CRANE'S WASTE OIL, INC.

Operations Plan

Version # 2

Renewal Date 12/27/2007

SECTION I – FACILITY IDENTIFICATION / LOCATION

A. FACILITY IDENTIFICATION

1. Facility name: Crane's Waste Oil, Inc.

2. EPA ID number: CAD 980 813 980

3. Address (street, city, state, county, zip code) Not a mailing address
16095 Highway 178, Weldon, CA 93283

4. Telephone number: 760 378.3010

5. The existing facility is located in an area zoned M-2, medium industrial, and is located within the Ladd Ready Mix Concrete Company.

Surrounding Land Uses

School – 3 Miles away
Southfork Elementary School
6401 Fay Ranch Road
Weldon, CA 93283 760 378-4000

Southfork Middle School

6401 Fay Ranch Road
Weldon, CA 93283 760-378-1300

Hospital – 4.6 Miles away
Kern Valley Hospital
6412 Laurel Ave.
Mt. Mesa, CA 93240 760 379-2681

Place of Worship - 1.61 Miles
Kern River Valley Christian Church
14900 Highway 178, Lake Isabella, CA 760-378-3780

Ladd Ready Mixed Concrete Co
16095 Highway 178, Weldon, CA (0.01 miles away)
760-378-2444

South Lake-Weldon Fire Dept
9000 Navajo Ave, Weldon, CA (0.28 miles away)
760-378-3055

Sierra Vista Restaurant
16575 Highway 178, Weldon, CA (0.29 miles away)
760-378-2923

KOA Kampgrounds
15627 Highway 178, Weldon, CA (0.31 miles away)
760-378-2001

US Post Office
5765 Vista Grande Dr, Weldon, CA (0.82 miles away)
760-378-2175

Trade Winds Water Assn
5444 Hooper Rd, Weldon, CA (0.98 miles away)
760-378-4642

Lakeside Rental & Repair
15408 Highway 178, Weldon, CA (1.04 miles away)
760-378-2500

Rostens Kennels
15301 Highway 178, Weldon, CA (0.02 miles away)
760-378-3118

6. Run off from the area drains to the South Fork of the Kern River which flows approximately one mile into Lake Isabella. The nearest well is located 3000 feet away and is screened at a depth of 100 feet. Groundwater is located at a depth of approximately 40 feet. This site is compatible with the surrounding area.

CWO has a Contingency Plan in place and employees have been instructed in good housekeeping practices that are incorporated into their daily activities. This operation plan is for the renewal of an existing Standardized Permit Small Quantity C and with no proposed changes from the existing permit with regard to the facility and/or its operations. The CWO facility and operations to remain the same.

B. PREPARER OF STANDARDIZED PERMIT APPLICATION

1. Crane's Waste Oil, Inc.
2. Janet Crane, President
3. Work telephone number: 760 378.3010
4. Original signatures of the person responsible and date

Janet Crane — 3/11/2009

Signature — Date

C. OWNER / OPERATOR SIGNATURES AND CERTIFICATION

1. The following facility operator certification is required under California Code of Regulations (CCR), title22, section 66270.11(d):

   "I certify under penalty of law that this document and all attachments were prepared under my direction or supervision in accordance with a system designed to assure that qualified personnel properly gather and evaluate the information submitted. Based on my inquiry of the person or persons who manage the system, or those persons directly responsible for gathering the information, the information submitted is, to be the best of my knowledge and belief, true, accurate, and complete. I further certify that the property owner has been informed that a hazardous waste facility will be operated on the premises. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting false information, including the possibility of fine and imprisonment for knowing violations.

Janet Crane	Janet Crane	3/11/2009
Owner, Print Name and Signature		Date
Janet Crane	Janet Crane	3/11/2009
Operator, Print Name and Signature		Date

D. FACILITY LOCATION MAP AND SITE LAYOUT DIAGRAM

A written assessment of the containment systems has been certified by an independent, qualified, professional engineer registered in California. In this assessment, the engineer certifies that the containment system satisfies the requirements of sections 66264.175, 66264.193,66270.15 and 66270.16, 22 California Code of Regulations. Safe management practices, operating procedures, inspection program, and the facility's emergency plan will ensure environmentally safe operations.

Area 1 consists of two above ground steel tank trailers located within a concrete secondary containment structure. The largest of the oval shaped tanks is 7' 6" wide and 40' long. (Tank #1) Beside and parallel to it is a 7' – 6" wide by 22' – 6" long tank. (Tank #2) The capacities of the tanks are 9200 and 4000 gallons, respectively. Storage space is provided for twenty 55 gallon drums. One drum of oily solids is

generated at the site during the cleaning of truck filter baskets and drips. Area 1 is a rectangular containment system 20' wide by 50' long. The base of the system is a 4" thick concrete slab embedded with 6 x 6 10/10 wire mesh. A 17" to 23" high by 6" thick concrete curb is constructed around the perimeter of the base. A 4" wide continuous metal strip is perpendicular to the joint between the base and the curb to prevent the horizontal joint from leaking.

Access to CWO, which is located in the Ladd Redimix Concrete facility property, is made through the gates from State Highway 178, which is open during business hours but are kept locked to prevent unauthorized access when the facility is unattended. The hazardous waste service area is not open to the public. A security fence is located around the regulated unit at the facility.

E. LEGAL DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY

CWO leases a portion of property located within the Ladd Redimix property, identified as Kern County Assessor's Parcel No. 426-040-15. The corresponding legal description of the Property Owners property recorded by Kern County is T26S R. 34E Sec 20. The East 542.67 feet of said Southwest Quarter as measured at right angles to the East Line thereof. Lying Northerly of the Northerly right of way Line of California State Highway VI-Ker-57-1. Also known as VI-Ker 178 and lying Southerly of the Corp of Engineers property condemned by Decree recorded Nov 13, 1952 in Book 2003 Page 493, Official Records of Kern County.

SECTION II – FACILITY OPERATION AND HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICE

A. Safe management practices, operating procedures, inspection program, and the facility's emergency plan will ensure environmentally safe operation.
CWO transfer station operates a hazardous waste storage and transfer facility to collect; bulk, store, and transfer used oil, Oily/Water, and used antifreeze from offsite generators. The facility has been operating at the site since 1981. Hazardous wastes manifested to the CWO facility will be stored and transferred only. All hazardous wastes manifested to the CWO facility will be stored at the site for no more than one year and will be transported to a permitted treatment facility for recycling or disposal.

CWO requires drivers to follow Standard Operating Procedures for the loading and unloading of wastes. The drivers are required to wear personal protective equipment such as gloves and eye protection when handling wastes. The driver is required to be in attendance of his/her vehicle during loading and unloading operations. No smoking is allowed at the site. All drips are required to be cleaned up immediately with the spill equipment provided at the site. All liquid wastes are transferred through a system of above ground steel piping utilizing the truck pump. The pipe and tank integrity are inspected each work day and tanks and piping are serviced as needed.

Waste oils, oily wastewater, and spent antifreeze are picked up by trucks from approved customers. A truck empties its load to the appropriate storage container at the transfer facility. The truck driver conducts a visual inspection of the storage container level and containment area on a daily basis. When a storage container is near capacity, the contents of the storage container is pumped into the truck and transfers the waste oil, waste oily-water or spent antifreeze to approved recycling facilities.

The authorized hazardous waste management activities conducted by CWO under the current Standardized Permit consist of collecting used oil and spent antifreeze from generators via manifest, using registered hazardous waste transporters. The waste petroleum oil and spent antifreeze are classified as California-Only, non-resource Conservation Recovery Act (RCRA) hazardous wastes due to toxicity. CWO does not accept any RCRA hazardous wastes for treatment or storage.

Under the facility's current status, CWO is authorized to operate two portable tank trailers with a capacity of 9,200 and 4,000 gallons. The 9,200 gallon storage container (tank 1) holds used oil only. The 4,000 gallon storage container (tank 2) has dual compartments of 2,000 gallons each and holds waste antifreeze an/or oily waste-water. Each compartment of used antifreeze and/or oily water shall be completely emptied and allowed sufficient time for the container to drain in order to satisfy the "empty" standard before filling with used antifreeze and/or oily water to prevent mixing

of hazardous waste pursuant to CCR, title 22, section 66261.7. CWO does not accept any RCRA hazardous wastes for treatment, storage, or disposal. There are no ignitable, reactive or incompatible wastes stored therefore there is no adverse effect on human health and/or the environment.

The tank trailers are located in a bermed, waterproof-sealed poured concrete slab with perimeter walls that act as the secondary containment system. Additionally, the facility stores twenty 55 gallon drums of antifreeze. One drum of NON RCRA solid hazardous waste may be stored in the secondary containment area. The maximum storage capacity for drum storage in Unit One is 1,100 gallons. The two portable tank trailers with a total capacity of 13,200 gallons in Unit One

CWO tank trucks are registered with DTSC to transport hazardous waste. The waste oil and antifreeze transferred to and from the tank trailers by means of a closed system of hoses, pipes, pumps, and valves. In this closed system, all hose joints and connections are gasketed with impervious materials and all hoses are fitted with dry disconnect type of couplings. Only trained personnel are allowed to handle or initiate transfer of waste materials,. Standard Facility Operating Procedures require the presences of a competent trained attendant during operations.

The facility's parking and traffic areas are lighted by the cement plants lighting system. Trucks are equipped with spot lights on tank trucks for clear vision of loading and unloading operation procedures.

Access to CWO, located in the Ladd Redimix Concrete facility property, is made through the gates from State Highway 178, which is open during business hours but are kept locked to prevent unauthorized access when the facility is unattended. The hazardous waste service area is not open to the public. A security fence is located around the regulated unit at the facility.

CWO's PROCESS FLOW CHART
USED OIL, USED ANTIFREEZE, OILY WASTE WATER

1. Receiving Used Oil
Test for halogen solvents
as a screening test for non-oil
wastes using EPA Method 9076,
9077, or 8010 prior to off load

|

2.
Unload used oil
From truck to
Tank # 1

|

3.
Test for halogen solvents prior
To loading using EPA test Method
Load bulk used
Oil truck from Tank #1

1. Receiving Antifreeze,
Oily Wastewater, Visual,
odor screening, check color,
and/or pH strip.

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2.
Unload used antifreeze
and/or Oily Wastewater
to Tank #2. No mixing.

|

3.
Visual inspection. Load
bulk antifreeze and/or
oily waste water to truck
from Tank #2

SECTION III – WASTE ANALYSIS PLAN

The Waste Analysis Plan is to characterize each waste stream to ensure that the transfer facility is authorized to manage the waste generated or received. CWO has sampling criteria for pre-acceptance for each incoming shipment. Hazardous wastes manifested to the CWO facility will be stored and transferred only and will not be treated. All hazardous wastes will be stored at the site for no more than one year and will be transported to a permitted treatment facility for recycling or disposal.

CWO requires drivers to follow Standard Operating Procedures for the loading and unloading of wastes. The drivers are required to wear personal protective equipment such as gloves and eye protection when handling wastes. The driver is required to be in attendance of him/her vehicle during loading and unloading operations. No smoking is allowed at the site. All drips are required to be cleaned up immediately with the spill equipment provided at the site. All liquid wastes are transferred through a system of above ground steel piping utilizing the truck pump. The pipe and tank integrity are inspected each work day and tanks and piping are serviced as needed.

