1 2 3 4 5 6 7	Rob Bonta Attorney General of California Christie Vosburg Supervising Deputy Attorney General Thomas Schumann, SBN 324559 Deputy Attorney General 1300 I Street Sacramento, CA 94244-2550 Telephone: (916) 210-7790 Fax: (916) 327-2319 Attorneys for People of the State of California, rel. Meredith Williams, Director of the Department of Toxic Substances Control	Electronically FILED by Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles 7/13/2023 2:32 PM David W. Slayton, Executive Officer/Clerk of Court, By J. Nunez, Deputy Clerk EXEMPT FROM FILING FEES GOVERNMENT CODE § 6103
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9	SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA	
10	COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES	
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12	PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, ex. rel., Meredith Williams, Director of the Department of	Case No. 238TCV16418
13	Toxic Substances Control,	
14 15	Plaintiff, v.	COMPLAINT FOR CIVIL PENALTIES AND PERMANENT INJUNCTIVE RELIEF
16 17	CLEAN HARBORS BUTTONWILLOW, LLC, and DOES 1 through 20,	[Hazardous Waste Control Law, Health & Saf. Code, § 25100 et seq.]
18	Defendants.	
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20	The Plaintiff, the People of the State of California, ex rel. Meredith Williams, Director of	
21	the Department of Toxic Substances Control ("Department"), alleges on information and belief:	
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STATEMENT OF THE CASE

- 1. Defendant Clean Harbors Buttonwillow, LLC ("Clean Harbors") operates a landfill located at 2500 West Lokern Road, Buttonwillow, California 93206 ("Facility"). The Facility is located approximately eight miles west of the community of Buttonwillow on Interstate 5 and 36 miles west of Bakersfield.
- 2. The Facility accepts hazardous waste for treatment, storage, and disposal under a hazardous waste facility permit (the "Permit") issued by the Department in 1996 pursuant to California's Hazardous Waste Control Law, Health and Safety Code section 25100 et seq. ("HWCL"). A copy of the Permit may be found on the Department's online database for hazardous waste sites, https://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/, under the page for Clean Harbors.
- 3. The HWCL and its implementing regulations, California Code of Regulations, title 22, division 4.5, section 66260.1 et seq. ("Title 22 Regulations"), establish comprehensive cradle to grave standards for the generation, storage, transportation, treatment, and disposal of hazardous waste in California. The Department observed numerous violations of the HWCL and Title 22 Regulations during multiple inspections conducted between 2017 and 2022. Violations included, but were not limited to, failure to properly contain hazardous wastes, failure to prevent release of hazardous wastes, and failure to segregate incompatible wastes. The Department seeks civil penalties and temporary, preliminary, and permanent injunctive relief for these violations pursuant to Health and Safety Code sections 25181, 25184, 25189, and 25189.2.

DEFINITIONS

- 4. For the purposes of this Complaint, the following definitions apply:
 - a. "Container" has the same meaning as set forth in California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66260.10.
 - b. "Disposal" has the same meaning as set forth in Health and Safety Code section 25113. "Dispose" shall mean an act of Disposal.
 - "Disposal Site" has the same meaning as set forth in California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66260.10.

10. The identities of DOES 1-20 are unknown to the Department at this time. As the identities of DOE defendants become known, the Department will amend this Complaint accordingly.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 11. This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to Article VI, section 10 of the California Constitution, and Health and Safety Code section 25181, subdivision (a).
- 12. Venue is proper in Los Angeles County Superior Court pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25183 because Los Angeles County is the county in which the Attorney General has an office nearest to the county in which the principal office of Clean Harbors is located in California. The principal office of Clean Harbors is located at 2500 W. Lokern Road, Buttonwillow, Kern County, California.
- 13. This action is an unlimited civil case because the amount of penalties requested exceeds twenty-five thousand (\$25,000.00), and none of the Department's causes of action meet the criteria for limited civil cases in California Code of Civil Procedure sections 85 and 86.

HWCL STATUTORY AND REGULATORY BACKGROUND

- 14. The State of California enacted the HWCL to establish a comprehensive statutory and regulatory framework for the generation, handling, Treatment, Transport, and Disposal of Hazardous Waste. The framework contained in the HWCL and the Title 22 Regulations mandate a "cradle to grave" registration, tracking, Storage, Treatment, and Disposal system for the protection of the public from the risks posed by Hazardous Waste and for the protection of the environment—soil, air, surface water, groundwater—from contamination by hazardous wastes and their constituents. Except where otherwise expressly defined in this Complaint, all terms shall be interpreted consistent with the HWCL and the Title 22 Regulations.
- 15. Pursuant to Health and Safety Code sections 25101, subdivision (d), and 25159 to 25159.9, California administers the HWCL in lieu of federal administration of the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, 42 U.S.C. § 6901 et seq. ("RCRA"). Federal law prohibits California from imposing any requirements less stringent than those authorized pursuant to RCRA. 42 U.S.C. § 6929. The HWCL has a more expansive definition of "hazardous waste"

than does federal law. Hazardous Waste that is regulated pursuant to California law but not federal law is known as "Non-RCRA Hazardous Waste."

16. The HWCL charges the Department with the responsibility to adopt standards and regulations for the management of Hazardous Waste to protect the public health and environment. (Health & Saf. Code, § 25150.) Accordingly, the Department has promulgated regulations setting forth numerous and extensive environmental and health-protective requirements for the Owners and Operators of a Hazardous Waste Facility. (See Cal. Code. Regs., tit. 22, § 66264.1 et seq.)

