

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

|   | <b>Page</b> |
|---|-------------|
| 7.13 WASTE MANAGEMENT .....                               | 7.13-1      |
| 7.13.1 AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT .....                         | 7.13-1      |
| 7.13.1.1 Power-Generating Units .....                     | 7.13-2      |
| 7.13.1.2 Equipment Cleaning Areas .....                   | 7.13-2      |
| 7.13.1.3 Tank 7 .....                                     | 7.13-2      |
| 7.13.1.4 Aboveground/Underground Pipelines .....          | 7.13-2      |
| 7.13.1.5 Former Portable Turbine Generator .....          | 7.13-3      |
| 7.13.1.6 Hazardous Waste Storage Area .....               | 7.13-3      |
| 7.13.1.7 Areas with Remedial Issues .....                 | 7.13-3      |
| 7.13.1.8 Fill Material .....                              | 7.13-3      |
| 7.13.1.9 Other Hazardous Materials .....                  | 7.13-3      |
| 7.13.2 ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES .....                   | 7.13-3      |
| 7.13.2.1 Project Waste Generation .....                   | 7.13-3      |
| 7.13.2.2 Monitoring .....                                 | 7.13-9      |
| 7.13.2.3 Waste Disposal Sites .....                       | 7.13-9      |
| 7.13.2.4 Temporary Facility Closure .....                 | 7.13-10     |
| 7.13.2.5 Permanent Closure .....                          | 7.13-10     |
| 7.13.3 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS .....                           | 7.13-10     |
| 7.13.4 MITIGATION MEASURES .....                          | 7.13-10     |
| 7.13.5 LAWS, ORDINANCES, REGULATIONS, AND STANDARDS ..... | 7.13-11     |
| 7.13.5.1 Federal .....                                    | 7.13-11     |
| 7.13.5.2 State .....                                      | 7.13-11     |
| 7.13.5.3 Local .....                                      | 7.13-11     |
| 7.13.6 INVOLVED AGENCIES AND AGENCY CONTACTS .....        | 7.13-12     |
| 7.13.7 PERMITS REQUIRED AND PERMIT SCHEDULE .....         | 7.13-12     |
| 7.13.8 REFERENCES .....                                   | 7.13-12     |

**TABLES**

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| Table 7.13-1 | Candidate Landfills, TSDFs, and Transfer Stations                        |
| Table 7.13-2 | Recycling/Transfer Centers   |
| Table 7.13-3 | Applicable Waste Management Laws, Ordinances, Regulations, and Standards |
| Table 7.13-4 | Involved Agencies and Agency Contacts                                    |
| Table 7.13-5 | Required Permits   |

**APPENDIX**

|            |                                       |
|------------|---------------------------------------|
| Appendix R | Phase I Environmental Site Assessment |
|------------|---------------------------------------|



## 7.13 WASTE MANAGEMENT

In accordance with California Energy Commission (CEC) regulations, this section evaluates the potential impacts of nonhazardous and hazardous wastes associated with construction and operation of the proposed Willow Pass Generating Station (WPGS), including the installation of water and natural gas conveyance lines and electrical transmission lines.

The existing conditions of the WPGS site are described in Section 7.13.1. The types of waste that would be generated during the construction and operation phases for the WPGS are described in the following sections. The waste disposal sites for both nonhazardous and hazardous wastes have been identified to evaluate whether adequate disposal capacity is available for the project. The best management practices that will be used by the project to manage and minimize waste generation are also described. Finally, this section includes a discussion of the relevant federal, state, and local requirements and evaluates the conformance of the project with these requirements.

### 7.13.1 Affected Environment

The WPGS site is located within the existing Pittsburg Power Plant (PPP) site in the City of Pittsburg, Contra Costa County, California. The WPGS site consists of 26 acres located at the northeastern portion of the approximately 1,000 acre PPP site. The PPP is located at 696 West 10th Street in Pittsburg. The WPGS site will be located on a separate legal parcel to be created by adjusting the lot lines of two existing legal parcels at the PPP site, both of which are identified as Assessors Parcel Number 085-010-014. The PPP is located directly south of Suisun Bay and approximately 2 miles west of the Pittsburg city center. Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) owns a 36-acre switchyard adjacent to the WPGS site (see Figure 2.1-1 in Chapter 2).

The WPGS will consist of new natural gas-fired power generation facilities and ancillary systems. The project will involve construction of new generating units that will become the WPGS, construction of five screening walls between existing PPP Tanks 1 through 6, construction of electric and gas transmission lines adjacent to the WPGS, and construction of water supply and wastewater discharge pipelines connecting to the Delta Diablo Sanitation District Wastewater Treatment Plant (DDSD WTP) (see Figure 2.1-2 in Chapter 2).

The new WPGS units will be constructed wholly within the PPP site and will redevelop approximately 23.5 acres of the 26-acre WPGS site. The WPGS site is currently occupied by existing retired power generation Units 1 through 4, an administration building, one unused #6 fuel oil tank, an unused surface impoundment, hazardous waste and hazardous materials storage buildings, temporary buildings, and other ancillary facilities. The generator output from the WPGS would be stepped-up to 230-kilovolt (kV) transmission voltage and consist of two power blocks each containing one Siemens Flex Plant 10 (FP10) combined-cycle unit. These units will be intermediate-load power blocks, expected to operate at 40 to 50 percent capacity factor, and generating approximately 550 megawatts (MW). The WPGS FP10s will use air-cooled heat exchanger technology to reduce consumptive water use.

Two new 5-mile-long water pipelines will be constructed as part of the project to bring recycled water from, and return wastewater to, the DDSD WTP. Three miles of the five-mile-long route currently contains an unused fuel oil pipeline owned by Mirant Delta, LLC which historically was used to convey oil between the Contra Costa Power Plant and the PPP. The existing pipeline is 10.75 inches in diameter, is now out of service, and will be replaced by the new water pipelines. Figure 2.2-1 in Chapter 2 shows the portion of the proposed pipelines that will be installed within the route of the existing unused fuel oil pipeline (identified on the figure as “Mirant Existing Easement”) and the portion of the water pipelines that will be installed outside of this area (identified on the figure as “New Easement”).

A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (ESA) of the PPP and the WPGS site within the PPP site (see Appendix R) was performed in accordance with the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessment: Phase I Site Assessment Process, as required by the CEC for an Application for Certification (AFC).

