

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT INITIAL STUDY

The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) has completed the following document for this project in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) [Pub. Resources Code, div. 13, § 21000 et seq] and accompanying Guidelines [Cal. Code Regs., tit. 14, § 15000 et seq].

PROJECT TITLE: Pacific Resources Recovery Systems Permit Renewal		CALSTARS CODING:
PROJECT ADDRESS: 3150 East Pico Blvd.	CITY: Los Angeles	COUNTY: Los Angeles
PROJECT SPONSOR: Pacific Resource Recovery Services Corp.	CONTACT: Ms. Sandra Berg	PHONE: (323) 261-8114
APPROVAL ACTION UNDER CONSIDERATION BY DTSC: <input type="checkbox"/> Initial Permit Issuance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Permit Renewal <input type="checkbox"/> Permit Modification <input type="checkbox"/> Closure Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Removal Action Workplan <input type="checkbox"/> Remedial Action Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Interim Removal <input type="checkbox"/> Regulations <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):		
STATUTORY AUTHORITY: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> California H&SC, Chap. 6.5 <input type="checkbox"/> California H&SC, Chap. 6.8 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):		
DTSC PROGRAM/ ADDRESS: Office of Permitting/Treatment & Storage Team 9211 Oakdale Avenue, Chatsworth, CA 91311	CONTACT: Liang C. Chiang	PHONE: (818) 717-6680
PROJECT DESCRIPTION: <p>This project is to renew the existing operation of Pacific Resource Recovery Services Corporation (PRRS) Hazardous Waste Facility Permit issued by DTSC in 1993. The project includes plans for discontinuing use of an existing processing area and equipment modification to add a 400-gallon liquefaction vat with the same mixer and without change the maximum treatment capacity. This project also includes the clarification of an existing Tube Still operation which was designated and approved as "Thin Film Evaporator No.2" in the permit issued in 1993. PRRS installed the tube still solvent recovery unit and submitted a Professional Engineer's certification as TFE-No.2 on May 15, 1997.</p> <p>This proposed permit would allow PRRS to continue to receive hazardous wastes and operate the following seven (7) hazardous wastes management activities at the site located at 3150 E. Pico Boulevard, Los Angeles:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Two existing Container Storage Units with a total maximum storage capacity of 2,104 55-gallon drums or 115,720 gallons; 2) One existing Blending/Liquefaction unit with proposed equipment change for two 400-gallon vats and one mixer with the same treatment capacity of 400 gallons per hour at the process area; 3) One existing drum crusher with treatment capacity of 10 tons per day. 4) One storage Tank Area with three existing vertical storage tanks for the maximum storage capacity of 20,000 gallons and three existing storage and treatment tanks with a total storage/treatment capacity of 30,000 gallons per day; and 5) Two existing Solvent Recycling units, i.e. a Thin Film Evaporator (TFE-1) and a tube still (DS-1); <p>This permit authorizes PRRS to continue the rail car and tanker car loading/unloading operation at the existing loading/unloading areas located at the western side of the property. PRRS also conducts other activities that do not require authorization from DTSC, such as 10-day transfer activity, universal waste handling, storage of hazardous materials; and satellite accumulation/ 90-day accumulation, but the total storage and treatment capacities of these activities cannot exceed authorized total storage capacities or treatment capacities.</p> <p>PRRS reclaims chemical wastes obtained from off-site sources in the paint and coatings industry, generated on-site at the facility or collected from the PRRS customers at the Facility located at 3150-3170 East Pico Blvd., Los Angeles, CA 90023. PRRS is part of a family of companies that includes the Berg Lacquer Company, Pacific Coast Lacquer Company, and Ellis Paint Company. The current property owner is the Berg Family Trust. Berg Lacquer Company, doing business as Ellis Paint Company and Pacific Coast Lacquer, has leased the premises from the Berg Family Trust for paint and solvent manufacturing, recycling and distribution business since August 1976. PRRS was incorporated in April 1990 to assume operational control of the hazardous waste facility. PRRS shares the site with related companies that are involved in paint manufacturing, paint and solvent distribution, and hazardous waste transportation.</p>		

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS:

1. Aesthetics

Project Activities Likely to Create an Impact: This Project is the renewal of the Hazardous Waste Facility Permit of PRRS, which includes the following permitted hazardous waste management activities:

1. RECEIVING SPENT PAINT/COATING RELATED SOLVENTS THROUGH RAIL AND TRUCK TRANSPORT
2. RECYCLING SPENT SOLVENTS
3. STORAGE OF SPENT SOLVENTS
4. REDISTILLATION
5. RESOLD/TRANSFER OFF-SITE
6. DRUM CRUSHING
7. FUEL BLENDING/LIQUEFACTION

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions: There are no scenic resources that currently exist in and around the project site. The PRRS facility exists within an area that is zoned "Industrial" or M3-1. The facility operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. The lighting used at night for exterior illumination meets the criteria of the City of Los Angeles for night illumination within areas zoned "Industrial," therefore no further analysis is deemed necessary.

Analysis as to whether or not project activities would: N/A

- a. Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista.

Impact Analysis:

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
 Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
 Less Than Significant Impact
 No Impact

- b. Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings and historic buildings within a state scenic highway.

Impact Analysis:

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
 Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
 Less Than Significant Impact
 No Impact

- c. Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings.

Impact Analysis:

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
 Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
 Less Than Significant Impact
 No Impact

- d. Create a new source of substantial light or glare that would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area.

Impact Analysis:

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
 Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
 Less Than Significant Impact
 No Impact

References Used:

2. Agricultural Resources

Project Activities Likely to Create an Impact: This Project is the renewal of the Hazardous Waste Facility Permit of PRRS, which includes the following permitted hazardous waste management activities:

1. RECEIVING SPENT PAINT/COATING RELATED SOLVENTS THROUGH RAIL AND TRUCK TRANSPORT
2. RECYCLING SPENT SOLVENTS
3. STORAGE OF SPENT SOLVENTS
4. REDISTILLATION
5. RESOLD/TRANSFER OFF-SITE
6. DRUM CRUSHING
7. FUEL BLENDING/LIQUEFACTION

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions: The facility is located in a predominantly industrial area which is characterized by concrete tilt-up buildings and asphalt- or concrete-paved parking lots and roads. The site is not located at or even near any prime, unique, or statewide importance farmland (Farmland) pursuant to Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency. The facility has been inspected by DTSC and it has been found that the site was nearly completely surfaced with buildings, both asphalt and concrete paving, and containment structures. The railroad spurs represent the only remaining partially bare soil.

The site is designated as an industrial area as M3-1 pursuant to the City of Los Angeles Land Use Planning Map and there will be no conversion of usage associated with the proposed project. The permit renewal project will be on-site and operations will continue to occupy the existing structures. There is no local agriculture at all. Therefore, the proposed project will not conflict with existing zoning or agriculture use, or Williamson Act contract, or involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of farmland, to non-agricultural uses. The project is the permit renewal for the PRRS facility; the facility is located in an area of the City of Inglewood which is zoned "light industrial". No farmland will be impacted, therefore, no further analysis is deemed necessary.

Analysis as to whether or not project activities would: N/A

- a. Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland) as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use.

Impact Analysis:

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
 Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
 Less Than Significant Impact
 No Impact

- b. Conflict with existing zoning or agriculture use, or Williamson Act contract.

Impact Analysis:

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
 Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
 Less Than Significant Impact
 No Impact

- c. Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland, to non-agricultural uses.

Impact Analysis:

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
 Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
 Less Than Significant Impact
 No Impact

References Used:

3. Air Quality

Project Activities Likely to Create an Impact: This Project is the renewal of the Hazardous Waste Facility Permit of PRRS, which includes the following permitted hazardous waste management activities:

1. RECEIVING SPENT PAINT/COATING RELATED SOLVENTS THROUGH RAIL AND TRUCK TRANSPORT
2. RECYCLING SPENT SOLVENTS
3. STORAGE OF SPENT SOLVENTS
4. REDISTILLATION
5. RESOLD/TRANSFER OFF-SITE
6. DRUM CRUSHING
7. FUEL BLENDING/LIQUEFACTION

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions: The proposed project is located in the South Coast Air Basin, a 6,600 square mile coastal plain with a rim of mountains rising up to 11,000 feet. The basin is an area of high air pollution potential and is under the jurisdiction of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). The Basin complies with the state and federal standards for sulfur dioxide and sulfates but is designated as a non-attainment area for federal and state standards for ozone, fine particulate matter (PM10), carbon monoxide (CO), and nitrogen dioxides (NO2). The facility is an existing facility with current air permits for stationary sources. The facility also operates mobile sources for which air permits are not required. The site is not identified as an area where naturally occurring asbestos is found in California. Natural occurrences of asbestos are more likely to be encountered in, and immediately adjacent to, areas of ultramafic rocks. The general location of these rocks is noted on the California Geological Survey's Report, A General Location Guide for Ultramafic Rocks in California - Areas More Likely to Contain Naturally Occurring Asbestos, August 2000.

The Site is located in the SCAB, an area of relatively mild, semi-arid climate. The annual average temperature is about 63 degrees Fahrenheit (°F) with a mean daily maximum temperature of 98°F and a mean daily minimum temperature of 39°F. Prevailing winds are relatively light to moderate breezes from both the easterly and westerly directions. The South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) monitors air quality in Los Angeles, Orange and Riverside Counties and has adopted an Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) to reduce air pollution to healthful levels. The state of California and the federal government have established ambient air quality standards, or criteria, for outdoor air pollutants in order to protect public health. Currently, the SCAB is considered in non-attainment status of state and federal standards for ozone and PM10.

Air quality permit that apply to the proposed project include: SCAQMD Rule 203 (Permit to Operate). PRRS has 1 SCAQMD Permit to Operate: Vapor Control System.

On February 06, 2009, SCAQMD adopted the Greenhouse Gas Reduction Program, which will implement an air quality investment program for the Southern California Climate Solutions Exchange. This will encourage voluntary actions and allow the agency to collect funds, pool those funds and use them to implement greenhouse gas reduction projects through a competitive bidding process. In December 2008, SCAQMD's Governing Board adopted Rules 2700 – General, and Rule 2701 – SoCal Climate Solutions Exchange, which set up the administrative structure for the initiative by providing a mechanism to recognize and quantify reductions by third parties. Rule 2702 is a voluntary program and since many greenhouse gas reduction strategies also result in reductions of smog-forming pollutants, there are additional benefits for the region's air quality.

The rules provide an option for companies to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions from projects under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) or other environmental mitigation. Companies or individuals could also use these reductions to voluntarily offset their "carbon footprint." AQMD will verify reductions and post information on the agency website.

Fossil-fuel burning and other emissions including methane are now widely recognized by the scientific community as culprits behind a rapid rise in carbon dioxide levels in the Earth's atmosphere. Potential climate change impacts include a 90 percent loss of the Sierra snowpack, the sea level raising between 22 to 30 inches and three to four times the number of heat wave days. Health problems are also expected to result from global warming.

Analysis as to whether or not project activities would:

- a. Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan.

Impact Analysis: Air quality impacts are determined according to the criteria set by the federal, state and local pollution standards. The short term impacts on the air pollutants (i.e., ozone, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide,

sulfur dioxide, and PM10) from the fugitive dust and construction equipment due to construction activities have been analyzed. The unmitigated construction emissions are estimated to be lower than the suggested SCAQMD criteria. With implementation of dust suppression measures, PM10 would be further reduced by 50 percent.

A Vapor Control System (VCS) permit is granted by SCAQMD for the control of emissions from PRRS hazardous waste management operation. Field personnel will observe and supervise the operation of the VCS system and perform periodic field monitoring/screening to assure that SCAQMD emission requirements are met. The VCS system exhaust will have emission controls meeting best available control technology (BACT) requirements (to be specified in the SCAQMD permit).

A summary of federal and state air quality standards is provided in Table 1 and potential health effects are shown in Table 2. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency established national ambient air quality standards pursuant to adoption of federal Clean Air Act. The California Air Resources Board (CARB) establishes state air quality standards under the mandate of the Mulford-Carrell Act. Currently, federal and state standards for ozone, carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, and suspended particulates are often exceeded in the Basin. The SCAQMD monitors criteria pollutant levels at various stations within the Basin. As shown in Table 3, criteria pollutant levels near the project site are based on data from the Southwestern Los Angeles County monitoring station (located approximately ten miles from site). The air quality impacts are determined according to the criteria set on the federal, state and local pollution standards/regulations. Impacts would be considered significant if the proposed project emissions met any of the following criteria:

1. The proposed project would be capable of an increase in daily emissions that exceed the following SCAQMD suggested threshold criteria:

Pollutant	Threshold criteria (lbs/day)
ROG	55
CO	550
NOx	55
SOx	150
PM10	150

2. Proposed project emissions would increase ambient pollutant levels from below the KNACKS/CACAOS to above these table standards.
3. Proposed project would be not consistent with the 1991 Air Management Plan (AMP).
4. Proposed project would exceed the provision of significant deterioration (PSD) pollutant increment.