ENFORCEMENT AUTHORITY UNDER THE HWCL

- 17. The HWCL authorizes the Court to enforce civil penalties under two distinct and alternative statutory provisions. Health and Safety Code section 25189 imposes liability for any negligent or intentional violation of the HWCL. Section 25189.2 imposes strict liability for any violation of the HWCL, regardless of intent. A Person may not be liable for penalties under both provisions for the same act. (Health & Saf. Code, § 25189.2, subd. (f).)
- 18. The HWCL authorizes the Court to impose a civil penalty of up to seventy thousand dollars (\$70,000) for each violation of a separate provision of the HWCL occurring on or after January 1, 2018, or, for continuing violations, a penalty of up to seventy thousand dollars (\$70,000) for each day the violation continues. (Health & Saf. Code,e§§ 25189, subd. (b), & 25189.2, subd. (b).) For violations occurring before January 1, 2018, the statutory maximum under the HWCL was twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) for each separate violation or, for continuing violations, for each day that the violations continued. (Stats. 2017, c. 499, § 3.)
- 19. Health and Safety Code section 25181 provides that when the Department determines that any Person has engaged in, is engaged in, or is about to engage in any acts or practices which constitute or will constitute a violation of any provision of the HWCL or any rule or requirement issued or promulgated thereunder, and when requested by the Department, the Attorney General may apply to the superior court for an order enjoining such acts or practices, or for an order directing compliance, and upon a showing by the Department that such Person has engaged in or is about to engage in any such acts or practices, a permanent or temporary injunction, restraining order, or other order may be granted.

20. Health and Safety Code section 25184 provides that in any civil action brought pursuant to the HWCL in which a temporary restraining order, preliminary injunction, or permanent injunction is sought, it shall not be necessary to allege or prove at any stage of the proceeding that irreparable damage will occur or that the remedy at law is inadequate. Such relief shall issue without such allegations and without such proof.

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS COMMON TO ALL CLAIMS

- 21. Health and Safety Code section 25202, subdivision (a), provides the Owner or Operator of a Hazardous Waste Facility who holds a Hazardous Waste Facility Permit must comply with the conditions of the Hazardous Waste Facility Permit, the requirements of the HWCL, and the Title 22 Regulations, including regulations that become effective after the issuance of the Hazardous Waste Facility Permit.
- 22. California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66270.30, subdivision (a), requires that a permittee shall comply with all conditions of the Hazardous Waste Facility Permit. It further provides that any noncompliance with the Hazardous Waste Facility Permit is grounds "for enforcement action, for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification, or for denial of a permit renewal application."
- 23. The Department issued the Permit to operate the Facility for hazardous waste Treatment, Storage, and Disposal in 1996. At all times relevant to the claims in this Complaint, the Permit was in effect.
- 24. The Permit requires Clean Harbors to perform Hazardous Waste Management activities in accordance with the approved Part B Permit Application.
- 25. The Hazardous Waste Management activities at the Facility include, but are not limited to, acceptance and "fingerprint" analysis of incoming Waste, Transfer and Storage of Hazardous Waste, Treatment of Hazardous Waste (e.g., stabilization), Disposal of treated Hazardous Waste and untreated Hazardous Waste that meet Land Disposal Restrictions, and the Transfer, Storage, and Treatment of onsite-generated liquid Hazardous Wastes.
- 26. Hazardous Waste handling areas at the Facility include a Stabilization Treatment Unit ("STU") and Landfills.

I. Stabilization/Treatment Unit

- 27. RCRA regulations and Title 22 Regulations addressing Land Disposal Restrictions require certain Hazardous Waste to undergo Treatment prior to Land Disposal. The Facility uses the STU to Treat such Hazardous Waste to modify the chemical and/or physical characteristics of such Wastes prior to Land Disposal.
- 28. The permitted areas within the STU that are used to accept and Store Hazardous Waste prior to Treatment include: Storage of Hazardous Waste in Containers in a Drum Handling Storage Area ("DHSA"); Storage of bulk liquid Hazardous Waste in a 10,000-gallon steel Tank, identified as the "Dirty Water Tank" ("DWT"); and Storage of bulk sludge or bulk solid Hazardous Waste in four (4) open concrete bays, identified as bulk unloading bays ("BUBs"). The Part A Permit Application and Part B Permit Application identify the BUBs as Tanks.
- 29. Trucks used to Transfer Hazardous Waste to the STU are washed out in a non-permitted truck wash station consisting of two (2) open concrete bays.
- 30. Clean Harbors uses an auger shredder, identified as a Treatment Tank in the Part A and Part B, for the Treatment of Hazardous Waste. Clean Harbors uses a skip hoist to Transfer the Hazardous Waste from the DHSA and the BUBs to the auger shredder. Clean Harbors uses pipes and hoses to Transfer Hazardous Waste from the DWT to the auger shredder. The reagents typically used in the auger shredder include clay, Portland cement, kiln dust, fly ash, lime, and other materials and chemicals.
- 31. The Permit identifies the auger shredder, DHSA, BUBs, DWT, and a truck wash station as components of the STU.
- 32. The auger shredder can Treat up to one hundred (100) tons of Hazardous Wastes per hour. The auger shredder mixes the Hazardous Waste, converting the Waste into a treated, non-reactive solid, and then mixes the solid with various process additives which result in stabilization appropriate for Land Disposal.
- 33. After Treatment in the auger shredder, Clean Harbors temporarily stages
 Hazardous Waste that requires analytical testing prior to Landfill Disposal on top of Waste

Management Units 34 and 35 ("WMU-34" and "WMU-35," respectively). Clean Harbors off-loads the treated Waste onto plastic sheets. At the end of the operating day, Clean Harbors covers the piles of treated Waste with plastic sheets until laboratory testing indicates the Waste meets the appropriate Treatment standards. If analytical data indicates the treated Waste meets Treatment standards, Clean Harbors disposes the treated Waste into WMU-35. If the treated Waste piles do not pass the Treatment standards, Clean Harbors re-treats the Hazardous Waste in the auger shredder.