A. *Description of Waste Stream Types and Waste Stream Letter*

	Names of Waste Streams	**USEPA Waste Codes**	**California Waste Codes**	**Hazards**	**Hazardous Constituents**	**Process or industry that generates the waste**
A	Used Oil/Mixed Oil	n/a	221	Possible heavy metals	Possible heavy metals	Automotive service Centers, Government facilities, Collection Centers, Industrial Centers
B	Oily Water	n/a	223, 133,134,135	Possible heavy metals	Water contaminated with oil, hydrocarbons	Rinsate from oil storage tanks, industrial oil/water separators, clarifiers, sumps, and storm water

C	Used Antifreeze	n/a	133,134, 135,	Possible heavy metals	Possible heavy metals	Automotive service Centers, Government facilities, Collection Centers, Industrial Centers
D	NON RCRA Solids	n/a	223, 352	Possible heavy metals	Contaminated with oil, hydrocarbons	Spill cleanup residue, floor sweepings, and other oily debris from automotive, transportation, and industrial facilities, oily debris from onsite cleaning of truck filer baskets

B. Pre-Acceptance Criteria

The CWO Facility requires generators to provide waste profiles before receiving and managing of waste. The receipt that is used at each pick up is also used as a profile form. The generator is required to certify that the description of the waste is true and correct and can use his/her knowledge of the waste generated or documented data, laboratory results to obtain a detailed chemical and physical analysis of representative sample of the waste. Incoming wastes are sampled by a grab sample for possible future testing if contaminants are suspected.

WASTE STREAM USED OIL - Pre-Acceptance Criteria

Pre-acceptance criteria	**Test Method**	**Acceptable Results**
Color	observation	Light brown/Black
Total Organic Halides	EPA Method 9076, 9077, or 8010	Less than 1,000 ppm, unless rebuttable
Halides	Halogen Sniffer	Indicates Halides

Used Oil - Total Halogen Testing

1. CWO shall determine, prior to accepting used oil, whether the used oil contains more than 1,000 ppm total halogens by testing each shipment of used oil for total halogens as specified in California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66279.90(a) in accordance with California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66279.10(a)(4).

2. a. When the Permittee has determined that a used oil shipment contains More than 1,000 ppm total halogens, the Permittee:
   (1) shall reject the load pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25160.6 and any other applicable requirements; or
   (2) may seek to demonstrate that the rebuttable presumption under California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66279.10(a), should be rebutted pursuant to California Code of Regulation, title 22, section 66279.10(b).

   If the Permittee seeks to rebut the presumption by demonstrating that the used oil does not in fact contain halogenated hazardous waste pursuant to California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66279.10(b), b) (1) and (2), the Permittee shall follow the applicable procedures in condition G.2.c below.

   b. The Permittee may only accept a used oil shipment containing more than 1000 ppm total halogens and manage it as used oil when the rebuttable presumption has been rebutted pursuant to California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66279.10(b), (b)(1) and (2) using the procedures in condition G.2.c. below or based on California Code of Regulations, title 22,section 66279.10 (b)(3), (4), or (5).

   c. The Permittee shall use the following options for rebutting the rebuttable presumption pursuant to California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66279.10(b), (b)(1) and (2).

      Option 1.
      For used oil received from a single generator and when the generator provides a Waste Profile Sheet. The Permittee may not use this option when the generator is a commercial oil change operation, auto repair shop, or collection center where the used oil may have come from different sources.

         (A) The Permittee may rebut the rebuttable presumption pursuant to California Code of Regulations, title 22, section

66279.10(b), (b)(1) and (2) only through analytical testing in accordance with the test methods specified in California

Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66279.90(b), or by complying with conditions G.2.c.(1)(B) through (G) below, which are the only other means of demonstrating that the used oil does not contain halogenated hazardous waste for purposes of California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66279.10(b), (b)(1) and (2) and this Permit;

(B) The Permittee shall obtain from the generator or transporter a copy of the Generator's Waste Profile Worksheet (GWPW), attached to the manifest;

(C) The Permittee shall review this documentation and confirm in the operating log that the GWPW:

i) is less than 365 days old,
ii) is based on a representative sample of the waste;
iii) was analyzed by a laboratory certified in accordance with the Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program by using the test methods specified in California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66279.90(b);

(D) The Permittee shall obtain a written certification from the generator that the generator repeats the waste testing and certification process outlined in condition G.2.c.(1)(C) above at least every 365 days;

(E) The Permittee shall review the documentation discussed above and place it into the operating record. This documentation must contain a certification made by the generator that the used oil was not mixed with any halogenated hazardous wastes so that the rebuttable presumption may be rebutted pursuant to California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66279.10(b), (b)(1) and (2);

(F) The Permittee shall confirm in the operating log that the GWPW is on file at the Facility; and

(G) The Permittee shall maintain copies of all documentation required in conditions G.2.c.(1)(B) through (F) above at the Facility.

Option 2.
For used oil received from a single generator and when the generator does not provide a Waste Profile Sheet, the Permittee may rebut the presumption only through analytical testing in accordance with the test methods specified in California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66279.90(b) accompanied by a determination that the rebuttable presumption is rebutted pursuant to California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66279.10(b), (b)(1) and (2). (3)

Option 3.
For used oil received from multiple generators and when the transporter provides fingerprint test data for each generator using EPA Test Method 9077.

(A) The Permittee may only rebut the rebuttable presumption through analytical testing in accordance with the test methods specified in California Code of regulations, title 22, section 66279.90(b) or by demonstrating that the used oil does not contain halogenated hazardous waste by satisfying condition G.2.c.(3)(B) below.

(B) The Permittee shall obtain the fingerprint test data referenced in G.2.c.(3) above from the transporter; and
(i) For any generator whose used oil has a concentration that exceeds 1000 ppm total halogens, the Permittee shall receive and have on file proper documentation and follow the procedures in Option 1 above; and
(ii) The finger print test data shall demonstrate that the used oil collected from all the other generators has concentrations at or below 1000 ppm total halogens.

Option 4. For used oil received from multiple generators and when the transporter cannot provide fingerprint data for each generator using EPA Test Method 9077, but the transporter has collected individual samples from each generator and retained the samples along with the load.
(A) The Permittee may rebut the rebuttable presumption only through analytical testing in accordance with the test

methods specified in California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66279.90(b) or by demonstrating that the used oil does not contain halogenated hazardous waste by satisfying the conditions in (i) and (ii) below.

(i) The Permittee shall obtain the individual retained samples from the transporter and test the retained samples using EPA Test Method 9077; and

(ii) For any generator whose used oil has a concentration that exceeds 1000 ppm total halogens, the Permittee shall receive and have proper documentation on file prior to acceptance and follow the procedure in Option 1 above.

Option 5. For used oil received from multiple generators and when the transporter cannot provide fingerprint data or retained samples as discussed in Options 3 and 4 above, the Permittee may rebut the rebuttable presumption only through analytical testing in accordance with the test methods specified in California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66279.90(b) accompanied by a determination that the rebuttable presumption is rebutted pursuant to California Code of Regulations, title 22, section

2) For any generator whose used oil has a concentration that exceeds 1000ppm total halogens, the Permittee shall receive and have proper documentation on file prior to acceptance and follow the procedure in Option 1 above.

- ***WASTE STREAM – OILY WATER***

Oily water is profiled by the generator prior to pick up.. A profile and any lab analysis (State Certified Laboratory) is reviewed to determine if it is a NON RCRA hazardous waste. Since the waste has been profiled by the generator, and approved prior to pick up, the driver does a visual inspection of the waste to ensure that the waste is consistent with the profile. Prior to unloading at the CWO site, the waste profile and any lab analysis is reviewed to determine if it is a NON RCRA hazardous waste. The facility operator does a visual inspection of the waste to ensure that the waste is consistent with the profile.

Oily Water Pre-Acceptance Criteria

Pre-acceptance criteria	Test Method	Acceptable Results
Color	observation	Clear to dark brown
Total Organic Halides	EPA Method 9076, 9077, or 8010	Less than 1,000 ppm, unless rebuttable

- ***WASTE STREAM - USED ANTIFREEZE***

Used antifreeze is picked up in drums or in a tank truck and delivered to CWO for consolidation. The pickup driver observes the waste and performs a visual and odor screening to identify non-antifreeze compounds prior to leaving the generators site. Waste which looks unusual is either tested using a pH test strip or rejected. CWO may request waste analyses from customers with potential suspected contaminants. The generator is required to certify that the description of the waste is true and correct and is required to disclose the presence of contaminants in the waste stream. The receipt that is used at each pick up is also used as a profile form. Incoming wastes are sampled by a grab sample for possible future testing if contaminants are suspected.

Used Antifreeze Pre-Acceptance Criteria

Pre-acceptance criteria	Test Method	Acceptable Results
Color	Visual	Yellow / Green
pH	pH paper or meter	2 <pH<12.5

- ***WASTE STREAM – OILY SOLIDS***

Oily debris is generated at the site during the cleaning of truck filter baskets, floor sweeps and when cleaning up drips with spill absorbent material. Truck filter baskets are used on vehicles to filter the used oil to keep debris and solids from damaging the PTO pump. The oily solids are placed in a 55 gallon drum and solidified with absorbent material. The waste is profiled and shipped out in the 55 gallon drums as NON RCRA Hazardous Waste to an approved facility.

Oily Solids Pre-acceptance Criteria

Pre-acceptance criteria	Test Method	Acceptable Results
Color	observation	Brown/Black
Generator Knowledge	Profile	NON RCRA Hazardous Waste

C. Inspection and Finger-printing

Prior to accepting any used oil at the CWO facility, each incoming shipment is tested for total organic halides. The purpose of this test is to determine if the used oil has been contaminated with RCRA listed chlorinated solvent wastes. The used oil is homogeneous; therefore only one grab is needed for a sample. The driver will observe the waste and perform a visual and odor screening to identify non oil compounds. The sample is also used to determine whether the waste matches the identity of the waste specified on the accompanying manifest or shipping paper.

If the chlorine analytical results indicate the waste oil exceeds the 1000 ppm all operations stop and the load will be rejected and reflected on the manifest. Any high halides would be handled as hazardous waste oil and be transported to a licensed hazardous waste facility.

The test methods that may be used to test for total organic halides in used oil are U.S. EPA Methods 9076, 9077, or 8010. If when using EPA 9077 (Halogen test Kit) the sample turns clear to light gray, there may be too much water in the sample for this kit. CWO will pull another sample and run another test or use the Dexsil Hydroclor-Q (or equivalent). The driver is to acknowledge any discrepancies on volumes of waste transported and received at the CWO facility and log test results on receiving ticket.

Waste Stream A: Used Oil

Analysis	Test Method
Color	Visual
Total Organic Halides	Clor D-tec,Dexsil Hydroclor-Q or other test kits approved by DTSC

D.
To ensure the outgoing shipment can be accepted by designated treatment, storage or disposal (TSD facilities) the CWO facility tests the incoming used oil shipment using test Methods 9076, 9077, 8010 for total organic halides in used oil.

E.
The CWO facility also requires the generator to submit a new waste profile data when the facility is notified or has reason to believe that the generator's process or operation has changed. CWO may request waste analyses from customers with potential suspected contaminants. The receipt that is used at each pick up is also used as a profile form which is required from generators before CWO can receive and manage the waste. The generator is required to certify that the description of the waste is true and correct and can use his/her knowledge of the waste generated.

