EL DORADO COUNTY

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

VOLUME 3: APPENDICES

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COUNTY OF EL DORADO
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
VOLUME III - APPENDIX LISTING

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Appendix A

Classification Methods

CLASSIFICATION METHODS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE

The following definitions are obtained from the California Department of Health Services (DHS) Guidelines for the Preparation of County Hazardous Waste Management Plans.

Hazardous Waste:

A waste, or combination of wastes, which because of its quantity, concentration, physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics, may either:

(1) cause, or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible, illness; or

(2) pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or environment when improperly treated, stored, transported or disposed of, or otherwise managed.

Unless expressly provided otherwise, the term "hazardous waste" shall be understood to also include extremely hazardous waste. (Section 25117, Health and Safety Code)

Extremely Hazardous Waste:

A waste, or combination of wastes, which has been shown through experience or testing to pose an extreme hazard to the public health because of its carcinogenicity, acute toxicity, chronic toxicity, bioaccumulative properties or persistence in the environment, when improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of or otherwise managed.

Restricted Hazardous Waste:

A liquid hazardous waste having a pH less than or equal to 2, or containing any contaminants of the following concentrations:

o Free cyanides	1,000 mg/l
o Arsenic	500 mg/l
o Cadmium	100 mg/l
o Chromium	500 mg/l
o Lead	500 mg/l
o Mercury	20 mg/l
o Nickel	134 mg/l
o Selenium	100 mg/l
o Thallium	130 mg/l
o PCB	50 mg/l
o Halogenated organic compounds	1,000 mg/l (Total Concentration)

(Health and Safety Code Sec. 25122.7)

Special Wastes:

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, which meets all of the criteria and requirements of California Administrative Code Section 66742, and which has been classified as a Special Waste pursuant to CAC Section 66744. (22 CAC Section 66191)

Hazardous Waste Facilities:

All contiguous land and structures, other appurtenances, and improvements on the land, used for handling, treating, storing or disposing of hazardous waste. (22 CAC Section 66096)

Hazardous Waste Management:

The systematic control of the collection, source separation, storage, transportation, processing, treatment, recovery, and disposal of hazardous waste. (22 CAC Section 66130)

Toxic:

Capable of producing injury, illness, or damage to humans, domestic livestock, or wildlife through ingestion, inhalation, or absorption through any body surface.

Treatment:

Any method, technique, or process, designed to change the physical, chemical, or biological character or composition of any hazardous waste so as to neutralize such waste, so as to recover energy or material resources from the waste, so as to render such waste non-hazardous or less hazardous (safer to transport, store, dispose of, more amenable to recovery), or so as to reduce the waste in volume. (22 CAC Section 66216)

A waste that meets the definition of hazardous or extremely hazardous waste presented in the Health and Safety Code or satisfies any of the criteria of hazardous waste, shall be considered a hazardous (or extremely hazardous) waste whether or not the waste is cited in the regulations by name.

Major additional definitions of hazardous wastes, substances, or materials are found in federal regulations. It should be noted that most of the hazardous wastes on the list are process residues, emission control dusts, or wastewater treatment sludges. It is also important to note that not all materials are hazardous when recycled. EPA breaks down recycling activities according to the type of secondary material (which are listed in the regulations) involved.

Chemical Listings

The definitions above provide inadequate guidance in the practical world. More useful to hazardous waste planners would be a list of specific chemicals which are considered hazardous when disposed of as wastes.

The current DHS official list of hazardous materials has approximately 750 chemicals. The federal government also provides lists of hazardous substances, much of which would be considered hazardous as wastes. There are at least 50,000 chemicals subject to the reporting requirements in Section 311 and 312 of SARA (Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, 1986) Title III. These hazardous chemicals, for which material safety data sheets (MSDS) are required, are officially identified as hazardous by the federal government.

Criteria for Hazardous Waste

Clearly many new and potentially hazardous chemicals are being discovered and created every day. It is therefore neither possible nor realistic to compile a complete list of hazardous materials. An alternative is to compile a simple set of criteria for hazardous materials against which chemicals are compared. The following criteria were summarized from the California Administrative Code (CAC) Article 11, Section 66693 through 66720. Any waste which is hazardous pursuant to any of the criteria set forth in Article 11 of CAC Title 22 is a hazardous waste. Detailed specifications on how tests are conducted are not included here; the reader may refer to relevant sections of the CAC for the detailed information.

Toxicity Criteria:

A waste, or material is toxic and hazardous if it:

1. Has an acute oral LD50 less than 5,000 mg/kg; or

2. Has an acute dermal LD50 less than 4,300 mg/kg; or

3. Has an acute inhalation LC50 less than 10,000 ppm as a gas or vapor; or

4. Has an acute aquatic 96-hour LC50 less than 500 mg/l when measured in soft water; or

5. Contains any of the following substances at a single or combined concentration equal to or exceeding 0.001% by weight: 2-AAF, Acrylonitrile, 4-Aminodiphenyl, Benzidine and its salts, BCME, VCM, Methyl Chloromethyl ether, DBCP, DCB, DAB, EL, 1-NA, 2-NA, 4-NBP, DMN, BPL; or

6. 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; or

7. Is listed in Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations 261 (codified July 1, 1982) as a hazardous waste.

Exceptions: A waste containing one of more materials which are toxic according to the criterion of the same section may be classified as non-hazardous if the waste is not hazardous by any other criterion of the same article and its head-space vapor contains no such toxic materials in concentration exceeding their respective eight-hour inhalation LC50 or their LC/Lo. Also, they may be classified as non-hazardous if the waste is not hazardous by any other criterion of the same article and the calculated oral LD50 of the waste mixture is greater than 5,000 mg/kg and the calculated dermal LD50 is greater than 4,300 mg/kg.

(Note: LD50 is a dosage level required to kill 50% of a sample of laboratory animals. LC50 is an airborne or aqueous concentration enough to kill 50% of a sample of lab animals either breathing the airborne chemical or swimming (e.g., fish) in the aqueous solution. LD/Lo and LC/Lo are the lowest doses or concentrations known to kill test animals.)

Persistent and Bioaccumulative Toxicity Criteria:

Any waste is a hazardous waste which contains a substance listed in subsections (b) or (c) of CAC Title 22, Article 11, Section 66699, in concentrations exceeding the Soluble Threshold Limit Concentration or Total Threshold Limit Concentration listed for that substance.

Ignitability Criteria:

A waste, or material, is ignitable and hazardous if it:

1. Is a liquid, other than an aqueous solution containing less than 24% alcohol by volume, and has a flashpoint less than 60°C (140°F); or

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; or

3. Is a flammable compressed gas as defined in 49 CFR 173.300; or

4. Is an oxidizer as defined in 49 CFR 173.151.

Reactivity Criteria:

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

1. Is normally unstable and readily undergoes violent change without detonating; or

2. Reacts violently with water; or

3. Forms a potentially explosive mixtures with water; or

4. Generates toxic gases, vapors, or fumes, when mixed with water, in a quantity sufficient to present a danger or human health or the environment; or

5. Is a cyanide- or sulfide-bearing waste which, which exposed to pH conditions between 2 and 12.5, generates toxic gases, vapors, or fumes, when mixed with water, in a quantity sufficient to present a danger to human health or the environment; or

6. Is capable of detonation or explosive reaction if it is subject to a strong initiating source or is heated under confinement; or

7. Is readily capable of detonation, explosive decomposition, or reaction at standard temperature and pressure; or

8. Is a forbidden explosive.

Corrosivity Criteria:

A waste or material is corrosive and hazardous if it:

1. Is aqueous and has a pH less than or equal to 2 or greater or equal to 12.5 or its mixture with an equivalent weight of water produces a solution having pH less than or equal to 2 or greater or equal to 12.5; or

2. Is a liquid, or when mixed with a equivalent weight of water produces a liquid, which corrodes steel at a rate greater than 6.35 mm (0.25 in.) per year.

Extremely Hazardous Waste Criteria:

A waste, or material is extremely hazardous if it:

1. Has an acute oral LD50 less than or equal to 50 mg/kg; or

2. Has an acute dermal LD50 less than or equal to 43 mg/kg; or

3. Has an acute inhalation LC50 less than or equal to 100 ppm or a gas or vapor; or

4. Contains any of the substances listed in Section 66696 (a)(5) at a single or combined concentration exceeding 0.1% by weight; or

5. Has been shown through experience or testing to be extremely hazardous to public health because of its carcinogenicity, acute toxicity, chronic toxicity, bioaccumulative properties or persistence in the environment; or

6. Is water-reactive.

Appendix B

Waste Groups

WASTE GROUPS LISTED BY CALIFORNIA WASTE CATEGORIES

Waste Group		California Waste Category
Waste Oil	221	Waste Oil and Mixed Oil
	223	Unspecified Oil Containing Waste
Halogenated Solvents	211	Halogenated Solvents
	741	Liquids with Halogen, Org. Comp. greater than 1000 mg/l
Nonhalogenated Solvents	212	Oxygenated Solvents
	213	Hydrocarbon Solvents
	214	Unspecified Solvent Mixtures
Organic Liquids	133	Aqueous with Total Organics greater than 10
	134	Aqueous with Total Organics greater than 10
	341	Organic (nonsolven s) Liquids with halogens
	342	Organic Liquids with Metals
	343	Unspecified Organic Liquid Mixtures
Pesticides	231	Pesticide Rinse Water
	232	Pesticides and Pesticide Production Waste PCBs
Dioxins	261	Polychlorinated Biphenyls
	731	Liquids with PCSs greater than 50 mg/l
	801	Waste Potentially Containing Dioxins
Oily Sludges	222	Oil/Water Separation sludge
	352	Other Organic Solids
	481	Tetraethyl Lead Sludge

Waste Group	California Waste Category	
Halogenated Organic Sludges and Solids	251	Still bottom with halogenated organics
	351	Organic solids with Halogens
	451	Degreasing sludge
	751	Solids with Halogen, Org. Comp. greater than 1000 mg/kg
Nonhalogenated Organic Sludges and Solids	241	Tank Bottom Waste
	252	Other Still Bottom Waste
	321	Sewage Sludge
	471	Paper Sludge/Pulp
	491	Unspecified Sludge Waste
	571	Fly Ash, Bottom Ash and Retort Ash
Dye and Paint Sludges and Resins	271	Organic Monomer Waste
	272	Polymeric Resin Waste
	281	Adhesives
	291	Latex Waste
	461	Paint Sludge
Metal-Containing Liquids	111	Acids with Metals
	121	Alkaline with Metals
	132	Aqueous with Metals
Metal-Containing Sludge	171	Metal Sludge
Metal-Containing Liquids	721	Liquids with Arsenic greater than 500 mg/l
	722	Liquids with Cadmium greater than 100 mg/l
	723	Liquids with Chromium greater than 500 mg/l
	724	Liquids with Lead greater than 500 mg/l
	725	Liquids with Mercury greater than 20 mg/l
	726	Liquids with Nickel greater than 134 mg/l
	727	Liquids with Selenium greater than 100 mg/l
	728	Liquids with Thallium greater than 130 mg/l

Waste Group		California Waste Category
Cyanide and Metal Liquids	711	Liquids with Cyanides greater than 1000 mg/l
Nonmetallic Inorganic Liquids	112	Acid without metals
	113	Unspecified Acid
	122	Alkaline Without Metals
	123	Unspecified Alkaline
	131	Aqueous with Reactive Anions
	135	Unspecified Aqueous Solutions
	791	Liquids with Ph less than 2
Nonmetallic Inorganic Sludges	411	Alum and Gypsum Sludge
	421	Lime Sludge
	431	Phosphate Sludge
	441	Sulfur Sludge
	521	Drilling Mud Contaminated
Soil	611	Contaminated Soil
Miscellaneous Wastes	141	Off-spec., Aged or Surplus Inorganics
	151	Asbestos-Containing Waste
	161	Fluid Catalytic Cracker Waste
	162	Other Spent Catalysts
	172	Metal Dust
	161	Other Inorganic Solid Waste
	311	Pharmaceutical Waste
	322	Biological Waste Other Than Sewage Sludge
	331	Off-spec, Aged or Surplus Organics
	511	Empty Pesticide Containers greater than 30 Gal
	512	Other empty containers greater than 30 Gal
	513	Empty Containers greater than 30 Gal
	531	Chemical Toilet Waste
	541	Photochemicals/ Photoprocessing Waste
	551	Laboratory Waste Chemicals

Waste Group	California Waste Category
561	Detergent and Soap
581	Gas Scrubber Waste
591	Baghouse Waste
612	Household Wastes

Appendix C

Methodology for Estimating Household Waste Generation

METHODOLOGY FOR ESTIMATING GENERATION OF HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE

The DHS Technical Reference Manual recommends estimating household hazardous waste generation by any one of three methods: phone surveys of randomly selected households, pilot collection projects, or solid waste sorting studies. Each type of study has disadvantages. Phone surveys rely on the householder's imperfect understanding of hazardous materials and memory of what was discarded. Collection projects attract householders who may be unusually concerned about hazardous materials and who bring wastes that are typically stored, such as paint, rather than materials that are often promptly discarded, such as small used batteries. Waste-sorting studies do not depend on the memory or environmental awareness of householders, and are immune from the self-selection participants in one-day collection programs. Sorting studies, however, do not measure wastes disposed of into sewers, on the ground, or in the street, and are strongly affected by study design. This document uses waste-sorting data to form a basic estimate, then uses survey information to adjust this estimate to reflect the possible range of disposal methods. None of the data used was collected in the County; data for El Dorado County household hazardous wastes is apparently not available. The results presented here must be seen as approximate until local research is conducted. An approximate estimate, however, is an adequate basis for program recommendations.

WASTE CHARACTERIZATION STUDIES

The results of several waste characterization studies are shown in Table C-1. these studies were carried out by two research groups, the University of Arizona Garbage Project and Cal Recovery Systems, Inc. (CRS). The higher figures generated by CRS may be largely due to methodological differences: CRS records potentially hazardous wastes, not all of which are hazardous under law, whereas the Garbage Project restricts its findings to wastes containing material regarded by EPA as hazardous. Neither research group includes container weights in its findings; a Garbage Project researcher has indicated that containers add approximately 25% to the weight of hazardous waste overall, although unevenly among waste types. (Some wastes, such as batteries, do not have containers; other products, such as fingernail polish, have containers that are quite heavy compared to the material they enclose.) The Garbage Project studies consider

Table C-1

COMPARISON OF HAZARDOUS WASTES FOUND IN SOLID-WASTE SORTING STUDIES

DHS Waste Group	Waste Description	Garbage Project (lb per household per year)		Cal Recovery Systems (lb per ton of waste)				
				Puget Sound			San Francisco	Red Wing, MN
		Marin Resid.	New Orleans Resid.	Resid. Collection	Self Haul	Weighted Average	Mixed Waste	Mixed Waste
Nonmetallic Inorganic Liquids	Detergents, disinfectants	0.78	0.71	0.21	1.43	1.24	0.29	0.38
	Drain opener, other caustic; acids	0	0	0.05	0.40	0.09	0	0.25
	Subtotal	0.78	0.71	1.26	1.83	1.33	0.29	0.63
Other Inorganic Solid Waste	Batteries, electronic parts	1.71	0.81	1.45	14.37	3.06	1.10	0.70
Waste Oil	Motor oil, other oil and grease	0.53	1.29	2.62	0.70	2.38	0.86	1.43
Non-halogenated Solvents	Solvent, fuel, varnish, thinner	0.18	0.20	0.11	6.80		0.11	1.18
	Adhesives	0.11	0.14	0.07	5.13		1.02	0.34
	Subtotal	0.28	0.33	0.18	11.93	0.78(c)	1.13	1.52
Halogenated Solvents	Engine treatment	0.08	0	NA (b)	NA (b)	0.16(c)	NA (b)	NA (b)
Pesticides	Pesticide, herbicide, wood preservative	0.48	0.07	0.09	2.35	0.37	0.11	0.03
Paint and Dye Waste	Paint and paint products	0.60	1.28	1.39	33.15	5.34	2.77	27.16(d)
	Ink, dye	NA	NA	0.04	0.11	0.05	0.16	0.02
	Subtotal	0.60	1.28	1.43	33.26	5.39	2.93	27.18
Organic Liquids	Aerosols	0.04(a)	0 (a)	0.13	0.59	0.19	0.09	0.20
	Antifreeze, radiator flush	0	0.10	0.09	0.04	0.08	0.16	0.01
	Auto, furniture polish	0.21	0.21	0.09	0.66	0.16	0.13	0
	Subtotal	0.25	0.31	0.31	1.29	0.43	0.38	0.21
Organic Sludges and Solids	Cosmetics	0.24	0.34	0.40	0.31	0.39	0.31	0.47
	Medicines	0.21	0.07	0.22	0.09	0.20	0.08	0.02
	Subtotal	0.45	0.41	0.62	0.40	0.59	0.39	0.49
Other	Unspecified	1.25	1.61	NA	NA		10.4	0.30
TOTAL		6.41	6.82	7.94	66.15	15.18	17.6	32.48

Items and subtotals may not add up, due to independent rounding.

Different studies use different category descriptions, so figures may not be directly comparable. Categories marked NA were probably recorded under different category names.

(a) Air freshener only

(b) Included under non-halogenated solvents.

(c) Assumes New Orleans/Marin average breakdown for halogenated and non-halogenated solvents.

(d) One commercial self-haul load accounted for nearly all of this paint.

only residential wastes found in trash cans, whereas the available CRS data for Puget Sound also covers wastes brought to solid waste facilities by homeowners and small businesses (self-haul) which often contain relatively large amounts of hazardous materials. The remaining CRS results are for mixed residential, commercial, and industrial waste.

This document uses an average of the Garbage Project's Marin County and New Orleans results, and the CRS Puget Sound figures, to estimate per-household disposal of hazardous wastes as trash. The adapted figures for Puget Sound assume one ton of solid waste is produced per household per year, which is close to the national average, and that residential sources of self-haul waste are proportional to residential waste in the collected wastestream. Other CRS studies were not used because they deal with mixed wastes rather than residential refuse.

Estimates for El Dorado County are shown in Table C-2.

This per-household estimate of hazardous wastes disposed of as solid waste does not taken into account other means of waste disposal, such as sewage. The Association of Bay Area Governments carried out a survey which showed that, although most household hazardous wastes are treated as trash, some wastes are commonly poured on the ground or down the drain, and a very few are recycled. To adjust for non-trash disposal, the per-household disposal figures previously developed were divided by the ABAG figure for waste disposed as trash. It is likely that ABAG categories, such as paint products, do not correspond exactly with the categories used in previous studies, and some wastes, such as batteries, were not specifically addressed by ABAG. The most appropriate category was used; weighted averages were developed for some categories, such as pesticides, and the ABAG figures for "other, unspecified" wastes was applied where no alternative was available. The ABAG studies are also discussed in the main text.

The per-household generation figure for "other, unspecified" wastes was divided proportionally among categories specified by DHS. Finally, each waste category estimate was multiplied by the 1986 number of households in El Dorado County, as calculated by the State Department of Finance (DOF).

TABLE C-2

STEPS IN ESTIMATION OF EL DORADO COUNTY
HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATION

		Per-household annual disposal of hazardous waste as trash (lb.) (a)	Average percent disposal into solid waste stream (b)	Per-household annual generation (lb.)	Per-household annual generation adjusted to remove "other" (lb.)	Annual Generation for County (tons) 1986	2000
Non-metallic Inorganic Liquids	Detergents, disinfectants	0.91	84	1.08			
	Drain opener, and other caustic acids	0.03	94	0.03			
	Subtotal	0.94		1.12	1.21	24.69	42.0
Other Inorganic Solid Waste	Batteries, electronic parts	1.86	94	1.98	2.13	43.46	73.9
Waste Oil	Motor oil, other oil and grease	1.40	31	4.52	4.87	99.37	169.0
Non-halogenated Solvents	Solvent, fuel, varnish, thinner	0.39	75	0.52			
	Adhesives	0.32	94	0.34			
	Subtotal	0.71		0.86	0.93	18.89	32.1
Halogenated Solvents	Engine treatment	0.08	95	0.08	0.09	1.84	3.1
Pesticides	Pesticide, herbicide, wood preservative	0.31	88	0.35	0.38	7.75	13.2
Paint and Dye Waste	Paint and paint products	2.41	75				
	Ink, dye	0.02	NA				
	Subtotal	2.42	75	3.23	3.48	71.01	120.7
Organic Liquids	Aerosols	0.08	94	0.09			
	Antifreeze, radiator flush	0.06	60	0.10			
	Auto, furniture polish	0.19	88	0.22			
	Subtotal	0.33		0.40	0.43	8.77	14.9
Organic Sludges and Solids	Cosmetics	0.32	94				
	Medicines	0.16	94				
	Subtotal	0.48		0.51	0.55	11.22	19.1
Other	Unspecified	0.93	94	1.01			
TOTAL		9.48		14.07	14.07	287.09	488

Totals may not add up, due to independent rounding.
Figures reported in main text are rounded to reflect uncertainty of data.
(a) Average of Marin, New Orleans, and Puget Sound data.
(b) From Association of Bay Area Governments survey.
(c) Based on state Department of Finance population projections and a 1% per capita per year increase.

Household hazardous waste projections to the year 2000 are based in part on ABAG calculations of population increase in the County. Solid waste seems to grow faster than population, however, and it is prudent to assume that household hazardous waste also grows faster than population. For this reason, projection figures also assume a 1% per capita growth in household hazardous waste. Socioeconomic influences such as income, population density, household size, etc. may affect household hazardous waste generation, but not enough is known about these factors to use them to adjust the estimates presented in this report.

Appendix D

Waste Treatment Methods

WASTE TREATMENT METHODS

Recycling

Recycling reduces the quantity of waste requiring treatment or destruction while conserving materials, energy, and often money. Recycling, however, does not reduce worker exposure to hazardous materials, and often leaves residues that must be managed as hazardous wastes. Off-site recycling may entail risks to the general public during transportation and handling. Recycling must be carefully managed and regulated; a number of state and federal Superfund sites in California formerly hosted on-site or off-site recycling operations.

Wastes generated in the County are listed in the DHS Guidelines under the category of recycling:

To oil recovery:	Oily sludges
	Waste oil
To solvent recovery:	Nonhalogenated solvents
	Halogenated solvents
To other recycling:	Organic liquids
	Other inorganic solid waste
	Off-spec, aged, or surplus organics
	Laboratory waste chemicals
	Photochemicals/photoprocessing waste
	Metal dust
	Detergent and soap

The different classes of recycling and important recycling technologies are discussed below. Many of these on-site recycling techniques are also used at off-site treatment facilities.

Waste Exchange and Other DHS Programs

A waste exchange is an information network that connects waste generators with persons who may be able to use wastes as materials for their own business. An electronics firm, for example, may be able to sell or give relatively clean spent solvents to other firms that do not need pure solvents. DHS publishes the California Waste Exchange, which includes listings of available wastes and a newsletter to keep generators and recyclers abreast of programs and regulatory changes that may affect them. In addition to this program, DHS publishes a directory of waste recyclers. To further encourage recycling, DHS routinely checks manifests for recyclable wastes, and reminds generators disposing of such materials of their legal requirement to attempt to recycle their wastes. Finally, the Department sponsors conferences and seminars, provides direct technical assistance to generators, and promotes regulatory reform to encourage recycling.

Used Oil Recycling

Over 100 million gallons of used oil are generated in California annually. Most of this oil formerly lubricated automobile engines; the remainder includes spent industrial lubricants, industrial engine oils, and oils for working metal. Oils contaminated with PCBs may also be recycled, once these potent poisons are removed. About 60% of of waste oil shipped off-site in California is burned as fuel, but this process is coming under increased federal restrictions. Recycling is becoming more economical as technology improves and other disposal options dwindle.

Waste oils typically contain heavy metals such as lead, barium, cadmium, arsenic, chromium, and zinc, and halogenated organics such as PCBs. The steps required in oil recycling depend on the nature and degree of contamination. A comprehensive treatment system would include chemical precipitation of metals, settling and filtration of solids, thermal dehydration or distillation, and solvent treatments. Some contaminants require special treatments: several PCB-dechlorination processes, for example, have been developed. Recycled oil may be returned to its original use , usually as a lubricant, or is sometimes used as fuel. Sludges generated in the recycling process must often be managed as hazardous wastes.

Oil recycling is carried out both on-site and off-site. Mobile treatment systems are available for customers who would not find it practical to install permanent on-site facilities. Commercial recyclers provide off-site services to small and large generators. Waste oil is often collected from gas stations by so-called "milk-run" services, which act as the generator under a modified manifesting procedure.

Solvent Recovery

Distillation, the separation of chemicals according to their vapor pressure, is the major process used in solvent recovery. Simple and fractional distillation are typically used on easily separated mixtures. Extractive distillation, using added nonvolatile solvents, separates azeotropic mixtures. Vacuum distillation can separate certain azeotropic wastes and can recover solvents from nonvolatile materials such as paint. Physical solvent-recovery processes include filtration (encompassing ultrafiltration and reverse osmosis), sedimentation, and centrifugation. All solvent-recovery processes generate residual wastes (filter cartridges, still-bottoms and sludges) that are often contaminated with toxic organics or heavy metals. These residues must be managed as hazardous wastes.

Off-site solvent recycling is often carried out by solvent leasing companies. These services provide solvent and solvent-handling equipment to enterprises, such as dry cleaners and auto-repair shops, who generate organic solvent wastes. Solvent leasing is particularly important to small businesses, who are often unable to properly manage these wastes on their own. The solvent leasing company retains ownership of the solvent, picking up spent material and replacing it on a regular basis. Because a single truck might visit dozens of customers in a day, DHS allows leasing companies to submit only one manifest per day. These companies must maintain accurate records of volumes received from each customer. Other off-site recyclers accept solvent on a milk-run or less regular basis, without providing replacement solvent to generators. Solvent is distilled to recover it for reuse; highly contaminated solvent may be incinerated.

Rather than renting solvent or seeking other means of off-site recycling, many generators choose to install stills for on-site solvent recovery. Purchasing and operating the equipment often costs less than paying off-site solvent recyclers. Commercially available package stills can handle a wide range of wastes at capacities ranging up to 500

gallons per hour. On-site recycling leaves the problem of managing still bottoms and sludges to the generator.

Mercury and Lead Recycling

Many spent batteries contain heavy metals and other hazardous materials. The largest volume of spent batteries, auto batteries, contain sulfuric acid and lead. Lead can be recovered by crushing the batteries and physically separating the components. The lead is then sent to a smelter. Lead recycling has its hazards; an East Bay federal Superfund site was created by a badly-managed battery recovery operation. Other batteries, such as rechargeable nickel-cadmium batteries, and batteries that power watches, cameras, and hearing aids can also be recycled.

Liquid mercury is found in fluorescent light bulbs, thermostats, and scientific instruments. This metal is highly toxic and is easily contaminated, frequently needing replacement. Commercial recyclers purify the metal by distillation in a sealed, low pressure apparatus. Solids contaminated with mercury can be crushed and heated to vaporize and recover the metal.

Container Recycling

Used containers that once held hazardous materials are themselves considered hazardous. Containers that are thoroughly cleaned can be returned to use. Examples of recyclable containers include transformers formerly contaminated with PCBs, many pesticide containers, and steel drums.

Several companies in California clean and treat drums so they may be reused. Typically drums are triple-rinsed with solvent, although thermal treatments are also used. Drum recycling reduces the volume of hazardous waste requiring treatment and disposal, but it is not free from environmental hazards.

Recovery of Dissolved Metals

Metal-plating processes in a wide range of industries and in chemicals manufacturing generate liquid waste streams and sludges contaminated with dissolved metals. Often

these wastes also contain cyanides, strong acids, and other toxic substances. Generators of metal-containing wastes fall under strict regulations preventing both sewering and land disposal of these wastes. Metal wastes are restricted from land disposal at or above the following concentrations:

Arsenic	500 mg/l
Cadmium	100 mg/l
Chromium VI	500 mg/l
Lead	500 mg/l
Mercury	20 mg/l
Nickel	134 mg/l
Selenium	100 mg/l
Thallium	130 mg/l

Solids containing no free liquids are not restricted from land disposal. Sludges and slurries are restricted if they contain readily separable liquids.

A number of technologies are available for recovery of metals from plating baths and rinsing solutions. On-site recycling equipment varies in cost and scale from small systems beginning at $80,000, to larger ones requiring millions of dollars in capital investment. Off-site recycling is currently limited to reuse of slightly contaminated electronics wastes by less-demanding metal finishers, additions of micronutrients such as zinc to fertilizers, and some precious-metals recovery.

Many metals recovery processes operate on the same principles: contaminated plating solutions and rinses are concentrated and their metal content returned to fresh solutions. Recycling may produce sludges or other residuals that must be treated as hazardous waste. Prevalent recovery technologies are discussed below.

- Evaporation: Water is evaporated from wastewater, concentrating the chemicals until they can be returned to a process bath. Evaporation is a simple and reliable technique, advantages which offset its high energy requirements. Evaporation is the method of choice in chromium plating. Contaminated solutions often need additional treatment, such as cation exchange.

- Electrolytic Metal Recovery (EMR): Metal is removed from a solution by electrochemical reduction onto a direct-current cathode. Deposited metal, typically copper, tin silver, zinc, or cadmium, is periodically removed from the cathode and sold or reused. Under favorable conditions, this technique can remove 99% of dissolved metal in rinse solutions.

- Reverse Osmosis: A waste solution is pumped under pressure into a chamber containing a semipermeable membrane. Only water passes through the membrane; metals and other process chemicals remain. The clean water can be reused or discharged, and the concentrated chemicals returned to the process baths. This technique effectively recovers metal from a variety of plating wastestreams, but is less successful in treating chromic acid and high-pH cyanide solutions.

- Crystallization: Concentrated solutions, such as etching baths, are refrigerated until dissolved metals form crystals that can be removed by gravity or filtration.

- Ion Exchange: Liquid wastes flow through exchange beds; hazardous ions bind to special resins. Resin beds are periodically treated to remove adsorbed waste. This method effectively purifies a wide variety of metal-finishing process baths, but is expensive and cannot alone produce highly concentrated streams for recycling.

- Electrodialysis: Wastewater passes between ranks of alternating anion- and cation-permeable membranes. An electrical field applied across the membranes drives dissolved ions towards the electrodes. Alternate cells between membranes become loaded with ions or depleted. The concentrated solution can be returned to the process tanks and the dilute stream to the rinse tanks. This method, which is used to recover nickel, copper, chromic acid, iron, and zinc, uses little energy and produces a high quality recovery stream. The membranes, however, are easily damaged and fouled and are difficult to repair.

Recovery of Photographic Chemicals

The photographic industry has long recovered silver from spent processing solutions as a money-saving strategy. Recovered silver is typically sold off-site. Ferrocyanide bleach, which is reduced to ferrocyanide during processing, can be rejuvenated through ozonation or other methods. Again, the original motive for on-site recycling was cost savings through materials recovery rather than waste reduction.

Recovery of Acid Wastes

Spent acids that are relatively free of dissolved metals can be commercially recycled. Sulfuric acid recovery is the most important class of acid recycling, and is exempt from many state and federal hazardous-waste management requirements. Spent sulfuric acid, elemental sulfur, and air are heated together to produce sulfur dioxide gas. This gas is cooled, purified and then catalytically oxidized to sulfur trioxide. Finally, the sulfur trioxide is adsorbed to water to form sulfuric acid. Process residues include acidic washwaters from the purification step.

Aqueous Treatment of Organic and Inorganic Wastes

Aqueous treatment facilities remove or detoxify organic and inorganic contaminants in wastewaters by means of physical, chemical, and biological unit processes. Treated wastewaters are usually discharged to municipal sewage treatment plants. Aqueous treatment methods can be used for in-situ treatment of contaminated soils: contaminants are in effect rinsed from soil and the contaminated rinsewater is treated. Treatment falls below source reduction and recycling in the waste hierarchy insofar as wastes are

destroyed rather than recovered for reuse. DHS recommends aqueous treatment as the primary management method for:

- Organics:
  - Pesticides
  - Biological wastes other than sewage sludge
- Inorganics:
  - Cyanide and metal liquids
  - Metal-containing liquids
  - Non-metallic inorganic liquids
  - Gas-scrubber waste

Aqueous treatment facilities can be designed for continuous or batch treatment. The selection and sequence of treatment methods depends on the characteristics of the incoming wastestream and on the quality of the desired effluent. Major processes used at this type of facility are discussed below.

Mixing and Storage

Large tanks provide segregated storage of incoming wastestreams while they await subsequent treatment. At large commercial facilities, this provides an opportunity for mixing selected combinations of wastes, often reducing treatment costs.

Batch Reactions

Batch reactions of greatest importance include cyanide destruction, chrome reduction, and metals precipitation. Cyanide is destroyed via chemical oxidation, typically using sodium hydrochlorite as the oxidizing agent. Reaction products are nitrogen gas, sodium bicarbonate, and sodium chloride. Hexavalent chrome is reduced to the less toxic trivalent form at an acid pH. Metallic contaminants are typically precipitated with lime. Secondary precipitation at high pH is sometimes required during final pretreatment.

Dewatering

Sludges, including precipitated metals, are removed from the wastestream by filtration. Flocculants and filter aids help to entrap contaminants in a filterable sludge. After final dewatering in a filter press, the sludge is removed for disposal. Often this sludge remains hazardous and must be rendered safe via incineration, stabilization, or other methods.

Steam Stripping

Aqueous wastes containing volatile organics are introduced into the top of a column and flow down over packing material or perforated plates. Steam introduced at the bottom of the column moving countercurrent to the flow of wastes removes volatile organics from solution and out the top of the column. The resultant vapor is usually condensed; the condensate may be treated further, recycled, or disposed, often by incineration.

Solvent Extraction

Wastewater and an immiscible solvent are brought into intimate contact; organic contaminants in the wastewater are extracted by the solvent. The treated wastewater and contaminated solvent are separated, often through use of a second solvent or by heating the solvent/water mix. The solvent is recovered by distillation, solute adsorption, or chemical treatment. In some cases, the original wastewater contaminant is also recycled. The choice of solvent determines the contaminants extracted, lending specificity to the treatment process.

Biological Treatment

Wastes containing organic compounds can often be broken down by microorganisms. This technique has long been used in sewage treatment, but is becoming more common in treating hazardous wastes as well. Biological treatment generates sludges comprised of dead cells. Because microorganisms may sequester toxins such as heavy metals and some organic compounds, sludges remaining from hazardous-waste treatment must often be handled as hazardous as well.

Biological treatment employs several treatment media, including activated sludge, aerated lagoons, and trickling filters. Aerobic processes (i.e. in presence of oxygen) are more common than anaerobic methods. In either case, biological treatment is limited to wastestreams that are not so toxic as to poison microbial populations. Because these organisms evolve rapidly, their ability to consume a given range of organic chemicals increases over time. They are easily killed by sudden changes in their environment. For these reasons, this technique is best suited to a dilute wastestream that varies little.

Activated Carbon Adsorption

Activated carbon granules adsorb organics from dilute wastestreams. In batch treatment, pulverized carbon is mixed with wastewater and later filtered out. Continuous processes use columns filled with carbon; as one column becomes contaminated, the wastewater is directed to the next.

