INITIAL STUDY

PROJECT TITLE: **Clean Harbors Los Angeles, LLC, Permit Renewal**		CALSTARS CODING:
PROJECT ADDRESS: **5756 Alba Street**	CITY: **Los Angeles**	COUNTY: **Los Angeles**
PROJECT SPONSOR: **Clean Harbors Los Angeles, LLC.**	CONTACT: **Steve Peterson**	PHONE: **(323) 277-2500**

APPROVAL ACTION UNDER CONSIDERATION BY DTSC:

☐ Initial Permit Issuance ☒ Permit Renewal ☐ Permit Modification ☐ Closure Plan
☐ Removal Action Workplan ☐ Remedial Action Plan ☐ Interim Removal ☐ Regulations
☐ Other (specify):

STATUTORY AUTHORITY:

☒ California H&SC, Chap. 6.5 ☐ California H&SC, Chap. 6.8 ☐ Other (specify):

DTSC PROGRAM/ ADDRESS: **Used Oil and Tanks Team 9211 Oakdale Avenue Chatsworth, CA 91311**	CONTACT: **Ricardo Gonzalez**	PHONE: **(818) 717-6693**

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:

Clean Harbors Los Angeles, LLC. (hereinafter, "the Los Angeles Facility"), was issued a Hazardous Waste Facility Permit by the California Environmental Protection Agency (CAL-EPA), Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) on May 29, 1990. An application to renew the Hazardous Waste Facility Permit was submitted to DTSC pursuant to §22 CCR 66270.10(h). The Los Angeles Facility is requesting a renewed Hazardous Waste Facility Permit.

In accordance with California Health and Safety Codes (H&SC), Section 25200, Chapter 6.5 and California Codes of Regulations (CCR), Section 66270.42, the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) is proposing to renew the Los Angeles Facility's full hazardous waste treatment and storage, permit to the applicant authorizing the continued consolidation, treatment, storage, and transfer of hazardous and nonhazardous waste.

The Los Angeles Facility, formerly owned by Safety-Kleen, Laidlaw Environmental Services and Oil Process Company, is a hazardous and non-hazardous waste management facility that currently provides treatment, storage, and transfer for a variety of hazardous and non-hazardous waste from a variety of industries. The treated liquid is discharged to the city sewer system under a discharge permit. The Los Angeles Facility is located in the City of Los Angeles in Los Angeles County, California. The Facility has been located at 5756 Alba Street, Los Angeles, California since beginning operations in 1979. The Facility is situated approximately 4 miles south of downtown Los Angeles on the northwest corner of the intersection of Slauson Avenue and Alameda Street. The Facility is located approximately 2.5 miles south of the Santa Monica Freeway (interstate 10), and approximately 2.5 miles east of the Harbor Freeway, (Interstate 110). The property encompasses 2.3 acres in Section 15, Township 2 South, Range 13 West, San Bernardino Baseline and Meridian (SBB&M). The coordinates of the Facility are Latitude 33 degrees, 59', 26" N and Longitude 118 degrees 14' 15"W. The property is zone as M3-2, industrial.

The Los Angeles Facility currently operates six hazardous waste management units (WMUs) and is permitted to construct 2 additional WMUs. The six existing and permitted WMU operations include the following areas:

- Container Storage Warehouse (WMU-1);
- Container Processing Building (WMU-2).
- Container Storage Area B (WMU-3);
- Roll-off Container Storage Area (WMU-4);
- Wastewater Treatment Area (WMU-5); and
- New Container Storage Pad (WMU-6).

A rail transfer station and modifications to the wastewater treatment plant are permitted by DTSC but have not yet been constructed. The following is a description of the WMUs:

- **Container Storage Warehouse (WMU-1):** The Container Storage Warehouse is adjacent to the Container Processing Building and is used to receive and store containers of solid, liquid and/or sludge type waste. Containers are loaded/unloaded directly to or from vehicles in this area. A loading dock with dock levelers is also located in this area.
- **Container Processing Building (WMU-2):** The Container Processing Building processes the contents of containers. Operations may include liquid removal from containers; repacking of solids; sludges, and other residues; debris compaction; solids removal followed by dispersion and blending; solidification; lab pack bulking and blending; and empty container crushing. Specialized drum handling equipment (drum cutters, drum crushers, compactors, drum de-headers, tilt tables, in-place dispensers, bulk solids repackaging, container decontamination equipment, etc.) may be utilized during these operations. The Container Processing Building includes equipment used for neutralization, coagulation, flocculation, clarification of liquid waste and sludge dewatering. Also, there is equipment utilized for removing liquids from containers, equipment utilized for extruding solids/sludges from containers, reduction of typical containers (i.e., 55-gallon drums), equipment utilized for container handling and material removal, such as drum cutters, drum crushers, and container decontamination equipment.
- **Container Storage Area B (WMU-3):** The Container Storage Area B is adjacent to the Container Processing Building and is utilized for the storage of containers of solids, liquids and sludges. Containers are loaded/unloaded directly to and from vehicles into this area.
- **Roll-off Container Storage Area (WMU-4):** The Roll-off Container Storage Area is adjacent to the New Container Storage Pad and is used to store containers. Containers are loaded and unloaded directly to and from vehicles into this area.
- **Waste Water Treatment Area (WMU-5):** The Wastewater Treatment Area includes storage and processing tanks, a truck loading/unloading area, and a truck washout. The Wastewater Treatment Area includes tanks used in the dissolved air flotation process, tanks used for coagulation, flocculation, clarification and sludge holding, tanks used for carbon adsorption, tanks used for the reduction and oxidation of waste, and a filter press for the dewatering of sludge. Spent carbon is transported to an appropriate off-site facility upon completion of a hazardous waste determination. There is also equipment for processing oily wastewater and additional tanks for storage of incoming/outgoing hazardous waste. The Truck Loading/Unloading Area is for loading and unloading trucks. The loading and unloading of waste in this area occurs on a curbed concrete pad. Liquids are transferred by vacuum equipment and/or by other approved pumps.
- **New Container Storage Pad (WMU-6):** The New Container Storage Pad is used to receive and store containers of solid, liquid, and other sludge type waste that are transferred directly to or from trucks for storage before being processed.

There are two permitted but not yet constructed WMUs which include construction of a Rail Transfer Station and the Wastewater Treatment Plant Modifications. Both the Rail Transfer Station and Modification were approved in the 1990 Permit.

- **Rail Transfer Station (WMU-7):** The approved but not yet constructed Rail Transfer Station will allow railcars to be loaded and/or unloaded with bulk or containerized solids or liquids.
- **Wastewater Treatment Modifications:** The Wastewater Treatment Modifications, approved but not-yet-constructed, will add to the existing wastewater treatment plant, currently designated as Hazardous Waste Management Unit # 5 five additional tanks. The approved modifications are designed, and will be operated accordingly, to process wastewaters for the removal of organics, oil and grease and metals.

This Initial Study is being prepared as part of the DTSC Hazardous Waste Facility Permit renewal process.

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS:

1. Aesthetics

Project activities likely to create an impact:
None.

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions:

The Los Angeles Facility is located on the northwest corner of Alameda and Slauson in an area of light industrial and commercial use. Specifically, the Facility is located in the Mid-Alameda Corridor State Enterprise Zone. This area is characterized by large industrial and commercial structures, railroad transportation, and heavy commercial truck transportation. The site is surrounded by industrial and manufacturing uses. Because the landscape in the vicinity of the project is primarily industrial, visual sensitivity to the project is considered low. The Facility is surrounded by a fence which consists of concrete block and corrugated metal.

No scenic highways are located near the facility and the facility does not impair scenic resources or pose a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista. The proposed renewal of this project will not change the existing visual character or aesthetics of the site, therefore no further analysis is necessary.

Analysis as to whether or not project activities would:

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

Impact Analysis: There are no scenic vistas near the facility. No further analysis is necessary.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

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

Impact Analysis: There are no state scenic highways near the facility. See Attachment G. No further analysis is necessary

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

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

Impact Analysis: Due to the presence of other heavy industrial and commercial structures in the area, the presence of a fence surrounding the facility, the site will not visually impact the character or quality of the surrounding area.

Conclusion:

☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

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

Impact Analysis: Due to the presence of lights from other heavy industrial and commercial structures in the area and the facility fence, the lights from the facility will not visually impact the daytime or nighttime views of the area.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

References Used: California Department of Transportation, California Scenic Highway Mapping System, http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/LandArch/scenic_highways/index.htm

2. Agricultural Resources

Project activities likely to create an impact:
None.

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions:

According to the California Division of Land Resource Protection, Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program, Map of Los Angeles County, the Los Angeles Facility is not located on or in proximity to Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of statewide importance. This area of the City of Los Angeles has been developed or urbanized and is characterized by city streets, sidewalks, commercial and industrial buildings, and parking lots. The Los Angeles Facility is located on property zoned by the City of Los Angeles as industrial. The property is zoned M3-2. No agricultural activity occurs within one mile of the Los Angeles Facility. This project does not involve activities in proximity of Prime Farmland, therefore, no further analysis is required. See Attachment H.

Analysis as to whether or not project activities would:

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

Impact Analysis: A review of the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program for Los Angeles County does not show Converted Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance in the vicinity of the Los Angeles Facility. See Attachment H

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

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

Impact Analysis: The California Land Conservation Act of 1965 – commonly referred to as the Williamson Act- to preserve agricultural and open space lands by discouraging premature and unnecessary conversion to urban uses. There is no open space or agricultural land at the Los Angeles Facility, and, as such, the Los Angeles Facility is not subject to this Act. Renewal of the hazardous waste facility permit will have no impact on the property.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

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

Impact Analysis: The land in and around the Los Angeles Facility is not used for agriculture. Thus, no conversion of farmland to agriculture will occur.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

References Used: California Department of Conservation, Important Farmland in California, 2002

3. Air Quality

Project activities likely to create an impact:
- **Receiving wastes**
- **Sampling wastes**
- **Storing wastes**
- **Processing wastes**
- **Containerizing wastes**
- **Treating wastes**
- **Waste transfer to and from rail**
- **Loading and unloading wastes**

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions:

The proposed project is located in the South Coast Air Basin (SCAB), the site is approximately 2.3acres. The basin is an area of high air pollution potential and is under the jurisdiction of the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD or SCAB). The current attainment designations for the SCAB area are shown in Table 1. The SCAB is a non-attainment area for state standards for ozone, PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ and federal standards is non-attainment for Ozone, Carbon Monoxide, $PM_{10,}$ and $PM_{2.5}$. The Facility performs its normal operations under a SCAQMD permit. Permitted hazardous waste activities are not a source of air contaminants.

Table 1: Basin Attainment Status

Pollutant	State Status	National Status (Attainment Year)
Ozone (1-hour)	Non-attainment	Not Applicable
Ozone (8-hour)	Unclassified	Severe Non-attainment
Carbon Monoxide	Attainment	Serious Non-attainment
Nitrogen Dioxide	Attainment	Attainment
Sulfur Dioxide	Attainment	Attainment
PM_{10}	Non-Attainment	Serious Non-attainment
$PM_{2.5}$	Non-Attainment	Non-attainment

The California Air Resources Board (CARB) designated the air basin as in attainment for sulfur dioxide (SO_2), carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NO_2), and lead, and as non-attainment for ozone and particulate matter PM10 and PM2.5. The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) designated , as serious non-attainment for carbon monoxide (CO), and as extreme non-attainment for ozone. For PM10, EPA designates the Basin as serious nonattainment while the CARB designates the Basin as non-attainment. However, the South Coast Air Quality Management District

(SCAQMD), in conjunction with the CARB and the EPA is actively engaged in implementing region-wide programs intended to move the area into attainment with these standards. Part of this program includes permitting stationary sources of pollutants.

Sources of emissions that are permitted by the SCAQMD include wastewater treatment plant (e.g., tank vents, pumps, etc.), internal combustion engines (e.g., emergency generator), the container storage and process buildings, and truck loading and unloading facilities.

The Basin is surrounded by mountains on three sides and the Pacific Ocean on the remaining side. The mountains serve as a barrier, preventing ready dispersion of pollutant concentrations. Prevailing wind patterns off the ocean carry pollutants eastward across the Basin, enabling continual photochemical reactions to occur as new emissions are added to existing pollutant concentrations. Intense sunlight, present at the latitude of the Basin, provides the ultraviolet light necessary to fuel the photochemical reactions that produce ozone.

Compared with other urban areas in the United States, metropolitan Los Angeles has a low average wind speed. Mild sea breezes slowly carry pollutants inland. An inversion layer, which is a layer of warm air that lies over cooler, ocean-modified air, often acts as a lid, preventing air pollutants from escaping upward. In the summer, these temperature inversions are stronger than in winter and prevent ozone and other pollutants from escaping upward and dispersing. In the winter, a ground-level or surface inversion commonly forms during the night and traps CO emitted by vehicles during the morning rush hours.

Temperatures in the City of Los Angeles area are generally mild. Based on 1971 to 2000 climatologically data from the National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), National Climatic Data Center (NCDC) for downtown Los Angeles, the annual mean daily temperature is 66.2° F. Temperatures extremes vary from 28°F to 110+° F. The mean precipitation is 15.14 inches, and prevailing wind direction from the northwest to the southwest. Attachment Q contains a summary of the data.

The proposed construction activities as part of the proposed permit renewal project would be capable of an increase in daily emissions. The Project's construction emissions do not exceed the SCAQMD's regional threshold and are considered less than significant and no mitigation is necessary.

The proposed Project's air quality impacts are separated into short-term impacts due to construction and long-term permanent impacts, which are associated with operations.

The Project will entail incorporating a water treatment modification phase, which will not involve any construction-related activities. The only component of the proposed Project related to construction involves the addition of a rail transfer station, which is estimated to be 2,500 square feet. In addition, a 250 foot rail spur along the southerly side of the Project Site would be added to the tracks along Slauson Avenue.

Short-term impacts will include fugitive dust and other particulate matter, as well as exhaust emissions generated by earthmoving activities and operations of grading equipment during site preparation. Construction emissions are caused by onsite or offsite activities. Onsite emissions principally consist of exhaust emissions (NOx, Sox, CO, ROG, $PM_{10,}$ and $PM_{2.5}$) from heavy duty construction equipment, motor vehicle exhaust from delivery vehicles, as well as worker traffic. Major construction-related activities related to the proposed Project include site grading building, and limited asphalt paving.

Construction equipment such as scrapers, bulldozers, forklifts, backhoes, water trucks, and industrial saws are expected to be used for the proposed Project and will result in exhaust emissions. During the finishing phase, construction emission can vary substantially from day to day, depending on the level of activity, the specific type of operations, and prevailing weather conditions.

Construction emissions were calculated using CARB's URBEMIS Version 8.7 emission model by estimating the types and number pieces of equipment that would be used to construct the proposed modifications to the Project site. It was assumed construction equipment would operate for eight hours per day and that construction would be completed within a 12 month period.

Table 3 and 4 provides a summary of the estimated construction-related emissions for the proposed Project. As shown within the foregoing tables, the Project's construction emissions do not exceed the SCAQMD's regional threshold and are considered less than significant and no mitigation is necessary. The URBEMIS data is provided within Appendix A.

Table 3: 2008 Short-Term Construction Emission[a]

Sources	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM_{10} Exhaust	PM_{10} Dust	$PM_{2.5}$ Exhaust	$PM_{2.5}$ Dust
Site Grading	5.9	36.7	50.4	0	1.27	0.01	1.13	0
Building Construction	15.4	51.4	67.4	0	1.85	0	1.65	0
Total	21.3	88.1	117.9	0	3.13		2.78	
Regional Threshold	75	100	550	0	150		55	
Significant Impact?	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**		**No**	

[a] in units of lbs/day

Table 4. 2009 Short-Term Construction Emission[a]

Sources	ROG	NOx	CO	SO2	PM_{10} Exhaust	PM_{10} Dust	$PM_{2.5}$ Exhaust	$PM_{2.5}$ Dust
Site Grading	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Building Construction	4.0	26.3	32.5	0	1.0	0	<1.0	0
Total	4.0	26.3	32.5	0	1.0		<1.0	
Regional Threshold	75	100	550	0	150		55	
Significant Impact?	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**	**No**		**No**	

[a] in units of lbs/day

Localized Significance Thresholds (LSTs) were developed in response to the SCAQMD Governing Board's Environmental Justice Enhancement Initiative (1-4). The LST methodology was adopted by the SCAQMD Governing Board in October 2003 and formally approved by SCAQMD's Mobile Sources Committee in February 2005. LSTs represent the maximum emissions from a project that are not expected to cause or contribute to an exceedance of the most stringent applicable federal or state ambient air quality standards, and are developed based on the ambient concentration of pollutants for each source receptor area and distance to the nearest sensitive receptor. Some population groups, such as children the elderly, and acutely ill and/or chronically ill persons, especially those with cardio-respiratory diseases, are considered more sensitive to air pollution than others.

The LST mass rate look-up tables provided by the SCAQMD determine if the daily emissions for proposed construction or operational activities could result in significant localized air quality impacts. If the calculated on-site emissions for the proposed construction or operations activities are less than the LST emission levels per the LST mass look-up tables, then the proposed construction or operative activity is not significant for air quality. LST's are applicable only to NOx, CO, PM_{10} and $PM_{2.5}$ being derived by the source/receptor area, emission rates, and distance to the nearest exposed individual.

The proposed Project is located in an industrial and an M3-2 zone, where hazardous waste facilities are allowed by the City of Los Angeles' Planning Commission through a Conditional Use Permit. The site is surrounded by industrial and manufacturing uses, and provides a necessary service for the transport, treatment and storage of non-hazardous and hazardous wastes. Allowing the proposed Project to operate in a heavy industrial area minimizes the exposure from such hazards to residential neighborhoods. The nearest sensitive receptor, residential single-homes are located approximately 500 meters south of the Project at the intersection of Holmes and Randolph Streets.

Tables 5 and 6 provide a summary of the estimated construction-related emissions for the proposed Project. As shown within the foregoing tables, the Project's construction emissions do not exceed the SCAQMD's regional threshold and are considered less than significant and no mitigation is necessary.

Table 5. 2008 Localized Significance Analysis[a]

Sources	NOx	CO	PM_{10} Exhaust	PM_{10} Dust	$PM_{2.5}$ Exhaust	$PM_{2.5}$ Dust
Site Grading	36.7	50.5	1.270	0.01	1.13	0
Building Construction	51.4	67.4	1.85	0	1.65	0
Total	88.1	117.9	3.13		2.78	
Regional Threshold	251	6515	179		102	
Significant Impact?	**No**	**No**	**No**		**No**	

[a] in units of lbs/day

Table 6. 2009 Localized Significance Analysis[a]

Sources	NOx	CO	PM_{10} Exhaust	PM_{10} Dust	$PM_{2.5}$ Exhaust	$PM_{2.5}$ Dust
Site Grading	0	0	0	0	0	0
Building Construction	26.3	32.5	1.0	0	<1.0	0
Total	26.3	32.5	1.0		<1.0	
Regional Threshold	251	6515	179		102	
Significant Impact?	**No**	**No**	**No**		**No**	

[a] in units of lbs/day

Based on the FY 96-97 Annual Emission Report, which was submitted to the SCAQMD, total emissions for the Facility was 2.13 tons for organic gases and 0 tons respectively for nitrogen oxides, sulfur oxides, carbon monoxide, and PM. Consequently, the Facility was not required in subsequent years to file additional Annual Emission Reports as total facility emissions from permitted and non-permitted equipment were less than the emission reporting thresholds [Rule 301(e)(5)] and toxic emissions less than any of 22 toxic emission thresholds listed in Table-IV of Rule 301(e).

The existing wastewater treatment plant will be modified to facilitate the treatment of additional waste streams, namely the treatment of incoming wastewaters for the removal of organics, oil, grease, and metals It will be a self-contained unit located within the same area as the existing Wastewater Treatment Plant Clean Harbors, Los Angeles, LLC will be complying with SCAQMD requirement in completing a Permit to Construct (Rule 201) on related equipment that will be incorporated into the existing wastewater treatment plant Project plans will be reviewed by SCAQMD for determination of compliance with federal, state, and regional air quality requirements.

A Traffic Impact Study was prepared by Associated Traffic Consultants for the two intersections in the vicinity of the Project, which are Long Beach Avenue West and 55th Street, and Alameda Street and Slauson Avenue. These intersections were analyzed using the Intersection Capacity Utilization (ICU) method to determine the intersection levels of service (LOS).

Motor vehicles are the primary source of pollutants in the vicinity of the Project Traffic congested roadways and intersections have the potential to generate localized high levels of CO. Localized areas where ambient concentrations exceed federal and/or state standards for CO are termed "CO hotspots". Chapter 5 of the SCAQMD's CEQA Air Quality Handbook identifies CO as a localized problem requiring additional analysis when a project is likely to sensitive receptors to CO hotspots.

