



FACT SHEET 2
AUGUST 2000

Sierra Army Depot



DRAFT HAZARDOUS WASTE MUNITIONS/EXPLOSIVES TREATMENT AND STORAGE PERMIT AND DRAFT EIR

**California
Environmental
Protection Agency**

**DEPARTMENT OF TOXIC
SUBSTANCES CONTROL**

***It is DTSC's mission
to protect public
health and the
environment from
harmful exposure
to hazardous
substances.***



INTRODUCTION

The California Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) invites public comment on the Draft Hazardous Waste Munitions/Explosives Treatment and Storage Permit (Permit) and the Draft Environmental Impact Report (dEIR) for Sierra Army Depot (SIAD). The Permit will allow the U.S. Army at SIAD to receive munitions and explosives classified as hazardous waste from off-site facilities, to store hazardous waste munitions/explosives in existing storage locations, and to treat hazardous waste munitions/explosives by either incineration, open burning (OB), or open detonation (OD). This fact sheet summarizes the documents available for review and describes how you can participate in the DTSC decision-making process.

PUBLIC HEARINGS AND MEETINGS

DTSC invites you to attend the public meetings and public hearings on the draft Hazardous Waste Treatment and Storage Permit and dEIR proposed for Sierra Army Depot. The public meetings and public hearings are scheduled for the following dates and times:

- **Susanville**
September 12, 2000
3:00 – 6:00 p.m. public meeting
7:00 – 10:00 p.m. public hearing
Lassen County Fair
Jensen Hall
195 Russell Avenue
Susanville, CA 96130
- **Pyramid Lake Paiute Reservation**
September 13, 2000
9:00 – 10:30 a.m. public meeting
10:45 – 12:00 noon public hearing
Tribal Chambers
208 Capitol Hill
Nixon, NV 89424
- **Herlong**
September 13, 2000
3:00 – 6:00 p.m. public meeting
7:00 – 10:00 p.m. public hearing
Sierra Army Depot
Building 170 (Former Chapel)
DS Hall
Herlong, CA 96113
- **Reno**
September 14, 2000
3:00 – 6:00 p.m. public meeting
7:00 – 10:00 p.m. public hearing
District Health Department
1001 East 9th Street, Building B
North and South Auditoriums
Reno, NV 89512

DTSC encourages the public to review and comment on the dEIR and draft Permit. Written comments may be submitted to **Mr. Robert Crandall**, Section Chief, Land Disposal Branch, 10151 Croydon Way, Suite 3, Sacramento, CA 95827. All comments must be received by the close of the public comment period on **October 11, 2000**.

