Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan (SPCC)

Facility: Clean Harbors Los Angeles, LLC
5757 Alba Street
Los Angeles, CA 90058
(323) 277-2500

Owner: Clean Harbors, Inc.
42 Longwater Drive
Norwell, MA 02061
(781) 792-5000

Facility Contact: Abby Pourhassanian, Operations Manager

CERTIFICATION [40 CFR Part 112.3(d)]: I hereby certify that I am familiar with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 112; that I or my designated agent have visited and examined the facility; that this SPCC Plan has been prepared in accordance with good engineering practices, including consideration of applicable industry standards, and in accordance with 40 CFR Part 112 requirements; that procedures for required inspections and testing have been established; and, that the plan is adequate for this facility.

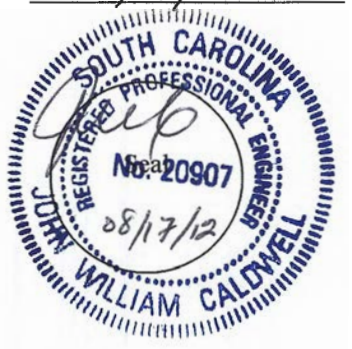
Engineer: John W. Caldwell

Signature: [signature] Date: 08/17/12

Registration Number: 20907

State: South Carolina

Date: August 17, 2012



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SPCC PLAN REVIEW – 40 CFR Part 112.5(b)

In accordance with 40 CFR Part 112.5(b), a review and evaluation of this SPCC Plan is conducted at least once every five years. As a result of this review and evaluation, Clean Harbors PPM, LLC will amend the SPCC Plan within six months of the review to include more effective prevention and control technology if: (1) such technology will significantly reduce the likelihood of a spill event from the facility, and (2) if such technology has been field-proven at the time of review.

By signing below, I have completed the review and evaluation of the SPCC plan for Clean Harbors PPM, LLC. The plan will/will not be amended as a result and is indicated below.

Review Dates	**Signature**	**Amend the Plan? (circle one)**
1.	_____	will / will not
2.	_____	will / will not
3.	_____	will / will not
4.	_____	will / will not
5.	_____	will / will not
6.	_____	will / will not
7.	_____	will / will not
8.	_____	will / will not
9.	_____	will / will not
10.	_____	will / will not

TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS – 40 CFR Part 112.5(c)

Any technical amendment to the SPCC Plan shall be certified by a Professional Engineer in accordance with 40 CFR 112.3(d) within six months after a change in the facility design, construction, operation, or maintenance occurs which materially affects the facility's potential for the discharge of oil into or upon the navigable water of the United States or adjoining shorelines.

MANAGEMENT APPROVAL – 40 CFR 112.7

This SPCC plan is fully approved by the management of Clean Harbors PPM, LLC and has been implemented as described.

_____ _____

Abby Pourhassanian, Operations Manager Date

1. Statement of Facility Conformance – 40 CFR 112.7(a)(1)

Clean Harbors PPM, LLC is committed to the preservation of the environment and prevention of adverse environmental impact, which might result from our operations. Environmental protection encompasses air quality, water quality, and proper disposition of all waste products. Our PCB hazardous wastes are managed according to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's 40 CFR Part 761 regulations.

As a result, Clean Harbors PPM, LLC declares that is has fulfilled the requirements and obligations of U.S. EPA's July 17, 2002 revised SPCC regulations for oil pollution prevention.

A. Facility Owner and Operator

i. Facility Owner, Address, and Telephone:
Clean Harbors, Inc.
42 Longwater Drive
Norwell, MA 02061
(781) 792-5000

ii. Facility Operator, Address, and Telephone:
Clean Harbors Los Angeles, LLC
5757 Alba Street
Los Angeles, CA 90058
(323) 277-2500

B. Facility Contacts(s)

Name	Title	Telephone
Vacant	Plant General Manager	(323) 277-2500
Abby Pourhassanian	Operations Manager	(323) 277-2500
Jesus Vela	Operations Manager	(323) 277-2500

2. Facility Description – 40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)

A. Facility Layout

The Clean Harbors Los Angeles, LLC facility is located at 5756 Alba Street in Los Angeles, California. CHLA is a permitted EPA/DTSC for TSCA (PCB dielectric fluid (mineral oil)) and RCRA storage facility for, hazardous and non-hazardous wastes. The facility receives wastes for storage, consolidation, and shipment to off-site treatment and disposal facilities.

