California Environmental Protection Agency
Department of Toxic Substances Control

HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITY PERMIT

Permit Number: **02-SAC-03**

Facility Name:
Chemical Waste Management, Incorporated,
Kettleman Hills Facility

Owner Name:
Waste Management, Incorporated

Operator Name:
Chemical Waste Management, Incorporated

Facility EPA ID Number:
CAT000646117

Effective Date: **June 16, 2003**

Expiration Date: **June 30, 2013**

Permit Modification History:

Pursuant to Section 25200 of the California Health and Safety Code, this RCRA-equivalent Hazardous Waste Facility Permit is hereby issued to: CHEMICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT, INCORPORATED.
The Issuance of this Permit is subject to the conditions set forth in Attachment A and the Part "B" Application (Operation Plan) JULY 1, 1997. The Attachment A consists of 38 pages - and Exhibit 1

/original signed by James Pappas/

Chief, Northern California Permits and Corrective Action Branch
Hazardous Waste Management Program
Department of Toxic Substances Control

Date: 6/16/03

HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITY PERMIT

CHEMICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT, INCORPORATED
KETTLEMAN HILLS FACILITY
35251 OLD SKYLINE ROAD
POST OFFICE BOX 471
KETTLEMAN CITY, CA 93239

ATTACHMENT "A"
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POST OFFICE BOX 471
KETTLEMAN CITY, CA 93239
EPA ID NO.: CAT000646117

PART I. DEFINITIONS

All terms used in this Permit shall have the same meaning as those terms have in the California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.5 and Title 22, California Code of Regulations Division 4.5, unless expressly provided otherwise by this Permit.

1. **"DTSC"** as used in this Permit means the California Department of Toxic Substances Control.

2. **"Permittee"** as used in this Permit means the Owner and Operator.

3. **"HSC"** as used in this Permit means the Health and Safety Code.

4. **"Cal. Code of Regs."** as used in this Permit means the California Code of Regulations.

5. Unless explicitly stated otherwise, all references to items in this Permit shall refer only to items occurring within the same part.

PART II. DESCRIPTION OF THE FACILITY AND OWNERSHIP

1. OWNER

The facility owner is WASTE MANAGEMENT, INCORPORATED (hereafter "owner").

2. OPERATOR

The facility operator is CHEMICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT, INCORPORATED (hereafter "Operator").

3. LOCATION

The Chemical Waste Management, Incorporated, Kettleman Hills Facility (Facility) is located in western Kings County, California, in the Kettleman Hills which borders the west side of the San Joaquin Valley, approximately 2.6 miles west of the Interstate 5 and State Route 41 intersection. The Facility is located at North Latitude 39° 97' 30" and West Longitude 120° 02' 30". The property includes all of Section 3, T23S, R18E, M.D.B. & M. (Assessor parcel nos. 03833001, 03833019 and 03833020), all of Section 34, T22S, R18E, M.D.B. & M. (Assessor parcel nos. 03832015, 03832020, and 03832021), and the eastern half of Section 33, T22S, R18E, M.D.B. & M. (Assessor parcel no. 03831005).

4. DESCRIPTION

The Chemical Waste Management, Inc., Kettleman Hills Facility is a commercial hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facility. The Facility contains 1,600 contiguous acres, 499 of which have been approved for hazardous waste activity. The Facility accepts solid, semi-solid, and liquid hazardous and extremely hazardous wastes. It may not accept Class 1, Division 1.1 or 1.2, or forbidden explosives (Code of Federal Regulations, title 49, subchapter C, part 173, section 50); compressed gas cylinders (excluding aerosol cans); radioactive waste that is not exempt from regulation and licensing or is not expressly authorized for disposal under the Radiation Control Law, chapter 8 (commencing with section 114960) of part 9 of division 104 of the Health and Safety Code, or any successor statute that may replace the Radiation Control Law, or is prohibited from disposal under article 1 (commencing with section 114705) of chapter 5 of part 9 of division 104 of the Health and Safety Code or any successor statute that may replace article 1, or is prohibited from disposal by any government agency; biological agents or infectious wastes. The Facility also has a permit, issued by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, to receive municipal /solid wastes into the converted landfill Unit B-19. The Facility conducts

the following activities: solar evaporation in three surface impoundments; disposal into two hazardous waste landfills; PCB draining and flushing; PCB disposal and storage; and stabilization, solidification and storage of bulk and drummed wastes. The Facility is also permitted to operate a drum decant unit and to construct and operate a neutralization/filtration unit and eight one-million gallon above ground evaporation tanks.

5. FACILITY SIZE AND TYPE FOR FEES

The Facility is categorized as a large treatment, storage and disposal Facility for purposes of HSC Section 25205.19.

PART III. GENERAL CONDITIONS

1. PERMIT APPLICATION DOCUMENTS

(A) The Part "A" Application dated July 1, 1997 and the Part "B" Application (Operation Plan) July 1, 1997 are hereby made a part of this Permit by reference.

2. EFFECT OF PERMIT

(A) The Permittee shall comply with the provisions of the California Health and Safety Code, and Cal. Code of Regs., title 22, division 4.5. The issuance of this Permit by DTSC does not release the Permittee from any liability or duty imposed by federal or state statutes or regulations or local ordinances, except the obligation to obtain this Permit. The Permittee shall obtain the permits required by other governmental agencies, including but not limited to, the applicable land use planning, zoning, hazardous waste, air quality, water quality, and solid waste management laws for the construction and/or operation of the Facility.

(B) The Permittee is permitted to treat, store and dispose of hazardous wastes in accordance with the conditions of this Permit. Any treatment, storage or disposal of hazardous wastes not specifically authorized in this Permit is strictly prohibited.

(C) Compliance with the terms of this Permit does not constitute a defense to any action brought under any other law governing protection of public health or the environment, including, but not limited to, one brought for any imminent and substantial endangerment to human health or the environment.

(D) DTSC's issuance of this Permit does not prevent DTSC from adopting or amending regulations that impose additional or more stringent requirements than those in existence at the time this Permit is issued and does not prevent the enforcement of these requirements against the Permittee.

(E) Failure to comply with any term or condition set forth in the Permit in the time or manner specified herein will subject the Permittee to possible enforcement action including but not limited to penalties.

(F) In addition, failure to submit any information required in connection with the Permit, or falsification and/or misrepresentation of any submitted information, is

grounds for revocation of this Permit (Cal. Code of Regs., title 22, section 66270.43).

(G) In case of conflicts between the Operation Plan and the Permit, the Permit conditions take precedence.