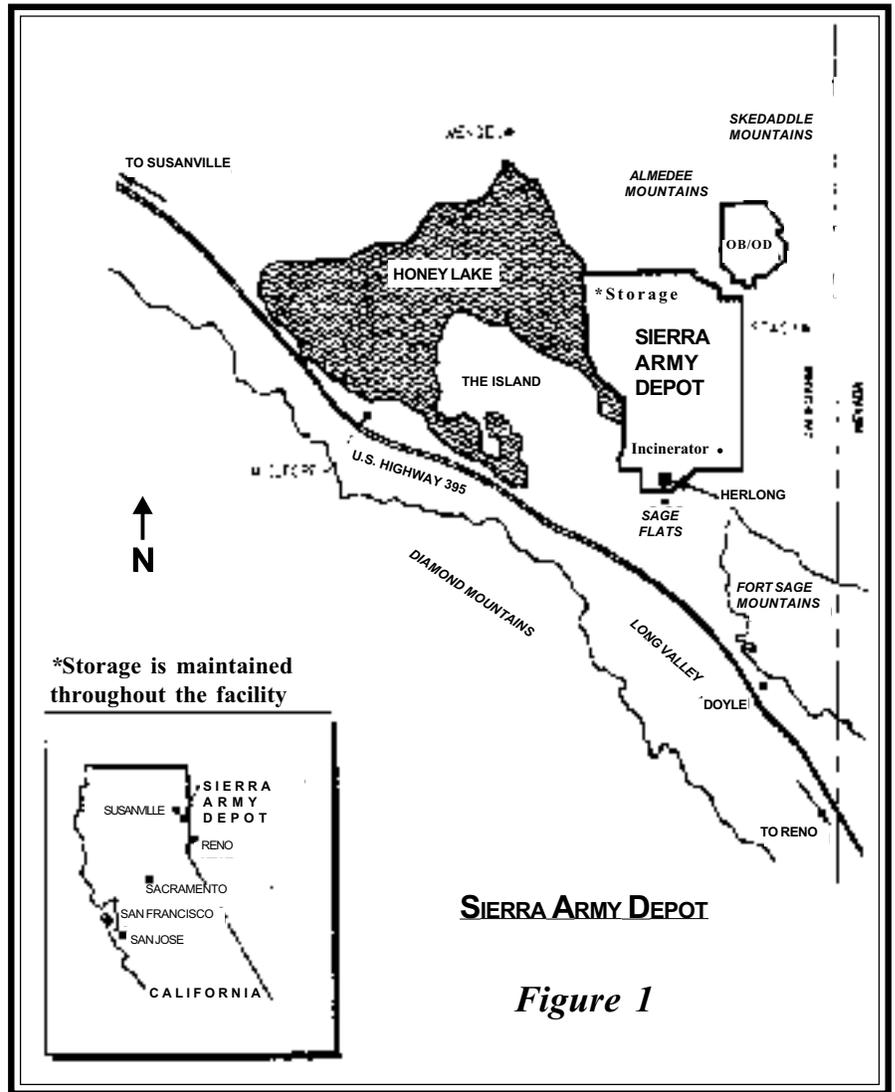
We encourage your attendance at these public meetings and hearings. For further information, please contact **Ms. Diane Fowler**, DTSC Public Participation Specialist, (916) 322-9422 or **Ms. Ann Stacy**, DTSC Project Manager, (916) 327-7732.

FACILITY DESCRIPTION

SIAD is located in Herlong, California, 45 miles southeast of Susanville, California and 55 miles northwest of Reno, Nevada, along U.S. Highway 395 (see Figure 1). The Sierra Army Depot comprises over 96,000 acres which are divided into three areas: the Main Depot; OB/OD area; and Honey Lake.

PERMIT HISTORY

SIAD operates as a military maintenance and storage facility of munitions and explosives classified as both product and hazardous waste. SIAD also disassembles, incinerates, open burns and open detonates hazardous waste munitions and explosives. The incinerator at SIAD is currently used to treat waste munitions, 50 caliber or less, that are not regulated by DTSC. SIAD has a permit to operate the incinerator issued by the Lassen County Air Pollution Control District.



The OB/OD facility at SIAD has operated as a hazardous waste treatment facility since November 1980 under interim status granted by DTSC. Interim status hazardous waste facilities are those that were in existence before 1980 wherein the operator was required to file a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) permit application. RCRA is a federal law implemented by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) governing facilities that treat, store, or dispose of hazardous wastes.

The California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal/EPA) is responsible for oversight of state environmental permit issues. Within Cal/EPA, the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) has been authorized by U.S. EPA to implement the RCRA program. DTSC also issues permits for

California's designated hazardous wastes. SIAD is required to obtain a permit for the OB/OD in accordance with Chapter 11, Division 4.5, Title 22, California Code of Regulations (22 CCR), Part 66264 requirements.

Under these requirements, SIAD had to complete a health risk assessment. Guidelines developed by the Office of Health Hazard Assessment (OEHHA), also part of Cal/EPA, and DTSC's Human and Ecological Risk Division (HERD) were followed. The risk assessment evaluates the reasonable maximum exposure (RME) over a 30-year period. DTSC also required an ecological risk assessment which evaluated potential impacts to water, soil, plants, and wildlife.

