



**California Environmental Protection Agency
Department of Toxic Substances Control**

HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITY PERMIT

Facility Name:

Naval Air Station North Island
Hazardous Waste Facility Complex
San Diego, California 92135-5000

Owner Name:

Department of Navy
Commander Navy Region Southwest
937 North Harbor Drive, Box 81, Suite 510
San Diego, California 92121-0058

Operator Name:

Shaw Infrastructure, Inc.
4171 Essen Lane
Baton Rouge, Louisiana 70809

Facility EPA ID Number:
CA7170090016

Effective Date:
July 25, 2010

Expiration Date:
July 24, 2020

Pursuant to California Health and Safety Code section 25200, this Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)-equivalent Hazardous Waste Facility Permit is hereby issued to: Naval Air Station North Island, Hazardous Waste Facility Complex.

The Issuance of this Permit is subject to the terms and conditions set forth in Attachment A and the Part "B" Application (Operation Plan) dated February 2010. The Attachment A consists of 59 pages and Figures 1, 2, 3, 4. and 5.

//Original signed by//

Farshad Vakili, P.E., Team Leader
Treatment and Storage Team
Office of Permitting
Date: June 22, 2010

**NAVAL AIR STATION NORTH ISLAND
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92135-5000**

HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITY PERMIT

ATTACHMENT "A"

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I. DEFINITIONS.....	2
PART II. DESCRIPTION OF THE FACILITY AND OWNERSHIP	3
1. OWNER OF FACILITY	
2. OWNER OF REAL PROPERTY	3
3. OPERATOR OF FACILITY	3
4. LOCATION	3
5. DESCRIPTION OF FACILITY OPERATIONS	3
6. FACILITY HISTORY	4
7. FACILITY SIZE AND TYPE FOR FEE PURPOSES.....	4
PART III. GENERAL CONDITIONS	5
1. PERMIT APPLICATION DOCUMENTS.....	5
2. EFFECT OF PERMIT	5
3. COMPLIANCE WITH CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA)	6
4. ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING.....	6
5. ANNUAL HAZARDOUS WASTE REDUCTION AND MINIMIZATION CERTIFICATION	6
6. ACCESS.....	6
PART IV. PERMITTED UNITS AND ACTIVITIES.....	8
PART V. SPECIAL CONDITIONS.....	57
PART VI. CORRECTIVE ACTION	59

PART I. DEFINITIONS

All terms used in this Permit shall have the same meaning as those terms have in the California Health and Safety Code, division 20, chapter 6.5 and California Code of Regulations, title 22, division 4.5, unless expressly provided otherwise by this Permit.

1. **“DTSC”** as used in this Permit means the California Department of Toxic Substances Control.
2. **“Facility”** as used in this Permit means all contiguous land and structures, other appurtenances, and improvements on the land used for the treatment, transfer, storage resource recovery, disposal or recycling of hazardous waste. A hazardous waste facility may consist of one or more treatment, transfer, storage, resource recovery, disposal or recycling operational units or combinations of these units.
3. For the purpose of implementing corrective action under California Code of Regulations, title 22, division 4.5, a hazardous waste facility includes all contiguous property under the control of the owner or operator required to implement corrective action.
4. **“Permittee”** as used in this Permit means the Owner and Operator.
5. **“RCRA”** as used in this Permit means the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (42 U.S.C. §6901 et seq.).

PART II. DESCRIPTION OF THE FACILITY AND OWNERSHIP

1. Owner of Facility

Commander Navy Region Southwest
Environmental Department
937 North Harbor Drive, Box 81, Suite 510
San Diego, California 92121-0058

2. Owner of Real Property

Department of Navy
Commander Navy Region Southwest
937 North Harbor Drive, Box 81, Suite 510
San Diego, California 92121-0058

3. Operator of Facility

Shaw Infrastructure, Inc.
4171 Essen Lane
Baton Rouge, Louisiana, 70809

4. Location

Naval Air Station North Island (Facility) is located in San Diego County, southwest of the City of San Diego on the tip of the Silver Strand Peninsula. It is bounded by the City of Coronado to the east, the Pacific Ocean on the south, San Diego Bay on the north and inlet of San Diego Bay on the west.

It is located within unsectioned land designated as "Pueblos Lands of San Diego". Township, range and sections are neither defined within Pueblos Land nor shown on the USGS 7.5' Point Loma quadrangle. The Facility comprises San Diego Assessor Parcel Number APN 536-510.

The permitted units are located within the Hazardous Waste Facility Complex which is located near the center of the Facility.

See Figure 1 for the location of the Facility and Hazardous Waste Facility Complex.

5. Description of Facility Operations

The Facility is an active military base which serves as the home port of several aircraft carriers and is part of the largest aerospace-industrial complex in the

United States. In addition, the Facility provides service to all federal government agencies in the San Diego region. Hazardous wastes are generated and received from offsite as a result of the Facility's operations and services to other agencies.

Hazardous wastes are delivered to the Hazardous Waste Facility Complex by either trucks or pipelines. The Hazardous Waste Facility Complex houses five permitted storage units and two treatment systems.

All permitted container storage units and treatment systems, except the pipelines and pump stations, are located within the Hazardous Waste Facility Complex, which is located near the center of the base.

6. Facility History

Naval Air Station North Island was commissioned as a naval air station in 1917. In 1980, an interim status document was issued to the Facility to treat and store hazardous waste.

On March 2, 1991, a hazardous waste facility permit was issued to the Facility to store and treat hazardous waste in tanks and containers. In 1994, the Facility submitted a permit renewal application which proposed the operation of a new container storage unit and a new industrial and oily waste treatment plant and closure of the existing industrial and oily waste treatment systems. The permit was renewed and became effective on January 5, 1998.

From 1998 to 2009, the Facility submitted eight permit modifications to modify its storage and treatment activities. These modifications include (1) the replacement and relocation of portions of the oily waste pipelines, (2) construction of a roof to a storage unit, (3) installation of backup tanks for a treatment system, (4) change in the ownership, operator and name of the treatment complex, (5) conditions to allow the storage of tank maintenance related waste, (6) replacement of a filter press and (7) administrative changes to revise the permit and Part B Application.

In June 2006, the Facility's operator was changed to Shaw Infrastructure, Inc. In February 2007, the Facility submitted a Part B application to renew its hazardous waste facility permit.

7. Facility Size and Type for Fee Purposes

The Facility is categorized as a large storage and treatment facility pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25205.1 and for purposes of Health and Safety Code sections 25205.2 and 25205.19.

PART III. GENERAL CONDITIONS

1. PERMIT APPLICATION DOCUMENTS

The Part "A" Application and the Part "B" Application (Operation Plan) dated February 2010 are hereby made a part of this Permit by reference. The Part "A" Application was part of the February 2010 Operation Plan and signed on February 2, 2009.

2. EFFECT OF PERMIT

- (a) The Permittee shall comply with the terms and conditions of this Permit and the provisions of the Health and Safety Code and California Code of Regulations (Cal. Code Regs.), title 22, division 4.5. The issuance of this Permit by DTSC does not release the Permittee from any liability or duty imposed by federal or state statutes or regulations or local ordinances, except the obligation to obtain this Permit. The Permittee shall obtain the permits required by other governmental agencies, including but not limited to, those required by the applicable land use planning, zoning, hazardous waste, air quality, water quality, and solid waste management laws for the construction and/or operation of the Facility.
- (b) The Permittee is permitted to consolidate, pump, transfer, treat and store hazardous wastes and recycle used oil in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Permit. Any management of hazardous wastes not specifically authorized in this Permit is strictly prohibited.
- (c) Compliance with the terms and conditions of this Permit does not constitute a defense to any action brought under any other law governing protection of public health or the environment, including, but not limited to, one brought for any imminent and substantial endangerment to human health or the environment.
- (d) DTSC's issuance of this Permit does not prevent DTSC from adopting or amending regulations that impose additional or more stringent requirements than those in existence at the time this Permit is issued and does not prevent the enforcement of these requirements against the Permittee.
- (e) Failure to comply with any term or condition set forth in the Permit in the time or manner specified herein will subject the Permittee to possible enforcement action including but not limited to penalties pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25187.

- (f) Failure to submit any information required in connection with the Permit, or falsification and/or misrepresentation of any submitted information, is grounds for revocation of this Permit (Cal. Code Regs., tit. 22, §66270.43).
- (g) In case of conflicts between the Operation Plan and the Permit, the Permit conditions take precedence.
- (h) This Permit includes and incorporates by reference any conditions of waste discharge requirements issued to the Facility by the State Water Resources Control Board or any of the California Regional Water Quality Control Boards and any conditions imposed pursuant to section 13227 of the Water Code.

3. COMPLIANCE WITH CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA)

A Notice of Exemption has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Public Resources Code section 21000 et seq. and the CEQA Guidelines, section 15061 et seq. of California Code of Regulations, title 14.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

The Permittee shall comply with the applicable environmental monitoring and response program requirements of California Code of Regulations, title 22, division 4.5, chapter 14, articles 6 and 17.

5. ANNUAL HAZARDOUS WASTE REDUCTION AND MINIMIZATION CERTIFICATION

The Permittee shall certify annually that it has a hazardous waste reduction and minimization program and method in place and shall keep the annual certification as part of its Operating Record in accordance with California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66264.73(b)(9).

6. ACCESS

- (a) DTSC, its contractors, employees, agents, and/or any United State Environmental Protection Agency representatives are authorized to enter and freely move about the Facility for the purposes of interviewing Facility personnel and contractors; inspecting records, operating logs, and contracts relating to the Facility; reviewing progress of the Permittee in carrying out the terms of Part VI of the Permit; conducting such testing, sampling, or monitoring as DTSC deems necessary; using a camera, sound recording, or other documentary-type equipment; verifying the reports and data submitted to DTSC by the Permittee; or confirming any other aspect of compliance with this Permit, Health and Safety

Code, division 20, chapter 6.5, and California Code of Regulations, title 22, division 4.5. The Permittee shall provide DTSC and its representatives access at all reasonable times to the Facility and any other property to which access is required for implementation of any provision of this Permit, Health and Safety Code, division 20, chapter 6.5, and California Code of Regulations, title 22, division 4.5, and shall allow such persons to inspect and copy all records, files, photographs, documents, including all sampling and monitoring data, that pertain to work undertaken pursuant to the entire Permit or undertake any other activity necessary to determine compliance with applicable requirements.

- (b) Nothing in this Permit shall limit or otherwise affect DTSC's right to access and entry pursuant to any applicable State or federal laws and regulations.

PART IV. PERMITTED UNITS AND ACTIVITIES

This Permit authorizes operation only of the permitted units and activities listed below. The Permittee shall not treat, recycle, store or otherwise manage hazardous waste in any unit other than those specified in this Part IV. Any modifications to a unit or activity authorized by this Permit require the written approval of DTSC in accordance with the permit modification procedures set forth in California Code of Regulations, title 22, division 4.5.

UNIT 1 - NAME

Container Storage Area CST-1

UNIT 1 - LOCATION:

CST-1 is also known as Building 1096 and includes an outside area for loading and unloading. See Figure 2 for its location.

UNIT 1 - ACTIVITY TYPE:

Hazardous waste storage in containers and hazardous waste collection, consolidation, pumping, transfer and repackaging

UNIT 1 - ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION:

Permitted and non-permitted activities are conducted in this unit. The permitted activities include collection, consolidation, storage, transfer and repackaging of onsite and offsite hazardous waste. The hazardous wastes can also be pumped from containers to tanker trucks for offsite disposal.

The non-permitted activities include storage of pollution prevention and source reduction equipment, such as laundered textile materials, as well as storage and collection of recyclable and exempt materials; management of universal waste and universal waste aerosol can puncturing.

The unit consists of an inside and outside storage area for storage of hazardous waste containers. The outside storage area is designated to store ignitable waste in addition to other types of compatible hazardous waste.

UNIT 1 - PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

CST-1 consists of an inside and an outside storage area for storage of hazardous waste containers. The storage areas are covered and their secondary containments consist of 6 inch thick concrete slab which is underlain by a 2 inch layer of sand and a 4 mil

polyethylene vapor barrier sheet. The containments are coated with an impervious layer.

Inside Storage Area

The inside storage area is located within a building known as Building 1096, which is a steel enclosed building. It measures approximately 58.5 feet by 58.5 feet. The concrete berm measures different heights, ranging from 4 to 12 inches, with approximately 6-inch high ramps at the entrances. The floor is sloped toward a floor drain and a perforated manhole cover which is located at the north side of the area. Any spills or leaks in the floor drain are routed to a collection sump located under the floor slab. The sump measures approximately 8 feet 1 inch by 3 feet 6 inches by 7 feet 4.5 inches. A room measuring 20 feet 2 inches by 12 feet 4 inches is located at the northwestern corner of the inside storage area for storing reactive wastes.

Outside storage area

A covered outside storage area is located adjacent to the south side of Building 1096 and is enclosed by a 10-foot chain link fence. It measures approximately 42 feet 10 inches by 27 feet 3 inches. The berm is 10 inch high with a ramp that measures 6 inches wide at the entrance. The floor is sloped to a centrally placed blind sump which measures approximately 5 feet by 5 feet by 2 feet.

UNIT 1 - MAXIMUM CAPACITY:

The maximum container storage capacity of Unit 1 is 1,160 55-drums or 63,800 gallons which is divided as follows:

- (1) Reactive room: 32 55-gallon drums or 1,760 gallons;
- (2) Inside storage area: 808 55-gallon drums or 44,440 gallons; and
- (3) Outside storage area: 320 55-gallon containers or 17,600 gallons.

UNIT 1 - WASTE SOURCES:

Onsite and offsite generated hazardous wastes.

