the activity is identified and described in the Report of Facility Information; or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the activity is located at the site of biomass conversion and is for use in biomass conversion as defined in Public Resources Code section 40106; or - the activity is solely for the storage of sewage sludge at a Publicly Operated Treatment Works - the activity is part of a silvicultural operation or a wood, paper, or wood product manufacturing operation.) <p>(NOTE: Composting to solely produce growth medium for worms is subject to these storage requirements but not to composting permitting requirements.)</p> <p>Verify that storage of more than 1000 yd³ of feedstock, compost, or chipped and ground material on-site meets the following operating standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - activities are conducted in a manner that minimizes vectors, odor impacts, litter, hazards, nuisances, and noise impacts - activities minimize human contact with, inhalation, ingestion, and transportation of dust, particulates, and pathogenic organisms - the operator provides fire prevention, protection and control measures, including, but not limited to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - temperature monitoring of windrows and piles - adequate water supply for fire suppression - isolation of potential ignition sources from combustible materials - a fire lane of a minimum of 12 ft in width is provided to allow access to all operation areas. <p>Verify that chipping and grinding activity operators keep a record of the quantity and type of feedstock received and quantity of compost and chipped and ground material produced.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.170 OTHER DISPOSAL UNITS</p> <p>Waste Management Units: Construction and Design Criteria</p> <p>SO.170.1.CA. Class II WMUs must meet permit requirements (27 CCR Section 20310) [Revised September 1998].</p> <p>Waste Management Units: Operation Criteria</p> <p>SO.170.2.CA. The discharge or proposed discharge of specific waste to land is must meet specific regulations (27 CCR, Sections 20080(a), 20090 (a) through (d), (f), (h), and (i), and 20230) [Citation Revised September 1998].</p>	<p>Verify that Class II waste management units (WMU)s are permitted.</p> <p>Verify that Class II WMUs are designed and constructed in compliance with all permit requirements.</p> <p>(NOTE: The provisions of this section apply to waste treatment, storage, or disposal in landfills, surface impoundments, waste piles, and land treatment facilities.)</p> <p>Determine whether the waste management unit discharges any waste found in Appendix 9-5 to the land, other than in the following activities that are exempt from these requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - discharges of domestic sewage or treated effluent which are regulated by waste discharge requirements, or for which these requirements have been waived, and which are consistent with applicable water quality objectives, and treatment or storage facilities associated with municipal wastewater treatment plants, provided residual sludges or solid waste from the facilities are

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.170.3.CA. Specific</p>	<p>discharged only in accordance with applicable provisions of this section</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - discharges of wastewater to land, including but not limited to evaporation ponds, percolation ponds, or subsurface leachfields if the following conditions are met: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the applicable Regional Board has issued waste discharge requirements, reclamation requirements, or waived such issuance - the discharge is in compliance with the applicable water quality control plan - the wastewater does not need to be managed as a hazardous waste - discharge of waste to wells by injection if in compliance with Federal regulations - actions taken by or at the direction of public agencies to cleanup or abate conditions of pollution or nuisance resulting from unintentional or unauthorized releases of waste or pollutants, provided the materials removed from the immediate place of release are discharged appropriately and that remedial actions intended to contain the wastes at the place of release implement applicable provisions of this section - use of nonhazardous decomposable waste as a soil amendment pursuant to applicable best management practices, provided that regional boards may issue waste discharge or reclamation requirements for such use - recycling or other use of materials salvaged from waste, or produced by waste treatment, such as scrap metal, compost, and recycled chemicals, provided discharges of residual wastes from recycling or treatment operations to land are according to applicable provisions of this section - waste treatment in fully enclosed facilities, such as tanks, or in concrete-lined facilities of limited size, such as oil-water separators that comply with American Petroleum Institute (API) specifications. <p>Verify that these wastes are applied to the correct type of land disposal facility as listed in Appendix 9-5.</p> <p>Verify that the following wastes are discharged only at dedicated</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>types of waste may be discharged only at dedicated WMUs which are designed and constructed to contain them (27 CCR Sections 20200(b) and (c)) [Revised September 1998].</p> <p>SO.170.4.CA. The disposal of liquids at classified management units must follow specific requirements (27 CCR Section 20200(d(1)) [Revised September 1998].</p> <p>SO.170.5.CA. Hazardous wastes must meet specific requirements for discharge to land (23 CCR, Section 2521) [Revised September 1998].</p>	<p>WMUs that are designed and constructed to contain such wastes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - wastes that cause corrosion or decay, or otherwise reduce or impair the integrity of containment structures - wastes that, if mixed or commingled with other wastes under conditions that produce violent reaction, heat or pressure, fire or explosion, toxic byproducts, or reaction products which meet one of the following conditions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - require a higher level of containment - are restricted wastes - impair the integrity of containment structures. <p>Verify that the wastes are accurately characterized.</p> <p>Verify that wastes containing free liquids are not discharged to a Class II waste pile.</p> <p>Verify that any waste containing liquid in excess of the moisture-holding capacity of the waste in the Class II landfill, or which may contain liquid in excess of the moisture-holding capacity as a result of waste management operations, compaction, or settlement are only discharged to a surface impoundment or to a WMU with containment features equivalent to a surface impoundment.</p> <p>Verify that liquids or semi-solid waste, other than dewatered sewage or water treatment sludge, are not discharged to Class III landfills.</p> <p>Verify that hazardous wastes are discharged only at Class I WMUs which comply with the applicable provisions of this section unless the WMU is granted a variance.</p> <p>Verify that wastes designated as restricted wastes are not discharged to WMUs after the restriction date unless one of the following conditions applies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the discharge is for retrievable storage and the DHS has determined that processes to treat or recycle substantially all of the waste are not available

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.170.6.CA. Designated wastes must meet specific requirements for discharge to land (27 CCR, Section 20210) [Revised September 1998].</p> <p>SO.170.7.CA. Nonhazardous solid waste must meet specific requirements for discharge to land (27 CCR, Sections 20220(b), (c), and (d)) [Revised September 1998].</p>	<p>- DHS has granted a variance from restrictions against land disposal.</p> <p>Verify that designated wastes are discharged only at Class I or Class II WMUs which have been approved for containment of the particular kind of waste.</p> <p>(NOTE: Decomposable wastes may be discharged to Class I or II land treatment WMUs.)</p> <p>Verify that, when nonhazardous waste is discharged to a classified landfill authorized to accept such waste, the following conditions are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the facility demonstrates that codisposal of nonhazardous solid waste with other waste does not create conditions that could impair the integrity of containment features and does not render designated waste hazardous - the discharger ensures, to the maximum extent feasible, that the Unit receives only those wastes that are approved for being discharged at that Unit. <p>Verify that, if dewatered sludge or water treatment sludge is discharged at a Class III landfill, the following conditions are met (unless DTSC determines that the waste must be managed as hazardous waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the landfill is equipped with a LCRS - the sludge contains at least 20 percent solids if primary sludge, or at least 15 percent solids if secondary sludge, mixtures of primary and secondary sludges, or water treatment sludge - a minimum solids-to-liquid ratio of 5:1 by weight is maintained to ensure that the codisposal will not exceed the initial moisture-holding capacity of the nonhazardous solid waste.

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.170.8.CA. Inert wastes must meet specific requirements for discharge (27 CCR Section 20230) [Revised September 1998].</p>	<p>Verify that incinerator ash is discharged at a Class III landfill unless DTSC determines it must be managed as a hazardous waste.</p> <p>(NOTE: WMUs that accept inert wastes do not need to be discharged at classified WMUs.)</p> <p>Verify that inert waste is 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.</p> <p>Verify that the RWQCB can prescribe individual or general WDRs for discharges of inert wastes.</p>
<p>SO.170.9.CA. Discharges of condensate from methane gas recovery operations at classified WMUs are exempt if specific requirements are met (27 CCR Section 20090) [Citation Revised September 1998].</p>	<p>Verify that the condensate has no chemical additives which could adversely affect the containment features of a WMU.</p> <p>Verify that the condensate consists only of water and liquid contaminants removed from the recovered gas.</p> <p>Verify that the condensate is either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - discharged to a different landfill WMU with LCRS that complies with regional board waste discharge requirements - returned to the WMU from which it came.
<p>SO.170.10.CA. Classified WMUs are required to be operated and monitored in compliance with specific waste discharge requirements that have been issued by the regional board (27 CCR, Section 20080(d)(1)) [Revised</p>	<p>(NOTE: Units operating, or in receipt of all permits necessary for construction and operation, on or before 27 November 1984, are designated as "existing" Units. Units (including expansions and reconstructions of existing Units initiated after 27 November 1984) are "new" Units.)</p> <p>Verify that existing units are closed and maintained after closure.</p> <p>Verify that, pending review and reclassification, the following SWRCB-promulgated provisions of this division apply to existing</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
September 1998].	units.
<p>SO.170.11.CA. Dischargers of waste to land must maintain records of WMU operations (23 CCR, Section 2591(f)).</p>	<p>Verify that the facility maintains legible records of the volume and type of each waste discharged at each WMU and the manner and location of discharge.</p> <p>Verify that these records are available for inspection at any time during normal business hours.</p> <p>Verify that these records and are on forms approved by the State Water Resources Control Board and are kept at the waste management facility until the beginning of the postclosure maintenance period.</p>
<p>SO.170.12.CA. Dischargers of waste to must notify the regional board in the event of a slope failure at a WMU (23 CCR, Section 2590(c)(2)).</p>	<p>Verify that the facility immediately notifies the regional board of any slope failure occurring in a WMU.</p> <p>Verify that any failure threatening the integrity of containment features or the WMU are promptly corrected after approval of the method and schedule by the regional board.</p>
<p>Class I Waste Management Units</p>	<p>(NOTE: Class I WMUs are WMUs used for the storage of hazardous waste.)</p>
<p>SO.170.13.CA. Class I WMUs must meet specific location requirements (23 CCR, 2531(a)).</p>	<p>Verify that Class I WMUs are located where natural geologic features provide optimum conditions for isolation of wastes from waters of the state.</p> <p>(NOTE: This classification criteria for new disposal units is applied to new treatment and storage units, and is used for reclassification of existing WMUs according to the following categories: - existing units at disposal sites approved as Class I under previous regulations and any expansion or reconstruction thereof</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.170.14.CA. Class I WMUs must meet specific requirements regarding geologic setting (23 CCR, 2531(b)).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - existing units at disposal sites approved as limited Class I or Class II-1 under previous regulations existing units used for treatment or storage of hazardous wastes, whether or not classified under previous regulations - reconstruction or expansion of existing units.) <p>Verify that new and existing Class I units are immediately underlain by natural geologic materials that have a permeability of not more than 1×10^{-7} cm/s, and that are of sufficient thickness to prevent vertical movement of fluid, including waste and leachate, from WMUs to waters of the state as long as wastes in such units pose a threat to water quality.</p> <p>Verify that Class I units are not located where areas of primary (porous) or secondary (rock opening) permeability greater than 1×10^{-7} cm/s could impair the competence of natural geologic materials to act as a barrier to vertical fluid movement.</p> <p>(NOTE: The above provisions do not apply to land treatment facilities.)</p> <p>Verify that natural or artificial barriers are used at Class I WMUs to prevent lateral movement of fluid, including waste and leachate.</p>
<p>SO.170.15.CA. Class I WMUs must meet specific requirements regarding flooding (23 CCR, 2531(c)).</p>	<p>Verify that new and existing Class I WMUs, except for existing land treatment units, are located outside of floodplains subject to inundation by floods with a 100-yr return period.</p> <p>Verify that other existing Class I WMUs and new treatment and storage are located within the floodplain only if such units are designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to prevent inundation or washout due to floods with a 100-yr return period.</p>
<p>SO.170.16.CA. Class I WMUs must follow specific requirements regarding ground rupture</p>	<p>Verify that new and existing Class I WMUs, other than existing land treatment units, have a 200-ft setback from any known Holocene fault.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
(23 CCR, 2531(d)).	Verify that existing Class I units in categories II-1 and treatment/storage and existing land treatment units are located within 200 ft of a known Holocene fault only if containment structure are capable of withstanding ground accelerations associated with the maximum credible earthquake.
SO.170.17.CA. Class I WMUs must follow specific requirements regarding rapid geologic change (23 CCR, 2531(e)).	<p>Verify that new disposal units and existing Class I and expansion units, other than existing land treatment units, are located outside areas of potential rapid geologic change.</p> <p>Verify that other Class I WMUs are located in such areas only if containment structures are designed, constructed, and maintained to preclude failure as a result of rapid geologic change.</p>
SO.170.18.CA. Class I WMUs must meet specific requirements regarding tidal waves (23 CCR, 2531(f)).	<p>Verify that new disposal units are located outside areas subject to tsunamis, seiches, and surges.</p> <p>Verify that other units are located within these areas only if they are designed, constructed, and maintained to preclude failure due to such events.</p>
Waste Management Units: Class II WMUs	(NOTE: Class II WMUs are designated WMUs.)
SO.170.19.CA. Class II WMUs must meet specific location requirements (27 CCR, Section 20250(a)) [Revised September 1998].	<p>Verify that WMUs are located where site characteristics and containment structures isolate waste from waters of the state.</p> <p>(NOTE: The classification criteria in this section is used for reclassification of existing WMUs at disposal sites approved as Class II-1 under previous versions of these SWRCB regulations, and for existing WMUs used for treatment or for storage, whether or not classified, provided that no hazardous wastes, other than those which DTSC has determined need not be discharged as a hazardous waste) have been discharged at such WMUs (including discharge at any</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.170.20.CA. Class II landfills and waste piles must meet specific requirements regarding geologic setting (27 CCR, Section 20250(b)(1) through (3)) [Revised September 1998].</p>	<p>expansion of such WMUs.)</p> <p>Verify that new and existing Class II landfills or waste piles are immediately underlain by natural geologic materials that have a hydraulic conductivity of not more than 1×10^{-6} cm/s (1 ft/yr) and that are of sufficient thickness to prevent vertical movement of fluid, including waste and leachate, from WMUs to waters of the state as long as wastes in such units pose a threat to water quality.</p> <p>Verify that WMUs are not located where areas of primary (porous) or secondary (rock opening) hydraulic conductivity greater than 1×10^{-6} cm/s could impair the competence of natural geologic materials to act as a barrier to vertical fluid movement.</p> <p>Verify that natural or artificial barriers are used to prevent lateral movement of fluid, including waste and leachate.</p> <p>Verify that a liner system with a permeability of not more than 1×10^{-6} cm/s is used for landfills and waste piles when natural geologic materials do not have a hydraulic conductivity of not more than 1×10^{-6} cm/s and are not of sufficient thickness to prevent vertical movement of fluid.</p>
<p>SO.170.21.5.CA. Class II surface impoundments must meet specific requirements regarding geologic setting (27 CCR, Section 20250(b)(4)) [Citation Revised September 1998].</p>	<p>Verify that Class II surface impoundments have a liner system installed, and that Class II surface impoundments that have a double liner system use natural geologic materials for the outer liner.</p>
<p>SO.170.22.CA. Class II land treatment</p>	<p>Verify that dischargers who treat or dispose of wastes in land treatment WMUs demonstrate, prior to application of the waste, that</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>facilities must meet specific requirements regarding geologic setting (27 CCR, Section 20250(b)(5)) [Citation Revised September 1998].</p>	<p>waste can be completely degraded, transformed, or immobilized in the treatment zone.</p> <p>Verify that, during full-scale operation of the land treatment unit, soil and soil-pore liquid samples are taken within the treatment zone to verify that complete degradation, transformation, or immobilization is taking place.</p> <p>Verify that the maximum depth of the treatment zone does not exceed 5 ft from the initial soil surface.</p>
<p>SO.170.23.CA. New and existing Class II WMUs must follow specific flood control measures (27 CCR, Section 20250(c)) [Citation Revised September 1998].</p>	<p>Verify that new and existing WMUs are designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to prevent inundation or washout due to floods with a 100-yr return period.</p>
<p>SO.170.24.CA. Class II WMUs must meet specific regulations regarding ground rupture (27 CCR, Section 20250(d)) [Citation Revised September 1998].</p>	<p>Verify that new WMUs have a 200 ft setback from any known Holocene fault.</p> <p>(NOTE: Other WMUs may be located within 200 ft of a known Holocene fault, provided that containment structures are capable of withstanding ground accelerations associated with the maximum credible earthquake.)</p>
<p>SO.170.25.CA. New and existing Class II WMUs must follow specific regulations about rapid geologic change (27 CCR, Section 20250(e)) [Citation</p>	<p>Verify that new and existing WMUs are located within areas of potential rapid geologic change only if containment structures are designed, constructed, and maintained to preclude failure.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>Revised September 1998].</p> <p>SO.170.26.CA. New and existing Class II WMUs must meet specific requirements regarding tidal waves (27 CCR, Section 20250(f)) [Citation Revised September 1998].</p> <p>Waste Management Units: Class III WMUs</p> <p>SO.170.27.CA. Class III landfills must meet specific location requirements (27 CCR, Section 20260(a)) [Citation Revised September 1998].</p> <p>SO.170.28.CA. Class III WMUs must meet specific requirements regarding geologic setting (27 CCR, Section 20260(b)) [Revised September 1998].</p>	<p>Verify that new and existing WMUs are located in areas subject to tsunamis, seiches, and surges only if they are designed, constructed, and maintained to preclude failure due to such events.</p> <p>(NOTE: Class III WMUs are nonhazardous solid waste landfills.)</p> <p>Verify that Class III landfills are located where site characteristics provide adequate separation between nonhazardous solid waste and waters of the state.</p> <p>(NOTE: The classification criteria in this section is used for reclassification of existing landfills at disposal sites approved as Class II-1 or II-2 under previous <i>SWRCB</i> regulations and any expansions of such landfills.)</p> <p>Verify that new Class III and existing Class II-2 landfills are sited where soil characteristics, distance from waste to groundwater, and other factors ensure that there is no impairment of beneficial uses of surface water or of groundwater beneath or adjacent to the landfill, and that the factors evaluated include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - size of the landfill - hydraulic conductivity and transmissivity of underlying soils - depth to groundwater and variations in depth to groundwater - background quality of groundwater

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.170.29.CA. Class III landfills and expansions of Class II-2 landfills must meet specific requirements regarding flooding and rapid geologic change (27 CCR, Section 20260(c) and (e)) [Revised September 1998].</p> <p>Waste Management Units: Monitoring Criteria</p> <p>SO.170.30.CA. WMUs treating, storing, or disposing of wastes at WMUs, operating a WMU that receives hazardous waste, or operating a surface impoundment, waste pile, landfill, or land treatment unit that receives classified</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - current and anticipated use of groundwater - annual precipitation. <p>Verify that, where consideration of the above factors indicates that site characteristics alone do not ensure protection of the quality of groundwater or surface water, Class III landfills have a single clay liner with a hydraulic conductivity of 1×10^{-6} cm/s or less.</p> <p>Verify that new Class III and existing Class II-2 landfills are designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to prevent inundation or washout due to floods with a 100-year return period.</p> <p>Verify that new Class III and unreclassified existing Class II-2 landfills are located within areas of potential rapid geologic change only if the RWQCB finds that the containment structures are designed, constructed, and maintained to preclude failure.</p> <p>Verify that the discharging facility conducts a monitoring and response program, approved by the Regional Board, for each WMU at the facility as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a detection monitoring program is instituted - an evaluation monitoring program is instituted whenever there is statistically significant evidence of a release from the WMU during a detection monitoring program or when there is significant physical evidence of a release from the WMU - a corrective action program is instituted when the Regional Board determines that the assessment of the nature and extent of the

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>wastes must follow water quality monitoring and response requirements (27 CCR Section 20380(a), 20385(a) and (b), 20390(a), 20395, and 20400) [Revised September 1998].</p> <p>SO.170.31.CA. Water quality monitoring programs must continue throughout the active life of the WMU, the and the closure period unless clean-closed (27 CCR 20380(d)) [Citation Revised September 1998].</p>	<p>release and the design of a corrective program are satisfactorily completed and the Regional Board approves the application for an amended report of waste discharge for corrective action submitted by the discharger during an evaluation monitoring program.</p> <p>(NOTE: The regional board will specify in the waste discharge requirements the specific type or types of monitoring programs required, the specific elements of each monitoring and response program, the water quality protection standard, and constituents of concern. This Water Standard applies during the active life of the Unit, the closure period, the post-closure maintenance period, and during any compliance period. The discharger proposes concentration limits of the constituents of concern which are approved by the regional board.)</p> <p>Verify that, for each Unit the RWQCB specifies in the WDRs the Constituents of Concern (COCs) to which the Water Standard applies.</p> <p>Verify that the COC list includes all waste constituents, reaction products, and hazardous constituents that are reasonably expected to be in or derived from waste contained in the Unit.</p> <p>Verify that facilities operating a surface impoundment, waste pile, landfill, or land treatment unit that receive classified waste comply with all requirements regarding detecting, characterizing, and responding to releases to groundwater, surface water, or the unsaturated zone.</p> <p>Verify that the monitoring program continues throughout the active life of the WMU and the closure period of the unit unless clean-closed.</p> <p>Verify that the monitoring program continues throughout the postclosure maintenance period of the unit, unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the WMU has been in compliance with the water quality protection standard for three consecutive years - clean-closure- all waste, waste residues, contaminated containment system components, contaminated subsoils, and all

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>1998].</p> <p>SO.170.32.CA. Dischargers of waste to land are required to notify the regional board if operating or monitoring data indicate possible malfunction in the containment system of any WMU (23 CCR, Section 2590(c)(3)).</p> <p>Waste Management Units: Closure and Postclosure Criteria</p> <p>SO.170.33.CA. Classified WMUs are required to be closed according to the provisions of closure and postclosure maintenance plans that have been approved by the regional board (27 CCR, Section 20950(a)) [Citation Revised September 1998].</p> <p>SO.170.34.CA. Classified WMUs must</p>	<p>other contaminated materials are removed or decontaminated at closure.</p> <p>Verify that the regional board is notified within 7 days if fluid is detected in either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a previously dry LCRS - a previously dry unsaturated zone monitoring system. <p>Verify that the regional board is notified within 7 days if a progressive increase is detected in the volume of fluid in a LCRS.</p> <p>(NOTE: The postclosure maintenance period will extend as long as wastes in the WMU pose a threat to water quality. For land treatment facilities, the postclosure maintenance period extends until treatment is complete.)</p> <p>Determine and examine the provisions of the relevant closure and postclosure maintenance plans for these WMUs.</p> <p>Verify that the WMU is closed, or is closing, in compliance with the closure plan.</p> <p>Verify that closed WMUs are in compliance with postclosure maintenance period standards and requirements.</p> <p>Verify that closure is conducted under the direct supervision of a registered civil engineer and extends until treatment is complete.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>meet general requirements when closing (27 CCR, Section 20950(b), (d), and (e)) [Citation Revised September 1998].</p> <p>SO.170.35.CA. A WMU is required to notify the regional board before beginning and after completing any closure activities (23 CCR, Sections 2590(a)(4), 2590(c)(5), and 2590(c)(6)).</p> <p>SO.170.36.CA. WMUs operating landfills must meet specific closure requirements (27 CCR, Section 21090(a), (b), and (c)) [Citation Revised September 1998].</p>	<p>registered civil engineer and extends until treatment is complete.</p> <p>Verify that closed WMUs are provided with at least two permanent monuments installed by a licensed land surveyor or a registered civil engineer, from which the location and elevation of the wastes, containment structures, and monitoring facilities can be determined throughout the postclosure maintenance period.</p> <p>Verify that vegetation for closed WMUs requires minimum irrigation and maintenance and does not impair the integrity of containment structures, including the final cover.</p> <p>Verify that the facility notifies the regional board of WMUs to be closed at least 180 days (or at that time interval specified in the waste discharge requirements) before beginning closure activities.</p> <p>Verify that, after a WMU has received authorization for closure, the installation makes no changes in the information included in the report of waste discharge for that WMU without regional board approval.</p> <p>Verify that the facility notifies the regional board within 30 days after completion of any closure or partial closure activities.</p> <p>Verify that the final cover slopes are not steeper than a horizontal to vertical ratio of one and three quarters to one, and have a minimum of 115 ft wide bench for every 50 ft of vertical height.</p> <p>Verify that designs having any slopes steeper than a horizontal to vertical ratio of three to one, or having a geosynthetic component, have these aspects of their design specifically supported in the slope stability report.</p> <p>Verify that the final cover for closed landfills meets the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - not less than 2 ft of appropriate materials as a foundation layer for the <i>final</i> cover - foundation layer is compacted to the maximum density obtainable

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
	<p>at optimum moisture content.</p> <p>Verify that in order to protect water quality by minimizing the generation of leachate and landfill gas, closed landfills are provided with a low-hydraulic-conductivity (or low through-flow rate) layer consisting of not less than 1 ft of soil containing no waste or leachate is placed on top of the foundation layer and compacted to attain an hydraulic conductivity of either 1×10^{-6} cm/s (i.e., 1ft/yr) or less, or equal to the hydraulic conductivity of any bottom liner system or underlying natural geologic materials, whichever is less permeable or another design which provides a correspondingly low through-flow rate throughout the post-closure maintenance period.</p> <p>(NOTE: Appropriate materials may be soil, contaminated soil, incinerator ash, or other waste materials, provided that such materials have appropriate engineering properties to be used for a foundation layer.)</p> <p>Verify that the landfill meets the following grading requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - graded and maintained to prevent ponding, erosion, and run-on and to provide slopes of at least 3 percent - areas with slopes greater than 10 percent, surface drainage courses, and areas subject to erosion by water and wind are protected or designed and constructed to prevent such erosion. <p>Verify that throughout the postclosure maintenance period, the facility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - maintains the structural integrity and effectiveness of all containment structures, and maintains the final cover as necessary to correct the effects of settlement or other adverse factors - continues to operate the LCRS as long as leachate is generated and detected - maintains monitoring systems and monitors the groundwater, surface water, and the unsaturated zone - prevents erosion and related damage of the final cover due to drainage - protects and maintains surveyed monuments.

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.170.37.CA. WMUs operating a surface impoundment must meet specific closure requirements (27 CCR, Section 21400) [Revised September 1998].</p>	<p>Verify that all free liquid remaining in the impoundment at the time of closure is removed and discharged at an approved WMU and all residual liquid is treated to eliminate free liquid.</p> <p>Verify that following removal and treatment of liquid waste, the impoundment is closed in one of two following ways, as approved by the RWQCB.</p> <p>Verify that the Mandatory Clean-Closure Attempt meets the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - unless the discharger demonstrates, and the RWQCB finds, that it is infeasible to attempt clean-closure of the impoundment, then all residual wastes, including sludges, precipitates, settled solids, and liner materials contaminated by wastes, are completely removed from the impoundment and discharged to an approved Unit - remaining containment features are inspected for contamination and, if not contaminated, can be dismantled - any natural geologic materials beneath or adjacent to the closed impoundment that have been contaminated are removed for disposal at an appropriate Unit - for surface impoundments that are successfully clean-closed, as herein described, the RWQCB declares the Unit no longer subject to the SWRCB-promulgated requirements of this title - if, after reasonable attempts to remove such contaminated materials, the discharger demonstrates that removal of all remaining contamination is infeasible, the surface impoundment is closed as a landfill or land treatment unit. <p>Verify that the Fallback Closure Options are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Closure As a Landfill if the following requirements are met: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - that all residual wastes, including sludges, precipitates, settled solids, and liner materials, are compacted, and the Unit closed as a landfill pursuant to §21090, provided that the closed Unit meets applicable standards for landfill Units in Articles 3 and 4 of Subchapter 2, Chapter 3, Subdivision 1 of this division (§20240 et seq.)

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.170.38.CA. WMUs operating a waste pile must meet specific closure requirements 27 CCR, Section 21410 [Revised September 1998].</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - and provided that the moisture content of residual wastes, including sludges, does not exceed the moisture-holding capacity of the waste either before or after closure - Closure as an LTU if the following requirements are met: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - for surface impoundments which contain only decomposable wastes at closure, that the Unit be closed as a land treatment unit under §21420(a)(2 - 4). <p>Verify that, unless the discharger demonstrates and the RWQCB finds that it is infeasible to attempt clean-closure of the waste pile, waste materials and components of the containment system which are contaminated by wastes are removed from the waste pile and discharged to an appropriate Unit.</p> <p>Verify that remaining containment features are inspected for contamination and, if not contaminated, can be dismantled.</p> <p>Verify that soil or other materials beneath the closed waste pile that have been contaminated are removed for disposal at an appropriate Unit.</p> <p>Verify that, if after reasonable attempts to achieve clean-closure, the discharger demonstrates that removal of all remaining contamination is infeasible, then the remaining portions of the waste pile (including all contaminated portions of the underlying and surrounding geologic materials) are closed as a landfill.</p> <p>Verify that, in cases where clean-closure is infeasible, the discharger proposed for RWQCB approval either of the following options, as appropriate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - closure as a landfill: A waste pile can be compacted, covered, and closed as a landfill provided that the discharger has meets the clean-closure requirements, and further provided that the closed Unit either meets applicable standards for landfill Units or contains only dry waste and was not required to have a leachate collection and removal system - closure As an LTU: Waste piles which contain only decomposable wastes may be closed as a land treatment unit.

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.170.39.CA. Land treatment WMUs must meet specific closure requirements (27 CCR, Section 21420) [Citation Revised September 1998].</p> <p>Waste Management Units: Reporting and Recordkeeping</p> <p>SO.170.40.CA. Discharges of waste to land that can effect water quality must be reported to the Regional Board (23 CCR, Sections 2590(a), 2590(c)(1), and 27 CCR, Sections 20240) [Revised September 1998].</p>	<p>Verify that during closure and postclosure, the facility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - continues all operations as necessary to maximize degradation, transformation, or immobilization of waste constituents within the treatment zone - continues all groundwater and unsaturated zone monitoring - continues all operations in the treatment zone to prevent runoff of waste constituents - maintains the precipitation and drainage control systems. <p>Determine whether the WMU discharges or proposes to discharge waste to land where water can be affected.</p> <p>Verify that a report of waste discharge has been, or will be, submitted to the Regional Board.</p> <p>Verify that waste management units and facilities are classified according to their ability to contain wastes.</p> <p>Verify that all new landfills, waste piles, and surface impoundments are sited, designed, constructed, and operated to ensure that wastes will be a minimum of 5 ft above the highest anticipated elevation of underlying ground water.</p> <p>Verify that existing landfills, waste piles, and surface impoundments are operated to ensure that wastes will be a minimum of 5 ft above the highest anticipated elevation of underlying ground water.</p> <p>Verify that for new and existing land treatment units, the base of the treatment zone is a minimum of 5 ft above the highest anticipated</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.170.41.CA. Dischargers who own or operate classified WMUs must submit design reports that contain specific information (27 CCR, Section 21760(a)) [Revised September 1998].</p>	<p>elevation of underlying ground water.</p> <p>Verify that all engineered structures (including, but not limited, containment structures) constituting any portion of a WMU have a foundation or base capable of providing support for the structures, and capable of withstanding hydraulic pressure gradients to prevent failure due to settlement, compression, or uplift and all effects of ground motions resulting from at least the maximum probable earthquake [for Class III Units] or the maximum credible earthquake [for Class II Units] as certified by a registered civil engineer or certified engineering geologist.</p> <p>Verify that, in the event of any changes in the information included in the report of waste discharge, the facility notifies the Regional Board a reasonable time before the changes are made or become effective.</p> <p>Verify that no changes are made without Regional Board approval.</p> <p>Verify that, prior to the effective date of change, the facility notifies the regional board in writing of any proposed change in ownership or change in responsibility for construction, operation, closure, or postclosure maintenance of any WMU.</p> <p>Verify that dischargers who own or operate classified WMUs submit detailed preliminary and as-built plans, specifications, and descriptions for all liners, containment structures, LCRSs components, leak detection system components, precipitation and drainage control facilities, and interim covers that are installed or used at each unit.</p> <p>Verify that dischargers submit a description of and location data for ancillary facilities.</p> <p>Verify that dischargers submit detailed plans and equipment specifications for compliance with the groundwater and unsaturated zone monitoring requirements.</p> <p>Verify that dischargers provide a technical report as part of the design report that includes rationale for the spatial distribution of groundwater and unsaturated zone monitoring facilities, for the design</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.170.42.CA. Dischargers must submit operation plans containing specific information (27 CCR, Section 21760(b)) [Citation Revised September 1998].</p>	<p>of monitoring points, and for the selection of other monitoring equipment.</p> <p>Verify that the technical report is accompanied by the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a map showing the locations of proposed monitoring facilities - drawings and data showing construction details of proposed monitoring facilities, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - casing and test hole diameter - casing materials (PVC, stainless steel, etc.) - depth of each test hole - size and position of perforations - method of joining sections of casing - nature of filter material - depth and composition of seals - method and length of time of development - specifications, drawings, and data for location and installation of unsaturated zone monitoring equipment. <p>Verify that dischargers submit proposed construction and inspection procedures to the regional board for approval.</p> <p>Verify that dischargers submit operation plans describing the WMU operation that include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a description of proposed treatment, storage, and disposal methods - contingency plans for the failure or breakdown of waste handling facilities or containment systems, including notice of any such failure, or any detection of waste or leachate in monitoring facilities, to the regional board, local governments, and water users downgradient of WMUs - description of inspection and maintenance programs undertaken regularly during disposal operations and the postclosure maintenance period.
<p>SO.170.43.CA.</p>	<p>Verify that WMUs have preliminary and final closure and postclosure</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>WMUs closure and post-closure maintenance plans must contain specific information (27 CCR, Section 21769) [Revised September 1998].</p>	<p>maintenance plans.</p> <p>Verify that the preliminary closure and post closure maintenance plan contains a topographic map, drawn at appropriate scale and contour interval, and drawn to an appropriate level of detail, showing the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the boundaries of the Unit to be closed, including the proposed final limits of waste placement - the boundaries of the facility - the boundaries of the waste received, if any, as of the date of the plan submittal - the proposed final contours of the Unit and of its surrounding area - any changes in surface drainage patterns caused by the proposed final contours of the Unit and of its surrounding are, as compared to the preexisting natural drainage patterns. <p>Verify that the final closure and post closure maintenance plan contains following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a proposed schedule for final closure including, where appropriate, for incremental closure (complete closure of successive portions of the landfill) - a description of any final treatment procedures which the discharger proposes to use for the wastes in each Unit, including methods for total removal and decontamination, if applicable, if the discharger is proposing alternative treatment or disposal procedures for particular Units (or, appropriate, for the entire facility), the plan includes a description of the alternatives - a topographic map, drawn at appropriate scale and contour interval, and drawn to an appropriate level of detail, showing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the boundaries of the Unit(s) to be closed and of the facility - the projected final contours of the Unit and its surrounding area - any changes in surface drainage patterns as compared to the preexisting natural drainage patterns - the final limits of waste placement. - a revised and updated submittal of any Unit characteristics of the closed Unit

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a description of the following aspects of the closed Unit, to the extent that they differ from the description provided by the discharger under the Design Report and Operations Plan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the design and the location of all features and systems which will provide waste containment during the post closure maintenance period - the precipitation, drainage, and erosion control features - the leachate control features and procedures at closed Units, including the design and operation of the LCRS - a discussion, including a map, of ground water and unsaturated zone monitoring programs for the closure and post closure maintenance periods, addressing the location, construction details, and rationale of all monitoring facilities. - for MSWLFs only, all additional federal requirements incorporated by reference in SWRCB Resolution No. 93-62 for the protection of water quality - the proposed post closure land use of the disposal site and the surrounding area. - if the Unit is to be used for purposes other than nonirrigated open space during the post closure maintenance period, the discharger submits a map showing all proposed structures, landscaping, and related features to be installed and maintained over the final landfill cover - the map is at a scale of 1' = 100, unless the RWQCB allows use of another scale that is more appropriate to a given Unit, and is accompanied by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a description and quantification of water entering, leaving, and remaining on-site from all sources to determine potential adverse impacts due to the proposed use, and corresponding mitigative design features and monitoring schemes that will ensure the physical and hydraulic integrity of the final cover in spite of the proposed post-closure land use - detailed design plans and description(s) of the monitoring schemes, including any associated monitoring system(s), that will effectively detect penetration of the final cover by precipitation or applied irrigation waters - for Units to be closed after July 18, 1997, a description of how the features described in (c)(2)(H) will be installed, operated, and maintained in a manner that does not jeopardize the performance of the final cover.

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
	<p>Verify that, if the WMU is used for purposes other than nonirrigated open space during the postclosure maintenance period, the discharger submits a map showing all proposed structures, landscaping, and related features to be installed and maintained over the final landfill cover.</p> <p>(NOTE: Dischargers who submit the information described above to the DHS need not submit this information to the regional board as a separate submittal. A copy of all information described above that is submitted to the DHS must also be submitted to the regional board.)</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
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California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.180. CLOSURE OF SOLID WASTE FACILITIES</p> <p>SO.180.1.CA. All permitted solid waste landfills must have closure and postclosure maintenance plans (27 CCR, Section 21770) [Citation Revised September 1998].</p> <p>SO.180.2.CA. Facilities must follow a specific schedule regarding the submittal of solid waste landfill closure and postclosure maintenance plans (27 CCR, Section 21780) [Revised September 1998].</p>	<p>(NOTE: MSWLFs are subject to additional closure and postclosure requirements, as stated in SO.75 and SO.80.)</p> <p>Verify that all permitted solid waste landfills have closure and postclosure maintenance plans to ensure that the landfill is closed in a manner that protects the public health and the environment and that ensures that adequate resources are available to properly accomplish closure and to maintain the landfill during postclosure.</p> <p>Verify that the solid waste landfills comply with the closure and postclosure maintenance plans.</p> <p>Verify that the closure and postclosure maintenance plans for new or existing solid waste landfills include, but are not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - other pertinent facilities located at the site of the solid waste landfill and that are related to the disposal activities at the solid waste landfill - activities that continue operation after the solid waste landfill has completed closure that will directly or indirectly impact the closure and postclosure activities at the solid waste landfill. <p>Verify that each submittal of the preliminary or final closure maintenance plan is certified by a registered civil engineer or A certified engineering geologist.</p> <p>Verify that plans for complete site closure of a solid waste landfill are submitted in accordance with the following schedule:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - preliminary closure and postclosure maintenance plans for existing solid waste landfills are submitted as part of the JTD or as a separate document at the time of application for each SWFP review or revision

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SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - preliminary closure and postclosure maintenance plans for new landfills not operating prior to the effective date of the regulations are submitted as part of the JTD at the time of application for a SWFP - for the purposes of this Subchapter, lateral expansions of landfills are considered new municipal solid waste landfills - final closure and postclosure maintenance plans for solid waste landfills are submitted two years prior to the anticipated date of closure - within 5 yr of the anticipated date of closure, the operator may submit the final closure and postclosure maintenance plans in lieu of submitting new or updated preliminary closure and postclosure maintenance plans. <p>Verify that partial final closure of a solid waste landfill are allowed in accordance with the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - for the complete closure of discrete units, partial final closure and postclosure maintenance plans are submitted for each unit 2 yr prior to the anticipated date of closure of that discrete unit - closure of such a discrete unit do not commence until approval of the partial final closure and postclosure maintenance plans for that discrete unit - the specific closure details for each discrete unit are compatible with closure of the entire landfill - for the implementation of any one or a combination of individual final closure activities, partial final closure and postclosure maintenance plans for the activities are approved before implementation of such closure activities. <p>Verify that, if immediate closure of a disposal site is necessary to protect public health and safety and the environment, closure plans are submitted in accordance with a schedule specified by the Enforcement Agency.</p> <p>Verify that the owner or operator of a MSWLF unit notifies the Enforcement Agency that closure and postclosure maintenance plans have been prepared and placed in the operating record.</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>SO.180.3.CA. Closure and postclosure maintenance plans must be maintained at the solid waste landfill (27 CCR, Section 20515(a)(4)) [Citation Revised September 1998].</p>	<p>Verify that MSWLFs record the following information as it becomes available:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - closure and postclosure maintenance plans - notice of intent to close the unit - notice of certification of closure - deed notation - demonstration of release from postclosure maintenance - gas monitoring, testing, or analytical data.
<p>SO.180.4.CA. Solid waste landfill closure and postclosure maintenance plans must be amended under specific circumstances (27 CCR Sections 21865, 21890, 21900 and 21880) [Revised September 1998].</p>	<p>Verify that preliminary closure and postclosure maintenance plans are amended to reflect the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a change in operating plans or solid waste landfill design which will affect the implementation of the closure and/or postclosure maintenance plans - a change in the anticipated year of close. <p>Verify that the operator adheres to the final approved closure and postclosure maintenance plans.</p> <p>Verify that the Enforcement Agency, CIWMB, and RWQCB approve revisions to postclosure maintenance plans during the postclosure maintenance period .</p> <p>(NOTE: Solid waste landfills may be released from the postclosure maintenance plan after a minimum period of 30 yr upon demonstration to and approval by the Board, the local Enforcement Agency, and the regional water board, that the solid waste landfill no longer poses a threat to the public health and safety of the environment.)</p>

Appendix 9-1

Operations and Facilities Excluded from Nonhazardous Ash Requirements

(Source: 14 CCR, Section 17377.1) [Added September 1998]

The solid waste handling operations and facilities listed in this section do not constitute nonhazardous ash transfer/processing operations, or disposal/monofill facilities for the purposes of this Article, and are not required to meet the requirements set forth herein.

1. Transfer/processing operations of nonhazardous ash are excluded from the requirements of this Article when the only activity is:
 - a. the transfer/processing from land owned by a single nonhazardous ash generator source or leased by the generator, its parent, or subsidiary, to property owned or leased by the same generator, its parent, or subsidiary; or,
 - b. storage within a fully enclosed weathertight structure.
2. Nothing in this section precludes the Enforcement Agency or the CIWMB from inspecting an excluded operation or facility to verify that the operation or facility is being conducted in a manner that qualifies as an excluded operation or facility, or from taking any appropriate enforcement action.
3. Should the Enforcement Agency have information that a nonhazardous ash operation is not excluded in accordance with this section, the burden of proof shall be on the land owner or operator to demonstrate otherwise.

Appendix 9-2

Leachate Monitoring, List of Required Constituents

(Source: 14 CCR Appendix I)

Phase I Chemical Constituents:

- Ammonia as N
- Bicarbonate (HCO_3)
- Calcium
- Chloride
- Iron
- Magnesium
- Manganese (dissolved)
- Nitrate (as N)
- Potassium
- Sodium
- Sulfate
- Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)
- Total Dissolved Solids (TDS)
- Total Organic Carbon taken as 3 replicates
- pH measured in the field
- Alkalinity (as CaCO_3)
- Arsenic
- Barium
- Cadmium
- Chromium
- Cyanide
- Lead
- Mercury
- Selenium
- Silver

Volatile Organic Constituents:

- Acetone
- Benzene
- Bromoform
- Bromomethane
- Carbon tetrachloride
- Chloroform
- Ethanol
- Methylene chloride
- Styrene
- Toluene
- Trichloroethene

- Vinyl acetate
- Vinyl chloride
- Xylene

Appendix 9-3

Maximum Acceptable Metal Concentrations
(Source: 14 CCR, Section 17868.2 (Table 2))

Constituent	Concentration (mg/kg) on dry weight basis
Arsenic (As)	41
Cadmium (Cd)	39
Chromium (Cr)	1200
Copper (Cu)	1500
Lead (Pb)	300
Mercury (Hg)	17
Nickel (Ni)	420
Selenium (Se)	36
Zinc (Zn)	2800

Appendix 9-4

Frequencies of Compost Product Sampling for Sewage Sludge Composting Facilities
(Source: 14 CCR, Section 17868.1(Table 1))

Amount of Sewage Sludge Compost Feedstock (metric tons/365 day period)	Frequency
Greater than zero, but fewer than 290	annually
Equal to or greater than 290, but fewer than 1500	quarterly
Equal to or greater than 1500, but fewer than 15,000	bimonthly
Equal to or greater than 15,000	monthly

(NOTE: The amount of sewage sludge compost must be calculated in dry weight and metric tons.)

Appendix 9-5

Summary of Waste Management Strategies for Discharges of Waste to Land{1}
(Source: 27 CCR, Table 2.1) [Revised September 1998]

Waste Categories ^{2,3}	Waste Management Strategy	Waste Management Unit (WMU)		Primary Containment ⁴	Siting and Geologic Criteria ⁵
		Classes	Type		
Liquid Designated (including undewatered sludge)	Full Containment	II	Surface Impoundment	Double Liners ^{7,8}	(a) Natural features capable of containing waste and leachate as backup to primary containment.
Solid Designated	Full Containment	II ⁶	Landfill	Single Liner ^{10,11}	(b) May be located in most areas except high risk areas.
MSW	Full Containment	II ⁶	Landfill	Single Composite Liners	(a) Consideration of factors listed in § 20260(b) ¹² (b) May be located in most areas except high risk areas.
Nonhazardous Solid Waste (including dewatered sludge and acceptable incinerator ash)	Protect Beneficial Uses	III ⁶	Landfill	None ¹²	
MSW	Full Containment	III {6}	Landfill	Single Composite Liner	

- {1} See § 20080 for applicability to existing facilities.
- {2} Waste in any category may be discharged at Units with higher levels of containment ability.
- {3} Wastes suitable for land treatment in any category may be discharged at land treatment facilities.
- {4} See Article 4, Subchapter 3, Chapter 3 of this subdivision.
- {5} See Article 3, Subchapter 3, Chapter 3 of this subdivision.
- {6} Certain hazardous wastes may be discharged at Class II or Class III Units, (e.g., asbestos waste going to a Class III landfill), see §§ 20200(a)(1) and 20210(a)(2).
- {7} LCRS (LCRS) required.
- {8} Single liner may be acceptable, see Table 4.1.