The SCAQMD recommends that a local CO hotspot analysis be conducted if an intersection meets one of the following criteria: I) the intersection is at a LOS D or worse and where the project increases the volume to capacity ratio by 2%, or 2) the project decrease LOS at an intersection from C to D.

The intersection of Alameda Street and Slauson Avenue is presently operating at an ICU of 0.39 and a LOS of A. The intersection of Long Beach Avenue West and 55th Street is operating at an ICU of LOI and a LOS of F. The additional project related traffic would not change the levels of service at the intersection of Long Beach Avenue and 55th Street.

The projected related traffic will only increase the ICU at the intersection of Alameda Street and Slauson Avenue by 0.01, but the LOS will remain at LOS A.

An impact analysis of the proposed additional truck traffic indicates that no perceivable changes will take place in the ICU's or LOS.. In fact, at an increase of five trucks per hour, the increase in truck traffic will be less than the daily fluctuations in traffic. Based on the Traffic Impact Study, a CO Hotspot Analysis was not needed.

As part of the proposed Project, a 250-foot rail spur along the southerly side of the Project would be added to the tracks along Slauson Avenue Street. The Rail Transport Plans are within the preliminary stages and no specific information relating to transportation has been determined.
It is not expected that an increased air quality emission to the proposed Project would result due to the use of rail transportation. This is due to the trade off of emissions from trucks to rail, where a single locomotive generates significantly less emissions than the 250-280 trucks that are replaced.

In addition, increasing air quality regulations related to owners or operators of railroads are in effect and are being proposed. As part of the Clean Air Nonroad Diesel Rule, EPA finalized new requirements in May 2004 for nonroad diesel fuel that will decrease the allowable levels of sulfur in fuel in locomotives by 99%. These fuel improvements will create immediate and significant environmental and public health benefits by reducing PM from existing engines.

In March 2007, EPA proposed a three- part program that would dramatically reduce emission from diesel locomotives of all types; line-haul, switch, and passenger rail. The proposal aims to cut PM emissions from these engines by 90% and the NOx emissions by 80%. The proposal would set new, Tier 3 exhaust emissions standards and idle reduction requirements for locomotives that would begin in 2009. The proposal would also tighten emission standards for existing locomotives when they are remanufactured as early as 2008, but no later than 2010. In addition, the proposal would set long-term, Tier 4 standards for newly-built engines based on the application of high-efficiency catalytic after-treatment technology, beginning in 2015 for locomotives. Currently, the SCAQMD is also proposing a Recordkeeping for Locomotive Idling requirement (Proposal Rule 3501) to identify possible opportunities for reducing emissions and to better quantify emissions from idling events.

Analysis as to whether or not project activities would:

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

   Impact Analysis: Less Than Significant Impact. The renewal of the Hazardous Waste Facility Permit will not conflict or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan. The SCAQMD has authority to regulate air pollutants via several different regulatory mechanisms, including the issue of air permits for stationary sources to bring the air basin incompliance with the objectives of the air quality plan, independent of DTSC's regulatory authority. The Los Angeles Facility has air permits from the SCAQMD. The SCAQMD periodically inspects the Los Angeles Facility for compliance with its air permits. Compliance with the SCAQMD permits and regulations works towards achieving the goals of the applicable air quality plan.

   As discussed in the environmental setting, the proposed Project does not have the potential for exceeding the SCAQMD's regional thresholds and localized significance thresholds.

   In addition, the following control measures will be made part of the Project, insuring that the related impact associated with the proposed Project will change from a level of Less Than Significant to No Impact.

   - Stabilize backfill material during handling, when not actively handling material, and at completion of construction activities,
   - Pre-watering of Site prior to work that will disturb the soil,
   - Sweeping, vacuuming, use of water spray,
   - Stabilize wind erodible surfaces to reduce dust,
   - Stabilize all off-road traffic and parking areas,
   - Stabilize all haul routes,
   - Direct construction traffic over established haul routes, and
   - Pre-water material prior to loading onto trucks or rail for transport offsite for disposal

   Conclusion:

☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☒ Less Than Significant Impact
☐ No Impact

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

Impact Analysis: Less Than Significant Impact. Please see the response to subsection (a).

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☒ Less Than Significant Impact
☐ No Impact

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

Impact Analysis: Less than Significant Impact. The proposed Project is in a region of non-attainment for ozone, carbon monoxide, $PM_{10,}$ and $PM_{2.5}$. The project-specific evaluation of emissions presented in the environmental setting supports that the air quality impacts for the proposed Project are less than significant. The cumulative contribution of criteria pollutants is less than significant.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☒ Less Than Significant Impact
☐ No Impact

d. Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations.

Impact Analysis: No impact Assessment of the pollutant impact to sensitive receptors was done through compliance with the localized significance thresholds (LSTs). The nearest sensitive receptor is located approximately 500 meters, which mitigates potential exposure to substantial concentrations of CO, NOx, PM_{10}, and $PM_{2.5}$ during construction.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

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

Impact Analysis: Less Than Significant Impact. The proposed Project does not contain land uses typically associated with emitting objectionable Odors. Emissions from the Los Angeles Facility are controlled by air pollution control devices permitted by the SCAQMD, which will control objectionable odors. Diesel exhaust and ROGs will be emitted during construction of the Project, which will disperse rapidly from the site and should not be at a level to induce a negative response. Diesel emissions from construction equipment operating on the Project Site may create temporary objectionable odors. However, having the equipment in proper operating conditions and the distance to the nearest sensitive receptors will control objectionable odors.

Conclusion:

☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☒ Less Than Significant Impact
☐ No Impact

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

Impact Analysis: No impact. The Los Angeles Facility does not have any sources of Naturally Occurring Asbestos or serpentine rock near ground surface. Furthermore, the facility is constructed with asphalt and concrete. If a source a Naturally Occurring Asbestos was in the soil profile below the facility, it has been paved-over by asphalt and concrete, which eliminates any potential for exposure.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

References Used:

1. Clean Harbors Los Angeles, LLC, *RCRA Permit Renewal Application, Clean Harbors Los Angeles, LLC, October 2006.*
2. South Coast Air Quality Management District*, 2003 Air Quality Management Plan, August 2003, http://www.aqmd.gov/aqmp/AQMD03AQMP.htmf*
3. South Coast Air Quality Management District, *Air Quality Analysis Guidance Handbook, 2006; http://www.aqmd.gov/ceqa/handbook/CH3_rev.doc*
4. National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration, National Climatic Data Center website with climate data at http://cdo.ncdc.noaa.gov/cgi-bin/climatenormals/climatenormals.pl

4. Biological Resources

Project activities likely to create an impact:
None.

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions:

The California Department of Fish and Game (DFG), Biogeographic Data Branch maintains a program that inventories the status and locations of rare plants and animals in California. The program is called the California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB). A Rarefind search was conducted on November 21, 2006 to determine if any species of concern or endangered species were identified in and around the proposed project site. Although there were endangered species at both the state and federal levels found within the quadrangles used to conduct the search, none were found to exist on the Facility site.

The Los Angeles Facility contains existing structures (e.g., tanks, buildings, etc.) surrounded by concrete and asphalt in a heavy industrial and commercial area within the City of Los Angeles. This area of the City of Los Angeles is characterized by buildings (e.g., large industrial buildings and commercial buildings), city streets, parking lots and railroad lines, none of which is conducive for wildlife habit. Minor construction activities are proposed for the construction of a rail car loading terminal and installation of addition wastewater treatment equipment, none of which will impact wildlife habitat. No rare, endangered, or threatened plants or animals have been identified at the site due to the highly developed nature of the area. However, since the current project is the renewal of an existing permit with minor construction activity proposed, there will be no impact to wildlife resources therefore, no further analysis is required.

Analysis as to whether or not project activities would:

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

Impact Analysis: There is no wildlife habitat in this highly developed area of the City of Los Angeles.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

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

Impact Analysis: There is no riparian habitat located near the facility, as such, there will be no impact.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

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

Impact Analysis: The Facility is not located near any marsh, vernal pool or the coast. Thus, the Facility will be no impact to federal wetlands.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

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

Impact Analysis: There are no wildlife corridors near the Los Angeles Facility.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

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

Impact Analysis: There are no policies or ordinances protecting biological resources for this part of the City of Los Angeles due to the urbanized development.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

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

Impact Analysis: A review of the "South Coast Bioregion Habitat Conservation Plans and Natural Community Conservation Plans" list maintained by California Biodiversity Council shows that there is no such plan for the City of Los Angeles.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

References Used:

1. California Department of Fish & Game, California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) website: *http://www.dfg.ca.gov/bdb/html/quick_viewer_launch.html.*
2. California ERES website *http://ceres.ca.gov/biodiversity/Bioregions/socoast.html;* show a list of the habitat and community conservation plan for the South Coast Bioregion.

5. Cultural Resources

Project activities likely to create an impact:
None.

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions:

The Los Angeles Facility is located in a developed, industrial setting where there are no known surface cultural resources. If there were cultural resource in the area, they have been displaced by industrial, commercial and/or residential development.

Records indicate that the property was originally owned by the Vanderbilt family estate from 1920 to the mid 1960's. During the 1920's through 1940's the property was occupied by Western Talc Corporation, a manufacturer and distributor of various talc products used for personal hygiene. The site was vacant from the early 1940's through the mid 1950's. The site was occupied by Wolman Metals from the mid 1950's to the early 1960's. Wolman Metals cut and distributed sheet metal products, but used the site only for warehouse and storage purposes. Continental Towing leased and utilized the property as an office and impound yard in the mid 1960's. In 1965, the property was purchased for investment purposes by Miller and Stewart, a general partnership. The lot remained vacant until 1979, when Oil Process Company purchased the property. The site is not a historical landmark.

The property has been fully developed and is covered with asphalt or concrete. The entire site was disturbed by past operations and in order to construct the existing structures (e.g., tanks, buildings, unloading areas, etc.). There is no remaining unaltered land. A review of the California Historical Landmarks list for the County of Los Angeles at the California Environmental Resources Evaluation System website (http://ceres.ca.gov/geo_area/counties/Los_Angeles/landmarks.html) showed no known historical landmarks exist at or adjacent to the site. It is possible that subterranean disturbance associated with construction activities could reveal previously unknown cultural resource sites. However, since the current project is the renewal of an existing permit, only minor construction activity would take place, there will be little or no impact to cultural resources, therefore no further analysis is required.

Analysis as to whether or not project activities would:

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

Impact Analysis: The Los Angeles Facility is not a historical resource as defined by §14 CCR 15064.5.

Conclusion:

☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

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

Impact Analysis: The Los Angeles Facility is not an archeological resource as defined by §14 CCR 15064.5.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

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

Impact Analysis: See baseline analysis.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

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

Impact Analysis: See baseline analysis.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

References Used:

1. Clean Harbors Los Angeles, LLC, 2006. *Clean Harbors, Los Angeles, RCRA Permit Renewal Application, October 2006.*
2. California Environmental Resources Evaluation System (CERES) website on State Historical Landmarks for Los Angeles County: *http://ceres.ca.gov/geo_area/counties/Los_Angeles/landmarks.html*.

6. Geology and Soils

Project activities likely to create an impact:
- **Receiving wastes**
- **Sampling wastes**
- **Storing wastes**
- **Processing wastes**
- **Containerizing wastes Treating wastes**
- **Waste transfer to and from rail**
  Loading and unloading wastes

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions:

The Los Angeles facility is located in the Los Angeles Forebay of the Central Basin. The geologic features underlying the site include recent alluvium, the Lakewood formation, and the San Pedro formation. Surface soils in the area are classified under the Perkins Association. The soils of this association occur on nearly level to strongly sloping terraces between elevations from near sea level to 500 feet. Perkins soils are over 60 inches deep, are well-drained and have slow subsoil permeability. They have brown, medium acid, gravely loan surface layers about 12 inches thick. The reddish-brown, slightly acid, gravely clay loam or light clay subsoil grades into reddish-brown cobbly alluvium at about 48 inches. The Los Angeles County Flood Control District well log number 1431, located 500 feet to the north of the site indicate the site is underlain with combinations of sand, blue clay and sandy gravel up to 224 feet.

As noted above, the Los Angeles Facility is located in the Los Angeles Forebay of the Central Basin, with the geologic features underlying the site including recent alluvium, the Lakewood formation, and the San Pedro formation. The sediments extend to a depth of 1600 feet (1440 feet below sea level). The recent alluvium attains a maximum thickness of 160 feet and includes the western arm of the Gaspur aquifer, as well as the parts of the semi-perched aquifer and Bellflower aquiclude lying west and south of the Los Angeles River. The semi-perched aquifer is defined as the area where sand overlying the Bellflower aquiclude consists of clay and sandy clay, its thickness ranges 0 to 90 feet. The lack of water in the semi-perched aquifer overlying the Bellflower aquifer suggests that the Bellflower aquiclude is reasonably permeable in the forebay area. The Gaspur aquifer consists mainly of sand and gravel with a small percentage of clay. It ranges from 10 to more than 80 feet in thickness and extends down to a depth of 160 feet. The Gaspur aquifer is overlain by the Bellflower aquiclude over part of the forebay area. Below the Bellflower aquiclude are seven water bearing units: the Gaspur aquifer, Exposition aquifer, Gage aquifer, Hollydale aquifer, Lynwood aquifer, Silverado aquifer, and the Sunnyside aquifer.

The Lakewood formation extends underneath the recent alluvium on the Downey plain. The Lakewood formation includes the portions of the Bellflower aquiclude and the overlying semi-perched aquifer east and north of the Los Angeles River and the Exposition, Gardena, and Gage aquifers. The Exposition aquifer consists of as many as three sand and gravel members separated in some areas by discontinuous clay and silt lenses. It attains a maximum thickness of 80 feet and varies in depth from 100 to 160 feet. The Gardena aquifer is present over much of the Los Angeles Forebay. It consists mainly of sand and gravel with a little clay and ranges from 0 to 60 feet thick. The maximum depth is 290 feet. The Gage aquifer consists of sand and sandy clay with some gravel. It ranges from 5 to 100 feet in thickness and extends to a depth of 375 feet. The Gage aquifer is the basal member of the Lakewood formation.

The San Pedro formation is about 1,050 feet thick in the Los Angeles Forebay Area and includes the Hollydale, Jefferson, Lynwood, Silverado and Sunnyside aquifers. The Hollydale aquifer consists of sand and sandy clay with some gravel. It ranges from 0 to 60 feet in thickness and extends 475 feet below ground surface. The Jefferson aquifer consists of sand with some gravel and clay. It ranges from 0 to 70 feet in thickness and extends 640 feet down. The Lynwood aquifer consists mainly of sand and gravel with a little clay, ranges from 20 to 130 feet in thickness and extends down to 720 feet. The Silverado aquifer is found throughout most of the Los Angeles Forebay Area and consists of gravely sand with some interbedded clay. It ranges from 20 to 150 feet in thickness and extends 1,070 feet down. The Sunnyside aquifer is also found in most of the Forebay Area and consists mainly of sand with interbedded clays. It ranges from 50 to 430 feet in thickness and extends down to 1,600 feet. The aquifers generally flow to the east.

There are five active municipal drinking water wells that intake from the San Pedro formation within a three-mile radius of the Los Angeles Facility. The nearest well is located approximately two miles east of the site.

The Los Angeles County Waterworks No. 16 (LACW) water is mixed with Metropolitan Water District (MWD) water for distribution in a ratio of 93% well water and 7% MWD water. These wells supply approximately 4,950 people in the City of Los Angeles. The Department of Water and Power (DWP) well water is not mixed with MWD water prior to distribution. The DWP wells supply drinking water to approximately 10,000 people for the City of Los Angeles.

The Los Angeles Facility is constructed to withstand a maximum credible earthquake. The Los Angeles Facility is not located within 200 feet of a fault that has had a displacement during a Holocene time. See Attachment 2-4 of the October 2006 RCRA Part B Application. The Los Angeles Facility is not in the Alquist-Priolo special studies zone. Reference special publication Number 42 “Fault Rupture Hazardous Zones in California.” See *Alquist-Priolo*, October 1972.

Analysis as to whether or not project activities would:

a. Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:

- Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map issued by the State Geologist for the area or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault. (Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42).
- Strong seismic ground shaking.
- Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction.
- Landslides.

Impact Analysis: As described above in the baseline analysis, a review of California Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology Fault-Rupture Hazard Zones in California (Special Publication 42, Revised 1997) shows that the Los Angles Facility is not located within 200 feet of a Holocene fault (see Attachment J). According to the California Geologic Survey (CGS) Earthquake Shaking Potential for the Los Angeles Metropolitan Region (see Attachment K), the Los Angeles Facility could experience moderate ground shaking from an earthquake. According the CGS Seismic Hazard Zone Map, the Los Angeles Facility would not be subject to liquefaction from ground motion due to an earthquake (see Attachment L).

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

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

Impact Analysis: The ground at the Los Angeles Facility is flat and has been paved by concrete and/or asphalt, therefore no erosion will occur.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

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

Impact Analysis: As described in the baseline discussion, the geologic units beneath the Los Angeles Facility are not subject to landslide, subsidence, liquefaction, collapse or lateral spreading. As such, there will be no impact.

Conclusion:

☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

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

Impact Analysis: The soil beneath the Los Angeles Facility is not classified as expansive according to the Table 18-1-B of the 1994 UBC due to the presence of sand and gravel in the soil.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

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

Impact Analysis: The Los Angeles Facility does not use septic tanks or alternative wastewater disposal systems for wastewater disposal. The Los Angeles Facility is connected the City of Los Angeles sewer system. As such, the Los Angeles Facility will have no impact on the soils beneath the facility with regards to wastewater disposal.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

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

Impact Analysis: There is no naturally occurring asbestos in the vicinity of the Los Angeles Facility. Furthermore, the facility has been paved with asphalt and concrete eliminating any potential contact or exposure to naturally occurring asbestos. As such, there is no impact.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

References Used:

1. Clean Harbors Los Angeles, LLC, 2006. *Clean Harbors, Los Angeles, RCRA Permit Renewal Application, October 2006.*
2. California Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology, 1997, *Special Publication 42, Fault-Rupture Hazard Zones in California, Supplements 1 and 2 added 1999.*
3. California Geologic Survey website on Probabilistic Seismic Assessment Hazard Maps: http://www.seismic.ca.gov/pub/intensitymaps/la_county_print.pdf.
4. California Geologic Survey website on Seismic Hazard Zones – South Gate Quadrangle: http://gmw.consrv.ca.gov/shmp/download/pdf/ozn_sgate.pdf.
5. California Department of Conversation, Division of Mines and Geology, 2000. *A General Location Guide For Ultramafic Rocks in California – Areas More Likely to Contain Naturally Occurring Asbestos, August 2000.*
6. California Geologic Survey website on Asbestos: ftp://ftp.consrv.ca.gov/pub/dmg/pubs/ofr/ofr_2000-019.pdf.

7. Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Project activities likely to create an impact:
- **Receiving wastes**
- **Sampling wastes**
- **Storing wastes**
- **Processing Waste**
- **Containerizing wastes**

- **Treating wastes**
- **Waste transfer to and from rail**
- **Loading and unloading wastes**

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions:

The Los Angeles Facility is a hazardous waste treatment, storage, transfer and/or disposal (i.e., treated wastewater effluent discharged to the city's sewer system) facility and, as such will continue to accept solid, liquid and sludge type hazardous wastes in bulk and containers as defined by 40 CFR 264 and 22 CCR 66261, and solid, liquid and sludge non-hazardous waste. The Facility has a wastewater treatment plant which treats liquid waste and discharges the treated effluent to the City of Los Angeles sanitary sewer system. The Facility has a permit from the City of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, Bureau of Sanitation, Permit No. W-500467 to discharge treated effluent to the sewer system which contains discharge limitations.

Some of the industries/businesses generating these wastes are as follows:

- Aerospace
- Agriculture
- Asbestos removal
- Automotive scrap recyclers
- Electronics
- Geothermal
- Laboratories
- Light manufacturing
- Machine shops and automotive repair
- Metal finishing and plating
- Municipal wastewater treatment
- Oil production, refining and marketing
- Small-quantity generators
- Utilities
- Well drilling
- Site remediation activities

Part A of the Hazardous Waste Permit application identifies the California and federal hazardous wastes, federal and California hazardous waste codes, and estimated annual quantity of hazardous waste to be managed at the Facility.

