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13 **STATE OF CALIFORNIA**  
14 **ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**  
15 **DEPARTMENT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL**  
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17

18 In The Matter Of:

) Docket PAT-FY14/15-001

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) FILTER RECYCLING SERVICES' REPLY  
) BRIEF ON APPEAL OF PERMIT  
) MODIFICATION CONDITIONS

18 U.S. EPA ID. No. CAD98244481

1  
2 Filter Recycling Services, Inc. (“FRS”) and Wade Riddering respectfully submit this Reply  
3 Brief on Appeal.

4 **A. Appeal Comment 1:**

5 FRS simply believes that it deserves equal treatment under the law, including its right to be  
6 treated similarly as other permitted TSDFs. FRS seeks the removal of the words “including transport  
7 vehicles” as being unnecessary, ambiguous and impractical, and if it is intended to restrict unloading  
8 of trucks containing ignitable waste outside of the IWSA, as being punitive in nature and unique to  
9 FRS.  
10

11 Enforcement confirms that Special Condition 14 is not intended to preclude unloading of  
12 trucks containing ignitable/reactive waste outside of the IWSA. Rather, Special Condition 14 is  
13 intended only to require that ignitable waste unloaded outside of the IWSA must then be moved  
14 within the IWSA for storage— a condition that FRS does not contest. FRS simply wants to clarify the  
15 way the permit reads so that this is not subject to future misunderstanding. Richard Jones, Senior  
16 Hazardous Substances Scientist with Enforcement at DTSC has attested as follows:  
17

18 Q :.... Is there any reason from an enforcement standpoint, why Filter  
19 Recycling should not be permitted to unload trucks containing ignitable or  
20 reactive waste and move them directly in to the IWSA as opposed to having the  
entire truck within the IWSA as its being unloaded?

21 Jones: Yeah, I don't think that's what this says.

22 Q: What do you think it says?

23 Jones: This says, anytime you have a container that's being stored, it needs to be  
24 within greater than 50 feet from the property line. That's essentially what this  
is talking about.

25 Q; So are you interpreting this condition to mean that Filter Recycling can unload  
26 a truck containing ignitable or reactive waste and move the unloaded waste into  
the IWSA?

27 Jones: Yes. That would not be prohibited by this section.

28 (Exhibit A p.197:11-199:9).

1 If interpreted as DTSC now for the first time by its Opposition purports to do, this restriction  
2 is uniquely being applied to FRS. FRS has researched the permits of all similar TSDF's and has  
3 found not a single one that contains this specific language. Moreover, this is not a safety concern:  
4 generators regularly move ignitable waste through their facilities, Universal Waste Handlers can off  
5 load, store and even process ignitables such as aerosol cans without the requirement. Unlike these  
6 examples, FRS utilizes trained employees and other safety measures well beyond what is required of  
7 generators and other transporters. Indeed, to carry this current interpretation to the farthest extreme, it  
8 would prohibit even the transport of ignitable waste from the street to the IWSA while still on a truck  
9 – which is clearly far beyond the intent of the regulations.  
10

11  
12 One TSDF permit FRS reviewed does not require the transport vehicle to be in the ignitable  
13 waste storage area while unloading, and instead allows for transport vehicles and also the loading  
14 rack for flammable liquids to be 25 feet from the property line, citing Uniform Fire Code §7904.5.2.2.  
15 Also the vacuum tankers off-loading area, transferring flammable liquids, is less than 50 feet from the  
16 property line.  
17

18 FRS requests that it be treated equally under the law, and in accordance with the intent of  
19 Enforcement in drafting Special Condition 14. It is clearly allowable under law for the transport  
20 vehicles to be located fully within the permitted facility while loading or off-loading, without  
21 requirement to be 50' from the property line while loading or off-loading. FRS seeks the revision so  
22 that there be no future misunderstanding, and in particular, given the internal discord regarding the  
23 meaning of this condition even within DTSC.  
24

25 **B. Appeal Comment 2:**

26 DTSC has conceded to revision of Special Condition 1 to state that “The Permittee shall  
27 ensure all containers over 5 gallons to be processed are emptied to the extent practicable before  
28 processing.” As there is agreement on this Condition, it should be adopted.

1           Despite agreeing to this revised condition, DTSC suggests that alternatively a machine could  
2 be purchased to “puncture containers to drain and empty them”. *Yet, this is precisely what the*  
3 *existing machine does.* The first stage of Unit #1 is a slow speed shredder that punctures containers  
4 and drains and empties them into one of several catch basins under the shredder unit #1.

5           Why would the DTSC “suggest” that FRS purchase a machine to puncture containers and  
6 drain and empty them when FRS already owns a permitted machine that punctures, drains, and  
7 empties containers?  
8

9           DTSC would undoubtedly not allow FRS to purchase and operate ANOTHER machine  
10 without first obtaining permission through a permit modification. DTSC has also shown that it has the  
11 ability to hold a permit modification for over 6 years before approving. With this suggestion DTSC  
12 would be able to ban FRS from performing a function that it has been permitted to perform for the  
13 first 25 years of its operation.  
14

15           In 25 years of operating the slow speed shredder that punctures and drains containers FRS has  
16 never allowed containers over 5 gallons to be processed through Shredder Unit #1. FRS therefore  
17 agrees with the DTSC to adopt FRS’ suggested revision to Special Condition #1.

18           **C. Appeal Comment 3:**

19           FRS agrees with the DTSC that Special Condition # 18 be revised to read “Prohibited  
20 treatment includes gravity separation not conducted in accordance with Health and Safety Code  
21 §25123.5(b)(2)B). The permittee shall not blend or mix different weights of Used Oil, Waste Oil or  
22 Oily Waters for recycling purposes.”  
23

24           **D. Appeal Comment 4:**

25           FRS believes that it deserves equal treatment under the law, which requires it to be treated  
26 similarly as other permitted TSDFs.

27           DTSC cursory rejection of FRS comparison to another TSDFs permit simply because that  
28 facility holds a RCRA equivalent permit and therefore “authorization to manage a broader category of

1 wastes” does not explain why they should therefore have a permit that is supposedly less accurate or  
2  
3 descriptive, or why only FRS’ permit restricts to waste codes coupled with common names.

4 Petitioner’s recommendations are not an attempt to expand the waste streams to be accepted but  
5 rather to stay in line with the DTSC’s position that Table 1 be as specific as possible for clarity and  
6 compliance purposes. DTSC’ stated concern that use of waste codes by themselves and without  
7 common names “would be overly broad and would not accurately reflect the types of waste FRS is  
8 allowed to manage” if true, would compel all permits to contain this requirement, and this is simply  
9  
10 not the case. Yet another recently authorized permit uses one common name - “non RCRA hazardous  
11  
12 waste solid” - which was apparently not too broad for DTSC.

13  
14  
15 Waste codes describe the characteristics of the waste, and as found on the original California  
16 manifest, listed common names for purpose of example only. When FRS wrote the permit, it was  
17 told the common names were meant as examples only, and this is how Permitting recently told FRS  
18 they were interpreting the permit, that the listing of common names were meant as examples only. It  
19 is the restriction to meeting both standards – common names and waste codes - that FRS disputes .

20  
21  
22 Petitioner’s Alternate Table 1:

23 Looking at page 15 1-8 and the waste stream of oily debris. It was suggested to remove the  
24 term oil and replace with ‘varying fractions of hydrocarbons’ to be more descriptive of the waste  
25 received without expanding the list of common names to a ridiculous state. Enforcement has  
26 suggested that oily debris category would not allow for diesel contaminated debris. If so, then  
27 numerous waste streams are required to fit the category of oily debris, for example: oily debris; diesel  
28 contaminated debris; grease contaminated debris; crude oil contaminated debris; naphthalene

1 contaminated debris; wax contaminated debris; asphalt contaminated debris. This list can go on and  
2 on. It is unnecessary and overly burdensome.

3 FRS appreciates the DTSC's request to accept the Petitioners proposed revisions to Table 1  
4 waste streams E[5] Oil Aerosol Cans; 2F[19] Paint Aerosol Cans; 3G[27] Machine Grinding Residue;  
5 and 4C1[42] Waste Water. Petitioner further agrees with DTSC recommended revisions to waste  
6 stream G[7] Used Oil and Gasoline Filters; H[8] Contaminated Containers; and J[9] Hydrocarbon  
7 Contaminated Soil.

8  
9 DTSC's revision of waste stream 3A[21] is too restrictive. EPA regulations have made most,  
10 if not all, resins not a reactive waste. FRS' standard operating procedures for receiving waste has  
11 wastes received tested for water reactivity. Therefore, with respect to this waste as with any other, if  
12 it is RCRA, then it would not be accepted. Barring FRS from accepting the vast majority of liquid  
13 resin wastes that are not RCRA regulated serves no legitimate purpose.

14  
15 The Petitioner requests that the descriptions be accepted as listed in Petitioners Brief  
16 beginning on page 14 line 7 and continuing through page 22 line 25, which are used to be clarifying  
17 and enforceable as the DTSC has requested in their response. The descriptions were carefully thought  
18 out to clarify to the DTSC and the public the operations of FRS and to be clearly enforceable.

19 Attached as Exhibit B is the revised WAP as requested by DTSC in its Response, and  
20 provided for the Appeals Officer to have a clear understanding of the waste streams. Petitioner  
21 requests that the appeals office accept the revisions Petitioner has proposed as clearer language of the  
22 waste streams accepted at the facility.

23  
24 **E. Appeal comment 5:**

25 The FRS permit was written to allow the process of emptying roll-off containers of bulk solid  
26 hazardous waste for the purpose of inspecting, sorting and recycling, then re-loading into roll-off  
27 containers with a front-end loader. During an inspection of FRS in 2012 DTSC enforcement staff  
28 Rick Jones stated that he could see that in the permit. That is the purpose of consolidation area 8A in

1 the mapping of the facility. If this waste is not permitted to be unloaded, then the WAP which  
2 requires inspection cannot be followed without a human being having to physically sort through a  
3 roll-off container.

4 Unloading and sorting bulk solid waste does not constitute “treatment or storage” pursuant to  
5 CCR, tit. 22 section 66260.10 definitions and therefore does not fall within the CCR, tit. 22 section  
6 66260.10 definition of waste pile as “any noncontainerized accumulation of solid, nonflowing  
7 hazardous waste *that is used for treatment or storage* and that is not a containment building.” DTSC in  
8 its Response fails to consider altogether the words “treatment or storage” contained within that  
9 definition. Unloading and sorting instead falls within the definition of “transfer” as: “the loading,  
10 unloading, pumping or packaging of hazardous waste.”

11 DTSC mischaracterizes the meaning of Health & Safety Code 25200.19 which only requires  
12 “device or other system” that is “capable of collecting and containing leaks and spills that may  
13 reasonably be anticipated to occur during loading and unloading operations.” Because it is only bulk  
14 solid hazardous waste that is being unloaded, Unit #9 meets this standard.

15 In a spirit of compromise, FRS is willing to invest in a proposal that was discussed with Paul  
16 Baranich and others within the DTSC that a steel plate could be installed for offloading purposes,  
17 and used to offload, inspect, sort, separate and re-load, and therefore satisfy any concerns as  
18 expressed by DTSC Response page 22 lines 7-17, that concrete is not sufficiently impervious to act  
19 as primary containment.

20 Attached as Exhibit C are a revised unit description and revised mapping to accomplish the  
21 suggestion of the DTSC.

22 In light of the foregoing, Petitioner requests that the appeals officer grant their appeal petition  
23 of comment 5, either with, or without, the additional requirement of steel plating.

24 **Petitioner’s request for immediate vacation of stay on uncontested permit conditions**

1 Petition requests further opportunity to address the stay of uncontested permit conditions at  
2 informal appeals conference.

3 **Conclusion**

4 For the foregoing reasons, FRS and Wade Riddering respectfully request that the Permit  
5 Appeal Office of the Agency adopt the revisions to the Permit Modification agreed upon between  
6 FRS and DTSC, and those further revisions present by FRS in its opening brief and herein.

7  
8 FRS and Wade Riddering thank the appeals officer for their time and consideration of this  
9 matter.

10 // original signed by //  
11   
12 Wade Riddering  
13 Environmental Compliance

14 // original signed by //  
15   
16 Deborah Perlman  
17 Attorneys for Filter Recycling Services, Inc.

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SUPERIOR COURT, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY  
CENTRAL DISTRICT

CERTIFIED COPY

FILTER RECYCLING SERVICES, INC., )  
A California Corporation )

Petitioner, )

vs. )

DEPARTMENT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES )  
CONTROL, An agency of the State )  
of California, )

Respondents. )

Case No.  
CIVDS 1212458

DEPOSITION OF RICHARD JONES

VOLUME I

FRIDAY, AUGUST 15, 2014

10:05 A.M.

DISK  
ENCLOSED

Reported By:  
Cynthia J. Dunbar  
RPR, CSR No. 13314  
File No.: 25460

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1 me --

2 MS. PERLMAN: Okay.

3 MS. WIEMAN: -- whether it's --

4 MS. PERLMAN: Then, let's have the court  
5 reporter mark that as Exhibit 8 because I don't have --  
6 in the interest of not killing too many trees, I didn't  
7 print out multiple copies.

8 (Petitioner's Exhibit 8 was marked for  
9 identification.)

10 BY MS. PERLMAN:

11 Q Okay. Directing your attention to page 10,  
12 specifically to Special Condition No. 14 on page 10,  
13 which states "Except when moving to or from the IWSA,  
14 all containers (including transport vehicles) holding  
15 ignitable or reactive wastes shall be located entirely  
16 within the designated IWSA." It goes on to describe  
17 where.

18 Is there any reason, from an enforcement  
19 standpoint, why Filter Recycling should not be  
20 permitted to unload trucks containing hazardous or  
21 ignitable -- I'm sorry -- ignitable or reactive waste  
22 and move them directly into the IWSA, as opposed to  
23 having the entire truck within the IWSA as it's being  
24 unloaded?

25 MS. WIEMAN: Objection. Lacks foundation.

1 THE WITNESS: Can I have you repeat the  
2 question, please?

3 (The record was read as follows:

4 "QUESTION: Is there any reason, from  
5 an enforcement standpoint, why Filter  
6 Recycling should not be permitted to  
7 unload trucks containing ignitable or  
8 reactive waste and move them directly  
9 into the IWSA as opposed to having the  
10 entire truck within the IWSA as its  
11 being unloaded?")

12 MS. WIEMAN: Objection. Lacks foundation.

13 Calls for hypothetical.

14 THE WITNESS: Yeah, I don't think that's what  
15 this says.

16 BY MS. PERLMAN:

17 Q What do you think it says?

18 A This says, anytime you have a container that's  
19 being stored, it needs to be within greater than  
20 50 feet from the property line. That's essentially  
21 what this is talking about.

22 Q So are you interpreting this condition to mean  
23 that Filter Recycling can unload a truck containing  
24 ignitable or reactive waste and move the unloaded waste  
25 into the IWSA?

MS. WIEMAN: Objection. Vague and ambiguous.

Lacks foundation.

THE WITNESS: Yes. That would not be prohibited by this section.

BY MS. PERLMAN:

Q Directing your attention to Special Condition No. 1 on page 14, where it states "The permittee shall ensure that all containers to be processed are emptied to the extent practicable before processing."

From an enforcement standpoint, if you assume that the machine separates the waste so that there's no need for hand emptying, is there any reason why the permittee should be required to empty the containers before processing?

MS. WIEMAN: Objection. Vague and ambiguous lacks foundation.

THE WITNESS: Well, I'm looking at the lists of the waste that will go through the shredder, which is what this all relates to, Unit No. 1. And the question of whether or not what's being shredded are empty or full containers, I think, would be addressed by that special condition.

(Mr. Bennett left the proceedings.)

BY MS. PERLMAN:

Q Yes. I guess -- but my question is a little

REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

1 STATE OF CALIFORNIA )  
2 ) ss  
3 COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES )

4  
5 I, CYNTHIA J. DUNBAR, CSR No. 13314, in and  
6 for the State of California, do hereby certify:

7 That prior to being examined, the witness  
8 named in the foregoing deposition was by me duly sworn  
9 to testify as to the truth, the whole truth, and  
10 nothing but the truth;

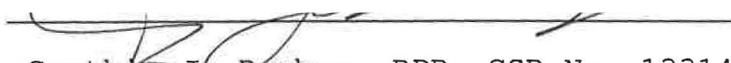
11 That said deposition was taken down by me  
12 stenographically at the time and place therein set  
13 forth and thereafter transcribed via computer-aided  
14 transcription under my direction, and the same is a  
15 true, correct, and complete transcript of said  
16 proceedings;

17 That the dismantling of this transcript will  
18 void the Reporter's Certificate.

19 I further certify that I am neither counsel  
20 for nor related to any party to said action nor in  
21 anywise interested in the outcome thereof.

22 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed  
23 my name this 26<sup>TH</sup> day of AUGUST, 2014.

24 *// original signed by //*

25   
Cynthia J. Dunbar, RPR, CSR No. 13314

# FILTER RECYCLING

## WASTE ANALYSIS PLAN FILTER RECYCLING SERVICES, INC. RIALTO, CALIFORNIA TSD FACILITY

**Dated**

October 17, 2014

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WASTE ANALYSIS PLAN  
FILTER RECYCLING SERVICES, INC.  
RIALTO, CALIFORNIA FACILITY

**1.0 INTRODUCTION**

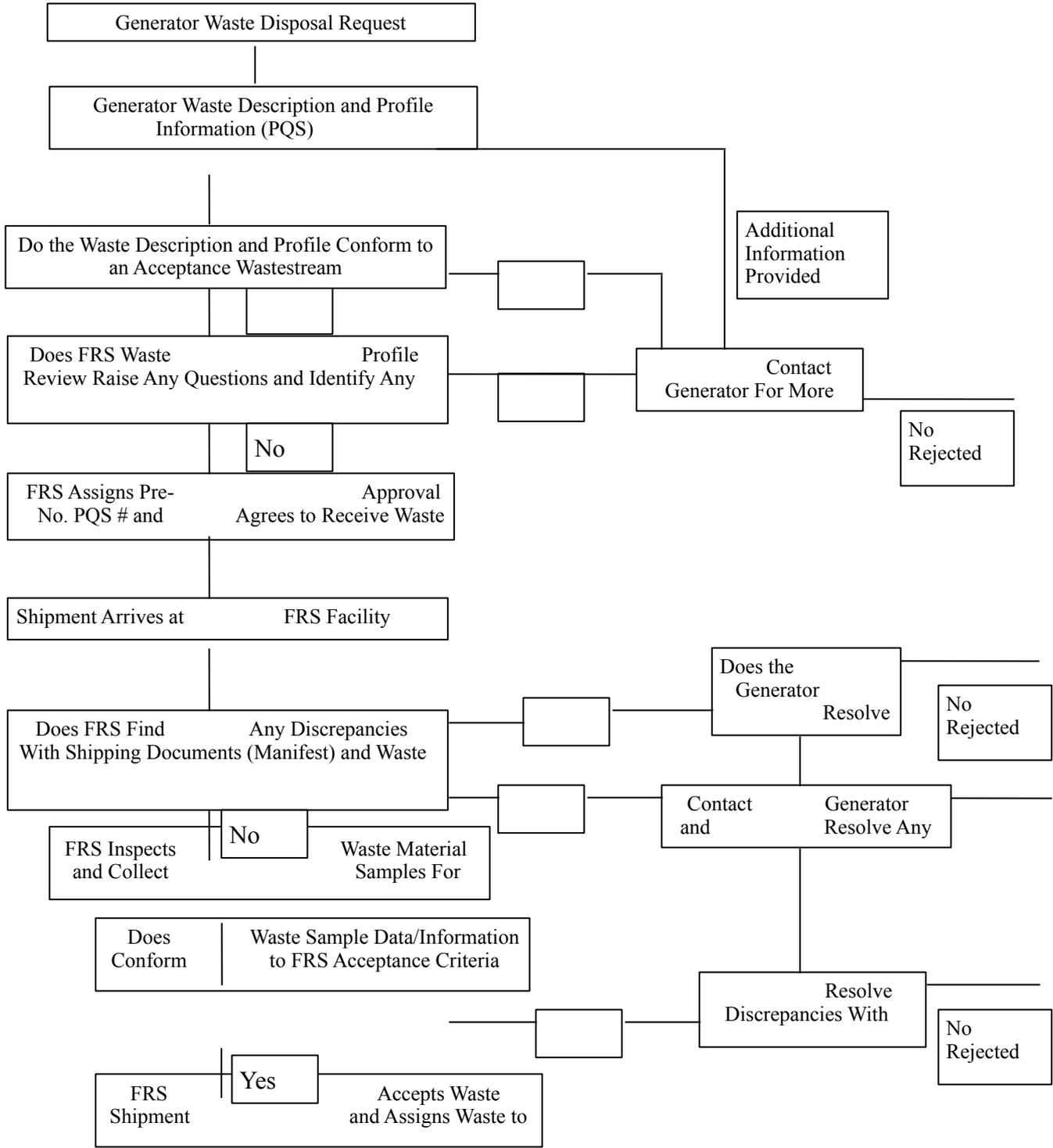
Filter Recycling Services Inc. (FRS), located in the City of Rialto, California recycles solid and liquid wastes into reclaimed petroleum materials. FRS accepts both non-hazardous and California regulated hazardous wastes in liquid containers or drums, solids in bulk trucks, pallets or lab pack drums, and other DOT approved containers. These liquid and solid wastes are treated as required to enhance the recycle value, stored and labeled in approved containers on-site, and sold to various pre-qualified material vendors for reuse or resale as non-hazardous material.