(H) This Permit includes and incorporates by reference any conditions of waste discharge requirements issued by the State Water Resources Control Board or any of the California Regional Water Quality Control Boards and any conditions imposed pursuant to section 13227 of the Water Code. (Attachment B)

3. COMPLIANCE WITH CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA)

A Final Environmental Impact Report (FEIR), dated October 1985, a Supplemental Environmental Impact Report (SEIR), dated February 1988, and a Final Subsequent Environmental Impact Report (FSEIR), dated November 1997 were prepared in accordance with the requirements of Public Resources Code section 21000 et seq. and the CEQA Guidelines, section 15070 et seq. of title 14, of the California Code of Regulations.

The DTSC reviewed the SEIR certified by DTSC (formerly the Department of Health Services), the FEIR and the FSEIR certified by the Kings County Planning Agency, and using its independent judgement, finds that they are adequate for assessing potential impacts of this Permit. Approval of this Permit will not result in additional significant impacts on the environment. Mitigation measures identified in the documents are incorporated by reference, and as appropriate, to reduce impacts to less-than-significant levels. No additional mitigation measures are identified for the approval of this Permit.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

(A) The Permittee shall comply with the requirements of the Environmental Monitoring and Response Programs for Air and Soil-Pore Gas provided in the California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66264.700, et seq. Specifically, the Permittee shall comply with the following conditions for Environmental Monitoring:

(1)(a) The Permittee shall submit, for DTSC approval, a work plan describing the ambient air monitoring program no later than 180 days from the effective date of this Permit, or as agreed upon, in writing, between DTSC and the Permittee. The ambient air monitoring program shall be designed

to protect human health and the environment, using ambient air monitoring techniques, to assess releases of volatile organic compounds, semi-volatile compounds, metals and particulates.

The ambient air monitoring program shall be designed in accordance with the United States Environmental Protection Agency, 1993 (or most current version) "Air /Superfund National Technical Guidance Series, Volume IV-Guidance for Ambient Air Monitoring at Superfund Sites" (Revised), EPA-451/R-93-007, 1993, and the United States Environmental Protection Agency, March 1995, "Quality Assurance Handbook for Air Pollution Measurement Systems: Volume IV, Meteorological Measurements," EPA/600/R-94/038d, unless as otherwise specified by DTSC.

(b) The work plan shall include a list of chemicals of concern (COCs) to be included in the ambient air monitoring program. The list of COCs must be representative of the incoming waste and the waste streams as stated in the Permittee's Part B Permit Application. The list of COCs shall be based on the potential to be emitted and the risk to human health and the environment. In addition, the location of the meteorological station; the proposed number, type and location of the ambient air monitoring equipment; sampling techniques; analytical methods with proposed detection limits; data evaluation method and the proposed approach and methodology for a human health risk assessment must be included in the work plan.

(c) Upon approval by DTSC, the ambient air monitoring workplan shall be implemented within 180 days. Ambient air samples shall be collected for a 24-hour period, on a 12-day cycle, unless as otherwise specified by DTSC. This sampling shall be maintained at least through the first year of monitoring. After which, certain technical specifications of the program, such as sampling frequency, monitoring locations, COCs or analytical methods, may be re-evaluated and modified based on the findings of the previous year's data. Either DTSC, or the Permittee with DTSC approval, can initiate the re-evaluation of the ambient air monitoring program.

(2) The Permittee shall collect the meteorological data continuously. The meteorological data shall be averaged over one-hour periods and summarized on a quarterly basis.

(3) The Permittee shall submit a report of the data collected during the ambient air sampling to DTSC for review and approval on a quarterly basis. The report shall be submitted within 90 days after the end of the

reporting quarter. The quarterly report shall contain a summary of the meteorological data and the analytical results. The analytical results presented in the quarterly report shall include all COCs and any detected or estimated non-COC. In addition to the ambient air data, a brief description of the waste received during the ambient air monitoring period shall be included in the report. DTSC will work with the Permittee to establish the appropriate reporting format for the report.

(4) Based on a review of the quarterly report, DTSC may request additional information that will assist in the interpretation of the analytical data, because an investigation into an analyte's concentration may require an examination of possible sources, causes and the types of wastes received.

(5) To ensure that air emissions do not result in unacceptable risks to human health, the Permittee shall prepare a Health Risk Assessment (HRA) in accordance with the DTSC-approved ambient air monitoring program work plan.

Estimated risks are to be based on data collected during a one-year monitoring cycle and quantified at the facility boundary. The initial HRA shall be submitted 180 days after the end of the first-year monitoring cycle. Thereafter, the Permittee shall provide an annual update to the HRA based on newly-collected data. Previous HRA work may be incorporated with DTSC's prior approval.

Risk estimates are to be evaluated against a cumulative cancer risk of one in a million and a non-cancer hazard index of 1.0 for short- and long-term exposures.

(6) The Permittee shall obtain DTSC's prior approval for any proposed change to the approved ambient air monitoring program.

(7) The Permittee shall maintain all existing monitoring programs instituted under the California Code of Regulations, title 22, division 4.5, chapter 14, regarding soil-pore gas.

(B) The Permittee shall comply with the groundwater monitoring requirements of Cal. Code of Regs., title 22, section 66294.90 et seq., and the Waste Discharge Requirements Order Number 98-058 (Exhibit 1), and any groundwater monitoring provision in subsequent Waste Discharge Requirements, issued to the Permittee by the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board.

5. WASTE MINIMIZATION CERTIFICATION

Pursuant to HSC Section 25202.9, the Permittee shall certify annually, by March 1 for the previous year ending December 31, that:

(A) The Facility has a program in place to reduce the volume and toxicity of all hazardous wastes (as listed in the Part A Application, Appendix A, dated July 31, 1997) generated by the Facility operations to the degree, determined by the Permittee, to be economically practicable, and

(B) The method of storage or treatment is the only practicable method or combination of methods currently available to the Facility that minimizes the present and future threat to human health and the environment.

The Permittee shall make this certification, in accordance with Cal. Code of Regs., title 22, section 66270.11. The Permittee shall submit the certification to the Permitting Land Disposal Branch Chief and shall record and maintain onsite such certification in the Facility Operating Record.

6. WASTE MINIMIZATION CONDITIONS

The Permittee shall comply with the Hazardous Waste Source Reduction and Management Review Act (SB 14) requirements that are specified in the HSC, sections 25244.19, 25244.20 and 25244.21, and any subsequent applicable statutes or regulations promulgated thereunder. This would include submittal of SB 14 documents to DTSC upon request. DTSC may require the Permittee to submit a more detailed status report explaining any deviation from, or changes to, the approved waste minimization plan.