- {9} Suitable natural features may satisfy requirements for outer liner where double liners are needed. Single replaceable clay liner (no LCRS) also acceptable.
- {10} Suitable natural features may satisfy primary containment requirement.
- {11} LCRS required as appropriate.
- {12} Units at sites not meeting siting and geologic criteria must have a single liner and LCRS.

Appendix 9-6

Exposure Separation Distances

(Source: 23 CCR Table 2.1)

Length of Exposed Face (ft)	Tire Storage Pile Height (ft)		
	6	8	10
25	50	56	62
50	66	75	84
100	84	100	116
150	99	117	135
200	111	130	149
250	118	140	162

Appendix 9-7

Regulatory Tiers Requirements for Transfer/Processing Operations and Facilities

(Source: 14 CCR, Section 17403.0)

Not Subject to Articles 6.0, 6.1, 6.2, 6.3 and 6.35	Excluded Tier	Enforcement Agency Notification Tier	Registration Permit Tier	Full Solid Waste Facility Permit
Auto Dismantler	Locations where <15 cubic yards of combined container volume is provided to serve as multi- residence receptacles for residential refuse at the place of generation.	Emergency Transfer/Processing Operations	Medium Volume Transfer/Processing Facility	Large Volume Transfer/Processing Facility
Auto Shredder Operations	Locations where <15 cubic yards of combined container volume is handled for recycling.	Sealed Container Transfer Operations	Direct Transfer Facility	
Buy Back Centers	Storage receptacle at the place of generation for waste from multi-residential buildings or for commercial solid wastes.	Limited Volume Transfer Operations		
Drop-off Centers	Containers used to store construction or demolition wastes at the place of generation.			
Manufacturers	Containers used to store salvaged materials.			
Recycling Centers	Waste Hauling Yard Operations.			
Rendering Plants	Storage of Other Wastes			
Reuse Salvage Operations (includes furniture and mattress dismantlers and demanufacturers)				
Scrap Metal				

Recyclers and Dealers

Wire Choppers

Wood, Paper, or

Wood Product

Manufacturer

SECTION 10

STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT

California Supplement, September 2000

This section covers the state requirements for Storage Tank Management and is intended to supplement the U.S. TEAM Guide. Refer to the U.S. TEAM Guide and the DOD Component Supplements for Federal, DOD, and service-specific requirements.

Definitions

- *Aboveground Tank* - a device meeting the definition of “tank” and that is situated in such a way that the entire surface area of the tank is completely above the plane of the adjacent surrounding surface and the entire surface area of the tank (including the tank bottom) is able to be visually inspected (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Automatic Line Leak Detector* - any method of leak detection, as determined in regulations adopted by the Board, that alerts the owner or operator of an underground storage tank (UST) to the presence of a leak, including but not limited to any device or mechanism that alerts the owner or operator of a UST to the presence of a leak by restricting or shutting of the flow of hazardous substance through piping, or by triggering an audible or visual alarm, and which detects leaks of 3 gal or more per hour at 10 psi line pressure within 1 h (20 HSC, Section 25281).
- *Bladder System* - a flexible or rigid material that provides primary containment including an interstitial monitoring system designed to be installed inside an existing UST (23 CCR, Section 2611).
- *Board* - State Water Resources Control Board (HSC, Section 25270.2).
- *CCR* - refers to the California Code of Regulations.
- *Closure* - the act of closing a hazardous waste management facility or hazardous waste management unit pursuant to closure requirements (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Closure Period* - the period during which a unit at a hazardous waste management facility is being closed according to an approved closure plan (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Closure Plan* - the plan for closure prepared in accordance with Section 66264.112 or Section 66265.112 (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).

- *Compatible* - the ability of two or more substances to maintain their respective physical and chemical properties upon contact with one another for the design life of the tank system under conditions likely to be encountered in the UST (23 CCR, Section 2611).
- *Component* - any constituent part of a unit or any group of constituent parts of a unit that are assembled to perform a specific function (e.g., a tank or ancillary equipment of a tank system, a pump seal, pump, kiln liner, kiln thermocouple) (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Connected Piping* - all underground piping including valves, elbows, joints, flanges, and flexible connectors attached to a tank system through which hazardous substances flow. For the purpose of determining how much piping is connected to any individual UST system, the piping that joins two UST systems should be allocated equally between them (23 CCR, Section 2611).
- *Container* - any device that is open or closed, and portable in which a material can be stored, handled, treated, transported, recycled, or disposed of. For purpose of the annual inspection and the issuance of the required certificates of compliance, “container” means any portable tank as defined in Section 1160.3(j) of Title 13 of the CCR or any covered or uncovered receptacle to be used for transporting hazardous waste and having a capacity greater than 110 gal (416.39 L) (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Continuous Monitoring* - a system using automatic equipment that routinely performs the required monitoring on a periodic or cyclic basis throughout each day (23 CCR, Section 2611).
- *Corrosion Specialist* - a person who, by reason of thorough knowledge of the physical sciences and the principles of engineering and mathematics acquired by a professional education and related practical experience, is qualified to engage in the practice of corrosion control on metal USTs and associated piping. The term includes only those persons who have been certified as being so qualified by the National Association of Corrosion Engineers or who have certification or licensing that requires education and experience in corrosion control of USTs and associated piping (23 CCR, Section 2611).
- *Covered Container* - any container that is equipped with a cover or other device that will prevent the escape of a liquid or solid substance when closed (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA)* - the agency certified pursuant to the requirements of Chapter 6.11 and Title 27, CCR (22 CCR 66260.10) [Added August 1999].
- *Decommissioned Tank* - a UST that cannot be used for one or more of the following reasons (23 CCR, Section 2611):
 1. the tank has been filled with an inert solid
 2. the fill pipes have been sealed
 3. the piping has been removed.

- *Department* - the State Department of Health Services (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Direct Personal Supervision* - the watchful care and inspection of the conduct and performance of a tank tester by a licensee while the licensee is physically located at the work site (23 CCR, Section 2731).
- *Division* - refers to the Division of the Board in which the Office of Tank Tester Licensing is located (23 CCR, Section 2731).
- *Emergency Containment* - a containment system for accidental spills that are infrequent and unpredictable (23 CCR, Section 2611).
- *Excavation Zone* - the volume containing the tank system and backfill material bounded by the ground surface, walls, and floor of the pit and trenches into which the UST system is placed at the time of installation (23 CCR, Section 2611).
- *Existing Hazardous Waste Management (HWM) Facility* - a facility that was in operation or for which construction commenced on or before 19 November 1980 and for which a Part A permit application has been submitted to the Department or the USEPA. A facility has commenced construction if the owner or operator has obtained the Federal, State, and local approvals or permits necessary to begin physical construction; and either (22 CCR, Section 66260.10)
 1. a continuous onsite, physical construction program has begun
 2. the owner or operator has entered into contractual obligations, which cannot be canceled or modified without substantial loss, for physical construction of the facility to be completed within a reasonable time.
- *Existing Tank System or Existing Component* - a tank system or component that is used for the transfer, storage, or treatment of hazardous waste and that is in operation, or for which installation has commenced on or prior to 14 July 1986 for tanks containing RCRA hazardous waste, unless the owner/operator is a conditionally exempt small quantity generator as defined in 40 CFR Section 261.5 or a 100 to 1000 kg/mo generator as defined in 40 CFR Section 265.201. A tank system becomes an existing tank system on 1 July 1991 if the tanks contain only non-RCRA hazardous wastes, or if the tanks contain RCRA hazardous waste and the generator is a conditionally exempt small quantity generator as defined in 40 CFR Section 261.5 or a 100 to 1000 kg/mo [220.46 to 2204.63 lb/mo] generator as defined in 40 CFR Section 265.201. Installation will be considered to have commenced if the owner or operator has obtained all Federal, State and local approvals or permits necessary to begin physical construction of the site or installation of the tank system and if either a continuous onsite physical construction or installation program has begun, or the owner or operator has entered into contractual obligations, which cannot be canceled or modified without substantial loss, for physical construction of the site or installation of the tank system to be completed within a reasonable time (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).

- *Existing UST* - a UST installed prior to 1 January 1984. The term also includes a UST installed before 1 January 1987 and which is located on a farm, has a capacity greater than 1100 gal, and stores motor vehicle fuel used primarily for agricultural purposes and is not held for resale (23 CCR, Section 2611).
- *Extremely Hazardous Waste* - any hazardous waste or mixture of hazardous wastes which, if human exposure should occur, may likely result in death, disabling injury, or serious illness caused by the hazardous waste or mixture of hazardous wastes because of its quantity, concentration, or chemical characteristics (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Farm Tank* - any one tank or a combination of manifolded tanks that (23 CCR, Section 2611):
 1. are located on a farm
 2. hold no more than 1100 gal of motor vehicle fuel that is used primarily for agricultural purposes and is not held for resale.
- *Groundwater* - subsurface water that will flow into a well (23 CCR, Section 2611).
- *Hazardous Substance* - means both of the following:
 1. all of the following liquid and solid substances, unless the Department, in consultation with the Board, determines that the substance could not adversely affect the quality of the waters of the state:
 - a. substances on the list prepared by the Director of Industrial Relations pursuant to Section 6382 of the Labor Code
 - b. hazardous substances, as defined in Section 25316 of the HSC (23 CCR, Section 2611)
 - c. any substance or material that is classified by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) as a flammable liquid, a class II combustible liquid, or a class III-A combustible liquid
 2. any regulated substance, as defined in Subsection (2) of Section 6991 of Title 42 of the U.S. Code (USC), as that section reads on January 1, 1989, or as it may be subsequently amended or supplemented.
- *Hazardous Waste* - a hazardous waste as defined in Section 66261.3 of Title 22, Division 4.5. "Hazardous waste" includes extremely hazardous waste, acutely hazardous waste, RCRA hazardous waste, non-RCRA hazardous waste, and special waste (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Hazardous Waste Constituent* - a constituent that caused the USEPA Administrator to list the hazardous waste in 40 CFR Part 261, Subpart D, or a constituent listed in Table 1 of 40 CFR Section 261.24 (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Hazardous Waste Facility* or *Hazardous Waste Management Facility* - all contiguous land and structures, other appurtenances, and improvements on the land used for the treatment, transfer, storage, resource recovery, disposal, or recycling of hazardous waste. A hazardous

waste facility may consist of one or more treatment, transfer, storage, resource recovery, disposal, or recycling operational units or combinations of these units (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).

- *Heating Oil Tank* - a tank located at a personal residence that holds no more than 1100 gal of home heating oil for consumption on the premises where the tank is located (23 CCR, Section 2611).
- *Hydraulic Lift Tank* - a UST that holds hydraulic fluid for a closed loop mechanical system that uses compressed air or hydraulic fluid to operate lifts, elevators, and other similar equipment (23 CCR, Section 2611).
- *HSC* - refers to the California Health and Safety Code.
- *Ignitable* - capable of being set afire, or of bursting into flame spontaneously or by interaction with another substance or material (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Incompatible Waste* - a hazardous waste that is unsuitable for (22 CCR, Section 66260.10):
 1. placement in a particular device or facility because it may cause corrosion or decay of containment materials (e.g., container inner liners or tank walls), or
 2. commingling with another waste or material under uncontrolled conditions because the commingling might produce heat or pressure, fire or explosion, violent reaction, toxic dusts, mists, fumes, or gases or flammable fumes or gases.
- *Interstitial Space* - the space between the primary and secondary containment systems (23 CCR, Section 2611).
- *LIA* - the "local implementing agency" or local agency responsible for the enforcement and regulatory oversight of hazardous material storage tanks pursuant to section 25283 of the Health and Safety Code (22 CCR 67383.2) [Added August 1999].
- *License* - a pocket card issued by the Board that authorizes the licensee to conduct the business of a UST tester. The license remains the property of the Board (23 CCR, Section 2731).
- *Licensee* - any person licensed under the provisions of Subchapter 17 of Chapter 3 of Title 23 of the CCR as a tank tester, and who possesses a current and valid license issued by the Board (23 CCR, Section 2731).
- *Liquid Asphalt Tank* - a UST that contains steam-refined asphalts (23 CCR, Section 2611).
- *Liquefied Petroleum Gas Tank (LPG Tank)* - a UST that contains normal butane, isobutane, propane, or butylene (including isomers), or mixtures composed predominantly thereof, in liquid or gaseous state having a vapor pressure in excess of 40 psia at a temperature of 100 °F (23 CCR, Section 2611).

- *Local Agency* - the department, office, or other agency of a county or city designated as being responsible for administering and enforcing UST regulations (23 CCR, Section 2731).
- *Maintenance* - the normal operational upkeep to prevent a UST system from releasing hazardous substances (23 CCR, Section 2611).
- *Manufacturer* - any business that produces any item discussed in these regulations (23 CCR, Section 2611).
- *Motor Vehicle* - a self-propelled device by which any person or property may be propelled, moved, or drawn (23 CCR, Section 2611).
- *New Hazardous Waste Management Facility or New Hazardous Waste Facility* - a facility that began operation, or for which construction commenced after 19 November 1980 (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *New Motor Vehicle Fuel Storage Tank* - any manufactured, repaired, refurbished, or used fuel storage tank that contains a fuel intended to be used in motor vehicles or internal combustion engines for which Authority to Construct is applied for after 10 September 1991.
- *New Tank System or New Tank Component* - a tank system or component that will be used for the transfer, storage, or treatment of hazardous waste and for which installation has commenced after the dates indicated below; except, however, for purposes of Sections 66264.193(g)(2) and 66265.193(g)(2), a new tank system is one for which construction commences after the dates indicated below (22 CCR, Section 66260.10):
 1. 14 July 1986, for tanks containing RCRA hazardous waste, unless the owner/operator is a conditionally exempt small quantity generator as defined in 40 CFR Section 261.5, or a 100 to 1000 kg/mo [220.46 to 2204.62 lb/mo] generator as defined in 40 CFR Section 265.201
 2. 1 July 1991 for:
 - a. tanks containing only non-RCRA hazardous wastes
 - b. tanks containing RCRA hazardous wastes, if the owner/operator is a conditionally exempt small quantity generator or a 100 to 1000 kg/mo [220.46 to 2204.62 lb/mo] generator.
- *New UST* - a UST that is not an existing UST (23 CCR, Section 2611).
- *Non-RCRA Hazardous Waste* - all hazardous waste regulated in the state, other than RCRA hazardous waste as defined in this section. A hazardous waste is presumed to be a RCRA hazardous waste, unless it is determined pursuant to Section 66261.101 that the hazardous waste is a non-RCRA hazardous waste (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).

- *Office of Tank Tester Licensing* - the unit of the Division that exercises the day-to-day functions of the Division in the Underground Tank Tester License Program (23 CCR, Section 2731).
- *Operational Life* - the period beginning when installation of the tank system has begun until the time the tank system should be properly closed (23 CCR, Section 2611).
- *Operator* -
 1. person responsible for the overall operation of a tank facility (HSC, Section 25270.2)
 2. any person in control of, or having daily responsibility for, the daily operation of a UST system (23 CCR, Section 2611).
- *Owner* -
 1. person who owns the tank facility or part of the tank facility
 2. refers to the owner of a UST(HSC, Section 25270.2).
- *Permanent Closure of a UST* - refers to a set of procedures that must be applied to any UST in which the storage of hazardous substances has ceased and where the tanks will not be used, or are not intended for use, for the storage of hazardous substances within the next 12 calendar months.
- *Person* - an individual, trust, firm, joint stock company, corporation, including a government corporation, partnership, or association, or any city, county, district, or the state or any department or agency thereof, or the United States to the extent authorized by Federal law (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Petroleum* -
 1. crude oil, or any fraction thereof, which is liquid at 60 F temperature and 14.7 psia pressure (HSC, Section 25270.2)
 2. refers to petroleum including crude oil, or any fraction thereof, that is liquid at standard conditions of temperature and pressure, which means 60 ×°F and 14.7 psia (23 CCR, Section 2611).
- *Pipe* - any pipeline or system of pipelines that is used in connection with the storage of hazardous substances and which is not intended to transport hazardous substances in interstate or intrastate commerce or to transfer hazardous materials in bulk to or from a marine vessel (20 HSC, Section 25281).
- *Pipeline Leak Detector* - a continuous monitoring system for underground piping capable of detecting at any pressure a leak rate equivalent to a specified leak rate and pressure with a probability of detection of 95 percent or greater and a probability of false alarm of 5 percent or less (23 CCR, Section 2611).
- *Primary Containment* - the first level of containment, such as the portion of a tank that comes into immediate contact on its inner surface with the hazardous substance being contained.

- *Probability of Detection* - the likelihood, expressed as a percentage, that a test method will correctly identify a leaking UST (23 CCR, Section 2611).
- *Probability of False Alarm* - the likelihood, expressed as a percentage, that a test method will incorrectly identify a “tight” tank as a leaking UST (23 CCR, Section 2611).
- *Product-Tight* - impervious to the substance that is contained, or is to be contained, so as to prevent the seepage of the substance from the primary containment, which shall not be subject to physical or chemical deterioration by the substance which it contains over the useful life of the tank (20 HSC, Section 25281).
- *Regional Board* - a California regional water quality control board (HSC, Section 25270.2).
- *Release* - any spilling, leaking, emitting, discharging, escaping, leaching, or disposing from a UST into or on the waters of the state, the land, or the subsurface soils (20 HSC, Section 25281).
- *Release Detection Method or System* - a method or system used to determine whether a release of a hazardous substance has occurred from a UST system into the environment or into the interstitial space between a UST and its secondary containment (23 CCR, Section 2611).
- *Repair* - to restore a tank or UST system component that has caused a release of a hazardous substance from the UST system (23 CCR, Section 2611).
- *Scrap Metal* -
 1. any one or more of the following, except as provided in subsection (b) of this section:
 - a. manufactured, solid metal objects and products;
 - b. metal workings, including cuttings, trimmings, stampings, grindings, shavings and sandings; or
 - c. solid metal residues of metal production.
 2. Scrap metal excludes all of the following:
 - a. lead-acid storage batteries, waste elemental mercury, and water-reactive metals such as sodium, potassium and lithium
 - b. magnesium borings, trimmings, grindings, shavings and sandings and any other forms capable of producing independent combustion
 - c. beryllium borings, trimmings, grindings, shavings, sandings and any other forms capable of producing adverse health effects or environmental harm in the opinion of the Department
 - d. any metal contaminated with a hazardous waste, such that the contaminated metal exhibits any characteristic of a hazardous waste under article 3 of chapter 11 of this division
 - e. any metal contaminated with an oil that is a hazardous waste and that is free-flowing

- f. sludges, fine powders, semi-solids and liquid solutions that are hazardous wastes (22 CCR 66260.10) [Added August 1999].
- *Secondary Containment* - the level of containment external to, and separate from, the primary containment (20 HSC, Section 25281).
- *Septic Tank* - a tank designed and used to receive and process biological waste and sewage (23 CCR, Section 2611).
- *Storage or Store* -
 1. the containment, handling, or treatment of petroleum, for any period of time, including on a temporary basis (HSC, Section 25270.2)
 2. the containment, handling, or treatment of hazardous substances, either on a temporary basis or for a period of years, but not including the storage of hazardous wastes in a UST if the UST operator has been issued a hazardous waste facilities permit or been granted interim status.
- *Storage Tank* - any aboveground tank or container used for the storage of petroleum. The term does not include any of the following (HSC, Section 25270.2):
 1. pressure vessel or boiler which is subject to Part 6 (commencing with Section 7620) of Division 5 of the Labor Code
 2. storage tank containing hazardous waste, if the person owning or operating the storage tank has been issued a hazardous waste facilities permit for the storage tank by the Department
 3. aboveground oil production tank which is subject to Section 3106 of the Public Resources Code
 4. oil-filled electrical equipment, including, but not limited to, transformers, circuit breakers, or capacitors, if the oil-filled electrical equipment meets either of the following conditions:
 - a. contains less than 10,000 gal of dielectric fluid
 - b. contains less 10,000 gal or more of dielectric fluid with PCB levels less than 50 ppm, appropriate containment or diversionary structures or equipment are employed to prevent discharged oil from reaching a navigable water course, and the electrical equipment is visually inspected in accordance with the usual routine maintenance procedures of the owner or operator.
- *Stormwater or Wastewater Collection System* - piping, pumps, conduits, and any other equipment necessary to collect and transport the flow of surface water runoff resulting from precipitation, or domestic, commercial, or industrial wastewater to and from retention areas or any areas where treatment is designated to occur. The collection of stormwater and wastewater does not include treatment except where incidental to conveyance (23 CCR, Section 2611).

- *Substantially Beneath the Surface of the Ground* - at least 10 percent of the UST system volume, including the volume of any connected piping, is below the ground surface or enclosed below earthen materials (23 CCR, Section 2611).
- *Sump, Pit, Pond, Lagoon* - a depression in the ground that lacks independent structural integrity and depends on surrounding earthen material for structural support of fluid containment (23 CCR, Section 2611).
- *Tank* - a stationary device designed to contain an accumulation of hazardous substances, and constructed primarily of nonearthen materials (e.g., wood, concrete, steel, plastic) that provide structural support (22 CCR, Section 66260.10).
- *Tank Facility* - any one, or combination of, aboveground storage tanks, including any piping which is integral to the tank, which contains petroleum and which is used by a single business entity at a single location or site. A pipe is integrally related to an aboveground storage tank if the pipe is connected to the tank and meets any of the following (HSC, Section 25270.2):
 1. pipe is within the dike or containment area
 2. pipe is between the containment area and the first flange valve outside the containment area
 3. pipe is connected to the first flange or valve on the exterior of the tank, if state or Federal law does not require a containment area.
- *Tank Integrity Test* - a test method that can ascertain the physical integrity of a UST. This term includes only test methods that are able to detect a leak of 0.1 gal/h with a probability of detection of at least 95 percent and a probability of false alarm of 5 percent or less. This test method may be either volumetric or nonvolumetric in nature. A leak rate is reported using a volumetric test method, whereas, a nonvolumetric test method reports whether or not a substance or physical phenomenon is detected that may indicate the presence of a leak (23 CCR, Section 2611).
- *Tank Tester* - an individual who performs tank integrity tests on USTs (23 CCR, Section 2731).
- *Temporary Closure of a UST* - refers to a set of procedures that must be applied to any UST in which the storage of hazardous substances has ceased but where the UST will again be used for the storage of hazardous substances within the next 12 consecutive months, but does not apply to USTs that are empty as a result of the withdrawal of all stored material during normal operating practice prior to the planned input of additional hazardous substances consistent with permit conditions.
- *Unauthorized Release* - any release of any hazardous substance that does not conform to the provisions of HSC/UST unless this release is authorized by the Board or a regional board, but not including intentional withdrawals of hazardous substances for the purpose of legitimate sale, use, or disposal (23 CCR, Section 2611).

- *Underground Storage Tank (UST)* - any tank or combination of tanks, including pipes connected thereto, that is used for the storage of hazardous substances and which is substantially or totally beneath the surface of the ground (20 HSC, Section 25281).
- *Upgrade* - the addition or retrofit of some systems such as cathodic protection, lining, secondary containment, or spill and overfill controls to improve the ability of a UST to prevent the release of hazardous substances (23 CCR, Section 2611).
- *Upgrade Compliance Certificate* - includes a numbered decal, file copy of the decal, and plastic fill pipe tag as described in Section 2712.1 of these regulations (23 CCR, Section 2611) [Added August 1999].
- *UST System, Tank System* - a UST, connected piping, ancillary equipment, and containment system, if any (20 HSC, Section 25281).
- *UST Tester* - see “Tank Tester.”
- *Volumetric Test* - a tank integrity test method that ascertains the physical integrity of a UST through review and comparison of tank volume (23 CCR, Section 2611).
- *Wastewater Treatment Tank* - a UST located inside a public or private wastewater treatment facility, including all of the following if they do not continuously contain hazardous substances (23 CCR, Section 2611):
 1. untreated wastewater holding tanks
 2. oil water separators
 3. clarifiers
 4. sludge holding tanks
 5. filtration tanks
 6. clarified water tanks.

**STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT
GUIDANCE FOR CALIFORNIA CHECKLIST USERS**

REFER TO CHECKLIST ITEMS:

Missing Checklist Items	ST.2.1.CA.
Aboveground Storage Tanks	ST.5.1.CA. through ST.5.6.CA.
Substandard USTs	ST.25.1.CA. through ST.25.5.CA.
UST State-Specific	ST.30.1.CA. through ST.30.8.CA.
New or Upgraded USTs	ST.35.1.CA. through ST.35.7.CA.
UST Repairs	ST.55.1.CA. through ST.55.3.CA.
Release Detection for USTs	
General	ST.60.1.CA. through ST.60.3.CA.
UST Releases	ST.80.1.CA. through ST.80.10.CA.
UST Documentation	ST.90.1.CA. and ST.90.2.CA.
Changes in Service or Closure of USTs	ST.95.1.CA. through ST.95.6.CA.
Hazardous Waste Storage Tanks	
TSD Facilities:	
Existing Facilities	ST.110.1.CA.
New Facilities	ST.110.2.CA. through ST.110.8.CA.
All Facilities	ST.110.9.CA. through ST.110.23.CA.
State Specific Requirements	
Closure	ST.115.1.CA. through ST.115.5.CA.
Used Oil Storage Tanks	
State Specific Requirements	ST.139.1.CA.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>ST.2. MISSING CHECKLIST ITEMS</p> <p>ST.2.1.CA. Federal facilities are required to comply with all applicable state regulatory requirements not contained in this checklist (a finding under this checklist item will have the citation of the applied regulation as a basis of finding).</p>	<p>Determine whether any new regulations have been issued since the finalization of the manual.</p> <p>Determine whether the Federal facility has activities or facilities that are regulated but not addressed in the checklists.</p> <p>Verify that the Federal facility is in compliance with all applicable and newly issued regulations.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>25270.3(a)(2)(B) and 25270.5)[Revised September 2000].</p> <p>ST.5.3.CA. AST facilities must submit to the Board storage statements every 2 yr (HSC, Section 25270.6).</p>	<p>Verify that the ASTs undergo daily visual inspections.</p> <p>Verify that the Regional Board is allowed to conduct periodic inspections.</p> <p>Verify, that if required by the Regional Board, a secondary means of containment is installed for the entire contents of the largest tank at the tank facility, plus sufficient space for precipitation.</p> <p>Verify that, every 2 yr, tank facilities submit to the Board storage statements which provide the following information for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - name and address of the tank facility - contact person - total storage capacity - location, size, age, and contents of ASTs exceeding 10,000 gal in capacity and containing a substance consisting of at least 5 percent petroleum. <p>(NOTE: If no new or used ASTs have been added to a given tank facility, or if no significant modifications to the facility have been made, previously submitted storage statements are acceptable. The term “significant modifications” includes, but is not limited to, altering existing storage tanks or changing spill prevention or containment methods.)</p>
<p>ST.5.4.CA. AST facilities notified by the Regional Board must establish and maintain monitoring programs (HSC, Section 25270.7).</p>	<p>Verify that, within 360 days after receiving notification from the Regional Board, tank facilities implement monitoring programs approved by the Regional Board.</p> <p>Verify that the terms and conditions of approved monitoring programs are met.</p> <p>Verify that positive findings detected by the monitoring programs are reported to the Regional Board within 72 h of their discovery.</p>
<p>ST.5.5.CA. Spills or</p>	<p>Verify that, immediately upon discovery, spills or other releases of</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>other releases of petroleum of 1 barrel (42 gal) or more from ASTs must be reported to the local responding agency or the 911 emergency response system (HSC, Section 25270.8).</p> <p>ST.5.6.CA. [Deleted September 1997].</p>	<p>petroleum of 1 barrel (42 gal) or more are reported to the local responding agency or the 911 emergency response system.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>ST.25. SUBSTANDARD USTs</p> <p>ST.25.1.CA. The authorization and approval of the local agency is required before any proposed upgrade of a UST can be undertaken (23 CCR, Sections 2660(k) and 2662(a)).</p> <p>ST.25.2.CA. USTs must comply with specific upgrade requirements by 22 December 1998 (23 CCR, Sections 2662(b), (c) and (d), and 2663(a)).</p>	<p>Determine whether there are any USTs that have been or are being upgraded.</p> <p>Verify that these upgrades have been authorized by the local agency.</p> <p>(NOTE: The owner/operator must be able to demonstrate to the agency that the UST system is structurally sound and the method of upgrade will prevent unauthorized releases due to structural failure or corrosion during the operating life of the system.)</p> <p>Verify that all existing USTs used to store hazardous substances other than motor vehicle fuel are retrofitted with secondary containment by 22 December 1998.</p> <p>Verify that any existing steel tanks holding motor vehicle fuel are upgraded with secondary containment or with one of the following options by 22 December 1998:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - both interior lining and cathodic protection that meet the following requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - lining is properly installed - cathodic protection is properly designed, installed, and inspected - bladder system, interior lining, and cathodic protection that meet the following requirements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - consist of materials approved by independent testing organizations - are approved by the local agency - are installed under the direct supervision of a representative or contractor approved by the fabricator - entire interstitial space between tanks and the bladders are monitored - materials used in bladder systems are product-tight and compatible with product stored

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>ST.25.3.CA. All USTs are required to have an overfill prevention system and a spill container by 22 December 1998 (23 CCR, Section 2665).</p> <p>ST.25.4.CA. All existing UST underground piping containing hazardous substances is required to be upgraded by 22 December 1998 (23 CCR, Sections 2666(a),</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - bladder systems include internal striker plate (wear plate) - are periodically inspected unless bladder systems are removed for repairs or replacements. <p>(NOTE: When upgrading a fiberglass or clad tank with a bladder system, interior lining and cathodic protection are not required if a special inspector and the local agency determine they are not necessary.)</p> <p>(NOTE: The local agency must approve the use of interior lining to upgrade existing steel tanks. The installation must prove that the lined primary container will provide continued containment.)</p> <p>Verify that a wear plate (striker plate) is installed under all tank openings that could be used for manual dipsticking by 22 December 1998.</p> <p>Verify that tanks are not repaired a second time by use of interior lining.</p> <p>Verify that all USTs are retrofitted with an overfill prevention system and a spill container that meet the requirements specified for new USTs by 22 December 1998.</p> <p>(NOTE: The overfill prevention equipment requirement may be waived if the spill container is in an observable area, the spill container is adequate to collect any overfill, and the tanks system is filled by no more than 25 gal at a time.)</p> <p>Verify that all underground piping is retrofitted with secondary containment in accordance with the requirements for new USTs.</p> <p>(NOTE: All underground piping containing motor vehicle fuel and connected to an existing tank is exempt from this requirement if the installation can demonstrate to the local agency that the piping is constructed of fiberglass reinforced plastic, cathodically protected steel, or other materials compatible with stored products and</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>(b), and (c)).</p> <p>ST.25.5.CA. All existing UST underground pressurized piping must be upgraded (HSC, Section 25292(e)).</p>	<p>resistant to corrosion.)</p> <p>Verify that all automatic line leak detectors for underground pressurized piping that is not secondarily contained is capable of shutting off the pump when a release occurs and the pumping system shuts down automatically if the automatic line leak detector fails or is disconnected.</p> <p>(NOTE: In place of automatic shut downs, the leak detector for UST emergency generator systems may be connected to an audible and visible alarm.)</p> <p>Verify that all existing pressurized underground pressurized piping meet the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - equipped with an automatic line leak detector - it is tightness tested annually - have secondary containment on or before 22 December 1998.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>ST.30.</p> <p>UST</p> <p>STATE-SPECIFIC</p>	<p>(NOTE: USTs meeting all of the following criteria are exempt from requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - all exterior surfaces of the tank, including connected piping, and the floor directly beneath the tank, can be monitored by direct viewing - the structure in which the tank is located is constructed in such a manner that it provides for secondary containment of the contents of the tank, as determined by the local agency - daily inspections of the tank are conducted and a log of inspection results is maintained and is available for review by the local agency upon request - the local agency determines that the UST meets or exceeds the provisions of this section. <p>The term UST excludes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a farm tank - a heating oil tank - hydraulic lift tanks in accordance with Section 25281(x) of the HSC - a liquefied petroleum gas tank - a liquid asphalt tank - a septic tank - a sump, pit, pond, or lagoon - a wastewater treatment tank, except a tank that is part of a UST system - storm water or wastewater collection systems - tanks containing radioactive material such as spent fuel pools, radioactive waste storage tanks, and similar tanks under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 USC 2011) - an emergency containment tank kept emptied to receive accidental spills and approved for such use by the appropriate local agency - drums located in basements and which contain 55 gal or less of a hazardous substance - USTs containing hazardous wastes, if the operator of the USTs meets the permit requirements of the Department of Toxic Substances Control or the USTs have been granted interim status - a tank and associated piping located in a vault or basement and

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>ST.30.1.CA. Owners that own USTs operated by another party must have a written contract with the operating party (23 CCR, Section 2620(b)).</p> <p>ST.30.2.CA. [Deleted September 1997].</p> <p>ST.30.3.CA. USTs must meet permit requirements (23 CCR, Sections 2620(c)).</p> <p>ST.30.4.CA. Farm, heating oil, and other tanks not subject to regulation as USTs by virtue of their use must meet permit requirements if their use changes (23 CCR, Section 2621(c)).</p>	<p>which meets the requirements of Section 25283.5 of the HSC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - any structure specifically exempted by Section 25281(x) of the HSC - USTs that have either a hazardous waste facilities permit or interim status.) <p>Verify that, if the owner owns any USTs operated by another party, the owner has a written contract with the operating party, requiring the operating party to do the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - monitor the UST - maintain appropriate [not defined] records - implement reporting procedures required by permit - repair or upgrade UST according to state requirements. <p>Verify that USTs which are operational have valid permits.</p> <p>Verify that the terms and conditions of UST permits are met.</p> <p>Verify that farm, heating, and other tanks not subject to regulation as USTs by virtue of their use receive permits from local agencies in the event that their use changes and becomes subject to UST regulation.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>ST.30.5.CA. All USTs must meet specific operational requirements (HSC, Section 25292.1(a) and (b)).</p>	<p>Verify that USTs are operated to prevent unauthorized releases including spills and overfills, during the operating life of the tanks, including during gauging, sampling, and testing for the integrity of the tank.</p> <p>Verify that USTs equipped with cathodic protection are operated by persons with sufficient training and experience in preventing corrosion.</p>
<p>ST.30.6.CA. UST integrity tests must be performed by, or under the direct and personal supervision of, a licensed tank tester (23 CCR, Section 2750; and HSC, Section 25284.4(a)).</p>	<p>Verify that tank integrity testing is performed by, or under the direct and personal supervision of, a licensed tank tester.</p>
<p>ST.30.7.CA. Licensed tank testers must meet UST notification and recordkeeping requirements (23 CCR, Sections 2770, 2771, and 2772).</p>	<p>Verify that, in the event of any change in his/her address, the licensee notifies the division within 30 days after the change.</p> <p>Verify that the licensee maintains a record of the following information for each UST tested:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - name, address, and telephone number of the tank owner or operator, and dates on which the testing was performed - all information and data collected and reports prepared in the course of performing the tank integrity test, including but not limited to raw data, calculations, and reports - a list of individuals working under the direct and personal supervision of the licensee including their dates of service.
	<p>Verify that UST tank-testing records are retained for a period of at least 3 yr, and that they are available for inspection upon demand.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>ST.30.8.CA. The transportation of portable or stationary USTs is, under certain circumstances, exempt from the requirements for the transportation of hazardous materials (13 CCR, Chapter 2, Section 1160.1(f)) [Revised September 1997].</p>	<p>Verify that exempted shipments of USTs are prepared for shipment in accordance with American Petroleum Institute Recommended Practice 1604, Second Edition, December 1987.</p> <p>Verify that all exempted shipments of tanks satisfy all of the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the tanks to be transported are used only for off-highway storage and dispensing of flammable and/or combustible distillate fuels - they contain only residue, which is to say that the tanks have been unloaded to the maximum extent practicable and in any event contain no more than 120 gal of any liquid - they are not leaking and are closed adequately to prevent leakage - they are not transported on the same vehicle with any other hazardous material.

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

**REGULATORY
REQUIREMENTS:**

**REVIEWER CHECKS:
September 2000**

**ST.35.
NEW OR UPGRADED
USTs**

(NOTE: USTs meeting all of the following criteria are exempt from requirements:

- all exterior surfaces of the tank, including connected piping, and the floor directly beneath the tank, can be monitored by direct viewing
- the structure in which the tank is located is constructed in such a manner that it provides for secondary containment of the contents of the tank, as determined by the local agency
- daily inspections of the tank are conducted and a log of inspection results is maintained and is available for review by the local agency upon request
- the local agency determines that the UST meets or exceeds the provisions of this section.

The term UST excludes the following:

- a farm tank
- a heating oil tank
- hydraulic lift tanks in accordance with Section 25281(x) of the HSC
- a liquefied petroleum gas tank
- a liquid asphalt tank
- a septic tank
- a sump, pit, pond, or lagoon
- a wastewater treatment tank, except a tank that is part of a UST system
- storm water or wastewater collection systems
- tanks containing radioactive material such as spent fuel pools, radioactive waste storage tanks, and similar tanks under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 USC 2011) and following
- an emergency containment tank kept emptied to receive accidental spills and approved for such use by the appropriate local agency
- drums located in basements and which contain 55 gal or less of a hazardous substance
- USTs containing hazardous wastes, if the operator of the USTs meets the permit requirements of the Department of Toxic Substances Control or the USTs have been granted interim status
- a tank and associated piping located in a vault or basement and

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>ST.35.1.CA. New USTs that will contain hazardous substances are required to be constructed and installed according to statewide minimum standards (23 CCR, Sections 2630, 2633, and 2711(a)(6) through (8)).</p> <p>ST.35.2.CA. UST primary and secondary containment systems must be designed, constructed, tested, and certified to comply with specific requirements (23 CCR, Section 2635(a))</p>	<p>which meets the requirements of Section 25283.5 of the HSC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - any structure specifically exempted by Section 25281(x) of the HSC - USTs that have either a hazardous waste facilities permit or interim status.) <p>(NOTE: Construction and installation details are required to be submitted with the permit application for approval by the local agency before construction can begin, and compliance with the standards is required to be demonstrated at various times during construction and certified upon completion before the UST can be put into service.)</p> <p>Verify that USTs still under construction are in compliance with the permit's construction and installation details.</p> <p>(NOTE: USTs installed after 1 January 1984 are considered in compliance if they were installed in accordance with Federal and state requirements that existed at the time of installation.)</p> <p>Verify that the UST is certified by the state as meeting construction and installation requirements.</p> <p>Verify that new USTs constructed and installed specifically for storage of motor vehicle fuels only are not used to store any other hazardous substances.</p> <p>Verify that the containment systems meet the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - all USTs are tested at the factory - the outer surface of USTs constructed of steel is protected from corrosion as follows, except primary containment systems installed in a secondary containment system and not backfilled: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - field-installed cathodic protection systems are designed and certified as adequate by a corrosion specialist, tested within 6 mo of installation and at least every 3 yr thereafter - fiberglass-reinforced plastic coatings, composites, or equivalent nonmetallic exterior coating or coverings,

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

**REGULATORY
REQUIREMENTS:**

**REVIEWER CHECKS:
September 2000**

ST.35.3.CA. All new USTs are required to be equipped with a spill container and an overfill prevention system (23 CCR, Sections 2635(b)).

including coating/sacrificial anode systems.

Verify that, before installation, the tank is tested onsite for tightness by one of the following methods:

- the manufacturer's written guidelines, if guidelines exist
- air pressure at not less than 3 psi (20.68 kPa) and not more than 5 psi (34.48 kPa), if guidelines do not exist.

Verify that installation was suspended if the tank fails the onsite tightness test.

Verify that all secondary containment systems pass a post-installation test meeting the approval of the agency.

Verify that, after installation, but before the UST is placed in service, a tank integrity test is conducted to ensure that no damage occurred during installation (the test is not required if the tank is equipped with a certified interstitial monitor).

Verify that all USTs subject to floatation, are anchored by one of the following means:

- methods specified by the manufacturer
- if no methods have been specified by the manufacturer, methods consistent with best engineering judgment.

Verify that the UST is certified as installed according to these requirements and according to voluntary consensus standards and the manufacturer's written installation instructions.

(NOTE: The local agency may waive the requirement for overfill prevention equipment when the tank inlet is located in an observable area, the spill container is adequate to collect any overfill, and the tank system is filled by transfers of no more than 25 gal at one time.)

Verify that the spill container collects any hazardous substances spilled during product delivery operations.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>ST.35.4.CA. Secondary containment systems in new USTs, including leak interception and detection systems installed in new USTs designed for motor vehicle fuel storage only, must be operated in compliance with specific requirements (23 CCR, Section 2635(c)(6) and (8); HSC, Sections</p>	<p>Verify that the spill container meets the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - if made of metal, the exterior wall is protected from galvanic corrosion - has a minimum capacity of 5 gal (19 L) - has a drain valve that allows drainage of the collected spill into the primary container or provides a means to keep the spill container empty. <p>Verify that the overfill prevention systems of new USTs do not allow for manual override and meet one of the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - alert the transfer operator when the tank is 90 percent full by restricting the flow into the tank or by triggering an audible and visible alarm - restrict delivery of flow to the tank at least 30 min prior to tank overfill, provided the restriction occurs when the tank is filled to no more than 95 percent of capacity, and activate an audible alarm at least 5 min prior to overfill - provide positive shut-off of flow to the tank when the tank is filled to no more than 95 percent full - provide positive shut-off of flow to tank so that none of the fittings located on the top of the tank are exposed to product due to overfilling. <p>Verify that drainage of any liquid from within a secondary containment is controlled in a way approved by the local agency.</p> <p>Verify that the liquid drained is immediately sampled and analyzed upon any indication of an unauthorized release from the primary containment system.</p> <p>Verify that USTs installed after 1 January 1984 and designed to maintain a water level in the secondary containment meet all of the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - equipped with a safe method of removing any excess water to a holding facility

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>25291(e) and (i)).</p> <p>ST.35.5.CA. Hazardous substances must be separated in both primary and secondary UST containment under certain circumstances (23 CCR, Section 2635(c)(5)).</p> <p>ST.35.6.CA. In all new USTs, all underground piping must meet certain</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the holding facility is inspected monthly for the presence of excess water overflow - any excess water found in the holding facility upon inspection is analyzed for hazardous substance contamination - any excess water found contaminated is disposed of at an authorized disposal facility. <p>Verify that USTs installed after 1 January 1984 and into which water can enter by infiltration or precipitation meet all of the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - are monitored for water intrusion - have a system for controlled removal of water exists that includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - analysis of the removed water for hazardous substance contamination - disposal of water found contaminated at an authorized disposal facility. <p>Verify that the actual location of the tanks and appurtenant piping systems are indicated on as-built drawings of the facility and all drawings, photographs, and plans submitted to the local agency.</p> <p>Determine whether substances are stored that in combination can result in any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a fire or explosion - the production of a flammable, toxic, or poisonous gas - deterioration of any part of the primary or secondary containment. <p>Verify that substances capable of forming unstable mixtures are separated in both primary and secondary containment to avoid potential intermixing.</p> <p>Verify that all new UST underground piping has secondary containment, unless the piping is one of the following types:</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p> <p>ST.35.7.CA. New USTs must implement a monitoring program (23 CCR, Sections 2632(b)</p> </p>	<p> <p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - vent or tank riser piping, provided the primary containment system is equipped with an overfill prevention system - vapor recovery piping if designed so that it cannot contain liquid-phase product - suction piping if designed, constructed, and installed as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the below-grade piping operates at less than atmospheric pressure - below-grade piping is sloped so that the contents of the pipe will drain back into the storage tank if the suction is released - no valves or pumps are installed below-grade in the suction line - an inspection method is provided that readily demonstrates compliance with these requirements. </p> <p>Verify that all corrodible underground piping, if in direct contact with backfill, is protected against corrosion.</p> <p>Verify that all new primary piping and secondary containment systems are tested for tightness after installation in accordance with manufacturer's guidelines.</p> <p>Verify that underground piping with secondary containment is equipped and monitored as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the secondary containment is equipped with a certified continuous monitoring system connected to an audible and visual alarm system - the piping is equipped with automatic line leak detectors capable of a 3 gal/h leak rate at 10 psi within 1 h with a probability of detection of at least 95 percent and a probability of false alarm no greater than 5 percent - other monitoring methods may be used if demonstrated to the satisfaction of the local agency. <p>Verify that the an approved monitoring program is specified in the tank operating permit.</p> </p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
and 2634(b)).	Verify that the provisions of the monitoring program are met.