UNIT 1 - WASTE TYPES:

The Facility stores a variety of hazardous wastes in this unit including: absorbents; acids; adhesives; aerosols; asbestos; aqueous solutions; batteries; bases; chemical agent detector kits; combustible liquids; compressed gas, corrosives; debris, empty containers; dry aluminum, gasoline; gasoline filters; ignitables; hydrocarbon petroleum; insecticides; laboratory chemicals; lubricants; mixed metal waste; monoethanolamine solutions; non-RCRA only pharmaceuticals, oily waste; paint gun cleaner; pesticides;

pentachlorophenol, petroleum distillates; photochemicals; plating compounds; polychlorinated biphenyls; reactives (e.g. alkali metal dispersion, dry zinc power, solid sodium dithionite, lithium batteries, elemental metals, oxygen breathing apparatus canisters, large oxygen candles, sulfides ignitable liquid, zinc reagent with potassium cyanide and wetted aluminum powder); remediation liquid and waste; resin hardener with organic peroxide (e.g. benzoyl peroxide <52%); solid and liquid oxidizers (e.g. ammonium persulfate, chromic acid, emergency escape breathing devices, hypochlorite, hydrogen peroxide, and methyl ethyl ketone peroxide); solvents (e.g. halogenated, non-halogenated organic solvents and oxygenated solvents) ; solvent based paint; sulfur; toxics, treated wood wastes, wastewater, water-based paint.

A complete list of hazardous waste types received by this unit is listed in Table III-1A, pages III-19 to III-27 of the Approved Part B application.

UNIT 1 - RCRA HAZARDOUS WASTE CODES:

D001, D002, D003, D004, D005, D006, D007, D008, D009, D010, D011, D012, D013, D014, D015, D016, D017, D018, D019, D020, D021, D022, D023, D024, D025, D026, D027, D028, D029, D030, D031, D032, D033, D034, D035, D036, D037, D038, D039, D040, D041, D042, D043, F001, F002, F003, F004, F005, F006, F007, F008, F009, F027, U072, , U075, U080, U121, U133, U151, U160, U210, U226, U228, empty containers that are classified in P and U codes and unused or expired laboratory chemicals that are classified in P and U codes.

UNIT 1 - CALIFORNIA HAZARDOUS WASTE CODES:

121, 122, 123, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 141, 151, 171, 172, 181, 211, 212, 213, 214, 221, 222, 223, 231, 232, 241, 251, 252, 261, 271, 281, 291, 311, 331, 341, 342, 343, 351, 352, 352, 411, 451, 461, 491, 511, 512, 513, 541, 551, 561, 611, 614, 711, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 731, 741, 751, 791, 792, 801, M001, M002 and M003.

UNIT 1 - UNIT-SPECIFIC SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. For the purpose of calculating the permitted maximum capacity limitations for storage and for secondary containment, all containers stored in this unit are assumed to be full.
2. Any non-hazardous waste that is stored in a container storage unit authorized by this Permit for management of hazardous waste shall be subject to the conditions of this Permit, including volume calculation, compatibility and inspection.
3. The Permittee shall not stack any hazardous waste containers greater than 55 gallons in capacity more than two containers high in this unit. Containers equal

to 55-gallon capacity may be stacked no more than two containers high, provided that the upper container contains solid waste.

4. The Permittee is allowed to stack containers less than 25 inches high to a maximum of 60 inches high without the need of supplemental supports.
5. The Permittee shall maintain a minimum of three foot aisle space.
6. The Permittee shall provide portable spill containment or properly segregate and store containers holding a hazardous waste that is incompatible with any waste or other materials transferred or stored nearby in other containers in accordance with California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66264.177 (c) and Approved Application, Part IV, Section A.4.i.

UNIT 1 - AIR EMISSION STANDARDS:

This unit is subject to the applicable requirements of California Code of Regulations, title 22, division 4.5, chapter 14, article 28.5.

UNIT 2 – NAME:

Container Storage Area CST-2

UNIT 2 – LOCATION:

CST-2 is also known as Building 1606 and includes an outside area for loading and unloading, located in northeast corner of the Hazardous Waste Facility Complex. Building 1606 is a two-story structure with administrative and personnel support areas on the second floor. See Figure 2 for its location.

UNIT 2 - ACTIVITY TYPE:

Storage in containers; waste collection, consolidation pumping, transfer, repackaging; and waste loading and unloading

UNIT 2 - ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION:

This unit conducts permitted and non-permitted activities. The permitted activities include collection, consolidation, storage, transfer and repackaging of onsite and offsite hazardous waste. The hazardous wastes can also be pumped from containers to tanker trucks. Non-permitted activities include storage of pollution prevention and source reduction equipment as well as storage and collection of recyclable and exempt materials. Loading and unloading activities are also conducted at an outside covered portion of Storage Bay No. 10 (Waste Receiving Area).

The unit consists of eleven containment bays and a corridor. All containment bays and the corridor are used to store hazardous waste. Storage Bay No. 10 is also used for waste receiving and sampling. Waste consolidation is conducted at Bay No. 9. Storage Bays are designed to segregate and isolate incompatible wastes. Wastes are typically segregated by compatibility hazard classes. Only containers containing compatible wastes are assigned to the same storage bay. Storage Bay Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 and 9 are used to store ignitable waste in addition to other hazardous classes.

UNIT 2 - PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

The unit is located on the first floor of Building 1606 and consists of eleven containment bays and a corridor which are coated with an impervious layer. The description of each containment bay and the corridor is as follows:

- Module One - It is enclosed on three sides by 8 inch concrete block walls extending 12 feet high and supported by ramps sloping into the bay from the main entrance and emergency exit door. It measures approximately 760 square feet.

- Storage Bay No. 1 - It is enclosed by 12 feet high and 8 inch thick concrete walls on three sides. It measures approximately 1,267 square feet and is supported by concrete ramps sloping into the bay from the entrance.
- Storage Bay No. 2 – It measures approximately 1,270 square feet and is enclosed on three sides by 8 to 12 inch thick concrete block walls extending a minimum of 8 feet high and are sloped from the walls toward a flat floor surface. The storage bay includes two containment basins placed at opposite ends in the floor of the bay.
- Storage Bay Nos. 3 and 4 – Each bay measures approximately 1,303 square feet and is enclosed on three sides by 8 to 12 inch thick concrete block walls extending a minimum of 8 feet high and are sloped from the walls toward a flat floor surface. Each storage bay includes two containment basins placed at opposite ends in the floor of the bay.
- Storage Bay Nos. 5, 6, 7 and 8 – Each bay measures approximately 1,316 square feet and is enclosed on three sides by 8 to 12 inch thick concrete block walls extending a minimum of 8 feet high and are sloped from the walls toward a flat floor surface. Each storage bay includes two containment basins placed at opposite ends in the floor of the bay.
- Storage Bay No. 9 (Repackaging Area) - It is enclosed on three sides by 8 inch thick concrete block walls and supported by sloped concrete curbs. It is surrounded by 4 foot concrete ramps descending diagonally into the bay. This storage bay is approximately 843 square feet.
- Storage Bay No. 10 (Waste Receiving Area) – This area consists of an interior enclosed portion and an outside covered portion. The inside area measures approximately 367 square feet while the outside area measures approximately 703 square feet. Concrete curbs enclose the area slope towards its center and protected by an emergency containment basin. The outside covered portion is designed to direct precipitation away from the Facility.
- Corridor – This area is comprised of the interior portion that runs the length of building between Bays 1 to 8. The floor slopes 1 inch to the center of the corridor and has an area approximately 2,366 square feet.

UNIT 2 - MAXIMUM CAPACITY:

The maximum storage capacity of the unit is 2,380 55-gallon drums or 130,900 gallons. The maximum storage capacity is divided as follows:

- (1) Module One: 120 55-gallon drums or 6,600 gallons;
- (2) Storage Bay No. 1: 248 55-gallon drums or 13,640 gallons;
- (3) Storage Bay No. 2: 168 55-gallon drums or 9,240 gallons;
- (4) Storage Bay Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8: 288 55-gallon drums or 15,840 gallons;
- (5) Storage Bay No. 9 (Repackaging Area): 84 55-gallon drums or 4,620 gallons;
- (6) Storage Bay No. 10 (Waste Receiving Area): 24 55-gallon drums or 1,320 gallons; and
- (7) Corridor: 8 55-gallon drums or 440 gallons.

UNIT 2 - WASTE SOURCES:

Onsite and offsite generated hazardous wastes.

UNIT 2 - WASTE TYPES:

The Facility stores a variety of hazardous wastes in this unit including: absorbents; acids; adhesives; aerosols; asbestos; aqueous solutions; batteries; bases; chemical agent detector kits; combustible liquids; compressed gas, corrosives; debris, empty containers; dry aluminum, gasoline; gasoline filters; ignitables; hydrocarbon petroleum; insecticides; laboratory chemicals; lubricants; mixed metal waste; monoethanolamine solutions; non-RCRA only pharmaceuticals, oily waste; paint gun cleaner; pesticides; pentachlorophenol, petroleum distillates; photochemicals; plating compounds; polychlorinated biphenyls; reactives (e.g. alkali metal dispersion, dry zinc power, solid sodium dithionite, lithium batteries, elemental metals, oxygen breathing apparatus canisters, large oxygen candles, sulfides ignitable liquid, zinc reagent with potassium cyanide and wetted aluminum powder); remediation liquid and waste; resin hardener with organic peroxide (e.g. benzoyl peroxide <52%); solid and liquid oxidizers (e.g. ammonium persulfate, chromic acid, emergency escape breathing devices, hypochlorite, hydrogen peroxide, and methyl ethyl ketone peroxide); solvents (e.g. halogenated, non-halogenated organic solvents and oxygenated solvents) ; solvent based paint; sulfur; toxics, treated wood wastes, wastewater, water-based paint.

A complete list of hazardous waste type received by this unit is listed in Table III-1A, pages III-19 to III-27 of the Approved Part B application.

UNIT 2 - RCRA HAZARDOUS WASTE CODES:

D001, D002, D003, D004, D005, D006, D007, D008, D009, D010, D011, D012, D013, D014, D015, D016, D017, D018, D019, D020, D021, D022, D023, D024, D025, D026, D027, D028, D029, D030, D031, D032, D033, D034, D035, D036, D037, D038, D039, D040, D041, D042, D043, F001, F002, F003, F004, F005, F006, F007, F008, F009, F027, U072, , U075, U080, U121, U133, U151, U160, U210, U226, U228, empty containers that are classified in P and U codes and unused or expired laboratory chemicals that are classified in P and U codes.

UNIT 2 - CALIFORNIA HAZARDOUS WASTE CODES:

121, 122, 123, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 141, 151, 171, 172, 181, 211, 212, 213, 214, 221, 222, 223, 231, 232, 241, 251, 252, 261, 271, 281, 291, 311, 331, 341, 342, 343, 351, 352, 352, 411, 451, 461, 491, 511, 512, 513, 541, 551, 561, 611, 614, 711, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 731, 741, 751, 791, 792, 801, M001, M002 and M003.

UNIT 2 - UNIT-SPECIFIC SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

1. For the purpose of calculating the permitted maximum capacity limitations for storage and for secondary containment, all containers stored in this unit are assumed to be full.
2. Any non-hazardous waste that is stored in a container storage unit authorized by this Permit for management of hazardous waste shall be subject to the conditions of this Permit, including volume calculation, compatibility and inspection.
3. The Permittee shall not stack any hazardous waste containers greater than 55 gallons in capacity more than two containers high in this unit. Containers equal to 55-gallon capacity may be stacked no more than two containers high, provided that the upper container contains solid waste.
4. The Permittee is allowed to stack the containers less than 25 inches high to a maximum of 60 inches high without the need of supplemental supports.
5. The Permittee shall maintain a minimum of three foot aisle space.
6. The Permittee shall provide portable spill containment or properly segregate and store containers holding a hazardous waste that is incompatible with any waste or other materials transferred or stored nearby in other containers in accordance with California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66264.177 (c) and Approved Application, Part IV, Section A.4.i.

UNIT 2 - AIR EMISSION STANDARDS:

This Unit is subject to the applicable requirements of California Code of Regulations, title 22, division 4.5, chapter 14, article 28.5.

UNIT 3 – NAME:

Industrial Waste/Oily Waste (IW/OW) Container Storage and Loading and Unloading Area

UNIT 3 – LOCATION:

The unit is located east of Building 803 and west of Building 788. See Figure 2 for the location.

UNIT 3 - ACTIVITY TYPE:

Storage (including containers, tri-walls, roll-off bins and portable tanks) and bulk transfer of liquids using vacuum trucks.

UNIT 3 - ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION:

The unit is used to store filter cake generated from the two treatment units (Units 6 and 7) during normal operations and the tank maintenance-related wastes during maintenance activities of the treatment units (Units 6 and 7). This unit is also utilized for loading/unloading parking of a truck of 4,500 gallon capacity or less for the loading and unloading of hazardous waste.

UNIT 3 - PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

The unit is an outside reinforced concrete storage pad with an engineered epoxy coating system. The unit measures 63 feet 8.5 inches wide by 85 feet 6.5 inches long. The perimeter of the storage pad is fitted with a 5 inch to 6-inch high epoxy-coated concrete curb. The entrance is protected by a 5-inch concrete ramp. The floor of the storage is sloped to the northwest corner of the pad. A monitoring well, S11-MW-4, is located in the center of the storage area and is surrounded by a 7 feet 9.5 inches wide by 7 feet 9.5 inches long and 26 inches high curb which prevents runoff or spills from the storage pad into the area surrounding the monitoring well.

During maintenance, if portable tanks greater than 4,000 gallons are used for storage, separate and portable secondary containment that contains the full capacity of the tank is provided.