Before a project that may pose potentially significant impacts can be implemented, the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requires the preparation of an Environmental Impact Report (EIR). An EIR is an objective, full-disclosure document which informs decision makers and the general public about the potential impacts of a project on human health and the environment, provides mitigation measures to reduce or eliminate significant adverse impacts, and identifies and evaluates reasonable alternatives to the proposed project. The findings of the EIR process are summarized on page 5.

The draft Permit and dEIR were presented for public comment on October 29, 1999. In response to comments received on the draft documents, DTSC has conducted a noise and vibration study. The dEIR has been revised to incorporate the results. No changes have been made to the October 29, 1999 draft Permit or to any other parts of the dEIR. The comment period for these draft documents will end on October 11, 2000.

SCOPE OF DRAFT PERMIT

Treatment Units

If approved, the final Permit will authorize hazardous waste to be thermally treated. The items to be treated contain propellants, explosives, and/or pyrotechnics (PEPs) and associated metal casings, binders, and dyes. All batteries, wires, electronics and switches are removed prior to treatment. These items are considered hazardous waste when they can no longer be used for their intended purpose, typically because they are beyond the service life and may be unstable. The treatment is by the following methods:

- Incineration - detonation of small munitions and munition components in a rotary kiln. **The only wastes allowed in the incinerator are small arms ammunition, grenades, mines, fuzes, primers, igniters, cartridge and propellant activated devices, and detonators.** The incinerator is equipped with an air pollution control system. Leftover metal casings are recycled. The incinerator is operated from a control panel which regulates and monitors operating conditions.

- Open Detonation in Pits - detonation of explosives and munitions items in any of 14 pits dug into the hillsides, with a maximum of two treatment events per pit per day. Typical wastes are bombs, projectiles and warheads. Detonations characteristically have a fireball temperature ranging from 3000° to 9000°F.
- Open Burning in Pits - burning of missiles, high explosive rockets, and large rocket motors in the open detonation pits. The items are secured and ignited, burning for 10 to 20 minutes.
- Open Burning in Pans - burning of bulk solid propellant, propellant charges and propellant munitions in metal containment pans. The material is placed in cloth bags and is typically burned in 2 minutes or less.

The requested annual treatment capacity is 53,287 gross tons (21,208 tons NEW). NEW is the net explosive weight of propellants, explosives, and pyrotechnics that are present in the munitions item. Gross weight is the total of the NEW and inert materials (casings, components, etc.) contained in a munitions/explosives item.

Storage Units

If approved, the final Permit will authorize hazardous waste munitions/explosives to be handled and stored. The storage sites are designed to meet Department of the Army safety-based requirements and are currently in use. Storage and handling sites are as follows:

- Magazine Staging Area - used for the handling and transferring of munitions/explosives between truck/rail and storage units.
- 803 Igloos - 799 of the igloos are constructed of earth-covered, reinforced concrete. Four additional igloos are earth-covered, steel-arch construction.
- 664 Y Sites - open storage sites, with earthen berms on three sides.

- 12 Standard Magazines - constructed of concrete foundation walls and piers, hollow-tile walls, steel frames and concrete floors.
- 32 J-, K-, and N-Sites - open storage sites in the Magazine area, without berms.
- Residue Ash - ash collected from the above thermal treatment methods. The ash would be containerized and stored for a period no longer than one year.

Total capacity for storage of hazardous waste munitions and explosives at SIAD is 1.507 million gross tons (376,760 tons NEW).

HUMAN HEALTH AND ECOLOGICAL RISK ASSESSMENT

A risk assessment is a process that is used to evaluate the extent of environmental problems based on their effects on human health and the environment. Health Risk Assessments establish theoretical health risks. During a risk assessment, health threats in and around a facility are investigated, including an investigation of possible pathways of contaminant movement. Possible pathways of contaminant movement include air, ground water, and soil.