The facility began operations in 1985 and is situated approximately 4 miles south of downtown Los Angeles on the northwest corner of the intersection of Slauson Avenue and Alameda Street. The property encompasses 2.3 acres.

The facility consists of seven main areas: an Administration Building containing an onsite Laboratory, a Container Storage Warehouse, a Container Processing Building, a Truck Parking Area, a New Container Storage Pad, and an Industrial Wastewater Treatment Plant Area. A diagram of the facility is provided (Figure 1**)** and includes the locations of existing waste management units at the Los Angeles Facility.

The perimeter of the Los Angeles Facility is a combination block wall and/or corrugated galvanized fence. The wall and/or fence is six (6) to eight (8) feet high, topped with barbed wire, and completely surrounds the facility. The fence and wall are maintained in good repair. There are warning signs posted in English and Spanish at the entrance of the facility. The entire facility is paved with a continuous slope from all areas to centralized collection points.

There are no known surface waters bodies located on the facility or within one mile of the facility.

B. Facility Storage – 40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)(i)

Aboveground Storage Tanks (Stationary)

There are a total of nine stationary aboveground storage tanks in use at the Los Angeles facility located in the Wastewater Treatment Plant tank farm (WMU-5). The locations of the tanks are shown on the SPCC Plan map (Figure 1). Of the nine tanks at the tank farm, seven are used for the storage of oils. The remaining two tanks are used for storm water management.

Tanks V-1 thru V-6 (horizontal tanks) and V8 thru 10 (vertical tanks) are aboveground steel tanks located inside a concrete lined and diked containment basin. All tanks are kept closed except when material is being added or removed. The designed tank capacities of tanks are provided in Table 1.0 below.

Table 1.0 - Tank/Equipment Detail Summary

Tank/Equipment Number	Description	Primary & Secondary Use	Volume (Gallons)	Tank Location
V-1	Wastewater Treatment	Oily water, <5ppm PCB	10,000	Wastewater Treatment (WMU-5)
V-2	Wastewater Treatment	Oil storage, <2ppm PCB	10,000	Wastewater Treatment (WMU-5)
V-3	Wastewater Treatment	Oil storage, <2ppm PCB	10,000	Wastewater Treatment (WMU-5)
V-4	Wastewater Treatment	Oil storage, <2ppm PCB	10,000	Wastewater Treatment (WMU-5)
V-5	Wastewater Treatment	Storm water	10,000	Wastewater Treatment (WMU-5)
V-6	Wastewater Treatment	Oil storage	10,000	Wastewater Treatment (WMU-5)
V-8	Wastewater Treatment	Oil storage, <2ppm PCB	100,000	Wastewater Treatment (WMU-5)
V-9	Storm water Collection	Storm water	100,000	Wastewater Treatment (WMU-5)
V-10	Low BTU Liquids Storage and Cal PCBs	Oil storage, 2-49ppm PCB	20,000	Wastewater Treatment (WMU-5)

Various types of pumps and valves will be utilized in the tank systems at the facility. All pumps and valves used will be constructed of a material compatible with the contents transferred in order to minimize corrosion and erosion effects. Practices that minimize accidental releases are:

- Pump, valve, and hose connections are located inside of areas with secondary containment where possible. In the rare case where this is not possible, the connection is monitored on a continuous basis by an operations technician.

- Seal less pumps are utilized where possible to prevent releases.
- Valves are mounted in the horizontal position where possible to minimize valve stem leakage.
- Flanged connections are used in preference to screwed connections, where not precluded by existing equipment connections

Containers (Drums, Roll-offs)

The Los Angeles facility has several locations where containers may be found as follows (see Figure 1): Container Storage Warehouse (WMU-1), Container Processing Building (WMU-2), Container Storage Warehouse B (WMU-3), Roll-off Container Area (WMU-4), and New Container Storage Pad (WMU-6). **Note:** All containers are kept closed unless material is being sampled, added, or removed. Containers are inspected as per the facility Inspection Plan to ensure they are intact and non-leaking.

