

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT INITIAL STUDY

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

PROJECT TITLE: Filter Recycling Services Inc.		CALSTARS CODING: CAD 982444481
PROJECT ADDRESS: 180 W. Monte Avenue	CITY: Rialto	COUNTY: San Bernardino
PROJECT SPONSOR: Filter Recycling Services Inc.	CONTACT: Mr. Wade Riddering	PHONE: (909) 873-4141

APPROVAL ACTION UNDER CONSIDERATION BY DTSC:			
<input type="checkbox"/> Initial Permit Issuance Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> Permit Renewal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Permit Modification	<input type="checkbox"/> Closure
<input type="checkbox"/> Removal Action Workplan Regulations	<input type="checkbox"/> Remedial Action Plan	<input type="checkbox"/> Interim Removal	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):			

STATUTORY AUTHORITY:
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> California H&SC, Chap. 6.5 <input type="checkbox"/> California H&SC, Chap. 6.8 <input type="checkbox"/> Other (specify):

DTSC PROGRAM/ ADDRESS: Office of Permitting Berkeley, 700 Heinz Avenue, Suite 200, Berkeley, CA 94710	CONTACT: Mr. Waqar Ahmad	PHONE: (510) 540-3932
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<p>PROJECT DESCRIPTION:</p> <p>The Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) pursuant to California Code of Regulations section 66270.42.5, is considering approval of a Class 2 permit modification to the Hazardous Waste Facility Standardized Permit (Series A) to Filter Recycling Services (FRS), Incorporated. Currently FRS operates under a previously issued Series A Standardized permit effective January 21, 2002. This Class 2 permit modification will make the following changes to the current Series A Standardized Permit:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Add the following waste streams that can be managed by its permitted units: asbestos, catalyst, pharmaceuticals, treated wood wastes, oily water, RCRA-exempted gasoline/water waste which will be collected from conditionally exempt small quantity generators (CESQG) operations and from household generators only). 2. Allow cubic yard boxes and liquid totes to be stacked no more than two high within the permitted units. 3. Consolidate two existing permitted storage units (Remove Unit #6 (Oily-Water Storage Tank) into Unit #8 (Waste Storage (Interior) (S1)) from the permit by combining the capacity and area used for Unit #6 with Unit #8 (Waste Storage (Interior) (S1)). This will increase storage area for Unit #8 but the resulting number of containers or storage capacity in the modified Unit #8 will not increase. 4. Rename the Oily-Water Storage Tank from Unit #6 as a Portable Roll-off Container and include the Portable Roll-off Container as a type of container that can be used in Unit #8. 5. Add a permitted storage unit directly south of Waste Storage Area (S2). This new unit consists of a total area of 4,823 square feet. This new unit will be Unit #11 Waste Storage South (S4). This unit is designed for receiving incoming containers from transport vehicles, truck-to-truck bulk transfer, solid waste roll-off bins, and end dump storage. The storage capacity is 64,000 gallons.

6. Add truck-to-truck transfer activity. This activity takes place between multiple vehicles in Waste Storage (Interior) (S1) and Waste Storage Area (Exterior) (S2); between multiple vehicles within Waste Storage Area (Exterior) (S2); between multiple vehicles in Waste Storage Area (Exterior) (S2) and Waste Storage Area South (S4); and between multiple vehicles within Waste Storage Area South (S4).
7. Remove the “existing tool and supply storage area” as noted in the current plot plan.
8. Remove the fencing and extend the berm along the office to the south facility wall.

Waste management practices, safe operating procedures, an inspection program, emergency plans and the employees' training help ensure safe conditions and no releases to the environment. Project #4) the addition of Unit #11 will allow for multiple trucks to be staged for off-loading. This will reduce the number of trucks requiring parking on Monte Avenue, reduce the number of times that trucks are moved reducing emissions; Project# 5) truck to truck transfer of bulk liquid waste can reduce the number of times waste is handled, and with that reduce the running time of the pumping equipment and truck idling reducing emissions.

FRS facility operation plan (May 5, 2010) and draft permit as modified by the Class 2 permit modification are incorporated by reference. Regional, operational and Site maps are included as figures 1, 2, and 3 at the end of this document.

Background

FRS has operated at this location since 1990, and was granted Standardized Permit Interim Status, Series B, in 1993. DTSC issued a Standardized Hazardous Waste Facility Permit for the FRS on December 17, 2001. The wastes that are accepted by the facility are limited to wastes that are not fully regulated as hazardous wastes under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). These wastes would be considered RCRA hazardous wastes, but are exempted or excluded from federal facility requirements. Additionally, FRS also accepts wastes that are regulated as hazardous wastes only in California. Waste types accepted include oil filters, fuel filters, empty containers, used oil, aerosol cans, absorbents, soils, and wipes from off-site generated hazardous waste. Solid hazardous wastes received are either sent out in the original containers, or they are consolidated into other containers and/or roll-off bins for shipment to other permitted facilities in California or to out-of-state municipal landfills for disposal. Bulk liquid hazardous wastes are received and transferred into one of their Permitted tanks or can be transferred directly into another bulk liquid tank trailer. Other liquid hazardous wastes received are sent out in the original container, or they are consolidated with similar wastes into other containers and/or bulk liquid tank trailers or transferred into a permitted tank. FRS also has a shredder/separator which shreds drained used fuel oil filters and aerosol cans (which have been emptied through its aerosol can puncturing unit). This activity generates scrap metal for recycling, as well as solids, sludges, and liquid hazardous waste streams which are managed by FRS. Permitted units include: #1 – Shredder/Separator – Oil Waste (T1); #2 – Shredder/Separator – Paint Waste (T2); #4 – Drum Crusher/Baler (T3); #4 – Aerosol Can Puncturing – Paints (T4); #5 – Aerosol Can Puncturing – Oil (T5); #7 – Container Decontamination (T7); #8 – Waste Storage (Interior) (S1); #9 – Waste Storage (Exterior) (S2); #10 – Waste Storage (Interior Area 10) (S3); #11 – Waste Storage Exterior Unit – South Area (S4)

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS:

1. Aesthetics

Project Activities Likely to Create an Impact: None

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions: There are no impacts to scenic vistas, parks, or scenic highways within or adjacent to the project site as a result of project activities. FRS is located at 180 West Monte Avenue in an area zoned "H-IND" Heavy Industrial, within heavily disturbed area of the Agua Mansa Redevelopment Area. There are no construction or ground breaking activities associated with this project. Except for the storage of hazardous wastes on the covered south-side patio area of the facility, all activities are conducted in an enclosed building. The facility has operated from this location for twenty years. These activities are not visible from outside of the enclosed building where the treatment process takes place, and are not open to public view. There are outdoor lights at the facility that are operated at night. All of the work activities at FRS, with the exception of the drum storage on the covered patio on the south side of the building, are conducted inside the existing building. The area around the facility is either

vacant lots or industrial buildings; there is no impact on any public vista or view. Waste management practices, safe operating procedures, contingency plans and employee training requirements help ensure safe conditions and no release to the environment. The new storage area, unit #11, will be covered by a canopy that matches the existing canopy. This area will also be used for off-loading of transport vehicles, which will reduce the number of vehicles on Monte Avenue waiting off-loading. Visual impact will be minimal as the area is surrounded by vacant lots and industrial buildings and not normally viewed by the general public. Therefore, no further analysis is deemed necessary.