Air pollutant emissions and/or ambient concentration increments from existing, project related and cumulative sources that could potentially impact sensitive receptors within the project area or its vicinity have been estimated. The air quality impact was evaluated on long term impacts due to project operation, and conformity with the AMP.

The project is to renew the existing operation permit without any construction activities. This project will not conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan or violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation. This project will not result in cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors). This project will not expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations. This project will not create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people. This project did not involve in the removal of old building constructed before 1950 and the site is not located at any asbestos mine site lists, therefore, this project will not result in human exposure to Naturally Occurring Asbestos (see also Geology and Soils, f.).

Table 1. Federal and State Ambient Air Standards

Pollutant	Averaging Time	Federal Standard	California Standard
Ozone	1 Hour	0.12 ppm	0.09 ppm
Carbon	1 Hour	35.0 ppm	20.0 ppm
Monoxide	8 Hours	9.0 ppm	9.0 ppm
Nitrogen	1 Hour	---	0.25 ppm
Dioxide	Annual	0.05 ppm	---
Sulfur	1 Hour	---	0.5 ppm
Dioxide	24 Hours	0.14 ppm	0.05 ppm
	Annual	0.03 ppm	---
PM10	24 Hours	150 µg/m ³	50 µg/m ³
	Annual	50 µg/m ³	30 µg/m ³

ppm: Parts per million; µg/m³: Micrograms per cubic meter; Source: South Coast Air Quality Management District, 1993.

Table 2. Air Pollutants Summary:

Air Pollutant	Source	Health Effects
Ozone	Photochemical reaction between other pollutants	General respiratory irritation and Discomfort
Carbon Monoxide	Incomplete fuel combustion	Interference with normal oxygen transfer to the blood; oxygen deprivation
Nitrogen Oxides	Combustion	Respiratory irritation
Sulfur Dioxide Particulates	Combustion of fuels containing industrial, transportation, agriculture, construction activities	Upper respiratory irritation; lung tissue injury; adverse effects on respiratory system

Source: South Coast Air Quality Management District (November 1985)

Table 3. Summary Air Quality Data from Central LA Monitoring Station (2005-2007)

Pollutant	SCAQMD Station Data		
	2005	2006	2007
CO:			
Max. Conc.(ppm) 1 hour	4	3	3
Max. Conc.(ppm) 8 hours	3.1	2.6	2.2
Days >9.5 ppm 8 hrs. (F)	0	-	-
Days >9.0 ppm 8 hrs. (S)	0	-	-
Ozone:			
Max. Conc.(ppm) 1-hour	0.121	0.11	0.115
Max. Conc.(ppm) 8-hour	0.098	0.079	0.102
1-hours > 0.12 ppm (F)	0	0	0
1-hours > 0.09 ppm (S)	2	8	3
NOx			
Max. Conc.(ppm) 1-hour	0.13	0.11	0.10
Max. Conc.(ppm) 24-hour	NM	0.06	NM
Annual Average AAM. Conc.(ppm)	0.0278	0.0288	0.0299
Sox			
Max. Conc.(ppm) 1-hour	0.07	0.03	0.01
Max. Conc.(ppm) 24-hour	0.010	0.006	0.003
Annual Average AAM.Conc.(ppm)	NM	0.0019	0.0009

ppm: Parts per million; NM: Not measured; AAM: Annual Arithmetic Mean

F: Federal Standards; S: State Standards. (Source: SCAQMD Annual Monitoring Reports, 2005-2007)

Table 4. Estimating PM₁₀ Emissions from Fugitive Dust:

1. Trucks/Paved Parking Lots with Street Cleaning:

Assuming one internal transportation trucks will be used in the parking lots moving in and out, and the parking space for each car will be 10 feet (width) by 30 feet (length). The PM₁₀ emissions will be 0.12 pounds per day.

$$E = 0.003 \text{ gms/vehicle} \times 1 \times (10+30) = 0.12 \text{ (Table A9-9 of SCAQMD CEQA Hand Books 1993)}$$

Total PM₁₀ Emissions from Equipment Installation work:

$$E_t = 0.12 + 0.12 = 0.24 \text{ lbs/day}$$

0.24 pounds per day. < 150 lbs/day SCAQMD suggested threshold criteria.

Ref:

- RCRA Part B Permit Renewal for PRRS Facility, August 19, 2009
- South Coast Air Quality Management District. <http://www.aqmd.gov/Default.htm>.

- c. *EPA Region 9 Naturally Occurring Asbestos (NOA) in California.*
<http://www.epa.gov/region09/toxic/noa/basic.html>.

Impact Analysis: The applicable air quality plan for the project area is the 1997 Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) prepared by the SCAQMD. An AQMP describes air pollution control strategies to be taken by a city/county or region classified as a non-attainment area. The main purpose of an AQMP is to bring the area into compliance with the requirements of Federal and State air quality standards. The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires that certain proposed projects be analyzed for consistency with the AQMP. For a project to be consistent with the AQMP, the pollutants emitted from the project should not exceed the SCAQMD daily threshold or cause a significant impact on air quality. However, if feasible mitigation measures are implemented and shown to reduce the impact level from significant to less than significant, the project is deemed consistent with the AQMP.

The AQMP uses the assumptions and projections of local planning agencies to determine control strategies for regional compliance status. Since the AQMP is based on local General Plans, projects that are deemed consistent with the General Plan are usually found to be consistent with the AQMP. The proposed project is consistent with City of Inglewood and Los Angeles County's General Plan. Since the project is merely the renewal of an existing hazardous wastes permit, no significant impacts will result.

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
 Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
 Less Than Significant Impact
 No Impact

- b. Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation.

Impact Analysis:

The proposed project is the renewal of an existing hazardous waste permit. There are approximately 15-20 trucks that visit the facility daily to either pick up finished products or deliver raw materials. There are approximately 15-20 trucks per week that visit the facility to haul hazardous wastes. The proposed project is consistent with City of Los Angeles and Los Angeles County's General Plan. The facility is in compliance with the applicable air quality standard of the district as set forth in subsection (a). Since the project is merely the renewal of an existing hazardous waste permit, no significant impacts will result.

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
 Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
 Less Than Significant Impact
 No Impact

- c. Result in cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors).

Impact Analysis:

Please see response to subsection (a).

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
 Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
 Less Than Significant Impact
 No Impact

- d. Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations.

Impact Analysis:

The proposed permit renewal project is to continue operation of the existing facility with an additional 400-gallon vat mixer in the existing process area where is located in the existing main building which will not result in exposure by sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations. There are no existing or proposed schools within one quarter mile of the facility.

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
- Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
- Less Than Significant Impact
- No Impact

- e. Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people.

Impact Analysis:

The permit renewal project with the existing SCAQMD permitted vapor control system is not anticipated that there will be any objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people.

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
- Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
- Less Than Significant Impact
- No Impact

- f. Result in human exposure to Naturally Occurring Asbestos (see also Geology and Soils, f.).

Impact Analysis:

There are no sources of naturally occurring asbestos in the project area. Therefore, the project will not result in human exposure to naturally occurring asbestos.

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
- Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
- Less Than Significant Impact
- No Impact

References Used:

- a. South Coast Air Quality Management District. <http://www.aqmd.gov/Default.htm>
- b. EPA Region 9 Naturally Occurring Asbestos (NOA) in California. <http://www.epa.gov/region09/toxic/noa/basic.html>.
- c. CEQA Initial Study Workbook, DTSC, April 2004
- d. CEQA Air Quality Handbook, SCAQMD, April 1993

4. Biological Resources

Project Activities Likely to Create an Impact: This Project is the renewal of the Hazardous Waste Facility Permit of PRRS, which includes the following permitted hazardous waste management activities:

1. RECEIVING SPENT SOLVENTS THROUGH RAIL AND TRUCK TRANSPORT
2. RECYCLING SPENT SOLVENTS
3. STORAGE OF SPENT SOLVENTS
4. REDISTILLATION
5. RESOLD/TRANSFER OFF-SITE
6. DRUM CRUSHING
7. FUEL BLENDING

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions: The project site is located within the Hollywood 1:24,000 USGS quadrangle topographic map. There are four federally-listed endangered or threatened species that have previously been recorded in this quadrangle. These species include two birds (southwestern willow flycatcher and coastal California gnatcatcher) and two plants (Braun ton's milk-vetch and coastal dunes milk-vetch). The southwestern willow flycatcher and coastal dunes milk-vetch are designated as endangered by the State of California. The project site is located in the developed industrial area along Pico Boulevard. This site does not provide habitat for any endangered or threatened animals or plants. The site does not provide habitat for any wildlife or plants other than common species typically found in urbanized areas (i.e., non-native, invasive plants). The project site does not contain riparian habitat. The project site is not located within any Significant Ecological Areas as designated by the County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning, and is not located in any habitat conservation area. The site does not provide habitat for any wildlife or plants other than common species typically found in urbanized areas (i.e., non-native, invasive plants). The project site does not contain riparian habitat. The project site is not located within any Significant Ecological Areas as designated by the County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning, and is not located in any habitat conservation area.

The nearest body of surface water to the site is the Los Angeles River, approximately one mile to the west of the site. Project site operations will not involve the modification of the waters or channel of a body of water. The site is located in a densely developed, industrial area; there are no wildlife species, nursery sites, or corridors in close proximity to the site.

There are no trees at the site subject to Los Angeles County Oak Tree Ordinance or the Native Tree Ordinance. There are no local, regional, or state habitat conservation plans applicable to biological resources present or in close proximity to the project site.

Analysis as to whether or not project activities would:

- a. Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Impact Analysis:

The project will not interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites. The project will not conflict with local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance. The project will not conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.

No impacts to biological resources are expected as a result of the implementation of the project because the surrounding area is fully developed. Moreover, the proposed project will affect only a few hundred square feet of the facility which is itself fully paved. Therefore, the project will not have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modifications, on any species identified as a candidate, sensitive, or special status species, on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game, or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Also, as noted in the Environmental Setting, biological data searches were conducted at both the federal and state level, no habitats or species of concern were identified as being located in or around the facility site, therefore, it has been determined that no impacts to sensitive plant and/or animal species will occur as a result of the permit renewal.

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
 Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
 Less Than Significant Impact

No Impact

- b. Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Impact Analysis:

Please see the response in subsection (a).

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
 Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
 Less Than Significant Impact
 No Impact

- c. Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means.

Impact Analysis:

The project will not have any impact on plant life in general, or rare and unique plant life or those ecological communities dependent on such plant life. There will not be any adverse effect on listed, threatened, and endangered plants, on species of plants listed as protected or identified for special management in the Fish and Game Code, the Public Resources Code, the Water Code, or regulations adopted there under, nor on marine and terrestrial plant species subject to the jurisdiction of the Department of Fish and Game or the ecological communities in which they reside. The project will not have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands as defined by Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means.

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
 Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
 Less Than Significant Impact
 No Impact

- d. Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites.

Impact Analysis:

The site is located within an intensively developed urban area in southeastern Los Angeles County. As such, neither the site nor nearby areas serve as a wildlife dispersal corridor. No significant impacts to wildlife dispersion will occur as a result of project implementation.

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
 Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
 Less Than Significant Impact
 No Impact

- e. Conflict with local policies or ordinances protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance.

Impact Analysis:

As indicated above, the site is located in an intensively developed urban area and does not contain any natural vegetation. In particular, no locally designated natural communities exist on the subject property and no impacts are anticipated.

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
 Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
 Less Than Significant Impact
 No Impact

- f. Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan.

Impact Analysis:

No other Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan applies to the Site. Please also see response to subsection (a).