Based on the results of the Phase I ESA, Recognized Environmental Conditions (RECs) were identified at the WPGS site. The ASTM guidance document *ASTM Standards on Environmental Site Assessments for Commercial Real Estate*, Designation E 1527, defines RECs as “the presence or likely presence of any hazardous substances or petroleum products on a property under conditions that indicate an existing release, a past release, or a material threat of a release of any hazardous substances or petroleum products into structures on the property or into the ground, groundwater, or surface water of the property.” The RECs identified at the PPP during the Phase I ESA are discussed in the Phase I ESA report (see Appendix R). For the purposes of this AFC, only RECs identified in the WPGS site are discussed in this section:

#### **7.13.1.1 Power-Generating Units**

According to a Phase I ESA prepared in 1997 by Camp Dresser and McKee (CDM), there are sumps and pipelines located in the basement of each of the Units 1 through 4 that collect and convey oily wastewater to the oil-water separator (OWS). Underground piping formerly pumped the waste to the boiler chemical cleaning pond. This piping has been decontaminated and closed under regulatory oversight. No documentation indicates the integrity of the oily water sumps. Therefore, the sumps and associated underground piping constitute a REC.

In addition, a Phase II ESA prepared in 1998 by Fluor Daniel GTI (FDG) of the PPP property reported detections of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) around the power-generating units (Units 1 through 6) at a maximum concentration of 0.03 milligram per kilogram (mg/kg) in soil. URS did not find any records in the Phase I ESA for this site to document whether this contamination was remediated (URS, 2006); therefore, this constitutes a REC.

#### **7.13.1.2 Equipment Cleaning Areas**

During the 1997 Phase I ESA, CDM interviewed Mr. Thompson and Mr. Pitner of PG&E. They indicated that the electrical equipment outside of Units 1 through 4 was routinely cleaned with chlorinated solvents (trichloroethane [TCA] and trichloroethene [TCE]) within a concrete-bermed area in the early 1980s. The concrete was not lined; therefore, the solvents may have reached the subsurface, impacting the soil and/or groundwater. The exact location of the concrete-bermed area is not known. The FDG Phase II ESA conducted in 1998 included soil and groundwater samples throughout the Site and Subject Site, which confirmed that soil and groundwater have been impacted in the area just south of Units 1-4. Based on this information, the release of solvents within the concrete-bermed area constitutes a REC.

#### **7.13.1.3 Tank 7**

Multiple undocumented and documented releases from the tank farm at the Site and Subject Site occurred during the operation of the power plant between the 1970s and the 1990s. The large size of the tanks and the concrete pad beneath them prevents accurate assessment of the soil (FDG, 1998). FDG also indicated that potential leaks of petroleum hydrocarbons from the tanks may be possible; therefore, Tank 7 constitutes a REC.

#### **7.13.1.4 Aboveground/Underground Pipelines**

Aboveground piping was observed at the Subject Site near the tank farm. No staining was observed around the pipelines. Portions of the aboveground pipelines that run alongside the tank farm are below

ground. The integrity of the underground sections of the pipelines has not been tested; therefore, the pipelines constitute a REC.

#### **7.13.1.5 Former Portable Turbine Generator**

According to CDM's Phase I ESA report (1997), Mr. Pitner of PG&E stated that a portable turbine generator fueled by kerosene, which was used for peaking power in the late 1970s and early 1980s, leaked routinely during the 2 to 3 years it was used. It was reportedly located between the PG&E Switchyard and Tanks 6 and 7. No documentation is available regarding cleanup activities of the releases or its exact location. Based on this information (CDM, 1997), the routine releases of kerosene from the generator constitute a REC.

#### **7.13.1.6 Hazardous Waste Storage Area**

A Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Facility Investigation (RFI) conducted by Mittelhauser Corporation in 1991 indicated that staining was observed on the concrete of the former paint department waste storage area located within the building just west of Tank 7 in the Hazardous Waste Storage Area. Sampling for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) was not conducted. VOCs may have impacted the soil and/or groundwater; therefore, the former paint department constitutes a REC.

#### **7.13.1.7 Areas with Remedial Issues**

Several places within the Subject Site are identified as having "Remedial Issues" (FDG, 1998). Areas with "Remedial Issues" are those that have either, total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) in soil; or TPH, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), total metals or VOCs in groundwater at concentrations that exceed regulatory threshold levels. These areas constitute RECs.

#### **7.13.1.8 Fill Material**

Artificial fill material is present at the Site mainly in the location of power generating Units 1 through 6, the treatment ponds, and the tank farm. A previous report dated May 26, 1953, prepared by Dames & Moore, suggests that fill material may have been brought in from within the Site boundary or nearby areas. Several compaction tests were conducted with onsite soils, and soil from an offsite location called Alves Pit. Historical information indicates that the Site was formerly used for grazing and dairy farming. No documentation is available to indicate if soil from onsite was used for the construction of the power plant; therefore, the fill material constitutes a REC.

#### **7.13.1.9 Other Hazardous Materials**

Given the age of the buildings on the Pittsburg Power Plant site and the nature of Site operations, asbestos-containing materials and lead-based paint were likely used in construction and maintenance. These materials constitute RECs.

### **7.13.2 Environmental Consequences**

#### **7.13.2.1 Project Waste Generation**

The wastes that would be generated during both the construction and the operation phases of the project were identified to determine whether the project would result in any potentially significant impacts. The significance criteria are based on the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines, Appendix G, Environmental Checklist Form (approved January 1, 1999) and on performance standards or thresholds adopted by responsible agencies. An impact could be considered significant if:

- Construction activities result in waste materials being introduced into the environment in violation of federal, state, or local waste management and disposal regulations;
- Construction activities generate waste materials that exceed the receiving capacity of appropriate disposal facilities; or
- Operation of the facility results in waste materials being introduced into the environment in violation of federal, state, or local waste management and disposal regulations.

## Construction

Demolition would generate hazardous wastes, including ACM from the non-operational Units 1 through 4 and the pipeline insulation associated with fuel oil storage tank and conveyance pipelines. Additional hazardous waste generated from demolition activities would include boiler brick, stack gunite lining, universal wastes (light ballast, fluorescent tubes, and mercury switches), and possibly some low level radioactive materials, including exit signs and instrument faces. Liquid hazardous wastes such as waste oil and other lubricants from machinery operations, solvents used for cleaning and materials preparation, waste paints, and other material coatings would also be generated during construction. Generation of hazardous and nonhazardous waste during construction of natural gas supply lines and the electrical transmission lines to the adjacent switchyard is anticipated to be minimal. Abandonment of the existing pipeline between the Contra Costa Power Plant and PPP would generate large volumes of soil and waste steel. However, it is anticipated that the majority of the soil excavated to replace the pipeline with new water service lines would be reused where possible, during the regrading of the WPGS site. A description of the types and quantities of nonhazardous and hazardous wastes that are likely to be generated during construction activities are described below and listed in Table 2.5-6 in Chapter 2.