II. Other Waste Management Units

- 34. WMU-35 is an active Landfill with a design capacity of 10,700,000 cubic yards that Clean Harbors currently uses for Land Disposal of Hazardous Waste.
- 35. WMU-34 is an inactive Landfill. The Facility does not Dispose of Hazardous Waste in this Landfill, but Clean Harbors uses the top of WMU-34 as a staging area for treated Hazardous Waste that is pending analytical results prior to Land Disposal.
- 36. The Leachate Collection and Removal System (LCRS) consists of a liner system for each Landfill. The LCRS for each Landfill provides a means to collect and remove liquid Leachate produced from the Landfill. The Leachate collected in the LCRS is then stored in Non-Permitted Hazardous Waste Leachate Tanks.
- 37. Non-Permitted Hazardous Waste Leachate Tanks collect Leachate from WMU-34 and WMU-35. These Leachate Tanks are 21,000-gallon Non-Permitted Hazardous Waste Tanks which are located adjacent to each Landfill.
- 38. Non-Hazardous Waste Surface Impoundment is used by Clean Harbors for the Disposal of Non-Hazardous Wastes accepted from Offsite sources.

III. Groundwater Monitoring Requirements

- 39. The Permit and Title 22 Regulations require Clean Harbors to monitor the groundwater beneath the Facility that could potentially be adversely impacted by the Hazardous Waste Management activities.
- 40. The groundwater impacted by the Facility is between approximately 70 and 600 feet below the lowermost portion of the current Hazardous Waste Management units. The

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groundwater zones are classified as the upper perched zone, intermediate perched zone, and lower water table zone. These zones become water bearing (area that yields water) at greater than approximately 135 feet below the ground surface.

41. Groundwater is an important source of water used by humans and animals, and to irrigate agriculture. It is necessary to properly monitor groundwater to ensure the groundwater is not adversely impacted by Hazardous Waste Management activities through the migration of Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Waste constituents from those activities through soil and subsurface geologic areas to groundwater zones.

IV. **Enforcement History**

42. Clean Harbors has been the subject of prior enforcement actions by the Department for activities at the Facility. On June 19, 2014, Clean Harbors entered into an administrative consent order (Docket No. HWCA 20136129) (hereinafter "Consent Order") pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25187 with the Department for violations observed during inspections of the Facility on February 26-27, 2013 and May 14-15, 2013. In the Consent Order, Clean Harbors admitted to violating the Title 22 Regulations, section 66264.31 and Health and Safety Code, sections 25189.2, subdivision (c), and 25201, subdivision (a), as follows: (a) Clean Harbors failed to minimize the possibility of an unplanned or non-sudden release of Land Disposal-restricted Hazardous Waste or Hazardous Waste constituents to air, soil, or surface water which could threaten human health or the environment; and (b) Clean Harbors disposed of, or caused the Disposal of, Land Disposal-restricted Hazardous Waste at an unauthorized point. By consenting to the terms of the Consent Order, Clean Harbors agreed to immediately maintain and operate the STU to prevent any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of Hazardous Waste or Hazardous Waste constituents to air, soil, or surface water which could threaten human health or the environment. Clean Harbors also agreed to immediately cease disposing, or causing the Disposal of, Hazardous Waste around the STU, and to train staff on proper procedures during an inspection by the Department.

Safety Code section 25189.2, subdivision (b).

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- g. Failing to prevent the release of Hazardous Waste from the STU's air pollution control device "baghouse."
- 55. Unless enjoined by this Court, Clean Harbors will fail to operate and maintain the STU to minimize the possibility of any sudden or non-sudden release of Hazardous Waste.
- 56. Each intentional or negligent violation subjects Clean Harbors to a civil penalty pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25189, subdivision (b).
- 57. Each violation subjects Clean Harbors to a civil penalty pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25189.2, subdivision (b).
- 58. Based on the allegations herein, the Department requests injunctive relief against Clean Harbors pursuant to Health and Safety Code sections 25181 and 25184, and civil penalties against Clean Harbors pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25189, subdivision (b), or Health and Safety Code section 25189.2, subdivision (b), subject to the provisions of Health and Safety Code section 25189.2, subdivision (f), as set forth in the prayer for relief.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION

(Failure to Keep Appropriate Freeboard in Bulk Unloading Bays in the STU) (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 22, § 66264.194, subd. (b); Permit Part III, Sec. C.5)

- 59. The Department realleges paragraphs 1 through 43, inclusive.
- 60. California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66264.194, subdivision (b), provides that the Owner or Operator of a Permitted Facility shall use appropriate controls and practices to prevent spills and overflows from Tank or containment systems. This requirement is incorporated by Part III, Section C.5 of the Permit.
- 61. On October 18 and November 2, 2017, Clean Harbors failed to use appropriate controls and practices to prevent spills and overflows from Tanks or their containment systems, including at a minimum, maintenance of freeboard space to prevent overtopping by wave or wind action. To wit, while inspecting the BUBs, Department staff observed Hazardous Waste mounded above the top of the BUBs walls, unprotected from wind dispersal and spilling into the two adjacent unloading bays.

- 69. Unless enjoined by this Court, Clean Harbors will fail to properly operate and maintain the Secondary Containment systems to detect and collect releases of Hazardous Waste.
- 70. Each intentional or negligent subjects Clean Harbors to a civil penalty pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25189, subdivision (b).
- 71. Each violation subjects Clean Harbors to a civil penalty pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25189.2, subdivision (b).

 Based on the allegations herein, the Department requests injunctive relief against Clean Harbors pursuant to Health and Safety Code sections 25181 and 25184, and civil penalties against Clean Harbors pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25189, subdivision (b), or Health and Safety Code section 25189.2, subdivision (b), subject to the provisions of Health and Safety Code section 25189.2, subdivision (f), as set forth in the prayer for relief.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Failure to Identify and Log Problems in Secondary Containment and Tank Walls in the STU)
(Cal. Code Regs., tit. 22, §§ 66264.15, 66264.195, subds. (a) & (b);
Permit Part II, Sec. E)

- 72. The Department realleges Paragraphs 1 through 43, inclusive.
- 73. California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66264.15 provides that the Owner or Operator of a Permitted Facility shall inspect the Permitted Facility for malfunctions and deterioration, Operator errors, and discharges which may be causing or may lead to: 1) release of Hazardous Waste constituents to the environment; or 2) a threat to human health. California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66264.15 also provides that the Owner or Operator shall record inspections in an inspection log or summary. California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66264.195, subdivisions (a) and (b), provide that the Owner or Operator shall develop and follow a schedule and procedure for inspecting, at least once each operating day, overfill controls, aboveground portions of the Tank System to detect corrosion or releases of Waste, and, for uncovered Tanks, the level of Waste in the Tank to maintain sufficient freeboard to prevent overtopping by wave or wind action. California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66264.195,

subdivision (d), requires the Owner or Operator to document in the operating record the results of these inspections. These requirements are incorporated by Part II, Section E of the Permit.