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>ST.55. UST REPAIRS</p>	<p>(NOTE: USTs meeting all of the following criteria are exempt from requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - all exterior surfaces of the tank, including connected piping, and the floor directly beneath the tank, can be monitored by direct viewing - the structure in which the tank is located is constructed in such a manner that it provides for secondary containment of the contents of the tank, as determined by the local agency - daily inspections of the tank are conducted and a log of inspection results is maintained and is available for review by the local agency upon request - the local agency determines that the UST meets or exceeds the provisions of this section. <p>The term UST excludes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a farm tank - a heating oil tank - hydraulic lift tanks in accordance with Section 25281(x) of the HSC - a liquefied petroleum gas tank - a liquid asphalt tank - a septic tank - a sump, pit, pond, or lagoon - a wastewater treatment tank, except a tank that is part of a UST system - storm water or wastewater collection systems - tanks containing radioactive material such as spent fuel pools, radioactive waste storage tanks, and similar tanks under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 USC 2011) - an emergency containment tank kept emptied to receive accidental spills and approved for such use by the appropriate local agency - drums located in basements and which contain 55 gal or less of a hazardous substance - USTs containing hazardous wastes, if the operator of the USTs meets the permit requirements of the Department of Toxic Substances Control or the USTs have been granted interim status - a tank and associated piping located in a vault or basement and

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>ST.55.1.CA. The authorization and approval of the local agency is required before any proposed repair of a UST can be undertaken (23 CCR, Sections 2660(k) and 2661(b)).</p>	<p>which meets the requirements of Section 25283.5 of the HSC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - any structure specifically exempted by Section 25281(x) of the HSC - USTs that have either a hazardous waste facilities permit or interim status.) <p>Determine whether there are any USTs that have been or are being repaired.</p> <p>Verify that these repairs have been authorized by the local agency.</p> <p>(NOTE: The owner/operator must be able to demonstrate to the agency that the UST system is structurally sound and the method of repair will prevent unauthorized releases due to structural failure or corrosion during the operating life of the system.)</p>
<p>ST.55.2.CA. Release reporting and initial abatement requirements must be met before repairing a UST (23 CCR, Sections 2661(a)).</p>	<p>Verify that the appropriate requirements under the Release Reporting Requirements subsection are met before beginning repairs on a UST.</p>
<p>ST.55.3.CA. UST repair must meet specific operating requirements (23 CCR, Sections 2661(d) through 2661(g)).</p>	<p>Verify that holes in steel tanks are plugged using one of the following methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - self-tapping bolts - boiler plugs - water-tight hydraulic cement - welding. <p>Verify that holes in steel and fiberglass tanks are repaired as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - repair areas are covered with epoxy or isophthalic polyester based resin, compatible with the intended use of the tank - fiberglass cloth with a minimum weight of 1.5 oz/yd that is silane-treated is worked completely into the resin base

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a resin base is installed a minimum of 2 in. beyond the fiberglass cloth - all repairs include installation of a fiberglass cloth with a minimum dimension of 12 x 12 in. centered over the are to be repaired - if the repair is large, the cloth is large enough to provide cloth coverage of at least 5 in. of cloth bonded to the tank wall, measured from the outermost edge of the repair to the cloth's edge - a second layer of fiberglass cloth with a minimum weight of 1.5 oz/yd is installed directly over the primary cloth layer and cut to overlap the primary patch by 1.5 in. of all sides - the repair allows sufficient cure time, as determined by the resin manufacturer. <p>Verify that metal piping, pipe fittings, or tank fittings that have release product as a result of corrosion or other damage are replaced.</p> <p>Verify that nonmetal piping, pipe fittings, or tank fittings are repaired or replaced in accordance with manufacturer specifications.</p> <p>Verify that tanks and piping that have been repaired are tested for tightness within 30 calendar days following the completion of repairs, and tanks or piping that fail the test are further repaired or closed.</p> <p>Verify that a vapor or groundwater monitoring system is installed to continuously monitor a tank repaired by lining if no secondary containment exists.</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>RELEASE DETECTION FOR USTs</p> <p>ST.60. General</p>	<p>(NOTE: USTs meeting all of the following criteria are exempt from requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - all exterior surfaces of the tank, including connected piping, and the floor directly beneath the tank, can be monitored by direct viewing - the structure in which the tank is located is constructed in such a manner that it provides for secondary containment of the contents of the tank, as determined by the local agency - daily inspections of the tank are conducted and a log of inspection results is maintained and is available for review by the local agency upon request - the local agency determines that the UST meets or exceeds the provisions of this section. <p>The term UST excludes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a farm tank - a heating oil tank - hydraulic lift tanks in accordance with Section 25281(x) of the HSC - a liquefied petroleum gas tank - a liquid asphalt tank - a septic tank - a sump, pit, pond, or lagoon - a wastewater treatment tank, except a tank that is part of a UST system - storm water or wastewater collection systems - tanks containing radioactive material such as spent fuel pools, radioactive waste storage tanks, and similar tanks under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 USC 2011) - an emergency containment tank kept emptied to receive accidental spills and approved for such use by the appropriate local agency - drums located in basements and which contain 55 gal or less of a hazardous substance - USTs containing hazardous wastes, if the operator of the USTs meets the permit requirements of the Department of Toxic Substances Control or the USTs have been granted interim status - a tank and associated piping located in a vault or basement and

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>ST.60.1.CA. Existing USTs must implement a monitoring program approved by the local agency (23 CCR, Sections 2640(b) and 2641(a),(b),(g),(h),(i), and (j)).</p> <p>ST.60.2.CA. In all new USTs, underground pressurized piping that</p>	<p>which meets the requirements of Section 25283.5 of the HSC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - any structure specifically exempted by Section 25281(x) of the HSC - USTs that have either a hazardous waste facilities permit or interim status.) <p>(NOTE: Underground piping is exempt from monitoring if the local agency determines that the piping was designed and constructed according to approved means.)</p> <p>Determine whether there are any existing USTs.</p> <p>Verify that an approved monitoring program capable of detecting an unauthorized release from any portion of the UST has been implemented.</p> <p>Verify that the monitoring program includes written monitoring procedures and a response plan meeting the standards outlined for new UST monitoring program.</p> <p>Verify that, if the local agency does not approve the program, the owner/operator replaces, repairs, upgrades, or closes the tank.</p> <p>Verify that the UST is monitored during the following periods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - all operating periods, including when the tank is empty as a result of withdrawal of all stored substances before new material is added - any period when hazardous substances are stored in the tank, and no filling or withdrawal is conducted - any period between cessation of storage and the actual completion of closure. <p>Verify that the equipment and devices used to monitor USTs are installed, calibrated, operated, and maintained in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.</p> <p>Verify that all underground pressurized piping that conveys a hazardous substance is equipped with a functioning automatic line leak detector.</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>conveys a hazardous substance is required to meet certain standards (23 CCR, Sections 2636(f)(4) and (g); and HSC, Section 25291(f)).</p> <p>ST.60.3.CA. All UST underground piping and secondary containment must follow specific tightness testing requirements (23 CCR, Section 2666(d)).</p>	<p>leak detector.</p> <p>Verify that underground pressurized piping with secondary containment is tested at least annually at a pressure designated by the equipment manufacturer, unless the piping meets all of the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - secondary containment system is equipped with a continuous monitoring system that meets both of the following requirements: - connected to an audible and visible alarm system and to the pumping system - shuts down the pump and activates the alarm when a release is detected - the pumping system shuts down automatically if the continuous monitoring system fails or is disconnected. <p>(NOTE: The shut down requirements do not apply to an emergency generator that is checked daily.)</p> <p>Verify that all underground piping and secondary containment are tested for tightness after installation in accordance with the requirements for new USTs.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>ST.80. UST RELEASES</p>	<p>(NOTE: USTs meeting all of the following criteria are exempt from requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - all exterior surfaces of the tank, including connected piping, and the floor directly beneath the tank, can be monitored by direct viewing - the structure in which the tank is located is constructed in such a manner that it provides for secondary containment of the contents of the tank, as determined by the local agency - daily inspections of the tank are conducted and a log of inspection results is maintained and is available for review by the local agency upon request - the local agency determines that the UST meets or exceeds the provisions of this section. <p>The term UST excludes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a farm tank - a heating oil tank - hydraulic lift tanks in accordance with Section 25281(x) of the HSC - a liquefied petroleum gas tank - a liquid asphalt tank - a septic tank - a sump, pit, pond, or lagoon - a wastewater treatment tank, except a tank that is part of a UST system - storm water or wastewater collection systems - tanks containing radioactive material such as spent fuel pools, radioactive waste storage tanks, and similar tanks under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 USC 2011) - an emergency containment tank kept emptied to receive accidental spills and approved for such use by the appropriate local agency - drums located in basements and which contain 55 gal or less of a hazardous substance - USTs containing hazardous wastes, if the operator of the USTs meets the permit requirements of the Department of Toxic Substances Control or the USTs have been granted interim status - a tank and associated piping located in a vault or basement and

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>ST.80.1.CA. When unauthorized releases from an existing UST are indicated, specific response requirements must be met (23 CCR, Sections 2641(k) and (l)).</p> <p>ST.80.2.CA. An unauthorized UST release must, under certain conditions, be recorded in the operator's monitoring report (23 CCR, Sections 2651(b); HSC, Section 25294).</p>	<p>which meets the requirements of Section 25283.5 of the HSC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - any structure specifically exempted by Section 25281(x) of the HSC - USTs that have either a hazardous waste facilities permit or interim status.) <p>Verify that, when an unauthorized release is indicated during the installation of a release detection system, work on the installation process ceases until the tank is appropriately repaired, upgraded, or closed and the release is dealt with in accordance with the release reporting requirements.</p> <p>Verify that, when implementation of the monitoring program, or any condition, indicates that an unauthorized release may have occurred, the installation complies with the release reporting requirements and replaces, repairs, or closes the UST.</p> <p>(NOTE: Any unauthorized release that does not meet the conditions for a recordable unauthorized release must be treated as a reportable unauthorized releases (see the Reportable Releases subsection).)</p> <p>Verify that releases meeting the following criteria are entered into the operator's monitoring records:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - have not escaped from the secondary containment - have not increased the hazard of fire or explosion - have not caused any deterioration of the UST's secondary containment - operator have been able to clean up releases within 8 h after releases were or should reasonably have been detected. <p>Verify that the operator records the following information in the monitoring records for each release:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the UST operator's name and telephone number - a list of the types, quantities, and concentrations of hazardous substances released - a description of the actions taken to control and clean up the

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>ST.80.3.CA. The integrity of the UST secondary containment must be reviewed, under certain circumstances, for possible deterioration after a recordable unauthorized release has occurred (23 CCR, Section 2651(c)).</p> <p>ST.80.4.CA. If any recordable unauthorized release from USTS become a reportable unauthorized release due to initially unanticipated facts, the release must be treated immediately as a reportable unauthorized release (23 CCR, Section 2651(d)).</p>	<p>release</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the method and location of disposal of the released hazardous substances, with indication of whether a hazardous waste manifest was utilized - a description of the actions taken to repair the UST and to prevent future releases - a description of the method used to reactivate the interstitial monitoring system after repair or replacement of the primary container. <p>Verify that, if any of the following conditions exist, the integrity of the secondary containment is reviewed for possible deterioration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the hazardous substance in contact with the secondary containment is not compatible with the material used for secondary containment - the mechanical means used to cleanup the released hazardous substances can damage the secondary container - hazardous substances, other than those stored in the primary container, added to the secondary container for treatment or neutralization of the released substance as part of the cleanup, and the added substance, or resulting substance from such a combination, is not compatible with the material used for secondary containment. <p>Determine whether conditions following any recordable release indicated that the release no longer satisfies the requirements for being treated as a recordable release.</p> <p>Verify that all such releases are treated as a reportable unauthorized releases.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>ST.80.5.CA. Unauthorized UST releases and other occurrences must, under certain circumstances, be reported to the local agency (23 CCR, Sections 2650(b), (c), and (e), and 2652(b) and (c); HSC, Section 25295(a) and 25295.5).</p>	<p>Determine whether there have been any of the following unauthorized releases or conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an unauthorized release that meets one of the following criteria: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> released from secondary containment or from primary containment, if no secondary containment exists increases the hazard of fire or explosion causes any deterioration of the secondary containment - any recordable unauthorized release or spill or overfill that is not cleaned up or still under investigation 8 h after detection - any discovery of released hazardous substances at the site of the UST or in the surrounding area - unusual operating conditions observed by the owner or operator, unless system equipment is found to be defective, but has not leaked, and is immediately repaired or replaced - monitoring results from a release detection method indicating that a release might have occurred, unless the monitoring device is found to be defective, is immediately repaired, recalibrated or replaced, and additional monitoring does not confirm the initial results. <p>(NOTE: For purposes of this subsection, an unauthorized release includes, but is not limited to, a spill or overfill of a hazardous substance that meets both of the following conditions: occurs while the hazardous substance is being placed in a UST occurs due to the use of improper equipment, faulty equipment, operator error, or inattention or overfilling.)</p> <p>Verify that the local agency is notified within 24 h after detection of the release or condition.</p> <p>Verify that a full written report is submitted within 5 working days of the occurrence.</p> <p>Verify that the UST operator or owner investigated any condition and took measures to stop any release including, if necessary or required, removal of the remaining stored substance from a leaking tank.</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
ST.80.6.CA. Owners/operators are required to submit reports to the local	<p>Verify that the full written report includes all of the following information to the extent that it is known at the time of filing:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - nature and volume of the release - the UST operator's name and telephone number - a list of the types, quantities, and concentrations of hazardous substances released - the approximate date that the release occurred - the date that the release was discovered - the date that the release was stopped - a description of the actions taken to control and/or stop the release - a description of the corrective and remedial actions, including investigations undertaken and conducted to determine the nature and extent of soil, groundwater, or surface water contamination - the method(s) of cleanup implemented to date, proposed cleanup actions, and a time schedule for implementing the proposed actions - the method and location of disposal of the released hazardous substance and of any contaminated soils or groundwater or surface water, with copies of any completed hazardous waste manifests for offsite transport of these media attached to the report. <p>Verify that the State Office of Emergency Services was notified if an emergency existed and given the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a description of the proposed method(s) of repair or replacement of the primary and secondary containers - a description of any additional actions taken to prevent future releases. <p>Verify that the local agency was notified of any proposed repairs or replacements of parts of the UST as a result of the release.</p> <p>Verify that periodic reports are being submitted to the local agency or Regional Water Quality Board every 3 mo or more frequently as specified by the agency.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>agency until investigation and cleanup of a reportable unauthorized release are complete (23 CCR, Section 2652(d)).</p> <p>ST.80.7.CA. Owners/operators must conduct initial abatement actions in the event of a reportable unauthorized release from a UST (23 CCR, Section 2653).</p> <p>ST.80.8.CA. Owners/operators must conduct initial site characterization in the event of a reportable unauthorized release from a UST (23 CCR, Section 2654).</p>	<p>Verify that the reports include the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - updates of the information submitted in the initial report - results of all investigations and corrective actions - information gathered in compliance with initial abatement and initial site characterization requirements. <p>Verify that all of the following actions are initially taken by owners/operators in response to reportable unauthorized releases:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - remove as much of the hazardous substance from the UST as necessary to prevent further release to the environment - visually inspect aboveground and exposed below ground releases - prevent further migration of the released substance into surrounding soils and groundwater - continue to monitor and mitigate any additional fire and safety hazards posed by free product or its vapors that have migrated from the UST excavation zone into subsurface structures, such as sewers and basements - remedy hazards posed by contaminated soils that are excavated or exposed as a result of release confirmation, site investigation, or abatement activities - if remedies include treatment or disposal of soils, comply with applicable State and local requirements - investigate to determine the possible presence of free product and, if present, begin removal. <p>Verify that the owner/operator promptly gathers information about the UST site and the nature of the unauthorized release, including any information obtained while confirming the release, or conducting initial abatement actions and free product removal.</p> <p>Verify that the information gathered includes, but is not limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the nature and estimated quantity of the release

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>ST.80.9.CA. In the event that investigations undertaken after a reportable unauthorized release from a UST indicates the presence of free product, owners/operators are required to remove the released substance (23 CCR, Sections 2655(a) through 2655(d)).</p> <p>ST.80.10.CA. In the event that free product removal was necessary for a UST, a free product removal report must be submitted to the local agency (23 CCR, Section 2655(e)).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the surrounding populations - water quality - use and approximate locations of wells potentially affected by the release - subsurface soil conditions - locations of subsurface utilities - climatological conditions - land use. <p>Verify that free product is removed to the maximum extent practicable, as determined by the local agency.</p> <p>Verify that the free product is removed in a way that minimizes the spread of contamination into uncontaminated areas by using recovery and disposal techniques appropriate to the hydrogeologic conditions at the site.</p> <p>Verify that the removal process results in proper treatment, discharge, or disposal of recovery byproducts in compliance with applicable local, state, and Federal requirements.</p> <p>Verify that abatement of free product is the predominant objective in the design of the removal system.</p> <p>Verify that flammable substances are handled in a safe manner consistent with appropriate regulations.</p> <p>Verify that a free product removal report is submitted to the local agency within 45 calendar days of release confirmation.</p> <p>Verify that the free product removal report includes, at a minimum, the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the name of the person(s) responsible for implementing the free product removal measures - the estimated quantity, type, and thickness of free product observed or measured in wells, boreholes, and excavations - the type of free product removal system used

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the location of any onsite or offsite discharges resulting from the removal operation - the type of treatment applied to, and effluent quality expected of, any discharge - the steps taken or planned in order to obtain any necessary discharge permits - the means of disposal and/or proposed disposition of recovered free product.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
ST.90. UST DOCUMENTATION	<p>(NOTE: USTs meeting all of the following criteria are exempt from requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - all exterior surfaces of the tank, including connected piping, and the floor directly beneath the tank, can be monitored by direct viewing - the structure in which the tank is located is constructed in such a manner that it provides for secondary containment of the contents of the tank, as determined by the local agency - daily inspections of the tank are conducted and a log of inspection results is maintained and is available for review by the local agency upon request - the local agency determines that the UST meets or exceeds the provisions of this section. <p>The term UST excludes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a farm tank - a heating oil tank - hydraulic lift tanks in accordance with Section 25281(x) of the HSC - a liquefied petroleum gas tank - a liquid asphalt tank - a septic tank - a sump, pit, pond, or lagoon - a wastewater treatment tank, except a tank that is part of a UST system - storm water or wastewater collection systems - tanks containing radioactive material such as spent fuel pools, radioactive waste storage tanks, and similar tanks under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 USC 2011) - an emergency containment tank kept emptied to receive accidental spills and approved for such use by the appropriate local agency - drums located in basements and which contain 55 gal or less of a hazardous substance - USTs containing hazardous wastes, if the operator of the USTs meets the permit requirements of the Department of Toxic Substances Control or the USTs have been granted interim status - a tank and associated piping located in a vault or basement and

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
ments (23 CCR, Section 2711(b)).	making the change - where allowed, notifies the local agency within 30 days after making the change.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
ST.95. CHANGES IN SERVICE OR CLOSURE OF USTs	<p>(NOTE: USTs meeting all of the following criteria are exempt from requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - all exterior surfaces of the tank, including connected piping, and the floor directly beneath the tank, can be monitored by direct viewing - the structure in which the tank is located is constructed in such a manner that it provides for secondary containment of the contents of the tank, as determined by the local agency - daily inspections of the tank are conducted and a log of inspection results is maintained and is available for review by the local agency upon request - the local agency determines that the UST meets or exceeds the provisions of this section. <p>The term UST excludes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a farm tank - a heating oil tank - hydraulic lift tanks in accordance with Section 25281(x) of the HSC - a liquefied petroleum gas tank - a liquid asphalt tank - a septic tank - a sump, pit, pond, or lagoon - a wastewater treatment tank, except a tank that is part of a UST system - storm water or wastewater collection systems - tanks containing radioactive material such as spent fuel pools, radioactive waste storage tanks, and similar tanks under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (42 USC 2011) - an emergency containment tank kept emptied to receive accidental spills and approved for such use by the appropriate local agency - drums located in basements and which contain 55 gal or less of a hazardous substance - USTs containing hazardous wastes, if the operator of the USTs meets the permit requirements of the Department of Toxic Substances Control or the USTs have been granted interim status - a tank and associated piping located in a vault or basement and

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>ST.95.1.CA. Temporary closure or permanent closure of any UST must be approved and authorized by the local agency (23 CCR, Section 2670(f))</p> <p>ST.95.2.CA. The closure of a UST must follow specific procedures (HSC, Section 25298(c)).</p>	<p>which meets the requirements of Section 25283.5 of the HSC</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - any structure specifically exempted by Section 25281(x) of the HSC - USTs that have either a hazardous waste facilities permit or interim status.) <p>(NOTE: USTs that were closed onsite by cleaning and filling with an inert solid before 1 January 1984 need not comply with these closure requirements. However, hazardous substances released from them before or after closure must be reported in accordance with the release reporting requirements.)</p> <p>Determine whether there are any temporarily or permanently closed USTs.</p> <p>Verify that the owner/operator submitted, at least 30 days prior to closure, a proposal to the local agency containing the details of its planned closure operation.</p> <p>Verify that the following steps are taken when closing a UST:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - demonstrates to the local agency that all residual amounts of the hazardous substance or hazardous substances that were stored in the tank system prior to its closure have been removed, properly disposed of, and neutralized - adequately seals the tank system to minimize any threat to the public safety and the possibility of water intrusion into, or runoff from, the tank system - provides for, and carries out, the maintenance of the tank system as the local agency determines is necessary for the period of time the local agency requires - demonstrates to the appropriate agency, with jurisdiction over the site, that the site has been investigated to Determine whether there are any present, or were past, releases, and if so, that appropriate corrective or remedial actions have been taken.

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>ST.95.3.CA. Owners/operators planning to close a UST must continue to monitor the tank during the period of time between cessation of hazardous substance storage and actual completion of closure (23 CCR, Section 2670(e)).</p> <p>ST.95.4.CA. Owners/operators must meet with specific operating and monitoring standards to complete and maintain temporary closure of a UST (23 CCR, Section 2671(a), (b), and (c)).</p>	<p>Verify that the owner/operator continues to monitor the tank in accordance with the new or existing UST requirements as appropriate prior to either temporary or permanent closure.</p> <p>Verify that the time period between cessation of storage and application for temporary or permanent closure does not exceed 90 days.</p> <p>Verify that the owner/operator takes the following steps when temporarily closing a UST:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - all residual liquid, solids, or sludges are removed and handled in accordance with HSC requirements - if the UST contained a hazardous substance that could produce flammable vapors at standard temperature and pressure, it is inerted, as often as necessary, to levels that will preclude an explosion or to lower levels as required by the local agency - if filled, the UST only a noncorrosive liquid that is not a hazardous substance is utilized - the noncorrosive liquid is tested and the tests are submitted to the local agency prior to removal at the end of the temporary closure period - except for required venting, all fill and access locations and piping are sealed using locking caps or concrete plugs - power service is disconnected from all pumps associated with the use of the UST unless the power services some other equipment that is not being closed. <p>(NOTE: The local agency may modify the monitoring requirements during the temporary closure period.)</p> <p>Verify that all temporarily closed USTs are inspected by the installation at least once every 3 mo to verify that the temporary</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>ST.95.5.CA. Temporary closure of an UST can be terminated and the UST reused only under specific conditions (23 CCR, Section 2671(d)).</p> <p>ST.95.6.CA. Owner/operators must satisfy specific requirements in order to implement permanent closure of a UST (23 CCR, Section 2672).</p>	<p>closure measures are still in place.</p> <p>Verify that all such inspections include all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - visual inspection of all locked caps and concrete plugs - if locking caps are used, at least one is removed to Determine whether any liquids or other substances have been added to the UST or if there has been a change in the quantity or type of liquid that may have been added as a part of the temporary closure process. <p>Determine whether the owner/operator operates any USTs that were temporarily closed for a period over 12 mo.</p> <p>Verify that the UST meets all new UST design, construction, and monitoring requirements or is upgraded in accordance with the upgrade requirements.</p> <p>(NOTE: Permanent closure of an UST may be implemented either by removal of the UST, or by closure in place.)</p> <p>Determine whether the owner/operator has any permanently closed USTs.</p> <p>Examine the approved closure plans for any USTs that have been permanently closed.</p> <p>Verify that the owner/operator complies with the following requirements for removal of a UST:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - all residual liquid, solids, or sludges are removed and handled as hazardous wastes or recyclable materials - if the UST contained a hazardous substance that could produce flammable vapors at standard temperature and pressure, it is inerted to levels that preclude explosion or to lowered levels as required by the local agency - when a UST or any part thereof is disposed of, the installation documents to the local agency that proper disposal is completed

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the owner/operator with a UST or any part thereof destined for a specific reuse advises the local agency, within the time frame specified by the agency, of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the name of the new owner or operator - the location of intended use - nature of intended use. <p>Verify that the owner/operator complies with the following requirements for closure in place:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - all residual liquid, solids, or sludges are removed and handled as a hazardous waste or recyclable materials - if the UST contained a hazardous substance that could produce flammable vapors at standard temperature and pressure, it is inerted to levels that preclude explosion or to lower levels as required by the local agency - all piping is removed and disposed of unless removal might damage structures or other pipes that are being used and that are contained in a common trench, in which case the piping to be closed is emptied of all contents and capped - the UST, except for piping that is closed, is completely filled with an inert solid, unless the owner/operator intends to use the UST for storage of a nonhazardous substance that is compatible with the previous use and construction of the UST. <p>Verify that the owner/operator, during or immediately after closure activities, demonstrates to the satisfaction of the local agency that no unauthorized release has occurred.</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE TANKS</p> <p>ST.110. TSD FACILITIES</p> <p>Existing Facilities</p> <p>ST.110.1.CA. Existing hazardous waste tanks systems meeting specific criteria must be assessed (22 CCR, Sections 66264.191(b), (c), (e), (f) and 66265.191(a), (b), and (d)).</p>	<p>Verify that the owner/operator has determined whether existing tank systems (see definitions) meeting the following criteria are either not leaking or unfit for use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - have no secondary containment - meets the containment and release detection requirements of 22 CCR, Section 66624.193. <p>Verify that the owner/operator has a written assessment reviewed and certified by an independent, qualified, professional engineer, registered in California, attesting to the tank systems' integrity.</p> <p>Verify that the certified written assessment which attests to the tank system's integrity is maintained on file.</p> <p>Verify that the written assessment determines that the system is adequately designed with sufficient structural strength and compatibility and contains the following minimum requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - design standard(s), if available, according to which the tank and ancillary equipment were constructed - hazardous characteristics of the waste(s) that have been or will be handled - existing corrosion protection measures - documented age of the tank system, if available, otherwise estimate the age

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>a manner that prevents collapse, rupture, or failure (22 CCR, Sections 66264.192(a),(b) and 66265.192(a)).</p> <p>ST.110.3.CA. New hazardous waste tank systems must be assessed (22 CCR, Sections 66264.192(b) and 66265.192(a)).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - have sufficient structural strength - are compatible with the waste(s) to be transferred, stored, or treated - have corrosion protection. <p>Verify that the owner/operator has written assessment reviewed and certified by an independent, qualified, professional engineer, registered in California, attesting that new tank systems (see definitions) have sufficient structural integrity and are acceptable for the transferring, storing and treating of hazardous waste.</p> <p>Verify that the assessment is obtained prior to placing new tank systems in service and is kept on file at the site.</p> <p>Verify that the assessment includes, at a minimum, the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - design standard(s) according to which the tank(s) and ancillary equipment are or will be constructed - hazardous characteristics of the waste to be handled - for new tank systems or components in which the external metal shell or components will be in contact with soil or water, a determination by a corrosion expert of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - factors that can affect the potential for corrosion - the type and degree of external corrosion protection needed to ensure the integrity of the tank system during use - a determination of design or operational measures for underground tank system components likely to be affected by vehicular traffic to protect the tank system against potential damage - design considerations to ensure that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - tank foundations will maintain the load of a full tank - tank systems will be anchored to prevent flotation or dislodgment where the system is placed in a saturated zone, or is located within a seismic fault zone - tanks systems will withstand the effects of frost heave.

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>ST.110.4.CA. New hazardous waste tank system must be inspected prior to installation and use (22 CCR, Sections 66264.192(c) and 66265.192(b)).</p>	<p>Verify that an independent, qualified, installation inspector or an engineer, registered in California, inspects the system or components for the presence of the following items prior to covering, enclosing or placing the new tank system (see definitions) or components in use:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - weld breaks - punctures - scrapes of protective coatings - cracks - corrosion - other structural damage or inadequate construction or installation. <p>Verify that all discrepancies are remedied before the tank system is covered, enclosed, or placed in use.</p>
<p>ST.110.5.CA. The backfill of new underground hazardous waste tank systems or components and piping must meet specific requirements (22 CCR, Sections 66264.192(d) and (f) and 66265.192(c) and (e)).</p>	<p>Verify that the backfill material is of a noncorrosive, porous, and homogeneous substance.</p> <p>Verify that the new tank system (see definitions) or components and piping are carefully installed so that the backfill is placed completely around the tank and compacted to ensure that the tank and piping are fully and uniformly supported.</p> <p>Verify that ancillary equipment is supported and protected against physical damage and excessive stress due to settlement, vibration, expansion, or contraction.</p>
<p>ST.110.6.CA. New hazardous waste tanks and ancillary equipment must be tested for tightness before being covered, enclosed, or placed in use (22 CCR,</p>	<p>Verify that all new tank (see definitions) and ancillary equipment are tested for tightness and repaired, if necessary, prior to being covered, enclosed, or placed in use.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>Sections 66264.192(e) and 66265.192(d)).</p> <p>ST.110.7.CA. Owner/operators must provide proper corrosion protection for new hazardous waste tank systems (22 CCR, Section 66264.192(g) and 66265.192(f)).</p> <p>ST.110.8.CA. Owner/operators must maintain specific records for new hazardous waste tank systems (22 CCR, Sections 66264.192(h) and 66265.192(g)).</p>	<p>Verify that the owner/operator provides the appropriate type and degree of corrosion protection to ensure the integrity of new tank systems during use.</p> <p>Verify that the installation of a field fabricated corrosion protection system is supervised by an independent corrosion expert.</p> <p>Verify that the owner/operator maintains written statements by those persons required to certify and supervise the proper design and installation of the underground tank system.</p> <p>Verify that the certification statement is maintained with the written statements.</p>
<p>All Facilities</p> <p>ST.110.9.CA. Secondary containment systems for hazardous waste tanks must meet specific design criteria (22 CCR, Sections 66264.193(a)(5), (b), (c), (d), and (g) and 66265.193(a)(5), (b), (c), (d), and (g)).</p>	<p>(NOTE: This requirement applies to both new and existing tank systems. Existing tanks systems for which age cannot be documented, but which meet the following criteria, requirements need not be met until 1 July 1999:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - contain only non-RCRA hazardous wastes - contain RCRA hazardous wastes, if either of the following is true: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - owner/operator is a conditionally exempt small quantity generator or a 100-to-1000-kg/mo generator - the owner/operator is not subject to the Federal requirements of 40 CFR 264, based on an exemption

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
	<p>specified by 40 CFR 264.1, but is subject to California standards.)</p> <p>(NOTE: Variances for existing aboveground tanks may be granted by the Department.)</p> <p>Verify that the secondary containment system meets the following minimum criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - designed, installed, and operated to prevent any migration of wastes or accumulated liquid out of the system to the soil, groundwater, or surface water at any time during use of the tank system - capable of detecting and collecting releases and accumulated liquids until the collected material is removed - constructed of or lined with materials that are compatible with the waste(s) to be placed in the tank system and have sufficient strength and thickness to prevent failure due to pressure gradients (including static head and external hydrological forces), physical contact with the waste to which they are exposed, climatic conditions, the stress of installation, and the stress of daily operation (including stress from nearby vehicular operation) - placed on a foundation or base capable of providing support to the secondary containment system and resistance to pressure gradients above and below the system and capable of preventing failure due to settlement, compression or uplift - provided with a leak detection system designed and operated to detect the failure of either the primary and secondary containment structure or any release of hazardous waste or accumulated liquid in the secondary containment system within 24 h, or at the earliest practicable time if the existing detection technology or site conditions will not allow detection within 24 h - sloped or otherwise designed or operated to drain and remove liquid resulting from leaks, spills, or precipitation. <p>Verify that spilled or leaked waste and accumulated precipitation is removed from the secondary containment system within 24 h, or in as timely a manner as is possible, to prevent harm to human health</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>ST.110.10.CA. External liner secondary containment systems for hazardous waste tanks must meet specific additional requirements (22 CCR, Sections 66264.193(e)(1) and 66265.193(e)(1)).</p>	<p>or the environment if removal cannot be accomplished within 24 h.</p> <p>(NOTE: If the collected material is a hazardous waste, it must be managed as such. If the collected material is discharged through a point source to waters of the United States or to publicly owned treatment works, the owner/operator must comply with the Federal CWA. If the collected material is released to the environment, the owner/operator must meet the appropriate reporting requirements.)</p> <p>Verify that the secondary containment for tanks includes one or more of the following devices:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a liner (external to the tank) - a vault - a double-walled tank - an equivalent device as approved by the Department. <p>Verify that the external liner system meets the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - designed or operated to contain 100 percent of the capacity of the largest tank within its boundary - for permitted tank systems, designed or operated to contain precipitation from a 24 h, 25 yr storm event plus the greater of 10 percent of the aggregate volume of all tanks or 100 percent of the capacity of the largest tank within its boundary - for interim status tank systems, designed or operated to contain 100 percent of the capacity of the largest tank within the tank facility's boundary - designed or operated to prevent run-on and infiltration of precipitation into the secondary containment system unless the collection system has sufficient excess capacity to contain run-on and infiltration of precipitation from a 25-yr, 24-h rainfall event - free of cracks or gaps - designed and installed to completely surround the tank and to cover all surrounding earth likely to come into contact with the waste if released from the tank(s) (i.e., capable of preventing lateral as well as vertical migration of the waste).

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>ST.110.11.CA. Vault secondary containment systems for hazardous waste tanks must meet specific additional criteria (22 CCR, Sections 66264.193(e)(2) and 66265.193(e)(2)).</p>	<p>Verify that vault systems meet the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - designed or operated to contain 100 percent of the capacity of the largest tank with in its boundary - for permitted tank systems, designed or operated to contain precipitation from a 24-h, 25-yr storm event plus the greater of 10 percent of the aggregate volume of all tanks or 100 percent of the capacity of the largest tank within its boundary - for interim status tank systems, designed or operated to contain 100 percent of the capacity of the largest tank within the tank facility's boundary - designed or operated to prevent run-on and infiltration of precipitation into the secondary containment system unless the collection system has sufficient excess capacity to contain run-on and infiltration (excess capacity must be sufficient to contain run-on and infiltration of precipitation form a 25-yr, 24-h rainfall event) - constructed with chemical resistant water stops in place at all joints - provided with an impermeable interior coating or lining that is compatible with the waste being transferred, stored, or treated and that will prevent migration of waste into the concrete - provided with a means to protect against the formation of and ignition of vapors within the vault, if the waste being transferred, stored, or treated meets the definition of ignitable or reactive waste or may form an ignitable or explosive vapor - provided with an exterior moisture barrier or be otherwise designed or operated to prevent migration of moisture into vault if the vault is subject to hydraulic pressure.
<p>ST.110.12.CA. Double-walled hazardous waste tanks must meet specific additional criteria (22 CCR, Sections 66264.193(e)(3) and</p>	<p>Verify that double-walled tanks meet the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - designed as an integral structure so that any release from the inner tank is contained in the outer shell - protected, if constructed of metal, from both corrosion of the primary tank interior and the external surface of the outer shell

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>66264.193(e)(3) and 66265.193(e)(3).</p> <p>ST.110.13.CA. Ancillary equipment for hazardous waste tanks must have full secondary containment (e.g., trench, jacketing, double-walled piping) (22 CCR, Sections 66264.193(f) and 66265.193(f)).</p> <p>ST.110.14.CA. Hazardous waste tank systems must meet specific operating requirements (22 CCR, Sections 66264.194 and 66265.194).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - provided with a built in, continuous leak detection system capable of detecting a release within 24 h or at the earliest practicable time. <p>(NOTE: The following ancillary equipment are exempt from secondary containment requirements as long as they are visually inspected for leaks on a daily basis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - aboveground piping, exclusive of flanges, joints, valves, and other connections - welded flanges, welded joints, and welded connections - sealless or magnetic coupling pumps and sealless valves pressurized aboveground piping systems and automatic shut-off devices.) <p>Verify that the ancillary equipment has secondary containment such as trenches, jacketing, or double-walled piping that meet the general containment requirements.</p> <p>Verify that hazardous waste or other materials are not placed in a tank system if they could cause the tank, its ancillary equipment, or the secondary containment system to rupture, leak, corrode, or otherwise fail.</p> <p>Verify that the owner/operator uses the following or other appropriate controls and practices to prevent spills and overflows from the tank or secondary containment systems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - spill prevention controls (e.g., check valves, dry discount couplings) - overfill prevention controls (e.g., level sensing devices, high level alarms, automatic feed cutoff, bypass to a standby tank) - maintenance of sufficient freeboard in uncovered tanks to prevent overtopping by wave or wind action or by precipitation from at least a 24-h, 25-yr storm. <p>Verify that interim status facilities operate uncovered tanks so as to ensure at least 60 cm (2 ft) of freeboard, unless the tank is equipped</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>ST.110.15.CA. Inspections of hazardous waste tank systems and associated equipment must be conducted on a regular basis (22 CCR, Sections 66264.195 and 66265.195).</p>	<p>with one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a containment structure (dike or trench) - a drainage control system - a diversion structure (standby tank) with a capacity that equals or exceeds the volume of the top 60 cm (2 ft) of the tank. <p>Verify that the following inspections are done at least once daily:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - overflow/spill control equipment to ensure good working order - aboveground portions of the tank system, if any, to detect corrosion or releases of waste - data gathered from monitoring and leak detection equipment to ensure proper operation - construction materials and the area immediately surrounding the externally accessible portion of the tank system including secondary containment structures to detect erosion or signs of releases - for uncovered tanks, the level of waste in the tank to ensure a 2 ft freeboard. <p>Verify that TSD facilities with tanks inspect cathodic protection systems, if present, according to the following minimum schedule:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - within 6 mo after initial installation (and annually thereafter for permitted systems) - all sources of impressed current are inspected at least bimonthly. <p>Verify that all TSD facilities document these inspections in the operating record.</p> <p>Verify that the TSD facility has a schedule and procedure for assessing the condition of a permitted tank, adequate enough to detect cracks, leaks, corrosion, erosion, or wall thinning to less than the thickness required for sufficient shell strength.</p> <p>Verify that procedures for emptying a permitted tank to allow entry and inspection are established, when necessary, to detect corrosion</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>ST.110.18.CA. Hazardous waste tanks must meet secondary containment, repair, and closure requirements (22 CCR, Sections 66264.196(b)(6) and (b)(7) and 66265.196(f) and (g)).</p>	<p>submitted to the Department within 30 days of the detection of a release to the environment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - likely route of migration of the release - characteristics of the surrounding soil - results of any monitoring or sampling conducted in connection with the release - proximity to downgradient drinking water, surface water, and population areas - description of response actions taken or planned. <p>(NOTE: If sampling or monitoring data relating to the release are not available within 30 days, this data must be submitted to the Department as soon as it becomes available.)</p> <p>Verify that the TSD facility meets the following provisions for repair of the tank system or closes it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - if the release did not damage the integrity of the tank system, the systems may be returned to service as soon as the waste is removed and repairs, if necessary, have been made - if the release was from the primary tank system into the secondary containment system, the system is repaired prior to returning to service - if the source of the release was a leak to the environment from a tank without a secondary containment system, the owner/operator provides the component of the system from which the leak occurred an acceptable secondary containment system before the tank is returned to service - if the source of the release is an aboveground component that can be visually inspected, the component is repaired and returned to service without secondary containment - if the source of the release is an aboveground component that cannot be visually inspected, the entire component is provided with secondary containment prior to being returned to use. <p>Verify that the repaired components meet the standards established for new tank systems or components.</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>ST.110.19.CA. Hazardous waste tanks must meet closure and postclosure care requirements (22 CCR, Sections 66264.197 and 66265.197).</p> <p>ST.110.20.CA. Ignitable or reactive waste cannot be placed in a tank unless management requirements are met (22 CCR, Sections 66264.198(a) and 66265.198(a)).</p>	<p>Verify that tank systems requiring extensive repairs are not returned to service until a certification by an independent, qualified, professional engineer, registered in California has been obtained, stating that the system is capable of handling hazardous waste without release for the intended life of the system.</p> <p>Verify that the certification is submitted to the Department within 7 days of returning the tank system to use.</p> <p>Verify that, upon closure of tank systems, all waste residues, contaminated containment system components (e.g., liners), contaminated soils, and contaminated structures and equipment are removed or decontaminated.</p> <p>Verify that waste from decontaminated tank systems is managed as hazardous waste, unless waste no longer meets the criteria of hazardous waste (22 CCR, Chapter 11, Section 66261.3(d) and (e)).</p> <p>Verify that, if not all contaminated soils can be practically removed or decontaminated, the closure and postclosure requirements for hazardous waste landfills (22 CCR, Section 66264.310; and Section 66265.310) are met.</p> <p>Verify that, for tank systems without secondary containment complying with California standards and without a secondary containment variance, plans for closure and postclosure care are established.</p> <p>Verify that ignitable or reactive waste are not placed in a tank unless one of the following conditions apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the waste is transferred, stored, or treated in such a way that it is protected from any material or conditions which may cause the waste to ignite or react - the waste is treated, rendered, or mixed before or immediately after placement in the tank so that it is no longer ignitable or reactive and the general management requirements for these wastes are met

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>ST.110.21.CA. Protective distances between hazardous waste transferred, stored, or treated in tanks and public thoroughfares and adjoining properties (22 CCR, Sections 66264.198(b) and 66265.198(b)).</p>	<p>- the tank is used solely for emergencies.</p> <p>Verify that the protective distances between hazardous waste management areas and the following meet the requirements contained in Tables 2-1 through 2-6 of the National Fire Protection Association's <i>Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code</i> (1981):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - public ways - public streets - public alleys - adjoining properties which can be built upon.
<p>ST.110.22.CA. Unless specific management requirements are met, incompatible wastes, or incompatible waste and materials, cannot be placed in the same tank (22 CCR, Sections 66264.199 and 66265.199).</p>	<p>Verify that incompatible waste and materials are not placed in the same tank, unless appropriate management requirements for ignitable or reactive wastes are met.</p> <p>Verify that hazardous waste is not placed in a tank system contaminated with an incompatible waste or material, unless management requirements for ignitable or reactive wastes are met.</p>
<p>ST.110.23.CA. Additional waste analysis and trial tests are required for interim status hazardous waste tanks (22 CCR, Section 66265.200).</p>	<p>Verify that one of the following steps is taken before an interim status tank is used to chemically treat or store a hazardous waste which is substantially different from waste previously treated or stored in it or to chemically treat hazardous waste with a substantially different process than any previously used in the tank:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - waste analyses and trial treatment or storage tests are conducted - written, documented information is obtained on similar waste under similar operating conditions to show that the proposed treatment or storage will meet the general operating requirements for tanks.

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>reclaimed or closed in place must meet specific notification requirements (22 CCR, Section 67383.3(a)(1)) [Added August 1999].</p> <p>ST.115.2.CA. Onsite cleaning or closure aboveground and underground hazardous waste storage tanks that are to be disposed, reclaimed or closed in place must meet specific requirements (22 CCR, Section 67383.3(b) through (e)) [Added August 1999].</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the location of the tank system - the date(s) the tank system will be cleaned and/or excavated, or closed in place - a brief description of the tank system - the identification of the hazardous material or hazardous waste last held in the tank, supported by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a statement signed by the tank operator certifying the identity of the material or waste last stored or accumulated in the tank, or - if residuals remain in the tank in sufficient quantity to be collected and analyzed, a chemical analysis of the residual in the tank - the name and credentials of the individual who will provide certification pursuant, when applicable - the intended disposition and destination of the tank system. <p>(NOTE: If there is no CUPA, then the owner or operator will notify the LIA and send a copy to the authorized agency. However, information already provided to the CUPA, authorized agency or LIA pursuant to compliance with another statutory or regulatory requirement need not be resubmitted.)</p> <p>Verify that, except as provided below, one of the following procedures are used for the onsite cleaning and closure of a tank system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - American Petroleum Institute, Recommended Practice for the Closure of Underground Petroleum Storage Tanks, API Publication 1604, Third Edition, American Petroleum Institute, 1220 L Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20005, March 1996 - American Petroleum Institute, Safe Entry and Cleaning of Petroleum Storage Tanks, API Publication 2015, American Petroleum Institute, 1220 L Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20005, May 1994 - National Fire Protection Association, Standard Procedures for Cleaning or Safeguarding Small Tanks and Containers Without Entry. NFPA 327, 1993 Edition - procedures approved by the CUPA, authorized agency or LIA.