The Container Storage Warehouse (WMU-1) is a permitted hazardous waste storage unit. This area is constructed of reinforced concrete base, concrete curbs, and located under a roof. Wastes stored include solid and liquid RCRA hazardous, non-hazardous, TSCA PCBs, California PCBs, PCBs less than 5ppm, and Universal wastes in drums, boxes and/or other DOT approved containers from off-site generators and site generated waste.

The Container Process Building (WMU-2) is a permitted hazardous waste container processing unit constructed of reinforced concrete base, concrete curbs and located under a roof. Operations can include RCRA, non-hazardous, California Hazardous PCBs, PCBs less than 5ppm, and Universal waste liquids bulking, repackaging of solids/sludges, solids dispersion and blending, solidification, labpack sorting, bulking, blending, treating, dissolving and empty container crushing.

Container Storage Area B (WMU-3) is permitted hazardous waste storage and container processing unit used for receiving, sampling, storage, consolidation, and processing of containers and roll-off boxes. This area is constructed of a reinforced concrete base and curbs/walls to provide the required containment. Wastes accepted include solid and liquid RCRA Hazardous, non-Hazardous, California Hazardous PCBs, PCBs less than 5ppm, and Universal wastes in drums, boxes, and other DOT approved containers from off-site generators and site generated waste.

The Roll-off Container Storage Area (WMU-4) is a permitted hazardous waste storage and processing area. This area is constructed of a reinforced concrete base and curbs/walls to provide the required containment. WMU-4 is utilized for receiving, sampling, storing, consolidating and processing of containers and roll-offs. WMU-4 may receive solid and liquid RCRA Hazardous, non-hazardous, California Hazardous PCBs and PCBs less than 5ppm waste in drums, boxes and other DOT approved containers from off-site generators.

The New Container Storage Pad (WMU-6) is a permitted hazardous waste storage unit, constructed of reinforced concrete base and curbs to provide the required containment. WMU-6 is used for receiving, sampling, storing, consolidating and processing of containerized waste for storage. Containers will be received and stored based upon their hazard classification. WMU-6 may store solid and liquid RCRA hazardous wastes, non-hazardous wastes, California Hazardous PCBs, PCBs <5ppm, and Universal Waste in drums, boxes and/or other DOT approved containers from off-site generators and site generated waste.

Truck (Loading/Unloading Operations)

A tanker truck loading/unloading area is located immediately east of and abuts the wastewater treatment plant. The truck loading and unloading area measures approximately 30 feet by 75 feet long.

A truck trailer (container) loading/unloading area is provided adjacent to the Container Storage Warehouse (WMU-1). This area is measures approximately 22 feet by 52 feet long.

C. Discharge Prevention Measures – 40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)(ii)

All operations are performed within secondary containment. The Container Storage Warehouse (WMU-1) and the Container Processing Building (WMU-2) have walls and a roof and thus is protected from precipitation run-on. The New Container Storage Pad (WMU-6) is roofed and has curbs taller than the surrounding grade to prevent run-on. Container Storage Warehouse B (WMU-3), Roll-off Container Area, (WMU-4), and Wastewater Treatment Plant (WMU-5) has secondary containment capacity which exceeds the 10% of the volume of all containers plus run-off from a 25 year, 24-hour storm. Additionally the unit has curbs higher than the surrounding area to prevent run-on. The Tank Truck and Tank Trailer Loading/Unloading Areas are constructed of concrete and are surrounded by a concrete containment wall or a roll-off curb designed to contain any spills. Trucks are only in the area temporarily and Tank Trucks would not be loaded/unloaded during inclement weather (e.g. 25-year, 24-hour rain event).

In addition to the above design standards, the Los Angeles facility utilizes a combination of training and inspections to address discharge prevention and proper oil handling methods. The facility Training Plan is designed to promote efficient and safe performance of all facility-related operations, to ensure rapid and effective response to emergency events, and to protect facility employees, the environment and the public. It is the facility's policy to emphasize accident prevention through training employees in the use of safe management practices. All plant personnel are trained in the proper operation and maintenance of the plant equipment, proper waste transfer procedures, and in spill prevention, control and clean-up procedures. The training program consists of pre-employment classroom training in personnel protection, safety and chemical properties (part of the OSHA 40-hour hazmat training), on-site training in the Facility's SPCC/Contingency Plans, spill response procedures and equipment locations, and proper loading/unloading procedures. Annual refresher training is provided on site-specific topics.