7. WASTES PROHIBITED

The Permittee is not authorized to receive, treat, store, dispose of, or otherwise manage the following:

(A) Radioactive material that is not exempt from regulation and licensing or is not expressly authorized for disposal under the Radiation Control Law, chapter 8 (commencing with section 114960) of part 9 of division 104 of the Health and Safety Code, or any successor statute that may replace the Radiation Control Law; or is prohibited from disposal under article 1 (commencing with section 114705) of chapter 5 of part 9 of division 104 of the Health and Saftey Code or

any successor statute that may replace article 1; or is prohibited from disposal by any governmental agency.

(B) Compressed gases (not including aerosol containers).

(C) Class 1, Division 1.1 or 1.2, or forbidden explosives (Code of Federal Regulations, title 49, subchapter C, part 173, section 50)

(D) Biological agents or infectious wastes

PART IV. PERMITTED UNITS AND ACTIVITIES

This Permit authorizes operation only of the units and activities listed below. The Permittee shall not treat or store hazardous waste in any unit other than those specified in this part. Any modifications to a unit or activity authorized by this Permit require the written approval of DTSC in accordance with the permit modification procedures set forth in Cal. Code of Regs., title 22, section 66270.42.

UNIT NAME

Drum Storage Unit

LOCATION

The Drum Storage Unit is located between the Combined Closure Area, the Landfill B-13, and the Landfill B-19, in the approximate center of the active portion of the Facility.

ACTIVITY TYPE

Storage in containers.

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

At the Drum Storage Unit, containers are unloaded, inspected, segregated and temporarily stored for subsequent processing at another onsite waste management unit or for shipment to an offsite Facility. After containers have been evaluated and inspected, they are placed within a storage bay with other compatible wastes. When enough containers of a given waste category have accumulated and/or the storage time limit is being approached, the containers are transferred to the appropriate onsite waste management unit or offsite Facility via flatbed trucks or other suitable vehicles.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The Drum Storage Unit includes a main building and an adjacent loading/unloading area. A rigid frame metal roof covers the drum storage building. The floor of the unit is constructed of cast-in-place reinforced concrete with a perimeter containment curb. A 60-mil thick high density polyethylene (HDPE) containment liner and pea gravel leak detection layer underlie the concrete floor. The HDPE liner is sloped to separately collect potential leakage beneath each storage bay.

There are nine individual container storage bays, each with self-contained drainage. Containers are placed in the storage bays with aisles between the rows for access. Containers may be stacked to 72 inches in total container height, not including any pallet between the stacked containers. Unstacked containers may exceed 72 inches in total container height.

Drainage is directed inward from the perimeter containment curb toward the storage bays. The cast-in-place concrete slab includes a raised walkway separating each storage bay. Each of the bays is sloped to divert leaks, spills, or wash down water into a trench that drains to a separate, nondischarging sump. This prevents liquid accumulation around the base of containers and segregates spilled materials within individual bays. Each storage bay has containment capacity to hold at least 10 percent of the total volume of containers stored within the bay.

The loading\unloading area also has a metal roof to protect operations from inclement weather. The area has a reinforced concrete slab that is sloped to provide four individual bays, each with self-contained drainage that flows to a nondischarging sump. Each loading\unloading bay can accommodate two trucks and has the capacity to hold at least 10 percent of the maximum volume of two truck loads of wastes (i.e. one hundred sixty 55-gallon drums).

The drum storage unit perimeter curb is raised in relation to the surrounding topography, therefore run-on does not occur. The entrance to the loading\unloading area is graded to prevent run-on from the adjacent ground surface.

MAXIMUM CAPACITY OF UNIT

9,000 drums (55 gal./drum), or an equivalent volume.

WASTE TYPES ALLOWED

As Listed in the Part A Application, Appendix A.

RCRA HAZARDOUS WASTE CODES ALLOWED

As listed in the Part A Application, Appendix A.

AIR EMISSION STANDARDS SUBPART CC

This unit is subject to 40 CFR, Part 264, Subpart CC, Air Emission Standards.

UNIT NAME

Drum Decant Unit (DDU)

LOCATION

The Drum Decant Unit is located to the immediate west of the Drum Storage Unit.

ACTIVITY TYPE

Transfer of aqueous organic wastes from drums to bulk liquid treatment (i.e., separation) and storage.

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

Reclaimable liquids that are recovered at the DDU (i.e., solvents or supplemental fuels) are transported offsite for sale or beneficial use. Other wastes may be shipped offsite for treatment/destruction. Liquid wastes not subject to land disposal restrictions may be solidified/stabilized and landfilled, or placed in onsite surface impoundments. Liquids are removed from containers on a processing line using hand-held extraction wands. Sludge residues not subject to land disposal restrictions are stabilized and landfilled onsite. Where land disposal restrictions require waste residues to be treated prior to disposal, treatment may occur at the Final Stabilization Unit prior to onsite landfilling. Where land disposal restrictions preclude onsite treatment and/or landfilling, sludge residues are shipped offsite for treatment.

Clay absorbent or other suitable moisture-deficient material is added to drums containing non-land disposal restricted sludges destined for onsite landfilling. The drum is then allowed to set, and is examined for the presence of free liquids, as defined in Cal. Code of Regs., title 22, section 66264.10. If no free liquids are present, the drums are transported to an onsite landfill for final disposal. Empty drums are crushed and landfilled.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The DDU includes eight liquid storage and treatment tanks, a processing line, and concrete slabs for staging, on loading and off loading drums. The processing line consists of a roller conveyor, two hand-held extraction wands for decantation, one hand-held wand for sludge filling, and two absorbent filling stations.

The processing line is contained by a concrete slab and containment curbs. The containment slab is constructed of reinforced concrete with an epoxy-coated surface. The slab has a perimeter containment curb and a sloped surface that directs spilled liquids towards a collection sump. Containers on the processing line are elevated above the containment slab surface by the

roller conveyor. The containment slab is elevated compared to the surrounding grade, so run-on does not occur.

MAXIMUM CAPACITY OF UNIT

60,600 gallons (eight tanks varying from 700 gallons to 13,000 gallons)

WASTE TYPES ALLOWED

As listed in the Part A Application, Appendix A.

RCRA HAZARDOUS WASTE CODES ALLOWED

As listed in the Part A Application, Appendix A.

AIR EMISSION STANDARDS SUBPART CC

This unit is subject to 40 CFR, Part 264, Subpart CC, Air Emission Standards.

UNIT NAME

PCB Flushing/Storage Unit

LOCATION

The PCB Flushing/Storage Unit is located to the immediate north of the Drum Storage Unit, in the approximate center of the Facility.

ACTIVITY TYPE

Transfer/Storage of liquid PCB wastes from bulk containers to the 10,000 gallon storage tank, or to DOT-approved metal drums for eventual off-site treatment/disposal.