- 74. The inspection logs and operating records maintained by Clean Harbors did not identify deficiencies that were observed by Department staff on October 18, 2017 and November 2, 2017, including, but not limited to: (1) deterioration to the Secondary Containment, Tank walls, and aboveground piping; and (2) signs of overfill or release of Hazardous Waste.
- 75. Unless enjoined by this Court, Clean Harbors will fail to identify and log problems in Secondary Containment and Tank walls in the STU.
- 76. Each intentional or negligent violation subjects Clean Harbors to a civil penalty pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25189, subdivision (b).
- 77. Each violation subjects Clean Harbors to a civil penalty pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25189.2, subdivision (b).
- 78. Based on the allegations herein, the Department requests injunctive relief against Clean Harbors pursuant to Health and Safety Code sections 25181 and 25184, and civil penalties against Clean Harbors pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25189, subdivision (b), or Health and Safety Code section 25189.2, subdivision (b), subject to the provisions of Health and Safety Code section 25189.2, subdivision (f), as set forth in the prayer for relief.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Failure to Provide for Appropriate Secondary Containment for Container Transfer and Storage Area) (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 22, § 66264.175, subd. (b)(1))

- 79. The Department realleges Paragraphs 1 through 43, inclusive.
- 80. California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66264.175, subdivision (b)(1), provides that a containment system for a Container Transfer and Storage area shall be designed and operated with a base that underlies the Containers which is free of cracks or gaps and is sufficiently impervious to contain leaks, spills, and accumulated precipitation until the collected material is detected and removed.
- 81. During the inspections on October 18, 2017 and November 2, 2017, Department staff observed the Secondary Containment to the STU's foundation and ramp and the Secondary

Containment berm were cracked and damaged. Unless enjoined by this Court, Clean Harbors will fail to operate and maintain the Secondary Containment free of cracks and gaps.

- 82. Each intentional or negligent violation subjects Clean Harbors to a civil penalty pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25189, subdivision (b).
- 83. Each violation subjects Clean Harbors to a civil penalty pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25189.2, subdivision (b).
- 84. Based on the allegations herein, the Department requests injunctive relief against Clean Harbors pursuant to Health and Safety Code sections 25181 and 25184, and civil penalties against Clean Harbors pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25189, subdivision (b), or Health and Safety Code section 25189.2, subdivision (b), subject to the provisions of Health and Safety Code section 25189.2, subdivision (f), as set forth in the prayer for relief.

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Failure to Provide for Appropriate Secondary Containment for a Tank System) (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 22, § 66264.193, subd. (e)(1)(C))

- 85. The Department realleges Paragraphs 1 through 43, inclusive.
- 86. California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66264.193, subdivision (e)(1)(C), provides that Secondary Containment systems for Tank Systems shall be free of cracks and gaps.
- 87. During the inspections on October 18, 2017 and November 2, 2017, Department staff observed: (1) the Secondary Containment to the DWT was chipped and spalling; and (2) the walls of one of the BUBs (Bay #1) was gouged and cracked.
- 88. Unless enjoined by this Court, Clean Harbors will fail to operate and maintain the Secondary Containment free of cracks and gaps.
- 89. Each intentional or negligent violation subjects Clean Harbors to a civil penalty pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25189, subdivision (b).
- 90. Each violation subjects Clean Harbors to a civil penalty pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25189.2, subdivision (b).
- 91. Based on the allegations herein, the Department requests injunctive relief against Clean Harbors pursuant to Health and Safety Code sections 25181 and 25184, and civil penalties

against Clean Harbors pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25189, subdivision (b), or Health and Safety Code section 25189.2, subdivision (b), subject to the provisions of Health and Safety Code section 25189.2, subdivision (f), as set forth in the prayer for relief.

EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Failure to Containerize Hazardous Waste)
(Health & Saf. Code § 25202, subd. (a); Cal. Code Regs., tit. 22, § 66270.30, subd. (a);
Permit Part II, Sec. R.1.e.)

- 92. The Department realleges Paragraphs 1 through 43, inclusive.
- 93. Health and Safety Code section 25202, subdivision (a), provides the Owner or Operator of a Hazardous Waste Facility who holds a Hazardous Waste Facility Permit must comply with the conditions of the Hazardous Waste Facility Permit, the requirements of the HWCL, and the Title 22 Regulations, including regulations that become effective after the issuance of the Hazardous Waste Facility Permit.
- 94. California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66270.30, subdivision (a), requires that a permittee shall comply with all conditions of the Hazardous Waste Facility Permit. It further provides that any noncompliance with the Hazardous Waste Facility Permit is grounds "for enforcement action, for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification, or for denial of a permit renewal application."
- 95. Part II, Section R.1.e of the Permit requires Clean Harbors' waste curing bins to be securely covered with a rainproof material or securely closed.
- 96. On February 27 and 28, 2018, and November 14, 2018, Clean Harbors failed to securely cover or containerize six (6) piles of treated Hazardous Waste staged on the top of WMU-34 and WMU-35. Clean Harbors uses plastic sheeting to contain treated Hazardous Waste that is staged on top of WMU-34 and WMU-35 pending laboratory testing to determine if the Waste meets the appropriate Treatment standards prior to Landfill Disposal. Department staff observed three (3) piles of treated Waste staged on top of WMU-34 and three (3) piles staged on top of WMU-35 that had large holes and tears in the plastic sheeting over the piles. The treated