Spent carbon can be regenerated several times for reuse. The carbon can be rinsed with solvent, producing a contaminated, often hazardous rinsate, or it can be heated and steamed in special furnaces which drive off and destroy most adsorbed organics. There are no carbon-regeneration furnaces operating in California; carbon recyclers ship to furnaces as far away as Kentucky and Pennsylvania. Strict air-pollution controls add costs that are often cited as the reason for the lack of facilities in California.

Monitoring and Discharge

Effluent quality is determined before final discharge; unacceptable wastewaters are returned to treatment. The required purity of the effluent is specified in the permit for a facility and depends in part on the receiving stream. Most facilities discharge into municipal sewers, but some discharge into natural waters, including rivers, lakes, and estuaries.

Thermal Destruction Technologies

Thermal destruction methods can destroy a broad range of wastes by exposing them to high temperatures. Thermal destruction mostly entails incineration, but also includes flameless methods such as wet air oxidation and pyrolytic destruction using infrared radiation. For some highly hazardous organic wastes, such as PCBs and dioxins, incineration may prove to be the only practical treatment method. For planning purposes, the DHS Guidelines lists the following waste groups under incineration as the generalized treatment method: contaminated soil, nonhalogenated organic sludges and solids, PCBs and dioxins, dye and paint sludges and resins, and halogenated organic sludges and solids.

The major advantage of incineration is that it can be applied to a wide range of wastestreams and thus in theory requires siting of a limited number of off-site facilities, although most wastes now incinerated are burned on-site. The major disadvantages are the danger of cross-media contamination (i.e. the conversion of wastes into air and water pollutants) and the consumption of resources, including potentially recyclable materials and the energy needed to burn wastes. Incinerating high-Btu wastes can generate net energy, however, and burning chlorinated hydrocarbons to produce industrial-grade acids holds some promise as a resource-recovery method. The appropriateness of incineration as a treatment method for soils and certain other wastes is discussed in a later subsection.

Rotary Kiln Incineration

A rotary kiln is a horizontal refractory-lined cylinder, sloped downwards slightly towards its discharge end. Solids and sludges are fed into the high end of the kiln, and are tumbled and mixed by the cylinder's slow rotation. Combustion is initiated through the use of supplementary fuel; soil and other materials with poor heating values require considerable amounts of fuel to maintain combustion. The degree of destruction of organic contaminants within a kiln depends on residence time, temperature, and turbulence. Residual ash is discharged through air-lock doors at the low end of the kiln and is quenched with water before final disposal. Combustion gases pass into a secondary combustion chamber. Rotary kilns are generally operated at low vacuums to prevent the escape of gases into the atmosphere. Air pollution control devices used in kiln installations include quench chambers to reduce gas temperatures, venturi scrubbers to

capture particulates entrained in the gas stream, packed-tower scrubbers to remove acidic gases, and mist eliminators to trap liquid droplets.

Rotary kilns are used to treat hazardous wastes in many countries. Centralized, full-service treatment facilities in Europe employ rotary kilns as their major treatment unit. In the U.S., on-site rotary kilns have been in operation since before the promulgation of hazardous waste disposal regulations, and EPA has developed specifications for a mobile rotary kiln suitable for cleanup activities at remote sites.

A well designed and operated facility can achieve destruction efficiencies greater than 99.99%. During the combustion process, however, air and water pollutants and residual ash are created. The incomplete combustion of certain organics is a potential source of dioxins, furans, and other extremely toxic chemicals. Heavy metals and toxic organics may be major contaminants of incinerator ash. Poor design and operation can potentially lead to serious pollution problems.

Rotary kilns used in cement manufacture are particularly appropriate for hazardous-waste destruction because of high operating temperatures and the dry-scrubber action of cementitious materials. General Portland, Inc. of Lebec, California burns high-Btu, low-chlorine solvent wastes to provide up to 25% of its heating requirements. This facility is the only off-site incinerator currently operating in California.

Other Incineration Technologies

- Fixed Hearth Incineration: Liquid and solid wastes are burned in a chamber operating in starved-air mode. Combustion products proceed into a second chamber for complete combustion. Fixed-hearth incinerators are relatively simple devices with low throughput and limited ability to destroy stable compounds, such as halogenated organics. These incinerators are most commonly used for infectious wastes.

- Liquid Injection: Liquids and slurries that can be easily atomized are injected into a combustion chamber, mixed thoroughly with air, and burned. These devices operate at high temperatures and are suited to effective destruction of halogenated hydrocarbons such as PCBs. In addition to facilities on land,

ocean-going vessels have been outfitted as liquid-injection incinerators. EPA, however, has not issued any permits for test burns at sea, and the environmental safety of using this technology offshore is highly controversial.

- Fluidized Bed Incineration: Wastes are introduced into a refractory-lined chamber containing preheated inert granular material such as sand. Combustion air blown through the granules partially suspends them, forming a fluid combustion bed. Organic wastes mixed, heated and aerated by the fluidized material burn; the fine particulates remaining are entrained in the combustion gas and are captured by air-pollution control equipment. Fluidized-bed incinerators can accept both liquid and solid wastes and are extensively used in the petroleum, paper, and sewage-treatment industries.

- Infrared Incineration: A metal conveyor belt carries wastes under a series of infrared elements. Off-gases pass into a secondary combustion chamber; ashes fall into a hopper. Low air flow limits emissions of volatile organics and particulates. In addition to its use in managing hazardous wastes, this system can be used to regenerate activated carbon. It is also suitable for mobile waste-destruction units.

Flameless Oxidation Technologies

- Wet-Air Oxidation: Air is bubbled through liquid wastes at high temperatures and pressures, resulting in oxidation reactions analogous to combustion. Contaminants remain in the liquid wastes, rather than escaping into the atmosphere. Balanced against this advantage are several limitations: wet-air oxidation is limited to nonhalogenated wastes, it cannot achieve 99.99% destruction of many chemicals, and it is restricted to dilute liquid wastes.

- Supercritical Water: Aqueous organic and inorganic wastes at very high temperature and pressure (supercritical region) are mixed with oxygen. Contaminants are rapidly oxidized. The process is exothermic and generates recoverable heat. This emerging technology is suitable for mobile facilities and may prove less expensive than conventional incineration.

- Advanced Electrical Reactor (AER): Wastes are heated to extremely high temperatures within a special reactor. Nitrogen gas flowing through the chamber prevents deposition of the reactants or their products on surfaces within the chamber. Reaction products include inert gases and salts; if additives are mixed with the wastes, nonleachable granules can be formed. Radioactive wastes are thus converted to glassy beads, and hexavalent chromium to inert ferrochrome granules. An emerging technology, AER can be used for liquids and finely divided nonliquid wastes, and is suitable for mobile destruction units.

Stabilization

Waste stabilization techniques are designed to reduce the mobility of contaminants and their potential for release into the environment. Stabilization employs both physical and chemical techniques to

- reduce the solubility of wastes
- detoxify contaminants
- decrease the surface are of the wastes
- improve handling and physical characteristics.

No form of stabilization can eliminate hazardous waste; indeed the quantity of waste is increased often by 100% or more, adding to transportation costs and the consumption of landfill volume. Although all stabilized materials should pass standardized leachate tests before placement in landfills, it remains unknown whether wastes so treated will remain forever imprisoned, or whether the stabilizing media can eventually deteriorate, releasing environmental contaminants.

Waste groups considered appropriate by DHS for stabilization include asbestos wastes, baghouse waste, pharmaceutical waste, metal-containing sludges, nonmetallic inorganic sludges, and fluid catalytic-cracker waste.

The importance of stabilizing asbestos wastes will increase over the next few years as pipe insulation and other materials are removed from schools and public buildings. Unstabilized asbestos wastes are technically not hazardous as far as disposal goes, as even Class III landfills eliminate the escape of asbestos particles into air and water. Most haulers, however, will not transport asbestos that has not been stabilized as hazardous waste because of transport safety requirements, and landfills are reluctant to take on handling of unstabilized asbestos.

Stabilization is often known as solidification or fixation. A number of methods have been developed. The final products of stabilization range from loose, soil-like materials to solid monolithic blocks to plastics, depending on the technology used.

Cement and Pozzolanic Processes

Hazardous wastes may be mixed with portland cement or with pozzolanic mixtures of lime and fly ash, blast-furnace slag, or other silicaceous material. Stabilization can be applied to inorganic liquids, solids, and sludges. Liquid is often removed from the waste before solidification, although some water is needed to form the solid material. Solidification in a cementitious or pozzolanic matrix has several advantages:

- o particulates, such as asbestos, are physically immobilized
- o heavy metals are chemically bound and rendered insoluble
- o nonsolid materials are transformed into solids having some structural stability
- o the permeability and surface ares of the waste has been considerably reduced.

Organic wastes are poor candidates for solidification in cementitious or pozzolanic mixtures, first, because organics do not chemically bind to the matrix, and second, because concentrations of organics interfere with solidification reactions.

Polymerization

Wastes are combined with monomeric compounds and catalyst; the monomers polymerize and entrap the wastes. Urea-formaldehyde and polyester systems have been tested. Although polymerization requires less solidifying material and produces a lighter product than cementitious processes, the long-term chemical stability and physical strength of the polymeric product cannot be guaranteed.

Thermoplastic Techniques

Molten thermoplastic materials, such as bitumen and polyethylene, are mixed with wastes and allowed to solidify. Wastes are trapped within the thermoplastic matrix. This technology is expensive and limited to wastes that will not degrade or dissolve the thermoplastic. The solid material, moreover, sometimes cracks, undermining the imprisonment of the wastes.

Surface Encapsulation

Wastes solidified or stabilized by methods such as those outlined above are sometimes coated with a protective, impermeable material, usually an organic polymer.

RESIDUALS DEPOSITORIES

Almost all hazardous waste treatment and destruction technologies produce sludges, ash, cementitious blocks, or other residual wastes. These materials are often themselves irreducible, yet still retain some toxicity. DHS expects that these residuals will be placed in highly secure landfills known as residuals depositories. DHS suggests that these facilities would be much safer than other secure hazardous waste landfills because the wastes they would contain would have much reduced toxicity and toxic components would be solidified.

There is some question as to the form residuals depositories will ultimately take. Although the DHS Guidelines present siting criteria for residuals depositories, no definition of such facilities now exists in any California or federal statute or regulation. The technical description of a repository in the Guidelines includes features that are

controversial among hazardous waste experts. DHS suggests that some materials buried at repositories could later be retrieved for recycling; this may be questionable in that techniques used to immobilize and chemically bind hazardous wastes make these materials resistant to recycling. The feasibility of a mobile roof to keep rainwater off active deposition areas has also come under criticism.

Appendix E

Maps of Hazardous Waste Facilities

Appendix F

DHS Siting Criteria

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES
SITING CRITERIA

DESCRIPTION OF SPECIFIC SITING CRITERIA:

HIGH HAZARD AREAS: (Those areas in which human and animal life could be jeopardized if fugitive releases occur.)

Seismic: No facilities should be placed within 200 feet of an active or recently active fault (California Administrative Code (CAC), Title 22, Section 66391 (a) (f11) A (1) and (2).

Floodplains: This includes areas subject to flooding by dam or levee failure and natural causes such as river flooding, rainfall or snowmelt, tsunamis, seiches, and coastal flooding.

Repositories: Repositories may not be located in areas subject to 100-year events, even with protection (Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Title 40, Section 264.18 (b); and CAC Title 22, Section 66391 (a) (11) (b)).

All Other Facilities: May be built in areas subject to 100-year flooding if protected by engineered solutions, such as berms, raising above flood levels, etc.

Wetlands: No facilities shall be located in wetlands such as saltwater, fresh water, and brackish marshes, swamps and bogs inundated by surface or groundwater with a frequency to support, under normal circumstances, a prevalence of vegetative or aquatic life which requires saturated soil conditions for growth and reproduction, as defined in adopted general, regional or state plans.

Habitat of Endangered Species No facilities should be located within critical habitat areas, as defined in adopted general, regional or state plans.

Unstable Soils: Facilities located within these areas should have engineered design features to assure structural stability. This category includes steep slopes and areas subject to liquification and subsidence due to natural causes.

Major Recharge Areas for Aquifiers: Repositories: Repositories should be prohibited within areas known or suspected to be supplying principal recharge to a regional aquifier, as defined in adopted general, regional or state plans.

All Other Facilities: Facilities should be discouraged from being located in such areas. If located in these areas, facilities should provide properly engineered spill containment features, inspection measures and other environmental protection controls.

PUBLIC SAFETY: (Those areas in which criteria should protect the public.)

Distance From Residences: Repositories: A buffer zone of 2,000 feet is required for any hazardous waste residual repository (Health and Safety Code, Section 25202.5 (b) and (d)), unless the owner proves to the Department's satisfaction that a 2,000 foot buffer zone is not required to protect public health and safety.

All Other Facilities: Risk assessments shall be made when permitting a facility. This should consider the physical and chemical characteristics of the specific type of wastes that will be handled, the design features of the facility, and any need for buffering residential areas or other sensitive areas from adverse emissions from a proposed facility.

Distance From Immobile Populations:

For All Facilities: Risk assessments, performed at time of permitting, shall be used to determine the need for buffer zones between the facility and immobile populations. This risk assessment will consider the physical and chemical characteristics of the specific types of wastes which will be handled and the design features of the facility and proximity to immobile populations. Immobile populations include schools, hospitals, convalescent homes, prisons, facilities for the mentally ill, etc.

Proximity to Major Transportation Routes:

Repositories: Repositories should have good access to major transportation routes, but may have to be more distant from waste generation sites than other types of facilities because of their need for larger land areas.

All Other Facilities: Facilities other than repositories should be located so as to minimize distances to major transportation routes and designed to accommodate heavy vehicles.

All Facilities: Road networks leading to major transportation routes should not pass through residential neighborhoods, should minimize residential frontages in other areas, and should be demonstrated to be safe with regard to road design and construction, accident rates, excessive traffic, etc.

PHYSICAL LIMITATIONS OF THE SITE AREA: (Areas which, because of their existing physical characteristics, must be utilized in specified ways.)

Permeable Strata and Soils:

Repositories: Repositories shall conform to the requirements of the State Water Resources Control Board.

All Other Facilities: All aboveground facilities should have engineered structural design features, common to other types of industrial facilities. These features would include spill containment and monitoring devices.

Nonattainment Air Areas[11]	All Facilities: Siting should not be precluded from these areas unless risk assessments performed as a part of permitting, considering the physical and chemical characteristics of the specific types of wastes that will be handled and design features of the facility, show that emissions will significantly contribute to Nonattainment of standards, that such emissions cannot be mitigated and that the emissions from such facilities are significantly greater than those associated with transportation of hazardous wastes out of this area.
PSD Air Areas[12]	Transfer and Storage Facilities: These facilities could be permitted in PSD areas, if they are necessary to also handle potentially hazardous wastes generated by visitors or residents in recreational or cultural facility areas which are in the PSD zone. All Other Facilities: Unless an analysis for a specific proposed facility shows that air emissions cannot be adequately mitigated, other facilities can be established in PSD areas. These facilities can be established in PSD areas. These facilities, however, may not be located near or within national parks, wilderness and memorial areas, and other similarly dedicated areas.

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[11] Nonattainment air areas are those areas in which one or more of the critical air pollutants exceeds the National Ambient Air Standards, and have not achieved standards required by the federal Clean Air Act (see TRM, Part I).

[12] Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD). PSD areas are those which meet the ambient air standards of the Clean Air Act, and thus should be prevented from significant deterioration.

Prime Agricultural Lands:	All Facilities: Prime agricultural lands, under California law, may not be used for urban purposes unless an overriding public need is served. When siting hazardous waste management facilities in these areas, overriding public service needs must be demonstrated.
Depth to Ground-Water:	Repositories: Repositories shall meet siting requirements of the State Water Resources Control Board. All Other Facilities: Other facilities may be located in high groundwater areas if the engineered design of the containment structure is capable of withstanding failure because of geologic or soil failures which may arise.

LOCATION-SPECIFIC CRITERIA: (These are criteria which could affect the location of the sites, but are not necessarily site specific.)

Proximity to Public Facilities:	All Facilities: Potential adverse impacts which could occur because of proximity of the facilities to place where large numbers of people may gather shall be determined as a part of the risk assessment conducted in the permitting process. This should consider the physical and chemical characteristics of the wastes that will be handled and the design features of the facility. Proximity to other public facilities such as corporation yards, utilities, roads, large open spaces on military reservations and state school lands in remote areas may be acceptable. Repositories: Self-sufficient services may be necessary. Transfer/Storage Facilities: Self-sufficient services may be appropriate, where these facilities are necessary to serve remote rural areas. In urban areas, public services should be available.

	All Other Facilities: Public water and sewer services and emergency services should be readily available.
Proximity to Waste Generation Stream:	Repositories: Repositories may be located more distant from waste generation sources than other facilities because of their need for larger land areas. All Other Facilities: These should be located close to waste generation sources to minimize the risks of transportation.
Industrial, Commercial, and Specially Zoned Lands:	Hazardous waste management facilities, other than residuals repositories, are basically industrial facilities. Generally, it is appropriate to site them in industrial and commercial zones. However, the siting of hazardous waste management facilities is not required to be limited to these zones if special zones are created. Because repositories usually require large land areas, it may not be practical or economical to site them in developed commercial or industrial areas. Specially zoned areas or rezoning of other areas may be appropriate. All counties should have some type of zoning which will allow siting of different types of hazardous waste management facilities.
Recreational, Cultural or Aesthetic Areas[14]	Low-Volume Transfer and Storage Facilities: Such facilities may be allowed in these areas if necessary to handle hazardous wastes generated by visitors, workers or residents in these areas.

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[14] Cultural areas include historic preservation, Indian reservations or other areas of significant cultural interest.

Aesthetic areas are those with scenic designation in state or locally adopted general plans.

	All Other Facilities: Other facilities should not be allowed in these areas.
Mineral Resources Areas:	All Facilities: No facilities should be sited so as to preclude extraction of minerals necessary to sustain the economy of the State.
Military Lands:	It is the policy of the Department of Defense (DOD) that military land shall not be considered for establishment of public hazardous waste management facilities. This policy is considered nonnegotiable by DOD.
Other State, Federal and Indian Lands:	The criteria listed above are suitable for use in determining the suitability of lands within these areas for siting of hazardous waste management facilities.

Appendix G

Regulatory Framework

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK FOR SITING OF TSD FACILITIES: PRE-TANNER AND POST-TANNER

This appendix briefly describes the siting process and the major changes that have occurred under the Tanner bill. This appendix may also clarify certain aspects of the Tanner Process.

Summary of Permitting Process

Siting and building a TSD facility in California requires permits from one local and several state and regional agencies.

Land Use Permit: The local lead agency (typically the planning department) issues land use permits; these permits must be obtained by the proponents of any new developments, including TSD facilities. The local lead agency generally also determines the need to conform to CEQA via an EIR or a negative declaration. The land use permit addresses primarily local concerns from the local standpoint; CEQA provides a uniform statewide framework for analyzing potential environmental impacts from the proposed land use.

RCRA Permit: The RCRA permit is the only permit required solely for TSD facilities. The state DHS regional offices issue these permits. Large or controversial facilities are reviewed by DHS headquarters in Sacramento. Operators of facilities built before 1978 (roughly) were initially required to submit a Part A permit application providing a summary description of their operations. New facilities require a more detailed Part B application. Older facilities now covered by Part A documents are considered Interim Status Facilities and must submit applications for Part B permits.

RCRA permits cover conformance with all applicable aspects of the state hazardous waste control law (Health and Safety Code Division 20, Chapter 6.5) including waste types, volumes, waste handling, treatment and disposal methods, emergency response (including requirements to report to local government), worker safety, placarding, and buffer zones. DHS is not yet fully authorized by EPA to issue permits for incinerators and disposal sites. EPA plays an active role in the issuance of permits for these facilities.

RCRA permits do not apply to deep-well injection sites. Federal lawmakers recognized the potential impacts of deep-well injection years before the passage of RCRA. As a result, this form of disposal is regulated by EPA under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act. Because they were promulgated before hazardous wastes became a major national concern, the regulations covering deep-well injection are, ironically, less stringent than RCRA. California is considering an underground injection control program; meanwhile potential impacts of deep-well injection are regulated strictly under other state laws, substantially limiting the ability of proponents to site these facilities.

Waste Discharge Requirement: The Regional Water Quality Control Boards issue these permits for all facilities that could potentially have an impact on surface and groundwaters. Permits for large or controversial projects are also reviewed by the state Water Resources Control Board. Subchapter 15 of the California Water Code sets forth permit requirements specific to TSD facilities. These are equivalent or more stringent than requirements under RCRA, and cover liners, leachate detection and collection, groundwater- and vadose-zone monitoring, siting criteria such as 100-year flood zones, distance from earthquake faults, and depth to groundwater, and operational requirements including minimum freeboard on ponds, and discharges to water bodies or artificial impoundments. (Indirect discharges via sewers require permits from the appropriate POTW.)

The RWQCBs operate under state mandate but are largely autonomous relative to the state Board. Some RWQCB members are appointed by the Governor; the remainder are appointed by local governments.

Authority to Construct and Authority to Operate: These permits cover all types of industrial facilities that may potentially cause air impacts. The construction permit specifies equipment requirements, particularly for air pollution control. The operation permit covers the type and frequency of ongoing monitoring and allowable levels of contamination, and is generally issued after a test burn. The issuing agencies (Air Pollution Control Districts and Air Quality Management Districts) are most concerned with incinerators, which among TSD facilities present the greatest likelihood of causing serious air pollution problems. The degree of concern regarding other types of TSD facilities, such as transfer or recycling operations, depends on the viewpoint of the specific Air District in question.

The state Air Resources Board (ARB) oversees permits issued for all types of TSD facilities by the regional Air Districts. EPA reviews permits for incinerators and disposal sites. The level of ARB and EPA oversight depends on these agencies' assessment of the technical capability of the particular Air District. Some Air Districts exercise substantial discretion regarding important parts of the construction and operation permits, including determining the need for risk assessments and test burns. The South Coast and the Bay Area Air Quality Management Districts have a great deal of expertise and are essentially autonomous. The rural Air Districts rely on the ARB for substantial technical assistance.

Like the RWQCBs, the Air Districts are established under state law but are separate from the state ARB. Each part of the state is regulated either under a regional Air Quality Management District (AQMD), which governs air quality in several counties, or under an Air Pollution Control District (APCD), which regulates air quality in a single county. Unlike the RWQCBs, the governing boards for the Air Districts generally include only representatives from the regulated county or counties. As a result, the AQMDs and particularly the APCDs are often sensitive to local political pressure. When state legislators determined that such pressure was preventing the South Coast AQMD from making the tough decisions required to improve regional air quality, they passed a bill to include state level representation on that District's governing board.

Solid Waste Facilities Permit: Designated and special wastes are solid wastes that have handling and disposal requirements similar to hazardous wastes. Sites accepting such wastes are permitted by State Solid Waste Management Board. Often the State Solid Waste permits are issued through the County.

Before Tanner

In states that do not have independent jurisdiction under RCRA, EPA issues RCRA permits to TSD facilities. EPA issues to each approved facility constructed in these states a single permit containing all the requirements which in California are overseen by DHS, the RWQCBs, and the Air Districts. From the standpoint of a facility proponent, the need to obtain several permits from a variety of agencies is a serious hindrance to facility siting in California. Yet California needs facilities to manage its growing hazardous wastestream, particularly after the landfill ban comes into effect in 1990.

Several efforts have been made to ease the permitting process. A number of legislators have authored bills to establish a state EPA that would have full jurisdiction under RCRA. None of these bills has been successful. In 1982, however, after the original California land disposal restrictions were written, the Governor's Office of Appropriate Technology (OAT) and the Office of Permit Assistance (OPA) in the Governor's Office of Planning and Research developed a way to improve the permitting and CEQA process.

Under the streamlined process, OPA could set up a meeting between the proponent of a TSD facility and representatives of each of the state and local lead agencies, and in some cases EPA. The agency representatives discussed their requirements and named agency contact persons. These meetings were held at the beginning of the permit process and had two major benefits. First, they enabled facility proponents to apply for all the state and local permits and begin the CEQA process simultaneously, collapsing the review process in time without reducing its effectiveness. Second, the meetings provided greater agency accountability, encouraging the agencies to be clear and consistent about permit requirements.

The streamlined permit process, which applies only to TSD facilities, has not until recently had the status of law. The process was instead adopted administratively by OPA with the concurrence of state agencies.

Effects of the Tanner Legislation

The Tanner legislation has changed the facility permitting process in three important ways. First, the basic structure of the permit streamlining process has been adopted into law. Second, the Tanner bill provides for greater public input into siting. Third, the legislation establishes a state level process for appealing disputed local siting decisions.

Increased Public Input: The Tanner bill increases the time for early public review of a TSD facility by 90 days. Before Tanner, the first step in the permit process was the proponent's application for a land use permit. Proponents are now required to send a Notice of Intent to OPA 90 days before submitting any permits. OPA notifies the affected state agencies and the local lead agency, and the legislative body governing the local agency appoints a Local Assessment Committee. At the end of this waiting period,

OPA holds a public meeting to present the plans for the proposed facility and to discuss the approval process.

The most important change wrought by the Tanner bill may be the increased opportunity for local input established through the role of county level Local Assessment Committees. The LACs bring important constituencies previously excluded from the permitting process into positions of power and responsibility. The law stipulates that each LAC include two representatives of affected businesses or industries, two representatives of environmental or public interest groups, and three other citizens. The last three members will likely provide the swing votes. The Tanner bill does not stipulate how the counties are to select committee members. In most cases this task will fall to the Board of Supervisors. The appointment of individual committee members may depend less on their ability to understand and assess the ramifications of a new TSD facility than on local political pressures.

The law allows the LAC to request funds from the TSD proponent to pay for third party review. OPA establishes the fee, however, receives it from the facility proponent, and pays it into a special account within the state General Fund. OPA then applies to the Legislature for grants appropriated out of the fund to pay the third party consultant. The Tanner bill fails to establish how much money the proponent can be expected to furnish for third party review.

The LACs have an extremely broad power under the law to negotiate the terms of the land use permit, yet important aspects of how that power will be exercised remain undefined. The LAC members are not paid for their work on the committee, nor are they provided with staff. Each LAC will therefore obtain support and technical information on the proposed facility from the staff of the local agency. Some LACs may also depend on the local agency for information on their potential powers. Although the LAC is empowered to request funds for third party review, the local agency in fact executes the consultant's contract and may therefore have substantial influence over the results of the review. Finally, although the LAC negotiates the terms and conditions of the permit, the local agency issues it; the Tanner bill does not spell out what will happen if the LAC and the local agency simply disagree about conditions on a given project. In many counties, the effectiveness of the LAC in providing nonagency input will depend on the characteristics of its individual members and on its relationship with the lead agency.

State Level Appeals Process: The third major change under Tanner is the establishment of a state level appeals process. Both proponents and opponents of a given TSD facility can appeal a siting decision made by the LAC. No appeal can be brought unless all state permits have been issued; appeals by TSD facility opponents must also await issuance of the land use permit. This provision acts as a barrier to the appeals process. It encourages both proponents and opponents to attempt to come to a compromise, rather than risk all on an appeal so late in the process.

The Governor makes the initial decision whether an appeal is authorized under the law. If such a determination is made, the appeal is sent before a seven-member Appeals Board convened by the Governor. Like the LACs, this Appeals Board will have a composition determined by law: the heads of DHS, the state Water Resources Control Board, and the ARB; two county supervisors and two city council members, one of each from the affected jurisdiction. The supervisors on the board are nominated by the County Supervisors Association of California, and the city council members by the League of California Cities; the appointments of the supervisors and city council persons are made one each by the Speaker of the Assembly and the Senate Rules Committee. The mandated membership of the board carefully balances the influence of the governor, the two houses of the legislature, and the local government associations.

If the local agency has rejected a land use permit application, the Appeals Board decides whether to accept for review a proponent's appeal on the weight of the local agency's reasons for its action versus the weight of state, regional, or county hazardous waste management goals and policies. A proponent may also appeal one or more permit conditions if the conditions are demonstrably so onerous and restrictive as to prevent facility operation. A facility opponent may only appeal on the grounds that the land use permit conditions do not adequately protect public health, safety, or welfare. (Protection of the environment is not called out in this portion of the Tanner bill, but is perhaps assumed under public welfare.)

The Board's determination to uphold or reject the local land use decision is based on whether that decision was consistent with the siting criteria embodied in the CHWMP and adopted into the county General Plan. If the county has not adopted a CHWMP, or if the CHWMP has been rejected by DHS, the Appeals Board will refer to the applicable portions of the General Plan, such as zoning provisions. Where the board determines that

the permit conditions unfairly prevent operation of a facility, or do not sufficiently protect public health, safety, or welfare, the board may force the local land use agency to change the conditions.

In sum, the Tanner legislation strikes a new balance between the players in TSD facility permitting. The law formalizes and extends public input into the permitting process through establishment of the LACs and through the CHWMP process. Conversely, the law severely limits local power to grant or deny the land use permit and set permit condition outside of CHWMP criteria acceptable to DHS, and instead vests the final permitting power in the state.

Appendix H

Chemicals Known to Cause Cancer

CHEMICALS KNOWN TO CAUSE CANCER OR REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Part Of:
"Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986"
(Proposition 65)

As Implemented By:
State of California
Health and Welfare Agency
1600 Ninth Street, Room 450
Sacramento, CA 95814

The Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 requires that the Governor revise and republish at least once per year the list of chemicals known to the State to cause cancer or reproductive toxicity. Comments should be directed to the State's lead agency for implementation of the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act:

State of California
Health and Welfare Agency
1600 Ninth Street, Room 450
Sacramento, CA 95814

Note: (1) The identification number is the Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) Registry Number. No CAS number is given when several substances are presented as a single listing.

(2) The date refers to the initial appearance of the chemical on the list.

CARCINOGENS

Chemical	CAS Number	Date
2-Acetylaminofluorene	53963	July 1, 1987
Acrylonitrile	107131	July 1, 1987
Adriamycin	23214928	July 1, 1987
AF-2; 2-(2-furyl)-3-(5-nitro-2-furyl) acrylamide	3688537	July 1, 1987
ortho-Aminoazotoluene	97563	July 1, 1987
4-Aminobiphenyl (4-Aminodiphenyl)	92671	February 27, 1987
2 Amino-5-(5-nitro-2-furyl)-1,3,4-thiadiazole	712685	July 1, 1987
Amitrole	61825	July 1, 1987

ortho-Anisidine and ortho-Anisidine hydrochloride	90400	July 1, 1987
Analgesic mixtures containing phenacetin	—	February 27, 1987
Aramite	140578	July 1, 1987
Arsenic (inorganic arsenic compounds)	—	February 27, 1987
Asbestos	1332214	February 27, 1987
Auramine	492808	July 1, 1987
Azaserine	115026	July 1, 1987
Azathioprine	446866	February 27, 1987
Benz(a)anthracene	56553	July 1, 1987
Benzene	71432	February 27, 1987
Benzidine (and its salts)	92875	February 27, 1987
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	205992	July 1, 1987
Benzo(j)fluoranthene	205823	July 1, 1987
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	207089	July 1, 1987
Benzo(a)pyrene	50326	July 1, 1987
Benzotrichloride	98077	July 1, 1987
Benzyl violet 4B	1694093	July 1, 1987
Beryllium and beryllium compound	—	October, 1987
N, N-Bis (2-chloroethyl)-2-naphtylamine (Chlornapazine)	494031	February 27, 1987
Bischloroethyl nitrosourea (BCNU)	154938	July 1, 1987
Bis(chloromethyl) ether	542881	February 27, 1987
1,4-Butanediol dimethanesufonate (Myleran)	55981	February 27, 1987
beta-Butyrolactone	3068880	July 1, 1987
Cadmium and cadmium compounds	—	October 1, 1987
Carbon tetrachloride	56235	October 1, 1987
Certain combined chemotherapy for lymphomas	—	February 27, 1987
Chlorambucil	305033	February 27, 1987
Chloroform	67663	October 1, 1987
Chloromethyl methyl ether (technical grade)	107302	February 27, 1987
Chromium (hexavalent compounds)	—	February 27, 1987
Coke oven emissions	—	February 27, 1987

Conjugated estrogens	—	February 27, 1987
Cyclophosphamide	50180	February 27, 1987
DDT (1,1,1-Trichloro-2, 2-bis (p-chlorophenyl) ethane	50293	October 1, 1987
1, 2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	96128	July 1, 1987
3-3'-Dichlorobenzidene	91941	October 1, 1987
Diethlystilbestrol	56531	February 27, 1987
Epichlorohydrin	106898	October 1, 1987
Ethylene dibromide	106934	July 1, 1987
1,2-Dichloroethane (Ethylene dichloride)	107602	October 1, 1987
Ethylyene oxide	75218	July 1, 1987
Hexachlorobenzene	118741	October 1, 1987
Hexachlorocyclohexane (technical grade)	—	October 1, 1987
Melphalan	148823	February 27, 1987
Methoxsalen with ultraviolet A therapy (PUVA)	298817	February 27, 1987
4, 4'Methylene bis(2-chloroaniline)	101144	July 1, 1987
Mustard Gas	505602	February 27, 1987
2-Naphthylamine	91598	February 27, 1987
Nickel refinery dust from the pyrometallurgical process	—	October 1, 1987
Nickel carbonyl	13463393	October 1, 1987
Nickel subsulfide	12035722	October 1, 1987
N-nitrosodi-n-butylamine	924163	October 1, 1987
N-nitrosodiethylamine	55185	October 1, 1987
N-nitrosodimethylamine	62759	October 1, 1987
N-nitroso-N-ethylurea	759739	October 1, 1987
N-nitroso-methylurea	684935	October 1, 1987
N-nitrosopyrrolidine	930552	October 1, 1987

Soots, tars, and lubricant base oils and derived products, specifically vacuum distallates, acid treated oils, aromatic oils, mildly solvent-refined oils, mildly hydrotreated oils, used engine oils, and mineral oils, when used in occupations such as mulespinning, metal machining, and jute processing.	—	February 27, 1987
Thorium dioxide	1314201	February 27, 1987
Treosulfan	299752	February 27, 1987
Vinyl chloride	75014	February 27, 1987

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICANTS

Aminopterin	54626	July 1, 1987
Chlorcyclizine hydrochloride	82939	July 1, 1987
1, 2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP)	96128	February 27, 1987
Diethylstilbestrol (DES)	56531	July 1, 1987
Diphenylhydantoin	630933	July 1, 1987
Ethyl alcohol in alcholic beverages	64175	October 1, 1987
Ethylene oxide	75218	February 27, 1987
Etretinate	54350480	July 1, 1987
Isotretinoin	4759482	July 1, 1987
Lead	7439921	February 27, 1987
Methyl mercury	—	July 1, 1987
Thalidomide	50351	July 1, 1987
Valproate	99661	July 1, 1987
Warfarin	81812	July 1, 1987

Appendix I

Intercounty Agreements

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT
INTERCOUNTY AGREEMENTS

Discussion Paper for County
Hazardous Waste Managers in ABAG Region
November 5, 1987

Introduction

The purpose of a California county negotiating intercounty agreements is to acknowledge the import from and export to other counties of hazardous wastes and to support the future availability of TSD facility capacity.