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>ST.115.3.CA. Closure of</p>	<p>Verify that non-sparking, cold-cutting tools or a non-sparking cold-cutting process are used if the tank held a flammable or combustible material, and the tank, piping and/or appurtenances are to be cut onsite, unless an alternate method is approved by the CUPA, authorized agency or LIA.</p> <p>Verify that all sludge, scale, debris, residue, and rinseate generated during the tank closure process is managed in accordance with all applicable hazardous waste requirements.</p> <p>Verify that, at the completion of the cleaning process, the tank system meets all of the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - all piping and appurtenances is free of product, sludge, rinseate and debris to the extent that no material can be poured or drained from them when held in any orientation (e.g., tilted, inverted, etc) - the tank, upon inspection, is visually free of product, sludge, scale (thin, flaky residual of tank contents), rinseate and debris (except that residual staining caused by soil and waste consisting of light shadows, slight streaks, or minor discolorations, and soil and waste in cracks, crevices, and pits may be present). - the cleaned tank system is certified as meeting these standards by the CUPA, authorized agency or LIA, or one of the following professionals, certified or registered in California: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - certified industrial hygienist - certified safety professional - certified marine chemist - registered environmental health specialist - registered professional engineer - registered environmental assessor, Class II, as defined in section 25570.3, Health and Safety Code - a contractor properly licensed by the Contractor's State License Board (CSLB) to contract for the removal of underground storage tanks and who holds a Hazardous Substance Removal Certification issued by the CSLB. <p>Verify that the closure certificate is submitted on the Hazardous</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>aboveground and underground hazardous waste storage tanks that are to be disposed, reclaimed or closed in place must meet specific certification requirements (22 CCR, Section 67383.3(f) and (g)) [Added August 1999].</p>	<p>Waste Tank Closure Certification page of the Unified Program Consolidated Form (x/99)), Appendix E of Title 27 CCR, or an alternative version or a computer generated facsimile as allowed pursuant to Title 27, CCR, Sections 15610 and 15620.</p> <p>Verify that copies of the certificate are provided to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - CUPA, authorized agency or LIA - owner and/or operator of the tank system - the contractor responsible for the removal of the tank system - the recycling or disposal facility to which the tank is transported. <p>Verify that a copy of the certificate accompanies the tank to the recycling/disposal facility.</p> <p>Verify that a person who treats a tank by employing physical methods to satisfy the closure standards is authorized to perform such treatment for purposes of Health and Safety Code Section 25201.</p>
<p>ST.115.4.CA. Closure of aboveground and underground hazardous waste storage tanks in place must meet specific requirements (22 CCR, Section 67383.4) [Added August 1999].</p>	<p>Verify that the owner or operator of a tank system to be closed in place does all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - complies with Section 25298 of the Health and Safety Code, if applicable - obtains CUPA, authorized agency or LIA approval to close the tank system pursuant to Title 23, CCR, section 2672(c), if applicable - cleans the tank and complies with all of the requirements of ST.115.1.CA. through ST.115.3.CA. - after the provisions of ST.115.1.CA. through ST.115.3.CA. are met, fills the tank with a solid inert material.
<p>ST.115.5.CA. Transportation of aboveground and underground hazardous waste storage tanks that</p>	<p>Verify that any tank intended to be transported, that is not cut onsite, but has been cleaned pursuant to the requirements of ST.115.2.CA. and ST.115.3.CA., and has the potential to generate flammable vapors, meets the following requirements for transportation:</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>waste storage tanks that are to be disposed, reclaimed or closed in place must meet specific requirements (22 CCR, Section 67383.5) [Added August 1999].</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the tank's interior atmosphere is inerted with carbon dioxide or with another inert gas approved by the CUPA, authorized agency or LIA to levels sufficient to preclude explosion or to lower levels as required by the local agency - all openings in the tank are plugged, except for a 1/8 inch vent, all cracks, holes, or other damaged sections are plugged. <p>(NOTE: If holes or cracks in the tank walls, piping or appurtenances could allow the release of hazardous constituents, the tank, piping and/or appurtenances will be wrapped in plastic sheeting or another appropriate barrier compatible with and capable of containing the release. If the barrier becomes contaminated during use, it will be managed in accordance with the applicable requirements of this division.)</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
STORAGE TANK MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>USED OIL STORAGE TANKS</p> <p>ST.139. State Specific Requirements</p> <p>ST.139.1.CA. Aboveground tanks used to store used oil must be marked or clearly labeled with the words USED OIL (22 CCR, Section 66279.21(b)) [Added September 1998].</p>	<p>Verify that aboveground tanks used to store used oil are marked or clearly labeled with the words USED OIL.</p>

SECTION 11

TOXIC SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT

California Supplement, September 2000

This section covers the state requirements for Toxic Substances Management and is intended to supplement the U.S. TEAM Guide. Refer to the U.S. TEAM Guide and the DOD Component Supplements for Federal, DOD, and service-specific requirements.

Definitions

- *Abatement* - any set of measures designed to reduce or eliminate lead hazards or lead-based paint for public and residential buildings, but does not include containment or cleaning (Title 17 California Code of Regulations (17 CCR), Section 35001) [Revised August 1999].
- *Accreditation* - the Department has reviewed and finds acceptable a training provider's written application for accreditation, and has conducted and finds acceptable, an onsite audit (17 CCR, Section 35002).
- *Accredited Training Provider* - any individual, corporation, partnership, or other unincorporated association or public entity to which the Department has granted accreditation or provisional accreditation to offer lead-related construction courses and continuing education instruction (17 CCR, Section 35003).
- *Asbestos-Containing Material (ACM)* - any material containing more than one percent asbestos (8 CCR, Section 1529(b)).
- *Certified Industrial Hygienist (CIH)* - a person who has met the education, experience, and examination requirements of an industrial hygiene certification organization governed by the American Board of Industrial Hygiene (17 CCR, Section 35012).
- *Certified Lead Inspector/Assessor* - an individual who has received a certificate or an interim certificate from the Department as a "certified lead inspector/assessor" (17 CCR, Section 35005) [Revised August 1999].
- *Certified Lead Project Designer* - an individual who has received a certificate or an interim certificate from the Department as a "certified lead project designer" (17 CCR, Section 35006) [Revised August 1999].
- *Certified Lead Project Monitor* - an individual who has received a certificate or an interim certificate from the Department as a "certified lead project monitor" (17 CCR, Section 35007) [Revised August 1999].
- *Certified Lead Supervisor* - an individual who has received a certificate or an interim certificate from the Department as a "certified lead supervisor" (17 CCR, Section 35008) [Revised August 1999].
- *Certified Lead Worker* - an individual who has received a certificate from the Department as a "certified lead worker" (17 CCR, Section 35009) [Revised August 1999].
- *Chief* - the Chief of the Division of Occupational Safety and Health, P.O. Box 420603, San Francisco, CA 94142 (8 CCR, Section 1529(b)).
- *Class I Asbestos Work* - activities involving the removal of TSI and surfacing ACM and PACM (8 CCR, Section 1529(b)).

- *Class II Asbestos Work* - activities involving the removal of ACM which is not thermal system insulation or surfacing material. This includes, but is not limited to, the removal of asbestos-containing wallboard, floor tile and sheeting, roofing and siding shingles, and construction mastics (8 CCR, Section 1529(b)).
- *Class III Asbestos Work* - repair and maintenance operations, where "ACM", including TSI and surfacing ACM and PACM, is likely to be disturbed (8 CCR, Section 1529(b)).
- *Class IV Asbestos Work* - maintenance and custodial activities during which employees contact but do not disturb ACM or PACM and activities to clean up dust, waste and debris resulting from Class I, II, and III activities (8 CCR, Section 1529(b)).
- *Competent Person* - in addition to one who is capable of identifying existing and predictable hazards in the surroundings or working conditions which are unsanitary, hazardous, or dangerous to employees, and who has authorization to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate them, one who is capable of identifying existing asbestos hazards in the workplace and selecting the appropriate control strategy for asbestos exposure, who has the authority to take prompt corrective measures to eliminate them: in addition, for Class I and Class II work who is specially trained in a training course which meets the criteria of EPA's Model Accreditation Plan (40 CFR Part 763) for supervisor, or its equivalent and, for Class III and Class IV work, who is trained in a manner consistent with EPA requirements for training of local education agency maintenance and custodial staff as set forth at 40 CFR 763.92(a)(2) (8 CCR, Section 1529(b)).
- *Contact Hour* - 60 min of lead-related construction training that may include a break of not more than 10 min (17 CCR, Section 35015).
- *Course Completion Form* - documentation, on DHS-Form 8493 (12/97), issued by an accredited training provider to an individual and the Department as proof of successful completion of a Department-approved lead-related construction course or continuing education instruction (17 CCR, Section 35019) [Revised August 1999].
- *Department* - the California Department of Health Services (DHS) (17 CCR, Section 35021).
- *DHS-approved Course* - any lead-related construction course that satisfies all requirements specified by the Department (17 CCR, Section 35023).
- *Industrial Building* - a structure that is used primarily for industrial activity, that is generally not open to the public, including, but not limited to, warehouses, factories, and storage facilities. Industrial building does not include any structure that fits the definition of a public building or a residential building (17 CCR, Section 35027).
- *Instructor* - an individual who is responsible for providing 30 percent or more of training in any course or continuing education instruction (17 CCR, Section 35028).
- *Interim Certificate* - the document issued by the Department to an individual who meets the requirements for interim certification (17 CCR, Section 35030).
- *Lead-Based Paint* - paint or other surface coatings that contain an amount of lead equal to, or in excess of one milligram per square centimeter (1.0 mg/cm^2) or more than half of one percent by weight (17 CCR, Section 35033) [Added August 1999].
- *Lead-Contaminated Soil* - bare soil that contains an amount of lead equal to, or in excess of, four hundred parts per million (400 ppm) in children's play areas and one thousand parts per million (1000 ppm) in all other areas (17 CCR, Section 35036) [Added August 1999].

- *Lead Hazard Evaluation* - the on-site investigation, for compensation, of lead-based paint or lead hazards, including a lead inspection risk assessment, and clearance inspection, for public and residential buildings, but does not include activities intended to determine adequacy of containment or compliance with regulatory requirements (17 CCR, Section 35038) [Revised August 1999].
- *Lead-Related Construction Work* - any construction, alteration, painting, demolition, salvage, renovation, repair, or maintenance of any residential or public building, including preparation and cleanup, that, by using or disturbing lead-containing material or soil, may result in significant exposure of adults or children to lead (17 CCR, Section 35040).
- *PACM* - "presumed asbestos containing material" (8 CCR, Section 1529(b)).
- *Public Building* - a structure that is generally accessible to the public, including but not limited to, schools, daycare centers, museums, airports, hospitals, stores, convention centers, government facilities, office buildings, and any other building that is not an industrial building or a residential building (17 CCR, Section 35045).
- *Residential Building* - a structure that is used or occupied, or intended to be used or occupied, in whole or in part, as the home or residence of one or more persons (17 CCR, Section 35046).
- *Risk Assessment* - an on-site investigation to determine the existence, nature, severity, and location of lead hazards, as described in Chapter 5: Risk Assessment, section II(A), (B), (C), and (D), "Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing," U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, June 1995 (17 CCR, Section 35047).

**TOXIC SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT
GUIDANCE FOR CALIFORNIA CHECKLIST USERS**

REFER TO CHECKLIST ITEMS

PCB Management

California regulates PCBs as hazardous wastes; for PCB requirements please refer to the Hazardous Waste Management section of this manual.

Missing Checklist Items T1.2.1.CA.

Asbestos State Specific

Missing Checklist Items T2.2.1.CA.
T2.3.1.CA. through T2.3.3.CA.

Radon Management

Refer to the U.S. TEAM Guide and the DOD Component Supplements for DOD and service-specific requirements.

Missing Checklist Items T3.2.1.CA.

Lead-Based Paint Management

Missing Checklist Items T4.1.1.CA. through T4.1.7.CA.

Missing Checklist Items T4.2.1.CA.

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
TOXIC SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>PCB MANAGEMENT</p> <p>T1.2. Missing Checklist Items</p> <p>T1.2.1.CA. Federal facilities are required to comply with all applicable state regulatory requirements not contained in this checklist (a finding under this checklist item will have the citation of the applied regulation as a basis of finding).</p>	<p>Determine whether any new regulations have been issued since the finalization of the manual.</p> <p>Determine whether the Federal facility has activities or facilities that are regulated but not addressed in the checklists.</p> <p>Verify that the Federal facility is in compliance with all applicable and newly issued regulations.</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: TOXIC SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>ASBESTOS MANAGEMENT</p> <p>T2.2. Missing Checklist Items</p> <p>T2.2.1.CA. Federal facilities are required to comply with all applicable state regulatory requirements not contained in this checklist (a finding under this checklist item will have the citation of the applied regulation as a basis of finding).</p>	<p>Determine whether any new regulations have been issued since the finalization of the manual.</p> <p>Determine whether the Federal facility has activities or facilities that are regulated but not addressed in the checklists.</p> <p>Verify that the Federal facility is in compliance with all applicable and newly issued regulations.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
TOXIC SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>T2.3 ASBESTOS STATE SPECIFIC</p> <p>T2.3.1.CA. Federal facilities and employers which engage in asbestos related construction work must meet recordkeeping requirements (8 CCR, Section 1529(n)) [Added September 1998].</p> <p>T2.3.2.CA. Employers engaged in asbestos related construction activities must have a designated competent person for each work site (8 CCR, Section 1529(o)) [Added September 1998].</p>	<p>(NOTE: The regulations concerning asbestos related construction work is the same as the Federal (see the U.S. TEAM Guide T2.1 through T2.20 for specific regulations). The following items are in addition to or supplement the federal regulations.)</p> <p>Verify that employers engaged in asbestos related construction work maintain an accurate record of objective data relied upon in support of monitoring and exposure assessment determinations that products made from or containing asbestos or the activity involving such products or material are not capable of releasing fibers of asbestos in concentrations at or above the permissible exposure limit and/or excursion limit under the expected conditions of processing, use, or handling.</p> <p>Verify that monitoring and exposure assessment records are maintained for the duration of the employer's reliance upon the objective data.</p> <p>Verify that employers maintain an accurate record of all measurements taken to monitor employee exposure to asbestos for the duration of employment plus 30 years.</p> <p>Verify that asbestos related construction employers maintain all employee training records for 1 year beyond the last date of employment by that employer.</p> <p>Verify that asbestos related construction employers maintain all data relied upon to demonstrate that PACM is not asbestos-containing for as long as they are relied upon to rebut the presumption.</p> <p>Verify that building owners maintain written records of any communicated or received information concerning the identification, location and quantity of ACM and PACM for the duration of building ownership and transfer such records to successive owners of such buildings/facilities.</p> <p>Verify that the Director is notified within 90 days of disposal of asbestos related construction records when an employer ceases to do business and there is no successor employer to receive and retain the records.</p> <p>Verify that each asbestos related construction worksite has a designated Competent Person with the qualifications and authorities for ensuring worker safety and health.</p> <p>Verify that the Competent Person performs inspections according the following schedule:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">- for Class I jobs, on-site inspections must be made at least once during each</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
TOXIC SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>T2.3.3.CA. Employers engaged in asbestos related construction activities must meet reporting requirements (8 CCR, Section 1529(r)) [Added September 1998].</p>	<p>work shift and at any time at employee request</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - for Class II, III, and IV jobs, on-site inspections must be made at intervals sufficient to assess whether conditions have changed and at any reasonable time at employee request. <p>Verify that the designated Competent Person for Class I and II asbestos work has obtained training in a comprehensive course for supervisors from a course conducted by an EPA or State approved and certified training center.</p> <p>Verify that the designated Competent Person for Class III and IV asbestos work has successfully completed a course consistent with EPA requirements for training of local education agency maintenance and custodial staff (see 40 CFR 763.92(a)(2)).</p> <p>Verify that employers engaged in asbestos related work register with the Chief prior to commencement of any of the following operations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an operation which involves the use, handling, disruption, removal, disposal, processing, manufacturing, packaging of asbestos or asbestos-containing construction material - any operations which may reasonably be expected to result in employee exposure in excess of the permissible exposure limit and/or excursion limit. <p>(NOTE: An employer need not register all the materials containing asbestos if objective data demonstrates that during all reasonably foreseeable uses, handling, storage, disposal, processing, or transportation, no airborne concentrations of asbestos fibers in excess of the permissible exposure limit and/or excursion limit will be released. The objective data must include at least those elements specified in subsection (n)(1) of this section.)</p> <p>Verify that employers with temporary worksites register with the Chief once, sending notification of the following at least 24 hours prior to the commencement of each job to the District Office having jurisdiction for the temporary worksite:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the time and date of commencement of the work - the approximate duration of the work - the location - the type of business - the kind of work for each temporary worksite. <p>Verify that any incident, accident or emergency resulting in a known exposure of an employee, unprotected by an appropriate respirator, to asbestos fibers in excess of the PEL and/or excursion limit is reported in writing to the Chief within 15 days of the incident.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
TOXIC SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>RADON MANAGEMENT</p> <p>T3.2. Missing Checklist Items</p> <p>T3.2.1.CA. Federal facilities are required to comply with all applicable state regulatory requirements not contained in this checklist (a finding under this checklist item will have the citation of the applied regulation as a basis of finding).</p>	<p>Determine whether any new regulations have been issued since the finalization of the manual.</p> <p>Determine whether the Federal facility has activities or facilities that are regulated but not addressed in the checklists.</p> <p>Verify that the Federal facility is in compliance with all applicable and newly issued regulations.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
TOXIC SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>T4.1. LEAD-BASED PAINT MANAGEMENT</p> <p>T4.1.1.CA. Training providers for lead-related construction work must be accredited by the DHS (17 CCR, Sections 35051 and 35052) [Citation revised September 1998].</p> <p>T4.1.2.CA. Continuing education for certified lead workers must be provided only by accredited training providers (17 CCR, Section 35070) [Revised September 1998].</p> <p>T4.1.3.CA. Certified lead inspectors/ assessors must meet certification requirements (17 CCR, Section 35083) [Revised September 1998; Revised August 1999].</p>	<p>Verify that training providers for lead-related construction work are accredited by the DHS and meet all the requirements to maintain the accreditation.</p> <p>Verify that continuing education for certified lead workers is provided by accredited training providers.</p> <p>Verify that certified lead inspectors/assessors have interim certification, that they comply with all the certification requirements, and Possess a DHS Form 8493 (12/97), Course Completion Form, from a lead-related construction inspection and assessment course.</p> <p>Verify that certified lead inspectors/ assessors have passed the lead certification examination for inspector/assessors offered by the Department and meet one of the following minimum eligibility requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a bachelor's degree in biological, chemical, or physical science, or a related field and one year of experience in lead-related construction or a related field (e.g., asbestos, or environmental remediation work) conducting environmental inspections and assessing environmental health, occupational safety, or environmental hazards, or designing projects in environmental health, occupational safety, or environmental hazard reduction - an associate degree in biological, chemical, or physical science, or a related field, or 20 semester or 30 quarter units in biological, chemical, or physical science, or a related field, and two years of experience in lead-related construction or a related field (e.g., asbestos, or environmental remediation work) conducting environmental inspections and assessing environmental health, occupational safety, or environmental hazards, or designing projects

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
TOXIC SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>T4.1.4.CA. Certified lead supervisors must meet certification requirements (17 CCR, Section 35085) [Revised September 1998; Revised August 1999].</p>	<p>in environmental health, occupational safety, or environmental hazard reduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a high school diploma or equivalent and at least three years of experience in lead-related construction or a related field (e.g., asbestos, or environmental remediation work) conducting environmental inspections and assessing environmental health, occupational safety, or environmental hazards, or designing projects in environmental health, occupational safety, or environmental hazard reduction - be a certified industrial hygienist and possess DHS Form 8493 (12/97), Course Completion Form, from a lead-related construction Certified Industrial Hygienist course. <p>Verify that certified lead supervisors have interim certification, that they comply with all the certification requirements, and possess a DHS Form 8493 (12/97) from one of the following courses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a lead-related construction supervision and project monitoring course - a lead-related construction work course in combination with a lead-related construction supplemental supervision and project monitoring course. <p>Verify that certified lead supervisors have passed the lead certification examination for supervisors offered by the Department and meet one of the following minimum eligibility requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - one year of experience as a certified lead worker - two years of experience in lead-related construction or a related field (e.g., asbestos, the building trades, or environmental remediation work) conducting environmental health, occupational safety, or environmental hazard control.
<p>T4.1.5.CA. Certified lead project monitors must meet certification requirements (17 CCR, Section 35087) [Revised September 1998; Revised August 1999].</p>	<p>Verify that certified lead monitors have interim certification, comply with all certification requirements, and(a) possess a DHS Form 8493 (12/97), Course Completion Form, from one of the following courses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a lead-related construction supervision and project monitoring course - a lead-related construction work course in combination with a lead-related construction supplemental supervision and project monitoring course. <p>Verify that certified lead monitors have passed the lead certification examination for project monitors offered by the Department and meet one of the following minimum eligibility requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a bachelor's degree in biological, chemical, or physical science, or a related field and one year of experience in lead-related construction or a related field (e.g., asbestos, environmental remediation work, or other construction) conducting or monitoring environmental health, occupational safety, or

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
TOXIC SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>T4.1.6.CA. Certified lead project designers must meet certification requirements (17 CCR, Section 35089) [Revised September 1998; Revised August 1999].</p>	<p>environmental hazards, or designing projects in environmental health, occupational safety, or environmental hazard reduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - an associate degree in biological, chemical, or physical science, or a related field, or 20 semester or 30 quarter units in biological, chemical, or physical science, or a related field and one year of experience as a certified lead supervisor or two years of experience in lead-related construction or a related field (e.g., asbestos, or environmental remediation work) conducting or monitoring environmental health, occupational safety, or environmental hazard reduction projects or designing projects in environmental health, occupational safety, or environmental hazard reduction - a high school diploma or equivalent plus two years experience as a certified lead supervisor, or three years of experience in lead-related construction or a related field (e.g., asbestos, or environmental remediation work) conducting or monitoring environmental health, occupational safety, or environmental hazards, reduction projects, or designing projects in environmental health, occupational safety, or environmental hazard reduction - be a certified industrial hygienist and possess DHS Form 8493 (12/97), Course Completion Form, from a lead-related construction Certified Industrial Hygienist course. <p>Verify that certified lead project designers have interim certification, comply with all certification requirements, and meet the following one of the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - possess a DHS Form 8493 (12/97), Course Completion Forms, from a lead-related construction Supervision and Project Monitoring Course and from a lead-related construction project design course - be certified lead supervisor or certified lead Project Monitor and possess a DHS Form 8493 (12/97), Course Completion Form, from a lead-related construction Project Design course. <p>Verify that certified lead project designers have passed the lead certification examination for project designers offered by the Department and meet one of the following minimum eligibility requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a bachelor's degree in engineering, architecture, or a related profession, and one year of experience in building construction and design or a related field - an associate degree or higher in building construction, building design or a related field, or 20 semester or 30 quarter units in building construction, building design or a related field, and two years of experience in building construction and design or a related field; or - a high school diploma or equivalent plus four years of experience in building construction and design or a related field - be a certified industrial hygienist and possess DHS Form 8493 (12/97), Course Completion Form, from a lead-related construction Certified Industrial Hygienist course.

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
TOXIC SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>T4.1.7.CA. Certified lead workers must meet certification requirements (17 CCR, Section 35091) [Revised September 1998; Revised August 1999].</p>	<p>Verify that certified lead workers meet the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - have interim certification - comply with certification requirements - possesses a DHS Form 8493 (12/97), Course Completion Form, from a lead-related construction work course.
<p>T4.1.8.CA. Lead hazard evaluations for public and residential buildings must meet practice standards (17 CCR, Section 36000) [Added September 1998; Revised August 1999].</p>	<p>Verify that lead hazard evaluations are only conducted by certified lead inspector/assessors who do not conduct abatement on the same structure.</p> <p>Verify that lead hazard evaluations for public and residential buildings are conducted in a manner in which paint, dust, and soil samples are analyzed by a laboratory that is recognized by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.</p> <p>Verify that lead hazard evaluations for public and residential buildings are documented in a lead hazard evaluation report including a completed Department of Health Services (DHS) Form 8552 (12/97) and the following attachments:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a foundation diagram, site map or sketch of the structure, indicating the specific locations of each lead hazard or presence of lead-based paint, and results of the visual inspection, if applicable - a summary of each testing method, device, and sampling procedure used - a description of testing and sampling locations - the results of laboratory analysis on collected samples, if applicable, including the name, address, and telephone number of each laboratory. <p>Verify that the certified lead inspector/assessor conducting the lead hazard evaluation for public and residential buildings retains original completed copies of DHS Form 8552 (12/97) and attachments for a minimum of three years.</p>
<p>T4.1.9.CA. Lead abatement operations for public and residential buildings must meet work practice standards (17 CCR, Section 36100) [Added September 1998; Revised August 1999].</p>	<p>Verify that abatement for public and residential buildings which is designed to reduce lead paint or lead hazards for a minimum of 20 yr is conducted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - only by a certified lead supervisor or a certified lead worker - with a certified lead supervisor onsite during all work site preparation and during the post-abatement cleanup of work areas, and, at all other times when abatement is conducted, either onsite or available by telephone, pager or answering service, and able to be present at the work area in no more than 2 hr - according to the procedures specified in Chapter 12: Abatement, "Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing," U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, June 1995 - using a containment and in a manner which does not result in contamination

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: TOXIC SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
	<p>of non-work areas with lead-contaminated dust, lead-contaminated soil, or lead-based paint debris</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in accordance with an abatement plan prepared by a certified lead supervisor, certified lead project monitor, or certified lead project designer - only after notification is posted and delivered - in a manner in which after abatement is completed, a clearance inspection is conducted. <p>Verify that abatement for public and residential buildings which is designed to reduce lead paint or lead hazards for less than 20 yr is conducted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - according to procedures specified in Chapter 11: Interim Controls, "Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing," U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, June 1995 - using containment and in a manner which does not result in contamination of non-work areas with lead-contaminated dust, lead-contaminated soil, or lead-based paint debris - in a manner to ensure that the work area has no lead contaminated dust following the completion of abatement - in a manner to ensure that a clearance inspection is conducted following the completion of abatement, if abatement was conducted in response to an identified case of lead poisoning - only after notification is posted and delivered. <p>Verify that, prior to conducting abatement, the individual conducting abatement provides notification by completing an Abatement of Lead Hazards Notification, DHS 8551 (12/97), form and:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - posting at all entrances to the work area a copy of the completed form which is not removed until abatement and, if required, a clearance inspection has been completed - delivering a copy of the completed form to the Department at least five days prior to conducting abatement. <p>Verify that the certified lead supervisor conducting abatement retains records of notification for at least 3 yr.</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: TOXIC SUBSTANCES MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
LEAD-BASED PAINT MANAGEMENT	

T4.2.
Missing Checklist Items

T4.2.1.CA. Federal facilities are required to comply with all applicable state regulatory requirements not contained in this checklist (a finding under this checklist item will have the citation of the applied regulation as a basis of finding).

Determine whether any new regulations have been issued since the finalization of the manual.

Determine whether the Federal facility has activities or facilities that are regulated but not addressed in the checklists.

Verify that the Federal facility is in compliance with all applicable and newly issued regulations.

SECTION 12

WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT

California Supplement, September 2000

This section covers the state requirements for Wastewater Management and is intended to supplement the U.S. TEAM Guide. Refer to the U.S. TEAM Guide and the DOD Component Supplements for Federal, DOD, and service-specific requirements.

The California Ocean Plan (COP) is applicable, in its entirety, to point source discharges to the ocean. The beneficial uses of the ocean waters of the state that are protected include industrial water supply, water contact and noncontact recreation, including aesthetic enjoyment, navigation, commercial and sport fishing, mariculture, preservation and enhancement of Areas of Special Biological Significance, rare and endangered species, marine habitat, fish migration, fish spawning and shellfish harvesting.

Definitions

- *Activated Sludge Treatment* - a wastewater treatment process in which predominantly biodegradable pollutants in wastewater are absorbed by a suspended mass of living aerobic organisms called "activated sludge." The suspended mass is subsequently separated from the treated wastewater by a sedimentation process either for further use in the process or for disposal (23 CCR, Section 3671).
- *Additives* - material mixed with feedstock or active compost in order to adjust the moisture level, carbon to nitrogen ration, or porosity to create a favorable condition. Additives include, but are not limited to, fertilizers and urea. Additives do not include septage, sewage, or compost feedstock (23 CCR, Section 17852).
- *Agency* - any government agency created by Federal law or any city, town, county, district, or other government created by or pursuant to state law which owns or operates a wastewater treatment plant (23 CCR, Section 3671).
- *Amendments* - materials added to stabilized or cured compost to provide attributes for certain compost products, such as product bulk, product nutrient value, product pH, and soils blend. Amendments do not include septage, sewage, or compost feedstock (23 CCR, Section 17852).
- *Approved Laboratory Methods* - approved laboratory methods are those specified in the latest edition of *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*, prepared and published jointly by the American Public Health Association, the American Water Works Association, and the Water Pollution Control Federation and which are conducted in laboratories approved by the State Department of Health (22 CCR, Section 60301).
- *Beneficial Use of Water* -
 1. Domestic Uses - The use of water in homes, resorts, motels, organization camps, camp grounds, etc., including the incidental watering of domestic stock for family sustenance or enjoyment and the irrigation of not to exceed one-half acre in lawn, ornamental shrubbery, or gardens at any single establishment. The use of water at a camp ground or resort for human consumption, cooking, or sanitary purposes is a domestic use (23 CCR, Section 660)
 2. Fish and Wildlife Preservation and Enhancement Use - For purposes of specifying a beneficial use in an application to appropriate unappropriated water, fish and wildlife preservation and enhancement use means using water to maintain or provide habitat or other benefit for fish and wildlife using water under control as in the following examples (23 CCR, Section 666):
 - a. the collection or diversion of water to storage for either retention in the reservoir or release downstream for the purpose of preservation or enhancement of fish or wildlife

- b. direct diversion of water for the purpose of preservation or enhancement of fish or wildlife. This category of water use includes the use of water for the raising of fish or other organisms for scientific purposes or release in the waters of the state
 - 3. Industrial Use - The use of water for the purposes, not more specifically defined herein, of commerce, trade or industry (23 CCR, Section 665)
 - 4. Irrigation Use - The application of water to the production of irrigated agricultural crops, commercial nurseries or the maintenance of large areas of lawns, shrubbery, or gardens (23 CCR, Section 661)
 - 5. Municipal Use - The use of water for the municipal water supply of a city, town, or other similar population group, and use incidental thereto for any beneficial purpose (23 CCR, Section 663)
 - 6. Power Use - The use of water for hydroelectric and hydromechanical power (23 CCR, Section 662)
 - 7. Recreational Use - The use of water for resorts or other recreational establishments, boating, swimming, and fishing, and may include water that is appropriated by storage and either retained in the reservoir or released downstream to support these purposes. Use of water at a camp ground or resort for human consumption, cooking or sanitary purposes is a domestic use and irrigation of golf courses is an irrigation use (23 CCR, Section 668)
 - 8. Water Quality Use - Includes appropriation of water by storage to be released for the purpose of protecting or enhancing the quality of other waters that are put to beneficial uses (23 CCR, Section 670).
- *Biological Filtration Treatment (Biofiltration)* - a wastewater treatment process in which predominantly biodegradable pollutants in wastewater are absorbed by masses of living aerobic organisms and which are attached to stationary support media as the wastewater is caused to trickle over the media. Settleable material that may have sloughed from the media surfaces is subsequently separated from the treated wastewater by a sedimentation process for disposal (23 CCR, Section 3671).
 - *Biological Treatment* - biological treatment means methods of wastewater treatment in which bacterial or biochemical action is intensified as a means of producing an oxidized wastewater (22 CCR, Section 60301).
 - *Board (or State Water Board)* - the five members of the State Water Resources Control Board (23 CCR, Section 3671).
 - *Chief Plant Operator* - a supervisor who is certified as an operator and who is responsible for the overall operation of a wastewater treatment plant (23 CCR, Section 3671).
 - *Coastal Waters* - waters of the Pacific Ocean outside of enclosed bays and estuaries that are within the territorial limits of California (California Ocean Plan, Appendix I).
 - *Cold Interstate Waters* - streams and lakes having a range of temperatures generally suitable for trout and salmon including but not limited to the following: Lake Tahoe, Truckee River, West Fork Carson River, East Fork Carson River, West Walker River and Lake Topaz, East Walker River, Minor California-Nevada Interstate Waters, Klamath River, Smith River, Goose Lake, and Colorado River from the California-Nevada state line to the Needles-Topoc Highway Bridge (California Water Control Policy Thermal Plan, Definition of Terms).
 - *Composting Facility* - a facility that is operated for the purpose of producing compost, including (23 CCR, Section 17852):
 1. green material composting facilities that have greater than 1000 yd³ of feedstock and active compost onsite at any one time
 2. animal material composting facilities
 3. sewage sludge composting facilities
 4. mixed solid waste composting facilities.
 - *Contract Operator* - any person or entity who enters a promissory agreement to operate a wastewater treatment plant (23 CCR, Section 3671(i)) .

- *Department* - the Department of Water Resources of the Resources Agency of the State of California as provided in Water Code section 120 (23 CCR, Section 4(h)).
- *Disinfected Wastewater* - disinfected wastewater means wastewater in which the pathogenic organisms have been destroyed by chemical, physical, or biological means (22 CCR, Section 60301).
- *Division* - that unit of the division of the board in which the Office of Operator Certification is located (23 CCR, Section 3671).
- *Domestic Uses* - the use of water in homes, resorts, motels, organization camps, camp grounds, etc., including the incidental watering of domestic stock for family sustenance or enjoyment and the irrigation of not to exceed 1/2 acre [0.20 hectares] in lawn, ornamental shrubbery, or gardens at any single establishment. The use of water at a camp ground or resort for human consumption, cooking or sanitary purposes is a domestic use (see Beneficial Use of Water) (23 CCR, Section 660).
- *Elevated Temperature Waste* - liquid, solid, or gaseous material including thermal waste discharged at a temperature higher than the natural temperature of receiving water. Irrigation return water is not considered elevated temperature waste for the purpose of this plan (California Water Control Policy Thermal Plan, Definition of Terms).
- *Enclosed Bays* - indentations along the coast that enclose an area of oceanic water within distinct headlands or harbor works. Enclosed bays include all bays where the narrowest distance between headlands or outermost harbor works is less than 75 percent of the greatest dimension of the enclosed portion of the bay. This definition includes but is not limited to: Humboldt Bay, Bodega Harbor, Tomales Bay, Drakes Estero, San Francisco Bay, Morro Bay, Los Angeles Harbor, Upper and Lower Newport Bay, Mission Bay, and San Diego Bay (California Ocean Plan, Appendix I).
- *Estuaries* - waters at the mouths of streams that serve as mixing zones for fresh and ocean waters during a major portion of the year. Mouths of streams that are temporarily separated from the ocean by sandbars shall be considered as estuaries. Estuarine waters will generally be considered to extend from a bay or the open ocean to the upstream limit of tidal action but may be considered to extend seaward if significant mixing of fresh and salt water occurs in the open coastal waters. The waters described by this definition include but are not limited to the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta as defined by Section 12220 of the California Water Code, Suisun Bay, Carquinez Strait downstream to Carquinez Bridge, and appropriate area of the Smith, Klamath, Mad, Eel, Noyo, and Russian Rivers (California Ocean Plan, Appendix I).
- *Existing Discharge* - any discharge (California Water Control Policy Thermal Plan, Definition of Terms):
 1. that is presently taking place
 2. for which waste discharge requirements have been established and construction commenced prior to 7 January 1971
 3. any material change in an existing discharge for which construction has commenced prior to 7 January 1971. Commencement of construction includes execution of a contract for onsite construction or for major equipment that is related to the condenser cooling system
 4. Major thermal discharges under construction that are included within this definition are:
 - a. Diablo Canyon Units 1 and 2, Pacific Gas and Electric Company
 - b. Ormond Beach Generating Station Units 1 and 2, Southern California Edison Company
 - c. Pittsburgh No. 7 Generating Plant, Pacific Gas and Electric Company
 - d. South Bay Generating Plant Unit 4 and Encina Unit 4, San Diego Gas and Electric Company.
- *Feedstock* - any decomposable organic material used in the production of compost or chipped and ground material including, but not limited to, clean green material, green material, animal material, sewage sludge, and mixed solid waste. Feedstocks are not considered additives or amendments (23 CCR, Section 17852).

- *Fish and Wildlife Preservation and Enhancement Use* - for purposes of specifying a beneficial use in an application to appropriate unappropriated water, fish and wildlife preservation and enhancement use means using water to maintain or provide habitat or other benefit for fish and wildlife using water under control as in the following examples (23 CCR, Section 666):
 1. the collection or diversion of water to storage for either retention in the reservoir or release downstream for the purpose of preservation or enhancement of fish or wildlife
 2. direct diversion of water for the purpose of preservation or enhancement of fish or wildlife. This category of water use includes the use of water for the raising of fish or other organisms for scientific purposes or release in the waters of the state (see “Beneficial Use of Water”).
- *Industrial Use* - the application of water to the production of irrigated agricultural crops, commercial nurseries or the maintenance of large areas of lawns, shrubbery, or gardens (23 CCR, Section 665). (See “Beneficial Use of Water.”)
- *Interstate Waters* - all rivers, lakes, artificial impoundments, and other waters that flow across or form a part of the boundary with other states or Mexico (California Water Control Policy Thermal Plan, Definition of Terms).
- *Irrigation Use* - the application of water to the production of irrigated agricultural crops, commercial nurseries or the maintenance of large areas of lawns, shrubbery, or gardens (23 CCR, Section 661). (See “Beneficial Use of Water.”)
- *Limitations or Additional Limitations* - restrictions on the temperature, location, or volume of a discharge, or restrictions on the temperature of receiving water in addition to those specifically required by this plan (California Water Control Policy Thermal Plan, Definition of Terms).
- *Maintenance* - those activities that will be credited toward operator experience under the certification program. Such activities are limited to the day-to-day servicing, adjustment or regulation of equipment which is performed by an operator and is necessary to maintain process control activities (23 CCR, Section 3671).
- *Major Discharge* - any discharge designated as major by the USEPA (California Ocean Plan, Appendix I).
- *Mariculture* - the culture of plants and animals in marine waters independent of any pollution source (California Ocean Plan, Appendix I).
- *Material Change* - a material change in the character, location, or volume of the discharge requiring a waste discharge report includes, but is not limited to, the following (23 CCR, Section 2210):
 1. addition of a major industrial waste discharge to a discharge of essentially domestic sewage, or the addition of a new process or product by an industrial facility resulting in a change in the character of the waste
 2. significant change in disposal method, e.g., change from a land disposal to a direct discharge to water, or change in the method of treatment that would significantly alter the characteristics of the waste
 3. significant change in the disposal area, e.g., moving the discharge to another drainage area, to a different water body, or to a disposal area significantly removed from the original area potentially causing different water quality or nuisance problems
 4. increase in flow beyond that specified in the waste discharge requirements
 5. increase in area or depth to be used for solid waste disposal beyond that specified in the waste discharge requirements.
- *Municipal Use* - the use of water for the municipal water supply of a city, town, or other similar population group, and use incidental thereto for any beneficial purpose (23 CCR, Section 663). (See “Beneficial Use of Water.”)
- *Municipality* - any city, town, county, district, or other public body created by or pursuant to state law owning or operating wastewater treatment plants (23 CCR, Section 3671).

- *Natural Receiving Water Temperature* - the temperature of the receiving water at locations, depths, and times which represent conditions unaffected by any elevated temperature waste discharge or irrigation return waters (California Water Control Policy Thermal Plan, Definition of Terms).
- *Navigable Waters* - the waters of the United States, including the territorial sea (California Ocean Plan, Appendix I).
- *New Discharge* - any discharge that is not presently taking place because waste discharge requirements have been established and construction as defined under “Existing Discharges” has commenced prior to 7 January 1971 or which is presently taking place and for which a material change is proposed but no construction as defined under “Existing Discharges” has commenced prior to 7 January 1971 (California Water Control Policy Thermal Plan, Definition of Terms).
- *Ocean Waters* - the territorial marine waters of the State as defined by California law to the extent these waters are outside of enclosed bays, estuaries, and coastal lagoons. If a discharge outside the territorial waters of the State could affect the quality of the waters of the State, the discharge may be regulated to assure no violation of the Ocean Plan will occur in ocean waters (California Ocean Plan, Appendix I).
- *Office of Operator Certification* - that unit of the division that administers the Wastewater Treatment Plant Classification and Operator Certification Program (23 CCR, Section 3671).
- *Operates* - the performance of day-to-day activities primarily consisting of the control of any process that may affect the quality of the discharge of a wastewater treatment plant. “Operates” may include performance of day-to-day maintenance work so long as the primary function of the operator involves process control. “Operates” does not include maintenance functions not directly involved with major process control activities (23 CCR, Section 3671).
- *Operator* - any person operating a wastewater treatment plant and who occupies a position and performs duties for which the Office of Operator Certification requires an operator certificate (23 CCR, Section 3671).
- *Operator-in-Training* - any person who operates a wastewater treatment plant under the direct supervision of a certified operator while gaining experience to qualify for an operator certificate (23 CCR, Section 3671).
- *Oxidized Wastewater* - wastewater in which the organic matter has been stabilized, is nonputrescible, and contains dissolved oxygen (22 CCR, Section 60301).
- *Pathogenic Organism* - disease-causing organisms (23 CCR, Section 17852).
- *Person* - “Person” also includes any private entity, city, county, district, the state or any department or agency thereof (22 CCR, Section 60301).
- *Point Source* - any discernible, confined and discrete conveyance, including but not limited to any pipe, ditch, channel, tunnel, conduit, well, discrete fissure, container, rolling stock, concentrated animal feeding operation, or vessel or other floating craft, from which pollutants are or may be discharged. This item does not include return flow from irrigated agriculture (22 CCR, 66260.10).
- *Pollutant* - dredged spoil, solid wastes, incinerator residue, sewage, garbage, sewage sludge, munitions, chemical wastes, biological materials, radioactive materials, heat, wrecked or discarded equipment, rock, sand, cellar dirt and industrial, municipal, and agricultural waste discharged into navigable waters (California Ocean Plan, Appendix I).

- *Primary Effluent* - the effluent from a wastewater treatment process that provides removal of sewage solids so that it contains not more than 0.5 mm/L/h of settleable solids as determined by an approved laboratory method (22 CCR, Section 60301).
- *Primary Treatment* - a wastewater treatment process that allows those substances in wastewater that readily settle or float to be separated from the water being treated (23 CCR, Section 3671).
- *Recreational Use* - the use of water for resorts or other recreational establishments, boating, swimming, and fishing, and may include water that is appropriated by storage and either retained in the reservoir or released downstream to support these purposes. Use of water at a camp ground or resort for human consumption, cooking or sanitary purposes is a domestic use and irrigation of golf courses is an irrigation use (see Beneficial use of water) (23 CCR, Section 668).
- *Regulatory Agency* - the California Regional Water Quality Control Board in whose jurisdictions the reclamation plan is located (22 CCR, Section 60301).
- *Report of Waste Discharge* - the equivalent of an application for a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Permit (California Ocean Plan, Appendix I).
- *Secondary Sedimentation* - the removal by gravity of settleable solids remaining in the effluent after the biological treatment process (22 CCR, Section 60301).
- *Secondary Treatment* - treatment beyond primary treatment to remove colloidal and dissolved organic matter and further remove suspended matter, usually by biological processes such as activated sludge and biological filtration treatment (23 CCR, Section 3671).
- *Sewage Sludge* - solid, semi-solid, or liquid residue generated during the treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works. Sewage sludge includes, but is not limited to, domestic septage and scum or solids removed in primary, secondary, or advanced wastewater treatment processes. Sewage sludge does not include ash generated during the firing of sewage sludge in a sewage sludge incinerator or grit and screenings generated during the preliminary treatment of domestic sewage in a treatment works (23 CCR, Section 17852).
- *Sewage Sludge Composting Facility* - a facility that processes only sewage sludge and additives and amendments into compost product. A facility that compost animal material, or green material, in addition to sewage sludge is considered a sewage sludge composting facility (23 CCR, Section 17852).
- *Shellfish* - organisms identified by the California Department of Health Services as shellfish for public health purposes (i.e., mussels, clams, and oysters) (17 CCR, Chapter 5, Section 7710).
- *Shift Supervisor* - a certified operator who oversees and directs the operation or a phase of operation of a wastewater treatment plant during a specific work period and who reports to a supervisor or a chief plant operator (23 CCR, Section 3671).
- *Standby Power Source* - an automatically actuated self-starting alternate energy source maintained in immediately operable condition and of sufficient capacity to provide necessary service during failure of the normal power supply (22 CCR, Section 60301).
- *Standby Replacement Equipment* - means reserve parts and equipment to replace broken-down or worn-out units that can be placed in operation within a 24-h period (22 CCR, Section 60301).
- *State Board* (or Board) - as used in this subsection means the five members of the State Water Resources Control Board (23 CCR, Section 640).