Analysis as to whether or not project activities would:

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

Impact Analysis:

Conclusion:

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

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

Impact Analysis:

Conclusion:

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

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

Impact Analysis:

Conclusion:

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

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

Impact Analysis:

Conclusion:

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

References Used: Operation Plan

2. Agricultural Resources

Project Activities Likely to Create an Impact: None

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions:

There are no impacts to agricultural resources within or adjacent to the project site as a result of project activities. FRS is located at 180 West Monte Avenue in an area zoned "H-IND" Heavy Industrial, within heavily disturbed area of the Agua Mansa Redevelopment Area. There are no construction or ground breaking activities associated with this project. No agricultural activity occurs within or adjacent to FRS site. Waste management activities at FRS will not convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance, as identified by the FMMP to non-agricultural uses. The FRS site will not have an impact to farmland and will not convert prime farmland, unique farmland or farmland with statewide importance to non-agricultural uses as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency. The project activities conducted at FRS will not conflict with any existing zoning, agricultural use, or the Williamson Act contract because there is no farmland in the FRS site area. Therefore, no further analysis is deemed necessary

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:

Conclusion:

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

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

Impact Analysis:

Conclusion:

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

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

Impact Analysis:

Conclusion:

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

References Used:

3. Air Quality

Project Activities Likely to Create an Impact: Project Activities 1, 2, 5 and 6

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions: FRS is located at 180 West Monte Avenue, in a planned industrial area, the Agua Mansa Industrial Corridor, zoned "H-IND", Heavy Industrial. The facility has been in operation at its present location for twenty years. The area has hot summers and mild winters. During the fall and winter months, the area is subject to moderate to strong Santa Ana winds that may exceed 40 miles per hour. Ozone concentrations and particulate matter at times exceed air quality standards; the South Coast Air Basin is designated as a non-attainment area. The Environmental Impact Report that was prepared for the Agua Mansa Industrial Corridor Project analyzed the potential impacts to the air for the entire development project, and concluded that, while the development of the Industrial Corridor would result in incremental decreases in air quality, applicable federal and state emissions standards will not be exceeded. The plan for the Industrial Corridor was found to be consistent with the South Coast Air Quality Management District's Air Quality Management Plan; the plan for the Industrial Corridor was approved by the City of Rialto Planning Commission on June 14, 1988. Additionally, the Agua Mansa Redevelopment Area includes a Hazardous Waste Overlay Zone, so the Agua Mansa Industrial Corridor Air Quality Study analysis specifically addressed the potential for impacts from hazardous waste management facilities within the Industrial Corridor. The Planning Commission approved FRS' operation within the Hazardous Waste Overlay Zone of the Industrial Corridor in 1990. Smoking and any other sources of flame, spark or ignition are prohibited in the ignitable waste storage area. The vapors from the punctured cans are filtered by a coalescing cartridge and an activated carbon filter to minimize emissions. Currently, FRS changes the cartridge and the filter according to the manufacturer's instruction (based on the life expectancy for the volume treated). One of the special conditions in the Standardized Permit requires that FRS also operate a Lower Explosive Limit (LEL) meter to monitor concentrations of ignitable gasses whenever the aerosol can puncturing units are being operated, and change the cartridge and filter whenever carbon break-through is discovered. Under the permit, the wastes that are treated include empty containers, aerosol cans, paper, rags, oil filters, etc. are contaminated with oily wastes or paint wastes. Most of these wastes are low-risk to handle. The only portions of the wastes that have any significant hazard potential are some of the aerosol cans, as the propellant or the active ingredients may be flammable and are under pressure, and may therefore be ignitable. To reduce this hazard, FRS installed the two aerosol can puncturing units (one is used for oily wastes; the other for paint wastes) so that the aerosol cans would be completely empty and depressurized before the cans were put into the shredder/separator unit. The aerosol can puncturing units drain any contents of the can directly into a steel drum and filter any gaseous releases. The people that operate the puncturing units are each trained to be sure that the unit is electrically grounded and that the filter is properly installed prior to using the puncturing unit. One of the special conditions in FRS' permit requires FRS to measure for any flammable aerosol compound emissions within three feet of the unit with a continuously operating LEL meter. If elevated levels of vapors are detected, the LEL meter will activate an alarm, and the operator will immediately place a new filter cartridge in the puncturing unit. All the storage and treatment (puncturing) of ignitable wastes are conducted only within the ignitable waste storage area, which is at least 50 feet from any of the property lines; in addition, FRS's building is primarily surrounded by empty lots or its own parking lot, so there are few nearby people at potential risk. The facility is located within the South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD). Pursuant to the SCAQMD's Rule 219, the storage and transfer equipment used by FRS is exempt from the requirement for an air quality permit. The SCAQMD is directly responsible for reducing air emission from stationary (area and point) sources in most of Southern California. The jurisdiction of the SCAQMD includes the City of San Bernardino and the FRS Facility. The SCAQMD has prepared a series of Air Quality Management Plans (AQMPs), the most recent of which was adopted by the Governing Board of the SCAQMD in 2012. The 2012 AQMP demonstrates that applicable ambient air quality standards can be achieved within the timeframe required under federal law when existing and proposed projects comply with the applicable SCAQMD rules and regulations for new or modified sources. Following are the SCAQMD's thresholds of significance.