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

Most PCB wastes handled at the PCB Flushing/Storage Unit are drums, PCB article containers, PCB articles (e.g., capacitors, transformers, contaminated equipment) or bulk solids. Transformers and drums containing PCB liquids are drained and flushed with a solvent and subsequently stored temporarily for eventual offsite treatment/disposal. Capacitors received at the unit, except those defined as being small (40 CFR Part 761), are shipped offsite for disposal. PCB solids, drained/flushed PCB contaminated drums and articles, and small capacitors are placed in an onsite landfill in accordance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 761 and Cal. Code of Regs., title 22, division 4.5, or may be shipped offsite for disposal.

The PCB Flushing/Storage Unit also includes a PCB article draining area outside of the building. The draining of PCB liquids occurs here while the PCB articles are within containment trays. The trays are managed as clean and are lined with plastic material. Absorbent material is generally placed in the containment tray to contain drips or spills that may occur during the processing. After the processing is completed, the absorbent and lining materials are taken out of the tray and properly disposed. If the trays or other movable equipment become contaminated, thorough decontamination is required.

Repackaging of PCB wastes may also occur at the unit.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The PCB Flushing/Storage Unit consists of an enclosed building with a roof and walls to prevent the entrance of precipitation or run-on. There is a continuous concrete curb one and one half feet high inside and adjacent to the walls of the building to contain spills that may occur within the building. The reinforced concrete floor has a vinyl epoxy resin surface and is sloped to drain

spilled liquids away from stored articles and containers to a nondischarging sump. A vehicle access door is provided at the southeast corner of the building.

One 10,000 gallon aboveground storage tank is located within the building for the storage of PCB liquid and flushing solution. One 1,000 gallon aboveground storage tank is located outside the building for the storage of flushing solution.

MAXIMUM CAPACITY OF UNIT

10,000 gallons (One waste tank) plus 300 55-gallon drums, or an equivalent volume.

WASTE TYPES ALLOWED

Transformers and drums containing PCB liquids, PCB articles (e.g. capacitors, transformers, contaminated equipment) or bulk solids.

RCRA HAZARDOUS WASTE CODES ALLOWED

As listed in the Part A Application, Appendix A.

AIR EMISSION STANDARDS SUBPART CC

This unit is not subject to 40 CFR, Part 264, Subpart CC, Air Emission Standards.

UNIT NAME

Bulk Storage Units 1 and 2

LOCATION

Bulk Storage Units 1 and 2 are located adjacent to the Final Stabilization Unit directly to the east and north, respectively.

ACTIVITY TYPE

Temporary storage of stabilized/unstabilized waste prior to land disposal, treatment, or shipment offsite.

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

Bulk Storage Unit 1 is primarily used for temporary storage of stabilized waste. After confirmation that the stabilized waste meets the appropriate treatment standard(s), the stabilized waste is then disposed in an onsite landfill. Bulk Storage Unit 1 contains a bermed asphalt pad that may be used to temporarily stage land disposal restricted wastes (i.e. unstabilized wastes). The asphalt pad is also used for weld-sealing bulk containers for macro-encapsulation of land disposal restricted debris waste.

Bulk Storage Unit 2 is used for temporary storage of both stabilized and unstabilized waste.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Bulk Storage Unit 1 is lined with a 60-mil thick HDPE geomembrane, and is overlain by a geocomposite drainage layer and an 18-inch aggregate liner protection layer. There is also an area of approximately 6,000 square feet with asphalt overlying the aggregate liner protection layer.

Bulk Storage Unit 2 is overlain with two 60-mil thick HDPE geomembranes overlain and separated by geocomposite drainage layers. These liners are then overlain with an aggregate liner protection layer.

Both bulk storage units have a perimeter containment berm that prevents runoff or run-on. Inside the perimeter containment berms, the underlying liners are sloped toward sumps, which allows for removal of any standing water.

MAXIMUM CAPACITY OF UNIT

70 bulk containers in each unit, for a total of 140 bulk containers.

WASTE TYPES ALLOWED

As listed in the Part A Application, Appendix A.

RCRA HAZARDOUS WASTE CODES ALLOWED

As listed in the Part A Application, Appendix A.

AIR EMISSION STANDARDS SUBPART CC

This unit is subject to 40 CFR, Title 264, Subpart CC, Air Emission Standards.

UNIT NAME

Final Stabilization Unit (FSU)

LOCATION

The Final Stabilization Unit (FSU) is located south of closed Surface Impoundments P-10/11, between P-10/11 and Landfill B-18. The FSU is adjacent to Bulk Storage Units 1 and 2.

ACTIVITY TYPE

Processing of various solid, semi-solid, and selected liquid wastes not suitable for direct landfilling, solar evaporation, or other management method employed at the Facility, by mixing with stabilization reagents.

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

Waste processing occurs in four mixing bins. Bulk containers are emptied directly into the bins, and stabilization reagents are added from the storage silos via an automated feed system of conveyors, surge bins, and ducting, or are added from other dry reagents in bags or containers. Smaller containers are held over the bins and their contents poured out, or the containers are pierced with a spike while over the bins. Mixing is accomplished by the use of an excavator moving its bucket back and forth through the waste mixture.

Macro encapsulation is performed within the FSU on certain Land Disposal Restricted wastes (i.e. debris). When loads of debris are received at the FSU, the loads are either directly loaded into roll-off bins fitted with a high density polyethylene vault, or transferred from the waste processing bins to the Macro encapsulation vault. The Macro encapsulation vault is then capped and welded prior to transport to a landfill.

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

The FSU building is a 120' x 80' steel framed structure with a reinforced concrete slab, indoor tanks for waste processing, recessed in the floor, and outdoor reagent storage tanks and appurtenant systems. The reinforced concrete floor is sloped inward to prevent runoff from occurring during waste loading/unloading and processing. The building enclosure prevents precipitation onto the FSU floor and in the waste processing tanks. Perimeter curbing and grading adjacent to the building prevents run-on to the building except from the inward sloping wash down aprons.

MAXIMUM CAPACITY OF UNIT

Each of the four existing waste processing tanks holds 5,000 gallons, for an aggregate total of 20,000 gallons. The FSU Facility has the capacity to be expanded by two additional waste processing tanks, an exterior tank farm consisting of six tanks each with a capacity of 20,000 gallons, and two above ground storage tanks of 20,000 gallon capacity each.

WASTE TYPES ALLOWED

As listed in the Part A Application, Appendix A.

RCRA HAZARDOUS WASTE CODES ALLOWED

As listed in the Part A Application, Appendix A.

AIR EMISSION STANDARDS SUBPART CC

This unit is subject to 40 CFR, Title 264, Subpart CC, Air Emission Standards.