Three different types of human health effects are included in a Human Health Risk Assessment:

- **Lifetime cancer risk** is the probability that a person will contract some form of cancer as a consequence of exposure to a cancer-causing chemical. Usually, many years of exposure are necessary for this to occur. DTSC has set a risk management limit for cancer risk of not more than 10 in a million.
- **Chronic hazard** represents the harm a chemical can cause other than cancer. At low exposure levels over long periods of time, “chronic” hazards such as liver or kidney damage can occur. The hazard index must not be greater than one.
- **Acute hazard** also represents the harm a chemical can cause other than cancer. For

some chemicals at high levels only a few exposures are needed to cause a reaction. These short-term “acute” exposures can result in harmful effects such as irritation, sickness, birth defects, and even death. The hazard index must not be greater than one.

An ecological risk assessment is a process conducted to determine the extent and variation of toxic effects to the ecological system (plants, animals, and their habitats) specifically due to the presence of hazardous and toxic chemicals at a hazardous waste facility.

Results at SIAD

The results of the Human Health Risk Assessment showed that approval of the project as requested would not exceed the cancer risk management level but would exceed the noncancer hazard for both chronic and acute effects. Following are the findings of the Human Health Risk Assessment:

Summary of Cancer Risks and Hazards

<u>Point of Maximum Exposure</u>	<u>Cancer Risk*</u>	<u>Chronic Hazard*</u>	<u>Acute Hazard**</u>
California	4 in a million	1.3	5.6
Nevada	1 in a million	1.1	1.8

*Based on actual human exposure for 30 years
 **Based on one-time exposure (for example a hunter or hiker just beyond the OB/OD facility)

Ongoing Health Surveys

The California Department of Health Services (DHS) Cancer Surveillance Section examines confidential medical records from persons receiving health care in California to determine whether any significant increases are noted in a geographical area. They have conducted such a survey for census tracts in the vicinity of the Sierra Army Depot. Recently, the State of Nevada has submitted to the DHS confidential medical records of California residents who receive health care in Nevada so that they may be processed and added to the survey. Persons interested in the progress of this effort should contact William Wright, Chief of the Can-