CWO accepts waste primarily from established customers who perform their own engine fluid draining from automotive/truck repair shops. As a rural transfer facility, CWO does not have immediate access to a laboratory to run PCB testing or the storage capacity to halt operations in order to run PCB analysis. With a storage capacity of 9200 gallons for used oil and collection trucks that need to be filled and emptied daily this would by far have a negative impact on the environment as well as a devastating financial impact on the CWO facility. CWO requires that all consolidated loads of used oil go to a treatment and/or recycling facility and be tested per their WAP for PCB's.

SECTION IV – FACILITY DESIGN (STORAGE)

A written assessment of the containment systems has been certified by an independent, qualified, professional engineer registered in California. In this assessment, the engineer certifies that the containment system satisfies the requirements of sections 66264.175, 66264.193, 66270.15 and 66270.16, title 22 California Code of Regulations. Safe management practices, operating procedures, inspection program, and the facility's emergency plan will ensure environmentally safe operation.

The storage area for hazardous waste consists of two above ground steel tank trailers located within a water proof sealed concrete secondary containment structure. The rectangular containment system is 20' wide by 50' long. The base of the system is a 4" thick concrete slab embedded with 6 x 6 10/10 wire mesh. A 17" to 23" high by 6" thick concrete curb is constructed around the perimeter of the base with perimeter walls that act as the secondary containment. A 4" wide continuous metal strip is perpendicular to the joint between the base and the curb to prevent the horizontal joint from leaking.

The largest of the oval shaped tanks is 7' 6" wide and 40' long. Beside and parallel to it is a 7' – 6" wide by 22' – 6" long tank. The capacities of the tanks are 9200 and 4000 gallons, respectively. The 9,200 gallon storage container (tanker 1) holds used oil only. The 4,000 gallon storage container (tanker 2) has dual compartments of 2,000 gallons each and holds waste antifreeze and/or oily waste-water. Under the terms of the Standardized Permit, each compartment of used antifreeze and/or oily water shall be completely emptied and allowed sufficient time for the container to drain in order to satisfy the "empty" standard before filling with used antifreeze and/or oily water to prevent mixing of hazardous waste. [CCR, title 22, section 66261.7]

The waste oil and antifreeze is transferred to and from the tank trailers by means of a closed system of hoses, pipes, pumps, and valves. In this closed system, all hose joints and connections are gasketed with impervious materials and all hoses are fitted with dry disconnect type of couplings.

Storage space is provided for twenty 55 gallon approved DOT drums. One drum for oily solids generated at the site during the cleaning of truck filter baskets and oil drips.

The authorized hazardous waste management activities conducted by CWO under the current Standardized Permit consist of collecting used oils and spent antifreeze from generators via manifest, using registered hazardous waste transporters. The waste petroleum oil and spent antifreeze are classified as California-Only, non-Resource Conservation Recovery Act (NON RCRA) hazardous wastes due to toxicity. CWO does not accept any RCRA hazardous wastes for treatment or storage. Under the facility's current status, CWO is authorized to operate two portable tank trailers with a capacity of 9,200 and 4,000 gallons.

Additionally, the facility stores twenty 55 gallon approved DOT (Department of Transportation) storage drums of antifreeze. One drum of NON RCRA solid hazardous waste may be stored in the secondary containment area. The Maximum storage capacity for drum storage in Area One is 1,100 gallons. There are no pressure controls as they are operated at atmosphere pressure.

A. STORAGE AREAS FOR DRUMS / CONTAINERS / TANKS / OTHER DEVICES

The current authorized hazardous waste management activities conducted by CWO consist of collecting used waste oils and spent antifreeze from generators via manifest, using registered hazardous waste transporters. The waste petroleum oil and spent antifreeze are classified as California only NON RCRA (Resource Conservation Recovery Act) hazardous wastes due to toxicity. CWO does not accept any RCRA hazardous wastes for treatment, storage, or disposal. There are no ignitable, reactive or incompatible wastes stored.

Under the current Permit, CWO is authorized to operate two above ground steel portable tank trailers located within a concrete secondary containment structure. The largest of the oval shaped tanks is 7' 6" wide and 40' long. Beside and parallel to it is a 7' – 6" wide by 22' – 6" long tank. The capacities of the tanks are 9200 and 4000 gallons, respectively. The 9,200 gallon storage container (tanker 1) holds used oil only. The 4,000 gallon storage container (tanker 2) has dual compartments of 2,000 gallons each and holds waste antifreeze and/or oily waste-water. The facility stores twenty 55- gallon D.O.T. drums of antifreeze and one drum of NON RCRA solid hazardous waste. A minimum aisle space of two (2) feet is maintained to allow for movement of emergency equipment and personnel. Containers containing hazardous waste are not stacked more than one container high.

The storage tanks sit on supports which elevate the bottom of the tanks above the concrete. The design standard used for both storage container designs and construction are based on Department of Transportation requirements. All materials of construction for tanks and piping are in general commercial use. The maximum storage capacity for drum storage in Container Storage Area 1 is 1,100 gallons.

Unit 1 consists of two above ground steel tank trailers located within a concrete secondary containment structure. The largest of the oval shaped tanks is 7' 6" wide and 40' long. Beside and parallel to it is a 7' – 6" wide by 22' – 6" long tank. Storage space is provided for twenty 55 gallon drums. One drum of oily solids is generated at the site during the cleaning of truck filter baskets and drips. Unit 1 rectangular containment system is 20' wide by 50' long. The base of the system is a 4" thick concrete slab embedded with 6 x 6 10/10 wire mesh and is coated with an impermeability coating. A 17" to 23" high by 6" thick concrete curb is constructed

around the perimeter of the base. A 4" wide continuous metal strip is perpendicular to the joint between the base and the curb to prevent the horizontal joint from leaking.

B. HAZARDOUS WASTES STORED

Common Waste Chemical Name	California Waste Code	Specific Gravity	Flash	pH	Color
USED OIL	221	0.87	200 degrees	6	Brown/Black
OILY WATER	133, 134, 135, 223	.89 - .99	N/A	6-9	Clear/Black
USED ANTIFREEZE	133,134,135	1.0 - 1.1+	N/A	5-10	Varies
NON RCRA SOLIDS	223, 352	N/A	200 degrees	N/A	Brown/Black

C. STORAGE DEVICE / EQUIPMENT

Unit 1 consists of two above ground steel DOT approved tank trailers located within a concrete secondary containment structure. The largest of the oval shaped tanks is 7' 6" wide and 40' long. Beside and parallel to it is a 7' – 6" wide by 22' – 6" long tank both operated at atmospheric pressure and will be kept on site. The capacities of the tanks are 9200 and 4000 gallons, respectively. The 9,200 gallon storage container (tanker 1) holds used oil only. The 4,000 gallon storage container (tanker 2) has dual compartments of 2,000 gallons each and holds waste antifreeze and/or oily waste-water. Storage space is provided for twenty 55 gallon drums of spent antifreeze. One drum of oily solids generated at the site during the cleaning of truck filter baskets and oil drips.

D. SECONDARY CONTAINMENT SYSTEM FOR STORAGE AREA

Secondary containment system is a rectangular 20' wide by 50' long waterproof-sealed concrete slab. The base of the system is a 4" thick concrete slab embedded with 6 x 6 10/10 wire mesh. A 17" to 23" high by 6" thick concrete curb is constructed around the perimeter of the base. A 4" wide continuous metal strip is perpendicular to the joint between the base and the curb to prevent the horizontal joint from leaking.

The provision for a 25 year, 24 hour storm has been included in the design. The 24 hour 25 year rainfall for Weldon is 2.59 per Bill Mork, State Climatologist.

CALCULTIONS FOR SECONDARY CONTAINMENT

Tank #1	=	9200 gallons
Tank #2	=	4000 gallons
20 (55) gallon Drums	=	1100 gallons
		14300 total gallons

10% of aggregate = 1430 gallons
Largest Tank = 9200 gallons
Required Volume = 9200 gallons

Containment 50' x 20' 3" x 20" x 7.48 gal/ft3 is 12622 gross gallons
Rain of 2.59 in 24 hour 25 year storm is 1635 gallons
Volume lost due to drums = 550 gallons
Volume lost due to tank supports = 100 gallons
Total = 650 gallons

NET CONTAINMENT = 12622 - (1635 + 650) = 10337 gallons

Required volume of 9200 gallons is less than the net containment of 10337 gallons and meets the requirements for secondary containment. The facility is not subject to run-on, as the secondary containment walls are higher than grade and prevent both run on and run off. Safe management practices, operating procedures, inspection program, and the facility's flood emergency plan will insure environmentally safe operations.

E. STORAGE OF IGNITABLE, CORROSIVE, OR REACTIVE HAZARDOUS WASTE

CWO facility will not transfer, or store ignitable, corrosive, or reactive wastes.

SECTION V – FACILITY DESIGN (TREATMENT)

N/A

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SECTION VI – TRAINING PLAN

A. PERSONNEL TRAINING

In order to meet the requirement for training pertaining to hazardous waste management procedures, all facility personnel will have adequate training to perform their duties safely and in compliance with regulatory standards., In addition, training pertaining to the facility's contingency plan and emergency procedures is required in order to meet the requirements of the Department.

The training program ensures that employees have or will have acquired the necessary training and management skills needed to perform their jobs in a competent manner that well protect human health and the environment.

All employees performing job activities related to hazardous waste management receive traditional classroom training, and training from outside facilities.

A written training plan will be maintained at the Corporate Office. Training records are maintained at the facility for all current and former personnel and are retained for at least 3 years after the last date of employment.

B. TRAINING PROGRAM

A systematic training program ensures a hazmat employee has familiarity with equipment, Contingency Plan, emergency response, self protective measures, accident procedures, loading and unloading, manifests, inspection of vehicles and containers, hazardous properties of products handled.

The CWO facility promotes safety and environmental management by educating and training employees in safety procedures in compliance with State of California requirements. The program also includes assignment- specific training which is designed to correspond with actual tasks performed while on the job.

C. PERSONNEL REQUIRED COMPLETING PROGRAM

The 40 hour Hazwhopper training program is required for all new employees that work in the transportation of hazardous waste with an annual 8 hour refresher course; Employees are required to successfully complete the training program within 6 months of employment or after a change in position. The Program is directed by Westec, Shafter, CA. or an approved training facility or instructor.

A supervisor who is skilled in the current methods of facility operation and knowledgeable about principles of hazardous waste management may also serve as an on-the job trainer.

The program developed for training employees in the safe handling of hazardous wastes has also been the purchase of video tapes from J.J.Keller as well as the 40 hour Hazwhopper course. This visual training technique has been proven effective as well as the annual refresher classes at Westec or in house. Training video tapes are played as needed at the facility and are made available for employee reviewing at any time. The video tape is used as the basis or framework for training personnel in the proper procedures, equipment, and systems to be used in managing hazardous wastes. Examples of appropriate training: hazardous waste identification; sampling and analysis; shipment of hazardous wastes; manifesting; record keeping.

The training instructor is a qualified person who has been trained in hazardous waste management and safety procedures.

All personnel associated with the management of hazardous wastes are required to successfully complete a program of instruction that trains them to perform their duties safely and in compliance with regulatory requirements. Until the employee has competed this training, he/she may not work in an unsupervised position.