SCAQMD Air Quality Significance Thresholds		
Mass Daily Thresholds^a		
Pollutant	Construction^b	Operation^c
NOx	100 lbs/day	55 lbs/day
VOC	75 lbs/day	55 lbs/day
PM10	150 lbs/day	150 lbs/day
PM2.5	55 lbs/day	55 lbs/day
SOx	150 lbs/day	150 lbs/day
CO	550 lbs/day	550 lbs/day
Lead	3 lbs/day	3 lbs/day
Toxic Air Contaminants (TACs), Odor, and GHG Thresholds		
TACs (including carcinogens and non-carcinogens)	Maximum Incremental Cancer Risk ≥ 10 in 1 million Cancer Burden > 0.5 excess cancer cases (in areas ≥ 1 in 1 million) Chronic & Acute Hazard Index ≥ 1.0 (project increment)	
Odor	Project creates an odor nuisance pursuant to SCAQMD Rule 402	
GHG	10,000 MT/yr CO ₂ eq for industrial facilities	
Ambient Air Quality Standards for Criteria Pollutants^d		
NO₂ 1-hour average annual arithmetic mean	SCAQMD is in attainment; project is significant if it causes or contributes to an exceedance of the following attainment standards: 0.18 ppm (state) 0.03 ppm (state) and 0.0534 ppm (federal)	
PM₁₀ 24-hour average annual average	10.4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (construction) ^e & 2.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (operation) 1.0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	
PM_{2.5} 24-hour average	10.4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (construction) ^e & 2.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (operation)	
SO₂ 1-hour average 24-hour average	0.25 ppm (state) & 0.075 ppm (federal – 99 th percentile) 0.04 ppm (state)	
Sulfate 24-hour average	25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (state)	
CO 1-hour average 8-hour average	SCAQMD is in attainment; project is significant if it causes or contributes to an exceedance of the following attainment standards: 20 ppm (state) and 35 ppm (federal) 9.0 ppm (state/federal)	
Lead 30-day Average Rolling 3-month average Quarterly average	1.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (state) 0.15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (federal) 1.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (federal)	
a. Source: SCAQMD CEQA Handbook (SCAQMD, 1993) b. Construction thresholds apply to both the South Coast Air Basin and Coachella Valley (Salton Sea and Mojave Desert Air Basins). c. For Coachella Valley, the mass daily thresholds for operation are the same as the construction thresholds. d. Ambient air quality thresholds for criteria pollutants based on SCAQMD Rule 1303, Table A-2 unless otherwise stated. e. Ambient air quality threshold based on SCAQMD Rule 403.		
KEY: lbs/day = pounds per day; ppm = parts per million; $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ = microgram per cubic meter; \geq = greater than or equal to; MT/yr CO ₂ eq = metric tons per year of CO ₂ equivalents		

Analysis as to whether or not project activities would:

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

Impact Analysis: This project will not result in any significant air emissions that would be malodorous or pollute the air. All waste treatment activities are conducted indoors, and the primary potential sources of releases to the air (the aerosol can puncturing units) have filtration systems that control volatile organic compounds. The addition of Unit #11 will allow for multiple trucks to be staged for off-loading. This will reduce the number of trucks requiring parking on Monte Avenue; reduce the number of times that trucks are moved reducing emissions. Truck to Truck transfer of bulk liquid waste will reduce the number of times waste is handled, and with that reduce the running time of the pumping equipment and truck idling reducing emissions.

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: There would be no conflict with any applicable air quality plan, such as the 2025 San Bernardino General Plan, or the District's 2007 Ozone Plan, 2007 PM 10 Plan, and 2008 PM 2.5 Plan. Thus the project would not violate any air quality standard, or contribute substantially to any air quality violation.

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: Criteria air pollutants identified by South Coast Air Quality Management District include nitrogen oxides (NO₂), PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, Sulfate and carbon monoxide. SCAQMD is in attainment for Nitrogen oxides and carbon monoxides

Conclusion:

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

d. Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations.

Impact Analysis: The Site is zoned for industrial use and is bordered by 180 West Monte Avenue in an area zoned "H-IND" Heavy Industrial, within the Agua Mansa Redevelopment Area. The area around the facility is either vacant lots or industrial buildings not normally viewed by the general public.

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: No objectionable odors are anticipated during the proposed activities. The contaminants of concern at the project site are not associated with strong objectionable odors. Project activities will not create objectionable odors. Therefore, the proposed project would have no impact

Conclusion:

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

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

Impact Analysis: There is no indication that naturally occurring asbestos, commonly associated with serpentine soils, are present at the site. The State of California Department of Conservation Geological Map Survey website was consulted on August 17, 2012, to determine whether any geologic formation areas that contain ultramafic rocks, long associated with Naturally Occurring of Asbestos (NOA) are in proximity to the project area. The California Air Resources' website was also consulted in order to determine the likelihood for the presence of NOA. Based on the websites identification of known locations, in each instance it was determined that there are no NOA formations or outcroppings located near the project area. Asbestos is a term used for several types of naturally occurring fibrous minerals that are human health hazard when airborne the most common type of asbestos is chrysotile, but other types such as tremolite and actinolite are also found in California. Asbestos is classified as a known human carcinogen by state, federal, and international agencies and was identified as a toxic air contaminant by the CARB in 1986. All types of asbestos are hazardous and may cause lung disease and cancer. Serpentinite may contain chrysotile asbestos, especially near fault zones Ultramafic rock, a rock closely related to serpentinite, may also contain asbestos minerals. Asbestos can also be associated with the rock types in California, though much less frequently than serpentinite and/or ultramafic rock. Serpentinite and/or ultramafic rock are known to be present in 44 of the California's 58 counties. These rocks are particularly abundant in the counties of the Sierra Nevada foothills, the Klamath Mountains, and Coast Ranges. The website and NOA map relating to Asbestos Airborne Toxic Control Measures for Construction, Grading, Quarrying, and surface Mining Operations which provided a link to California Geological Survey website was reviewed. The Naturally Occurring Asbestos map indicates there are no recorded occurrences of naturally occurring asbestos in or around the project area.

Conclusion:

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

References Used: <http://www.arb.ca.gov/toxics/asbestos/geninfo.htm>

4. Biological Resources

Project Activities Likely to Create an Impact: None

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions:

There are no impacts to biological resources within or adjacent to the project site as a result of project activities. FRS is located at 180 West Monte Avenue in an area zoned "H-IND" Heavy Industrial, within heavily disturbed area of the Agua Mansa Redevelopment Area. Except for the storage of hazardous wastes on the covered south-side patio area of the facility, all activities are conducted in an enclosed building. A Department of Fish & Game CNDDDB Rarefind survey report was conducted on April 25, 2011 and reviewed for the Riverside, San Bernardino quadrant for special-status species occurring in the project area and surrounding vicinity (Appendix A) (CDFG, 2011). No known special status species exist in the project area and are presumed extirpated. This area is not known habitat for any plant endangered species and has limited value as a plant habitat. The landscaping around the building is limited to small patches of grass and bushes. There are no habitats such as wetlands, riparian woods, etc. adjacent to or in the immediate vicinity of the facility. The Rialto area is very dry, sandy high desert. The closest habitat amenable to many species is the Santa Ana River corridor about 1.5 miles southeast of the facility. In the more-general Rialto area, a search of Department of Fish and Game's Natural Diversity Database was conducted for the Riverside East and Riverside West Quadrangles. This search identified eight plant species or habitats and thirteen animal species or habitat that are endangered, threatened, proposed as endangered, or listed as a species of concern. The closest (the Santa Ana Sucker) is about two miles away in the Santa Ana River drainage near the City of Rialto Sewage Treatment Plant. None of the identified species or habitats is in the vicinity of the facility. With the arid nature of the area and the surrounding industrial development, there is little amenable habitat. The facility has been in operation at its present location for twenty years, and will continue to operate as it has in the past. This project will not result in physical change to any plant life or plant habitat. The treatment activities at the site are conducted indoors in an existing building, and the outdoor storage area is covered to prevent rainfall from

collecting around the storage drums. There is no runoff from the secondary containment. The facility does not discharge effluent, and a POTW permit is not required. Airborne emissions and releases are inconsequential as previously discussed in the impact analysis for air. Because of the precautions taken in the operation of the facility, none of the activities at FRS are expected to have any effects on native or nonnative plants, plant communities, listed or protected plants or habitats, or the ecological communities in which these plants reside. Management practices, the facility's health and safety plan, safe operating procedures and an inspection program in the facility operating plan help to ensure that there will be no releases to the environment. Therefore, no further analysis is deemed necessary.