The Facility proposes to manage the following general types of waste:

- California Hazardous Waste as defined in 22 CCR 66261;
- RCRA Hazardous Waste as defined in 40 CFR 261;
- Medical Waste as defined by H&S Code 117690;
- Biohazardous Waste as defined by H&S Code 117635;
- Wastes (e.g., polychlorinated biphenyls) subject to regulation by the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA);
- Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) waste;
- Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide (FIFRA) waste;
- Wastes exempt from regulation by 22 CCR 66261 and/or 40 CFR 261; and
- Nonhazardous industrial waste.

Examples of some of the different types of waste include acids, bases, flammable materials, oxidizers, metal containing wastes, oil, oily wastes, contaminated water, wash waters, household hazardous waste, labpacks, off-specification/aged/surplus chemicals or consumer commodities, solvents, waste containing polychlorinated-biphenyls (PCBs), wastes from industrial processes, etc. Many of the waste types described above will not be treated or disposed onsite, instead the wastes will be transferred off-site to a permitted land disposal facility (landfill) or treated by a permitted incineration facility, depending on the nature of the waste.

The following types of wastes will not be accepted for treatment, storage, and transfer at the Facility:

- By-product material as defined by California Health & Safety Code (H&S Code), Section 114985(d);
- Source material as defined by H&S Code 114985(e);

- Special nuclear material as defined by H&S Code 114985(f);
- High level and low level radioactive wastes as defined by H&S Code 114985(m);
- Department of Transportation Forbidden and Class A Explosives as defined by 49 CFR 173.51 and 173.5 and specific RCRA hazardous waste (EPA Hazardous Waste Codes K044, K045, K046, and K047);
- Cylinders containing compressed gases except for aerosol cans;
- Municipal garbage/refuse; and
- Dioxin wastes (EPA Hazardous Waste codes F020, F021, F023, F026, F027, and F028).

Some of these types of waste (e.g., cylinders, municipal garbage, refuse, dioxins, etc.) may arrive at the facility while in the course of transportation but will not be accepted by the Facility. If the manifest identifies this Facility as the destination facility for treatment, storage, transfer and/or disposal of these types of waste materials, the waste will be rejected from the facility.

There are eight waste handling options available at the Los Angeles Facility. These are as follows:

- Wastewater Treatment - treatment of wastewater via neutralization, coagulation, flocculation, clarification, filtration, sludge dewatering, chemical oxidation, chemical reduction and/or organics removal processes prior to discharge to the city sewer system.
- Direct Transfer - receipt of waste and direct shipment of waste to an off-site treatment, storage, disposal, or recovery (recycling) facility (TSDRF) without on-site treatment, storage or disposal.
- Storage - Receipt of waste in containers or bulk and placement in storage. Containers are placed into storage prior to processing (e.g. wastewater treatment, unpackage and repackage, and unpackage and consolidate). Containers may also be placed in storage to accommodate off-site transfer scheduling and for additional evaluation to ensure proper management either on-site or at an off-site TSDRF. Bulk liquid waste may be placed in one of the Facility's tanks.
- Unpackage and Repackage - Consists of opening containers of solids, liquids, and sludge and removing the contents. The contents are then repackaged into containers for transfer to an off-site TSDRF (e.g., landfill, incinerator, recycler.). The purpose is to:
- Meet off-site packaging requirements (e.g., fiber drums for incineration, etc.);
- Segregate wastes into containers for distinct waste management options (e.g., recycling , land filling, incineration, etc.); and
- Minimize transportation costs.
- Unpackage and Consolidate - Consists of opening smaller containers and removing the contents and bulking into larger containers or tanks for incineration, on-site treatment, off-site treatment and/or disposal, and/or recycling. Solid or semi-solid wastes may be placed into dump trucks, roll-off bins or other suitable transportable units. Liquids maybe consolidated and stored in tanks, tank trucks, or other suitable transportation containers.
- Liquid Waste Bulking and Blending - consists of receiving liquid waste in bulk or container form, storing, consolidating and blending the waste for incineration, on-site treatment, and off-site treatment or recycling.
- Latex Paint Consolidation - water-based paints are collected at household hazardous waste round-ups and from other generator-based sources and brought to the facility in containers or bulk form. The paint is consolidated in the Container Processing Building or container storage areas and sent off-site for recycling.
- Reliquification and Dispersion Systems - Semi-solid and solid wastes may be liquefied using dispersion equipment, pneumatic/hydraulic splitters, separator tables, and/or particle sizing equipment and repackaged into appropriate containers for disposal. Although the Facility is approved to conduct these processes, the equipment is not currently installed.

The following are waste handling options that are permitted but have not yet been constructed:

- Cyanide destruction - consists of treating cyanides in tanks; and
- Oxidizer liquification - consists of liquifying oxidizers for treatment in the wastewater treatment process.

The proposed renewal of the Hazardous Waste Facility Permit would ensure that these operations would be conducted in a manner protective of human health. There will be process control and emergency procedures in effect. There are mechanisms identified in the permit renewal application that ensures that the facility will operate within its operating plans. These mechanisms include inspections to prevent hazards, employee training, contingency plan procedures, and emergency response procedures. In addition, DTSC staff periodically conducts unannounced inspections to ensure compliance with the current standards.

Analysis as to whether or not project activities would:

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

Impact Analysis: The proposed permit renewal for the Los Angeles Facility will ensure that the routine transport to and from this facility will be conducted in a manner protective of human health and the environment. However, in case of a spill during transportation within the facility, the Los Angeles Facility has emergency procedures that would prevent and control and significant hazard to the public or the environment. In addition, all transportation of hazardous waste from the Facility is done by permitted transportation contractors that will take all the necessary precautions to prevent any spill that could be of significant hazard to the public or the environment.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

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

Impact Analysis: There are no expected hazards to the public or the environment. The Facility has been designed and constructed to prevent foreseeable upsets or accidents. The drum storage areas and tank storage areas where constructed with concrete floors and retaining walls or berms contain spills to prevent a release to soil or storm sewers. Workers are trained in emergency procedures in order to handle hazardous waste that could create a hazard to human health and the environment.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

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

Impact Analysis: The nearest school is the Lillian Street Elementary School located southwest of the Los Angeles Facility. The school is located approximately 950 feet from the Facility. The Los Angeles Facility will handle hazardous and acutely hazardous materials and waste. However, the Facility is designed to manage these types of materials. Emission from the Facility will be controlled via the air pollution control equipment located throughout the facility. The renewal of the Los Angeles Facility permit does not create any significant hazard to the public or the environment.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

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

Impact Analysis: The Los Angeles Facility is not listed on the Hazardous Waste and Substances Site List (Cortese List) maintained by the Department pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

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

Impact Analysis: The Los Angeles Facility is not located in an area that will impair or physically interfere with and emergency response plan or evaluation plan. The Facility has prepared an evacuation plan as part of the contingency plan contained in the Part B application. The Facility will not impair its evacuation plan.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

References Used:

1. Clean Harbors Los Angeles, LLC, 2006. *Clean Harbors, Los Angeles, RCRA Permit Renewal Application,* October 2006.
2. Department of Toxic Substances Control website with the Cortese List: http://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/mandated_reports.asp.

8. Hydrology and Water Quality

Project activities likely to create an impact:
- **Receiving wastes**
- **Sampling wastes**
- **Storing wastes**
- **Processing Waste**
- **Containerizing wastes**
- **Treating wastes**
- **Waste transfer to and from rail**
- **Loading and unloading wastes**

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions:

The Los Angeles Facility is not located within one mile of any surface water body (e.g., stream, lake, river, aqueduct, etc.). The facility is not located in the 100-year flood plain. The area of the 100-year flood plain is provided on the Flood Insurance Rate (FIR) Map (see Attachment I). According to the FIR Map, the Facility is located in Zone C, which is identified as area of minimal flooding. There are no known surface waters bodies located on the facility or within one mile of the facility.

There are no known injection or withdrawal wells on-site. There are no known wells used for underground injection within one mile of the facility's property boundaries. There are no known springs within one mile of the facility. There are no springs on-site. There are no drinking water wells on-site. There are drinking water wells within a half-mile of the Facility. There are no known aqueducts on-site or within one mile of the facility. Public water supply distribution systems are located throughout the immediate area but there are no known supply sources within one mile of the facility.

Analysis as to whether or not project activities would:

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

Impact Analysis: The Los Angeles Facility is located in the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) jurisdiction. However, the Los Angeles Facility does not discharge waste to land or water. As such, the Facility does not have Waste Discharge Requirements from the RWQCB. However, the Facility has a wastewater treatment plant which treats liquid waste and discharges the treated effluent to the City of Los Angeles sanitary sewer system. The Facility has a permit from the City of Los Angeles, Department of Public Works, Bureau of Sanitation, Permit No. W-500467 to discharge treated effluent to the sewer system which contains discharge limitations. Compliance with the discharge limitations will preclude violation of water quality standards. Discharges to the sewer are periodically monitored by the City for compliance with the discharge standards.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

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

Impact Analysis: The Los Angeles Facility does not have a well that extracts ground water. As such, there will be no impact to ground water levels.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

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

Impact Analysis: The Los Angeles Facility is located within the City of Los Angeles and as such, this project will not alter the course of a stream or river. Storm water drainage is provided via the City's storm water collection system. The Facility is paved with concrete and asphalt and will not cause erosion of siltation on or off-site. Storm water collected on site is pump into storm water storage tanks, analyzed, and if the stormwater meets discharge standards, is discharged to the city sewer system. Renewal of this permit will not have an impact on existing drainage patterns.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

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

Impact Analysis: The renewal of this permit will not alter the existing drainage of this site. See Impact Analysis c.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

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

Impact Analysis: Storm water or runoff is collected and stored in storage tanks to determine whether it meets discharge limitations. Storage of this water on-site allows for the planned discharge of the storm water such that the drainage system capacity will not be exceeded. Furthermore, storm water is tested for pollutants to ensure that the discharge limitations are not violated. Renewal of this permit will not impact the existing storm water drainage system.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

f. Otherwise substantially degrade water quality.

Impact Analysis: Refer to Impact Analysis (c), (d), and (e).

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

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

Impact Analysis: The facility is not located in the 100-year flood plain. The area of the 100-year flood plain is provided on the Flood Insurance Rate (FIR) Map (see Attachment I). According to the FIR Map, the Facility is located in Zone C, which is identified as an area of minimal flooding.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

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

Impact Analysis: The Los Angeles Facility does not have any dams or levees. Refer to Impact Analysis (g).

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

i. Inundation by sieche, tsunami or mudflow.

Impact Analysis: The Los Angeles Facility is not located near a lake or surface water body such that it would be subject to a sieche. The Facility is located on flat ground, which is not subject to mudflow. In addition, the Facility is located approximately 10 miles inland from the Pacific Ocean coastline and is not subject to inundation from a Tsunami as shown in Exhibit G of the Safety Element of the City of Los Angeles General Plan.

Conclusion:

☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

References Used:

1. Clean Harbors Los Angeles, LLC, 2006. *Clean Harbors, Los Angeles, RCRA Permit Renewal Application, October 2006.*
2. City of Los Angeles, 2001. *Safety Element of the City of Los Angeles General Plan, City Plan Case No. 95-0371, Council File No. 86-0662,* November 26, 1996.
3. City of Los Angeles, Planning Department website on zoning*: http://cityplanning.lacity.org/*

9. Land Use and Planning

Project activities likely to create an impact:

- **Receiving wastes**
- **Sampling wastes**
- **Storing wastes**
- **Processing Waste**
- **Containerizing wastes**
- **Treating wastes**
- **Waste transfer to and from rail**
- **Loading and unloading wastes**

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions:

The property occupied by the Los Angeles Facility is located within the area covered by the Southeast Los Angeles Community Plan, a portion of the Land Use Element of the City's General Plan, which was adopted by the Los Angeles City Council on March 22, 2000 (Case No. CPC 96-0398-CPR). The Plan map designates the property Light Industrial. The property is zoned M3-2. Attachment M contains a zoning map and Attachment N contains the City of Los Angeles, Department of City Planning, Parcel Profile Report. In addition, the City of Los Angeles has issued a Conditional Use Permit (CUP) for the project.

The project is located within the "Mid-Alameda Corridor State Enterprise Zone (EZ)". EZs are specific geographic areas designated by City Council resolution, and have received approval from the California Department of Commerce under the Enterprise Zone Act Program or the Employment And Economic Incentive Act Program. The Federal, State and City governments provide economic incentives to stimulate local investment and employment through tax and regulation relief and improvement of public services.

The Los Angeles Facility is within the Southeast Los Angeles Community Plan. The Plan includes the following relevant land use objectives, policies and programs:

Objective 3-2: To retain industrial plan designations, to maintain the industrial employment base for community residents, and to increase it whenever possible.

Policy 3-2.1: The significant, large industrially planned parcels located in predominantly industrial areas associated with railroad transportation facilities along the Alameda and in the Slauson area should be protected from development by other uses which do not support the industrial base of the community and the City.

According to the *Conservation Element of the City of Los Angeles General Plan*, the natural community conservation plan is for southern California for the coastal sage scrub habitat area which includes the Palos Verdes Peninsula, the only site near the City of Los Angeles. The proposed project will not have any impact on the conservation plan.

No zoning or planning changes are required as a result of the hazardous waste facility permit renewal, the project is consistent with existing general plan designations, zoning, or any other applicable environmental plans or policies of the City of Los Angeles. Thus, the proposed project will have no impact on existing land use or planning.

Analysis as to whether or not project activities would:

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

Impact Analysis: The project is consistent with the City of Los Angeles land use plan, policy and regulations. Renewal of the hazardous waste facility permit will have no impact on existing land use or planning.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

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

Impact Analysis: There is no habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plans for the proposed project area.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

References Used:

- City of Los Angeles, Planning Department website on zoning*: http://cityplanning.lacity.org/ and http://zimas.lacity.org/*
- City of Los Angeles, 2001. *Conservation Element of the City of Los Angeles General Plan, City Plan Case No. 2001-0413-GPA, Council File No. 01-1094,* September 26, 2006.
- City of Los Angeles, 2006. *Los Angeles City Planning Department Recommendation Report.* Los Angeles City Planning Department, May 11, 2006.

10. Mineral Resources

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions: The City of Los Angeles Conservation Element of the General Plan identifies sand, gravel, oil and gas as a mineral resource. No mineral resource areas have been identified on the Los Angeles Facility property. The California Division of Minerals and Geology classify the site of the Los Angeles Facility within Mineral Resource Zone (MRZ-2), indicating that there is adequate information of significant mineral deposits present, or where it is judge that a high likelihood exist of their presence. The Los Angeles Facility is located in urbanized area.

Analysis as to whether or not project activities would:

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

Impact Analysis: As mentioned above, there is no known mineral resource beneath the Los Angeles Facility.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact

☒ No Impact

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

Impact Analysis: The City of Los Angeles Conservation Element of the General Plan states that there are potentially significant sand and gravel deposits which are classified as MRZ-2 in the area, however, of these deposits were developed with structures prior to designating these lands as MRZ-2 and therefore are unavailable for extraction.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

References Used:

- City of Los Angeles, 2001. *Conservation Element of the City of Los Angeles General Plan, City Plan Case No. 2001-0413-GPA, Council File No. 01-1094,* September 26, 2006.
- City of Los Angeles, Planning Department website on zoning*: http://cityplanning.lacity.org/.*
- California Division … Open File Report, 1994 . *Mineral Land Classification of Portland Cement Concrete Aggregate in Ventura, Los Angeles and Orange Counties, Part II Los Angeles County, OFR 94-14.*

11. Noise

Project activities likely to create an impact:
- **Receiving wastes**
- **Sampling wastes**
- **Storing wastes**
- **Processing Waste**
- **Containerizing wastes**
- **Treating wastes**
- **Waste transfer to and from rail**
- **Loading and unloading wastes**

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions:

The Facility is located in an industrial area of the City of Los Angeles. Noise is generated by various industrial and commercial businesses in the area. The MTA railroad line runs along the eastern side of the Los Angeles Facility as well as in other local areas near the Facility. The railroad is a major source of intermittent noise. Immediately south and east of the Facility is Slauson Avenue and Alameda Street, respectively, which are major truck transportation routes. Truck noise from Slauson Avenue and Alameda Street are a major source of noise in the area. Sources of noise from the Los Angeles facility would include operation of compressors, pumps, thermal oxidizer, forklifts, and trucks receiving or delivery waste or materials.

Noise can be evaluated from the perspective of two different receptors, plant workers and nearby residents. Different noise limitations are applicable to each category of receptor and are discuss separately. Noise levels are commonly measured in decibels (dB), with an "A"-weighted filter applied (dBA). An onsite noise limit for occupational exposure is regulated at 90 dBA over eight hours. From industrial hygiene data collected by the Facility to determine whether hearing conservation is needed according to the OSHA regulations, there are several areas that are inside the facility that have noise levels in the 80 to 90 decibel range. They are the thermal oxidizer, an air compressor, and a pump used to transfer liquids from a truck to a tank at 91.5, 86, and 73.5 decibels, respectively. Ten feet from the thermal oxidizer, the noise level is reduced to 89 decibels. No noise level data has been collected at the property line around the facility, however, due to the natural attenuation of sound, it will be less than the values indicated above.

Ambient noise levels for industrial and residential land uses in the City of Los Angeles are established in the Noise Element of the City of Los Angeles General Plan. Ambient noise in the residential areas can be described in terms of a Day-Night Average Noise Level (Ldn) which represents noise levels over 24-hour period adjusted by a time-

weighted factor designed to overemphasis noise occurring during sensitive evening and nighttime hours. The City of Los Angeles Noise Element of the General Plan establishes a Day-Night Average Exterior Sound Level of 50 CNEL dB for residences. Ambient noise limits for industrial land uses are less than 70 CNEL dB for normally acceptable noise levels and between 70 to 75 CNEL dB for conditionally acceptable noise levels.

The nearest resident is located approximately 300 feet west of Los Angeles Facility. Noise level information for this residence is not available. However, noise from the facility is attenuated by the fence around the facility and buildings located between the resident and the Facility.

Analysis as to whether or not project activities would:

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

Impact Analysis: The Noise Element of the City of Los Angeles General Plan sound levels up to 70 dB as acceptable for areas zoned industrial. As mentioned above, there are three areas of the site that exceed the 70 dB level. Due to sound attenuation, sound from these three sources is most likely less than 70 dB at the outside the fence line. Onsite employees exposed to greater than 85 are required to where hearing protection. No further action is required.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☒ Less Than Significant Impact
☐ No Impact

b. Exposure of persons to or generation of excessive groundbourne vibration or groundbourne noise levels.

Impact Analysis: The transportation of wastes by truck or forklift will not generate any groundbourne vibration or groundbourne noise and because of this no person will be exposed to such at the proposed project.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

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

Impact Analysis: Ambient noise levels in the area of the Facility are generated by truck traffic, railroad traffic and other industrial activities in the area. There is no evidence suggesting that the Facility's operations would substantially increase ambient noise levels in the vicinity.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

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

Impact Analysis: Ambient noise levels in the area of the Facility are generated by truck traffic, railroad traffic and other industrial activities in the area. There is no evidence suggesting that the Facility's operations would temporarily or periodically substantially increase ambient noise levels in the vicinity.

Conclusion:

☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

References Used:

- City of Los Angeles, 2001. *Noise Element of the City of Los Angeles General Plan, City Plan Case No. 97-0085, Council File No. 96-1357,February 3*, 1999.

12. Population and Housing

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions:

The project does not include new business or infrastructure development or provide the type of product that might induce growth in the region directly or indirectly. Clean Harbors is a service company, which provides waste management services to established businesses that have already generated the population or need for housing. It will therefore have no impact on population or housing and no further analysis is deemed necessary.

Analysis as to whether or not project activities would:

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

Impact Analysis: The renewal of this permit will not cause an increase in population growth, directly or indirectly

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

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

Impact Analysis: The Los Angeles Facility is an existing facility that does not propose any physical expansion outside its current boundary. Thus, this project will not displace existing housing or necessitate the construction of replacement housing.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

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

Impact Analysis: The Los Angeles Facility is an existing facility that does not propose any physical expansion outside its current boundary. Thus, this project will not displace a substantial number of people requiring housing elsewhere.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

References Used:

13. Public Services

Project activities likely to create an impact:

- **Receiving wastes**
- **Sampling wastes**
- **Storing wastes**
- **Processing Waste**
- **Containerizing wastes**
- **Treating wastes**
- **Waste transfer to and from rail**
- **Loading and unloading wastes**

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions:

The Los Angeles Facility maintains staff capable of responding to minor fires or other hazards at the facility. As a result, the project will not impact response times of local fire or police departments, nor will the project require expansion of current fire and police facilities or construction of new facilities.