### Nonhazardous Solid Wastes

**Demolition Debris.** Nonhazardous solid wastes generated during demolition of nonoperational Units 1 through 4, Tank 7, and the existing pipeline between the Contra Costa Power Plant and PPP would mainly include concrete and steel and some general debris such as wood, soil, and plastic. It is anticipated that approximately 25,150 cubic yards of concrete and 15,300 tons of scrap metal would be generated during demolition activities.

**Wood, Paper/Cardboard, Glass, Plastic, Insulation, and Concrete.** Wood, paper, cardboard, glass, plastic, insulation, and minor amounts of concrete, waste lumber, packing and insulation materials, and empty nonhazardous waste materials containers would be generated during the construction phase of the project. Approximately 120 cubic yards of these wastes are anticipated to be generated weekly during the construction phase of the WPGS. Where practical, these wastes would be recycled. Nonhazardous wastes that are not recycled would be disposed of at a Class II/III landfill in accordance with all federal, state, and local regulations.

**Metal.** Metal wastes generated during construction would include scrap from welding and cutting operations, construction materials (reinforcement bar, wire mesh, metal sheeting, tubing, piping, ducting, and wire), and empty nonhazardous materials containers. Where practical, ferrous and nonferrous waste metals would be recycled. Waste metals that cannot be recycled would be disposed of at a Class II/III landfill in accordance with all federal, state, and local regulations.

### Nonhazardous Liquid Wastes

Nonhazardous liquid waste generated during construction would include wastewater generated from aboveground storage tank and conveyance pipe rinsing. All wastewater generated from the cleaning of

Tank 7 and associated conveyance piping would be routed through a temporary OWS system used for construction. Additionally, sanitary waste, pipe hydrotesting, equipment washing, and stormwater runoff would also be generated. The generation of nonhazardous wastewater will be minimized through water conservation and reuse measures. Sanitary waste would be collected in portable, self-contained toilets serviced by an outside contractor. Equipment wash water and hydrotest water would be contained in tanks or other storage containers at specifically designated areas. If the water is thought to contain free-phase hydrocarbons, it would be run through a temporary OWS. Oil removed from the OWS would be collected and taken off site by an oil recycler. The remaining water would be tested to determine its final disposition. If the water is contaminated, it would be removed from the site and disposed appropriately. If the water is suitable for discharge, it would be disposed of to the DDSW WTP.

For construction activities, a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) will be developed and implemented in accordance with all applicable state and local requirements. The SWPPP will be developed using the California Storm Water Best Management Practice Handbook for Construction (CASQA, 2003) or other similar guidance documents.

As indicated above, the nonhazardous solid wastes that cannot be recycled or reused would be disposed of at a Class II/III landfill. It is expected that the disposal of solid wastes from the WPGS construction would represent only a nominal (less than 0.01 percent) increase relative to current disposal volumes at the Class II/III landfills available to receive the nonhazardous solid wastes. These increases would not significantly affect the available landfill capacity and are considered a less-than-significant impact. Table 7.13-1 shows candidate landfill locations, capacity, annual tonnage, and estimated closure dates.

### **Hazardous Wastes**

The majority of the hazardous waste generated during demolition activities would consist of boiler brick, stack gunite lining, universal wastes (light ballast, fluorescent tubes, and mercury switches), and possibly some low-level radioactive materials such as exit signs and instrument faces. The majority of the hazardous waste generated during construction activities would consist of liquid waste such as waste oil from routine equipment maintenance and from the onsite OWS, flushing and cleaning fluids, passivating fluids (to prepare piping for use), waste solvents, and waste paints or other material coatings. Additionally, some solid waste in the form of spent welding materials, oil filters, oily rags, absorbent, spent batteries, and empty hazardous materials containers could also be generated.

Waste liquid is generated when pipes are cleaned, flushed, and pressure-tested. The volume of flushing, cleaning, and pressure-testing liquid waste generated during construction is estimated to be up to 8.1 million gallons. The quantity of used and waste lube oil to be generated is estimated at approximately 20,000 gallons over the entire construction period. Waste solvents and waste paint and other coating waste materials would be generated at an estimated rate of approximately 110 gallons per month over the period of construction.

Spent welding materials would be generated at a rate of less than 1 cubic yard per month. Waste oil filters would be generated at approximately 100 pounds per month.

The construction contractor would manifest these wastes for disposal at a permitted Class I facility or recycling facility. Some solid waste (e.g., paint solids, welding materials, or spent filters) could be generated, but the quantity of this material is expected to be minimal.

The demolition/construction contractor or contractors will be responsible for proper handling of such hazardous construction wastes in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local laws and regulations, including licensing, personnel training, waste accumulation limits and times, reporting, and recordkeeping. Any hazardous wastes generated during construction will be collected in hazardous waste

containers near the point of generation and moved daily to the contractor's 90-day hazardous waste storage area located on the site. Waste will be transported to an authorized waste management facility for disposal. A plan for the safe use and inventorying of hazardous materials during these activities will be developed by the demolition/construction contractor or contractors. The contractors will outline hazardous materials handling, storage spill response, and reporting procedures for all hazardous substances used on site during construction.

Material Safety Data Sheets for each onsite chemical will be kept at the WPGS and PPP sites, and construction employees will be made aware of their location.

The types and quantities of hazardous wastes expected to be generated during construction activities at the facility are listed in Table 2.5-6 in Chapter 2. The quantities of solid hazardous waste that would be generated are below the capacity of the available disposal facilities, and a portion of the liquid hazardous wastes would be recycled. These increases in waste volume would not significantly affect the capacity of the available hazardous waste treatment and disposal facilities and would be a less-than-significant impact.

## Operation Phase

### Nonhazardous Solid Wastes

The operation and maintenance of the WPGS would generate non-hazardous solid wastes typical of power generation facilities. These wastes would include scrap metal and plastic, insulation material, paper, glass, empty containers, sludge, and used equipment parts from maintenance activities, including used gaskets for piping flanges, pumps, spent air filters, and spent turbine parts. Non-hazardous solid wastes would be recycled, to the extent practical, and the remainder disposed of on a regular basis at a Class II/III landfill. It is expected that the disposal of solid wastes from the facility would represent only a nominal (less than 0.01 percent) increase relative to current disposal volumes at the Class II/III landfill. These increases would not significantly alter the available landfill capacity and would be a less-than-significant impact.

### Nonhazardous Liquid Wastes

The WPGS will have two separate wastewater collection systems—one for collecting sanitary wastewater and the other for collecting process wastewater. The sanitary wastewater system collects sanitary wastewater from sinks, toilets, and other sanitary facilities. Sanitary wastewater will be discharged to the public sanitary sewer system via a separate sanitary discharge pipeline to the DDS D WTP. The plant's process wastewater system collects wastewater from the combustion turbine generator (CTG) evaporative coolers and heat recovery steam generators (HRSGs), water treatment system, settling basin, chemical feed area drains, and general plant drains. The water balance diagram (Figure 2.5-6) shows the expected wastewater streams and flow rates for the various plant processes. Most of the process wastewater streams will be sent directly to the WPGS' wastewater storage tank (WWST). This tank has a storage capacity of approximately 0.6 million gallons. Wastewater collected in this tank will be discharged via a new 10-inch-diameter pipeline to the final effluent structure at DDS D's WTP, as described in Chapter 2.