UNIT 3 - MAXIMUM CAPACITY:

The maximum storage capacities of the unit are:

- (1) During normal operation: two 14.2 cubic yard roll-off bins and a truck of 4,500 gallon capacity. Each 14.2 cubic yard roll-off bin is equivalent to 2,900 gallons for the calculation purposes.
- (2) During tank cleaning and maintenance: containers, triwalls, portable tanks and a truck with a combined volume equivalent to 20,075 gallons. The combinations include (a) 365 55-gallon containers; (b) 130 triwalls; (c) a 4,500 gallon vacuum truck plus 165-55 gal drums; or (d) a 4,500 gallon vacuum truck plus 78 triwalls.

UNIT 3 - WASTE SOURCES:

During normal operation, the unit stores filter cake generated from the Industrial Waste Treatment Plant and Oil Recovery Plant. During tank maintenance, this unit stores any hazardous waste generated from the cleaning and maintenance of tanks, pipes and associated equipment.

UNIT 3 - WASTE TYPES:

During normal operation, the unit stores filter cake generated from the Industrial Waste Treatment Plant and Oil Recovery Plant (Units 6 and 7).

During tank maintenance, the unit stores tank maintenance related waste including spent granulated activated carbon, spent mixed media, spent media packs, sandblasting and coating residues, spent filter cloths, tank contents and non-pumpable tank bottoms.

UNIT 3 - RCRA HAZARDOUS WASTE CODES:

During normal operation, the unit stores filter cakes that are classified with the following waste codes: D004, D005, D006, D007, D008, D009, D010, D011, D018, F002, F006, F007 and F009.

During tank maintenance, the unit stores hazardous waste that are classified with the following hazardous waste codes: D001, D002, D004, D005, D006, D007, D008, D009, D010, D011, D012, D013, D014, D015, D016, D017, D018, D019, D021, D022, D023, D026, D027, D028, D029, D030, D035, D038, D039, D040, D043, F001, F002, F003, F004, F005, F006, F007, .F008, F009, P015, P022, P030, P096, P098, U002, U019, U031, U032, U037, U043, U044, U045, U052, U061, U066, U067, U070, U074, U075, U077, U078, U079, U080, U112, U117, U122, U151, U154, U159, U165, U169, U188, U196, U208, U209, U210, U211, U220, U226, U227, U228, and U239.

UNIT 3 - CALIFORNIA HAZARDOUS WASTE CODES:

During normal operation, the unit receives the hazardous waste with the following California waste codes: 181, 222, 241, 251, 252, 451, 461, 491 and 751.

During tank maintenance, the unit stores the hazardous waste that are classified with the following California waste codes: 121, 122, 123, 131, 132, 134, 135, 141, 171, 181, 211, 212, 213, 214, 221, 222, 223, 231, 232, 241, 251, 252, 291, 331, 341, 343, 351, 352, 451, 461, 491, 561, 711, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 741, 751, 791, 792, and 801.

UNIT 3 - UNIT-SPECIFIC SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

1. If hazardous wastes are stored in fiber type containers, the Permittee shall cover these containers with appropriate materials to prevent damage to the containers caused by weather conditions such as rain, wind and sunlight.
2. For the purposes of calculating the permitted maximum capacity limitations for storage and for secondary containment, all containers stored in this unit are assumed to be full.
3. Any non-hazardous waste that is stored in a container storage unit authorized by this Permit for management of hazardous waste shall be subject to the conditions of this Permit, including volume calculation, compatibility and inspection.
4. The Permittee shall not stack any hazardous waste containers greater than 55 gallons in capacity more than two containers high in this unit. Containers equal to 55-gallon capacity may be stacked no more than two containers high, provided that the upper container contains solid waste.
5. The Permittee is allowed to stack the containers less than 25 inches high to a maximum of 60 inches high without the need of supplemental supports.
6. The Permittee shall maintain a minimum of three foot aisle space.
7. The Permittee shall provide portable spill containment or properly segregate and store containers holding a hazardous waste that is incompatible with any waste or other materials transferred or stored nearby in other containers in accordance with California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66264.177 (c) and Approved Application, Part IV, Section A.4.i.

UNIT 3 - AIR EMISSION STANDARDS:

This unit is subject to the applicable requirements of California Code of Regulations, title 22, division 4.5, chapter 14, article 28.5.

UNIT 4 – NAME:

Industrial Waste (IW) Filter Press Container Storage and Loading and Unloading Area

UNIT 4 – LOCATION:

This unit is located to the south of Buildings 738 and 1096. See Figure 2 for the location.

UNIT 4 - ACTIVITY TYPE:

Storage in roll-off bins and loading and unloading

UNIT 4 - ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION:

The unit is used to store and consolidate filter cake generated from the Industrial Waste Treatment Plant (IWTP) filter press which is part of Unit 6. Roll-off bins are used for the storage of filter cakes. This area is also used for parking a truck of 2,500 gallon capacity or less and for loading and unloading of hazardous waste.

UNIT 4 - PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

Unit 4 is an outside reinforced concrete storage pad with an impervious coating and a sump in the southeast corner. The area measures approximately 35 feet by 45 feet. There is a 17 feet 10 inches by 11 feet 9 inches section inside the area that is isolated from the secondary containment by a curb. This area is excluded from Unit 4.

The perimeter of the area is contained with a 4 to 7 inch high epoxy-coated concrete curb. The entrance is protected by a 4.5 inch concrete ramp. The floor of the storage area slopes to a sump in the southeast corner of the pad. The sump measures approximately 19.5 feet by 6 feet by 2 feet. The walls and bottom of the sump are constructed with reinforced epoxy-coated reinforced concrete.

UNIT 4 - MAXIMUM CAPACITY:

Two 14.2-cubic yard roll-off bins (each 14.2 cubic yard roll-off bin is equivalent to 2,900 gallons for the calculation purpose) and a truck of 2,500 gallon capacity.

UNIT 4 - WASTE SOURCES:

Filter cake from the IWTP filter press.

UNIT 4 - WASTE TYPES:

Filter cake

UNIT 4 - RCRA HAZARDOUS WASTE CODES:

D004, D005, D006, D007, D008, D009, D010, D011, F002, F006, F007 and F009

UNIT 4 - CALIFORNIA HAZARDOUS WASTE CODES:

181, 251, 252, 451, 461, 491, and 751.

UNIT 4 - AIR EMISSION STANDARDS:

This Unit is subject to the applicable requirements of California Code of Regulations, title 22, division 4.5, chapter 14, article 28.5.

UNIT 5 – NAME:

Oily Waste (OW) Filter Press Storage and Loading and Unloading Area

UNIT 5 – LOCATION:

This unit is located to northwest of Building 788 and north of the IW/OW Container Area (Unit 3). See Figure 2 for the unit location.

UNIT 5 - ACTIVITY TYPE:

Storage in roll-off bin and loading and unloading.

UNIT 5 - ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION:

The unit is used to store and consolidate filter cake generated from the Oil Recovery Plant filter presses. Filter cake is stored in a roll-off bin placed under the larger filter press of the ORP (Unit 7). This area is also used for parking a truck of 5,000 gallon capacity or less and for loading and unloading of hazardous waste.

UNIT 5 - PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

The ORP Filter Press Area is an outside irregular shaped reinforced concrete storage pad with an epoxy-coating system. The Area measures approximately 81 feet 4 inches by 52 feet 6 inches. The perimeter of the area is fitted with a 6 to 8 inch high epoxy-coated concrete curb. The entrance is protected by a 3.5 inch concrete ramp. The floor is sloped to the northern corner of the pad.

UNIT 5 - MAXIMUM CAPACITY:

One 14.2 cubic yard roll-off bin which is equivalent to 2,900 gallons and a truck of 2,100 gallon capacity.

UNIT 5 - WASTE SOURCES:

Filter cake generated from the ORP filter presses which are parts of Unit 7.

UNIT 5 - WASTE TYPES:

Filter cake

UNIT 5 - RCRA HAZARDOUS WASTE CODES:

D004, D005, D006, D007, D006, D007, D008, D009, D010, D011 and D018

UNIT 5 - CALIFORNIA HAZARDOUS WASTE CODES:

222, 223, 241 and.352

UNIT 5 - AIR EMISSION STANDARDS:

This Unit is subject to the applicable requirements of California Code of Regulations, title 22, division 4.5, chapter 14, article 28.5.

UNIT 6 – NAME:

Industrial Waste Treatment Plant (IWTP)

UNIT 6 - LOCATION:

The IWTP consists of fourteen tanks, two filter presses and associated pipelines and equipment which are located in different areas within the Hazardous Waste Facility Complex. These locations are shown in Figure 3.

UNIT 6 - ACTIVITY TYPE:

Storage and treatment in tanks, treatment in miscellaneous units (filter press), hazardous waste pumping from trucks and containers to tanks and hazardous waste consolidation.

UNIT 6 - ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION:

The IWTP is a batch treatment system that treats liquid phenol waste, organic waste, cyanide waste, hexavalent chromium waste, mixed metal waste, and oily mixed metal waste.

The IWTP consists of the four paired batch treatment tanks (Tanks T-1A, T-1B, T-5A, T-5B, T-6A, T-6B, and TN-1, TN-2), a one back-up accumulation storage and treatment tank (T-4B), a clarifier (T-7), a surge tank (T-8), a sludge tank (T-34), pre-treatment tank (T-304), a plastic filter press surge tank (TN-5), and two filter presses. The associated treatment system equipment includes: three mixed media filters (T-10A, T-10B, and T-10C) and two pairs of granular activated carbon filters/adsorbers (GAC) pressurized vessel units (PV-1, PV-2, PV-3 and PV-4).

Hazardous wastes are delivered by trucks to four paired batch treatment tanks or the load equalization tank (T-4B) where hazardous wastes are treated to meet sewer discharge limits. A magnetic label is used to identify the waste stream treated at each batch treatment tank and load equalization tank (T-4B). The truck or container's contents are transferred using aboveground piping and pumps.

Pairing of batch treatment tanks is to allow accumulation in one tank (A) while treatment is being performed in the alternate tank (B) and visa versa. This also allow for a tank to be taken out of service for inspection, repair and/or maintenance.

The treated wastes are then discharged to the Industrial Waste (IW) Clarifier (T-7), where primary solids are removed. The sludge generated is periodically pumped to the IW filter press system for dewatering via IW Sludge Tank (T-34) and then IW Filter

Press Day Tank (T-304). Dewatered sludge from the filter press is accumulated in roll-off bins prior to offsite disposal.

The filtrate from the IW filter press can be redirected to either of the IW batch treatment tanks, or the IW LET (T-4B) or the IW Clarifier (T-7).

Suspended solids from the IW Clarifier (T-7) effluent are further removed downstream by three mixed media (MM) beds (T-10A, T-10B, and T-10C) and wet granular activated carbon (GAC) filters (PV-1, PV-2, PV-3, and PV-4) with the addition of polymers/flocculating agents immediately prior to the IW clarifier (T-7). The MM beds and GAC filters are backwashed periodically and this backwash water is normally pumped back to the clarifier (T-7), but can also be pumped to the LET (T-4B) or the batch tanks. The MM beds and GAC filter system can be either partially or completely bypassed.

The effluent from the MM beds is routed to two granular activated carbon (GAC) modules (PV-1, PV-2, PV-3 and PV-4). The GAC filters are typically operated in pairs (PV-1/PV-3 as one pair and PV-2/PV-4 as the other pair); however they can be operated singly or bypassed completely.

If the discharge requirements are met, the treated wastewater is discharged to the NASNI sanitary sewer system for eventual discharge to the San Diego Metro sewerage system.

The treatment processes conducted at Batch Treatment Tanks (Tanks T-1A & T-1B, T-4B, T-5A & T-5B, T-6A & T-6B, and TN-1 & TN-2) are:

Phenol/Organic Waste Treatment

When a tank with a phenol/general organic waste batch has been accumulated, the contents are mixed and lab analyzed using either field test kits or a lab analysis. The pH of the waste is adjusted by the addition of sulfuric acid, as required. Phenol destruction occurs using reducing agents (typically ferrous sulfate) and oxidizer (typically hydrogen peroxide) that are proportional to the total phenols measured in the batch.

Cyanide Waste Treatment

When cyanide is present in the waste, the treatment process is a two-step alkaline chlorination. This wastestream is held during the accumulation period at a pH range of 9 to 10, using caustic (typically sodium hydroxide) to avoid the possible generation of hydrogen cyanide gas under acidic conditions. The first treatment consists of raising the pH to 10.5 with the addition of caustic (typically sodium hydroxide) and then mixing oxidizers (typically calcium hypochlorite) at concentrations proportional to amenable cyanide concentrations. The second step is reducing the pH between 7.0 to 8.5 with an

acid (typically sulfuric acid) and then mixing oxidizer (typically calcium hypochlorite) at concentrations proportional to amenable cyanide concentration.

Hexavalent Chromium Waste Reduction Treatment

The hexavalent chromium containing waste treatment process is designed to chemically reduce the hexavalent chromium to trivalent chromium, which can then be precipitated as a hydroxide compound. Treatment consists of mixing acid for pH control and reaction acceleration and adding reducing agents such as ferrous sulfate or sodium bisulfite or sodium metabisulfite for chromium reduction. Trivalent chromium is subsequently treated using the mixed metals treatment sequence.

Mixed Metal Waste Treatment

Mixed metal waste is treated using sodium bisulfite and specialty chemicals such as coagulants, charge neutralizers, and flocculants. These specialty chemicals are added proportionally to total metals concentration and the pH is adjusted using sulfuric acid or sodium hydroxide. The specialty chemicals aid in heavy metals precipitation via coagulation and flocculation. Coagulation involves the addition of chemicals to convert the colloidal and dispersed particles in a suspension into larger particles. Chemical coagulants and charge neutralizers are added to overcome the repulsive forces of the heavy metal particles being precipitated. Flocculation helps separate the suspended particles from the water.