The type of intercounty agreements depend on the capability under State law of counties regulating the activities of the private sector generators, haulers, and TSD facility owners/operators. Since this question still remains unanswered, the paper presents two approaches using two broad assumptions:

- Approach #1 - No County authority to regulate private sector hazardous waste management.
- Approach #2 - County has authority to regulate private sector hazardous waste management.

INTERCOUNTY AGREEMENT
APPROACH #1

Purpose

To promote the availability of TSDF capacity through the routine sharing of information on waste quantities and facility capacities.

Approach

An exporting and importing county would sign a Memorandum of Understanding that establishes a system for mutual exchange of information. This approach assumes that counties have no real authority to regulate the movement of hazardous waste from generator to TSD facilities. Therefore, the MOU would serve to promote information sharing to give counties a better understanding of where waste goes for treatment, storage, and disposal and whether capacity problems will arise in the future.

Elements of MOU

- Acknowledge relationship between two counties with respect to import and export of hazardous wastes.
- Definition of terms
- Term of MOU (through the year 2000)
- Scope of MOU; i.e., focus on specified hazardous wastes
- Recognize need for better information in these areas:

    1) Capacity of TSDF
    2) Types and quantities of wastes accepted
    3) Quantities received in baseline year from exporting county
    4) Future changes in 1), 2), and 3)
    5) Names of generators

- Acknowledged commitment by exporting county to a waste reduction program by generators who are exporting wastes.

- Establish mechanism for setting up an information sharing system and a timeframe for implementation; under the Tanner plans, future county data management systems for hazardous waste need to be defined that respond to intercounty information sharing.

Active Participants in MOU

- Exporting county
- Importing county

Affected Entities

- Private and public generators, and haulers of hazardous waste and TSD facility owners/operators.

INTERCOUNTY AGREEMENT
APPROACH #2

Purpose

To assure TSDF capacity for hazardous waste that is exported to another California county.

Approach

An exporting and importing county would initiate a two-step process to negotiate allocation of available TSDF capacity by the importing county to the exporting county. This approach assumes that counties do have the authority to regulate the movement of hazardous waste from generator to TSD facilities. The two-step process would culminate in an agreement between an exporting county and the TSDF host county. The two steps are:

1) An MOU that establishes information sharing and the intent to negotiate a future binding agreement.

2) An agreement on future TSDF capacity.

Step #1 - Memorandum of Understanding

Same as Approach #1 with this addition to elements of MOU:

- Acknowledge intent to begin negotiations on the allocation of future TSDF capacity and on mitigation due to the TSDF host county within specified timeframe.

Step #2 - Intercounty Agreement

Once the MOU is in place and there is a clearer picture through the Tanner plans and ongoing data collection about the import-export situation, the participating counties can begin to negotiate the complex elements of an actual agreement to allocate a capacity.

ELEMENTS OF AN INTERCOUNTY AGREEMENT

- Acknowledge the relationship between two counties with respect to import and export of hazardous waste.
- Establish relationship of agreement with the County Hazardous Waste Management Plan (CHWMP).
- Establish role and authority of County to regulate private hazardous waste management industry.
- Define the authorized quantities of hazardous waste from exporting county that are subject to agreement.
- Define term of agreement.
- Establish the type of data collection system necessary to monitor the follow-up of hazardous waste to the specified TSDF.
- Establish a criteria for sufficient change in the imported wastestream to warrant an amendment to the CHWMP.
- Establish terms of mitigation measures to host county (e.g., user fees, cash payments, land value guarantees, tipping fees).

ACTIVE PARTICIPANTS IN MOU

- Exporting county
- Importing county
- TSDF owner/operator

AFFECTED ENTITIES

- Private and public generators, and haulers of hazardous wastes.

Appendix J

Financial Assistance for Hazardous Waste Projects

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE PROJECTS

Department of Health Services

The Department of Health Services sponsors the Hazardous Waste Reduction Grant Program. The purpose of the program, required by California law, is to provide funding for innovative projects involving hazardous waste reduction, recycling, or treatment. Grants are given to private individuals, companies, universities, governmental agencies, and private organizations. The Department selects proposals that offer the greatest opportunity to significantly reduce the generation of hazardous waste in California.

Grants are available in four stages:

- o Step I -- Feasibility Studies
- o Step II -- Project Design
- o Step III -- Construction, and
- o Step IV -- Evaluation

For more information contact:

John Low or Arvind Shaw
Alternative Technology and
Policy Development Section
Toxic Substances Control Division
Department of Health Services
714/744 P Street
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 324-1807

California Pollution Control Financing Authority

The California Pollution Control Financing Authority (CPCFA), created in 1972, provides financing for pollution control equipment. CPCFA offers loans with lower interest rates and longer payback times than are generally available from private sources. CPCFA raises money through the sale of tax-exempt bonds. Since its inception, CPCFA has floated bonds with a total worth over $2 billion. Loans have been provided for projects ranging in cost from $75,000 to $200,000,000. Approximately one-third of the CPCFA bond issues sold since 1974 have been for air pollution control; one-quarter have been for water pollution control; and another quarter have been for combined air and water pollution control projects. The remainder (one-sixth) have been for solid waste and waste-to-energy projects.

CPCFA is developing several new programs which provide support for small businesses. Some of these programs are specifically designed to finance hazardous waste control programs. The structure of CPCFA's programs are subject to change pending changes in the state and federal tax codes.

For information on CPCFA's programs contact:

Mr. Douglas Chandler
Executive Secretary
California Pollution Control
Financing Authority
915 Capitol Mall, Room 110
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 445-9597

Small Business Administration

The Federal Small Business Administration (SBA) offers pollution control financing guarantees. Under this program the borrowing company obtains a loan from a private source, such as a bank, with the understanding that the loan is an obligation of the Federal Government. The SBA agrees to make timely payments to the lender in the event that the borrower defaults.

The guarantees are avilable only for projects which have as their primary purpose achieving compliance with environmental regulations. To be eligible for the guarantee the borrowing company must be an independently-owned, small business

SOURCE: "Alternative Technology for Recycling and Treatment of Hazardous Wastes: The Third Biennial Report", Toxic Substances Control Division, July 1986

operated for profit; the company must have a minimum five-year operating history with profitable operation in any three of the past five years. The company must be ineligible for a comparable loan without the federal guarantee.

For information on SBAs pollution control financing guarantees contact:

Mr. Robert Tallon
Pollution Control Financing Staff
Small Business Administration
1441 L Street, N.W., Room 808
Washington, DC 20416
(202) 653-2548

Pooled Loan Marketing Corporation

The Pooled Loan Marketing Corporation (PLMC), a private corporation, offers a secondary market for loans bearing the SBA Pollution Control Financing Guarantee. PLMC both purchases existing loans and negotiates with companies and potential lenders to purchase loans once issued.

For information on PLMC's secondary loan purchases contact:

Mr. James E. McCall
General Manager
Pooled Loan Marketing Corporation
P.O. Box 946
Solana Beach, CA 92075
(800) 833-7565
(toll-free from California)
(800) 233-7565
(toll-free outside California)

PLMC pools small loans to create a larger package which is more easily marketed. Other private concerns, such as banks, and public concerns, such as CPCFA, may offer similar services.

Environmental Protection Agency

Like other federal agencies with large extra-mural research programs, EPA maintains a small business innovative research program. The program, which is restricted to small businesses, is designed to sponsor and promote highly innovative pollution control research. One topic area concerns solid and hazardous waste disposal and pollution control.

Grants are awarded in two phases. The first phase involves a six-month feasibility study and is eligible for up to $50,000. Applications for Phase I are accepted between November and January. Companies interested in receiving applications should send a request in October to:

Ms. Dana Lloyd
Contracts Specialist
Contract Management Division CMD-33
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Research Triangle Park, NC 27711

Phase II is a development phase which is open only to companies that have successfully completed Phase I. Proposals are ranked by a peer review panel on the basis of the submitted proposal and the results of Phase I. Scientific feasibility is the primary criteria. Phase II projects may have a one-year or two-year duration and are eligible for up to $150,000.

Phase III is a entrepreneurial phase and does not involve EPA Small Business Innovative Research funding.

For information contact:

Mr. Walter Preston
SBIR-Program Manager
U.S. EPA RD-675
401 M. Street, S.W.
Washington, DC 20460
(202) 382-7445

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Note: This list is not exhaustive, other sources of financing for hazardous waste projects include private foundations, banks, and other government entities.

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Appendix K

Flood Zone Ordinance

premises at the date of expiration. (Ord. 3806 §36, 1988: prior code §9446(f))

17.24.070 Issuance. The variance and building permit thereto shall not be issued until ten days following the date the approving authority granted the variance. If an appeal has been regularly made, the appeal shall stay the issuance of the variance and permit until the appeal has been acted upon pursuant to Chapter 17.08. (Ord. 3806 §37, 1988: prior code §9446(g))

17.24.080 Reconsideration. No application shall be reconsidered and no new application shall be considered for a variance previously acted upon within one year of the date of the action unless the planning director finds that there has been a substantial change in the circumstances under consideration in the original proceeding. (Ord. 3806 §38, 1988: prior code §9446(h))

17.24.090 Appeals. All appeals on variance actions shall be conducted pursuant to Chapter 17.08. (Ord. 3806 §40, 1988: prior code §9446(i))

17.24.100 Administrative lot size variance. In the following zones: A, RE, R2A and R1A, the planning director may grant a variance from the required minimum lot size as determined by the zoning in effect upon a specified parcel of land not to exceed ten percent of the required area. The variance shall be subject to all the regular provisions and considerations of Sections 17.24.040 through 17.24.060 and shall only be allowed on lots in existence on the effective date of the ordinance codified in this article. (Prior code §9446(j))

Chapter 17.25

FLOOD DAMAGE PREVENTION ORDINANCE

Sections:

17.25.010 Statutory authorization, findings of fact, purpose and objectives. A. Statutory Authorization. The

ordinance codified in this chapter to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare, and to minimize public and private losses due to flood conditions in specific areas by provisions designed:

1. To protect human life and health;

2. To minimize expenditure of public money for costly flood-control projects;

3. To minimize the need for rescue and relief efforts associated with flooding and generally undertaken at the expense of the general public;

4. To minimize prolonged business interruptions;

5. To minimize damage to public facilities and utilities such as water and gas mains, electric, telephone and sewer lines, streets and bridges located in areas of special flood hazard;

6. To help maintain a stable tax base by providing for the second use and development of areas of special flood hazard so as to minimize future blight areas;

7. To insure that potential buyers are notified that property is in an area of special flood hazard;

8. To insure that those who occupy the areas of special flood hazard assume responsibility for their actions; and

9. To provide property owners the opportunity of purchasing flood insurance through the National Flood Insurance Program.

D. Methods of Reducing Flood Losses. In order to accomplish its purposes, this chapter includes methods and provisions for:

1. Restricting or prohibiting uses which are dangerous to health, safety, and property due to water or erosion hazards, or which result in damaging increases in erosion or in flood heights or velocities;

2. Requiring that uses vulnerable to floods, including facilities which serve such uses, be protected against flood damage at the time of initial construction;

3. Controlling the alteration of natural floodplains, stream channels, and natural protective barriers, which help accommodate or channel floodwaters;

4. Controlling, filling, grading, dredging, and other development which may increase flood damage; and

5. Preventing or regulating the construction of flood barriers which will unnaturally divert floodwaters or which may increase flood hazards in other areas. (Ord. 3627 §1(part), 1986)

17.25.020 Definitions. Unless specifically defined below, words or phrases used in this chapter shall be interpreted so as to give them the meaning they have in common usage and to give this chapter its most reasonable application.

1. "Appeal" means a request for a review of the community development director's or authorized representative's interpretation of any provision of the ordinance codified in this chapter or a request for a variance.

2. "Base flood" means the flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any given year.

3. "Development" means any manmade change to improved or unimproved real estate, including, but not limited to: filling, grading, paving, excavation or drilling operations located within the area of special flood hazard.

4. "Existing mobile home park or mobile home subdivision" means a parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two or more mobile home lots for rent or sale for which the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the mobile home is to be affixed (including, at a minimum, the installation of utilities, either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads, and the construction of streets) is completed before the effective date of the ordinance codified in this chapter.

5. "Expansion to an existing mobile home park or mobile home subdivision" means the preparation of additional sites by the construction of facilities for servicing the lots on which the mobile homes are to be affixed (including the installation of utilities, either final site grading or pouring of concrete pads, or the construction of streets).

6. "Flood or flooding" means a general and temporary condition of partial or complete flooding of normally dry land areas from:

a. The overflow of lake or stream waters; and/or

b. The unusual and rapid accumulation of runoff of surface waters from any source.

7. "Flood boundary floodway map" means the official map on which the Federal Insurance Administration has delineated both the areas of flood hazard and the floodway.

8. "Flood insurance rate map (FIRM)" means the official map on which the Federal Insurance Administration has delineated both the areas of special flood hazards and the risk premium zones applicable to the community.

9. "Flood insurance study" means the official report provided by the Federal Emergency Management Agency that includes flood profiles, the flood insurance rate map (FIRM), the flood boundary floodway map and the water surface elevation of the base flood.

10. "Floodproofing" means any combination of structural and nonstructural additions, changes or adjustments to structures which reduce or eliminate flood damage to real estate or improved property.

11. "Flood-related erosion" means a condition that exists in conjunction with a flooding event that alters the composition of the shoreline or bank of a watercourse. One that increases the possibility of loss due to the erosion of the land area adjacent to the shoreline or watercourse.

12. "Floodway" means the channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land area that must be reserved in order to discharge the base flood without cumulatively increasing the water surface elevation more than one foot. The floodway is delineated on the flood boundary floodway map.

13. "Lowest floor" means the lowest floor of the lowest enclosed area (including basement). An unfinished or flood-resistant enclosure, useable solely for parking of vehicles, building access or storage in an area other than a basement area is not considered a building's lowest floor; provided, that such enclosure is not built so as to render the structure in violation of the applicable nonelevation design requirements.

14. "Highest grade" means the highest natural elevation of the ground surface prior to construction next to the proposed walls of a structure.

15. "Manufactured home" means a structure, transportable in one or more sections, which is built on a permanent chassis and is designed for use with or without a permanent foundation when connected to the required utilities. For floodplain management purposes, the term "manufactured home" also includes mobile homes, park trailers, travel trailers and other similar vehicles placed on a site for greater than one hundred eighty consecutive days.

16. "New construction" means structures for which the building permit application was approved on or after the effective date of the ordinance codified in this chapter.

17. "New mobile home park or mobile home subdivision" means a parcel (or contiguous parcels) of land divided into two or more mobile home lots for rent or sale for which the construction of facilities or servicing the lot (including, at the minimum, the installation of utilities, either final site grading or the pouring of concrete pads, and the construction of streets) is completed on or after the effective date of the ordinance codified in this chapter.

18. "Special flood hazard area (SFHA)" means an area having special flood or flood-related erosion hazards, as shown on the FHBM or FIRM as Zone A, AD, A-30, AE, A99, AH, VO, V1-V30, VE or V.

19. "Start of construction" includes substantial improvement, and means the date the building permit was issued, provided the actual start of construction, repair, reconstruction, placement, or other improvement was within one hundred eighty days of the permit date. The actual start means either the first placement of permanent construction of a structure on a site, such as the pouring of slab or footings, the installation of piles, the construction of columns, or any work beyond the stage of excavation; or the placement of a manufactured home on a foundation. Permanent construction does not include land preparation, such as clearing, grading and filling; nor does it include

the installation of street and/or walkways; nor does it include excavation for a basement, footing, piers, or foundations or the erection of temporary forms; nor does it include the installation on the property of accessory buildings, such as garages or sheds not occupied as dwelling units or not part of the main structure.

20. "Structure" means a walled and roofed building or manufactured home that is principally above ground.

21. "Substantial improvement" means any repair, reconstruction, or improvement to a structure, the cost of which exceeds fifty percent of the market value of the structure either:

a. Before the improvement or repair is started; or

b. If the structure has been damaged and is being restored, before the damage occurred. For the purposes of this definition, "substantial improvement" is considered to occur when the first alteration of any wall, ceiling, floor, or other structural part of the building commences, whether or not that alteration affects the external dimensions of the structure.

This term does not, however, include either:

a. Any project for improvement of a structure to comply with existing state or local health, sanitary, or safety code specifications which are solely necessary to assure safe living conditions; or

b. Any alteration of a structure listed on the National Register of Historic Places or a state or local inventory of historic places.

22. "Variance" means a grant of relief from the requirements of the ordinance codified in this chapter which permits construction in a manner that would otherwise be prohibited by the ordinance codified in this chapter. (Ord. 3793 §1, 1987: 3627 §1(part), 1986)

17.25.030 Provisions. A. Lands to Which this Chapter Applies, Zones A and A1--30 of the FIRM Dated October 18, 1983, and the subsequent maps modified by FEMA and approved by the county board of supervisors. This chapter shall apply to all areas of special flood hazards within the jurisdiction of the county.

B. Basis for Establishing the Areas of Special Flood Hazard. The areas of special flood hazard identified by the Federal Insurance Administration, through the Federal Emergency Management Agency in a report entitled "The Flood Insurance Study for the County of El Dorado" along with the accompanying flood insurance rate maps, dated October 18, 1983, and the subsequent maps as modified by FEMA and approved by the board of supervisors, are hereby adopted by reference and declared to be a part of this chapter. The flood insurance study is on file at the community development department, planning division, 360 Fair Lane,

Placerville, California 95667.

C. Compliance. No structure or land shall hereafter be constructed, located, extended, converted, or altered without full compliance with the terms of this chapter and other applicable regulations. (Ord. 3793 §2, 1987: Ord. 3627 §1(part), 1986)

17.25.040 Administration. A. Establishment of Development Permit. A development permit shall be obtained before construction or development begins within any area of special flood hazard established in Section 17.25.030(B). Application for a development permit shall be made on forms furnished by the community development department and may include, but not be limited to: two sets of plans to scale showing the nature, location, dimensions, and elevation of the area in question; existing or proposed structures, fill, storage of materials, drainage facilities; and the location of the foregoing. Specifically, the following information is required:

1. Proposed elevation in relation to mean sea level, of the lowest floor, as defined in Section 17.25.020(13), of all structures, or other base flood data as provided in subsection C2 of this section;

2. Proposed elevation in relation to mean sea level or other base flood data as provided in subsection C2 of this section to which any nonresidential structure will be floodproofed;

3. Certification by a registered professional engineer or architect that the floodproofing methods for any nonresidential structure meet the floodproofing criteria in Section 17.25.050(A)(3)(b);

4. Description of the extent to which any watercourse will be altered or relocated as a result of proposed development.

B. Designation of the Administrator. The community development director or authorized representative is appointed to administer and implement this chapter by granting or denying development permit applications in accordance with its provisions.

C. Duties and Responsibilities of the Administrator. The duties and responsibilities of the administrator shall include, but not be limited to:

1. Permit Review of Mapped Areas Showing Zones A and A1--30 as Shown on the currently county-adopted Flood Insurance Mate Map (FIRM):

a. Review of all development permits to determine that the permit requirements of this chapter have been satisfied;

b. Review all permit applications to determine whether proposed building sites will be reasonably safe from flooding;

c. Review of all development permits to

determine if the proposed development adversely affects the flood-carrying capacity of the area of special flood hazard. For purposes of this chapter, "adversely affected" means that the cumulative effect of the proposed development, when combined with all other existing and anticipated development, will not increase the water surface elevation of the base flood more than one foot at any point.

2. Use of Other Base Flood Data. When base flood elevation data has been provided in accordance with Section 17.25.030(B), Basis for Establishing the Areas of Special Flood Hazard, the community development director or authorized representative shall obtain from the applicant, review, and reasonably utilize the best base flood data available from any source: federal, state, or other, such as high water mark(s), floods of record, or private engineering reports, in order to administer Section 17.25.050.

3. Information to be Obtained and Maintained. The community development director shall obtain and maintain for public inspection and make available as needed for flood insurance policies:

a. The certification required in Section 17.25.050(A)(3)(b); and

b. If fill is used to elevate a structure above the base flood elevation, a certification from a registered engineer per Section 17.25.050(A)(3)(a) is required.

4. Alteration of Watercourses. It is the responsibility of the community development director or authorized representative to:

a. Notify adjacent communities and the California Department of Water Resources prior to any alteration or relocation of a watercourse, and submit evidence of such notification to the Federal Emergency Management Agency;

b. It is required that the flood-carrying capacity of the altered or relocated portion of the watercourse be maintained by the developer, community service district or other agreed-upon responsible agency.

5. Interpretation of Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM) Boundaries. The community development director will provide interpretations, where needed, as to the exact location of the boundaries of the areas of special flood hazard. (Ord. 3793 §3, 1987: Ord. 3627 §1(part), 1986)

17.25.050 Provisions for flood hazard reduction. A. Standards of Construction. In all areas of special flood hazard, zones A and A1--30, the following standards are required:

1. Anchoring.

a. All new construction and substantial improvements shall be anchored to prevent flotation, collapse or lateral movement of the structure resulting from hydrodynamic hydrostatic loads, including the effects of buoyancy.

b. All manufactured homes shall meet the anchoring standards of Section 17.25.050(E).

2. Construction Materials and Methods.

a. All new construction and substantial improvements shall be constructed with materials and utility equipment resistant to flood damage.

b. All new construction and substantial improvements shall use methods and practices that minimize flood damage.

c. All elements that function as a part of the structure, such as furnace, hot water heater, air conditioner, etc., shall be elevated to or above the base flood elevation or depth number in feet specified on the flood insurance rate map (FIRM), above the highest adjacent grade.

3. Elevation and Floodproofing.

a. New construction and substantial improvement of any structure shall have the bottom of the lowest floor, as defined in Section 17.25.020(13) elevated to or above the base flood elevation. Nonresidential structures will meet the standards in subsection A3c of this section. Prior to the foundation inspection approval, the elevation of the lowest floor, as defined in Section 17.25.020(13), shall be certified by a registered professional engineer or surveyor and certified that the elevation requirements have been met. Failure to submit elevation certification shall be cause to issue a stop work order for the project. As-built plans certifying the elevation of the lowest adjacent grade is also required. Notification of compliance shall be recorded as set forth in Section 17.25.040(C)(3).

b. Nonresidential construction shall either be elevated in conformance with subparagraph a of this subdivision or together with attendant utility and sanitary facilities, be floodproofed to the base flood elevation. Examples of floodproofing include, but are not limited to:

i. Installation of watertight doors, bulkheads, and shutters;

ii. Reinforcement of walls to resist water pressure;

iii. Use of paints, membranes, or mortars to reduce seepage through walls;

iv. Addition of mass or weight to structure to resist flotation;

v. Armour protection of all fill materials from scour and/or erosion;

vi. Certification by a registered professional engineer or architect that the floodproofing methods are adequate to withstand the flood depths, pressures, velocities, impact and uplift forces and other factors associated with the base flood. Such certification shall be provided to the community development director or authorized representative as set forth in Section 17.25.040(C)(3)(a).

c. Require, for all new construction and substantial improvements, that fully enclosed areas below the lowest floor as defined by Section 17.25.020(13) that are subject to flooding shall be designed to automatically equalize hydrostatic flood forces on exterior walls by allowing for the entry and exit of floodwaters. Designs for meeting this requirement must either be certified by a registered professional engineer or architect or meet or exceed the following minimum criteria:

i. Either a minimum of two openings having a total net area of not less than one square inch for every square foot of enclosed areas subject to flooding shall be provided. The bottom of all openings shall be no higher than one foot above grade. Openings may be equipped with screens, louvers, valves or other coverings or devices provided that they permit the automatic entry and exit of floodwaters; or

ii. Be certified to comply with subsection (A)(3)(b) of this section, local floodproofing standard approved by the Federal Insurance Administration.

B. Standards for Storage of Materials and Equipment, in Zones A and A1--30.

1. The storage or processing of materials that are, in time of flooding, buoyant, flammable, explosive, or could be injurious to human, animal, or plant life, is prohibited.

2. Storage of other material or equipment may be allowed if not subject to major damage by flood and firmly anchored to prevent flotation or if readily removable from the area within the time available after flood warning.

C. Standards for Utilities.

1. All new and replacement water supply and sanitary sewage systems shall be designed to minimize or eliminate infiltration of floodwaters into the system and discharge from systems into floodwaters.

2. On-site waste disposal systems shall be located to avoid impairment to them or contamination from them during flooding.

3. L.P. gas tanks, bottles and dumpsters and other such buoyant hazards shall be anchored according to a design prepared by a licensed professional engineer or architect to resist flotation, collapse or lateral movement.

D. Standards for Subdivisions, in Zones A, and A1--30.

1. All tentative subdivision major and minor proposals shall identify the flood hazard area and the elevation of the base flood.

2. All subdivision proposals shall be consistent with the need to minimize flood damage.

3. All subdivision proposals shall have public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water systems located and constructed to minimize flood damage.

4. All subdivision proposals shall have adequate drainage provided to reduce exposure to flood damage as set forth in Section 17.25.040(C)(3)(a). Certification of compliance shall be required of the developer.

E. Standard for Manufactured Homes and Mobile Home Parks and Subdivisions.

1. All new manufactured homes and additions to manufactured homes shall be set on permanent foundation by anchoring the unit to resist flotation, collapse, or lateral movement and shall be certified by a qualified engineer.

As set forth in Section 17.25.040(C)(3)(a), certification meeting the standards above is required of the installer or state agency responsible for regulating the placement, installation, and anchoring of individual mobile home units.

2. The following standards are required for (a) manufactured homes not placed in mobile home parks or subdivisions, (b) new mobile home parks or subdivisions, (c) expansions to existing mobile home parks or subdivisions, and (d) repair, reconstruction, or improvements to existing mobile home parks or subdivisions that equal or exceed fifty percent of the value of the streets, utilities, and pads before the repair, reconstruction, or improvement commenced.

a. Adequate surface drainage and access for a mobile home hauler shall be provided.

b. All manufactured homes shall be placed on pads or lots elevated on engineered compacted fill or on pilings so that the lowest floor of the manufactured home is at or above the base flood level. If elevated on pilings:

i. The pilings shall be placed in stable soil no more than ten feet apart or as otherwise specified by a registered engineer or architect; and

ii. Reinforcement shall be provided for pilings more than six feet above ground level.

3. No manufactured home shall be placed in a floodway, except in an existing mobile home park or existing mobile home subdivision.

F. Floodways. Located within areas of special flood hazard established in Section 17.25.030(B) are areas designated as floodways. Since the floodway is an extremely hazardous area due to the velocity of floodwaters which carry debris, potential projectiles, and erosion potential, the following provisions apply:

1. Encroachments, including fill, new construction, substantial improvements, and other development shall be prohibited unless certification by a registered professional engineer or architect is provided demonstrating that encroachments shall not result in any increase in flood levels during the occurrence of the base flood discharge. (Ord. 3793 §4, 1987: Ord. 3627 §1(part), 1986)

17.25.060 Variance procedures. A. Appeal Board.

1. The building division board of appeals as established by Chapter 15.12 of this code shall hear and decide appeals and requests for variances from the requirements of this chapter.

2. The building division board of appeals shall hear and decide appeals when it is alleged there is an error in any requirement, decision or determination made by the community development director or authorized representative.

3. In passing upon such applications, the board of appeals shall consider all technical evaluations, all relevant factors, standards, etc., specified in other sections of this chapter, and:

a. The danger that materials may be swept onto other lands to the injury of others;

b. The danger to life and property due to flooding or erosion damage;

c. The susceptibility of the proposed facility and its contents to flood damage and the effect of such damage on the individual owner;

d. The importance of the services provided by the proposed facility to the community;

e. The necessity to the facility of a waterfront location, where applicable;

f. The availability of alternative locations, for the proposed uses that are not subject to flooding or erosion damage;

g. The compatibility of the proposed use with existing and anticipated development;

h. The relationship of the proposed use to the comprehensive plan and floodplain management program for that area;

i. The safety of access to the property in times of flood for ordinary and emergency vehicles;

j. The expected heights, velocity, duration, rate of rise, and sediment transport of the floodwaters and the effects of wave action, if applicable, expected at the site;

k. The costs of providing governmental services during and after flood conditions, including maintenance and repair of public utilities and facilities such as sewer, gas, electrical, and water system, and streets and bridges.

4. Generally, variances may be issued for new construction and substantial improvements to be erected on a lot of one-half acre or less in size contiguous to and surrounded by lots with existing structures constructed below the base flood level, providing paragraphs a through k in Section 17.25.060(A)(3) have been fully considered. As the lot size increases beyond the one-half acre, the technical justification required for issuing the variance increases.

5. Upon consideration of the factors of Section

17.25.060(A)(3) and the purpose of this chapter, the board of appeals may attach such conditions to the granting of variances as it deems necessary to further the purpose of this chapter.

6. The community development director or authorized representative shall maintain the records of all appeal actions and report any variances to the Federal Emergency Management Agency upon request.

B. Conditions for Variances.

1. Variances may be issued for the reconstruction, rehabilitation or restoration of structures listed on the National Register of Historic Places of the State Inventory of Historic Places, without regard to the procedures set forth in the remainder of this section.

2. Variances shall not be issued within any designated floodway if any increase in flood levels during the base flood discharge would result.

3. Variances shall only be issued upon a determination that the variance is the minimum necessary, considering the flood hazard, to afford relief.

4. Variances shall only be issued upon:

a. A showing of good and sufficient cause such as renovation, rehabilitation, or reconstruction. Variances issued for economic considerations, aesthetics, or because variances have been used in the past, are not good and sufficient cause;

b. A determination that failure to grant the variance would result in exceptional hardship to the applicant;

c. A determination that the granting of a variance will not result in increased flood heights, additional threats to public safety, extraordinary public expense, create nuisances, cause fraud on or victimization to the public, or conflict with existing local laws or ordinances.

5. Any applicant to whom a variance is granted shall be given written notice that the structure will be permitted to be built with a lowest flood elevation below the base flood elevation and that the cost of flood insurance will be commensurate with the increased risk resulting from the reduced listed floor elevation. (Ord. 3627 §1(part), 1986)

Appendix L

Transportation Report

V. PROGRAMS DEALING WITH HAZARDOUS WASTES AND MATERIALS

A. THE TRANSPORTATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE

1. Background

The potential harm that hazardous waste can cause on the populace and environment has warranted the concern of both the national and local governments on the safe transport of hazardous substances. A 1984 report released by the U.S. Department of Transportation showed that hazardous waste transportation incidents could involve not only long term health problems, but deaths and injuries as well. A significant majority of these occurred on the highways.

In the planning region, heightened industrial activities, population increase and the lack of treatment, storage and disposal facilities make hazardous waste transportation an inevitable and critical phase of the entire management process. Hazardous wastes are transported mainly on highways and local roads where there is greater exposure to the public.

There are two ways in which local governments can regulate hazardous material and waste transport. One way is to prohibit or limit hazardous material and waste transport on certain roads. While local governments are generally preempted from regulating hazardous waste transport on state and interstate highways, they are explicitly given the responsibility for regulating hazardous waste transport on local streets. Under AB 1861 (Campbell, 1985), local governments can regulate hazardous material and waste transport on local roads. The local regulations must meet the following requirements:

a) The road must be appreciably less safe than reasonable alternatives as determined using the Federal Highway Administration's "Guidelines for Applying Criteria to Designate Routes for Transporting Hazardous Materials";

b) The local regulation is not preempted by federal law;

c) The local regulation does not limit necessary access to businesses requiring the services of hazardous materials transporters;

d) The local regulation allows hazardous materials transporters access to service facilities that are within one-half mile of a state or interstate highway;

e) Neighboring jurisdictions agree that the regulation is not incompatible with through transportation;

f) The regulated road must be posted;

g) The California Highway Patrol is notified of the regulations and includes the restricted road in their published list of restricted highways.

The second way that local governments can regulate transportation is to conduct a transportation risk analysis that affects the siting of hazardous waste facilities. Sacramento county conducted a study that identified the high risk transportation routes as part of their hazardous waste management planning process. Their methodology included identifying routes and intersections that have higher than average accident rates. A facility siting criteria included in Sacramento County's hazardous waste management plan states that, "INSTALL NEW SACRAMENTO CRITERIA IN HERE XXX" Examples of mitigation measures include the widening of roads or time restrictions on hazardous waste transport. This type of transportation regulation can even be extended to state and federal highways as long as it is a regulation on a facility - not on the highway. While this example has applied the regulations to hazardous waste facilities, local governments can apply similar conditions on permits for businesses requiring hazardous materials deliveries.

Although there can be local laws which regulate various aspects of hazardous waste transportation on city and county roads, movement usually involves long distance travel on state and interstate highways. The following discussion will address this issue and focus on the state highway system as it affects hazardous waste transportation in the region.

2. Existing/Potential Highways for Hazardous Waste Transportation

Based on the county hazardous waste management plans of the region, the following interstate and primary routes are most likely to be used for the transport of hazardous wastes - Interstates 5, 80 and 505; and Routes 16, 20, 50, 65, 70, 99, 113 and 193. Routes 50, 505 and 99 south of Sacramento are designated SHELL routes (Subsystem of Highways for the Movement of Extra Length Permit Loads) and carry significant volumes of truck traffic. Interstate 80, although not a SHELL route, is considered a large truck route and carries one of the highest truck traffic volume in the region. Route 70 is also an important secondary truck route.

The other highways of importance to the region are mostly secondary and urban routes - Routes 45, 84, 104, 128, 160 and 275. Routes 49, 51(Business 80), 89, 267 and 28, all primary routes, are likewise vital to the region's mobility, but were not identified by the counties as major roadways for hazardous wastes.

Figures V-1 and V-2 show the highway system for the SACOG region and El Dorado/Placer counties, respectively.

3. Analysis

Hazardous waste facilities should only be sited in locations with roadways that promote safer hazardous waste transportation. These roadways should be able to accommodate heavy vehicles, minimize travel time in urban areas, reduce exposure to other traffic and avoid environmentally sensitive areas. This analysis will evaluate highway safety using accident rates on segments of the highways and surrounding land uses as indicators of highway suitability for hazardous waste transport.

a. Land Use Characteristics

Within the planning region, the majority of the highway segments are found in rural areas. While this may seem encouraging for hazardous waste transport, unfortunately, most of the waste transported in the region travels through the Metropolitan Sacramento Area which is characterized by high residential and industrial development.

In terms of the future scenario, significant housing growth is expected to occur along the major corridors, notably, Rt. 99 at the southwestern part of Sacramento county, I-5 and I-80 north of the city of Sacramento (South and North Natomas), along I-80 and the Rt. 65 bypass in South Placer county and along Rt. 50 in the Folsom Area and El Dorado Hills.

b. Accident Rates

Data on accident rates per million vehicle miles (acc./mvm) were taken from the 1987 Caltrans Route Segment Report. These were categorized into low/normal and above normal for the purpose of identifying which highway segments should be given least priority in hazardous waste transportation. Above normal accident rates were further classified into medium accident rates (3.64 acc./mvm to 5.50 acc./mvm) and high accident rates (greater than 5.50 acc./mvm). The rest were considered low/normal accident rates. The above figures were derived by calculating the mean and the standard deviation of accident rates in the region. The specific methodology is discussed in Appendix 8.