- 104. California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66270.30, subdivision (a), requires that a permittee shall comply with all conditions of the Hazardous Waste Facility Permit. It further provides that any noncompliance with the Hazardous Waste Facility Permit is grounds "for enforcement action, for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification, or for denial of a permit renewal application."
- 105. Part IV, Section A.4.e of the Permit requires Clean Harbors to apply a clean soil cover daily over exposed wastes within the Landfill operations area to control wind dispersal of particulate matter.
- 106. On or about February 27 and 28, 2018, and November 14, 2018, Department staff observed treated Waste staged on top of WMU-34 and WMU-35 that was exposed to the elements. In addition, a surface sample collected by the Department on February 28, 2018 from the top of the road for the staging area at WMU-34 and at WMU-35 exceeded the total threshold limit concentration ("TTLC") for zinc, indicating that waste from WMU-34 and WMU-35 was uncovered and allowed to disperse. The TTLC is a threshold level above which a Waste is considered hazardous for exhibiting the characteristics of toxicity as defined in California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66261.24.
- 107. Unless enjoined by this Court, Clean Harbors will fail to operate and maintain WMU-34 and WMU-35 by applying clean soil cover over exposed Wastes within WMU-34 and WMU-35 to control wind dispersal of particulate matter.
- 108. Each intentional or negligent violation subjects Clean Harbors to a civil penalty pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25189, subdivision (b).
- 109. Each violation subjects Clean Harbors to a civil penalty pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25189.2, subdivision (b).
- 110. Based on the allegations herein, the Department requests injunctive relief against Clean Harbors pursuant to Health and Safety Code sections 25181 and 25184, and civil penalties against Clean Harbors pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25189, subdivision (b), or Health and Safety Code section 25189.2, subdivision (b), subject to the provisions of Health and Safety Code section 25189.2, subdivision (f), as set forth in the prayer for relief.

TENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Failure to Comply with Tank System Requirements) (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 22, §§ 66264.196, subds. (b)(2) & (b)(6)(C))

- 111. The Department realleges Paragraphs 1 through 43, inclusive.
- 112. California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66264.196, subdivision (b)(2), provides that a Tank System or Secondary Containment system from which there has been a leak or spill, or which is unfit for use, shall be removed from service immediately, and the Owner or Operator shall, *inter alia*, immediately stop the flow of Hazardous Waste into the Tank System or Secondary Containment system and inspect the system to determine the cause of the release. California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66264.196, subdivision (b)(6)(C), provides that if a release is from a primary Tank System into the Secondary Containment system, the system shall be repaired prior to returning the Tank System to service.
- 113. On October 18, 2017, November 2, 2017, November 14, 2018, and April 30, 2019, Department staff observed that the auger shredder routinely released Hazardous Waste into the Secondary Containment area associated with the auger shredder. The auger shredder is identified as a "Tank" in the Permit and therefore Tank management requirements apply to its operations. Although Clean Harbors notified the Department on February 13, 2019, that it hired an engineer to inspect the auger shredder, and that the engineer provided a memorandum recommending repairs to the auger shredder and related processing equipment, operating logs inspected by the Department showed that Clean Harbors continued to operate the defective auger shredder in January, February, and March 2019 prior to completing all of the recommended repairs, in violation of the regulations.
- 114. Unless enjoined by this Court, Clean Harbors will continue to operate in the auger shredder in violation of Tank management requirements.
- 115. Each intentional or negligent violation subjects Clean Harbors to a civil penalty pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25189, subdivision (b).
- 116. Each violation subjects Clean Harbors to a civil penalty pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25189.2, subdivision (b).

117. Based on the allegations herein, the Department requests injunctive relief against Clean Harbors pursuant to Health and Safety Code sections 25181 and 25184, and civil penalties against Clean Harbors pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25189, subdivision (b), or Health and Safety Code section 25189.2, subdivision (b), subject to the provisions of Health and Safety Code section 25189.2, subdivision (f), as set forth in the prayer for relief.

ELEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Failure to Have an Impermeable Coating to Prevent Migration of Hazardous Waste) (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 22, § 66265.193, subd. (e)(1)(D))

- 118. The Department realleges Paragraphs 1 through 43, inclusive.
- 119. California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66265.193, subdivision (e)(1)(D), provides that Secondary Containment external liner systems shall be designed and installed to completely surround the Tank and to cover all surrounding earth likely to come into contact with the Waste if released from the Tank(s) (i.e., capable of preventing lateral as well as vertical migration of the Waste).
- 120. On May 1, 2019, Department staff observed that four (4) Tanks used to store Leachate for cells 1, 2, 3, and 4 from WMU-35 and one (1) Tank used to store Leachate from WMU-34 did not have an impermeable coating to prevent migration of Waste through the concrete. Clean Harbors' representative, the Environmental Compliance Manager, confirmed to Department staff that the concrete in these Tanks did not have an impermeable coating (e.g., sealant or epoxy).
- 121. Unless enjoined by this Court, Clean Harbors will fail to surround Tanks with impermeable coating to prevent migration of Hazardous Waste if released.
- 122. Each intentional or negligent violation subjects Clean Harbors to a civil penalty pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25189, subdivision (b).
- 123. Each violation subjects Clean Harbors to a civil penalty pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25189.2, subdivision (b).
- 124. Based on the allegations herein, the Department requests injunctive relief against Clean Harbors pursuant to Health and Safety Code sections 25181 and 25184, and civil penalties

against Clean Harbors pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25189, subdivision (b), or Health and Safety Code section 25189.2, subdivision (b), subject to the provisions of Health and Safety Code section 25189.2, subdivision (f), as set forth in the prayer for relief.

TWELFTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Failure to Follow Point-of-Compliance Groundwater Monitoring Schedule) (Health & Saf. Code § 25202, subd. (a); Cal. Code Regs., tit. 22, § 66264.97, subd. (b)(1)(B);

Permit Part V, Sec. C.3.a & Part V, Sec. C.1.d & Table V-1)

- 125. The Department realleges Paragraphs 1 through 43, inclusive.
- 126. California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66264.97, subdivision (b)(1)(B), provides the requirements for a detection monitoring program related to groundwater that could be contaminated by the Facility. Part V, Section C.3.a of the Permit requires Clean Harbors to collect and analyze groundwater samples from point-of-compliance ("POC") monitoring wells identified in Table V-1 of the Permit at least quarterly during the active life of the Facility. In addition, Part V, Section C.1.d of the Permit requires Clean Harbors to notify the Department in writing and replace any such well, if any POC monitoring well specified in Table V-1 is incapable of yielding representative samples due to declining water levels. The quarterly sampling is required to commence during the months of February, May, August, and November of each year.
- 127. On May 15 and 16, 2017, Department staff determined that Clean Harbors failed to collect quarterly groundwater samples from POC wells MW-145U and MW-160U for five quarters (first quarter 2016 through first quarter 2017) and MW-161RU for seven quarters (third quarter 2015 through first quarter 2017). POC groundwater monitoring wells MW-145U, MW-160U, and MW-161RU were unable to be sampled and analyzed due to declining water levels. Clean Harbors failed to notify the Department in writing and replace any such well that was incapable of yielding representative samples due to declining water levels.
- 128. Clean Harbors submitted a Permit modification request to the Department on June 9, 2017 to correct this violation. On November 1, 2019, the Department approved the Permit modification request to change the monitoring program.

- 129. Unless enjoined by this Court, Clean Harbors will fail to comply with these POC groundwater monitoring requirements.
- 130. Each intentional or negligent violation subjects Clean Harbors to a civil penalty pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25189, subdivision (b).
- 131. Each violation subjects Clean Harbors to a civil penalty pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25189.2, subdivision (b).
- 132. Based on the allegations herein, the Department requests injunctive relief against Clean Harbors pursuant to Health and Safety Code sections 25181 and 25184, and civil penalties against Clean Harbors pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25189, subdivision (b), or Health and Safety Code section 25189.2, subdivision (b), subject to the provisions of Health and Safety Code section 25189.2, subdivision (f), as set forth in the prayer for relief.

THIRTEENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Failure to Follow Background Groundwater Monitoring Schedule) (Health & Saf. Code § 25202, subd. (a); Cal. Code Regs., tit. 22, § 66264.97, subd. (b)(1)(B); Permit Part V, Sec. C.3.a & Part V, Sec. C.1.d & Table V-1)

- 133. The Department realleges Paragraph 1 through 43, inclusive.
- 134. California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66264.97, subdivision (b)(1)(B), provides the requirements for a detection monitoring program related to groundwater that could be contaminated by the Facility. Part V, Section C.3.a. of the Permit requires Clean Harbors to collect and analyze groundwater samples from background monitoring wells identified in Table V-1 of the Permit at least quarterly during the active life of the Facility. In addition, Part V, Section C.1.d of the Permit requires Clean Harbors to notify the Department in writing and replace any such well, if any background monitoring well specified in Table V-1 is incapable of yielding representative samples due to declining water levels. The quarterly sampling is required to commence during the months of February, May, August, and November of each year.
- 135. As a result of the May 15 and 16, 2017 inspection, Department staff determined that background groundwater monitoring well MW-130U ran dry beginning the fourth quarter of 2015 and thus did not yield sufficient groundwater for sampling and analyses. Clean Harbors is required to sample and analyze all background monitoring wells, including MW-130U. By not

and analytical procedures that are designed to ensure that monitoring results provide a reliable

FIFTEENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Failure to Implement Consistent Sampling at Background Monitoring Wells) (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 22, § 66264.97, subd. (e)(4))

- 149. The Department realleges Paragraphs 1 through 43, inclusive.
- 150. California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66264.97, subdivision (e)(4), requires that the water quality monitoring program include and implement consistent sampling and analytical procedures that are designed to ensure that monitoring results provide a reliable indication of water quality at all monitoring points and background monitoring points. At a minimum, the program shall include a detailed description of the procedures and techniques for:

 (A) sample collection (e.g., purging techniques, sampling equipment, and decontamination of sampling equipment); (B) sample preservation and shipment; (C) analytical procedures; and (D) chain of custody control.
- 151. On May 15 and 16, 2017, Department staff determined that Clean Harbors failed to implement consistent sampling procedures at background monitoring wells MW-143U and MW-148I. To wit, samples were inappropriately transferred between Containers, volatile organic analysis vials were overfilled, and samples were not stored correctly, causing an unreliable indication of water quality.
- 152. On May 15 and 16, 2017, Department staff determined that Clean Harbors failed to implement consistent sampling procedures at background monitoring well MW-PRL. For example, samples were inappropriately aerated, volatile organic analysis vials were overfilled, and samples were not stored correctly, causing an unreliable indication of water quality.
- 153. Unless enjoined by this Court, Clean Harbors will fail to implement consistent sampling procedures.
- 154. Each intentional or negligent violation subjects Clean Harbors to a civil penalty pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25189, subdivision (b).
- 155. Each violation subjects Clean Harbors to a civil penalty pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25189.2, subdivision (b).

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156. Based on the allegations herein, the Department requests injunctive relief against Clean Harbors pursuant to Health and Safety Code sections 25181 and 25184, and civil penalties against Clean Harbors pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25189, subdivision (b), or Health and Safety Code section 25189.2, subdivision (b), subject to the provisions of Health and Safety Code section 25189.2, subdivision (f), as set forth in the prayer for relief.

SIXTEENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Failure to Implement Consistent Sampling Procedures During Purging of Background Monitoring Wells) (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 22, § 66264.97, subd. (e)(4))

- 157. The Department realleges Paragraphs 1 through 43, inclusive.
- 158. California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66264.97, subdivision (e)(4), requires that the water quality monitoring program include and implement consistent sampling and analytical procedures that are designed to ensure that monitoring results provide a reliable indication of water quality at all monitoring points and background monitoring points. At a minimum, the program shall include a detailed description of the procedures and techniques for: (A) sample collection (e.g., purging techniques, sampling equipment, and decontamination of sampling equipment); (B) sample preservation and shipment; (C) analytical procedures; and (D) chain of custody control.
- 159. On May 15 and 16, 2017, Department staff determined that Clean Harbors failed to implement consistent sampling procedures during the purging of background monitoring wells MW-102RL and MW-149RI. During purging, the groundwater was highly agitated and aerated prior to sample collection, causing an unreliable indication of water quality.
- 160. Unless enjoined by this Court, Clean Harbors will fail to implement consistent sampling procedures during the purging of background monitoring.
- 161. Each intentional or negligent violation subjects Clean Harbors to a civil penalty pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25189, subdivision (b).
- 162. Each violation subjects Clean Harbors to a civil penalty pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25189.2, subdivision (b).