The following summaries describe the WPSG's proposed water streams and treatments. Detailed summaries are presented in Section 2.5.7 in Chapter 2.

**Filter Backwash.** Backwash from the nitrification filters and RO prefilters will be processed through a 150,000-gallon settling basin. The settling basin will be sized for 24 hours of settling time based on daily maximum flow. This will allow sufficient time for particles 100 microns or larger to settle, and will ensure that the suspended solids concentration at the DDS D outfall will be below the discharge permit limit (30 milligrams per Liter total suspended solids). The clear supernatant from the settling basin will be combined with the effluent from the WWST and then discharged into the new 10-inch-diameter

pipeline. The sediments collected in the settling basin will be cleaned out as needed and will be shipped offsite for disposal.

**Evaporative Cooler Blowdown.** The blowdown stream from the CTG evaporative coolers will be sent directly to the WPGS' WWST without treatment.

**Combustion Turbine Generator Steam Turbine Generator, and Heat Recovery Steam Generator Wash Water.** Wastewater from the periodic cleaning of the CTG, steam turbine generator (STG), and HRSG will be generated during operation of the plant. Wastewater from these activities will be contained and tested to determine the proper method of disposal.

**HRSG Blowdown.** Water circulating in the plant's steam cycle will accumulate dissolved solids, which must be maintained below given limits to prevent deposition in the HRSG and on the steam turbine blades. The concentration of dissolved solids is maintained below such limits by withdrawing a portion of the water from the HRSG steam drums (i.e., HRSG blowdown) and replacing it with product water from the demineralization process described in Section 2.5.6.2. HRSG flashed blowdown is cooled by mixing with service water and the routed directly to the plant WWST.

**Oil-Water Separator System.** An OWS system will be installed on site to collect wastewater from equipment washdowns and leakage, sample drains, and miscellaneous plant drains. Water from areas that may accumulate small amounts of oil and miscible chemicals will be collected in a system of floor drains, equipment drains, curbed area drains, sumps, and piping, and routed through the OWS. After passing through the OWS, water from the clear effluent chambers will be discharged to the WWST. The chemical feed area will be provided with a containment area to keep any spilled chemicals out of the plant drainage system. Wastewater collected in service water drains in areas that do not have the potential for contact with oils or chemicals is discharged directly to the WWST.

**Domestic/Sanitary Wastewater.** The domestic waste system will collect discharge from sinks, toilets, and other sanitary facilities and discharge to the plant's sanitary sewer collection system. The sanitary system will include gravity-drainage piping, manholes, and lift stations as required. The system will discharge to the existing PPP sanitary sewer, which connects to the DDSW WTP.

**Stormwater Runoff.** Stormwater runoff from open areas within the WPGS site will be discharged to Suisun Bay, either directly as sheet flow or via the existing PPP stormwater Outfalls E001 and E009 in accordance with the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Industrial Permit requirements. Stormwater from the new parking lots will be directed to the existing PPP OWS and then directed to the existing Outfall E001. Stormwater runoff from areas that collect miscible chemicals or volatile liquids and from process areas that could collect nonmiscible oil will be directed to a new OWS system. Oil leakage from equipment is expected to be minimal. Nonetheless, all equipment that has potential for leakage of oil or hazardous chemicals will be located within spill containment areas. After passing through the OWS, water from the clear effluent chambers will be discharged to the WWST, combined with the process wastewater, and then conveyed via the new 10-inch-diameter process wastewater discharge pipeline to the DDSW WTP final effluent structure. The oil from the oil containment chambers of the existing PPP OWS and the new WPGS OWS will be collected and shipped off site for recycling.

### **Hazardous Wastes**

Hazardous wastes will be generated as a result of the WPGS construction, operation, and maintenance. A description of the types and quantities of hazardous wastes that are likely to be generated is presented in Table 2.5-7 in Chapter 2.

The methods used to properly collect and dispose or recycle hazardous waste generated by the WPGS depend on the nature of the waste. Hazardous wastes generated by the plant operations will include spent selective catalytic reduction (SCR) and oxidation catalyst, used oil filters, used oil, and chemical cleaning wastes. Spent SCR and oxidation catalyst will be recycled by the catalyst supplier if feasible. If the catalysts cannot be recycled, these will be properly disposed of in an appropriately designated waste disposal facility. Used oil filters will be recycled or disposed of in an offsite disposal facility. Used oil will be recovered and recycled by a waste oil recycling contractor.

To prevent impacts to human health or the environment, procedures will be developed for the proper handling, labeling, packaging, storage, recordkeeping, and disposal of hazardous waste. The following general procedures will be employed:

- The facility will apply to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) for a U.S. EPA Hazardous Waste Identification Generator Number as a generator of hazardous waste;
- Hazardous wastes will be stored on site for less than 90 days in accordance with the requirements of Title 22 California Code of Regulations (CCR);
- Hazardous wastes will be segregated for compatibility and stored in designated accumulation areas with appropriate secondary containment;
- Hazardous wastes will be picked up for transport only by licensed hazardous waste haulers. All hazardous wastes will be properly manifested to a permitted disposal facility;
- Hazardous waste documentation, including the biennial hazardous waste generator reports that will be submitted to the Department of Toxic Substances Control, will be kept on site and accessible for inspection for a period of not less than 3 years;
- Employees will be trained in hazardous waste management, spill prevention and response, and waste minimization; and
- Procedures will be developed to reduce the quantity of hazardous waste generated. Nonhazardous materials will be substituted for hazardous materials, and wastes will be recycled where possible.

Chemical cleaning wastes will consist of acid and alkaline cleaning solutions used for preoperational chemical cleaning of the HRSG pressure parts and steam cycle piping systems; acid cleaning solutions used for periodic chemical cleaning of the HRSGs; and wash water used in periodic cleaning of the HRSG, CTG, and STG. These wastes, which may have elevated concentrations of metals, will be tested. If hazardous, they will be disposed of in accordance with all applicable LORS. These and all other hazardous solid and liquid wastes will be disposed of in accordance with applicable LORS.

Workers will be trained to handle waste generated at the WPGS site as described in Section 7.7, Worker Safety and Health.

The amount of solid hazardous waste that would require offsite disposal would result in a nominal (less than 0.01 percent) increase relative to current disposal volumes at approved landfills in California (see Section 7.13.3 below) and would be a less-than-significant impact.