Based on the methodology, relatively few of the identified existing/potential routes for hazardous materials transportation may be considered exceptionally dangerous in the planning region. Approximately 12 percent of highway segments analyzed had above normal accident rates and 88 percent had normal or relatively low.

The segments having above normal accident rates are:

High Accident Rates (>5.50 acc./mvm)

County	Route	Segment
Sutter	20	Rt. 99 to Yuba/Sutter county line
Yolo	84	15th St. to Sunset St.
	113	Gibson St. to Beamer St.
Yuba	20	Yuba/Sutter county line to Rameriz St.
	70	South city limit of Marysville to Rt. 20
		.1 mile north of 14th St. to .1 mile north of 18th St.

High Accident Rates (>5.50 acc./mvm) (continued)

County	Route	Segment
Placer	49	Auburn east urban limits to I-80
	65	I-80 to Oak St.
	193	Taylor Rd. to I-80
El Dorado	49	Rt. 50 to Rt. 193 north

Medium Accident Rates (3.64 acc./mvm - 5.50 acc./mvm)

County	Route	Segment
Sacramento	160	Broadway to American River Bridge
Yolo	16	Capay Canal to Grafton St. in Esparto
	113	Beamer St. to Woodland north urban limits
		Rt. 102 to Yolo/Sutter county line
Yuba	70	North junction Rt. 20 east to .1 mile north of 14th St.
Placer	49	El Dorado/Placer county line to Auburn east urban limits
	65	Oak St. to Main St. in Roseville
		Moore Rd.(south of Lincoln) to Markham Ravine Bridge
	193	Clark Tunnel Rd. to Taylor Rd.
El Dorado	49	Pleasant Valley Rd. to Rt. 50
		Placerville north urban limits to Rt. 153 in Coloma
		Rt. 193 west to Placer county line
	50	Pyramid Creek Bridge to Camp Sacramento
	89	Fallen Leaf Lake Rd. to Rubicon Point

Figures V-3 and V-4 illustrate highway segments with medium and high accident rates in SACOG region and El Dorado/Placer counties, respectively.

4. Conclusions/Recommendations

While the analysis indicates that most segments of the major transportation routes of the region do not have above normal accident rates, the potential threat that hazardous waste transport imposes on the health of travelers and nearby residents is clear. As the number of road users continue to increase and rural areas become urbanized, a detailed routing study remains imperative prior to the siting of any hazardous waste facility.

This section does not attempt to recommend specific highway segments which should or should not be used for hauling hazardous materials since movement between jurisdictions and traversing segments with above normal rates may be inevitable. Local governments, however, should take into account highway accident rates and nearby land uses when designating local routes for hazardous waste transportation. They should continue to pursue both the preventive and incident responsive approaches in minimizing hazardous waste transportation risks. In areas where traversing segments with above normal accident rates is inevitable, mitigation measures should be employed. Wherever these are not immediately possible, concerned communities should be made aware of the risks and educated on how they could effectively respond to any hazardous waste transportation incident.

B. EMERGENCY RESPONSE

Emergency response programs of the region include two major activities:

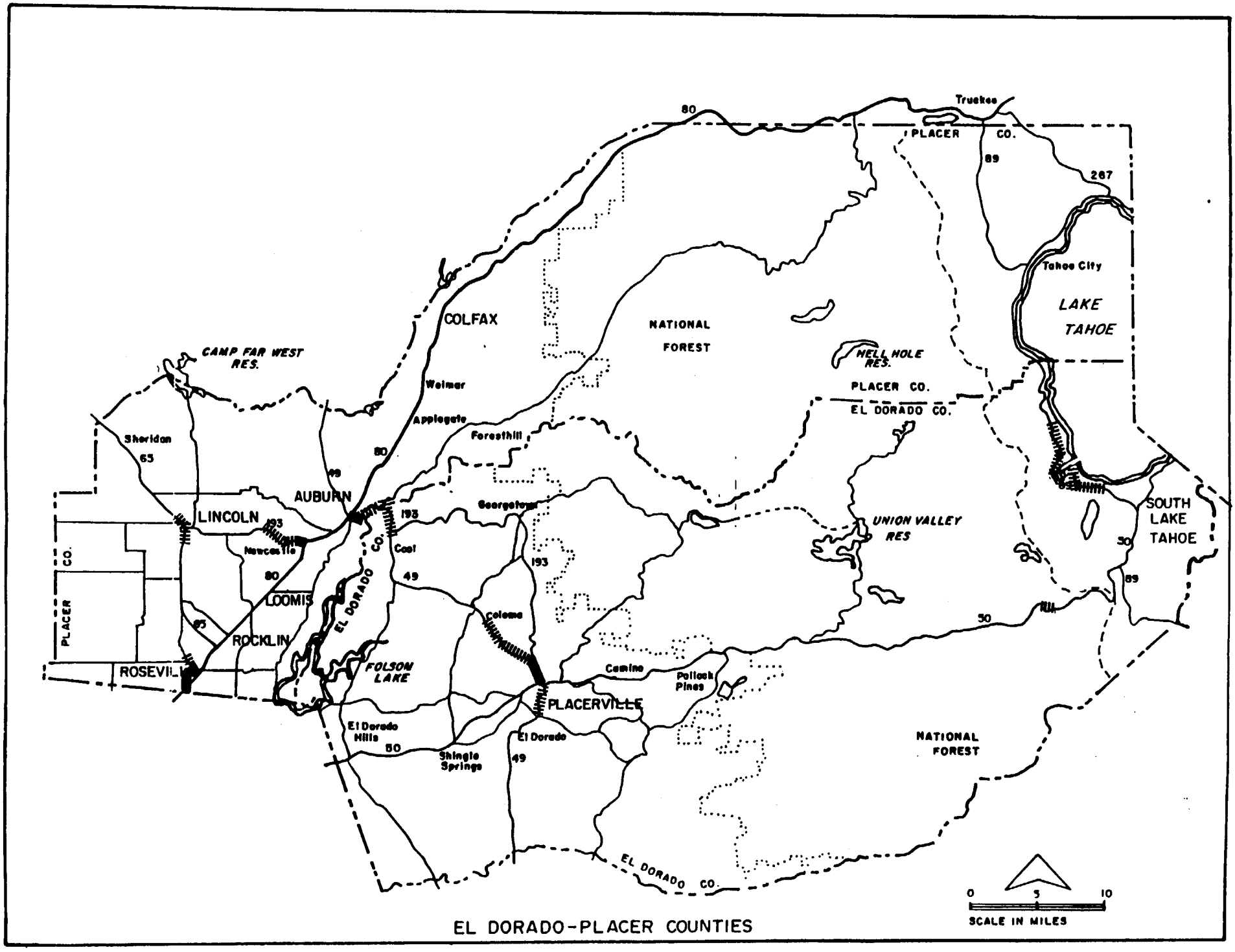
1) Responding to a release of hazardous materials into the environment

2) Implementing AB 2185, AB 2187, AB 3777 and local emergency response/disclosure ordinances.

Hazardous material releases, typically spills or gas vapor releases, require special attention due to the serious health threat that they can pose. Crews responding to spills or toxic gas releases must be specially trained and equipped to handle the unique problems presented by hazardous materials.

The hazardous waste management siting process should consider the ability of local agencies to respond to emergency releases from the facility. User fees imposed on the facility can help pay for emergency response services.

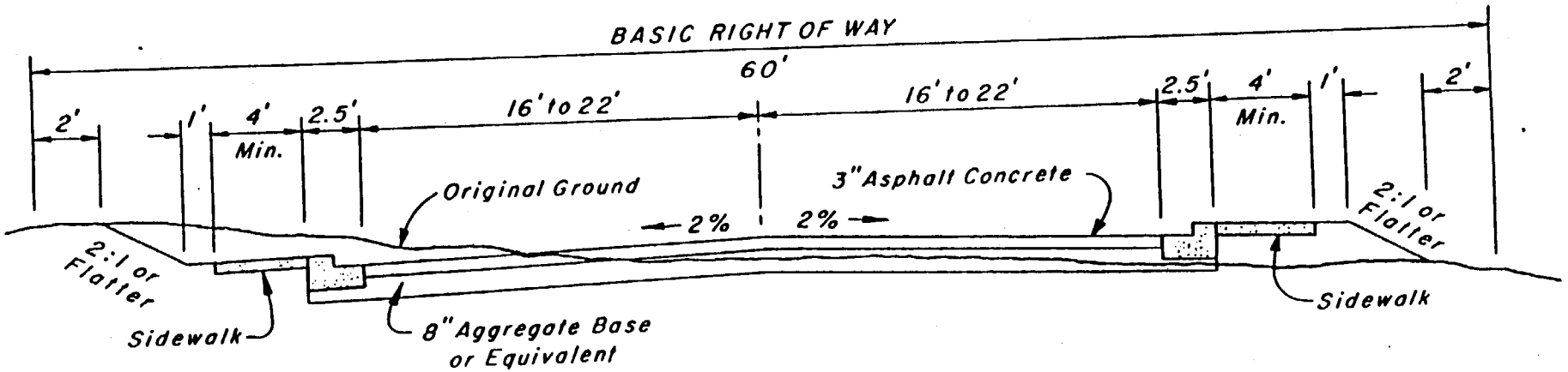
The state mandated disclosure and emergency response programs, AB 2185, AB 2187 and AB 3777, require local users of hazardous materials to submit emergency response plans and hazardous material inventory lists to a local agency. The local agency is responsible for developing an emergency response plan for the area.



EL DORADO-PLACER COUNTIES

Appendix M

Standard Plan 112



1. TYPE 2 CURB AND GUTTER AS SHOWN ON STANDARD PLAN 104, AND SIDEWALKS ARE REQUIRED ON COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL SUBDIVISION STREETS.
2. TOP 6" OF SOIL BELOW SUBGRADE SHALL BE COMPACTED TO 95% (C.T.M. 231F).
3. CLASS 2 AGGREGATE BASE, COMPACTED TO 95% (C.T.M. 231F).
4. PENETRATION TREATMENT, LIQUID ASPHALT GRADE SC-70, OVER ALL AGGREGATE.
5. ASPHALT CONCRETE TYPE B, AGGREGATE 1/2" MAXIMUM, MEDIUM GRADING, ASPHALT GRADE AR 4000.
6. FOG SEAL SS-1 OVER ALL A.C.
7. SLOPE EASEMENTS SHALL BE PROVIDED WHEN GRADING FOR CUT AND FILL SLOPES EXTEND OUTSIDE THE BASIC RIGHT OF WAY WIDTH AND SHALL EXTEND AT LEAST FIVE FEET BEYOND THE TOP OF THE CUT AND TOE OF THE FILL SLOPES.

STREET WIDTH	ADT LESS THAN
32	1000
40	3000
44	5000

COUNTY OF EL DORADO
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL STREET

Approved: _____
Director of Public Works

Date: 11-10-81 Drawn: J.P.F.

STD. PLAN 112

Appendix N

Williamson Act Findings

Williamson Act Findings for Immediate Cancellation:

Prior to immediate cancellation of an agricultural preserve, the Board of Supervisors must make findings as specified in Section 51282 of the Government Code. This Section has two master findings with specific findings under each. These findings are described below and are not verbatim. An immediate cancellation may be approved if either Master Finding is made and substantiated.

Master Finding:

1. That the cancellation is consistent with the purposes of the Williamson Act.

   Specific Findings

   a. That a notice of nonrenewal has been filed on the subject properties.

   b. That the cancellation is not likely to result in the removal of adjacent lands from agricultural use.

   c. That cancellation is for an alternative use which is consistent with the applicable provisions of the County General Plan.

   d. That cancellation will not result in discontiguous patterns of urban development.

   e. That there is proximate noncontracted land which is both available and suitable for the alternative use on the contracted land or that development of the contracted land would provide more contiguous patterns of urban development than development of proximate noncontracted land.

Master Finding:

2. That cancellation is in the public interest.

   Specific Findings

   a. That other public concerns substantially outweigh the objectives of this chapter.

   b. That there is proximate noncontracted land which is both available and suitable for the alternative use on the contracted land or that development of the contracted land would provide more contiguous patterns of urban development than development of proximate non contracted land.

Appendix O

Endangered and Protected Species

FY1

EL DORADO COUNTY
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING
EL DORADO COUNTY LIBRARY
345 Fair Lane, Placerville, CA 95667

MINUTES
September 10, 1987 - 1:00 p.m.

I. CALL TO ORDER

Staff member John Morgan, Environmental Health Department of El Dorado County, called the meeting to order at 1:05 p.m. He then introduced the Advisory Committee members, County staff and the guest speaker for the day.

Agendas and sign-in sheets were distributed.

Committee Members Present: Virginia Jane Harris, E. Wayne Pearce, Joan Phillippe, Clifford Zipp, Al Herzig, Bob Harmon, Ozzie Scariot, and later - Edio Delfino

Committee Members Absent: Ron Duncan, out of town

Staff Members Present: John Morgan, Environmental Health Department
Jena Tortorici, Planning Department

Others in Attendance: Eleven others signed in - sheet attached to original copy of minutes

John Morgan presented some opening comments advising those present that the make-up of the Advisory Committee is set by law. The members represent different factions of the County, i.e., industry, cities, consultants, environmental groups, and general public.

II. ELECTION OF ADVISORY COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN AND VICE CHAIRMAN

Following some discussion, it was decided to postpone this action until the second Committee meeting next month. In the interim, all members should consider their choices for the positions.

III. INTRODUCTION TO THE COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN (CHWMP):

John Morgan then introduced Steve Onstat, our guest speaker.

Steve Onstat, as Regional Coordinator for the State, and as a Waste Management Engineer, presented a program of orientation specifically for the Advisory Committee. He spoke about AB 2948 and its impact for El Dorado County.

Some of the highlights of the presentation are given below.

The purpose of the CHWMP is to reduce red tape and costs which will, in turn, reduce illegal disposal of hazardous wastes.

By law, there will be no land disposal of untreated hazardous wastes after 1990. We had 132 tons of waste in El Dorado County in 1985. People do not realize what or how much there is here.

Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act is a federal law which will cause us to lose $100 million unless EPA in California develops an integrated Waste Management Plan. The biggest problem is that counties will not approve the building of facilities.

Various solutions have been and are being discussed. Some include a regional vs. local approach with a local planning approach. There could be "holding" areas and "transfer" stations. Northern California has 35 counties which equal one region. There are two other regions within California. But an approved plan is needed from each of the various counties.

Steve Onstat has provided copies of the statewide "Guidelines" to the local committees. These will be used to submit a draft plan to the Regional Office by the end of this year. There must be consistency rules to have a viable state plan.

The schedule for the Committee to work with is:

9/10/87 - 12/31/87	Collect and analyze data.
9/10/87	Our first Advisory Committee meeting
12/31/87	Submit draft to DHS for CHWMP
1/1/88 - 3/31/88	Public hearings begin inter-county coordination

A three-month extension can be requested for submitting the draft plan, pushing the deadline to 3/31/88. This would not affect the final plan requirement date.

6/30/88	Comments due to the County from DHS on draft plan.
9/30/88	Submit final plan to DHS.

Must have prior approval from cities and Boards of Supervisors

12/31/88	Receive final plan approval/disapproval from DHS.

Can request extension to 2/1/89 for final plan but probably will not receive this extension.

4/30/89	DHS approval/disapproval for any who did receive an extension for their final plan.

90 days after receiving plan approval, it is incorporated into the State plan.

The plan will include statutory vs. technical approval criteria. It should include transportation routes.

There is an update and revision schedule . The state plan is to be issued 11/1/89 and every 3 years thereafter. There will be an appeals process which will allow the state to override local land use decisions. Rebuttal presumption is in favor of upholding local land use decision. There is a test case currently pending.

AB 46 is for the purpose of future funding. El Dorado has initially received $60,000 from the state. The next state funding dates are 1/1/88 and 7/1/88. We must petition for monies and convince the state of our need. The dollar amounts will be based on pro-rata determinations.

IV. OPEN DISCUSSION

Mr. Onstat then opened the meeting for a question and answer session.

He provided answers to questions concerning amount of waste, what consitutes waste and also what determines "hazardous" waste.

Public participation will be greater when public hearings are held than during the drafting of a plan. The plan will not have to be approved by TRPA in South Lake Tahoe but they will be consulted.

V. CHWMP STATUS REPORT BY COUNTY STAFF

Jena Tortorici stated following the Board of Supervisors finalizing appointment of a consultant, the next meeting will be planned and publicized.

John Morgan stated after receiving the $60,000 in funds from the State on 6/1, the County sent out consultant bids. Proposals were received by 7/23 and the top 4 were considered. Of these four, two firms have now merged. All bids were too high so revised bids were sought. The revised bid received from BVA/CWC was for a $49,469 contract to work through to the draft plan. This merger would provide us with an experienced consultant firm and would utilize a local firm for lower costs, i.e., salary base and travel expenses.

A representative from BVA/CWC then stated that their target date is 12/12/87 for submitting the final plan. However, they would submit sections/items progressively to the Advisory Committee for consideration and not all at one time at the final target date.

Discussion was held regarding time and place for future meetings.

Wayne Pearce proposed meetings be held in the evening for benefit of public attendance.

Virginia Harris suggested holding some meetings in South Lake Tahoe.

Some members can participate better at daytime meetings and some at night meetings. For convenience of all persons involved and interested in this Committee, it was decided to hold meetings at different times and locations. However, the first Thursday of each month will be the date for each meeting.

Agreement was reached to have the next meeting on Thursday, October 1, at 9:00 a.m. in the City Council Chambers in South Lake Tahoe.

Clifford Zipp, South Lake Tahoe, sees a need for a liaison person to transfer pertinent information to the Committee members between now and the October meeting. The County office will handle this until a Chairperson and Vice Chairperson are elected at the next meeting.

Wayne Pearce then suggested each Committee member consider items for discussion at the next meeting.

Virginia Harris then presented information regarding upcoming activities related to the interests of this Advisory Committee.

The meeting adjourned at 2:35 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Ramona Rothe

Ramona Rothe
Recording Secretary

Attachments:
Sign-in Sheets for Attendees

EL DORADO COUNTY
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MEMBERS AND STAFF

EDIO DELFINO	El Dorado County Agriculture Commissioner, Placerville
RON DUNCAN	El Dorado County Environmental Health, Placerville
BOB HARMON	Chief of Police, City of Placerville
VIRGINIA JANE HARRIS	Environmental group, Shingle Springs
AL HERZIG	Fire Chief, City of Placerville
JOHN MORGAN	El Dorado County Environmental Health, Placerville
E. WAYNE PEARCE	CH_2M Hill, Sacramento Resident of Shingle Springs
JOAN PHILLIPPE	Assistant Manager, City of South Lake Tahoe
OZZIE SCARIOT	El Dorado Disposal Service, Inc., Diamond Springs
JENA TORTORICI	El Dorado County Planning Department, Placerville
CLIFFORD ZIPP	South Lake Tahoe

9/10/87

MEETING OF SEPT 10, 1987

SIGN IN

FOR MAILING LIST FOR NOTICE OF SUBSEQUENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETINGS

NAME	Mailing ADDRESS
Wayne Pearce	7124 Ryan Ranch Rd. Shingle Springs CA 9568
Bob Harmon	730 Main St. Placerville
Al Herzig	730 Main St. Placerville
Ossie Scariot	Box 1270 Diamond Springs 95619
Cliff Zipp	P.O. Box 14352 So. Lake Tahoe, CA 95702
Joan Phillips	P.O. Box 1210 So. Lake Tahoe, CA 95705
C. J. Harris	2855 Rolling Ct. Shingle Springs, CA 95682
Vernon Peterson	Co O.E.S. 360 Fair Ln. Placerville, 95667
John Williamson	4429 Pleasant Valley Rd Placerville, CA County Fire Chiefs
[illegible]	[illegible]
Michael J. Galt TRPA	P.O. Box 1038 Zephyr Cove, NV 89448

MEETING OF
SEPT 10, 1987

SIGN IN

FOR MAILING LIST FOR NOTICE OF SUBSEQUENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETINGS

NAME	Mailing ADDRESS
STEVE ONSTOT	DEPT. HEALTH SERVICES 4250 POWER INN Rd SACRAMENTO, CA 95826
Doug Horton	Calif Dept Forestry 2840 Mt [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
Jackson J. Bailey	COUNCIL member CITY OF PLACERVILLE 2786 PARK AVE P[illegible] 95667
John P. Cummings	Brown Vence & Associates 120 Montgomery Ste 680 San Francisco Ca 94104
Wilbert Odem	CWC-HDR Cameron PK CA 677-1695
RANDALL D. SMITH	CHEMWEST LABORATORIES 600 W. NORTH MARKET BLVD SACRAMENTO, CALIF 95834 916-923-0840
John H. Tillman	So Tahoe Refuse Co Box 627 2140 Ruth ave 95705 So Lake Tahoe 541-C618

Appendix Q

Mineral Resource Zones

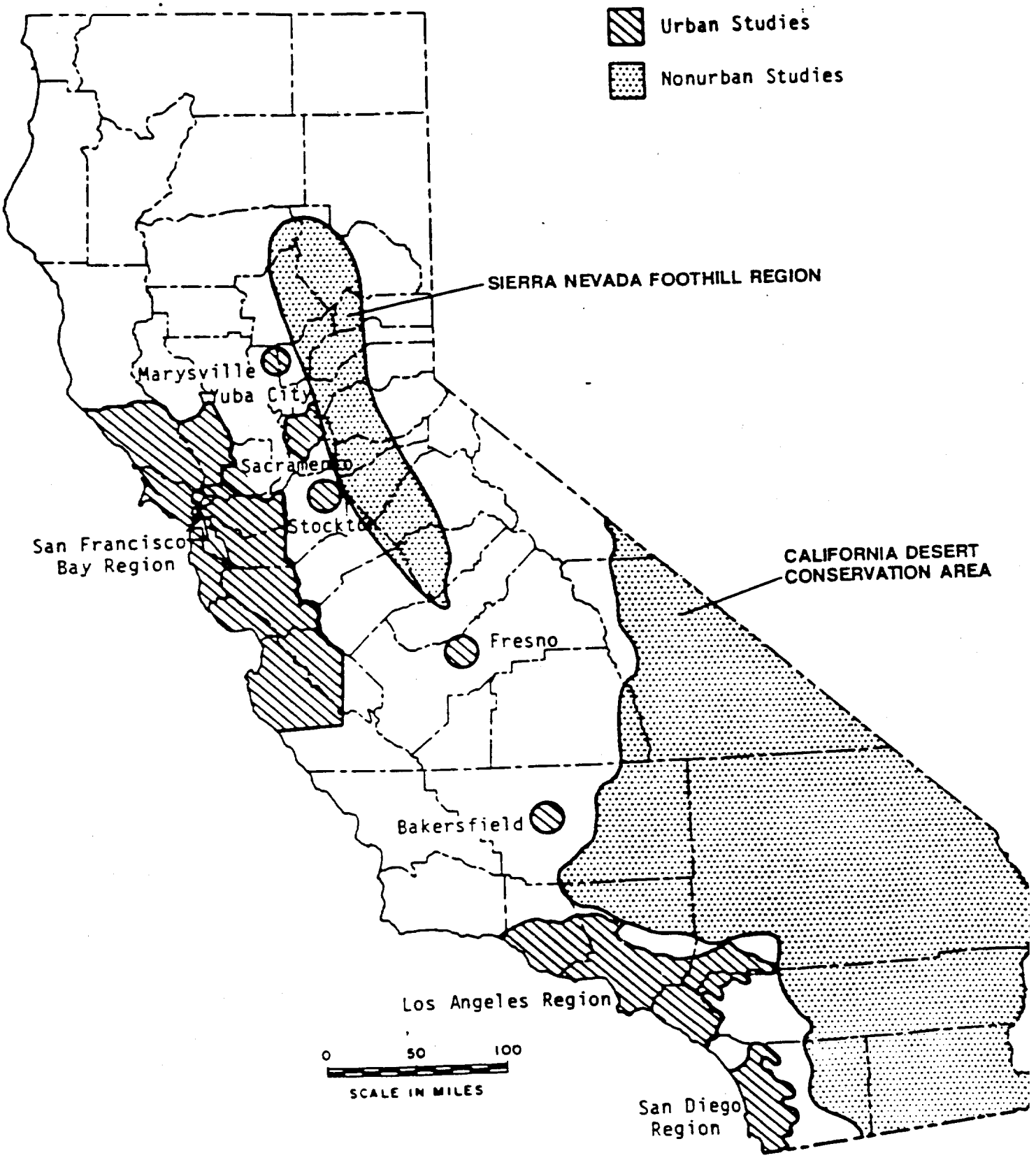


Figure 1. Map of California showing nonurban areas of the state subject to mineral land classification.

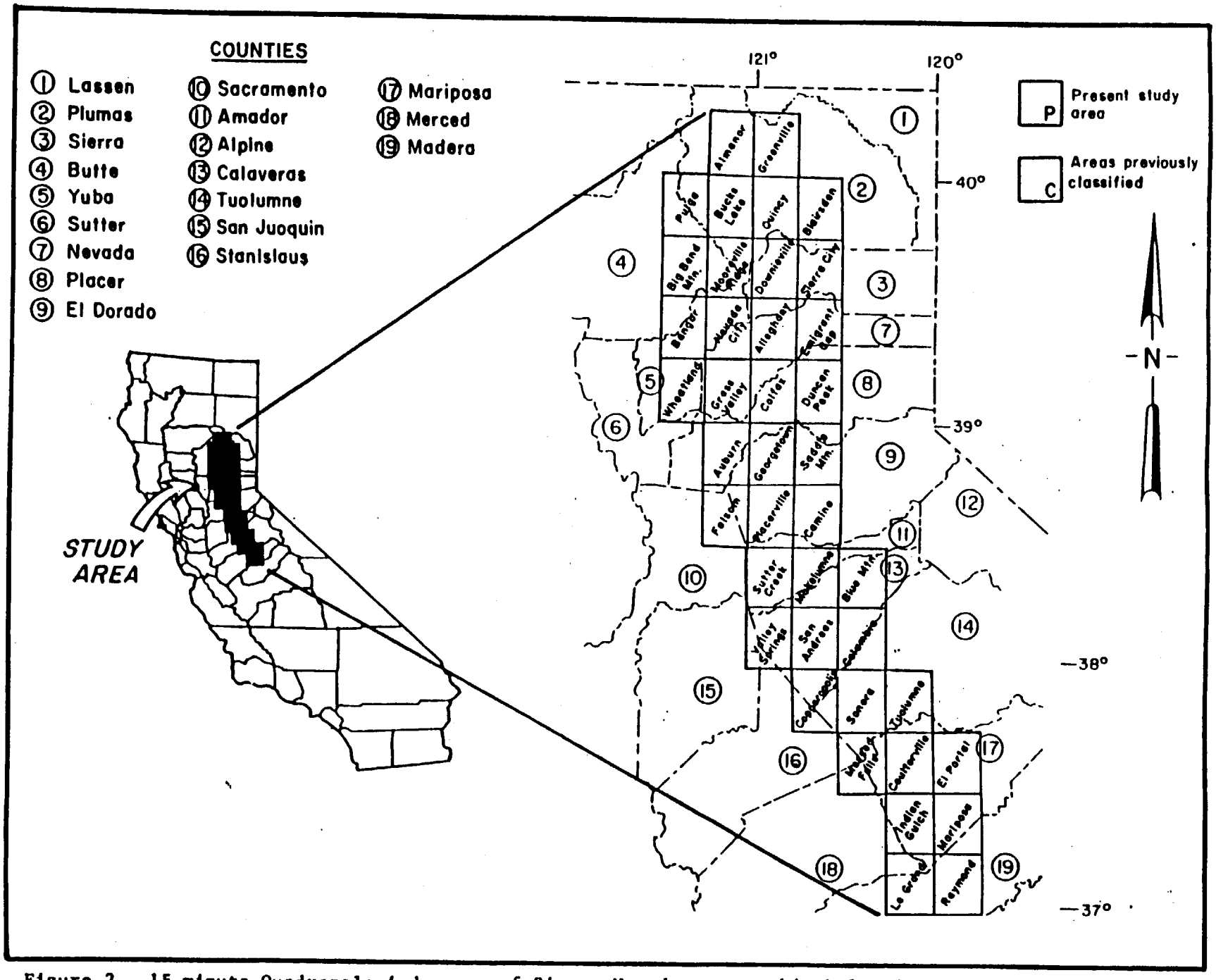


Figure 2. 15-minute Quadrangle index map of Sierra Nevada metamorphic belt mineral land classification project area.

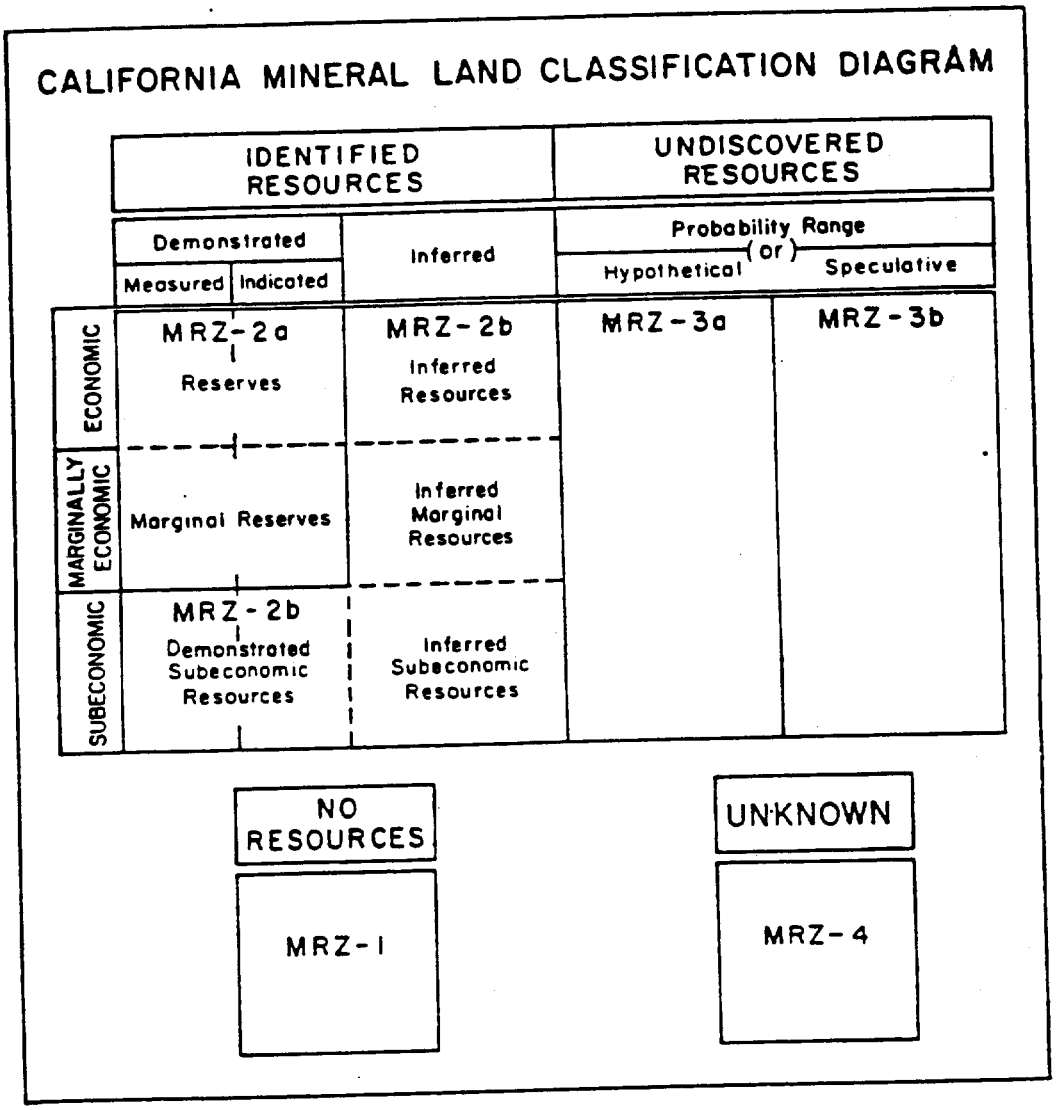


Figure 3. California mineral land classification diagram: Diagrammatic relationship of mineral resource zone categories to the resource/reserve classification system. See Appendix A for explanation of nomenclature.

MINERAL RESOURCE ZONE (MRZ) CATEGORIES

In order to communicate mineral resource information for mineral land classification, the categories set forth in the guidelines established by the State Mining and Geology Board have been adapted to the California Mineral Land Classification Diagram. These general adaptations are presented below*:

MRZ-1: Areas where available geologic information indicates there is little likelihood for the presence of mineral resources.

MRZ-2a: Areas underlain by mineral deposits where geologic data indicate that significant measured or indicated resources are present. As shown on Figure 3, areas classified MRZ-2a contain discovered mineral deposits that represent either measured or indicated reserves as determined by such evidence as drilling records, sample analyses, surface exposure, and mine information. Land included in the MRZ-2a category is of prime importance because it contains known economic mineral deposits.

MRZ-2b: Areas underlain by mineral deposits where geologic information indicates that significant inferred resources are present. Areas classified MRZ-2b contain discovered deposits that represent either economic inferred resources or subeconomic inferred resources as determined by limited sample analyses, exposure, and past mining history. Further exploration work and/or changes in technology or economics could result in upgrading areas classified MRZ-2b to MRZ-2a. The MRZ-2b designation is applied to areas where geologic evidence indicates there is a high likelihood that economic concentration of minerals are present.

MRZ-3a: Areas underlain by geologic settings within which undiscovered mineral resources similar to known deposits in the same producing district or region may be reasonably expected to exist (hypothetical resources). Lands classified MRZ-3a represent areas in geologic settings which are favorable environments for the occurrence of specific mineral deposits. In the classification diagram, these lands are referred to as hypothetical resources. Further exploration work within these areas could result in the reclassification of specific locations into the MRZ-2a or MRZ-2b categories. MRZ-3a areas are considered to have a moderate to high potential for the discovery of economic mineral deposits.

* Specific MRZ criteria have been developed for each type of mineral deposit (see Plate 6).

MRZ-3b: Areas that may contain undiscovered mineral resources that occur either in known types of deposits in favorable geologic settings where mineral discoveries have not been made, or in types of deposits as yet unrecognized for their economic potential. Lands classified MRZ-3b represent areas in geologic settings which appear to be favorable environments for the occurrence of specific mineral deposits. In the California Mineral Land Classification diagram, these are referred to as speculative resources. Further exploration work could result in the reclassification of all or part of these areas into the MRZ-3a category or specific localities into the MRZ-2a or MRZ-2b categories. MRZ-3b is applied to lands where geologic evidence leads to the conclusion that it is plausible for economic mineral deposits to be present.

MRZ-4: Areas where geologic information does not rule out either the presence or absence of mineral resources. MRZ-4 is commonly applied to areas of unknown mineral potential that occur within a broader favorable terrane known to host economic mineral deposits. It must be emphasized that MRZ-4 does not imply a low likelihood for the presence of mineral resources. Exploration work and development of new concepts in economic geology could result in the reclassification of areas assigned MRZ-4 to the MRZ-3 and MRZ-2 categories.