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
 Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
 Less Than Significant Impact
 No Impact

References Used:

- a. RCRA Part B Permit Renewal, PRRS Corporation, August 17, 2009.
- b. Visual inspection.
- c. Environmental First Search Report (10-4-06), US FWS, National Wetlands Inventory.
<http://planning.co.la.ca.us/doc/map/t02.gif> downloaded on October 30, 2006
- d. California Department of Fish and Game. California Natural Diversity Data Base. CNDDDB Quick Viewer.
<Http://imaps.dfg.ca.gov> downloaded on 30 October 2006

5. Cultural Resources

Project Activities Likely to Create an Impact: This Project is the renewal of the Hazardous Waste Facility Permit of PRRS, which includes the following permitted hazardous waste management activities:

1. RECEIVING SPENT PAINT/COATING RELATED SOLVENTS THROUGH RAIL AND TRUCK TRANSPORT
2. RECYCLING SPENT SOLVENTS
3. STORAGE OF SPENT SOLVENTS
4. REDISTILLATION
5. RESOLD/TRANSFER OFF-SITE
6. DRUM CRUSHING
7. FUEL BLENDING/LIQUEFACTION

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions: The facility has been previously graded and covered in asphalt and concrete. The proposed project will affect only a few hundred square feet of the facility which is already covered by concrete. It is located in a primarily industrial area.

No known unique ethnic cultural values or cultural resources have been observed by the project manager or have otherwise been reported at the facility. There are no bedrock exposures on-site and the fluvial nature of the underlying geological materials obviates the likelihood of any paleontological resources. The PRRS facility exists within an area that is zoned "Industrial."

There are no reported unique ethnic cultural values, archeological resources or cultural/paleontological resources at the facility. The site is not on the historical properties/ buildings list pursuant to Office of Historic Preservation and the site is not on the archeological resources list pursuant to electronic information provided through the California Native American Heritage Commission and Office of Historic Preservation. Neither have the project manager and other inspectors observed such during site visits or during past excavation and removal of underground tanks. The site is designated and zoned for light industrial use as M3-1. This proposed project will not cause an adverse change on a significance of a historical resources or archeological resource as defined in 15064.5. The site lies within the ancestral lands of the Gabrieleno/Tongva which stretch from Topanga Canyon in Los Angeles County through Aliso Creek in Orange County. The facility does not lie on or near any reported sites of sacred importance to the Gabrielenos. Importantly, the location has extensive previous disturbance due to 11 underground tanks being removed.

The site is not in a historic district or Historic Preservation Overlay Zone as currently designated by the City of Los Angeles. There are seventeen historical-cultural monuments listed by the Los Angeles Department of City Planning in the Boyle Heights area. One cultural resource (Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway) listed by the National Registry of Historic Places Database is located more than three quarters of a mile northwest from the site. There are no site activities involving intrusive ground disturbance that may encounter subsurface cultural materials. The project area is mapped as younger alluvium by Dibblee (1989, Geologic map of the Los Angeles Quadrangle, Los Angeles County, California; Dibblee Geological Foundation Map DF-22). Soils in the area are too young at the surface to contain remains old enough to be considered fossilized. However, at depths greater than 5 feet below current grade, soils are old enough to contain fossil remains. Earthmoving activities would not be required for the project. For this reason, loss of previously unrecorded fossil sites would not occur. Impacts to non-renewable paleontological resources would not occur.

Earthmoving activities would not be required for the project, and is therefore not expected to encounter any human remains as a result of earthmoving activities. No recent California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) inventory search conducted by the appropriate Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) Center, as project activities are limited to the project site. The project is not expected to encounter any human remains as a result of no earthmoving activities. No further excavation of any part of the site is proposed as part of this project. The project involves a permit renewal with equipment modification of a proposed 400-gallon vat in processing area that will be installed from the existing paved area. No ground excavation will be involved on this project, therefore, no further analysis is deemed necessary.

Analysis as to whether or not project activities would: N/A

- a. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in 15064.5.

Impact Analysis:

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
 Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
 Less Than Significant Impact

No Impact

- b. Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archeological resource pursuant to 15064.5.

Impact Analysis:

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
 Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
 Less Than Significant Impact
 No Impact

- c. Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature.

Impact Analysis:

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
 Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
 Less Than Significant Impact
 No Impact

- d. Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

Impact Analysis:

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
 Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
 Less Than Significant Impact
 No Impact

References Used:

- a. Health and Safety Code 7050.5: <http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/calaw.html>
- b. California Native American Heritage Commission: <http://www.ceres.ca.gov/nahc/cr.html> [contact person is Dave Singleton]
- c. Site Remediation Report for Ellis Paint Company, Environmental Remediation Corp., November 10, 1997
- d. Office of Historic Preservation <http://ohp.parks.ca.gov>.
- e. Gabrieleno/Tongva sacred sites <http://www.Tongva.com>.

6. Geology and Soils

Project Activities Likely to Create an Impact: This Project is the renewal of the Hazardous Waste Facility Permit of PRRS, which includes the following permitted hazardous waste management activities:

1. RECEIVING SPENT PAINT/COATING RELATED SOLVENTS THROUGH RAIL AND TRUCK TRANSPORT
2. RECYCLING SPENT SOLVENTS
3. STORAGE OF SPENT SOLVENTS
4. REDISTILLATION
5. RESOLD/TRANSFER OFF-SITE
6. DRUM CRUSHING
7. FUEL BLENDING/LIQUEFACTION

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions: The PRRS facility is located in Section 32, Township 2 South, Range 14 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian within the City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, California. Topographic map coverage of the site vicinity is provided by the U.S. Geological Survey, Huntington Park, California Quadrangle 7.5 minute series (1966 and photo-revised in 1981). A copy of the modified Huntington Park topographic quadrangle portraying the site location is provided in Figure 1.

The area around the PRRS facility is reportedly underlain by the Lakewood and the San Pedro Formation. The Lakewood formation includes portions of the Bellflower aquiclude and the Exposition, Gardena, and Gage aquifers in order of increasing depth. In the vicinity of the site, the surface geology and geological materials to a depth of approximately 150 feet below ground surface (bgs) consist of the undifferentiated alluvium of the Lakewood Formation and are underlain by the Gage aquifer (Lakewood Formation) from a depth of approximately 150 to 200 feet bgs. The Lakewood Formation is underlain by the San Pedro Formation, an undifferentiated alluvium from approximately 200 to 300 feet bgs. The Lynwood aquifer is at the depth of approximately 300 to 325 feet bgs, and the Silverado Aquifer is from a depth of approximately 400 to 600 feet bgs.

The project site is underlain by fine- to medium-grained (clay to sand) alluvium soils of Pleistocene age, between 1.6 million to 10,000 years old (Leighton & Associates, et al, 1990). The total thickness of the Pleistocene soil deposit was found to exceed 4,000 feet in adjacent oil wells (Yerkes, et al, 1965). Soil exploration performed by EREMCO in 1990 exposed known clay, clayey sand, gravelly sand and silt to a maximum depth of 35 feet. The consistency of the encountered soil is stiff/dense. Earthmoving activities would not be required for the project. The site is not located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994).

The PRRS Facility is covered by impervious surfaces including asphalt, concrete, buildings and their foundations. Paint waste recycling activities have been conducted at the site since 1976. The original grading of the site occurred prior to 1940 to provide a flat surface for facility operations.

The general topography of the PRRS area is flat with no major hills or areas with elevated topography. No unique geological resources (paleontological resources or unique outcrops) are present at the facility or in the general area around the facility that could be disturbed by the continued operation of the facility.

The PRRS facility is located in the seismically active area of Southern California. No faults or fault-related features are known to exist on-site. The site is not located in an Alquist-Priolo Special Studies Zone and is not expected to be subject to significant surface fault displacement. There are no faults within 3,000 feet of the project site that have displaced in the Holocene time. Fault proximities include: (1) Raymond-Hill and Hollywood faults are located approximately six miles north of the facility; (2) the Whittier Fault is located approximately seven miles to the east; and (3) the Newport-Inglewood Fault is located approximately eight miles to the southwest. There are no other known geological hazards at the PRRS site or in the area of Los Angeles around the facility including landslides or mudslides because the topography of the area is flat.

The historic operation and past activities at the site have led to soil contamination as documented in the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Facility Assessment (September 21, 1992). PRRS has been required by the Los Angeles City Fire Department to conduct shallow soil investigations and to subsequently cleanup the shallow soils in an 800 square-foot area in relation to gasoline releases from eleven former underground storage tanks (USTs).

Analysis as to whether or not project activities would:

- a. Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:
 - ❖ Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning

Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault. (Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42).

- ❖ Strong seismic ground shaking.
- ❖ Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction.
- ❖ Landslides.

Impact Analysis:

The proposed project will not involve the building at all. The equipment modification of an additional 400-gallon liquefaction vat in the existing liquefaction process area will be installed in the existing roofed concrete slab outside the paint factory building and is not expected to cause any exposure to people or structures due to the effects of surface rupture, shaking, ground failure, or landslides. The Facility's site is level and ground water is around 237 feet bgs, which obviates landslides and liquefaction issues.

No fault is known to cross the facility; therefore, the project is unlikely to be affected by surface rupture. Strong seismic shaking is always a possibility in the LA basin; however, the proposed project is unlikely to expose people or structures to loss, injury, etc., as a result of such shaking.

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
- Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
- Less Than Significant Impact
- No Impact

- b. Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil.

Impact Analysis:

The proposed project will not result in unstable earth conditions or any changes to the underlying geological materials, topography, or ground surface. No excavation is anticipated. Therefore, no significant impacts are expected to the building foundations or the underlying soil structure from project activities. Therefore, no soil erosion or the loss of topsoil is expected at all.

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
- Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
- Less Than Significant Impact
- No Impact

- c. Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project, and potentially result in on or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse.

Impact Analysis:

The Facility is approximately 23 miles east of the Pacific Ocean and this proposed project will not affect deposition or erosion of beach sands. Because there will be no exposure of soils, neither siltation, deposition, or erosion will occur which may cause modification of a channel of a river or stream or the bed of the ocean or any bay, inlet or lake. In addition, it should be noted that the nearest surface drainage is the Los Angeles River, a concrete-lined channel which is located approximately 0.6 mile west of the Facility. The proposed project will not be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable as a result of the project. There will be no potential for project-related on or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction or collapse.

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
- Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
- Less Than Significant Impact
- No Impact

- d. Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), creating substantial risks to life or property.

Impact Analysis:

The Facility was reinforced and upgraded to meet requisite building code standards in 1986 and the main building is not expected to expose people or property to geologic hazards such as earthquakes, landslides, mudslides, or ground failure. No major fault is known to cross the Facility. The proposed project will not be located on expansive soil, as

defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1994), and will not, therefore, create substantial risks to life or property.

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
 Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
 Less Than Significant Impact
 No Impact

- e. Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems where sewers are not available for the disposal of water.

Impact Analysis:

The Facility is connected to a sewer and therefore the proposed project will not involve the use of septic tanks or alternative waste water disposal systems.

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
 Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
 Less Than Significant Impact
 No Impact

- f. Be located in an area containing naturally occurring asbestos (see also Air Quality, f.).

Impact Analysis:

There is not any naturally occurring asbestos in the region.

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
 Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
 Less Than Significant Impact
 No Impact

References Used:

- a. RCRA Part B Permit Application, Pacific Resources Recovery Services, Los Angeles, California, CAD 008 252 405, dated August 17, 2009.
- b. Guidelines for Evaluating and Mitigating Seismic Hazards in California, Department of Conservations, Division of Mines and Geology, March 13, 1997.
- c. RCRA Facility Assessment Report, Pacific Resources Recovery Services, Los Angeles, California CAD008252405, (prepared for USEPA by PRC Management, Inc.), dated September 21, 1992.
- d. Preliminary Site Assessment, Ellis Paint Company, 3150 East Pico Boulevard, City of Los Angeles, prepared by EREMCO, dated September 1990.
- e. Expanded Site Assessment, Ellis Paint Company, 3150 East Pico Boulevard, City of Los Angeles, prepared by EREMCO, dated July 1991.
- f. Site Assessment and Remediation Work Plan, Ellis Paint Company, 3150 East Pico Boulevard, City of Los Angeles, prepared by EREMCO, dated January 19, 1995.
- g. Site Assessment Report, Ellis Paint Company, 3150 East Pico Boulevard, City of Los Angeles, prepared by EREMCO, dated March 31, 1995.
- h. Subsurface Soil Investigation, Ellis Paint Company, 3150 East Pico Boulevard, City of Los Angeles, prepared by EREMCO, dated September 20, 1996.
- i. Site Remediation Report, Ellis Paint Company, 3150 East Pico Boulevard, City of Los Angeles,

7. Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Project Activities Likely to Create an Impact: This Project is the renewal of the Hazardous Waste Facility Permit of PRRS, which includes the following permitted hazardous waste management activities which likely to create an impact on greenhouse gas emissions:

1. Transportation of incoming loads
2. Handling/movement of wastes within the facility
3. Distillation treatment of wastes
4. Transportation of outgoing loads
5. Employee commuting

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions: In the absence of an adopted local Greenhouse Gas (GHG) reduction ordinance or other requirement, such as an element of the General Plan, DTSC applied the South Coast Air Quality Management District's tiered approach to determining whether emissions from a project are significant. Under this approach, "project emissions will include direct, indirect, and, to the extent information is available, life cycle emissions during construction and operation. Construction emissions will be amortized over the life of the project, defined as 30 years, added to the operational emissions, and compared to the applicable interim GHG significance threshold tier." [1] The following description of Tiers 1 through 3 is taken from the SCAQMD's Interim CEQA GHG Significance Threshold guidance document.