The Waste Analysis Plan (WAP) describes the procedures used by Filter Recycling Services to verify, manage and treat approved wastes in accordance with all applicable state and federal regulations. FRS operates a Hazardous Waste Management (HWM) "Tiered" Permitted Facility, under the provisions of Cal/EPA Department of Toxic Substance Controls (DTSC) "Standardized Permit" and regulations set forth in Title 22, California Code of regulations (22 CFR), Section 66265.13. This Waste Analysis Plan is a revision of the Plan submitted with the Standardized Permit Application, dated February 22, 1994 and June 16, 1997.

**2.0 WASTE ANALYSIS PLAN AND IMPLEMENTATION**

This Waste Analysis Plan (WAP) describes the methods, protocol, and analysis used by FRS to accept, treat, and recover waste materials at the subject facility. The FRS waste evaluation and acceptance flow chart procedures are shown in Figure 1. FRS receives various liquid and solid non-hazardous waste streams and the following thirty-eight (38) designated hazardous waste streams of liquid and solid wastes from offsite industrial, commercial, household and CESQG generators.

FIGURE 1 - FRS ACCEPTANCE PROCEDURE FLOW CHART



## 2.1 Description of Hazardous Waste Streams

Each of the hazardous waste streams which FRS currently accepts for treatment and storage is specifically identified in Table 2 of the WAP by common category type, federal and California state waste code, general characteristics and type of processes producing the particular waste. These waste stream descriptions, generating process descriptions, and U.S. EPA and California Code information according to 22 CCR 66260.20 through 66261.126 are provided in Table 2 for reference purposes. The common name of the hazardous waste streams accepted at FRS are also provided in Table 2 of the WAP.

In addition to these hazardous waste streams, FRS generates liquid and solid wastes during on-site waste treatment which are stored, labeled and transferred in bulk quantities to other regulatory approved TSDF facilities. These generated waste streams are listed in Table 2 of the WAP. The on-site generated waste testing and characterization methods are described in Table 5, Exhibit E, of the WAP.

Occasionally FRS encounters hazardous liquid and solid wastes which FRS is not permitted to accept or treat on-site and these wastes are transferred to other TSDF facilities by FRS as a transporter or rejected (returned) to the generator.

## 2.2 FRS Hazardous Waste Management Approach

FRS reviews, accepts, and manages each waste stream employing the following procedures. Refer to FRS waste acceptance flow chart in Figure 1.

- 1) **Pre-Qualify Generator's Waste** - Determine Acceptability of Waste(s) Material by FRS for Transfer to the Subject Treatment Facility Within the Permitted Criteria for Storage, Treatment, and Recovery at the Facility.
- 2) **Approve Waste For Treatment** - Insure the Incoming Waste Streams Conforms to Non-Hazardous and Hazardous Waste Manifests and Profiles Provided by Generators.
- 3) **Reject Waste For Treatment** - Verify that Non-Permitted Waste Streams are not Processed at the Subject FRS Facility and Returned to Generator or Transferred to Other Approved TSDF Facilities
- 4) **Treat Approve Waste** - Define Proper Methods to Store, Handle, and Treat Wastes at the FRS Subject Facility
- 5) **Approve Recovered Materials** - Verify Recovered Materials and Prepare Proper Manifests or Other Shipment Documents for Transportation to Secondary Material Processors or Other Treatment Facilities

Presented herein are detailed descriptions of the generator profiling, and on-site sampling and inspection of these non-hazardous and hazardous waste streams as well as the selected test methods for the analysis of regulatory constituents. The waste characteristics and constituents of concern include: Flash Point, Specific Gravity, pH (Corrosivity), Reactivity, Liquid Compatibility, Solid Phase Stability, Chlorine, and PCB concentrations. For these waste parameters, the sample analyses are conducted onsite and described in Table 5 of the WAP. The analyses conducted on-site include: flash point (ignitability), pH, PCB screening, and chlorinated screening. When found to be necessary, FRS uses an off-site California approved laboratory services for sample analyses. Typically off-site analyses may include: EPA Methods: 1311 (TCLP); 6010 (metals by ICP); 7000 A (metals by AA); 8010 (halogenated organics); 8240 (volatile organics); 8270 (semi-volatile organics); 8080 A and 8080 (PCB).

In either case of waste sample analysis, Filter Recycling Services is responsible for the WAP and its application to the acceptance and treatment of the various waste streams. The on-site sampling methods exists for the purpose of inspecting and testing and analyzing the waste streams as described in this WAP. FRS has included in this WAP a Quality Assurance) Quality Control Program (QA/QC) for the inspection and analysis program as well as the WAP implementation oversight.

A portion of this WAP describes the procedures by which FRS inspects and qualifies waste shipments received from off-site generators. Based on the WAP procedures, FRS decides whether a shipment of waste can be accepted at the facility. The procedures FRS follows to determine the acceptability of each shipment include reviewing the documentation accompanying such shipments and the Filter Recycling Services PQS profile sheet attached to the shipping documents or on-file with FRS. For hazardous waste, a manifest and PQS# profile sheet documentation is required and for non-hazardous waste, a bill of lading or a non-hazardous waste manifest and PSQ# profile sheet information is required.

### 3.0 WASTE ANALYSIS PLAN DESCRIPTION AND PROCEDURES

Figure 1 shows the waste acceptance procedures used at FRS. Prior to FRS approving the shipment of waste to the subject facility, FRS will require the waste generator to provide or have on file with FRS specific information and profile data (PSQ#) concerning the waste. The generator will be required to fill out specific forms, or their equivalent, and transmit this information to FRS for review and evaluation before shipment. This information will be evaluated by FRS to determine initial acceptance or rejection for the liquid or solid recovery program. The following stepped procedures are used by FRS during this initial review and pre-acceptance process:

**Step 1) Generator's Waste Disposal Request** - The waste generator and FRS representative make initial contact and based on the description of the waste stream determine that the waste maybe acceptable and define the specific analyses and supported information required by FRS.

**Step 2) FRS Pre-Shipment Documentation Requirements**- The specific generator analytical profile data and information form (refer to Generator Information/Profile Form-Exhibit A) must be provided to FRS prior to shipment. This information shall include a description of the waste by common name, a description of the process generating the waste, and any laboratory analyses, technical data or other information regarding the composition of the waste stream. Depending on the waste type, the waste analysis information requirements from generators may include

- a) State certified analysis using the following EPA SW 846 methods: EPA 1311, 6010 A or 7000A for metal toxicity, EPA 6010/8010 for determination of halogenated volatile organics, EPA 1010 for determination of ignitability, EPA 150.1 for determination of corrosivity, and for reactivity, and DOHS bioassay for hazardous waste (Title 22) and/or
- b) If analysis has not been performed, FRS can accept waste based on generator knowledge and description. The generator must, however, prepare and submit to FRS a waste profile data sheet (PQS #) which is completed and certified by an authorized representative of the company.

If the information is not complete, the waste will not be approved for shipment or accepted until the generator supplies all of the necessary information.

**Step 3) FRS Pre-Acceptance Shipping Authorization Procedures -**  
Based on the completeness of the above information and data, a decision is made by FRS whether samples and/or additional analyses are necessary from the generator. These test data results along with other information supplied by the generator (MSDS's and history of generators processes) are used by FRS to confirm the hazardous waste classification. If the information is not made available, the generator will not be authorized to ship the waste until the generator supplies the necessary information. Based on the hazardous classification suitability to the FRS recovery program, a decision is made by FRS to accept or reject the waste stream. RCRA regulated hazardous wastes are rejected.

Once FRS has decided the acceptance or rejection of the waste stream, the FRS coordinator will issue an approval shipment PQS# number to the generator (shown in Exhibit A) which authorizes the generator to transfer the specific waste to the FRS facility. A schedule is also agreed upon between the generator and FRS for the waste shipment arrival at the facility. FRS will also make recommendations to the generator relative to packaging to facilitate unloading and handling of the waste containers and pallets, etc. upon arrival at the subject FRS facility.

**Step 4) FRS Facility Unloading Acceptance Procedures** - The acceptance of waste for treatment at the FRS facility is a multistep procedures. Upon arrival of the waste at the facility, FRS technical and production personnel visually inspects and verify proper manifests, profiles, and permits of the shipment using the following procedures. Each step involves inquiry into the suitability of the shipment of waste for handling and treatment at the facility and is described as follows.

**(Step 4.1) Acceptance of Waste Shipment** - Upon the arrival of a shipment of waste at the subject facility, the staff will review the accompanying shipment documents and visually check the waste container quantities and conditions. Prior to unloading the waste from the transport vehicle, the manifest is compared to the hard copy of the waste profile sheet for approval to unload the waste at the FRS facility. The Receiving Department signs for the receipt of the waste and associated transporter copy of the manifest.

The FRS Receiving Department then verifies that the following items are in order and noted:

1. Waste Stream is properly manifested
2. Transporter is properly registered
3. Shipment labels match manifest
4. Container count matches manifest
5. Containers are in acceptable condition
6. Material conforms to the pre-acceptance waste descriptions
7. All discrepancies are resolved with the transporter and/or generator

All containers and other containers in the shipment are individually inspected, and any container found to be leaking or damaged to the degree that it may leak during storage or handling will be noted and immediately over-packed in an approved container.

Any drum or container visually determined to be out of conformance with waste specified in the PSQ profile and manifest documents will be either: returned to the generator via the shipper vehicle or isolated in a FRS designated area for further sampling and/or clarification by the generator. If profile data or information is not made available by the generator, the atypical waste stream will be returned to the generator or sampled by FRS, on behalf of the generator, to determine waste classification and acceptability into the FRS facility for treatment or storage.

**(Step 4.2) Rejection of Waste Shipment** - If the manifest and/or profile are not provided and in proper order, the waste will be rejected and not unloaded. In addition, if the information provided on the shipment documentation indicates that the shipment is not suitable for the FRS recovery program at the subject facility or the generator fails to sign the certification on the profile sheet as required by FRS, the waste shipment will be rejected and returned to the generator or sent to an alternate treatment, storage or disposal (TSD) facility. For example, if the shipment contains any of the following discrepancies, and if the discrepancy cannot be reconciled, FRS will reject the waste shipment. A FRS Discrepancy Form is provided in Exhibit B.

- 1) Any waste code contained on the manifest which is not among those listed in the facility "Standardized Permit" Application
- 2) Any waste description on the manifest which does not have the correct hazard classification or handling codes which were agreed to during the pre-shipment acceptance procedures
- 3) The generator fails to certify the waste in the shipment is non-RCRA, except for household and CESQG wastes (Refer to certification on PQS profile sheet shown in Exhibit A)

If un-manifested hazardous waste is accepted by FRS for some reason, an un-manifested waste report will be filed with the EPA Department of Toxic Substance Control (DTSC) within 15 days. If the discrepancies cannot be resolved with the generator, the waste is rejected (returned) to the generator

**Step 5) FRS Waste Stream Material Collection and Analysis** - Upon receipt of a hazardous waste load, FRS will immediately sign the manifest. FRS, however, can reject the total load or partial load before signature of the manifest or after signature of the manifest. If the waste is determined to be unacceptable, the Filter Recycling Services' rejection process will be used to further manage the rejected waste.

To classify and segment the waste streams for the specific treatment or storage, all accepted waste shipments are logged into the FRS waste tracking records control and the waste contents are visually inspected and samples are collected for analysis and evaluation. The FRS accepted waste streams are comprised of California regulated liquid and solid wastes. FRS uses the following waste sample collection and analysis procedures and described in Table 5 of the WAP.

FRS collects a one pint or one quart sample of the liquid waste contents for waste classification analysis purposes. A 1/2" glass or plastic tube or caliwas is used to collect individual samples from the liquid waste containers. For a multi-container (lots-of-ten drums) waste shipment, a composite sample is collected for analysis. These samples are analyzed per the constituents and characteristics described in Table 5.

FRS collects a one pint sample of the solid waste contents for waste classification analysis purposes. A metal scoop and box knife are used to collect samples from the solid waste material. For multi-container solid waste shipment, random composite samples are taken and for analysis. These samples are analyzed per the constituents and characteristics described in Table 5.

These analyses are performed and inspected for conformity to the profile and hazardous waste manifest. If the aggregate conforms to the acceptable profile, the waste is moved from the analysis area into the processing building for treatment and/or storage. If, however, during the sampling and analysis, a deviation from the pre-acceptance profile parameters is discovered in the incoming waste stream, the generator will be notified immediately to resolve the differences. If the generator disagrees with measures which are required to reconcile the discrepancies, the waste stream is returned to the generator.

#### 4.0 LAND DISPOSAL RESTRICTIONS

FRS is subject to California's Land Disposal Restrictions (LDR). In general, FRS wastes are treated and reclaimed for reuse or transfer to other TSD facilities for further reclaim value and therefore are not destined for land disposal. These reclaimed wastes are not subject to the treatment standards, but notification and record keeping are still required by FRS. The notification and record keeping requirements per the designated treatment standards (22 CCR Chapter 18) are provided in Table 6 of the WAP.

#### 5.0 PARAMETERS AND RATIONALE

Based on the profile data and other associated waste characteristic information provided by the generator (Refer to Exhibit A), the following parameters will be reviewed, analyzed, and determined by FRS as procedures for receiving, handling, and treating at the subject FRS facility. The waste stream acceptability criteria used by FRS is provided in Exhibit A for reference purposes. All samples of waste streams are stored at the FRS facility (Refer to Facility Site Plan for location) for future comparison of incoming shipments for a period of 60 days.

A brief presentation of the rationale for each of these criteria parameters are provided below and described in Exhibit E for reference purposes.

1) **Flash Point** - The flash point data is important for acceptability criteria and safety considerations: (a) Acceptability - if the waste is less than 140° F, the waste ~~is not acceptable for treatment at the subject facility\*~~ **may be a RCRA waste, only Non-RCRA and RCRA-exempt waste is acceptable at FRS.** and (b) Safety - handling and treatment considerations to minimize fire hazards at the subject facility.

2) **pH** - The pH data is important for acceptability criteria and safety considerations: (a) Acceptability - if the waste is a RCRA waste, the waste is not acceptable for treatment at the subject facility and (b) Safety - handling and treatment considerations to minimize worker exposure hazards at the subject facility.

If found necessary to confirm generator data, a pH test may be performed by FRS. pH is measured by placing pH strips in the vicinity of the corrosive vapors. A wide range of pH paper is used to estimate pH. A measured pH of 2.0 or less indicates the material is acidic and a pH of 12.5 or greater is basic. Liquid wastes exceeding this pH range are classified as RCRA waste (corrosive, D002) and these wastes will be rejected by FRS.

- 3) **Specific Gravity** - The specific gravity (bulk density) is not an acceptance criteria for solids or liquids. The solid specific gravity, however, must be greater than 1.7 g/ml for processing. The specific gravity for liquids is used for identification and processing purposes and the range of acceptable typically wastes is shown in Table 3 of the WAP.
  
- 4) **Reactivity** - The definition of the waste streams reactivity per Section 22 CCR 66261.23 is important for acceptability and safety considerations. This information is provided on the MSDS and FRS uses this information when made available by the generator as well as general experience with these types of wastes to evaluate the acceptability of the waste. Reactive hazardous wastes are not accepted at FRS and are rejected (returned) to the generator.

Each container is carefully opened and observed for emission of fumes or gases. If, after opened, the waste material emits fumes or gases, it is classified as reactive and rejected.

- 5) **Toxicity** - Inorganic analyses will be required for wastes suspected of containing heavy metals using TCLP test methods. If the profile analytical data shows levels greater than the TCLP limits, then FRS will not approve and reject the waste.

**6) Other Parameters** - The following may be required by FRS to provide additional information for waste stream verification or to indicate the need for special handling procedures by FRS:

- a) PCB
- b) Radioactive
- c) Halogenated Compounds
- d) Non-halogenated Compounds
- e) Water Reactivity
- f) Cyanides
- g) Sulfides
- h) Peroxides
- i) Any Other Data Deemed Necessary by FRS

## **6.0 FREQUENCY OF WASTE STREAM ANALYSIS**

Initial acceptance of each new waste stream is based on analytical results (profile data) and other generator certified information concerning the waste composition and chemical characteristics. This information is required by FRS for acceptance. Other analysis or additional information may be required by FRS to confirm the hazardous waste code classification. The generator is required to submit a re-characterization of their waste stream on an annual basis to FRS or earlier by direction of FRS management.

For handling and treatment at the subject facility, the waste stream analysis is based on the physical examination of the waste material by FRS Receiving Department and the consistency with the generator's profile and manifest. Physical appearance, pH, flash point, and other data are expected to match with the pre-shipment profile information or further analyses are indicated. Analyses on repeated shipments of the same waste stream from a specific generator may not be required by FRS depending on the history of consistency of the waste stream.

All hazardous wastes generated on-site by FRS will be re-characterized to determine hazardous waste classification, treatability, and compatibility on an annual basis or as described in Table 7 of the WAP.

## **7.0 ANALYTICAL PROFILE INFORMATION -ASSURANCE/QUALITY CONTROL (QA/QC)**

FRS QA/QC Program is designed to insure a high confidence in the waste analytical data and information provided by the generator to enable FRS to make accurate and reasonable decisions based on these furnished laboratory results and information. In addition, FRS will perform screening analyses and visual inspections of the waste as described in Table 5 of the WAP.

FRS requires that the generator use a California State Certified laboratory to analyze waste material for specified constituents. The FRS program is organized to request generator's analytical data information and review and evaluate this information based on FRS field experience and prior knowledge of the particular waste stream. FRS maintains for quality control purposes previous detailed information about each generator's waste streams and profile data (Refer to PQS, Exhibit A).

Therefore, FRS management relies on the accuracy and integrity of the generator and generator furnished analytical data and supportive information. If a concern exists, FRS would request that a new profile and analysis be completed by the generator using a California State Certified laboratory.