Mineral land classification addresses specific types of mineral deposits which are found to occur or likely to occur in the project area. The type of mineral deposit for which a particular area is classified is denoted by a superscript letter following the assigned MRZ category (e.g. MRZ-2b$^{(h)}$ for deposits formed by hydrothermal processes). Also, superscript reference numbers are used to identify specific MRZ areas discussed in the report (e.g. MRZ-2b$^{(h-2)}$.

Appendix R

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Dr. Herbert D. Their
Lawrence Hall of Science
University of California at Berkeley
Berkeley, California 94720
(415)642-8718

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SCS Consulting Engineers, Inc. Hazardous Waste Management Plan for Small Quantity Generators: North Hollywood Pilot Study. Draft and Final Reports Prepared for Southern California Association of Government, Long Beach, CA, 1984 and May 1985.

School Science Laboratories: A Guide to Some Hazardous Substances, is available from Ken Giles, U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, 5401 Westbard Avenue, Bethesda, MD 20207, (301) 492-6580. Supplements the National Institute on Occupational Safety and Health's (NIOSH) Manual of Safety and Health Hazardous in the School Science Laboratory. Identifies certain potentially hazardous substances in use in many school laboratories and provides a concise inventory to enable science instructors to take the initiative in providing for proper storage, handling, use and removal of extremely hazardous materials. Provides lists of explosives, carcinogens, highly toxic, and/or corrosive or irritant chemicals.

The Disposal of Hazardous Waste by Small Quantity Generators: Magnitude of the Problem (June 1985) is available from the Association of Bay Area Governments, Metro Center, Eighth and Oak Streets, Oakland, CA 94604. Examines the nature and magnitude of improper disposal of hazardous waste from households in selected San Francisco Bay Area Communities and from small businesses in selected standard industrial classification categories in the San Francisco Bay Area. Also presents alternative means of disposal.

Work Plan for a Toxic/Hazardous Waste Management Plan for Small Quantity Generators: North Hollywood Pilot Study is available from the Southern California Association of Governments, 600 South Commonwealth Avenue, Suite 1000, Los Angeles, CA 90005, (213) 385-1000.

Gas and Leachate from Landfills: Formation, Collection and Treatment (1976) by W. J. Dunlap, DC Shew, J M Robertson and C.R. Touissaint, USEPA 600/9-76-004. Organic pollutants contributed to groundwater by a landfill.

Discussion:

Cliff Zipp -- Time schedule required automatically sets the priorities.

Virginia Harris -- Purpose of the Public Hearing is to educate the public as well as Board of Supervisors regarding the priorities.

Cliff Zipp -- I agree with the list of tasks.

Virginia Harris -- We need to address the tasks and consider priorities.

We must justify or eliminate the priorities listed in tables on these three pages.

Jon Morgan -- We need to improve on our implementation of Prop. 65.

DISCUSSION SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATION:

"The existing programs need to be improved and new programs need to be implemented. We can name existing programs if desired. DELETE all program priorities. The County is not now addressing these issues."

There are six target areas for development of programs. Discussion held on various programs listed but the Committee members are not aware of how they are being implemented. Therefore, they cannot set the priorities.

A suggestion was made to move the "Types of Hazardous Waste" table forward two pages to above the pyramid previously mentioned.

A short discussion was held regarding using some reference, perhaps in parentheses, in the Executive Summary section. This would assist in locating expanded or more specific information in the text of the report. Agreement reached this would require too many references for some topics.

Further discussion brought agreement to DELETE "SIC" numbers from the "Types of Hazardous Waste" table. Also, delete the two right columns from the table. In the first column where "Current & Future HW Quantities" are listed, Section 2 should be added as well as including "Section 1" and "Section 2" in the Introduction section.

The Table of Contents should be checked for agreement with the Executive Summary and also with the Introduction section.

It was suggested that the "Conclusion" for each Section should be used in the Executive Summary. The report contains most needed information. However, it all needs to be titled correctly.

Hazardous Waste page left of the pyramid page:

The information needs to be updated. 700 underground storage tanks have been registered which means they are in compliance with rgulations. There are other tanks which need to be checked yet. The percentage of tanks

leaking needs to be indicated. 23 tanks of the 700 are currently known to be leaking. Additional leaks may be found in the future.

Discussion held regarding the underground storage tanks.

Page 1, Executive Summary -- Sentence 1 states Tanner "authorizes" and this should be "mandates." Discussion revealed that "authorizes" is correct.

Last page, Executive Summary -- The implementation section should be expanded to advise that this will be a mail out portion. It was suggested a statement indicate that there will be 2 or 3 public hearings and advise how this will be announced. We cannot give dates now but perhaps could indicate what months these hearings will be held. Also, where the total plan/report will be available for the public to review, i.e., Library and branches, County Offices, etc. Or perhaps give a phone number to call for requesting a copy of the Executive Summary or any additional information.

Ron Duncan suggested the press could be used for providing information to the public and not do a mass mail out in the County. Jon Morgan stated staff is examining the best process to be used. The Committee discussed various methods.

COMMITTEE AGREEMENT:
Use press for notification of public hearings.
Mail the "Executive Summary" to all major agencies in the County.
Have copies of full report available at various locations:
Main Library, branches, County Office Center, Fire Departments, Placerville City Hall, South Lake Tahoe City Hall, etc.

Mr. Duncan reiterated the when and where should be determined for the public hearings and then advertised in all local papers.

Wayne Pearce stated education regarding hazardous waste should be directed toward household and small businesses together. Much of their waste is similar.

Next to last page, Executive Summary -- "Implementation" paragraph:

¶1, Sentence 1 -- DELETE

Organization Chart for Agencies and Program Implementation -- DELETE

Conclusion -- This paragraph should be reworded.

° Wayne Pearce started discussion and Committee agreement reached regarding: Committee needs to seriously consider any recommendation regarding a staff person to overlook the total Hazardous Waste Plan and the total organization and implementation of programs. Consideration must also be given to County economic capabilities.

° Joan Phillipe stated and there was Committee agreement regarding: The last page of implementation and the Conclusion heading. The last sentence of this paragraph is all we need. It reads: "Implementation success is dependent on future funding and staffing."

There are some givens. We must establish some Transfer Station sites within El Dorado County. There must be active education on the subject and it should be introduced into the school system. Flyers could be distributed to indicate an acceptable method of handling hazardous waste.

Discussion now reverted to the pros and cons regarding how to continue with Phase II. The memo dated 4/5/88 from BVA providing their working plan and budget was discussed at length.

Staff is preparing for the public hearings and the materials needed. Staff and Committee members would be able to answer public questions. There will be one Public Hearing in South Lake Tahoe and one in Placerville. Then valid comments could be incorporated into the report and have a final public hearing in each area, if needed. Staff can complete revisions from today's meeting and do a mail out approximately May 1.

- We had a MOTION by Wayne Pearce, a SECOND by Joan Phillipe, that we not commit to BVA for Phase II if County staff can handle all revisions, but to utilize their services as necessary (due to not having the computer disks in the County office yet). There was UNANIMOUS APPROVAL.

- Wayne Pearce made a MOTION, SECONDED by Virginia Harris to (a) have one public hearing in Placerville to discuss the draft plan and one public hearing in South Lake Tahoe, and (b) following revisions based on public comments, make a final plan and have one public hearing in Placerville and one public hearing in South Lake Tahoe.

  Discussion held -- Perhaps have the second public hearing in Cameron Park. Have Committee meet between first 2 PH and second 2 PH. No meeting places large enough for these public hearings except in the South Lake Tahoe Council Chambers and in the Board of Supervisors chambers in Placerville.

  If the revised Executive Summary is mailed to all Committee members prior to the public hearings, another meeting will not be necessary until later. Leave the remainder of the report "as is" until after the public hearings are completed.

  A voice vote at this time indicated UNANIMOUS APPROVAL of the motion.

VI. Recommendations for Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facility Needs
(Section 9.5, pages 5-21 thru 5-23)

VII. Recommendations for Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility Sites/Areas
(Section 6.3, pages 6-5 thru 6-24)

VIII. Recommendations for Future Management Programs
(Sections 8.2 - 8.4, pages 8-2 thru 8-35)

IX. Recommendations for Management Programs Priorities & Schedules
(Section 9.2, pages 9-2 thru 9-14)

X. Recommendations for Organizational & Staffing Needs
(Section 9.3, pages 9-14 thru 9-18)

XI. Recommendations for Funding Future Programs
(Section 9.4, pages 9-19 thru 9-28)

All present agreed that discussion of agenda items V. through XI. had been covered throughout the meeting and would not be addressed individually.

XII. Discussion of Public Hearing Schedule and Public Participation Process

CALENDAR -- Public Hearing dates: (all at 7:00 p.m.)

Draft plans available for reviewing	--	Early May
1st set of Public Hearings 1 - South Lake Tahoe 1 - Placerville	--	1st week in June
CHWMP Advisory Committee Meet	--	2nd week in June
Incorporate public comments into Plan and make available in revised or final draft form	--	3rd week in June
2nd set of Public Hearings, if necessary	--	2nd week in July
Again, incorporate coments into Plan and make final draft available for review	--	end of July
Obtain approvals from the City of South Lake Tahoe and the City of Placerville	--	in August
County hearings and final EIR	--	in August

Agreement was reached on the above calendar of events. The first set of public hearings will be held on Tuesday, May 31 and Thursday, June 2 at 7:00 p.m., if meeting locations are available. Jon Morgan will check and advise all Committee members.

XIII. PUBLIC FORUM/PUBLIC COMMENT

Questions and comments from the public were received throughout the meeting when requested.

XIV. ADJOURNMENT -- The meeting was adjourned at 5:25 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Ramona Rothe

Ramona Rothe
Recording secretary

:rr

Attachments: Agenda
Attendance Sign-in Sheet
BVA memo dated 4/5/88

EL DORADO COUNTY
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN (CHWMP)
ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

Agriculture Commission Meeting Room
311 Fair Lane, Placerville, CA 95667

MINUTES

March 11, 1988

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* * * NEXT MEETING -- MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1988 AT 2:00 p.m. IN PLACERVILLE * * *

I. CALL TO ORDER -- The meeting was called to order at 9:35 a.m. by Chairman Edio Delfino.

Committee Members Present:	Joan Phillipe, Cliff Zipp, Edio Delfino, Ossie Scariot, Virginia Harris, Ron Duncan, Wayne Pearce, Bob Harmon
Committee Members Absent:	Al Herzig
Staff Members Present:	Jon Morgan, County Environmental Health Jena Tortorici, County Planning Department
Consultants Present:	Gary Halsey, Brown, Vence & Associates Michael Brown, BVA
Others in Attendance: (5)	Jackson Bailey, Councilperson, Placerville Paul Zufelt,Sr., Zips-co Recycle Center,Inc. Ron Knowlton, Zips-co Recycling Center Vernon Peterson, County O.R.S. John Tillman, South Tahoe Refuse Company

II. DISPOSITION OF MINUTES FROM FEBRUARY 29, 1988

Page 2, next to last paragraph -- "preliminary draft" in line one and "final draft" in line two should be reversed.

Page 4, Item #IV, paragraph 2, line 1 -- Examples cited should be AB-2948 and AB-46.

Page 7, bottom of page under "Section 7" -- delete last sentence and change the preceding sentence to read: "Discussion held regarding all hazardous materials vs. hazardous wastes."

Page 9, item #IX, #1 -- the last sentence reading "This will be discussed at the March 11 meeting." should be listed as #5 under "Future Agenda Items" at bottom of page.

Future Agenda Items, #1 -- changed to read "...Sections 1 through 4, 7 to be..."

There was a MOTION, a SECOND, and UNANIMOUS APPROVAL to adopt the minutes as corrected.

A short break was held from 9:40 - 9:50 a.m. to have coffee and donuts.

III. REPORT FROM COUNTY STAFF

a. Jon Morgan stated comments were received from Virginia Jane Harris. These included concern regarding various carcinogens by names which may not be within the scope of this report. Some hazardous wastes may be hazardous only to the environment and not to human beings.

This all relates to Proposition 65 which is mentioned in the report. The general term of "hazardous waste" may be used and not specifically mention carcinogens.

b. Jon Morgon commented on the Resolution which BVA distributed at the end of the February 29 meeting in South Lake Tahoe. Staff requests that the Resolution include their total concern of the report.

Virginia Harris wants the hierarchy recognized but the Resolution should be short and list the order of the Plan.

Gary Halsey expects a series of resolutions will be used as the Plan is adopted.

c. Cliff Zipp expressed his concern that the report will be summarized. He wants (a) an Executive Summary and (b) a Total Summary, although each section does have a summary.

d. Jon Morgan stated the Plan/report will be presented to the Board of Supervisors at their March 29 meeting with a qualifying cover letter stating the report is subject to revision. He asked if the Committee members want a representative at the presentation. Chairman Delfino will attend the meeting when the presentation is made and invited any Committee members that can, to please attend also.

Staff needs to review the Plan for at least one month for "clean-up" after it is submitted to the State DHS and prior to the public hearings being held.

It was determined that staff will make the Plan presentation to the Board of Supervisors on March 29 but all HWAC members available will attend.

General discussion at this time included the following thoughts and comments by various committee members as well as staff plus guests in attendance.

Some controversy is expected regarding Program 2185 and implementation of the CHWMP program. The report will not contain any reference as to whom should implement specific areas of the plan. This should eliminate most of the controversy.

Joan Phillipe commented that the Committee as a group has edited all material received from the consultants but have not made

recommendations as a Committee. To meet the time table, the Plan must be submitted to the Board of Supervisors but it must be qualified.

This is a perfunctory approval of concept only. Concerns remain regarding Program 2185.

Gary Halsey explained the Board of Supervisors will be recommending the Plan be submitted to the state DHS, this is not an approval of the Plan itself. There will also be a transmittal letter to DHS stating major revisions are expected.

e. The Committee needs to meet towards the end of April to review the total report prior to any public hearings.

General discussion regarding the public hearings included the following questions and comments.

Is a large public hearing input expected? Only regarding any funding and/or location of Transfer Stations. Service Areas will be discussed at the public hearings in order to create a necessary land fill. This should not be presented with the CHWMP. Service Areas 7 and 9 were created for specific needs, therefore, a new Service Area needs to be created or create the option for creating a new Service Area.

Bringing in at this time will allow discussion of various options for funding the Plan. Section 6.4 touches on this.

Page 9-16, paragraph 3, last two sentences were changed to read:

> El Dorado County garbage areas are reasonable for a rural county, but the necessary increase would be small. As garbage collection is not mandatory in all areas of the County, an estimated pro-rated parcel mitigation fee may be another option.

Section 9 addresses funding areas and options. Does it observe solid and septic waste only? Service Areas for land fill will be created on the western slope only. This is only one option for funding.

f. The Committee member terms were established by the Board of Supervisors to expire 90 days after the Plan is submitted to the state DHS which gives a September 30, 1988, expiration date.

Jon Morgan distributed a "Schedule for Completion & Adoption of County Hazardous Waste Management Plan (revised 3-10)" which covered the 3/31/88 Draft CHWMP submittal to DHS for 90-day review period through the 10/1/88 Final adopted CHWMP submittal to DHS for review and approval by that agency. He also distributed a sheet for "Public Participation Guidelines."

Virginia Harris feels the Committee members need sufficient time for study of the Plan. General discussion was held regarding holding some "Committee members only" evening workshops and if this is in conflict

with the Brown Act. The workshops could be held but must be open to the public. However, they could be conducted without public comment.

Staff will have the complete plan by March 22 and could then work with the Committee members on review and possible revisions.

* * * A meeting date for this was set for Monday, April 11, 1988, at 2:00 p.m. in Placerville - going into the evening as needed with a maximum adjournment time of 8:00 p.m. established. * * *

* * *

Additional information and a letter of direction will be provided to BVA for another draft copy prior to the public hearings. The public hearing workshops will probably be set in early June with one in South Lake Tahoe and one in Placerville.

Gary Halsey displayed the final San Benito County Plan report as support for his suggestion that our final draft will also be smaller than the preliminary report.

IV. REVIEW OF SECTION 5 -- Existing Facilities and Needs Assessments

Concern was expressed regarding the time schedule. BVA agreed that a lot must happen between now and March 22. They have already started the changes on disk and have provided staff with changes in Sections 8 and 9. Today we will focus on the content of the Plan and not on the typos and grammatical errors. BVA is adding to Section 5 the source reduction figures from the needs data. They must meet all of the DHS requirements.

page 5-1 -- paragraph 2 deleted. Reference to Figure 5-1 should be labeled. The tables are also inconsistent providing "out-of-state" information but also indicating data as "unknown."

page 5-3 -- Section 5.2.2 in the middle of the page indicates figures based on 110.78 tons of waste. Table 5-1 is not consistent with the amount received and exported. The last 2-line sentece paragraph was deleted.

page 5.5 -- indicate this page of Table 5-1 as (continued).

page 5-8 -- The use of capitals in mid-sentence words should be checked and also any pages where there are references made to specific pages or sections but where blanks appear, i.e., "...Section 2.3 and 3.__ present..."

page 5-10 -- There should be a global replacement of "was" to "were" after the use of the word "data." Paragraph 2 under the heading "Current Capacity Needs" has already been reworded. The term "milk run" will be deleted throughout the report and another term used to reflect the thought. The last sentence of this paragraph reading "Consequently, of the...is manifested." was deleted.

The last paragraph on this page should be changed to indicate that South Lake Tahoe has completed their assessment for asbestos.

page 5-13 -- It was suggested the total page be reworded for clarification and consistency.

page 5-14 -- The last sentence should include factor figures. Again, blanks should be filled-in where reference is made to Tables.

page 5-16 -- Delete the first sentence in the first paragraph plus the first two words in the next sentence. This paragraph then begins with a sentence reading "Reduction of hazardous..." Figures on this page are to be checked for accuracy.

page 5-18 -- In Section 5.4.1 at the end of the first paragraph, the wording should reverse "relatively slight" to read "slightly relative." Clarification requested for State and County wastes regarding import/export.

The last sentence in paragraph 3 was questioned. This has now been addressed differently due to additional data.

page 5-19 -- Table 5-4 on this page is necessary in order to meet DHS requirements. The second column where 86.37 is indicated for "Incineration" should show this is tons and not %. A footnote will be added to indicate this figure includes a one-time only figure of 76 tons.

page 5-20 -- Again, "milk runs" will be eliminated and replaced with a more suitable word or phrase. Adjust the one and two line paragraphs to improve format. This is to be done throughout the report. Gary Halsey stated a problem encountered with this section is the need to meet DHS requirements vs. meeting El Dorado County needs.

page 5-23 -- The one-sentence, third paragraph from the bottom is to be incorporated within either the paragraph above or below it.

page 5-27 -- The first paragraph below the section of three bullets will be revised to read: "El Dorado County has a need for locating two transfer stations. One Transfer Station should be located..."

The last paragraph here should consider the influx of neighboring county wastes to Transfer Stations in El Dorado County. One funding option would then be higher fees for county residents. A regular Transfer Station in South Lake Tahoe and Nevada Cove is a possibility.

page 5-28 -- In Section 5.5.2, first sentence, reword to delete implied definite TSD Facilities. Paragraph 2 should indicate it is not economically feasible for Transfer Stations to be located in El Dorado County. This is just not a good place for TSD Facilities. The future needs will be based on waste quantity plus environmental needs/reports.

The two paragraphs under Section 5.5.2 should be reversed. The county has no current need for TSD Facilities but may have this need in the future.

In Section 5.5.3, clarification was provided indicating the word "repository" will always be repository and not depository and will be lower case, not a capital "R." El Dorado County needs Transfer Stations only and not other facilities.

V. REVIEW OF SECTION 6 -- Siting of Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities

page 6-2 -- In Section 6.1.2, first paragraph, last sentence should be reworded in order to delete the word "most" and specify the facilities.

page 6-3 -- In line 1 of the last paragraph, Solano County will be changed to El Dorado County.

page 6-4 -- Table 6.2, page 1 -- Column 2 heading will have "Household" deleted. Column 3 heading will have "For Treatment and Disposal" added. Column 4 will be changed from Depositories to Repositories.

Section 1 of this table headed "Seismic" will have the following changes:

column 2 -- add: Should be considered.
column 3, ¶2 -- check regarding the use of "no faults" and "quaternary."
footnote in "Seismic" section -- revise to read: "...activity by appropriate certified professional prior..."

In "Floodplains" section, column 2, add: Local areas only.

DHS language and criteria to be used in this table and will indicate El Dorado County criteria in column sections.

page 6-5 -- In the "Unstable Soils" section, under the "Conditional" columns, the data "Slopes greater than 15%" applies to Transfer Stations also. Again, the footnote should be changed from "geologist" to read "appropriate certified professional."

The last section of the table on this page 2 of Table 6.2 should be headed Conditional rather than Exclusionary. The question was asked if the El Dorado County and Sacramento County line is a "recharge area." This determination may need to be made in the future prior to locating a Transfer Station there. A short discussion was held regarding this.

page 6-6 -- On this page 3 of Table 6.2, first section, at the end of column 4, DELETE "For CHWMP analysis,". Buffer zones in this Exclusionary column were discussed relative to residences. The conditional 2,000 foot buffer zone should be used also for industrial site areas.

The suggestion was made that Table 6.2 is very important to justify why El Dorado County cannot have a Transfer Station. However, it was agreed that

Wayne Pearce, County staff, and BVA personnel need to discuss this at length and not the total Committee. The Committee members can study this in the March 22 document and then discuss at the April 11 meeting.

page 6-7 -- Vernon Peterson discussed the "Non-Attainment Air Areas" column. His understanding is that South Lake Tahoe is a carbon monoxide area and Placerville is a non-attainable area for ozone.

page 6-8 -- On this page 5 of Table 6.2, the wording should be checked here also for PSD Air Areas as stated in section 1.

Gary Halsey stated the tunnel approach can be used for exclusionary areas. BVA will recommend the Tahoe Basin to be an exclusionary area in the same manner as the coastal areas.

The new maps distributed at the last meeting are a part of Section 6. The map numbers will be moved to the lower right corners for easier viewing when placed within the report. The following revisions were suggested and discussed.

Map #1 -- Needs more shading.
Map #4 -- Needs a qualifier indicating the El Dorado National Forest.
Map #5 -- Legend lines need to be changed for "Other Freeways" and "Other Major Arterial Roads" which will distinguish the various routes.
Map #8 -- To be checked for "vacant" and "used" for accuracy in industrial areas.
Map #9 -- Legend symbols need clarification.
Map #11 - Based only on DHS criteria. Need to have "Additional Environmental Criteria" in the legend. A new map will be prepared to indicate conditional areas. Section 6.4 may clarify with additional analysis.

page 6-22 -- Replace the "milk run" phrase. Clarify the wording in Section 6.3.1, paragraph 2.

There will be an inspection plan approved by El Dorado County and DHS to restrict hazardous waste dumped at a TSD Facility. The county could also do "batch" testing.

page 6-23 -- Steps 1 through 5 listed were used for a composite map. There should be some rewording in each step to provide clarification and consistency. The last paragraph on this page should be reworded for clarity.

page 6-24 -- Add to paragraph 3: "However, both of these sites are definitely subject to some environmental strains which may need to be evaluated."

pages 6-27/6-28 -- Tables 6.4 and 6.5 need a conclusion or a "bottom result."

page 6-29 -- Include the one-sentence paragraph to the paragraph above or below. In paragraph 2, reword the first sentence for clarity.

VI. REVIEW OF SECTION 8 -- Recommended Management Programs in El Dorado County

VII. REVIEW OF SECTION 9 -- Implementation Strategies for Hazardous Waste Management in El Dorado County

VIII. DISCUSSION OF EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Committee members will submit written comments to staff today on these three Agenda Items/Plan Sections. These are to be included in the final document to be received March 22 by staff, HWAC members, and which will go to the Board of Supervisors on March 29.

Additional comments were made at this time.

page 9-16 -- On the change previously made in this meeting (see page 3), another change was made in paragraph 3, next to last sentence, to change "...the necessary increase would be small" to read "...but an increase may be necessary."

In the revision of Section 8 dated 02/26/88:

page 8-5 -- Section 8.2.2 shall have the language revised to be more positive rather than negative in content.

A new Section 9 was included in the packets to HWAC members.

BVA can prepare a 2-page abstract to be available to Public Hearing attendees.

IX. DISCUSSION OF PUBLIC HEARING SCHEDULE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROCESS

This was discussed earlier in the meeting when Jon Morgan distributed the Completion Schedule for the CHWMP.

X. PUBLIC FORUM/PUBLIC COMMENT

This meeting was conducted in such a manner that public comment was allowed throughout the meeting.

XI. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting was adjourned at 12:40 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Ramona Rothe
Recording Secretary

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EL DORADO COUNTY
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING
El Dorado County Library
1000 Rufus Allen Boulevard
South Lake Tahoe, California

MINUTES

February 29, 1988

I. The meeting was called to order at 9:55 a.m. by acting chairperson Virginia Jane Harris.

Committee Members Present: Cliff Zipp, Al Herzig, Ossie Scariot, Wayne Pearce, Virginia Jane Harris, Ron Duncan, Joan Phillipe, Bob Harmon

Committee Members Absent: Edio Delfino

Staff Members Present: Jon Morgan, County Environmental Health
Ginger Huber, County Environmental Health
Patty Dunn, County Planning Division

Consultants Present: John Cummings, Brown, Vence & Associates
Gary Halsey, BVA
Clyde Murley, BVA

Others in Attendance: (8) Vernon Peterson, Placerville
Roy Hampson, South Lake Tahoe
Jim Dipeso, Tahoe Daily Tribune
Rebecca Wagoner, DOHS/Toxus TSCD, No.Calif.
Paul Zufelt,Sr.,Zips-co Recycle Center,Inc.
Paul Zufelt,Jr.,Zips-co Recycle Center,Inc.
Patricia Zufelt,Zips-co Recycle Center,Inc.
John Tillman, South Tahoe Refuse Co.

II. The minutes for the February 5, 1988, meeting were approved as submitted.

III. Report from County Staff - Jon Morgan

The total County Hazardous Waste Management Plan (CHWMP) document was reprinted following consolidation of staff revisions and committee member comments this month. Some pages had only typos and sentence structure revisions but the page must then be reprinted.

This report/plan must be submitted to the state by March 31, 1988. We can submit with it a cover letter stating additional changes are expected in the near future. If not submitted by this deadline, we might lose our third period funding for the program.

Public comments will be received by staff after public hearings are held during the April 1 through June 30, 1988 period.

Virginia Harris stated more time is needed by committee members to read the revised reports received.

Wayne Pearce stated review by committee won't work within our time schedule. Committee members need to continue to review individually, submit comments to County staff, and let the County make all changes and submit to the consultants for inclusion into the plan.

Cliff Zipp stated the disclaimer should contain timing information also.

Virginia Harris expressed dissatisfaction with revisions being received by committee members too close to the scheduled meetings. Perhaps we should turn in the report late, lose funding, and then continue to work on finalizing the plan.

Rebecca Wagoner, state representative for DHS, stated this is not the issue. The dates are set by law and El Dorado County has already received a 3-month extension.

Wayne Pearce stated the current draft contains a large number of typos and some poor sentence structure, especially in Sections 5, 6 and 7. This is o.k. for a first draft but clean-up is needed. However, today, he feels we should address the content of the plan.

Ron Duncan stressed that <u>something</u> must be submitted to the state by the March 31 deadline.

John Cummings, consultant with BVA, believes a decent draft <u>can</u> be submitted by March 31. Everyone should keep in mind that it will be a <u>draft</u>. Public hearings and comments will be incorporated into the plan at a later date.

Virginia Harris feels that nothing should be submitted that isn't fairly final. Nor should it be available to the public prior to public hearings if it is not in a fairly final form.

Additional comments during the open discussion included the following:

This is the third draft for Sections 1-7. Most changes are not for content but are for typos and grammar. But, the pages must be reprinted, as previously stated. Committee members need not be concerned with making these types of revisions, computer programs will do this.

Perhaps Sections 1-4 and 7 could be marked as "preliminary draft" and Sections 5, 6, 8 and 9 marked as "final draft." It is not relevant to the state how the submitted plan is marked, DHS will read the total draft and comment on content the same as the public will do.

Some people have trouble with submitting a document which the county staff, committee members, or the Board of Supervisors are not comfortable with. Perhaps a recommendation should be made of a committee review schedule for Board of Sueprvisors approval.

Ossie Scariot stated he would hate for the county to lose any funding. It appears it would be okay to submit the document prior to the March 31 deadline and mark it as a "Preliminary Draft."

Wayne Pearce stated there will be three months in which to hold public hearings. It appears there may be some wasted time between the preliminary draft and public hearings as these are to be based on the same draft.

Ron Duncan stated the committee members will continue to work as they have been. The preliminary draft will be submitted by March 31. DHS will review this report even if the committee and County revise the document for the public hearings.

An Environmental Impact Report is due in another 45 days for review. The consultants (BVA) are already working on this report in order to save time and meet the filing deadline.

Cliff Zipp reiterated we should submit the best we can by March 31 with a time schedule included for further review and revisions.

County staff must have the printed document March 22 for the Board of Supervisors review. BVA will provide 17 copies of the report in accordance with their contract. They need all material to be included by March 17 in order to meet the deadlines.

It was suggested the committee members comment today on Sections 1 through 4 and 7 and provide their written comments to staff (Jon Morgan) no later than Monday, March 7. Jon Morgan will consolidate the comments and submit to BVA by March 10. BVA will then include and clean up the document and return to staff by March 22 in final (preliminary) draft form.

John Cummings stated Sections 5, 6, 8 and 9 are critical for feedback to BVA. These are the programs which will be used by El Dorado County during the next three years.

The committee could have a special meeting on Friday, March 11 at 9:30 a.m. to review and comment on these sections and provide written comments to staff and BVA by March 17. BVA stated this would not give them enough time to incorporate into the plan. Perhaps written comments for these sections could be submitted at the March 11 meeting.

Wayne Pearce made a MOTION that Sections 1-4 and 7 be studied today and submit written comments to staff on Monday, March 7; hold a special meeting on Friday, March 11 to discuss Sections 5, 6, 8 and 9 plus provide staff with individual member written comments at this time; County staff will consolidate and submit these comments to BVA on March 15 who will then provide the required printed copies of the complete document to staff on March 22 for submittal to the Board of Supervisors at their meeting on that date.

Ron Duncan SECONDED the motion and it was UNANIMOUSLY APPROVED.

BVA suggested we hold no public hearings before April 22.

Committee members suggested a meeting prior to the public hearings but after the mail out of the report. All members should be prepared to discuss their comments at the public hearings.

Gary Halsey then distributed a packet containing the following materials:

Correlation of DHS Criteria and Hazardous Waste Plan Section (sheet)
Maps for Section 6 -- same but clarified/easier to read
Section 7.3 only -- revised into order of agencies
Section 8 - completed in its entirety
Section 9 - replacing Sections 9.1 and 9.2
Appendix J -- a new section

IV. Review of Comments on Sections 1 through 4 and 7

BVA staff suggested a brief and general discussion. Wayne Pearce suggested these sections be discussed page-by-page.

Acronyms are numerous throughout the document. Example, AB-29 and AB-24 which are the legislation for this. They will be included on the list of acronyms as well as some important definitions, i.e., the Tanner Act. The list will be inserted after the Table of Contents.

Comments were submitted and an open discussion was held, beginning with:

Section 1

page 1-1 indicates the county's attempt to comply with agency authority.

page 1-2 in center under "Primary direction in California..." should have a bullet added for "CEQA."

page 1-6, paragraph 4,sentence 3, should be changed to read: "The topography of the Tahoe Basin tends to trap (delete: the hydrocarbons and noxious gases from automobile emissions)(and add) air pollution from various sources."

page 1-8 - delete the total paragraph 5 which begins: "Tourism is..."

page 1-10 where the Objectives begin was discussed. Some objectives are included to reflect DHS criteria/guidelines and some included per requests from committee members and county staff during previous discussions. Agreement reached that Objectives 4 and 5 are "too loose" and will be reworded.

(Joan Phillipe arrived at 11:15 a.m.)

pages 1.14-1.24 are a summary of the document. Numbers in the various tables have been changed by BVA to reflect El Dorado County 1986 numbers. Wayne Pearce suggested BVA revise this information to provide brief tables, brief diagrams, etc. BVA agreed to revise for the March 11 meeting.

The question was asked if the objectives could indicate our concerns for the state of Nevada and other counties where hazardous wastes are transported. Section 8 addresses this but we need to remember we are working with California state laws and our jurisdiction is limited. Our concerns can be indicated, however.

page 1-19 indicate some inconsistencies in the "Program" column. Table 8.2 covers this.

(Bob Harmon arrived at 11:30 a.m.)

Section 2

page 2-1 -- We need to indicate agriculture is not excluded from the plan and also add mining as a generator of waste. John Cummings stated no mines are officially listed for the county. A survey for this can be recommended later.

Population numbers on this page and in tables are inconsistent. Introductions and summaries need to be reviewed and checked for typos.

The last paragraph on this page should begin with "Sections 2.4 through 2.11" (not 2.13).

page 2-3 might have "mutigens" added to the list under "Extremely Hazardous Waste" heading. BVA has included all the Tanner Plan requirements.

page 2-18, the third full paragraph, should begin "Many facilities" (rather than 'Almost every facility'). The total paragraph will be reviewed for clarification and rewording.

page 2-21 should be set up for easier reading and avoid the necessary "turning" of the book in order to read all angles.

page 2-49 should have the "May Station" in the Site column clarified.

page 2-50 contains incorrect information in the 2-line paragraph in the center of the page. This will be checked and corrected as necessary.

page 2-52, paragraph 4, needs to recognize a new document from the Regional Water Board. Jon Morgan, staff, will add a sentence providing the needed information.

page 2-55 (which is text), paragraph 2, last two sentences -- concern expressed about no quantity estimates given. The school districts will not provide estimates due to insurance liability. BVA called each school district in California. South Lake Tahoe estimated 400 tons of annual waste and following their study, the actual waste was only 4.5 tons.

Wayne Pearce wants a range of figures for estimates provided in order to have a "starting point" and a basis for comparison when the plan is later updated. Agreement reached to replace the next to last sentence of this

paragraph which reads "No quantity estimates are available at this time." with a sentence reading "No quantity estimates are available at this time but will be updated after October 12, 1988, school district reports are submitted."

The last sentence of this paragraph will be changed to indicate the number of school districts (not just "Other"). County staff will provide the actual number to be used.

Discussion revealed that toxic waste can be accepted at Class 3 dumps if it is properly packaged.

pages 2-55 (table) and 2-56 -- Check the numbers 347.72 and 847.72 for the "Wastes from Small Quantity Generators" columns for agreement.

Gary Halsey stated SIC tables will have large numbers in BOLD print. Zeros in tables will be changed to dashes for easier reading with a footnote explaining, as DHS requested the zeros.

page 2-59, heading 2.12.2 paragraph 2, end of sentence 1 -- change after comma from "but probably do not generate any hazardous waste" to read: "but may generate hazardous waste."

page 2-60, first paragraph under 2.13 heading -- an estimate is needed as to what percentage of hazardous waste is properly disposed of. We need to try to estimate where 97% of the non-manifested waste goes. BVA suggested 7% is household waste and 90% is from small businesses and agriculture. This paragraph will be reworded to indicate this.

page 2-63, last sentence before heading 2.13.1 -- "without better information" will be replaced with some ranges for estimates as BVA now has additional information.