The facility Inspection Plan is intended to provide a comprehensive program to prevent and detect system malfunctions, equipment deterioration, and operator errors which, if allowed to continue without remedial action, could ultimately lead to a release to the environment or create a threat to human health. The inspection program is designed to provide an early warning of the potential for such events in order that corrective and preventive actions may be taken in a timely manner.

i. <u>Container Storage Units</u>

The container storage units are designed to safely store containers of solids and/or liquids. All containers are kept on pallets. Pallets are arranged in rows to permit adequate access for emergency equipment and personnel and visual inspection of containers.

Prevention of spills in the container storage units is an established facility practice. Personnel assigned to these areas are expected to:

- Verify visually that containers placed into storage are not leaking.

- Overpack any leaking or heavily creased, dented, or corroded containers into a salvage drum or transfer the container contents into a new container prior to placing the material into the containment area.

- Maintain a minimum aisle space, which allows for quick access to any container in case a leak is detected.

- Ensure that inspections of the container storage units are carried out and documented.

- Report any detected leakage to the supervisor and then overpack or re-package the leaking containers.

- Operate forklift vehicles or handcarts in a safe responsible manner in accordance with facility safety regulations and maintenance schedules.

- Ensure that debris including discarded personal protective equipment (PPE), pallet scraps, dirt, broken glass, hydraulic oil, or any other material, which could cause an accident is picked up when discovered and placed into an approved container.

- Report any unsafe conditions not previously mentioned to the area supervisor.

ii. <u>Container Transfer Areas</u>

The container transfer areas are defined as the dock locations and staging zones where containers are either loaded to or unloaded from transport trailers. These facilities are curbed and diked to prevent run-on and are secondarily contained. Facility personnel who work in these locations follow the standard company health and safety rules/regulations when handling hazardous waste materials.

Prevention of spills in the container transfer facilities is an established facility practice. Personnel assigned to these locations prevent spills by:

- Requiring truck drivers backing in trailers to check for and remove any obstacles in their path prior to moving the trailer.

- Requiring drivers to place wheel chocks on rear trailer wheels and extend landing legs properly for stable parking of the trailer on the floor.

- Checking the containers on the trailer for leaks and overpacking or re-packaging any leaking containers prior to storage.

- Inspecting the pallets on which containers are placed to ensure proper positioning prior to lifting on or off the trailer and to ensure that the pallet will maintain its integrity during transfer.

- Ensuring that the forklift truck lift bars are in operating condition.

- Keeping non-essential personnel and equipment out of the transfer zone when containers are being loaded to or unloaded from a trailer.

- Keeping the transfer zone free of debris including discarded personal protective equipment, pallet scraps, dirt, broken glass, empty containers, oil, or any other material, which could cause an accident.

- Report any unsafe conditions not previously mentioned to the area supervisor.

iii. Tanker Truck Transfer Area

The Tanker truck transfer area is for waste transfers between tanker trucks and storage tanks. This unit is located immediately east of and abuts the wastewater treatment plant is constructed of concrete and is surrounded by a concrete containment wall or a roll-off curb designed to contain any spills. The area is concrete and measures approximately with a berm, to prevent run-on and is secondarily contained. Tank trucks are only in the area temporarily and would not be loaded/unloaded during inclement weather (e.g. 25-year, 24-hour rain event). Accumulated storm water in the secondary containment areas will be tested prior to discharge. Storm water requiring treatment will be held until appropriate treatment has taken place.

Prevention of spills in the truck transfer area is an established facility practice. Personnel assigned to these locations prevent spills by:

- Requiring truck drivers backing in trailers to check for and remove any obstacles in their path prior to moving the trailer.

- Requiring drivers to place wheel chocks on rear trailer wheels and extend landing legs properly for stable parking of the trailer on the floor.

- All transfer operations are supervised by a trained operator who attends the transfer operation and maintains visual observation throughout the loading/unloading process.

- No storage tank or tanker truck will be filled without first Checking that it is suitable for use, and has adequate storage capacity to hold the load being transferred. No hoses/pumps/valves will be used if they are not in satisfactory condition.

- Placing containment pans under the quick connect fitting manifold used to load or unload the storage tank.

- Double check that valves have been opened or closed correctly prior to turning on the transfer pumps.