Analysis as to whether or not project activities would:

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

- Fire protection

  The Los Angeles Facility has been in existence for 31 years and should be incorporated into the City of Los Angeles fire fighting plans. In addition, the Los Angeles Facility staff is trained to respond to minor fires. Fire extinguishers and other fire fighting equipment are located throughout the facility. The facility also coordinates with the local fire department to respond to emergencies. The project will not increase the number of firemen needed in the local fire department and will not alter this service.

- Police protection

  The Los Angeles Facility has been in existence for 31 years and should be incorporated into the City of Los Angeles police protection plans. In addition, the Los Angeles Facility currently operates and has it own internal onsite security. The Facility is surrounded by a 6 to 8 foot tall concrete block fence or industrial corrugated metal with barbed wired on top. The facility also coordinates with the local Police department regarding this security activities and reinforcement, if needed. The project will not increase the number of officers need in the Police Department and will not alter this service.

- Schools

  The Los Angeles Facility is an existing project that has applied to renew their permit. The approval of this project will not increase the population; therefore, it will not increase the need for more schools within Los Angeles area.

- Parks

  The Los Angeles Facility is an existing project that has applied to renew their permit. The approval of this project will not increase the population; therefore, it will not increase the need for more parks within Los Angeles area.

- Other public facilities

The Los Angeles Facility is an existing project that has applied to renew their permit. The approval of this project will not increase the population; therefore, it will not increase the need for more public facilities within Los Angeles area.

Impact Analysis: The Los Angles Facility will not increase the need to addition public services.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

References Used:

1. Clean Harbors Los Angeles, LLC, 2006. *Clean Harbors, Los Angeles, RCRA Permit Renewal Application*, October 2006.

14. Recreation

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions:

The Los Angeles Facility is located in the City of Los Angeles. The facility has been in existence for 31 years. There are a number of recreational areas within the City. This permit renewal project will not require an increase in employees and will not directly or indirectly induce growth in the surrounding communities. As a result, the project will not affect schools, parks, and recreational facilities or other public facilities associated with residential growth; therefore it will have no impact to recreational facilities and no further investigation is deemed necessary.

Analysis as to whether or not project activities would:

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

Impact Analysis: This project will not increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks for the reasons mentioned.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

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

Impact Analysis: This project will not require recreational facilities or require construction or expansion of new recreational facilities for the reasons mentioned above

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

References Used:

15. Transportation and Traffic

Project activities likely to create an impact:

- **Receiving wastes**
- **Sampling wastes**
- **Processing Waste**
- **Storing wastes**
- **Containerizing wastes**
- **Treating wastes**
- **Waste transfer to and from rail**
- **Loading and unloading wastes**

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions:

The Los Angeles Facility is located in an industrial area in the City of Los Angeles. The project is bounded by Alba Street on the west, Alameda Street on the east, and Slauson Street on the south. Direct access to the Facility is provided via Alba Street. Regional access to the Facility is provided via Alameda Street, Slauson Street, Long Beach West Avenue and Compton Avenue. North-south freeway access is provided by the Harbor Freeway (I-110) and the Long Beach Freeway (I-710). The Santa Ana Freeway (I-5) and the Santa Monica Freeway (I-10) are a short distance to the north of the Facility.

Site generated traffic primarily consists of industrial waste trucks arriving and leaving throughout the day. Peak traffic volume in the area occurs between 4:00 PM to 5:00 PM. The greatest project related impact will occur during 4:00 PM to 5:00 PM. As of 2002, the existing truck traffic averaged 4 to 5 truckloads. Safety-Kleen, the former owner of the Facility, hoped to increase the truck traffic to approximately 10 loads per hour to maximize the design capacity of the Facility. This increase would only happen if market conditions dictated the increased business level. Truck sizes range from twenty-eight feet to sixty-four feet in length.

A traffic study was prepared in June 2002 to evaluate traffic related impacts. The traffic study is titled *Traffic Impact Study, Safety-Kleen (Los Angeles) Site, Los Angeles, California*, prepared by Associated Traffic Consultants. The traffic study analyzed intersection traffic patterns using Intersection Capacity Utilization (ICU) method to determine intersection level of services. According to this study, the proposed increase in truck traffic (5 trucks/hour) will be less than the daily fluctuations in traffic. In summary, the traffic study indicates that there is no expected significant impact to the adjacent street system.

A study to address the use of the rail as a means of transport was conducted by Charles Abbott Associates, Inc. (CAA). The findings of the study indicated that the proposed hazardous waste Rail Transfer Station Unit will have no impact on the transportation/circulation in the site area. The proposed project will incorporate an additional one-hundred forty (140) rail tank cars per year onto the MTA rail line, which will not be a burden on the existing rail line. The proposed rail spur will further alleviate existing traffic load and capacity of the street system as less truck traffic will ingress/egress onto the facility. No traffic congestion will occur as the rail spur will not transverse across any streets.

Analysis as to whether or not project activities would:

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

Impact Analysis: It was estimated that an increase of 5 trucks per hours was needed to maximize the operational capacity of the Los Angeles Facility. According to the traffic study mentioned above, this increase in traffic would not have a significant impact on the local streets.

In the rail transport study it was assumed as a maximal case that one rail car would be attached to a local train and removed and one left on the site rail spur each and every working day. On average, there will be twenty rail tank cars unloaded per month, which will not impact the level of service that is currently exists for the tracks owned by the los Angeles county metropolitan transit authority (MTA). Deployment into the site will consist in a local train backing into the site from the tracks along Slauson Avenue, coupling the cars on the spurs and moving temporarily on the MTA

tracks, then backing the inbound cars onto the spur. Since the tracks are inward to Slauson Avenue, there will be no traffic blocked by these maneuvers.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

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

Impact Analysis: The Level of Service (LOS) for Alameda Street and Slauson Avenue is A. The Long Beach Avenue West and 55th Street has an LOS of F. The Long Beach Avenue West and 55th Street intersection represents a LOS of F, which indicates a fully jammed traffic condition. According to the traffic study, the increase in truck traffic will not change the LOS for these intersections. As stated above the addition of the rail spur and transportation of the rail cars will not be a burden on the existing rail line. The proposed rail spur will alleviate existing traffic load and capacity of the street system.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

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

Impact Analysis: There are no known hazards due to design features or incompatible uses of the roads or highways in the vicinity of the site.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

d. Result in inadequate emergency access.

Impact Analysis: The Los Angeles facility has adequate emergency access. Please also refer to Section Number 13, Public Services, for additional emergency response information.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

e. Result in inadequate parking capacity.

Impact Analysis: Truckloads of waste material are scheduled to arrive at the Facility at different times to ensure that there is adequate truck parking capacity.

Conclusion:

☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

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

Impact Analysis: The Los Angeles Facility does not currently have bicycle racks, bus turnouts, or other forms of alternative transportation in the immediate area. The renewal of the hazardous waste facility permit will not conflict with alternative transportation policies, plans or programs.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

References Used:

1. Clean Harbors Los Angeles, LLC, 2006. *Clean Harbors, Los Angeles, RCRA Permit Renewal Application*, October 2006.
2. Associated Traffic Consultant, 2002. *Traffic Impact Study, Safety-Kleen (Los Angeles) Site, Los Angeles, California,* June.

16. Utilities and Service Systems

Project activities likely to create an impact:
- **Receiving wastes**
- **Sampling wastes**
- **Storing wastes**
- **Processing Waste**
- **Containerizing wastes**
- **Treating wastes**
- **Waste transfer to and from rail**
- **Loading and unloading wastes**

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions:

The Los Angeles Facility is provided with the following utilities and/or services by the following agencies or companies:

- Natural gas – Southern California Gas Company;
- Electricity – Los Angeles Department of Water and Power;
- Water - Los Angeles Department of Water and Power;
- Sewer – City of Los Angeles, Public Works Department, Bureau of Sanitation;
- Garbage collection – Waste Management, Inc.
- Industrial discharge - City of Los Angeles, Public Works Department, Bureau of Sanitation.

Analysis as to whether or not project activities would:

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

Impact Analysis: The Los Angeles Facility does not have a wastewater discharge regulated by the Regional Water Quality Control Board. The Los Angeles Facility's industrial wastewater discharge is regulated by the City of Los Angeles, Public Works Department, Bureau of Sanitation, whose discharge is regulated by the Regional Water Quality Control Board.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

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

Impact Analysis: The Los Angeles Facility is an existing facility. The project proponent does not propose any change or increase in operations that will warrant construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

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

Impact Analysis: The Los Angeles Facility is an existing facility. The project proponent does not propose any change or increase in operations that will warrant construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

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

Impact Analysis: The Los Angeles Facility is an existing facility. There is sufficient supply of water available for the existing project. The project proponent does not propose any change or increase in operations that will change or warrant new water supply entitlements.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

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

Impact Analysis: The Los Angeles Facility is an existing facility that does not propose any change or increase in operation. In addition, the Facility has an industrial wastewater discharge permit from the provider (e.g. City of Los Angeles, Public Works, Bureau of Sanitation). As such, it is assumed that the provider has adequate capacity to continue serving this project which it has been doing for many years.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

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

Impact Analysis: The City of Los Angeles has sufficient permitted capacity to service the Facility's solid waste disposal needs. Solid waste (garbage) is collected by Waste Management, Inc. and shipped to the South Gate transfer station for ultimate disposal in a municipal landfill.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

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

Impact Analysis: The Los Angeles Facility currently complies with federal, state and local statutes and regulations related to solid waste which are governed by the City of Los Angeles. Renewal of the hazardous waste facility permit will not impact the ability of federal, state or local government to regulate solid waste at the Los Angeles Facility.

Conclusion:
☐ Potentially Significant Impact
☐ Potentially Significant Unless Mitigated
☐ Less Than Significant Impact
☒ No Impact

References Used:

1. Clean Harbors Los Angeles, LLC, 2006. *Clean Harbors, Los Angeles, RCRA Permit Renewal Application*, October 2006.

Mandatory Findings of Significance

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

a. The project ☐ has ☒ does not have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal, or eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory.

b. The project ☐ has ☒ does not have impacts that are individually limited but cumulatively considerable. "Cumulatively considerable" means that the incremental effects of an individual project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, the effects of other current projects, and the effects of probable future projects.

c. The project ☐ has ☒ does not have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on human beings, either directly or indirectly.

Determination of Appropriate Environmental Document:

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

☒ The proposed project COULD NOT HAVE a significant effect on the environment. A **Negative Declaration** will be prepared.

☐ The proposed project COULD HAVE a significant effect on the environment. However, there will not be a significant effect in this case because revisions in the project have been made by or agreed to by the project proponent. A **Mitigated Negative Declaration** will be prepared.

☐ The proposed project MAY HAVE a significant effect on the environment. An **Environmental Impact Report** is required.

☐ The proposed project MAY HAVE a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated" impact on the environment, but at least one effect 1) has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document pursuant to applicable legal standards, and 2) has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis as described on attached sheets. An **Environmental Impact Report** is required, but it must analyze only the effects that remain to be addressed.

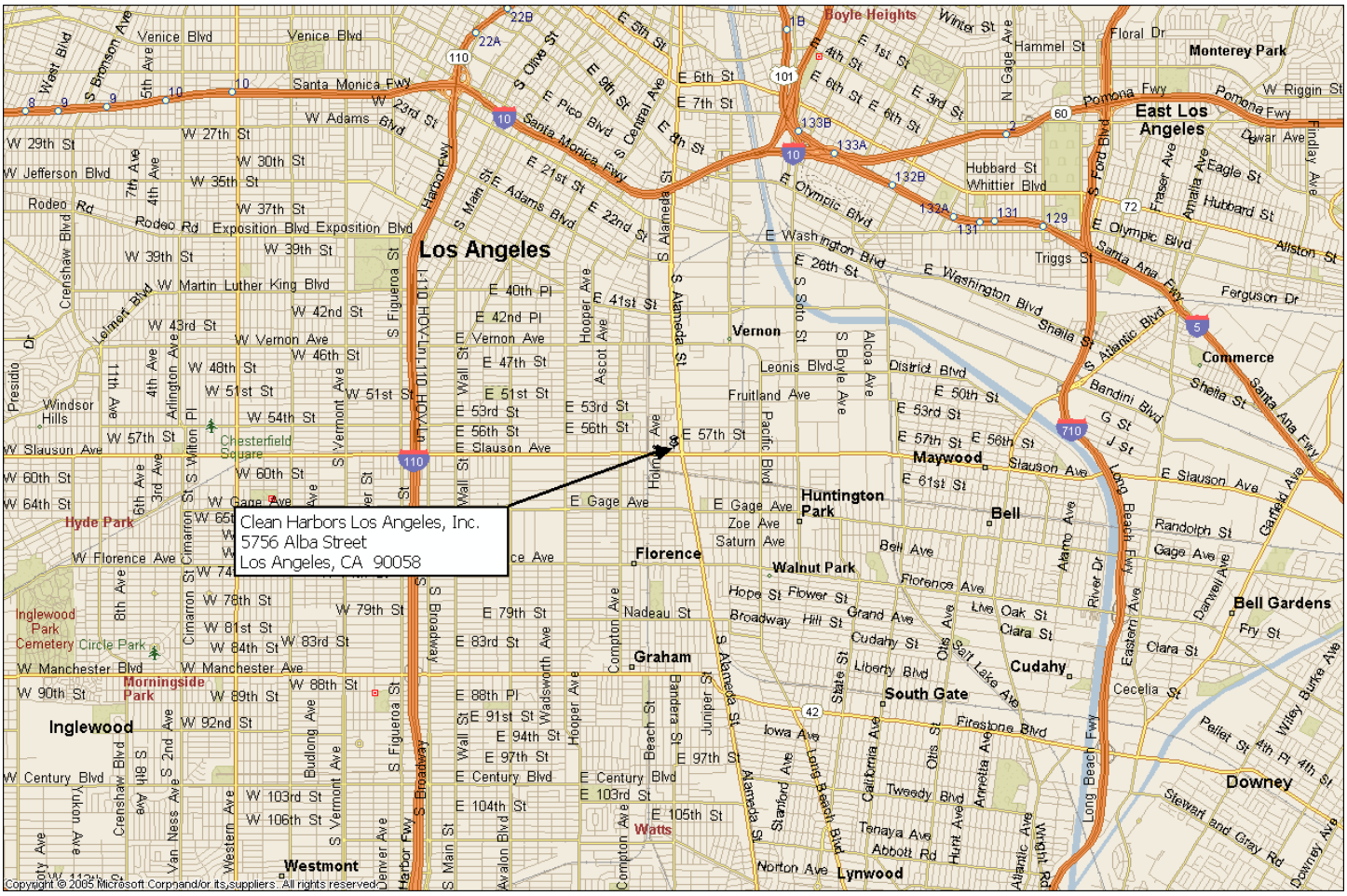
☐ The proposed project COULD HAVE a significant effect on the environment. However, all potentially significant effects (a) have been analyzed adequately in an earlier Environmental Impact Report or Negative Declaration pursuant to applicable standards, and (b) have been avoided or mitigated pursuant to that earlier Environmental Impact Report or Negative Declaration, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project. Therefore, nothing further is required.

Approvals:

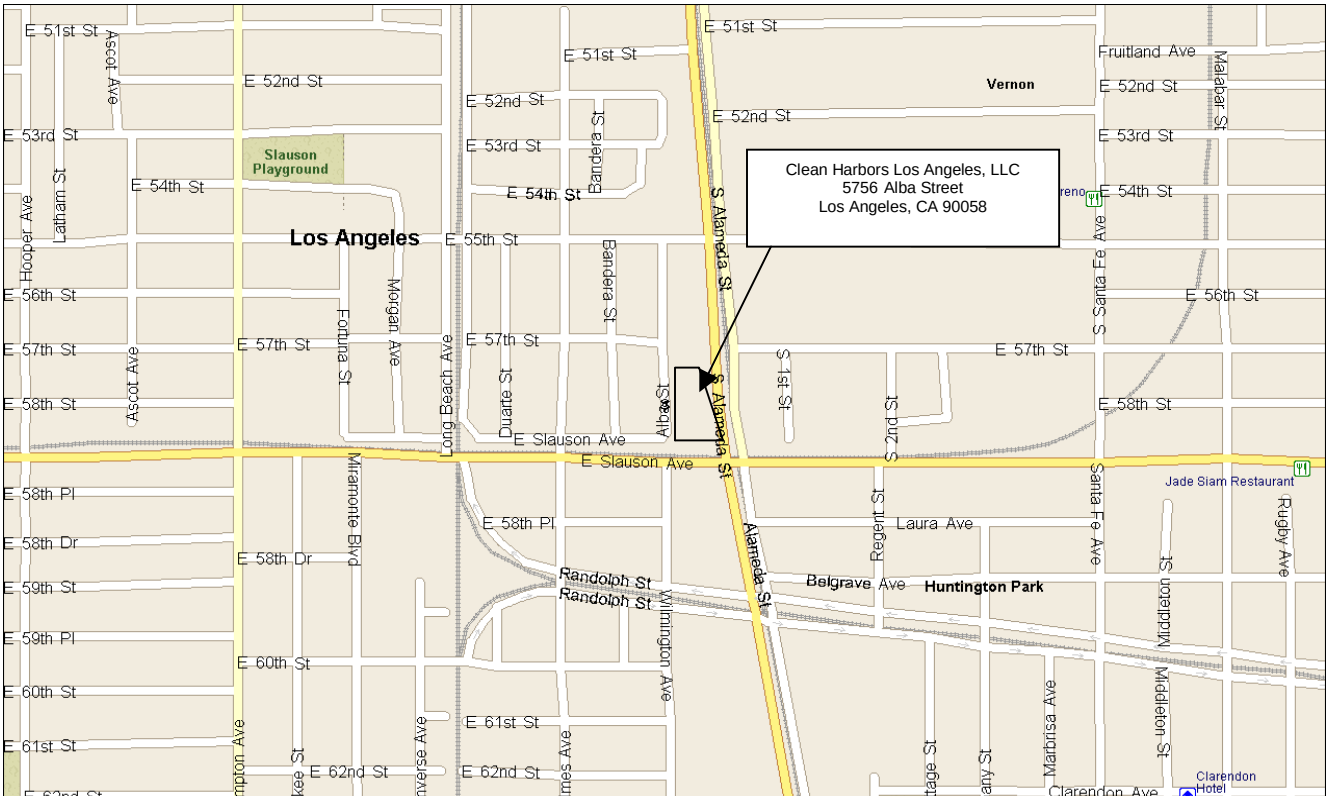
//Original signed by//		6/2/2010
Preparer's Signature		Date
Ricardo Gonzalez	Hazardous Substances Engineer	(818) 717-6693
Preparer's Name	Preparer's Title	Phone #
//Original signed by//		6/2/2010
Team Leader Signature		Date
Alfred Wong	Senior Hazardous Substances Engineer	(510) 540-3946
Team Leader Name	Team Leader Title	Phone #