FILTER RECYCLING SERVICES  
TABLE 2  
DESCRIPTION OF WASTE RECEIVED

| (1)                 | (2)                         | (3)  | (4)   | (5)   | (6)   |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|--|---|---|---|
| WASTE STREAM NUMBER | COMMON NAME HAZARDOUS WASTE | U.S. EPA CODE (22 CCR 66261.20 TO 66261.126) | CALIFORNIA WASTE CODE (22 CCR 66261.126 APPENDIX XII)                               | DESCRIPTION OF WASTE RECEIVED OIL CONTAMINATED WASTE  | PROCESS GENERATING WASTE  |
| 1                   | Used Oil                    | None   | 221, 261, 612   | On specification recyclable oil with PCB <2ppm, total halogens <1000ppm. "Used Oil" Used Oil is as defined in Section 25250.1(a)(l) of the Health and Safety Code. Used Oil does not include oils with a flash point <100°F, oils mixed with hazardous waste, water with a small amount of oils, tank bottoms, edible cooking oil, grease, oils with PCB> 5ppm.   | Government, commercial and industrial repair and maintenance operations of engine and machine equipment to include service station, oil change, service contractors, fleet maintenance as well as household, CESQG and certified oil collection centers |
| 2                   | Waste Oil                   | Exempt                                       | 221, 222, 223, 261, 612   | Off-specification waste oil, halogens> 1000ppm and/or PCB >5ppm. "Waste oil" means oily waste or contaminated petroleum product. Waste Oil also means a mixture of Oily Waste or Contaminated Petroleum Products with Used Oil or with one or more of the following incidental contaminants: debris, metals, water, solids, Oily Water, or used Antifreeze. Waste Oil also includes any water phase or sediment which may have separated in a tank of Waste Oil. "Contaminated Petroleum Products" are as defined in Health and Safety Code Section 25250. 1 (a)(7). "Oily Wastes" is defined as Used Oil, Waste Oil or any liquid, semi-solid, or solid waste, other than RCRA waste, that contains used oil, unrefined petroleum, or anyone or more of the following fractions of petroleum: gasoline, naphtha, kerosene, fuel oil, lubricating oil, wax, asphalt, coke, or hydrocarbon if the original purpose of the hydrocarbon was fuel, lubricant, wax, asphalt, or solvent. | Government, commercial and industrial repair and maintenance operations of engine and machine equipment to include service station, oil change, service contractors, fleet maintenance as well as household, CESQG and certified oil collection centers |
| 3                   | Oily Water                  | None   | 221, 222, 223, 231, 232, 241, 123, 133, 134, 135, 342, 343, 451, 531, 541, 551, 612 | Water mixtures with varied amounts of settling solids and mayor may not be contaminated with varying fractions of hydrocarbons. "Oily Water" means a mixture of water and any of the following: suspended and settled solids, Oil, Used Oil, Waste Oil, caustics and Contaminated Petroleum Products. Oily Water also includes any oily phase or sediment which may have separated in a tank or container of OilyWater. Oily water does not include any contaminate causing the oily water to be a RCRA Waste. Although Oily Water may not necessarily contain oil, this term is used because this facility uses this term to describe the material. "Contaminated Petroleum Products" are as defined in Health and Safety Code §25250.1(a)(7).   | Government, commercial and industrial maintenance operations to include engine and equipment cleaning, mopping floors, decontamination, steam cleaning and clarifier waters as well as household and CESQG  |

|   |                             |                   |   |  |  |
|---|-----------------------------|-------------------|---|--|--|
| 4 | Oily Debris                 | None              | 221, 222, 223, 232, 241, 343, 352, 551, 571, 581, 591, 612, 613 | Debris including, but is not limited to, personal protective equipment, rags, metal hoses, rubber hoses, plastic, wood, pads, socks, booms, clothing, paper, and cardboard. Contaminated with Used Oil, Waste Oily, Oily Water, Oily Wastes, Contaminated Petroleum Products, or any non-RCRA or non-hazardous liquids, pastes, chemicals and products. Although Oily Debris may not necessarily contain oil, this term is used because this facility uses this term to describe the material. "Contaminated Petroleum Products" are as defined in Health and Safety Code Section 25250.1 (a)(7). "Oily Wastes" is defined as Used Oil, Waste Oil or any liquid, semi-solid, or solid waste, other than RCRA waste, that contains used oil, unrefined petroleum, or anyone or more of the following fractions of petroleum: gasoline, naphtha, kerosene, fuel oil, lubricating oil, wax, asphalt, coke, or hydrocarbon if the original purpose of the hydrocarbon was fuel, lubricant, wax, asphalt, or solvent. | Government, commercial and industrial oil repair and maintenance operations to include service stations, service contractors, wholesale, retail, manufacturing as well as household and CESQG  |
| 5 | Oil Aerosol Cans            | Exempt D001 /D003 | 612, Universal Waste  | Aerosol cans containing oil related products and residuals. Aerosol cans may have any amounts of product remaining. May be handled as hazardous waste or may be handled as Universal Waste.  | Oil aerosol can products used in repair and maintenance from government, commercial, industrial, household and CESQG   |
| 6 | Spent Oil Aerosol Cans      | Exempt            | 181, 223, 311, 513, Universal Waste                             | Spent aerosol cans previously containing oil related products. May be handled as hazardous waste or may be handled as Universal Waste.   | Government, commercial and industrial oil repair and maintenance operations to include service stations, service contractors, wholesale, retail and manufacturing as well as household and CESQG   |
| 7 | Used Oil Filters            | None              | 221, 223, 352, 612  | Oil Filters from internal combustion engines and equipment. Oil filters can be handled as hazardous waste or per the requirements of health and Safety Code §25250.22 and California Code of Regulations §66266.130. Gasoline and diesel fuel filters may be handled in this waste stream per AB2254.  | Government, commercial and industrial oil repair and maintenance operations to include service stations, service contractors, wholesale, retail and manufacturing as well as household and CESQG   |
| 8 | Oil Contaminated Containers | None              | 352, 223, 511, 512, 513, 612                                    | Contaminated containers constructed of metal, plastic, rubber, glass, cardboard or any other material. Contaminated with Used Oil, Waste Oily, Oily Water, Oily Wastes, Contaminated Petroleum Products, or any non-RCRA or non-hazardous liquids, pastes, chemicals and products. Oil Contaminated Containers may have held or be contaminated with RCRA materials as long as the containers meet the definition of RCRA Empty. Although Oil Contaminated Containers may not necessarily contain oil, this term is used because this facility uses this term to describe the material. "Contaminated Containers" are defined in California Code of Regulation §66261.7.   | Government, commercial and industrial oil related operations to include oil dealers both retail and wholesale, oil service contractors and repair and maintenance of combustion engines and machine equipment as well as household and CESQG |

|    |  |      |  |  |  |
|----|--|------|--|--|--|
| 9  | Hydrocarbon Contaminated Soil (Non RCRA) | None | 223, 261, 321, 322, 352, 521, 611, 612 | Soils contaminated with Used Oil, Waste Oily, Oily Water, Oily Wastes, Contaminated Petroleum Products, or any non-RCRA or non-hazardous liquids, pastes, chemicals and products. Although Hydrocarbon Contaminated Soil may not necessarily contain hydrocarbons, this term is used because this facility uses this term to describe the material. "Contaminated Petroleum Products" are as defined in Health and Safety Code Section 25250.1(a)(7). "Oily Wastes" is defined as Used Oil, Waste Oil or any liquid, semi-solid, or solid waste, other than RCRA waste, that contains used oil, unrefined petroleum, or anyone or more of the following fractions of petroleum: gasoline, naphtha, kerosene, fuel oil, lubricating oil, wax, asphalt, coke, or hydrocarbon if the original purpose of the hydrocarbon was fuel, lubricant, wax, asphalt, or solvent.   | Government, commercial and industrial remediation operations to include service stations, wholesale retail operations, and private property well as household and CESQG  |
| 10 | Oil Contaminated Absorbents              | None | 221, 223, 352, 612                     | Cleanup of spills with granulated organic or inorganic absorbent materials, socks, booms, pads. Absorbents contaminated with Used Oil, Waste Oily, Oily Water, Oily Wastes, Contaminated Petroleum Products, or any liquids, solids, pastes, chemicals and products. Although Oil Contaminated Absorbents may not necessarily contain oils, this term is used because this facility uses this term to describe the material. "Contaminated Petroleum Products" are as defined in Health and Safety Code Section 25250.1 (a)(7). "Oily Wastes" is defined as Used Oil, Waste Oil or any liquid, semi-solid, or solid waste, other than RCRA waste, that contains used oil, unrefined petroleum, or anyone or more of the following fractions of petroleum: gasoline, naphtha, kerosene, fuel oil, lubricating oil, wax, asphalt, coke, or hydrocarbon if the original purpose of the hydrocarbon was fuel, lubricant, wax, asphalt, or solvent. | Government, commercial and industrial spill clean-up operations to include service stations, wholesale, retail and manufacturing, as well as household and CESQG   |
| 11 | Solid Grease                             | None | 223, 352, 331, 612                     | Spent, surplus, aged and contaminated lubricating grease   | Government, commercial and industrial engine and machine lubricating operations to include service stations, wholesale, retail, and manufacturing operations, service contractors as well as household and CESQG |
| 12 | Liquid Grease                            | None | 221, 223, 331, 612                     | Spent, surplus, aged and contaminated lubricating grease   | Government, commercial and industrial engine and machine lubricating operations to include service stations, wholesale, retail and manufacturing operations, service contractors as well as household and CESQG  |

|    |  |                   |  |  |  |
|----|--|-------------------|--|--|--|
| 13 | Solidified Petroleum Tank Residuals (non RCRA) | None              | 221, 222, 223, 241, 252, 343, 352, 571 | Solidified or absorbents or dirt added to tank bottom residuals to solidify crude, diesel, hydrocarbons, oil/water sediments, Oily Wastes, Contaminated Petroleum Products.<br>"Contaminated Petroleum Products" are as defined in Health and Safety Code Section 25250.1(a)(7).<br>"Oily Wastes" is defined as Used Oil, Waste Oil or any liquid, semi-solid, or solid waste, other than RCRA waste, that contains used oil, unrefined petroleum, or anyone or more of the following fractions of petroleum: gasoline, naphtha, kerosene, fuel oil, lubricating oil, wax, asphalt, coke, or hydrocarbon if the original purpose of the hydrocarbon was fuel, lubricant, wax, asphalt, or solvent. | Government, commercial and industrial solid treatment of tank sediments to include periodic removal of residues from crude, diesel, and petroleum tanks, service stations, wholesale, retail service operations, service contractors |
| 14 | Paint Debris                                   | None              | 352, 291, 612                          | Brushes, personal protective equipment, paint, hoses, rags, drop cloths, rollers, wipes, trays, masking tape, visqueen, wood, cardboard and other paint related debris contaminated with paint whether wet, solid or painted.  | Government, commercial and Industrial paint related operations to include paint dealers - wholesale, paint dealers - retail, paint manufacturers, paint contractors as well as household and CESQG                                   |
| 15 | Paint Filters                                  | None              | 352, 291, 461, 612                     | Spent foam, cloth, cardboard, paper, plastic cartridge filters, fibre membrane filters or any device used to filter paint, contaminated with paint whether wet, solid or painted.  | Government, commercial, industrial paint spray booth operations to include auto body shop, manufacturer parts painting, paint manufacturing, paint contractors as well as household and CESQG  |
| 16 | Paint Contaminated Containers                  | None              | 352, 512, 513, 612                     | Empty paint containers, metal, plastic, fibre, cardboard, glass contaminated with paint whether wet, solid or painted.   | Government, commercial and industrial paint related operations to include paint dealers, wholesalers, paint dealers retail, paint manufacturers, paint contractors as well as household and CESQG                                    |
| 17 | Paints (latex based)                           | None              | 291, 461, 612                          | Used and/or unused latex paint in metal, plastic, fibre, cardboard, glass containers with paint whether liquid, solid or sludge.   | Government, commercial and industrial paint related operations to include paint dealers - wholesale, paint dealers - retail, paint manufacturers, household and CESQG  |
| 18 | Paints (oil based)                             | None              | 211, 213, 214, 461, 612                | Used and/or unused oil based paint in metal, plastic, fibre, cardboard, glass containers with paint whether liquid, solid or sludge.   | Government, commercial and industrial paint related operations from household and CESQG  |
| 19 | Paint Aerosol Cans                             | Exempt D001 /D003 | 612, Universal Waste                   | Aerosol cans containing paint related products and residuals. Aerosol cans may have any amounts of product remaining. May be handled as hazardous waste or may be handled as Universal Waste.  | Paint aerosol can products used in repair and maintenance from government, commercial, industrial, household and CESQG   |
| 20 | Spent Paint Aerosol Cans                       | None              | 513, Universal Waste                   | Spent aerosol cans previously containing paint related products. May be handled as hazardous waste or may be handled as Universal Waste.   | Government, commercial and industrial paint repair and maintenance operations to include service stations, service contractors, wholesale, retail and manufacturing as well as household and CESQG                                   |
| 21 | Resin  | None              | 271, 272, 352, 612                     | Used and/or unused resins in metal, plastic, fibre, cardboard, glass containers with resin whether liquid, solid or sludge.  | Government, commercial and industrial parts manufacturing operations to include plastic containers, bottle containers, spas, swimming pool parts, electronic parts industries as well as household and CESQG                         |
| 22 | Glues  | None              | 281, 352, 612                          | Used and/or unused glues in metal, plastic, fibre, cardboard, glass containers with glue whether liquid, solid or sludge.  | Government, commercial and industrial parts assembly manufacturing operations to include rejected or used containers from commercial retailers or wholesalers as well as household and CESQG   |

|    |  |      |                              |  |  |
|----|--|------|------------------------------|--|--|
| 23 | Soaps (liquid)                             | None | 141, 331, 343, 561, 612      | Used and/or unused liquid soaps in metal, plastic, fibre, cardboard, glass containers. Consumer and industrial liquid soaps used in various cleaning and degreasing operations with pH >2 <12.5.   | Government, commercial and industrial parts cleaning or facility maintenance operations to include laundries, detergent and soaps manufacturers disposal or commercial retailers or wholesalers as well as household and CESQG |
| 24 | Soaps (solid)                              | None | 141, 181, 331, 352, 561, 612 | Used and/or unused solid soaps in metal, plastic, fibre, cardboard, glass containers. Consumer and industrial solid soaps used in various cleaning and degreasing operations. Solid soaps may meet the definition in California Code of Regulation §66261.22(4).   | Government, commercial and industrial parts cleaning or facility maintenance operations to include laundries, detergent and soaps manufacturers disposal or commercial retailers or wholesalers as well as household and CESQG |
| 25 | Oil Contaminated Asphalt Debris (non RCRA) | None | 352, 612                     | Used or unused roofing asphalt, asphalt composite waste material or asphalt road debris. Asphalt contaminated with Used Oil, Waste Oily, Oily Water, Oily Wastes, Contaminated Petroleum Products, or any liquids, solids, pastes, chemicals and products. Although Oil Contaminated Asphalt Debris may not necessarily contain oils, this term is used because this facility uses this term to describe the material.<br>"Contaminated Petroleum Products" are as defined in Health and Safety Code Section 25250.1 (a)(7).<br>"Oily Wastes" is defined as Used Oil, Waste Oil or any liquid, semi-solid, or solid waste, other than RCRA waste, that contains used oil, unrefined petroleum, or anyone or more of the following fractions of petroleum: gasoline, naphtha, kerosene, fuel oil, lubricating oil, wax, asphalt, coke, or hydrocarbon if the original purpose of the hydrocarbon was fuel, lubricant, wax, asphalt, or solvent. | Government, industrial or commercial roofing or pavement repair contractors or site demolition firms or environmental cleanup firms or household or CESQG  |
| 26 | Sand and Bead Blasting Residue (non RCRA)  | None | 181, 352                     | Surface cleaning residues from painted, oily, rusty surfaces. Materials used in blasting operations include but not limited to, sand, metal beads, composites, chemicals.  | Industrial or commercial metal parts finishing or coating manufacturing industry and CESQG   |
| 27 | Machining Grinding Residue (non RCRA)      | None | 171, 172, 181, 223, 352      | Metal, plastic or composite shavings, turnings, parts or waste residues from machine grinding/turning operations.  | Industrial or commercial metal parts forming machining shops and CESQG   |
| 28 | Metal Polishing Debris (non RCRA)          | None | 352                          | Used polishing rags, polishing and buffing wheels, debris and polish material residue waste from polishing, buffing and cleaning of bare, painted, rusted or anodized surfaces.  | Industrial, commercial, metal parts finishing or coating manufacturers or automotive industries and CESQG  |
| 29 | Metal Polishing Compounds                  | None | 352                          | Waste compounds from metal polishing, buffing and cleaning operations.   | Industrial, commercial, metal parts finishing or coating manufacturers or automotive industries and CESQG  |

|    |                                  |      |   |  |   |
|----|----------------------------------|------|---|--|---|
| 30 | Clarifier Sludge (non RCRA)      | None | 135, 181, 222, 223, 241, 252, 321, 352, 411, 421, 431, 441, 471, 491, 521 | Clarifier tank bottom sludge and solids from industrial, commercial, automotive and waste water treatment operations. Clarifier sludge contaminated with Used Oil, Waste Oily, Oily Water, Oily Wastes, Contaminated Petroleum Products, or any liquids, solids, pastes, chemicals and products.<br>"Contaminated Petroleum Products" are as defined in Health and Safety Code Section 25250.1 (a)(7).<br>"Oily Wastes" is defined as Used Oil, Waste Oil or any liquid, semi-solid, or solid waste, other than RCRA waste, that contains used oil, unrefined petroleum, or anyone or more of the following fractions of petroleum: gasoline, naphtha, kerosene, fuel oil, lubricating oil, wax, asphalt, coke, or hydrocarbon if the original purpose of the hydrocarbon was fuel, lubricant, wax, asphalt, or solvent. | Industrial, commercial and automotive equipment parts and floor washing operations as well as CESQG                                   |
| 31 | Clarifier Filter Cake (Non RCRA) | None | 181, 222, 223, 241, 252, 352, 411, 421, 431, 441, 471                     | Clarifier tank bottom filter cake from industrial, commercial, automotive and waste water treatment operations. Clarifier Filter Cake contaminated with Used Oil, Waste Oily, Oily Water, Oily Wastes, Contaminated Petroleum Products, or any liquids, solids, pastes, chemicals and products.~Contaminated Petroleum ProductS" are as defined in Health and Safety Code Section 25250.1 (a)(7).<br>~'Oily Waste§" is defined as Used Oil, Waste Oil or any liquid, semi-solid, or solid waste, other than RCRA waste, that contains used oil, unrefined petroleum, or any one or more of the following fractions of petroleum: gasoline, naphtha, kerosene, fuel oil, lubricating oil, wax, asphalt, coke, or hydrocarbon if the original purpose of the hydrocarbon was fuel, lubricant, wax, asphalt, or solvent.    | Industrial, commercial and automotive equipment parts and floor washing operations as well as CESQG                                   |
| 32 | Anti-freeze                      | None | 133, 134, 135, 343, 612   | Spent propylene and ethylene glycol waste solutions  | Automobile maintenance and repair commercial and industrial shops as well as household and CESQG                                      |
| 33 | Inks (liquid)                    | None | 343, 331  | Used or unused liquid waste inks in plastic, glass or metal containers.<br>"Ink" is a liquid or paste that contains pigments or dyes and is used to color a surface to produce an image, text or design. Ink is used for drawing or writing with a pen, brush or quill. Thicker inks, in paste form, are used extensively in letterpress and lithographic printing. Ink can be a complex medium, composed of solvents, pigments, dyes, resins, lubricants, solubilizers, surfactants, particulate matter, fluorescers, and other materials.  | Government, commercial and industrial printing operations to include ink suppliers, ink manufacturers as well as households and CESQG |
| 34 | Ink (solid)                      | None | 352   | Used or unused solid waste inks in plastic, glass or metal containers.<br>"Ink" is a liquid or paste that contains pigments or dyes and is used to color a surface to produce an image, text or design. Ink is used for drawing or writing with a pen, brush or quill. Thicker inks, in paste form, are used extensively in letterpress and lithographic printing. Ink can be a complex medium, composed of solvents, pigments, dyes, resins, lubricants, solubilizers, surfactants, particulate matter, fluorescers, and other materials.   | Government, commercial and industrial printing operations to include ink suppliers, ink manufacturers as well as household and CESQG  |