All personnel who are reassigned to new duties undergo retraining in their job-specific activities within six months of change of duty. The duties and responsibilities of each position involved in the hazardous waste management process are as follows:

- All driver employees "encounter" hazardous wastes as part of their normal job responsibilities. These wastes include used oils, used antifreeze, contaminated soils, and used oil filters. Transportation Drivers assigned with transportation are directly responsible for the movement and direction of shipments of hazardous waste on the facility property and on the highways. Each transportation driver's daily duties include: driving trucks, loading and unloading of used oil, used oil filters and used antifreeze, securing loads, and vehicle safety inspections, etc. Each driver is issued protective work uniforms and personal protective equipment.

- Office employees are trained in manifesting, documentation, TQR reports, hazardous waste management.

Contingency Plan Implementation. This training program is designed to ensure that personnel not only handle hazardous waste in a safe manner but also properly respond to emergency situations. The program trains hazardous waste handling management personnel to maintain compliance under normal operating conditions and emergency conditions. Additional training programs and subjects may be added from time to time to the Training Plan.

Training elements addressing non-routine and emergency situations include:

- Procedure for locating, using, inspecting, and replacing facility emergency equipment,
- Response to fire or explosions. Although the nature of the hazardous wastes handled at the facility present a minimal fire hazard, the emergency coordinator will notify all facility personnel and call (911) if it is determined that the emergency could be a groundwater contamination. Incidents and procedures for containing, controlling, and mitigating spills would be implemented.

Hazmat employees shall successfully complete a program of classroom instruction or on the job two week training period. Under the direct supervision of a properly trained and knowledgeable hazmat employee, which teaches operators of vehicles hazardous waste management procedures that ensures an employee can recognize and identify hazardous materials and can respond effectively to emergencies by familiarizing them with emergency procedures and equipment. The company's policy on the use of protective clothing, safety equipment to prevent accidental work exposures, releases to the environment of hazardous wastes is introduced.

All personnel associated with the management of hazardous wastes are required to successfully complete a program of instruction that trains them to perform their duties safely and in compliance with regulatory requirements. In order to meet the requirement for training pertaining to hazardous waste management procedures, courses pertaining to the following topics are examples of a properly trained and knowledgeable Hazmat employee. Appropriate training includes hazardous waste identification; Sampling and Analysis; Shipment of Hazardous Wastes; Manifesting; Record Keeping, Security Plan, hazardous properties of products handled. In addition, training pertaining to the facility's contingency plan and emergency procedures is required.

All workers performing hazardous substance spill control work are expected to wear the proper protective clothing and equipment for the materials present and to follow the employer's established standard operating procedures for spill control. All involved workers need to be trained in the established operating procedures; in the use and care of spill control equipment; and in the associated hazards and control of such hazards of spill containment work.

- Facility personnel shall successfully complete a program of classroom instruction or on the job two week training period. The training includes safety and health hazards at the facility, personal protective equipment, other safety practices, and names of on-site safety coordinators and alternates.

- Training a hazmat employee to recognize and identify hazardous waste. New "Safety Sensitive" employees will have 40 hour hazmat training within 6 months of employment. Health and Safety Training with a refresher training annually, under the direct supervision of a properly trained and knowledgeable hazmat employee. Safety Training, completed within 90 days after employment.
- The training includes safety and health hazards at the facility, personal protective equipment, other safety practices, and names of on-site safety coordinators and alternates.

Employees of hazardous waste facilities regulated under Chapter 6.5, Health and Safety Code obtain an initial health and safety training and refresher training for eight (8) hours annually. The initial training requirement may be satisfied by experience for current employees. The training must include safety and health hazards at the facility, personal protective equipment, other safety practices, and names of on-site safety coordinators and alternates.

A systematic training program ensures a hazmat employee has familiarity with equipment, Contingency Plan, emergency response, self protective measures, accident procedures, loading and unloading, manifests, inspection of vehicles and containers, hazardous properties of products handled, MSDS, Emergency Response Guidebook, Storm Water Pollution Prevention, and Security Plan. An annual review of initial training standard and/or continuing training of facility personnel are required.

C. TRAINING PLAN

Training Content, Frequency, and Technique
The training plan teaches hazardous waste management procedures that ensures an employee can recognize and identify hazardous materials and can respond effectively to emergencies.

Content of the Training Plan Courses pertaining to the following topics are examples of appropriate training, both the initial and annual refresher: hazardous waste identification; sampling and analysis; shipment of hazardous wastes; manifesting; record keeping, Security Plan, hazardous properties of products handled. In addition, training pertaining to the facility's contingency plan and emergency procedures is required.

D. TRAINING RECORDS

All current waste handling personnel has been fully trained at the time of this submittal. All new personnel will complete this training program within six months or within six months of their date of employment, whichever is later. Records documenting the job titles for each position. The job description, for each position includes the skill, education, or other qualifications needed by employees to fill each position and the duties of employees assigned to each position. The names of employees, and complete training programs (both introductory and review) will be kept in the personnel office of the CWO facility for persons directly responsible for hazardous waste management. These records will be kept until closure of the facility for current employees and for three years from the date of the individual employee's leave.

SECTION VII – INSPECTION PLAN

A. INSPECTION PLAN

The Inspection Plan specifies a schedule and method of inspection of various equipments, structural and operational features at the CWO facility. Regular scheduled inspections help identify and correct situations that could lead to sudden or non-sudden occurrences that occurrences that may threaten human health or the environment. The Inspection Plan is used to help plan, organize and maintain a consistent standard of operation.

All findings are recorded in an inspection log. When a problem arises, steps are taken immediately to correct the situation. In the event of a release, the Contingency Plan is implemented. CWO will remove from service and put on standby any structures or equipment that the inspection identifies as in a state of malfunction, deterioration or disrepair until such time as the structure or equipment is in good repair and working order, to ensure that the problem does not lead to an environmental or human health hazard.

2. REQUIREMENTS

A trained employee of CWO will inspect the facility for malfunctions and deteriorations, operator errors, and releases to the secondary containment or the environment which may cause or may lead to the release of hazardous waste, constituents to the environment or threaten human health. The inspector will inspect all monitoring equipment, safety and emergency equipment, security devices, and operating and structural equipment according to the following inspection schedule. CWO will remove from service and put on standby any structures or equipment that the inspection identifies as in a state of malfunction, deterioration or disrepair until such time as the structure or equipment is in good repair and working order, to ensure that the problem does not lead to an environmental or human health hazard. Where a hazard is imminent or has already occurred, remedial action will be taken immediately as described in the Contingency Plan

3. FACILITY INSPECTION

Frequency of Inspection

a. Container Storage Area 1 -Weekly
   (1) Aisle space
   (2) Containers correctly stacked
   (3) Storage capacity not exceeded
   (4) Containers stored within secondary containment area
   (5) Containers are in good condition
   (6) Labeled Hazardous Waste
   (7) Secondary containment free of liquids and cracks
   Warning Signs posted to Fences
b. Tanks – Daily
   (1) Tank System Free from Leaks & Spills
   (2) Ancillary Equipment, Hoses & Valves Secure
   (3) Secondary containment in Good Condition, Free of cracks
c. Facility Equipment
   (1) Emergency Equipment
      (a.) Eyewash – Daily
      (b.) First Aid Kits – Monthly
   (2) Spill Control Materials – Weekly
      (a.) Oil absorbents, floor sweep, pads, etc
      (b.) Shovels
   (3) Fire Extinguisher – Daily

Inspection logs are in the operating records for at least three years from the date of inspection. Records include date, time, inspector's name, observations, repairs required and repairs performed.

4. EQUIPMENT, STRUCTURE, AREAS TO BE CONSIDERED FOR AN INSPECTION SCHEDULE

SAMPLE
Inspection Schedule

Permitted Unit Description	Inspection Items	Inspection Frequency
General Facility	Signs, security, fence	daily
Containers, Drums	Container conditions, labels, incompatibles, ..	daily
Tanks	Corrosion, releases, secondary containment	daily
Health and Safety Equipment	Eyewash, First Aid Kit, Fire extinguishers	daily
Loading and unloading area	Spill, cracks of foundation	daily
Emergency Response Equipment	Oil Absorbents, Shovels, condition of equipment	Weekly
Secondary Containment	Spill, cracks	daily

SAMPLE
INSPECTION LOG

Areas Inspected	Date
Visual Inspection of Tank System	
Tank System Free from Leaks & Spills	
Ancillary Equipment, Hoses & Valves Secure	
Secondary Containment in Good Condition, free of Cracks	
Worksite Clean and Orderly	
Area Free From Spills and Debris	
Aisles & Walkways Kept Clear Minimum aisle space of two feet	
Warning Signs Attached To Fences	
Fence & Gate Locks in Good Repair	
Fire Extinguisher Fully Charged, No Smoking Sign	
Eye Wash Station, First Aid Kits	
Emergency Spill Kit, Shovel, Broom	
Drip Pan Empty	
Drum Lids Secure	
Loading and unloading Zone Kept Clean	

Date Inspected:_____Time:____:_____AM PM Inspector's Name:_____
Correction Needed_____:_____
_____

Correction Action Completed? ( ) Yes ( ) No Date:_____
Completed:_____

Weekly inspections will be incorporated into the daily inspection log book.

SECTION VIII – CONTINGENCY PLAN

1. CONTINGENCY PLAN / EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS *22 CCR 66264.50*

A contingency plan is required to minimize hazards to human health and the environment from any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous materials to the air, soil, or surface waters. Whenever a situation occurs or is imminent that might result in a release to the environment, an Emergency Coordinator will be contacted and the Contingency Plan will be implemented.

The procedures which the Emergency Coordinator will follow to implement the Contingency Plan are described in Section 1.3.4.

Potential emergencies which might arise at the CWO facility are limited, with a low probability for employee accidents. The potential for fire or explosion at the CWO facility is minimal as the facility stores NON RCRCA hazardous waste only. All hazardous waste operations are conducted in areas with secondary containment. Thus, it is unlikely that any spills will reach ground or surface water. Nonetheless, employees are trained in appropriate response activities. This Contingency Plan addresses various types of emergencies and specific actions which are to be taken by CWO facility personnel in the event of occurrence.

1.1 Emergency Coordinator

22 CCR 66270, 14(b) (7), 66264.52(d), 66264.55

In an emergency, the Emergency Coordinator will assess possible hazards, both direct and indirect, to human health and the environment to assure proper response coordination. Coordinators are trained at the supervisory level. Coordinators have the authority to commit funds and resources to properly handle the emergency.

Emergency Coordinators are thoroughly familiar with all aspects of this plan; all operations and activities of the plan and characteristics of materials handled; the location of all hazardous materials; the layout of the CWO facility and can reach the facility within a short period of time.

The primary Emergency Coordinators for the CWO facility are listed with contact information. The CWO phone system is programmed to automatically forward any phone calls to the Cell phones of Janet Crane, or Robin Tebow during non-business hour emergencies.

1.2 Implementation of the Contingency Plan

22 CCR 66270.14(b) (7), 66264.52(a), 66264.56(d)

The decision to implement the Contingency Plan depends upon whether or not an imminent or actual incident or release threatens human health or the environment. The following guidance will be followed by the designated Coordinators in the event of an emergency.

The contingency actions will be implemented when:

1. Injury to an employee occurs (when the injury is beyond first aid attention, the Emergency Coordinator will call Professions Health Care Inc. 661 327-9617 or the employee will be sent directly to Kern Valley Hospital.
2. A spill occurs that has the potential to enter the offsite run-off area 1.
3. Fire or explosion occurs.