### 7.13.2.2 Monitoring

Generated wastes will be managed in accordance with the generator permit requirements. Storm water discharged from the plant will be monitored in accordance with the NPDES General Industrial Permit requirements specified by the San Francisco Bay Region Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB).

### 7.13.2.3 Waste Disposal Sites

Nonhazardous solid wastes (municipal solid waste or garbage) will be recycled when possible. If the material is not recyclable, it will be disposed of at a Class II/III landfill. Stormwater runoff from areas where oil contamination could occur will be collected and routed through the OWS. The clear effluent chamber discharges to the WWST and ultimately to DDS. The remaining stormwater runoff will be collected in the plant site using catch basins and conveyed by a storm drain system to Suisun Bay via existing Outfalls E001 and E009. Stormwater from the new parking lot will be conveyed first through an OWS and then to the existing Outfall E001. It is anticipated that other nonhazardous liquid wastes (i.e., sanitary wastes) will be discharged to DDS through an existing PPP sanitary sewer. Both solid and liquid hazardous wastes will be disposed of at a treatment, storage, and disposal facility (TSDF) or placed into a permitted Class I landfill. Tables 7.13-1 and 7.13-2 list the candidate disposal and recycling facilities that could be used for the nonhazardous waste produced by the WPGS.

Hazardous waste generated at the facility would be stored on site for fewer than 90 days at the Hazardous Materials and Waste Storage Facility on the PPP site (see Figure 2.5-1a in Chapter 2). A licensed hazardous waste transporter would haul the waste to a Class I landfill.

The closest TSDF facility to the WPGS site is Chemical Waste Management's Kettleman Hills Facility, which is permitted for disposal of hazardous waste.

California has three hazardous waste (Class I) landfills that may be used for the disposal of hazardous waste:

- **Clean Harbors, Buttonwillow Landfill in Kern County.** The Buttonwillow Landfill has a permitted capacity of 13.25 million cubic yards. Approximately 9 million cubic yards of capacity remain. The landfill is expected to remain open until at least 2048. Buttonwillow is permitted to accept all hazardous wastes except for flammables, PCB wastes with concentrations exceeding 50 parts per million, medical wastes, explosives, and radioactive wastes with radioactivity greater than 20,000 picocuries.
- **Clean Harbors, Imperial County Landfill in Imperial County.** This landfill was previously permitted to receive 4 million cubic yards of Class I waste. However, when this AFC was prepared, the Clean Harbors Imperial County facility was not currently accepting waste. According to Clean Harbors representatives, the landfill is working towards opening to continue accepting waste in the future.
- **Chemical Waste Management, Kettleman Hills Landfill in Kings County.** The Kettleman Hills landfill has a permitted capacity of 10.7 million cubic yards for Class I waste; the overall permitted capacity for the landfill (includes Class I, II, and III) is 16 million cubic yards. The landfill is expected to remain open until at least 2013.

The selection of a disposal vendor is subject to their receiving a favorable audit. There is currently no shortage of hazardous waste landfill capacity in California. The hazardous wastes generated annually by the WPGS would be below 0.01 percent of the combined capacity of the three hazardous waste landfills described above. This amount of hazardous waste generation would be a less-than-significant impact.

#### **7.13.2.4 Temporary Facility Closure**

If it becomes necessary to close the WPGS temporarily for any reason (such as a disruption in the natural gas supply, flooding, or damage from an earthquake, fire, or storm), facility security will be maintained on a 24-hour basis and the CEC will be notified. A contingency plan for temporary closure will be prepared prior to startup of the facility to ensure compliance with all LORS and to protect human health and the environment. Depending on the duration of any temporary shutdown, the plan will direct the safe shutdown of all equipment and the draining of all chemicals from the process. Any waste generated under these circumstances will be disposed of in accordance with all LORS.

#### **7.13.2.5 Permanent Closure**

The planned life of the facility is at least 30 years, though operation could be longer. A general closure plan identifying the handling and disposal requirements for nonhazardous and hazardous wastes will be prepared prior to closure. This plan will identify opportunities for recycling. All equipment containing liquids will be drained and decommissioned as part of closure procedures to protect public safety and the environment. Unused chemicals will be sold back to the suppliers or other purchasers where practicable. All nonhazardous wastes will be disposed of in appropriate landfills or recycled. Hazardous wastes will be disposed of according to all applicable LORS. The site will be secured 24 hours per day during the decommissioning activities.

#### **7.13.3 Cumulative Impacts**

Past, current, and potential future projects, including the WPGS project, would generate nonhazardous waste. There are, however, adequate recycling facilities and landfill capacities to dispose of the waste from the City of Pittsburg and other areas of Contra Costa County over the next 30 years. While nonhazardous waste generated by the project would add to the total waste generated in Contra Costa County and in California, it would not be contributing to a cumulatively significant impact, and cumulative impacts of the project would be considered less than significant.

Past, current, and potential future projects, including the WPGS project, would generate hazardous waste. California has adequate treatment and disposal capacity for the hazardous wastes that cannot be recycled. The hazardous waste generated at the facility will be recycled and treated to the extent possible. By definition, the project would not therefore contribute to a cumulatively significant impact, and cumulative impacts of the project would be considered less than significant.

#### **7.13.4 Mitigation Measures**

Consistent with requirements under OSHA, data regarding existing soil and groundwater contamination on the site will be provided to the construction contractor to ensure that a Health and Safety Plan is prepared and appropriate measures are implemented to reduce potential for worker exposure.

Therefore, no significant impacts relative to waste management are expected from the WPGS project. In addition, several best management practices will also be used by the WPGS to manage and minimize the amount of waste generated. The following priorities will be established for waste management during the construction and operation phases of the project:

- Source reduction (preferred option)
- Recycling
- Treatment
- Disposal (least desirable option)

Disposal will only be used for wastes that cannot be eliminated through source reduction or addressed by recycling or treatment.

### **7.13.5 Laws, Ordinances, Regulations, and Standards**

The handling, storage, and disposal of nonhazardous and hazardous wastes from the WPGS would be governed by federal, state, and local laws. The LORS applicable to waste management at the facility are summarized in Table 7.13-3.

#### **7.13.5.1 Federal**

The handling, storage, and disposal of both hazardous and nonhazardous waste are addressed through RCRA (42 USC 6901 et seq.) and its implementing regulations (40 CFR 260 et seq.). In RCRA Subtitle D, minimum criteria are established for use by the state for the best practical controls and monitoring requirements for solid waste disposal facilities. The generation, storage, treatment, and disposal of hazardous wastes are comprehensively addressed in RCRA Subtitle C. The U.S. EPA is responsible for implementing this law. The WPGS will conform with RCRA Subtitle C in all aspects of hazardous waste management.