**TABLE 1
SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES**

IMPACT	LEVEL OF IMPACT	MITIGATION MEASURE	RESIDUAL IMPACT
HUMAN HEALTH			
Open Burning, Open Detonation, and Incineration emissions impacts on human health	Significant impacts were found. Mitigation measures are required. At capacity, total emissions would exceed DTSC thresholds for human long-term risk and short and long-term hazard	Reduced Capacity Alternative Daily tracking of risk and hazard via a data base system/waste minimization	Less than significant
Noise and vibration impacts from open detonation	Significant impacts were found for annoyance. Mitigation measures are required. Under worst-case meteorological conditions blast noise sound levels exceed DTSC thresholds.	The SIPS model will be used to predict sound levels at receptor locations and open detonation prohibited if DTSC thresholds exceeded.	Potential significant impact.
Hazardous waste storage impacts on human health	No significant impacts were found	No mitigation measure required	Less than significant
Cumulative impacts of concurrent operations of other SIAD facilities	No significant impacts were found	No mitigation measure required	Less than significant
Cumulative impacts of remediation projects	No significant impacts were found	No mitigation measure required	Less than significant
PLANT RESOURCES			
Open Burning, Open Detonation, and Incineration emissions impacts on plants	Significant impacts were found. Mitigation measures are required. At capacity, total emissions would exceed DTSC thresholds for hazards to plants	Reduced Capacity Alternative Monitor surface soil metals concentrations to determine if buildups of metals in soil are occurring	Potential significant impact
Hazardous waste storage impacts on plant resources	No significant impacts were found	No mitigation measure required	Less than significant
Cumulative impacts of concurrent operations of other SIAD facilities	No significant impacts were found	No mitigation measure required	Less than significant
Cumulative impacts of remediation projects	No significant impacts were found	No mitigation measure required	Less than significant
ANIMAL RESOURCES			
Open Burning, Open Detonation, and Incineration emissions impacts on animal resources	Significant impacts were found. Mitigation measures are required. At capacity, total emissions would exceed DTSC thresholds for hazards to animals	Reduced Capacity Alternative Monitor surface soil metals concentrations to determine if buildups of metals in soil are occurring	Potential significant impact
Cumulative impacts of concurrent operations of other SIAD facilities	No significant impacts were found	No mitigation measure required	Less than significant
Cumulative impacts of remediation projects	No significant impacts were found	No mitigation measure required	Less than significant
Hazardous waste storage impacts on animal resources	No significant impacts were found	No mitigation measure required	Less than significant
Cumulative impacts when considering background soil concentrations of metals	Significant impacts were found. Mitigation measures are required. Cumulative impacts would exceed DTSC thresholds for hazards to animals	Reduced Capacity Alternative Monitor surface soil metals concentrations to determine if buildups of metals in soil are occurring.	Potential significant impact
AQUATIC RESOURCES			
OB/OD and incineration emissions impacts on aquatic resources in permanent surface water	Significant impacts were found. Mitigation measures are required. At capacity total OB/OD emissions would result in water quality standards for protection of aquatic life being exceeded for aluminum and copper	Reduced Capacity Alternative Monitor aluminum and copper emissions and limit to levels which would not result in water quality criteria being exceeded	Less than significant
Cumulative impacts of concurrent operations of other SIAD facilities	No significant impacts were found	No mitigation measure required	Less than significant
Cumulative impacts of remediation projects	No significant impacts were found	No mitigation measure required	Less than significant
OB/OD impacts on ephemeral streams	Significant impacts were found. Mitigation measures are required. Metals emitted from OB/OD treatments could potentially impact surface water in ephemeral streams	Monitor sediment and water column metals concentrations in ephemeral streams draining the OB/OD areas and determine if limits on OB/OD operations are required	Potential significant impact
SURFACE WATER QUALITY			
OB/OD, and Incineration emissions impacts on surface water quality	No significant impacts were found	No mitigation measure required	Less than significant
Cumulative impacts of concurrent operations of other SIAD facilities	No significant impacts were found	No mitigation measure required	Less than significant
Cumulative impacts of remediation projects	No significant impacts were found	No mitigation measure required	Less than significant