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:

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:

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:

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:

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:

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:

Conclusion:

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

References Used: Operation Plan

5. Cultural Resources

Project Activities Likely to Create an Impact: None

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions:

This project will not result in any impacts to cultural, historical or paleontological resources because no known prehistoric or historic landmarks exist at the site, and the activities at the site do not involve excavation. The FRS is located at 180 West Monte Avenue, in a heavy industrial area, the Agua Mansa Industrial Corridor, zoned "H-IND", Heavy Industrial. The project operation would have no impact to historical resources historical or pre-historical features onsite because there are no cultural resources identified in the project area or located within one mile of the project site. There are no construction or ground breaking activities associated with this project. The project operation would have no impact on historical resources within one mile of the project site. A Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) search was conducted on April 25, 2011 to eliminate the potential of any traditional cultural places or archaeological sites documented in the vicinity of the project location, and provide the names and contact information for documented Native American tribal groups and individuals who may have information and/or interest regarding cultural resources in the project area. No Native American tribal groups were identified in the vicinity or near the project area. There are no records for archaeological features located in the project area. There are no historic, prehistoric or archeological sites or places of worship at or near the facility location. No physical changes to the buildings or the site are proposed. Therefore, no further analysis is deemed necessary.

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:

Conclusion:

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

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

Impact Analysis:

Conclusion:

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

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

Impact Analysis:

Conclusion:

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

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

Impact Analysis:

Conclusion:

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

References Used:

6. Geology and Soils

Project Activities Likely to Create an Impact: None

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions: This project does not involve or result in physical change or impacts surrounding area by movement of soil, or alteration of any ground feature. FRS is located at 180 West Monte Avenue, Rialto, California 92316, in San Bernardino County, at latitude 34 0 3' 34" North and longitude 1170 22' 51" West. The facility is located above the 100-year flood plain in a disturbed area zoned "H-IND" Heavy Industrial Rialto is located in the Upper Santa Ana Valley, on the gently sloping Lytle Creek Alluvial Fan. The soil in the area is gravelly, loamy sand and is flat to gently sloping. FRS has operated at this location since 1990, using separation techniques to generate metallic materials for recovery. The facility received standardized permit effective January 21, 2002. Activities at the facility include loading, unloading, inspection, storage, and treatment (by physical separation) of liquid waste oils and antifreeze, petroleum sludges, paint wastes, fuel filters, aerosol cans and organic solids. All treatment of hazardous wastes is done within FRS's enclosed building; there is also an outdoor storage area that is covered by a steel shed canopy to protect it from rain. No significant environmental incidents have occurred during the operation of this facility. There are no active seismic faults within 2,000 feet off FRS and the facility has never received damage during an earthquake. The closest active fault to the facility is the Rialto/Colton Fault, about two miles from the facility. In the twenty years that FRS has operated at this site, none of the seismic events that occur occasionally in southern California have resulted in damage to 01' spillage at the facility, including the strong Northridge earthquake of 1994. Management practices, safe operating procedures and an inspection program in the facility Operation plan (the operation plan is part of the permit application or Part B that is available during the Comment period for public viewing) will help to ensure that there are no releases to the environment. Because of the low-hazard nature of most of the waste and the precautions taken in the operation of the facility, no

significant environmental effects are expected from the operation. Therefore, no further analysis is deemed necessary.

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:

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:

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:

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:

Conclusion:

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

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

Impact Analysis:

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:

Conclusion:

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

References Used: Operation Plan

7. Greenhouse Gas Emissions

Project Activities Likely to Create an Impact: None

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions:

FRS does not accept waste streams that contain chlorofluorocarbons. FRS conducts all loading and unloading operations within the boundary of the Facility. Transport vehicles, including the tractors and trailer, remain within the boundaries of the Facility. FRS decontaminates all containers prior to crushing. Organic vapors released during puncturing of aerosol containers are monitored / captured by activated carbon cartridges. Ignitable wastes at FRS are handled with 50 feet of the property boundary line. FRS collects and containerizes all washout material for management at off-site facilities.

The activities at the Facility are conducted indoors inside an existing building. Drums containing wastes are closed when stored. Other units are also closed when not in use. None the activities at FRS requires a permit from local air quality management district (SCAQMD).

Management practices, safe operating procedures and an inspection program included the facility operation plan are expected to ensure that there are no releases to the environment. Based on these conditions, the project activities would not generate greenhouse gas emissions, either directly or indirectly, that may have a significant impact on the environment. Project activities would not conflict with an applicable plan, policy or regulation adopted for the purpose of reducing the emissions of greenhouse gases. DTSC finds that the proposed project will not result in impacts upon this resource category and no further analysis is required.

Current GHG emissions are estimated to be approximately 400 metric tons of carbon dioxide per year (MTe/yr). This is based on the assumption that there are 12-15 transporter trucks making trips to the facility. Each of the trucks travels about 100 miles. Please note that there is no increase in number of the trucks traveling to and fro FRS. This emission rate of 400 MTe/yr falls below the 10,000 MT CO₂e/yr threshold of significance for GHG emissions established by SCAQMD in its Tier 3. Tier 3 establishes a screening significance threshold level to determine significance using a 90 percent emission capture rate approach.

Analysis as to whether or not project activities would:

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

Impact Analysis: This project will reduce greenhouse gas emissions. This is accomplished by reducing the number of times that trucks are started or moved at the facility. Also by reducing the number of times that pumping equipment will need to be started.