1.3 Emergency Response Procedures

22 CCR 66270.14(b) (7), 66264.56

1.3.1 Notification

22 CCR 66264.56 66270.14(b) (7), 66264.52 (f) 66264.56(a)

In the event of an emergency situation, the Emergency coordinator will be notified first. Upon arrival, the Emergency coordinator will evaluate the situation to determine the need for implementation of the Contingency Plan. If the Contingency Plan is to be implemented, all employees will be notified that the Contingency Plan is being implemented and to proceed with evacuation of the premises according to the Contingency Plan. . In the event of a major emergency, verbally notify all onsite personnel of the situation by C B radio, cell phone, and direct communication. Evacuate personnel, if necessary. For general emergency situations verbally alert personnel in the area of the emergency. Subsequently, all personnel, federal, state, or local agencies, and appropriate emergency response services will be notified. All employees who are not assisting with implementation of the Contingency Plan will evacuate the CWO facility and wait outside the facility entrance, at the designed staging area until they are notified that it is safe to re-enter. The Emergency coordinator will notify all employees when the emergency has been controlled and work can continue.

1.3.2. Identification of Hazardous Waste

22 CCR 66270.14(b) (7), 66264.56(b)

Emergency coordinator will immediately identify the nature, source, amount, and area of the release. Initially, the Emergency coordinator will visually analyze the material and location of the release. The Emergency coordinator is familiar with the location and type of waste stored at the CWO facility and a visual inspection is adequate for immediate identification. In the event of a delivery truck tank rupture, during transfer of waste oil or antifreeze to or from the storage containers, the volume would be contained in the secondary containment area. Potential releases include used oil, spent antifreeze.

1.3.3 Assessment

22 CCR 66270.1 4(b) (7), 66264.56(~)-(d)

The Emergency coordinator will assess possible hazards, both direct and indirect, to human health or the environment. The Emergency coordinator will evaluate the situation and determine, based on knowledge concerning hazards associated with the CWO facility if possible health and environmental hazards exist. This could include, but is not limited to, contaminated smoke inhalation, in case of fire, or contaminated secondary containment, or contaminated soils.

If the Emergency coordinator's assessment indicates that the CWO facility has had a release, fire, or explosion, which could threaten human health or the environment outside the Facility, the Emergency coordinator will report the following information:

a. If the Emergency coordinator's assessment indicates the evacuation of local areas may be advisable, the Emergency coordinator will immediately notify appropriate local authorities. The Emergency coordinator will remain available to assist the local authorities in the decision to evacuate the local area.

b. The Emergency coordinator will immediately notify the State Office of Emergency Services of every emergency. The report will include:

- Name and telephone number of the Emergency coordinator
- Name and address of the CWO facility
- Time and type of incident (e.g. release, fire)
- Name and quantity of materials involved, to extent known
- Extent of injuries, if any Possible hazards to human health or environment outside the CWO facility

1.3.4 Control Procedures

22 CCR 66270, 14(b) (7), 66264.52(a) (g)

The emergency procedures that will be followed by the Emergency coordinator to implement the Contingency Plan are detailed in this section. The Emergency Procedures checklist that the coordinator will be completed during and after an emergency.

a. In the event of a major emergency, verbally notify all onsite personnel of the situation by C B radio, cell phone, and direct communication. Evacuate personnel, if necessary. For general emergency situations verbally alert personnel in the area of the emergency.

b. Contact state and local agencies with designated response roles by telephone if assistance is required. A list of emergency telephone numbers is shown below.

- **9 1 1**
- **Fire Department** **(760) 378-3055**
- **Sheriff Department** **(760) 379-2641**
- **Ambulance** **(760) 378-3055**
- **Local Health Department** **(661) 862-8700**
- **State Environmental Emergency Number** **(800) 852-7550**
- **DTSC** **(916) 255-3574**

c. Whenever there is a release, fire, or explosion, the Emergency Coordinator will immediately identify the character and source, followed by review of CWO facility records or manifests and, if necessary, by chemical analysis.

d. Concurrently, the Emergency Coordinator will assess possible hazards to human health or the environment outside the Facility that may result from a release, fire, or explosion. If the Emergency Coordinator's assessment indicates that the CWO facility has had a release, fire, or explosion that could threaten human health or the environment outside the plant, emergency Agencies would be noticed.

e. If a release occurs from the storage container, the Emergency Coordinator will notify the DTSC, (916) 255-3574, within 24 hours.

1.3.5. Prevention of Recurrence or Spread of Fires, Explosions, or Releases

22 CCR 66270.14(b) (7), 66264.56(e)-(f)

All workers performing hazardous substance spill control work are expected to wear the proper protective clothing and equipment for the materials present and to follow the employer's established standard operating procedures for spill control. All involved workers need to be trained in the established operating procedures; in the use and care of spill control equipment; and in the associated hazards and control of such hazards of spill containment work.

During an emergency, the Emergency Coordinator will take all reasonable measures necessary to ensure that releases, fires, or explosions do not occur, recur, or spread to other hazardous waste material at the Facility. The Emergency Coordinator will have employees prepare all spill containment equipment, fire extinguishers, and personal protection equipment to respond according to instruction given to minimize additional emergencies. These measures will include, where applicable, stopping operations, and collecting and containing released waste.

If the CWO facility stops operations in response to a release, fire, or explosion, the Emergency Coordinator will visually monitor for leaks, or ruptures in valves, piping, or other equipment, wherever this is appropriate. Monitoring will include looking for pipe leaks, and listening for any pressure build-up.

1.3.6. Storage, Treatment, and Disposal of Released Materials

22 CCR 66270.14(b) (7), 66264.56(g)

Immediately after an emergency, the Emergency Coordinator will arrange for treating, storing, or disposing of recovered waste, contaminated soil or surface water, or any

other material that results from release, fire, or explosion at the Facility. The Emergency Coordinator will use onsite equipment and/or front-end loader from the cement batch plant to remove the residue. The collected material will be placed in 55-gallon drums and the drums will be labeled. The Emergency Coordinator will evaluate the material for hazardous waste to determine disposal requirements. The containment surface spill location will be washed with water and subsequently pumped and transported to a recycling or treatment facility.

1.3.7 Post-Emergency Equipment Management

22 CCR 66270.14(b) (7), 66264.56(h) (2)

The Emergency Coordinator will ensure that, in the affected areas of the Facility:

- **All emergency equipment used in the emergency response will be cleaned by rinsing the equipment to remove any residue left from its use and prepare it for its intended use before operations are resumed.**
- **The rinsate will be collected and disposed of properly.**
- **For storage containers the containers will either be closed in accordance with the approved Closure Plan or repaired.**

1.3.8 Notification of Appropriate Authorities

22 CCR 66270.14(b) (7), 66264.56(i)-(j)

The CWO facility will notify the DTSC and any other appropriate state and local authorities that the Facility is in compliance with Section 1.3.7 before operations are resumed in the affected areas of the CWO facility.

In the event of an incident (e.g., release, fire, explosion) that requires the implementation of the Contingency Plan, the Facility will note in the operating record the time, date, and details of the incident. Within 15 days of the incident, the Facility will submit a report to the DTSC which will include the following:

- **Name, address, telephone number of the owner and operator and USEPA Identification Number of the Facility**
- **Date, time, location, and type of incident.**

- **Name and quantity of materials involved**
- **The extent of injuries, if any**
- **an assessment of actual or potential hazards to human health or the environment, where applicable**
- **Estimated quantity and disposition of recovered material that resulted from the incident**

1.3.9 Tank Spills and Leakage

22 CCR 66270.14(b) (7), 66264.196

Spill Containment Program: When hazardous substances may be released by spilling from a container that will expose employees to the hazards of the material, the Spill Containment Plan will be implemented to contain and control the spilled material. Diking and ditching, as well as use of absorbents like diatomaceous earth as well as oil absorbent booms, rags, etc.

The solidification of liquids provides for rapid containment and isolation of hazardous substance spills. By directing the agent at run-off points or at the edges of the spill, the diatomaceous earth will automatically create a barrier to slow or stop the spread of the material.

In the event of a release from a storage container, the following procedures will be followed:

- **The storage container will immediately be removed from service.**
- **The flow of hazardous waste into the storage container will be stopped immediately using the shut off valves.**
- **The waste will immediately be removed from the storage container to prevent further release of hazardous waste and to allow for inspection and repair of the storage container.**
- **Any hazardous waste released into the secondary containment area will immediately be removed to prevent overflow from the containment system using absorbents.**

- **The two above ground storage containers are located within the concrete engineered secondary containment structure. Storage container #1 has a capacity of 9200 gallons of used oil and storage container #2 has a capacity of 4000 gallons of antifreeze. At this location also maybe up to twenty (55) gallon drums of used antifreeze.**

1.3.10. Notification Reports

22 CCR 66270.14(b) (7), 66264.196(d)

Any release to the environment from the storage container will be reported to the DTSC within 24 hours of its detection. Within 30 days of detection of a release to the environment, the emergency coordinator will submit a written report to the DTSC containing the following information:

- Likely route of release migration.
- Results of any available monitoring or sampling conducted in connection with the release (If sampling or monitoring data relating to the release are not available within 30 days, the data will be submitted to the DTSC as soon as they are available.)
- Description of response actions taken or planned
- Proximity to down gradient drinking water, surface water, and populated areas

1.3.10.1 Provisions of Secondary Containment, Repair,

22 CCR 66270.14(b) (7), 66264.196(e)

In the event a leak to the environment from the storage containment system is detected, the Emergency Coordinator will determine the cause of the leak and perform the following actions:

- If the cause of the release was a spill that has not damaged the integrity of the system, the Facility will return the storage container to service as soon as the released waste is removed and repairs, if necessary, are

conducted and cleaned up.

- If the cause of the release was a leak from the storage tanks into the secondary containment system, the system shall be repaired prior to returning the storage tanks to service.

- If the CWO facility has to repair the storage tanks and the repair has been extensive (e.g., repair of a ruptured tank, replacement of secondary containment curb), the tank system will not be returned to service until the CWO facility has obtained a certification by an independent, qualified, professional engineer, registered in California, in accordance with 22 CCR 66270.11(d), that the repaired system is capable of handling hazardous wastes without release for the intended life of the system. The certification will be submitted to the DTSC within seven days after returning the storage container to use.

1.4 Emergency Equipment

22 CCR 66270.14(b) (7), 66264.52(e)

The descriptions, locations, and capabilities of the safety and emergency equipment available at the CWO facility are fire extinguishers, communication equipment on vehicles, medical kits, personal protection gear, and eye wash station. All facility operations are performed within the 20' x 50' secondary containment. Within this containment is a 55 gallon drum of absorbent floor sweep. Absorbent pads and booms are located in the outdoor cabinet. Eye wash station is located on the south side of the fence within the containment area. Broom and shovels are nearby. Water supply systems are nearby but would not be used in case of an oil fire, the hand held fire extinguisher; on the north side of the used oil storage tank would be used as well as vehicle fire extinguishers.

1.5 Arrangements with Local Authorities

22 CCR 66270.14(b) (7), 66264.37,

Arrangements have been secured with the local fire and police departments to acquaint responders with the CWO facility operations and plant layout with respect to potential hazards, worker locations, entrances, and onsite roads, along with possible evacuation routes. The local hospital will handle all medical emergencies and has been briefed on all hazardous wastes (and their properties) managed at the CWO facility. Arrangements have been made with the local hospital to acquaint their staff with the nature of possible injuries or illnesses peculiar to handling hazardous waste managed at the CWO facility.