**TABLE 1
SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES**

GROUNDWATER QUALITY			
OB/OD, and Incineration emissions impacts on groundwater	Significant impacts were found. Mitigation measures are required. OD operations may result in impacts on groundwater	The potential impact of OD treatment operations on groundwater will be evaluated by conducting a site-specific study. This study will evaluate existing information on the geological and hydrogeological characteristics of the OD area, identify data gaps, and provide for environmental monitoring, including the installation of monitoring wells, if required	Potential significant impact
Cumulative impacts of concurrent operations of other SIAD facilities	No significant impacts were found	No mitigation measure required	Less than significant
Cumulative impacts of remediation projects	No significant impacts were found	No mitigation measure required	Less than significant
AMBIENT AIR QUALITY			
OB/OD, and Incineration emissions impacts on ambient air quality	Ambient air quality criteria for total suspended particulate and sulfur dioxide were exceeded	The maximum quantity of sulfur allowed to be treated by OB in pans is limited to 44.5 pounds The quantity of particulate emitted from rocket motors treated by OB in pits is limited based on the meteorological conditions occurring at treatment to level preventing exceedences of California 24-hour particulate standards	Less than significant Less than significant
Cumulative impacts of concurrent operations of other SIAD facilities	No significant impacts were found	No mitigation measure required	Less than significant
Cumulative impacts of remediation projects	No significant impacts were found	No mitigation measure required	Less than significant
EARTH RESOURCES			
OB/OD and Incineration treatment operation impacts on the use of earth resources and potential seismic impacts	No significant impacts were found	No mitigation measure required	Less than significant
Storage facility impacts on use of earth resources	No significant impacts were found	No mitigation measure required	Less than significant
TRANSPORTATION			
Impacts on existing transportation infrastructure and transportation frequencies	No significant impacts were found	No mitigation measure required	Less than significant
Transportation emergencies	No significant impacts were found. The probability of a transportation was considered low	No mitigation measure required	Less than significant
CULTURAL RESOURCES			
Impacts on archaeological cultural resources resulting from ground disturbances	No significant impacts were found	No mitigation measure required	Less than significant
Impacts on Pyramid Lake	No additional significant impacts were found once the mitigation measure identified under aquatic resources is applied	No mitigation measure required	Less than significant
CUMULATIVE IMPACTS			
Incineration of non-hazardous munitions	Significant impacts could occur. Mitigation measures are required. Combined impacts of emissions from Proposed Project and incineration of non-hazardous munitions could result in exceedence of risk/hazard thresholds for human health	Inclusion of emissions from incineration of non-hazardous munitions in risk/hazard calculation tracking system	Less than significant
Emergency treatments of munitions/explosives by OB/OD	Significant impacts could occur. Mitigation measures are required. Combined impacts of emissions from Proposed Project and emergency OB/OD treatments could result in exceedence of risk/hazard thresholds for human health	Inclusion of emissions from emergency OB/OD treatments in risk/hazard calculation tracking system	Less than significant
Emissions of criteria pollutants from non-SIAD sources in Lassen County	No significant impacts were found	No mitigation measure required	Less than significant
RISK OF UPSET			
Environmental and human health impacts resulting from accidents	No significant impacts were found	No mitigation measure required	Less than significant

cer Surveillance Section, Department of Health Services, at (916) 327-4663.

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) is an agency of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. ATSDR is directed by congressional mandate to perform specific functions concerning the effect on public health of hazardous substances in the environment. Recently at the request of an elected official, ATSDR visited the Depot and met with both the California DHS as well as the Nevada Bureau of Epidemiology and Disease Intervention.

ATSDR is not preparing to embark upon a cancer study, but will be working with and supporting the DHS re-evaluation of its previous work when the information supplied by Nevada is processed and the incidence of cancer is analyzed. Questions regarding the activities of ATSDR should be directed to the following person:

Dan C. Strausbaugh, MPH
ATSDR Regional Representative/R9
75 Hawthorne St. Suite 100, MS:HHS-1
San Francisco, California 94105

DRAFT EIR PROCESS

CEQA requires that before certain projects can be considered, an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) must be prepared. On November 21, 1994 and June 20, 1995, DTSC issued two Notices of Preparation (NOP). The NOPs were distributed to the general public and to federal, state and local agencies to obtain input on the scope of the dEIR. The dEIR covered human health impacts; earth, cultural, plant, animal, and aquatic resources; surface water and groundwater quality; ambient air quality, transportation, cumulative impacts, and risk of upset. In response to public concerns, DTSC has added noise and vibration studies to the dEIR.

No impacts were identified for earth and cultural resources, transportation, cumulative impacts, and risk of upset. Table 1 (enclosed) from the dEIR summarizes the resources which could potentially be impacted from this project.

Human Health

Based on the permit application and the Human Health Risk Assessment, the project exceeds the risk management criteria used by DTSC for human health impacts. Impacts would occur as a result of future emissions.

Plant Resources

The environmental evaluation predicted that potentially significant impacts to plant resources could occur as a result of emissions of contaminants of concern (lead, copper, and aluminum) for OB/OD treatment. Impacts would occur as a result of future metal emissions.

Animal Resources

Significant impacts to animals were found. These impacts could occur as a future build-up from metals on surface soils from future OB/OD operations. Levels of significance were exceeded for the Golden Mantled Ground Squirrel, the Kit Fox and the Red-Tailed Hawk.