Wayne Pearce requested estimates be given throughout the report. Section 2.10 is the summary. Sections 2.11 - 2.13 cannot give good estimates.

Acting Chairperson Virginia Harris recessed the meeting at 12:00 noon for a 45-minute lunch period.

Becky Wagoner, DHS representative, requested a meeting with all city personnel during this time.

Acting Chairperson Virginia Harris reconvened the meeting at 1:00 p.m.

Section 3

page 3-2, middle of last paragraph -- should this be "Auto body repair shops" or "All auto repair shops"? Discussion determined this should be for all auto repair shops.

page 3-10, paragraphs 3 and 4, were discussed and determined to be acceptable "as is."

page 3-11, the top three lines are duplicates of the bottom of page 3-10 so are to be deleted.

page 3-12, bottom of Table 3-3, where reference is made to Table 2-20 -- a page number for Table 2-20 would make it easier to locate the referenced Table. This is true throughout the report. BVA will include page numbers for this type of reference in the final printout of the draft.

page 3-13, top paragraph -- discussion held regarding the asbestos inspections. School buildings must be inspected with or without expected asbestos problems. South Lake Tahoe School District has completed their assessment report for this. This may provide some additional information for comparison purposes in this report.

page 3-15, Section 3.6 -- the bottom paragraph needs clarification.

Section 4

page 4-1, paragraph 1 -- there is a need to summarize in the lead-in paragraph of most Sections. Section 5 discusses some possibilities for source reduction in waste.

page 4-13, bottom paragraph -- second sentence is not clear. Needs to be rewritten.

page 4-17, last paragraph regarding "Used Oil Recycling" -- perhaps this could be summarized for El Dorado County.

page 4-26 -- Virginia Harris expressed concern regaring the inconsistency of the ranges listed in Table 4-6 and those on following pages, the gaps between or the overlapping of the ranges. For example: ranges 10-15 and 30-40 should be 10-18 and 19-40 or 6-23 and 18-75 should be more like 6-20 and 21-75. Following some discussion, it was agreed that the ranges are okay as listed because they are just general figures.

page 4-28, Table 4-8 -- another item for listing with the "Advantages" would be "An increase in usable water." (Saves water.)

page 4-29 -- discussion held regarding the necessity of including the word "organic" in first sentence between 'Burns' and 'wastes.' The organic wastes must be burned at high temperatures to avoid air emissions. Inorganic wastes melt.

A conclusion for all data in Section 4 Tables was requested.

Section 7

The titles of Tables 7-1 and 7-2 are very similar and should be identified in a different manner. Discussion held regarding all materials vs. hazardous materials. All hazardous materials contain hazardous waste.

pages 7-9 and 7-16 were discussed as having two different sets of requirements. However, John Cummings pointed out that the titles are different so we are working with different areas -- Hazardous Materials vs. Emergency Response. There is no priority in the two tables. Table 7-5 provides hazardous materials inventory for AB 2185.

page 7-23 addresses both areas under AB 2185/3777 of hazardous and extremely hazardous materials inventory -- plus --

page 7-25 addresses the AB 2185 emergency response plan in-depth more. BVA address by function, not by title.

Wayne Pearce suggested some tables could be combined and placed in an Appendix rather than in a Section of text.

Following are some of the comments made during general discussion:

> Highlight some related bills but not all. BVA has tried to show up front those relating to El Dorado County. State and Federal laws could have shorter explanations. Section 3 gives just El Dorado County specifics. Put other summaries in Section 2 text but more tables after Section 3 El Dorado County specifics. Section 2 is to have key bills only. The present "Table" format follows the Federal format used, not the State format. We should leave "as is" for now. Public hearings may bring forth comments to reduce the total document size. More changes can then be made in the format used.
>
> Eventually, the executive summary must be able to stand alone. Section 1 may be renamed. Sections 1.5 and 1.6 could be moved to the front as the executive summary. Section 1 could be the lead-in.

page 7-17 and forward -- too many programs are mandated and the County has no staff available for carrying them out.

> Section 8 addresses programs. Section 9.3 addresses staff. There will be some cross-reference in the final draft submitted 3/22/88 to the Board of Supervisors.

page 8-21 was brought into the discussion at this time due to a change indicated under the heading of "Inspection Activities." The recommendation will be for one agency to be in charge of hazardous waste but not specify the agency. The administration of some program aspects by DEH and OES as referred to on page 8-19 will also be revised. In fact, all program implementation will be studied.

page 7-17, Section 7.3.1, paragraph 2 -- In El Dorado County, the County by mutual City/County agreement is designated as lead agency for local hazardous materials. The cities of Placerville and South Lake Tahoe are represented on the County Hazardous Waste Committee.

page 7-20, under "Local Utilities" -- South Lake Tahoe has more than just the South Tahoe Public Utility District (STPUD). A statement here should reference an available listing of all PUDs and not specify just the one.

Although the last sentence of this first paragraph states "These include...", perhaps the sentence should read "The major water systems are..."

page 7-25, at the end of "Local Agencies" -- add another bullet for Public Works Department.

page 7-24, "Air Quality" paragraph -- the County Office of Emergency Services (OES) should be changed to read "The County Air Pollution Control District." The last sentence of this paragraph is misleading. We have a program, we are waiting for a solution.

page 7-21 -- under the "Regional and State Agencies" paragraph the state OES should be listed as regional for 2185.

page 7-21 -- under the top paragraph heading "Hazardous Spill Response Committee" should indicate that the local committee does have state people as members.

page 7-20 -- the last sentence in the top "Fire Districts" paragraph should be deleted.

AGENDA ITEMS V, VI, VII, AND VIII covering Sections 5, 6, 8 and 9 -- are to be covered at a special meeting scheduled for Friday, March 11.

IX. Public Forum/Public Comment

This Agenda item is listed to meet the Brown Act requirements. This meeting has been held as an open forum throughout the meeting period.

1. Gary Halsey, BVA, distributed a proposed Resolution which the Committee members requested at the last meeting. This will be discussed at the March 11 meeting.

2. Discussion is needed regarding public participation for ideas of strategy required after the draft is submitted to the state by the March 31, 1988 deadline.

   This will be placed on the next Agenda and Jon Morgan, staff member, will provide an outline for review.

FUTURE AGENDA ITEMS

1. Further areas of Sections 1 through 7 to be addressed, especially Section 7.3.

2. Address Sections 5, 6, 8 and 9. Committee members should have their written comments ready to submit.

3. Public Forum/Public Comment

4. Outline and discussion of future strategy.

5. Additional items should be given to County staff for inclusion on the Agenda.

6. Suggestions for presentation to the Board of Supervisors. Should the presentation be by staff only? Should Committee members participate in the presentation?

* * * NEXT MEETING -- FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1988, * * *

TO BE HELD IN PLACERVILLE AT 9:30 a.m. - NOON

The BVA staff members expressed their thanks for the consolidation by Jon Morgan of all comments coming to them from various people. It makes their work easier.

X. The meeting was adjourned at 2:20 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Ramona Rothe
Recording Secretary

:rr

EL DORADO COUNTY
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING
Agriculture Commission Meeting Room
311 Fair Lane, Placerville, CA 95667

MINUTES

February 5, 1988

I. The meeting was called to order at 1:10 p.m. by Chairman Ed Delfino.

Committee Members Present: Virginia J. Harris, Joan Phillipe, Cliff Zipp, Ron Duncan, Edio Delfino, Ossie Scariot

Committee Members Absent: Bob Harmon, Al Herzig, Wayne Pearce

Staff Members Present: Jon Morgan, County Environmental Health
Jena Tortorici, County Planning

Consultants Present: John Cummings, BVA
Gary Halsey, BVA
Mark Montgomery, CWC-HDR

Others in Attendance:(11) Bob Friedman, County OES
Jim Thompson, County OES/AP
Sherri Pack, Amer. Environmental Mgt.Corp.
John Tillman, So. Tahoe Refuse Co.
Sherrie Hansen, Sacramento Valley Painting Decorating Contractors Association
Paul Zufeltsa, Zips-co Recycling Centers
John Marchini, So. Tahoe Refuse
Douglas Horton, Calif. Dept. of Forestry
Roland Sevilla, Shingle Springs resident
Hedy Borsserham, Master Gardener
+ one who did not sign-in

III. Approval of Minutes from January 11, 1988, Meeting

We had a MOTION, SECOND, and UNANIMOUS APPROVAL of the minutes as submitted.

II. Report from County Staff

Jon Morgan reported his office has received the requested comments from Cliff Zipp and Wayne Pearce. He requested any other Committee members with comments to please turn them in to him by the middle of next week (February 10).

Comments made and discussion held regarding receipt of different sets of information and not knowing which contain the latest information. Also, could the pages be printed on two sides instead of one in order to save paper and postage.

Our consultants, BVA, will address this issue and consolidate all information as soon as possible. Public hearing comments will be considered. The Committee will determine if pertinent for inclusion in the actual plan. BVA prefer the system as set up remain in use for the time being. Printing one side only makes it easier for revisions at this time. The final plan will be printed on two sides. The Draft Plan must be submitted to the State by 3-31-88. However, there will be continued updating and revisions with possible major updating every three years.

A slide show has been ordered regarding the Tanner Plan and will be shown at the public hearings. Notifications have been and are being made to people regarding possible hazard waste disposal sites being reviewed from plan. A hazardous materials vehicle is being considered by the county for purchase in the near future.

IV. Discussion and Comments of Brown, Vence and Associates Regarding Text Prepared for January 11, 1988, Meeting

The plan contains hazardous waste sites that are listed by the State that are not located in the county. Recommendations are in the plan for those sites to be deleted by the State. This has not yet been done so must stay on list in the plan.

Suggested format changes by the consultant regarding the document should be internally edited by county staff and provided in material to Committee members at least one week prior to meetings. The latest material is in the same format but in better condition.

The Table of Contents is not currently consistent with the report text. It will be coordinated for the final draft.

Revisions made in Sections 1 through 4 and in Section 7 for this meeting. Sections 5 and 6 are "complete beginning drafts." You should retain the latest drafts received only. The pages are dated at the bottom. This will be a large document, approximately 275 pages in the final draft, in order to satisfy all state requirements.

The statement was made that everyone's time would be better utilized if all comments could be reviewed by Committee members prior to incorporating into the final draft.

Some approximate deadlines discussed and arrived at were:

- Final Committee member comments to staff by 2/10.
- Final comments to BVA by 2/12. They will incorporate and send to staff and Committee members by 2/22 for review prior to the 2/29 meeting in South Lake Tahoe.
- Final recommendation of draft plan to Board of Supervisors for approval at their 3/21 meeting.
- Final draft plan to the DHS by 3/31/88.

Following discussion, it was agreed that the 2/29 meeting will be an all day meeting/workshop in order to incorporate all comments and changes into the plan prior to final draft going to the Board of Sueprivsors. This indicates BVA will have all material after the 2/29 meeting for the final draft which is to be submitted to the Board of Supervisors.

It was suggested copies of the draft plan be made available to the public for review. Those present today who would like to have a copy should let Jon Morgan know after the meeting. Another suggestion indicated two copies of the final plan should be available in each County Library branch.

V. Review of Revisions to Sections 1 through 4.

The consultants reviewed for all present the changes which have been made. Section 1 has been overhauled based on staff comments. John Cummings discussed some of these but most were pretty self-explanatory. Objective 16 is to coordinate the plan with all local plans. On page 1-8 we see CEQA compliance coordinated with the EIR. Section 2 indicates current quantities of county hazardous waste plus expanded information on sites and 11 areas in the county. Again, the sites are still on the state list so must remain in our plan with a request to the state for removal.

We basically have three documents here: (1) Main Report, (2) the Appendices, and (3) a CEQA Document.

We had a MOTION, SECOND, and UNANIMOUS APPROVAL that the suggested plan format as submitted by Gary Halsey and dated 1/29/88 be approved for use in the final plan.

New industry coming into the county will follow our Hazardous Waste Plan and can be required to pay for any update needed in the plan to accommodate their business.

Pages 55 and 56 contain Tables for Actual Waste. Section 3 has a summary at the end on pages 3-16 and 3-17.

Existing quantities are estimated on the 1986 quantities. El Dorado County has no large generators of hazardous waste materials. Other significant contributor is household waste with 287 tons, or 9½%. The largest generator in El Dorado County is waste oil. Small generators of waste do not have to manifest this as an individual industry. They are included in "milk run" pick-ups. Page 3-15 provides a summary of information. The planning estimate of waste for the year 2000 is 38 tons/year.

Section 4 indicates other waste matters and options. Specifics are added for El Dorado County. BVA is considering a table for our county specifics as we are not an industrial county. The Committee requested this be added in the Plan.

The comment was made that we may be making things harder for "dirty industry" to locate in El Dorado County but we may not want them here. This will be a problem throughout the state.

BREAK at 2:20 p.m. -- RECONVENED at 2:30 p.m.

VI. Review of Section 5 -- Existing Facilities and Needs Assessments (BVA's Approach for El Dorado County)

We have no exisiting facilities. We have an issue of the DHS approach to needs from an economic and private sector view. We need to both meet DHS requirements and meet the needs of our county. We must look at treatment capacity and also at management practice needs, then determine if changes are needed in current practices.

Three sites will be needed: (1) transfer station for household wastes; (2) a county transfer site disposal facility (TSDF); and (3) a residual repository. (repository and depository are used interchangeably in the plan.) Some small businesses without "milk-run" service may need a county transfer station.

Convenience centers with provisions for bottle and can recycling may need to be able to handle waste oil also or just at some specifically designated convenience centers.

A statement indicated the Board of Sueprvisors is recommending deletion of handling waste oil from the convenience centers.

Our consultants will recommend waste oil be handled at least close to some of the convenience centers. If oil disposal is made too difficult, we will have a lot of illegal dumping in the county.

BVA will also recommend we have 2 household waste transfer stations. We should have one on the west slope and one in the South Lake Tahoe area.

General discussion held regarding disposal of waste oil and the various areas of cost involved. Again, this involves paying to have it collected and dumped; where it can be dumped; how convenient is it to dump correctly, what is the cost of recovery, etc.

If it is economically feasible for light industry to dispose of their own waste materials, then our problems will be minimal and it will be fair and equitable to all parties. But the household waste must also be considered and the need for a transfer station for this type of collection.

The transfer station may only be operated on certain days. Full time will not be needed in El Dorado County. Perhaps some land fill stations could be utilized for household hazardous waste.

VII. Review of Revisions to Section 6 -- Siting Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities (TSDF)(BVA's Approach for El Dorado County)

Two transfer stations would also have waste oil recovery facilities. Additional station may be needed on the west slope. Page 5-21 indicates the transfer station would accept up to 5 gallons or 50 pound limit of light industrial waste. A need for industrial TSDF is not relevant to El Dorado County at this time. This would change if new/future industries locate in our county. BVA has used DHS criteria and worked with county criteria to determine siting.

Mark Montgomery then distributed maps for reference. Sitings listed on pages 6-11 and 6-12 as well as on map 8 indicate industrial zoned areas which are all on the west slope. Page 6-14 provides a Matrix Table which compares criteria of industrial areas. They have evaluated 14 areas and found 4 sites meet all criteria of industrial zoning. These sites are: 1 - El Dorado Hills; 2 - Cameron Park; 13 - Diamond Springs West; and 14 - Diamond Springs East. TSDF industrial sites must have public water and sewers. This eliminates 10 of the 14 areas. Some county roads are not suitable for truck hauling of hazardous waste due to the winding nature of the roads.

Sites cannot be within 2000 feet of a private residence. The west slope might be considered a minimal waste area due to mining activity. No sites satisfy the residuial repository requirements. Tables on pages 6-14 and 6-16 indicate this.

Future industry coming into the county will have to work within county requirements for waste disposal. Transfer stations are not the same as TSDF. They hold and transfer household waste only and have different criteria than the industrial TSDF.

Implementation of Sitings. Should adopt criteria of plan plus the goals and objectives of the plan. This is in relation to TSDF.

There is a need to work with staff on zoning ordinances involved. County planners will review prior to HWAC. Any proposed future sitings will be submitted to HWAC for review.

The question was asked if there was any required time element for the state to respond to submitted final plan. The state has 90 days (3 months) to review our submitted CHWMP and respond to the county.

Once the Plan is adopted and approved by the state, this Committee will no longer be active.

VIII. Review of Subsection 7.3 - Existing Management Programs in El Dorado County

Section 7 is entitled "Existing Management Programs Reviewed, Federal and State Regulations for Hazardous Waste Disposal." Section 7.3 addresses the programs within El Dorado County. Mark interviewed various department heads as indicated on a page marked 7.1 which should be 7.14.

A number of different county agencies are involved in hazardous waste disposal. This should be centralized within a single department and not involve various departments extensively.

Jon requested for recommendations to be charted for easier reference.

Mark referred to a large report of the Sacramento Task Force on toxic waste and DHS responsibility. Staff requested BVA review the total report. It involves study also of spills on private property as well as on roads.

Mark stated there are three important themes:

1. County focus efforts on providing education and technical assistance.
2. Concentrate on having things implemented by private sector/county contract.
3. Need a good data base.

To improve current programs, BVA is recommending five new programs:

1. Source reduction and waste minimization. Recommend Board of Supervisors adopt resolution supporting management hiarchy of state programs.

2. Comprehensive hazardous material and waste inspection and monitoring program.

   a. Consolidate 2185 program, underground tank program and hazardous waste program. 2185 allows for a fee schedule. The underground tank program also. Document useful and waste materials. The Tanner Plan is planning only and has no funding operations.

   The fee structure can be centralized. Phase I - develop staff recommendation structure and ordinances. Phase II - initial implementation: monitor and set up.

3. Small quantity generator program or small business program.

   a. Consolidate existing programs plus new recommendations.
   b. Inspect and monitor.

4. Household Hazardous Waste Program

   a. Education and technical assistance.
   b. Develop curricula for schools. Has good impact.
   c. Implement through transfer station.

5. Integrated Data Information System

   a. Most data base information is available from the 2185 Program and the Underground Tank Program.
   b. Maintain one large data base for county use.

Gary now presented and discussed policies and objectives of existing programs and proposed new programs. He covered 17 policy areas of concern for implementation and coordination. He drew a management table on the chalkboard to cover existing and newly recommended five programs. The Department of Environmental Health (DEH) would be the coordinating agency for total coordinated program plan. This will be included in the final draft of the Plan. The Plan approach included:

1. Creating table showing existing programs, 5 new programs, recommendations and action.
2. Improvements to existing programs
3. Summaries of 5 recommended new programs

Committee members agreed this plan approach looks good. Implementation will be shown in a table form. Organization and staffing needs will be in the form of a chart.

Discussed at length were the suggested staff needs and organization for implementation and coordination. For total system, the staffing needs recommended are:

STAFF:
6 = 2 for each program but working together in one area.

2 = 2185 Program which currently has 1 person
2 = Underground Tank Program which currently has 1 person
2 = Hazardous Waste Management Plan

This staff would also keep up the data base information in the computer system. Committee members were looking for justification of this additional manpower. Gary and John explained this may be in the Plan or it may come as a separate recommendation to staff for implementing the total program. John explained also that BVA recommends funding options and not specifics.

We had a MOTION and a SECOND to send a Resolution to the Board of Supervisors to use the state hiarchy for addressing hazardous waste management practices.

Discussion followed. Plan must be effective, determine where funding is coming from, etc. The Board of Supervisors can accept the Hazardous Waste Management Plan and still not adopt funding and staffing recommendations. BVA will include in the Plan their recommendations of staff and for funding. The Supervisors can either keep in or elminate and designate staff to work on the specifics. A Resolution would adopt at county level the HWMP hiarchy adopted by the state. This would reinforce the state plan.

The SECOND was WITHDRAWN and MOTION DIED for lack of a second. However, BVA was requested to draft a Resolution to go to the Board of Supervisors with the final draft of the County Hazardous Waste Management Plan (CHWMP).

The material which Committee members will receive between 2/17 and 2/22, for study and review prior to the 2/29 all day workshop, will be the entire package and include all revisions.

IX. Review of Subsections 8.2 and 8.3 -- Recommended Policies and Actions for Hazardous Waste Management Programs in El Dorado County

This was included in discussion under item VIII above.

Chairman Ed Delfino announced that the next CHWMP Advisory Committee meeting will be held in South Lake Tahoe on Monday, February 29, 1988, beginning at 10:00 a.m. This will be an all day workshop and open to the public. The meeting will be held at the El Dorado County Library, 1000 Rufus Allen Boulevard, South Lake Tahoe.

Today's meeting was adjourned at 4:55 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Ramona Rothe
Recording Secretary

JT:rr

Attachment:
Sign-in Sheet

EL DORADO COUNTY
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN
ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING
311 FAIR LANE, PLACERVILLE, CA 95667

MINUTES
December 7, 1987

I. The meeting was called to order at 9:45 a.m. by Chairman Ed Delfino.

Committee Members Present: Ed Delfino, Ron Duncan, Ossie Scariot, Al Herzig, Joan Phillipe, Cliff Zipp

Committee Members Absent: Bob Harmon, Virginia Jane Harris, E. Wayne Pierce

Staff Members Present: Jon Morgan

Consultants Present: John Cummings - Brown, Vence & Assoc.
Wilbert Odom - CWC-HDR

Others in Attendance: Rebecca Wagoner - DHS-California
Jackson S. Bailey - Placerville Councilperson
Vernon Petersen - County O.E.S.

II. Review of CHWMP Goals and Objectives

John Cummings began by stating they had received some incorrect information regarding contaminated waste sites located in El Dorado County. The C.T.Alloy Sprockets site is located in Yuba County. The report will be corrected. Ossie Scariot would like to have the El Dorado County disposal site removed from the report. Toxic waste is not dumped there. Contaminated sites identified by the EPA are listed on page 2-39.

El Dorado Disposal Services has been named as owner of a power house at Chili Bar Reservoir and transformer oil reported spilled there. This is an error. Cummings will work with Scariot for documentation in order to remove their site from the EPA list.

Discussion held regarding authority and responsibilities of the Tahoe Regional Agency. Clairification was sought regarding their rules, regulations, and powers of enforcement. Cummings is to meet with them within the next month.

Should Service Area 3 be posted as contaminated? Delfino stated testing has been done and it has been cleared.

Discussion held regarding burning area at old mill site in N. Canyon Road area. It was determined a request should be made to the state to check the soil at this location for possible removal from the list.

Underground storage tanks were discussed. It is believed some 10-15% may be leaking. The degree of contamination depends upon what is stored in the

tanks, and what County regulations are regarding the materials. Some of the materials are recylced into the earth as organic material. Tanks at some of the local service stations have loss involved. Most tanks are exempted from everything except commercial farmers with tanks over 1,100 gallons. The El Dorado County farmers tanks do not have pesticides stored, mostly diesel and gasoline.

In California, clean-up of contaminated lands is the responsibility of the land owner. The Regional Water Quality Control Board recently began clean-up in South Lake Tahoe. The consultants will incorporate sites provided by El Dorado County onto list in Plan.

After the Plan has been approved by all parties, any changes will be inserted in the Plan and added to the contents. Plan should be updated every 3 years. It will include deletions of areas cleaned up.

Page 3-22 states annual updates for some items. This section will be updated now.

Various discussions held on different pond sites and planned updates for lists. Many sites will be looked at and this will require updates of the Plan. Brown, Vence will be a clearing house for the updates.

Cummings stated the CHWMP Goal and Ojbectives in Section 1.0 are generic. This Advisory Committee can add to the list of objectives.

In looking at Objective 7, Ron Duncan stated in the implementing process it appears the County will be in charge of where waste will be dumped. Recycling Centers will be designated by the County. Waste cannot be shipped across states without approval of state receiving the waste, and also the receiving county. It was stated the process is "facilitated," not "controlled." Scariot questioned how can the rules and regulations be enforced?

Cummings advised that the 2185 Program which licenses anyone in the County handling toxic materials will be used. Control is built in through the licensing and fee programs.

Verne Petersen stated an initial letter to be sent to pursue the hazardous element in planning.

Cummings suggested because the Plan will be very thick and contain such a large amount of information, pamphlets should be prepared listing various places accepting different types of waste.

Comments:

How do you keep hazardous/toxic waste from land fill sites? People hide it among other materials and dump it there.

Some county agency will have to have the responsibility for toxic waste. It should be in the 2185 Program. The Hazardous Waste Advisory Committee (HWAC) should decide which agency this should be.

Again mentioned, state law provides that whoever owns the land is

responsible for the clean up. If site is land fill, the people who use it must be made to pay for the clean up. Insurance might be difficult to obtain. If county is responsible, some specifics are needed in the Plan for funding mechanism.

There was general agreement to add Objective 12 as given below:

Objective 12 - Funding mechanism for El Dorado County for land waste fill.

The Plan addresses "waste" - not "hazardous" material. If the rules change, county contracts should protect the private owner in the recycling business. A new bill is being considered in State Legislature for low cost loans for the private owner. Pages 2-12 and 2-13 in the Guidelines provide funding information.

Specific disposal sites should be listed in the Plan.

Objective 3 is not specific as El Dorado County will probably have only a transfer station and not a recycling center. El Dorado County does not have enough waste to justify having a recycling center.

The two principal wastes in El Dorado County are batteries and waste oil. There are recycle centers where these can be sent, however, you must now pay the recycle companies to pick up waste oil at 35¢/gallon.

Any information which Committee members think of should be given to John Cummings to be incorporated into the Plan as needed.

DISPOSITION OF MINUTES - November 2, 1987

Corrections: Page 1 -- names corrected in Guest Speaker section
Page 4 -- Line 1 of next to last paragraph on page should read "...station for solid wastes...."

MOTION was made by Joan Phillipe, SECOND by Cliff Zipp, and there was unanimous APPROVAL to accept the minutes as corrected.

III. Review of Section 2 of CHWMP

a. Waste Classification Methods -- Tables in this section will be redone to incorporate additional, new, and corrected information, some due to EPA changes.

b. Hazardous Waste Definition -- Various wastes are listed in different sections. They should be in one for easier review. #2.1.2 includes all designations but "High Priority," wastes, "Special Waste," and "Designated Waste.." These are listed in #2.1.6 and will be moved into #2.1.2. All will be included in the Glossary when the report is completed.

Page 2-5, #2.1.3 -- Cummings stated the NFPA and the Director of Department of Industrial Relations are to provide information for the report.

Page 2-5 - Toxicity Criteria -- Delfino commented on the LD50 less than 5,000 mg/kg designation is high enough to kill animals and human beings. These are EPA rules and quantities. However, Cummings pointed out that LD50 is explained in the report.

Extremely hazardous waste is the highest level in one category. Radioactive material is regulated by Federal law and is not addressed in the State regulatory plan. This is mentioned in this Plan also.

i. Small Quantity Generators -- Page 2-32 -- #2.2.2.2

The 1,237 tons of hazardous waste other than waste oil which is reported generated per year, was questioned. Also the 831 number for small businesses in El Dorado County. This is a factual number taken from census figures.

The report will be changed to indicate that waste solvents from dry cleaning plants are in larger quantities than waste oil.

The Table on Page 2-34 was discussed. Delfino stated 48 tons pesticide waste/year seems high. Cummings reiterated that data in tables will be changed.

Discussion held regarding photography business wastes, including water and other chemicals. Vehicle maintenance waste, with and without waste oil, as listed in this table was also discussed.

j. Household Hazardous Waste -- Cummings stated this section is still being worked on and is not yet ready for discussion.

Comment: ~~Tanners~~ generate hazardous wastes. Cummings stated this is not part of the report/program and will be dealt with in another manner. The total program may be good, but enforcement may be difficult.

k. Large Quantity Generators -- Page 2-36

Waste generators have been identified. With the 2185 Program these industries can be monitored. They are small industries and considered to be responsible, to date, in waste disposal.

l. Wastes Disposed On-Site -- Page 2-38

DHS will be checking to determine relativity of additions to list. All lumber operations also have waste materials and need to be checked.

m. Contaminated Sites -- Page 2-38 have already been discussed.

IV. Review of Section 4 CHWMP

a. Recycling -- Page 4-1 -- Cummings advised the Committee members that there is no information in the percentage column here as they will not look at this until additional data is obtained.

Additional discussion was held here regarding solvent waste from dry cleaning plants. Also the transport of solvents and other highly flammable materials.

Permits are currently obtained from the State for recycling waste oil. Sometimes the fee is waived. HWAC could also recommend having a recycling center for batteries.

The consultants will provide information for options available. HWAC and El Dorado County must make the determinations of action to take.

It was agreed to reschedule Item IV - Review of Section 4 CHWMP on the Agenda for our next meeting. This will provide an opportunity for more thorough review of the information provided.

On Page 4-10, the heading should read "Residuals Repositories. A discussion was held regarding residuals, land fills, waste oil, repositories, recycle centers, etc. Residuals (at dump sites and sanitary land fills) can be reduced. Some materials should be recycled and not dumped.

V. Report from County Staff -- Jon Morgan and Jena Tortorici met and made application for a second stage grant. The Board of Supervisors adopted a Resolution to file for an extension for submitting the CHWM Plan. Jon attended a San Diego HWAC meeting. He reported on some of the items discussed there.

Another grant will be applied for at a later date to fund enforcement of the Plan. The consultants will provide a type of newsletter providing grant information.

Rebecca Wagoner introduced herself as a new representative to our meetings from the state DHS and gave us some of her past experience and education which qualifies her in this area. She provided some information regarding household wastes and where additional information is available.

John Cummings will provide HWAC members with some additional information for review during the week of 12/21-23.

OUR NEXT MEETING WILL BE HELD on January 11, 1988 at 9:30 a.m. in Placerville.

Jon Morgan will check to see if Wayne Pearce will be able to attend our next meeting.

The meeting was adjourned at 12:40 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Ramona Rothe
Recording Secretary

Attachment to original minutes:
Sign-in Sheet

RARE, ENDANGERED, AND PROTECTED ANIMAL SPECIES ON THE WESTERN SLOPE OF EL DORADO COUNTY

Common Name	Scientific Name	Status in County	Abundance
Red-legged Frog	Rana Aurora	Fully protected	Likely resident
Horned Lizard	Phrynosoma	Protected (4)	Resident
San Joaquin Whipsnake	Masticophis flagellum ruddocki	Protected (4)	Unlikely resident (found at lower elevations)
Southern Bald Eagle	Haliaeetus l. leucocephalus	Endangered (1,2,3)	Overhead visitor
American Perigrine Falcon	Falco peregrinus anatum	Endangered (1,2,3)	Overhead visitor
Ring-tail Cat	Basariscus astutum	Endangered (1)	Possible resident
Wolverine	Gulo luscus	Rare (5)	Likely resident (high elevations)
Northern Goshawk	Accipiter gentilis	Endangered (7)	Overhead visitor
Spotted Owl	Strix occidentalis	Endangered (7)	Resident

Pileated Woodpecker	Drycopus pileatus	Endangered (7)	Likely resident
Sierra Red Fox	Vulpes vulpes necator	Rare (7)	Likely resident
Marten	Martes Americana	Sensitive (5)	Resident
Great Grey Owl	Strix nebulosa	Sensitive (5)	Likely resident
Willow Flycatcher	Empidonax traillii	Sensitive (5)	Likely resident

* Protected species are animals whose take is limited by the California Fish and Game Department. Fully protected means that they may not be taken although it is not listed as a rare or endangered species. Game Animals are not included in the above list.

(1) California Department of Fish and Game: January 1971. "California's Fully Protected Birds, Mammals, Reptiles, Amphibians and Fish."

(2) California Fish and Game Commission, 1971. "Listing of California's Endangered and Rare Fish and Wildlife."

(3) U.S. Department of the Interior, 1970. "Federal Listing of Endangered Species of Native Fish and Wildlife."

(4) California Department of Fish and Game, 1972. "1972 California Sport Fishing Regulations."

(5) U.S. Forest Service, "El Dorado National Forest Land and Resource Management and Environmental Impact Statement," 1981.

(6) QUAD Cosultants, "King's Run Draft Eir," 1983.

(7) Natural Diversity Data Base, California Department of Fish and Game, 1984. "Special Animals."