- **Tier 1** – consists of evaluating whether or not the project qualifies for any applicable exemption under CEQA. If the project qualifies for an exemption, no further action is required. If the project does not qualify for an exemption, then it would move to the next tier.
- **Tier 2** – consists of determining whether or not the project is consistent with a GHG reduction plan that may be part of a local general plan, for example. The concept embodied in this tier is equivalent to the existing concept of consistency in CEQA Guidelines §§15064(h) (3), 15125(d), or 15152(a). The GHG reduction plan must, at a minimum, comply with AB 32 GHG reduction goals; include emissions estimates agreed upon by either CARB or the AQMD, have been analyzed under CEQA, and have a certified Final CEQA document. Further, the GHG reduction plan must include a GHG emissions inventory tracking mechanism; process to monitor progress in achieving GHG emission reduction targets, and a commitment to remedy the excess emissions if GHG reduction goals are not met (enforcement).

If the proposed project is consistent with the qualifying local GHG reduction plan, it is not significant for GHG emissions. If the project is not consistent with a local GHG reduction plan, there is no approved plan, or the GHG reduction plan does not include all of the components described above, the project would move to Tier 3.

- **Tier 3** – establishes a screening significance threshold level to determine significance using a 90 percent emission capture rate approach as described above.

The 90 percent capture rate GHG significance screening level in Tier 3 for stationary sources was derived using the following methodology. Using AQMD's Annual Emission Reporting (AER) Program staff compiled reported annual natural gas consumption for 1,297 permitted facilities for 2006 through 2007 and rank-ordered the facilities to estimate the 90th percentile of the cumulative natural gas usage for all permitted facilities. Approximately 10 percent of facilities evaluated comprise more than 90 percent of the total natural gas consumption, which corresponds to 10,000 metric tons of CO₂ equivalent emissions per year (MTCO₂eq/yr) (the majority of combustions emissions are comprised of CO₂). This value represents a boiler with a rating of approximately 27 million British thermal units per hour (mmBtu/hour) of heat input, operating at an 80 percent capacity factor. It should be noted that this analysis did not include other possible GHG pollutants such as methane, N₂O; a life-cycle analysis; mobile sources; or indirect electricity consumption.

There is no need to discuss tiers higher than Tier 3, as further explained below.

Analysis as to whether or not project activities would:

- a. Generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment.

Impact Analysis:

The Facility's GHG emissions were estimated using guidance provided by the California Climate Action Registry's General Reporting Protocol (GRP), version 3.1, dated January, 2009. [2]

The Facility generates an estimated 2,033 metric tons of CO₂ equivalent emissions per year, well below the significance threshold, 10,000 metric tons of CO₂ equivalent emissions per year (MTCO₂eq/yr), established by the SCAQMD in Tier 3.

GHG emissions arise from electricity usage (indirect emissions), truck and passenger vehicle traffic (direct), and operation of a natural gas fired boiler (direct).

Component	GHG Emissions (MT CO ₂ eq/yr)
Electricity usage (Indirect emissions)	894
Truck and passenger vehicle traffic (direct mobile emissions)	963
Boiler operation (direct combustion emissions)	176
Total Estimated Facility GHG Emissions	2,033
SCAQMD Significance Threshold	10,000
Percent of SCAQMD Threshold	20.3%

These components are discussed below.

The Facility uses an estimated average 225,000 kWhr of electricity per month. Based on emission factors provided in the GRP [2], GHG emissions based on this usage are calculated to be 894 metric tons of CO₂ equivalent emissions per year.

Facility truck and passenger vehicle traffic was estimated based on the following assumptions:

- Twenty heavy-duty diesel trucks per day, [3] average 100 miles/truck
- 100 passenger vehicles per day, average 25 mile round trip

These assumptions are based on typical daily maximums, and thus are conservative and overstate annual average conditions. Applying emission factors provided in the GRP, estimated GHG emissions are 661 metric tons of CO₂ equivalent emissions per year for truck traffic and 302 metric tons of CO₂ equivalent emissions per year for passenger vehicles.

The Facility operates a natural gas fired boiler that has a maximum firing rate of 4,158 million BTU/hour. If the boiler were operating 24 hours per day, 365 days per year, at 100% of its maximum firing rate, the calculated CO₂ emissions would be 1,900 metric tons/year. The boiler is actually operated less than 50% of the time, and usually at 75% or less of its maximum firing rate. Based on conservative assumptions of 1,000 hours/year of operation at 80% of the maximum firing rate, calculated GHG emissions are 176 metric tons of CO₂ equivalent emissions per year.

The facility has other potential sources of de minimis GHG emissions, which, in aggregate, would not cause the facility to approach the significance threshold of 10,000 metric tons of CO₂ equivalent emissions per year.

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
 Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
 Less Than Significant Impact
 No Impact

- b. Conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases.

Impact Analysis:

The applicable plan is the SCAQMD Final 2007 Air Quality Management Plan (AQMP) that is designed to meet both state and federal Clean Air Act planning requirements for all areas under AQMD jurisdiction, including the South Coast Air Basin (Los Angeles County, Orange County, San Bernardino County and Riverside County) and the Riverside County portion of the Salton Sea Air Basin (including the Coachella Valley). This AQMP focuses on ozone and PM_{2.5}. The AQMP also incorporates significant new scientific data, emission inventories, ambient measurements, control strategies, and air quality modeling. The Final 2007 AQMP was jointly prepared with the

California Air Resources Board (CARB) and the Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG). The Final 2007 AQMP was adopted by the SCAQMD Governing Board on June 1, 2007.

The applicable policy is the SCAQMD's GHG policy, which is to reduce GHG emissions to stabilize climate change. As part of this policy, the SCAQMD established performance standards and target GHG reduction objectives that will ultimately contribute to reducing GHG emissions. Further, the SCAQMD policy is to also fully implement the Governor's Executive Order S-3-05 to reduce GHG emissions 80 percent below 1990 levels or 90 percent below current levels by 2050. Achieving the Governor's Executive Order objective would allow the SCAQMD to contribute to worldwide efforts to cap GHG concentrations at 450 ppm, thus, stabilizing global climate change.

This Project is consistent with the SCAQMD's policy and the Governor's Executive Order because the Project has been designed to ensure that operational, construction, and electricity-related GHG emissions are below the SCAQMD's GHG thresholds

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
- Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
- Less Than Significant Impact
- No Impact

References Used:

- [1] South Coast Air Quality Management District, 2008. *Interim CEQA GHG Significance Threshold for Stationary Sources, Rules, and Plans for use by the AQMD.*
- [2] California Climate Action Registry, 2009. *General Reporting Protocol*, version 3.1.
- [3] Pacific Resource Recovery Services personal communication from Mark Russell, Operations Manager

8. Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Project Activities Likely to Create an Impact: This Project is the renewal of the Hazardous Waste Facility Permit of PRRS, which includes the following permitted hazardous waste management activities:

1. RECEIVING SPENT PAINT/COATING RELATED SOLVENTS THROUGH RAIL AND TRUCK TRANSPORT
2. RECYCLING SPENT SOLVENTS
3. STORAGE OF SPENT SOLVENTS
4. REDISTILLATION
5. RESOLD/TRANSFER OFF-SITE
6. DRUM CRUSHING
7. FUEL BLENDING/LIQUEFACTION

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions: The project will continue to provide existing waste [hazardous and non-RCRA (California-regulated) wastes] management services, including recycling services. The primary hazardous waste management processes that PRRS uses include: container storage, tank storage, solvent recycling and fuel blending. Other miscellaneous hazardous management activities include consolidation, aerosol depressurization, waste compacting and off-site shipment. This project will not involve the onsite disposal of hazardous materials. PRRS also conducts activities not requiring a hazardous waste facility permit, including, Ten-Day Transfer (temporary storage of hazardous waste shipments originating at generator locations, destined for authorized facilities other than PRRS, and remaining in their original containers); Universal Waste Handling (accumulation of universal wastes not greater than 5,000 kilograms in total at any given time); Storage of Hazardous Materials (storage in accordance with applicable local requirements, i.e. Fire Code.); and Satellite Accumulation/90-Day Accumulation (on-site storage of hazardous waste generated by site activities not derived from off-site wastes). Hazardous wastes/materials will continue to be transported to and from the facility as a result of this project.

PRRS has developed procedures to prevent identified hazards that may result in fires/releases at the facility and cause potential harm to the public or the environment. No formal studies have been conducted, but the facility has evaluated its processes and activities and implemented preventive and mitigating measures. Potential hazards include accidental releases from container storage, loading, and unloading activities; tank storage, loading, and unloading activities; personnel exposure to hazardous wastes; air emissions from tanks, containers, and other system components; and handling of ignitable and reactive wastes. Preparedness and prevention measures, including development of detailed operating and emergency procedures, inspection and monitoring, equipment design and maintenance, emergency equipment and personnel training, have been implemented to mitigate and minimize the potential for fires/releases at the facility.

There are no existing or proposed schools or other sensitive receptors within one-quarter mile of the facility. There are no hospitals within one mile of the facility; however, there is a medical clinic just under one mile from the facility to the northeast. There is an elementary school within 1,500 feet of the facility. The nearest area zoned for residential use is approximately one-fifth of a mile to the northeast of the facility.

The aspects of the project that may emit hazardous emissions would be an accidental release of hazardous waste materials. The main activities of the project involve handling of hazardous waste and include

- Container storage and management
- Tank storage and management
- Treatment Units and Processes (solvent recycling processes, fuel blending/liquefaction and consolidation)
- Loading and unloading via bulk liquid and containerized shipments.

The site is not listed on any Cortese list. A search of available environmental records was conducted in October 2006 by Environmental First Search, an independent database review company. The records search includes a review of available federal, state, and local environmental databases. These databases identify properties or locations that have had known releases of regulated substances, or which have had histories involving the use, storage, treatment, generation, disposal, or handling of hazardous substances. The records search meets search requirements of ASTM Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments, E 1527-00.

The site is included in the following databases:

- **RCRA TSD:** EPA RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY INFORMATION SYSTEM TREATMENT, STORAGE, and DISPOSAL FACILITIES. - Database of facilities licensed to store, treat and dispose of hazardous waste materials.
- **RCRA COR:** EPA RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY INFORMATION SYSTEM SITES Database

of RCRA facilities with reported violations and subject to corrective actions.

- **RCRA GEN:** EPA RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY INFORMATION SYSTEM SITES - Database of facilities that generate or transport hazardous waste or meet other RCRA requirements. LGN - Large Quantity Generators SGN - Small Quantity Generators VGN – Conditionally Exempt Generator. Included are RAATS (RCRA Administrative Action Tracking System) and CMEL (Compliance Monitoring & Enforcement List) facilities.
- **FINDS:** EPA FACILITY INDEX SYSTEM (FINDS)/FACILITY REGISTRY SYSTEM (FRS) - The index of identification numbers associated with a property or facility which the EPA has investigated or has been made aware of in conjunction with various regulatory programs. Each record indicates the EPA office that may have files on the site or facility. A Facility Registry System site has an FRS in the status field.
- **TRIS:** EPA TOXIC RELEASE INVENTORY SYSTEM - Database of all facilities that have had or may be prone to toxic material releases.

PRRS implements an emergency management program based on a Contingency Plan written for an entire group of businesses located at 3150 E. Pico Boulevard, Los Angeles, California. This plan is designed to minimize hazards to human health or to the environment from fires, explosions or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents to air, soil or surface water. The provisions of the plan will be carried out immediately whenever there is a fire, explosion nor release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents that could threaten human health or the environment.

Analysis as to whether or not project activities would:

- c. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment throughout the routine transport, use or disposal of hazardous materials.