|    |                                   |   |                       |  |   |
|----|-----------------------------------|---|-----------------------|--|---|
| 35 | Asbestos                          | None  | 151, 612              | Asbestos and asbestos containing wastes that have been properly contained and packaged.  | Government, industrial or commercial roofing or pavement repair contractors or site demolition firms or environmental cleanup firms or household or CESQG |
| 36 | Catalyst                          | None  | 162, 612              | End-of-life and off-specification catalysts. A catalyst is a substance which causes the process of catalysis.  | Government, industrial or commercial roofing or pavement repair contractors or site demolition firms or environmental cleanup firms or household or CESQG |
| 37 | Water/<br>Gasoline                | Excluded  | 133, 134, 135,<br>612 | Off-specification gasoline inadvertently mixed with water  | Government, industrial or commercial customers with gasoline storage. Including household and CESQG.  |
| 38 | Pharmaceutical<br>Waste           | None  | 311, 612              | Off-specification, out-dated, defective  | Government, industrial or commercial customers, including household and CESQG   |
| 39 | Treated<br>Wood Waste             | None  | 614, 612              | Used and unused wood commonly used in ground or water contact applications. This wood is typically treated with preserving chemicals that protect the wood from insect attack and fungal decay during its use. Examples include fence posts, sill plates, landscape timbers, pilings, guardrails, and decking.   | Government, industrial or commercial customers, including household and CESQG   |
|    | Household<br>Hazardous<br>Waste   | Exempt/<br>Excluded<br>(D001-D043)<br>(F001-F005)<br>(U Codes)<br>(P Codes) | 612                   | Household hazardous waste as defined in 40 CFR 261.4(b)(1) and CCR Title 22 §66260.10  | Wastes generated by households.   |
| 40 | Off<br>Specification<br>Waste Oil | None  | 221                   | Waste oils generated by the treatment and consolidation activities of the permittee. Waste oils that do not meet the conditions of Specification Waste Oil including but not limited to PCB >5ppm, total halogens > 1000ppm.   | Shredding and consolidation processes   |
| 41 | Specification<br>Waste Oil        | None  | 221                   | Waste oils generated by the treatment and consolidation activities of the permittee. Waste oils that do meet the conditions of Specification Waste Oil including but not limited to PCB <5ppm, total halogens <1000ppm.  | Shredding and consolidation processes   |
| 42 | Waste Water                       | None  | 223, 133, 134,<br>135 | Waste waters generated by the treatment and consolidation activities of the permittee.   | Shredding and consolidation processes   |
| 43 | Oily Water                        | None  | 223, 133, 134,<br>135 | Oily Waters generated by the treatment and consolidation activities of the permittee. Water mixtures with varied amounts of settling solids and mayor may not be contaminated with varying fractions of hydrocarbons. "Oily Water" means a mixture of water and any of the following: suspended and settled solids, Oil, Used Oil, Waste Oil, caustics and Contaminated Petroleum Products. Oily Water also includes any oily phase or sediment which may have separated in a tank or container of Oily Water. Oily water does not include any contaminate causing the oily water to be a RCRA Waste. Although Oily Water may not necessarily contain oil, this term is used because this facility uses this term to describe the material. "Contaminated Petroleum Products" are as defined in Health and Safety Code Section 25250.1 (a)(7). | Shredding and consolidation processes   |
| 44 | Scrap Metal                       | None  | Recycled              | Steel, aluminum, brass, copper and other metals generated by the treatment and consolidation activities of the permittee.  | Shredding and sorting processes   |

|    |                           |          |                         |   |  |
|----|---------------------------|----------|-------------------------|---|--|
| 45 | Paint Sludge              | D001     | 461                     | Paint generated by the treatment and consolidation activities of the permittee.   | Treatment and consolidation processes  |
| 46 | Oil Contaminated Debris   | None     | 352                     | Contaminated Solids generated by the treatment and consolidation activities of the permittee. Debris including, but is not limited to, personal protective equipment, rags, metal hoses, rubber hoses, plastic, wood, pads, socks, booms, clothing, paper, and cardboard. Contaminated with Used Oil, Waste Oily, Oily Water, Oily Wastes, Contaminated Petroleum Products, or any non-RCRA or non-hazardous liquids, pastes, chemicals and products. Although Oily Debris may not necessarily contain oil, this term is used because this facility uses this term to describe the material.<br>"Contaminated Petroleum Products" are as defined in Health and Safety Code Section 25250. 1 (a)(7).<br>"Oily Wastes" is defined as Used Oil, Waste Oil or any liquid, semi-solid, or solid waste, other than RCRA waste, that contains used oil, unrefined petroleum, or anyone or more of the following fractions of petroleum: gasoline, naphtha, kerosene, fuel oil, lubricating oil, wax, asphalt, coke, or hydrocarbon if the original purpose of the hydrocarbon was fuel, lubricant, wax, asphalt, or solvent. | Shredding and consolidation processes  |
| 47 | Paint contaminated debris | None     | 352                     | Paint contaminated debris generated by the treatment and consolidation activities of the permittee.   | Shredding and consolidation processes  |
| 48 | Carbon Filters            | D001     | 352                     | Filters generated by the treatment activities of de-pressurizing aerosol cans.  | Depressurizing aerosol cans  |
| 49 | Aerosol Oil Residue       | D001     | 223                     | Liquid residue generated by the treatment activities of de-pressurizing oil containing aerosol cans.  | Puncturing and draining aerosol cans   |
| 50 | Aerosol Paint Residue     | D001     | 343                     | Liquid residue generated by the treatment activities of de-pressurizing paint containing aerosol cans.  | Puncturing and draining aerosol cans   |
| 51 | Lab Pack                  | Any      | 343, 211, 213, 612      | Non-treatable small containers generated by the treatment and consolidation activities of the permittee. Processing wastes received from CESQG and HHW generators.  | Consolidation of Household hazardous wastes, CESQG and Rejection of non acceptable waste types |
| 52 | Water/ Gasoline           | Excluded | 133, 134, 135, 331, 343 | Water contaminated with gasoline generated by the consolidation activities of the permittee.  | Bulking, consolidation process   |
| 53 | Gasoline                  | D001     | 133, 134, 135, 331, 343 | Recovered gasoline generated by the exempt treatment and consolidation activities of the permittee. Recovered gasoline is received from but not limited to recyclable gasoline fuel filters, recyclable gasoline pump nozzles, CESQG and HHW wastes.  | Consolidation, treatment process   |

Table 3  
Physical Properties of Waste

| (1)                 | (2)  | (3)              | (4)        | (5)         | (6)       |
|---------------------|--|------------------|------------|-------------|-----------|
| Waste Stream Number | Common Name or Hazardous Waste                 | Specific Gravity | pH         | Flash Point | PCB (ppm) |
| 1                   | Used Oil                                       | .8-1.0           | N/A        | >100°F      | <2        |
| 2                   | Waste Oil                                      | .8-1.0           | N/A        | >100°F      | <50       |
| 3                   | Oily Water                                     | .8-1.0           | >2 and <10 | >140°F      | <2        |
| 4                   | Oily Debris                                    | >.8              | n/a        | >140°F      | 0         |
| 5                   | Oil Aerosol Cans                               | n/a              | n/a        | <140°F      | 0         |
| 6                   | Spent Oil Aerosol Cans                         | n/a              | n/a        | <140°F      | 0         |
| 7                   | Used Oil Filters                               | >1.7             | n/a        | >140°F      | 0         |
| 8                   | Oil Contaminated Containers                    | >1.7             | n/a        | >140°F      | <2        |
| 9                   | Hydrocarbon Contaminated Soil (Non-RCRA)       | >1.7             | n/a        | >140°F      | <2        |
| 10                  | Oil Contaminated Absorbents                    | >.8              | n/a        | >140°F      | <2        |
| 11                  | Solid Grease                                   | <2               | n/a        | >140°F      | 0         |
| 12                  | Liquid Grease                                  | <2               | n/a        | >140°F      | 0         |
| 13                  | Solidified Petroleum Tank Residuals (non-RCRA) | >1.7             | n/a        | >140°F      | 0         |
| 14                  | Paint Debris                                   | >.8              | n/a        | >140°F      | 0         |
| 15                  | Paint Filters                                  | >.8              | n/a        | >140°F      | 0         |
| 16                  | Paint Contaminated Containers                  | n/a              | n/a        | >140°F      | 0         |
| 17                  | Paints (latex based)                           | <1.2             | 7-8        | >140°F      | 0         |

|    |  |        |              |         |     |
|----|--|--------|--------------|---------|-----|
| 18 | Paints (oil based)                         | <1.2   | 7-8          | >140°F  | 0   |
| 19 | Paint Aerosol Cans                         | n/a    | n/a          | <140°F  | 0   |
| 20 | Spent Paint Aerosol Cans                   | n/a    | n/a          | <140°F  | 0   |
| 21 | Resin                                      | >1.7   | n/a          | >140°F  | 0   |
| 22 | Glues                                      | .8-1.0 | n/a          | >140°F  | 0   |
| 23 | Soaps (liquid)                             | .8-1.0 | >2 and <12.5 | >140°F  | 0   |
| 24 | Soaps (solid)                              | .8-1.0 | n/a          | >140°F  | 0   |
| 25 | Oil Contaminated Asphalt Debris (non RCRA) | >1.7   | n/a          | >140°F  | <2  |
| 26 | Sand and Bead Blasting Residue (non RCRA)  | >1.7   | n/a          | > 140°F | 0   |
| 27 | Machining, Grinding Residue (non RCRA)     | >1.7   | n/a          | >140°F  | 0   |
| 28 | Metal Polishing Debris (non RCRA)          | >1.7   | n/a          | >140°F  | 0   |
| 29 | Metal Polishing Compounds                  | .8-1.7 | >2 and <12.5 | >140°F  | 0   |
| 30 | Clarifier Sludge (non RCRA)                | >1.2   | >6 and <12.5 | >140°F  | <2  |
| 31 | Clarifier Filter Cake (non RCRA)           | >1.2   | n/a          | >140°F  | <2  |
| 32 | Anti-freeze                                | 1-1.1  | 9-10         | >140°F  | 0   |
| 33 | Inks (liquid)                              | .8-1.7 | >2 and <12.5 | >140°F  | 0   |
| 34 | Ink (solid)                                | >1.7   | n/a          | >140°F  | 0   |
| 35 | Asbestos                                   | >1     | n/a          | >140°F  | 0   |
| 36 | Catalyst                                   | >1     | n/a          | >140°F  | 0   |
| 37 | Water / Gasoline                           | <1     | >2 and <12.5 | <140°F  | 0   |
| 38 | Pharmaceutical Waste                       | >1     | >2 and <12.5 | >140°F  | 0   |
| 39 | Treated Wood Waste                         | >1     | >2 and <12.5 | >140°F  | 0   |
|    | Household Hazardous Waste                  | any    | any          | any     | any |

|    |                             |        |              |        |     |
|----|-----------------------------|--------|--------------|--------|-----|
| 40 | Off Specification Waste Oil | .8-1.0 | N/A          | >100°F | <50 |
| 41 | Specification Waste Oil     | .8-1.0 | N/A          | >100°F | <2  |
| 42 | Waste Water                 | 1.0    | >2 and <12.5 | >140°F | <2  |
| 43 | Oily Water                  | 1.0    | >2 and <12.5 | >140°F | <2  |
| 44 | Scrap Metal                 | >1.7   | n/a          | >140°F | 0   |
| 45 | Paint Sludge                | >1.2   | >2 and <12.5 | >140°F | 0   |
| 46 | Oil Contaminated Debris     | >1.7   | n/a          | >140°F | <2  |
| 47 | Paint Contaminated Debris   | >1.7   | n/a          | >140°F | 0   |
| 48 | Carbon Filters              | >1.7   | >2 and <12.5 | >140°F | 0   |
| 49 | Aerosol Oil Residue         | >.8    | >2 and <12.5 | >140°F | <2  |
| 50 | Aerosol Paint Residue       | >1.2   | >2 and <12.5 | >140°F | 0   |
| 51 | Lab Pack                    | >1.7   | n/a          | n/a    | <2  |
| 52 | Water / Gasoline            | <1     | >2 and <12.5 | <140°F | 0   |
| 53 | Gasoline                    | <1     | >2 and <12.5 | <140°F | 0   |

Table 4  
Hazardous Properties of Waste

| (1)                 | (2)                                      | (3)   | (4)  | (5)                              | (6)                             | (7)   | (8)   |  |
|---------------------|--|---|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|--|
| Waste Stream Number | Common Name of Hazardous Waste           | Hazardous Constituent(s) in Waste Stream                  | List the properties which would characterize the waste stream as being ignitable, corrosive, reactive, or toxic. |                                  |                                 |   | Toxicity<br>(22 CCR 66261.24)                         | Incompatibility with other waste stream and containers |
|                     |  |   | Ignitability<br>(22 CCR 66261.21)  | Corrosivity<br>(22 CCR 66261.22) | Reactivity<br>(22 CCR 66261.23) |   |   |  |
| 1                   | Used Oil                                 | Heavy Metals or Volatile Organic Compounds                | f.p. <100°F  | none                             | none                            | Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous constituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24 | oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources |  |
| 2                   | Waste Oil                                | Heavy Metals, PCB's or Volatile Or <sub>g</sub> Compounds | f.p. <100°F  | none                             | none                            | Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous constituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24 | oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources |  |
| 3                   | Oily Water                               | Heavy Metals or Volatile Organic Compounds                | f.p. <140°F  | ≤2 ≥12.5                         | none                            | Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous constituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24 | oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources |  |
| 4                   | Oily Debris                              | Heavy Metals or Volatile Organic Compounds                | May burn when ignited  | none                             | none                            | Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous constituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24 | Open flame, heat sources, ignition sources            |  |
| 5                   | Oil Aerosol Cans                         | pressure  | f.p. <140°F  | none                             | none                            | none  | Open flames, heat sources, ignition sources           |  |
| 6                   | Spent Oil Aerosol Cans                   | pressure  | f.p. <140°F  | none                             | none                            | none  | Open flames, heat sources, ignition sources           |  |
| 7                   | Used Oil Filters                         | Heavy Metals or Volatile Organic Compounds                | May burn when ignited  | none                             | none                            | Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous constituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24 | oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources |  |
| 8                   | Oil Contaminated Containers              | Heavy Metals or Volatile Organic Compounds                | May contain flammable vapors   | none                             | none                            | Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous constituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24 | oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources |  |
| 9                   | Hydrocarbon Contaminated Soil (Non-RCRA) | Heavy Metals or Volatile Organic Compounds                | May burn when ignited  | none                             | none                            | Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous constituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24 | oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources |  |

|    |  |  |                       |          |                   |   |   |
|----|--|--|-----------------------|----------|-------------------|---|---|
| 10 | Oil Contaminated Absorbents                    | Heavy Metals or Volatile Organic Compounds         | May burn when ignited | none     | none              | Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous constituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24 | oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources |
| 11 | Solid Grease                                   | Heavy Metals or Volatile Organic Compounds         | May burn when ignited | none     | Reacts with water | Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous constituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24 | oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources |
| 12 | Liquid Grease                                  | Heavy Metals or Volatile Organic Compounds         | fp. <140°F            | ≤2 ≥12.5 | Reacts with water | Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous constituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24 | oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources |
| 13 | Solidified Petroleum Tank Residuals (non-RCRA) | Heavy Metals or Volatile Organic Compounds         | May burn when ignited | ≤2 ≥12.5 | none              | Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous constituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24 | oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources |
| 14 | Paint Debris                                   | Heavy Metals or Volatile Organic Compounds         | May burn when ignited | none     | none              | Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous constituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24 | oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources |
| 15 | Paint Filters                                  | Heavy Metals or Volatile Organic Compounds         | May burn when ignited | none     | none              | Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous constituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24 | oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources |
| 16 | Paint Contaminated Containers                  | Heavy Metals or Volatile Organic Compounds         | none                  | none     | none              | Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous constituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24 | oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources |
| 17 | Paints (latex based)                           | lead, chromium, copper                             | fp. <140°F            | ≤2 ≥12.5 | Reacts with water | Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous constituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24 | oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources |
| 18 | Paints (oil based)                             | lead, chromium, copper, Volatile Organic Compounds | fp. <140°F            | ≤2 ≥12.5 | Reacts with water | Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous constituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24 | oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources |
| 19 | Paint Aerosol Cans                             | pressure   | fp. <140°F            | none     | none              | none  | Open flames, heat sources, ignition sources           |
| 20 | Spent Paint Aerosol Cans                       | pressure   | fp. <140°F            | none     | none              | none  | Open flames, heat sources, ignition sources           |
| 21 | Resin  | Volatile Organic Compounds                         | May burn when ignited | ≤2 ≥12.5 | Reacts with water | none  | oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources |

|    |  |   |                       |          |                   |   |  |
|----|--|---|-----------------------|----------|-------------------|---|--|
| 22 | Glues                                      | Heavy Metals or Volatile Organic Compounds            | none                  | ≤2 ≥12.5 | Reacts with water | Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous constituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24 | oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources        |
| 23 | Soaps (liquid)                             | Volatile Organic Compounds                            | fp. <140°F            | ≤2 ≥12.5 | Reacts with water | Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous constituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24 | acids, oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources |
| 24 | Soaps (solid)                              | Volatile Organic Compounds                            | May burn when ignited | none     | Reacts with water | Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous constituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24 | acids, oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources |
| 25 | Oil Contaminated Asphalt Debris (non RCRA) | Heavy metals, semivolatile organic compounds or PCB's | May burn when ignited | none     | Reacts with water | Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous constituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24 | oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources        |
| 26 | Sand and Bead Blasting Residue (non RCRA)  | Heavy Metals  | May burn when ignited | none     | Reacts with water | Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous constituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24 | oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources        |
| 27 | Machining, Grinding Residue (non RCRA)     | Heavy Metals  | May burn when ignited | none     | Reacts with water | Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous constituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24 | oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources        |
| 28 | Metal Polishing Debris (non RCRA)          | Heavy Metals or Volatile Organic Compounds            | May burn when ignited | none     | Reacts with water | Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous constituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24 | oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources        |
| 29 | Metal Polishing Compounds                  | Heavy Metals or Volatile Organic Compounds            | May burn when ignited | none     | Reacts with water | Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous constituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24 | oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources        |
| 30 | Clarifier Sludge (non RCRA)                | Heavy Metals or Volatile Organic Compounds            | fp. <140°F            | ≤2 ≥12.5 | Reacts with water | Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous constituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24 | oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources        |
| 31 | Clarifier Filter Cake (non RCRA)           | Heavy Metals or Volatile Organic Compounds            | May burn when ignited | none     | Reacts with water | Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous constituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24 | oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources        |
| 32 | Anti-freeze                                | lead, copper, zinc, ethylene and/or propylene glycol  | fp. <140°F            | ≤2 ≥12.5 | Reacts with water | Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous constituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24 | oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources        |
| 33 | Inks (liquid)                              | Heavy Metals or Volatile Organic Compounds            | fp. <140°F            | ≤2 ≥12.5 | Reacts with water | Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous constituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24 | oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources        |

|    |                             |   |                       |          |                   |   |   |
|----|-----------------------------|---|-----------------------|----------|-------------------|---|---|
| 34 | Ink (solid)                 | Heavy Metals                                      | May burn when ignited | none     | Reacts with water | Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous constituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24 | oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources |
| 35 | Asbestos                    | Heavy Metals                                      | none                  | none     | none              | Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous constituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24 | none  |
| 36 | Catalyst                    | Heavy Metals                                      | none                  | none     | none              | Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous constituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24 | none  |
| 37 | Water/ Gasoline             | Flammability                                      | f.p. <140             | ≤2 ≥12.5 | None              | Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous constituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24 | open flame, heat sources, ignition sources            |
| 38 | Pharmaceutical Waste        | Flammability                                      | f.p. <140             | ≤2 ≥12.5 | Reacts with water | Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous constituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24 | open flame, heat sources, ignition sources            |
| 39 | Treated Wood Waste          | Heavy Metals                                      | none                  | none     | none              | Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous constituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24 | none  |
|    | Household Hazardous Waste   | Flammability<br>Corrosivity                       | f.p. <140             | ≤2 ≥12.5 | Reacts with water | Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous constituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24 | open flame, heat sources, ignition sources            |
| 40 | Off Specification Waste Oil | Heavy Metals, PCB's or Volatile Organic Compounds | f.p. <140°F           | none     | none              | Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous constituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24 | oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources |
| 41 | Specification Waste Oil     | Heavy Metals or Volatile Organic Compounds        | fp. <140°F            | none     | none              | Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous constituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24 | oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources |
| 42 | Waste Water                 | Heavy Metals or Volatile Organic Compounds        | f.p. <140°F           | ≤2 ≥12.5 | none              | Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous constituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24 | oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources |
| 43 | Oily Water                  | Heavy Metals or Volatile Organic Compounds        | fp. <140°F            | none     | none              | Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous constituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24 | oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources |
| 44 | Scrap Metal                 | Heavy Metals                                      | May burn when ignited | none     | none              | Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous constituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24 | Acids, alkalies, oxidizers                            |

|    |                           |  |                       |          |                   |   |   |
|----|---------------------------|--|-----------------------|----------|-------------------|---|---|
| 45 | Paint Sludge              | Heavy Metals or Volatile Organic Compounds | fp. <140°F            | ≤2 ≥12.5 | Reacts with water | Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous constituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24 | oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources |
| 46 | Oil Contaminated Debris   | Heavy Metals or Volatile Organic Compounds | May burn when ignited | none     | none              | Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous constituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24 | oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources |
| 47 | Paint Contaminated Debris | Heavy Metals or Volatile Organic Compounds | May burn when ignited | none     | none              | Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous constituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24 | oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources |
| 48 | Carbon Filters            | Heavy Metals or Volatile Organic Compounds | May burn when ignited | none     | none              | Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous constituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24 | oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources |
| 49 | Aerosol Oil Residue       | Heavy Metals or Volatile Organic Compounds | fp. <140°F            | ≤2 ≥12.5 | none              | Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous constituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24 | oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources |
| 50 | Aerosol Paint Residue     | Heavy Metals or Volatile Organic Compounds | fp. <140°F            | none     | none              | Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous constituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24 | oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources |
| 51 | Lab Pack                  | Heavy Metals or Volatile Organic Compounds | fp. <140°F            | ≤2 ≥12.5 | none              | Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous constituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24 | oxidizers, open flame, heat sources, ignition sources |
| 52 | Water / Gasoline          | Flammability                               | fp. <140°F            | ≤2 ≥12.5 | none              | Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous constituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24 | open flame, heat sources, ignition sources            |
| 53 | Gasoline                  | Flammability                               | fp. <140°F            | ≤2 ≥12.5 | none              | Bioaccumulative. Concentration of hazardous constituent is greater than the Regulatory limit as per 22 CCR 66261.24 | open flame, heat sources, ignition sources            |