UNIT NAME

Surface Impoundments P-9, P-14, P-15, and P-16

LOCATION

There are three active, and one inactive surface impoundments on the KHF. The active impoundments are P-9, P -14, and P -16; the inactive impoundment is P-15. Unit P-9 is located immediately to the north of the Final Stabilization Unit, adjacent to the Landfill Unit B-19, Phase 3. Units P-14, P-15, and P-16 are located at the extreme north end of the active portion of the Facility adjacent to the Combined Closure as described under the landfill units.

ACTIVITY TYPE

Treatment by solar evaporation.

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

The surface impoundments are used to treat low solid, low organic content aqueous wastes by solar evaporation. Wastes treated at the impoundments may be generated offsite, or from onsite operations (e.g. leachate).

Wastes may be transferred to the impoundments from bulk liquid transport vehicles or from containers (e.g. drums).

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Each of the active impoundments is designed with a reinforced concrete pad for unloading wastes. The unloading pads are sloped and curbed to direct spillage into the respective impoundment. Each of the active impoundments is constructed with a double-composite liner and a Leachate Collection and Recovery System (LCS) between the top and bottom composite liners. The LCS is also a Leak Detection System (LDS).

Liner components at each of the active impoundments include: bottom liner consisting of a 3-foot thick layer of clay (hydraulic conductivity $\leq 1x10^{-7}$ cm/sec), and a 60-mil thick high density polyethylene (HDPE) geomembrane liner; LCS/LDS layer consists of: a geosynthetic drainage net; and a geotextile fabric, to prevent clogging; The top liner consists of a 1½ foot thick clay layer (hydraulic conductivity $\leq 1x10^{-7}$ cm/sec), and a 60-mil thick HDPE geomembrane liner.

The inactive surface impoundment P-15 is constructed of the following elements: a 40-mil thick HDPE geomembrane, a geocomposite (geonet/geotextile) LCS/LDS layer, and a 60-mil thick HDPE geomembrane.

MAXIMUM TREATMENT CAPACITY

Unit	Area (acres)	Unit Capacity Volume (gallons)
P-9	1.5	4,400,000
P-14	0.9	2,100,000
P-15	1.5	0*
P-16	1.6	3,900,000

*Unit is inactive, and therefore cannot receive any wastes.

WASTE TYPES ALLOWED

As listed in the Part A Application, Appendix A, with the following exceptions:

- Reactive wastes, including wastes with cyanide concentrations greater that 250 ppm or sulfide concentrations greater than 500 ppm.
- Wastes with total organic carbon concentration greater than 10,000 ppm.
- Wastes with an oil and grease concentration greater than 20,000 ppm.
- RCRA waste codes K044, K045, K046, K047, P056, P063, P076, P078, P081, P095, P096, and U135 as defined in Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 261.
- Wastes with a total halogenated organic concentration of greater than 1,000 ppm.
- PCB wastes regulated under the federal Toxic Substances Control Act.
- Wastes prohibited from treatment in surface impoundments by Cal. Code of Regs., title 22, division 4.5, chapter 18, unless treated to meet land disposal restriction regulatory requirements.
- Radioactive waste that is not exempt from regulation and licensing or is not expressly authorized for disposal under the Radiation Control Law, chapter 8 (commencing with section 114960) of part 9 of division 104 of the Health and Safety Code, or any successor statute that may replace the Radiation Control Law; or is prohibited from disposal under

article 1 (commencing with section 114705) of chapter 5 of part 9 of division 104 of the Health and Safety Code or any successor statute that may replace article 1; or is prohibited from disposal by any government agency.

RCRA HAZARDOUS WASTE CODES ALLOWED

As listed in the Part A Application, Appendix A.

UNIT SPECIFIC SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. The Permittee shall test all components of surface impoundment liners for waste/leachate compatibility using EPA Method 9090 or other more appropriate methods approved by DTSC. The liner components include seamed portions of 60-mil high density polyethylene, high density polyethylene geomembrane material, high density polyethylene geonet, geotextile fabric, graded gravel used as drainage material, and the high density polyethylene piping used in the leachate collection systems.

   The Permittee may propose the use of alternative test methods, existing test data from similar studies, and manufacturer supplied specifications as an alternative to the requirement above. The alternative methods and information must be submitted by the Permittee as a comprehensive plan designed to meet the goals of EPA Method 9090.

2. The Permittee shall not use drilling muds as a soil conditioner in the clay component of liners or cap/covers in any surface impoundment at the Facility.

3. The Permittee shall submit a detailed schedule of the major project milestones to DTSC, and the Regional Water Quality Control Board prior to any surface impoundment construction or closure project. The Permittee shall keep DTSC and the Regional Water Quality Control Board apprised of any changes to the planned dates and events associated with the construction or closure project.

4. The Permittee shall reject all high density polyethylene geomembrane liner materials that are damaged during installation under windy conditions. The definition of "wind damage," and the required remediation necessary for both preventing and repairing wind damaged geomembrane liner materials, are to be addressed by the Permittee and submitted for DTSC's review and approval within the text of the Construction Quality Assurance Plan (or plan addenda) required for each new surface impoundment construction or closure construction project. These plans (or addenda) require a permit modification in accordance with Cal. Code of Regs., title 22, sections 66270.41 and 66271.4 for approval.

AIR EMISSION STANDARDS SUBPART CC

This unit is subject to 40 CFR, Part 264, Subpart CC, Air Emission Standards.

UNIT NAME

Landfill units B-16, B-18, and B-19

LOCATION

There is one active hazardous waste landfill on the Facility, Unit B-18, which is located at the southern-most point of the active portion of the Facility, immediately south of the Final Stabilization Unit. There are two inactive units, Unit B-16 and B-19, which are awaiting closure. The Unit B-16 is located immediately to the east of the Administration Building, and the Unit B-19 is located immediately north of the closed landfill Unit B-15, and southeast of the Drum Storage Unit.

ACTIVITY TYPE

Land disposal.

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

Landfills are operated as the final depositories of solid wastes. Materials that may be landfilled include noncontainerized bulk wastes, containerized wastes, and debris. Some wastes require stabilization/solidification prior to disposal in the landfill. Off loading and burial activities are overseen by trained employees. Containers of solid and lab-pack wastes are placed upright in the disposal area. Noncontainerized bulk wastes are placed in layers and compacted. Except for closed containers and waste materials not prone to wind erosion, daily cover material is placed on the wastes. The approximate midpoint of each shipment of wastes is recorded and documented and kept on file at the Facility in case the wastes must be exhumed.