Conclusion:

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

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

Impact Analysis:

Conclusion:

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

References Used:

8. Hazards and Hazardous Materials

Project Activities Likely to Create an Impact: Project Activities 1, 2, 5, and 6

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions: FRS is located at 180 West Monte Avenue in a disturbed area zoned "H-IND" Heavy Industrial, within the Agua Mansa Redevelopment Area Hazardous Waste Overlay Zone. The facility has been in operation at its present location for twenty years, and will continue to operate as it has in the past except for the proposed activities. There are no active seismic faults within 2,000 feet of the FRS facility, and the facility has never received damage during an earthquake. The active fault closest to the facility is the Rialto/Colton Fault, about two miles from the facility. None of the seismic events that occasionally occur in Southern California have resulted in damage or spillage at the facility, including the strong Northridge earthquake of 1994. The EIR prepared for the Agua Mansa Industrial Corridor Specific Plan noted potential for ground shaking in the area of the facility, but determined that the impact could be mitigated through proper siting and structural design methods. The FRS building is a tilt-up building that was constructed in 1990 as part of the Agua Mansa Industrial Corridor project under a permit from the City of Rialto, in accordance with the Uniform Building Code. The City of Rialto Fire Department is the primary responder in case of an emergency; the Fire Department has copies of FRS' contingency plan. All treatment, storage and handling activities at the facility are conducted indoors in an enclosed building, with the exception of the hazardous waste that is stored in the covered, bermed outdoor storage area. Facility security is maintained by a six-foot-high chain-link fence. Access is controlled by a roll-open gate across the driveway from West Monte Avenue. A written assessment that was certified by an independent, qualified, professional engineer registered in California that the container containment system is suitably designed to achieve the requirements of sections 66270.15 and 66264.175, Title 22, Cal. Code Regs was submitted to and approved by DTSC. Partially within FRS' building, and continuing under part of the covered patio area where wastes are stored, is a 930 square-foot area designated as the Ignitable Waste Storage Area (IWSA). Within this area are kept those paint wastes that are classified as ignitable, and the aerosol can puncturing units are operated only within this area. As required by regulations, the IWSA is greater than 50 feet from the

property line. Extra safety provisions specific to the IWSA are as follows: no smoking is allowed in the area; all wastes are stored in closed 55-gallon Department of Transportation-approved drums; the aerosol can puncturing units have antistatic grounding wires to prevent sparking; employee training courses include equipment safety and fire response. The puncturing units are operated in compliance with the manufacturer's recommendations. FRS is also a registered hazardous waste transporter (Registration # 2950), and is required to transport the waste coming to the facility in compliance with the safety precautions required for hazardous waste transporters. The transporters manifesting the reclaimed wastes from FRS to the authorized waste treatment or disposal facilities are also registered transporters. During waste handling and transport, protection against releases is provided by the packaging required for hazardous wastes. Pursuant to Department of Transportation (DOT) regulations (Code of Federal Regulations Title 49, Subtitle B, Chapter 1, Subchapter C) wastes must be shipped in DOT approved containers. DOT regulations also require trucks that transport hazardous wastes to pass annual inspections for integrity of the tank and of the vehicle and its operating systems. The owner of the truck must provide \$1,000,000 of liability coverage. The drivers of the registered hazardous waste transporter vehicles are trained in safety procedures and in contingency procedures to minimize exposures in case a release does occur. Accepted liquid wastes are either stored and shipped to an authorized hazardous waste facility, or combined with similar liquids and shipped to an authorized hazardous waste facility. Solid wastes are: 1) stored and shipped to an authorized hazardous waste facility; 2) combined with similar solid wastes and shipped to an authorized hazardous waste facility; or 3) treated through shredding and separating equipment and the different separated wastes are shipped to either an authorized hazardous waste facility or a nonhazardous waste management facility. All waste management areas are underlain by an impervious base and are bermed.

Analysis as to whether or not project activities would:

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

Impact Analysis: FRS has been operating at this location for twenty years. The project will not result in a significantly increased risk of upset or possible interference with an emergency response or evacuation plan. Waste management practices, safe operating procedures, an inspection program, emergency plans and the employees' training help ensure safe conditions and no releases to the environment. Project #5) the addition of Unit #11 will allow for multiple trucks to be staged for off-loading. This will reduce the number of trucks requiring parking on Monte Avenue, reduce the number of times that trucks are moved reducing emissions; Project# 6) truck to truck transfer of bulk liquid waste can reduce the number of times waste is handled, and with that reduce the running time of the pumping equipment and truck idling reducing emissions.

Conclusion:

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

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

Impact Analysis: The project will not result in the creation of any significant health hazard or exposure of any persons to a potential health hazard. FRS has been operating its facility at this location for the past twenty years, and maintains compliance with the CalOSHA worker safety requirements. Because of the design of the operating units and the training of equipment operators, no significant increase in risk is expected with the changes to the facility from the proposed permit modification. Waste management practices, safe operating procedures, such as the wearing of special protective equipment and clothing, contingency plans and employee training requirements are used to help to ensure safe conditions and prevent releases to the environment.

Conclusion:

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

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

Impact Analysis:

Conclusion:

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

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

Impact Analysis:

Conclusion:

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

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

Impact Analysis:

Conclusion:

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

References Used: Operation Plan

9. Hydrology and Water Quality

Project Activities Likely to Create an Impact:

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions: This project will not result in any impacts to hydrology and water quality. FRS is located at 180 West Monte Avenue, about 2/3 mile south of the City of Rialto. The facility is located above the 100-year flood plain in a disturbed area zoned "H-IND" Heavy Industrial. The closest body of water is the Santa Ana River, about 1 1/2 miles southeast of the facility. There are two active drinking water wells in the vicinity of the facility. The wells are operated by the West San Bernardino County Water District. One (Well #29) is located about 600 feet west of Riverside Avenue and 100 feet north of Slover Avenue, so is about 800 feet northeast of the facility. The other (Well #41) is about 1.2 miles southeast of the facility, near the Agua Mansa Canal. The facility currently uses about 4,500 gallons of water per month, about 98% of which is associated with its permitting activities. The water is supplied by the local water district. This water is used to minimize particulate emissions from the granular section of the shredder/seperator units, to rinse empty drums, to decontaminate equipment, and for general sanitary uses around the facility. The treatment activities at the site are conducted indoors in an existing building. There is no runoff from the secondary containment. The facility does not discharge effluent, and POTW permit is not required. Wastewater is drummed and shipped offsite for management by an authorized facility. A great deal of the waste managed at FRS is empty drums and other containers, so much of the weight and mass of the waste is metal, not liquids. All of the outdoor areas where wastes are stored are covered, but the facility can retain any rainwater that is trapped in the shipping/receiving

and truck docking areas, and could hold and sample any collected water if there were any indication of contamination. If the collected water were hazardous, it would be managed as hazardous waste. The runoff from the roof and landscaped areas runs into West Monte Avenue, out onto Riverside Avenue, south on Riverside as surface drainage, then into storm water drain that discharges onto Santa Ana Avenue. On Santa Ana Avenue the drainage flows eastward to the Rialto Channel, and into the Santa Ana River. FRS has a general storm water management permit from the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board for this runoff. The activities at FRS will not impact riparian lands, rivers, streams, water courses or wetlands, nor will they endanger any changes in these water resources that would result in a loss of biological diversity. This project will not involve or result impacts to any physical change to any body of water, water course or wetland. Management practices, the facility's health and safety plan, safe operating procedures and an inspection program in the facility operating plan help ensure that there will be no releases to the environment. Therefore, no further analysis is deemed necessary.