Table 5  
Sampling and Analysis of Waste

| WASTE STREAM INFORMATION   |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Waste Stream Number:<br><p style="text-align: center;">1, 2</p>   | 2. Common Name of Hazardous Waste:<br>Used Oil, Waste Oil   |
| ANALYSIS INFORMATION   |   |
| 3. Constituent(s) Analyzed:<br>Heavy metals, volatile organic compounds, PCB screening, chlorinated screening, flash point, and combustible vapor  | 4. Analytical Method Used:<br>EPA methods: 1311, 6010A or 7000A; 8010 or 8240; 9077; 9040B or 9041; 1010; and LEL by combustible gas meter  |
| 5. Detection Limit:<br>Method detection limits for referenced constituents and methods are listed in EPA SW846.  | 6. Purpose of Analysis<br>Waste characterization and profile comparison for waste acceptance and safe handling  |
| 7. Analysis performed onsite or offsite: Offsite except for flash point, combustible gas and PCB screening which are performed onsite. Offsite analyses may be waived if the generator has adequate knowledge of their waste stream or has supplied analysis.  |   |
| SAMPLING PROCEDURE   |   |
| 8. Identify if grab sample or composite sample:<br>grab for individual bulk shipments or containers, composite for multiple containers and daily PCB screening   | 9. Sampling frequency:<br>Annually or when processes change for offsite analyses, Upon initial acceptance for onsite analyses, Monthly onsite analyses of continuing waste streams, Daily composites for PCB screening, |
| 10. Sample Location:   | Point of generation for offsite analysis, container or bulk tanker for onsite analysis  |
| 11. Describe sampling procedure:<br>A 1/2" diameter sample tube is used to collect individual samples from the liquid waste containers. A one pint polyethylene sample jar is used to collect the sample(s) unless glass is specified for a particular analysis in SW-846. For like wastes, individual samples may be composited for testing. Jars are filled and sealed with lids to minimize loss of volatile constituents to the head space or atmosphere. Samples pending analysis are refrigerated. All samples are retained for 60 days for comparison to subsequent samples of ongoing waste streams.   |   |
| 12. Explain rationale for responses to Questions 8 through 11.<br>Samples are collected to represent the incoming waste streams. When containers arrive that contain the same waste stream, samples from those containers may be composited for testing. Single containers of individual waste streams are not composited. Polyethylene sample bottles are used, because Polyethylene is inert to a wide range of chemicals and is readily recyclable. Glass is only used when specified by SW-846. Daily PCB screens are to determine if further testing is necessary. If PCB's are detected in the daily composite, individual samples may be tested to find the source. |   |
| 13. Explain procedure for verifying the accuracy or validity of the sampling results. Off site testing is verified by sending two (split) samples to two different labs annually.  |   |

| Table 5<br>Sampling and Analysis of Waste  |   |
|--|---|
| WASTE STREAM INFORMATION   |   |
| 1. Waste Stream Number:<br>3   | 2. Common Name of Hazardous Waste:<br>Oily Water  |
| ANALYSIS INFORMATION   |   |
| 3. Constituent(s) Analyzed:<br>Heavy metals, volatile organic compounds, PCB screening, chlorinated screening, pH, flash point, and combustible vapor  | 4. Analytical Method Used:<br>EPA methods: 1311, 6010A or 7000A; 8010 or 8240; 9079; 9077; 9040B or 9041; 1010; and lel by combustible gas meter  |
| 5. Detection Limit:<br>Method detection limits for referenced constituents and methods are listed in EPA SW846.  | 6. Purpose of Analysis<br>Waste characterization and profile comparison for waste acceptance and safe handling  |
| 7. Analysis performed onsite or offsite: Offsite except for pH, flash point, combustible gas and PCB screening which are performed onsite. Offsite analyses may be waived if the generator has adequate knowledge of their waste stream or has supplied analysis.  |   |
| SAMPLING PROCEDURE   |   |
| 8. Identify if grab sample or composite sample:<br>grab for individual bulk shipments or containers, composite for multiple containers and daily PCB screening   | 9. Sampling frequency:<br>Annually or when processes change for offsite analyses, Upon initial acceptance for onsite analyses, Monthly onsite analyses of continuing waste streams, Daily composites for PCB screening, |
| 10. Sample Location:   | Point of generation for offsite analysis, container or bulk tanker for onsite analysis  |
| 11. Describe sampling procedure:<br>A 1/2" diameter sample tube is used to collect individual samples from the liquid waste containers. A one pint polyethylene sample jar is used to collect the sample(s) unless glass is specified for a particular analysis in SW-846. For like wastes, individual samples may be composited for testing. Jars are filled and sealed with lids to minimize loss of volatile constituents to the head space or atmosphere. Samples pending analysis are refrigerated. All samples are retained for 60 days for comparison to subsequent samples of ongoing waste streams.   |   |
| 12. Explain rationale for responses to Questions 8 through 11.<br>Samples are collected to represent the incoming waste streams. When containers arrive that contain the same waste stream, samples from those containers may be composited for testing. Single containers of individual waste streams are not composited. Polyethylene sample bottles are used, because Polyethylene is inert to a wide range of chemicals and is readily recyclable. Glass is only used when specified by SW-846. Daily PCB screens are to determine if further testing is necessary. If PCB's are detected in the daily composite, individual samples may be tested to find the source. |   |
| 13. Explain procedure for verifying the accuracy or validity of the sampling results. Off site testing is verified by sending two (split) samples to two different labs annually.  |   |

Table 5  
Sampling and Analysis of Waste

| WASTE STREAM INFORMATION  |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Waste Stream Number:<br>4, 7, 8, 14, 15, 16, 28  | 2. Common Name of Hazardous Waste: Oily Debris, Used Oil Filters, Oil Contaminated Containers, Paint Debris, Paint Filters, Paint Contaminated Containers, and Metal Polishing Debris                                   |
| ANALYSIS INFORMATION  |   |
| 3. Constituent(s) Analyzed:<br>Heavy metals, PCB's, VOCs, pH, combustible vapor, free liquids, PCB screening, chlorinated organics screening, reactive sulfides, water reactivity, and ignitability for solids  | 4. Analytical Method Used:<br>EPA methods: 1311, 6010A or 7000A; 8080A or 8081; 8010 or 8240; 9040B or 9041; LEL by combustible gas meter; 9095; 9079; 9077; and 1030   |
| 5. Detection Limit:<br>Method detection limits for referenced constituents and methods are listed in EPA SW846.   | 6. Purpose of Analysis<br>Waste characterization and profile comparison for waste acceptance and safe handling  |
| 7. Analysis performed onsite or offsite:<br>Offsite except for pH, combustible vapor, free liquids, PCB screening, chlorinated organics screening, reactive sulfides, water reactivity and ignitability for solids which are performed onsite. Offsite analyses may be waived if the generator has adequate knowledge of their waste stream or has supplied analysis.   |   |
| SAMPLING PROCEDURE  |   |
| 8. Identify if grab sample or composite sample:<br>grab for individual bulk shipments or containers, composite for multiple containers  | 9. Sampling frequency:<br>Annually or when processes change for offsite analyses, Upon initial acceptance for onsite analyses, Monthly onsite analysis of continuing waste streams, Daily composites for PCB screening, |
| 10. Sample Location:                      Point of generation for offsite analysis, container for onsite analyses   |   |
| 11. Describe sampling procedure:<br>FRS collects a one pint sample of the solid waste contents for waste classification analysis purposes. A metal scoop and box knife are used to collect samples from the solid waste material. For multi-container solid waste shipment, random samples are taken and composited for analysis.   |   |
| 12. Explain rationale for responses to Questions 8 through 11.<br>Samples are collected to represent the incoming waste streams. When containers arrive that contain the same waste stream, samples from those containers may be composited for testing. Single containers of individual waste streams are not composited. Daily PCB screens are taken to determine if further testing is necessary. If PCB's are detected in the daily composite, individual samples may be tested to find the source. |   |
| 13. Explain procedure for verifying the accuracy or validity of the sampling results. Off site testing is verified by sending two (split) samples to two different labs annually.   |   |

Table 5  
Sampling and Analysis of Waste

| WASTE STREAM INFORMATION  |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Waste Stream Number:<br>9, 10, 13, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31  | 2. Common Name of Hazardous Waste:<br>Hydrocarbon Contaminated Soil, Oil Contaminated Absorbents, Solidified Petroleum Tank Residuals, Oil Contaminated Asphalt Debris, Sand and Bead Blasting Residue, Machining, Grinding Residue, Clarifier Sludge, and Clarifier Filter Cake |
| ANALYSIS INFORMATION  |  |
| 3. Constituent(s) Analyzed:<br>Heavy metals, volatile organic compounds, PCB, free liquids, pH, reactive sulfides, water reactivity and combustible vapor   | 4. Analytical Method Used:<br>EPA methods: 1311, 6010A or 7000A; 8010 or 8240; 8080A or 8081; 9095; 9040B or 9041; and LEL by combustible gas meter  |
| 5. Detection Limit:<br>Method detection limits for referenced constituents and methods are listed in EPA SW846.   | 6. Purpose of Analysis<br>Waste characterization and profile comparison for waste acceptance and safe handling   |
| 7. Analysis performed onsite or offsite:<br>Offsite except for free liquids, pH, PCB, reactive sulfides, water reactivity and combustible gas which are performed onsite. Offsite analyses may be waived if the generator has adequate knowledge of their waste stream or has supplied analysis.                                  |  |
| SAMPLING PROCEDURE  |  |
| 8. Identify if grab sample or composite sample:<br>grab for individual bulk shipments or containers, composite for multiple containers  | 9. Sampling frequency:<br>Annually or when processes change for offsite analysis, Upon initial acceptance for onsite analysis, Monthly onsite analysis of continuing waste streams   |
| 10. Sample Location:<br>Point of generation for offsite analysis, container or bulk tanker for onsite analysis  |  |
| 11. Describe sampling procedure:<br>FRS collects a one pint sample of the solid waste contents for waste classification analysis purposes. A metal scoop and box knife are used to collect samples from the solid waste material. For multi-container solid waste shipment, random samples are taken and composited for analysis. |  |
| 12. Explain rationale for responses to Questions 8 through 11.<br>Samples are collected to represent the incoming waste streams. When containers arrive that contain the same waste stream, samples from those containers may be composited for testing. Single containers of individual waste streams are not composited.        |  |
| 13. Explain procedure for verifying the accuracy or validity of the sampling results. Off site testing is verified by sending two (split) samples to two different labs annually.   |  |

Table 5  
Sampling and Analysis of Waste

| WASTE STREAM INFORMATION  |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Waste Stream Number:<br>11, 21, 24, 29, 34   | 2. Common Name of Hazardous Waste:<br>Solid Grease, Resin, Soaps (solid), Metal Polishing Compounds, and Ink (solid)   |
| ANALYSIS INFORMATION  |  |
| 3. Constituent(s) Analyzed:<br>Heavy metals, volatile organic compounds, PCB, pH, ignitability for solids, and combustible vapor  | 4. Analytical Method Used:<br>EPA methods: 1311, 6010A or 7000A; 8010 or 8240; 8080A or 8081; 904013 or 9041; 1030; and  |
| 5. Detection Limit:<br>Method detection limits for referenced constituents and methods are listed in EPA SW846.   | 6. Purpose of Analysis<br>Waste characterization and profile comparison for waste acceptance and safe handling   |
| 7. Analysis performed onsite or offsite:<br>Offsite except for pH, flash point, combustible gas which are performed onsite. Offsite analyses may be waived if the generator has adequate knowledge of their waste stream.   |  |
| SAMPLING PROCEDURE  |  |
| 8. Identify if grab sample or composite sample:<br>grab for individual bulk shipments or containers, composite for multiple containers  | 9. Sampling frequency:<br>Annually or when processes change for offsite analyses, Upon initial acceptance for onsite analyses, Monthly onsite analyses of continuing waste streams |
| 10. Sample Location:  | Point of generation for offsite analyses, container for onsite analyses  |
| 11. Describe sampling procedure:<br>FRS collects a one pint sample of the solid waste contents for waste classification analysis purposes. A metal scoop and box knife are used to collect samples from the solid waste material. For multi container solid waste shipment, random samples are taken and composited for analysis. |  |
| 12. Explain rationale for responses to Questions 8 through 11.<br>Samples are collected to represent the incoming waste streams. When containers arrive that contain the same waste stream, samples from those containers may be composited for testing. Single containers of individual waste streams are not composited.        |  |
| 13. Explain procedure for verifying the accuracy or validity of the sampling results.<br>Off site testing is verified by sending two (split) samples to two different labs annually.  |  |

| Table 5<br>Sampling and Analysis of Waste  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>WASTE STREAM INFORMATION</b>  |   |
| 1. Waste Stream Number:<br>12, 17, 18, 22, 23, 32, 33  | 2. Common Name of Hazardous Waste: Liquid Grease, Paints (latex based), Paints (oil based), Glues, Soaps (liquid), Anti-freeze, and Inks (liquid)   |
| <b>ANALYSIS INFORMATION</b>  |   |
| 3. Constituent(s) Analyzed:<br>Heavy metals, volatile organic compounds, pH, PCB screening, chlorinated screening, flash point, reactive sulfides, water reactivity and combustible vapor  | 4. Analytical Method Used:<br>EPA methods: 1311, 6010A or 7000A; 8010 or 8240; 8080A or 8081; 9040B or 9041; 9079; 9077; 1010; and LEL by combustible gas meter   |
| 5. Detection Limit:<br>Method detection limits for referenced constituents and methods are listed in EPA SW846.  | 6. Purpose of Analysis<br>Waste characterization and profile comparison for waste acceptance and safe handling  |
| 7. Analysis performed onsite or offsite: Offsite except for pH, flash point, combustible gas, chlorinated organic screening, reactive sulfides, water reactivity and PCB screening which are performed onsite. Offsite analysis may be waived if the generator has adequate knowledge of their waste stream or has supplied analysis.  |   |
| <b>SAMPLING PROCEDURE</b>  |   |
| 8. Identify if grab sample or composite sample: grab for individual bulk shipments or containers, composite for multiple containers and daily PCB screening  | 9. Sampling frequency:<br>Annually or when processes change for offsite analysis, Upon initial acceptance for onsite analyses, Monthly onsite analyses of continuing waste streams, Daily composites for PCB screening, |
| 10. Sample Location:<br>Point of generation for offsite analyses, container or bulk tanker for onsite analyses   |   |
| 11. Describe sampling procedure:<br>A 1/2" diameter tube is used to collect individual samples from the liquid waste containers. A one pint polyethylene sample jar is used to collect the sample(s) unless glass is specified for a particular analysis in SW-846. For like wastes, individual samples may be composited for testing. Jars are filled and sealed with lids to minimize loss of volatile constituents to the head space or atmosphere. Samples pending analysis are refrigerated. All samples are retained for 60 days for comparison to subsequent samples of ongoing waste streams.  |   |
| 12. Explain rationale for responses to Questions 8 through 11.<br>Samples are collected to represent the incoming waste streams. When containers arrive that contain the same waste stream, samples from those containers may be composited for testing. Single containers of individual waste streams are not composited. Polyethylene sample bottles are used, because Polyethylene is inert to a wide range of chemicals and is readily recyclable. Glass is only used when specified by SW-846. Daily PCB screens are to determine if further testing is necessary. If PCB's are detected in the daily composite, individual samples may be tested to find the source. |   |
| 13. Explain procedure for verifying the accuracy or validity of the sampling results.<br>Off site testing is verified by sending two (split) samples to two different labs annually.   |   |

Table 5  
Sampling and Analysis of Waste

| WASTE STREAM INFORMATION   |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Waste Stream Number:<br>5, 6, 19, 20  | 2. Common Name of Hazardous Waste:<br>Oil Aerosol Cans, Spent Oil Aerosol Cans, Paint Aerosol Cans, Spent Paint Aerosol Cans |
| ANALYSIS INFORMATION   |  |
| 3. Constituent(s) Analyzed:<br>Read label for constituents of CFCs, Corrosives, Pesticides   | 4. Analytical Method Used:<br>Visual observation   |
| 5. Detection Limit:<br>visual observation  | 6. Purpose of Analysis<br>Sorting for proper handling  |
| 7. Analysis performed onsite or offsite:<br>Onsite   |  |
| SAMPLING PROCEDURE   |  |
| 8. Identify if grab sample or composite sample:<br>grab  | 9. Sampling frequency:<br>At all handling times  |
| 10. Sample Location:                      Container  |  |
| 11. Describe sampling procedure:<br>Cans are lifted and shaken, observed and sorted by kind according to labels and types of cans.   |  |
| 12. Explain rationale for responses to Questions 8 through 11.<br>Similar containers with similar contents are assumed to be compatible. Filled containers require more caution in handling. |  |
| 13. Explain procedure for verifying the accuracy or validity of the sampling results.<br>Residues from puncturing process are analyzed for off-site disposal.                                |  |

Table 5  
Sampling and Analysis of Waste

| WASTE STREAM INFORMATION   |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Waste Stream Number:<br>35  | 2. Common Name of Hazardous Waste:<br>Asbestos                                    |
| ANALYSIS INFORMATION   |   |
| 3. Constituent(s) Analyzed:<br>Asbestos  | 4. Analytical Method Used:<br>EPA Methods: 600/R-93/116                           |
| 5. Detection Limit:<br>Method detection limits for referenced constituents and methods are listed in EPA SW 846.   | 6. Purpose of Analysis<br>Identification of asbestos presence                     |
| 7. Analysis performed onsite or offsite:<br>Point of generation for offsite analysis, onsite analysis is not performed   |   |
| SAMPLING PROCEDURE   |   |
| 8. Identify if grab sample or composite sample:<br>Grab  | 9. Sampling frequency:<br>Annually or when processes change for offsite Analyses. |
| 10. Sample Location:                      Point of generation for offsite analyses.  |   |
| 11. Describe sampling procedure:<br>A one pint sample of the solid waste contents for waste classification analysis purposes. A metal scoop and box knife are used to collect samples from the solid waste material. For multi container solid waste shipment, random samples are taken and composited for analysis. |   |
| 12. Explain rationale for responses to Questions 8 through 11.<br>Samples are collected at point of generation to represent the incoming waste streams. No onsite analysis is performed due to the nature of this waste. Onsite check for proper packaging for transportation only.                                  |   |
| 13. Explain procedure for verifying the accuracy or validity of the sampling results.<br>Off site testing is verified by reviewing the analysis performed from the point of generation sampling.   |   |

Table 5  
Sampling and Analysis of Waste

| WASTE STREAM INFORMATION   |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Waste Stream Number:<br>36, 39  | 2. Common Name of Hazardous Waste:<br>Catalyst, Treated Wood Waste   |
| ANALYSIS INFORMATION   |  |
| 3. Constituent(s) Analyzed:<br>Heavy Metals  | 4. Analytical Method Used:<br>EPA Methods: 6010A   |
| 5. Detection Limit:<br>Method detection limits for referenced constituents and methods are listed in EPA SW846.  | 6. Purpose of Analysis<br>Waste characterization and profile comparison for waste acceptance and safe handling |
| 7. Analysis performed onsite or offsite:<br>Point of generation for offsite analysis. Onsite analysis not performed  |  |
| SAMPLING PROCEDURE   |  |
| 8. Identify if grab sample or composite sample:<br>Grab  | 9. Sampling frequency:<br>Annually or when processes change for offsite analyses                               |
| 10. Sample Location:                      Point of generation for offsite analyses.  |  |
| 11. Describe sampling procedure:<br>A one pint sample of the solid waste contents for waste classification analysis purposes. A metal scoop and box knife are used to collect samples from the solid waste material. For multi-container solid waste shipment, random samples are taken and composited for analysis. |  |
| 12. Explain rationale for responses to Questions 8 through 11.<br>Samples are collected at point of generation to represent the incoming waste streams. No onsite analysis is performed due to the nature of this waste.   |  |
| 13. Explain procedure for verifying the accuracy or validity of the sampling results.<br>Off site testing is verified by reviewing the analysis performed from the point of generation sampling.   |  |