- Checking fluid flow through the transfer line by observing normal meter operation, nominal pump discharge pressure, and tank filling/emptying by gauge movement.

- Shutting down the pump if the discharge pressure exceeds the upper or lower limits, a leak is noticed in the transfer line, or if the tank capacity will be exceeded if incoming fluid is transferred into the tank.

- Ensuring that tank valves are closed after transfer is complete and the retained fluid within the line is drained into an approved container before the manifold connection is opened using the drain valves provided for this purpose.

- Removing and capping the hoses and manifold connections used to transfer fluids.

- Storing the transfer hoses in a secure place within the storage berms.

- Tank trucks are not to be filled to such an extent that sudden bumps or swerves will cause oil spillage.

- Prior to filling and departure of any transport vehicle, the lowermost drain and all outlets of the vehicle will be closely examined for leakage and, if necessary, tightened, adjusted or replaced to prevent liquid leakage while in transit. Drivers will check the status of valves and manways, as well as verify that the load is secure, if any material is spilled, it will be immediately cleaned up using absorbents (e.g., speedi-dri). In the event of a spill or overfill involving significant quantities of waste oil, the liquid will be pumped directly into the bulk storage tank.

iv. <u>Bulk Storage Facilities (includes waste transfers from containers)</u>

The facility storage tanks were manufactured in accordance with good engineering practices. Wastewater Treatment Plant (WMU-5) has secondary containment capacity which exceeds the 10% of the volume of all containers plus run-off from a 25 year, 24-hour storm. Additionally the unit has curbs higher than the surrounding area to prevent run-on. All storage tanks are aboveground and subject to annual integrity testing, taking into account the tank design and using such techniques as hydrostatic testing, visual inspection, or a system of non-destructive shell thickness testing. All inspections and record keeping are done under the supervision of the Operations Manager.

Valves to and from the storage tanks are operated manually and are kept in the closed position unless the tank is being filled or emptied. This practice prevents the unintentional release of tank contents through valves left open after a fluid transfer.

Facility personnel assigned to the bulk storage locations prevent spills by:

- Inspecting pipe transfer lines, valves, couplings, and pumps prior to transferring liquids for evidence of leakage, corrosion, or cracking.

- Determining whether or not the storage tank is full or near capacity by noting the level gauge location (outside level gauges).

- Placing containment pans under the quick connect fitting manifold used to load or unload the storage tank.

- Double check that valves have been opened or closed correctly prior to turning on the transfer pumps.

- Checking fluid flow through the transfer line by observing normal meter operation, nominal pump discharge pressure, and tank filling/emptying by gauge movement.

- Shutting down the pump if the discharge pressure exceeds the upper or lower limits, a leak is noticed in the transfer line, or if the tank capacity will be exceeded if incoming fluid is transferred into the tank.

- Ensuring that tank valves are closed after transfer is complete and the retained fluid within the line is drained into an approved container before the manifold connection is opened using the drain valves provided for this purpose.

- Removing and capping the hoses and manifold connections used to transfer fluids.

- Storing the transfer hoses in a secure place within the storage berms.

vi. <u>Truck Trailer Approach Lanes and Parking Zones</u>

Truck drivers are required to observe plant safety regulations including speed limits and communicate with the main office for directions prior to proceeding into the facility.

Spill prevention for independent operated waste hauling vehicles on facility property is addressed by:

- Inspecting incoming waste hauling vehicles at the unloading station by visually checking the discharge valves and undercarriage for signs of leakage.

- Immediately notifying the supervisor if a waste-hauling vehicle is suspected of leaking liquids or solids.

- Keeping docks and truck approach zones free of any debris that could cause a tanker to leak or a trailer to overturn.

- Inspecting the containers on van or flatbed trailers for leakage prior to unloading the material into a storage area.

- Parking waste hauling vehicles carrying waste solids or liquids on a flat and level surface with sufficient load bearing capacity to support a fully loaded trailer on its landing legs.