Aquatic Resources

Pyramid Lake

It was predicted that water quality standards would be exceeded for aluminum and copper in Pyramid Lake indicating the potential for significant impact. Impacts would occur as a result of future metal emissions. Aluminum and copper emissions will be limited to levels that will not result in exceeding their toxic concentrations in Pyramid Lake.

Seasonal Creeks and Streams

Significant impacts were identified for seasonal creeks and streams. No mitigation measures are proposed and, therefore, significant unavoidable impacts may occur.

Groundwater

Based on available data, impacts to groundwater were inconclusive. Impacts may be less than

significant because of the depth of groundwater and the lack of evidence of movement of metals in the soil to groundwater.

Air Quality

Under worst-case meteorological conditions and depending on the types of waste treated, impacts from sulfur dioxide and the 24-hour particulate standards were predicted to exceed the state and federal air quality standards. Permit conditions will restrict emissions from exceeding these standards.

Cultural Resources

Cultural resources were evaluated and defined as any resource that are subject to various federal and state statutes. No significant impacts on cultural resources were found. The impacts on Pyramid Lake water quality and Needle Rocks were evaluated. No significant impacts were found. Potentially significant impacts on aquatic resources, including the Cui-ui, were found but mitigated to non-significance.

Noise Impacts

A study of noise and vibration caused by detonation of munitions/explosives was conducted at SIAD. This study examined whether noise and vibration had a direct impact on people living in the surrounding valley and adjacent mountains on the south and east sides of Honey Lake. This study used a computer model called the Sound Intensity Prediction System (SIPS). No adverse health impacts were found. It was determined that noise may be loud enough to be a nuisance.

EVALUATION OF ALTERNATIVES

Under CEQA, an EIR must identify and analyze reasonable alternatives to the proposed project. The dEIR for SIAD provides an in-depth analysis of the preferred proposed alternative as well as an analysis of three additional project alternatives. The four project alternatives are referred to as (1) No Project Alternative, (2) On-Site Project Alternative, (3) Off-Site Project Alternative, and (4) Environmentally Superior Project Alternative. The four alternatives for the proposed project are summarized below.

The **No Project Alternative** would involve denial of the permit application by DTSC. SIAD would no longer store or treat hazardous waste munitions/explosives. SIAD could continue to store product munitions/explosives and to incinerate non-hazardous waste munitions.

The **On-Site Project Alternative** uses existing product storage facilities for storage of munitions/explosives either received or generated on-site as hazardous waste. Thermal treatment of hazardous waste munitions/explosives would occur in existing facilities and be limited to amounts that would not cause significant impacts to human health.

The **Off-Site Project Alternative** requires a potential off-site location with a minimum of 53 square miles available to handle the capacity requested in the permit application.

The **Environmentally Superior Project Alternative** must be either the proposed project, one of the project alternatives, or a combination.

PERMIT CONDITIONS

The permit contains a number of conditions to protect public health and the environment. A summary of public health and safety requirements SIAD must meet is summarized below.

- **Safe Storage of Hazardous Waste** - Hazardous waste munitions and explosives must be stored only with compatible materials. The storage configurations must meet safety-based requirements and are inspected regularly. All lots of hazardous waste must be labeled and tracked.
- **Incinerator Operating Conditions** - The incinerator must operate only within specified operating parameters.
- **Meteorological Limits on OB/OD** - The permit contains restrictions on meteorological conditions under which OB/OD may be conducted.

- **Training** - Personnel must have adequate hazardous waste management and safety training. Records of this training must be maintained.
- **Risk and Hazard Limits** - Limits are established for human risk and hazards resulting from treatment emissions. SIAD must track these risks and hazards in a database. SIAD must also comply with all other regulatory standards, including the federal and the state Clean Air Act. Treatment events must be planned so that these limits are not exceeded. The standards and procedures used to maintain this database are described in the Emission Database Tracking System Manual. This manual is available for review in the information repositories.