Table 5  
Sampling and Analysis of Waste

| WASTE STREAM INFORMATION   |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Waste Stream Number:  | 2. Common Name of Hazardous Waste:<br>Household Hazardous Waste  |
| ANALYSIS INFORMATION   |  |
| 3. Constituent(s) Analyzed:<br>Hazardous Constituents  | 4. Analytical Method Used:<br>HAZCAT as required                 |
| 5. Detection Limit:<br>N/A   | 6. Purpose of Analysis<br>Proper Lab Packing                     |
| 7. Analysis performed onsite or offsite:<br>Onsite analysis not performed.   |  |
| SAMPLING PROCEDURE   |  |
| 8. Identify if grab sample or composite sample:<br>De-pack containers as received. Identify hazards.<br>Properly Lab Pack for shipment   | 9. Sampling frequency:<br>As needed for unidentifiable materials |
| 10. Sample Location:                      Point of generation for offsite analysis. Container for HAZCAT   |  |
| 11. Describe sampling procedure:<br>Visually for hazard identification. HAZCAT requires a small amount of material for identification.   |  |
| 12. Explain rationale for responses to Questions 8 through 11.<br>Visually identifying hazards for proper handling and lab packing. HAZCAT unidentifiable materials for proper handling and lab packing. |  |
| 13. Explain procedure for verifying the accuracy or validity of the sampling results.<br>Off site testing is verified by reviewing the analysis performed from the point of generation sampling.         |  |

Table 5  
Sampling and Analysis of Waste

| WASTE STREAM INFORMATION   |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Waste Stream Number:<br>37  | 2. Common Name of Hazardous Waste:<br>Water / Gasoline  |
| ANALYSIS INFORMATION   |   |
| 3. Constituent(s) Analyzed:<br>Flash Point, pH   | 4. Analytical Method Used:<br>EPA Methods: 6010A, 9079  |
| 5. Detection Limit:<br>Method detection limits for referenced constituents and methods are listed in EPA SW 846.   | 6. Purpose of Analysis<br>Waste characterization and profile comparison for waste acceptance and safe handling          |
| 7. Analysis performed onsite or offsite:<br>Onsite   |   |
| SAMPLING PROCEDURE   |   |
| 8. Identify if grab sample or compositesample:<br>Grab   | 9. Sampling frequency:<br>Annually or when processes change for offsite analysis, At each shipment for onsite analysis. |
| 10. Sample Location:                      At container for onsite analysis.  |   |
| 11. Describe sampling procedure:<br>A one pint sample of the liquid waste contents for waste classification analysis purposes. A ½" tube or clawasa is used for collecting. For multicontainer liquid waste shipment, random samples are taken and composited for analysis.  |   |
| 12. Explain rationale for responses to Questions 8 through 11.<br>Samples are collected to represent the incoming waste streams. When containers arrive that contain the same waste stream, samples from those containers may be composited for testing. Single containers of individual waste streams are not composited. |   |
| 13. Explain procedure for verifying the accuracy or validity of the sampling results.<br>Off site testing is verified by sending two (split) samples to two different labs annually.   |   |

| Table 5<br>Sampling and Analysis of Waste  |  |
|--|--|
| WASTE STREAM INFORMATION   |  |
| 1. Waste Stream Number:<br>38  | 2. Common Name of Hazardous Waste:<br>Pharmaceutical Waste   |
| ANALYSIS INFORMATION   |  |
| 3. Constituent(s) Analyzed:<br>Flash Point, pH, water reactivity   | 4. Analytical Method Used:<br>EPA Methods: 6010A, 9079   |
| 5. Detection Limit:<br>Method detection limits for referenced constituents and methods are listed in EPA SW846.  | 6. Purpose of Analysis<br>Waste characterization and profile comparison for waste acceptance and safe handling                 |
| 7. Analysis performed onsite or offsite:<br>Container for onsite analysis  |  |
| SAMPLING PROCEDURE   |  |
| 8. Identify if grab sample or composite sample:<br>Grab  | 9. Sampling frequency:<br>Annually or when processes change for offsite analysis, Upon initial acceptance for onsite analysis. |
| 10. Sample Location:                   Point of generation for offsite analyses.   |  |
| 11. Describe sampling procedure:<br>A one pint sample of the liquid waste contents for waste classification analysis purposes. A ½” tube or calawasa is used for collecting. For multicontainer liquid waste shipment, random samples are taken and composited for analysis.   |  |
| 12. Explain rationale for responses to Questions 8 through 11.<br>Samples are collected to represent the incoming waste streams. When containers arrive that contain the same waste stream, samples from those containers may be composited for testing. Single containers of individual waste streams are not composited. |  |
| 13. Explain procedure for verifying the accuracy or validity of the sampling results.<br>Off site testing is verified by sending two (split) samples to two different labs annually.   |  |

Table 5  
Sampling and Analysis of Waste

| WASTE STREAM INFORMATION  |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Waste Stream Number:<br>40   | 2. Common Name of Hazardous Waste:<br>Off Specification Waste Oil   |
| ANALYSIS INFORMATION  |   |
| 3. Constituent(s) Analyzed:<br>Heavy metals, volatile organic compounds, PCB, flash point, and combustible vapor  | 4. Analytical Method Used:<br>EPA methods: 1311, 6010A or 7000A; 8010 or 8240; 9040B or 9041; 1010; and LEL by combustible gas meter  |
| 5. Detection Limit:<br>Method detection limits for referenced constituents and methods are listed in EPA SW846  | 6. Purpose of Analysis<br>Waste characterization and profile comparison for waste profiling and safe handling   |
| 7. Analysis performed onsite or offsite: Offsite except for flash point, combustible gas and PCB screening which are performed onsite.  |   |
| SAMPLING PROCEDURE  |   |
| 8. Identify if grab sample or composite sample:<br><br>grab   | 9. Sampling frequency:<br>Annually or when processes change for offsite analyses, Upon initial acceptance for onsite analyses, Monthly onsite analyses of continuing waste streams, Daily composites for PCB screening, or when a storage container is filled at the site of generation (on-site) for onsite analysis |
| 10. Sample Location: Point of generation for offsite analysis, container or bulk tanker for onsite analysis   |   |
| 11. Describe sampling procedure:<br>A 1/2" diameter sample tube is used to collect individual samples from the liquid waste containers. A one pint polyethylene sample jar is used to collect the sample(s), unless glass is specified in SW-846. For like wastes, individual samples may be composited for testing. Jars are filled and sealed with lids to minimize loss of volatile constituents to the head space or atmosphere. Samples pending analysis are refrigerated. All samples are retained for 60 days for comparison to subsequent samples of ongoing waste streams. |   |
| 12. Explain rationale for responses to Questions 8 through 11.<br>Samples are collected to represent the incoming waste streams. When containers are Off Specification Waste Oil, the generator is contacted and the load is either rejected or sent to an alternate permitted facility.  |   |
| 13. Explain procedure for verifying the accuracy or validity of the sampling results.<br>Off site testing is verified by sending two (split) samples to two different labs annually.  |   |

Table 5  
Sampling and Analysis of Waste

| WASTE STREAM INFORMATION  |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Waste Stream Number:<br>41   | 2. Common Name of Hazardous Waste:<br>Specification Waste Oil  |
| ANALYSIS INFORMATION  |  |
| 3. Constituent(s) Analyzed:<br>Heavy metals, volatile organic compounds,<br>PCB, flash point, and combustible vapor   | 4. Analytical Method Used:<br>EPA methods: 1311, 6010A or 7000A; 8010 or<br>8240; 9040B or 9041; 1010; and LEL by<br>combustible gas meter |
| 5. Detection Limit:<br>Method detection limits for referenced<br>constituents and methods are listed in EPA SW846   | 6. Purpose of Analysis<br>Quality control and verification of off-site<br>recycling facility analyses                                      |
| 7. Analysis performed onsite or offsite: Offsite except for flash point, combustible gas and<br>PCB screening which are performed onsite.   |  |
| SAMPLING PROCEDURE  |  |
| 8. Identify if grab sample or composite sample<br>grab  | 9. Sampling frequency:<br>Annually for offsite analyses, when shipping oil<br>from Tank 2 off-site for recycling for onsite<br>analysis    |
| 10. Sample Location: Tank or vacuum truck trailer   |  |
| 11. Describe sampling procedure:<br>A 1/2" diameter sample tube is used to collect individual samples from the liquid waste containers.<br>A one pint polyethylene sample jar is used to collect the sample(s) unless glass is specified for a<br>particular analysis in SW-846. For like wastes, individual samples may be composited for testing.<br>Jars are filled and sealed with lids to minimize loss of volatile constituents to the head space or<br>atmosphere. Samples pending analysis are refrigerated. All samples are retained for 60 days for<br>comparison to subsequent samples of ongoing waste streams. |  |
| 12. Explain rationale for responses to Questions 8 through 11.<br>Samples are collected to represent the oil being recycled. If a discrepancy occurs at the off-site<br>recycling facility, the sample will be representative of the material that was given to the transporter.  |  |
| 13. Explain procedure for verifying the accuracy or validity of the sampling results.<br>Off site testing is verified by comparing the sample results to the off-site results. If there is a<br>discrepancy, the sample is split for duplicate analysis.  |  |

Table 5  
Sampling and Analysis of Waste

| WASTE STREAM INFORMATION  |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Waste Stream Number:<br>42   | 2. Common Name of Hazardous Waste:<br>Waste Water  |
| ANALYSIS PERFORMED  |  |
| 3. Constituent(s) Analyzed:<br>Heavy metals, volatile organic compounds, PCB, pH, flash point, and combustible vapor  | 4. Analytical Method Used:<br>EPA methods: 1311, 6010A or 7000A; 8010 or 8240; 9079; 9040B or 9041; 1010; and lel by combustible gas meter |
| 5. Detection Limit:<br>Method detection limits for referenced constituents and methods are listed in EPA SW 846   | 6. Purpose of Analysis<br>Waste characterization and profile creation/ updating for off-site recycling                                     |
| 7. Analysis performed onsite or offsite: Offsite except for pH, flash point, combustible gas and PCB screening which are performed onsite.  |  |
| SAMPLING PROCEDURES   |  |
| 8. Identify if grab sample or composite sample:<br>grab   | 9. Sampling frequency:<br>Annually for offsite analysis, when shipping waste water from Tank 1 off-site for recycling for onsite analysis  |
| 10. Sample Location: Tank or vacuum truck trailer   |  |
| 11. Describe sampling procedure:<br>A 1/2" diameter sample tube is used to collect individual samples from the liquid waste containers. A one pint polyethylene sample jar is used to collect the sample(s), unless glass is specified in SW-846. Jars are filled and sealed with lids to minimize loss of volatile constituents to the head space or atmosphere. Samples pending analysis are refrigerated. All samples are retained for 60 days for comparison to subsequent samples of outgoing waste streams. |  |
| 12. Explain rationale for responses to Questions 8 through 11.<br>Samples are collected to represent the waste water being recycled. If a discrepancy occurs at the off-site recycling facility, the sample will be representative of the material that was given to the transporter.   |  |
| 13. Explain procedure for verifying the accuracy or validity of the sampling results.<br>Off site testing is verified by comparing the sample results to the off-site results. If there is a discrepancy, the sample is split for duplicate analysis.   |  |

Table 5  
Sampling and Analysis of Waste

| WASTE STREAM INFORMATION   |   |
|--|---|
| 1. Waste Stream Number:<br>43  | 2. Common Name of Hazardous Waste:<br>Oily Water  |
| ANALYSIS INFORMATION   |   |
| 3. Constituent(s) Analyzed:<br>Heavy metals, volatile organic compounds, PCB, pH, flash point, and combustible vapor   | 4. Analytical Method Used:<br>EPA methods: 1311, 6010A or 7000A; 8010 or 8240; 9079; 9040B or 9041; 1010; and lel by combustible gas meter          |
| 5. Detection Limit:<br>Method detection limits for referenced constituents and methods are listed in EPA SW846   | 6. Purpose of Analysis<br>Waste characterization and profile creation/updating for off-site recycling   |
| 7. Analysis performed onsite or offsite:<br>Offsite except for pH, flash point, combustible gas and PCB screening which are performed onsite.  |   |
| SAMPLING PROCEDURE   |   |
| 8. Identify if grab sample or composite sample:<br><br>grab  | 9. Sampling frequency:<br>Annually for offsite analysis, when a storage container is filled at the site of generation (on-site) for onsite analysis |
| 10. Sample Location: Waste container   |   |
| 11. Describe sampling procedure:<br>A 1/2" diameter sample tube is used to collect individual samples from the liquid waste containers. A one pint polyethylene sample jar is used to collect the sample(s) unless glass is specified for a particular analysis in SW-846. For like wastes, individual samples may be composited for testing. Jars are filled and sealed with lids to minimize loss of volatile constituents to the head space or atmosphere. Samples pending analysis are refrigerated. All samples are retained for 60 days for comparison to subsequent samples of ongoing waste streams. |   |
| 12. Explain rationale for responses to Questions 8 through 11.<br>Samples are collected to represent the waste water being recycled. If a discrepancy occurs at the off-site recycling facility, the sample will be representative of the material that was given to the transporter.  |   |
| 13. Explain procedure for verifying the accuracy or validity of the sampling results.<br>Off site testing is verified by comparing the sample results to the off-site results. If there is a discrepancy, the sample is split for duplicate analysis.  |   |

Table 5  
Sampling and Analysis of Waste

| WASTE STREAM INFORMATION   |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Waste Stream Number:<br>44  | 2. Common Name of Hazardous Waste:<br>Scrap Metal  |
| ANALYSIS INFORMATION   |  |
| 3. Constituent(s) Analyzed:<br>Heavy metals, volatile organic compounds, PCB, flash point, and combustible vapor   | 4. Analytical Method Used:<br>EPA methods: 1311, 6010A or 7000A; 8010 or 8240; 9040B or 9041; 1010; and LEL by combustible gas meter |
| 5. Detection Limit:<br>Method detection limits for referenced constituents and methods are listed in EPA SW846   | 6. Purpose of Analysis<br>Quality control and verification of off-site recycling facility requirements                               |
| 7. Analysis performed onsite or offsite:<br>Offsite except for flash point, combustible gas and PCB screening which are performed onsite.  |  |
| SAMPLING PROCEDURES  |  |
| 8. Identify if grab sample or composite sample:<br>grab  | 9. Sampling frequency:<br>Annually for offsite analysis, when a load is scheduled for shipment for onsite analysis                   |
| 10. Sample Location: Metal recycling bin   |  |
| 11. Describe sampling procedure:<br>FRS collects a one pint sample of the solid waste contents for waste classification analysis purposes. A metal scoop and box knife are used to collect samples from the solid waste material. Free liquids, if present, are collected for screening analysis. If no free liquids are present, wipe sampling may be used. |  |
| 12. Explain rationale for responses to Questions 8 through 11.<br>Samples are collected to represent the material being recycled. If a discrepancy occurs at the off-site recycling facility, the sample will be representative of the material that was given to the transporter.   |  |
| 13. Explain procedure for verifying the accuracy or validity of the sampling results.<br>Off site testing is verified by comparing the sample results to the off-site results. If there is a discrepancy, the sample is split for duplicate analysis.  |  |

Table 5  
Sampling and Analysis of Waste

| WASTE STREAM INFORMATION   |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Waste Stream Number:<br>45  | 2. Common Name of Hazardous Waste:<br>Paint Sludge   |
| ANALYSIS INFORMATION   |  |
| 3. Constituent(s) Analyzed:<br>Heavy metals, volatile organic compounds, PCB, pH, flash point, reactive sulfides, water reactivity and combustible vapor   | 4. Analytical Method Used:<br>EPA methods: 1311, 6010A or 7000A; 8010 or 8240; 9079; 9040B or 9041; 1010; and LEL by combustible gas meter |
| 5. Detection Limit:<br>Method detection limits for referenced constituents and methods are listed in EPA SW846   | 6. Purpose of Analysis<br>Annual profile updating or when a container is filled  |
| 7. Analysis performed onsite or offsite:<br>Offsite except for pH, flash point, combustible gas, reactive sulfides, water reactivity and PCB screening which are performed onsite.   |  |
| SAMPLING PROCEDURE   |  |
| 8. Identify if grab sample or composite sample:<br><br>grab  | 9. Sampling frequency:<br>Annually for offsite analysis, when a container is filled for onsite analyses                                    |
| 10. Sample Location: Container   |  |
| 11. Describe sampling procedure:<br>A 1/2" diameter sample tube is used to collect individual samples from the liquid waste containers. A one pint polyethylene sample jar is used to collect the sample(s) unless glass is specified for a particular analysis in SW-846. For like wastes, individual samples may be composited for testing. Jars are filled and sealed with lids to minimize loss of volatile constituents to the head space or atmosphere. Samples pending analysis are refrigerated. All samples are retained for 60 days for comparison to subsequent samples of ongoing waste streams. |  |
| 12. Explain rationale for responses to Questions 8 through 11.<br>Samples are collected to represent the paint sludge being recycled or treated off-site. If a discrepancy occurs at the off-site recycling facility, the sample will be representative of the material that was given to the transporter.   |  |
| 13. Explain procedure for verifying the accuracy or validity of the sampling results.<br>Off site testing is verified by comparing the sample results to the off-site results if there is a discrepancy, the sample is split for duplicate analysis.   |  |

Table 5  
Sampling and Analysis of Waste

| WASTE STREAM INFORMATION  |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Waste Stream Number:<br>46   | 2. Common Name of Hazardous Waste:<br>Oil Contaminated Debris   |
| ANALYSIS PERFORMED  |   |
| 3. Constituent(s) Analyzed:<br>Heavy metals, volatile organic compounds, PCB, flash point, and combustible vapor  | 4. Analytical Method Used:<br>EPA methods: 1311, 6010A or 7000A; 8010 or 8240; 9040B or 9041; 1010; and lel by combustible gas meter  |
| 5. Detection limit:<br>Method detection limits for referenced constituents and methods are listed in EPA SW846.   | 6. Purpose of Analysis<br>Annual profile updating, quality control and verification of off-site recycling/treatment facility analysis |
| 7. Analysis performed onsite or offsite:<br>Offsite except for pH, flash point, combustible gas and PCB screening which are performed onsite.   |   |
| SAMPLING PROCEDURES   |   |
| 8. Identify if grab sample or composite sample:<br>grab   | 9. Sampling frequency:<br>Annually for offsite analysis, when container is filled for onsite analysis                                 |
| 10. Sample Location: Container/roll-off bin   |   |
| 11. Describe sampling procedure:<br>FRS collects a one pint sample of the solid waste contents for waste classification analysis purposes. A metal scoop and box knife are used to collect samples from the solid waste material. Free liquids, if present, are collected for screening analysis.           |   |
| 12. Explain rationale for responses to Questions 8 through 11.<br>Samples are collected to represent the debris being sent for off-site disposal. If a discrepancy occurs at the off-site treatment/disposal facility, the sample will be representative of the material that was given to the transporter. |   |
| 13. Explain procedure for verifying the accuracy or validity of the sampling results.<br>Off site testing is verified by comparing the sample results to the off-site results if there is a discrepancy, the sample is split for duplicate analysis.  |   |