- *Supervisor* - a certified operator who oversees and directs the operation of a wastewater treatment plant, who inspects the performance of other operators of a wastewater treatment plant, and who reports to the chief plant operator (23 CCR, Section 3671).
- *Tertiary Treatment* (advanced waste treatment) - treatment beyond secondary treatment that may include filtration, coagulation and nutrient removal, but excluding disinfection (23 CCR, Section 3671).
- *Thermal Waste* - cooling water and industrial process water used for the purpose of transporting waste heat (California Water Control Policy Thermal Plan, Definition of Terms).
- *Treatment* - physical, biological, or chemical processes, including blending, designed to affect water quality parameters to render the water acceptable for domestic use (22 CCR, Section 64401.90).
- *Unit Process* - an individual stage in the wastewater treatment sequence that performs a major single treatment operation (22 CCR, Section 60301).
- *Vector* - any insect or other arthropod, rodent, or other animal capable of transmitting the causative agents of human disease (23 CCR, Section 17852).
- *Warm Interstate Waters* - interstate streams and lakes having a range of temperatures generally suitable for warm water fishes such as bass and catfish. This definition includes but is not limited to the following: Colorado River from the Needles-Topoc Highway Bridge to the northerly international boundary of Mexico, Tijuana River, New River, and Alamo River (California Water Control Policy Thermal Plan, Definition of Terms).
- *Waste* - waste includes a discharger's total discharge, of whatever origin. i.e., gross, not net, discharge (California Ocean Plan, Appendix I).
- *Wastewater Treatment Plant* - either of the following (23 CCR, Section 3671):
 1. any facility owned by a state, local, or Federal agency and used in the treatment or reclamation of sewage and industrial wastes
 2. any privately-owned facility used in the treatment or reclamation of sewage and industrial wastes, and regulated by the Public Utilities Commission.
- *Water Quality Use* - includes appropriation of water by storage to be released for the purpose of protecting or enhancing the quality of other waters that are put to beneficial uses (see "Beneficial Use Of Water") (23 CCR, Section 670).
- *Water Recycling Treatment Plant* - a treatment plant that receives and further treats secondary and/or tertiary effluent from a wastewater treatment plant (23 CCR, Section 3671(z)).
- *Windrow Composting Process* - the process in which compostable material is placed in elongated piles. The piles or "windrows" are aerated and/or mechanically turned on a periodic basis (23 CCR, Section 17852).

<p>WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT GUIDANCE FOR CALIFORNIA CHECKLIST USERS</p>
<p>REFER TO CHECKLIST ITEMS:</p>

Missing Checklist Items	WA.2.1.CA.
Discharges to the Environment	
General	WA.5.1.CA. through WA.5.19.CA.
Nonpoint Discharges	WA.5.20.CA. and WQ.5.21.CA.
Point Source Discharges	WA.5.22.CA.
Treatment Works	WA.20.1.CA. through WA.20.7.CA.
Limitations for Mixing Zones	WA.90.1.CA. through WA.90.7.CA.
Other Discharges and Dischargers	WA.95.1.CA. through WA.95.6.CA.
Individual Sewage Systems	
Marine Facilities	WA.100.1.CA. and WA.100.2.CA.
Land Application of Sludge	
General	WA.105.1.CA. through WA.105.3.CA.
Vectors and Pathogens	WA.110.CA. through WA.110.3.CA.
Monitoring	WA.120.CA. and WA.120.2.CA.
Recordkeeping and Recording	WA.125.1.CA.
Wastewater Reuse	
General	WA.155.1.CA. through WA.155.6.CA.
Water Reclamation Plants	WA.155.7.CA. through WA.155.14.CA.
Reliability	WA.155.15.CA. through WA.155.25.CA.

GUIDANCE FOR APPENDIX USERS	
REFER TO APPENDIX NUMBERS:	REFER TO APPENDIX TITLES:
12-1	Toxic Materials Limitations
12-2	Effluent Limitations For Discharges From Point and/or Industrial Sources
12-3	Standard Monitoring Procedures
12-4	Classification of Water Treatment Plants

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>WA.2. MISSING CHECKLIST ITEMS</p> <p>WA.2.1.CA. Federal facilities are required to comply with all applicable state regulatory requirements not contained in this checklist (a finding under this checklist item will have the citation of the applied regulation as a basis of finding).</p>	<p>Determine whether any new regulations have been issued since the finalization of the manual.</p> <p>Determine whether the Federal facility has activities or facilities that are regulated but not addressed in the checklists.</p> <p>Verify that the Federal facility is in compliance with all applicable and newly issued regulations.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>WA.5. DISCHARGES TO THE ENVIRONMENT</p> <p>General</p> <p>WA.5.1.CA. Nonpoint and point sources of discharge to the ocean must not cause violation of objectives for physical characteristics (COP, Chapter II, WQOs, Section C).</p> <p>WA.5.2.CA. Nonpoint and point sources of discharge to the ocean must not cause violation of objectives for chemical characteristics (COP, Chapter II, WQOs, Section D).</p>	<p>Verify that the following objectives for physical characteristics are maintained:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - floating particulates and grease and oil are not visible - the discharge of waste does not cause aesthetically undesirable discoloration of the ocean surface - natural light is not significantly reduced at any point outside the initial dilution zone as the result of the discharge of waste - the rate of deposition of inert solids and the characteristics of inert solids in ocean sediments are not changed such that benthic communities are degraded. <p>(NOTE: This requirement is not applicable to enclosed bays and estuaries or inland waters nor is it applicable to vessel wastes, or the content of dredging spoil.)</p> <p>Verify that the following objectives for chemical characteristics are maintained:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the dissolved oxygen concentration is not at any time depressed more than 10 percent from that which occurs naturally as the result of the discharge of oxygen demanding waste materials - the pH is not changed at any time more than 0.2 units from that which occurs naturally - the dissolved sulfide concentration of waters in and near sediments is not significantly increased above that present under natural conditions - the concentration of substances set forth in Appendix 12-1, in marine sediments is not increased to levels that would degrade indigenous biota - the concentration of organic materials in marine sediments is not increased to levels that would degrade marine life - nutrient materials do not cause objectionable aquatic growths or degrade indigenous biota. <p>(NOTE: This requirement is not applicable to enclosed bays and estuaries or inland waters nor is it applicable to vessel wastes, or the content of dredging spoil.)</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>WA.5.3.CA. nonpoint and point sources of discharge to the ocean must not cause violation of objectives for biological characteristics (COP, Chapter II, WQOs, Section E).</p>	<p>Verify that the following objectives for biological characteristics are maintained:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - marine communities, including vertebrate, invertebrate, and plant species, are not degraded - the natural taste, odor, and color of fish, shellfish, or other marine resources used for human consumption are not altered - the concentration of organic materials in fish, shellfish or other marine resources used for human consumption do not bioaccumulate to levels that are harmful to human health. <p>(NOTE: This requirement is not applicable to enclosed bays and estuaries or inland waters nor is it applicable to vessel wastes, or the content of dredging spoil.)</p>
<p>WA.5.4.CA. Nonpoint and point sources of discharge to the ocean must not cause violation of objectives for radioactivity (COP, Chapter II, WQOs, Section F).</p>	<p>Verify that the discharge of radioactive waste does not degrade marine life.</p> <p>(NOTE: This requirement is not applicable to enclosed bays and estuaries or inland waters nor is it applicable to vessel wastes, or the content of dredging spoil.)</p>
<p>WA.5.5.CA. Waste management systems that discharge to the ocean must be designed and operated in a manner that will maintain the indigenous marine life and a healthy and diverse marine community (COP, Chapter III, General Requirements for Management of Waste Discharge to the Ocean (GRMWDO), Section A).</p>	<p>Verify that marine life is not threatened by the waste management system.</p> <p>(NOTE: This requirement is not applicable to enclosed bays and estuaries or inland waters nor is it applicable to vessel wastes, or the content of dredging spoil.)</p>
<p>WA.5.6.CA. Wastes discharged to the ocean must be free of specific materials (COP, Chapter III, GRM-WDO, Section B).</p>	<p>Verify that waste discharged to the ocean is essentially free of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - material that is floatable or will become floatable upon discharge - settleable material or substances that may form sediments which will degrade benthic communities or other aquatic life - substances that will accumulate to toxic levels in marine waters, sediments, or

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>WA.5.7.CA. The discharge of waste effluents to the ocean must be done in a manner that provides sufficient initial dilution to minimize the concentration of substances not removed in the treatment (COP, Chapter III, GRM-WDO, Section C).</p> <p>WA.5.8.CA. Location of waste discharges must be determined after a detailed assessment of the oceanographic characteristics and current patterns (COP, Chapter III, GRMWDO, Section D).</p>	<p>biota</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - substances that significantly decrease the natural light to benthic communities and other marine life - materials that result in aesthetically undesirable discoloration of the ocean surface. <p>(NOTE: This requirement is not applicable to enclosed bays and estuaries or inland waters, nor is it applicable to vessel wastes, or the content of dredging spoil.)</p> <p>Verify that waste effluents are discharged in a manner providing sufficient initial dilution.</p> <p>(NOTE: This requirement is not applicable to enclosed bays and estuaries or inland waters nor is it applicable to vessel wastes, or the content of dredging spoil.)</p> <p>Verify that a detailed assessment was conducted.</p> <p>Verify that the following standards are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - pathogenic organisms and viruses are not present in areas where shellfish are harvested for human consumption or in areas used for swimming or other body-contact sports - natural water quality conditions are not altered in areas designated as being of special biological significance or in areas that existing marine laboratories use as a source of seawater - maximum protection is provided to the marine environment. <p>Verify that wastes containing pathogenic organisms or viruses are discharged a sufficient distance from shell fishing and water-contact sports areas to maintain applicable bacterial standards without disinfection.</p> <p>(NOTE: Where conditions are such that an adequate distance cannot be attained, reliable disinfection in conjunction with a reasonable separation of the discharge point from the area of use is provided. Disinfection procedures that do not increase effluent toxicity and that constitute the least environmental and human hazard should be used.)</p> <p>(NOTE: This requirements is not applicable to enclosed bays and estuaries or inland waters nor is it applicable to vessel wastes, or the content of dredging</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>WA.5.9.CA. The discharge of waste into the ocean must meet specific quality requirements (COP, Chapter IV, Quality Requirements for Waste Discharges - Effluent Quality Requirements).</p> <p>WA.5.10.CA. Waste management systems are prohibited from discharging specific substances into the ocean (COP, Chapter V, Discharge Prohibitions, Sections A and B).</p> <p>WA.5.11.CA. Sludge generating facilities must meet specific standards (COP, Chapter V, Discharge Prohibitions, Section C).</p>	<p>spoil.)</p> <p>Verify that publicly owned treatment works and industrial discharges that are not required to meet standards resulting from the Federal Clean Water Act meet the standards in Appendix 12-2.</p> <p>Verify that all discharges meet the standards in Appendix 12-1.</p> <p>(NOTE: This requirement is not applicable to enclosed bays and estuaries or inland waters nor is it applicable to vessel wastes, or the content of dredging spoil.)</p> <p>Verify that there is no discharge of any radiological, chemical, or biological warfare agent or high-level radioactive waste into the ocean.</p> <p>Verify that there is no discharge of waste to areas designated as being of special biological significance.</p> <p>Verify that discharges are located a sufficient distance from areas designated as being of biological significance to assure maintenance of natural water quality conditions in these areas.</p> <p>(NOTE: This requirement is not applicable to enclosed bays and estuaries or inland waters nor is it applicable to vessel wastes, or the content of dredging spoil.)</p> <p>Verify that the following standards for sludge discharge are followed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - no pipeline discharge of sludge to the ocean - no discharge of municipal and industrial waste sludge directly to the ocean, or to a waste stream that discharges to the ocean - no discharge of sludge digester supernatant directly to the ocean, or to a waste stream that discharges to the ocean without further treatment - the treatment, use and disposal of sewage sludge is carried out in the manner found to have the least adverse impact on the total natural and human environment. <p>(NOTE: This requirement is not applicable to enclosed bays and estuaries or inland waters nor is it applicable to vessel wastes, or the content of dredging spoil.)</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>WA.5.12.CA. Certain by-passing practices are prohibited (COP, Chapter V, Discharge Prohibitions, Section D).</p>	<p>Verify that there is no by-passing of untreated wastes containing concentrations of pollutants in excess of those of Appendix 12-2 or Appendix 12-1 to the ocean.</p> <p>(NOTE: This requirement is not applicable to enclosed bays and estuaries or inland waters nor is it applicable to vessel wastes, or the content of dredging spoil.)</p>
<p>WA.5.13.CA. Dischargers to the ocean are required to conduct self-monitoring programs (COP; Chapter VI, General Provisions, Section D).</p>	<p>Verify that self-monitoring programs are conducted and reports necessary to determine compliance with discharge requirements are submitted in accordance with the procedures provided in Appendix 12-3.</p> <p>(NOTE: Dischargers may be required by the Regional Board to monitor the bioaccumulation of any toxicants in the discharge zone.)</p> <p>(NOTE: This requirement is not applicable to enclosed bays and estuaries or inland waters nor is it applicable to vessel wastes, or the content of dredging spoil.)</p> <p>(NOTE: The Regional Boards may establish more or less restrictive water quality objectives and effluent quality requirements as necessary for the protection of beneficial uses of ocean waters.)</p>
<p>WA.5.14.CA. [Moved to WA.5.20.CA. September 1998].</p>	
<p>WA.5.15.CA. [Moved to WA.5.21.CA. September 1998].</p>	
<p>WA.5.16.CA. [Moved to WA.5.22.CA. September 1998].</p>	
<p>WA.5.17.CA. Nonpoint and point sources of discharge to</p>	<p>(NOTE: These objectives apply throughout the water column within a zone bounded by the shoreline and a distance of 1000 ft [304.8 m] from the shoreline or</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>the ocean must not cause violation of bacterial objectives (California Ocean Plan (COP), Chapter II, Water Quality Objectives (WQO), Section A(1)) [Moved from WA.95.4.CA. September 1998].</p>	<p>the 30-depth contour, whichever is further from the shoreline, and in areas outside this zone used for water contact sports, as determined by the Regional Board, but including all kelp beds.)</p> <p>Verify that the following bacterial objectives are maintained throughout the water column:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - samples of water from each sampling station have a density of total coliform organisms less than 1000/100 mL (10/mL) - not more than 20 percent of the samples at any sampling station, in any 30-day period, exceeds 1000/100 mL (10/mL) - no single sample when verified by a repeat sample taken within 48 h exceeds 10,000/100 mL (100/ mL) - the fecal coliform density is based on a minimum of not less than five samples for any 30-day period - the fecal coliform density does not exceed a geometric mean of 200/100 mL - the fecal coliform density does not exceed 400/100 mL in more than 10 percent of the total samples during any 60-day period. <p>(NOTE: The “Initial Dilution Zone” of wastewater outfalls is excluded from designation as “kelp beds” for purposes of bacterial standards. Adventitious assemblages of kelp plants on waste discharge structures (e.g., outfall pipes and diffusers) do not constitute kelp beds for purposes of bacterial standards.)</p> <p>(NOTE: This is not applicable to enclosed bays and estuaries or inland waters, nor is it applicable to vessel wastes, or the content of dredging spoil.)</p>
<p>WA.5.18.CA. Nonpoint and point sources of discharge to the ocean must not cause violation of bacterial objectives in areas where shellfish may be harvested for human consumption (COP, Chapter II, WQOs, Section A(2)) [Moved from WA.95.5.CA. September 1998].</p>	<p>Verify in areas where shellfish may be harvested for human consumption the following criteria are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the median total coliform density does not exceed 70/100 mL - no more than 10 percent of the samples exceed 230/100 mL. <p>(NOTE: This requirement is not applicable to enclosed bays and estuaries or inland waters nor is it applicable to vessel wastes, or the content of dredging spoil.)</p>
<p>WA.5.19.CA. Dischargers that are required to measure total and fecal coliforms must conduct measurements of enterococcus density (COP,</p>	<p>Verify that dischargers which are required to measure total and fecal coliforms also measure enterococcus density.</p> <p>(NOTE: This requirement is not applicable to enclosed bays and estuaries or inland waters, nor is it applicable to vessel wastes, or the content of dredging</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>Chapter II, WQOs, Section B) [Revised and moved from WA.95.6.CA. September 1998].</p> <p>Nonpoint Discharges</p> <p>WA.5.20.CA. Dischargers making a material change in the character, location, or volume of a discharge are required to make a waste discharge report (23 CCR, Sections 2207 and 2210) [Moved from WA.5.14.CA. September 1998].</p> <p>WA.5.21.CA. Dischargers monitoring waste discharge must report the results to the regional board specified in the waste discharge requirements (23 CCR, Section 2230) [Moved from WA.5.15.CA. September 1998].</p> <p>Point Source Discharges</p>	<p>spoil.)</p> <p>Verify that the discharger has filed a separate report for nonpoint discharges for different disposal areas.</p> <p>Determine whether the discharger has had a material change in one of these discharges, including, but not limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - addition of a major industrial waste discharge to a discharge of essentially domestic sewage, or the addition of a new process or product by an industrial facility resulting in a change in the character of the waste - significant change in disposal method, e.g., from a land disposal to a direct discharge to water, or change in the method of treatment that would significantly alter the characteristics of the waste - significant change in the disposal area, e.g., moving the discharge to another drainage area, to a different water body, or to a disposal area significantly removed from the original area potentially causing different water quality or nuisance problems - increase in flow beyond that specified in the waste discharge requirements - increase in area or depth to be used for solid waste disposal beyond that specified in the waste discharge requirements. <p>Verify that the discharger has filed a report whenever one of these changes occurs.</p> <p>Verify that the discharger reports the results of any monitoring of waste discharge no less than once per year.</p> <p>Verify that, if required by the regional board, an annual report summarizing the monitoring data for the previous year is submitted.</p> <p>(NOTE: Waste discharge requirements for discharge from point sources to navigable waters are issued and administered in accordance with the currently</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>WA.5.22.CA. Dischargers must meet specific waste discharge requirements (23 CCR, Section 2235.3) [Moved from WA.5.16.CA. September 1998].</p>	<p>applicable Federal regulations for the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) program (23 CCR, Section 2235.2).)</p> <p>Verify that applicable state regulations are met.</p> <p>Verify that the results of any monitoring are reported to the regional board as specified in the waste discharge requirements, but in to case less than once a year.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>WA.20. TREATMENT WORKS</p> <p>WA.20.1.CA. Wastewater treatment plant and water recycling treatment plant operators are required to have certificates of competency (23 CCR, Sections 3670.1 and 3670.2) [Revised September 1998].</p> <p>WA.20.2.CA. Certified wastewater treatment plant operators and registered contract operators must ensure that specific prohibited actions are not taken at the plant (23 CCR, Section 3710 and 3719.17) [Revised September 1998].</p>	<p>Verify that the wastewater treatment or water recycling treatment plant operator is certified as a wastewater treatment plant operator or operator-in-training at a grade appropriate for the plant (see Appendix 12-4 for the different classifications of treatment plants).</p> <p>(NOTE: A person certified by the Department of Health Services as a water treatment plant operator may operate a water recycling treatment plant at a grade appropriate for the class of plant operated.)</p> <p>Verify that all wastewater treatment operators at the treatment facility have grade certificates that meet the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - chief plant operators must possess a valid operator certificate of a grade at least equivalent to the class of plant operated - supervisors and shift supervisors must have grade certificates as follows: - in Class II, III, and IV plants, supervisors and shift supervisors must possess operator certificates no more than one grade lower than the class of plant operated - in Class V plants, shift supervisors must possess at least Grade III certificates and supervisors must possess at least Grade IV certificates - operators must possess at least a Grade I certificate or an operator-in-training certificate. <p>(NOTE: In Class IV and V plants, 50 percent of the operators must possess at least Grade II certificates or operator-in-training certificates at the Grade II level or higher.)</p> <p>Verify that the operator does not perform any of the following actions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - willful or negligently violating, causing, or allowing violation of regulations - without regard to intent or negligence, operating or allowing the operation of a wastewater treatment plant by a person who is not certified at the grade necessary for the position or whose certificate has expired - submitting false or misleading information on any document provided to the division including applications for examination, certification, or renewal - engaging in dishonest conduct during an examination, or violating confidentiality of examination questions - using fraud or deception in the course of employment as an operator - failing to use care or good judgment in the course of employment as an operator or failing to apply knowledge or ability in the performance of duties - willfully or negligently causing or violating or allowing the violation of

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>WA.20.3.CA. [Moved to WA.20.6.CA. September 1998].</p> <p>WA.20.4.CA. [Moved to WA.20.7.CA. September 1998].</p> <p>WA.20.5.CA. Contracted wastewater treatment operators must meet registration and certification requirements (23 CCR, Section 3719 and 3719.13) [Added September 1998; Revised February 1999].</p> <p>WA.20.6.CA. Wastewater treatment plants must meet specific reporting requirements (23 CCR, Section 3676) [Moved from WA.20.3.CA. September 1998].</p>	<p>appropriate waste discharge requirements or provisions of the NPDES permit.</p> <p>Verify that any person or entity which enters a contract to operate a wastewater treatment plant is registered by the division as a contract operator.</p> <p>Verify that all wastewater treatment plant operators employed by the contract operator are properly certified for the appropriate classification of wastewater or water recycling treatment center (see WA.20.1.CA. and WA.20.2.CA.).</p> <p>Verify that an application for the renewal of the contract operator registration is submitted at least 30 days prior to the expiration of the registration.</p> <p>Verify that within 30 days of beginning operation, the plant submits to the division the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a description of the plant's treatment processes - a design flow of the plant - an organization chart - job descriptions and duty rosters for plant personnel. <p>Verify that the plant notifies the division in writing within 30 days of any changes to this information that may affect the classification of the wastewater treatment plant, or of a change in the employment of the chief plant operator.</p> <p>Verify that the plant notifies the division in writing within 30 days of any final disciplinary action resulting in suspension, demotion, or discharge of a certified operator or operator-in-training if the disciplinary action is the result of the operator's commission of any prohibited actions.</p> <p>(NOTE: Reports regarding final disciplinary action received from the plant will be retained in state board files for 3 yr unless the state board takes disciplinary</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>WA.20.7.CA. Operators-in-training who are employed by wastewater treatment plants must meet certain requirements (23 CCR, Section 3707) [Moved from WA.20.4.CA. September 1998; Revised February 1999].</p>	<p>action, in which case reports will remain in state board files for 10 yr.)</p> <p>(NOTE: These requirements are only applicable when a wastewater treatment plant employs a person to act in the capacity of any grade of certified operator.)</p> <p>Verify that operators-in-training meet the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - certified as an operator-in-training - works under the direct supervision of a certified operator of the same or higher grade - performs the duties of the grade of operator for which the certificate was issued.

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>WA.90. LIMITATIONS FOR MIXING ZONES</p> <p>WA.90.1.CA. Discharges of thermal waste to interstate waters are required to meet specific requirements (California Water Control Policy Thermal Plan (CWCPTP), Specific Water Quality Objectives (SWQO), Sections 1 and 2) [Revised February 1999].</p> <p>WA.90.2.CA. Existing or</p>	<p>(NOTE: These requirements only apply to facilities which discharge thermal waste.)</p> <p>Verify that there is no discharge into warm interstate waters thermal waste having a maximum temperature greater than 5 °F above natural receiving water temperature.</p> <p>Verify that the discharge of elevated temperature waste does not cause the temperature of warm interstate waters to increase more than 5 °F above natural temperature at any time or place.</p> <p>Verify that the discharge of elevated temperature waste does not cause the temperature of the Colorado River to increase above the natural temperature by more than 5 °F or the temperature of Lake Havasu to increase by more than 3 °F.</p> <p>Verify that the discharge of elevated temperature waste does not cause the temperature of the Colorado River to exceed the following temperatures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - January - 60 °F - February - 65 °F - March - 70 °F - April - 75 °F - May - 82 °F - June - 86 °F - July - 90 °F - August - 90 °F - September- 90 °F - October - 82 °F - November - 72 °F - December - 65 °F <p>Verify that the discharge of elevated temperature waste to the Lost River does not cause the temperature of the receiving water to increase by more than 2 °F when the receiving water temperature is less than 62 °F, and 0 °F when the receiving water temperature exceeds 62 °F.</p> <p>Verify that existing discharges of elevated temperature wastes meet with</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>new discharges of elevated temperature waste to coastal waters must meet certain requirements (CWCPTP, SWQOs, Section 3) [Revised September 1998].</p>	<p>limitations necessary to assure protection of the beneficial uses and areas of special biological significance.</p> <p>Verify that new discharges of elevated temperature wastes are discharged to the open ocean away from the shoreline to achieve dispersion through the vertical water column.</p> <p>Verify that new discharges of elevated temperature wastes are discharged a sufficient distance from areas of special biological significance to assure the maintenance of natural temperature in these areas.</p> <p>Verify that the maximum temperature of new thermal waste discharges does not exceed the natural temperature of receiving waters by more than 20 °F.</p> <p>Verify that new discharges of elevated temperature wastes does not result in increases in the natural water temperature exceeding 4 °F at the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the shoreline - the surface of any ocean substrate - the ocean surface beyond 1000 ft from the discharge system. <p>Verify that the surface temperature limitation for new discharges is maintained for at least 50 percent of any complete tidal cycle.</p>
<p>WA.90.3.CA. Existing or new discharges of elevated temperature waste to enclosed bays must meet limitations necessary to assure protection of beneficial uses (CWCPTP, SWQOs, Section 4).</p>	<p>Verify that existing and new discharges of elevated temperature waste meet limitations necessary to ensure protection of beneficial uses.</p> <p>Verify that the maximum temperature of new waste discharges does not exceed the natural temperature of the receiving waters by more than 20 °F.</p> <p>Verify that there are no new discharges of thermal waste having a maximum temperature greater than 4 °F above the natural temperature of the receiving water.</p>
<p>WA.90.4.CA. New or existing discharges of elevated temperature waste into estuaries must meet certain requirements (CWCPTP, SWQOs, Section 5).</p>	<p>Verify that the maximum temperature of an existing discharge does not exceed the natural receiving temperature by more than 20 °F.</p> <p>Verify that the maximum temperature of an existing thermal waste discharges does not exceed 86 °F.</p> <p>Verify that the existing and new elevated temperature discharges either individually or combined with discharges do not create a zone, defined by water temperatures of more than 1 °F above natural receiving water temperature, that exceeds 25 percent of the cross-sectional area of a main river channel at any point.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>WA.90.5.CA. Dischargers of elevated temperature waste are required to follow certain procedures for measurement of water temperature (CWCPTP, SWQOs, Section 5).</p> <p>WA.90.6.CA. Existing and future discharges of elevated temperature waste are required to conduct studies to define the effect of the discharge. (CWCPTP, Implementation, Section 3).</p> <p>WA.90.7.CA. Dischargers of elevated temperature waste must monitor waste discharge to determine compliance with effluent or receiving water temperature (or heat) requirements (CWCPTP, Implementation, Section 8).</p>	<p>Verify that no new or existing discharge causes a surface water temperature rise greater than 4 °F above the natural temperature of the receiving waters.</p> <p>Verify that the maximum temperature of the new discharge is not greater than 4 °F above the natural temperature of the receiving water.</p> <p>(NOTE: Existing discharges are those taking place before 18 September 1975, while new discharges are those beginning after this date.)</p> <p>Verify that one of the following procedures is used when measuring water temperature:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - natural water temperature is compared with waste discharge temperature by near simultaneous measurements accurate to within 1 °F. - measurements are made under calculated conditions of constant waste discharge and receiving water characteristics. <p>Verify that studies are performed to determine the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the effect of the discharge on beneficial uses - design and operating changes that would be necessary for existing discharges to meet the requirements of this plan. <p>Verify that the discharger is monitoring waste discharges.</p> <p>(NOTE: For significant thermal discharges the Regional Board may require expanded monitoring programs.)</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>WA.95. OTHER DISCHARGES AND DISCHARGERS</p> <p>WA.95.1.CA. Confined animal facilities must meet specific waste discharge standards (23 CCR, Sections 2560 and 2561).</p> <p>WA.95.2.CA. Confined animal facilities must meet specific wastewater management requirements (23 CCR, Section 2562).</p>	<p>Verify that the animals are prevented from entering any surface water within the confined area.</p> <p>Determine whether the confined animal facility is required to submit a report of waste discharge.</p> <p>Verify that the confined animal facility submits the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - average daily volume of animal facility wastewater and volume or weight of manure - total animal population at the animal facility, and types of animals - location and size of use or disposal fields and retention ponds, including animal capacity - animal capacity of the animal facility. <p>Verify that the animal facilities are designed and constructed to retain all wastewater generated, together with all precipitation on and drainage through, manured areas during a 25-yr, 24-h storm.</p> <p>Verify that all precipitation and surface drainage outside of manured areas, including that collected from roofed areas, and runoff from tributary areas during a 25-yr, 24-h storm, is diverted away from manured areas, unless the drainage is fully retained.</p> <p>Verify that retention ponds and manured areas at operating animal facilities are protected from inundation or washout by overflow from any stream channel during 20-yr peak stream flows.</p> <p>(NOTE: Animal existing facilities that are protected against 100-yr peak stream flows must continue to provide such protection.)</p> <p>Verify that new animal facilities are protected against 100-yr peak stream flows.</p> <p>Verify that retention ponds are lined with or underlain by soils that contain at least 10 percent clay and not more than 10 percent gravel or artificial materials of equivalent impermeability.</p> <p>(NOTE: Collected precipitation and drainage may be discharged to properly</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>WA.95.3.CA. Confined animal facilities that apply manure and wastewater to disposal fields or crop lands must follow specific requirements (23 CCR, Sections 2563 and 2564) [Revised February 1999].</p> <p>WA.95.4.CA. [Moved to WA.5.17.CA. September 1998].</p> <p>WA.95.5.CA. [Moved to WA.5.18.CA. September 1998].</p> <p>WA.95.6.CA. [Moved to WA.5.19.CA. September 1998].</p>	<p>operated use or disposal fields or to approved wastewater treatment facilities.)</p> <p>Verify that the application rate is reasonable for crop, soil, climate, special local situations, management systems, and type of manure.</p> <p>Verify that discharges of animal facility wastewater to disposal fields does not result in surface runoff from disposal fields and is managed to minimize percolation to groundwater.</p> <p>Verify that manured areas are managed to minimize infiltration of water into underlying soils.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>WA.100. INDIVIDUAL SEWAGE SYSTEMS</p> <p>Marine Facilities</p> <p>WA.100.1.CA. The operation of any vessels must meet specific design, construction, operation, and maintenance requirements for the removal of sewage from the vessel sewage retention devices (23 CCR, Sections 2819 through 2824).</p>	<p>Verify that the pumpout facility is designed or used such that all sewage transferred from vessel marine sanitation devices is stored or disposed of in a manner approved by the appropriate Regional Water Quality Control Board and in accordance with local ordinances.</p> <p>Verify that all pumpout facilities are designed and constructed in such a manner that there is no leakage or spillage of sewage.</p> <p>Verify that the pumps provided at the pumpout facility for the transfer of waste from vessel to the pumpout facility and from the pumpout facility to the disposal system is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - self-priming and nonclogging design - of sufficient size and capacity to complete the transfer operation in a reasonable amount of time when operating against the maximum anticipated head - designed and installed to prevent leakage or spillage - designed and installed to meet all safety requirements - constructed of corrosion-resistant material. <p>Verify that the storage tanks used to store pumpout waste meet the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - designed and constructed to allow for complete emptying of contents into a disposal system or waste haulers tank - equipped with a means of determining the amount of sewage in the tank - equipped with a means of preventing backflow from the storage tank into the pumpout system - designed and constructed to prevent overflow or spillage - designed and installed to protect against a 1 in., 100 yr flood - constructed of material capable of withstanding solar radiation and chemical action of freshwater, saltwater, chemical additives, and sewage without excessive deterioration - designed and constructed such that the sewage enters the tank above maximum storage level. <p>Verify that all piping/hosing used in the design and construction of a pumpout system meet the following requirements:</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>WA.100.2.CA. The operation of vessels must follow specific operation and maintenance requirements for sewage pumpout facilities (23 CCR, Sections 2827 through 2829).</p>	<p>system meet the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - designed to withstand any pumping pressure or vacuum encountered without leakage - constructed of material capable of withstanding solar radiation and chemical action of freshwater, saltwater, chemical additives, and sewage without excessive deterioration. <p>Verify that all fittings are of corrosion-resistant material and constructed and installed as to ensure a water-tight seal.</p> <p>Verify that all pumpout systems are designed and constructed to have a minimum capability of pumping out vessel marine sanitation devices having 1^{1/2}-in. fittings.</p> <p>Verify that the system is designed and constructed to prevent leaks when transferring or when the system is disconnected.</p> <p>Verify that the pumpout facility is designed and constructed so that a water supply is available at appropriate locations for flushing and cleaning of vessel holding tanks and storage tanks.</p> <p>Verify that the water supply is protected against back-siphonage of waste into the water system by a back-flow prevention device meeting state standards.</p> <p>Verify that a set of operation and maintenance instructions for the operation of the pumpout facility are prepared and used.</p> <p>Verify that the instructions meet the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the operation instructions have a detailed explanation of valve positions when the system is transferring sewage and when the system is not being used - the operation and maintenance instructions include methods to be used to isolate portions of the system for maintenance and repair. <p>Verify that all pumpout facilities are operated and maintained so that there are no leaks or spills or sewage.</p> <p>Verify that the entire pumpout system is inspected by the operator at regular intervals not exceeding 6 mo and any worn components replaced.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>LAND APPLICATION OF SLUDGE</p> <p>WA.105 General</p> <p>WA.105.1.CA. Sewage sludge facilities must receive a permit (14 CCR, Section 17859(a) and (b)).</p> <p>WA.105.2.CA. Specific sewage sludge facilities must file a Composting Site Information Report (14 CCR, Section 17863).</p>	<p>Verify that a sewage sludge facility that will hold up to 10,000 yd³ of feedstock and active compost onsite at one time obtains a registration permit prior to commencing operations.</p> <p>Verify that a sewage sludge facility that will hold more than 10,000 yd³ of feedstock and active compost onsite at one time obtains a standardized composting permit prior to commencing operations.</p> <p>Verify that sewage sludge facilities required to obtain a standardized permit, file a Composting Site Information Report concurrently with the permit application.</p> <p>Verify that the report includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a description of the composting processes to be used - a descriptive statement of the operations conducted at the facility - a schematic drawing of the facility showing layout and general dimensions of all processes in the production of compost, including but not limited to unloading, storage, and processing - a description of the proposed methods used to control litter, odors, dust, rodents, and insects - a description of the proposed emergency provisions for equipment breakdown or power failure - a description of the storage capacity and anticipated maximum and average length of time compost will be stored - a description of compost equipment used at the facility - anticipated annual operation capacity - a description of provisions to handle unusual peak loadings - a description of the proposed method for storage and final disposal of nonrecoverable or nonmarketable residues - a description of the water supplies for process water required - identification of persons responsible for oversight of facility operations - a description of the proposed site restoration activities.

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>WA.105.3.CA. Access to and within sewage sludge facilities must be controlled (14 CCR, Sections 17867(a)(5) and (a)(6)).</p> <p>WA.105.4.CA. Compost that contains metal concentrations in excess of maximum acceptable levels must be handled in a specific manner (14 CCR, Section 17868.2) [Added February 1999].</p>	<p>Verify that unauthorized human or animal access to sewage sludge facilities is prevented.</p> <p>Verify that traffic flow into, on, and out of the sewage sludge facility is controlled in a safe manner.</p> <p>Verify that, if compost created in a sewage sludge facility contains any metal in concentrations that exceed the following, it is disposed of, receives additional processing, or used in some other approved manner:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - arsenic (As) - 41 dry weight mg/kg - cadmium (Cd) - 39 dry weight mg/kg - chromium - 1200 dry weight mg/kg - copper (Cu) - 1500 dry weight mg/kg - lead (Pb) 300 dry weight mg/kg - mercury (Hg) - 17 dry weight mg/kg - nickel (Ni) - 420 dry weight mg/kg - selenium (Se) - 36 dry weight mg/kg - zinc (Zn) - 2800 dry weight mg/kg.

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>LAND APPLICATION OF SLUDGE</p> <p>WA.110 Vectors and Pathogens</p> <p>WA.110.1.CA. Sewage sludge facilities must minimize nuisances and hazards (14 CCR, Section 17867(a)(2)).</p> <p>WA.110.2.CA. Sewage sludge facilities must prevent contamination (14 CCR, Chapter 3.1, Sections 17867(a)(3) and (a)(4)).</p> <p>WA.110.3.CA. Access to and within sewage sludge facilities must be controlled (14 CCR, Sections 17867(a)(5) and (a)(6)).</p>	<p>Verify that sewage sludge facilities conduct their operating activities in a manner that minimizes vectors, odor impacts, litter, hazards, nuisances, and noise impacts.</p> <p>Verify that sewage sludge facilities conduct their operating activities in a manner that minimizes human contact with and inhalation, ingestion, and transportation of dust, particulates, and pathogenic organisms.</p> <p>Verify that sewage sludge facilities conduct random load check of feedstocks, additives, and amendments for contaminants.</p> <p>Verify that compost that has undergone pathogen reduction is not contaminated with feedstocks, compost, or wastes than have not undergone pathogen reduction.</p> <p>Verify that unauthorized human or animal access to sewage sludge facilities is prevented.</p> <p>Verify that traffic flow into, on, and out of the sewage sludge facility is controlled in a safe manner.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>LAND APPLICATION OF SLUDGE</p> <p>WA.120 Monitoring</p> <p>WA.120.1.CA. Sewage sludge facilities must take and analyze samples in accordance with a specific schedule (14 CCR, Section 17868.1(a)(2)).</p> <p>WA.120.2.CA. Compost must not contain metal concentrations in excess of maximum acceptable levels (14 CCR, Section 17868.2) [Revised February 1999].</p>	<p>Verify that sewage sludge facilities take and analyze samples according to the following schedule:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - those composting fewer than 290 dry weight metric tons sewage sludge compost feedstock per 365 day period, at least one composite sample annually - those composting equal to or greater than 290 but fewer than 1500 dry weight metric tons sewage sludge compost feedstock per 365 day period, at least one composite sample quarterly - those composting equal to or greater than 1500 but fewer than 15,000 dry weight metric tons sewage sludge compost feedstock per 365 day period, at least one composite sample bimonthly - those composting equal to or greater than 15,000 dry weight metric tons sewage sludge compost feedstock per 365 day period, at least one composite sample monthly. <p>Verify that compost in a sewage sludge facility is analyzed for metal concentrations.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>LAND APPLICATION OF SLUDGE</p> <p>WA.125 Recordkeeping and Recording</p> <p>WA.125.1.CA. Sewage sludge facilities must meet specific recordkeeping requirements (14 CCR, Section 17869(a) and (b)).</p>	<p>Verify that sewage sludge facilities record the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - special occurrences encountered during operation and the methods used to resolve problems arising from these events, including details of all incidents that required implementing emergency procedures - public complaints and actions taken in response - quantity and type of feedstock received and quantity of compost produced - number of load checks performed and loads rejected - all test results including but not limited to metal concentrations, fecal coliform and Salmonella sp. densities, temperature measurements, and dates of windrow turnings - pathogen reduction methods employed. <p>Verify that these records are maintained together in one location and remain accessible for 5 yr.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>WA.155 WASTEWATER REUSE</p> <p>General</p> <p>WA.155.1.CA. Reclaimed water used for the irrigation of golf courses, cemeteries, freeway landscapes, and landscapes in other areas in which the public has similar access or exposure must meet specific standards (California Code of Regulations, Title 22 (22 CCR), Section 60313(a)) [Revised February 1999].</p> <p>WA.155.2.CA. Reclaimed water used for the irrigation of parks, playgrounds, school yards, and other areas where the public has similar access or exposure must meet specific standards (22 CCR, Section 60313(b)) [Revised February 1999].</p> <p>WA.155.3.CA. Reclaimed water used as a source of supply in a nonrestricted recreational impoundment must be adequately disinfected, oxidized, coagulated, clarified, filtered wastewater (22 CCR, Section 60315). [Revised February 1999].</p>	<p>Verify that reclaimed water used in such areas is adequately disinfected, oxidized wastewater.</p> <p>Verify that the median number of coliform organisms in the effluent does not exceed 23/100 mL, as determined from the bacteriological results of the last 7 days for which analyses have been completed.</p> <p>Verify that the number of coliform organisms does not exceed 240/100 mL in any two consecutive samples.</p> <p>Verify that reclaimed water used in such areas is adequately disinfected, oxidized, coagulated, clarified, filtered wastewater, or a wastewater treated by a sequence of unit processes that will assure an equivalent degree of treatment and reliability.</p> <p>Verify that the median number of coliform organisms in the effluent does not exceed 2.2/100 mL, as determined from the bacteriological results of the last 7 days for which analyses have been completed.</p> <p>Verify that the number of coliform organisms does not exceed 23/100 mL in any sample.</p> <p>Verify that at some location in the treatment process the median number of coliform organisms does not exceed 2.2/100 mL.</p> <p>Verify that the number of coliform organisms does not exceed 23/100 mL in more than one sample within any 30-day period.</p> <p>(NOTE: The median value shall be determined from the bacteriological results of the last 7 days for which analyses have been completed)</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>WA.155.4.CA. Reclaimed water used as a source of supply in a restricted recreational impoundment must be adequately disinfected, oxidized wastewater (22 CCR, Section 60317) [Revised February 1999].</p>	<p>Verify that at some location in the treatment process the median number of coliform organisms does not exceed 2.2/100 mL, as determined from the bacteriological results of the last 7 days for which analyses have been completed.</p>
<p>WA.155.5.CA. Reclaimed water used as a source of supply in a landscape impoundment must be adequately disinfected, oxidized wastewater (22 CCR, Section 60319) [Revised February 1999].</p>	<p>Verify that at some location in the treatment process the median number of coliform organisms does not exceed 23/100 mL, as determined from the bacteriological results of the last 7 days for which analyses have been completed.</p>
<p>WA.155.6.CA. The use of reclaimed water for groundwater recharge of domestic water supply aquifers by surface spreading must meet certain guidelines and be of a quality that fully protects public health (22 CCR, Section 60320).</p>	<p>Determine whether reclaimed water is being used for groundwater recharge.</p> <p>Verify that approval from the Board is received for proposed groundwater recharge projects and for expansion of existing facilities.</p>
<p>Water Reclamation Plants</p>	
<p>WA.155.7.CA. Reclamation plants must meet certain requirements for sampling and analysis (22 CCR, Section 60321).</p>	<p>Verify that the following procedures for sampling and analysis are used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - samples for settleable solids and coliform bacteria, where required, are collected daily and at a time when wastewater characteristics are most demanding on the treatment facilities and disinfection procedures - turbidity analysis, where required, is performed by a continuous recording turbidimeter - for uses requiring a level of quality no greater than that of primary effluent,

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>WA.155.8.CA. The production or supply of reclaimed water for direct reuse from a proposed water reclamation plant must meet engineering report filing requirements (22 CCR, Section 60323).</p>	<p>samples are analyzed by an approved laboratory method of settleable solids</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - for uses requiring adequately disinfected, oxidized wastewater, samples are analyzed by an approved laboratory method for coliform bacteria content - for uses requiring adequately disinfected, oxidized, coagulated, clarified, filtered wastewater, samples are analyzed by approved laboratory methods for turbidity and coliform bacteria content. <p>Determine whether reclaimed water for direct reuse from a proposed water reclamation plant is being produced or supplied.</p> <p>Verify that an engineering report has been filed.</p> <p>Verify that the report meets the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - prepared by a properly qualified engineer registered in California and experienced in the field of wastewater treatment - contains a description of the design of the proposed reclamation system - clearly indicates the means for compliance with these regulations and any other features specified by the regulatory agency - contains a contingency plan that will assure that no untreated or inadequately-treated wastewater will be delivered to the use area.
<p>WA.155.9.CA. Each reclamation plant must have a sufficient number of qualified personnel to effectively operate the plant (22 CCR, Section 60325).</p>	<p>Verify that the reclamation plant has a sufficient number of personnel to achieve the required level of treatment at all times.</p> <p>Verify that personnel are qualified, meeting the requirements of Chapter 9 (commencing with Section 13625) of the Water Code.</p>
<p>WA.155.10.CA. Reclamation plants are required to have a preventive maintenance program (22 CCR, Section 60327).</p>	<p>Verify that the reclamation plant has a preventive maintenance program.</p>
<p>WA.155.11.CA. Reclamation plants must meet requirements for operating records and reports (22 CCR, Section 60329).</p>	<p>Verify that operating records are maintained at the reclamation plant or at a central depository within the installation and include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - all analyses specified in the reclamation criteria - records of operational problems

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>60329).</p> <p>WA.155.12.CA. Bypassing of untreated or partially treated wastewater from the reclamation plant or any intermediate processes to the point of use is prohibited (22 CCR, Section 60331).</p> <p>WA.155.13.CA. The design of process piping, equipment arrangement, and unit structures in the reclamation plant must meet specific standards. (22 CCR, Section 60333).</p> <p>WA.155.14.CA. Reclamation plants must have alarms for the loss of power or for power failure (22 CCR, Section 60335).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - plant and equipment breakdowns - diversions to emergency storage or disposal - all corrective or preventive action taken. <p>Verify that process or equipment failures triggering an alarm are recorded and maintained as a separate file that includes the time and cause of failure and the corrective action taken.</p> <p>Verify that a monthly summary of these operating records are filed monthly with the regulatory agency.</p> <p>Verify that any discharge of untreated or partially treated wastewater to the use area, and the cessation of same, is reported immediately by telephone to the regulatory agency, the State Department of Health, and the local health officer.</p> <p>Verify that bypassing does not occur.</p> <p>Verify that the design meets the following requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - allows for efficiency and convenience in operation and maintenance - provides flexibility of operation to permit the highest possible degree of treatment to be obtained under varying circumstances. <p>Verify that alarm devices required for various unit processes are installed to provide warning of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - loss of power from the normal power supply - failure of a biological treatment process - failure of a disinfection process - failure of a coagulation process - failure of a filtration process - any other specific process for which warning is required by the regulatory agency.