Analysis as to whether or not project activities would:

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

Impact Analysis:

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:

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:

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:

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:

Conclusion:

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

f. Otherwise substantially degrade water quality.

Impact Analysis:

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:

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:

Conclusion:

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

i. Inundation by sieche, tsunami or mudflow.

Impact Analysis:

Conclusion:

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

References Used: Operation Plan

10. Land Use and Planning

Project Activities Likely to Create an Impact:

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions: This project will not result in any impacts to land use and planning. FRS is located at 180 West Monte Avenue in a disturbed area "H-IND" Heavy Industrial, within the Agua Mansa Redevelopment Area Hazardous Waste Overlay Zone. The area was historically orchards, but the railroad and petroleum product tanks were built years ago. The Agua Mansa Redevelopment Project begun in the late 1980s has led to the gradual replacement of old orchard land with a variety of industrial operations. The treatment activities at the site are conducted indoors in an existing building, and the outdoor storage area is covered to prevent rainfall from collecting around the storage drums. The facility is located above the 100-year flood plain on a 20,000 sq. ft. parcel; the actual building covers approximately 15,000 sq. ft. West Monte Avenue is a cul-de-sac with eight parcels of land; FRS owns or leases all of the lots that are contacting the Monte Avenue cul-de-sac. Only the parcel at the west end of the cul-de-sac is currently used for hazardous waste management activities and is the subject of the hazardous waste facility permit and this CEQA document. This project will add Unit#10 which is part of the parcel directly to the south of the current hazardous waste facility. In 1990, the City of Rialto Development Services Department determined that the existing use of the facility complied with the city's zoning designation. There are no current habitat conservation plans or natural community conservation plans that 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).

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: There are no land use changes.

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:

Conclusion:

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

References Used: Operation Plan

11. Mineral Resources

Project Activities Likely to Create an Impact:

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions: No impacts will occur to mineral resources as a result of project activities. The only waste management activity that consumes natural resources is the use of gasoline/diesel for transportation of the wastes to and from the facility. Wastes are transported to and

from FRS by both FRS' trucks and other registered transporters". FRS reports that there are currently between twelve and fifteen truckloads of waste coming into or leaving the facility each day; a moderate, unrecoverable amount of gasoline/diesel fuel is used for this transport. This project may result in a decrease in the rate of use of gasoline/diesel. Project #5) the addition of Unit #11 will allow for multiple trucks to be staged for off-loading. This will reduce the number of trucks requiring parking on Monte Avenue, reduce the number of times that trucks are moved reducing emissions; Project# 6) Truck to Truck transfer of bulk liquid waste can reduce the number of times waste is handled, and with that reduce the running time of the pumping equipment and truck idling reducing emissions. Therefore, no further analysis is deemed necessary.

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:

Conclusion:

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

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

Impact Analysis:

Conclusion:

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

References Used: Operation Plan

12. Noise

Project Activities Likely to Create an Impact: Project Activities 1, 2, 5, and 6

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions: Inside the facility, noise is created by the handling of drums of waste, and the operation of the shredder/separator unit, and the drum crusher/bailer unit. FRS reports that a noise monitoring test was conducted at FRS by CalOSHA; the testing found the noise levels near the shredder/separator units (the noisiest units) to be under 90 decibels. FRS reports that the shredder normally runs about twelve hours per day. FRS issues both foam earplugs and headset-type hearing protection for its workers, but because the sound level is under the 90-decibel regulatory trigger level (weighted for an 8-hour exposure; because of FRS' 12-hour shift pattern, the level would be about 87 decibels) set by CalOSHA (Title 8, Cal Code Regs, section 5096). All waste treatment is conducted within FRS' building, which confines the noise. The open side of the building (that allows movement of containers, etc.) faces a vacant lot, so noise that does escape will not directly impact any nearby receptors.

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 project activity #5 and #6 should lead to a reduction in noise. Project #5) the addition of Unit #11 will allow for multiple trucks to be staged for off-loading. This will reduce the number

of trucks requiring parking on Monte Avenue, reduce the number of times that trucks are moved reducing noise; Project# 6) Truck to Truck transfer of bulk liquid waste can reduce the number of times waste is handled, and with that reduce the running time of the pumping equipment and truck idling reducing noise.

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:

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:

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:

Conclusion:

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

References Used: Standardized Series Permit Series Determination A, B, C, and Small Quantity C, Filter Recycling Services, Inc., May 25, 2010

13. Population and Housing

Project Activities Likely to Create an Impact: None

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions: FRS is located at 180 West Monte Avenue, in the southeast portion of the City of Rialto, near the City of Colton. The City of Rialto is an ethnically diverse community, which is located in the center of the Inland Empire, one of the fastest growing areas in the Nation. Rialto's population as of January 2010 is estimated at 99,171 per the State Department of Finance. While FRS is proposing to increase the volume of waste handled at the facility, the activities in this project can be managed by the existing employees, or with only a very limited number of additional employees. No changes to the facility that would impact local needs for housing or recreation are being

proposed and housing available in Rialto and nearby communities. Therefore, 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:

Conclusion:

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

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

Impact Analysis:

Conclusion:

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

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

Impact Analysis:

Conclusion:

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

References Used:

14. Public Services

Project Activities Likely to Create an Impact: Project Activities 1, 2, 5, and 6

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions: Services such as fire protection, police protection and public transit are available for use at FRS on an as needed basis, through the City of Rialto Fire Department, the City of Rialto Police Department, and San Bernardino County's Omni Trans. The City of Rialto Fire Department is the primary responder in case of an emergency; the Fire Department has copies of FRS' contingency plan.

Analysis as to whether or not project activities would:

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

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

Impact Analysis: The Rialto Police Department, the San Bernardino County Sheriff Department, and the City of Rialto have the primary responsibility for law enforcement. The Rialto Police Department conducts routine patrol of the project site. The Rialto Fire Department provides fire protection for the project site. Services such as fire protection, police protection and public transit are not significantly impacted by the continued operation of this facility, except for the addition of Unit #11 and truck-to truck bulk liquid transfer. The activities proposed in this project are the same that have been conducted at this facility for the past twenty years.