Impact Analysis:

The facility is located on Pico Boulevard, a major transportation artery that links to the 10 Freeway within 2 mile of the Facility. The nearest residences are 1/5 mile distant. Therefore, transportation of any hazardous materials from the project would not be on residential streets. There are limited health hazards or safety risks that could potentially impact the surrounding community due to hazardous material or waste discharge. The health and safety training and monitoring plans will prevent or limit the hazardous material or waste discharged into the environment. The potential exposure of the public to any of the hazardous wastes on-site is negligible as the wastes are in tanks or containers that are within a secure facility. The potential for exposures during transport are also negligible as the wastes are packaged as required by DOT regulations and transported by a permitted company familiar with transporting hazardous waste.

The proposed project will not create a significant hazard to the public or the environment throughout the routine transport, use or disposal of hazardous materials. Any such waste generated from existing facility operation is sent off-site for hazardous waste disposal or treatment at a frequency of at least every 90 days. A certified hazardous waste hauler with appropriate hazardous waste manifest is used for transportation of any generated wastes. These wastes are treated or disposed of at approved hazardous waste management facility.

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
 Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
 Less Than Significant Impact
 No Impact

- d. Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment.

Impact Analysis:

The potential for a release to the environment is minimized by storing hazardous wastes in tanks with secondary containment and containers in secondary containment. Tanks and the associated secondary containment are inspected daily.

There are two levels of response to potential or actual releases of hazardous waste under the facility procedures. Members of the general employee population are trained to recognize potential or actual releases and to move to safety, evacuate the area if necessary and to provide notification to the Inglewood Emergency Response Line. The procedures to be followed and the training requirements for all employees are in the Emergency Action plan.

The facility has security 24/7 which patrols the facility and is trained to recognize and report any potential or actual releases of hazardous waste. Emergency contact information for the members of the Hazardous Materials Team is included in the Spill Response Plan.

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
 Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
 Less Than Significant Impact
 No Impact

- e. Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school.

Impact Analysis:

Hazardous material or waste discharge due to the proposed project would be limited to permitted emissions from the processing areas. No liquids are proposed to be collected or treated as part of this project except for possible condensate from the extracted gas. Emissions from operation of the processing areas will be monitored for compliance with required SCAQMD permits. The Facility has adequate experience in such monitoring due to its existing monitoring program for operations for the SCAQMD. Only the operators and their supervising personnel will be in the designated working area. The air around these operators will be monitored as part of the Health and Safety Program. The operators and supervisory personnel are knowledgeable of the safety practices associated with the type of equipment to be used. In addition, the personnel will be trained regarding potential safety and health risks associated with the activities as described in the Health and Safety Plan. Continuing emissions from the facility operations are permitted by SCAQMD. There is no existing or proposed school within 1/4 mile.

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
 Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
 Less Than Significant Impact
 No Impact

- f. Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to public or the environment.

Impact Analysis:

The proposed project is not located on a Cortese list which is a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it not create a significant hazard to public or the environment. A search of available environmental records was conducted in October 2006 by Environmental First Search, an independent database review company. The records search includes a review of available federal, state, and local environmental databases. These databases identify properties or locations that have had known releases of regulated substances, or which have had histories involving the use, storage, treatment, generation, disposal, or handling of hazardous substances. The records search meets search requirements of ASTM Standard Practice for Environmental Site Assessments, E 1527-00.

The site is included in the following databases: a) **RCRA TSD**; b) **RCRA COR**; c) **RCRA GEN**; d) **FINDS**; e) **TRIS**.

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
 Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
 Less Than Significant Impact
 No Impact

- g. Impair implementation of, or physically interfere with, an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan.

Impact Analysis:

Neither the construction, operation or monitoring associated with the proposed project will impair implementation of, or physically interfere with, an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. PRRS implements an emergency management program based on a Contingency Plan written for an entire group of businesses located at 3150 E. Pico Boulevard, Los Angeles, California. This plan is designed to minimize hazards to human health or to the environment from fires, explosions or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents to air, soil or surface water. The provisions of the plan will be carried out immediately whenever

there is a fire, explosion nor release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents that could threaten human health or the environment.

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
- Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
- Less Than Significant Impact
- No Impact

References Used:

- a. Environmental First Search Report (October 04, 2006).
- b. RCRA Part B Permit Application, Pacific Resources Services, Los Angeles, California, CAD 008 252 405, dated August 17, 2009.

9. Hydrology and Water Quality

Project Activities Likely to Create an Impact: This Project is the renewal of the Hazardous Waste Facility Permit of PRRS, which includes the following permitted hazardous waste management activities:

1. RECEIVING SPENT PAINT/COATING RELATED SOLVENTS THROUGH RAIL AND TRUCK TRANSPORT
2. RECYCLING SPENT SOLVENTS
3. STORAGE OF SPENT SOLVENTS
4. REDISTILLATION
5. RESOLD/TRANSFER OFF-SITE
6. DRUM CRUSHING
7. FUEL BLENDING/LIQUEFACTION

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions: The PRRS facility is located in the Coastal Plain of Los Angeles which consists mainly of unconsolidated sediments or alluvium underlain by and bounded on the north and east by essentially bedrock. The coastal plain has been divided into four groundwater basins by geologic and surface features. The PRRS facility is located within the Los Angeles Forebay area in the northern of the Central Ground Water Basin. The Los Angeles Forebay Area is located immediately south of the two systems flow through these breaks from the north valleys into the Coastal Plain. The Forebay areas have been described as ground water recharge areas or areas of free or unconfined ground water.

The water-bearing series consists of poorly sorted, permeable unconsolidated deposits of Quaternary (Pleistocene to Holocene) age, and are classified as the Recent alluvium, the Older alluvium and the Saugus formation. Thickness of the water-bearing series is range from zero next to the flanks of the surrounding mountains and hills to over 1,000 feet in the central and western portions of the valley. In the vicinity of PRRS, the total thickness of the geologic units within the water bearing series is approximately 1,000 feet. The gravel, sand and clay deposits are poorly sorted and form lenses that are laterally discontinuous. It is difficult to differentiate between the three geologic units. The water-bearing geologic units tend to act as one aquifer that is semi-confined. The base of the western basin is underlain by relatively impervious sedimentary rocks of Tertiary Cretaceous age.

The Facility is underlain by alluvial deposits of silt, fine sands, and clay to a depth of 50' feet as reported by J.H. Kleinfelder & Association. The depth of groundwater occurred at approximately 100 feet below ground surface (bgs). In the vicinity of the Facility, the Lakewood Formation is known to contain undifferentiated Quaternary deposits, the Bellflower Aquiclude and Gage Aquifer. The undifferentiated Quaternary deposits extended from the ground surface to a depth of approximately 100 feet bgs. This unit is composed of a heterogeneous mixture of fine-grained continental, marine, and wind-blown sediments. The Bellflower Aquiclude underlies the undifferentiated Quaternary deposits, and is approximately 40-50 feet thick in the site vicinity. The Gage aquifer is the basal member of the Lakewood Formation. Regional water level information from the Forebay indicates that the Bellflower unit is the uppermost water bearing unit and contains small quantities of ground water.

The San Pedro Formation contains the Lynwood and Silverado which are the primary drinking water aquifers in the vicinity of the site. The Lynwood Aquifer underlies the Gage Aquifer at a depth of 50 feet thick. The Lynwood Aquifer is separated from the Gage Aquifer by a lower permeability unit which is 50 to 100 feet thick. The Silverado Aquifer underlies the Lynwood Aquifer at a depth of approximately 400 feet, and is roughly 200 feet in thickness in the vicinity of the site.

According to information obtained from the state of California Department of Water Resources, two inactive wells exist within one mile of the Facility. There are no known drinking-water wells within one mile radius of the site. (OP, February 6, 1996)

The Los Angeles River is the only water body located in the vicinity of PRRS. Storm water and surface water run-off discharges in the area flow into the Los Angeles River, which is located about 0.6 mile to the west of the PRRS facility. PRRS has submitted a Notice of Intent per California State Water Resources Control Board requirements and is regulated under the California General Industrial Storm water Permit for Industrial Activities. Collected precipitation on site is managed in accordance with this permit. PRRS has developed a Storm water Pollution Prevention Plan and implements best management practices designed to minimize contamination of storm water run-off. No additional water quality standards or waste discharge requirements apply to the project.

The existing ground surface is approximately at an elevation 207 feet above the mean sea level (MSL). Elevation of the permanent groundwater may fluctuate seasonally depending upon the balance between supply of recharge water and water consumption. Shallow and perched groundwaters have not been observed at the site. Perched groundwater is very likely to occur underlying the site, where geological conditions favor the occurrence of perched water during rainy seasons. Downward moving seepage water may accumulate above impermeable layers in such a condition. There are no groundwater wells within one-quarter mile of the facility. The nearest well is approximately 3,500 feet from the facility.

There are no aspects of the project that would require the extraction or recharge of groundwater.

PRRS container and tank storage and processing units are provided with secondary containment systems to prevent run-on and run-off. Collected precipitation in the containment systems are managed in accordance with the California General Industrial Storm water Permit for Industrial Activities. The current NPDES outfall is located at the entrance gate on the east side of the facility. All other outfalls have been redirected to this location.

The facility is located in Zone C, an area of “minimal flood hazard.” The facility is not located within a 100-year flood plain. The Flood Insurance Rate Map (FIRM), Panel 060137-0082, for this location has not been issued by the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

The site is not located in an area subject to inundation by seiche (resonant oscillation of water), tsunami, or mudflow.

Analysis of Potentially Impact: This proposed project is directed at continuing operations that already occur. Therefore, the proposed project will not act to further degrade water quality. Moreover, there are no drinking water intakes along any natural surface water bodies within 20 miles of the site. The California Department of Fish and Game, has indicated in its Natural Diversity Data Base (October 19, 1991) that there are no sensitive environments located within 10 miles “downstream” of the Facility.

The proposed project does not extract ground water as part of the continuing operations. However, incidental wastewater may be generated from facility which is discharged to the sewer under permit from the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts. No discharge of waste waters will be made by the Facility to any marine or fresh waters. The proposed project does not include any grading or paving of previously exposed surfaces and therefore will not result in changes in absorption rates, drainage patterns, or the rate, interfere with groundwater recharge, and amount of surface run-off. The proposed project includes the reconfiguration of the loading/unloading area that requires construction of approximately 160 square feet area concrete surface in an existing rail spur at the site. This will not result in alterations to the course or flow of flood waters. No discharge is proposed as part of this project, therefore, it will not result in a discharge into surface waters, or in any alteration of surface water quality, including but not limited to, temperature, dissolved oxygen or turbidity. Similarly, no project-generated waste water will be discharged to ground water; therefore, any generated waste water will not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements for ground water. Moreover, since groundwater extraction is not part of the proposed project, it will not substantially deplete groundwater supplies.

Analysis as to whether or not project activities would:

- a. Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements.

Impact Analysis:

Any wastewater generated at the site will be collected and send off-site for further treatment and disposal and therefore will not be discharge as part of the proposed project. Therefore, project generated waste water will not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements.

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
 Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
 Less Than Significant Impact
 No Impact

- b. Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge such that there would be a net deficient in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level which would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted).

Impact Analysis:

Shallow and perched ground water has not been observed at the site. Perched groundwater is very likely to occur underlying the site, where geological condition favor the occurrence of perched water during rainy seasons. Downward moving seepage water may accumulate above impermeable layers in such a condition.

There are no groundwater wells within one-quarter mile of the facility. The nearest well is approximately 3,500 feet from the facility. There are no aspects of the project that would require the extraction or recharge of groundwater. No ground water will be extracted and therefore no depletion of groundwater supplies will result as part of the proposed project. There is no grading of exposed soil, coverage of bare ground surface or diversion of surface water run-off from the Facility proposed as part of the project.

The depth to ground water at the PRRS facility is not known but is estimated at 100 feet below the ground surface (bgs). Ground water was not encountered in borings drilled as deep as 50 feet bgs.

The existing ground surface is approximately at an elevation 207 feet above the mean sea level (MSL). Elevation of the permanent groundwater may fluctuate seasonally depending upon the balance between supply of recharge water and water consumption. Based upon the preceding factors, it is concluded that the proposed project will have no effect on groundwater recharge.

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
 Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
 Less Than Significant Impact
 No Impact

- c. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on or off-site.

Impact Analysis:

The proposed project will not involve nor result in any physical change of any water body, water course, nor wetland nor will it change any currents, courses of direction of water movement, in either marine or fresh water, alter the flow of flood waters or expose people to water-related hazards. There is no riparian land, rivers, streams, water courses, or wet-lands under state or federal jurisdiction at or near the Facility. Further, since the proposed project does not include any grading, no alterations of any surface water bodies, etc. would be possible in any event. There is no "downstream" from the Facility since there are no nearby surface water courses.