1.6 Evacuation Plan for Facility Personnel

22 CCR 66270.14(b) (7), 66264.52(f)

The general route to be taken in an emergency requiring evacuation of the CWO facility is the two main entrances. The designated staging area for all CWO employees in an emergency is the water storage tank located on the west side of the west gate. All employees will exit the CWO facility from designated emergency exits and assemble in the designated staging area.

1.7 Recordkeeping and Reporting Procedures

22 CCR 66270.14(b) (7), 66264.56(j)

Any emergency event that requires implementing the Contingency Plan will be reported in writing within 15 days to the USEPA Regional Administrator. In addition to these reporting requirements for the State and Federal authorities, the CWO facility requires that an incident report be completed within one day and made part of the operating record:

- All fires
- All liquid and oil spills
- All injuries
- All equipment damage due to malfunction or operating error

- All "near misses" of the above variety that could have had serious consequences

1.8 Location and Distribution of Contingency Plan

40 CFR 270.14(b) (7), 264.53122 CCR 66270, 14(b) (7), 66264.53

A copy of the Contingency Plan and all revisions will be maintained at the CWO facility Corporate office, and submitted to all local emergency services. These services include the Sheriff Department and fire department, hospital, and state and local emergency response teams. .

Contingency Plan Revised
December 2007

SECTION IX-CLOSURE PLAN

This plan identifies the necessary steps to close the CWO facility at the end of the Facilities' operating life. The goal of the closure plan is to achieve clean closure. Clean closure is the process where all hazardous waste and hazardous constituent residues are removed or are left in place at levels that are protective of public health and the environment. By achieving clean closure the facility would not be subject to further regulatory requirements. The activity described in the closure plan adequately protects human health and the environment.

A. INTRODUCTION

Crane's Waste Oil, Inc. (CWO) located at 16095 Highway 178 in Weldon, CA, has a Series C Small Quantity Standardized Permit for collection and storage of used oil, waste antifreeze, oily water, and NON RCRA solid hazardous waste. CWO is authorized to operate two tanker trailers used for storing used oil, antifreeze and/or oily water, also 21 (55) gallon drums of antifreeze, plus a drum of oily solids.

The first step for closure will be the review of the waste analysis plan, (Section Part B.) The waste analysis plan has been used with each movement of hazardous waste received at the CWO facility and has ensured that it matches the identity of the waste designated on the incoming manifest. The types and amounts of wastes handled at the CWO facility are well documented in the quarterly and annual reporting requirements to the applicable regulatory agencies.

The storage containers are in a concrete containment area. The design standards used for the tank design and construction is based on U.S. Department of Transportation. (USDOT) The storage containers sit on supports which elevate the bottom of the tank above the concrete slab.
Secondary containment for 55 gallon drums with liquids consists of the secondary containment provided for the tanks. Secondary containment for storage area #1

measures 20 feet by 50 feet and is surrounded by a concrete berm with an average height of 20 inches.

All wastes will be removed; tank trailers will be emptied and transported to Fontana to a licensed hazardous waste facility as hazardous waste. Twenty (20) 55 gallon drums of antifreeze will be emptied and bulked with the 4000 gallons of antifreeze. Drums to be fully decontaminated and transported to Golden State Medals, Bakersfield. Concrete containment fully decontaminated and rinsate transported to a recycler. Closure costs calculated on NON RCRA and non hazardous waste only.

B. CLOSURE PERFORMANCE STANDARD

Title 22 CCR 66270.14(b) (13), 66264.1 11

The following paragraphs describe the closure activities for the CWO facility. These plans are intended to provide for the closure in a manner that:

1. Minimizes the need for further maintenance, and
2. Closure will be accomplished at the CWO facility by the removal of wastes, along with the decontamination of the storage area, and containment structure components as described herein. There will be no partial closure. Final closure activities will begin when CWO management decides to stop receiving used oils, spent antifreeze.

CLOSURE STEPS

The following activities will be followed when the CWO facility begins closure.

- Accept last volume of waste
- Inventory waste
- Test used oils, used antifreeze, drum of oily solids
- Remove oil, antifreeze, one drum of solids and tank trailers to TDSF.
- Decontaminate container storage area #1. Bulk rinsate

- Decontaminate 20 drums and transport to Bakersfield.
- Bulk rinsate sent to TDSF.
- Test results of decontamination of container storage area #1.
- An independent, State of California, certified engineer submits a clean closure certification
- Report to DTSC.

All wastes will be removed; tank trailers will be emptied and transported off site to Fontana a licensed hazardous waste facility as hazardous waste. Twenty (20) 55 gallon drums of antifreeze will be emptied and bulked with the 4000 gallons of antifreeze. Drums to be fully decontaminated and transported to Golden State Medals, Bakersfield. Concrete containment fully decontaminated and rinsate transported to a recycler. Closure costs calculated on NON RCRA and non hazardous waste only.

C. MAXIMUM INVENTORY ESTIMATES

22 CCR 66270.14(b) (I 3), 66264.1 12(b) (4)

1. For purposes of this Closure Plan and to ensure an adequate estimate of the cost for closure, the CWO facility has assumed the maximum amount of hazardous waste stored will be no more than 14,355 gallons. This storage volume is based on the capacity of the dedicated used oil storage tank capacity of 9200 gallons and the antifreeze and/or oily water storage tank with maximum dual storage tank capacity of 4000 gallons. Normal operations have both tanks with used oil and antifreeze and will be used for closure costs. Twenty (20) 55 gallon drums of antifreeze will be emptied and bulked with the 4000 gallons of antifreeze. 1 (55) Gallon Drum of oily solids from vehicle filter basket clean out. A total of all bulked inventory totals 14,355 gallons.

2. Generated waste from closure activities: A steam pressure washer will be

used to triple rinse surface areas (1500-3000 PSI) including the floor and sidewalls within the secondary containment area using approximately 2476 gallons. Decontamination of the waste antifreeze (20) drums bulked for a total of 52 gallons. This operation will take place within the secondary containment area. Wash waters will be directed to the sloped area for ease of removal. Total bulked rinsate 2528.

D. WASTE REMOVAL / TREATMENT

1. REMOVAL OF WASTE USED OIL

CWO assumes the used oil will be pumped and transported by a registered hazardous waste transporter and sent to a used oil recycling facility. The nearest used oil recycling facility is DeMenno/Kerdoon facility in Compton. According to Yahoo! Maps, one way distance between the CWO facility and the D/K facility is 189.1 miles. The calculated round trip time, per load is 9 hours.

2. USED ANTIFREEZE REMOVAL will be pumped from storage container #2 and 20 (55) gallon drums will be pumped and completely emptied. All used antifreeze will be transported by a registered hazardous waste transporter to a recycling facility. No more than 2,000 gallons of waste antifreeze and/or oily wastewater is in either compartment, for a total of 4,000 gallons at one time. Normal operations have storage container#2 with antifreeze and will be used for closure costs. For closure costs it is assumed that 20 drums contain antifreeze and are 100% full for a total of 1100 gallons. This will be added to the 4000 gallons of antifreeze and bulked for a total of 5100 gallons of antifreeze to be removed.

3. OILY SOLIDS REMOVAL (1) 55 gallon drum of oily solids. For closure costs it will be shipped out as 1 drum of oily solids by a licensed hazardous waste transporter to DeMenno/Kerdoon.

4. STORAGE CONTAINERSDISPOSAL After storage container#1 and #2 are

emptied they will be transported by a licensed hazardous waste transporter on flatbed trailers to a permitted facility managing the tanks as a hazardous waste.

5. METAL DRUMS Twenty clean drums to be fully decontaminated and transported to Golden State Medals, Bakersfield.

E. DECONTAMINATION

22 CCR 66270, 14(b) (13), 66264.1 12(b) (4)

The surfaces to be decontaminated are secondary concrete containment and metal 55 gallon drums. All areas and equipment that have been exposed to hazardous waste will be decontaminated using the secondary containment area for containment of rinsate.

Pressure washing dislodges contaminants adhering to the surfaces of the containment system. A commercial cleaner/degreaser can be added to the water to degrease surface tension and increase effectiveness as needed. Once cleaned, measures will be taken to prevent re-contamination.

Decontamination of all surface areas is assumed to be conducted at PPE Level C. All cleaning residues (e.g., rinse water) are hazardous wastes and must be managed accordingly, unless it can show that these residues are non-hazardous pursuant to 22 CCR 66261.3(d).

Equipment used during the decontamination process, such as, pressure washers, shovels, personal protective equipment (PPE), etc, will also need to be cleaned from the pressure washer's water using minimal amounts of water.

DECONTAMINATION OF THE WASTE ANTIFREEZE (20) DRUMS
After drums are emptied of antifreeze they will be triple rinsed and transported off site.

F. SAMPLING PLAN

The sampling plan will be used to verify the effectiveness of the decontamination. Sampling will be performed only after a thorough visual inspection and full proper decontamination. The collected samples will be transferred under formal chain-of-custody documentation to a California -certified laboratory to be analyzed individually.

This section of the closure plan describes the sampling plan that demonstrates the ability of the Facility to meet cleanup standards at full capacity. The recommended method of drum sampling and/or container sampling liquid waste in 40 CFR 264.13(b)(3) is through the use of a disposable glass composite liquid waste sampler (COLIWASA) or equivalent method.

1. BIASED SAMPLING will be used from concrete areas that are either visibly contaminated or suspected to be contaminated after full decontamination.
2. CHIP SAMPLING will be used for sampling porous surfaces such as concrete. The surface of the material is chipped out using tools such as a chisel or an electric hammer.

It is assumed subsurface soil sampling will be using a 2.5 inch hollow-stern augur. All sampling and analysis will be conducted in accordance with EPA's *Test Methods for the Evaluation of Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods*

- Number of Drilling and Subsurface Soil Samples 7 samples
- Number of Concrete Core Samples 4 samples
- Number of Surface Water and Liquid Sample locations 2 samples

.G. SOIL SAMPLING PLAN

The soil sampling plan should define the records required during sampling activity. The Sampling team should maintain an official log book of the investigation. Observations of the field conditions, equipment used, procedures followed and crew members involved are recorded for each sampling activity. The log book should be bound and all data must be recorded in ink. Sketch maps, diagrams, and photographs of the site may be drawn or attached to the log book.

- Date and time of entry,
- Purpose of sampling,
- Sampling equipment use and procedures followed,
- Names and affiliation of all sampling team members,
- Name and address of field contact (federal, state, local [representative]),
- Description of sample,
- Waste components and concentration (if known)
- Actual number, location, depth, and size of sample taken,
- Description of sampling point,
- Date and time of sample collection,
- Maps or sketches or photographs of sampling site,
- Field observations,

Soil from under the concrete containment area will be sampled at potential spill areas if there are indications of past spills or potential reaches of the secondary containment system. The soil samples will be collected from immediately beneath the overlying concrete after a section of concrete is cut and removed. The location and sample identification will be marked on the surface next to the sample hole for proper identification.

Concrete core samples represent concrete chip samples. Four samples (one per 250 square feet), will be taken through approximately a 2.5 inch diameter boring holes cut in the concrete containment areas into the soil The concrete chip sample with the

highest concentration of TPH will be analyzed for PCB's and CAM-17 Metals. This sample will be taken at the one-foot level and will be analyzed for metals. Three background soil samples will be obtained from uncontaminated areas in the immediate vicinity of the containment area within a 50 foot radius. The background sample locations will be from areas that are known not to be impacted by the facility's operations. Each sample media is labeled, placed in a laboratory-provided sample container and recorded with the specific location of the sample area.