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>Reliability</p> <p>WA.155.15.CA. Reclamation plants must meet alternative reliability requirements for instances in which emergency storage or disposal is required (22 CCR, Section 60341).</p>	<p>Verify that all required alarm devices are independent of the normal power supply of the reclamation plant.</p> <p>Verify that the person to be warned is the plant operator, superintendent, or any other responsible person designated by the management of the reclamation plant and capable of taking prompt corrective action.</p> <p>Verify that in instances when the reclamation plant is not attended full time, the alarm(s) are connected to sound at a police station, fire station, or other full-time service unit with which arrangements have been made to alert the person in charge.</p> <p>(NOTE: Individual alarm devices may be connected to a master alarm to sound at a location where it can be conveniently observed by the attendant.)</p> <p>(NOTE: Other alternatives to reliability requirements may be accepted if the applicant demonstrates to the satisfaction of the State Department of Health that the proposed alternative will assure an equal degree of reliability (22 CCR, Section 60355).)</p> <p>Determine whether the emergency retention or disposal provisions are short-term or long-term.</p> <p>Verify that the following requirements are met where short-term retention or disposal provisions are used as a reliability feature:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - facilities are reserved for the purpose of storing or disposing of untreated or partially treated wastewater for at least 24 h - facilities include all the necessary diversion devices, provisions for odor control, conduits, and pumping and pump back equipment - all of the equipment other than the pump back equipment is either independent of the normal power supply or provided with a standby power source. <p>Verify that the following requirements are met where long-term storage or disposal provisions are used as a reliability feature:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the provisions consist of ponds, reservoirs, percolation areas, downstream sewers leading to other treatment or disposal facilities, or any other facilities reserved for the purpose of emergency storage or disposal of untreated or partially treated wastewater - the treatment or disposal facilities are of sufficient capacity to provide disposal or storage of wastewater for at least 20 days

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>WA.155.16.CA. Reclamation plants must meet certain requirements for power supply (22 CCR, Section 60337).</p> <p>WA.155.17.CA. Reclamation plants producing reclaimed water exclusively for uses permitting primary effluent must meet alternative reliability requirements (22 CCR, Section 60339).</p> <p>WA.155.18.CA. All primary treatment unit processes in reclamation plants must meet certain requirements for reli-</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the treatment or disposal facilities include all the necessary diversion works, provisions for odor and nuisance control, conduits, and pumping and pump back equipment - all of the equipment other than the pump back equipment is either independent of the normal power supply or provided with a standby power source. <p>(NOTE: Diversion to a less demanding reuse is an acceptable alternative to emergency disposal of partially treated wastewater provided that the quality of the partially treated wastewater is suitable for the less demanding reuse. Subject to prior approval by the regulatory agency, diversion to a discharge point that requires lesser quality of wastewater is also an acceptable alternative.)</p> <p>Verify that automatically actuated short-term retention or disposal provisions and automatically actuated long-term storage or disposal provisions include, in addition to the above provisions, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - all the necessary sensors, instruments, valves, and other devices to enable fully automatic diversion of untreated or partially treated wastewater to approved emergency storage or disposal in the event of failure of a treatment process - a manual reset to prevent automatic restart until the failure is corrected. <p>Verify that the power supply is provided with one of the following reliability features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - alarm and standby power source - alarm and automatically actuated short-term retention or disposal provisions - automatically actuated long-term storage or disposal provisions. <p>Determine whether the reclamation plant produces reclaimed water exclusively for uses where primary effluent is permitted.</p> <p>Verify that such a plant is provided with one of the following reliability features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - multiple primary treatment units capable of producing primary effluent with one unit not in operation - long-term storage or disposal provisions. <p>Verify that all primary treatment processes are provided with one of the following reliability features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - multiple primary treatment units capable of producing primary effluent with

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>ability features (22 CCR, Section 60343).</p> <p>WA.155.19.CA. All biological treatment unit processes in reclamation plants must meet certain requirements for reliability features (22 CCR, Section 60345).</p> <p>WA.155.20.CA. All secondary sedimentation unit processes in reclamation plants must meet certain requirements for reliability features (22 CCR, Section 60347).</p> <p>WA.155.21.CA. All coagulation unit processes in reclamation plants must have certain mandatory features for uninterrupted coagulant feed (22 CCR, Section 60349(a)).</p> <p>WA.155.22.CA. All coagulation unit processes in reclamation plants must meet certain requirements for reliability features (22 CCR, Section 60349(b)).</p>	<p>one unit not in operation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - standby primary treatment unit process - long-term storage or disposal provisions. <p>Verify that all biological treatment unit processes are provided with one of the following reliability features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - alarm and multiple biological treatment units capable of producing oxidized wastewater with one unit not in operation - alarm, short-term retention or disposal provisions, and standby replacement equipment - alarm and long-term storage or disposal provisions - automatically actuated long-term storage or disposal provisions. <p>Verify that all secondary sedimentation unit processes are provided with one of the following reliability features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - multiple sedimentation units capable of treating the entire flow with one unit not in operation - standby sedimentation unit process - long-term storage or disposal provisions. <p>Verify that all coagulation unit processes are provided with the following mandatory features for uninterrupted coagulant feed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - standby feeders - adequate chemical storage and conveyance facilities - adequate reserve chemical supply - adequate reserve chemical supply - automatic dosage control. <p>Verify that all coagulation processes are provided with one of the following reliability features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - alarm and multiple coagulation units capable of treating the entire flow with one unit not in operation - alarm, short-term retention or disposal provisions, and standby replacement equipment - alarm and long-term storage or disposal provisions - automatically actuated long-term storage or disposal provisions

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>WA.155.23.CA. All filtration unit processes in reclamation plants must meet certain requirements for reliability features (22 CCR, Section 60351).</p> <p>WA.155.24.CA. All disinfection unit processes in reclamation plants using chlorine as the disinfectant must have certain features for uninterrupted chlorine feed (22 CCR, Section 60353(a)).</p> <p>WA.155.25.CA. All disinfection unit processes in reclamation plants using chlorine as the disinfectant must meet requirements for reliability features (22 CCR, Section 60353(b)).</p>	<p>- alarm and standby coagulation process.</p> <p>Verify that filtration unit processes are provided with one of the following reliability features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - alarm and multiple filter units capable of treating the entire flow with one unit not in operation - alarm, short-term retention or disposal provisions, and standby replacement equipment - alarm and long-term storage or disposal provisions - automatically actuated long-term storage or disposal provisions - alarm and standby filtration unit process. <p>Verify that all disinfection unit processes using chlorine as the disinfectant are provided with the following features for uninterrupted chlorine feed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - standby chlorine supply - manifold systems to connect chlorine cylinders - chlorine scales - automatic devices for switching to full chlorine cylinders. <p>(NOTE: Automatic residual control of chlorine dosage, automatic measuring and recording of chlorine residual, and hydraulic performance studies may also be required.)</p> <p>Verify that all disinfection unit processes using chlorine as the disinfectant are provided with one of the following reliability features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - alarm and standby chlorinator - alarm, short-term retention or disposal provisions, and standby replacement equipment - alarm and long-term storage or disposal provisions - automatically actuated long-term storage or disposal provisions - alarm and multiple point chlorination, each with independent power source, separate chlorinator, and separate chlorine supply.

Appendix 12-1

Toxic Materials Limitations

(Source: COP, Chapter IV, Quality Requirements for Waste Discharges,
Table B, Toxic Materials Limitations) [Revised September 1998]

Effluent limitations shall be imposed in a manner prescribed by the State Board such that the concentrations shall not be exceeded in the receiving water upon completion of initial dilution, except that limitations indicated for radioactivity shall apply directly to the undiluted waste effluent.

OBJECTIVES FOR PROTECTION OF MARINE AQUATIC LIFE				
Chemical	Units of Measurement	Limiting concentrations		
		6-Month Median	Daily Maximum	Instantaneous Maximum
Arsenic	µg/L	8	32	80
Cadmium	µg /L	1	4	10
Chromium (Hexavalent)*	µg /L	2	8	20
Copper	µg /L	3	12	30
Lead	µg /L	2	8	20
Mercury	µg /L	0.04	0.16	0.4
Nickel	µg /L	5	20	50
Selenium	µg /L	15	60	150
Silver	µg /L	0.7	2.8	7
Zinc	µg /L	20	80	200
Cyanide**	µg /L	1	4	10
Total Chlorine Residual***	µg /L	2	8	60
Ammonia (expressed as nitrogen)	µg /L	600	2400	6000
Chronic Toxicity	TU _c		1	
Phenolic Compounds (nonchlorinated)	µg /L	30	120	300
Chlorinated Phenolics	µg /L	1	4	10
Endosulfan	µg /L	0.009	0.018	0.027
Endrin	µg /L	0.002	0.004	0.006
HCH	µg /L	0.004	0.008	0.012
Radioactivity	Not to exceed limits specified in 22 CCR, Section 64443.			

OBJECTIVES FOR PROTECTION OF HUMAN HEALTH -- NONCARCINOGENS		
Chemical	30-day average (µg /L)	
	Decimal Notation	Scientific Notation
acrolein	220	2.2 x 10 ²
antimony	1,200	1.2 x 10 ³
bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	4.4	4.4 x 10 ⁰
bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether	1,200	1.2 x 10 ³
chlorobenzene	570	5.7 x 10 ²
chromium(III)	190,000	1.9 x 10 ⁵
di-n-butylphthalate	3,500	3.5 x 10 ³

OBJECTIVES FOR PROTECTION OF HUMAN HEALTH -- NONCARCINOGENS		
Chemical	30-day average (µg /L)	
	Decimal Notation	Scientific Notation
dichlorobenzenes	5,100	5.1×10^3
1,1-dichloroethylene	7,100	7.1×10^3
diethylphthalate	33,000	3.3×10^4
dimethylphthalate	820,000	8.2×10^5
4,6-dinitro-2-methylphenol	220	2.2×10^2
2,4-dinitrophenol	4.0	4.0×10^0
ethylbenzene	4,100	4.1×10^3
fluoranthene	15	1.5×10^1
hexachlorocyclopentadiene	58	5.8×10^1
isophorone	150,000	1.5×10^5
nitrobenzene	4.9	4.9×10^0
thallium	14	1.4×10^1
toluene	85,000	8.5×10^4
1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	1,200	1.2×10^3
tributyltin	0.0014	1.4×10^{-3}
1,1,1-trichloroethane	54,000	5.4×10^5
1,1,2-trichloroethane	43,000	4.3×10^4

OBJECTIVES FOR PROTECTION OF HUMAN HEALTH -- CARCINOGENS		
Chemical	30-Day Average (µg /L)	
	Decimal Notation	Scientific Notation
acrylonitrile	0.10	1.0×10^{-1}
aldrin	0.000022	2.2×10^{-5}
benzene	5.9	5.9×10^0
benzidine	0.000069	6.9×10^{-5}
beryllium	0.033	3.3×10^{-2}
bis(2-chloroethyl) ether	0.045	4.5×10^{-2}
bis(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	3.5	3.5×10^0
carbon tetrachloride	0.90	9.0×10^{-1}
chlordane	0.000023	2.3×10^{-5}
chloroform	130	1.3×10^2
DDT	0.00017	1.7×10^{-4}
1,4-dichlorobenzene	18	1.8×10^1
3,3'-dichlorobenzidine	0.0081	8.1×10^{-3}
1,2-dichloroethane	130	1.3×10^2
dichloromethane	450	4.5×10^2
1,3-dichloropropene	8.9	8.9×10^0
dieldrin	0.000040	4.0×10^{-5}
2,4-dinitrotoluene	2.6	2.6×10^0
1,2-diphenylhydrazine	0.16	1.6×10^{-1}
halomethanes	130	1.3×10^2
heptachlor	0.00072	7.2×10^{-4}
hexachlorobenzene	0.00021	2.1×10^{-4}
hexachlorobutadiene	14	1.4×10^1

OBJECTIVES FOR PROTECTION OF HUMAN HEALTH -- CARCINOGENS		
Chemical	30-Day Average (µg/L)	
	Decimal Notation	Scientific Notation
hexachloroethane	2.5	2.5 x10 ⁰
N-nitrosodimethylamine	7.3	7.3 x10 ⁰
N-nitrosodiphenylamine	2.5	2.5 x10 ⁰
PAHs	0.0088	8.8 x10 ⁻³
PCBs	0.000019	1.9 x10 ⁻⁵
TCDD equivalents	0.000000039	3.9 x10 ⁻⁹
tetrachloroethylene	99	9.9 x10 ¹
toxaphene	0.00021	2.1 x10 ⁻⁴
trichloroethylene	27	2.7 x10 ¹
2,4,6-trichlorophenol	0.29	2.9 x10 ⁻¹
vinyl chloride	36	3.6 x 10 ¹

* Dischargers may at their option meet this limitation as a total chromium limitation.

** If a discharger can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Regional Board (subject to USEPA approval) that an analytical method is available to reliably distinguish between strongly and weakly complexed cyanide, effluent limitations for cyanide may be met by the combined measurement of free cyanide, simple alkali metal cyanides, and weakly complexed organometallic cyanide complexes. In order for the analytical method to be acceptable, the recovery of free cyanide from metal complexes must be comparable to that achieved by Standard Methods 412F,G, and H (Standard Methods for the examination of Water and Wastewater. Joint Editorial Board, American Public Health Association, American Water Works Association, and Water Pollution Control Federation. Most recent edition.).

*** Water quality objectives for total chlorine residual applying to intermittent discharges not exceeding two hours, shall be determined through the use of the following equation:

$$\log y = -0.43 (\log x) + 1.8$$

where: y = the water quality objective (in µg/l) to apply when chlorine is being discharged.
x = the duration of uninterrupted chlorine discharge in minutes.

(NOTE: If a discharge consistently exceeds an effluent limitation based on a toxicity objective in (table B), a toxicity reduction evaluation (TRE) is required. The TRE shall include all reasonable steps to identify the source of toxicity. Once the source(s) of toxicity is identified, the discharger shall take all reasonable steps necessary to reduce toxicity to the required level.)

Appendix 12-2

Effluent Limitations For Discharges From Point And/Or Industrial Sources

(Source: COP, Chapter IV, Quality Requirements for Waste Discharges, Table A, Major Wastewater Constituents and Properties)

MAJOR WASTEWATER CONSTITUENTS AND PROPERTIES				
	Unit of measurement	Limiting Concentrations		
		Monthly (30 day Average)	Weekly (7 day Average)	Maximum at any time
Grease and oil	mg/L	25	40	75
Suspended Solids			see below +	
Settleable Solids	mL/L	1.0	1.5	3.0
Turbidity	NTU	75	100	225
pH	units		within limits of 6.0 to 9.0 at all times	
Acute Toxicity	TU _a	1.5	2.0	2.5

Suspended Solids: Dischargers shall, as a 30-day average, remove 75% of suspended solids from the influent stream before discharging wastewaters to the ocean, except that the effluent limitation to be met shall not be lower than 60 mg/L. Regional Boards may recommend that the State Board (Chapter VI.F), with the concurrence of the USEPA, adjust the lower effluent concentration limit (the 60 mg/L above) to suit the environmental and effluent characteristics of the discharge. As a further consideration in making such recommendation for adjustment, Regional Boards should evaluate effects on existing and potential water reclamation projects.

If the lower effluent concentration limit is adjusted, the discharger shall remove 75% of suspended solids from the influent stream at any time the influent concentration exceeds four times such adjusted effluent limit.

Appendix 12-3

Standard Monitoring Procedures

(Source: COP, Appendix II, Standard Monitoring Procedures)

(NOTE: If no direction is given in this table for a specific provision of the Ocean Plan, it is within the discretion of the Regional Board to establish the monitoring requirements for the provision.)

Bacterial Standards:

For all bacterial analyses, sample dilutions are performed so the range of values extends from 2 to 16,000. The detection methods used for each analysis is reported with the results of the analysis.

Detection methods used for coliforms (total and fecal) are those presented in the most recent edition of *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater* or any improved method determined by the Regional Board (and approved by USEPA) to be appropriate.

Detection methods used for enterococcus are those presented in USEPA publication USEPA 600/4-85/076, *Test Methods for Escherichia coli (E. coli) and Enterococci in Water By Membrane Filter Procedure* or any improved method determined by the Regional Board to be appropriate.

Compliance with Appendix 12-1 Objectives:

Procedures, calibration techniques, and instrument/reagent specifications used to determine compliance with Appendix 12-1 must conform to the requirements of Federal regulations (40 CFR 136). All methods must be specified in the monitoring requirement section of waste discharge requirements.

Where methods are not available in 40 CFR 136, the Regional Board specifies suitable analytical methods in waste discharge requirements. Acceptance of data should be predicated on demonstrated laboratory performance.

The State or Regional Board may, subject to USEPA approval, specify test methods that are more sensitive than those specified in 40 CFR 136. Total chlorine residual is likely to be a method detection limit effluent requirement in many cases. The limit of detection of total chlorine residual in standard test methods is less than or equal to 20 µg/L.

Monitoring for the substances in Appendix 12-1 is required periodically. For discharges less than 1 million gal/day (MGD), the monitoring of all the (Appendix 12-1) parameters should consist of at least one complete scan of the constituents one time in the life of the waste discharge requirements. For discharges between 1 and 10 MGD, the monitoring frequency shall be at least one complete scan of the substances annually. Discharges greater than 10 MGD shall be required to monitor at least semiannually.

Compliance with Toxicity Objectives:

Compliance with the acute toxicity objective (TU_a) in Appendix 12-2 is determined using an established protocol, e.g., American Society for Testing Materials (ASTM), USEPA, American Public Health Association, or State Board. The Regional Board requires the use of critical life stage toxicity tests specified in this Appendix to measure TU_c. Other species or protocols will be added to the list after State Board review and approval. A minimum of three test species with approved test protocols shall be used to measure compliance with the toxicity objective. If possible, the test species shall include a fish, an invertebrate, and an aquatic plant. After a screening period, monitoring can be reduced to the most sensitive species. Dilution and control water should be obtained from an unaffected area of the receiving waters. The sensitivity of the test organisms to a reference toxicant is determined concurrently with each bioassay test and reported with the test results.

Use of the critical life stage bioassay testing is included in waste discharge requirements as a monitoring requirement for all discharges greater than 100 MGD. For other major dischargers, critical life stage bioassay testing is included as a monitoring requirement 1 yr before the waste discharge requirement is scheduled for renewal. For major dischargers scheduled for waste discharge requirements renewal less than 1 yr after the adoption of the toxicity objective, critical life stage bioassay testing is included as a monitoring requirement at the same time as the chronic toxicity effluent limits is established in the waste discharge requirements.

The following tests must be used to measure TU_c. Other tests may be added to the list when approved by the State Board.

Species	Effect	Tier	Reference
red alga, <i>champia parvula</i>	number of cystocarps	7-9 days	1
giant kelp, <i>macrocystis pyrifera</i>	percent germination; germ tube length	48 h	2
abalone, <i>haliotis rufescens</i>	abnormal shell development	48 h	2
oyster, <i>crassostrea gigas mussel</i> , <i>Mytilus edulis</i>	abnormal shell development; percent survival	48 h	3
urchins, <i>strongylocentrotus purpura tus</i> , <i>S. franciscanus</i> sand dollar, <i>dendraster excentricus</i>	percent fertilization	1 h	4
shrimp, <i>mysidopsis bahia</i>	percent survival; growth; fecundity	7 days	1
siversides, <i>menidia beryllina</i>	larval growth rate; percent survival	7 days	1

Bioassay References:

1. Weber, C.I., W.B. Horning, II, D.J. Klemm, T.W. Neiheisel, P.A. Lewis, E.L. Robinson, J. Menkedick, and F. Kessler (eds.). 1988. Short-term methods for estimating the chronic toxicity of effluents and receiving waters to marine and estuarine organisms. USEPA-600/4-87/028. National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA.
2. Hunt, J.W., B.S. Anderson, S.L. Turpin, A.R. Conlon, M. Martin, F.H. Palmer, and J.J. Janik. 1989. Experimental Evaluation of Effluent Toxicity Testing Protocols with Giant Kelp, Mysids, Red Abalone, and Topsmelt. Marine Bioassay Project. Fourth Report. California State Water Resources Control Board, Sacramento.
3. American Society for Testing Materials (ASTM). 1987. Standard Practice for conducting static acute toxicity tests with larvae of four species of bivalve molluscs. Procedure E 724-80. ASTM, Philadelphia, PA.
4. Dinnel, P.J., J. Link, and Q. Stober. 1987. Improved methodology for sea urchin sperm cell bioassay for marine waters. Archives of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology 16: 23-32.

Appendix 12-4

Classification of Water Treatment Plants

(Source: 23 CCR, Section 3675)

The division classifies all municipal wastewater treatment plants, including water recycling treatment plants, according to the following criteria:

(a)	Class	Treatment Process	Design Flow (in MGD)
	I	Pond Primary	All 1.0 or less
	II	Primary Biofiltration Extended Aeration	Greater than 1.0 through 5.0 1.0 or less All
	III	Primary Biofiltration Activated Sludge Tertiary	Greater than 5.0 through 20.0 Greater than 1.0 through 10.0 5.0 or less 1.0 or less
	IV	Primary Biofiltration Activated Sludge Tertiary	Greater than 20.0 Greater than 10.0 through 30.0 Greater than 5.0 through 20.0 Greater than 1.0 through 10.0
	V	Biofiltration Activated Sludge Tertiary	Greater than 30.0 Greater than 20.0 Greater than 10.0

(NOTE: Plants may be classified in a group different than indicated if:

- they have characteristics that make operation more difficult than the operation of other similar plants of the same flow range
- the conditions of flow or the use of the receiving waters require an unusually high degree of plant operation control
- they use an approved method of wastewater treatment that is not included in the above.)

SECTION 13

WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT

California Supplement, September 2000

This section covers the state requirements for Water Quality Management and is intended to supplement the U.S. TEAM Guide. Refer to the U.S. TEAM Guide and the DOD Component Supplements for Federal, DOD, and service-specific requirements.

Note on Water Quality Boards

In California, the primary responsibility for the protection of water quality rests with the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and nine Regional Water Quality Control Boards (RWQCBs). The SWRCB sets statewide policy for implementation of State and Federal regulations; the RWQCBs adopt and implement Water Quality Control Plans which apply those policies with allowances made for regional differences in natural water quality, beneficial uses, and water quality problems associated with local human activities.

The Water Quality Control Plan for each RWQCB is known as a "Basin Plan." Among other things, the Basin Plans set forth water quality standards for surface and water quality, including designation of beneficial uses and narrative or numerical objectives that must be maintained for those uses. These designations and objectives are not currently included in this manual. For detailed information on designations and objectives for a particular RWQCB, please contact the Board directly, or visit the RWQCB web site. Individual RWQCB web sites are accessible through the California State Water Resources Control Board web site, which in turn is accessible through the California EPA web site.

Definitions

- *Action Level* - the concentration of lead or copper in water which is used to determine the treatment requirements that a water system is required to complete (22 CCR, Section 64671.05) [Added September 1997].
- *Acute Risk* - the potential for a contaminant to cause acute health effects, e.g. death, damage, or illness, as a result of a period of exposure of a duration measured in seconds, minutes, hours, or days (22 CCR, Section 64400).
- *Agency* - any city, town, county, district, or other public body created by or pursuant to state law owning or operating wastewater treatment plants (23 CCR, Section 3671).
- *Air-Gap Separation (AG)* - a physical break between the supply line and a receiving vessel (17 CCR, Section 7583).
- *Approved Laboratory Methods* - approved laboratory methods are those specified in the latest edition of *Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater*, prepared and published jointly by the American Public Health Association, the American Water Works Association, and the Water Pollution Control Federation and which are conducted in laboratories approved by the State Department of Health (22 CCR, Section 60301).
- *Approved Surface Water* - a surface water or groundwater under the direct influence of surface water that has received permit approval from the Department in accordance with Sections 4011 through 4016 of the Health and Safety Code (22 CCR, Section 64650) .

- *Approved Water Supply* - a water supply whose potability regulated by a State or local health agency (17 CR, Section 7583).
- *Auxiliary Water Supply* - any water supply other than that received from a public water system (17 CCR, Section 7583).
- *American Water Works Association (AWWA) Standard* - an official standard developed and approved by the AWWA (17 CCR, Section 7583).
- *Board* - either the State Water Resources Control Board or any California Regional Water Quality Control Board (23 CCR, Section 640).
- *Coagulation* - a process using coagulant chemicals and rapid mixing by which colloidal and suspended material are destabilized and agglomerated into settleable and/or filterable flocs (22 CCR, Section 64651.20).
- *Community Water System* - a public water system that serves at least 15 service connections used by yearlong residents or regularly serves at least 25 yearlong residents (22CCR, Section 64400.10).
- *Contaminant* - any physical, chemical, biological or radiological substance or matter in water (19 CCR, Section B102).
- *Conventional Filtration Treatment* - a series of treatment processes which includes coagulation, flocculation, sedimentation, and filtration resulting in substantial particulate removal (22 CCR, Section 64651.23).
- *Cross-Connection* - an unprotected actual or potential connection between a potable water system used to supply water for drinking purposes and any source or system containing unapproved water or a substance that is not or cannot be approved as safe, wholesome, and potable. By-pass arrangements, jumper connections, removable sections, swivel or changeover devices, or other devices through which backflow could occur, shall be considered to be cross-connections (17 CCR, Section 7583).
- *Department* - the State Department of Health Services (22 CCR, Section 65501).
- *Diatomaceous Earth Filtration* - a process resulting in particulate removal in which a precoat cake of graded diatomaceous earth filter media is deposited on a support membrane (septum) and, while the water is being filtered by passing through the cake on the septum, additional filter media known as body feed is continuously added to the feed water to maintain the permeability of the filter cake (22 CCR, Section 64651.26).
- *Direct Filtration Treatment* - a series of processes including coagulation, flocculation, and filtration but excluding sedimentation (22 CCR, Section 64651.30).
- *Director* - the Director, State Department of Health Services, unless otherwise specified (22 CCR, Section 6003).
- *Domestic Water Supply Reservoir* - a reservoir used to impound or store water intended solely or primarily for domestic purposes (17 CCR, Section 7625).
- *Double Check Valve Assembly (DC)* - an assembly of at least two independently acting check valves including tightly closing shut-off valves on each side of the check valve assembly and test cocks available for testing the watertightness of each check valve (17 CCR, Section 7583).
- *Filtered Wastewater* - an oxidized, coagulated, clarified wastewater that has been passed through natural undisturbed soils or filter media, such as sand or diatomaceous earth, so that the turbidity as determined by an approved laboratory method does not exceed an average operating turbidity of 2 turbidity units and does not exceed 5 turbidity units more than 5 percent of the time during any 24-h period (22 CCR, Section 60301).

- *Flocculation* - a process to enhance agglomeration or collection of smaller floc particles into larger, more easily settleable or filterable particles through gentle stirring by hydraulic or mechanical means (22 CCR, Section 64651.46).
- *Fluoridation* - the addition of fluoride to drinking water to achieve an optimal level, pursuant to Section 64433.2, that protects and maintains dental health (22 CCR, Section 64400.47).
- *Health Agency* - the California Department of Health Services, or the local health officer with respect to a small water system (17 CCR, Section 7583).
- *Initial Finding* - the first laboratory result from a water source showing the presence of an organic chemical listed in Appendix 13-1 (22 CCR, Section 64400.60).
- *Large Water System* - a water system that serves more than 50,000 persons (22 CCR, Section 64671.30) [Added September 1997].
- *Lead Service Line* - a service line made of lead which connects the water main to the building inlet and any lead pigtail, gooseneck or other fitting which is connected to such lead line (22 CCR, Section 64671.35) [Added September 1997].
- *Local Health Agency* - the county or city health authority (17 CCR, Section 7583).
- *MDL (Method Detection Limit)* - the minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99 percent confidence that the analyzed concentration is greater than zero, as defined in 40 CFR 136 Appendix B (19 CCR, Section B102).
- *Medium Size Water System* - a water system that serves greater than 3,300 and less than or equal to 50,000 persons (22 CCR, Section 64671.40) [Added September 1997].
- *Multibarrier Treatment* - a series of water treatment processes that provide for both removal and inactivation of waterborne pathogens (22 CCR, Section 64651.56).
- *Noncommunity Water System* - a public water system that meets one of the following criteria:
 1. serves at least 25 nonresident individuals daily at least 60 days of the year, but not more than 24 yearlong residents (19 CCR, Section B102)
 2. serves 15 or more service connections and any number of nonresident individuals at least 60 days of the year, but no yearlong residents (327 IAC, Article 8, Rule 2, Section1).
- *Nontransient, Noncommunity Water System* - a public water system that is not a community water system and that regularly serves at least the same 25 persons over 6 mo per year (22CCR, Section 64400.80).
- *Nephelometric Turbidity Unit (NTU)* - a measurement of the turbidity of water as determined by the ratio of the intensity of light scattered by the sample to the intensity of incident light, using instrumentation and methods as set forth in "Standard Methods for the Examination of Water and Wastewater," 1985, American Public Health Association, et al., 16th edition, pages 134 - 136 (22 CCR, Section 64651.60).
- *Optimal Corrosion Control Treatment* - the corrosion control treatment that minimizes the lead and copper concentrations at user's taps without causing the water system to violate any primary drinking water standards (22 CCR, Section 64671.50) [Added September 1997].
- *Public Water System* - (10 CSR 60, Section 2.015)
 1. a system, regardless of type of ownership, for the provision of piped water to the public for domestic use, if such a system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves an average of at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days of the year. A public water system includes:

- a. any collection, treatment, storage, and distribution facilities that are used primarily in connection with such system and which are under control of the water supplier
 - b. any collection or pretreatment storage facilities that are used primarily in connection with such system but are not under control of the water supplier
 - 2. either a community water system, a nontransient, noncommunity water system, or a noncommunity water system.
- *Reduced Pressure Principle Backflow Prevention Device (RP)* - a backflow preventer incorporating not less than two check valves, an automatically operated differential relief valve located between the two check valves, a tightly closing shut-off valve on each side of the check valve assembly, and equipped with necessary test cocks for testing (17 CCR, Section 7583).
 - *Regional Board* - any California Regional Water Quality Control Board (23 CCR, Section 640).
 - *Regulatory Agency* - the California Regional Water Quality Control Board in whose jurisdictions the reclamation plan is located (22 CCR, Section 60301).
 - *Repeat Sample* - a required sample collected following a total coliform-positive sample (22 CCR, Section 64401.10).
 - *Replacement Sample* - a sample collected to replace an invalidated sample (22 CCR, Section 64401.20).
 - *Routine Sample* - a bacteriological sample the water supplier is required to collect on a regular basis, or one which the supplier is required to collect for a system not in compliance with Sections 64650 through 64666 when treated water turbidity exceeds 1 nephelometric turbidity unit (NTU), pursuant to section 64423(b) (22 CCR, Section 64401.30).
 - *Sanitary Survey* - an onsite review of a public water system for the purpose of evaluating the adequacy of the water source, facilities, equipment, operation and maintenance for producing and distributing safe drinking water (22CCR, Section 62451).
 - *Significant Rise in Bacterial Count* - an increase in coliform bacteria, as determined in Section 64426, when associated with a suspected waterborne illness or disruption of physical works or operating procedures (22 CCR, Section 64401.50).
 - *Small Water System* - a water system that serves 3,300 persons or fewer (22 CCR, Section 64671.70) [Added September 1997].
 - *Standby Source* - a source that is used only for emergency purposes and for less than 15 calendar days per year, with periods of use not to exceed 5 consecutive days (22 CCR, Section 64401.60).
 - *State Board (or Board)* - the State Water Resources Control Board (23 CCR, Section 640).
 - *State Small Water System* - a public water system that meets one of the following criteria (California Health & Safety Code, Division 104, Section 116275) [Revised September 1998]:
 - 1. serves at least five, but not more than 14, service connections
 - 2. does not regularly serve drinking water to more than an average of 25 individuals daily for more than 60 days out of the year.
 - *Supplier* - the owner or operator of a water system for the provision to the public of piped water for human consumption, provided such system has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves at least 25 individuals daily at least 60 days out of the year (22 CCR, Section 64651.80).
 - *Supplier of Water* - See "Water Supplier."

- *Surface Water* - all water open to the atmosphere and subject to surface runoff. For purposes of this chapter, water runoff originating from the lined walls and other man-made appurtenant structures of treated water distribution reservoirs, is excluded from the definition of surface water (22 CCR, Section 64651.83).
- *Total Coliform-Positive* - A sample result in which the presence of total coliforms has been demonstrated (22 CCR, Section 64401.80).
- *Transient, Noncommunity Water System* - a public water system that is not a community water system or a nontransient, noncommunity water system (CCR, Section 66401.85).
- *Treatment* - Physical, biological, or chemical processes, including blending, designed to affect water quality parameters to render the water acceptable for domestic use (22 CCR, Section 64401.90).
- *Turbidity Level* - the value in NTU obtained by measuring the turbidity of a representative grab sample of water at a specified regular interval of time. If continuous turbidity monitoring is utilized, the turbidity level is the discrete turbidity value at a given time (22 CCR, Section 64651.86).
- *User Connection* - The point of connection of a user's piping to the water supplier's facilities (17 CCR, Section 7583).
- *Vulnerable System* - A water system that has any water source that, in the judgment of the Department, has a risk of being contaminated by organic chemicals, based on an assessment as set forth in Section 64445(d)(1) (22 CCR, Section 64402).
- *Waterborne Microbial Disease Outbreak* - the significant occurrence of acute infectious illness, epidemiologically associated with the ingestion of water from a public water system which is deficient in treatment, as determined by a County Health Officer or the Department (22 CCR, Section 64651.91).
- *Water Source* - An individual groundwater source or an individual surface water intake. Sources that have not been designated as standby sources shall be deemed to be water sources (22 CCR, 64402.10).
- *Water Supplier, Person Operating a Public Water System, Supplier of Water* - Any person who owns or operates a public water system. These terms will be used interchangeably in these regulations (17 CCR, Section 7583).
- *Water User* - Any person obtaining water from a public water supply (17 CCR, Section 7583).

**WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT
GUIDANCE FOR CALIFORNIA CHECKLIST USERS**

REFER TO CHECKLIST ITEMS:

Missing Checklist Items	WQ.2.1.CA.
Operators	WQ.6.1.CA.
Operations	WQ.8.1.CA.
Management/Administrative	WQ.9.1.CA.
Public Water Systems	
General	WQ.10.1.CA. through WQ.10.8.CA.
Monitoring/Sampling	WQ.15.1.CA. through WQ.15.20.CA.
Disinfection and Filtration	WQ.20.1.CA. through WQ.20.6.CA.
Lead and Copper	WQ.25.1.CA. through WQ.25.8.CA.
Notification and Reporting Requirements	WQ.30.1.CA. through WQ.30.12.CA.
Community Water Systems	
Standards	WQ.35.1.CA.
Monitoring/Sampling	WQ.40.1.CA. through WQ.40.10.CA.
Notification and Reporting Requirements	WQ.45.1.CA. through WQ.45.6.CA.
Noncommunity Water Systems	
Monitoring/Sampling	WQ.65.1.CA. through WQ.65.3.CA.
Notification and Reporting Requirements	WQ.75.1.CA. and WQ.75.2.CA.
Nontransient, Noncommunity Water Systems	
Monitoring/Sampling	WQ.77.1.CA. through WQ.77.10.CA.
Notification and Reporting Requirements	WQ.79.1.CA. through WQ.79.4.CA.
State-Specific Categories of Water Systems	
Transient	WQ.80.1.CA. through WQ.80.4.CA.
Private/Other State Small Water Systems	WQ.85.1.CA. through WQ.85.4.CA.

GUIDANCE FOR APPENDIX USERS

REFER TO APPENDIX NUMBERS:

REFER TO APPENDIX TITLES:

13-1	Maximum Contaminant Levels for Organic Chemicals
13-2	Type of Backflow Protection Required
13-3	Minimum Number of Routine Coliform Samples
13-4	Maximum Contamination Levels for Inorganic Chemicals
13-5	Limiting Concentration for Fluoride
13-6	Maximum Contamination Levels for Radioactivity
13-7	Secondary Drinking Water Standards
13-8	Notification Language for Total Coliform MCL Violations
13-9	Unregulated Organic Chemicals

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>WQ.2. MISSING CHECKLIST ITEMS</p> <p>WQ.2.1.CA. Federal facilities are required to comply with all applicable state regulatory requirements not contained in this checklist (a finding under this checklist item will have the citation of the applied regulation as a basis of finding).</p>	<p>Determine whether any new regulations have been issued since the finalization of the manual.</p> <p>Determine whether the Federal facility has activities or facilities that are regulated but not addressed in the checklists.</p> <p>Verify that the Federal facility is in compliance with all applicable and newly issued regulations.</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000 [Reorganized August 1999]
<p>WQ.6. OPERATORS</p> <p>WQ.6.1.CA. Water treatment facility operators must meet specific certification requirements (17 CCR, Sections 7104, 7105, and 7107) [Moved in structural reorganization of WQ.5 August 1999].</p>	<p>Verify that the grade of operator is consistent with the extent of operator responsibility.</p> <p>(NOTE: Water suppliers in a remote area who are unable to employ an operator holding an appropriate grade of certificate may apply to the Department for permission to employ a person holding or obtaining a Limited Certificate.)</p> <p>Verify that an operator-in-training works under the continuous and direct supervision of a certified operator.</p> <p>Verify that, when employing an operator-in-training, the water supplier notifies the Department of the name and certificate number of the supervising operator.</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000 [Reorganized August 1999]
<p>WQ.8. OPERATIONS</p> <p>WQ.8.1.CA. Recreational use on and around a domestic water supply reservoir is prohibited (17 CCR, Section 7626) [Moved in structural reorganization of WQ.5 August 1999].</p>	<p>Verify that the domestic water supply reservoir is not used for recreation unless specifically authorized to do so in a water supply permit.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

**REGULATORY
REQUIREMENTS:**

**REVIEWER CHECKS:
September 2000 [Reorganized August 1999]**

**WQ.9.
MANAGEMENT/
ADMINISTRATIVE**

WQ.9.1.CA. Standby water supply sources must comply with specific requirements (22 CCR, Section 64414) [Moved in structural reorganization of WQ.5 August 1999].

Verify that a standby source monitors a minimum of once every compliance cycle for all inorganic, organic, and radiological MCLs, unless a waiver has been granted by the Department.

Verify that a standby source which has previous monitoring results indicating nitrate or nitrite levels equal to or greater than 50 percent of the MCL, collects and analyzes a sample for nitrate and nitrite annually.

(NOTE: Upon activation of a standby source, a sample is to be collected, analyzed for nitrate and nitrite, and the analytical results reported to the Department within 24 h after activation.)

Verify that the supplier only uses a standby source as a source of water supply for short-term emergencies of 5 days or less, and for less than a total of 15 calendar days a year.

Verify that, within 3 days after a short-term emergency, the supplier notifies the Department of the use of the standby water supply, including reason and duration of use.

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS</p> <p>WQ.10. General</p> <p>WQ.10.1.CA. New or expanded water systems must meet specific siting requirements (22 CCR, Section 64417).</p> <p>WQ.10.2.CA. Water suppliers must meet specific standards for bacteriological quality (22 CCR, Section 64421(a) and (b)).</p> <p>WQ.10.3.CA. Water suppliers must determine the physical water quality in the</p>	<p>Verify that the water system notifies the Department prior to making any financial commitment for, or initiation of construction of, a new public water supply system or increasing the capacity of an existing system.</p> <p>Verify that the new or expanded system is not:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - subject to pollution or contamination from any point or nonpoint sources - subject to a significant risk from natural disasters that could cause a breakdown of all or part of the public water system - within the flood plain of a 100-yr flood or lower than any recorded high tide, except for intake structures. <p>Verify that each water supplier does the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - develops a routine sample siting plan - collects routine, repeat, and replacement samples - has all samples analyzed by approved laboratories - reports the results to the Department - notifies the Department when there is an increase in coliform bacteria in bacteriological samples - complies with the maximum contaminant level (MCL) for coliform bacteria. <p>Verify that a water supplier performs additional bacteriological monitoring as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - after construction or repair of wells - after main installation or repair - after construction, repair, or maintenance of storage facilities - after any system pressure loss to less than 5 psi. <p>(NOTE: Samples collected must represent the water quality in the affected portions of the system.)</p> <p>Verify that the water supplier determines the physical water quality in the distribution system based on one or more of the following:</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>distribution system (22 CCR, Section 64449.5(a), (c) and (d)).</p> <p>WQ.10.4.CA. Water suppliers must implement a cross-connection control program (17 CCR, Sections 7584 and 7585).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - main flushing operations and flushing records - consumer complaint records showing location, nature, and duration of the physical water quality problem - other pertinent data relative to physical water quality in the distribution system. <p>Verify that odor samples required as a part of general physical analyses are examined in the field by a certified water treatment operator, or by personnel trained to perform these tests by the Department, a certified laboratory, or a certified operator.</p> <p>Verify that the distribution system water of public water systems is free from significant amounts of particulate matter.</p> <p>Verify that the water supplier has implemented a cross-connection control program or has contracted with the local health agency to do so.</p> <p>Verify that the program addresses the following elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - adoption of operating rules or ordinances to implement the cross-connection program - conducting of surveys to identify water user premises where cross-connections are likely to occur - provisions of backflow protection by the water user at the user's connection or within the user's premises or both - provision of at least one person trained in cross-connection control to carry out the cross-connection program - establishment of a procedure or system for testing backflow preventers - maintenance of records of locations, tests, and repairs of backflow preventers. <p>Verify that the water supplier evaluates the degree of potential health hazard to the public water supply that may be created by conditions existing on a user's premises.</p> <p>Verify that, at a minimum, the evaluation considers the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - existence of cross-connections - nature of materials handled on the property - probability of a backflow occurring - degree of piping system complexity - potential for piping system modification. <p>Verify that special consideration is given to the premises of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - water users who handle substances harmful to health under pressure in a manner which could permit their entry into the public water system

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

**REGULATORY
REQUIREMENTS:**

**REVIEWER CHECKS:
September 2000**

WQ.10.5.CA. Water suppliers must supply backflow prevention (17 CCR, Sections 7601, 7602, 7603, 7604, and 7605).

- water users who have an auxiliary water supply, unless the auxiliary supply is accepted as an additional source by the water supplier and is approved by the health agency
- water users who have internal cross-connections that are not abated to the satisfaction of the water supplier or health agency
- water users where cross-connections are likely to occur and entry is restricted so that inspections cannot be made with sufficient frequency or at sufficiently short notice to assure that cross-connections do not exist
- water users who have a repeated history of cross-connections being established or re-established.

Verify that backflow preventers have passed laboratory and field evaluation tests performed by approved testing organizations.

Verify that backflow preventers meet the following requirements:

- air gap (AG) separation is at least double the diameter of the supply pipe, measured vertically from the flood rim of the receiving vessel to the supply pipe; in no case is the separation less than 1 in.
- a required double check (DC) valve assembly conforms to the American Water Works Association (AWWA) Standard C506-78(R83)
- a required reduced pressure (RP) principle backflow prevention device conforms to the AWWA Standard C506-78(R83).

Verify that the backflow preventers meet the following location requirements:

- an AG separation is located as close as practical to the user's connection and all piping between the user's connection and the receiving tank is entirely visible unless otherwise approved in writing by the water supplier and the health agency
- a DC valve assembly is located as close as practical to the user's connection and is installed above grade, if possible, and in a manner where it is readily accessible for testing and maintenance
- an RP principle backflow prevention device is located as close as practical to the user's connection and is installed a minimum of 12 in. above grade and not more than 36 in. [91.44 cm] above grade measured from the bottom of the device and with a minimum of 12 in. side clearance.

Verify that the type of backflow protector is commensurate with the degree of hazard that exists on the user's premises as shown in Appendix 13-2.