As noted above, there is one active landfill, Unit B-18, permitted to accept hazardous wastes. The landfill B-16 is a unit regulated under the federal Toxic Substances Control Act and is currently awaiting final closure cap design approval by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX. The Unit B-16 is currently approved, by DTSC, to accept an additional 60,000 cubic yards of waste to complete the final grades prior to placing the final cover. The Unit B-16 is considered inactive and has an interim high density polyethylene cover currently in-place to minimize erosion and infiltration of precipitation, until the final cover is placed. The Unit B-19 has been converted to accept municipal solid wastes/designated wastes only in accordance with Cal. Code of Regs., title 22, section 66264.113(d).

PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION

Construction of a landfill unit, such as B-18 or B-19, consists of a secondary liner system; primary liner system; leachate collection and recovery system; leachate detection system; and a vadose zone detection collection and recovery system. These systems are constructed of the following components:

Secondary Liner System: 3-foot minimum clay layer ($k \leq 1x10^{-7}$ cm/sec), and a 60-mil textured high density polyethylene geomembrane.

Primary Liner System: 1.5 foot thick clay layer ($k \leq 1x10^{-7}$ cm/sec), and a 60-mil textured high density polyethylene geomembrane.

Leachate Collection and Recovery System: On the side slopes, a geotextile, and a single-sided geocomposite drainage layer; on the base, a geotextile, single-sided geocomposite drainage layer, 1-foot gravel layer ($k \geq 1x10^{-2}$ cm/sec), a geotextile, stainless steel/carbon steel side slope riser pipe, and a steel/high density polyethylene pipe vertical riser.

Leachate Detection System: On the side slopes, geotextile, and a single-sided geocomposite drainage layer; on the base, geotextile, single-sided geocomposite drainage layer, 1 foot gravel layer ($k \geq 1x10^{-2}$ cm/sec), geotextile, stainless steel/carbon steel side slope riser pipe, and a high density polyethylene side slope riser pipe.

Vadose Zone Detection, Collection, and Recovery System: 80-mil smooth high density polyethylene geomembrane, geotextile, 1 foot-thick gravel layer, geotextile, and a stainless steel/carbon steel side slope riser pipe.

Older landfills at the Facility, such as B-16, have been constructed to lesser standards (prior to the current requirements of the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)). However, these units, except for B-16, have been closed with covers equivalent to current RCRA standards. The Permittee has conducted an extensive field study on the effects of an arid climate on various cover sections of a clay test fill. This study revealed that significant drying and cracking of cover soils, especially clays, will occur in as little as three years when exposed to the arid conditions experienced at the Kettleman Hills Facility. In response to this study, the Permittee submitted an alternative cover system as the standard for landfills at this Facility. The following is a breakdown of the components included in this alternative cover system:

- 2.5 feet of vegetative soil cover;
- Geotextile drainage layer (transmissivity ≥ 0.03 gal/min/ft);
- 40-mil thick textured high density polyethylene geomembrane;

- 1 foot (minimum) of compacted foundation layer (hydraulic conductivity $\leq 1x10^{-5}$ cm/sec);

- 1 foot (minimum) of intermediate soil cover over the last lift of waste.

MAXIMUM CAPACITY

Unit	Operational Status	Wastes Managed	Unit Area (acres)	Total Capacity (cubic yards)	Net Disposal Volume Remaining (cubic yards)[1]
B-16	Inactive	TSCA-regulated PCB wastes, except those restricted by Title 22, California Code of Regulations, Division 4.5, Chapter 18.	5	258,000	60,000
B-18	Active	All types of solid hazardous wastes as described in the Part A application Appendix A, including TSCA-regulated wastes, except those that are restricted as listed in this permit.	53	10,700,000	7,300,000
B-19	Converted to Class D unit	n/a	40	2,600,000	0
Total			98	13,558,000	7,360,000

[1]Approximate values are current as of April 4, 2000.

WASTE TYPES ALLOWED

As listed in the Part A Application, Appendix A, with the exception of the following:

- Reactive wastes, unless rendered nonreactive (except for lab-packed cyanides or sulfides as allowed under Cal. Code of Regs., title 22, section 66264.316(e)).

- Ignitable wastes, unless rendered nonignitable or lab-packed as allowed under Cal. Code of Regs., title 22, section 66264.316.

- Liquid waste or containers with free liquids, unless stabilized/solidified or lab-packed, except as allowed under Cal. Code of Regs., title 22, section 66264.314.

- Waste prohibited from disposal in landfill by Cal. Code of Regs., title 22, division 4.5, chapter 18, unless treated to meet land disposal regulatory requirements.

- Radioactive waste that is not exempt from regulation and licensing or is not expressly authorized for disposal under the Radiation Control Law (chapter 8 (commencing with section 114960) of part 9 of division 104 of the Health and Safety Code, or any successor statute that may replace the Radiation Control Law; or is prohibited from disposal under article 1 (commencing with section 114705) of chapter 5 of part 9 of division 104 of the Health and Safety Code or any successor statute that may replace article 1; or is prohibited from disposal by any government agency.

RCRA HAZARDOUS WASTE CODES ALLOWED

As listed in the Part A Application, Appendix A.

UNIT SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

1. During construction of any new proposed waste management units, the Permittee shall test all components of landfill liners for waste/leachate compatibility using EPA Method 9090 or other more appropriate methods approved by DTSC. The liner components include seamed portions of 60-mil high density polyethylene, high density polyethylene geomembrane material, high density polyethylene geonet, geotextile fabric, graded gravel used as drainage material, and the high density polyethylene piping used in the leachate collection systems.

   The Permittee may propose the use of alternative test methods, existing test data from similar studies, and manufacturer supplied specifications as an alternative to the requirement above. The alternative methods and information must be submitted by the Permittee as a comprehensive plan designed to meet the goals of EPA Method 9090.

2. The Permittee shall not use drilling muds as a soil conditioner in the clay component of liners or cap/covers in any landfill at the Facility.

3. The Permittee shall submit a detailed schedule of the major project milestones to DTSC, and the Regional Water Quality Control Board prior to any landfill construction or closure project. The Permittee shall keep DTSC and the Regional Water Quality Control Board apprised of any changes to the planned dates and events associated with the construction or closure project.

4. The Permittee shall reject all high density polyethylene geomembrane liner materials that are damaged during installation under windy conditions. The definition of "wind damage," and the required remediation necessary for both preventing and repairing wind damaged geomembrane liner materials, are to be addressed by the Permittee and submitted for DTSC's review and approval within the text of the Construction Quality Assurance Plan (or plan addenda) required for each new landfill construction or closure construction project. These plans (or addenda) require a permit modification in accordance with Cal. Code of Regs., title 22, sections 66270.41 and 66271.4 for approval.

5. The Permittee shall apply a daily cover soil over exposed wastes to control wind dispersal of particulate matter within the landfill operations area, as required by Cal. Code of Regs., title 22, section 66264.301(i). The Permittee may use other appropriate materials (such as polymeric soil sealers or foaming agents) that have been specifically approved through a permit modification in accordance with Cal. Code of Regs., title 22, sections 66270.41 and 66271.4.