ATTACHMENT A
Clean Harbors Los Angeles, LLC
Regional Location Map

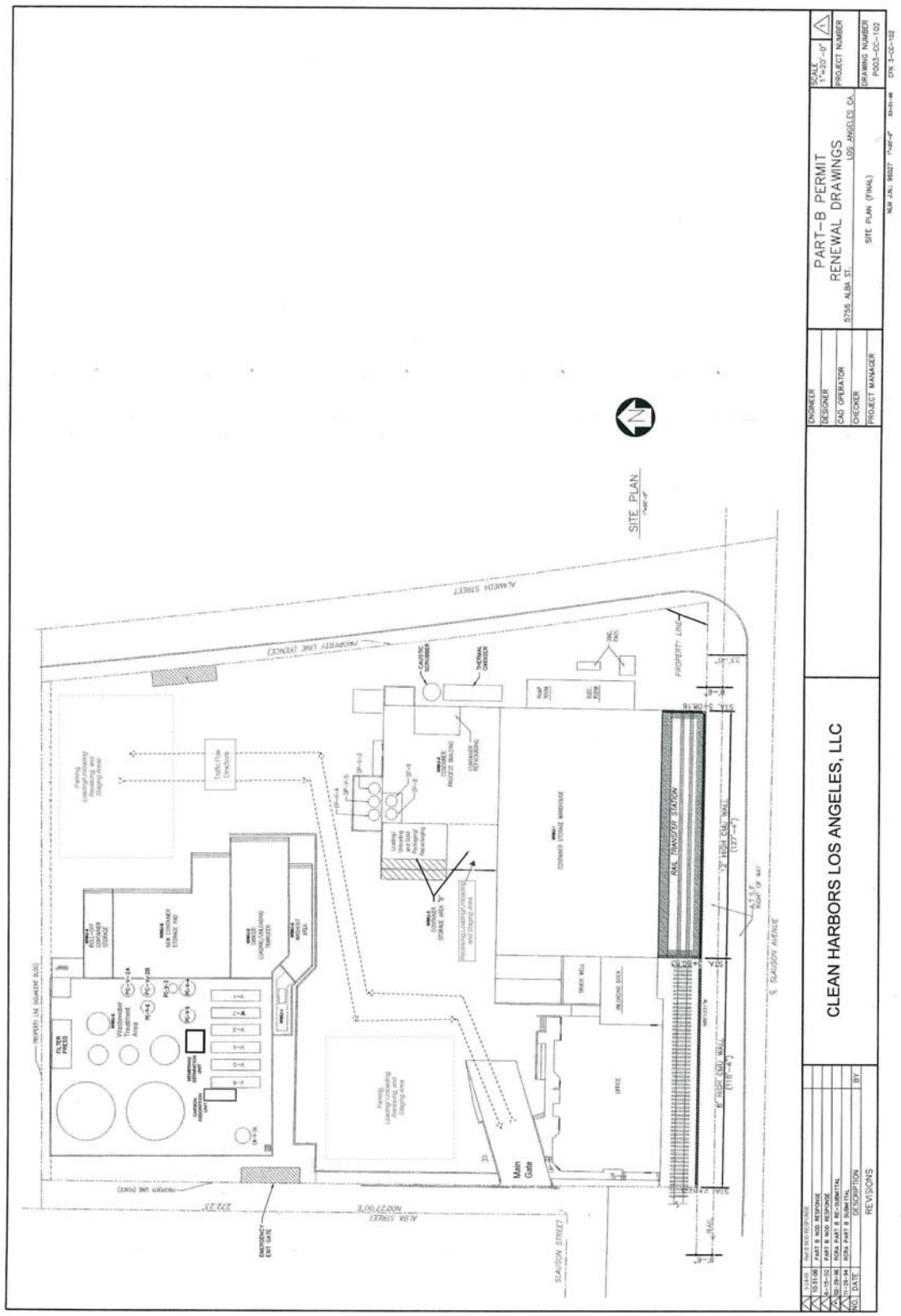
ATTACHMENT B
Clean Harbors Los Angeles, LLC Facility
Local Vicinity Map



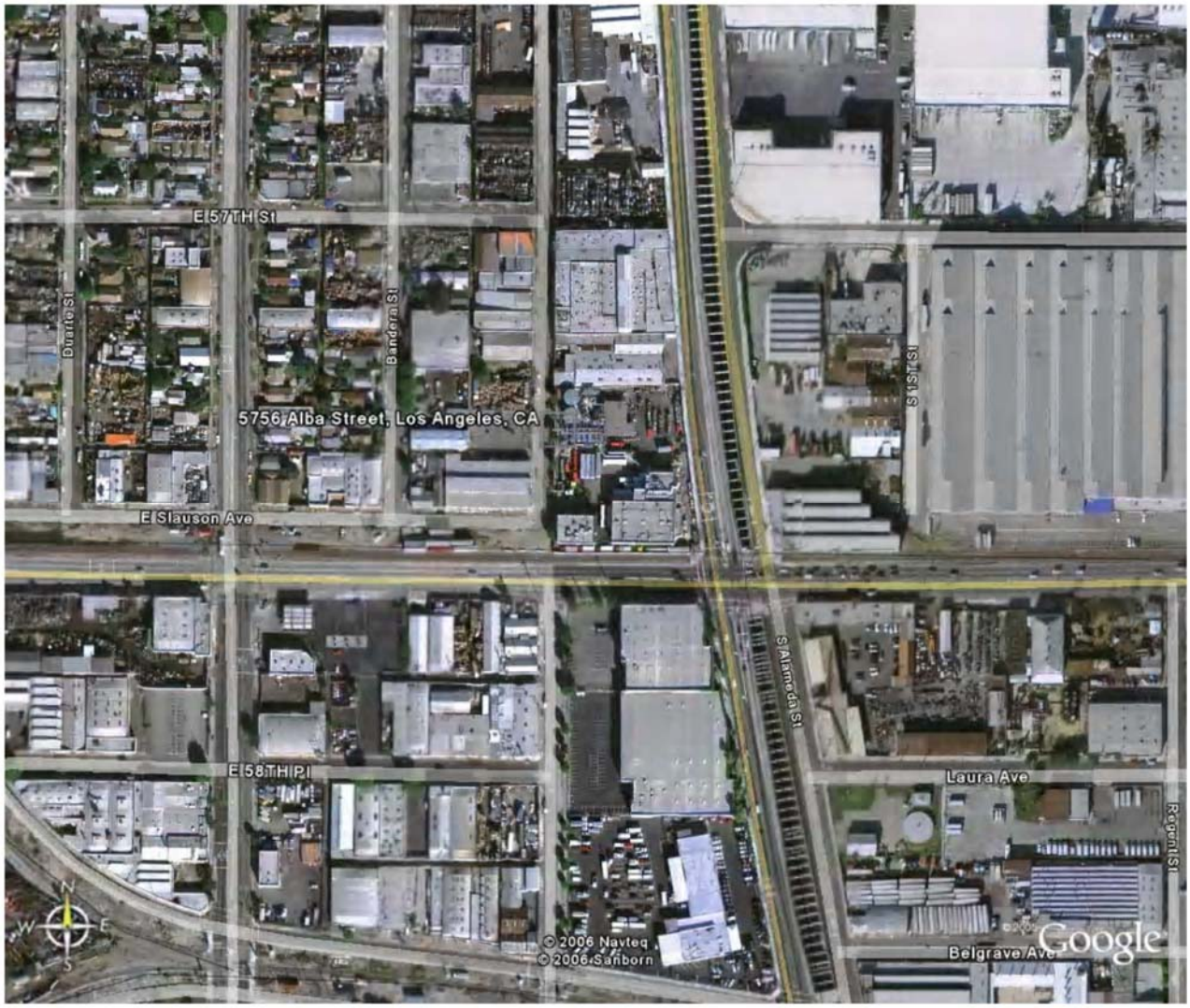
ATTACHMENT C
Clean Harbors Los Angeles, LLC Facility
Location Map



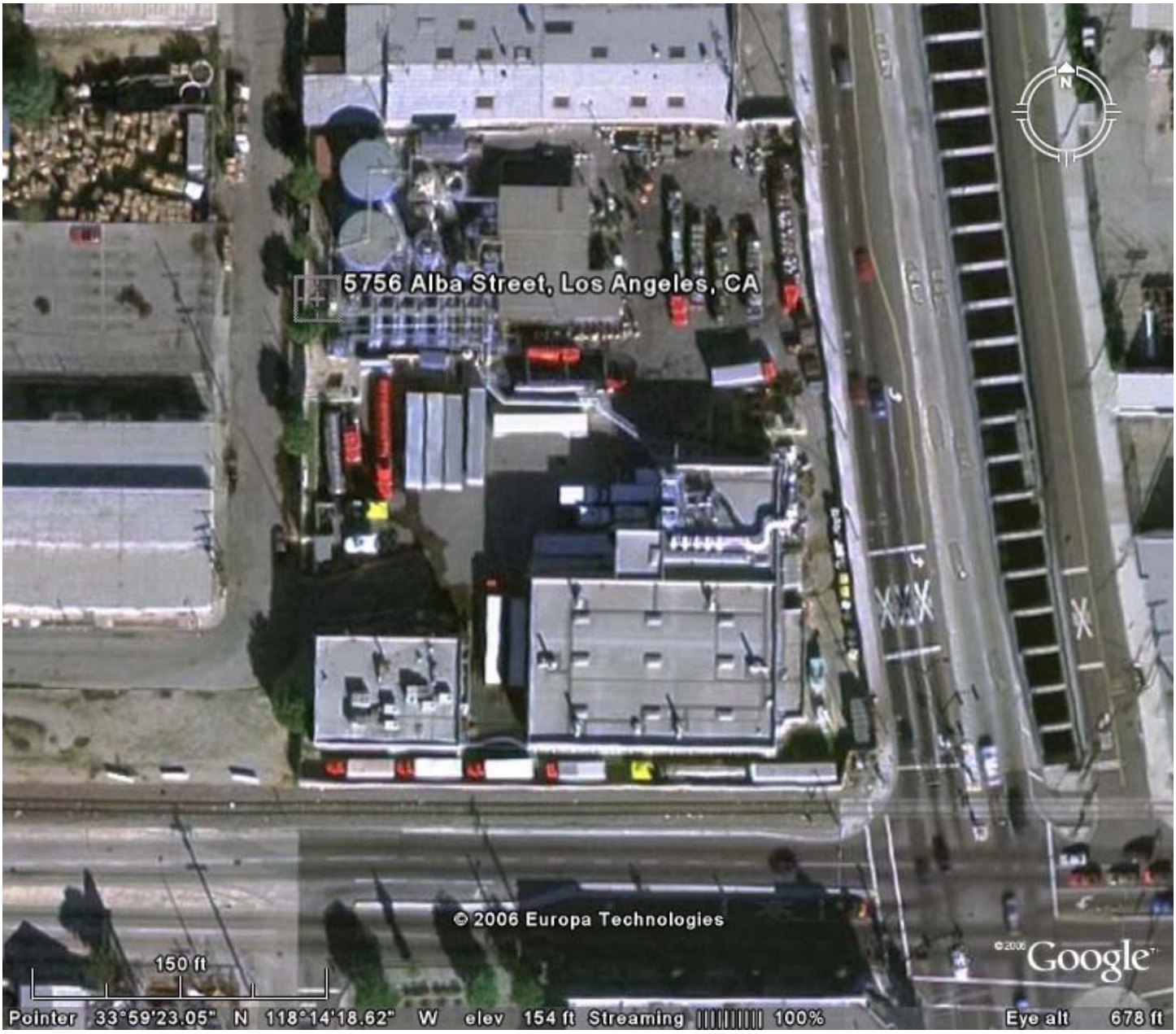
ATTACHMENT D
Clean Harbors Los Angeles, LLC
Facility Layout



ATTACHMENT E
Clean Harbors Los Angeles
Surrounding Aerial Photo



ATTACHMENT F
Clean Harbors Los Angeles,
Aerial Photograph



ATTACHMENT G
Scenic Route Map for Los Angeles County

Los Angeles County

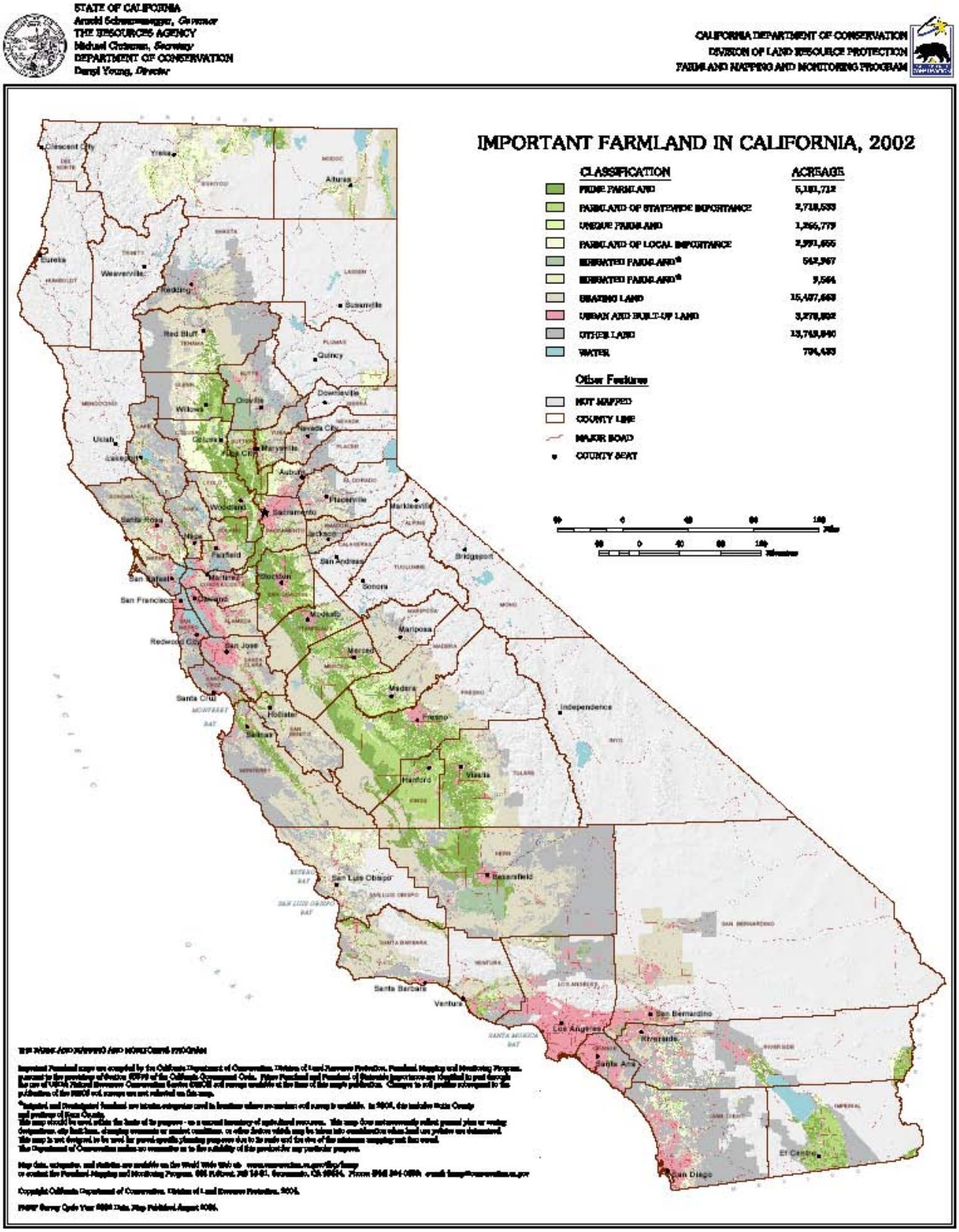
Legend

101 U.S. 5 Interstate 12 State CR County Road

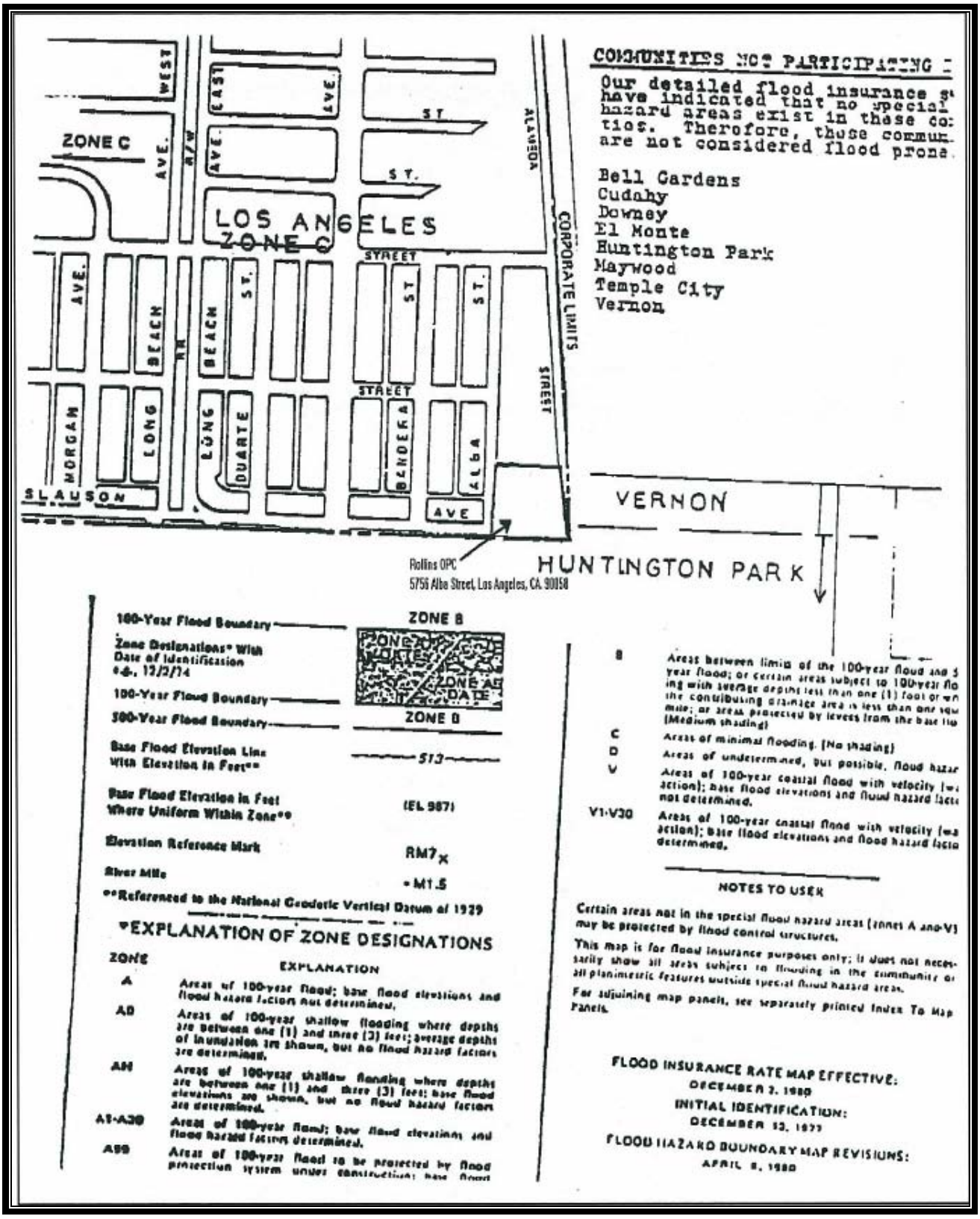
- Officially Designated State Scenic Highways
- Officially Designated County Scenic Highways
- Officially Designated State Scenic Highway and National Scenic Byway
- Officially Designated State Scenic Highway and All American Road
- Eligible State Scenic Highways — Not Officially Designated
- Unconstructed State Highways Eligible for Scenic Designation
- Historic Parkways
- Connecting Federal Highways
- Connecting Federal Highway & National Scenic Byway
- State Highway System

Map adopted from California Department of Transportation – Office of State Landscape Architecture, Scenic Highway website: http://www.dot.ca.gov/hq/LandArch/scenic_highways/index.htm

ATTACHMENT H
Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program
Important Farmland in California 2002



ATTACHMENT I
Clean Harbors Los Angeles, LLC
Flood Insurance Rate (FIR) Map



ATTACHMENT J
California Department of Conservation, Division of Mines and Geology
Fault-Rupture Hazard Zones in California – Figure 4E