Verify that backflow protectors are tested according to the following criteria:

- by persons who have demonstrated their competency in testing of the devices to the water supplier or health agency
- annually or more frequently if determined to be necessary by the health agency or water supplier

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>WQ.10.6.CA. Water suppliers which propose to construct new or significantly modified filtration and disinfection treatment facilities must meet permit requirements (22 CCR, Section 64658(a)) [Added September 1998].</p> <p>WQ.10.7.CA. Water treatment plants utilizing approved surface water must be operated by certified operator (22 CCR, Section 64660(a)) [Added September 1998].</p> <p>WQ.10.8.CA. Suppliers must maintain records for each treatment plant utilizing an approved surface water (22 CCR, Section 64662) [Added September 1998].</p>	<p>- immediately after installation, relocation, or repair and not placed in service unless functioning as required.</p> <p>Verify that the water supplier notifies the user when testing of backflow preventers is needed</p> <p>Verify that reports of testing and maintenance are maintained by the water supplier for at least 3 yr.</p> <p>Verify that suppliers who propose to construct new filtration and disinfection treatment facilities or to modify or make additions to existing treatment facilities that require permit approval from the Department, submit an engineering report to the Department describing how the proposed new treatment facilities will be designed.</p> <p>(NOTE: Modifications requiring permit approval include those that have a significant effect on plant performance, change the plant design rating or capacity, or change a major treatment process.)</p> <p>Verify that operators of water treatment plants utilizing approved surface water are certified by the Department.</p> <p>Verify that the supplier maintains accurate and complete operations records for each treatment plant that treats an approved surface water, including the following records:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the results of all filtration and disinfection systems monitoring - dates on which filter maintenance and inspections were performed and the results of any inspections including pressure filter evaluations - quantity of water produced, plant flow rates, filtration rates, hours of operation, and backwash rates - dates and description of major equipment and process failures and corrective actions taken. <p>Verify that treatment plant records are maintained for at least 2 yr, unless otherwise directed by the Department.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS</p> <p>WQ.15. Monitoring/Sampling</p> <p>WQ.15.1.CA. Sample collection and analysis must be performed by qualified personnel (22 CCR, Section 64415).</p> <p>WQ.15.2.CA. Water suppliers serving contiguous areas totaling more than 10,000 service connections must have a source sampling plan (22 CCR, Section 64416).</p> <p>WQ.15.3.CA. Water suppliers must meet specific sampling requirements (22 CCR, Sections 64423(a)(6) and 64427).</p>	<p>Verify that required analyses are performed by laboratories approved by the Department.</p> <p>Verify that sample collection and field tests, including color, odor, turbidity, pH, temperature, and disinfectant residual are performed by a certified water treatment operator, or by personnel trained to perform these tests by the Department, a certified laboratory, or a certified operator.</p> <p>Verify that the supplier has a plan to monitor the quality of water serving that area.</p> <p>Verify that the plan meets the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - supported by pertinent analytical, hydrological and geological data - constituents to be considered include, but are not limited to, general minerals, general physical tests, inorganic chemicals, organic chemicals, and radioactivity - reviewed and resubmitted at least once every 10 yr or whenever there are significant changes to the water system - all changes are subject to the approval of the Department. <p>Verify that a public water system collects samples at regular time intervals throughout the month.</p> <p>Verify that a public water system using groundwater, which serves 4,900 persons or fewer and collects all required samples on a single day, takes samples from different sites.</p> <p>(NOTE: Systems that collect less than five routine samples per month will be subject to an initial sanitary survey by the Department by 29 June 1994 for community water systems, and 29 June 1999 for nontransient, noncommunity and transient, noncommunity water systems. Sanitary surveys must be repeated every 5 yr.)</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>WQ.15.4.CA. Water suppliers must develop and submit a siting plan for total coliform analysis (22 CCR, Section 64422)</p>	<p>Verify that each water supplier has submitted to the Department a siting plan for the routine collection of samples for total coliform analysis.</p> <p>Verify that the sample sites chosen are representative of water throughout the distribution system, including all pressure zones, and areas supplied by each water source distribution reservoir.</p> <p>(NOTE: The water supplier may rotate sampling among the sample sites if the total number of sites needed to represent water throughout the system exceeds the number of samples required in Appendix 13-3.)</p> <p>Verify that, if the sampling is rotated among sites, the sample site rotation is described in the plan.</p> <p>Verify that, if personnel other than certified operators perform field tests and/or collect samples, the sample siting plan includes a declaration that the personnel have been trained.</p> <p>Verify that the supplier submits an updated plan to the Department at least once every 10 yr, and at any time that the plan no longer ensures representative monitoring of the system.</p>
<p>WQ.15.5.CA. Water systems using approved surface water must meet additional sampling requirements (22 CCR, Section 64423(b) and (c)) [Revised September 1998].</p>	<p>Verify that all water suppliers using approved surface water and not practicing proper filtration and disinfection collect a minimum of one sample before or at the first service connection each day during which the turbidity level of the water delivered to the system exceeds 1 NTU.</p> <p>Verify that the sample is collected and analyzed for total coliforms within 24 h of the exceedance.</p> <p>Verify that, if extenuating circumstances prevent collection and/or analysis of the sample within the 24-h time period, the supplier notifies the Department within that time.</p> <p>(NOTE: The supplier may request an extension from the Department.)</p> <p>Verify that sample results are included in determining compliance with the MCL for total coliforms.</p> <p>Verify that, if any routine, repeat, or replacement sample is total coliform-positive, the water supplier collects repeat samples and complies with reporting requirements.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>WQ.15.6.CA. Water suppliers must ensure that specific analysis and reporting requirements are met (22 CCR, Sections 64423.1 and 64425).</p>	<p>Verify that the water supplier labels each sample as routine, repeat, replacement, or other, and has each sample analyzed for total coliforms.</p> <p>Verify that the supplier requires the laboratory to analyze the same sample for fecal coliforms or <i>Escherichia coli</i> (<i>E. coli</i>) whenever the presence of total coliforms is indicated.</p> <p>Verify that, as a minimum, the analytical results are reported in terms of the presence or absence of total or fecal coliforms, or <i>E. coli</i> in the sample, whichever is appropriate.</p> <p>Verify that the water supplier requires the laboratory to notify the supplier within 24 h whenever the presence of total coliforms, fecal coliforms, or <i>E. coli</i> is demonstrated in a sample, or a sample is invalidated due to interference problems.</p> <p>Verify that analytical results of all required samples collected for a system in a calendar month are reported to the Department not later than the 10th day of the following month, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the water supplier submits a monthly summary of the bacteriological monitoring results to the Department - for systems serving fewer than 10,000 service connections or 33,000 persons, the water supplier requires the laboratory to submit copies of all required bacteriological monitoring results directly to the Department - for systems serving more than 10,000 service connections or 33,000 persons, the water supplier requires the laboratory to submit copies of the bacteriological monitoring results for all positive routine samples and all repeat samples directly to the Department. <p>Verify that laboratory reports are retained by the water supplier for a period of at least 5 yr and are made available to the Department upon request.</p> <p>(NOTE: A water supplier may request the Department to invalidate a sample for which a total coliform-positive result has been reported if one of the following occur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - repeat sample(s) collected at the same tap as the original total coliform-positive sample also are total coliform-positive and all repeat samples collected within five service connections of the original tap are not total coliform-positive - the laboratory did not follow the prescribed analytical methods. The supplier will submit to the Department a written request for invalidation along with the laboratory documentation, the supplier's sample collection records and any observations noted during sample collection and delivery.) <p>Verify that, when a sample is invalidated by the laboratory due to interference problems, the water supplier collects a replacement sample from the same location as the original sample within 24 h of notification and has it analyzed for the presence of total coliforms.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>WQ.15.11.CA. Water suppliers must monitor to determine compliance with the MCLs for nitrate and nitrite (22 CCR, Sections 64432.1 (a), (c) through (e)).</p>	<p>Verify that the MCLs for nitrate and nitrite, as indicated in Appendix 13-4, are not exceeded in any public water system.</p> <p>Verify that samples are collected from each water source.</p> <p>(NOTE: A supplier may collect a minimum of one sample at every entry point to the distribution system which is representative of each source after treatment.)</p> <p>Verify that the system collects each sample from the same sampling site, unless a change is approved by the Department.</p> <p>(NOTE: A water system may request approval from the Department to composite samples from up to five sampling sites, provided that the number of sites to be composited is less than the ratio of the MCL to the DLR.)</p> <p>Verify that all public water systems using groundwater monitor annually to determine compliance with the MCL for nitrate.</p> <p>Verify that all public water systems monitored to determine compliance with the MCL for nitrite by taking one sample at each sampling site during the compliance period.</p>
<p>WQ.15.12.CA. Water suppliers must meet specific re-sampling and notification requirements when they exceed the MCL for nitrate or nitrite (22 CCR, Section 64432.1).</p>	<p>Verify that the water supplier requires the laboratory to notify the supplier within 24 h whenever the level of nitrate or nitrite in a single sample exceeds the MCL.</p> <p>Verify that, within 24 h of this notification, the water supplier collects and analyzes another sample, reporting to the Department within 24 h if the average of the two sample results exceeds the MCL.</p> <p>Verify that, if the average of the two samples does not exceed the MCL, the water supplier informs the Department of the results within 7 days of receiving the original results.</p> <p>Verify that, if a system is unable to resample within 24 h, it notifies the consumers of the exceedance and collects and analyzes a sample within 2 wk of notification of the results of the first sample.</p> <p>Verify that, for public water systems using groundwater or approved surface water, the repeat monitoring frequency for nitrate is quarterly for at least 1yr following any one sample in which the concentration is greater than or equal to 50 percent of the MCL.</p> <p>(NOTE: After four consecutive quarterly samples are less than the MCL, a system may request that the Department reduce monitoring frequency to annual</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>WQ.15.13.CA. Water suppliers must monitor to determine compliance with the MCLs for specific inorganic chemicals (22 CCR, Section 64432 (a) and (b)).</p> <p>WQ.15.14.CA. Water suppliers must meet specific resampling and notification requirements when they exceed the MCL for any inorganic contaminant (22 CCR, Section 64432 (f)).</p> <p>WQ.15.15.CA. Water systems with greater than 30,000 service connections and using surface water sources must monitor for man-made radioactivity (22 CCR, Section 64443).</p>	<p>sampling.)</p> <p>Verify that the repeat monitoring frequency for systems with an analytical result for nitrite that is greater than or equal to 50 percent of the MCL is quarterly for at least 1yr.</p> <p>(NOTE: After four consecutive quarterly samples are less than the MCL, a system may request that the Department reduce monitoring frequency to annual sampling.)</p> <p>Verify that the repeat monitoring frequency for systems with an analytical result for nitrite that is less than 50 percent of the MCL is one sample during each compliance period.</p> <p>Verify that all systems monitoring at distribution entry points which have combined surface and groundwater sources monitor annually.</p> <p>Verify that quarterly samples are collected and analyzed for any chemical if analyses of such samples indicate a continuous and persistent trend toward higher levels of that chemical.</p> <p>Verify that, if any inorganic chemical, except for nitrate, nitrite, or nitrate plus nitrite exceeds the MCL, as indicated in Appendix 13-4, the water supplier takes one of the following steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - informs the Department within 48 h and monitors quarterly beginning in the next quarter after the violation occurred - informs the Department within 7 days of the receipt of the analysis and collects one additional sample within 14 days. <p>(NOTE: If the average of the two samples exceeds the MCL, the water supplier must inform the Department within 48 h and monitor quarterly beginning in the next quarter after the violation occurred.)</p> <p>Verify that water systems with greater than 30,000 service connections and which utilize surface water, monitor the water supply for tritium, strontium-90, and gross beta particle activity at least once every 4 yr.</p> <p>Verify that the average concentration of gross beta particle activity is less than 50 pCi/ L, and the average concentration of tritium and strontium-90 are less than those listed in Appendix 13-6.</p> <p>Verify that, if the gross beta particle activity exceeds 50 pCi/L, an analysis of the</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>WQ.15.16.CA. Water suppliers must monitor for natural radioactivity (22 CCR, Section 64441).</p>	<p>sample is performed to identify the major radioactive constituent present, and the appropriate organ and total body doses are calculated.</p> <p>Verify that the water supplier reports information on sample results that exceed MCL to the Department within 48 h.</p> <p>Verify that a water supplier monitors its water supply for radium-226, radium-228, and uranium at least once every 4 yr.</p> <p>(NOTE: Gross alpha particle measurement may be substituted for measurement of radium-226 and radium-228.)</p> <p>Verify that compliance with maximum radioactivity levels are based on the average of the analysis of four consecutive quarterly samples.</p> <p>(NOTE: The supply is considered to be in compliance with maximum radioactivity levels if the gross alpha particle activity does not exceed 5 pCi/L.)</p> <p>Verify that monitoring is done as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - if gross alpha activity exceeds 5 pCi/L, measurement of radium-226 is made - if radium-226 exceeds 3 pCi/L, measurement of radium-228 is made <p>the sum of radium-226 and radium-228 does not exceed 5 pCi/L.</p> <p>Verify that, if the average MCL for gross alpha particle activity, total radium, or uranium exceeds the levels shown in Appendix 13-6, the water supplier reports this information to the Department within 48 h.</p>
<p>WQ.15.17.CA. Public water suppliers must not exceed the MCL for organic chemicals (22 CCR, Section 64444).</p>	<p>Verify that the MCL for the primary drinking water chemicals shown in Appendix 13-1 are not exceeded in the water supplied to the public.</p>
<p>WQ.15.18.CA. Water suppliers must not exceed secondary MCLs (22 CCR, Section 64449(a)) [Revised February 1999].</p>	<p>Verify that the secondary MCLs contained in Appendix 13-7 are not exceeded in the water supplied to the public.</p>
<p>WQ.15.19.CA. Water suppliers utilizing an</p>	<p>Verify that each supplier using an approved surface water source monitors the turbidity level of each raw water supply by the taking and analyzing of daily grab</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000										
<p>approved surface water source must meet filtration monitoring requirements (22 CCR, Section 64655 and 64660(b)(10)) [Added September 1998].</p> <p>WQ.15.20.CA. Water suppliers utilizing an approved surface water source must meet disinfection monitoring requirements (22 CCR, Section 64656(a) through (f)) [Added September 1998].</p>	<p>samples.</p> <p>Verify that suppliers utilizing an approved surface water source determines the turbidity level of representative samples of the combined filter effluent, prior to clearwell storage, at least once every four hours that the system is in operation.</p> <p>(NOTE: Suppliers using slow sand filtration or serving 500 or fewer persons, who are in compliance with filtration performance standards, may reduce turbidity monitoring to one grab sample per day.)</p> <p>Verify that monitoring is conducted in compliance with an approved operations plan.</p> <p>(NOTE: Continuous turbidity measurements may be substituted for grab sample monitoring provided the supplier validates the accuracy of the measurements on a weekly basis.)</p> <p>Verify that the filtered water turbidity level from each filter unit is monitored with one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a continuous turbidity meter and recorder - a grab sampling program designed to identify compliance with effluent limitations for individual filters placed into service following in interruption in service and approved by the Department. <p>Verify that filters that do not meet performance standards are taken out of service until such time as any deficiencies have been corrected and operations tests demonstrate that the filter unit is meeting performance requirements.</p> <p>Verify that water suppliers utilizing an approved surface water source comply with the monitoring program included in an approved operations plan.</p> <p>Verify that the residual disinfectant concentration of the water being delivered to the distribution system is measured and recorded continuously in order to determine compliance with disinfection systems performance standards.</p> <p>(NOTE: Suppliers serving 3,300 or fewer persons may collect and analyze grab samples of disinfectant residual each day as shown below in lieu of the continuous monitoring, provided that any time the residual disinfectant falls below 0.2 mg/l, the supplier shall take a grab sample every 4 h until the residual concentration is equal to or greater than 0.2 mg/l:</p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>System size by population</u></th> <th style="text-align: center;"><u>Samples/day</u></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">less than or equal to 500</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">501 - 1,000</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">1,001 - 2,500</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">2,501 - 3,300</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4.)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	<u>System size by population</u>	<u>Samples/day</u>	less than or equal to 500	1	501 - 1,000	2	1,001 - 2,500	3	2,501 - 3,300	4.)
<u>System size by population</u>	<u>Samples/day</u>										
less than or equal to 500	1										
501 - 1,000	2										
1,001 - 2,500	3										
2,501 - 3,300	4.)										

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
	<p>Verify that the residual disinfectant concentration is measured at least at the same points in the distribution system and at the same time as total coliforms are sampled.</p> <p>(NOTE: Departmental approval may be obtained by suppliers that use both an approved surface water and a groundwater source to take disinfectant residual samples at other points that are representative of the disinfected approved surface water in the distribution system.)</p> <p>(NOTE: If there is a failure of continuous disinfectant residual monitoring equipment, grab sampling every 4 h may be conducted in lieu of continuous monitoring, but for no more than 5 working days following the failure of the equipment.)</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS</p> <p>WQ.20 Disinfection and Filtration</p> <p>WQ.20.1.CA. Water suppliers who utilize an approved surface water source must meet filtration requirements (22 CCR, Section 64650(b) and 64652) [Added September 1998].</p> <p>WQ.20.2.CA. Water treatment plants utilizing an approved surface water source must meet filtration operating criteria (22 CCR, Section 64660(b)(1) through (4), and (6) through (9)) [Added September 1998].</p>	<p>Verify that suppliers which utilize an approved surface water source provide multibarrier treatment necessary to reliably protect users from the adverse health effects of microbiological contaminants and to comply with performance standards, unless the Department has approved an application for the avoidance of filtration.</p> <p>Verify that multibarrier treatment systems operated by suppliers utilizing approved surface water sources meet the following minimum reduction requirements through filtration and disinfection:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a total of 99.9 percent reduction of Giardia cysts - a total of 99.9 percent reduction of viruses. <p>(NOTE: Suppliers meeting the performance standards for disinfection and one of the following is deemed to be in compliance with the minimum reduction requirements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Departmental approval of an application for the avoidance of filtration - the performance standards for filtration.) <p>(NOTE: Treatment plants existing as of 13 June 1990, which do not consist of approved filtration technologies or are not in compliance with the design criteria, must submit a report to the Department demonstrating that the plant can be operated to reliably produce water meeting filtration and disinfection performance requirements.)</p> <p>Verify that conventional and direct filtration plants do not exceed the following flow rates:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 3.0 gallons per minute per square foot (gpm/sq ft) for single media filters (2.0 gpm/sq ft if pressure filters are utilized) - 6.0 gpm/sq ft for deep bed, dual, or mixed media filters under gravity flow conditions (3.0 gpm/sq ft if pressure filters are utilized). <p>Verify that slow sand filters are operated at filtration rates that do not exceed 0.10 gpm/sq ft.</p> <p>Verify that slow sand filter beds are not dewatered except for cleaning and maintenance purposes.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

**REGULATORY
REQUIREMENTS:**

**REVIEWER CHECKS:
September 2000**

WQ.20.3.CA. Water suppliers utilizing an approved surface water source must meet filtration technology requirements (22 CCR, Section 64653(a)) [Added September 1998].

Verify that diatomaceous earth filters are operated at filtration rates that do not exceed 1.0 gpm/sq ft.

(NOTE: Departmental approval may be obtained for filtration rates higher than, but not more than twice, the standard filtration rates.)

Verify that filtration rates are gradually increased when placing filters back into service following backwashing or any other interruption in the operation of the filter.

Verify that the effluent from individual filters placed back into service in a conventional or direct filtration plant following an interruption meet the following turbidity limits:

- 2.0 NTU at any time during the first 4 h of filter operation following all interruption events
- 1.0 NTU at any time during the first 4 h of filter operation following at least 90 percent of the interruption events during any consecutive 12-mo period
- 0.5 NTU at the time that the filter has been in operation for 4 h.

Verify that pressure filters are physically inspected and evaluated annually for such factors as media condition, mudball formation, and short circuiting.

Verify that written records of annual pressure filter inspections are maintained at the treatment plant.

Verify that coagulation and flocculation unit processes are in use at all times during which conventional and direct filtration treatment plants are in operation and the effectiveness of these processes is demonstrated by one of the following measures:

- at least an 80 percent reduction through the filters of the monthly average raw water turbidity
- jar testing
- pilot testing
- other means to demonstrate that optimum coagulation is being achieved.

Verify that suppliers utilizing an approved surface water source use one of the following filtration technologies unless otherwise authorized by the Department:

- conventional filtration treatment
- direct filtration treatment
- diatomaceous earth filtration
- slow sand filtration.

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>WQ.20.4.CA. Water suppliers utilizing conventional, direct, or diatomaceous earth filtration must meet performance standards for each treatment plant (22 CCR, Section 64653(c)) [Added September 1998].</p>	<p>Verify that water suppliers utilizing conventional, direct, or diatomaceous earth filtration systems meet the following performance standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the turbidity level of the filtered water is equal to or less than 0.5 NTU in 95 percent of the measurements taken each month - the turbidity level of the filtered water does not exceed 5.0 NTU at any time. - for suppliers using a grab sampling monitoring program the turbidity level of the filtered water does not exceed 1.0 NTU in more than two samples taken consecutively while the plant is in operation - for suppliers using a continuous monitoring program the turbidity level of the filtered water does not exceed 1.0 NTU for more than 8 consecutive hours while the plant is in operation.
<p>WQ.20.5.CA. Water suppliers utilizing slow sand filtration must meet performance standards for each treatment plant (22 CCR, Section 64653(d)) [Added September 1998].</p>	<p>Verify that water suppliers utilizing a slow sand filtration system maintain a filtered water turbidity level of less than or equal to 1.0 NTU in 95 percent of the measurements taken each month.</p> <p>(NOTE: Filtered water from a plant utilizing slow sand filtration may exceed 1.0 NTU, provided the filter effluent prior to disinfection meets the maximum contaminant level for total coliforms (see WQ.15.9.CA).)</p>
<p>WQ.20.6.CA. Approved surface water utilized by a supplier must meet treatment requirements (22 CCR, Section 64652(a)) [Added September 1998].</p>	<p>Verify that water suppliers utilizing a slow sand filtration system maintain a filtered water turbidity level at or below 5.0 NTU at all times.</p> <p>Verify that all approved surface water utilized by a supplier is provided with continuous disinfection treatment sufficient to ensure that the total treatment process provides inactivation of Giardia cysts and viruses, in conjunction with the removals obtained through filtration, to meet multibarrier filtration reduction standards.</p> <p>Verify that disinfection treatment meets the following performance standards:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - water delivered to the distribution system does not contain a disinfectant residual of less than 0.2 mg/l for more than 4 h in any 24-h period - the residual disinfectant concentrations of samples collected from the distribution system are detectable in at least 95 percent of the samples taken each month, during each and every 2 consecutive months that the system serves water to the public. <p>(NOTE: At any sample point in the distribution system, the presence of heterotrophic plate count (HPC) at concentrations less than or equal to 500 colony forming units per milliliter is considered equivalent to a detectable disinfectant</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
	<p>residual.)</p> <p>(NOTE: Suppliers serving fewer than 500 persons are exempt from the requirement that residual disinfectant concentrations of collected samples are detectable in at least 95 percent of the samples if the following conditions are met:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the system is in compliance with water supply protection regulations (17 CCR, Sections 7585 through 7605), water works system pressure (22 CCR, Section 64566), and water main installation regulations (22 CCR, Section 64630) - supplier has no means for having a sample transported and analyzed for HPC by a certified laboratory under the appropriate time and temperature conditions - the supplier is providing adequate disinfection in the distribution system.)

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS</p> <p>WQ.25. Lead and Copper</p> <p>WQ.25.1.CA. Water systems must have corrosion control treatment (22 CCR, Section 64670(b), 64672, 64673 and 64676) [Added September 1997].</p>	<p>(NOTE: The following lead and copper requirements apply to community water systems and nontransient, noncommunity water systems (which will be referred to as water systems (22 CCR, Section 64670(a)) [Added September 1997].)</p> <p>Verify that all water systems install and operate optimal corrosion control treatment.</p> <p>Verify that, based upon the results of lead and copper tap monitoring and water quality parameter monitoring, small and medium sized water systems exceeding the lead or copper action level recommend and get approval of a optimal corrosion control system.</p> <p>(NOTE: A water system is deemed to have optimized corrosion control and is not required to complete applicable corrosion control treatment steps (22 CCR, Sections 64674 and 64675) if the system satisfies 1 of the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a small or medium size water system that does not exceed the lead and copper action levels during each of two consecutive 6-mo monitoring periods - the Department gives written permission for alternate corrosion control steps applicable to the system - a water system submits results of tap water monitoring and source water monitoring that demonstrate for two consecutive 6-mo monitoring periods that the difference between the 90th percentile tap water lead level and the highest source water lead concentration is less than the detection limit.) <p>(NOTE: A small or medium size water system that is required to complete the corrosion control treatment due to its exceedance of the lead or copper action level may cease completing treatment steps whenever the system does not exceed either action level during each of 2 consecutive monitoring periods and submits the results to the Department. The water system must recommence treatment if the lead or copper action levels are exceeded.)</p> <p>(NOTE: The detection limit for lead is 0.005 mg/L and the detection limit for copper is 0.050 mg/L.)</p> <p>(NOTE: The lead action level is exceeded if the concentration of lead in more than 10 percent of tap water samples is greater than 0.015 mg/L (i.e., if the 90th percentile lead level is greater than 0.015 mg/L). The copper action level is exceeded if the concentration of copper in more than 10 percent of tap water samples is greater than 1.3 mg/L (i.e., if the 90th percentile copper level is greater than 1.3 mg/L)</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>WQ.25.2.CA. Large water systems must meet specific corrosion control deadlines (22 CCR Section 64672.6(b), and 64674) [Added September 1997].</p>	<p>Verify that a large water system that relies on a corrosion control study completed before 1 December 1995 meets the following deadlines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - install optimal corrosion control treatment by 1 January 1997 - complete follow-up sampling by 1 January 1998 - after 1 September 1998, operate in compliance with optimal water quality control standards and continue to conduct tap sampling. <p>Verify that large systems that do not rely on a corrosion control study completed before 1 December 1995, meet the following deadlines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - conduct initial monitoring during two consecutive monitoring periods by 1 January 1997 - complete corrosion control studies by 1 September 1998 - begin installation of optimal corrosion control treatment by 1 January 2001 - complete follow-up sampling by 1 January 2002 - operate in compliance with the optimal water quality parameters designated by the Department by 1 September 2002.)
<p>WQ.25.3.CA. Small and medium size water systems must meet specific corrosion control deadlines (22 CCR, Sections 64672.6(c) and 64675) [Added September 1997].</p>	<p>Verify that medium size or small water systems that rely on tap monitoring or a corrosion control study completed before 1 December 1995 meet the following deadlines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - install optimal corrosion control treatment within 24 mo after such treatment has been designated, but no later than 1 January 1998 - complete follow-up sampling within 36 mo of treatment installation, but no later than 1 January 2001 - after 1 September 2001, operate in compliance with the optimal water quality control parameter and continue to conduct tap sampling. <p>Verify that medium or small size water systems that do not rely on tap monitoring or corrosion control studies completed before 1 December 1995, meet the following deadlines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - by 1 January 1996 begin initial monitoring - if the lead or copper action level is exceeded, initiate corrosion control studies if the Department requires and complete the studies within 18 mo - within 6 mo of completion of corrosion control studies, commence installation of optimal corrosion control treatment - if corrosion control studies are not required by the Department, the installation of optimal corrosion control treatment within the following timeframes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - for medium size systems, within 12 mo after exceeding the lead or copper action level - for small systems, within 18 mo after exceeding the lead or copper

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>WQ.25.4.CA. Water systems must retain specific records (22 CCR, Section 64692) [Added September 1997].</p> <p>WQ.25.5.CA. Source water must be monitored if lead or copper action levels are exceeded (22 CCR Section 64677) [Added September 1997].</p> <p>WQ.25.6.CA. Source water monitoring must meet specific frequency requirements (22 CCR 64690) [Added September 1997; Revised February 1999].</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">action level.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - complete installation of optimal corrosion control treatment within 24 mo after the Department as so designated - complete follow-up sampling within 36 mo after receiving notice that the Department has designated optimal corrosion control treatment - with 42 mo after receiving notice that the Department has designated optimal corrosion control treatment, operate in compliance with optimal water quality control parameters. <p>Verify that water systems keep original records of all sampling data and analyses, reports, surveys, letters, evaluations, schedules, Department determinations, and any other required information.</p> <p>Verify that water systems retain the records for no fewer than 12 yr or two compliance cycles, whichever is longer.</p> <p>Verify that a system exceeding the lead or copper action level completes a lead and copper source monitoring.</p> <p>Verify that a system makes a treatment recommendation to the Department within 6 mo from receipt of sample reports indicating the lead or copper action level is exceeded.</p> <p>Verify that if the installation of source water treatment is required, it is installed within 24 mo after Department has determined the appropriate treatment.</p> <p>Verify that, after the Department has approved appropriate treatment, the system completes follow-up tap water monitoring within 36 mo.</p> <p>Verify that each system that exceeds the lead or copper action level at the tap collects one source water sample from each entry point to the distribution system within 6 mo after exceedance.</p> <p>Verify that each system that installs source water treatment collects an additional source water sample from each entry point to the distribution system during two consecutive 6-mo monitoring periods.</p> <p>(NOTE: After the Department specifies maximum permissible source water levels or determines that source water treatment is not needed, the following monitoring frequencies apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - in cases where the Department specifies maximum permissible source water levels or determines that the system is not required to install source water treatment, the system monitors as follows:

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>WQ.25.7.CA. Source water that exceeds lead or copper action levels must meet treatment requirements (22 CCR Section 64678) [Added September 1997].</p> <p>WQ.25.8.CA. Lead service lines must be replaced if lead action levels are exceeded after installing corrosion control and/or source water treatment (22 CCR, Section 64679) [Added September 1997].</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - if the system used only groundwater, collect samples once during the 3-yr compliance period - if the system uses surface water, or a combination of surface and groundwater, the system collects samples once during each yr - a system is not required to conduct source water sampling for lead and/or copper if the system does not exceed the action level for the specific contaminant in tap water samples during the entire source water sampling period.) <p>Verify that each system which exceeds the lead or copper action level recommends to the Department the installation of source water treatments or demonstrates that source water treatment is not needed to minimize lead and copper levels at user's taps.</p> <p>Verify that systems that exceed the lead action level in tap samples, after installing corrosion control and/or source water treatment (whichever sampling occurs later), replace lead service lines.</p> <p>Verify that a system that is required to conduct lead service line replacement, replaces annually at least 7 percent of the initial number of lead service lines in the distribution system.</p> <p>Verify that first year of lead service line replacement begins on the date the action level was exceeded in tap sampling.</p> <p>(NOTE: A system is not required to replace an individual lead service line if the lead concentration in each and every service line sample from that line is less than or equal to 0.015 mg/L.)</p> <p>Verify that a water systems replaces the entire service line (up to the building inlet) unless it demonstrates that it controls less than the entire service line, in which case it replaces only the portion which is under the systems control.</p> <p>Verify that the system notifies the user served by the line that it is replacing the service line and offers to replace the building owner's portion of the line at the owner's cost.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS</p> <p>WQ.30. Notification and Reporting Requirements</p> <p>WQ.30.1.CA. Water suppliers must follow recordkeeping requirements (22 CCR, Sections 64451, 64453, and 64664(a)) [Revised September 1998].</p> <p>WQ.30.2.CA. Public notices from the water supplier must</p>	<p>Verify that the analytical results of all samples received by the water supplier in a calendar month are reported to the Department no later than the 10th day of the month.</p> <p>Verify that a water supplier maintains records on all water quality and system water outage complaints received and corrective action taken.</p> <p>Verify that records of all samples are kept for 5 yr.</p> <p>Verify that the bacteriological analyses for at least the most recent 5 yr and chemical analyses for at least the most recent 10 yr are kept on or at a convenient location near the facility premises. These analyses should include the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the date, place, time of sampling, and identification of the person who collected the sample - identification of the sample as a routine sample, check sample, raw or finished water, or other special sample - date of report - name of laboratory and either the person responsible for performing the analysis or the laboratory director - the analytical technique or method used - results of the analysis. <p>Verify that the records and resultant corrective actions are kept not less than 3 yr following the final action taken to correct a particular violation.</p> <p>Verify that copies of any written reports, summaries, or communications relating to sanitary surveys of the system conducted by the water supplier, a private consultant, or any local, state, or Federal agency are kept for at least than 10 yr following completion.</p> <p>Verify that variances or exemptions granted to the system are kept for not less than 5 yr following its expiration.</p> <p>Verify that the notice contains the mandatory language contained in Appendix 13-8 when the MCL for total coliform is exceeded.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>contain specific language when the MCL for total coliform is exceeded (22 CCR, Section 64470.)</p> <p>WQ.30.3.CA. Water suppliers must comply with specific requirements when faced with a possible significant rise in the bacterial count (22 CCR, Section 64426) [Revised February 1999].</p> <p>WQ.30.4.CA. Water suppliers who use acrylamide and/or epichlorohydrin must comply with specific requirements (22 CCR, Section 64448.)</p> <p>WQ.30.5.CA. Water suppliers must determine the physical water quality in the distribution system (22 CCR, Section 64449.5(b)).</p>	<p>8 when the MCL for total coliform is exceeded.</p> <p>(NOTE: Any of the following criteria indicate a possible significant rise in bacteria count:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a system collecting at least 40 samples per month has a total coliform-positive routine sample followed by two total coliform-positive repeat samples in the repeat sample set - a system has a sample that is positive for fecal coliform or E. coli - a system fails the total coliform MCL.) <p>Verify that when these coliform levels are reached or exceeded, the water supplier:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - contacts the Department by the end of the day on which the system is notified of the test result or the system determines that it has exceeded the MCL - submits to the Department information on the current status of physical works and operating procedures that may have caused the elevated bacteriological findings, or any information of community illness suspected of being waterborne. <p>Verify that, upon receiving notification from the Department of a significant rise in bacterial count, the water supplier implements the emergency notification plan.</p> <p>Verify that a public water system that uses acrylamide and/or epichlorohydrin in drinking water treatment certifies annually in writing to the Department that the combination of dose and monomer does not exceed the following levels:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - acrylamide - 0.05% monomer in polyacrylamide dosed at 1mg/l, or equivalent - epichlorohydrin - 0.01% residual of epichlorohydrin dosed at 20 mg/l, or equivalent. <p>Verify that, if the Department determines that a community water system does not have sufficient data to determine the physical water quality in the distribution system, the system collects samples and analyzes them for color, odor, and turbidity.</p> <p>Verify that samples are collected from representative points in the distribution system as follows:</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>WQ.30.6.CA. Water systems that experience a failure in the water quality of the water supply must notify the Department and the public (22 CCR, Sections 64464.3(a), 64466, and 64663) [Revised September 1998].</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - one sample per month for systems with 200 to 1000 service connections - one sample for every four bacteriological samples required per month for systems with greater than 1000 service connections - for community water systems with less than 200 service connections, as established by the local health officer or the Department. <p>Verify that the water supplier notifies the Department and the persons served by the system whenever any of the following occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the water exceeds the bacteriological quality limits or the MCL for inorganic chemicals, nitrate, turbidity, trihalomethanes, radioactivity, or organic chemicals - the water supplier fails to comply with a prescribed treatment technique established in lieu of an MCL - the water supplier violates any schedule prescribed pursuant to a variance or exemption. <p>Verify that a copy of the most recent public notice for any continuing violation or continuing failure of any primary drinking water standard, water treatment technique, or any variance or exemption schedule is given to all new billing units or new hookups prior to or at the time service begins.</p> <p>Verify that the Department is notified as soon as possible and at least within 24 h when any of the following occur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the turbidity of the combined filter effluent exceeds 5.0 NTU at any time - more than two consecutive turbidity samples of the combined filter effluent taken every 4 h exceed 1.0 NTU - there is a failure to maintain a minimum, disinfectant residual of 0.2 mg/l in the water being delivered to the distribution system and whether the disinfectant residual was restored to at least 0.2 mg/l within four hours - an event occurs which may affect the ability of the treatment plant to produce a safe, potable water including but not limited to spills of hazardous materials in the watershed and unit treatment process failures - the turbidity immediately prior to the first or only point of disinfectant application exceeds 5 NTU for suppliers avoiding filtration - the supplier discovers the occurrence of an acute infectious illness that may be potentially attributable to the water system.
<p>WQ.30.7.CA. Water suppliers that experience a procedural failure must notify the Department and the public (22 CCR, Section 64464.6(a)).</p>	<p>Verify that the water supplier notifies the Department and the persons served by the system whenever any of the following occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - it fails to take and report the required number of bacteriological samples or fails to take and report the required number of inorganic chemical, organic, chemical, or radiological samples

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>WQ.30.8.CA. Public notices from the water supplier must meet specific requirements (22 CCR, Section 64467).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - it fails to comply with a testing procedure - it is operating under a variance or exemption. <p>Verify that the notice provides a clear and readily understandable explanation of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the violation - the potential adverse health effects of contaminants present - the population at risk - the steps that the water supplier is taking to correct the violation - the necessity for seeking alternative water supplies - any preventive measures the consumers should take until the violation is corrected. <p>Verify that the notice is conspicuous and does not contain unduly technical language, unduly small print, or similar problems that frustrate the purpose of the notice.</p> <p>Verify that each notice includes a telephone number of the water supplier or designee to be contacted for additional information and, when appropriate, is multilingual.</p>
<p>WQ.30.9.CA. Public notices from the water supplier must contain mandatory language (22 CCR, Sections 64468.1, 64468.2, 64468.3, and 64468.4).</p>	<p>Verify that the notice contains the mandatory language for specific inorganic, volatile organic, synthetic organic, and treatment technique chemicals.</p>
<p>WQ.30.10.CA. Water suppliers which use approved alternative filtration treatment processes must meet notification requirements (22 CCR, Section 64653(i)) [Added September 1998].</p>	<p>Verify that an engineering report prepared by a qualified engineer describing the effectiveness of the plant operation is submitted to the Department within 60 days following the first full year of operation of an approved new alternative filtration treatment process.</p>
<p>WQ.30.11.CA. Water suppliers who utilize approved surface water must meet public notification</p>	<p>Verify that water systems that filter approved surface water notify persons served by the system whenever there is a failure to comply with the treatment requirements.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>requirements (22 CCR, Section 64666) [Added September 1998].</p> <p>WQ.30.12.CA. Water suppliers who utilize approved surface water sources must meet Department reporting requirements must report the results of watershed sanitary surveys to the Department (22 CCR, Section 64665(a) and (b)) [Added September 1998].</p>	<p>Verify that water systems that do not filter approved surface water notify persons served by the system whenever any of the following occur:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a failure to comply with treatment (22 CCR, Section 64652), criteria for avoiding filtration (22 CCR, Section 64652.5(b) through (k)), or disinfection requirements (22 CCR, Section 64654(a) and (b)). - the turbidity level in a representative sample of the approved surface water immediately prior to the first or only point of disinfectant application exceeds 5 NTU - the unfiltered approved surface water has been identified as a source of waterborne microbial disease outbreak. <p>Verify that the mandatory language is used in the public notification.</p> <p>Verify that water systems that utilize approved surface water notify persons served by the system whenever there is a failure to comply with monitoring requirements.</p> <p>Verify that a supplier who does not filter an approved surface water source notifies persons served by the system whenever the supplier is unable to remove a source from service upon discovery of any of the following conditions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the turbidity exceeds 5.0 NTU - the fecal coliform level exceeds 20/100 mL - the total coliform concentration exceeds 100/100 mL in 10 percent or more of the samples collected in the previous six months during which the system served unfiltered approved surface water to the public on an ongoing basis. <p>Verify that water suppliers submit a report of the sanitary survey to the Department every 5 yr, no later than 60 days following completion of the survey.</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS</p> <p>WQ.35. Standards</p> <p>WQ.35.1.CA. Community water systems must comply with Federal trihalomethane regulations (22 CCR, Section 64439).</p>	<p>Verify that the water system complies with the National Interim Primary Drinking Water Regulations for the control of trihalomethanes found in 40 CFR Sections 141.2, 141.6, 141.12, and 141.30.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>COMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS</p> <p>WQ.40. Monitoring/Sampling</p> <p>WQ.40.1.CA. Community water systems must meet specific bacteriological sampling requirements (22 CCR, Section 64423(a)(1)).</p> <p>WQ.40.2.CA. Community water systems must monitor to determine compliance with the MCL for nitrate (22 CCR, Section 64432.1(a)).</p> <p>WQ.40.3.CA. Community water systems must meet specific resampling requirements when they exceed the MCL for nitrate or nitrite (22 CCR, Section 64432.1(a)(4)) [Revised February 1999].</p> <p>WQ.40.4.CA. Community water systems must monitor to determine compliance with the MCLs for specific inorganic chemicals (22 CCR, Section 64432.1 (a) and (b)).</p>	<p>Verify that, for community water systems, the minimum number of samples is based on the known population served or the total number of service connections, whichever results in the greater number of samples, as shown in Appendix 13-3.</p> <p>(NOTE: A community water system using groundwater that serves 25 to 1000 persons may request a reduction in monitoring from the Department. The minimum reduced frequency will not be less than one sample per quarter.)</p> <p>Verify that a community water system using approved surface water monitors quarterly to determine compliance with the MCL for nitrate.</p> <p>Verify that, after any round of quarterly sampling is completed, a community water system that initiates annual monitoring takes subsequent samples during the quarter that previously resulted in the highest analytical results.</p> <p>Verify that a community water system monitors to determine compliance with the MCLs contained in Appendix 13-4.</p> <p>Verify that, during each compliance period, a community water system using groundwater monitors once during the year designated by the Department.</p> <p>Verify that a community water system using surface water monitors annually.</p> <p>Verify that a system serving more than 3300 persons that has not detected a synthetic organic chemical (SOC) during the initial four quarters of monitoring collects two quarterly samples during the year designated by the Department of</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>WQ.40.5.CA. Community water systems must meet specific sampling requirements for organic chemicals (22 CCR, Section 64445) [Revised September 2000].</p>	<p>each subsequent compliance period.</p> <p>Verify that a system serving less than 3300 persons that has not detected an SOC during the initial four quarters of monitoring collects one sample during the year designated by the Department of each subsequent compliance period.</p> <p>Verify that a community water system collects four quarterly samples during the year designated by the Department of each compliance period.</p> <p>Verify that the samples are collected from each water source at a site prior to any treatment, and tested for all of the chemicals in Appendix 13-1, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - for surface sources, the samples are taken at each water intake - for groundwater sources, the samples are taken at each wellhead - selection of representative sources must be based on evidence that includes geological survey and sampling results - wells are allowed to flow for a minimum of 15 min before sampling. <p>(NOTE: When multiple intakes or wells draw from the same water supply, the Department will consider sampling representative sources as a means of complying with these requirements.)</p> <p>(NOTE: In place of water source samples, a supplier may collect samples at sites located at the entry points to the distribution system.)</p> <p>Verify that, for any organic chemical added to Appendix 13-1, the water system initiates quarterly monitoring for that chemical in January of the calendar year of the effective date of the MCL.</p> <p>(NOTE: A water system may request approval from the Department to composite samples from up to five sampling sites, provided that the number of sites to be composited is less than the ratio of the MCL to the DLR.)</p> <p>Verify that, for water sources designated by a water supplier as standby sources, the water supplier samples each source for any organic chemical added to Appendix 13-1 once within the 3 yr period beginning in January of the calendar year after the effective date of the MCL.</p>
<p>WQ.40.6.CA. Community water systems must repeat sampling under specific conditions (22 CCR, Section 64445.1).</p>	<p>Verify that a water system that has not detected any volatile organic chemical (VOC) during the initial four quarters of monitoring collects and analyzes one sample annually.</p> <p>(NOTE: Although a system using groundwater may reduce the monitoring frequency to one sample during each compliance period after 3 yr of annual sampling with no detection of a VOC, a system using surface water must continue</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
	<p>monitoring annually.)</p> <p>Verify that, when organic chemicals are found, the water system collects up to two additional samples within 7 days of notification in order to confirm the finding.</p> <p>(NOTE: Confirmation is shown by the presence of contaminant in either the first or second additional sample. If two additional samples do not show presence of organic chemicals, the initial finding can be disregarded.)</p> <p>Verify that, if the detected level for organic chemicals does not exceed any MCL shown in Appendix 13-1, resampling is conducted every 3 mo for at least 3 yr.</p> <p>Verify that, if the detected level for an organic chemical exceeds the MCL shown in Appendix 13-1, the water system reports this information to the Department within 48 h.</p> <p>Verify that, if the detected level for an organic chemical exceeds the MCL shown in Appendix 13-1, the water system resamples the source as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - monthly for 6 mo if the water system serves more than 3300 persons - quarterly for 1 yr if the system serves 3300 persons or less. <p>Verify that, if one or both of the related organic chemicals heptachlor and heptachlor epoxide are detected, subsequent monitoring is analyzed for both chemicals until there has been no detection of either chemical for one compliance period.</p> <p>Verify that a groundwater sampling site at which one or more of the following chemicals has been detected is monitored quarterly for vinyl chloride: trichloroethylene, tetrachloroethylene, 1,2-dichloroethane, 1,1,1- trichloroethane, cis-1,2-dichloroethylene, trans-1,2- dichloroethylene, or 1,1-dichloroethylene.</p> <p>Verify that, if vinyl chloride is not detected in the first quarterly sample, the sampling site is monitored once for vinyl chloride during each compliance period.</p> <p>(NOTE: A water source is in compliance if the average concentration of the initial finding, confirmation samples, and the subsequent resamples do not exceed the MCL shown in Appendix 13-1. In these cases, the sampling frequency may be reduced as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - once every 3 mo for a water system serving more than 3300 persons - once every year during the quarter that previously yielded the highest analytical result for a system serving less than 3300 persons.) <p>Verify that, within 7 days of notification that any resample, other than those taken following initial confirmation of a contaminant, shows that the concentration of an organic chemical exceeds an MCL shown in Appendix 13-1, the water supplier takes the following steps:</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>WQ.40.7.CA. Community water systems that treat the water supply to comply with the MCLs for organic chemicals must meet specific sampling requirements (22 CCR, Section 64445.2).</p> <p>WQ.40.8.CA. Community water systems must monitor to determine compliance with the MCL for asbestos (22 CCR, Section 64432.2).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - collects a minimum of one additional sample to confirm the result - proceeds with the steps taken following confirmation of an initial organic chemical finding. <p>Verify that, if an organic chemical is found in any sample with a concentration of 10 times the MCL, the water supplier takes the following steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - notifies the Department within 48 h of receipt of the results - resamples the contaminated source within 48 h for confirmation - notifies the Department within 24 h of the confirmation results - if the average concentration of the original and confirmation sample is less than 10 times the MCL, proceeds according to the steps taken following confirmation of an initial contamination - if the average concentration exceeds 10 times the MCL, use of the contaminated water source is immediately discontinued until otherwise approved by the Department. <p>Determine whether the water system treats the water source to comply with the MCLs for organic chemicals listed in Appendix 13-1.</p> <p>Verify that monthly samples are collected of the treated water at a point prior to the distribution system.</p> <p>Verify that, if the treated water exceeds the MCL, the water supplier resamples to confirm the results and proceeds with the steps required following initial confirmation of organic chemical contaminants in any water supply.</p> <p>Verify that a community water system monitors to determine compliance with the MCL for asbestos during the year designated by the Department.</p> <p>Verify that a groundwater or approved surface water system vulnerable to asbestos contamination in its water source collects one sample at every point to the distribution system which is representative of each water source after treatment.</p> <p>Verify that, if analyses of such samples indicate a continuous and persistent trend toward higher levels of asbestos, the groundwater system collects and analyzes quarterly samples.</p> <p>Verify that, if the asbestos level exceeds the MCL, as indicated in Appendix 13-4, the water supplier takes one of the following steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - informs the Department within 48 h and monitors quarterly beginning in the next quarter after the violation occurred - informs the Department within 7 days of the receipt of the analysis and -

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>WQ.40.9.CA. Community water systems must not exceed secondary MCLs (22 CCR, Section 64449(b) and (c)).</p> <p>WQ.40.10.CA. Community water systems must monitor for unregulated chemicals (22 CCR, Sections 64450 and 64450.1) [Revised August 1999].</p>	<p>collects one additional sample within 14 days.</p> <p>Verify that a system that is vulnerable to nitrate contamination due to leaching of asbestos-cement pipe, with or without vulnerability to asbestos contamination in its source water, takes one sample at a tap served by asbestos-cement pipe under conditions where asbestos contamination is most likely to occur.</p> <p>Verify that, if the asbestos level exceeds the MCL in Appendix 13-4 the supplier reports to the Department within 48 h and monitors quarterly beginning in the quarter following the violation.</p> <p>Verify that the secondary MCLs listed in Appendix 13-7 are not exceeded in new community water systems, new sources developed for existing community water systems, and existing community water systems.</p> <p>Verify that community groundwater systems monitor every 3 yr, and approved surface water systems monitor annually, for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - secondary MCLs listed in Appendix 13-7 - bicarbonate, carbonate, and hydroxide alkalinity - calcium, magnesium, sodium, and total hardness. <p>Verify that community water systems monitor for the unregulated chemicals in Appendix 13-9 at 5 yr intervals by collecting source water samples, or samples from the distribution entry points which are representative of typical operating conditions.</p> <p>Verify that for the chemicals in Tables A and B of Appendix 13-9, surface water systems collect one year of quarterly samples at each sampling site, and groundwater systems collect a minimum of one sample per sampling site.</p> <p>Verify that for the chemicals in Tables C and D of Appendix 13-9, both surface and ground water systems collect four consecutive quarterly samples at each sampling site.</p> <p>(NOTE: For the chemicals ETBE, TAME, and perchlorate, systems may use monitoring data collected any time after 1 January 1993 for water sampling sites to meet the initial monitoring requirements.)</p> <p>Verify that the system collects each sample at the same sampling site, unless a change is approved by the Department.</p> <p>(NOTE: If a water system is determined to be nonvulnerable to any unregulated organic chemical it may request a monitoring waiver from the Department.)</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
	(NOTE: A water system may request approval from the Department to composite samples from up to five sampling sites.)