FUTURE ACTIVITIES

At the conclusion of the dEIR and draft Permit public comment period, DTSC will evaluate all comments received and consider the following permit determination options including but not limited to:

- approval of the permit application as submitted by the Army,
- approval with permit conditions that promote pursuing waste minimization and the use of alternative treatment methods,
- approval only of Sierra Army Depot's request to incinerate and store waste munitions, and
- permit denial.

If significant changes to the proposed draft Permit or dEIR are required, DTSC will recirculate these documents for further public comments prior to making a final permit decision.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

DTSC strongly encourages the public and involved agencies to review and submit comments on the Draft Hazardous Waste Treatment and Storage

Permit and the Draft Environmental Impact Report. The formal public comment period began on October 29, 1999. The final 60 days of the public comment period began on August 12, 2000 and will end on October 11, 2000. Until October 11, 2000 you may send written comments to:

**Robert Crandall, Section Chief
Department of Toxic Substances Control
Land Disposal Branch
10151 Croydon Way, Suite 3
Sacramento, CA 95827**

Written responses to all comments received are distributed to those who made comments. A letter announcing DTSC's decision will be mailed to all individuals on the project's mailing list. If you did not receive this fact sheet in the mail and would like to be placed on the mailing list, please fill out and return the mailing list coupon located on the back page.

In addition to the public comment period, DTSC will hold four informal public meetings to answer questions about the draft Permit and dEIR and to give the community an opportunity to discuss project-related issues and concerns with DTSC staff. The dates and locations of the meetings are given on page 1. Please note that oral comments made at the meetings preceding the hearings will not be considered part of the formal record. Persons wishing to make oral comments for the record should do so at one of the public hearings also described on page 1.

The purpose of the public hearings is to provide members of the public with an opportunity to verbally express their concerns about the permit process for the record. DTSC will not respond to comments received during the hearings, nor will it make its final decision at the end of the hearings. Written comments sent by mail and oral comments presented at the public hearings will be equally considered by DTSC and neither manner of commenting is considered more important or significant than the other.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

DTSC encourages members of the public to review the documents in the project Information Repositories. The Information Repositories contains the Draft Permit and many other key project documents listed below. The information repositories can be accessed at the following locations:

Lassen Community College 478-200 Highway 139 Susanville, CA 96130 (530) 251-8830	Mon-Thu Fri Sat Sun	8a.m. - 10 p.m. 8 a.m. - 4 p.m. 10 a.m. - 2 p.m. 2 p.m. - 6 p.m.
Reno Main Library 301 S. Center Street Reno, NV 98501 (775) 785-4190	MTuWed Th Fri Sat Sun	10 a.m. - 8 p.m. 10 a.m. - 6 p.m. 10 a.m. - 5 p.m. 12 p.m. - 5 p.m.
Sierra Army Depot Contracting Office Building 74, "C" Street Herlong, CA 96113 (530) 827-4835	Mon-Fri	6:30 a.m. - 5 p.m. Or By Appointment
*Department of Toxic Substances Control Sacramento Office 10151 Croydon Way, Suite 3 Sacramento CA 95827 (916) 255-3758	Mon-Fri	9 a.m. - 4 p.m.

***The full Administrative Record for the project is also available at this location.**

Key Project Documents

Draft Environmental Impact Report	Draft Permit
Permit Application for OB/OD/Storage	Permit Application for Incinerator
Health Risk Assessment	Ecological Risk Assessment
Ecological Validation Study	Emission Database Tracking System Manual
Report on Applicable Standards for Noise	Report on Sound Intensity Prediction System
Assessment of Noise and Vibration	OB/OD Ambient Air Monitoring Program
Impacts from Blast Noise	

Mailing Coupon

If you did not receive this fact sheet in the mail and would like to be placed on the mailing list to receive information about this project in the future, please complete this coupon and return it to: Ms. Diane Fowler (HQ15), Department of Toxic Substances Control, P.O. Box 806, Sacramento, CA 95812-0806

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Please note: mailing lists are public information and may be released under the Public Records Act.