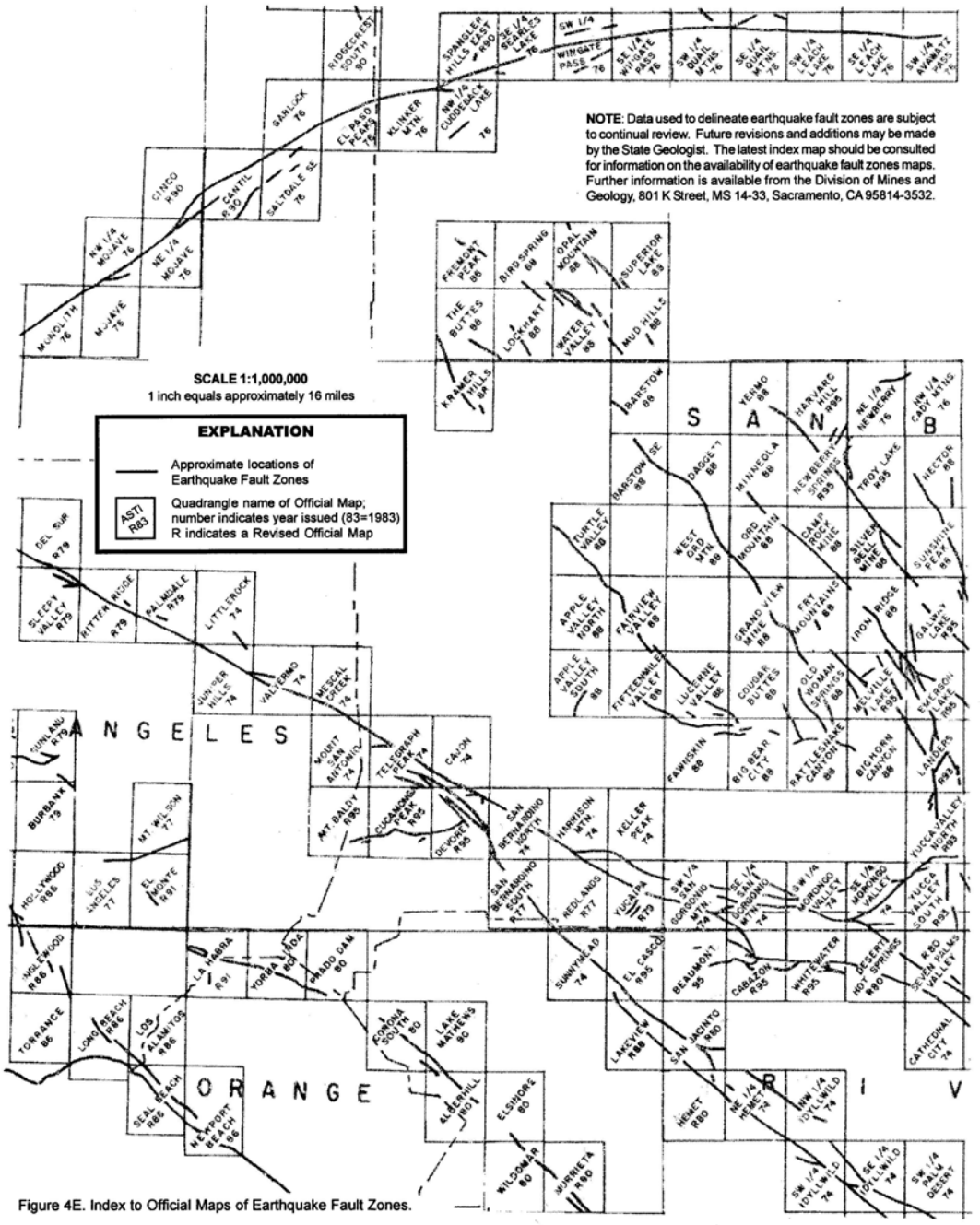
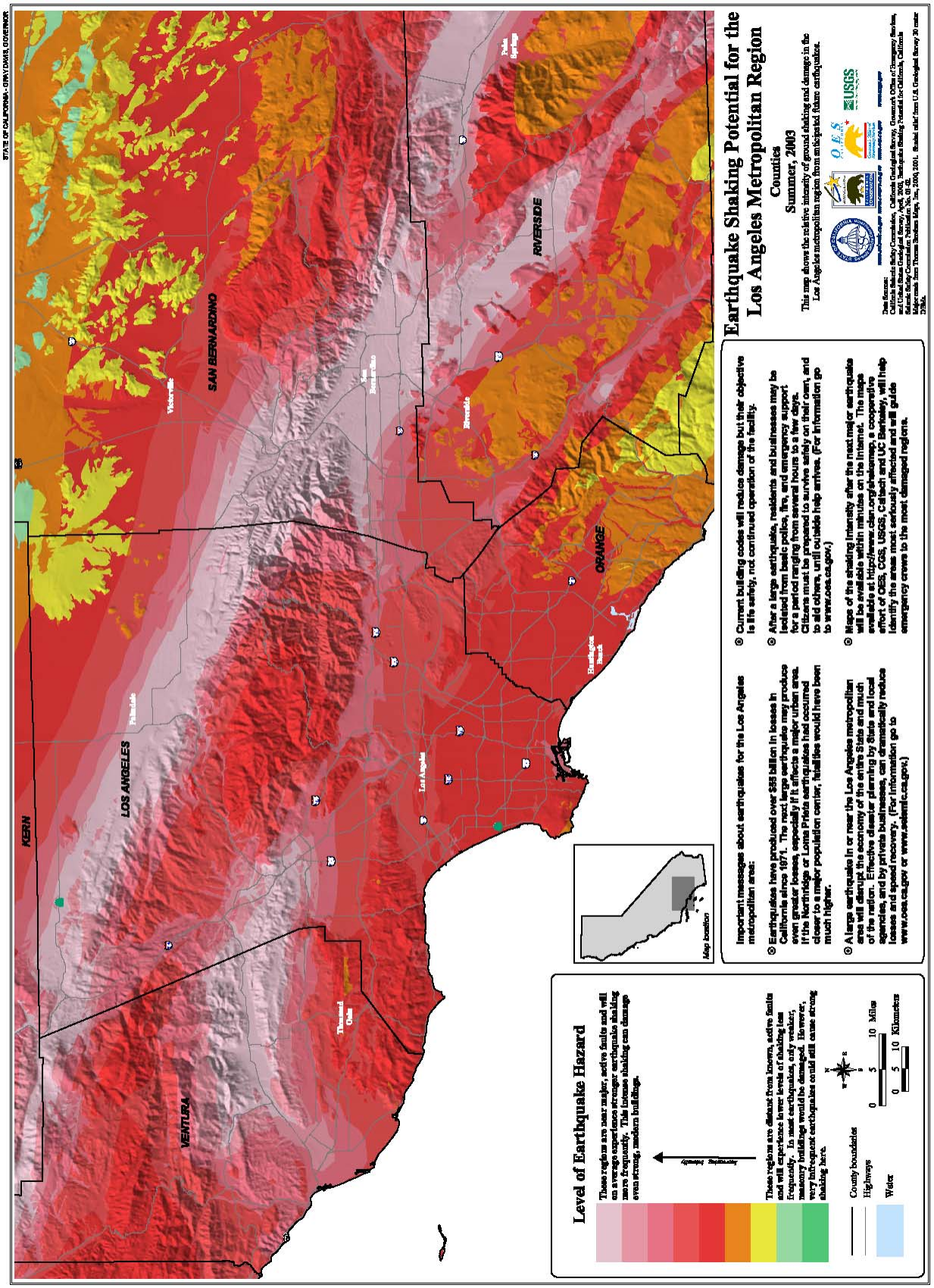
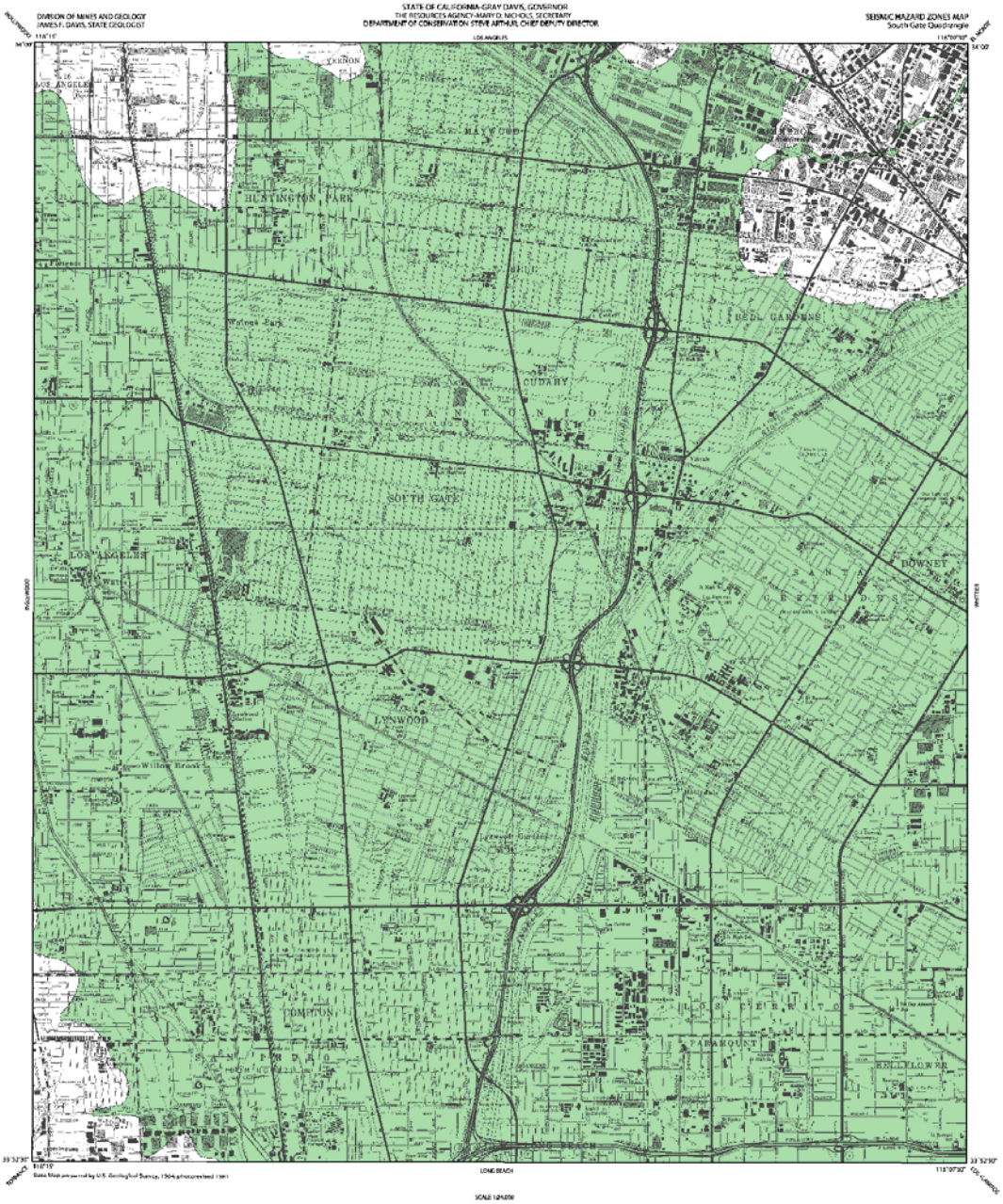


Figure 4E. Index to Official Maps of Earthquake Fault Zones.

ATTACHMENT K
California Geologic Survey
Earthquake Shaking Potential for the Los Angeles Metropolitan Region



ATTACHMENT L
California Geologic Survey
Seismic Hazard Zones – South Gate Quadrangle



PURPOSE OF MAP

This map will assist cities and counties in fulfilling their responsibilities for protecting the public safety from the effects of earthquake-triggered ground failure, as required by the Seismic Hazards Mapping Act (Public Resources Code Sections 2690-2699.6).

For information regarding the scope and recommended methods to be used in conducting the required site investigations, see DMG Special Publication 117, Guidelines for Evaluating and Mitigating Seismic Hazards in California.

For a general description of the Seismic Hazards Mapping Program, the Seismic Hazards Mapping Act and regulations, and related information, please refer to the draft User's Guide: http://www.conservation.ca.gov/cgs/shzp/usersguide.htm.

Production of this map was funded by the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Hazard Mitigation Program and the Department of Conservation in cooperation with the Governor's Office of Emergency Services.

IMPORTANT – PLEASE NOTE

1) This map may not show all areas that have the potential for liquefaction, landsliding, strong earthquake ground shaking or other earthquake and geologic hazards. Also, a single earthquake capable of causing liquefaction or triggering landslide failure will not uniformly affect the entire area zoned.

2) Liquefaction zones may also contain areas susceptible to the effects of earthquake induced landslides. This situation typically exists at or near the toe of existing landslides, downslope from rockfall or debris flow source areas, or adjacent to steep stream banks.

3) This map does not show Alquist-Priolo earthquake fault zones, if any, that may exist in this area. Please refer to the latest official map of earthquake fault zones for disclosures and other actions that are required by the Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Act. For more information on this subject and an index to available maps, see DMG Special Publication 42.

4) U.S. Geological Survey base map standards provide that 90 percent of cultural features be located within 40 feet (horizontal accuracy) at the scale of this map. The identification and location of liquefaction and earthquake induced landslide zones are based on available data. However, the quality of data used is varied. The zone boundaries depicted have been shown as accurately as possible at this scale.

5) Information on this map is not sufficient to serve as a substitute for the geologic and geotechnical site investigations required under Chapters 7.5 and 7.8 of Division 2 of the Public Resources Code.

6) DISCLAIMER: The State of California and the Department of Conservation make no representations or warranties regarding the accuracy of the data from which these maps were derived. Neither the State nor the Department shall be liable under any circumstances for any direct, indirect, special, incidental or consequential damages with respect to any claim by any user or any third party on account of, or arising from the use of this map.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
SEISMIC HAZARD ZONES
Delineated in compliance with
Chapter 7.8, Division 2 of the California Public Resources Code
(Seismic Hazards Mapping Act)

SOUTH GATE QUADRANGLE

OFFICIAL MAP
Released: March 25, 1999

STATE GEOLOGIST

MAP EXPLANATION

Zones of Required Investigation:

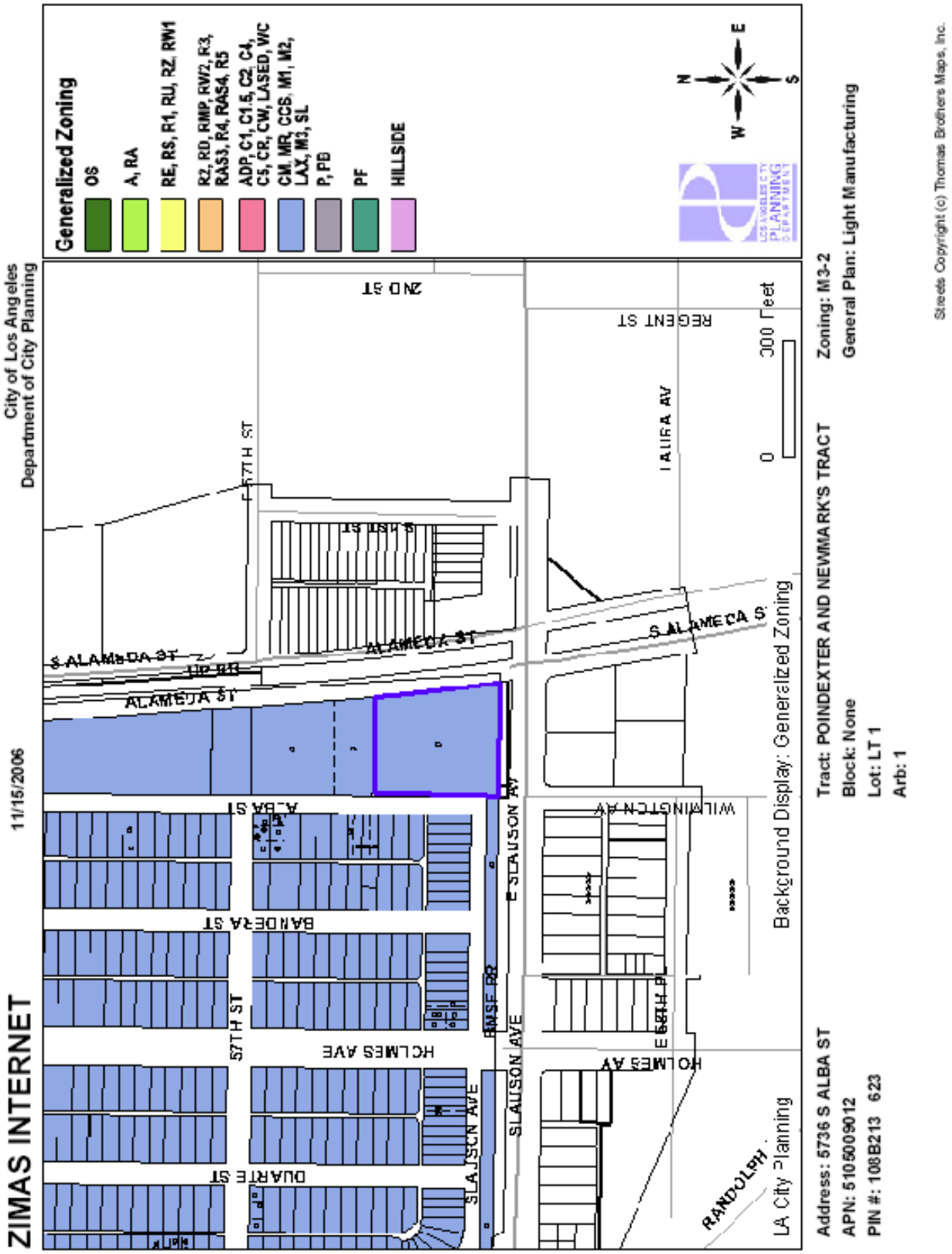
Liquefaction
Areas where historic occurrence of liquefaction, or local geological, geotechnical and groundwater conditions indicate a potential for permanent ground displacements such that mitigation as defined in Public Resources Code Section 2693(c) would be required.

DATA AND METHODOLOGY USED TO IDENTIFY THIS MAP ARE PRESENTED IN THE FOLLOWING:

Seismic Hazard Evaluation of the South Gate 7.5 minute quadrangle, Los Angeles County, California. California Division of Mines and Geology, Open File Report 98-25.

For additional information on seismic hazard in this map area, the rationale used for zoning, and additional references consulted, refer to DMG's World Wide Web site (http://www.consrv.ca.gov/dmg/).

ATTACHMENT M
City of Los Angeles Zoning Map



ATTACHMENT N
City of Los Angeles, Department of Planning
Parcel Profile Report

City of Los Angeles
Department of City Planning

11/15/2006
PARCEL PROFILE REPORT

PROPERTY ADDRESSES
5736 S ALBA ST
5756 S ALBA ST
5753 S ALAMEDA ST
5757 S ALAMEDA ST

ZIP CODES
90058

RECENT ACTIVITY
ENV-2005-325

CASE NUMBERS
CPC-7216
CPC-2005-324-CU
CPC-1995-408-CU
CPC-1990-438-CU
CPC-1983-506-SP
ORD-171682
ORD-162128
ORD-10776
ZA-1987-391-ZV
87-120-ZV
ND-90-416
AF-92-1460371-LT
AF-92-1323291-OB
AF-92-1323290-MB
AF-92-1323289-MB
PRIOR-07/29/1962
PRIOR-06/01/1946

Address/Legal Information

PIN Number:	108B213 623
Area (Calculated):	88,191.3 (sq ft)
Thomas Brothers Grid:	PAGE 674 - GRID G5
Assessor Parcel Number:	5105009012
Tract:	POINDEXTER AND NEWMARK'S TRACT
Map Reference:	M B 11-45
Block:	None
Lot:	LT 1
Arb (Lot Cut Reference):	1
Map Sheet:	108B213

Jurisdictional Information

Community Plan Area:	Southeast Los Angeles
Area Planning Commission:	South Los Angeles
Neighborhood Council:	Central Alameda
Council District:	CD 9 - Jan Perry
Census Tract #:	2289.00
LADBS District Office:	Los Angeles Metro

Planning and Zoning Information

Special Notes:	None
Zoning:	M3-2
Zoning Information (ZI):	ZI-1941 Council District 9 Redevelopment Project ZI-2128 Mid-Alameda Corridor State Enterprise Zone
General Plan Land Use:	Light Manufacturing
Plan Footnote - Site Req.:	See Plan Footnotes
Additional Plan Footnotes:	Southeast Los Angeles
Specific Plan Area:	South Los Angeles Alcohol Sales
Design Review Board:	No
Historic Preservation Overlay Zone:	None
Historical Cultural Monument:	None
Mills Act Contract Number:	None
POD - Pedestrian Oriented Districts:	None
CDO - Community Design Overlay:	None
Streetscape:	No
Sign District:	No
Adaptive Reuse Incentive Area:	None
35% Density Bonus:	Not Eligible
CRA - Community Redevelopment Agency:	Council District 9 Redevelopment Project
Central City Parking:	No
Downtown Parking:	No
Building Line:	None
500 Ft School Zone:	No

Assessor Information

Assessor Parcel Number:	5105009012
Parcel Area (Approximate):	86,862.4 (sq ft)
Use Code:	3100 - Light Manufacturing(Machine Shops/ Printing)
Building Class:	CX
Assessed Land Val.:	$1,351,274
Assessed Improvement Val.:	$959,604
Year Built:	1993 1993

CASE SUMMARIES

Note: Information for Case Summaries is Retrieved from the Planning Department's Plan Case Tracking System (PCTS) Database

Case Number: ENV-2006-325
Required Action(s): Data Not Available
Project Description(s): CONDITIONAL USE COMMISSION FOR A HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT AND STORAGE.

Case Number: CPC-2006-324-CU
Required Action(s): CU-CONDITIONAL USE
Project Description(s): CONDITIONAL USE COMMISSION FOR A HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT AND STORAGE.

Case Number: CPC-1995-408-CU
Required Action(s): CU-CONDITIONAL USE
Project Description(s): CONDITIONAL USE FOR CONTINUATION OF A HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT, STORAGE AND PROCESS FACILITY.

Case Number: CPC-1990-436-CU
Required Action(s): CU-CONDITIONAL USE
Project Description(s): TO ALLOW THE CONTINUED USE AND MAINTENANCE OF OIL PROCESS COMPANY WHICH INTENDS TO CONTINUE THE STORAGE, TRANSFER AND TREATMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE MATERIAL FROMSEVERAL INDUSTRIES (CHEMICAL, PAINT, PETROLEUM, ETC.) IN ADDITION TO UPGRADING THE EXISTING FACILITY.