Conclusion:

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

References Used:

15. Recreation

Project Activities Likely to Create an Impact: None

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions: No impacts will occur to recreational resources within or adjacent to the project site as a result of project activities. FRS is located at 180 West Monte Avenue in an area zoned "H-IND" Heavy Industrial, within heavily disturbed area of the Agua Mansa Redevelopment Area. There are no construction or ground breaking activities associated with this project. FRS is located at 180 West Monte Avenue, in the southeast portion of the City of Rialto, near the City of Colton. No impacts on population, housing needs or recreation needs associated with the issuance of a standardized permit for FRS are foreseen. Therefore, no further analysis 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:

Conclusion:

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

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

Impact Analysis:

Conclusion:

- Potentially Significant Impact

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

References Used:

16. Transportation and Traffic

Project Activities Likely to Create an Impact:

Project Activities 1 through 6:

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions: FRS is located at 180 West Monte Avenue in an area zoned "H-INP" Heavy Industrial, within the Agua Mansa Redevelopment Area. The main traffic pattern to the facility involves trucks exiting the Interstate 10 freeway at the Riverside Avenue Exit, traveling south about 2,500 feet, turning right into West Monte Avenue (a dead-end cul-de-sac) and entering FRS's gate. Outgoing traffic is the reverse of this pattern. A small percentage of the transport trips may, instead, come in northbound on Riverside Avenue from Highway 60, about 4 1/2 miles south of FRS. The Agua Mansa Industrial Corridor Specific Plan designates Riverside Avenue as a six-lane Arterial Highway adequate to handle the traffic generated by the Industrial Corridor. The City of Rialto Department of Public Works designates the Riverside Avenue/Slover Avenue intersection as a Level of Service (LOS) B+ (a LOS of "A" means no congestion; a LOS "F" is gridlock) during both morning and afternoon peak periods. The San Bernardino Association of Governments designates the Riverside Avenue/Interstate 10 interchange as the following LOS: in the morning, both eastbound and westbound is LOS B; in the afternoon, westbound is LOS B; in the afternoon, eastbound is LOS C. The facility has been in operation at its present location for twenty years. The traffic in the Riverside Avenue Corridor used to be much more congested, but a signal coordination system was put in place, and significantly improved traffic flows. In 1998, however, the LOS for the eastbound interchange is projected as LOS F during periods of peak traffic, due to the development of a large (389,000 square foot) Roadway Package Systems package distribution center at the intersection of Riverside Avenue and Agua Mansa Road. This projection is based on a Volume-to-Capacity ratio of greater than 1.0; that means that, regardless of signal improvements, etc., there is more traffic than the number of lanes can handle. A project to add additional lanes has begun and is scheduled for completion in 2011. FRS is a registered hazardous waste transporter (Registration # 2950). The transporters manifesting the reclaimed wastes from FRS to the authorized waste treatment or disposal facilities are also registered transporters. Wastes are transported to and from FRS by both FRS' trucks and other registered transporters. Pursuant to Department of Transportation (DOT) regulations (Code of Federal Regulations Title 49), trucks that transport hazardous wastes must pass annual inspections for integrity of the tank and of the vehicle and its operating systems. The owner of the truck must provide \$1,000,000 of liability coverage. The drivers of the registered hazardous waste transporter vehicles required to be trained in safety procedures and in contingency procedures to minimize exposures in case a release does occur. Currently, there are about twelve to fifteen waste transport trucks coming to or leaving the facility on a daily (Monday through Friday) basis, plus about 20 cars for employee commuting. This figure reflects the incoming hazardous waste loads and the outgoing loads of treated residuals, and also the non-hazardous waste and permit-exempt waste transfer activities. FRS estimates that over 90 % of the traffic is associated with its hazardous waste management operations. FRS operates 24 hours per day, but most of the waste transport trips take place between 7 AM: and 5 PM. The occasional trips that take place outside these hours are usually incoming wastes from emergency response cleanups. FRS runs two 12-hour work shifts; the site has enough parking spaces to accommodate all employees. As a Series A facility, FRS has no maximum treatment throughput volume or weight, and is limited only by the handling capacity of its treatment equipment FRS' Series A permit application states that the maximum process design capacity of the shredder/separators units 7,111 pounds per hour.

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: This project will not result in any increase in the traffic associated with the facility. The improved off-loading area in Unit #11 will lighten any traffic congestion on Monte Avenue by moving trucks off of Monte Avenue.

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:

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:

Conclusion:

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

- d. Result in inadequate emergency access.

Impact Analysis:

Conclusion:

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

- e. Result in inadequate parking capacity.

Impact Analysis:

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:

Conclusion:

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

References Used: Environmental Information Form

17. Utilities and Service Systems

Project Activities Likely to Create an Impact:

Description of Baseline Environmental Conditions: This project will not involve or result in the need for new utilities or cause any impact upon utilities and services system resources. FRS does not discharge any hazardous wastes or hazardous waste residuals to the sewer. The facility currently uses about 5,500 gallons of water per month to minimize particulate emissions from the granulator sections of the shredder/separators units, to rinse empty drums, to decontaminate equipment, and for general sanitary uses around the facility. Rinsate that is hazardous is shipped offsite for appropriate management. The water supplier is the West San Bernardino Water District. There is no natural gas connection to the facility. This project will not involve or result in the need for new utilities. FRS currently uses 5,500 gallons of water per month at its maximum capacity under a Series A permit. Management practices, safe operating procedures and an inspection program in the facility operation plan will help to ensure that there are no releases to the environment. This analysis is based on data presented in the standardized permit application and historical operating data from the facility. The project will not produce an increased demand for a utility with the resources of Southern California Edison. Therefore, no further analysis is deemed necessary.

Analysis as to whether or not project activities would:

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

Impact Analysis:

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:

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:

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:

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:

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:

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:

Conclusion:

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

References Used: Environmental Information Form

Mandatory Findings of Significance

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

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

Determination of Appropriate Environmental Document:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Certification:

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

<hr/>		<hr/>
Preparer's Signature		Date
<u>Waqar Ahmad</u>	<u>Hazardous Substances Engineer</u>	<u>510.540.3932</u>
Preparer's Name	Preparer's Title	Phone #
 //Original signed by//		February 13, 2013
<hr/>		<hr/>
Branch or Unit Chief Signature		Date
<u>Alfred Wong</u>	<u>Sr. Hazardous Waste Engineer</u>	<u>510.540.3946</u>
Branch or Unit Chief Name	Branch or Unit Chief Title	Phone #

ATTACHEMENT A

REFERENCES

1. Filter Recycling Services, Standardized Permit Application, May 25, 2010
2. Filter Recycling Services, Standardized Permit Series Determination A, B, C and Small Determination, March 4, 2009
3. CEQA Special Initial Study for Filter recycling Services, Incorporated, December 29, 1997
4. CEQA Negative Declaration Approval (SCH 98121039), November 19, 2001
5. De Minimis Impact Findings for Issuance of a Standardized Permit for Filter Recycling Services, Rialto, California, November 19, 2001.
6. Environmental Information Form, April 28, 2010