Appendix P

Minutes and

Public Comments

MAILING LIST OF DRAFT EL DORADO
COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Calif Regional Water Quality
Control Board Central Valley
Attn: Roy Butz
3443 Routier Road
Sacramento, CA 95827-3098

Calif Regional Water Quality
Control Board Lahontan Region
Attn: Sachi Itagaki
P. O. Box 9428
South Lake Tahoe, CA 95731-2428

Calif Dept of Fish & Game
Region II
1701 Nimbus Road
Rancho Cordova, CA 95670

E.I.D.
3890 Mosquito Road
Placerville, CA 95667

Georgetown Divide Public Util
P. O. Box 338
Georgetown, CA 95634

El Dorado County
Dept of Transportation
Scott Chad
2441 Headington Road
Placerville, CA 95667

Placerville City Public Works
Mike Foster
487 Main Street
Placerville, CA 95667

Tahoe/Douglas
Chamber of Commerce
P. O. Box 401
Zephyr Cove, NV 89448

City of So. Lake Tahoe
Director of Public Works
P. O. Box 1210
South Lake Tahoe, CA 95731

Douglas County City Manager
P. O. Box 218
Minden, NV 89423

Tahoe/Douglas Fire Dept
P. O. Box 919
Zephyr Cove, NV 89448

Don Andrews
2966 Richardson Circle
El Dorado Hills, CA 95630

Albert E. Harris
P. O. Box 900
Placerville, CA 95667

Marcia Grewer
8221 Stoney Creek
Somerset, CA 95684

Clay Renke
P. O. Box 475
Georgetown, CA 95634

Mountain Democrat
Attn:Dave Ritchie
447 Main Street
Placerville, CA 95667

Georgetown Gazette
2775 Miners Flat
Georgetown, CA 95633

Tahoe Daily Tribune
Attn: Jim DiPeso
P. O. Box 1358
South Lake Tahoe, CA 95705

KHTN-STEREO 92
980 Pacific Street
Placerville, CA 95667

Vern Peterson
Office of Emergency Services

Tahoe Regional Planning Agen
Mike Solt
P. O. Box 1038
Zephyr Cove, NV 89448

El Dorado County Sheriff
Richard Pacileo
300 Fair Lane
Placerville, CA 95667

So. Lake Tahoe Police Chief
Dean Shelton
P. O. Box 16050
South Lake Tahoe, CA 95706

El Dorado County
Chamber of Commerce
542 Main Street
Placerville, CA 95667

Placerville City Council
487 Main Street
Placerville, CA 95667

Placerville City Mayor
Carl Borelli
487 Main Street
Placerville, CA 95667

Robert E. Dorr District I
El Dorado County Supervisor

Patricia R. Lowe District II
El Dorado County Supervisor

James R. Sweeney District III
El Dorado County Supervisor

Michael Visman District IV
El Dorado County Supervisor

John Cefalu District V
El Dorado County Supervisor

District Attorney
Ronald Tepper

State of California
Department of Transportati
Nile D. Ferns
P. O. Box 911

alifornia Dept. of Forestry
2840 Mt. Danaher Road
Camino, CA 95709

Diamond Springs Fire Dept.
.O. Box 741
iamond Springs, CA 95619

eorgetown Fire Dept.
P.O. Box 424
eorgetown, CA 95634

osquito Fire Dept.
79 Swansboro Road
lacerville, CA 95667

lacerville Fire Dept.
30 Main Street
Placerville, CA 95667

Rescue Fire Protection
. O. Box 201
escue, CA 95672

Latrobe Fire Protection
8471 Latrobe Road
hingle Springs, CA 95682

anning Division
South Lake Tahoe

ty of So. Lake Tahoe Mayor
el Laine
P. O. Box 1210
outh Lake Tahoe, CA 95702

California Highway Patrol
lacerville Office
. O. Box 1417
Placerville, CA 95667

Calif Dept of Parks & Rec
ierra State Parks
. O. Box Drawer D
Tahoma, CA 95733

Cameron Park Fire Dept.
P.O. Box 939
Shingle Springs, CA 95682

El Dorado Hills Fire Dept.
990 Lassen Lane
El Dorado Hills, CA 95630

Lake Valley Fire Dept.
P.O. Box 11132
Tahoe Paradise, CA 95705

Northside Fire Dept.
P.O. Box 38
Cool, CA 95614

Pleasant Valley Fire Dept.
4429 Pleasant Valley Road
Placerville, CA 95667

Shingle Springs Fire Prot
P. O. Box 31
Shingle Springs, CA 95682

South Lake Tahoe
Chamber of Commerce
P. O. Box 15090
South Lake Tahoe, CA 95702

Placerville Planning Dept
Conrad Montgomery
487 Main Street
Placerville, CA 95667

U.S. Coast Guard
Lake Tahoe Station
P. O. Box 882
Tahoe City, CA 95730

U.S. Forest Service
Lake Tahoe Basin
P. O. Box 731002
South Lake Tahoe, CA 95731-
7302

Calif Dept of Parks & Rec
Folsom Lake Rec Area
7806 Folsom-Auburn Road
Folsom, CA 95630

Coloma-Lotus Fire Dept
P.O. Box 735
Lotus, CA 95651

Garden Valley Fire Dept.
P.O. Box 275
Garden Valley, CA 95633

Meeks Bay Fire Dept.
P.O. Box 189
Tahoma, CA 95733

Pioneer Fire Dept.
P.O. Box 128
Somerset, CA 95684

Pollock Pines/Camino Fire
P.O. Box 807
Camino, CA 95709

South Lake Tahoe Fire Prot
P. O. Box 1210
South Lake Tahoe, CA 95705

Environmental Health
South Lake Tahoe

So. Lake Tahoe Planning Dept
Terri Jamin
P. O. Box 1210
South Lake Tahoe, CA 95705

California Highway Patrol
South Lake Tahoe
P. O. Box 8817
South Lake Tahoe, CA 95731

U.S. Forest Service
El Dorado National Forest
100 Forni Road
Placerville, CA 95667

Bureau of Land Management
Folsom Area Office
63 Natoma Street
Folsom, CA 95630

Virginia-Jane Harris
2855 Rolls Court
Shingle Springs, CA 95682

E. Wayne Pearce
7125 Ryan Ranch Road
Shingle Springs, CA 95682

Edio Delfino
Agriculture Department

Ron Duncan
Director, Env Health

Joan Phillips
City of South Lake Tahoe
P. O. Box 1210
South Lake Tahoe, CA 95702

Clifford Zipp
P. O. Box 14352
South Lake Tahoe, CA 95702

Ozzie Scarriot
El Dorado Disposal, Inc.
P. O. Box 1270
Diamond Springs, CA 95619

Al Herzig, Chief
Placerville Fire Chief
3034 Sacramento Street
Placerville, CA 95667

Bob Harmon, Chief
Placerville Fire Dept
730 Main Street
Placerville, CA 95667

CWC - HDR
Attn: Mark Montgomery
P. O. Box 518
Cameron Park, CA 95682

Ramona Rothe
P. O. Box 322
Garden Valley, CA 95633

John Tillman
So. Lake Refuse Company
P. O. Box 627
South Lake Tahoe, CA 95705

Jackson Bailey
2786 Park Ave.
Placerville, CA 95667

El Dorado County Farm Bureau
P. O. Box 369
Placerville, CA 95667

CSAC
1100 K Street, Suite 101
Sacramento, CA 95814-3941

SACOG
P. O. Box 808
Sacramento, CA 95804

Barton Memorial
P. O. Box 9578
Souty Lake Tahoe, CA 95731

El Dorado Co. Master Gardene
c/o Hedy Boissevain
P. O. Box 869
Georgetown, CA 95634

Recycle Centers, Inc.
Attn: Paul R. Zufelt
2180 Pleasant Valley Road

Roland K. Sevilla
3991 Toiyabe Lane
Shingle Springs, CA 95682

Marshall Hospital
Marshall Way
Placerville, CA 95667

El Dorado County
Office of Education
6767 Green Valley Road
Placerville, CA 95667

El Dorado County
Board of Realtors
P. O. Box 1570
Diamond Springs, CA 95619

Tahoe City Public Utility D
P.O. Box 33
Tahoe City, CA 95705

So. Tahoe Public Utility Dis
P.O. Box AU
So. Lake Tahoe, CA 95705

Pacific Gas & Electric
Attn: Mark Hays
P.O. Box 7444
Sacramento, CA 95826

Air Resources Board
Attn: Robert Barham
P.O. Box 2815
Sacramento, CA 95812

Sacramento Municipal Utility Dis
Attn: James A Wilson
P.O. Box 15830
Sacramento, CA 95852-1832

El Dorado County
Transportation Commission
360 Fair Lane
Placerville, CA 95667

El Dorado County
Resource Conservation Distr
415 Placerville Drive, Sui
Placerville, CA 95667

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARINGS

MEDIA COMPANY

1. Mountain Democrat
   P.O. Box 1088
   Placerville, CA 95667
   (916) 622-1255

2. Tahoe Daily Tribune
   P.O. Box 1358
   So. Lake Tahoe, CA 95705
   (916) 541-3880

3. Georgetown Gazette
   P.O. Box 156
   Georgetown, CA 95634
   (916) 333-4481

4. Scenes of the Mother Lode
   3430 Robin Lane #7A
   Cameron Park, CA 95682
   (916) 677-1132

5. The Reporter
   P.O. Box 1028
   Placerville, CA 95667
   (916) 622-2280

6. KHTN-STEREO 92
   980 Pacific Street
   Placerville, CA 95667
   (916) 621-0921

7. KTHO
   P.O. Box AM
   So. Lake Tahoe, CA 95705
   (916) 544-6471

8. KOWL
   P.O. Box 154460
   So. Lake Tahoe, CA 95702
   (916) 541-6681

PRESS RELEASE

NOTICE OF PUBLIC MEETING

The El Dorado County Hazardous Waste Management Plan Advisory Committee will hold a Public Meeting at the El Dorado County Agriculture Commission meeting room, 311 Fair Lane, Placerville, California, on November 10, 1988 at 7:00 p.m., to discuss the following issues:

1. Review of the final El Dorado County Hazardous Waste Management Plan which has been revised in response to comments from the public and the California Department of Health Services.

2. Discussion of the process by which the County and the Cities of Placerville and South Lake Tahoe are required to adopt the Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

All interested persons are invited to attend the County Hazardous Waste Management Plan Advisory Committee meeting. For more information concerning the meeting, contact Sharon Lester at the Planning Division, 360 Fair Lane, Placerville, Ca 95667, telephone (916) 621-5345 or Jon Morgen at (916) 621-5306 of the Environmental Health Division.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE PUBLIC HEARING
FOR REVIEW OF FINAL
EL DORADO COUNTY
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN (CHWMP)

Agriculture Commission Meeting Room
311 Fair Lane, Placerville, CA 95667

November 10, 1988 -- 7:00 p.m.
M I N U T E S

I. CALL TO ORDER - The meeting was called to order at 7:07 p.m. by Chairman Ed Delfino.

- Virginia Jane Harris made a MOTION, SECONDED by Ossie Scariot and PASSED to approve the Agenda as submitted.

Committee Members Present: Al Herzig, Ossie Scariot, Edio Delfino, Wayne Pearce, Virginia Jane Harris and Ron Duncan

Committee Members Absent: Bob Harmon, Joan Phillipe and Clifford Zipp

Staff Members Present: Jon Morgan and Sharon Lester

Jon Morgan announced that Joan Phillipe is now City Manager in Loomis and Sue Schlerf is representing the City of South Lake Tahoe in her place.

Also present: Sue Schlerf and Teri Jamin, City of SLT

II. DISPOSITION OF MINUTES FROM July 21, 1988 meeting

- Ossie Scariot made a MOTION, SECONDED by Al Herzig and PASSED to approve the minutes for the July 21, 1988 meeting.

III. REVIEW OF REVISED DATA (Sections 2, 3 and 5)

Jon Morgan stated Section 2 was significantly changed, everything from page 2-16 forward. He explained meeting with various groups to obtain information in Table 2-8 regarding small quantity generators as requested by DHS. Changes in contaminated sites are indicated beginning with Table 2-18. Maps in the report are coordinated with the various Tables.

Ed Delfino suggested the Placerville dump site should be included as a toxic site. Mr. Morgan reviewed Table 2-21 which lists various landfills in El Dorado County. He further suggested the Board of Supervisors should be made aware of this information. EDC contaminated sites listed in Table 2-19 were discussed. Al Herzig stated he needs fire dates documented for several past years for sites D-11 and D-18 in Table 2-19.

Jon Morgan briefly reviewed Section 3. No large changes.

Section 5 includes Tables with no data (0.00 listed), but they are included for DHS requirements. Table 5-8 includes El Dorado County projections for waste treatment.

The needs seen are for Transfer Stations to be located in the cities of Placerville and South Lake Tahoe. An overall general statement appears on page 5-17 in the Plan.

IV. REVIEW OF SITING CRITERIA AND MAPS (Section 6)

Sharon Lester spoke regarding changes in Section 6. Staff has worked with the DHS requirements and also with what El Dorado County perceives as our needs.

Virginia Jane Harris inquired regarding status of the proposed DHS checklist. That has not yet been prepared but is still in process. However, the Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is being prepared at this time.

Ms. Lester further explained that Map 11 is somewhat of a composite map but some County areas were omitted. Ron Duncan suggested using "Potential" sites rather than "Suitable" sites on Map 11. Some general discussion brought forth other suggestions, i.e., "Potentially Suitable," "Least Constrained," or perhaps "Marginal" sites. "Least Constrained" sites was generally agreeable to those present. The fault maps may be upgraded later.

Sharon Lester stated the zoning criteria was added into Section 6 as well as siting analysis. Section 6 was almost totally revised. Extensive information has been included for each map.

General discussion included the following comments, questions, and answers:

Has the siting philosophy changed from giving DHS what they want to maintaining the position there are no suitable sites in El Dorado County?

Page 6-5, subheading 6.3.6 indicates there are no true recharge areas in El Dorado County.

If our plan is approved, what will happen? If our plan is not approved, what will happen? We are cooperating to the extent we can with DHS requirements. We cannot say sites are available when we have none.

The report now includes use and definition of the term "fair share" rather than massive amounts of wastes. The area of least resistance will be where sites are located for large industries and wastes are generated.

Map #11 indicates current industrial zones as potentially suitable sites. There is no room there for a residual repository. The necessary acreage is not available.

Ron Duncan stated the strategy we are dealing with is correct. He does not think there are sites suitable for a residual repository and our report indicating "Least Constrained" sites accomplishes this.

Wayne Pearce indicated there are recharge areas on the western slope. The general opinion seems to be this county is not as suitable as some other areas for siting of residual repositories.

Jon Morgan stated the CHWMP report will be presented to the Placerville Planning Commission on November 15 and the South Lake Tahoe Planning Commission on November 23 for their acceptance.

Siting for facilities at South Lake Tahoe was discussed.

v. REVIEW OF IMPLEMENTATION (Section 8)

Sharon Lester explained Section 8 in the final draft combines Sections 8 and 9 from the first draft report.

Jon Morgan stated he does not think the state inspection and monitoring program is necessary in El Dorado County. County staff does not recommend additional personnel for the suggested three sub-programs.

Ms. Lester stated the EIR is ready for retyping with revisions.

VI. (This number omitted on Agenda)

VII. FINAL CHWMP ADOPTION PROCESS

Ron Duncan expressed appreciation to Jon Morgan and Sharon Lester for the good job they did in revising the first draft for the final CHWMP report.

The Executive Summary section was discussed regarding including some of the Tables or making it as concise as possible. No written comments were received from the public concerning the draft Executive Summary so it was basically untouched for revisions.

If both city Planning Commissions approve the final CHWMP report, it will be presented December 13 for approval from City Councils in Placerville and in South Lake Tahoe. It will then be presented December 15 for County Planning Commission approval and on December 24 to the Board of Supervisors for approval. If any public hearing is needed at this point, an extension will be requested and the report will be submitted late to the state DHS.

VIII. OPEN DISCUSSION

Wayne Pearce questioned the possibility and/or need for the Hazardous Waste Advisory Committee continuing to be active rather than disbanding as originally designated by the Board of Supervisors. A recommendation could be submitted to the BOS that they remain as an active committee until the CHWMP report is approved. A similar committee could then be formed as an active ongoing Standing Committee and perhaps meet annually or as the need arrives. Jon Morgan explained this need would have to be recognized by the BOS. Ron Duncan suggested the report will be updated every three years, or more frequently as needed.

Virginia Harris thinks the Advisory Committee should be discontinued as originally planned and if a Committee is needed again, one of people interested in serving at that time should be convened.

Perhaps a "Citizens Committee" would be suitable to deal with solid waste and hazardous waste planning.

Ed Delfino suggested appointing concerned citizens for the County as a whole, and not have just special interests represented. A standing committee can deal with any problems which arise.

Perhaps a recommendation can be made to the Board of Supervisors for consideration of a standing or citizens committee when this HWAC is discontinued.

° Wayne Pearce made a MOTION, SECONDED by Ron Duncan, and PASSED unanimously that this Committee recommend to the Board of Supervisors that an Environmental Advisory Committee be formed, staffed on an annual basis to address County concerns regarding solid and hazardous wastes and materials and other environmental problems.

Jon Morgan advised committee members that if any major revisions are requested at a Planning Commission or City Council hearing, another HWAC meeting will be needed with representatives from the group or groups having questions or concerns regarding the report.

Ron Duncan emphasized that if changes are minor, the HWAC members can review prior to final submittal to the Board of Supervisors. It was agreed that Jon Morgan will determine if another meeting is needed.

° Ed Delfino made a MOTION, SECONDED by Wayne Pearce and PASSED that upon final adoption of the CHWMP report, the HWAC will disband per original formation of the Committee by the Board of Supervisors.

IX. PUBLIC FORUM/PUBLIC COMMENT -- None

X. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting was adjourned by the Chairman at 8:35 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Ramona Rothe
Recording secretary

EL DORADO COUNTY

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN (CHWMP)
ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

Agriculture Commission Meeting Room
311 Fair Lane, Placerville, CA 95667

July 21, 1988 -- 9:00 a.m.
M I N U T E S

I. CALL TO ORDER

The meeting was called to order at 9:20 a.m. by Chairman Ed Delfino.

Committee Members Present: Joan Phillipe, Cliff Zipp, Edio Delfino, Ossie Scariot, Bob Harmon, Wayne Pearce, Ron Duncan, and Al Herzig

Committee Members Absent: Virginia Jane Harris (leaving on vacation)

Staff Members Present: Jon Morgan and Sharon Lester

II. DISPOSITION OF MINUTES from June 7, 1988 and June 9, 1988

The June 7, 1988 minutes were corrected as follows: page 4, #1.(2b), line 2 -- change "...most environmentally conscious counties..." to read "...most environmentally sensitive counties..."

The June 9, 1988 minutes were corrected as follows: page 5, ¶3, -- "Mr. Simple presented the HWAC members with a letter..." was changed to read "Mr. Bush presented the CHWMP members with a letter..."

Ron Duncan made a MOTION, SECONDED by Wayne Pearce, to approve the June 7, 1988 and June 9, 1988 minutes as corrected. There was UNANIMOUS APPROVAL.

III. REVIEW OF THE PUBLIC COMMENTS TO DRAFT CHWMP

There were no public comments received by CHWMP members or staff.

IV. REVIEW OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES COMMENTS TO DRAFT CHWMP
and
V. OPEN DISCUSSION

General discussion among CHWMP members and staff members brought forth an exchange of information and suggestions regarding the Department of Health Services (DHS) comments on the draft CHWMP.

The number one problem, or necessary action, appeared to deal with siting issues. An area or site for a Residual Repository must be identified or the DHS will not approve our CHWMPlan.

As discussed in the past, there is agreement that El Dorado County has no suitable site. Should we restate this to the DHS by picking a random site such as the landfill and then add "but here is our recommendation"? If

this is done, it will negate the argument that we have no suitable site due to all of El Dorado County being "environmentally sensitive."

The DHS feels the County has not used their site criteria exhaustively. Perhaps we could work with the Cosumnes River College Geology Department for a study of sites. Although DHS might not accept this direction of action on our part, another consulting firm (EMCON) has determined we cannot site another landfill in El Dorado County.

A Tanner summit meeting was attended by Ron Duncan and Sharon Lester. All counties in the state are having trouble with siting issues. However, all are being told that all counties must site all three types of TSD facilities. This is not feasible. The "County Fair Share" planning concerns handling our own wastes but not looking for sites in each and all counties.

CHWMP members should notify the Board of Supervisors that we have reached an impasse regarding siting a Residual Repository according to DHS criteria. However, DHS is not accepting our findings. Our Board of Supervisors has been advised of some information coming out of the Tanner Task Force meeting. We still need to advise them of our impasse on siting a Residual Repository.

Although our County Counsel has not directly checked the DHS guidelines and criteria, the counties which have done this still have differing opinions and viewpoints.

There was general agreement among the staff and CHWMP members that we cannot abort the path of action which we are following. The Public Hearing meeting schedule/plan should continue.

The CHWMP members need to review extensively the Department of Health Services comments dated July 5, 1988, on our Draft Plan. It was suggested that the best method to reply to DHS would be to devise a checklist of two columns which indicates "Your Comments" and "We Have Done" listing any action which we have taken to rectify areas of disagreement. This does not mean we would comment on each item.

The State's goal appears to be to have enough sites to handle all state wastes so Federal money will continue to flow into California. The Sierra counties are all more environmentally sensitive than the remainder of the counties in the State.

The DHS may turn down all - or most - Plans and petition the Governor to override all Plans unless they meet all DHS siting criteria.

The members of this Committee feel that their views are substantiated by DHS criteria. We have no suitable Residual Repository sites or areas as public services are not available, i.e., transportation, sewer lines, etc. In addition, and more importantly, we can demonstrate the County does not meet DHS geological criteria for siting a Residual Repository. Part of the problem is in not taking a state approach but putting the total burden on each and all of the counties. All counties cannot have all three forms of TSD facilities available. It was noted here that the EPA wants the State to handle the wastes, and not just each county.

It was reiterated that our Plan does not totally exclude El Dorado Hills and Cameron Park from having a site in their Industrial Park areas.

With no state sites, the DHA cannot indicate to the EPA that the state can handle their wastes. But if each county has a site, the state can then determine which sites to use.

If private enterprise opens a site where the county indicates a siting, then the county would have no control over how it is operated, including any charges made, since it would be privately owned. The site could accept waste from the state as a whole and not just from the county.

Perhaps George Wheeldon & Associates, a well-known local geologist firm, could do a study or the area which would support the CHWMP recommendations. Monies are available to hire a consultant but it would still need to go through the Board of Supervisors for approval.

The Committee members agreed that clean-up work needs to be done to get our support information in place to strengthen our position. Approval of new maps would be a plus. In case of possible litigation in the future, as many counties have disagreements with the DHS criteria and plan comments, we need to be sure we have our supportive data available.

The CHWMP Advisory Committee is siting Transfer Stations and potential areas for other controlled facilities. We are not siting Residual Repositories. This provides two-thirds of what the DHS is looking for.

- Wayne Pearce made a MOTION with three points -- (1) County staff will address the comments by DHS which we can appropriately respond to; (2) recommend hiring a local geology specialist to conduct a siting study for potential hazardous waste management facilities based on existing data and using the DHS criteria; and (3) the CHWMP Advisory Committee send the Board of Supervisors a letter clarifying the county position to continue on the same course which we have been supported in by public comment and offer to give a presentation at the BOS meeting. (See additional agreement on this later in the meeting on page 4 of these minutes.)

This was SECONDED by Bob Harmon and the motion PASSED.

Additional discussion concerned the "Fair Share" argument which will be an issue in any future litigation. We need to address the fact that we are willing to negotiate with other counties regarding waste disposal.

We are on record as saying we want to send our hazardous waste to other county sites. But we need some verification from other counties that they will continue to receive our hazardous waste. But if the facility is privately operated, the county cannot enter into this type of agreement. We might also become involved with interstate commerce transportation.

It appears that Northern California will need a disposal site in the future. El Dorado County will take an active role in this siting. Inter-jurisdicial agreements sound good, but to have each county and city to agree, this is not likely.

Whenever possible, we need to advise DHS that we are interested in pursuing a solution. We see three possibilities for siting but not the fourth. We should state we will continue to work with the other counties within the DHS guidelines.

° Wayne Pearce made a MOTION that county staff continue to work with Regional Government towards an equitable agreement. This was SECONDED by Ossie Scariot and PASSED.

A request will be made by staff to the Board of Supervisors for Wayne Pearce to give a presentation to the Board on Tuesday, August 2, 1988, regarding the CHWMP Advisory Committee position and action. Other members, as possible, will be present at the August 2 meeting.

Committee members feel the cities of South Lake Tahoe and Placerville will support Committee action. Formal support will be solicited. The same letter of information will be sent to the Board of Supervisors and to the City Managers of both cities.

A copy of the county checklist of responses to DHS will be provided to each CHWMP Advisory Committee member.

VI. PUBLIC FORUM/PUBLIC COMMENT -- None

VII. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting was adjourned at 10:45 a.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Ramona Rothe

Ramona Rothe
Recording secretary

JM:rr

Attachments:
Sign-in Sheet
DHS Comments dated 7/5/88 on Draft CHWMP

° = a MOTION

E P I C
ENVIRONMENTAL PLANNING and INFORMATION COUNCIL, Inc.
of Western El Dorado County
P. O. Box 447, Shingle Springs, California 95682

June 9, 1988

TO: El Dorado County Hazardous Waste Siting Committee

FROM: Board of Directors, EPIC

RE: County DRAFT Hazardous Waste Management Plan

EPIC applauds the Committee for its work. The county is in debt to you for bringing the process this far.

The more difficult part is yet to come, however. If this plan is to avoid the fate of many others - becoming an expensive dust-catcher on a shelf - strong steps must be taken to implement it. There may not be a large hazardous waste problem in El Dorado County, but what there is needs addressing.

EPIC urges the committee, City Council, and County Supervisors to push for implementation of high priority recommendations, despite the challenges of funding. We especially urge the establishment of collection facilities for small business and household toxics, along with public education to encourage use of such facilities. EPIC would support work toward those ends.

Hazardous Waste Mtg 7-21-88

Sign-In Sheet

NAME	REPRESENT
Joan Phillips	SLT
Bill Zigg	SLT
Sharon Lester	Planning
Edio P Delfino	Dept of Ag
Ossie Scariot	Eldorado Disposal
BB Thomas	Placerville
Wayne Pierce	El Dorado Co Resident
Ron Lerner	[illegible]
JON MORGAN	"
AL HERZIG	PLACERVILLE

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING
FOR REVIEW OF THE
DRAFT HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN

The El Dorado County Community Development Department in association with the El Dorado County Hazardous Waste Management Advisory Committee will be holding public hearings in June to review the Draft El Dorado County Hazardous Waste Management Plan (CHWMP).

First Hearing: City of South Lake Tahoe Council Chambers, 1900 Lake Tahoe Blvd., South Lake Tahoe, CA 95705 June 7, 1988, 7:00 pm.

Second Hearing: Placerville Town Hall, 549 Main Street, Placerville, CA 95667, June 9, 1988, 7:00 pm.

The document has been prepared by Brown, Vence and Associates in accordance with the California Health & Safety Code, Sections 25135-25135.9 (Tanner, AB 2948) which describe the process for establishing local hazardous waste management plans and identifying potential areas for needed future hazardous waste facilities. The El Dorado CHWMP will encourage proper management practices by all hazardous waste generators in El Dorado County including small business and industry, government and households. This will be achieved by the County level implementation of hazardous waste management policies, facility siting criteria and programs as proposed in the Draft CHWMP.

All interested persons are invited to attend the hearings and be heard or to submit their written comments to the El Dorado County Hazardous Waste Management Advisory Committee, 360 Fair Lane Placerville, CA 95667 by June 21, 1988.

Copies of the complete Draft CHWMP are currently available for review at all branches of the El Dorado County Library system. In addition, a free copy of the Draft CHWMP Executive Summary can be obtained by submitting a request to the above address or by contacting Donna Fiori at (916) 573-3145, Jon Morgan at (916) 621-5300 or Sharon Lester at (916) 621-5355.

PUBLIC HEARING FOR REVIEW OF DRAFT
EL DORADO COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN (CHWMP)

Placerville Town Hall
549 Main Street, Placerville, CA 95667

June 9, 1988 -- 7:00 p.m.
M I N U T E S

I. CALL TO ORDER -- The meeting was called to order at 7:10 p.m. by Chairman Edio Delfino.

II. INTRODUCTIONS -- Each Committee member present introduced themself and their area of represention.

Committee Members Present:	Edio Delfino, Ron Duncan, Virginia Harris, Wayne Pearce, Clifford Zipp, Al Herzig
Committee Members Absent:	Bob Harmon, Joan Phillipe, Ossie Scariot
Staff Members Present:	Jon Morgan and Sharon Lester
Consultant Present:	Jerry Costin, CWC-HDR
Others Present:	Inno Rasina, Dick Bush, Bob Simple, James Wilson (SMUD Representative)

AVAILABLE AS HANDOUTS for those present were tonight's AGENDA, a one page document entitled Basic Requirements of a County Hazardous Waste Management Plan Pursuant to AB 2948, and a 17 page EXECUTIVE SUMMARY of the El Dorado County Draft Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

III. Disposition of Minutes from April 11, 1988, Advisory Committee Meeting

A MOTION was made by Ron Duncan to approve the April 11, 1988, minutes as submitted. There was a SECOND by Clifford Zipp and UNANIMOUS APPROVAL.

IV. Draft El Dorado CHWMP Development History Review

Chairman Delfino introduced Jon Morgan, County Environmental Health Department, and turned the meeting over to him. Mr. Morgan then introduced Sharon Lester from the County Planning Department and Jerry Costin with the consultant firm of CWC-HDR in Cameron Park.

Jon Morgan presented some history of the development of the CHWMP and the state legislation containing mandates and deadlines to which the county must adhere.

V. The "Tanner AB 2948" Process

Mr. Morgan advised those present that if El Dorado does not develop a hazardous waste plan, in accordance with the Tanner law, the state will do this for the county. The plan which has been developed will provide for El Dorado County hazardous waste and not for the rest of the state.

Jon Morgan then gave a slide presentation entitled "Safe Hazardous Waste Management: A Challenge for Planning" which was prepared by the University of California in Riverside. Some of the information provided related to toxic, reactive, ignitable, and corrosive hazardous waste. The people in California are now learning a new set of 3R's -- Reduce, Reuse, Recycle.

Not only are county plans being developed for taking care of hazardous waste, but regional and state plans are also being prepared.

Chairman Delfino announced this is a public hearing and if there are questions during the upcoming presentation, please signal to be recognized by the chair.

Jerry Costin, Consultant, stated it is hoped to have additional public input for the Plan. He then gave a slide presentation.

VI. Hazardous Waste Generation in El Dorado County

i. What types? -- The 1986 figures indicate a total of 2,691 tons annually in El Dorado County. 63% of this is waste oil.

ii. Who generates it -- Michigan-California is the one large quantity generator in the county and this equals less than 1% of the total.

Small quantity generators -- auto repair shops, dry cleaning, photo labs -- generate 87% of the county hazardous waste.

Site clean-ups -- for PCB, leaking underground storage tanks -- equals approximately 3%.

Household hazardous waste equals approximately 10% of the total.

iii. How is it handled? -- Most of the hazardous waste is currently disposed of outside El Dorado County.

iv. Where does it go? -- 10-20% of the small quantity generators improperly dispose of their hazardous waste. There is a potential of 700-800 tons/year which is disposed of improperly. Most of it goes to landfills and down sewers.

VII. Hazardous Waste Management Options

i. Source Reduction -- This involves steps to reduce and/or avoid waste generation.

ii. Waste Minimization -- The use of recycling and treatment techniques at the source of generation.

iii. Treatment -- This includes the reduction/elimination of toxic hazardous properties by incineration or stabilization/solidification.

VIII. Types of Hazardous Waste Facilities -- now being evaluated

i. Transfer Station -- This would be used for short term storage and transfer for households and small businesses. There would be a 5 gallons or 50 pounds maximum disposal/household or business.

ii. Treatment/Storage/Disposal (TSD) Facility -- To be placed in an industrial zoned area for recycling/liquid treatment/incinerator.

iii. Residual Repository -- This type facility accepts residuals from hazardous waste treatment facilities and other irreducible, stabilized or detoxified hazardous wastes.

IX. EL DORADO COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITY NEEDS

i. Transfer Stations are needed in both South Lake Tahoe and Placerville.

ii. A TSD facility is not considered as currently needed in El Dorado County.

iii. There is no site in the county which meets the siting criteria for a Residual Repository. This type facility is not recommended for El Dorado County at this time.

X. HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITY SITING CRITERIA

Any future TSD facilities should be located in industrial zoned areas.

High hazardous areas for HW facilities include: seismic, floor plains, wetlands, endangered species habitats, unstable soil, and aquifer recharge areas which would include El Dorado Hills.

The siting criteria includes consideration for public safety by specifying distances from residences and transportation. There are also physical limits for air and ground water.

Agenda Item Nos. XI through XIV are covered through general discussion which includes the following comments and observations.

XI. CURRENT EL DORADO COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

XII. FUTURE (POTENTIAL) EL DORADO COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAMS

XIII. DISCUSSION OF EL DORADO CHWMP IMPLEMENTATION

XIV. OPEN DISCUSSION

Chairman Delfino stated that the DHS (Department of Health, State) has mandated that the county site a Residual Repository or the State will.

Wayne Pearce summarized the Tanner legislation - AB 2948. The intent of the law is not for each of California's 58 counties to have one of each type hazardous waste facility.

1. Inno Rasina -- General economics suggests we will later need a Residual Repository sited and available.

Mr. Pearce stated that the county will not dictate the charges for use of the disposal sites. That will be a privately operated site.

Virginia Harris stated that household hazardous waste will go through Transfer Stations.

Mr. Rasina pointed out that there is no place in El Dorado County for dumping hazardous waste at this time. The residents are at the mercy of whoever transfers the county wastes and whatever they want to charge. He asked if the residents wouldn't be served better by having a facility within El Dorado County?

Some general discussion suggested Class 1, 2, 3 and 4 sites are not economically feasible to have and that is why there are only two in the state now. Perhaps El Dorado County could be a leader in siting a facility? However, this county generates a small amount of HW and this is an environmentally sensitive county. This point should be stressed in the CHWMP more for better understanding. There are no suitable sites in El Dorado County but there may be a need to expand on the exclusionary criteria.

2. Dick Bush requested clarification of designated class sites. Class #1 site is for household hazardous waste. After being informed that the county has a landfill site in the Placerville area and a Transfer Station in South Lake Tahoe, although not for hazardous waste, Mr. Bush then suggested a Transfer Station is needed in the county for household HW. He asked if this would be consistent with the state mandate?

   Committee members advised Mr. Bush that yes, it would be. Plus, the state wants the county to identify a Residual Repository site even if it is not developed now.

   Virginia Harris suggested that each and all counties within the state will not develop a site. So El Dorado County must look for a regional site which could be used since there is not a suitable site in this county.

   Dick Bush said that each county may want sites in other areas. Perhaps the county Plan should say, "This is our best site but it is not a good site."

   Wayne Pearce stated the county is not just saying, "We don't want a site here." The Plan has used the state criteria for siting to make this determination.

   General discussion indicated agreement regarding the interpretation of the state siting criteria. This process eliminates all counties saying they will not site a facility. Otherwise, the state can site a facility while using their own designated criteria.

   The County Plan (CHWMP) will eventually become a part of the County General Plan.

3. Bob Simple, Placerville City Manager -- asked what alternatives the county has if a facility is not sited? He understood a committee member to say the Governor can override this and designate a site.

Wayne Pearce clarified this by saying only if the county follows the siting criteria and determines no site meets all areas of criteria.

Chairman Delfino informed the audience the county is now waiting for the DHS written comments regarding the Plan. These are due to be received by the end of June.

Mr. ~~Simple~~ Bush presented the HWAC members with a letter from EPIC supporting what the Committee has accomplished and stating they want at least a Transfer Station in El Dorado County.

Jon Morgan informed those present that written comments on the Plan will be received by the county through June 21 and will be incorporated into the document. If needed, additional Public Hearings will be held.

Wayne Pearce stated this document (CHWMP) will not become static. It will be an ongoing process. This is just the first step in trying to solve the hazardous waste problems in El Dorado County.

Virginia Harris stated it is important that the Committee has identified that the county has a real need for a household hazardous waste facility. We must now go forward with our efforts.

Chairman Delfino pointed out that there have already been some very expensive problems develop in trying to dispose of hazardous waste in the county.

Wayne Pearce stressed that there will also be a need for an educational program that makes people aware of the need for proper disposal of their hazardous waste.

Chairman Delfino stated the Committee will now wait for the state comments. Jon Morgan will provide copies of the 35-50 page report to the HWAC members. A Committee meeting will be held to discuss the continuing process. A Public Hearing will then be held and the Committee recommendations made to the Board of Supervisors. The public will again have an opportunity to speak at the Board meeting.

A meeting date for the HW Advisory Committee was set for Monday, July 11, 1988, in Placerville, at 8:30 a.m.

XV. ADJOURNMENT

The meeting was adjourned at 8:50 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Ramona Rothe
Recording secretary

Attachment: Sign-in Sheet

PUBLIC HEARING FOR REVIEW OF DRAFT
EL DORADO COUNTY HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN (CHWMP)

City of South Lake Tahoe Council Chambers
1900 Lake Tahoe Boulevard
South Lake Tahoe, California

June 7, 1988 -- 7:00 p.m.
M I N U T E S

I. CALL TO ORDER -- The meeting was called to order at 7:10 p.m. by Chairman Edio Delfino.

II. INTRODUCTIONS -- Jon Morgan, County Environmental Health Department, introduced the Hazardous Waste Advisory Committee members present, County staff members present, and the County consultant for the CHWMPlan.