Soil sampling will take place at two depths; (0 to 1 foot) and 6 feet. For each one event, three analyses per boring will take place. Both concrete chips and soil are analyzed. Concrete core samples represent concrete chip samples. A total of seven borings to take place at the Facility with a total bore depth of 27 feet.
After the samples are collected, each boring will be backfilled with grout. The collected samples will be transferred under formal chain-of-custody documentation to a California -certified laboratory to be analyzed individually as specified in the Sampling and Analysis Plan. Other sample collection, documentation, and handling procedures will be in accordance with standard procedures described in Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, SW-846, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, November 1986.

H. ANALYTICAL TEST METHODS

This section of the closure plan contains the analytical method(s) to be used for each hazardous constituent. All analyses will be performed by a certified laboratory using Approved Test Methods found in SW-846 and CCR, Title 22 for analysis of hazardous constituents. For many waste constituents, there are generally at least two analytical methods available (general and specific.) To meet closure performance standards, the method with the lowest detection limit should be used. Analysis will be performed in accordance with the recommendations outlined in DTSC's "Permit Writer Instructions for Closure of Treatment and Storage Facilities.

The analysis that will be performed on samples;

- CAM 17 Metals (SW 6010/7000) (8)
  Testing of waste oil and antifreeze for levels of metals.
- PCBs (USEPA SW-8081) (5)
  Test is confirms absence of PCBs in oils;
- Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (EPA 418.1) (13)
  Testing for used oil;
- Nonhalogenated Volatile Organics (SW 5030/SW 8015) (5)
  Testing for antifreeze;
- Volatile Organics VOC (SW 5030/SW8240) (3)
  Testing for organics such as BTEX and solvents;
- Semi-Volatiles (SW8270) (1)
- Ignitability (SW 1010/1020) (1)
  Confirms that the used oil will not have a flashpoint below 100 F;

I. CLOSURE COST ESTIMATE

The closure cost estimate is updated annually by multiplying the current estimates by an inflation factor and the difference will go into a certificate of deposit. A 20% contingency cost is added to the final estimate to account for any unknowns or errors. All closure cost estimates (section 66264.142). are updated annually based on facility operations and on the inflation factor information provided by the Implicit Price Deflator for Gross National Product published by the U. S. Department of Commerce in its Survey of Current Business.

Currently the closure cost estimate in the amount of $33,507.00 is the calculated amount to demonstrate financial responsibility for closure and is held with Bank of America in Certificates of Deposits. The financial responsibility review findings, dated February 27, 2007, by the Department of Toxic Substance Control, find the assurance for closure passed findings.

J. CLOSURE SCHEDULE

- CWO will give the DTSC notice at least 90 days prior to the beginning of the closure plan implementation.
- Closure activities will be completed within 180 days of the date that CWO stops receiving hazardous waste or the closure plan was approved whichever is later.

K. CLOSURE HEALTH AND SAFETY PLAN

At the time of closure a health and safety plan will provide protection to personnel during the closure activities. The H&S Plan will be reviewed and approved by a certified industrial hygienist.

1. Hazard Identification - Identifies the hazards that will be present during closure (e.g., confined spaces, heat stress, chemical hazards, heavy equipment use, etc.).

2. Hazard Evaluation - Evaluates the impact of closure on personnel or public health. The evaluation is usually accomplished by referring to the standard reference for data and guidelines on permissible levels of exposure.

3. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) - Lists the PPEs that will be used during the closure activities.

4. Environmental Monitoring - Monitoring of atmosphere and personnel to ensure a safe site environment.

5. Site Work Zones - Delineates zones or area at the facility where different types of closure activity will take place. The zones are defined to prevent the spread of hazardous waste

6. Decontamination of Workers - Establishes the procedures for decontaminating closure personnel.

L. CLOSURE CERTIFICATION REPORT

22 CCR 66264.115, 66265.115

After all closure activities have been completed, a closure certification will be submitted to DTSC by registered mail within 60 days of completion of closure activity.

The Closure Certification Report will include the following:

1. A certification signed by an independent professional engineer registered in California in accordance with Title 22, California Code of Regulations, Section 66270.11(d).

2. Supervisory Personnel Description - Identify the person(s) or companies who were responsible for supervision of closure activities at the site, including transportation of waste and sample collection

3. Summary of Closure Activities - Briefly describe the main activities performed for each closure activity.

4. Field Engineer Observation Report

5. Sampling Data and Analysis - All sampling information such as sampling locations, soil boring log, chain of custody, analytical results must be included

6. Discussion of Analytical Results

7. Manifests - Copies of manifests showing the disposition of the waste inventory.

8. Modifications and Amendments to Closure Plan

9. Photographs

The facility also will keep and maintain the following documents at the facility until the closure certification approval:

1. Approved Closure Plan
2. Copies of the independent Professional Engineer's field observation reports
3. Laboratory results of samples analyzed
4. Quality assurance/quality control demonstrations
5. Manifests
6. Miscellaneous documents
7. Closure certification report

SECTION X – CERTIFICATIONS

SECURITY

I hereby certify the following:

1. I have read and understood Sections 66264.14, and 66270.14(b) (4), Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations (Security).

2. The security procedures and equipment for my facility will be in compliance with these regulations.

3. I understand that this certification is an integral part of the formal application for a Standardized Permit for my facility and that any falsification is equivalent to a false statement under Health and Safety Code Section 25191 and may be grounds for a permit denial.

Janet Crane		3/11/2009
Printed Name	Signature	Date

16095 Highway 178, Weldon, CA 93283

Facility Address

FACILITY LOCATION, SEISMIC AND PRECIPITATION INFORMATION

I hereby certify the following:

1. I have read and understood Sections 66264.25 and 66270.14(b) (11), Title 22, of the California Code of Regulations on Facility location, Seismic and Precipitation Information.

2. I certify that the nearest fault to my facility is White Wolf Fault and is twenty (20) miles away my facility.

3. I certify that my facility is not in the 100-year flood plain; otherwise I will provide the information required under section 66270.14 (b) (11) (D).

4. I understand that this certification is an integral part of the formal application for a Standardized Permit for my facility and that any falsification is equivalent to a false statement under Health and Safety Code Section 25191 and may be grounds for a permit denial.

Janet Crane, President — 3/11/2009
Print Name and Title — Signature — Date

16095 Highway 178, Weldon, CA 93283 (Not A Mailing Address)
Facility Address

F. Facility Location / Siting Information

CWO facility is located in a 100-year flood area in an unincorporated area of Kern County designated for industrial use and is zoned M2PD for medium industrial and commercial activities. The facility is not subject to run-on, as the secondary containment walls are higher than grade and prevent both run on and run off. The Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) designated the area zone A. Zone A is the flood insurance rate zone that corresponds to the 100 year floodplains that are determined by the Flood Insurance Study (FIS). Because detailed hydraulic analyses are not performed for such areas, no Base Flood Elevation (BFEs) or depths are shown within this zone and no base flood elevations determined.

The BFE is the height of the base flood, usually in feet, in relation to the National Geodetic Vertical Datum of 1929, the North American Vertical Datum of 1988, or other datum referenced in the Flood Insurance Study report, or average depth of the base flood, usually in feet, above the ground surface.

The Kern County Engineering & Survey Services Department shows a BFE flow depth of 1 foot. See attached *Kern County Flood Protection Requirements*, dated October 11, 2006. The Kern County 100 year flood plain study, dated August 1, 1986, has the facility location in a zone B which are areas that have less than a 1% chance of flooding each year. Areas that have less than a 1% chance of sheet flow flooding with an average depth of less than 1 foot; areas that have less than a 1% chance of stream flooding where the contributing drainage area is less than 1 square mile; or areas protected from floods by levees. No base flood elevations or depths are shown within these zones.

The rectangular containment system is 20' wide by 50' long. The base of the system is a 4" thick concrete slab embedded with 6 x 6 10/10 wire mesh. A 17" to 23" high by 6" thick concrete curb is constructed around the perimeter of the base which is greater that one foot..

CWO shall deem from weather forecasts and other information gathered when the highest probability of flood conditions may occur. A written assessment of the containment systems has been certified by an independent, qualified, professional engineer registered in California. The only storage area for hazardous waste consists of two above ground steel tank trailers located within a concrete secondary containment structure. The rectangular containment system is 20' wide by 50' long. The base of the system is a 4" thick concrete slab embedded with 6 x 6 10/10 wire mesh. A 17" to 23" high by 6" thick concrete curb is constructed around the perimeter of the base. A 4" wide continuous metal strip is perpendicular to the joint between the base and the curb to prevent the horizontal joint from leaking. The perimeter is surrounded by an 8 foot security chain link fence with barbed wire along the top of the

fencing.

The tanks sit on supports which elevate the bottom of the tank above the concrete. The largest of the oval shaped tanks is 7' 6" wide and 40' long. Beside and parallel to it is a 7' – 6" wide by 22' – 6" long tank. The capacities of the tanks are 9200 and 4000 gallons, respectively. The design standard used for both storage container designs and construction are based on Department of Transportation requirements. All materials of construction for tanks and piping are in general commercial use. The 9,200 gallon storage container (1) holds used oil only. The 4,000 gallon storage container(2) has dual compartments of 2,000 gallons each and holds waste antifreeze an/or oily waste-water Storage space is provided for twenty 55 gallon drums of used antifreeze and one drum of oily solids. The provision for a 25 year, 24 hour storm has been included. The 24 hour 25 year rainfall for Weldon is 2.59 per Bill Mork, State Climatologist. The facility is not subject to run-on, as the secondary containment walls are higher than grade and prevent both run on and run off. Safe management practices, operating procedures, inspection program, and the facility's flood emergency plan will insure environmentally safe operation.

FLOOD CONTINGENCY PLAN

CWO's facility is located in a 100-year flood area. Management shall deem from weather forecasts and other information gathered when the highest probability of flood conditions may occur.

Although the tanks are vertical in construction and would not allow a release of product during a flood, these procedures shall be followed

1. Immediately upon receiving flood warning, CWO management shall order the necessary transports to empty the two storage containers.
2. Used oil shall be emptied first because this could pose the largest threat of all wastes because of the volume stored.
3. Used Antifreeze shall be emptied next.
4. Last, the oily wastewater shall be emptied.
5. Tank valves shall be closed and locked.
6. Discharge hoses will be removed from the unloading lines and caps place on these lines.
7. Any spilled waste shall be cleaned up. This will keep any residuals from floating away should floodwater exceed the tank farm containment walls.
8. Depending on how much warning is received, Crane can use its own trucks or trucks from Advance Environmental, Evergreen Environmental, Laidlaw. This combination will provide adequate equipment to empty the tank farm and remove drums of hazardous waste.

Drums typically provide for the highest risk of contamination during floods. They will float and/or turn over potentially leaking residual contents into floodwaters. CWO will order all drums removed from the site in the event of flood warnings. Empty drums will be transported first by CWO own trucks. If they are not available, then Advanced Environmental or Laidlaw can supply flat bed trailers for all drums. Full drums will be next. CWO will insure that the labels are legible and that these drums are manifested to a licensed hazardous waste facility. CWO will insure that any leaks or small spills are cleaned up. No residues will be left on the ground.

