

# Unified Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Materials Regulatory Management Program



**THE UNIFIED PROGRAM  
OVERVIEW  
CUPA EVALUATION PROCESS**

# Background Brief



- **SB 1082 (1993) created program**
  - Effective January 1, 1994
- **1994-1995 UP regulations were developed**
- **Certification process from 1996 to 2004**
  - Most CUPAs certified 1996 to 1998
  - 13 Rural CUPAs certified 2001 to 2003
  - 2 DTSC CUPAs designated in 2004

# Certified Unified Program Agencies and Participating Agencies

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- **Definition: CUPA & Participating Agency**
- **81 CUPAs**
  - 54 environmental health agencies
  - 21 fire departments
  - 6 Other (DTSC, Air District, JPA, Planning Dept., Waste Mgmt.)
- **25 Participating Agencies**
  - 23 fire departments
  - 2 LA County departments: PW & Ag Comm



- **Refer to handouts for detail**

# Regulated Universe

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- **Total Regulated Businesses: 164,000**
- **Chemical Inventory (HMBP) Facilities: 120,000\***
- **Accidental Release Prevention (CalARP): 2,300**
- **Hazardous Waste Generators: 89,000**
- **Large Quantity HW Generators: 3,500 (1,600 RCRA)**
- **Underground Storage Tank Facilities: 14,500**
- **Aboveground Storage Tank Facilities: 13,000**

\*There are 133,000 facilities in the system but 13,000 facilities have not submitted an chemical inventory.

# Inspection Activity



- **Statutory Cycles**
  - Annual – USTs
  - 3 years – HMBP, CalARP, HW LQGs, HW TP, ASTs
  - No Requirement (IAW I&E Plan) – HW Generators
- **241,000 routine inspections over past 3 years**
  - 86,600 HW Generators
- **82,500 routine inspections over past year**
  - 26,800 HW Generators
- **Last year**
  - 31,500 HW violations at 11,400 facilities
  - 10,060 Minor violations at facilities – 75.5%
  - 7,300 Class 2 violations at 3,600 facilities – 23%
  - 460 Class 1 violations at 340 facilities – 1.5%

# Evaluation Process



- Identify CUPAs to be evaluated by year
- Collect information from CERS and CUPAs
- Analyze information (interaction with CUPA as needed)
- 1<sup>st</sup> Evaluation Team meeting
- Determine oversight and/or verification inspections
- Q&A Meeting with CUPA
- 2<sup>nd</sup> Evaluation Team meeting
- Focused onsite visit needed?
- Complete evaluation report
- Formal letter sent
- Begin quarterly update

See Graphic

# Overall Picture of CUPAs



- **71 Satisfactory or better**
- **10 Unsatisfactory**
  - 2013: Mendocino(R)
  - 2014: Amador (R)(good progress), Santa Barbara, City of LA (acceptable progress)
  - 2015: San Benito (R), Mono (R), City of Long Beach, City of Glendale, City of El Segundo
  - 2016: City of Fremont
  - 2 CUPAs almost satisfactory (LA City & Amador County)
- **Primary reason for Unsatisfactory**
  - Lack of qualified staff resources
  - Funding and demographics
  - 1 or 2 person programs

# UNIFIED PROGRAM PERFORMANCE INFOGRAPHIC

## HAZARDOUS MATERIALS MANAGEMENT PROGRAM EFFECTIVENESS



**PURPOSE:** To demonstrate that effective management of the statewide Hazardous Materials Management Program results in fewer releases of hazardous materials, thereby increasing public safety.