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

**REGULATORY
REQUIREMENTS:**

**REVIEWER CHECKS:
September 2000**

**COMMUNITY WATER
SYSTEMS**

**WQ.45.
Notification and
Reporting Requirements**

WQ.45.1.CA. Community water systems that experience a failure in the water quality of the water supply must notify the Department and the public (22 CCR, Sections 64464.3(a) and (b)(1), 64464.1(a)(2), (4) and (5), and 64466).

Verify that the water supplier notifies the Department and the persons served by the community water system whenever any of the following occurs:

- the water exceeds the bacteriological quality limits or the MCL for inorganic chemicals, nitrate, turbidity, trihalomethanes, radioactivity, or organic chemicals
- the water supplier fails to comply with a prescribed treatment technique established in lieu of an MCL
- the water supplier violates any schedule prescribed pursuant to a variance or exemption.

Verify that the notice is given once within 14 days of the violation or failure by publication in a daily newspaper of general circulation in the area served by the system.

Verify that notice is also given by one of the following methods:

- by direct mail or with the water bill once within 45 days of the violation or failure
- by hand delivery once within 45 days of the violation.

Verify that a copy of the most recent public notice for any continuing violation or continuing failure of any primary drinking water standard, water treatment technique, or any variance or exemption schedule is given to all new billing units or new hookups prior to or at the time service begins.

WQ.45.2.CA. Community water systems that experience a procedural failure must notify the Department and the public (22 CCR, Section 64464.6(a) and (b)(1)(A)).

Verify that the water supplier notifies the Department and the persons served by the community water system whenever any of the following occurs:

- it fails to take and report the required number of bacteriological samples or fails to take and report the required number of inorganic chemical, organic, chemical, or radiological samples
- it fails to comply with a testing procedure
- it is operating under a variance or exemption.

Verify that the notice is given once within 3 mo of the violation or failure by publication in a daily newspaper of general circulation in the area served by the

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>WQ.45.3.CA. Community water systems must notify the public of any acute risk to human health (22 CCR, Section 64465).</p> <p>WQ.45.4.CA. Community water systems must supply the public with specific information regarding monitoring of the water supply (22 CCR, Sections 64463.1 and 64463.2).</p> <p>WQ.45.5.CA. Community water systems must meet</p>	<p>system.</p> <p>Verify that notice is also given by one of the following methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - by hand delivery once within 3 mo of the violation or failure - by direct mail or with the water bill at least once every 3 mo for as long as the violation continues. <p>Verify that, if the Department determines that the presence of any contaminant poses an acute risk to human health, the supplier furnishes a copy of the notice to the radio and television stations broadcasting in the area served by the community water system as soon as possible, but not later than 24 h after being directed to do so by the Director.</p> <p>Verify that these water systems distribute an annual report to each customer providing information on the concentrations of the following in the water supply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - microbiological contaminants - minerals - physical - inorganic chemicals agents - organic chemicals - radioactivity. <p>Verify that the annual report lists the name and telephone number of a person to contact for specific water quality information.</p> <p>Verify that the water systems have available for review or distribution upon request the most recent water quality information available on each water source.</p> <p>Verify that persons served by the water system are notified of the availability of results of monitoring for unregulated organic chemicals via a notice in the first set of water bills issued after receipt of the results or by written notice within 3 mo.</p> <p>Verify that the notice identifies a person and telephone number for information on the monitoring results.</p> <p>Verify that the water system sends to the Department a copy of the results of monitoring for unregulated organic chemicals within 30 days of receipt and any public notice issued.</p> <p>Verify that a community water system gives notice to persons served that their drinking water may be affected by lead contamination even if the water does not</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>specific notification requirements regarding lead contamination in the water supply (22 CCR, Section 64469).</p> <p>WQ.45.6.CA. Community water systems must report the number of persons and the number of service connections served by the system (22 CCR, Section 64412).</p>	<p>violate the MCL for lead.</p> <p>Verify that the notice is given by one of the following methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - three newspaper notices (one for each of three consecutive months) - once by direct mail - once by hand delivery. <p>Verify that a community water system reports to the Department annually the number of persons and the number of service connections served by the system.</p> <p>Verify that the number of persons served by a community water system is determined by the water system using one of the following methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - utilizing the most recent U.S. census data, or more recent special census data certified by the California Department of Finance, for the service area served by the water system - multiplying the number of service connections served by the water system by 3.3 to determine the total population served - determining the total number of dwelling units or efficiency dwelling units as defined in the Uniform Building Code (Title 24, California Code of Regulations), the number of mobile home park spaces, and the number of individual business, commercial, industrial and institutional billing units served by the water system and multiplying this total by 2.8 to arrive at the total population served by the system.

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>NONCOMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS</p> <p>WQ.65. Monitoring/Sampling</p> <p>WQ.65.1.CA. Noncommunity water systems must meet specific sampling requirements (22 CCR, Section 64423(a)(3) through (a)(5)).</p> <p>WQ.65.2.CA. Noncommunity water systems must monitor to determine compliance with the MCL for nitrate (22 CCR, Section 64432.1(a)).</p> <p>WQ.65.3.CA. Noncommunity water systems must not exceed secondary MCLs (22 CCR, Section 64449(i)).</p>	<p>Verify that, for noncommunity water systems using groundwater and serving 1000 or fewer persons a month, the minimum number of samples is one in each calendar quarter during which the system provides water to the public.</p> <p>Verify that, for noncommunity water systems using groundwater and serving more than 1000 persons during any month, the minimum number of samples is based on the known population served as shown in Appendix 13-3.</p> <p>Verify that, for noncommunity water systems using approved surface water, the minimum number of samples is based on the known population served as shown in Appendix 13-3.</p> <p>(NOTE: A noncommunity system using groundwater under the direct influence of surface water must begin monitoring at the same frequency as noncommunity systems using approved surface water 6 mo after the Department has designated the source to be approved surface water.)</p> <p>Verify that a noncommunity water system using approved surface water monitors annually to determine compliance with the MCL for nitrate.</p> <p>Verify that noncommunity water systems monitor for bicarbonate, carbonate, hydroxide alkalinity, calcium, iron, magnesium, manganese, pH, sodium, and total hardness, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - all systems monitor all sources at least once - surface water sources for parks and other facilities with an average daily population use of more than 1000 people and/or which are determined to be subject to potential contamination based on a sanitary survey are to be monitored at the same frequency as community water systems.

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>NONCOMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS</p> <p>WQ.75. Notification and Reporting Requirements</p> <p>WQ.75.1.CA. Noncommunity water systems that experience a failure in the water quality of the water supply must notify the Department and the public (22 CCR, Sections 64464.3(a) and (b)(2), and 64464.1(a)(2), (4) and (5), and 64466).</p> <p>WQ.75.2.CA. Noncommunity water systems that experience a procedural failure must notify the Department and the public (22 CCR, Section 64464.6(a) and (b)(1)(A)).</p>	<p>Verify that the water supplier notifies the Department and the persons served by the transient, noncommunity water system whenever any of the following occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the water exceeds the bacteriological quality limits or the MCL for inorganic chemicals, nitrate, turbidity, trihalomethanes, radioactivity, or organic chemicals - the water supplier fails to comply with a prescribed treatment technique established in lieu of an MCL - the water supplier violates any schedule prescribed pursuant to a variance or exemption. <p>Verify that the notice is given once within 14 days of the violation or failure by publication in a daily newspaper of general circulation in the area served by the system.</p> <p>Verify that notice is also given by one of the following methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - by direct mail or with the water bill once within 45 days of the violation or failure - by hand delivery once within 45 days of the violation. <p>Verify that a copy of the most recent public notice for any continuing violation or continuing failure of any primary drinking water standard, water treatment technique, or any variance or exemption schedule is given to all new billing units or new hookups prior to or at the time service begins.</p> <p>Verify that the water supplier notifies the Department and the persons served by the noncommunity water system whenever any of the following occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - it fails to take and report the required number of bacteriological samples or fails to take and report the required number of inorganic chemical, organic, chemical, or radiological samples - it fails to comply with a testing procedure - it is operating under a variance or exemption. <p>Verify that the notice is given once within 3 mo of the violation or failure by publication in a daily newspaper of general circulation in the area served by the</p>

COMPLIANCE CATEGORY: WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT California Supplement	
REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
	<p>system.</p> <p>Verify that notice is also given by one of the following methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - by hand delivery once within 3 mo of the violation or failure - by direct mail or with the water bill at least once every 3 mo for as long as the violation continues.

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>NONTRANSIENT, NONCOMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS</p> <p>WQ.77. Monitoring/Sampling</p> <p>WQ.77.1.CA. Nontransient, noncommunity water systems must meet specific sampling requirements (22 CCR, Section 64423(a)(2)).</p> <p>WQ.77.2.CA. Nontransient, noncommunity water systems must monitor to determine compliance with the MCL for nitrate (22 CCR, Section 64432.1(a)).</p> <p>WQ.77.3.CA. Nontransient, noncommunity water systems must meet specific resampling and notification requirements when they exceed the MCL for nitrate or nitrite (22 CCR, Section 64432.1(a)(4)).</p> <p>WQ.77.4.CA. Nontransient, noncommunity water systems must monitor to determine compliance with the MCLs for specific inorganic chemicals (22 CCR, Section 64432.1 (a) and (b)).</p>	<p>Verify that for nontransient, noncommunity water systems, the minimum number of samples is based on the known population served as shown in Appendix 13-3 during those months when the system is in operation.</p> <p>Verify that a nontransient, community water system using approved surface water monitors quarterly to determine compliance with the MCL for nitrate.</p> <p>Verify that after any round of quarterly sampling is completed, a nontransient, noncommunity water system which initiates annual monitoring takes subsequent samples during the quarter that previously resulted in the highest analytical results.</p> <p>Verify that a nontransient, noncommunity water system monitors to determine compliance with the MCLs contained in Appendix 13-4.</p> <p>Verify that, during each compliance period, a nontransient, noncommunity water system using groundwater monitors once during the year designated by the Department.</p> <p>Verify that a nontransient, noncommunity water system using surface water monitors annually.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>WQ.77.5.CA. Nontransient, noncommunity water systems must meet specific sampling requirements for organic chemicals (22 CCR, Section 64445) [Revised September 2000].</p>	<p>Verify that a nontransient, noncommunity water system collects four quarterly samples during the year designated by the Department of each compliance period.</p> <p>Verify that the samples are collected from each water source at a site prior to any treatment and tested for all of the chemicals in Appendix 13-1, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - for surface sources, the samples are taken at each water intake - for groundwater sources, the samples are taken at each wellhead - selection of representative sources must be based on evidence that includes geological survey and sampling results - wells are allowed to flow for a minimum of 15 min before sampling. <p>(NOTE: When multiple intakes or wells draw from the same water supply, the Department will consider sampling representative sources as a means of complying with these requirements.)</p> <p>(NOTE: In place of water source samples, a supplier may collect samples at sites located at the entry points to the distribution system.)</p> <p>Verify that, for any organic chemical added to Appendix 13-1, the water system initiates quarterly monitoring for that chemical in January of the calendar year of the effective date of the MCL.</p> <p>(NOTE: A water system may request approval from the Department to composite samples from up to five sampling sites, provided that the number of sites to be composited is less than the ratio of the MCL to the DLR.)</p> <p>Verify that, for water sources designated by a water supplier as standby sources, the water supplier samples each source for any organic chemical added to Appendix 13-1 once within 3 yr of the effective date of the MCL.</p>
<p>WQ.77.6.CA. Nontransient, noncommunity water systems must repeat sampling under specific conditions (22 CCR, Section 64445.1).</p>	<p>Verify that a water system that has not detected any volatile organic chemical (VOC) during the initial four quarters of monitoring collects and analyzes one sample annually.</p> <p>(NOTE: Although a system using groundwater may reduce the monitoring frequency to one sample during each compliance period after 3 yr of annual sampling with no detection of a VOC, a system using surface water must continue monitoring annually.)</p> <p>Verify that a system serving more than 3,300 persons that has not detected a synthetic organic chemical (SOC) during the initial four quarters of monitoring collects two quarterly samples during the year designated by the Department of each subsequent compliance period.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
	<p>Verify that a system serving less than 3,300 persons that has not detected an SOC during the initial four quarters of monitoring collects one sample during the year designated by the Department of each subsequent compliance period.</p> <p>Verify that, when organic chemicals are found, the water system collects up to two additional samples within 7 days of notification in order to confirm the finding.</p> <p>(NOTE: Confirmation is shown by the presence of contaminant in either the first or second additional sample.)</p> <p>Verify that, if the detected level for organic chemicals does not exceed any MCL shown in Appendix 13-1, resampling is conducted every 3 mo for at least 3 yr.</p> <p>Verify that, if the detected level for an organic chemical exceeds the MCL shown in Appendix 13-1, the water system reports this information to the Department within 48 h.</p> <p>Verify that, if the detected level for an organic chemical exceeds the MCL shown in Appendix 13-1, the water system resamples the source as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - monthly for 6 mo if the water system serves more than 3300 persons - quarterly for 1 yr if the system serves 3300 persons or less. <p>(NOTE: A water source is in compliance if the average concentration of the initial finding, confirmation samples, and the subsequent resamples does not exceed the MCL shown in Appendix 13-1. In these cases, the sampling frequency may be reduced as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - once every 3 mo for a water system serving more than 3300 persons - once every year during the quarter that previously yielded the highest analytical result for a system serving less than 3300 persons.) <p>Verify that, within 7 days of notification that any resample, other than those taken following initial confirmation of a contaminant, shows that the concentration of an organic chemical exceeds an MCL shown in Appendix 13-1, the water supplier takes the following steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - collects a minimum of one additional sample to confirm the result - proceeds with the steps taken following confirmation of an initial organic chemical finding. <p>Verify that, if an organic chemical is found in any sample with a concentration of 10 times the MCL, the water supplier takes the following steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - notifies the Department within 48 h of receipt of the results - resamples the contaminated source within 48 h for confirmation - notifies the Department within 24 h of the confirmation results - if the average concentration of the original and confirmation sample is less than 10 times the MCL, proceeds according to the steps taken following confirmation of an initial contamination

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>WQ.77.7.CA. Nontransient, noncommunity water systems that treat the water supply to comply with the MCLs for organic chemicals must meet specific sampling requirements (22 CCR, Section 64445.2).</p> <p>WQ.77.8.CA. Nontransient, noncommunity water systems must monitor to determine compliance with the MCL for asbestos (22 CCR, Section 64432.2).</p>	<p>- if the average concentration exceeds 10 times the MCL, use of the contaminated water source is immediately discontinued until otherwise approved by the Department.</p> <p>Determine whether the water system treats the water source to comply with the MCLs for organic chemicals listed in Appendix 13-1.</p> <p>Verify that monthly samples are collected of the treated water at a point prior to the distribution system.</p> <p>Verify that, if the treated water exceeds the MCL, the water supplier resamples to confirm the results and proceeds with the steps required following initial confirmation of organic chemical contaminants in any water supply.</p> <p>Verify that a nontransient, noncommunity water system monitors to determine compliance with the MCL for asbestos during the year designated by the Department.</p> <p>Verify that a groundwater or approved surface water system vulnerable to asbestos contamination in its water source collects one sample at every point to the distribution system that is representative of each water source after treatment.</p> <p>Verify that, if analyses of such samples indicate a continuous and persistent trend toward higher levels of asbestos, the groundwater system collects and analyzes quarterly samples.</p> <p>Verify that, if the asbestos level exceeds the MCL, as indicated in Appendix 13-4, the water supplier takes one of the following steps:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - informs the Department within 48 h and monitors quarterly beginning in the next quarter after the violation occurred - informs the Department within 7 days of the receipt of the analysis and collects one additional sample within 14 days. <p>Verify that a system that is vulnerable to asbestos contamination due to leaching of asbestos-cement pipe, with or without vulnerability to asbestos contamination in its source water, takes one sample at a tap served by asbestos-cement pipe under conditions where asbestos contamination is most likely to occur.</p> <p>Verify that, if the asbestos level exceeds the MCL in Appendix 13-4, the supplier reports to the Department within 48 h and monitors quarterly beginning in the quarter following the violation.</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>WQ.77.9.CA. Nontransient, noncommunity water systems must not exceed secondary MCLs (22 CCR, Section 64449(i)).</p>	<p>Verify that nontransient, noncommunity water systems monitor for bicarbonate, carbonate, hydroxide alkalinity, calcium, iron, magnesium, manganese, pH, sodium, and total hardness, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - all systems monitor all sources at least once - surface water sources for parks and other facilities with an average daily population use of more than 1000 people and/or which are determined to be subject to potential contamination based on a sanitary survey are to be monitored at the same frequency as community water systems.
<p>WQ.77.10.CA. Nontransient, noncommunity water systems must monitor for unregulated chemicals (22 CCR, Sections 64450 and 64450.1) [Revised September 1998; Revised August 1999].</p>	<p>Verify that nontransient-noncommunity water systems monitor for the unregulated chemicals in Appendix 13-9 at 5 yr intervals by collecting source water samples, or samples from the distribution entry points which are representative of typical operating conditions.</p> <p>Verify that for the chemicals in Tables A and B of Appendix 13-9, surface water systems collect one year of quarterly samples at each sampling site, and groundwater systems collect a minimum of one sample per sampling site.</p> <p>Verify that for the chemicals in Tables C and D of Appendix 13-9, both surface and ground water systems collect four consecutive quarterly samples at each sampling site.</p> <p>(NOTE: For the chemicals ETBE, TAME, and perchlorate, systems may use monitoring data collected any time after 1 January 1993 for water sampling sites to meet the initial monitoring requirements.)</p> <p>Verify that the system collects each sample at the same sampling site, unless a change is approved by the Department.</p> <p>(NOTE: If a water system is determined to be nonvulnerable to any unregulated organic chemical, it may request a monitoring waiver from the Department.)</p> <p>(NOTE: A water system may request approval from the Department to composite samples from up to five sampling sites.)</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>NONTRANSIENT, NONCOMMUNITY WATER SYSTEMS</p> <p>WQ.79. Notification and Reporting Requirements</p> <p>WQ.79.1.CA. Nontransient, noncommunity water systems that experience a failure in the water quality of the water supply must notify the Department and the public (22 CCR, Sections 64464.3(a) and (b)(2), and 64464.1(a)(2), (4) and (5), and 64466).</p> <p>WQ.79.2.CA. Nontransient, noncommunity water systems that experience a procedural failure must notify the Department and the public (22 CCR, Section 64464.6(a) and (b)(1)(A)).</p>	<p>Verify that the water supplier notifies the Department and the persons served by the nontransient, noncommunity water system whenever any of the following occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the water exceeds the bacteriological quality limits or the MCL for inorganic chemicals, nitrate, turbidity, trihalomethanes, radioactivity, or organic chemicals - the water supplier fails to comply with a prescribed treatment technique established in lieu of an MCL - the water supplier violates any schedule prescribed pursuant to a variance or exemption. <p>Verify that the notice is given once within 14 days of the violation or failure by publication in a daily newspaper of general circulation in the area served by the system.</p> <p>Verify that notice is also given by one of the following methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - by direct mail or with the water bill once within 45 days of the violation or failure - by hand delivery once within 45 days of the violation. <p>Verify that a copy of the most recent public notice for any continuing violation or continuing failure of any primary drinking water standard, water treatment technique, or any variance or exemption schedule is given to all new billing units or new hookups prior to or at the time service begins.</p> <p>Verify that the water supplier notifies the Department and the persons served by the nontransient, noncommunity water system whenever any of the following occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - it fails to take and report the required number of bacteriological samples or fails to take and report the required number of inorganic chemical, organic, chemical, or radiological samples - it fails to comply with a testing procedure - it is operating under a variance or exemption.

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

**REGULATORY
REQUIREMENTS:**

**REVIEWER CHECKS:
September 2000**

WQ.79.3.CA. Nontransient, noncommunity water systems must supply the public with specific information regarding monitoring of the water supply (22 CCR, Sections 64463.1 and 64463.2).

Verify that the notice is given once within 3 mo of the violation or failure by publication in a daily newspaper of general circulation in the area served by the system.

Verify that notice is also given by one of the following methods:

- by hand delivery once within 3 mo of the violation or failure
- by direct mail or with the water bill at least once every 3 mo for as long as the violation continues.

(NOTE: Nontransient, noncommunity water systems are subject to the public information requirements of this section to the extent that such water systems are subject to the monitoring requirements.)

Verify that these water systems distribute an annual report to each customer providing information on the concentrations of the following in the water supply:

- microbiological contaminants
- minerals
- physical agents
- inorganic chemicals
- radioactivity.

Verify that the annual report lists the name and telephone number of a person to contact for specific water quality information.

Verify that the water systems have available for review or distribution upon request the most recent water quality information available on each water source.

Verify that persons served by the water system are notified of the results of monitoring for unregulated organic chemicals via a notice in the first set of water bills issued after receipt of the results or by written notice within 3 mo.

Verify that the notice identifies a person and telephone number for information on the monitoring results.

Verify that the water system sends to the Department a copy of the results of monitoring for unregulated organic chemicals within 30 days of receipt and any public notice issued.

WQ.79.4.CA. Nontransient, noncommunity water systems must meet specific notification requirements regarding

Verify that a nontransient, noncommunity water system gives notice to persons served that their drinking water may be affected by lead contamination even if the water does not violate the MCL for lead.

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
lead contamination in the water supply (22 CCR, Section 64469).	<p>Verify that the notice is given by one of the following methods:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - three newspaper notices (one for each of three consecutive months) - once by direct mail - once by hand delivery. <p>(NOTE: An alternative method of notice is the continuous posting of a notice for a period of 3 mo in a conspicuous place in the area served.)</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>STATE-SPECIFIC CATEGORIES OF WATER SYSTEMS</p> <p>WQ.80. Transient</p> <p>WQ.80.1.CA. Transient-noncommunity water systems must meet requirements for sanitary surveys (22 CCR, Section 64427).</p> <p>WQ.80.2.CA. Transient-noncommunity water systems must meet routine bacteriological sampling requirements (22 CCR, Sections 64423(a)((3) through (5)).</p>	<p>Verify that the transient-noncommunity water system collects samples at regular time intervals throughout the month.</p> <p>Verify that a public water system using groundwater, which serves 4900 persons or fewer and collects all required samples on a single day, takes samples from different sites.</p> <p>(NOTE: Transient-noncommunity water systems that collect less than five routine samples per month are subject to an initial sanitary survey by the Department by 29 June 1999 for transient-noncommunity water systems. Sanitary surveys will be repeated every 5 yr.)</p> <p>Verify that transient-noncommunity water systems using groundwater and serving 1000 or fewer persons a month sample once in each calendar quarter during which the system provides water to the public.</p> <p>Verify that the minimum number of samples for transient-noncommunity water systems using groundwater and serving more than 1000 persons during any month is based on the known population served as found in Appendix 13-3.</p> <p>Verify that the minimum number of samples for transient-noncommunity water systems using approved surface water is based on the population served as found in Appendix 13-3.</p> <p>Verify that, if any routine, repeat, or replacement sample is total coliform-positive, repeat samples are collected in accordance (See WQ.15.7.CA and WQ.15.8.CA) and comply with the reporting requirements (See CCR, Sections 64426 and 64426.1).</p> <p>(NOTE: The transient-noncommunity water system may request from the Department a reduction in monitoring for any month the system serves 1,000 persons or fewer. The minimum reduced frequency cannot be less than one sample in each calendar quarter during which the system provides water to the public.)</p> <p>(NOTE: A system using groundwater under the direct influence of surface water shall begin monitoring at this frequency by the end of the sixth month after the</p>

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>WQ.80.3.CA. Transient, noncommunity water systems using approved surface water must monitor for nitrates annually (CCR Section 64432.1)</p> <p>WQ.80.4.CA. Transient, noncommunity water systems must not exceed secondary MCLs (22 CCR, Section 64449(i)).</p>	<p>Department has designated the source to be approved surface water.)</p> <p>Verify that, to determine compliance with the MCL for nitrate in Appendix 13-4, transient-noncommunity systems using approved surface water monitor annually.</p> <p>(NOTE: The laboratory is required to notify the supplier within 24 h, whenever the level of nitrate in a single sample exceeds the MCL.)</p> <p>Verify that within 24 h after notification of an exceedance in the MCL for nitrate, the transient, noncommunity water system collects another sample, and analyze the new sample.</p> <p>Verify that, if the average of the two nitrate sample results exceed the MCL, the results are reported to the Department within 24 h.</p> <p>Verify that, if the average does not exceed the MCL, the results are reported to the Department within 7 days from the receipt of the original analysis.</p> <p>Verify that, if it is not possible to resample within 24 h, the transient, noncommunity system notifies the consumers and collects and analyzes a confirmation sample within 2 wk of notification of the results of the first sample.</p> <p>Verify that transient, noncommunity water systems monitor for bicarbonate, carbonate, hydroxide alkalinity, calcium, iron, magnesium, manganese, pH, sodium, and total hardness, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - all systems monitor all sources at least once - surface water sources for parks and other facilities with an average daily population use of more than 1000 people and/or which are determined to be subject to potential contamination based on a sanitary survey are to be monitored at the same frequency as community water systems.

**COMPLIANCE CATEGORY:
WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT
California Supplement**

REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS:	REVIEWER CHECKS: September 2000
<p>STATE-SPECIFIC CATEGORIES OF WATER SYSTEMS</p> <p>WQ.85. Private/Other-State Small Water Systems</p> <p>WQ.85.1.CA. State small water systems must have a permit to operate (22 CCR, Section 64211 and 64214).</p> <p>WQ.85.2.CA. State small water systems must meet requirements for bacteriological monitoring (22 CCR, Section 64212).</p>	<p>Verify that a state small water system has a permit and operates within the permit conditions.</p> <p>Verify that the state small water system submitted a written plan for notification of users of emergency conditions to the local health officer.</p> <p>Verify that the required notice to users of the system is continuously posted at a central location within the area served or sent by direct delivery on an annual basis.</p> <p>(NOTE: The notice includes a statement that the requirements for a state small system is less extensive than for a larger water system; the name and phone number of the water system; and the telephone number of the local health department.)</p> <p>Verify that a small water system has fewer than 14 service connections.</p> <p>(NOTE: When the total number of service connections served by the system exceeds 14, the water system must have applied for and received a permit to operate as a public water system from the Department.)</p> <p>Verify that a minimum of one routine sample is collected from the distribution system at least once every 3 mo.</p> <p>Verify that the sample is analyzed for the presence of total coliform bacteria by a laboratory certified by the Department for bacteriological analyses.</p> <p>Verify that the results of the analyses is reported to the local health officer no later than the 10th day of the month following receipt of the results by the small water system.</p> <p>Verify that, if any routine sample is total coliform-positive, the water supplier collects a repeat sample from the same location within 48 h of being notified of the positive result.</p> <p>Verify that, if the repeat sample is also total coliform- positive, the sample is</p>

Appendix 13-1

Maximum Contaminant Levels for Organic Chemicals
(Source: 22 CCR, Section 64444-A) [Revised September 2000]

Constituent	Maximum Contaminant Level, mg/L
<i>Volatile Organic Chemicals</i>	
Benzene	0.001
Carbon Tetrachloride	0.0005
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	0.6
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	0.005
1,1-Dichloroethane	0.005
1,2-Dichloroethane	0.0005
1,1-Dichloroethylene	0.006
cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.006
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene	0.01
Dichloromethane	0.005
1,2-Dichloropropane	0.005
1,3-Dichloropropane	0.0005
Ethylbenzene	0.7
Methyl-tert-butyl ether	0.013
Monochlorobenzene	0.07
Styrene	0.1
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.001
Tetrachloroethylene	0.005
Toluene	0.15
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	0.07
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	0.200
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	0.005
Trichloroethylene	0.005
Trichlorofluoromethane	0.15
1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane	1.2
Vinyl Chloride	0.0005
*Xylenes	1.750
<i>Non-Volatile Synthetic Organic Chemicals</i>	
Alachlor	0.002
Atrazine	0.003
Bentazon	0.018
Benzo (a) pyrene	0.0002
Carbofuran	0.018
Chlordane	0.0001
2,4-D	0.07
Dalapon	0.2
Dibromochloropropane	0.0002
Di (2-ethylhexyl) adipate	0.4
Di (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate	0.004
Dinoseb	0.007
Diquat	0.02
Endothall	0.1
Endrin	0.002
Ethylene Dibromide	0.00005

Constituent	Maximum Contaminant Level, mg/L
Glyosphate	0.7
Heptachlor	0.00001
Heptachlor epoxide	0.00001
Hexachlorobenzene	0.001
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	0.05
Lindane	0.0002
Methoxychlor	0.04
Molinate	0.02
Oxamyl	0.2
Pentachlorophenol	0.001
Picloram	0.5
Polychlorinated Biphenyls	0.0005
Simazine	0.004
Thiobencarb	0.07
Toxaphene	0.003
2,3,7,8-TCDD (Dioxin)	3 x 10 ⁻⁸
2,4,5-TP (Silvex)	0.05

Appendix 13-2

Type of Backflow Protection Required
(Source: 17 CCR, Section 7604, Table 1)

Degree of Hazard	Minimum Type of Backflow Prevention
<i>Sewage and Hazardous Substances</i>	
Premises where the public water system is used to supplement the reclaimed water supply.	AG
Premises where there are wastewater pumping and/or treatment plants and there is no interconnection with the potable water system. This does not include a single-family residence that has a sewage lift pump. An RP may be provided in lieu of an AG if approved by the health agency and water supplier.	AG
Premises where reclaimed water is used and there is no interconnection with the potable water system. An RP may be provided in lieu of an AG if approved by the health agency and water supplier.	AG
Premises where hazardous substances are handled in any manner in which the substances may enter the potable water system. This does not include a single-family residence that has a sewage lift pump. An RP may be provided in lieu of an AG if approved by the health agency and water supplier.	AG
Premises where there are irrigation systems into which fertilizers, herbicides, or pesticides are, or can be, injected.	
<i>Auxiliary Water Supplies</i>	
Premises where there is an unapproved auxiliary water supply that is interconnected with the public water system. An RP or DC may be provided in lieu of an AG if approved by the health agency and water supplier.	AG
Premises where there is an unapproved auxiliary water supply and there are no interconnections with the public water system. A DC may be provided in lieu of an RP if approved by the health agency and water supplier.	RP
<i>Fire Protection Systems</i>	
Premises where the fire system is directly supplied from the public water system and there is an unapproved auxiliary water supply on or to the premises (noninterconnected.)	DC
Premises where the fire system is supplied from the public water	AG

Degree of Hazard	Minimum Type of Backflow Prevention
system and interconnected with an unapproved auxiliary water supply. An RP may be provided in lieu of an AG if approved by the health agency and water supplier.	
Premises where the fire system is supplied from the public water system and where either elevated storage tanks or fire pumps that take suction from private reservoirs or tanks are used.	
<i>Dockside Watering Points and Marine Facilities</i>	
Pier hydrants for supplying water to vessels for any purpose.	
Premises where there are marine facilities.	RP
Premises where entry is restricted so that inspections for cross-connections cannot be made with sufficient frequency or at sufficiently short notice to assure that do not exist.	RP
Premises where there is a repeated history of cross-connections being established or re-established.	

Appendix 13-3

Minimum Number of Routine Total Coliform Samples
(Source: 22 CCR, Section 64423)

Monthly Population Served	Service Connections	Min. Number of Samples
25 to 1000	15 to 400	1/mo
1001 to 2500	401 to 890	2/mo
2501 to 3300	891 to 1180	3/mo
3301 to 4100	1181 to 1460	4/mo
4101 to 4900	1461 to 1750	5/mo
4901 to 5800	1751 to 2100	6/mo
5801 to 6700	2101 to 2400	7/mo
6701 to 7600	2401 to 2700	2/wk
7601 to 12,900	2701 to 4600	3/wk
12,901 to 17,200	4601 to 6100	4/wk
17,201 to 21,500	6101 to 7700	5/wk
21,501 to 25,000	7701 to 8900	6/wk
25,001 to 33,000	8901 to 11,800	8/wk
33,001 to 41,000	11,801 to 14,600	10/wk
41,001 to 50,000	14,601 to 17,900	12/wk
50,001 to 59,000	17,901 to 21,100	15/wk
59,001 to 70,000	21,101 to 25,000	18/wk
70,001 to 83,000	25,001 to 29,600	20/wk
83,001 to 96,000	29,601 to 34,300	23/wk
96,001 to 130,000	34,301 to 46,400	25/wk
130,001 to 220,000	46,401 to 78,600	30/wk
220,001 to 320,000	78,601 to 114,300	38/wk
320,001 to 450,000	114,300 to 160,700	50/wk
450,001 to 600,000	160,701 to 214,300	55/wk
600,001 to 780,000	214,301 to 278,600	60/wk
780,001 to 970,000	278,601 to 346,400	70/wk
970,001 to 1,230,000	346,401 to 439,300	75/wk
1,230,001 to 1,520,000	439,301 to 542,900	85/wk
1,520,001 to 1,850,000	542,901 to 660,700	90/wk
1,850,001 to 2,270,000	660,701 to 810,700	98/wk
2,270,001 to 3,020,000	810,701 to 1,078,600	105/wk
3,020,001 to 3,960,000	1,078,601 to 1,414,300	110/wk
3,960,001 or more	1,414,301 or more	120/wk

Appendix 13-4

Maximum Contaminant Levels for Inorganic Chemicals

(Source: 22 CCR, Section 64431-A)

Constituent	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL), mg/L
Aluminum	1.0
Antimony	0.006
Arsenic	0.05
Asbestos	7 MFL*
Barium	1.0
Beryllium	0.004
Cadmium	0.005
Chromium	0.05
Cyanide	0.2
Mercury	0.002
Nickel	0.1
Nitrate (as NO ₃)	45.0
Nitrate + Nitrite	10.0
Nitrite	1.0
Selenium	0.05
Thallium	0.002

Appendix 13-5

Limiting Concentrations for Fluoride

(Source: 22 CCR, Section 64431-B)

Annual Average of Maximum Daily Air Temperatures		Fluoride Concentration, mg/L			
Degrees Fahrenheit	Degrees Celsius	Lower	Optimum	Upper	Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)
53.7 and below	12.0 and below	0.9	1.2	1.7	2.4
53.8 to 58.3	12.1 to 14.6	0.8	1.1	1.5	2.2
58.4 to 63.8	14.7 to 17.6	0.8	1.0	1.3	2.0
63.9 to 70.6	17.7 to 21.4	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.8
70.7 to 79.2	21.5 to 26.2	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.6
79.3 to 90.5	26.3 to 32.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.4

Appendix 13-6

Maximum Contaminant Levels for Radioactivity

(Source: 22 CCR, Section 64443)

Constituent	Maximum Contaminant Level, pCi/L
Combined Radium-226 and Radium-228	5
Gross Alpha particle activity (including Radium-226 but excluding Radon and Uranium)	15
Tritium	20,000
Strontium-90	8
Gross Beta particle activity	50
Uranium	20

Appendix 13-7

Secondary Drinking Water Standards - Consumer Acceptance Limits
 (Source: 22 CCR, Section 64449(a), Table 64449-A) [Revised August 1999]

Constituents	Maximum Contaminant Level
Aluminum	0.2 mg/L
Color	15. Units
Copper	1.0 mg/L
Corrosivity	Noncorrosive
Foaming Agents (MBAS)	0.5 mg/L
Iron	0.3 mg/L
Manganese	0.05 mg/L
Methyl-tert-butyl ether (MBTE)	0.005 mg/L
Odor--Threshold	3 Units
Silver	0.1 mg/L
Thiobencarb	0.001 mg/L
Turbidity	5 Units
Zinc	5.0 mg/L

Secondary Drinking Water Standards - Mineralization
 (Source: 22 CCR, Section 64449-B)

Constituent, Units	Maximum Contaminant Levels		
	Recommended	Upper	Short Term
Total Dissolved Solids, mg/L, or	500	1000	1500
Specific Conductance, micromhos	900	1600	2200
Chloride, mg/L	250	500	600
Sulfate, mg/L	250	500	600

Appendix 13-8

Notification Language for Total Coliform MCL Violations.

(Source: 22 CCR, Section 64470) [Added September 1998]

1. The following language is required when either 5 percent of samples collected in a month, when more than 40 samples a month are taken, are total coliform positive, or when more than one sample is total coliform positive where fewer than 40 monthly samples are taken:

The California Department of Health Services (Department) sets drinking water standards and has determined that the presence of total coliforms is a possible health concern. Total coliforms are common in the environment and are generally not harmful themselves. The presence of these bacteria in drinking water, however, generally is a result of a problem with water treatment or the pipes that distribute the water, and indicates that the water may be contaminated with organisms that can cause disease. Disease symptoms may include diarrhea, cramps, nausea, and possibly jaundice, and any associated headaches and fatigue. These symptoms, however, are not just associated with disease-causing organisms in drinking water, but also may be caused by a number of factors other than your drinking water. The Department has set an enforceable drinking water standard for total coliforms to reduce the risk of these adverse health effects. Under this standard, no more than 5.0 percent of the samples collected during a month can contain these bacteria, except that systems collecting fewer than 40 samples/month that have one total coliform-positive sample per month are not violating the standard. Drinking water that meets this standard is usually not associated with a health risk from disease-causing bacteria and should be considered safe.

2. The following language shall be used when any repeat sample is either fecal coliform-positive or *E. coli* positive, or where any repeat sample following a fecal coliform-positive or *E. coli*-positive routine sample is total coliform-positive:

The California Department of Health Services (Department) sets drinking water standards and has determined that the presence of fecal coliforms or *E. coli* is a serious health concern. Fecal coliforms and *E. coli* are generally not harmful themselves, but their presence in drinking water is serious because they usually are associated with sewage or animal wastes. The presence of these bacteria in drinking water is generally a result of a problem with water treatment or the pipes that distribute the water, and indicates that the water may be contaminated with organisms that can cause disease. Disease symptoms may include diarrhea, cramps, nausea, and possibly jaundice, and associated headaches and fatigue. These symptoms, however, are not just associated with disease-causing organisms in drinking water, but also may be caused by a number of factors other than your drinking water. The Department has set an enforceable drinking water standard for fecal coliforms and *E. coli* to reduce the risk of these adverse health effects. Under this standard all drinking water samples must be free of these bacteria. Drinking water that meets this standard is associated with little or none of this risk and should be considered safe. The Department recommends that consumers take the following precautions: (to be inserted by the water supplier according to instructions from the Department).

Appendix 13-9

Unregulated Organic Chemicals

(Source: 22 CCR, Section 64450, Tables A, B, C and D)

[Revised July 1997; Revised August 1999; Revised September 2000]

Chemical	Synonyms
Table A	
(1) Bromobenzene	Monobromobenzene
(2) Bromodichloromethane	Dichlorobromomethane
(3) Bromoform	Tribromomethane
(4) Bromomethane	Methyl Bromide
(5) Chlorodibromomethane	Dibromodichloromethane
(6) Chloroethane	Ethyl Chloride
(7) Chloroform	Trichloromethane
(8) Chloromethane	Methyl Chloride
(9) 2-Chlorotoluene	o-Chlorotoluene
(10) 4-Chlorotoluene	p-Chlorotoluene
(11) Dibromomethane	Methylene Bromide
(12) 1,3-Dichlorobenzene	m-Dichlorobenzene
(13) Dichlorodifluoromethane	Difluorodichloromethane
(14) 1,3-Dichloropropane	
(15) 2,2-Dichloropropane	
(16) 1,1-Dichloropropane	
(17) 1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	
(18) 1,2,3-Trichloropropane	
Table B	
(1) Bromacil	HYVAR X, HYVAR XL
(2) Bromochloromethane	Chlorobromomethane
(3) n-Butylbenzene	1-Butylpropane
(4) sec-Butylbenzene	2-Phenylbutane
(5) tert-Butylbenzene	2-Methyl-2-phenylpropane
(6) Chlorothalonil	BRAVO
(7) Dimethoate	CYGON
(8) Diuron	KARMEX, KROVAR
(9) Ethyl-tert-butyl ether	ETBE
(10) Hexachlorobutadiene	Perchlorobutadiene
(11) Isopropylbenzene	Cumene
(12) p-Isopropyltoluene	p-Cymene
(13) Napthalene	Naphtalin
(14) 1-Phenylpropane	n-Propylbenzene
(15) Prometryn	CAPAROL
(16) tert-Amyl-methyl ether	TAME
(17) 1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	vic-Trichlorobenzene
(18) 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	Pseudocumene
(19) 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	Mesitylene
Table C	

Chemical	Synonyms
(1) Aldicarb (2) Aldicarb sulfone (3) Aldicarb sulfoxide (4) Aldrin (5) Butachlor (6) Carbaryl (7) Dicamba (8) Dieldrin (9) 3-Hydroxycarbofuran (10) Methomyl (11) Metolachlor (12) Metribuzin (13) Propachlor	Aldrec, Aldron Butanex, Lambast, Machete Sevin Banex, Banvel, Dianat Lannate Metelilachlor Lexone, Sencor, Sencoral Albrass, Ramrod
Table D	
(1) Perchlorate	