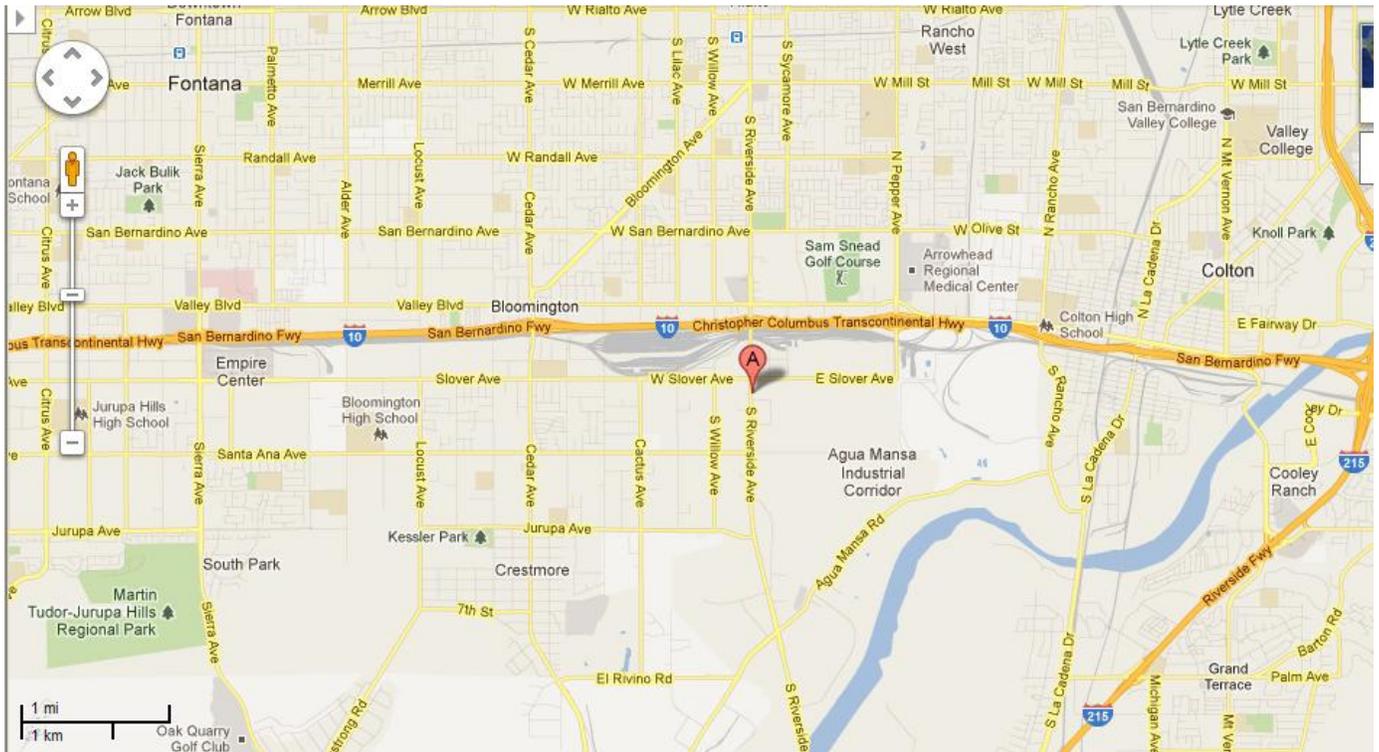


Figure 1. Filter Recycling Services, Regional Map

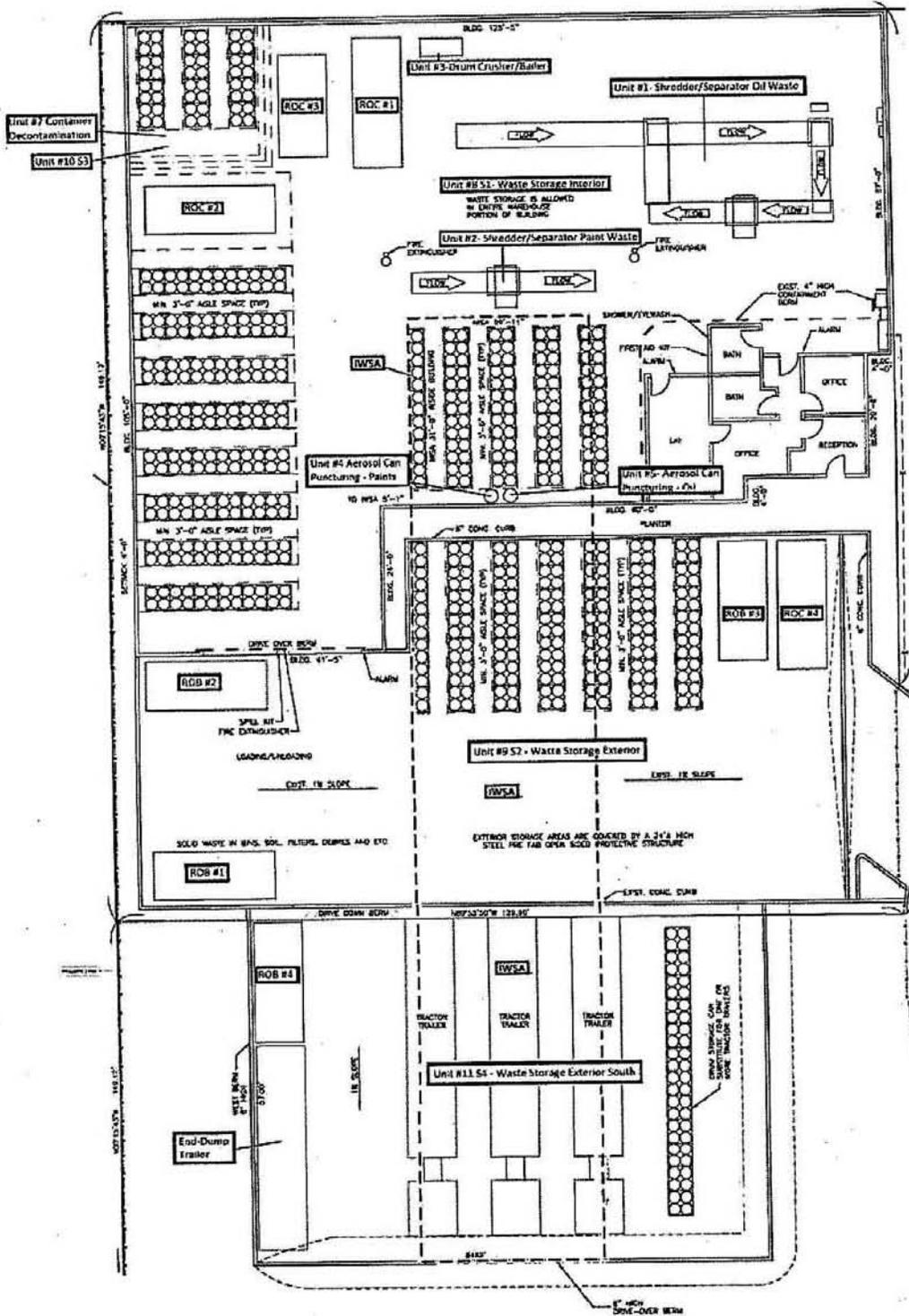


Figure 2. Permitted Units at Filter Recycling Services, Inc.



Figure 3. Filter Recycling Services, Site Location Map