Committee Members Present:	Edio Delfino, Ron Duncan, Virginia Harris, Wayne Pearce, Joan Phillipe, Clifford Zipp, Ossie Scariot
Committee Members Absent:	Bob Harmon and Al Herzig
Staff Members Present:	Jon Morgan and Sharon Lester
Consultant Present:	Mark Montgomery, CWC-HDR
Others Present:	Allan Pierce - Barton Hospital William Jory - Tahoe Transmission Inc. Jim Di Peso - Tahoe Daily Tribune John Gillespie - Gillespie Diesel Roy C. Hampson - South Lake Tahoe Resident

III. Disposition of Minutes for April 11, 1988, HWAC Committee Meeting

Postponed to the Placerville Public Hearing set for June 9.

AVAILABLE AS HANDOUTS for those present were tonight's AGENDA, a one page document entitled Basic Requirements of a County Hazardous Waste Management Plan Pursuant to AB 2948, and a 17 page EXECUTIVE SUMMARY of the El Dorado County Draft Hazardous Waste Management Plan.

IV. Draft El Dorado CHWMP Development History Review

Jon Morgan presented a history of the Committee organization and purpose.

V. The "Tanner AB 2948" Process

Mr. Morgan then gave a slide presentation prepared by the University of California, Riverside, entitled "Safe Hazardous Waste Management -- A Challenge for Planning." His comments later included information that the State of California currently has one hazardous waste disposal site in the Kettleman Hills in Central California, and one site in San Bernardino County in Southern California. The Tanner process requires additional sites be designated throughout the counties of California.

VI. Hazardous Waste Generation in El Dorado County

Mark Montgomery then gave a slide presentation which included information regarding the needs for siting in El Dorado County for facilities and the transport of hazardous wastes from other states and counties to and through El Dorado County. Now, each county must handle their own hazardous waste.

i. What types of HW? -- Approximately 2700 tons/year are generated in El Dorado County. The largest HW consists of used motor oil and household wastes, i.e., paint, solvents, cleaners.

ii. Who generates it? -- We have one large quantity generator in the county, Michigan-California Lumber Company, who generates less than 1%. Small businesses such as dry cleaners and auto repair shops generate approximately 71% and households about 10% of the waste.

iii. How is it handled? -- Large generators dispose of HW properly. Site clean-ups are also handled properly. The small generators dispose of the major portion of their HW in a proper manner, but 10%-20% of their HW is disposed of improperly.

iv. Where does it go? -- 700-800 tons/year of household/residential hazardous waste is improperly disposed of annually. Much of this goes into the ground and the sewers. It is estimated that 80-90% of small business and industry HW is disposed of properly. Some wastes are manifested by out-of-county collection services.

It was noted that El Dorado County has less than 1% of the total state of California hazardous waste material.

VII. Hazardous Waste Management Options

i. Source Reduction -- This involves steps to reduce and/or avoid waste generation.

ii. Waste Minimization -- This includes the use of recycling and treatment techniques at the source of generation.

iii. Treatment -- The reduction/elimination of toxic hazardous properties. This will include incineration as well as various types of facilities.

VIII. Types of Hazardous Waste Facilities

i. Transfer Station -- Siting requirements for household/small business Transfer Stations are less stringent.

ii. Industrial Transfer/Storage/Treatment Facilities require more types of treatment.

iii. Residual Repository -- A disposal site for collection of residuals from hazardous waste treatment facilities.

Agenda Item Nos. IX through XII are covered through general discussion during Mark Montgomery's presentation.

IX. El Dorado County Hazardous Waste Facility Needs

X. Hazardous Waste Facility Siting Criteria

XI. Current El Dorado County Hazardous Waste Management Programs

XII. Future (Potential) El Dorado County Hazardous Waste Management Programs

Most of El Dorado County hazardous waste materials are now transferred out of the county. The CHWMP recommends siting for two Transfer Station facilities -- one in the South Lake Tahoe area and one in the Placerville area. No need is seen for an industrial Transfer/Storage/Treatment facility in El Dorado County at this time. Special engineering work would be necessary to site this type facility and meet the criteria established by the state and to be used by the county. The county could require private industry to make any installations determined to be needed.

The CHWMP does not recommend any Residual Repository sitings in the county. Again, no sites within the county meet all the criteria established by the state and to be used by the county. There are 14 Industrial Zoned areas in El Dorado County. Zones 1 and 2 in El Dorado Hills and in Cameron Park are the only areas available for possible Residual Repository siting.

The Plan does recommend a Transfer Station in El Dorado County for household and small businesses hazardous waste. The owners of the current South Lake Tahoe landfill area are willing to be sited for a Transfer Station designation.

Jon Morgan stated the county has until the end of June to receive the state Department of Health comments on The Plan submitted. The county must site a hazardous waste facility or the state will not approve The Plan. The Plan will be revised and additional public hearing activity will be scheduled in September or October as needed.

Mr. Morgan referred to pages 13-15 of the Executive Summary. The various laws listed provide deadlines for all steps to be accomplished by the counties. He then requested any public or committee member comments be given during this public hearing or provided to the County Department of Environmental Health in writing by June 21, 1988.

XIII. Discussion of El Dorado CHWMP Implementation

Generally, householders would object to paying a fee for disposal of small quantities of household hazardous waste. The county must be careful in dealing with households and small businesses. Currently, the businesses must take householders wastes and then pay to have it hauled away. The county must site two Transfer Stations -- one in South Lake Tahoe and one in Placerville. This process should help provide an answer when residents call the county and ask where to dispose of their hazardous waste materials.

The county wants to have a program providing help to the residents. However, the Hazardous Waste Advisory Committee needs to develop a plan for

funding such a program. This might include a recommendation of "no fee to householders" for hazardous waste disposal.

XIV. OPEN DISCUSSION

Chairman Edio Delfino declared the Public Hearing open and invited comments.

1. Roy C. Hampson, South Lake Tahoe resident -- As a Professional Engineer he commended the Advisory Committee for dealing with the State laws and guidelines in such an efficient manner. He wished to make three points tonight.

   (1) -- This county does not have a big hazardous waste problem compared to other areas of the State of California. The county should not spend a lot of money for a non-problem and should so advise the state.

   (2a) -- If the county has a problem, it is existing waste areas which are difficult to determine. If such areas are found, they should be reported to the state. The county should do nothing without support from the state or federal government.

   (2b) -- The siting criteria has been made/developed by the state. El Dorado is one of the most environmentally conscious counties in the state. We cannot locate an HW facility on the watershed areas. This fact may get lost in the state siting criteria. Mr. Hampson stated the Committee members must protect the Lake Tahoe watershed basin. He recommended no site should be planned in the Tahoe Basin area.

   (3) -- Transportation of HW which goes across the Sierra Nevada is critical. Tahoe's waste goes to Nevada, Utah and Idaho because it is cost effective. It does not go to California's two sites. Mr.Hampson suggested the Committee recommend to the Board of Supervisors that Highway 50 should not be used to haul hazardous waste. He further stated, "We do not want hazardous waste hauled to El Dorado County from Sacramento and San Francisco."

2. Allan Pierce, from Barton Hospital -- agreed El Dorado County should stand firm on not having a Residual Repository sited within the county. This is undesirable due to affecting the watershed areas of Lake Tahoe and the American River. Siting of a Transfer Station would not be a problem. He feels Transfer Station facilities should be sited close to the population for convenience.

Mr. Hampson pointed out that the Treatment/Storage/Disposal (TSD) facilities are very costly to maintain. A Transfer Station is not.

Chairman Delfino advised those present that the argument that the county has a small amount of hazardous waste will not eliminate the need for following the Tanner legislative guidelines. The county can successfully fight any mandatory Residual Repository, but we must site a Transfer Station.

Wayne Pearce stated that the county must site a Residual Repository but not necessarily develop one.

Jon Morgan stated El Dorado County will be receiving a 35-50 page report of comments on the CHWMP by June 30. The county will then have 1-2 months for a response and any recommended action.

Virginia Harris suggested the Committee and El Dorado County reaffirm their position, based on the environment, for no Residual Repository sites in El Dorado County.

Ron Duncan stated El Dorado County personnel will attend a "Tanner Summit Meeting" on Friday, June 10. The state requested a board member attend. Mr. Duncan suggested a Committee member attend with him.

3. William Jory, Tahoe Transmission Inc. -- stated he is currently a licensed hazardous waste generator and is President of the Automotive Repair Association. He expressed appreciation for the Committee members efforts and advised that the Association supports The Plan. Mr. Jory stated since the county is creating hazardous waste, a Transfer Station is needed. He gave an example of trying to dispose of some hazardous waste and the red tape which was involved. He still has not been able to dispose of 5 gallons of hazardous waste. A Transfer Station would eliminate this type of problem and frustration, even if a small fee is charged.

Open discussion between Committee members, staff, and the public included the following comments and observations.

Joan Phillipe expressed her appreciation to those attending tonight and supporting the Committee action and their work on the CHWMP. Too often it is only the complaints which are heard.

Chairman Delfino requested Jon Morgan provide copies of the State 35-50 page comments report as soon as received in the County offices. Perhaps a Committee meeting will be desirable at that time.

Allan Pierce stated most of the waste at the Hospital is incinerated, even their infectious waste, i.e., hepatitis material. The incinerator waste is being scrutinized as to environmental pollution and may be closed at some future date. If this occurs, the cost involved for disposing of infectious waste will be tremendous.

Jon Morgan stated incineration and also infectious waste is not a part of this plan but is recognized as a problem in the county and also in the state.

Wayne Pearce explained that although the Hazardous Waste Plan recognizes HW problems, it does not solve the problems.

Allan Pierce expressed the opinion that infectious waste should be made a part of The Plan. Barton Hospital is doing their best to take care of the problem without being mandated to take specific action. There is no time schedule yet for closing any incinerator operations. There is no

determination yet of what nor how any pollutant is coming from the incinerator.

Ron Duncan commended the hospital staff for their efforts in this area.

Clifford Zipp expressed thanks to the three speakers for bringing information to the Committee members in areas not familiar to them.

Chairman Delfino announced the Public Hearing to be held Thursday, June 9, in Placerville.

Virginia Harris expressed her appreciation for the public support tonight and not just complaints.

XV. ADJOURNMENT

Chairman Edio Delfino adjourned the meeting at 9:10 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

Ramona Rothe

Ramona Rothe
Recording secretary

EL DORADO COUNTY
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN (CHWMP)
ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

Agriculture Commission Meeting Room
311 Fairlane, Placerville, CA 95667

MINUTES

April 11, 1988 at 2:00 p.m.

********** (NOTE CHANGE IN DATES) **********

PUBLIC HEARINGS SCHEDULED: JUNE 7, 1988 and JUNE 9, 1988 at 7:00 p.m.

I. CALL TO ORDER -- The meeting was called to order at 2:05 p.m. by Chairman Edio Delfino.

Committee Members Present:	Ed Delfino, Cliff Zipp, Joan Phillipe, Ron Duncan, Wayne Pearce, Ossie Scariot, Virginia Harris
Committee Members Absent:	Bob Harmon and Al Herzig
Staff Members Present:	Jon Morgan, County Environmental Health Sharon Lester, County Planning Department
Others in Attendance: (3)	Jackson Bailey, City Councilman Dave Richie, Mountain Democrat Mike Solt, TRPA

II. DISPOSITION OF MINUTES FOR MARCH 11, 1988

Page 2, Item #III.c. -- change last line to read "...each section does not have a summary but has a conclusion."

There was a MOTION, a SECOND, and UNANIMOUS APPROVAL to adopt the minutes as corrected.

III. REPORT FROM COUNTY STAFF -- Jon Morgan

a. Mr. Morgan distributed a letter received from the BVA consultant firm for the information of Committee members. The letter contained their Phase II working plan and budget. Staff and BVA agree that one public hearing in South Lake Tahoe and one in Placerville should be sufficient. The only expected discussion area will be any siting for Transfer Station sites.

Discussion held included the following comments and will the Transfer Station sites be paid for by industry or household owners.

Wayne Pearce questioned if there is any planned coordination with Placer County for Transfer Station sites in the Tahoe Basin Area.

Joan Phillipe stated one Transfer Station site is needed at North [illegible] in the Tahoe Basin Area.

Ed Delfino stated a check must be made for drainage at any sites as well as travel distance for those expected to use the sites.

South Lake Tahoe Refuse Co. is a Transfer Station but is not designated for hazardous waste. They are also a recycling center and may be agreeable to discussing becoming a Hazardous Waste Transfer Site.

b. Jon Morgan's office has just received a new list of contaminated sites in El Dorado County from the State DHS. This means an entire section of the CHWMP report must be revised. The state representative has stated a site cannot be removed from a list and she disagreed with BVA terminology in this section of the report.

Wayne Pearce advised we can petition for a "delisting" of a site if a "no further action" status is reached.

Can the new list be put into the report in the same format? At the last meeting, agreement was reached to spend approximately one month to incorporate additional information into the report prior to the public hearings.

c. It was agreed that staff would place copies of the CHWMP in the Library and perhaps other designated public areas for public viewing.

IV. DISCUSSION OF DRAFT CHWMP FORMAT

Following a lengthy discussion, it was agreed that there is not enough time to make changes to the format now. Any changes made at this time must be made in the Executive Summary section only.

V. DISCUSSIONS OF IMPROVEMENTS TO THE EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The major portion of the meeting consisted of discussion of this agenda item through Item No. XI.

We need some recommendations exactly where Transfer Sites are needed.

Certain items in the Executive Summary should be emphasized with bullets or in some other manner. Perhaps points could be emphasized in a conclusion section. Some changes agreed upon for the Executive Summary section follow.

Page 2, Objective #9 -- Reduce the export of Hazardous Waste. There should be reliance upon the attention on County facilities.

Page 3 -- Current & Future HW Qauntities -- in paragraph 2, 1,000 kg/mo make 1 metric ton, not 100 kg. Also on this page, clarification is needed between hazardous materials and hazardous wastes.

Page 2, Objective #10 -- Clarification is needed. Virginia Harris stated this is too broad with no specifics. This is not addressing the issues directly.

Ed Delfino stated most of the information in the graphs has been addressed but we are looking at a very small area of wastes.

The general feeling was that BVA could have given an El Dorado County report in a smaller package but much of their material used is from "boilerplate" computer information used in other counties also and more or less adapted for our report use. However, their initial bid was accepted and we have have worked with them on various areas.

Wayne Pearce stated he sees progress which has been made within this committee. As we progress more, we can get into specific needs for El Dorado County.

Joan Phillipe stated we do what we can with the report (Plan) which we have and then update as needed. Perhaps a future consultant firm could be more familiar with the needs of El Dorado County rather than using an outside firm. She feels BVA did not utilize local consultants as agreed.

Mr. Pearce expressed the opinion that the plan should be under constant modification and not just updated every three years.

Mr. Morgan stated the County's agreement with BVA included receipt of the computer disks with the Plan report. This will be incorporated into the County computer system, making updates easier and faster.

Although the pages in the Executive Summary section are not numbered, reference is made during discussion of page numbers as well as other types of referrals. Wayne Pearce pointed out the chart on page 4 is not relevant. The same information could be stated in two lines of text. The pie-charts are informative in giving percentages.

Virginia Harris pointed out that although household wastes are a small part of the total wastes, they are important in our consideration. Citizens are concerned with "midnight dumping" regardless of the wastes origin, i.e., household, drugs, small business, etc.

PRIORITIES page -- Information not well represented on the pyramid in the manner listed. "Most Desirable" and "Least Desirable" should be indicated.

Mr. Pearce stated people will have trouble reading the shadings in the pie-diagram. More variation is needed for the different sections. It is fine to have text plus charts and diagrams in the Executive Summary section but it should be done carefully. A lot of material is being covered here.

The Asbestos Waste section does not address asbestos in road rock/ serpentine. This is found throughout the state. And what about building roads through the Greenstone area? There was General Committee Agreement that this subject exceeds the scope of this report. EID has had testing done for asbestos in water. There is no problem there.

Enforcement of the CHWMP was discussed briefly. State laws would be followed and general enforcement would become a part of the County's General Plan.

On page 10 regarding the map of California -- Existing and Future Needs. This map and the figures are not needed. DELETE MAP.

¶1 at top = Clarify the wording and include "some wastes may go out of state."

¶3, last sentence = This is too strong. It needs to include "environmental considerations." El Dorado County in general is not considered to be an environmentally approved area. The County does not generate wastes in sufficient amounts for a TSDF. Socio-economic factors should also be considered.

Page 11 - Potential General Areas section.

¶2 = El Dorado County not capable of providing infra-structure. This should be chaged to "not desirous" or not "currently" capable.

Following discussion, Sharon Lester recommended we use this wording:
"Future TSDF will be located in Industrial Districts where services can be provided, i.e., fire water, sewer, etc."
Also -- "may potentially be suitable" might be used.

Wayne Pearce pointed out that the Executive Summary will be used as a mail out section to citizens prior to the public hearings being held. Cameron Park and El Dorado Hills residents need to understand what is being proposed for their areas and not become too excited regarding the TSDF proposals.

What about establishing "Hazardous Wastes Sites" on some established "Waste Sites"? If we don't site TSDF as needed, the state will come in and do it where they want them and not necessarily at the best sites in the County.

In the same ¶2 -- Residual Repository is a TSDF. "Industrial" TSDF may be too broad a term.

Ron Duncan cautioned other Committee members against being too specific or too general. Using the TSD term may indicate it all goes to Cameron Park or El Dorado Hills areas.

On the next page, the table could be deleted and the same information condensed into two lines of text. The map should be larger and clearer, same as Map #10 later in the report (page 6-23). Also, the map legend and the text do not agree with the map.

Discussion held regarding various maps used in the report.

Agreement was reached to DELETE the flow chart on "Planning Approach" page.

On the next page -- Existing Programs and Target Areas -- Actually there are three pages of tables and implementation information. The conclusions reached by the consultants were questioned.

California: Permitted Hazardous Waste Facilities

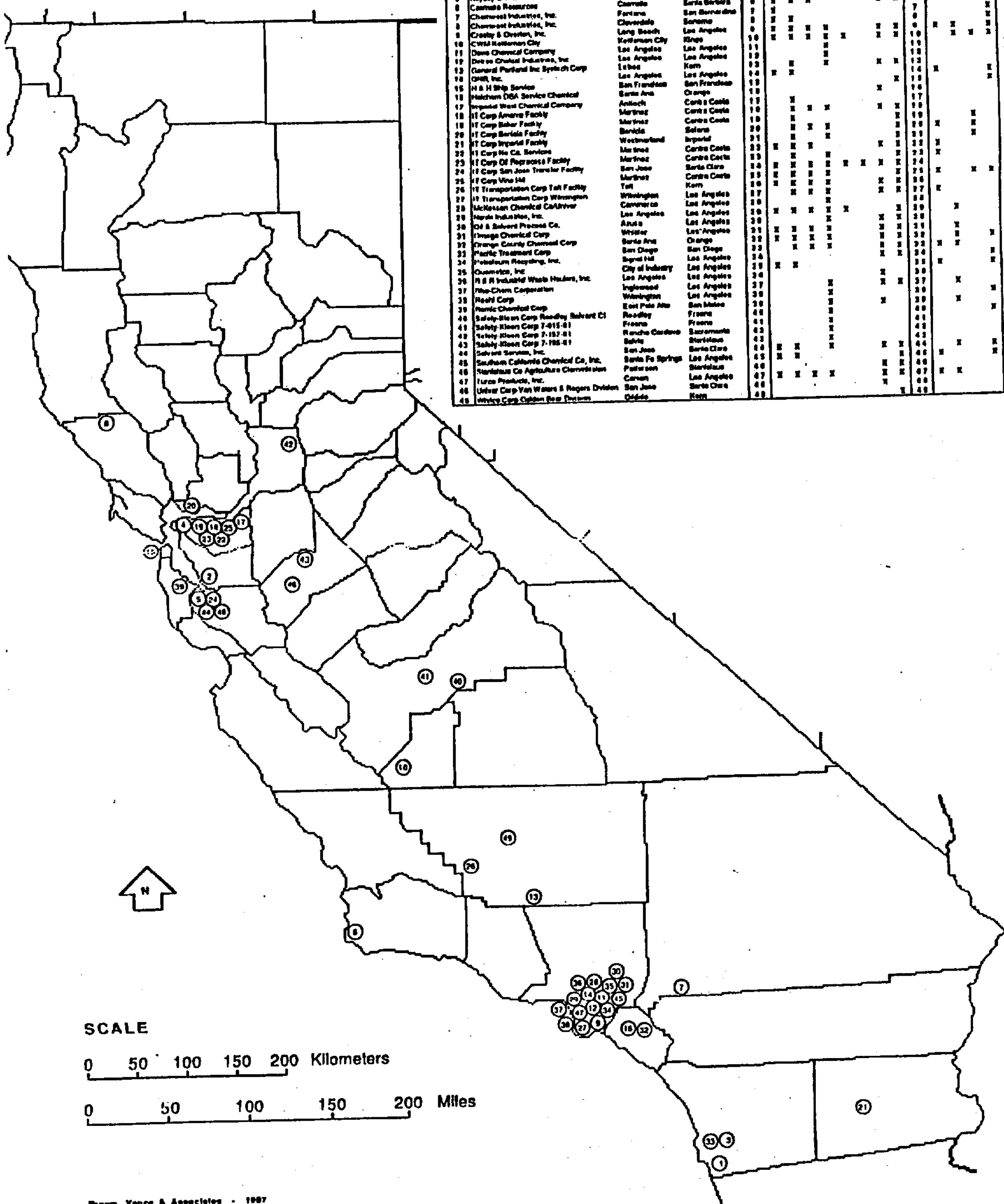
ID #	Facility Name	City	County
1	Appropriate Technologies II	Chula Vista	San Diego
2	Baron-Blakeslee, Inc.	Newark	Alameda
3	Baron-Blakeslee, Inc.	San Diego	San Diego
4	Bay Area Environmental, Inc	Richmond	Contra Costa
5	Bayday Chem	Santa Clara	Santa Clara
6	Casmalia Resources	Casmalia	Santa Barbara
7	Chemwest Industries, Inc.	Fontana	San Bernardino
8	Chemwest Industries, Inc.	Cloverdale	Sonoma
9	Crosby & Overton, Inc.	Long Beach	Los Angeles
10	CWM Kettleman City	Kettleman City	Kings
11	Davis Chemical Company	Los Angeles	Los Angeles
12	Detrex Chemical Industries, Inc	Los Angeles	Los Angeles
13	General Portland Inc Systech Corp	Lebec	Kern
14	GNB, Inc.	Los Angeles	Los Angeles
15	H & H Ship Service	San Francisco	San Francisco
16	Halchem DBA Service Chemical	Santa Ana	Orange
17	Imperial West Chemical Company	Antioch	Contra Costa
18	IT Corp Amorco Facility	Martinez	Contra Costa
19	IT Corp Baker Facility	Martinez	Contra Costa
20	IT Corp Benicia Facility	Benicia	Solano
21	IT Corp Imperial Facility	Westmorland	Imperial
22	IT Corp No Ca. Services	Martinez	Contra Costa
23	IT Corp Oil Reprocess Facility	Martinez	Contra Costa
24	IT Corp San Jose Transfer Facility	San Jose	Santa Clara
25	IT Corp Vine Hill	Martinez	Contra Costa
26	IT Transportation Corp Taft Facility	Taft	Kern
27	IT Transportation Corp Wilmington	Wilmington	Los Angeles
28	McKesson Chemical Co/Univar	Commerce	Los Angeles
29	Norris Industries, Inc.	Los Angeles	Los Angeles
30	Oil & Solvent Process Co.	Azusa	Los Angeles
31	Omega Chemical Corp	Whittier	Los Angeles
32	Orange County Chemical Corp	Santa Ana	Orange
33	Pacific Treatment Corp	San Diego	San Diego
34	Petroleum Recycling, Inc.	Signal Hill	Los Angeles
35	Quemetco, Inc	City of Industry	Los Angeles
36	R & R Industrial Waste Haulers, Inc	Los Angeles	Los Angeles
37	Rho-Chem Corporation	Inglewood	Los Angeles
38	Roehl Corp	Wilmington	Los Angeles
39	Romic Chemical Corp	East Palo Alto	San Mateo
40	Safety-Kleen Corp Reedley Solvent Cl	Reedley	Fresno
41	Safety-Kleen Corp 7-015-01	Fresno	Fresno
42	Safety-Kleen Corp 7-157-01	Rancho Cordova	Sacramento
43	Safety-Kleen Corp 7-195-01	Salida	Stanislaus
44	Solvent Services, Inc.	San Jose	Santa Clara
45	Southern California Chemical Co, Inc.	Santa Fe Springs	Los Angeles
46	Stanislaus Co Agriculture Commission	Patterson	Stanislaus
47	Turco Products, Inc.	Carson	Los Angeles
48	Univar Corp Van Waters & Rogers Division	San Jose	Santa Clara
49	Witco Corp Golden Bear Division	Oildale	Kern

Waste Groups

ID #	Acid/Corrosive	Metal	Cyanide	Solvent	PCB	Dioxin	Other Halogenated Organics	Other Hazardous Wastes
1	X	X	X	X			X	X
2							X	
3				X				
4	X	X	X	X			X	X
5				X				
6	X	X	X				X	X
7	X							
8	X	X						
9	X	X	X	X			X	X
10	X	X	X	X	X		X	X
11				X				
12				X				
13		X		X			X	X
14	X	X						
15								X
16							X	
17		X						
18		X	X	X			X	X
19		X						X
20		X	X	X				X
21		X		X				X
22	X	X	X				X	X
23		X		X				X
24	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
25	X	X	X	X				X
26	X	X	X	X			X	X
27		X	X	X			X	X
28				X				
29	X	X	X	X	X			X
30				X			X	X
31	X	X	X	X			X	X
32	X	X	X	X			X	X
33		X	X	X			X	X
34							X	X
35	X	X						
36							X	
37				X			X	X
38				X				
39				X			X	
40				X				
41				X				
42				X				
43				X				
44	X	X		X			X	X
45	X	X						X
46							X	X
47	X	X	X	X			X	X
48							X	
49								X

Waste Operations

ID #	Wastewater Treatment	Solidification	Treatment Impoundment	Other Treatment	Solvent Recovery	Reuse as Fuel	Other Recycling	Storage Impoundment	Other Storage	Incineration	Disposal Impoundment	Landfill
1	X	X		X					X			
2				X	X				X			
3					X				X			
4									X			
5					X				X			
6	X		X								X	X
7				X				X				
8				X			X		X			
9	X	X		X					X			
10		X	X	X			X		X			
11					X							
12					X				X			
13						X			X			
14	X			X								
15				X								
16					X				X			
17							X					
18									X			
19			X								X	
20	X		X						X		X	X
21			X								X	
22	X								X			
23	X					X	X		X			
24									X			
25	X		X	X					X	X		
26									X			
27	X								X			
28									X			
29		X							X			
30					X		X					
31		X					X					
32		X		X	X		X					
33	X	X							X			
34				X			X					
35	X			X			X		X			
36									X			
37		X			X				X			
38				X	X				X			
39		X			X	X			X			
40				X	X							
41									X			
42									X			
43									X			
44		X		X	X				X			
45	X			X			X		X			
46									X			
47	X	X							X			
48							X					
49							X					



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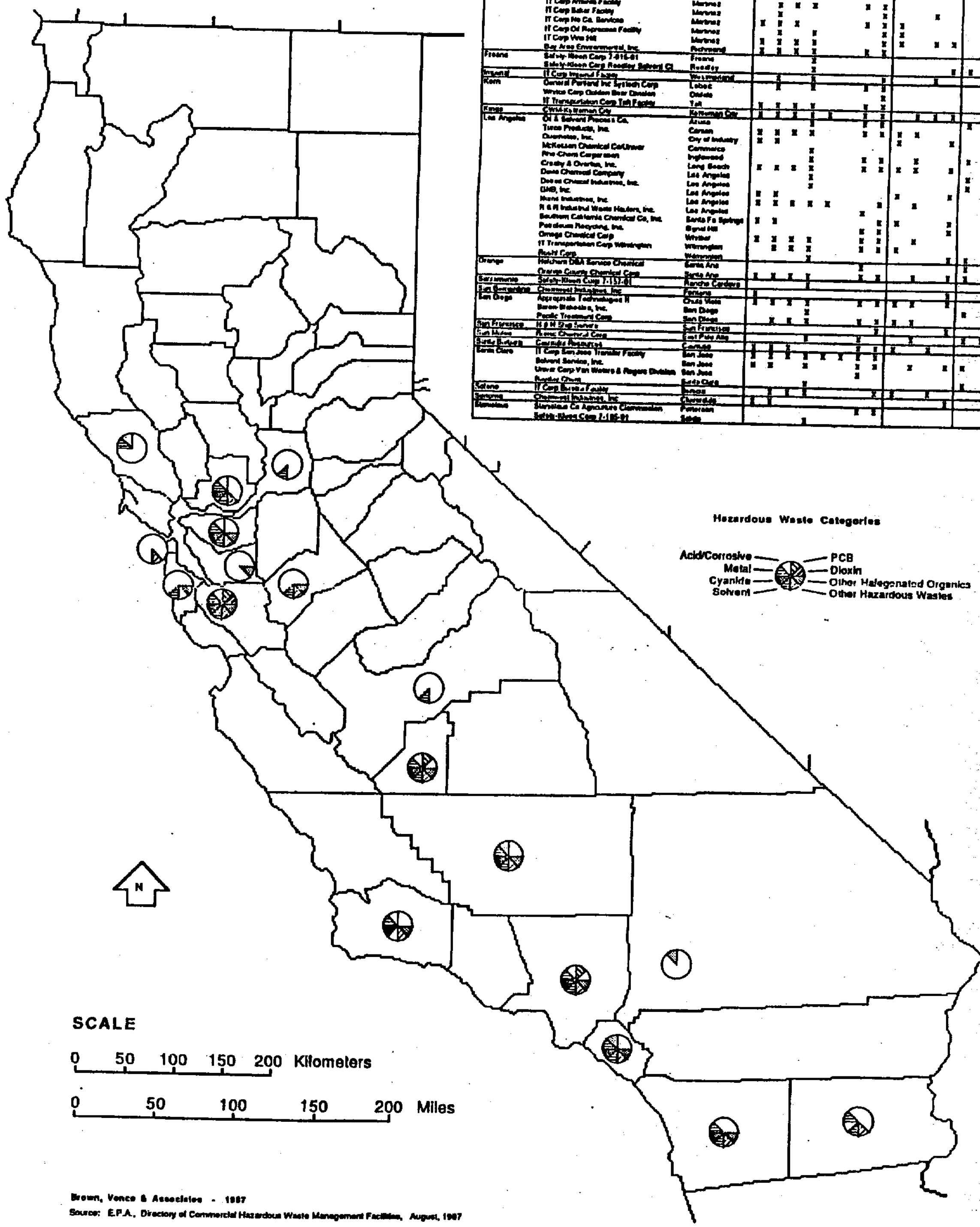
Source: E.P.A., Directory of Commercial Hazardous Waste Management Facilities, August, 1987

California Counties:
Hazardous Wastes Managed at Permitted Facilities

County	Facility Name	City	Waste Groups: Acid/Corrosive	Metal	Cyanide	Solvent	PCB	Dioxin	Other Halogenated Organics	Other Hazardous Wastes	Waste Management: Wastewater Treatment	Solidification	Treatment Impoundment	Other Treatment	Solvent Recovery	Reuse as Fuel	Other Recycling	Storage Impoundment	Other Storage	Incineration	Disposal Impoundment
Alameda	Baron Blakeslee, Inc	Newark							X					X	X				X		
Contra Costa	Imperial West Chemical Company	Antioch		X													X				
	IT Corp Amorco Facility	Martinez		X	X	X			X	X											
	IT Corp Baker Facility	Martinez		X						X			X						X		
	IT Corp No Co. Services	Martinez	X	X	X				X	X	X								X		X
	IT Corp Oil Reprocess Facility	Martinez		X		X				X	X								X		
	IT Corp Vine Hill	Martinez	X	X	X	X				X	X					X	X		X		
	Bay Area Environmental, Inc.	Richmond	X	X	X	X			X	X			X	X					X	X	
Fresno	Safety-Kleen Corp 7-015-01	Fresno				X													X		
	Safety-Kleen Corp Reedley Solvent Ct	Reedley				X													X		
Imperial	IT Corp Imperial Facility	Westmorland		X		X								X	X						
Kern	General Portland Inc Systech Corp	Lebec		X		X			X	X			X								X
	Witco Corp Golden Bear Division	Oildale								X						X			X		
	IT Transportation Corp Taft Facility	Taft	X	X	X	X			X	X							X		X		
Kings	CWM-Kettleman City	Kettleman City	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	X	X			X		X		
Los Angeles	Oil & Solvent Process Co.	Azusa				X			X	X					X		X				
	Turco Products, Inc.	Carson	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X									
	Quemetco, Inc.	City of Industry	X	X							X			X			X		X		
	McKesson Chemical Co/Univar	Commerce				X													X		
	Pro-Chem Corporation	Inglewood				X			X	X		X			X				X		
	Crosby & Overton, Inc.	Long Beach	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X		X					X		
	Dow Chemical Company	Los Angeles				X													X		
	Detrex Chemical Industries, Inc.	Los Angeles				X									X						
	GNB, Inc.	Los Angeles	X	X							X			X					X		
	Kern Industries, Inc.	Los Angeles	X	X	X	X	X			X		X									
	R & R Industrial Waste Haulers, Inc.	Los Angeles							X										X		
	Southern California Chemical Co, Inc.	Santa Fe Springs	X	X						X	X			X					X		
	Petroleum Recycling, Inc.	Signal Hill							X	X				X			X		X		
	Omega Chemical Corp	Whittier	X	X	X	X			X	X		X					X				
	IT Transportation Corp Wilmington	Wilmington		X	X	X			X	X	X						X				
	Rozell Corp	Wilmington				X													X		
Orange	Halchem DBA Service Chemical	Santa Ana							X					X	X				X		
	Orange County Chemical Corp	Santa Ana	X	X	X	X			X	X		X		X	X		X				
Sacramento	Safety-Kleen Corp 7-157-01	Rancho Cordova				X															
San Bernardino	Chemwest Industries, Inc	Fontana	X																X		
San Diego	Appropriate Technologies II	Chula Vista	X	X	X	X			X	X	X	X		X				X			
	Baron Blakeslee, Inc.	San Diego				X									X				X		
	Pacific Treatment Corp	San Diego		X	X	X			X	X	X	X							X		
San Francisco	H & H Ship Service	San Francisco								X				X					X		
San Mateo	Romic Chemical Corp	East Palo Alto				X			X			X			X	X			X		
Santa Barbara	Casmalia Resources	Casmalia	X	X	X				X	X	X		X							X	X
Santa Clara	IT Corp San Jose Transfer Facility	San Jose	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X											
	Solvent Service, Inc.	San Jose	X	X		X			X	X		X		X	X				X		
	Univar Corp Van Waters & Rogers Division	San Jose							X										X		
	Rhodia Chem	Santa Clara				X									X		X				
Solano	IT Corp Benicia Facility	Benicia		X	X	X				X	X		X						X		
Sonoma	Chemwest Industries, Inc	Cloverdale	X	X										X					X	X	X
Stanislaus	Stanislaus Co Agriculture Commission	Patterson							X	X							X		X		
	Safety-Kleen Corp 7-185-01	Salida				X													X		



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