Wastewater discharges from the facility would be governed by the Clean Water Act.

#### **7.13.5.2 State**

Nonhazardous solid waste is regulated under the California Integrated Waste Management Act (CIWMA) of 1989 (PRC Sections 40000 et seq.). State and local efforts in source reduction, recycling, and land disposal safety are coordinated through CIWMA, which requires each county to submit an integrated waste management plan to the state. Contra Costa County, the solid waste hauler, and the disposal site will all comply with CIWMA requirements. CIWMA would affect the WPGS to the extent that hazardous wastes are not to be disposed of with nonhazardous wastes.

The discharge of wastewater is regulated by the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB). The San Francisco Region RWQCB administers state water programs locally. The Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act controls the discharge of wastewater to surface or groundwater in California.

RCRA allows states to develop their own programs for the regulation of hazardous waste. The California Hazardous Waste Control Law (HWCL) (Health and Safety Code Sections 25100 et seq.) controls the storage, treatment, and disposal of hazardous wastes in California. Most administration and enforcement of HWCL rests with the DTSC. A memorandum of understanding has delegated some elements of the implementation of HWCL to local health departments. The HWCL identifies some wastes as being hazardous that are not classified as hazardous under RCRA. The HWCL will be adhered to throughout the construction and operation of the WPGS as hazardous wastes are removed from the site.

#### **7.13.5.3 Local**

For solid nonhazardous waste, the laws are administered and enforced primarily by the Conservation Program of the Contra Costa Community Development Department, the DDSD, and the RWQCB. The Contra Costa County Environmental Health Services Department will advise on the health effects of leaks and spills of hazardous materials and hazardous waste. The Contra Costa County Hazardous Material Program of the Department of Health Services will serve as the Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) for the proposed WPGS. For emergency spills, the Contra Costa County Fire would take the lead. A Hazardous Material Spill Response contractor could also respond for containment, cleanup, and remediation. Local agency requirements and LORS associated with the project would be addressed before the construction and operation of the facility, and the facility would conform to all local

requirements. These include the need to obtain a Hazardous Materials Business Plan from Contra Cost County Department of Health Service that will permit the storage of hazardous materials and wastes in accordance with state and local regulations.

### **7.13.6 Involved Agencies and Agency Contacts**

Both the U.S. EPA and California Environmental Protection Agency regulate hazardous and nonhazardous waste and will be involved in the regulation of waste generated by the facility. However, hazardous waste laws are administered and enforced primarily through local agencies. Nonhazardous waste laws and ordinances are administered and enforced primarily by the Contra Costa County Environmental Health Services, Contra Costa County Fire Department, San Francisco RWQCB, DDS, and the City of Pittsburg. The Contra Costa County Environmental Health Services will advise on the health effects of leaks and spills of hazardous materials and hazardous waste. The agencies and persons to contact for each type of waste are shown in Table 7.13-4. Appropriate local agencies and LORS associated with the project will also be addressed before the construction and operation of the WPGS.

### **7.13.7 Permits Required and Permit Schedule**

Permits related to waste management at the WPGS are presented in Table 7.13-5.

### **7.13.8 References**

- Camp, Dresser and McKee (CDM), 1997. Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, Pittsburg Power Plant, Pittsburg, California. October.
- CASQA (California Storm Water Quality Association), 2003, California Stormwater BMP Handbook for Construction, <http://www.cabmphandbooks.com>, January 2003.
- CIWMB (California Integrated Waste Management Board), 2008. The California Integrated Waste Management Board Solid Waste Information System website at <http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov/SWIS/Search.asp>. Accessed June 20.
- Fluor Daniel GTI, 1998. Phase II Environmental Site Assessment Report, Pacific Gas and Electric Company, Pittsburg Power Plant, Pittsburg, California. June.
- URS Corporation, 2006. Phase I Environmental Site Assessment, Mirant Pittsburg Power Plant Property at 696 West 10<sup>th</sup> Street and PG&E Company Substation at 696-B West 10<sup>th</sup> Street, Pittsburg, California. July 2005. Updated May 2006.
- URS Corporation, 2007. Phase I Environmental Site Assessment of the Proposed Willow Pass Generating Station, Contra Costa County, California. June, 2008 [included as Appendix R].
- U.S. EPA (U.S. Environmental Protection Agency), 1999. *Biennial RCRA Hazardous Waste Report*.

**Table 7.13-1  
Candidate Landfills, TSDFs, and Transfer Stations**

| Landfill/Transfer Station   | Phone Number                     | Location  | Class                            | Materials Accepted                             | Permitted Capacity        | Annual Usage (cu yd) | Remaining Capacity (cu yd) | Estimated Closure Date | Approximate Distance from Site (in miles) | Enforcement Action Status*   | Comments                                     |
|---|----------------------------------|---|----------------------------------|--|---------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|---|--|--|
| Recycling Center and Transfer Station, Contra Costa Waste Service | (925) 473-0180                   | 1300 Loveridge Rd. Pittsburg, CA 94565                  | Recycle center/ Transfer station | Class III solids                               | 1,500 tons per day        | NA                   | Unlimited                  | None                   | 9   | No current violations or enforcement actions on record with CIWMB. |  |
| Potrero Hills Landfill  | (707) 432-4628                   | 3675 Potrero Hills Lane, 1 mile west of Suisun City, CA | III                              | Solids   | 21,500,000 cubic yards    | 1,460,000            | 8,200,000                  | 2011                   | 31  | No current violations or enforcement actions on record with CIWMB. |  |
| Altamont Pass Landfill  | (800) 449-6349                   | 10840 Altamont Pass Rd Livermore CA 94550               | II and III                       | Solids   | 62 million cubic yards    | 4 million tons       | 45,720,000                 | 2032                   | 31  | No current violations or enforcement actions on record with CIWMB. |  |
| Keller Canyon Landfill  | (925) 458-9800                   | 901 Bailey Road, Pittsburgh, CA 94565                   | II                               | Solids, sludge (BioSolids)                     | 75,018,280 cubic yards    | 1,277,500 tons       | 63,408,410                 | 2030                   | 13  | No current violations or enforcement actions on record with CIWMB. |  |
| Forward Landfill  | (209) 466-4482 or (800) 204-4242 | 999 S. Austin Road, Manteca, CA 95336                   | I, II, III                       | Solids, sludge (BioSolids)                     | 51,040,000 cubic yards    | 3,163,820 tons       | 40,031,058                 | 2048                   | 59  | No current violations or enforcement actions on record with CIWMB. |  |
| Clean Harbors Buttonwillow Landfill                               | (661) 762-7372                   | 2500 Lokern Rd, Buttonwillow, CA 93206                  | I                                | Solids and liquids                             | 13.25 million cubic yards | 350,000              | 9,000,000                  | 2048                   | 232                                       | No current violations or enforcement actions on record with CIWMB. |  |
| Clean Harbors Imperial County Landfill                            | (760) 344-9400                   | 5295 Garvery Rd Westmorland, CA 92281                   | I                                | Solids and liquids                             | 4 million cubic yards     | 400,000              | 1,000,000                  | 2038                   | 543                                       | NA   | Currently not accepting                      |
| Chemical Waste Management Kettleman Hills Landfill                | (559) 386-9711                   | 35251 Old Skyline Rd Kettleman City CA 93239            | I, II                            | Contaminated soil, industrial                  | 10.7 million cubic yards  | 2,920,000 tons       | 6,000,000                  | 2013                   | 174                                       | No current violations or enforcement actions on record with CIWMB. |  |
| Clean Harbors San Jose Berryessa Plant                            | (408) 441-0962                   | 1030 Commercial St., 107 San Jose, CA 95112             | TSDF/ recycle center             | Solvents for fuel blending; solids and liquids | NA                        | NA                   | Unlimited                  | None                   | 69  | NA   | Handles all profiled wastes, mostly Class I. |