D. Discharge or Drainage Controls – 40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)(iii)

The Container Storage Warehouse (WMU-1) and the Container Processing Building (WMU-2) have walls and a roof and thus is protected from precipitation run-on. The New Container Storage Pad (WMU-6) is roofed and has curbs taller than the surrounding grade to prevent run-on. Container Storage Warehouse B (WMU-3), Roll-off Container Area, (WMU-4), and Wastewater Treatment Plant (WMU-5) has secondary containment capacity which exceeds the 10% of the volume of all containers plus run-off from a 25 year, 24-hour storm. Additionally the unit has curbs higher than the surrounding area to prevent run-on. The Tank Truck and Tank Trailer Loading/Unloading Areas are constructed of concrete and are surrounded by a concrete containment wall or a roll-off curb designed to contain any spills. Trucks are only in the area temporarily and Tank Trucks would not be loaded/unloaded during inclement weather (e.g. 25-year, 24-hour rain event). All tanks and containers are located within a secondary containment system consisting of continuous curbing with no drain valves, no floor drains, no expansion joints, no sewer lines, or other openings that would permit liquids to flow from the curbed area. All loading/unloading occurs within secondary containment, as well. Finally, the facility is not located below the 100-year floodwater elevation.

In addition to the infrastructure described above, the site is entirely contained. All storm water is directed to a discrete location, pumped into a storm water holding tank, and is sampled prior to discharge to the local POTW.

E. Discharge Discovery, Response, and Clean-Up – 40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)(iv)

Daily inspections are performed in each area of the facility in accordance with the facility's permits and approvals. Daily inspections are performed to discover any leaks or spills for a timely response.

Each waste containment area at the facility has at least one spill control station located nearby. Each station contains oil spill absorbent, equipment for spill cleanup, personal protective gear, containers for storage of absorbed waste. The facility operations staff regularly inspects the stations to ensure adequate stocking of supplies.

In the event of a spill, facility operations personnel are trained to notify their supervisor(s) and then use the contents of the spill control station to contain and clean-up the spilled liquid or solid waste. Should a large spill occur, the facility has portable pumps and sufficient tank capacity to collect and store spilled liquids.

The facility has designated certain personnel as Emergency Coordinators. These persons are authorized to mobilize and direct available facility personnel and equipment in the task of spill cleanup. The Emergency Coordinator or his/her designee will notify the Compliance Manager of the spill event giving him/her detailed event information. The Compliance Manager or his/her designee will make the determination on which agencies or regulatory bodies must be notified of the spill event.

F. Methods of Disposal – 40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)(v)

As much as possible, contaminated oil from spills will be collected and stored in existing storage tanks for decontamination. In cases where recovery is not possible or impractical, the oil will be collected in bulk containers and manifested for shipment to another Clean Harbors facility for decontamination or incineration.

Any solids generated from spills will be collected and stored in bulk containers or approved disposal drums. The spill residue will be properly labeled and manifested for shipment to another Clean Harbors' facility for landfill or incineration.

3. Contact List and Phone Numbers for Spills – 40 CFR 112.7(a)(3)(vi)

A. Emergency Coordinators for Clean Harbors Los Angeles, LLC

NAME	WORK PHONE	CELL PHONE	HOME PHONE
Facility General Manager			
Abby Pourhassanian	(323) 277-2500	(323) 228-6001	(951) 371-1479
Jesus Vela	(323) 277-2500	(323) 855-6894	(323) 235-2084

B. Emergency Response Contractors

COMPANY	PHONE NUMBER
Clean Harbors Environmental Services	(800) 645-8265 (24hr)

C. External Contacts

AGENCY	PHONE NUMBER
National Response Center	(800) 424-8802
U.S. EPA Region 7	(415) 947-8000
California Department of Toxic Substances Control	(818) 717-6500
State Office of Emergency Services (OES)	(800) 852-7550
U.S. Healthworks Medical Group	(323) 585-7162
Los Angeles Fire Department	911 or (213) 485-6185
Los Angeles Police Department	911 or (323) 846-6547

4. Reporting a Discharge – 40 CFR 112.7(a)(4)

If 1,000 U.S. gallons of oil are spilled at the facility, or if there are two spill events that are greater than 42 U.S. gallons each within a 12-month period, the facility must inform the U.S. EPA Regional Administrator.

If any oil leaves the secondary containment and reaches the storm drain or off-site soil and/or contains 1 pound or more of PCBs, it must be reported to the National Response Center, the US EPA Regional Administrator, the California Department of Toxic Substances Control, and the State Office of Emergency Services (OES).