Therefore, the proposed project will not substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial erosion or siltation on or off-site.

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
 Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
 Less Than Significant Impact
 No Impact

- d. Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through the alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in flooding on or off-site.

Impact Analysis:

Please see response to subsection (c).

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
 Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
 Less Than Significant Impact
 No Impact

- e. Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned storm water drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff.

Impact Analysis:

Please see response to subsection (c).

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
 Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
 Less Than Significant Impact
 No Impact

- f. Otherwise substantially degrade water quality.

Impact Analysis:

The proposed project will involve the equipment modification of adding an liquefaction vat on the existing concrete pad of the south of the site. This will not result in alterations to the course or flow of flood waters. No discharge is proposed as part of this project, therefore, it will not result in a discharge into surface waters, or in any alteration of surface water quality, including but not limited to, temperature, dissolved oxygen or turbidity. Similarly, no project-generated waste water will be discharged to the ground water; therefore, the project generated waste water will not violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements for ground water. No groundwater extraction is part of the proposed project, which will not substantially deplete groundwater supplies.

On-site generated wastewater will be analyzed and sent off-site for proper treatment or disposal. No discharge of waste waters will be made to any marine or fresh waters. On-site surface run-off, a.k.a. non-industrial waste water (rainwater), is currently discharged to the storm drain collection systems, and flowed into Los Angeles River where in turn is discharged into the Pacific Ocean which is approximately 5 miles of the site. The proposed project does not include any grading or paving and therefore will not result in changes in absorption rates, drainage patterns, or the rate, interfere with groundwater recharge, and amount of surface run-off.

All of the permitted hazardous waste storage and treatment units are contained within approved secondary containments, which are monitored weekly. Therefore, there will be no degradation of water quality due to hazardous waste activities.

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
 Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
 Less Than Significant Impact
 No Impact

- g. Place within a 100-flood hazard area structures which would impede or redirect flood flows.

Impact Analysis:

Facility is not located within a 100-year or 500-year flood plain, is not near any topographic expression, is not near any surface water bodies, is 5 miles from the ocean, and is at an elevation of 207 feet above mean sea level, none of the flooding, seiching, mudflow, or tsunami-related concerns are applicable.

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
 Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
 Less Than Significant Impact
 No Impact

- h. Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam.

Impact Analysis:

The project does not include construction or reliance on a levee or a dam. Neither levees nor dams exist within a several mile radius of the Facility. Therefore it is not expected that the proposed project will expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving flooding, including flooding as a result of the failure of a levee or dam.

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
 Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
 Less Than Significant Impact
 No Impact

- i. Inundation by sieche, tsunami or mudflow.

Impact Analysis:

The proposed project is 5 miles inland and not subject to threat of tsunami. There are no adjoining surface water bodies that can be affected by seiching. The facility is located in flat terrain with no nearby source of material to sustain a mudflow. Therefore, the proposed project will not be subject inundation by sieche, tsunami or mudflow.

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
- Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
- Less Than Significant Impact
- No Impact

References Used:

- a. Planned Utilization of Ground Water of the Coastal Plain of Los Angeles County, Appendix A, Ground Water Geology, California Department of Water Resources (DWR) Bulletin No. 104, 1961.
- b. Guidelines for Evaluating and Mitigating Seismic Hazards in California, Department of Conservations, Division of Mines and Geology, March 13, 1997.
- c. Los Angeles Department of Public Works, *Bureau of Engineering*.

Project Activities Likely to Create an Impact: This Project is the renewal of the Hazardous Waste Facility Permit of PRRS, which includes the following permitted hazardous waste management activities:

1. RECEIVING SPENT PAINT/COATING RELATED SOLVENTS THROUGH RAIL AND TRUCK TRANSPORT
2. RECYCLING SPENT SOLVENTS
3. STORAGE OF SPENT SOLVENTS
4. REDISTILLATION
5. RESOLD/TRANSFER OFF-SITE
6. DRUM CRUSHING
7. FUEL BLENDING/LIQUEFACTION

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions: The site is located in the City of Los Angeles which is part of the metropolitan area of Los Angeles County. The site is located on Pico Boulevard. Land use in the vicinity of the project site is zoned M3-1, Industrial, by the City of Los Angeles, with allowable land use for heavy manufacturing. The site is located within the Boyle Heights Community Plan Area. Additional details are provided below.

Jurisdictional Information

Community Plan Area: Boyle Heights
 Area Planning Commission: East Los Angeles
 Neighborhood Council: Boyle Heights
 Council District: CD 14 - Jose Huizar
 Census Tract #: 2051.20
 LADBS District Office: Los Angeles Metro

Planning and Zoning Information

Special Notes: None
 Zoning: M3-1
 Zoning Information (ZI): ZI-1192 2000 ft. Buffer Zone for BZP Site (3200 East Washington Boulevard)
 ZI-2270 Adelante Eastside Redevelopment Project
 ZI-2129 Eastside State Enterprise Zone
 General Plan Land Use: Heavy Manufacturing

The project site is not located within any Significant Ecological Areas as designated by the County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning, and is not located in any habitat conservation area.

Analysis as to whether or not project activities would:

- a. Conflict with any applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of an agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to the general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect.

Impact Analysis:

The proposed project land use designation is consistent with the applicable land use plan set forth in the City of Los Angeles General Plan.

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
 Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
 Less Than Significant Impact
 No Impact

- b. Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan.

Impact Analysis:

The project site is not located within any Significant Ecological Areas as designated by the County of Los Angeles Department of Regional Planning, and is not located in any habitat conservation area.

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
 Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
 Less Than Significant Impact
 No Impact

a. *References Used:*

- b. RCRA Part B Permit Application, Pacific Resources Services, Los Angeles, California, CAD 008 252 405, dated August 19, 2009.
 c. City of Los Angeles General Plan.
 d. Boyle Heights Community Plan (1998).
 e. City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning Parcel Profile Report (October 27, 2006).

11. Mineral Resources

Project Activities Likely to Create an Impact: This Project is the renewal of the Hazardous Waste Facility Permit of PRRS, which includes the following permitted hazardous waste management activities:

1. RECEIVING SPENT PAINT/COATING RELATED SOLVENTS THROUGH RAIL AND TRUCK TRANSPORT
2. RECYCLING SPENT SOLVENTS
3. STORAGE OF SPENT SOLVENTS
4. REDISTILLATION
5. RESOLD/TRANSFER OFF-SITE
6. DRUM CRUSHING
7. FUEL BLENDING/LIQUEFACTION

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions: The Facility is located in an industrial area which is characterized by large industrial buildings and paved parking lots and roads, there are no mineral resources on the site, therefore, no further analysis is deemed necessary. There are no mineral resource zones identified in the City of Los Angeles Boyle Heights Community Plan Area where the project site is located.

Analysis as to whether or not project activities would: N/A.

- a. Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that would be of value to the region and the residents of the state.

Impact Analysis:

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
 Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
 Less Than Significant Impact
 No Impact

- b. Result in the loss of availability of a locally-important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan or other land use plan.

Impact Analysis:

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
 Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
 Less Than Significant Impact
 No Impact

References Used:

- a. *RCRA Part B Permit Application, Pacific Resources Services, Los Angeles, California, CAD 008 252 405, dated August 19, 2009.*
- b. *City of Los Angeles General Plan.*
- c. *Boyle Heights Community Plan (1998).*

12. Noise

Project Activities Likely to Create an Impact: This Project is the renewal of the Hazardous Waste Facility Permit of PRRS, which includes the following permitted hazardous waste management activities:

1. RECEIVING SPENT PAINT/COATING RELATED SOLVENTS THROUGH RAIL AND TRUCK TRANSPORT
2. RECYCLING SPENT SOLVENTS
3. STORAGE OF SPENT SOLVENTS
4. REDISTILLATION
5. RESOLD/TRANSFER OFF-SITE
6. DRUM CRUSHING
7. FUEL BLENDING/LIQUEFACTION

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions: The Facility is located in an industrial area which is characterized by heavy machinery and equipment as part of routine facility operations as well as vehicle noise in and around the project site. There are no project activities that would generate excessive ground Bourne vibration or excessive ground Bourne noise levels. The ambient noise levels are typical of industrial areas, intermittent noise ranging from 60-90 dba. The City of Los Angeles noise standard for facility operations such as the subject proposed project, is 70 dBA.

Analysis as to whether or not project activities would:

- a. Exposure of persons to or generation of noise levels in excess of standards established in the local general plan or noise ordinance, or applicable standards of other agencies.

Impact Analysis:

The ambient sound at the property line is not expected to be increased since the Facility is currently operating and the proposed project is set back several hundred feet from the four-lane street.

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
 Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
 Less Than Significant Impact
 No Impact

- b. Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive ground Bourne vibration or ground Bourne noise levels.

Impact Analysis:

The portion of the project that involves planned installation of an additional 400-gallon liquefaction vat in the processing area are compatible with the existing baseline noise caused by industrial activities in the general area, the railroad traffic on the Union Pacific Railroad line on the south boundary of the facility, and vehicle traffic on surrounding streets. Moreover, the equipment is proposed to be installed inside the facility which is further baffled on the south side by the Union Pacific Railroad located 150 feet away and on the west by storage tanks between the processing area building and the adjoining metal fabrication facility located 125 feet away.

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
 Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
 Less Than Significant Impact
 No Impact

- c. A substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity above levels existing without the project.

Impact Analysis:

Please see responses to subsections (a) and (b).

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
 Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
 Less Than Significant Impact
 No Impact

- d. A substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the project vicinity above levels existing without the project.

Impact Analysis:

This proposed project will not expose persons to or generate noise levels in excess of the 70 dB(A) standard established by the City of Los Angeles in its noise ordinances, or applicable standards of other agencies (i.e. OSHA). The project will not generate excessive ground-borne vibration or ground-borne noise levels. This proposed project will not have a substantial temporary, or periodic, or permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity above levels existing without the project. For example, passing vehicles, including motorcycles, on Pico Boulevard may exceed 80 dB (A). This project will not have any site-specific or cumulative noise impacts.

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
 Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
 Less Than Significant Impact
 No Impact

References Used:

- a. *RCRA Part B Permit Application, Pacific Resources Services, Los Angeles, California, CAD 008 252 405, dated August 19, 2009.*
- b. *City of Los Angeles General Plan.*
- c. *1980 Federal Interagency on Urban Noise (FICUN).*

13. Population and Housing

Project Activities Likely to Create an Impact: This Project is the renewal of the Hazardous Waste Facility Permit of PRRS, which includes the following permitted hazardous waste management activities:

1. RECEIVING SPENT PAINT/COATING RELATED SOLVENTS THROUGH RAIL AND TRUCK TRANSPORT
2. RECYCLING SPENT SOLVENTS
3. STORAGE OF SPENT SOLVENTS
4. REDISTILLATION
5. RESOLD/TRANSFER OFF-SITE
6. DRUM CRUSHING
7. FUEL BLENDING/LIQUEFACTION

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions: The Facility is located in an area designated for industrial use. There is no construction, conversion or demolition of buildings, either homes or commercial/industrial, associated with the proposed project. This project will not affect existing housing, public services, infrastructure, or creates demands for additional housing, therefore no further analysis is deemed necessary.

Analysis as to whether or not project activities would: N/A

- a. Induce substantial population growth in area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure).

Impact Analysis:

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
 Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
 Less Than Significant Impact
 No Impact

- b. Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere.

Impact Analysis:

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
 Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
 Less Than Significant Impact
 No Impact

- c. Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere.

Impact Analysis:

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
 Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
 Less Than Significant Impact
 No Impact

References Used:

14. Public Services

Project Activities Likely to Create an Impact: This Project is the renewal of the Hazardous Waste Facility Permit of PRRS, which includes the following permitted hazardous waste management activities:

1. RECEIVING SPENT PAINT/COATING RELATED SOLVENTS THROUGH RAIL AND TRUCK TRANSPORT
2. RECYCLING SPENT SOLVENTS
3. STORAGE OF SPENT SOLVENTS
4. REDISTILLATION
5. RESOLD/TRANSFER OFF-SITE
6. DRUM CRUSHING
7. FUEL BLENDING/LIQUEFACTION

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions: Emergency Services are provided by the City of Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles City Fire Department. The nearest police station is the Hollenbeck Station, located at 2111 East 1st Street, approximately 2 miles northeast of the Facility. Response to a structural fire is provided by Station Number 17, located at 520 S. Pico Boulevard, which is .41 miles from the site and whose emergency response time would be approximately four to five minutes. The nearest hospital clinic is located within approximately 1 mile northeast from the Facility. The closest school is approximately 1 mile to the south of the facility. Non-hazardous municipal waste generated in City of Los Angeles is collected by the City. The only anticipated hazardous wastes are managed either at the Facility or by transportation to an independent off-site treatment or disposal vendor. The proposed project is a permit renewal with minor revisions to the originally permitted operations, no new impacts to public services is anticipated, therefore no impact.