All of CWO transport trucks shall be driven from the facility. Owners of trucks not owned and operated by CWO shall be removed by their owners and taken to their truck terminals. Should any equipment be left on site it will be transported to higher ground until the flood conditions have ended.

FINAL INSPECTION shall be made by the CWO management prior to exiting the site.

DISTANCE FROM HOLOCENE FAULTS

The closest active fault is the White Wolf Fault about 20 miles away. In the 25 year that CWO has operated at this site, none of the seismic events that occur occasionally in southern California have resulted in damage to or spillage at the facility, including the strong Northridge earthquake of 1994.

PRECIPITATION DESIGN

Secondary containment at the facility is designed to contain 100% of the contents of the largest Storage container (9,200) plus water from a 24 hour 25-year storm. The required volume of 9200 gallons is less than the net containment of 10,337 gallons. The secondary containment has sufficient free volume to meet the requirements.

MANIFEST SYSTEM, RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

I hereby certify the following:

1. I have read and understood sections 66264.70 through 66264.78, Title 22, of the California Code of Regulations on Manifest System, Record Keeping and Reporting requirements. I will have or prepare, for my facility, the required records and reports to be in compliance with all applicable regulations.

2. I certify that a copy of the required records or reports will be maintained at my facility and will be available to local, state or federal agencies upon request. I understand that this certification is an integral part of the formal application for a standardized permit for my facility. And that any falsification is equivalent to a false statement under Health and Safety Code section 25191 and may be grounds for a permit denial.

3. My facility is (or is not) an offsite facility. I have sent a notice to generators that may use my facility's services and I have the appropriate permit(s) (section 66264.12(b)). A copy of my notice is kept in my facility.

Janet Crane, President — 3/11/2009

Print Name and Title — Signature — Date

Crane's Waste Oil, Inc.
16095 Highway 178, Weldon, CA

Facility Name and Address

SECTION XI - FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

ALTERNATIVE MECHANISM TO DEMONSTRATE FINANCIAL REPSONSIBLITY FOR CLOSURE

A. **CLOSURE ASSURANCE:** CWO currently has MULTIPLE MATURITY CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT with Bank of America with a renewal date annually at the time of maturity. The certificate is payable to the Department of Toxic Substance Control, CWO's and held by the State of California until no longer needed. CWO is not able to withdraw funds from the account unless the certificate is presented to Bank of America with the endorsement of the Department of Toxic Substance Control to whom the certificate is payable. The closure cost estimate is updated annually by multiplying the current estimates by an inflation factor and the difference will go into a certificate of deposit. A 20% contingency cost is added to the final estimate to account for any unknowns or errors. All closure cost estimates (section 66264.142). are updated annually based on facility operations and on the inflation factor information provided by the Implicit Price Deflator for Gross National Product published by the U. S. Department of Commerce in its Survey of Current Business.

Currently the closure cost estimate in the amount of $33,507.00 is the calculated amount to demonstrate financial responsibility for closure and is held with Bank of America in Certificates of Deposits. The financial responsibility review findings, dated February 27, 2007, by the Department of Toxic Substance Control, find the assurance for closure passed findings.
Interest to be paid at maturity to the purchaser by crediting the purchaser's checking, savings account, roll over or by cashier's check.

B. SUDDEN AND ACCIDENTAL LIABILITY: CWO facility is a Series C Small Quantity facility and is required to have $ 100,000. per occurrence / $ 200,000. annual aggregate. Currently CWO has $ 1,000,000. Per occurrence with a $ 2,000,000. annual aggregate.

1. Security Plan

Crane's Waste Oil, Inc. will keep written records on any security related issue or action including a copy of the security plan, training certificates, signed copies of the security plan by employees and most importantly, written evidence showing that CWO performed a security risk assessment.

A. Unauthorized access
   1. Risk Assessment to reduce identified risks. Signs are used to alert employees and visitors of possible dangers.
   2. Security risks associated with bulk plant storage and cargo tank transportation, security fences is used to control access of wildlife, livestock, and unauthorized persons.

RISK ANALYSIS ON WHICH THE SECURITY PLAN IS BASED

Addressing security concerns is part of an overall strategy to manage the risk of hazardous materials, such as petroleum products, during transportation and storage. The risk assessment tool will be used to enhance security and safeguard shipments of petroleum products against terrorist attack or sabotage. This risk assessment document will help to evaluate and manage risks and hone practical, common sense knowledge to reduce risk even further. Key areas of concern for CWO are cargo tank vehicles, bulk facility storage and personnel security screening.

FACILITY SECURITY

Unauthorized access and security risks associated with storage and cargo transportation. A security fence is located around the regulated unit at the facility.

a. Keep Storage areas locked
b. Keep updated & accurate inventories
c. Have regular inspections
d. Security spot checks of personnel and vehicles
e. Lock all equipment
f. Be alert for unusual and odd behavior
g. Restrict access of non-employees

SIGNS

Signs are placed around the perimeter of the CWO facility such that at least one sign is visible from any point of approach to the facility.

1. Hazardous Waste Area
2. Hard Hat Area
3. No Smoking Area

LIGHTING

The facility's parking and traffic areas are lighted by the cement plants lighting system. Trucks are equipped with spot lights, loading and unloading lights on tank trucks for clear vision of loading and unloading operation procedures during hours of darkness.

MANIFESTING

Crane's Waste Oil, Inc. an exciting standardized permit facility uses a Hazardous Waste Manifest. The manifest can be used in two different aspects:

- All hazardous wastes being transported from the original generator to the facility for storage must be accompanied by a manifest or other form of shipping paper.

- If the facility sends any hazardous wastes to another facility for treatment or disposal, the facility is the generator of that waste. The waste must be accompanied by a manifest or other form of shipping paper.

MANIFESTING - GENERATOR'S RESPONSIBILITIES:

At a minimum, a generator (i.e. an original producer or a facility shipping waste to another facility) must complete and fill in the generator's identification number, mailing address, phone number; the transporter's name and identification number; and the name, address and identification number of the facility designated to receive the waste. The generator may indicate an alternate facility. .In addition, the generator must provide the Department of Transportation (DOT) description of the waste (including proper shipping name, hazard class, identification number and technical description), number and type of containers, total quantity and volumetric measurements. The DOT information required on the manifest can also satisfy federal DOT hazardous materials shipping document requirements.

The generator must sign the manifest for it to be certified. The generator must also ensure that the transporter signs and dates the manifest upon acceptance of the waste. The generator must retain one copy of the manifest for three years or until a signed copy is received from the destination facility, in which case this copy is retained for three years. The remaining copies of the manifest are given to the transporter.

If a generator does not receive a copy of the manifest from the destination facility within 35 days of the date the waste was accepted by the initial transporter, the generator must contact the transporter and/or the facility to determine the status of the waste. If the generator still has not received a copy of the manifest within 45 days, the generator must send an Exception Report to DTSC describing the actions being taken to resolve the situation, along with a copy of the relevant manifest. The receiving facility owner or operator (or his agent) is required to verify that the information on the manifest is correct by signing and dating the manifest. The facility must give at least one signed copy of the manifest to the transporter and send a signed copy of the manifest to the generator and to DTSC within 30 days of the receipt of the hazardous waste. A copy of the manifest must be retained at the facility for three years from the date the hazardous waste is received.

MANIFEST DISCREPANCIES - FACILITY RESPONSIBILITIES

If there is a significant discrepancy between the waste received and the waste designated on the manifest, the differences must be recorded on the manifest. A significant discrepancy is any variation (greater than 10% for bulk or any variation for piece count for batch waste) in the type or quantity of waste reported on the manifest and the type or quantity actually received. The facility must make a note on the manifest and attempt to resolve the discrepancy by contacting the generator and/or the transporter. If the discrepancy is not resolved within 15 days after receipt of the waste, the facility must send a letter describing the discrepancy and actions taken to resolve it, along with a copy of the relevant manifest, to DTSC.

MILK RUN TRANSPORTATION:

Certain specified hazardous waste may be transported using a modified manifesting procedure wherein one manifest covers all the waste a driver transports in one day. The waste must be transported by a registered transporter.

USED OIL

Used oil may be transported to a transfer facility or from a transfer facility to a permitted treatment facility using a modified manifest procedure similar to a milk run, except that the transporter need not apply for a Transporter Regulatory Exemption and the individual used oil generators do not have to have Identification Numbers. See Health and Safety Code section 25250.8 for details.

RECORD KEEPING:
The following records, reports, documents, amendments, revisions and any modifications to the facility will maintained at the corporate office until closure is completed. The documents listed below will be maintained at the facility and must be accessible at all times to operating personnel and available for inspection by any representative of DTSC or any other agency with appropriate statutory authority.

- Standardized Permit Document, and/or documentation of any form(s) of authorization to operate the facility.
- Operating records (section 66264.73).
- Training records for current employees (section 66264.16).
- Waste analysis plan (section 66264.13).
- Contingency plan (section 66264.53).
- Closure plan (section 66264.112).
- Closure cost estimates (section 66264.142) and financial responsibility documents.
- Inspection schedules (section 66264.15).

Copies of the confirmation to the generator that the facility has the authorization for and will accept the waste the generator is shipping (section 66264.12).

The following records will be retained for three years:

- Inspection records (section 66264.15).
- Training records for employees, including former employees (section 66264.16).
- Copy of each manifest received (section 66264.71).
- For generators with milk run or small load operations agreements (per section 66263.42 or 66263.46), copies of all notifications, certifications and waste analysis data for compliance with all land disposal restriction requirements (section 66268.7).

The following records will be retained for five years:

- For generators who use the regular manifest procedures, copies of all notifications, certifications and waste analysis data for compliance with land disposal restriction requirements (section 66268.7).

1. OPERATING RECORD (section 66264.73):

   a. Record of each hazardous waste received, and the method(s) and date(s) of its transfer, treatment or storage at the facility. Use the handling codes specified in Appendix I of Chapter 14, title 22.

   b. The location and quantity of each hazardous waste within the facility cross-referenced to the number of the specific manifest under which that waste was accepted.

   c. Records of all required waste analyses (sections 66264.13, 66264.193, 66268.7).

   d. The reports from all incidents that required implementation of the contingency plan (section 66264.56).

   e. Inspection records (section 66264.15).

   f. All closure cost estimates (section 66264.142). Estimates must be updated annually based on facility operations and on the inflation factor information provided by the Implicit Price Deflator for Gross National Product published by the U. S. Department of Commerce in its Survey of Current Business.

   g. All land disposal restriction documents (66268.7).

PREPAREDNESS AND PREVENTION

I hereby certify the following:

1. I have read and understood Sections 66264.30 through 66264.35, 66264.37,and 66270.14(b)(8)and(b)(9), Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations (Preparedness and Prevention).

2. The procedures and equipment for my facility will be in compliance with these regulations. My facility will be designed, constructed, maintained and operated to minimize the possibility of a fire, explosion, or any unplanned sudden or non-sudden release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constitutes to air, soil, or surface water which could threaten human health or the environment.

3. I understand that this certification is an integral part of the formal application for a Standardized Permit for my facility and that any falsification is equivalent to a false statement under Health and Safety Code Section 25191 and may be grounds for a permit denial.

Janet Crane, President — 3/11/2009

Print Name and Title | Signature | Date

Crane's Waste Oil, Inc.
16095 Highway 178, Weldon, CA 93283 (Not a Mailing Address)

Facility Name and Address