163. Based on the allegations herein, the Department requests injunctive relief against Clean Harbors pursuant to Health and Safety Code sections 25181 and 25184, and civil penalties against Clean Harbors pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25189, subdivision (b), or Health and Safety Code section 25189.2, subdivision (b), subject to the provisions of Health and Safety Code section 25189.2, subdivision (f), as set forth in the prayer for relief.

SEVENTEENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Failure to Implement Consistent Water Level Measurement and Sampling Procedures at Background Monitoring Wells) (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 22, § 66264.97, subd. (e)(4); Sec. 6.0, Sec. 7.1, & Attachment B2 of the 1995 Sample Analysis Plan)

- 164. The Department realleges Paragraphs 1 through 43, inclusive.
- 165. California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66264.97, subdivision (e)(4), requires that the water quality monitoring program include and implement consistent sampling and analytical procedures that are designed to ensure that monitoring results provide a reliable indication of water quality at all monitoring points and background monitoring points. At a minimum, the program shall include a detailed description of the procedures and techniques for: (A) sample collection (e.g., purging techniques, sampling equipment, and decontamination of sampling equipment); (B) sample preservation and shipment; (C) analytical procedures; and (D) chain of custody control.
- 166. The Permit incorporates Clean Harbors' 1995 Sample Analysis Plan (SAP), which requires specified sampling procedures including, but not limited to, Section 6.0, Section 7.1, and Attachment B2.
- 167. On May 15 and 16, 2017, Department staff determined that Clean Harbors failed to implement consistent water level measurement and sampling procedures at background monitoring wells MW-143U, MW-148I, and MW-PRL. In addition, Clean Harbors failed to comply with Permit conditions in that: (a) Clean Harbors failed to sample in the sequence the sample bottles must be filled, as required by Section 6.0 of the SAP; (b) Clean Harbors failed to

include a "trip blank" sample in each cooler with bottles of volatile organic compounds for analysis, as required by Section 7.1 of the SAP; and (c) Clean Harbors failed to lower the probe slowly into groundwater as to not agitate and aerate the water table or cause the probe to hit the bottom of the well at a fast speed, which can cause the bottom cap of the well to disconnect from the well, as required by Attachment B2 of the SAP.

- 168. Unless enjoined by this Court, Clean Harbors will fail to implement consistent water level measurement and sampling procedures.
- 169. Each intentional or negligent violation subjects Clean Harbors to a civil penalty pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25189, subdivision (b).
- 170. Each violation subjects Clean Harbors to a civil penalty pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25189.2, subdivision (b).
- 171. Based on the allegations herein, the Department requests injunctive relief against Clean Harbors pursuant to Health and Safety Code sections 25181 and 25184, and civil penalties against Clean Harbors pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25189, subdivision (b), or Health and Safety Code section 25189.2, subdivision (b), subject to the provisions of Health and Safety Code section 25189.2, subdivision (f), as set forth in the prayer for relief.

EIGHTEENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Failure to Complete Field Documentation and Maintain the Documentation at the Facility) (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 22, § 66264.97, subd. (e)(4); Section 9.0 & Attachment B2 of the 1995 SAP)

- 172. The Department realleges Paragraphs 1 through 43, inclusive.
- 173. California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66264.97, subdivision (e)(4), requires that the water quality monitoring program include and implement consistent sampling and analytical procedures that are designed to ensure that monitoring results provide a reliable indication of water quality at all monitoring points and background monitoring points. At a minimum, the program shall include a detailed description of the procedures and techniques for: (A) sample collection (e.g., purging techniques, sampling equipment, and decontamination of sampling equipment); (B) sample preservation and shipment; (C) analytical procedures; and (D) chain of custody control.

- 174. The Permit incorporates Clean Harbors' 1995 SAP, which requires specified sampling procedures including, but not limited to, Section 9.0 and Attachment B2. Section 9.0 and Attachment B2 of Clean Harbors' SAP requires that specified field documentation be completed and maintained at the Facility.
- 175. On May 15 and 16, 2017, Department staff determined that Clean Harbors failed to complete field documentation and failed to maintain documentation in files at the Facility including, but not limited to, the following:
- a. For the 1st quarter 2016 "Equipment Calibration Log", forms for Set A for February 2 through February 4, 2016 were not completed;
- b. For the 2nd quarter 2016 "Equipment Calibration Log", for Set A, the afternoon calibration log for May 6, 2016 was not completed;
- c. For the 3rd quarter 2016 "Equipment Calibration Log", for Set A, the equipment number for the turbidity meter was not recorded;
- d. For the 3rd quarter 2016 "Equipment Calibration Log", for Set B, the equipment number for the pH/conductivity and turbidity meters were not recorded;
- e. For the 1st quarter 2016 "Uncorrected Water Level Measuremente' Well Inspection Log," the forms for a field team are missing;
- f. For the 2nd quarter 2016 "Uncorrected Water Level Measuremente Well Inspection Log," the forms for both field teams did not identify the water level meter used; and
- g. For the 4th quarter 2016 "Uncorrected Water Level Measuremented Well Inspection Log," the forms for a field team did not identify the field staff or the water level probe serial number.
- 176. Unless enjoined by this Court, Clean Harbors will fail to comply with field documentation requirements.
- 177. Each intentional or negligent violation subjects Clean Harbors to a civil penalty pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25189, subdivision (b).
- 178. Each violation subjects Clean Harbors to a civil penalty pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25189.2, subdivision (b).