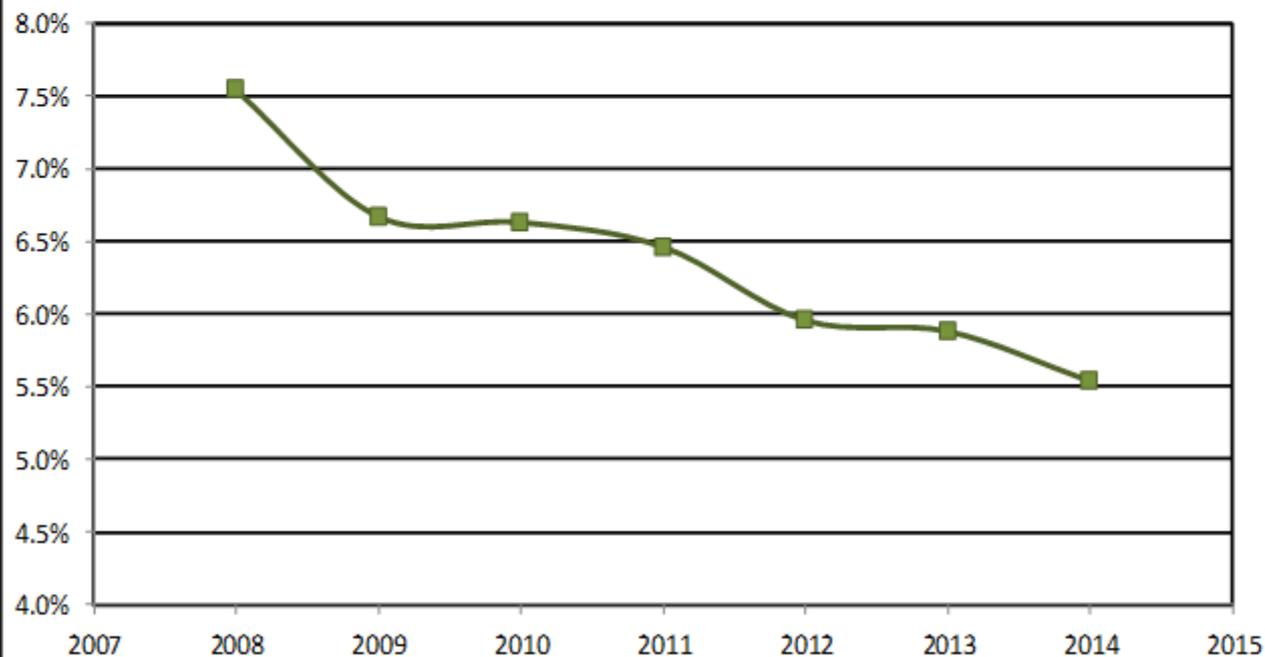
**DESCRIPTION:** This is the annual rate of hazardous material releases reported to the California State Warning Center against the number of regulated hazardous materials storage facilities in the state. A decreasing percentage of releases indicates that the regulatory program overall is getting better at preventing hazardous materials releases. The rate is expected to be a decreasing rate over time, showing that the overall hazmat management program under the Unified Program produces fewer releases thereby increasing the safety and protection of health and the environment.

### PROGRESS REPORT

The hazardous materials management program includes 700 local inspectors trained to inspect over 120,000 businesses against the requirements of the state program to ensure public safety. The state sets the standards and the local agencies implement those standards.

Over the last 7 years, the number of hazardous materials releases has decreased by several percentage points. The overall trend toward fewer releases shows that the Unified Program has reduced the number of incidents, thereby increasing public safety.

Hazmat Spills as a Percent of Facilities



# UNIFIED PROGRAM PERFORMANCE INFOGRAPHIC

## UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION



**PURPOSE:** To show how the Unified Program's implementation of the State Water Resources Control Board (State Water Board) regulations are protecting the waters of the state by reducing the rate at which underground storage tanks (USTs) release contaminants into soil and groundwater.

**DESCRIPTION:** This is the annual percentage rate of USTs that release contaminants into the environment. A decreasing percentage of releases indicates that the regulatory program is getting better at preventing releases into the environment. Using historical data from the State Water Board and US EPA, release percentages have been plotted for California (blue line) and the United States (red line). The graph shows both the trend for California's program and for comparison, the rest of the country.

### PROGRESS REPORT

The 1998 and 2002 peaks in California's release percentage correlate with regulatory changes adopted by the State Water Board. In 1998, new requirements mandated several upgrades to existing UST systems. These upgrades necessitated construction and resulted in the discovery of previously undetected releases. The 2002 peak resulted from additional requirements to perform secondary containment testing and retrofitting fueling stations with under-dispenser containment systems. The resulting testing and construction discovered a large number of previously undetected releases from USTs.

The 2014 California UST release percentage of 0.31% is roughly four times lower than the national average of 1.26%. California's trend has been consistently lower than the national average for the past 8 years, indicating that the Unified Program's enforcement of stricter regulations for UST inspection, design, construction, and monitoring have resulted in greater protection of our groundwater.