Physical Separation

Metals-contaminated oily wastewater is treated in one of the batch tank systems. The waste is allowed time to physically separate. The oily fraction is pumped to the Load Equalization Tank (T-4A or T-4B) serving as the oily waste Load Equalization Tank at the time.

New Source Waste Treatment

New source waste water as defined in 40, Code of Federal Regulations, section 433.17 is treated only in Tanks TN-1 or TN-2. When treatment tanks TN-1 or TN-2 are filled, the contents are mixed, sampled, and lab analyzed prior to treatment. Treatment consists of mixing acid for pH control and reaction acceleration and adding the reducing agent, ferrous sulfate. Upon completion, the treated waste is sampled and the sludge from the bottom of the tank(s) is pumped to the TN-1/TN-2 filter press. The filter press filtrate is discharged to TN-5 and then filtered using a pair of parallel bag filters. Liquid is discharged back to tank TN-1/TN-2. Filter cake is collected into drums for disposal. After the sludge is removed from the tanks, the remaining liquid is pumped to Tank T-4A from the ORP (Unit 7) where it is commingled with other waste streams for further treatment, prior to final discharge to the sewer.

Load Equalization

The Industrial Waste Load Equalization Tank (T-4B) is a storage tank equipped with mixers and chemical addition capabilities. Its function is to load, equalize the flow and constituents, adjust pH for metal precipitation and provide adequate storage capacity during periods of plant shutdown for maintenance or during emergencies. It may also be used as a batch treatment tank if needed.

UNIT 6 - PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

The following are the physical description of the tanks, associated ancillary equipments, filter presses and their secondary containments.

1) Batch Treatment Tanks T-1A and T-1B

Tanks T-1A and T-1B are cylindrical, vertical welded steel tanks and each tank measures approximately 32 feet in diameter and 24 feet high.

Tanks T-1A, T-1B, TN-1, TN-2, T-N5 and TN filter press are located within the same secondary containment which is a rectangular, concrete coated area with 8 feet 1 inch high cinder block walls. The sidewalls are 90 feet 4 inches by 50 feet. The coating covers the entire floor surface and 5 feet up the cinderblock walls and has a capacity of approximately 159,858 gallons.

2) Batch Treatment Tanks TN-1 and TN-2

Tanks TN-1 and TN-2 are cylindrical, vertical polyethylene tanks and each tank measures approximately 8 feet in diameter and 7 feet high.

See Tanks T-1A and T-1B for the description of the secondary containment.

3) Batch Treatment Tanks T-5A and T-5B

Tanks T-5A and T-5B are welded steel tanks and each tank measures approximately 11 feet in diameter and 16 feet high. Tanks T-5A and T-5B are located within the same secondary containment which is a rectangular, concrete coated area with 8 feet 1 inch high cinder block walls. The sidewalls are 17 feet 6 inches by 50 feet 1 inch. The coating covers the entire floor surface and 3 feet up the cinderblock walls. The secondary containment has a capacity of approximately 19,900 gallons.

4) Batch Treatment Tanks T-6A and T-6B

Tanks T-6A and T-6B are cylindrical, vertical welded steel vessels and each tank measures approximately 11 feet in diameter and 16 feet high.

Tanks T- 6A and T-6B are located within the same secondary containment which has a nominal capacity of approximately 19,900 gallons. The containment area is a rectangular, concrete coated area with 8 feet 1 inch high cinder block walls. The sidewalls are 17 feet 6 inches by 50 feet 1 inch. The coating covers the entire floor surface and 3 feet up the cinderblock walls.

5) Industrial Waste Load Equalization Tank (T-4B)

Tank T-4B is a cylindrical carbon steel tank that measures approximately 60 feet in diameter and 24 feet high.

The containment area is a five-sided, concrete coated area with 8 feet 1 inch high cinder block walls. The sidewalls are 160 feet by 70 feet 40 inches by 119 feet 8 inches by 54 feet by 131 feet. The coating covers the entire floor surface and 6 feet up the cinderblock walls. The containment has a capacity of approximately 800,000 gallons.

Tanks T-4A, T-4B, T-23A, T-23B, T-24A, T-24APV, T-24B, T-25A, T-25B, T-26, T-27, T-34, T-35 and T-36 are located within the same secondary containment.

6) Industrial Waste Clarifier (Tank T-7) and Industrial Waste Surge Tank (Tank T-8)

Tank T-7 is a vertical, circular, welded steel tank with a mechanical clarifier drive on the bottom for sludge removal. It measures approximately 43 feet in diameter and 13 feet tall.

Tank T-8 is a vertical, cylindrical, welded steel tank measuring 14 feet in diameter and 12 feet and 7 inches tall.

Both tanks are located within the same secondary containment area that has a capacity of approximately 171,217 gallons. The containment area is an irregular shaped, concrete coated area with 7 feet high cinder block walls. The sidewalls are 54 feet by 70 feet by 64 feet by 32 feet 2 inches by 10 feet by 38 feet 1 inch. The coating covers the entire floor surface and 6 feet up the cinderblock walls.

7) Industrial Waste Sludge Tank (T-34)

Tank T- 34 is a cylindrical, vertical polyethylene tank which measures approximately 12 feet in diameter and 14 feet tall. T-34 is located within the containment where T-4B is located. See T-4B for the description of the secondary containment.

8) Industrial Waste Filter Press Day Tank (Tank T-304)

Tank T-304 is a cylindrical, vertical fiberglass reinforced polyester tank. It is approximately 7 feet in diameter and 7 feet tall.

Tank T-304, IW filter press and IW filter cake container (Unit 4) are located within the same containment. See Unit 4 for the description of the secondary containment.

9) Mixed Media Beds (Tanks T-10A, T-10B and T-10C)

These three beds are similar in size and design. They are cylindrical, pressure vessels filled with mixed media. Each tank measures approximately 7 feet 6 inches in diameter and 11 feet tall when including the support skid and legs.

These three beds share the same containment with Granulated Activated Carbon Adsorbers (GAC) filters. They are located within an "L" shaped concrete containment with a trench. The secondary containment is epoxy-coated and measures approximately 74 feet 8 inches by 36 feet 5 inches by 10 feet by 32 feet by 64 feet 9 inches. The secondary containment has a capacity of approximately 51,900 gallons. A trench is located between MM Beds and GAC filters.

10) Granulated Activated Carbon Filters or Adsorbers (PV-1, PV-2, PV-3 and PV-4)

Filters PV-1, PV-2, PV-3 and PV-4 are similar in size and design. They are cylindrical, pressure vessels filled with wet carbons. Each GAC filter measures approximately 10 feet in diameter and 15 feet 2 inches height.

These four filters share the same containment with three Mixed Media Beds (T-10A, T-10B and T-10C).

11) New Source Waste Filterpress Surge Tank (TN-5) Plastic Tank

Tank TN-5 is a plastic double walled tank which measures approximately 1 foot 11 inches in diameter and 4 feet 10 inches in height.

It is located near Tanks TN-1 and TN-2. See Tanks T-1A and T-1B for the description of the secondary containment.

12) Filter Presses

There are two filter presses associated with the IW treatment: IW filter press and TN filter press.

The IW filter press is elevated on a platform with a set of stairs and a catwalk with railing surrounding the entire unit. The dimensions of the entire structure are 15 feet long by 13 feet wide by 15 feet tall. See Unit 4 of this Permit for the description of the secondary containment.

The TN filter press structure is 75 inches long by 65 inches tall and 26 inches wide. See Tanks T-1A and T-1B for the description of the secondary containment.

UNIT 6 - MAXIMUM CAPACITY:

1) Treatment Capacity

The maximum treatment (discharge) capacity of the IWTP is 1,400 gallons per minute.

The maximum treatment capacity of the IW filter press is 14.2 cubic yards every three days.

The maximum treatment capacity of the TN filter press is 7.35 cubic feet every month.

2) Storage Capacity

The maximum storage capacity of the each hazardous waste treatment and storage tank and the total storage capacity for IWTP are listed below. Ancillary equipment are not be used for storage of hazardous waste.

IWTP TANKS	STORAGE CAPACITY (GALLONS)
T-1A	138,000
T-1B	138,000
TN-1	2,500
TN-2	2,500
T-5A	10,700
T-5B	10,700
T-6A	10,700
T-6B	10,700
T-4B	465,000

T-7	108,000
T-8	14,000
T-34	11,000
T-304	1,900
TN-5	100
IWTP Total Storage Capacity	923,800

UNIT 6 - WASTE SOURCES:

The following describes the sources of waste received by IWTP tanks.

- 1) Batch Treatment Tanks (Tanks T-1A, T-1B, T-4B, T-5A, T-5B, T-6A, T-6B, and TN-1, TN-2).

The Batch Treatment Tanks receive waste from tanker trucks and containers carrying onsite and off-site generated waste and effluent from Oil Recovery Plant which is delivered by pipeline.

- 2) Industrial Waste Load Equalization Tank (T-4B)

This tank receives (a) on-site and off-site waste delivered by trucks, (b) effluents from Batch Treatment Tanks if the effluent does not meet the discharge requirements, (c) backwash water from the Mixed Media Beds, (d) effluent from ORP, (d) filtrate from the sludge filter press, (e) flow from the secondary containment and sumps, (f) backwash water from the GAC filters/adsorbers and (g) general industrial waste (GIW) which is received via the general industrial waste line (formerly the industrial waste line), or pumped into the LET system by tanker trucks. GIW is non-hazardous wastewaters, primarily originating from vehicle wash rack systems and requires treatment to meet sewer discharge criteria.

- 3) Industrial Waste Clarifier (Tank T-7)

The IW Clarifier (Tank T-7) receives effluent from the Batch Treatment Tanks (Tanks T-1A, T-1B, T-5A, T-5B, T-6A, T-6B, and TN-1, TN-2), Industrial Waste Load Equalization Tank (T-4B), backwash water from the Mixed Media Filters (T-10A, T-10B, and T-10C), backwash water from the Granular Activated Carbon filters/adsorbers (PV-1, PV-2, PV-3, and PV-4), and effluent from the IW Filter Press.

- 4) Industrial Waste Surge Tank (Tank T-8)

The Surge Tank receives effluent from Tanks T-7 and T-4B.

- 5) Mixed Media Beds (Tank T-10A, T-10B and T-10C)

The Mixed Media Beds receive effluents from T-8 or T-4B.

- 6) Granulated Activated Carbon (GAC) Filters/Adsorbers (PV-1, PV-2, PV-3 and PV-4)

The filters/adsorbers receive effluent from T-8 or the Mixed Media Beds.

- 7) Industrial Waste Sludge Tank (Tank T-34)

Tank T-34 receives sludges from Tanks T-1A, T-1B, T-5A, T-5B, T-6A, T-6B, T-7 and T-4B.

- 8) Industrial Waste Filter Press Day Tank (Tank T-304)

Tank T-304 receives effluent from Tank T-34.

- 9) New Source Waste Filter Press Surge Tank (TN-5)

Tank TN-5 receives effluent from the TN-1, TN-2 and filter presses.

- 10) Filter Presses

IW Filter press receives sludge from Tanks T-304 and T-34.

TN filter press receives sludge from Tanks TN-1, TN-2 and TN-5.

UNIT 6 - WASTE TYPES:

Acids, aqueous solution, bases, detergent and soap mixtures, metal compounds, halogenated organic liquids, non-halogenated organic liquids, halogenated organic solvent, non-halogenated organic solvent, oxygenated organic solvent, ORP effluent and petroleum wastes, solvent and water based waste paint, pesticides, phenol, plating solutions containing cadmium, chromium and cyanide, poison and sludge.

UNIT 6 - RCRA HAZARDOUS WASTE CODES:

D001, D002, D003, D004, D005, D006, D007, D008, D009, D010, D011, D012, D013, D014, D015, D016, D017, D018, D019, D021, D022, D023, D026, D027, D028, D029, D030, D035, D038, D039, D040, D043, F001, F002, F003, F004, F005, F006, F007, F008, F009, P015, P022, P030, P096, P098, U002, U019, U031, U032, U037, U043,

U044, U045, U052, U061, U066, U067, U070, U074, U075, U077, U078, U079, U080, U112, U117, U151, U122, U154, U159, U165, U169, U188, U196, U208, U209, U210, U211, U220, U226, U227, U228, and U239.

UNIT 6 - CALIFORNIA HAZARDOUS WASTE CODES:

121 122, 123, 131, 132, 134, 135, 141, 171, 181, 211, 212, 213, 214, 223, 231, 232, 251, 252, 291, 331, 341, 343, 351, 451, 461, 491, 561, 711, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 741, 751, 791, 792, and 801.

UNIT 6 - UNIT-SPECIFIC SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

1. The Permittee is allowed to use the Industrial Waste Load Equalization Tank (T-4B) to perform the same treatment function of the Oily Waste Load Equalization Tank (T-4A) when T-4A is down for repairs or maintenance. The Permittee shall decontaminate T-4B prior to and after its use in treating oily wastewater from the ORP system. Decontamination of T-4B is not required if the only wastewater being managed in the unit is General Industrial Waste (GIW) which is non-hazardous.