179. Based on the allegations herein, the Department requests injunctive relief against Clean Harbors pursuant to Health and Safety Code sections 25181 and 25184, and civil penalties against Clean Harbors pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25189, subdivision (b), or Health and Safety Code section 25189.2, subdivision (b), subject to the provisions of Health and Safety Code section 25189.2, subdivision (f), as set forth in the prayer for relief.

NINETEENTH CAUSE OF ACTION

(Disposal of Hazardous Wastes at an Unauthorized Location) (Health & Saf. Code § 25203; Permit Part IV, Sec. A.2.c)

- 180. The Department realleges paragraphs 1 through 43, inclusive.
- 181. Health and Safety Code section 25203 provides that it is unlawful for any Person to dispose of a Hazardous Waste except at a Disposal Site or facility of an Owner or Operator who holds a valid Hazardous Waste Facility Permit or other grant of authorization from the Department. Moreover, Part IV, Section A.2.c. of the Permit states that Clean Harbors shall only dispose of Waste in Landfills WMU-28, WMU-33, WMU-34, and WMU-35.
- 182. On November 14, 2018, Department staff observed releases of Hazardous Waste from units within the STU into the STU's Secondary Containment. Department staff also observed trucks moving in and out of the STU with residual Hazardous Wastes on the truck bodies and tires which could be deposited from the trucks outside of the STU Secondary Containment during Transport or tracked-out of the STU Secondary Containment by the truck tires. Department staff also confirmed through sampling that Hazardous Wastes from units within the STU consisting of fine particulates of Hazardous Waste were released from the STU and contaminated areas, including soil, surrounding the STU.
- 183. The release of Hazard Waste to areas outside of the STU were not permitted or authorized by the Department. Each such release is an illegal Disposal of Hazardous Waste.
- 184. On November 14, 2018, Department staff collected a total of twelve (12) samples from the following areas of the Facility: (1) the Secondary Containment areas of the auger shredder and BUBs; (2) the exterior of the auger shredder tower; (3) soil areas outside the STU; (4) the roadway adjacent to the STU; and (5) the roadway leading to the top of WMU-34. All

twelve (12) samples analyzed contained Hazardous Waste constituents. Of the twelve (12)

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TWENTY-FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION

(Unauthorized Treatment of Hazardous Waste Via Encapsulation of Lead-contaminated Waste)

(Health & Saf. Code §§ 25201, subd. (a), 25202, subd. (a); Cal. Code Regs., tit. 22, § 66270.30, subd. (a); Permit Page i, Paragraph 2)

- 198. The Department realleges paragraphs 1 through 43, inclusive.
- 199. Health and Safety Code section 25201, subdivision (a), requires that no Owner or Operator of a Storage facility, Treatment facility, Transfer facility, resource recovery facility, or Disposal Site shall accept, Treat, Store, or Dispose of a Hazardous Waste at the facility, area, or site, unless the Owner or Operator holds a Hazardous Waste Facility Permit or grant of authorization from the Department.
- 200. Health and Safety Code section 25202, subdivision (a), provides the Owner or Operator of a Hazardous Waste Facility who holds a Hazardous Waste Facility Permit must comply with the conditions of the Hazardous Waste Facility Permit, the requirements of the HWCL, and the Title 22 Regulations, including regulations that become effective after the issuance of the Hazardous Waste Facility Permit.
- 201. California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66270.30, subdivision (a), requires that a permittee shall comply with all conditions of the Hazardous Waste Facility Permit. It further provides that any noncompliance with the Hazardous Waste Facility Permit is grounds "for enforcement action, for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification, or for denial of a permit renewal application."
- 202. The Permit authorizes specific types of Treatment of Hazardous Waste. The Department authorizes specific types of Treatment to ensure that the Department can review, analyze, and approve Treatment methods for potential harm to the public or the environment. In addition, the approval process for complex modifications to the Permit undergo scrutiny by the public to allow them an opportunity to comment on and to have knowledge of what is happening in their community.

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site, unless the Owner or Operator holds a Hazardous Waste Facility Permit or grant of authorization from the Department.

- 211. Health and Safety Code section 25202, subdivision (a), provides the Owner or Operator of a Hazardous Waste Facility who holds a Hazardous Waste Facility Permit must comply with the conditions of the Hazardous Waste Facility Permit, the requirements of the HWCL, and the Title 22 Regulations, including regulations that become effective after the issuance of the Hazardous Waste Facility Permit.
- 212. California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66270.30, subdivision (a), requires that a permittee shall comply with all conditions of the Hazardous Waste Facility Permit. It further provides that any noncompliance with the Hazardous Waste Facility Permit is grounds "for enforcement action, for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification, or for denial of a permit renewal application."
- 213. On October 15 and 16, 2019, Department staff observed Clean Harbors utilizing clean fill soil for the Treatment of diquid, Non-RCRA Hazardous Waste in a BUB (Bay #1) that is permitted to store Hazardous Waste. Clean Harbors used clean fill soil to solidify approximately 2,200 gallons of liquid, Non-RCRA Hazardous Wastes containing nickel within Bay #1. A representative of Clean Harbors stated to Department staff that after the liquid was solidified, it would be transferred to the skip hoist and then into the auger shredder. Reagent would be added to further Treat the solidified Non-RCRA Hazardous Waste in the auger shredder. The treated Waste was Disposed of in WMU-35.
- 214. The solidification Treatment process was not performed at a point authorized by the Permit.
- 215. Unless enjoined by this Court, Clean Harbors will Treat Hazardous Wastes at points not authorized by the Permit.
- 216. Each intentional or negligent Treatment of Hazardous Waste at a point that is not authorized by the Permit subjects Clean Harbors to a civil penalty pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25189, subdivision (e).

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1	4. Any additional relief that the Court deems appropriate.	
2	Dated: June 13, 2023	Respectfully Submitted,
3		ROB BONTA Attorney General of California
4		CHRISTIE VOSBURG Supervising Deputy Attorney General
5		Supervising Deputy Attorney General
6		Original signed by Thomas Schumann
7		Thomas Schumann
8		Deputy Attorney General
9		Attorneys for People of the State of California, ex. rel. Meredith Williams, Director, Department of Toxic Substances Control
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