6. The Permittee shall ensure that all containers are either at least 90 percent full when placed in a landfill or are crushed, shredded, or similarly reduced in volume to the maximum practical extent prior to burial in a landfill, as required by Cal. Code of Regs, title 22, section 66264.315. This condition does not apply to containers that are very small, such as ampules or to containers designed to hold free liquids for use other than storage, such as a battery or capacitor.

7. The Permittee shall maintain all units that are closed as partial closures, prior to the ultimate Facility closure, in accordance with the Post-Closure Plan submitted by the Permittee, which has been approved. The 30-year minimum post-closure care period specified in Cal.Code of Regs., title 22, section 66264.117(b) will not begin until the ultimate Facility closure.

AIR EMISSION STANDARDS SUBPART CC

These units are not subject to the requirements of 40 CFR, Part 264, Subpart CC.

LIST OF CLOSED, INACTIVE, AND NON-CONSTRUCTED UNITS

NAME OF UNIT	STATUS	PERIOD OF OPERATION
Drum Decant Unit	Inactive. A request for extension for closure has been submitted to DTSC. Closure is required to occur within 3 years of the effective date of this permit.	1983 to present
Future PCB Flushing/Storage Unit	Not yet constructed.	N/A
Neutralization Filtration Unit	Not yet constructed.	N/A
Evaporative Tank System	Not yet constructed.	N/A
Temporary Container Storage Area	Closed June 1997, Combined Closure Area.	1984-1989
Interim Stabilization Unit	Closed June 1997, Combined Closure Area.	1985-1990
Old Truck Wash	Closed June 1997, Combined Closure Area.	1977-1992
Cyanide Treatment Unit	Partially closed, final closure will occur when the Drum Decant Unit is closed. These units share the secondary containment system.	1983-1993
Former Drum Staging Area (Central Processing Area)	Closed June 1996, Landfill B-13 Closure.	1983-1989
Landfill B-1	Closed June 1997, Combined Closure Area.	1978
Landfill B-2	Closed August 1988.	1978
Landfill B-3	Closed August 1988.	1978
Landfill B-4	Closed June 1997, Combined Closure Area.	1978-1980
Landfill B-5	Closed June 1997, Combined Closure Area.	1978-1979
Landfill B-6	Closed June 1997, Combined Closure Area.	1979-1983
Landfill B-7	Closed June 1997, Combined Closure Area.	1978-1979
Landfill B-8	Closed June 1997, Combined Closure Area.	1979
Landfill B-9	Closed June 1997, Combined Closure Area.	1978-1982

NAME OF UNIT	STATUS	PERIOD OF OPERATION
Landfill B-9 Extension	Closed June 1997, Combined Closure Area.	1982-1983
Landfill B-9 Expansion	Closed June 1997, Combined Closure Area.	1983-1987
Landfill B-10	Closed June 1997, Combined Closure Area.	1978-1980
Landfill B-11	Closed June 1997, Combined Closure Area.	1978-1980
Landfill B-12	Closed June 1996, Landfill B-13 Closure.	1977-1980
Landfill B-13	Closed June 1996, Landfill B-13 Closure.	1979-1983
Landfill B-13 Expansion	Closed June 1996, Landfill B-13 Closure.	1979-1987
Landfill B-14	Closed.	1982-1984
Landfill B-15	Closed December 1997.	1981-1985
Landfill B-16	Inactive. This unit is permitted and has the capacity to receive approximately 60,000 additional yards.	1983-present
Landfill B-19	Partially closed, converted to a Municipal/Solid Waste Landfill. Final closure will occur upon completion of the Municipal/Solid Waste Landfill in accordance with Cal. Code of Regs., title 22, section 66264.113.	1987-present
Surface Impoundment P-1	Closed June 1997, Combined Closure Area.	1978-1983
Surface Impoundment P-2	Closed June 1997, Combined Closure Area.	1978-1983
Surface Impoundment P-3	Closed June 1997, Combined Closure Area.	1978-1983
Surface Impoundment P-4	Closed June 1997, Combined Closure Area.	1978-1981
Surface Impoundment P-5	Closed June 1997, Combined Closure Area.	1978-1980
Surface Impoundment P-6	Closed June 1993, P-6/7/8 Closure.	1978-1983
Surface Impoundment P-7	Closed June 1993, P-6/7/8 Closure.	1978-1983
Surface Impoundment P-8	Closed June 1993, P-6/7/8 Closure.	1978-1983
Surface Impoundment P-10	Closed June 1993, P-10/11 Closure.	1979-1986
Surface Impoundment P-11	Closed June 1993, P-10/11 Closure.	1978-1986

NAME OF UNIT	STATUS	PERIOD OF OPERATION
Surface Impoundment P-12/12A	Closed June 1997, Combined Closure Area.	1981-1985
Surface Impoundment P-13	Closed June 1997, Combined Closure Area.	1981-1985
Surface Impoundment P-17	Closed June 1997, Combined Closure Area.	1982-1984
Surface Impoundment P-18	Closed June 1989, during Landfill B-19, Phase II/III construction.	1977-1985
Surface Impoundment P-19	Closed June 1989, during Landfill B-19, Phase II/III construction.	1983-1985
Surface Impoundment P-20	Closed June 1989, during Landfill B-19, Phase II/III construction.	1985-1988
Spreading Area 1	Closed June 1997, Combined Closure Area.	1975-1983
Spreading Area 2	Closed June 1997, Combined Closure Area.	1977-1980
Spreading Area 3	Closed June 1997, Combined Closure Area.	1977-1985
Spreading Area 4	Underlies the P-14,15, & 16 site. Certification of closure is required with the closure of these impoundments.	1977-1982
Spreading Area 5	Closed June 1989, during Landfill B-19, Phase II/III construction.	1979-1985
Spreading Area 6	Closed June 1989, during Landfill B-19, Phase II/III construction.	1979-1983
Mud Pond 1	Inactive. Currently under RCRA Facility Investigation.	1982-1984

PART V. SPECIAL CONDITIONS THAT APPLY TO ALL OF THE FACILITY'S STORAGE AND TREATMENT UNITS

1. Waste Analysis

(A) The Permittee shall require a generator to provide on the "Generator's Waste Material/Profile Sheet" described in the Waste Analysis Plan, or on an equivalent form, a description of the contents of an over-packed drum a.k.a. lab pack and certify that the over-packed drum meets the requirements of Cal. Code of Regs., title 22, section 66264.316. For the purposes of this permit, over-packed drum, or lab pack means a drum which contains small individual containers of hazardous waste which are over packed and surrounded by absorbent material.