2. The Permittee shall conduct the tank integrity assessment required by California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66264.195(e) no later than the schedule listed below:

TANKS	INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT SCHEDULE
T-1A	October 2014 and as specified in the last tank certification thereafter. The level indication instrumentations shall be certified annually.
T-1B	September 2011 and as specified in the last tank certification thereafter.
T-4B	July 2010 and as specified in the last tank certification thereafter.
T-5A	August 2010 and as specified in the last tank certification thereafter.
T-5B	October 2010 and as specified in the last tank certification thereafter.
T-6A	August 2010 and every five years thereafter or as specified in the last tank certification.
T-6B	October 2010 and as specified in the last tank certification thereafter.
TN-1	September 2012 and as specified in the last tank certification thereafter.
TN-2	September 2012 and as specified in the last tank certification thereafter.
T-7	June 2014 and as specified in the last tank certification thereafter.
T-8	June 2012 and as specified in the last tank certification thereafter. The instrumentation on T-8 shall be certified annually.
T-34	July 2010 and as specified in the last tank certification thereafter.
T-304	June 2010 and as specified in the last tank certification thereafter.

TN-5	August 2014 and as specified in the last tank certification thereafter.
IWTP Ancillary Equipment Assessment Equipment	
T-10A	May 2010 and as specified in the last tank certification thereafter.
T-10B	May 2010 and as specified in the last tank certification thereafter.
T-10C	May 2010 and as specified in the last tank certification thereafter.
PV-1	August 2010 and as specified in the last tank certification thereafter.
PV-2	June 2010 and every five years thereafter or as specified in the last tank certification.
PV-3	August 2010 and as specified in the last tank certification thereafter.
PV-4	June 2010 and every five years thereafter or as specified in the last tank certification.

3. The Permittee shall not operate the Phenol Reactor Tank (T-3). Tank T-3 is an inactive permitted hazardous waste treatment tank and its delayed closure will be performed at the time of the closure of the IWTP system.

UNIT 6 - AIR EMISSION STANDARDS:

This Unit is subject to the applicable requirements of California Code of Regulations, title 22, division 4.5, chapter 14, article 28.5.

UNIT 7 - UNIT NAME:

Oil Recovery Plant (ORP)

UNIT 7 - LOCATION:

ORP consists of fifteen tanks and two filter presses which are located in different areas within the Hazardous Waste Facility Complex. See Figure 4 for the locations of tanks and filter presses. See Figure 5 for the locations of pipelines extending from pierside to Hazardous Waste Facility Complex.

UNIT 7 - ACTIVITY TYPE:

Storage and treatment in tanks, dewatering in a filter press, pumping waste to ORP tank systems, waste consolidation and used oil recycling.

UNIT 7 - ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION:

The ORP consists of a Load Equalization Tank (T-4A), a primary treatment train (T-23A, T-24A, T-24APV and T-25A), a back-up treatment train (T-23B, T-24B, and T-25B), an Oily Waste Scum Surge Tank (T-26), two Recovered Oil Surge Tanks (T-27 and T-36), an Oily Waste Sludge Day Tank (T-801), an Oily Waste Scum Storage Tank (T-1092), two Recovered Oil Tanks (T-1093 and T-1094), two filter presses and associated pipelines and pump stations that are located outside of the Hazardous Waste Facility Complex.

The ORP receives non-hazardous general industrial wastewaters and hazardous and non-hazardous petroleum contaminated wastewaters. Petroleum contaminated wastewater is primarily generated by pierside maintenance activities on ships. Ships discharge accumulated wastewater into pierside oily waste collection systems located along Pier J (serviced by Pump Station 1351), Pier K (serviced by Pump Station K), the Quay Wall (serviced by Pump Station 1352), and the Depot Maintenance Facility (serviced by the GIW pipeline). From the oily waste collection systems, oily waste is pumped through a secondarily contained oily waste pipeline to the ORP located in the Hazardous Waste Facility Complex. Petroleum wastes are also received through tanker trucks and containers.

The oily wastes are pumped into the Load Equalization Tank (T-4A) which performs several functions including: peak flow storage and equalization; gravity separation of free and emulsified oil and sludge; and recovery of free petroleum via mechanical surface skimming. The quiescent flow condition and long retention time provided by the Load Equalization Tank (T-4A) allows free oil and some emulsified oils to separate and rise to the surface. Free oil is removed from the surface via a floating mechanical skimmer. Recovered oil is gravity fed or pumped from the oil skimmer to a 500-gallon

recovered oil tank (T-36) and eventually pumped to one of two 75,000-gallon recovered oil storage tanks (T-1093 and T-1094).

Effluent from the Load Equalization Tank (T-4A) normally consists of large volumes of sea water containing small concentrations of chemically emulsified oil. The wastewater then enters the Oily Waste Separator (T-23A) for additional oil removal prior to introduction into the Dissolved Air Flotation (DAF) unit (T-24A). The oil removed is pumped into a sludge and scum surge tank (T-27). In the DAF unit (T-24A), the oil/water emulsion is broken via the addition of polymers, reducing agents, caustics, and acids. The DAF unit (T-24A) is equipped with a flash mixing chamber and a flocculation chamber to enhance the chemical reactions and flocculent growth. Tank T-24A is attached by a 2 inch plastic piping to a separate pressure vessel tank (T-24APV) which is responsible for introducing air into the wastewater for subsequent scum removal. The treated water from T-24A feeds into T-24APV where the air is dissolved into wastewater and then the wastewater is returned to the front end of T-24A.

To further aid in the removal of oil droplets, a pressurized flow of treated waste that has been saturated with air is mixed with the waste flow from the flocculation chamber. The resulting release of dissolved air in the form of minute bubbles causes oil droplets and small suspended solids to rise to the surface of the tank. The floating material forms a scum layer that is removed by a mechanical skimmer and discharged to the Oily Waste Scum Surge Tank (T-26). Effluent from the DAF unit (T-24A) flows by gravity to the Oily Wastewater Surge Tank (T-25A).

From the Oily Wastewater Surge Tank (T-25A), the treated water is pumped into the sanitary sewer. If treatment problems exist, the effluent can be pumped to the Load Equalization Tank (T-4A) or an appropriate treatment tank in Unit 6 for further treatment.

T-23B, T-24B, and T-25B (the "B" treatment train) are used only when T-23A, T-24A, and T-25A (the "A" treatment train) are taken out of service for maintenance and repairs. The "B" treatment train cannot operate simultaneously with the "A" treatment train. In the "B" train, physical and chemical separation occurs in T-23B via a plate coalescer and the addition of metals precipitating agents and de-emulsifying agents. Solids and scum are removed via induced air flotation in T-24B and wastewater is discharged to the sewer via T-25B. Tank T-24B has air bubble generation as an integral part of the construction.

De-emulsified oil from either the A or B train is taken by a recovered oil surge tank (T-27) and subsequently pumped to either one of the large recovered oil storage tanks (T-1093 or T-1094).

Suspended solids formed in the DAF (T-24A) or Induced Air Flotation (T-24B) unit that are too heavy to float, settle to the bottom of the unit as sludge. The bottom screw conveyor pushes the sludge to a discharge port for release to the sludge and scum

surge tank (T-26) where the scum is pumped to the scum storage tank (T-1092) and then to the oily waste scum/sludge day tank (T-801). When a sufficient amount of scum or sludge has accumulated, the scum/sludge is dewatered via an ORP Filter press.

The filter presses are on an elevated platform, allowing the filter cake to drop directly into roll-off bins (Unit 5). Filtrate from the filter presses is returned to the Load Equalization Tank (T-4A) for treatment.

UNIT 7 - PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

ORP system tanks are located in four separate areas:

- 1) Tanks T-4A, T-4B, T-23A, T-23B, T-24A, T-24APV, T-24B, T-25A, T-25B, T-26, T-27 and T-36 are located within the same secondary containment. See Tank T-4B in Unit 6 of this Permit for the secondary containment description;
- 2) Tanks T-1092, T-1093 and T-1094 are located at the northwestern corner of the Hazardous Waste Facility Complex. Each tank has its own containment with its own sump. The floor of each containment measures approximately 38 feet by 38 feet by 5 feet high and the sumps measure approximately 21 inches by 21 inches by 4 feet 1 inch;
- 3) Tank T-801 is located to the west of the ORP filter presses and inside a secondary containment with a concrete floor that measures 16 feet 8 inches by 10 feet and is surrounded by 33 inches high cinder block walls. The entire floor and interior walls are coated; and
- 4) Two filter presses are located within the Oil Recovery Plant (ORP) Filter Press Container Area. See Physical Description in Unit 5 of this Permit for the description of the containment.

The description of each hazardous waste storage and treatment tank and filter presses is as follows:

Oily Waste Load Equalization Tank (Tank T-4A)

The Oily Waste Load Equalization Tank (T-4A) is a cylindrical steel tank measuring 60 feet in diameter and 24 feet high.

Oil Water Plate Separator (Tanks T-23A and T-23B)

Tank T-23A is a rectangular tank measuring approximately 6 feet 1 inch wide by 5 feet 8 inches high by 8 feet 7 inch long. There are four chambers in the tank. The first chamber is filled with coalescing media and the cone shaped bottom is used for collecting sludge. The second chamber is used for collecting oil and the last two chambers are used for water. Effluent from this tank is discharged to T-24A, recovered oil is discharged to T-27 and the sludge is discharged to T-26.

Tank T-23B is a rectangular, atmospheric tank which measures approximately 5 feet 2 inches wide and 7 feet 1.5 inches high and 18 feet 5 inches long. There are four chambers in the tank. Mixers and pH meters are in the separator. The tank is coated internally with an epoxy coating.

Dissolved Air Flotation Unit (Tank T-24A), Induced Air Flotation Unit (Tank T-24B) and Pressure Vessel Tank (Tank T-24APV)

Tank T-24A is a rectangular tank measuring approximately 5 feet 3inches wide by 7 feet 9 inches high by 33 feet long. Effluent from this tank is discharged to the Pressure Vessel Tank T-22A and then to the Surge Discharge Tank (Tank T-25), recovered oil is discharged to T-27 and sludge is discharged to T-26.

Tank T-24B is a vertical, cylindrical pressure vessel which measures 4 feet in diameter by 6 feet tall and is internally lined with an epoxy coating.

Tank T-24APV is attached by 2 inch plastic piping to Tank T-24A and is a cylindrical pressure vessel measuring 30 inches in diameter by 5 feet tall.

Oily Wastewater Surge Tank (Tanks T-25A and T-25B)

Tank T-25A is a cylindrical steel tank lined with epoxy resin and measures approximately 14 feet in diameter and 7 feet 0 inches high.

Tank T-25B is a cylindrical plastic tank that measures 8 feet in diameter and 5 feet tall.

Oily Waste Scum Surge Tank (Tank T-26) and Recovered Oil Surge Tank (Tank T-27)

Each tank is a cylindrical carbon steel tank lined with epoxy resin and measures 3 feet 2 inches in diameter by 5 feet tall.

LET Recovered Oil Surge Tank (Tank T-36)

Tank T-36 is a cylindrical, horizontal welded steel tank lined with polyethylene. It is 4 feet in diameter by 5 feet 6 inches long.

Oily Waste Sludge Day Tank (Tank T-801)

Tank T-801 is a cylindrical, vertical welded steel tank lined with epoxy primer measuring 7 feet 6 inches in diameter and 7 feet tall.

Oily Waste Scum Storage Tank (Tank T-1092) and Recovered Oil Storage Tanks (Tanks T-1093 and T-1094)

The three tanks are identical. Each tank is cylindrical welded steel tank lined with epoxy primer measuring approximately 25 feet in diameter and 22 feet 8 inches tall.

Filter Presses

Two filter presses are part of the ORP system. Each filter press is elevated on a platform with a set of stairs and a catwalk with railing surrounding the entire unit. The dimensions of the entire structure are 15 feet long by 26 feet wide by 15 feet tall.

Associated pump stations and pipelines

Pump stations and pipelines associated with ORP system are:

- Pier L (Quay Wall) Pump Station 1352 and associated piping (~3,288 feet)
- Pier J Pump Station 1351 and associated piping (~2,362 ft)
- Pier K Pump Station K and associated piping (~1,673 feet)
- Pump Station 1351 Forced Main piping (~2876 feet)
- Pump Station 1352 Forced Main piping (~5,041 feet)
- Interior Compound (Panel 50C) piping (~3,059 feet)
- Interior Compound (Panel 20C) piping (~999 feet)

UNIT 7 - MAXIMUM CAPACITY:

1) Treatment Capacity

The maximum treatment (discharge) capacity for the ORP is: 400 gallons per minute.

The maximum treatment capacity of each filter press is 14.2 cubic yards every three days.

2) Storage Capacity

The maximum storage capacity of each tank and the total storage capacity for ORP are listed below.

ORP TANKS	STORAGE CAPACITY
-----------	------------------

	(GALLONS)
T-4A	465,000
T-23A	1,500
T-23B*	5,000
T-24A	6,000
T-24APV	1,500
T-24B*:	560
T-25A	6,000
T-25B*	1,640
T-26	285
T-27	285
T-36	500
T-801	2,188
T-1092	75,000
T-1093	75,000
T-1094	75,000
ORP Total Storage Capacity	708,258

*The total storage capacity does not include Tanks T-23B, T-24B and T-25B since these tanks are not allowed to operate simultaneously with T-23A, T-24A, T-24APV and T-25A.

UNIT 7 - WASTE SOURCES:

- 1) Oily Waste Load Equalization Tank (Tank T-4A).

Tank T-4A receives: (a) wastewater contaminated with oil or heavy metals from the Pier J, Pier K, the Quay Wall via underground pipeline and three pump stations (1351, 1352 and K); (b) non-hazardous industrial wastewater from the Depot Maintenance Facility via General Industrial Waste pipeline; and (c) oily hazardous waste delivered by trucks, barges, bowsers or containers.

- 2) Oil Water Plate Separators (Tanks T-23A and T-23B).