Source: CIWMB, 2008. Referenced on June 20, 2008 for each facility for inspections and actions in 2008. If no violations occurred within the last two inspections, this was considered "no current violations".

Notes:

CIWMB = California Integrated Waste Management Board

cu yd = cubic yards

NA = not available

TSDF = treatment, storage, and disposal facility

\* Liquid wastes require treatment/stabilization and solidification prior to landfilling

**Table 7.13-2  
Recycling/Transfer Centers**

| Recycling Center  | Phone Number   | Location                                    | Class               | Materials Accepted   | Permitted Capacity | Annual Usage (cu yd) | Remaining Capacity (cu yd) | Estimated Closure Date | Approximate Distance from Site (in miles) | Enforcement Action Status*   | Comments  |
|---|----------------|---|---------------------|--|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|---|--|---|
| Mt. Diablo Recycle Center   | (925) 682-4518 | 4050 Mallard Drive, Concord, CA             | Recycle center      | Aluminum, plastic, glass, paper, cardboard, CA regulated items                         | Unlimited          | NA                   | Unlimited                  | None                   | 17  | NA   |   |
| Clean Harbors Reedley   | (559) 638-3010 | 1000 South I Street Reedley, CA 93654       | Recycle center      | Immersion wash (aqueous and mineral spirit wash), photo waste, oil filters, steel wool | NA                 | NA                   | Unlimited                  | None                   | 190                                       | NA   |   |
| California Bio-Mass Inc. Victor Valley Regional Composting Facility | (760) 246-7946 | 20055 Shay Rd. Victorville, CA 92392        | Composting          | Class III  | 700 tons per day   | NA                   | 270,000 Cubic Yards        | None                   | 390                                       | No current violations or enforcement actions on record with CIWMB. | Agricultural, construction/demolition, food wastes, liquid waste, manure, mixed municipal   |
| Clean Harbors Wilmington  | (310) 835-9998 | 1737 East Denni Street Wilmington, CA 90744 | TSDF/recycle center | Solvents for fuel blending; solids and liquids   | NA                 | NA                   | Unlimited                  | None                   | 374                                       | NA   | Handles all profiled wastes, mostly Class I   |
| Clean Harbors Los Angeles   | (323) 277-2500 | 5756 Alba Street Los Angeles, CA 90058      | TSDF                | Small Quantity Class I, II Profiled Wastes   | NA                 | NA                   | NA                         | NA                     | 360                                       | NA   | Inorganic cleaning solutions, oils, flammable solvents, organic and inorganic chemicals, paint residues, toxic/reactive debris, off-spec commercial products. |

Source: CIWMB, 2008. Referenced on June 20, 2008 for each facility for inspections and actions in 2008. If no violations occurred within the last two inspections, this was considered "no current violations".

Notes:

- CIWMB = California Integrated Waste Management Board
- cu yd = cubic yards
- NA = not available
- TSDF = treatment, storage, and disposal facility

| <b>Table 7.13-3<br/>Applicable Waste Management Laws, Ordinances, Regulations, and Standards<br/>(Page 1 of 3)</b> |   |  |   |
|--|---|--|---|
| <b>Laws, Ordinances,<br/>Regulations and<br/>Standards</b>   | <b>Administering<br/>Agency</b>                                 | <b>Applicability</b>   | <b>AFC Section</b>  |
| <b>Federal</b>   |   |  |   |
| RCRA Subtitle D (42 USC 6941-6949a)  | U.S. EPA, Region IX and Cal-EPA; DTSC                           | Controls solid waste collectors, recyclers, and depositors.  | Sections 7.13.2 and 7.13.5. Solid waste will be collected and disposed of by a collection company in conformance with RCRA Subtitle D. Project will meet standards for recordkeeping, labeling, notification, manifesting, and reporting. |
| Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 260  | U.S. EPA, Region IX   | Contain regulations promulgated by the U.S. EPA to implement the requirements of RCRA as described above. Characteristics of hazardous waste are described in terms of ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, and toxicity, and specific types of wastes are listed. | Sections 7.13.2 and 7.13.5. Solid hazardous wastes will be tested prior to transport to landfills.  |
| RCRA Subtitle C (42 USC 6921-6939b)  | U.S. EPA, Region IX   | Controls generation, storage, transportation, treatment, and disposal of hazardous waste.  | Sections 7.13.2 and 7.13.5. Hazardous waste will be managed in conformance with RCRA Subtitle C.  |
| 49 CFR 172, 173, and 179   | California Highway Patrol and U.S. Department of Transportation | Controls labeling, placards, and packaging for hazardous waste shipments.  | Section 7.13.5. The project will use required placards, packaging, and labels for hazardous waste shipments.  |