Table 5  
Sampling and Analysis of Waste

| WASTE STREAM INFORMATION  |   |
|---|---|
| 1. Waste Stream Number:<br>47   | 2. Common Name of Hazardous Waste: Paint Contaminated Debris  |
| ANALYSIS INFORMATION  |   |
| 3. Constituent(s) Analyzed:<br>Heavy metals, volatile organic compounds, PCB, flash point, and combustible vapor  | 4. Analytical Method Used:<br>EPA methods: 1311, 6010A or 7000A; 8010 or 8240; 9040B or 9041; 1010; and LEL by combustible gas meter  |
| 5. Detection Limit:<br>Method detection limits for referenced constituents and methods are listed in EPA SW846.   | 6. Purpose of Analysis<br>Annual profile updating, quality control and verification of off-site recycling/treatment facility analysis |
| 7. Analysis performed onsite or offsite:<br>Offsite except for flash point, combustible gas and PCB screening which are performed onsite.   |   |
| SAMPLING PROCEDURE  |   |
| 8. Identify if grab sample or composite sample:<br><br>grab   | 9. Sampling frequency:<br>Annually for offsite analysis, when container is filled for onsite analysis                                 |
| 10. Sample Location: Container/roll-off bin   |   |
| 11. Describe sampling procedure:<br>FRS collects a one pint sample of the solid waste contents for waste classification analysis purposes. A metal scoop and box knife are used to collect samples from the solid waste material. Free liquids, if present, are collected for screening analysis.           |   |
| 12. Explain rationale for responses to Questions 8 through 11.<br>Samples are collected to represent the debris being sent for off-site disposal. If a discrepancy occurs at the off-site treatment/disposal facility, the sample will be representative of the material that was given to the transporter. |   |
| 13. Explain procedure for verifying the accuracy or validity of the sampling results. Off site testing is verified by comparing the sample results to the off-site results if there is a discrepancy, the sample is split for duplicate analysis.   |   |

Table 5  
Sampling and Analysis of Waste

| WASTE STREAM INFORMATION  |  |
|---|--|
| 1. Waste Stream Number:<br>48   | 2. Common Name of Hazardous Waste:<br>Carbon Filters   |
| ANALYSIS INFORMATION  |  |
| 3. Constituent(s) Analyzed:<br>Heavy metals, volatile organic compounds, PCB, ignitability for solids, and combustible vapor  | 4. Analytical Method Used:<br>EPA methods: 1311, 6010A or 7000A; 8010 or 8240; 9040B or 9041; 1030; and LEL by combustible gas meter |
| 5. Detection Limit:<br>Method detection limits for referenced constituents and methods are listed in EPA SW846  | 6. Purpose of Analysis<br>Updating annual profile, quality control and verification of off-site recycling facility analysis          |
| 7. Analysis performed onsite or offsite:<br>Offsite except for flash point, combustible gas and PCB screening which are performed onsite.   |  |
| SAMPLING PROCEDURE  |  |
| 8. Identify if grab sample or composite sample:<br>grab   | 9. Sampling frequency:<br>Annually for offsite analysis, when container is filled for onsite analysis                                |
| 10. Sample Location:    Container   |  |
| 11. Describe sampling procedure:<br>FRS collects a one pint sample of the solid waste contents for waste classification analysis purposes. A metal scoop and box knife are used to collect samples from the solid waste material. Free liquids, if present, are collected for screening analysis.                   |  |
| 12. Explain rationale for responses to Questions 8 through 11.<br>Samples are collected to represent the carbon filters being recycled/treated off-site. If a discrepancy occurs at the off-site recycling/treatment facility, the sample will be representative of the material that was given to the transporter. |  |
| 13. Explain procedure for verifying the accuracy or validity of the sampling results.<br>Off site testing is verified by comparing the sample results to the off-site results if there is a discrepancy, the sample is split for duplicate analysis.  |  |

Table 5  
Sampling and Analysis of Waste

| WASTE STREAM INFORMATION   |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Waste Stream Number:<br>49  | 2. Common Name of Hazardous Waste:<br>Aerosol Oil Residues   |
| ANALYSIS INFORMATION   |  |
| 3. Constituent(s) Analyzed:<br>Heavy metals, volatile organic compounds, PCB, pH, flash point, and combustible vapor   | 4. Analytical Method Used:<br>EPA methods: 1311, 6010A or 7000A; 8010 or 8240; 9079; 9040B or 9041; 1010; and lel by combustible gas meter |
| 5. Detection Limit:<br>Method detection limits for referenced constituents and methods are listed in EPA SW846   | 6. Purpose of Analysis<br>Annual profile updating, quality control and verification of off-site recycling facility analysis                |
| 7. Analysis performed onsite or offsite:<br>Offsite except for pH, flash point, combustible gas and PCB screening which are performed onsite.  |  |
| SAMPLING PROCEDURE   |  |
| 8. Identify if grab sample or composite sample:<br>grab  | 9. Sampling frequency:<br>Annually for offsite analysis, when container is filled for onsite analysis                                      |
| 10. Sample Location:    Container  |  |
| 11. Describe sampling procedure:<br>A 1/2" diameter sample tube is used to collect individual samples from the liquid waste containers. A one pint polyethylene sample jar is used to collect the sample(s) unless glass is specified for a particular analysis in SW-846. For like wastes, individual samples may be composited for testing. Jars are filled and sealed with lids to minimize loss of volatile constituents to the head space or atmosphere. Samples pending analysis are refrigerated. All samples are retained for 60 days for comparison to subsequent samples of ongoing waste streams. |  |
| 12. Explain rationale for responses to Questions 8 through 11.<br>Samples are collected to represent the oil being recycled. If a discrepancy occurs at the off-site recycling facility, the sample will be representative of the material that was given to the transporter.  |  |
| 13. Explain procedure for verifying the accuracy or validity of the sampling results.<br>Off site testing is verified by comparing the sample results to the off-site results if there is a discrepancy, the sample is split for duplicate analysis.   |  |

Table 5  
Sampling and Analysis of Waste

| WASTE STREAM INFORMATION   |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Waste Stream Number:<br>50  | 2. Common Name of Hazardous Waste:<br>Aerosol Paint Residue  |
| ANALYSIS INFORMATION   |  |
| 3. Constituent(s) Analyzed:<br>Heavy metals, volatile organic compounds, PCB, pH, flash point, and combustible vapor   | 4. Analytical Method Used:<br>EPA methods: 1311, 6010A or 7000A; 8010 or 8240; 9079; 9040B or 9041; 1010; and LEL by combustible gas meter |
| 5. Detection Limit:<br>Method detection limits for referenced constituents and methods are listed in EPA SW 846.   | 6. Purpose of Analysis<br>Annual profile updating, quality control and verification of off-site recycling facility analysis                |
| 7. Analysis performed onsite or offsite: Offsite except for pH, flash point, combustible gas and PCB screening which are performed onsite.   |  |
| SAMPLING PROCEDURE   |  |
| 8. Identify if grab sample or composite sample:<br>grab  | 9. Sampling frequency:<br>Annually for offsite analysis, when a container is filled for onsite analysis                                    |
| 10. Sample Location: Container   |  |
| 11. Describe sampling procedure:<br>A 1/2" diameter sample tube is used to collect individual samples from the liquid waste containers. A one pint polyethylene sample particular analysis in SW-846. For like wastes, individual samples may be composited for testing. Jars are filled and sealed with lids to minimize loss of volatile constituents to the head space or atmosphere. Samples pending analysis are refrigerated. All samples are retained for 60 days for comparison to subsequent samples of ongoing waste streams.. |  |
| 12. Explain rationale for responses to Questions 8 through 11.<br>Samples are collected to represent the residue being recycled. If a discrepancy occurs at the off-site recycling facility, the sample will be representative of the material that was given to the transporter.  |  |
| 13. Explain procedure for verifying the accuracy or validity of the sampling results.<br>Off site testing is verified by comparing the sample results to the off-site results if there is a discrepancy, the sample is split for duplicate analysis.   |  |

Table 5  
Sampling and Analysis of Waste

| WASTE STREAM INFORMATION   |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Waste Stream Number:<br>51  | 2. Common Name of Hazardous Waste:<br>Lab Pack   |
| ANALYSIS INFORMATION   |  |
| 3. Constituent(s) Analyzed:<br>Hazardous characteristics   | 4. Analytical Method Used:<br>HAZCAT   |
| 5. Detection Limit:<br>N/A   | 6. Purpose of Analysis<br>Checking compatibility for safe handling and transportation                              |
| 7. Analysis performed onsite or offsite: Onsite  |  |
| SAMPLING PROCEDURE   |  |
| 8. Identify if grab sample or composite sample:<br>grab  | 9. Sampling frequency:<br>When labeling information and documentation is suspect or insufficient for safe handling |
| 10. Sample Location: Container   |  |
| 11. Describe sampling procedure:<br>The contents of the individual container to be placed in an onsite generated lab pack is considered to be the sample. The minimum amount required for hazard categorization is removed from the individual container.        |  |
| 12. Explain rationale for responses to Questions 8 through 11.<br>Usually, waste quantities are sufficiently small that no analysis is necessary or practical. Only materials that do not have adequate documentation will be sampled for hazard categorization. |  |
| 13. Explain procedure for verifying the accuracy or validity of the sampling results.<br>Hazard categorization may be repeated, if results are inconclusive.   |  |

Table 5  
Sampling and Analysis of Waste

| WASTE STREAM INFORMATION   |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Waste Stream Number:<br>52  | 2. Common Name of Hazardous Waste:<br>Water / Gasoline   |
| ANALYSIS INFORMATION   |  |
| 3. Constituent(s) Analyzed:<br>Flash point   | 4. Analytical Method Used:<br>EPA methods: 1010  |
| 5. Detection Limit:<br>Method detection limits for referenced constituents and methods are listed in EPA SW846.  | 6. Purpose of Analysis<br>Annual profile updating, quality control and verification of off-site recycling facility analysis. |
| 7. Analysis performed onsite or offsite: Onsite  |  |
| SAMPLING PROCEDURE   |  |
| 8. Identify if grab sample or composite sample:<br>grab  | 9. Sampling frequency:<br>Annually for offsite analysis, when a container is filled for onsite analysis                      |
| 10. Sample Location: Container/Tanker  |  |
| 11. Describe sampling procedure:<br>A calwasa tube is used to collect individual samples from the tanker.<br>A one pint polyethylene sample jar is used to collect the sample(s) unless glass is specified for a particular analysis in SW-846. Samples pending analysis are refrigerated. All samples are retained for 60 days for comparison to subsequent samples of ongoing waste streams. |  |
| 12. Explain rationale for responses to Questions 8 through 11.<br>Samples are collected to represent the material being recycled. If a discrepancy occurs at the off-site recycling facility, the sample will be representative of the material that was given to the transporter.   |  |
| 13. Explain procedure for verifying the accuracy or validity of the sampling results.<br>Off site testing is verified by comparing the sample results to the off-site results. If there is a discrepancy, the sample is split for duplicate analysis.  |  |

Table 5  
Sampling and Analysis of Waste

| WASTE STREAM INFORMATION   |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Waste Stream Number:<br>53  | 2. Common Name of Hazardous Waste:<br>Gasoline   |
| ANALYSIS INFORMATION   |  |
| 3. Constituent(s) Analyzed:<br>Flash point   | 4. Analytical Method Used:<br>EPA methods: 1010  |
| 5. Detection Limit:<br>Method detection limits for referenced constituents and methods are listed in EPA SW 846.   | 6. Purpose of Analysis<br>Annual profile updating, quality control and verification of off-site recycling facility analysis. |
| 7. Analysis performed onsite or offsite: Onsite  |  |
| SAMPLING PROCEDURE   |  |
| 8. Identify if grab sample or composite sample:<br>grab  | 9. Sampling frequency:<br>Annually for offsite analysis, when a container is filled for onsite analysis                      |
| 10. Sample Location: Container/Tanker  |  |
| 11. Describe sampling procedure:<br>A calawasa tube is used to collect individual samples from the container or tanker.<br>A one pint polyethylene sample jar is used to collect the sample(s) unless glass is specified for a particular analysis in SW-846. Samples pending analysis are refrigerated. All samples are retained for 60 days for comparison to subsequent samples of ongoing waste streams. |  |
| 12. Explain rationale for responses to Questions 8 through 11.<br>Samples are collected to represent the material being recycled. If a discrepancy occurs at the off-site recycling facility, the sample will be representative of the material that was given to the transporter.   |  |
| 13. Explain procedure for verifying the accuracy or validity of the sampling results.<br>Off site testing is verified by comparing the sample results to the off-site results. If there is a discrepancy, the sample is split for duplicate analysis.  |  |

**Table 6  
Treatment Standards (22 CCR Chapter 18)**

| (1)                 | (2)  | (3)   | (4)  | (5)                      | (6)   | (7)                  | (8)                    | (9)                      | (10)       |
|---------------------|--|---|--|--------------------------|---|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|------------|
| Waste Stream Number | Common Name of Hazardous Waste                 | U.S. EPA and/or California Waste Codes  | Applicable LDR Waste Codes or Category (22 CCR 66268.29) | Is Waste Liquid or Solid | Designated Treatment Standards<br>(for RCRA wastes, 22 CCR 66268.41 through 66268.43;<br>for non-RCRA wastes, 22 CCR 66268.105 through 66268.113) |                      |                        |                          |            |
|                     |  |   |  |                          | Constituent   | Concentration (mg/L) | Analytical Method Used | Grab or Composite Sample | Technology |
| 1                   | Used Oil                                       | 221, 261, 612   | n/a  | Liquid                   | n/a   | n/a                  | n/a                    | n/a                      | n/a        |
| 2                   | Waste Oil                                      | 221, 223, 261, 612  | n/a  | Liquid                   | n/a   | n/a                  | n/a                    | n/a                      | n/a        |
| 3                   | Oily Water                                     | 123, 133, 134, 135, 221, 222, 223, 231, 232, 241, 342, 343, 451, 531, 541, 551, 612 | n/a  | Liquid                   | n/a   | n/a                  | n/a                    | n/a                      | n/a        |
| 4                   | Oily Debris                                    | 221, 222, 223, 232, 241, 343, 352, 551, 571, 581, 591, 612, 613                     | n/a  | Liquid                   | n/a   | n/a                  | n/a                    | n/a                      | n/a        |
| 5                   | Oil Aerosol Cans                               | Exempt (D001) / (D003), 223, 612, Universal Waste                                   | n/a  | Solid                    | n/a   | n/a                  | n/a                    | n/a                      | n/a        |
| 6                   | Spent Oil Aerosol Cans                         | Exempt (D001) / (D003), 181, 223, 311, 513, Universal Waste                         | n/a  | Solid                    | n/a   | n/a                  | n/a                    | n/a                      | n/a        |
| 7                   | Used Oil Filters                               | 221, 223, 352, 612  | n/a  | Liquid                   | n/a   | n/a                  | n/a                    | n/a                      | n/a        |
| 8                   | Oil Contaminated Containers                    | 352, 223, 512, 511, 513, 612  | n/a  | Solid                    | n/a   | n/a                  | n/a                    | n/a                      | n/a        |
| 9                   | Hydrocarbon Contaminated Soil (Non-RCRA)       | 223, 261, 321, 322, 352, 521, 611, 612  | n/a  | Solid                    | n/a   | n/a                  | n/a                    | n/a                      | n/a        |
| 10                  | Oil Contaminated Absorbents                    | 221, 223, 352, 612  | n/a  | Solid                    | n/a   | n/a                  | n/a                    | n/a                      | n/a        |
| 11                  | Solid Grease                                   | 223, 352, 331, 612  | n/a  | Solid                    | n/a   | n/a                  | n/a                    | n/a                      | n/a        |
| 12                  | Liquid Grease                                  | 221, 223, 331, 612  | n/a  | Liquid                   | n/a   | n/a                  | n/a                    | n/a                      | n/a        |
| 13                  | Solidified Petroleum Tank Residuals (non-RCRA) | 221, 222, 223, 241, 252, 343, 352, 571  | n/a  | Solid                    | n/a   | n/a                  | n/a                    | n/a                      | n/a        |
| 14                  | Paint Debris                                   | 352, 291, 612   | n/a  | Liquid                   | n/a   | n/a                  | n/a                    | n/a                      | n/a        |
| 15                  | Paint Filters                                  | 352, 291, 461, 612  | n/a  | Solid                    | n/a   | n/a                  | n/a                    | n/a                      | n/a        |
| 16                  | Paint Contaminated Containers                  | 352, 512, 513, 612  | n/a  | Solid                    | n/a   | n/a                  | n/a                    | n/a                      | n/a        |
| 17                  | Paints (latex based)                           | 291, 461, 612   | n/a  | Liquid                   | n/a   | n/a                  | n/a                    | n/a                      | n/a        |
| 18                  | Paints (oil based)                             | 211, 213, 214, 461, 612   | n/a  | Liquid                   | n/a   | n/a                  | n/a                    | n/a                      | n/a        |

# FILTER RECYCLING

|    |  |   |     |        |                     |        |                 |      |              |
|----|--|---|-----|--------|---------------------|--------|-----------------|------|--------------|
| 19 | Paint Aerosol Cans                         | Exempt (D001) / (D003), 612, Universal Waste                              | n/a | Solid  | n/a                 | n/a    | n/a             | n/a  | n/a          |
| 20 | Spent Paint Aerosol Cans                   | 513, Universal Waste  | n/a | Solid  | n/a                 | n/a    | n/a             | n/a  | n/a          |
| 21 | Resin                                      | 271, 272, 352, 612  | n/a | Solid  | n/a                 | n/a    | n/a             | n/a  | n/a          |
| 22 | Glues                                      | 281, 352, 612   | n/a | Liquid | n/a                 | n/a    | n/a             | n/a  | n/a          |
| 23 | Soaps (liquid)                             | 141, 331, 343, 561, 612   | n/a | Liquid | n/a                 | n/a    | n/a             | n/a  | n/a          |
| 24 | Soaps (solid)                              | 141, 181, 331, 352, 561, 612  | n/a | Solid  | n/a                 | n/a    | n/a             | n/a  | n/a          |
| 25 | Oil Contaminated Asphalt Debris (non-RCRA) | 352   | n/a | Solid  | n/a                 | n/a    | n/a             | n/a  | n/a          |
| 26 | Sand and Bead Blasting Residue (non-RCRA)  | 181, 352  | n/a | Solid  | n/a                 | n/a    | n/a             | n/a  | n/a          |
| 27 | Machining Grinding Residue (non-RCRA)      | 171, 172, 181, 223, 352   | n/a | Solid  | n/a                 | n/a    | n/a             | n/a  | n/a          |
| 28 | Metal Polishing Debris (non-RCRA)          | 352   | n/a | Solid  | n/a                 | n/a    | n/a             | n/a  | n/a          |
| 29 | Metal Polishing Compounds                  | 352   | n/a | Liquid | n/a                 | n/a    | n/a             | n/a  | n/a          |
| 30 | Clarifier Sludge (non-RCRA)                | 135, 181, 222, 223, 241, 252, 321, 352, 411, 421, 431, 441, 471, 491, 521 | n/a | Liquid | n/a                 | n/a    | n/a             | n/a  | n/a          |
| 31 | Clarifier Filter Cake (non-RCRA)           | 181, 222, 223, 241, 252, 352, 411, 421, 431, 441, 471                     | n/a | Solid  | n/a                 | n/a    | n/a             | n/a  | n/a          |
| 32 | Anti-freeze                                | 133, 134, 135, 343, 612   | n/a | Liquid | n/a                 | n/a    | n/a             | n/a  | n/a          |
| 33 | Inks (liquid)                              | 343, 331  | n/a | Liquid | n/a                 | n/a    | n/a             | n/a  | n/a          |
| 34 | Ink (solid)                                | 352   | n/a | Solid  | n/a                 | n/a    | n/a             | n/a  | n/a          |
| 35 | Asbestos                                   | 151   | n/a | Solid  | n/a                 | n/a    | n/a             | n/a  | n/a          |
| 36 | Catalyst                                   | 162   | n/a | Solid  | n/a                 | n/a    | n/a             | n/a  | n/a          |
| 37 | Water / Gasoline                           | 133, 134, 135   | n/a | Liquid | Ignitability        | <140°F | EPA method 1010 | Grab | RORGS, CMBST |
| 38 | Pharmaceutical Waste                       | 311   | n/a | Liquid | n/a                 | n/a    | n/a             | n/a  | n/a          |
| 39 | Treated Wood Waste                         | 614   | n/a | Solid  | n/a                 | n/a    | n/a             | n/a  | n/a          |
| 40 | Off Specification Waste Oil                | 221, 731, 741   | n/a | Liquid | (13) <sub>n/a</sub> | n/a    | n/a             | n/a  | n/a          |
| 41 | Specification Waste Oil                    | 221   | n/a | Liquid | n/a                 | n/a    | n/a             | n/a  | n/a          |
| 42 | Waste Water                                | 133, 134, 135, 223  | n/a | Liquid | n/a                 | n/a    | n/a             | n/a  | n/a          |
| 43 | Oily Water                                 | 133, 134, 135, 223  | n/a | Liquid | n/a                 | n/a    | n/a             | n/a  | n/a          |

# FILTER RECYCLING

|    |                           |                               |          |        |              |        |                 |      |              |
|----|---------------------------|-------------------------------|----------|--------|--------------|--------|-----------------|------|--------------|
| 44 | Scrap Metal               | n/a                           | n/a      | Solid  | n/a          | n/a    | n/a             | n/a  | n/a          |
| 45 | Paint Sludge              | D001, 461                     | D001     | Liquid | Ignitability | <140°F | EPA method 1010 | Grab | RORGS, CMBST |
| 46 | Oil Contaminated Debris   | 352                           | n/a      | Solid  | n/a          | n/a    | n/a             | n/a  | n/a          |
| 47 | Paint Contaminated Debris | 352                           | n/a      | Solid  | n/a          | n/a    | n/a             | n/a  | n/a          |
| 48 | Carbon Filters            | D001, 352                     | D001     | Solid  | Ignitability | <140°F | EPA method 1010 | Grab | RORGS, CMBST |
| 49 | Aerosol Oil Residue       | D001, 223                     | D001     | Liquid | Ignitability | <140°F | EPA method 1010 | Grab | RORGS, CMBST |
| 50 | Aerosol Paint Residue     | D001, 223                     | D001     | Liquid | Ignitability | <140°F | EPA method 1010 | Grab | RORGS, CMBST |
| 51 | Lab Pack                  | Any EPA Code, 212, 213, 343   | D001     | Liquid | Ignitability | <140°F | EPA method 1010 | Grab | RORGS, CMBST |
| 52 | Water / Gasoline          | 133, 134, 135, 331, 343       | Excluded | Liquid | Ignitability | <140°F | EPA method 1010 | Grab | RORGS, CMBST |
| 53 | Gasoline                  | D001, 133, 134, 135, 331, 343 | D001     | Liquid | Ignitability | <140°F | EPA method 1010 | Grab | RORGS, CMBST |

Notes:

LDR = Land Disposal Restrictions.

non-RCRA = California waste.