Tanks T-23A and T-23B receive effluent from Load Equalization Tanks (T-4A and T-4B) via above ground pipeline.

- 3) Dissolved Air Flotation Unit (T-24A), Induced Air Flotation Unit (T-24B)) and Pressure Vessel Tank (Tank T-24APV).

Tanks T-24A and T-24B receive effluent from Tanks T-23A and T-23B via above

ground pipeline. Tank T-24A also receives effluent from Tank T-24APV.

Tank T-24APV receives effluent from Tank T-24A where air is introduced to the effluent, which is then returned to Tank T-24A.

4) Oily Wastewater Surge Tanks (Tanks T-25A and T-25B).

Tanks T-25A and T-25B receive effluents from Tanks T-24A and T-24B via aboveground pipeline.

5) Oily Waste Scum Surge Tank (Tank T-26).

Tank T-26 receives sludge and scum from Tank T-23A, T-23B, T-24A and T-24B via aboveground pipeline.

6) Recovered Oil Surge Tank (Tank T-27).

Tank T-27 receives recovered oil from Tank T-23A, T-23B, T-24A and T-24B via aboveground pipeline.

7) Load Equalization Tank Recovered Oil Surge Tank (Tank T-36).

Tank T-36 receives recovered oil skimmed from T-4A or T-4B via aboveground pipeline.

8) Oily Waste Sludge Day Tank (Tank T-801).

Tank T-801 receives scum and sludge from Tank T-1092 from above ground pipeline.

9) Oily Waste Scum Storage Tank (Tank T-1092).

Tank T-1092 receives sludge and scum from Tank T-26 (via pipeline) and trucks.

10) Recovered Oil Storage Tanks (Tanks T-1093 and T-1094).

Tanks T-1092 and T-1093 receive effluent from Tanks T-27 and T-36 via underground pipeline and recovered oil via truck.

11) Filter Presses

These two filter presses receive sludge and scum from Tanks T-801 and T-1092.

UNIT 7 - WASTE TYPES:

Petroleum wastewater (composed primarily of sea water containing low concentrations of diesel fuel, lubricating oils, and heavy metals), oily and acidic contaminated wastewater, oily and basic contaminated wastewater.

UNIT 7 - RCRA HAZARDOUS WASTE CODES:

D001, D002, D003, D004, D005, D006, D007, D008, D009, D010, D011 and D018

UNIT 7 - CALIFORNIA HAZARDOUS WASTE CODES:

134, 135, 141, 221, 222, 223, 241, 561, 791 and 792

UNIT 7 - UNIT-SPECIFIC SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

1. The Permittee shall notify DTSC in writing three days prior to the operation of the Back-up Treatment Train (T-23B, T-24B and T-25B), the maintenance and repair schedule of the Primary Treatment Train (T-23A, T-24A, T-24APV and T-25A).
2. The Permittee shall not operate both Primary (T-23A, T-24A, T-22A and T-25A) and Back-up Treatment Trains (T-23B, T-24B and T-25B) simultaneously.
3. The Permittee is allowed to use T-4B for the ORP during the maintenance and/or repair of T-4A. The Permittee shall decontaminate T-4B prior to its use in the ORP.
4. The Permittee is not allowed to use the inactive Grit Surge Tank (T-35) in the ORP treatment system unless a permit modification is requested and approved by DTSC.
5. The Permittee shall treat only used oil, used oil that has been mixed with one or more contaminated petroleum products or oily wastes containing characteristic hazardous waste classified as D001, D002, D003, D004, D005, D006, D007, D008, D009, D010, D011 and D018 in the ORP treatment system. The recovered oil stored in Tanks T-1093 and T-1094 shall be managed as hazardous waste unless the laboratory analyses results indicate that the recovered oil no longer exhibits the characteristic property of the treated wastes and is in compliance with purity standards specified in 6.5 Health and Safety Code, section 25250.1.(a)(3)(B). The recovered oil shall then be managed as recycled oil as defined in Health and Safety Code, section 25250.1(a)(3).
6. The Permittee shall conduct the tank integrity assessment required by California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66264.195(e) no later than the schedule listed below.

TANKS	INTEGRITY ASSESSMENT SCHEDULE
T-4A	November 2010 and as specified in the last tank certification thereafter.
T-23A	April 2013 and as specified in the last tank certification thereafter.
T-23B	August 2014 and as specified in the last tank certification thereafter.
T-24A	April 2013 and as specified in the last tank certification thereafter.
T-24APV	January 2014 and as specified in the last tank certification thereafter.
T-24 B	August 2014 and as specified in the last tank certification thereafter
T-25A	April 2013 and as specified in the last tank certification thereafter. The level indication instrument shall be certified annually.
T-25B	August 2014 and as specified in the last tank certification thereafter. The level indication instrument shall be certified annually.
T-26	August 2014 and as specified in the last tank certification thereafter. The level indication instrument shall be certified annually.
T-27	August 2014 and as specified in the last tank certification thereafter. The level indication instrument shall be certified annually.
T-36	August 2014 and as specified in the last tank certification thereafter. The level indication instrument shall be certified annually.
T-801	May 2010 and as specified in the last tank certification thereafter. The level indication instrument shall be certified annually.
T-1092	December 2010 and as specified in the last tank certification thereafter.
T-1093	December 2010 and every three years thereafter or as specified in the last tank certification.
T-1094	December 2010 and every three years thereafter or as specified in the last tank certification.
ORP Ancillary Equipment Assessment Schedule	
Pump Station 1352	July 2010 and every five years thereafter or as specified in the last PE certification.
PS1352 Influent Pipeline	July 2010 and every five years thereafter or as specified in the last PE certification.
PS 1352 Pipeline Forced Main	July 2010 and every five years thereafter or as specified in the last PE certification.
Pump Station 1351	August 2014 and every five years thereafter or as specified in the last PE certification. The level indicator, high level alarm and leak detection system shall be certified annually.

PS 1351 Influent Pipelines	August 2014 and every five years thereafter or as specified in the last PE certification.
PS 1351 Pipeline Forced Main	August 2014 and every five years thereafter or as specified in the last PE certification.
Pump Station K	August 2014 and every five years thereafter or as specified in the last PE certification.
PS K Pipelines	August 2014 and every five years thereafter or as specified in the last PE certification.
Pipelines Inside HWF Complex Panel 50C	September 2014 and as specified in the last professional engineer certification thereafter.
Pipeline Inside HWF Complex Panel 20C	September 2014 and every five years thereafter or as specified in the last PE certification.

7. The Permittee is a used oil recycler and shall comply with requirements specified in Health and Safety Code, division 20, article 13; California Code of Regulations, title 22, chapter 19 and the following total halogen and polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) testing for used oil (California Hazardous Waste Code 221).

7.1 Used Oil - Total Halogen Testing

- (a) The Permittee shall determine, prior to accepting used oil, whether the used oil contains more than 1,000 ppm total halogens by testing each shipment of used oil for total halogens as specified in California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66279.90(a) in accordance with California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66279.10(a)(4).
- (b) (1) When the Permittee has determined that a used oil shipment contains more than 1,000 ppm total halogens, the Permittee:
 - (A) shall reject the load pursuant to Health and Safety Code section 25160.6 and any other applicable requirements; or
 - (B) may seek to demonstrate that the rebuttable presumption under California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66279.10(a), should be rebutted pursuant to California Code of Regulation, title 22, section 66279.10(b).

- (C) If the Permittee seeks to rebut the presumption by demonstrating that the used oil does not in fact contain halogenated hazardous waste pursuant to California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66279.10(b), (b)(1) and (b)(2), the Permittee shall follow the applicable procedures in paragraph V 7.1(b)(3).
- (2) The Permittee may only accept a used oil shipment containing more than 1000 ppm total halogens and manage it as used oil when the rebuttable presumption has been rebutted pursuant to California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66279.10(b), (b)(1) and (b)(2) using the procedures in paragraph V.7.1(b)(3) or based on California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66279.10(b)(3), (b)(4), or (b)(5).
- (3) The Permittee shall use the following options for rebutting the rebuttable presumption pursuant to California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66279.10(b), (b)(1) and (b)(2).
 - (A) Option 1. For used oil received from a single generator and when the generator provides a Waste Profile Sheet. The Permittee may not use this option when the generator is a commercial oil change operation, auto repair shop, or collection center where the used oil may have come from different sources.
 - (i) The Permittee may rebut the rebuttable presumption pursuant to California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66279.10(b), (b)(1) and (b)(2) only through analytical testing in accordance with the test methods specified in California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66279.90(b) or by complying with the procedures in paragraph V.7.1(b)(3)(A)(ii) through (v), which are the only other means of demonstrating that the used oil does not contain halogenated hazardous waste for purposes of California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66279.10(b), (b)(1) and (b)(2) and this Permit;
 - (ii) The Permittee shall obtain from the transporter, at the time of delivery, a copy of the Generator's Waste Profile Worksheet (GWPW) and the analytical results

for the halogen content used to rebut the presumption;

- (iii) The Permittee shall review the documents obtained under paragraph V.7.1(b)(3)(A)(ii) prior to accepting the waste and shall subsequently enter into its operating record that the Permittee reviewed the documents and verify that a) the GWPW is less than 365 days old; b) the GWPW is based on a representative sample of the waste; and c) the data used to rebut the presumption was analyzed by a laboratory certified in accordance with the Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program by using the test methods specified in California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66279.90(b).;
 - (iv) The Permittee shall obtain for its review a written certification from the generator that the generator repeats the waste testing and certification process outlined in paragraph V. 7.1(b)(3)(A)(iii) at least every 365 days;
 - (v) After reviewing the documents obtained under in paragraph V.7.1(b)(3)(A)(ii) and (iv), the Permittee shall place the documents into its operating record. These documents shall demonstrate that the rebuttable presumption can be rebutted pursuant to California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66279.10(b), (b)(1) and (2).
- (B) Option 2. For used oil received from a single generator and when the generator does not provide a Waste Profile Sheet, the Permittee may rebut the presumption only through analytical testing in accordance with the test methods specified in California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66279.90(b) accompanied by a determination that the rebuttable presumption is rebutted pursuant to California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66279.10(b), (b)(1) and (b)(2).
- (C) Option 3. For used oil received from multiple generators and when the transporter provides fingerprint test data for each generator using EPA Test Method 9077.

- (i) The Permittee may only rebut the rebuttable presumption through analytical testing in accordance with the test methods specified in California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66279.90(b) or by demonstrating that the used oil does not contain halogenated hazardous waste by satisfying the requirement in paragraph V.7.1(b)(3)(C)(ii).
 - (ii) The Permittee shall obtain the fingerprint test data referenced in paragraph V.7.1(b)(3)(C) from the transporter; and
 - A) For any generator whose used oil has a concentration that exceeds 1000 ppm total halogens, the Permittee shall receive and have on file proper documentation and follow the procedures in Option 1 above; and
 - B) The finger print test data shall demonstrate that the used oil collected from all the other generators has concentrations at or below 1000 ppm total halogens.
- (D) Option 4. For used oil received from multiple generators and when the transporter cannot provide fingerprint data for each generator using EPA Test Method 9077, but the transporter has collected individual samples from each generator and retained the samples along with the load.
- (i) The Permittee may rebut the rebuttable presumption only through analytical testing in accordance with the test methods specified in California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66279.90(b) or by demonstrating that the used oil does not contain halogenated hazardous waste by satisfying the requirements in A) and B) below.
 - A) The Permittee shall obtain the individual retained samples from the transporter and test the retained samples using EPA Test Method 9077 or other similar methods approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency or DTSC; and
 - B) For any generator whose used oil has a concentration that exceeds 1000 ppm total halogens, the Permittee shall receive and have

proper documentation on file prior to acceptance and follow the procedure in Option 1 above.

- (E) Option 5. For used oil received from multiple generators and when the transporter cannot provide fingerprint data or retained samples as discussed in Options 3 and 4 above, the Permittee may rebut the presumption only through analytical testing in accordance with the test methods specified in California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66279.90(b) to demonstrate that the rebuttable presumption is rebutted pursuant to California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66279.10(b), (b)(1) and (2).
- (c) Used oil shall not be intentionally mixed with other hazardous waste, including household hazardous waste and hazardous waste from a conditionally exempt small quantity generator.

7.2. Used Oil - PCBs Testing

- (a) The Permittee shall collect and retain a representative sample from each shipment. The Permittee shall retain the sample until the PCBs testing specified below is completed and documented. Each retained sample shall identify the specific shipment of used oil it represents.
- (b) All outgoing used oil shall be tested for PCBs to ensure that the used oil load does not contain PCBs at a concentration of 2 ppm or greater. The Permittee shall test the used oil from each storage tank for PCBs in accordance with the procedures specified in the Part B Application, dated January 2009, Part III.C or the Permittee shall comply with the requirements in paragraph V.7.2(b)(2), which provide for the receiving facility to test the used oil for PCBs.
 - (1) If the Permittee is performing the tests for PCBs in used oil, the Permittee shall test the used oil for PCBs using all of the following procedures:
 - (A) The Permittee shall obtain a representative sample of the used oil from the tank to be emptied using the sampling method specified in paragraph V.7.2(b)(1)(B) No additional loads of used oil shall be added to the storage tank once the sample is taken and used oil shall not be unloaded until the PCB test specified below is completed.