| <b>Table 7.13-3<br/>Applicable Waste Management Laws, Ordinances, Regulations, and Standards<br/>(Page 2 of 3)</b>   |   |   |   |
|--|---|---|---|
| <b>Laws, Ordinances,<br/>Regulations and<br/>Standards</b>   | <b>Administering<br/>Agency</b>   | <b>Applicability</b>  | <b>AFC Section</b>  |
| Clean Water Act  | SWRCB   | Controls discharge of wastewater to the surface waters of the United States.  | Section 7.13.7. Discharge will be in accordance with CWA NPDES permit.  |
| <b>State of California</b>   |   |   |   |
| California Integrated Waste Management Act, PRC 40000, et seq.   | Contra Costa County Department of Health Services   | Controls solid waste collectors, recyclers, and depositors. Hazardous wastes are not to be disposed of with nonhazardous wastes.  | Sections 7.13.4.1 and 7.13.4.2. Solid waste will be collected and disposed of by a collection company in conformance with the CIWMA.              |
| Title 14, California Code of Regulations, 17200 et seq. (Minimum Standards for Solid Waste Handling and Disposal)  | DTSC  | Set forth minimum standards for solid waste handling and disposal; guidelines to ensure conformance of solid waste facilities with county solid waste management plans, as well as enforcement and administration provisions. | Sections 7.13.4.1 and 7.13.4.2. Solid waste will be collected and disposed according to proper solid waste handling and disposal guidelines.      |
| State Bill 14, the "Hazardous Waste Source Reduction and Management Review Act of 1989 and Article 11.9, Chapter 6.5, Division 20 of the California Health and Safety Code | State Department of Toxic Substances Control, Office of Pollution Prevention and Technology Development | Preparation and periodic updating of Source Reduction Evaluation Review and Plan, Hazardous Waste Management Performance Report and Summary Progress Report.  | Sections 7.12 and 7.13.   |
| Hazardous Materials Release Response Plans and Inventory, CA Health and Safety Code 25500-25541  | DTSC; Contra Costa County Environmental Health Services Department                                      | Requires business plan for addressing storage, release and handling of hazardous materials.   | Section 7.13.5.3. The project will ensure that a hazardous materials business plan consistent with the requirements of Section 25503 is prepared. |

| <b>Table 7.13-3<br/>Applicable Waste Management Laws, Ordinances, Regulations, and Standards<br/>(Page 3 of 3)</b> |   |   |  |
|--|---|---|--|
| <b>Laws, Ordinances, Regulations and Standards</b>   | <b>Administering Agency</b>               | <b>Applicability</b>  | <b>AFC Section</b>   |
| Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act   | SFRWQCB                                   | Controls discharge of wastewater to the surface and groundwaters of California. | Section 7.13.7. Discharge will be in accordance with CWA/Porter-Cologne.   |
| Hazardous Waste Control Law (HWCL), CA Health and Safety Code 25100 et seq.; 22 CCR 66001 et seq.                  | DTSC; Contra Costa County Health Services | Controls storage, treatment, and disposal of hazardous waste.                   | Sections 7.13.4.1 and 7.13.4.2. Hazardous waste will be handled by contractors in conformance with HWCL.   |
| Hazardous Waste Source Reduction and Management Review, 22 CCR 67100   | DTSC; Contra Costa County Health Services | Requires source reduction evaluation review and plan every 4 years.             | Sections 7.13.2 and 7.13.5. The project will prepare a plan for reducing the generation of hazardous waste and prepare associated performance reports. |
| 22 CCR 66260-66270   | DTSC; Contra Costa County Health Services | Regulates generators of hazardous waste.  | Section 7.13.4.2. The project will obtain generator identification number and comply with all generator requirements.                                  |
| <b>Local</b>   |   |   |  |
| Contra Costa Health Services Hazardous Materials Incident Notification Policy                                      | Contra Costa County Health Services       | Provides oversight for spills and releases of hazardous materials.              | Section 7.13.5.3.  |
| Notes:   |   |   |  |
| AFC = Application for Certification  |   | LORS = laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards                             |  |
| Cal-EPA = California Environmental Protection Agency   |   | NPDES = National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System                         |  |
| CCR = California Code of Regulations   |   | RCRA = Resource Conservation and Recovery Act                                   |  |
| CFR = Code of Federal Regulations  |   | RWQCB = Regional Water Quality Control Board                                    |  |
| CWA = Clean Water Act  |   | SWRCB = State Water Resources Control Board                                     |  |
| DTSC = Department of Toxic Substances Control  |   | USC = U.S. Code   |  |
| HWCL = Hazardous Waste Control Law   |   | U.S. EPA = U.S. Environmental Protection Agency                                 |  |

**Table 7.13-4  
Involved Agencies and Agency Contacts**

| <b>Issue</b>  | <b>Agency/Address</b>   | <b>Contact/Title</b>  | <b>Telephone</b> |
|---|---|---|------------------|
| Hazardous waste disposal  | Department of Toxic Substances Control<br>1001 I Street<br>Sacramento, CA 95814   | Mary Misemer<br>Duty Officer  | (916) 255-3617   |
| Nonhazardous solid waste.   | Contra Costa County Community Development Department, Conservation Program<br>651 Pine Street, 4 <sup>th</sup> Floor-North Wing<br>Martinez, CA 94553                                   | Deidra Dingman<br>Solid Waste Program Manager   | (925) 335-1224   |
| Nonhazardous liquid waste   | Delta Diablo Sanitation District<br>2500 Pittsburgh-Antioch Highway<br>Antioch, CA 94509  | Gary Darling,<br>General Manager  | (925) 756-1920   |
| Nonhazardous liquid waste discharged to a water surface body. Issues NPDES permit for Dewatering and Other Low Threat Discharges (Order No. 5-00-175) | State of California Environmental Protection Agency<br>California Regional Water Quality Control Board<br>San Francisco Bay Region<br>1515 Clay Street, Suite 1400<br>Oakland, CA 94612 | Michelle Rembaum-Fox  | (510) 622-2387   |
| Application for U.S. EPA identification generator number.   | U.S. Environmental Protection Agency<br>55 Hawthorne Street<br>San Francisco, CA 94105-3906   | Tetra Tech EMI<br>Attention:<br>Notifications<br>135 Main Street,<br>Suite 1800<br>San Francisco,<br>CA 94105 | (415) 495-8895   |
| Contact in case of spill  | Contra Costa County Health Services Incident Response Team<br>50 Douglas Drive<br>Martinez, CA 94553  | Hotline   | (925) 646-1112   |
| Fire Department contacts  | Contra Costa County Fire District   | Keith Richter,<br>Fire Chief  | (925) 941-3300   |
| Notes:<br>NPDES = National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System<br>U.S. EPA = U.S. Environmental Protection Agency                                  |   |   |                  |

**Table 7.13-5  
Required Permits**

| <b>Responsible Agency</b>  | <b>Permit/Approval</b>  | <b>Schedule</b>                                  |
|----------------------------|---|--|
| San Francisco Bay<br>RWQCB | Construction Activities Stormwater General Permit;<br>California RWQCB Water Quality Order 99-08-DWQ<br>(Addresses stormwater during construction)  | 30 days prior to<br>construction                 |
|                            | General Permit for Dewatering and other Low Threat<br>Discharges to Surface Waters, Order No. 5-00-175  | 30 days prior to<br>discharge                    |
|                            | Industrial Activities Stormwater General Permit;<br>California RWQCB Water Quality Order 97-03-DWQ<br>(Addresses stormwater during plant operation) | 30 days prior to<br>start of plant<br>operations |