Analysis as to whether or not project activities would:

- a. Result in substantial adverse physical impacts associated with the provision of new or physically altered government facilities, need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental impacts, in order to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times or other performance objectives for any of the following public services:

- ❖ Fire protection
- ❖ Police protection
- ❖ Schools
- ❖ Parks
- ❖ Other public facilities

Impact Analysis:

The project would allow continued treatment and storage of hazardous waste and approval of proposed 400-gallon liquefaction vat in the processing area at the existing facility. The project does not require any increase in the existing public services provided by the Cities of Los Angeles. No additional staff is needed to manage the project. Hence, the project will not contribute to increase in demand for public services. Therefore, the project will not have impact on public services at the area, and thus no additional analysis is required.

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
- Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
- Less Than Significant Impact
- No Impact

References Used:

- a. *RCRA Part B Permit Application, Pacific Resources Services, Los Angeles, California, CAD 008 252 405, dated August 19, 2009.*
- b. *City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning Parcel Profile Report (10/27/06). <http://www.eastlosangeles.net/boyleheights.htm>.*

15. Recreation

Project Activities Likely to Create an Impact: This Project is the renewal of the Hazardous Waste Facility Permit of PRRS, which includes the following permitted hazardous waste management activities:

1. RECEIVING SPENT PAINT/COATING RELATED SOLVENTS THROUGH RAIL AND TRUCK TRANSPORT
2. RECYCLING SPENT SOLVENTS
3. STORAGE OF SPENT SOLVENTS
4. REDISTILLATION
5. RESOLD/TRANSFER OFF-SITE
6. DRUM CRUSHING
7. FUEL BLENDING/LIQUEFACTION

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions: The Facility is located in the City of Los Angeles in a metropolitan area of Los Angeles County. There are no recreational sites adjacent to the Facility, therefore no further analysis is deemed necessary.

Analysis as to whether or not project activities would: N/A

- a. Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated.

Impact Analysis:

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
 Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
 Less Than Significant Impact
 No Impact

- b. Include recreational facilities or require construction or expansion of recreational facilities which might have an adverse physical effect on the environment.

Impact Analysis:

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
 Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
 Less Than Significant Impact
 No Impact

References Used:

16. Transportation and Traffic

Project Activities Likely to Create an Impact: This Project is the renewal of the Hazardous Waste Facility Permit of PRRS, which includes the following permitted hazardous waste management activities:

1. RECEIVING SPENT PAINT/COATING RELATED SOLVENTS THROUGH RAIL AND TRUCK TRANSPORT
2. RECYCLING SPENT SOLVENTS
3. STORAGE OF SPENT SOLVENTS
4. REDISTILLATION
5. RESOLD/TRANSFER OFF-SITE
6. DRUM CRUSHING
7. FUEL BLENDING/LIQUEFACTION

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions: The site will continue existing operations, and will not have additional impacts to existing transportation system at or in the vicinity of the site. The facility is accessible by truck and by rail. The preponderance of incoming shipments is by truck. Rail is the primary mode of outbound shipment of hazardous waste fuels. Two rail spurs, only one of which is currently in active use, serve the facility. Outbound bulk liquid shipments may also be made by tanker truck. Outbound containerized loads are primarily shipped by van or flatbed truck. Outbound containerized shipments may also be made by (rail) box car.

There will be limited short term incremental traffic increases during construction and decommissioning activities. Such activities may result in an additional 2-4 truck trips per day, and an additional 3-5 contractor vehicles per day. Such increases are not significant in relation to area traffic.

Estimated maximum total traffic volume by time period for this site is as follows:

Time Span	Trucks Inbound	Trucks Outbound
6:00 am– 7:00 am	1	1
7:00 am – 12:00 noon	3	7
12:00 noon – 4:00 pm	8	8
4:00 pm – 6:00 pm	7	3
6:00 pm – 8:00 pm	1	1

These volumes include raw material and supply deliveries for both PRRS and Ellis Paint, and other service providers, and outbound product (paint and solvent) shipments, as well as industrial waste haulers. In addition, the combined PRRS/Ellis Paint organization employs over 120 employees. Some portion of these employees will drive passenger vehicles to the facility. Peak traffic times for passenger vehicles should be between 7:00 and 8:00 in the morning, and between 4:00 and 5:00 in the afternoon. Approximately two to ten visitors are expected each business day, arriving and leaving at various times. A traffic impact study was prepared in early 2003 by Traffic Design, Inc. The study showed that the facility and surrounding infrastructure could accommodate as many as 10 trucks per hour. The combined PRRS/Ellis Paint operation is not expected to approach this level of truck traffic.

The intersection of Washington Boulevard and South Grande Vista Avenue/Downey Road is currently operation at a level of service (LOS) of D. The intersection of Washington Boulevard and Soto Street is operating at an LOS of E. No alterations to area roadways are proposed. No additional hazards due to design features or incompatible uses of roads and highways are expected for the continuing operation of the facility. The facility is easily accessible from the local freeway network. North-south freeway access is provided by Interstate 710, the Long Beach Freeway, to the east of the facility. East-west access is provided by Washington Boulevard, which provides direct access to I-710. East-West freeway access is provided by Interstate 10, the Santa Monica Freeway. Access to I-10 is provided by Washington Boulevard and Alameda Street to the west of the facility. In addition, Interstate 5, the Santa Ana Freeway, and State Route 60, the Pomona Freeway, are a short distance to the north of the facility. No changes in access to emergency facilities or nearby land uses are expected to occur as a result of implementation of the project. The site has an employee parking lot located south of the facility loading/unloading dock and street parking available on Pico Boulevard. A total of 73 parking spaces are available.

Boyle Heights is serviced by the MTA bus service. Additional, the current Metro Gold Line Eastside Extension is a 6-mile light rail project that will connect Little Tokyo, Boyle Heights and East Los Angeles with the regional Metro Rail system. A major milestone for the Metro Gold Line Eastside Extension light rail project was marked Feb. 23, 2006, when the east-bound tunnel boring machine began carving a 1.7-mile underground path through the earth under Boyle Heights. Taking the rail line underground is necessary for this part of the six-mile Eastside Extension because of the area's narrow streets.

The tunnels will link Union Station in downtown Los Angeles with Little Tokyo and the Arts District, Boyle Heights, and light-rail ending at Atlantic/Pomona Boulevards in East Los Angeles. The project is scheduled for completion by late 2009.

Additionally, A Bicycle Plan included in the Transportation Element of the General Plan of the City of Los Angeles provides a guide to the development of a citywide bicycle transportation system. Two streets in the Boyle Heights Community Plan Area are included Bicycle Plan inventory of designated citywide bikeways. They are Mission Road (from Chavez to Huntington, 2.5 miles), a Class II Bike Lane and Olympic Boulevard (from Soto to Lorena, 0.8 mile), classified as Commuter Bikeway.

Analysis as to whether or not project activities would:

- a. Cause an increase in traffic which is substantial in relation to the existing traffic load and capacity of the street system (i.e., result in a substantial increase in either the number of vehicle trips, the volume to capacity ratio on roads, or congestion at intersections).

Impact Analysis:

Continuing operation of the existing facility will not add additional vehicles at the Facility each day. The construction to take place at the facility will be short in duration and will not result in a significant increase to the existing traffic flow and pattern. As noted in the Setting, the arterial streets can accommodate as many as 10 trucks per hour; neither the construction nor routine facility operation traffic will exceed this standard.

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
 Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
 Less Than Significant Impact
 No Impact

- b. Exceed, either individually or cumulatively, a level of service standard established by the country congestion management agency for designated roads or highway.

Impact Analysis:

The proposed permit renewal will not exceed, either individually or cumulatively, a level of service standard established by the country congestion management agency for designated roads or highway. Please also see response to subsection (a).

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
 Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
 Less Than Significant Impact
 No Impact

- c. Substantially increase hazards due to a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or dangerous intersections) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment).

Impact Analysis:

See responses in subsections (a) and (b).

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
 Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
 Less Than Significant Impact
 No Impact

- d. Result in inadequate emergency access.

Impact Analysis:

See responses in subsections (a) and (b).

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
 Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
 Less Than Significant Impact
 No Impact

e. Result in inadequate parking capacity.

Impact Analysis:

See responses in subsections (a) and (b).

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
- Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
- Less Than Significant Impact
- No Impact

f. Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks).

Impact Analysis:

As noted in the Land Use Planning section, the facility is operating in an area zoned “industrial,” and there are no known alternative transportation plans for the City of Los Angeles. Therefore the proposed project will be consistent with established plans consistent with the permit for this facility’s operations and zoning for this area of Inglewood.

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
- Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
- Less Than Significant Impact
- No Impact

References Used:

- a. RCRA Part B Permit Application, Pacific Resources Services, Los Angeles, California, CAD 008 252 405, dated August 17, 2009
- b. Los Angeles City General Plan, Transportation Element. <http://cityplanning.lacity.org/>.
- c. Boyle Heights Community Plan. <http://www.mobility21coalition.com/pressmedia/newsHeadlines.html>

17. Utilities and Service Systems

Project Activities Likely to Create an Impact: This Project is the renewal of the Hazardous Waste Facility Permit of PRRS, which includes the following permitted hazardous waste management activities:

1. RECEIVING SPENT PAINT/COATING RELATED SOLVENTS THROUGH RAIL AND TRUCK TRANSPORT
2. RECYCLING SPENT SOLVENTS
3. STORAGE OF SPENT SOLVENTS
4. REDISTILLATION
5. RESOLD/TRANSFER OFF-SITE
6. DRUM CRUSHING
7. FUEL BLENDING/LIQUEFACTION

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions: Water and electrical power are supplied by the City of Los Angeles Department of Water and Power. Sewage is disposed through Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts and is generally treated at the Hyperion Water Reclamation Plant. PRRS has a sanitary sewer discharge permit with the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts. PRRS manages its discharges to sanitary sewer in compliance with this permit and would not require additional wastewater treatment approvals.

Analysis as to whether or not project activities would:

- a. Exceed wastewater treatment requirements of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Impact Analysis:

The project would allow continued treatment and storage of hazardous waste and approval of proposed 400-gallon vat mixer in the processing area at the existing facility. No new or expanded utility systems or significant alteration to the existing service systems will be needed for this proposed project. PRRS has an existing sanitary sewer discharge permit with the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts. PRRS manages its existing discharges to sanitary sewer in compliance with this permit and would not require additional wastewater treatment approvals.

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
 Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
 Less Than Significant Impact
 No Impact

- b. Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects.

Impact Analysis:

The project would allow continued treatment and storage of hazardous waste and approval of proposed 400-gallon vat mixer in the processing area at the existing facility. This project will not exceed wastewater treatment requirements of LARWQCB, or require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities, new storm water drainage facilities, or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects.

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
 Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
 Less Than Significant Impact
 No Impact

- c. Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities, the construction of which could cause significant environmental effects.

Impact Analysis:

The existing water supplies from the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, and no new or expanded entitlements are needed.

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
 Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
 Less Than Significant Impact
 No Impact

- d. Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources, or are new or expanded entitlements needed.

Impact Analysis:

Please see responses to subsections (a) and (b).

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
 Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
 Less Than Significant Impact
 No Impact

- e. Result in determination by the wastewater treatment provider which serves or may serve the project that it has adequate capacity to serve the projects projected demand in addition to the providers existing commitments.

Impact Analysis:

Please see responses to subsections (a) and (b).

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
 Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
 Less Than Significant Impact
 No Impact

- f. Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the projects solid waste disposal needs.

Impact Analysis:

The project would allow continued treatment and storage of hazardous waste and approval of proposed 400-gallon vat mixer in the processing area at the existing facility. This project will comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste. Three hazardous waste landfills, US Ecology in Beatty, Nevada; Waste Management Inc. in Kettleman, California; Azusa Land Reclamation in California are used by PRRS for disposal of hazardous wastes. These facilities with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the projects solid waste disposal needs. The PRRS generated solid wastes (Non-hazardous wastes) are sent to the Agua Mansa Landfill Facility in Riverside, California for disposal.