RCRA = Resource Conservation Recovery Act of 1972.

mg/L = milligrams per liter.

The Profile Approval Form and a copy of this profile must accompany each shipment.

|  |  |                                 |  |
|--|--|---------------------------------|--|
| When completed, please Fax or Email to 1 (909) 873-4142 / <a href="mailto:profiles@filterrecycling.com">profiles@filterrecycling.com</a>       |  | Profile Acceptance #            |  |
| Filter Recycling Services, Inc.  |  | Date:                           |  |
| P.O. Box 449 - Colton, California 92534  |  | Authorized By:                  |  |
| <b>A. Generator Information</b>  |  | <b>B. FRS Site Information:</b> |  |
| <i>Household</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <i>CBSDG</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>Check/Conditionable</i> <input type="checkbox"/> |  | Name:                           |  |
| Generator Name:  |  | Mailing/Street Address:         |  |
| Site Address:  |  | <b>C. Tester Information:</b>   |  |
| City, State, Zip:  |  | Name:                           |  |
| US EPA ID#:  |  | Address:                        |  |
| SIC Code:  |  | Company:                        |  |
| Telephone Contact:   |  | Phone:                          |  |
| Phone Number:  |  | Fax:                            |  |
| Name of Waste:   |  | Facility:                       |  |
| Process Generating the Waste:  |  |                                 |  |

**ATTACH ANY MSDS and ANALYTICAL THAT HAS BEEN PERFORMED**

| <b>D. Characteristics</b>   |             |   |                |           |   |              |             |             |             |  |  |
|---|-------------|---|----------------|-----------|---|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--|--|
| Color   | odor        | Physical State at 25°C                  | Lumps          | E. Metals | Non   | TEL/C mg/kg  | TEL/C mg/kg | TEL/C mg/kg | TEL/C mg/kg |  |  |
| None  | None        | Solid                                   | Multi-layered  | Aluminum  |   | None         |             |             | None        |  |  |
| White   | None        | Solid                                   | Single Layered | Iron      |   | None         |             |             | None        |  |  |
| Dark Green  | 145 - 200 F | Granule                                 | Flux/Liquid    | Chromium  |   | None         |             |             | None        |  |  |
| ~ 70°F  | ~ 200°F     | Granular                                | No             | Lead      |   | Copper       |             |             | None        |  |  |
| 70-100°F  | No Fumes    | Granular                                | Yes            | Mercury   |   | Multi-metals |             |             | None        |  |  |
| 100-120°F   | None        | off-white                               | No             |           |   |              |             |             |             |  |  |
| <b>PH Source</b>  |             | <b>F. Physical/Chemical Composition</b> |                |           | <b>G. Shipping Information</b>  |              |             |             |             |  |  |
| 0.5   |             |   |                |           | Proper Shipping Name:   |              |             |             |             |  |  |
| 2.5-4   |             |   |                |           |   |              |             |             |             |  |  |
| 4.5-10  |             |   |                |           | Hazard Class: NA  |              |             |             |             |  |  |
| 10.1-12.4   |             |   |                |           | UNNA: NA  |              |             |             |             |  |  |
| 12.5  |             |   |                |           | PG: NA  |              |             |             |             |  |  |
| Exact   |             |   |                |           | State Code: NA  |              |             |             |             |  |  |
|   |             |   |                |           | EPA Code: NA  |              |             |             |             |  |  |
|   |             |   |                |           | RCRA Hazardous: Yes No CERCLA: Yes No   |              |             |             |             |  |  |
|   |             |   |                |           | This waste is exempt from RCRA regulations, 291.30(a)(2)(i), per the CERCLA statute.                    |              |             |             |             |  |  |
|   |             |   |                |           | This waste is excluded from RCRA regulations, Commercial Chemical Products, per 40 CFR 261.2(a)(2)(ii). |              |             |             |             |  |  |
|   |             |   |                |           | Volume:   |              |             |             |             |  |  |
|   |             |   |                |           | One-Time  |              |             |             |             |  |  |
|   |             |   |                |           | Drums   |              |             |             |             |  |  |
|   |             |   |                |           | Rearm Tanks   |              |             |             |             |  |  |
|   |             |   |                |           | Monthly   |              |             |             |             |  |  |
|   |             |   |                |           | Gallons   |              |             |             |             |  |  |
|   |             |   |                |           | Yards   |              |             |             |             |  |  |
|   |             |   |                |           | Annually  |              |             |             |             |  |  |
|   |             |   |                |           | Leak Pack   |              |             |             |             |  |  |
|   |             |   |                |           | Commodity Pack  |              |             |             |             |  |  |
|   |             |   |                |           | Consolidated  |              |             |             |             |  |  |
| Generator or shipping label, of this waste, certifies that the information above is true and accurate and that the determination of this waste stream was derived by state-certified analyte and/or generator knowledge. If the physical or chemical composition of the waste changes, the generator will notify Filter Recycling Services, Inc. prior to shipment. The generator and shipper below are solely responsible for all costs associated with the proper disposal of any material delivered to Filter Recycling Services, Inc. |             |   |                |           |   |              |             |             |             |  |  |
| Signature:  |             |   | Printed Name:  |           |   | Title:       |             |             | Date:       |  |  |



180 W. Monte Avenue  
Bloomington, CA 92316(909) 873-4141 phone (909) 873-4142 fax

Waste Discrepancy Form

Generator / Hauler Information

ID Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Date Sampled: \_\_\_\_\_ Invoice Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Generator: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Hauler: \_\_\_\_\_

Manifest Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Hazardous: \_\_\_\_\_ Non-Hazardous: \_\_\_\_\_

Proper Shipping Description: \_\_\_\_\_

Quantity: \_\_\_\_\_ Type: \_\_\_\_\_ Drum: \_\_\_\_\_ Bag: \_\_\_\_\_ Metal Bin: \_\_\_\_\_ Tanker: \_\_\_\_\_

Discrepancy Data

Reasons For Discrepancy: Manifest: \_\_\_\_\_ Profile: \_\_\_\_\_ DM Condition: \_\_\_\_\_ Billing: \_\_\_\_\_

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Visually Inspected: Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Actual Description of Waste: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Discrepancy Options

Accept As

Is: \_\_\_\_\_ Accept With Correction: \_\_\_\_\_ Surcharge: \_\_\_\_\_

Rejection: \_\_\_\_\_ Partial: \_\_\_\_\_ Corrections to be Made: \_\_\_\_\_

Reasons For Rejection: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Corrections For Acceptance: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

Driver: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

## HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITY STANDARDIZED PERMIT UNIT-SPECIFIC FORM

(NOTE: copy this form, and complete a separate form for each hazardous waste management unit that is or will be regulated under the Standardized Permit)

UNIT NAME Unit #9 Waste Storage (Exterior) (S2)

1 of 4

### I. STORAGE AREA

| DIMENSIONS OF CONTAINER STORAGE AREA OR TANK FARM (length and width) | PROCESS CODE | # OF CONTAINERS OR TANKS | TOTAL STORAGE VOLUME | UNIT OF MEASURE |
|--|--------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 6,090 ft. sq.  | S01          | 397                      | 49,560               | G               |

### II. WASTE STORED

| WASTE CODE(S) |   | WASTE DESCRIPTION                   | Waste Number | PROCESS CODE(S) | MAX. CONCENTRATION | ESTIMATED QUANTITY | UNIT OF MEASURE |
|---------------|---|-------------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| RCRA          | CA  |                                     |              |                 |                    |                    |                 |
| N/A           | 221, 261, 612   | Used Oil                            | 1            | S01             | 100%               | 3,000              | G               |
| N/A           | 221, 222, 223, 261, 612   | Waste Oil                           | 2            | S01             | 100%               | 3,000              | G               |
| N/A           | 123, 133, 134, 135, 221, 222, 223, 231, 232, 241, 342, 343, 451, 531, 541, 551, 612 | Oily Water                          | 3            | S01             | 100%               | 3,000              | G               |
| N/A           | 221, 222, 223, 232, 241, 343, 352, 551, 571, 581, 591, 612, 613                     | Oily Debris                         | 4            | S01             | 100%               | 8,000              | G               |
| N/A           | 612, Universal Waste  | Oil Aerosol Cans                    | 5            | S01             | 100%               | 16,800             | P               |
| N/A           | 181, 223, 311, 513, Universal Waste   | Spent Oil Aerosol Cans              | 6            | S01             | 100%               | 8,000              | P               |
| N/A           | 221, 223, 352, 612  | Used Oil Filters                    | 7            | S01             | 100%               | 8,000              | P               |
| N/A           | 352, 223, 511, 512, 513, 612  | Oil Contaminated Containers         | 8            | S01             | 100%               | 8,000              | P               |
| N/A           | 223, 261, 321, 322, 352, 521, 611, 612  | Hydrocarbon Contaminated Soil       | 9            | S01             | 100%               | 8,000              | P               |
| N/A           | 221, 223, 352, 612  | Oil Contaminated Absorbents         | 10           | S01             | 100%               | 16,800             | P               |
| N/A           | 223, 352, 331, 612  | Solid Grease                        | 11           | S01             | 100%               | 3,000              | G               |
| N/A           | 221, 223, 331, 612  | Liquid Grease                       | 12           | S01             | 100%               | 3,000              | G               |
| N/A           | 221, 222, 223, 241, 252, 343, 352, 571  | Solidified Petroleum Tank Residuals | 13           | S01             | 100%               | 3,000              | G               |
| N/A           | 291, 352, 612   | Paint Debris                        | 14           | S01             | 100%               | 19,000             | G               |
| N/A           | 291, 352, 461, 612  | Paint Filters                       | 15           | S01             | 100%               | 3,000              | G               |
| N/A           | 352, 512, 513, 612  | Paint Contaminated Containers       | 16           | S01             | 100%               | 3,000              | G               |

## HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITY STANDARDIZED PERMIT UNIT-SPECIFIC FORM

(NOTE: copy this form, and complete a separate form for each hazardous waste management unit that is or will be regulated under the Standardized Permit)

UNIT NAME Unit #9 Waste Storage (Exterior) (S2)

2 of 4

### I. STORAGE AREA

| DIMENSIONS OF CONTAINER STORAGE AREA OR TANK FARM (length and width) | PROCESS CODE | # OF CONTAINERS OR TANKS | TOTAL STORAGE VOLUME | UNIT OF MEASURE |
|--|--------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 6,090 sq. ft.  | S01          | 397                      | 49,560               | G               |

### II. WASTE STORED

| WASTE CODE(S) |   | WASTE DESCRIPTION               | Waste Number | PROCESS CODE(S) | MAX. CONCENTRATION | ESTIMATED QUANTITY | UNIT OF MEASURE |
|---------------|---|---------------------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| RCRA          | CA  |                                 |              |                 |                    |                    |                 |
| N/A           | 291, 461, 612   | Paints (Latex Based)            | 17           | S01             | 100%               | 1,000              | G               |
| N/A           | 211, 213, 214, 461, 612   | Paint (Oil Based)               | 18           | S01             | 100%               | 1,000              | G               |
| N/A           | 612, Universal Waste  | Paint Aerosol Cans              | 19           | S01             | 100%               | 2,000              | G               |
| N/A           | 513, Universal Waste  | Spent Paint Aerosol Cans        | 20           | S01             | 100%               | 4,000              | P               |
| N/A           | 271, 272, 352, 612  | Resin                           | 21           | S01             | 100%               | 2,000              | P               |
| N/A           | 281, 352, 612   | Glues                           | 22           | S01             | 100%               | 2,000              | G               |
| N/A           | 141, 331, 343, 561, 612   | Soaps (Liquid)                  | 23           | S01             | 100%               | 2,000              | G               |
| N/A           | 141, 181, 331, 352, 561, 612  | Soaps (Solid)                   | 24           | S01             | 100%               | 8,000              | P               |
| N/A           | 352, 612  | Oil Contaminated Asphalt Debris | 25           | S01             | 100%               | 5,500              | G               |
| N/A           | 181, 352  | Sand and Bead Blast Residue     | 26           | S01             | 100%               | 4,000              | P               |
| N/A           | 171, 172, 181, 223, 352   | Machine Grinding Residue        | 27           | S01             | 100%               | 3,000              | G               |
| N/A           | 352   | Metal Polishing Debris          | 28           | S01             | 100%               | 1,000              | G               |
| N/A           | 352   | Metal Polishing Compounds       | 29           | S01             | 100%               | 1,500              | P               |
| N/A           | 135, 181, 222, 223, 241, 252, 321, 352, 411, 421, 431, 441, 471, 491, 521 | Clarifier Sludge                | 30           | S01             | 100%               | 3,000              | G               |
| N/A           | 181, 222, 223, 241, 252, 352, 411, 421, 431, 441, 471                     | Clarifier Filter Cake           | 31           | S01             | 100%               | 16,800             | G               |
| N/A           | 133, 134, 135, 343, 612   | Anti-freeze                     | 32           | S01             | 100%               | 1,000              | P               |

**HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITY STANDARDIZED PERMIT UNIT-SPECIFIC FORM**

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UNIT NAME Unit #9 Waste Storage (Exterior) (S2)

3 of 4

**I. STORAGE AREA**

| DIMENSIONS OF CONTAINER STORAGE AREA OR TANK FARM (length and width) | PROCESS CODE | # OF CONTAINERS OR TANKS | TOTAL STORAGE VOLUME | UNIT OF MEASURE |
|--|--------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 6,090 ft. sq.  | S01          | 397                      | 49,560               | G               |

**II. WASTE STORED**

| WASTE CODE(S) |                    | WASTE DESCRIPTION           | Waste Number | PROCESS CODE(S) | MAX. CONCENTRATION | ESTIMATED QUANTITY | UNIT OF MEASURE |
|---------------|--------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| RCRA          | CA                 |                             |              |                 |                    |                    |                 |
| N/A           | 343, 331           | Inks (Liquid)               | 33           | S01             | 100%               | 1,000              | P               |
| N/A           | 352                | Ink (Solid)                 | 34           | S01             | 100%               | 1,000              | P               |
| N/A           | 151, 612           | Asbestos                    | 35           | S01             | 100%               | 1,000              | P               |
| N/A           | 162, 612           | Catalyst                    | 36           | S01             | 100%               | 1,000              | P               |
| Excluded      | 133, 134, 135, 612 | Water/ Gasoline             | 37           | S01             | 100%               | 1,000              | P               |
| N/A           | 311, 612           | Pharmaceutical Waste        | 38           | S01             | 100%               | 5,000              | P               |
| N/A           | 612, 614           | Treated Wood Waste          | 39           | S01             | 100%               | 2,500              | P               |
| N/A           | 221                | Off-Specification Waste Oil | 40           | S01             | 100%               | 3,000              | P               |
| N/A           | 221                | Specification Waste Oil     | 41           | S01             | 100%               | 1,000              | P               |
| N/A           | 133, 134, 135, 223 | Waste Water                 | 42           | S01             | 100%               | 5,000              | P               |
| N/A           | 133, 134, 135, 223 | Oily Water                  | 43           | S01             | 100%               | 1,000              | P               |
| N/A           | Recycled           | Scrap Metal                 | 44           | S01             | 100%               | 3,000              | P               |
| D001          | 461                | Paint Sludge                | 45           | S01             | 100%               | 2,000              | G               |
| N/A           | 352                | Oil Contaminated Debris     | 46           | S01             | 100%               | 2,000              | G               |
| N/A           | 352                | Paint Contaminated Debris   | 47           | S01             | 100%               | 1,000              | G               |
| D001          | 352                | Carbon Filters              | 48           | S01             | 100%               | 1,000              | P               |

**HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITY STANDARDIZED PERMIT UNIT-SPECIFIC FORM**

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UNIT NAME Unit #9 Waste Storage (Exterior) (S2)

4 of 4

**I. STORAGE AREA**

| DIMENSIONS OF CONTAINER STORAGE AREA OR TANK FARM (length and width) | PROCESS CODE | # OF CONTAINERS OR TANKS | TOTAL STORAGE VOLUME | UNIT OF MEASURE |
|--|--------------|--------------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| 6,090 ft. sq.  | S01          | 397                      | 49,560               | G               |

**II. WASTE STORED**

| WASTE CODE(S) |                         | WASTE DESCRIPTION     | Waste Number | PROCESS CODE(S) | MAX. CONCENTRATION | ESTIMATE D QUANTITY | UNIT OF MEASURE |
|---------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| RCRA          | CA                      |                       |              |                 |                    |                     |                 |
| D001          | 223                     | Aerosol Oil Residue   | 49           | S01             | 100%               | 1,500               | P               |
| D001          | 343                     | Aerosol Paint Residue | 50           | S01             | 100%               | 1,000               | P               |
| Any           | 211, 213, 343, 612      | Lab Pack              | 51           | S01             | 100%               | 2,000               | P               |
| Excluded      | 133, 134, 135, 331, 343 | Water/Gasoline        | 52           | S01             | 100%               | 2,000               | P               |
| D001          | 133, 134, 135, 331, 343 | Gasoline              | 53           | S01             | 100%               | 9,000               | P               |

**(Modify this form if more than 5 waste streams are stored in this unit)**

**III. DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION OF STORAGE UNIT**

The Waste Storage (Exterior (S2)) unit #9 is an asphalt and concrete area and consists of a total area of 6,090 square feet. This unit has a receiving and shipping area, an area for solid waste roll-off bin storage, and at the west end is an area for the off-loading, emptying of bulk solid wastes. The secondary containment is established by four separate barriers. The west end is bounded by a concrete retaining wall. The south end is bounded by a 6-inch curb. The east end is bounded by an 10-inch drive-over berm. The north end is bounded by the facility building and a drive-over berm at the entrance of the facility building. This area will be used in the loading and unloading operation of containers of waste, the storage of solid roll-off containers, the emptying and re-loading of bulk solid wastes, truck-to-truck transfer of liquids, truck and equipment washout. The west end of Unit # 9 is known as the consolidation area. It is an area of approximately 1000 sq.ft. and has a 1/2" steel plate as primary containment, Bulk solid wastes of waste numbers, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 21, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 34, 35, 36 and 38 can be emptied onto this area after any free liquids from settling and transportation have been drained into a wash-out container known as a "horse trough" with dimensions of approximately 10' x 3' x 2'. These bulk solids are inspected, sorted for recyclables, then consolidated into a roll-off bin with a loader. These operations will not be performed when visible dust or emissions are created that may leave the permitted unit.