The "Generator's Waste Material/Profile Sheet" described in the Waste Analysis Plan, or an equivalent form, shall include specific listings for total halogenated organic compounds greater than one thousand (1000) mg/l [ppm] as identified in Cal. Code of Regs., title 22, division 4.5, chapter 18, Appendix III and III-A;

(B) The Permittee shall repeat the pre-acceptance evaluation described in the Waste Analysis Plan for each waste stream that is a candidate for delivery to the Facility either:

(1) every 24 months, or

(2) when a generator notifies the Permittee that the process generating the waste has changed, or

If the Permittee has reason to suspect that the waste is not in conformance with pre-acceptance documentation, a profile reevaluation may occur.

(C) The Permittee shall conduct the appropriate "Supplemental Analyses" described in the Waste Analysis Plan to ensure that waste received at a hazardous waste management unit meets the acceptance criteria for that unit, listed in Table 3-1 in the Waste Analysis Plan, and any other criteria specified in the Operation Plan for the unit. Waste that does not meet any acceptance criteria for a unit may be accepted at the unit on a case-by-case basis provided that: the Permittee conducts all of the "Supplemental Analyses" applicable to the unit; the results of the analyses indicate that the waste may be accepted at the unit without violating any other condition of the permit; and the results of the analyses and the decision to accept the waste at the unit are documented in the operating record on the "Special Waste Management Decision Form" described in the Waste Analysis Plan or an equivalent form.

(D) The Permittee shall not change the acceptance criteria in Table 3-1 of the Waste Analysis Plan without prior approval by DTSC. This approval will require a permit modification in accordance with Cal. Code of Regs., title 22, sections 66270.41 and 66271.4.

2. Unless otherwise specified, all information required to be submitted to DTSC pursuant to this Permit, shall be submitted as follows:

(A) The original document shall be submitted to: Permitting Division, Land Disposal Branch, Department of Toxic Substances Control, 8800 Cal Center Drive, Sacramento, California 95826. Oral notices and reports shall be made either to the Duty Officer at (916) 255-3618, or to the Permitting Branch project manager for the Facility, or to the Statewide Compliance Division at (559) 297-3901.

(B) One copy shall be submitted to: Statewide Compliance Division, Department of Toxic Substances Control, 1515 Tollhouse Road, Clovis, California 93612.

(C) One copy shall be submitted to: Executive Officer, Regional Water Quality Control Board, Central Valley Region, 3614 East Ashlan Avenue, Fresno, California 93726-3533.

(D) One copy shall be submitted to: Director, Waste Management Division, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX, Mail Code WST-1, 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, California 94105.

(E) One copy shall be submitted to: Director, Division of Environmental Health Services, Kings County Department of Public Health, 330 Campus Drive, Hanford, California 93230.

DTSC will notify the Permittee of changes in this distribution list.

3. Site Construction Activities

(A) The Permittee shall follow the unit-specific construction procedures and design specifications that have been approved by DTSC when performing any new unit construction or closure construction related activity at the Facility.

(B) DTSC will allow the Permittee to make minor modifications to design plans, specifications, and QA/QC procedures for any new unit construction or closure construction related activity, without prior approval by DTSC, provided that the minor modifications meet the following three conditions:

(1) The modification will in no way affect the performance standard or the original intent of the plans and specifications approved by DTSC.

(2) The modifications will in no way reduce the effectiveness of the QA/QC effort used to ensure the quality and consistency of the materials and workmanship used to meet the performance standards in the plans and specifications approved by DTSC.

(3) All minor modifications to the plans, specifications, and QA/QC documents are clearly identified, described and justified in the construction certification report and as-built drawings submitted for DTSC's approval following completion of the construction activities.

When minor modifications are necessary, the Permittee shall notify DTSC of these minor modifications not later than seven (7) days after such minor modifications are determined by the Permittee to be necessary.

4. Requirements to Mitigate Disturbance to Endangered Species

(A) The Permittee shall implement the Mitigation and Monitoring Plan for the Chemical Waste Management, Inc., Kettleman Hills Facility in Kings County, California (BioSystems Analysis, Inc. January 11, 1990, revised May 1, 1990, September 6, 1990, March 15, 1991, April 1, 1991, April 26, 1991, hereinafter called the "Mitigation Plan.") This Mitigation Plan describes methods the Permittee will use to mitigate disturbance of endangered species during construction, operation, and maintenance of the Facility. The following measure shall be incorporated into the Mitigation Plan:

The Permittee shall designate a contact representative to keep the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Sacramento Endangered Species Office, and the California Department of Fish and Game, apprised of the status of ongoing efforts to protect listed species during construction, operation and maintenance of the Facility.

(B) If the established limit of incidental take of the San Joaquin kit fox or blunt-nosed leopard lizard is exceeded, the Permittee shall cease the cuasative action and within five days of the most recent mortality, the Permittee shall reinitiate consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The limit of incidental take is established in the "Formal Endangered Species Consultation on the Chemical Waste Management, Inc., Kettleman Hills Hazardous Waste Facilities

Operation, Kings County, California," U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, May 2, 1991.

(C) The Permittee shall notify the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Sacramento Endangered Species Office, and the California Department of Fish and Game, in writing within three days of finding any dead or injured endangered species. This notification must include the date, time, and location of the incident or of the finding of a dead or injured animal, and any other pertinent information. Any endangered species found dead or injured must be turned over to the California Department of Fish and Game for care or analysis.

5. Schedule of Compliance

The Permittee shall submit the following documents to DTSC in accordance with the following schedule:

(A) Closure Certification for the Landfill Unit B-16 within one (1) year from the effective date of this Permit.

(B) Closure Certification for the Drum Decant Unit and the Cyanide Treatment Unit within two (2) years from the effective date of this Permit.

(C) Workplan describing the ambient air monitoring program within 180 days from the effective date of this Permit.

PART VI. CORRECTIVE ACTION

The Permittee shall conduct corrective action at the Facility pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25200.10. Corrective action will be carried out either under a Corrective Action Consent Agreement or an Enforcement Order for Corrective Action pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25187.

1. In the event the Permittee identifies an immediate or potential threat to human health and/or the environment, discovers new releases of hazardous waste and/or hazardous constituents, or discovers new Solid Waste Management Units (SWMUs) not previously identified, the Permittee shall notify DTSC orally within 24 hours of discovery and notify DTSC in writing within 10 days of such discovery summarizing the findings including the immediacy and magnitude of any potential threat to human health and/or the environment.

2. DTSC may require the Permittee to investigate, mitigate and/or take other applicable action to address any immediate or potential threats to human health and/or the environment and any identified releases of hazardous waste and/or hazardous constituents. For any identified SWMUs, the Permittee is required to conduct corrective action.