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
 Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
 Less Than Significant Impact
 No Impact

- g. Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

Impact Analysis:

The project would allow continued treatment and storage of hazardous waste and approval of proposed 400-gallon vat mixer in the processing area at the existing facility. One of the permit conditions is to comply with all federal, state, and local related statutes, regulations, ordinances, and other special permit conditions. The project must comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste.

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact
 Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
 Less Than Significant Impact
 No Impact

References Used:

1. RCRA Part B Permit Application, Pacific Resources Services, Los Angeles, California, CAD 008 252 405, dated August 17, 2009
2. Los Angeles City of Public Works. <http://www.lacity.org/DPW/dpwhome.htm>

Mandatory Findings of Significance

Based on evidence provided in this Initial Study, DTSC makes the following findings:

- a. The project has does not have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory.
- b. The project has does not have impacts that are individually limited but cumulatively considerable. “Cumulatively considerable” means that the incremental effects of an individual project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.
- c. The project has does not have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly.

Determination of Appropriate Environmental Document:

Based on evidence provided in this Initial Study, DTSC makes the following determination:

- The proposed project **COULD NOT HAVE** a significant effect on the environment. A **Negative Declaration** will be prepared.
- The proposed project **COULD HAVE** a significant effect on the environment. However, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A **Mitigated Negative Declaration** will be prepared.
- The proposed project **MAY HAVE** a significant effect on the environment. An **Environmental Impact Report** is required.
- The proposed project **MAY HAVE** a “potentially significant impact” or “potentially significant unless mitigated” impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An **Environmental Impact Report** is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.
- The proposed project **COULD HAVE** a significant effect on the environment. However, all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier Environmental Impact Report or Negative Declaration pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier Environmental Impact Report or Negative Declaration, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project. Therefore, nothing further is required.

Certification:

I hereby certify that the statements furnished above and in the attached exhibits, present the data and information required for this initial study evaluation to the best of my ability and that the facts, statements and information presented are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

//Original signed by//

December 02, 2011

Preparer's Signature	Date	
Liang Chiang	(818) 717- 6680	
Preparer's Name	Preparer's Title	Phone #

Branch or Unit Chief Signature	Date	
Farshad Vakili	December 05, 2011	
Branch or Unit Chief Name	Branch or Unit Chief Title	Phone #

ATTACHEMENT A

REFERENCES

Hazardous Waste Management Facility Permit Renewal for Pacific Resources Recovery System, Inc.
City of Los Angeles Facility

-
1. RCRA Permit Renewal Application, Part B (Operation Plan) at Pacific Resources Recovery Services, Inc., Facility, August 1, 2003, revised January 31, 2009
 2. Department of Toxic Substances Control Intranet: <http://10.30.0.133/>
 3. Water Resources Control Board/Regional Boards: <http://www.swrcb.ca.gov/quality.html>
 4. Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts: <http://www.casaweb.org>
 5. Local Government Land Use Planning and Public Works: <http://www.ceres.ca.gov/planning>
 6. Integrated Waste Management Board: <http://www.ciwmb.ca.gov>
 7. U.S. EPA: <http://www.epa.gov/epahome/topics.html>
 8. Department of Conservation/Minerals: <http://www.consrv.ca.gov/smmm/index.htm>
 9. CEQA Initial Study Workbook, DTSC, April 2004
 10. CEQA Air Quality Handbook, SCAQMD, April 1993
 11. EDR NEPA Check, The Source for Environmental Risk Management Data, Environmental Data Resources, Inc. December 10, 2002.
 12. Department of Conservation/Earthquakes: <http://www.consrv.ca.gov/dmg/eq-index.htm>
 13. Local Emergency Management: <http://hrrc.tamu.edu/related-sites/states/california.shtml>
 14. Local Government SARA Title 3 information:
http://www.sbcfire.org/ofm/emer_response/becp.shtml
 15. County congestion management agencies: <http://transweb.sjsu.edu/dist4.htm>
 16. Local Government planning and public works: <http://www.ceres.ca.gov/planning>
 17. Department of Transportation: <http://www.dot.ca.gov>
 18. County congestion management agencies: <http://transweb.sjsu.edu/dist4.htm>
 19. Council of Governments contact list: <http://www.calcog.org/Default.htm>
-

Figure 1: Facility Location Map

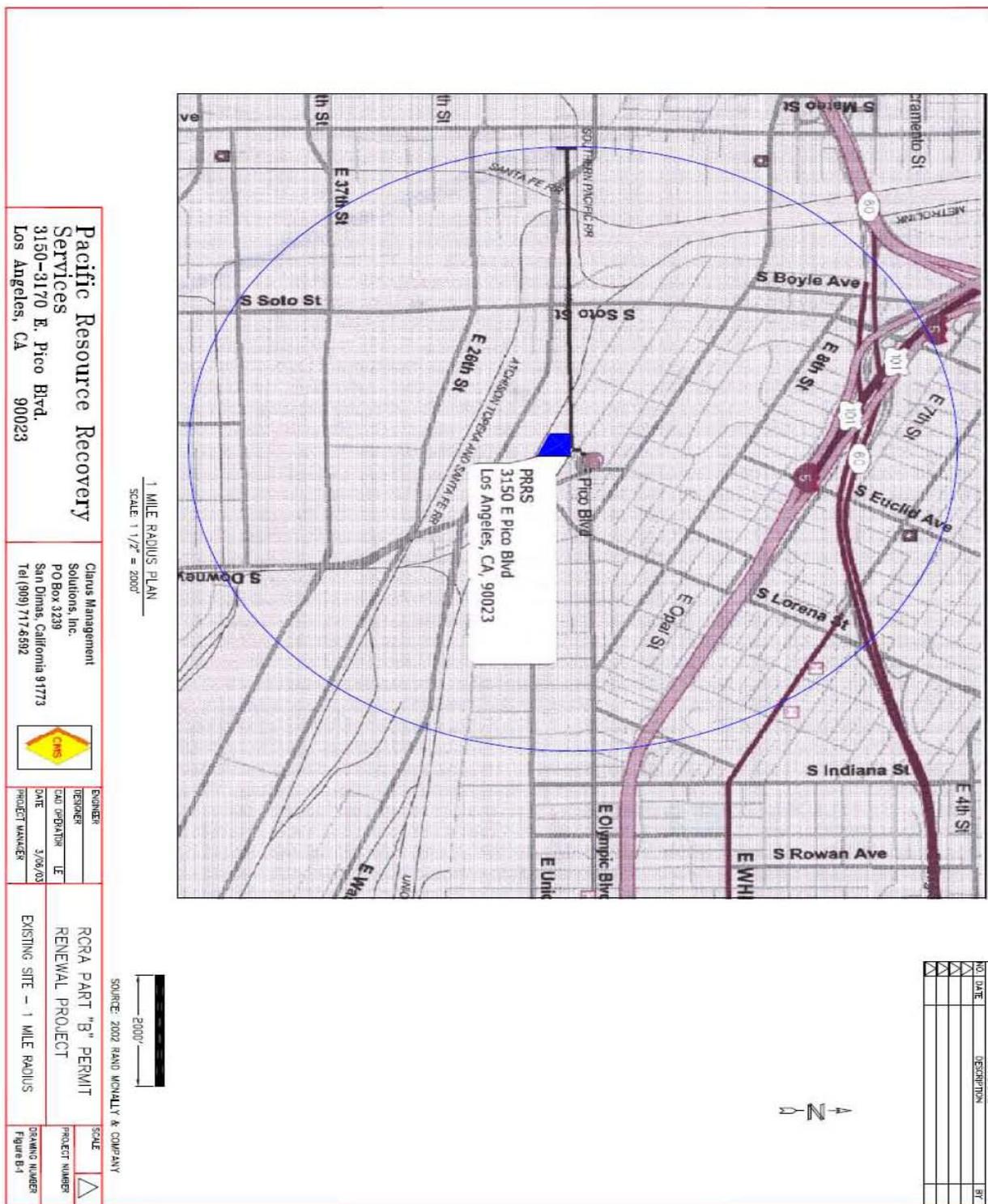
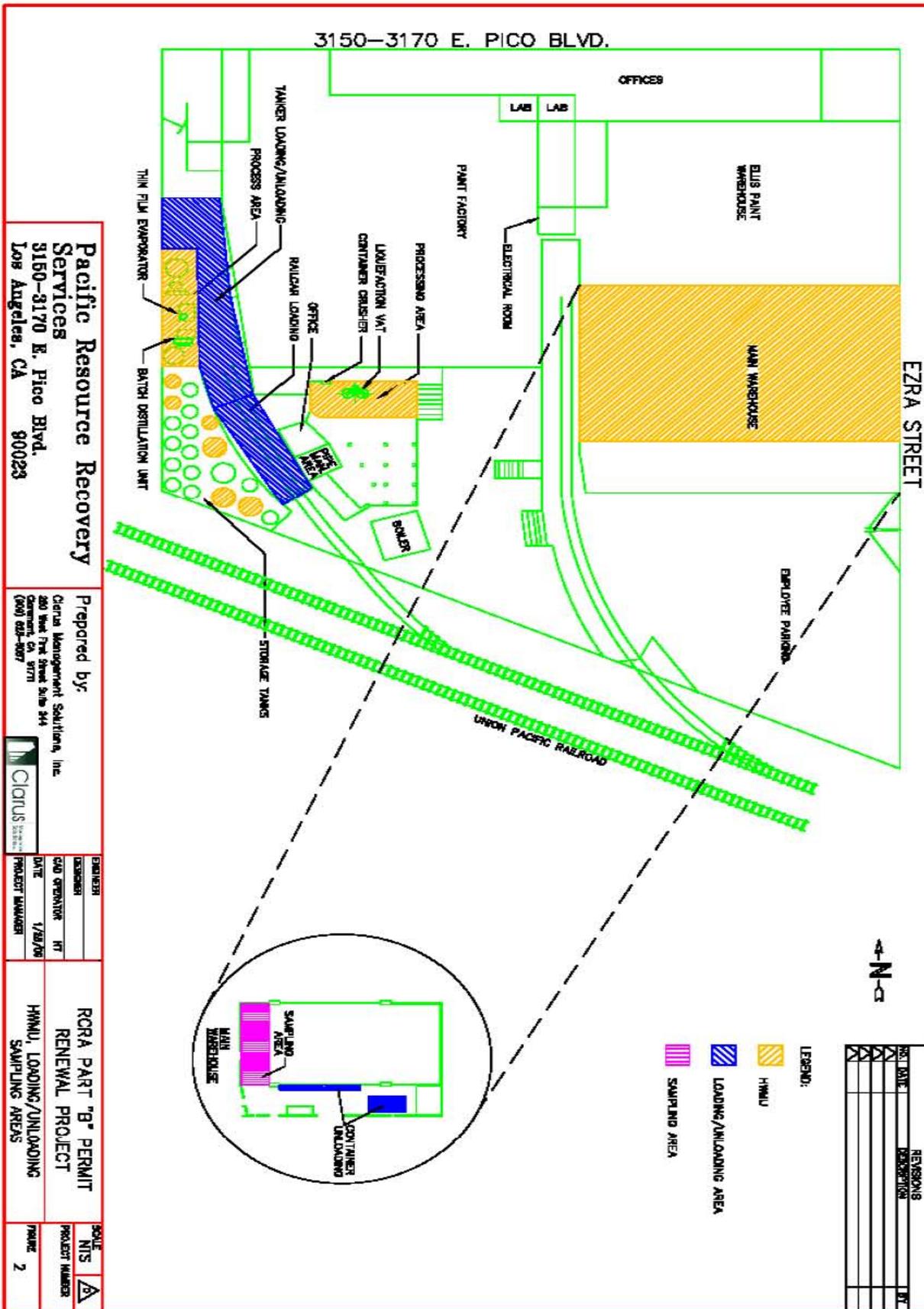


Figure 2: Facility Layout Map



Pacific Resource Recovery Services
 3150-3170 E. Pico Blvd.
 Los Angeles, CA 90023

Prepared by:
 Cirrus Management Solutions, Inc.
 280 West Park Street Suite 444
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ENGINEER	REVISIONS
DESIGNER	NO. DATE DESCRIPTION
CAD OPERATOR	BY DATE
DATE	BY DATE
PROJECT MANAGER	

RORA PART "B" PERMIT RENEWAL PROJECT
 HMMU, LOADING/UNLOADING SAMPLING AREAS

SCALE: NTS
 PROJECT NUMBER
 DRAWING: 2

NO.	DATE	REVISIONS	BY