- (B) The Permittee shall test the used oil sample for PCBs using EPA test method 8082 or other similar methods approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency or DTSC.
- (C) If the used oil does not contain PCBs at a concentration of 2 ppm or greater, the tank contents may be emptied and released for shipment. The used oil may then be delivered to an authorized used oil transfer or treatment facility.
- (D) If the used oil contains PCBs at a concentration of 2ppm or greater, a second sample shall be obtained and tested. The second sample shall be obtained using sampling equipment that is new or has been cleaned using (i) the permanganate cleanup procedure (EPA Method 3665A); or (ii) an appropriate decontamination procedure that has been approved in writing by DTSC for use at the Facility.
- (E) If the second test result required in paragraph V.7.2(b)(1)(D) of the used oil in the storage tank confirms that the used oil contains PBCs at a concentration of 2 ppm or greater, the retained sample from each tanker truck that was unloaded into the storage tank shall be tested.
- (F) If all the retained samples for shipments unloaded into the storage tank show less than 5 ppm of PCBs, the Permittee may manage the tank contents as used oil.
- (G) If any retained sample is at or above the 5 ppm limit for PCBs, the entire contents of the storage tank shall be shipped to a facility permitted to accept PCBs-contaminated hazardous waste pursuant to all applicable requirements, including those of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA, Public Law [Pub.L] 94-469). The storage tank shall be decontaminated to remove all PCBs residues prior to reuse. Any waste generated as a result of decontamination of the storage tank shall be managed as PCBs-contaminated hazardous waste.
- (H) If any sample shows a PCB concentration of 5 ppm or greater, the Permittee shall provide the written test results to DTSC within seven days of obtaining the test results.

- (1) The result of the PCB testing specified in this section shall be valid only if no additional loads of used oil are added to the storage tank from which the sample is taken.
- (2) If the Permittee elects to have the receiving facility test the used oil for PCBs and the receiving facility agrees to test the used oil for PCBs in accordance with paragraph V.7.2, the Permittee shall provide written instructions to the receiving facility that directs it to test the used oil for PCBs to ensure that the used oil load does not contain PCBs at a concentration of 2 ppm or greater. The instructions shall, at a minimum, direct the receiving facility to do all the following:
 - (A) Take a sample for PCBs testing directly from the Permittee's used oil load and test the Permittee's used oil load separately from any other load.
 - (B) Do not unload the truck or commingle the Permittee's used oil load with any other used oil at the receiving facility until PCBs testing indicates that the Permittee's load does not contain PCBs at a concentration of 2 ppm or greater.
 - (C) Use EPA test method 8082 or other similar methods approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency or DTSC to test the used oil.
 - (D) Write the manifest number on the written test results for the used oil load that was tested.
 - (E) Provide the Permittee with written test results within 24 hours after the test has been performed. The written test results shall clearly show whether or not the used oil load contains PCBs at a concentration of 2 ppm or greater.
 - (F) Reject the load if the test results show that the used oil contains PCBs at a concentration of 2 ppm or greater.
 - (G) Provide a signed certification, under penalty of perjury, for each set of test results, to the Permittee stating that the receiving facility has followed all of the Permittee's written instructions for each used oil load received from the Permittee.

- (c) (1) If the load is rejected under paragraph V.7.2(b)(2)(F), the Permittee shall test, in accordance with paragraph V.2(b)(2)(C), each retained sample from each tanker truck that unloaded into the PCBs-contaminated storage tank that was subsequently emptied and transported to the receiving facility. If all the retained samples show less than 5 ppm of PCBs, the Permittee may manage the storage tank contents as used oil. If the Permittee sends this used oil back to the same receiving facility that previously tested and rejected the load, the Permittee is not required to direct the receiving facility to test the same load again in accordance with the above instructions.
- (2) If any retained sample is at or above the 5 ppm limit for PCBs, the entire load from the PCB-contaminated transport vehicle (i.e., tanker trailer), any waste remaining in any other transport vehicle that transported the PCB-contaminated load, and any remaining waste in the PCBs-contaminated storage tank (including any subsequent loads placed into the storage tank) shall be shipped to a facility permitted to accept PCBs-contaminated hazardous waste pursuant to all applicable requirements, including those of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA, Public Law [Pub. L.] 94-469). Any transport vehicles and the storage tank that held the PCBs-contaminated hazardous waste shall be decontaminated to remove all PCB residues prior to reuse. Any waste generated as a result of decontamination of the transport vehicles and storage tank shall be managed as a PCBs-contaminated waste.
- (d) The Permittee shall immediately notify DTSC of any rejected load by e-mail and in writing and provide the written test results to DTSC within seven days of obtaining the test results. The Permittee shall comply with the requirements of Health and Safety Code section 25160.6 for any rejected load.
- (e) The Permittee shall keep all documentation for PCBs testing for at least three years, including but not limited to; (1) the written instructions to the receiving facility; (2) the written test results provided by the receiving facility that show that the used oil load has been tested for PCBs in accordance with paragraph V.2(b)(2) or test results obtained by the Permittee in accordance with paragraph V.2(b)(1); (3) test results for retained samples that were conducted in accordance with paragraph V.7.2(b)(1)(E) and paragraph V.7.2(c); and (4) the certifications required by paragraph V.7.2(b)(2)(G). The Permittee shall make the documentation available for inspection upon DTSC's request.

UNIT 7 - AIR EMISSION STANDARDS

This Unit is subject to the applicable requirements of California Code of Regulations, title 22, division 4.5, chapter 14, article 28.5.

UNIT 8 – NAME:

IWTP/ORP Loading and Unloading Pad

UNIT 8 – LOCATION:

The unit is located southwest of CST-2 (Unit 2 of this Permit). See Figure 2.

UNIT 8 - ACTIVITY TYPE:

Loading, unloading, and pumping of hazardous waste

UNIT 8 - ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION:

This unit is used only for loading and unloading hazardous waste. The eastern end of the containment area is used to load recovered oil to trucks and offload oily waste. The western end of the area is used to offload industrial waste. Containerized waste is also loaded and unloaded in this unit. This unit is not used for storing hazardous waste.

UNIT 8 - PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

Secondary containment is provided by an epoxy-coated concrete slab and a two to four-inch rollover concrete berm. The area contains a 17 feet by 10 feet by 4 feet concrete sump and a two feet by two feet by three feet deep concrete sump.

The secondary containment area measures approximately 170 feet 2 inches long by 12 feet 10 inches wide. It consists of a concrete foundation with either a curb or a berm around the entire area. The height of the curb or berm varies from 3 inches to 12 inches.

There is a 17 feet by 10 feet by 4 feet deep sump in the northeast corner of the area and a second smaller sump in the southwest portion of the area. The second sump is 23 inches by 23 inches by 2.5 feet deep.

The capacity of the spill containment area is 10,134 gallons. The containment area, sumps, and berms are provided with an epoxy coating system.

UNIT 8 - WASTE SOURCES:

This unit is used for (1) unloading waste from trucks or containers to tanks or container storage units; and (2) loading containerized waste to trucks or waste from tanks to trucks carrying onsite and off-site generated waste.

UNIT 8 - WASTE TYPES:

All waste types listed in Units 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7 of this permit.

UNIT 8 - RCRA HAZARDOUS WASTE CODES:

All waste codes listed in Units 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7 of this Permit.

UNIT 8 - CALIFORNIA HAZARDOUS WASTE CODES:

All waste codes listed in Units 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7 of this Permit.

UNIT 8 - AIR EMISSION STANDARDS

This Unit is not subject to the applicable requirements of California Code of Regulations, title 22, division 4.5, chapter 14, article 28.5.

UNIT 9 – NAME:

ORP Loading and Unloading Pad

UNIT 9 – LOCATION:

The unit is located south of Unit 7. See Figure 2 for its location

UNIT 9 - ACTIVITY TYPE:

Loading, unloading and pumping of hazardous waste.

UNIT 9 - ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION:

This unit is used only for loading and unloading of oily waste to and from Unit 7. This unit is also used for loading and unloading of industrial waste to and from Unit 6. Containerized waste is also loaded and unloaded in this unit. This unit is not used for storing hazardous waste.

UNIT 9 - PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION:

Secondary containment is provided by an epoxy-coated concrete slab and a five to seven inch rollover concrete berm and a two feet by two feet by three feet deep concrete sump.

The secondary containment area is approximately 65 feet long and 40 feet wide. It consists of a concrete foundation with either a curb or berm around the entire area. The height of the curb or berm varies from 5.5 inches to 7.5 inches. The concrete has an impermeable coating. The capacity of the surface containment is 9,623 gallons.

There is a wet well as part of the secondary containment that measures approximately 5 feet in diameter by 13 feet 8 inches deep. The well is constructed of concrete with an impermeable coating. The capacity of the wet well is 2,007 gallons.

The total capacity of the entire containment area is 11,630 gallons.

UNIT 9 - WASTE SOURCES:

This unit is used for (1) unloading waste from trucks or containers to tanks or container storage units; and (2) loading containerized waste to trucks or waste from tanks to trucks carrying onsite and off-site generated waste.

UNIT 9 - WASTE TYPES:

All waste types listed in Units 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7 of this Permit.

UNIT 9 - RCRA HAZARDOUS WASTE CODES:

All waste codes listed in Units 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7 of this Permit.

UNIT 9 - CALIFORNIA HAZARDOUS WASTE CODES:

All waste codes listed in Units 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7 of this Permit.

UNIT 9 - AIR EMISSION STANDARDS

This Unit is not subject to the applicable requirements of California Code of Regulations, title 22, division 4.5, chapter 14, article 28.5.

PART V. SPECIAL CONDITIONS

1. All permitted units shall only store or treat hazardous waste (1) generated by activities associated with federal government, (2) from activities triggered under a federal government contract, and/or (3) from police and enforcement agencies (including but not limited to the Drug Enforcement Agency and Navy Criminal Investigative Services).
2. The Permittee shall provide portable spill containment or properly segregate and store containers holding a hazardous waste that is incompatible with any waste or other materials transferred or stored nearby in other containers in accordance with California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66264.177 (c) and Approved Application, Part IV, Section A.4.i.
3. The Permittee shall conduct sampling activities of off-site hazardous waste within a permitted unit, or loading and unloading areas designated in the permit.
4. Six months prior to the implementation of the Closure Plan, dated November 2008, the Permittee shall submit for DTSC's approval the figures of individual units showing detailed sampling locations and cross sectional views of the units to allow for detailed vertical and horizontal characterization.
5. The maximum combined storage capacity for the permitted units located within Hazardous Waste Facility Complex (Units 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9) shall not exceed a volume of 1,865,933 gallons at anytime. The calculation for maximum combined storage capacity is listed below.

:

UNIT	CAPACITY (GALLONS)	COMMENT
Unit 1	63,800	
Unit 2	130,900	
Unit 3	20,075 (maintenance mode) 10,300 (normal mode)	Maintenance mode was used for calculation
Unit 4:	8,300	
Unit 5	7,900	
Unit 6	923,800	
Unit 7	708,258	
Unit 8	0	Loading/unloading only
Unit 9	0	Loading/unloading only
Total Capacity	1,863,033	

6. In the event that any cracks, gaps or tears are detected in a hazardous waste management unit or a secondary containment system or device, repairs shall

be initiated as soon as possible and completed within 30 days of discovery of the problem. The Permittee shall notify DTSC in writing if the corrective measures are not completed within 30 days of discovery of the problem.

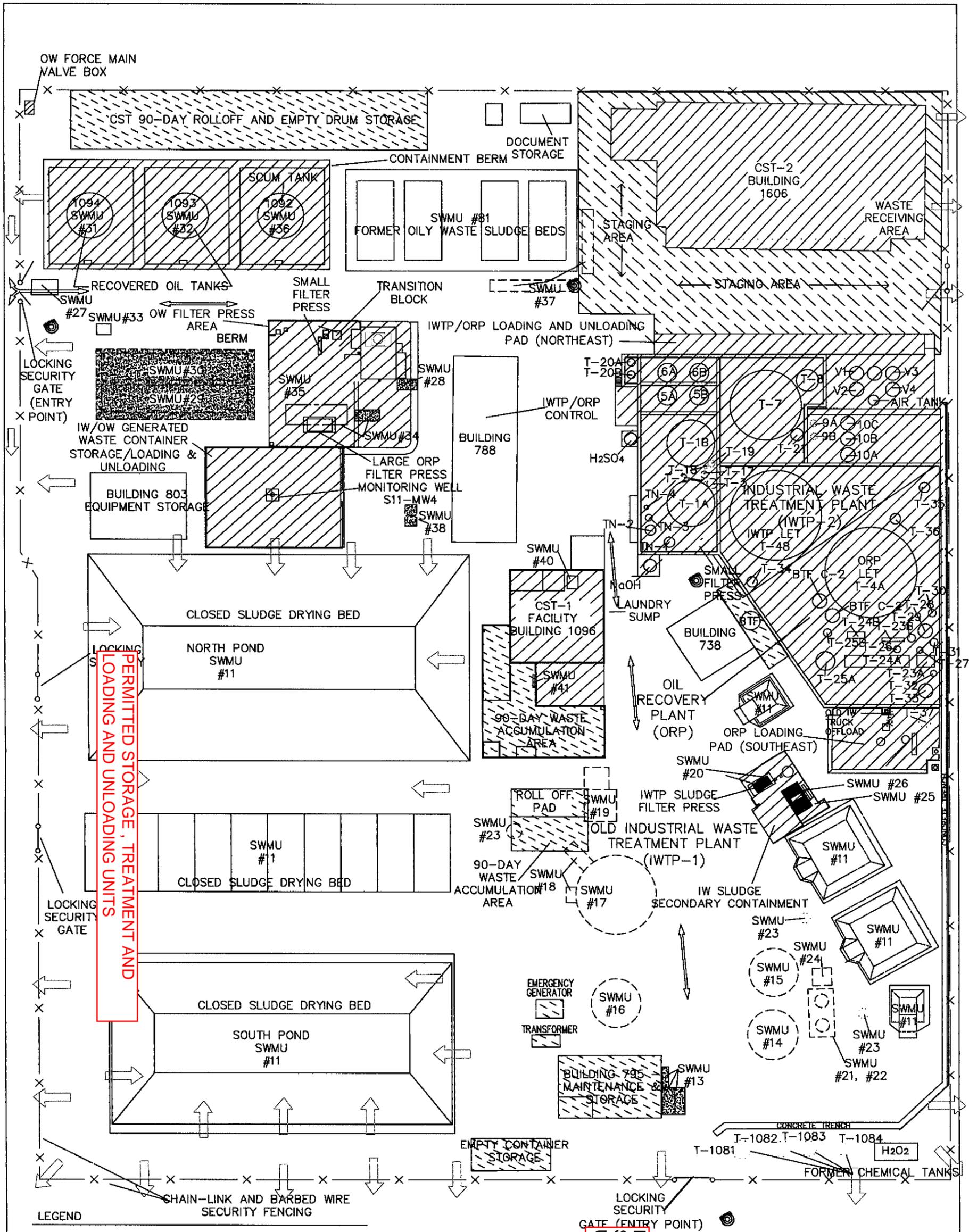
7. The Permittee may store hazardous waste that is restricted from land disposal beyond one year; however, the Permittee bears the burden of proving that such storage is solely for the purpose of accumulating such quantities of hazardous waste necessary to facilitate proper recovery, treatment or disposal pursuant to California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66268.50.