Case Number: CPC-1983-506-SP
Required Action(s): SP-SPECIFIC PLAN (+ AMENDMENTS)
Project Description(s): SPECIFIC PLN ORD FOR INTERIM CONDITIONAL USE APPRVL FOR ESTABLISHMENTS FOR THE SALE OF ALCOHOL WHICH ARE GENERALLY LOCATED INTHE SOUTH CENTRAL AREA OF THE CITY

SEE GENERAL COMMENTS

CONTINUATION OF CPC-83-506. SEE GENERAL COMMENTS FOR CONTINUATION.

Case Number: ZA-1987-391-ZV
Required Action(s): ZV-ZONE VARIANCE
Project Description(s): ZONE VARIANCE - THE ESTABLISHMENT, USE AND MAINTENANCE OF A HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT, TRANSFER, AND STORAGE FACILITY THAT USES CHEMICAL REACTIONS ON A PARCEL OF LAND CURRENTLY ZONED M3-2-HEAVY INDUSTRY.

Case Number: 87-120-ZV
Required Action(s): ZV-ZONE VARIANCE
Project Description(s): Data Not Available

DATA NOT AVAILABLE

CPC-7218
ORD-171682
ORD-162128
ORD-10776
ND-90-416
AF-92-1460371-LT
AF-92-1323291-OB
AF-92-1323290-MB
AF-92-1323289-MB
PRIOR-07/29/1962
PRIOR-08/01/1946

	1993
Last Owner Change:	09/19/02
Last Sale Amount:	50
Number of Units:	0
Number of Bedrooms:	0
Number of Bathrooms:	0
Building Square Footage:	8,331.0 (sq ft)
Tax Rate Area:	6659
Deed Reference No.:	220056†

Additional Information

Airport Hazard:	None
Coastal Zone:	None
Farmland:	Area not Mapped
Very High Fire Hazard Severity Zone:	No
Fire District No. 1:	No
Fire District No. 2:	Yes
Flood Zone:	None
Hazardous Waste / Border Zone Properties:	No
Methane Hazard Site:	None
High Wind Velocity Areas:	No
Hillside Grading:	No
Oil Wells:	None
Alquist-Priolo Fault Zone:	No
Distance to Nearest Fault:	7.50945 (km)
Landslide:	No
Liquefaction:	No

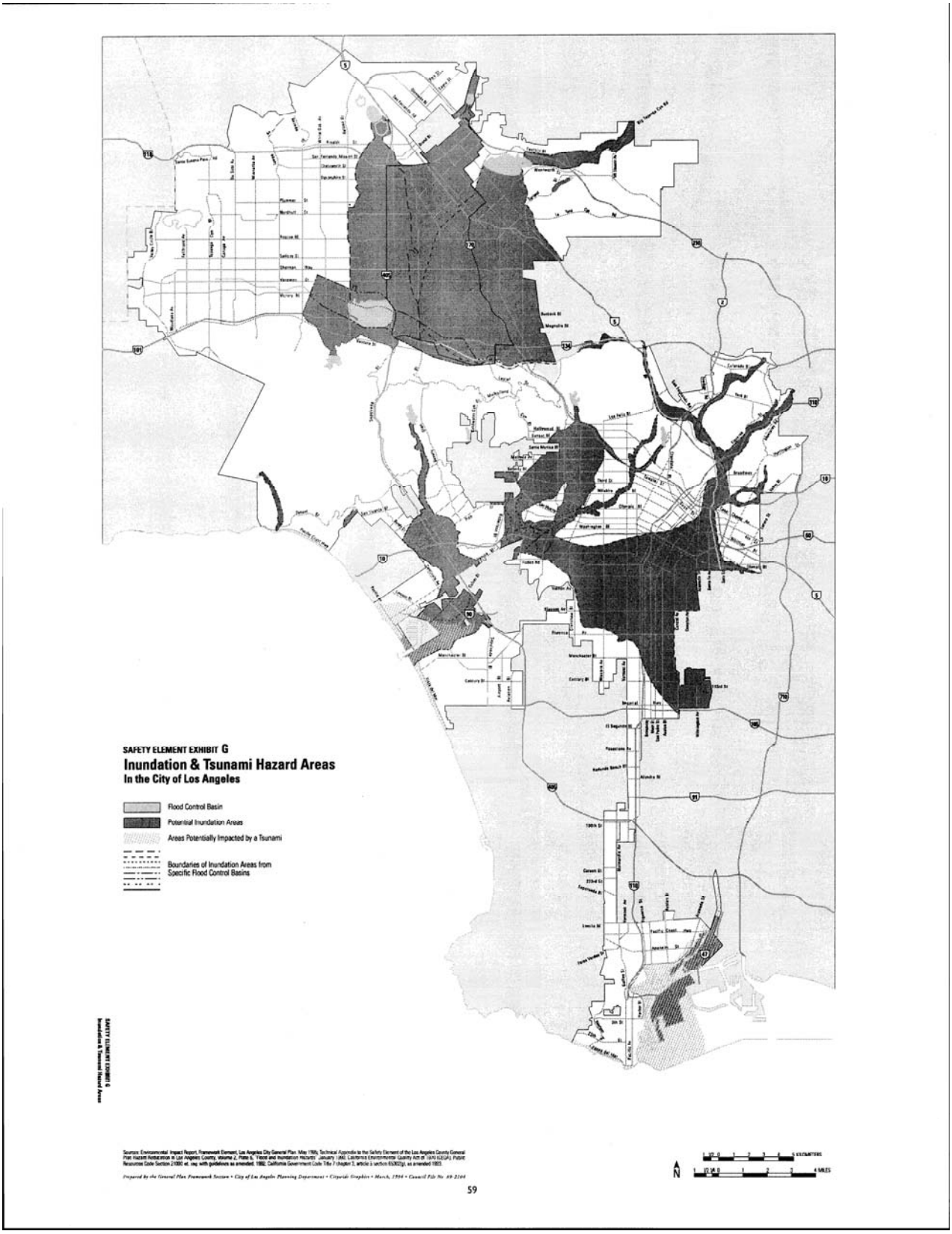
Economic Development Areas

Business Improvement District:	None
Federal Empowerment Zone:	Los Angeles
Renewal Community:	No
Revitalization Zone:	Central City
State Enterprise Zone:	Mid-Alameda Corridor State Enterprise Zone
Targeted Neighborhood Initiative:	None

Public Safety

Police Information:	
Bureau:	Central
Division / Station:	Newton Street
Report District:	1377
Fire Information:	
District / Fire Station:	21
Battalion:	3
Division:	2
Red Flag Restricted Parking:	No

ATTACHMENT O
Inundation & Tsunami Hazard Areas



ATTACHMENT P

California Department of Fish & Game
California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) List
for
Nine Quadrangles in Los Angeles County, California

Record	QUADNAME	ELMCODE	SCINAME	COMNAME	FEDSTATUS	CALSTATUS	CDFG	CNPSLIST
1	El Monte	ABNRB02022	Coccyzus americanus occidentalis	western yellow-billed cuckoo	Candidate	Endangered		
2	El Monte	ABPAE33043	Empidonax traillii extimus	southwestern willow flycatcher	Endangered	Endangered		
3	El Monte	ABPBJ08081	Polioptila californica californica	coastal California gnatcatcher	Threatened	None	SC	
4	El Monte	ABPBW01114	Vireo bellii pusillus	least Bell's vireo	Endangered	Endangered		
5	El Monte	AMACC10010	Antrozous pallidus	pallid bat	None	None	SC	
6	El Monte	AMACD02011	Eumops perotis californicus	western mastiff bat	None	None	SC	
7	El Monte	ARAAD02032	Emys (=Clemmys) marmorata pallida	southwestern pond turtle	None	None	SC	
8	El Monte	ARACF12021	Phrynosoma coronatum (blainvillii population)	Coast (San Diego) horned lizard	None	None	SC	
9	El Monte	PDGRO020F3	Ribes divaricatum var. parishii	Parish's gooseberry	None	None		1B.1
10	El Monte	PDHYD0C510	Phacelia stellaris	Brand's phacelia	Candidate	None		1B.1
11	El Monte	PDLAM1U0A1	Scutellaria bolanderi ssp. austromontana	southern skullcap	None	None		1B.2
12	El Monte	PDPLM090X0	Linanthus orcuttii	Orcutt's linanthus	None	None		1B.3
13	El Monte	PDROS0W045	Horkelia cuneata ssp. puberula	mesa horkelia	None	None		1B.1
14	Hollywood	ABNSB10010	Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	None	None	SC	
15	Hollywood	ABPAE33043	Empidonax traillii extimus	southwestern willow flycatcher	Endangered	Endangered		
16	Hollywood	ABPBJ08081	Polioptila californica californica	coastal California gnatcatcher	Threatened	None	SC	
17	Hollywood	AMACC10010	Antrozous pallidus	pallid bat	None	None	SC	
18	Hollywood	AMACD02011	Eumops perotis californicus	western mastiff bat	None	None	SC	
19	Hollywood	AMACD04020	Nyctinomops macrotis	big free -tailed bat	None	None	SC	
20	Hollywood	AMAFF11035	Microtus californicus stephensi	South coast marsh vole	None	None	SC	
21	Hollywood	AMAJF04010	Taxidea taxus	American badger	None	None	SC	
22	Hollywood	ARACF12021	Phrynosoma coronatum (blainvillii population)	Coast (San Diego) horned lizard	None	None	SC	
23	Hollywood	CTT62400CA	Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	Southern Sycamore Alder Riparian Woodland	None	None		
24	Hollywood	CTT71210CA	California Walnut Woodland	California Walnut Woodland	None	None		
25	Hollywood	IILEM2X090	Carolella busckana	Busck's gallmoth	None	None		
26	Hollywood	PDAST0T1F0	Aster greatae	Greata's aster	None	None		1B.3
27	Hollywood	PDAST4N102	Helianthus nuttallii ssp. parishii	Los Angeles sunflower	None	None		1A
28	Hollywood	PDAST4R0P4	Centromadia parryi ssp. australis	southern tarplant	None	None		1B.1
29	Hollywood	PDASTE80C0	Symphyotrichum defoliatum	San Bernardino aster	None	None		1B.2
30	Hollywood	PDCHE041T1	Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii	Davidson's saltscale	None	None		1B.2

Note: The Clean Harbors Los Angeles, LLC Facility is located in the South Gate quadrangle. These records include information from a nine quadrangle search around the the South Gate Quadrangle

ATTACHMENT P (continued)

California Department of Fish & Game
California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) List
for
Nine Quadrangles in Los Angeles County, California

Record	QUADNAME	ELMCODE	SCINAME	COMNAME	FEDSTATUS	CALSTATUS	CDFG	CNPSLIST
31	Hollywood	PDCON040E6	Calystegia sepium ssp. binghamiae	Santa Barbara morning-glory	None	None		1A
32	Hollywood	PDCRA040H0	Dudleya multicaulis	many-stemmed dudleya	None	None		1B.2
33	Hollywood	PDFAB0F1G0	Astragalus brauntonii	Braunton's milk-vetch	Endangered	None		1B.1
34	Hollywood	PDFAB0F8R2	Astragalus tener var. titi	coastal dunes milk-vetch	Endangered	Endangered		1B.1
35	Hollywood	PDGER01070	Erodium macrophyllum	round-leaved filaree	None	None		2.1
36	Hollywood	PDPLM0C0Q0	Navarretia prostrata	prostrate navarretia	None	None		1B.1
37	Hollywood	PDROS0W045	Horkelia cuneata ssp. puberula	mesa horkelia	None	None		1B.1
38	Hollywood	PMLIL0D150	Calochortus plummerae	Plummer's mariposa lily	None	None		1B.2
39	Inglewood	ABNSB10010	Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	None	None	SC	
40	Inglewood	ABPAE33043	Empidonax traillii extimus	southwestern willow flycatcher	Endangered	Endangered		
41	Inglewood	ABPBJ08081	Polioptila californica californica	coastal California gnatcatcher	Threatened	None	SC	
42	Inglewood	AMACD02011	Eumops perotis californicus	western mastiff bat	None	None	SC	
43	Inglewood	AMAFF11035	Microtus californicus stephensi	South coast marsh vole	None	None	SC	
44	Inglewood	AMAJF04010	Taxidea taxus	American badger	None	None	SC	
45	Inglewood	ARACF12021	Phrynosoma coronatum (blainvillii population)	Coast (San Diego) horned lizard	None	None	SC	
46	Inglewood	PDAST4R0P4	Centromadia parryi ssp. australis	southern tarplant	None	None		1B.1
47	Inglewood	PDAST5L0A1	Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri	Coulter's goldfields	None	None		1B.1
48	Inglewood	PDASTE80C0	Symphyotrichum defoliatum	San Bernardino aster	None	None		1B.2
49	Inglewood	PDFAB0F8R2	Astragalus tener var. titi	coastal dunes milk-vetch	Endangered	Endangered		1B.1
50	Inglewood	PDPLM0C080	Navarretia fossalis	spreading navarretia	Threatened	None		1B.1
51	Inglewood	PDPLM0C0Q0	Navarretia prostrata	prostrate navarretia	None	None		1B.1
52	Inglewood	PMPOA4G010	Orcuttia californica	California Orcutt grass	Endangered	Endangered		1B.1
53	Long Beach	ABNFC01021	Pelecanus occidentalis californicus	California brown pelican	Endangered	Endangered		
54	Long Beach	ABNNM08103	Sterna antillarum browni	California least tern	Endangered	Endangered		
55	Long Beach	AMACD04020	Nyctinomops macrotis	big free -tailed bat	None	None	SC	
56	Long Beach	AMAFD01042	Perognathus longimembris pacificus	Pacific pocket mouse	Endangered	None	SC	
57	Long Beach	ARACF12021	Phrynosoma coronatum (blainvillii population)	Coast (San Diego) horned lizard	None	None	SC	
58	Long Beach	IICOL02101	Cicindela hirticollis gravida	sandy beach tiger beetle	None	None		
59	Long Beach	IICOL02113	Cicindela latesignata latesignata	tiger beetle	None	None		
60	Long Beach	IILEPP2010	Danaus plexippus	monarch butterfly	None	None		

Note: The Clean Harbors Los Angeles, LLC Facility is located in the South Gate quadrangle. These records include information from a nine quadrangle search around the the South Gate Quadrangle

ATTACHMENT P (Continued)

California Department of Fish & Game
California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) List
for
Nine Quadrangles in Los Angeles County, California

Record	QUADNAME	ELMCODE	SCINAME	COMNAME	FEDSTATUS	CALSTATUS	CDFG	CNPSLIST
61	Long Beach	PDAST4R0P4	Centromadia parryi ssp. australis	southern tarplant	None	None		1B.1
62	Long Beach	PDAST6X060	Pentachaeta lyonii	Lyon's pentachaeta	Endangered	Endangered		1B.1
63	Long Beach	PDCHE041D0	Atriplex parishii	Parish's brittlescale	None	None		1B.1
64	Long Beach	PDCHE0P0D0	Suaeda esteroa	estuary seablite	None	None		1B.2
65	Long Beach	PDPGN0G011	Nemacaulis denudata var. denudata	coast woolly-heads	None	None		1B.2
66	Long Beach	PDPLM0C0Q0	Navarretia prostrata	prostrate navarretia	None	None		1B.1
67	Long Beach	PDSCR0J0C2	Cordylanthus maritimus ssp. maritimus	salt marsh bird's-beak	Endangered	Endangered		1B.2
68	Long Beach	PMPOA4G010	Orcuttia californica	California Orcutt grass	Endangered	Endangered		1B.1
69	Los Alamitos	ABNKC19120	Buteo regalis	ferruginous hawk	None	None	SC	
70	Los Alamitos	ABNNM08103	Sterna antillarum browni	California least tern	Endangered	Endangered		
71	Los Alamitos	ABNRB02022	Coccyzus americanus occidentalis	western yellow-billed cuckoo	Candidate	Endangered		
72	Los Alamitos	ABPBX99015	Passerculus sandwichensis beldingi	Belding's savannah sparrow	None	Endangered		
73	Los Alamitos	ABPBXB0020	Agelaius tricolor	tricolored blackbird	None	None	SC	
74	Los Alamitos	AMABA01104	Sorex ornatus salicornicus	southern California saltmarsh shrew	None	None	SC	
75	Los Alamitos	AMACC05070	Lasiurus xanthinus	Western yellow bat	None	None		
76	Los Alamitos	AMACD02011	Eumops perotis californicus	western mastiff bat	None	None	SC	
77	Los Alamitos	AMAFF11035	Microtus californicus stephensi	South coast marsh vole	None	None	SC	
78	Los Alamitos	ARAAD02032	Emys (=Clemmys) marmorata pallida	southwestern pond turtle	None	None	SC	
79	Los Alamitos	ARACF12021	Phrynosoma coronatum (blainvillii population)	Coast (San Diego) horned lizard	None	None	SC	
80	Los Alamitos	CTT52120CA	Southern Coastal Salt Marsh	Southern Coastal Salt Marsh	None	None		
81	Los Alamitos	IICOL02101	Cicindela hirticollis gravida	sandy beach tiger beetle	None	None		
82	Los Alamitos	IICOL02113	Cicindela latesignata latesignata	tiger beetle	None	None		
83	Los Alamitos	IICOL02121	Cicindela senilis frosti	tiger beetle	None	None		
84	Los Alamitos	IILEPP2010	Danaus plexippus	monarch butterfly	None	None		
85	Los Alamitos	PDAST4R0P4	Centromadia parryi ssp. australis	southern tarplant	None	None		1B.1
86	Los Alamitos	PDAST5L0A1	Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri	Coulter's goldfields	None	None		1B.1
87	Los Alamitos	PDASTE80C0	Symphyotrichum defoliatum	San Bernardino aster	None	None		1B.2
88	Los Alamitos	PDCHE041T1	Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii	Davidson's saltscale	None	None		1B.2
89	Los Alamitos	PDCHE0P0D0	Suaeda esteroa	estuary seablite	None	None		1B.2
90	Los Alamitos	PDHYD0A0H0	Nama stenocarpum	mud nama	None	None		2.2

Note: The Clean Harbors Los Angeles, LLC Facility is located in the South Gate quadrangle. These records include information from a nine quadrangle search around the the South Gate Quadrangle

ATTACHMENT P (Continued)

California Department of Fish & Game
California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) List
for
Nine Quadrangles in Los Angeles County, California

Record	QUADNAME	ELMCODE	SCINAME	COMNAME	FEDSTATUS	CALSTATUS	CDFG	CNPSLIST
91	Los Alamitos	PDMAL110J0	Sidalcea neomexicana	Salt Spring checkerbloom	None	None		2.2
92	Los Alamitos	PDPGN0G011	Nemacaulis denudata var. denudata	coast woolly-heads	None	None		1B.2
93	Los Alamitos	PDSCR0J0C2	Cordylanthus maritimus ssp. maritimus	salt marsh bird's-beak	Endangered	Endangered		1B.2
94	Los Alamitos	PMPOA4G010	Orcuttia californica	California Orcutt grass	Endangered	Endangered		1B.1
95	Los Angeles	ABNSB10010	Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	None	None	SC	
96	Los Angeles	ABPAE33043	Empidonax traillii extimus	southwestern willow flycatcher	Endangered	Endangered		
97	Los Angeles	AMACD02011	Eumops perotis californicus	western mastiff bat	None	None	SC	
98	Los Angeles	AMACD04020	Nyctinomops macrotis	big free -tailed bat	None	None	SC	
99	Los Angeles	AMAJF04010	Taxidea taxus	American badger	None	None	SC	
100	Los Angeles	ARACF12021	Phrynosoma coronatum (blainvillii population)	Coast (San Diego) horned lizard	None	None	SC	
101	Los Angeles	CTT81600CA	Walnut Forest	Walnut Forest	None	None		
102	Los Angeles	PDAST0T1F0	Aster greatae	Greata's aster	None	None		1B.3
103	Los Angeles	PDAST4N102	Helianthus nuttallii ssp. parishii	Los Angeles sunflower	None	None		1A
104	Los Angeles	PDCHE041T1	Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii	Davidson's saltscale	None	None		1B.2
105	Los Angeles	PDGRO020F3	Ribes divaricatum var. parishii	Parish's gooseberry	None	None		1B.1
106	Los Angeles	PDPLM090X0	Linanthus orcuttii	Orcutt's linanthus	None	None		1B.3
107	Los Angeles	PDPLM0C0Q0	Navarretia prostrata	prostrate navarretia	None	None		1B.1
108	Los Angeles	PDROS0W045	Horkelia cuneata ssp. puberula	mesa horkelia	None	None		1B.1
109	Los Angeles	PMLIL0D150	Calochortus plummerae	Plummer's mariposa lily	None	None		1B.2
110	South Gate	ABNSB10010	Athene cunicularia	burrowing owl	None	None	SC	
111	South Gate	ABPAE33043	Empidonax traillii extimus	southwestern willow flycatcher	Endangered	Endangered		
112	South Gate	AMAJF04010	Taxidea taxus	American badger	None	None	SC	
113	South Gate	ARACF12021	Phrynosoma coronatum (blainvillii population)	Coast (San Diego) horned lizard	None	None	SC	
114	South Gate	PDAST4R0P4	Centromadia parryi ssp. australis	southern tarplant	None	None		1B.1
115	South Gate	PDHYD0C510	Phacelia stellaris	Brand's phacelia	Candidate	None		1B.1
116	South Gate	PDPLM0C0Q0	Navarretia prostrata	prostrate navarretia	None	None		1B.1
117	South Gate	PMPOA4G010	Orcuttia californica	California Orcutt grass	Endangered	Endangered		1B.1
118	Torrance	ABNNM08103	Sterna antillarum browni	California least tern	Endangered	Endangered		
119	Torrance	ABPBJ08081	Polioptila californica californica	coastal California gnatcatcher	Threatened	None	SC	
120	Torrance	ABPBXB0020	Agelaius tricolor	tricolored blackbird	None	None	SC	