PART VI. CORRECTIVE ACTION

A total of 140 Solid Waste Management Units (SWMUs) have been identified at the Facility. The SWMUs were grouped into 24 Operable Units for investigation and remediation. As of July 2007, Operable Units 3, 6, 7, 13 and 22 have received No Further Action determinations.

Current Conditions Report, a Community Relations Plan and a Site Management Plan (SMP) have been prepared. The SMP is updated annually to establish schedules and deadlines of all corrective action work taken by the Facility. The Facility continues the investigation and remediation of SWMUs and Operable Units.

1. The Permittee shall conduct corrective action at the Facility pursuant to Health and Safety Code sections 25187 and 25200.10. Corrective action shall be carried out under a Federal Facility Site Remediation Agreement (“FFSRA”), signed by DTSC on January 3, 1999.
2. To the extent that work being performed pursuant to Part VI of the Permit must be done on property not owned or controlled by the Permittee, the Permittee shall use its best efforts to obtain access agreements necessary to complete work required by this Part of the Permit from the present owner(s) of such property within 30 days of approval of any workplan for which access is required. “Best efforts” as used in this paragraph shall include, at a minimum, a certified letter from the Permittee to the present owner(s) of such property requesting access agreement(s) to allow the Permittee and DTSC and its authorized representatives access to such property and the payment of reasonable sums of money in consideration of granting access. The Permittee shall provide DTSC with a copy of any access agreement(s). In the event that agreements for the access are not obtained within 30 days of approval of any workplan for which access is required, or of the date that the need for access becomes known to the Permittee, the Permittee shall notify DTSC in writing within fourteen days thereafter regarding both efforts undertaken to obtain access and its failure to obtain such agreements. In the event DTSC obtains access, the Permittee shall undertake approved work on such property. If there is any conflict between this permit condition on access and the access requirements in any agreement entered into between DTSC and the Permittee, this permit condition on access shall govern.
3. Nothing in Part VI of the Permit shall be construed to limit or otherwise affect the Permittee’s liability and obligation to perform corrective action including corrective action beyond the facility boundary, notwithstanding the lack of access. DTSC may determine that additional on-site measures must be taken to address releases beyond the Facility boundary if access to off-site areas cannot be obtained.



LEGEND

○ FORMER TREATMENT, STORAGE, & DISPOSAL FACILITIES (TSDF) DESIGNATED AS SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT UNITS (SWMUs). DASHED LINE INDICATES STRUCTURES CLOSED BY REMOVAL.

■ FORMER TSDFs DESIGNATED AS SWMUs, INDICATES STRUCTURES CLOSED IN PLACE (CONCRETE FILLED)

□ FORMER TSDF DESIGNATED AS SWMUs, INDICATES STRUCTURES LEFT IN PLACE AND PERMANENTLY INACTIVE.

▨ PRESENT AND ACTIVE TREATMENT AND STORAGE FACILITIES (PERMITTED PART B FACILITIES). RED INDICATES CST FACILITY, BLUE INDICATES IW/OW FACILITY

▨ ACTIVE HWF SUPPORT AREAS (NOT SUBJECT TO PART B PERMIT). MAY INCLUDE SOME SWMUs CONVERTED TO ACTIVE USE.

● FIRE HYDRANT
 ↗ STORM WATER RUN
 ↔ MAIN VEHICLE ROUTE
 ↕ HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITY.

— COMPLEX BOUNDARY

FORMER AND CURRENT TREATMENT, STORAGE, AND DISPOSAL FACILITIES

NORTH ISLAND NAVAL AIR STATION HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITY SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

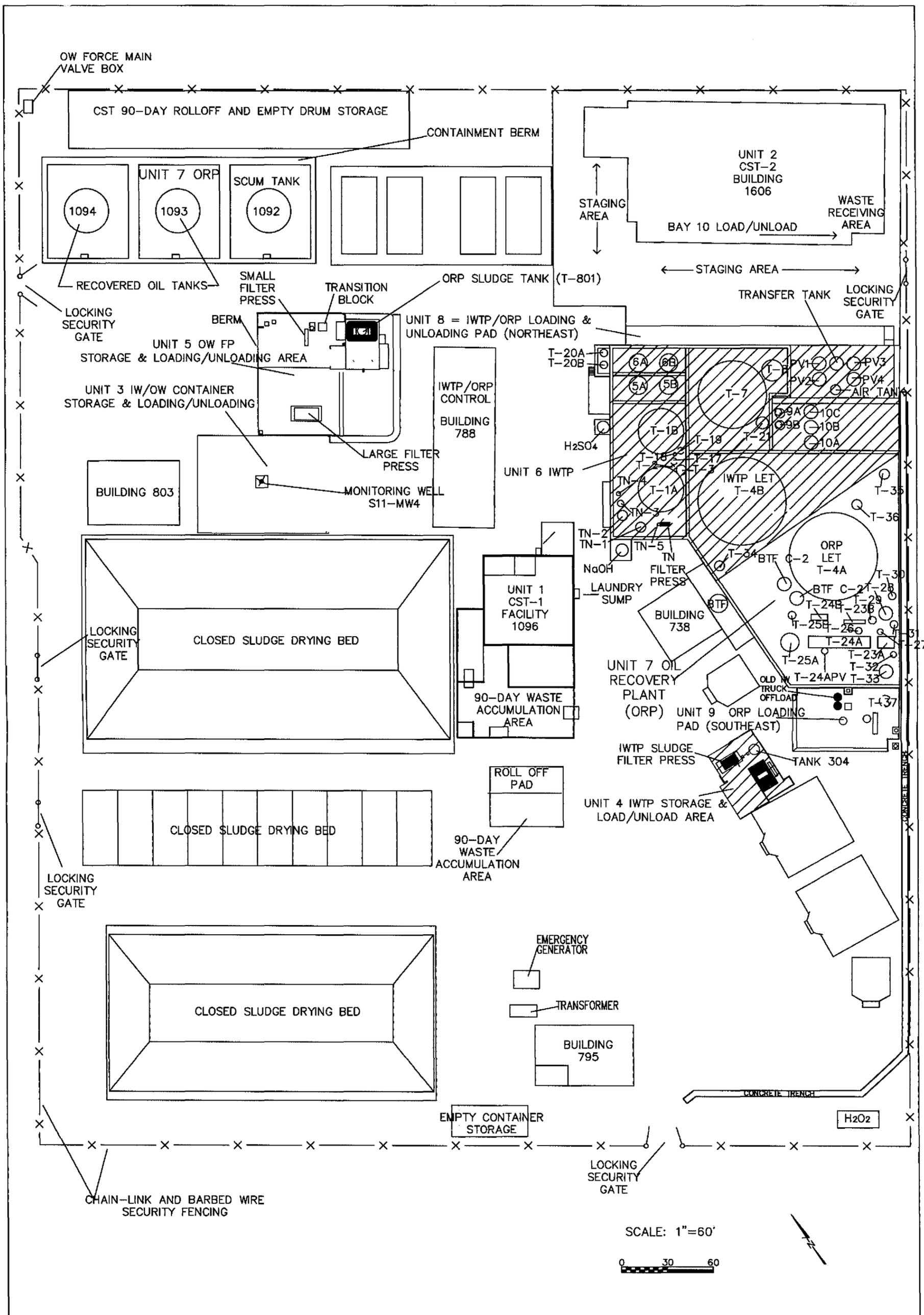
CA7170090016

COMMANDER
 NAVY REGION SOUTHWEST
 SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92147

FIGURE II-3a

0 30 60 FEET

SCALE: 1"=60'

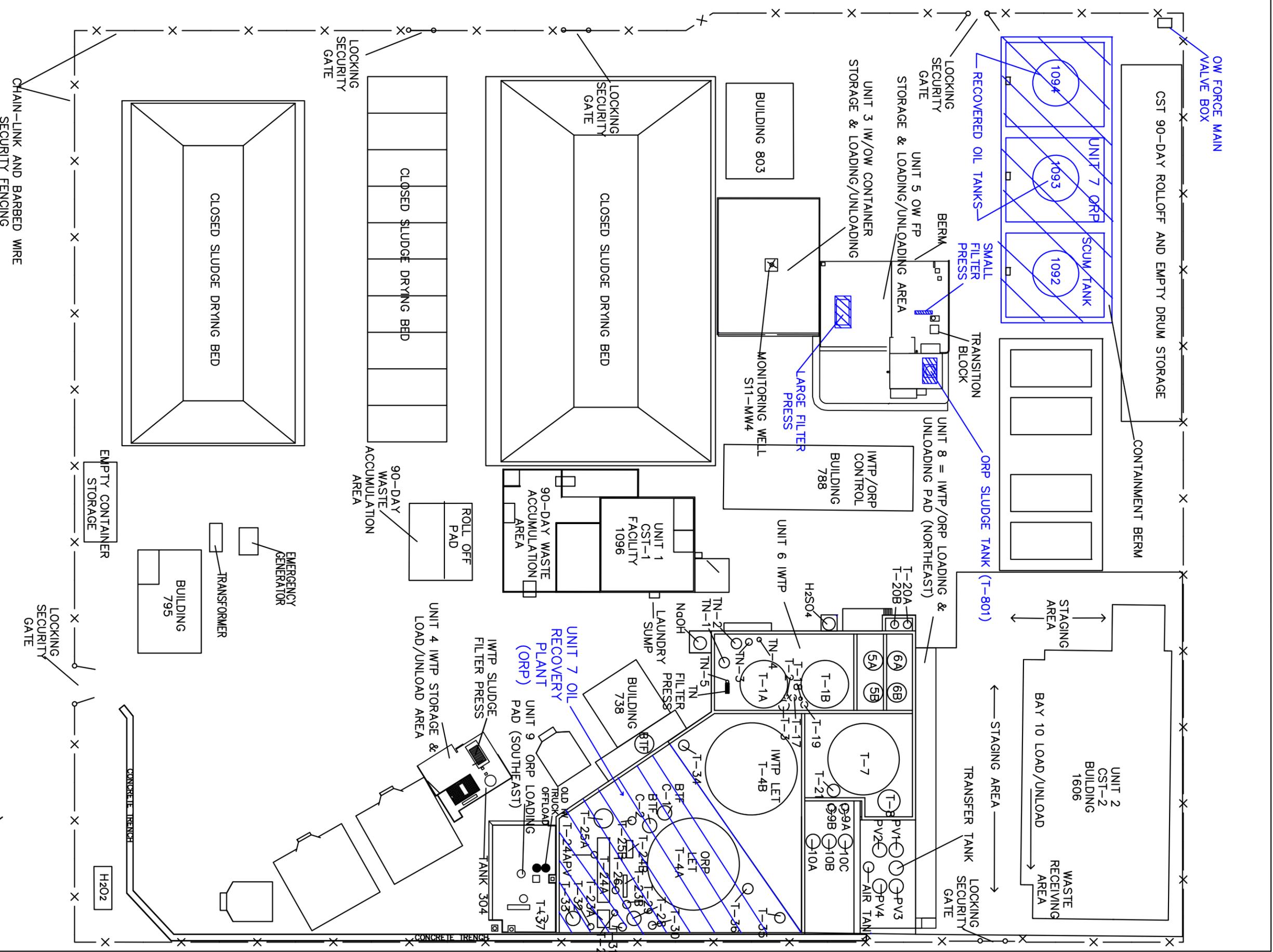


NOTE:
 FACILITIES INCLUDED IN THIS PERMIT APPLICATION ARE DEPICTED WITH SOLID LINES. FACILITIES SHOWN WITH DOTTED LINES ARE FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

LEGEND:
 IWTW FACILITIES

FACILITY LAYOUT IWTW	
NORTH ISLAND NAVAL AIR STATION HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITY SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	
COMMANDER NAVY REGION SOUTHWEST SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92147	FIGURE 2

FIGURE 4 - OIL RECOVERY PLANT



NOTE:
 FACILITIES INCLUDED IN THIS PERMIT APPLICATION ARE DEPICTED WITH SOLID LINES. FACILITIES SHOWN WITH DOTTED LINES ARE FOR REFERENCE ONLY.

LEGEND:
 ORP FACILITIES

SCALE: 1"=60'




FACILITY LAYOUT ORP	
NORTH ISLAND NAVAL AIR STATION HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITY SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA	
COMMANDER NAVY REGION SOUTHWEST SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92147	FIGURE 3