Note: The Clean Harbors Los Angeles, LLC Facility is located in the South Gate quadrangle. These records include information from a nine quadrangle search around the the South Gate Quadrangle

ATTACHMENT P (Continued)

California Department of Fish & Game
California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB) List
for
Nine Quadrangles in Los Angeles County, California

Record	QUADNAME	ELMCODE	SCINAME	COMNAME	FEDSTATUS	CALSTATUS	CDFG	CNPSLIST
121	Torrance	AFCJB1303H	Gila bicolor mohavensis	Mohave tui chub	Endangered	Endangered		
122	Torrance	AMAFD01042	Perognathus longimembris pacificus	Pacific pocket mouse	Endangered	None	SC	
123	Torrance	ARACF12021	Phrynosoma coronatum (blainvillii population)	Coast (San Diego) horned lizard	None	None	SC	
124	Torrance	IICOL02101	Cicindela hirticollis gravida	sandy beach tiger beetle	None	None		
125	Torrance	IILEPG402A	Glaucopsyche lygdamus palosverdesensis	Palos Verdes blue butterfly	Endangered	None		
126	Torrance	IILEPG402A	Glaucopsyche lygdamus palosverdesensis	Palos Verdes blue butterfly	Endangered	None		
127	Torrance	IILEPP2010	Danaus plexippus	monarch butterfly	None	None		
128	Torrance	PDAST4R0P4	Centromadia parryi ssp. australis	southern tarplant	None	None		1B.1
129	Torrance	PDAST6X060	Pentachaeta lyonii	Lyon's pentachaeta	Endangered	Endangered		1B.1
130	Torrance	PDCHE041C0	Atriplex pacifica	South Coast saltscale	None	None		1B.2
131	Torrance	PDCHE041D0	Atriplex parishii	Parish's brittlescale	None	None		1B.1
132	Torrance	PDCHE041T1	Atriplex serenana var. davidsonii	Davidson's saltscale	None	None		1B.2
133	Torrance	PDCHE0P0D0	Suaeda esteroa	estuary seablite	None	None		1B.2
134	Torrance	PDHYD0C510	Phacelia stellaris	Brand's phacelia	Candidate	None		1B.1
135	Torrance	PDPLM0C0Q0	Navarretia prostrata	prostrate navarretia	None	None		1B.1
136	Torrance	PDSCR0J0C2	Cordylanthus maritimus ssp. maritimus	salt marsh bird's-beak	Endangered	Endangered		1B.2
137	Whittier	AAABF01030	Spea (=Scaphiopus) hammondii	western spadefoot	None	None	SC	
138	Whittier	ABNRB02022	Coccyzus americanus occidentalis	western yellow-billed cuckoo	Candidate	Endangered		
139	Whittier	AMACD02011	Eumops perotis californicus	western mastiff bat	None	None	SC	
140	Whittier	PDAST5L0A1	Lasthenia glabrata ssp. coulteri	Coulter's goldfields	None	None		1B.1
141	Whittier	PDHYD0C510	Phacelia stellaris	Brand's phacelia	Candidate	None		1B.1
142	Whittier	PDPLM0C0Q0	Navarretia prostrata	prostrate navarretia	None	None		1B.1
143	Whittier	PMPOA4G010	Orcuttia californica	California Orcutt grass	Endangered	Endangered		1B.1

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ATTACHMENT Q
City of Los Angeles Climate Data

U.S. Department of Commerce
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration
National Environmental Satellite, Data,
and Information Service

Climatography of the United States No. 20 1971-2000

National Climatic Data Center
Federal Building
151 Patton Avenue
Asheville, North Carolina 28801
www.ncdc.noaa.gov

Station: LOS ANGELES DOWNTOWN USC, CA **COOP ID: 045115**

Climate Division: CA 6 **NWS Call Sign: CQT** **Elevation: 185 Feet** **Lat: 34°02N** **Lon: 118°18W**

Temperature (°F)																				
Mean (1)				Extremes										Degree Days (1) Base Temp 65		Mean Number of Days (3)				
Month	Daily Max	Daily Min	Mean	Highest Daily(2)	Year	Day	Highest Month(1) Mean	Year	Lowest Daily(2)	Year	Day	Lowest Month(1) Mean	Year	Heating	Cooling	Max >= 100	Max >= 90	Max >= 50	Max <= 32	Min <= 32	Min <= 0
Jan	68.1	48.5	58.3	95	1971	18	65.2	1986	28	1949	4	52.6	1979	207	15	.0	.1	30.9	.0	@	.0
Feb	69.6	50.3	60.0	95	1995	20	65.3	1995	34+	1989	6	54.3	1979	149	23	.0	.3	28.2	.0	.0	.0
Mar	69.8	51.6	60.7	98	1988	26	65.1	1997	35	1976	4	55.1	1975	144	26	.0	.4	31.0	.0	.0	.0
Apr	73.1	54.4	63.8	106	1989	6	69.0	1992	39	1975	7	55.5	1975	83	58	.1	1.2	30.0	.0	.0	.0
May	74.5	57.9	66.2	102	1967	16	72.7	1997	46	1964	7	61.4	1977	36	84	.1	1.3	31.0	.0	.0	.0
Jun	79.5	61.4	70.5	112	1990	26	77.0	1981	50+	1953	2	64.9	1982	5	178	.5	2.5	30.0	.0	.0	.0
Jul	83.8	64.6	74.2	107	1985	1	78.8	1985	54	1952	1	70.4	1987	0	295	.4	4.3	31.0	.0	.0	.0
Aug	84.8	65.6	75.2	105	1983	6	80.5	1994	56+	1976	12	71.2	1976	0	325	.4	6.1	31.0	.0	.0	.0
Sep	83.3	64.6	74.0	110+	1988	4	80.9	1984	51	1948	26	68.4	1986	1	281	1.0	6.4	30.0	.0	.0	.0
Oct	79.0	59.9	69.5	108+	1987	4	73.7	1983	41	1971	30	65.1	2000	11	164	.4	3.4	31.0	.0	.0	.0
Nov	73.2	52.6	62.9	100	1966	1	67.1	1995	38	1978	12	57.9	1978	91	44	.0	.9	30.0	.0	.0	.0
Dec	68.7	48.3	58.5	91	1979	4	63.1	1980	30	1978	8	52.2	1971	201	13	.0	@	31.0	.0	.1	.0
Ann	75.6	56.6	66.2	112	Jun 1990	26	80.9	Sep 1984	28	Jan 1949	4	52.2	Dec 1971	928	1506	2.9	26.9	365.1	.0	.1	.0

+ Also occurred on an earlier date(s)

@ Denotes mean number of days greater than 0 but less than .05

Complete documentation available from: www.ncdc.noaa.gov/oa/climate/normals/usnormals.html

Issue Date: February 2004 121-A

(1) From the 1971-2000 Monthly Normals

(2) Derived from station's available digital record: 1948-2001

(3) Derived from 1971-2000 serially complete daily data

U.S. Department of Commerce
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration
National Environmental Satellite, Data,
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Station: LOS ANGELES DOWNTOWN USC, CA **COOP ID: 045115**

Climate Division: CA 6 **NWS Call Sign: CQT** **Elevation: 185 Feet** **Lat: 34°02N** **Lon: 118°18W**

Precipitation (inches)

	Precipitation Totals									Mean Number of Days (3)				Precipitation Probabilities (1) Probability that the monthly/annual precipitation will be equal to or less than the indicated amount									
	Means/ Medians(1)		Extremes							Daily Precipitation				Monthly/Annual Precipitation vs Probability Level: These values were determined from the incomplete gamma distribution									
Month	Mean	Median	Highest Daily(2)	Year	Day	Highest Monthly(1)	Year	Lowest Monthly(1)	Year	>= 0.01	>= 0.10	>= 0.50	>= 1.00	.05	.10	.20	.30	.40	.50	.60	.70	.80	.90	.95
Jan	3.33	1.94	5.71	1956	26	12.56	1995	.00+	1976	6.5	4.6	2.1	1.1	.00	.10	.49	.95	1.49	2.15	2.96	4.01	5.51	8.10	10.70
Feb	3.68	2.95	3.03	1980	16	13.68	1998	.00	1984	6.0	4.8	2.7	1.3	.03	.18	.55	1.02	1.60	2.30	3.19	4.37	6.06	9.01	12.01
Mar	3.14	2.72	3.42	1983	1	8.37	1983	.00+	1997	6.4	4.7	2.5	.9	.00	.22	.71	1.19	1.72	2.31	3.01	3.88	5.08	7.10	9.08
Apr	.83	.52	1.90	1956	12	5.16	1983	.00+	1997	3.0	1.8	.5	.2	.00	.00	.00	.06	.20	.39	.63	.96	1.44	2.30	3.17
May	.31	.04	2.02	1977	8	3.10	1998	.00+	2000	1.3	.6	.2	.1	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.03	.09	.23	.47	.91	1.47
Jun	.06	.00	.76	1993	5	.76	1993	.00+	2000	.6	.2	@	.0	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.03	.17	.33
Jul	.01	.00	.13	1991	8	.18	1986	.00+	2000	.3	.1	.0	.0	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**
Aug	.13	.00	2.06	1977	17	2.26	1977	.00+	1999	.5	.2	@	@	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.05	.38	.74
Sep	.32	.02	1.95	1986	24	2.82	1976	.00+	1999	1.2	.6	.1	.1	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.06	.19	.47	1.03	1.68
Oct	.37	.22	1.39	1987	31	2.37	1987	.00+	1999	2.0	.9	.2	.1	.00	.00	.00	.04	.13	.22	.33	.47	.66	.98	1.29
Nov	1.05	.64	3.85	1966	7	4.41	1982	.00+	2000	3.1	2.1	.7	.2	.00	.00	.05	.21	.40	.63	.91	1.28	1.80	2.68	3.59
Dec	1.91	1.20	3.84	1965	29	6.57	1971	.00+	2000	4.3	3.0	1.3	.5	.00	.00	.34	.66	.99	1.37	1.82	2.38	3.15	4.44	5.72
Ann	15.14	12.49	5.71	Jan 1956	26	13.68	Feb 1998	.00+	Dec 2000	35.2	23.6	10.3	4.5	5.05	6.48	8.59	10.37	12.09	13.86	15.80	18.06	20.96	25.47	29.63

\+ Also occurred on an earlier date(s)
\# Denotes amounts of a trace
@ Denotes mean number of days greater than 0 but less than .05
** Statistics not computed because less than six years out of thirty had measurable precipitation

(1) From the 1971-2000 Monthly Normals
(2) Derived from station's available digital record: 1948-2001
(3) Derived from 1971-2000 serially complete daily data

Complete documentation available from:
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U.S. Department of Commerce
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration
National Environmental Satellite, Data,
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Station: LOS ANGELES DOWNTOWN USC, CA **COOP ID: 045115**

Climate Division: CA 6 **NWS Call Sign: CQT** **Elevation: 185 Feet** **Lat: 34°02N** **Lon: 118°18W**

Snow (inches)

Snow Totals

Month	Means/Medians (1)				Extremes (2)										Mean Number of Days (1)								
															Snow Fall >= Thresholds					Snow Depth >= Thresholds			
	Snow Fall Mean	Snow Fall Median	Snow Depth Mean	Snow Depth Median	Highest Daily Snow Fall	Year	Day	Highest Monthly Snow Fall	Year	Highest Daily Snow Depth	Year	Day	Highest Monthly Mean Snow Depth	Year	0.1	1.0	3.0	5.0	10.0	1	3	5	10
Jan	.0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Feb	.0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Mar	.0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Apr	.0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
May	.0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Jun	.0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Jul	.0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Aug	.0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Sep	.0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Oct	.0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Nov	.0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Dec	.0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0
Ann	.0	.0	N/A	N/A	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	0	0	0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0

+ Also occurred on an earlier date(s) #Denotes trace amounts

@ Denotes mean number of days greater than 0 but less than .05

-9/-9.9 represents missing values
Annual statistics for Mean/Median snow depths are not appropriate

(1) Derived from Snow Climatology and 1971-2000 daily data

(2) Derived from 1971-2000 daily data

Complete documentation available from:
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U.S. Department of Commerce
National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration
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Climatography of the United States No. 20 1971-2000

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Climate Division: CA 6 **NWS Call Sign: CQT** **Elevation: 185 Feet** **Lat: 34°02N** **Lon: 118°18W**

Freeze Data

Spring Freeze Dates (Month/Day)

Temp (F)	Probability of later date in spring (thru Jul 31) than indicated(*)								
	.10	.20	.30	.40	.50	.60	.70	.80	.90
36	1/29	1/06	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00
32	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00
28	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00
24	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00
20	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00
16	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00

Fall Freeze Dates (Month/Day)

Temp (F)	Probability of earlier date in fall (beginning Aug 1) than indicated(*)								
	.10	.20	.30	.40	.50	.60	.70	.80	.90
36	12/21	1/04	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00
32	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00
28	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00
24	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00
20	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00
16	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/00

Freeze Free Period

Temp (F)	Probability of longer than indicated freeze free period (Days)								
	.10	.20	.30	.40	.50	.60	.70	.80	.90
36	>365	>365	>365	>365	>365	>365	>365	>365	>365
32	>365	>365	>365	>365	>365	>365	>365	>365	>365
28	>365	>365	>365	>365	>365	>365	>365	>365	>365
24	>365	>365	>365	>365	>365	>365	>365	>365	>365
20	>365	>365	>365	>365	>365	>365	>365	>365	>365
16	>365	>365	>365	>365	>365	>365	>365	>365	>365

* Probability of observing a temperature as cold, or colder, later in the spring or earlier in the fall than the indicated date.

0/00 Indicates that the probability of occurrence of threshold temperature is less than the indicated probability.

Derived from 1971-2000 serially complete daily data

Complete documentation available from:
www.ncdc.noaa.gov/oa/climate/normals/usnormals.html

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Climate Division: CA 6 **NWS Call Sign: CQT** **Elevation: 185 Feet** **Lat: 34°02N** **Lon: 118°18W**

Degree Days to Selected Base Temperatures (°F)

Heating Degree Days (1)

Base Below	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Ann
65	207	149	144	83	36	5	0	0	1	11	91	201	928
60	113	83	86	47	21	4	0	0	0	2	45	115	516
57	66	45	46	23	9	0	0	0	0	0	21	69	279
55	40	27	28	14	4	0	0	0	0	0	11	43	167
50	9	7	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	11	38
32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Cooling Degree Days (1)

Base Above	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Ann
32	831	795	904	964	1074	1165	1316	1347	1269	1171	939	835	12610
55	141	164	200	278	361	475	603	634	579	458	252	145	4290
57	99	120	149	222	299	415	541	572	519	396	197	101	3630
60	53	68	85	147	209	325	448	479	429	305	124	51	2723
65	15	23	26	58	84	178	295	325	281	164	44	13	1506
70	2	5	6	18	25	69	142	172	144	59	11	1	654

Growing Degree Units (2)

Base	Growing Degree Units (Monthly)												Growing Degree Units (Accumulated Monthly)											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
40	592	599	665	735	834	926	1076	1110	1042	932	706	595	592	1191	1856	2591	3425	4351	5427	6537	7579	8511	9217	9812
45	437	454	510	585	679	776	921	955	892	777	556	440	437	891	1401	1986	2665	3441	4362	5317	6209	6986	7542	7982
50	282	310	356	436	524	626	766	800	742	622	406	289	282	592	948	1384	1908	2534	3300	4100	4842	5464	5870	6159
55	149	175	206	288	369	476	611	645	592	467	263	152	149	324	530	818	1187	1663	2274	2919	3511	3978	4241	4393
60	53	72	92	153	215	326	456	490	442	313	134	58	53	125	217	370	585	911	1367	1857	2299	2612	2746	2804
Base	Growing Degree Units for Corn (Monthly)												Growing Degree Units for Corn (Accumulated Monthly)											
50/86	320	326	368	433	516	613	746	768	705	609	415	323	320	646	1014	1447	1963	2576	3322	4090	4795	5404	5819	6142

(1) Derived from the 1971-2000 Monthly Normals
(2) Derived from 1971-2000 serially complete daily data
Note: For corn, temperatures below 50 are set to 50, and temperatures above 86 are set to 86

Complete documentation available from:
www.ncdc.noaa.gov/oa/climate/normals/usnormals.html

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Notes

a. The monthly means are simple arithmetic averages computed by summing the monthly values for the period 1971-2000 and dividing by thirty. Prior to averaging, the data are adjusted if necessary to compensate for data quality issues, station moves or changes in station reporting practices. Missing months are replaced by estimates based on neighboring stations.

b. The median is defined as the middle value in an ordered set of values. The median is being provided for the snow and precipitation elements because the mean can be a misleading value for precipitation normals.

c. Only observed validated values were used to select the extreme daily values.

d. Extreme monthly temperature/precipitation means were selected from the monthly normals data.
Monthly snow extremes were calculated from daily values quality controlled to be consistent with the Snow Climatology.

e. Degree Days were derived using the same techniques as the 1971-2000 normals.
Compete documentation for the 1971-2000 Normals is available on the internet from:
www.ncdc.noaa.gov/oa/climate/normals/usnormals.html

f. Mean "number of days statistics" for temperature and precipitation were calculated from a serially complete daily data set .
Documentation of the serially complete data set is available from the link below:

g. Snowfall and snow depth statistics were derived from the Snow Climatology.
Documentation for the Snow Climatology project is available from the link under references.

Data Sources for Tables

Several different data sources were used to create the Clim20 climate summaries. In some cases the daily extremes appear inconsistent with the monthly extremes and or the mean number of days statistics. For example, a high daily extreme value may not be reflected in the highest monthly value or the mean number of days threshold that is less than and equal to the extreme value. Some of these difference are caused by different periods of record. Daily extremes are derived from the station's entire period of record while the serial data and normals data were are for the 1971-2000 period. Therefore extremes observed before 1971 would not be included in the 1971-2000 normals or the 1971-2000 serial daily data set. Inconsistencies can also occur when monthly values are adjusted to reflect the current observing conditions or were replaced during the 1971-2000 Monthly Normals processing and are not reconciled with the Summary of the Day data.

a. Temperature/ Precipitation Tables
   1. 1971-2000 Monthly Normals
   2. Cooperative Summary of the Day
   3. National Weather Service station records
   4. 1971-2000 serially complete daily data

b. Degree Day Table
   1. Monthly and Annual Heating and Cooling Degree Days Normals to Selected Bases derived from 1971-2000 Monthly Normals
   2. Daily Normal Growing Degree Units to Selected Base Temperatures derived from 1971-2000 serially complete daily data

c. Snow Tables
   1. Snow Climatology
   2. Cooperative Summary of the Day

d. Freeze Data Table
   1971-2000 serially complete daily data

References

U.S. Climate Normals 1971-2000, www.ncdc.noaa.gov/normals.html
U.S. Climate Normals 1971-2000-Products Clim20, www.ncdc.noaa.gov/oa/climate/normals/usnormalsprods.html
Snow Climatology Project Description, www.ncdc.noaa.gov/oa/climate/monitoring/snowclim/mainpage.html
Eischeid, J. K., P. Pasteris, H. F. Diaz, M. Plantico, and N. Lott, 2000: Creating a serially complete, national daily time series of temperature and precipitation for the Western United States. J. Appl. Meteorol., 39, 1580-1591,
www1.ncdc.noaa.gov/pub/data/special/ serialcomplete_jam_0900.pdf

REFERENCES