List of information to provide a regulator when reporting a discharge:

- Exact address and phone number of the facility
- Date and time of the discharge
- Type of material discharged
- Estimate of total quantity discharged
- Source and cause of the spill
- Description of the areas affected by the spill
- Any damage or injuries, caused by the discharge
- Actions used to stop, remove, and mitigate the effects of the discharge
- Whether an evacuation may be needed
- Names of individuals and/or organizations who have also been contacted

5. Procedures to Use During a Spill – 40 CFR 112.7(a)(5)

In the event of a spill, facility operations personnel are trained to notify their supervisor(s) and then use the contents of the spill control station to contain and clean-up the spilled liquid or solid waste. The following steps are taken:

1. The leak is stopped by closing off a valve or plugging it.

2. The area is cordoned off by tape or rope to prevent the spill from being spread by traffic.

3. Other trained operators and plant personnel are called to help in the cleanup.

4. Spill cleanup starts by isolating the spillage area with absorbent material. The absorbent is applied directly to the spilled liquid and sufficient time is allowed for the absorbent to fully absorb the spill.

5. The absorbed liquid is transferred to an approved disposal container using scoops or shovels.

6. The spillage area is triple rinsed and washed or another appropriate method.

7. After the spill is removed from the surface, sampling and testing methodologies are determined to ensure that clean up is within regulatory guidelines.

8. The source of the leak is repaired.

9. Equipment is decontaminated, if necessary.

10. Contaminated cleanup materials and protective clothing are containerized for shipment to an EPA approved disposal facility.

11. Normal operation is restored once the area is completely decontaminated.

If notification of the spill is required, the Emergency Coordinator will contact the National Response Center; the US EPA Regional Administrator; the Department of Toxic Substances Control, and the State Offices of Emergency Services (OES) immediately with the information listed in previous section.

6. Potential Discharge Volumes & Rates – 40 CFR 112.7(b)

SPILL SOURCE	FAILURE MODE(S)	LARGEST CONTAINER (GALLONS)	TOTAL QUANTITY (GALLONS)	FLOW RATE	DIRECTION OF FLOW	CONTAINMENT
Container Storage Warehouse (WMU-1)	Complete Failure (rupture)	220	71,280 (all containers)	Instantaneous	To Secondary Containment	Secondary Concrete dike (16,980 gal containment)
	Partial Failure (rupture)			Gradual to Instantaneous (1 to 220 gal)	To Secondary Containment	
Container Processing Building (WMU-2)	Complete Failure (rupture)	220	5,500 (all containers)	Instantaneous	To Secondary containment of WMU-2 or WMU-3	WMU-1 and WMU-3 both have at least 605 gallons of additional capacity to absorb the required volume from 10% staged containers in WMU-2.
	Partial Failure (rupture)			Gradual to Instantaneous (1 to 220 gal)	To Secondary containment of WMU-2 or WMU-3	

Container Storage Warehouse B (WMU-3)	Complete Failure (rupture)	9,400	28,270	Instantaneous	To Secondary Containment	Secondary Concrete dike (6,687 gal containment)
	Partial Failure (rupture)			Gradual to Instantaneous (1 to 9,400 gal)	To Secondary Containment	
Roll-off Container Area (WMU-4)	Complete Failure (rupture)	220 (note: Roll-offs contain solids only)	3,080	Instantaneous	To Secondary Containment	Secondary Concrete dike (2,738 gal containment)
	Partial Failure (rupture)			Gradual to Instantaneous (1 to 220 gal)	To Secondary Containment	
Wastewater Treatment Plant tank farm (WMU-5)	Complete Failure Tank (rupture)	100,000	280,000	Instantaneous	To Secondary Containment	Secondary Concrete dike (250,148 gal containment)
	Partial Failure Tank (rupture)			Gradual to Instantaneous (1 to 100,000 gal)	To Secondary Containment	
	Tank overfill			Gradual to (1 to 10,000 gal)	To Secondary Containment	
	Pipe failure			Gradual to Instantaneous (1 to 100,000 gal)	To Secondary Containment	
	Pump Rupture			Gradual to Instantaneous (1 to 5,000 gal)	To Secondary Containment	
New Container Storage Pad (WMU-6)	Complete Failure (rupture)	220	25,740	Instantaneous	To Secondary Containment	Secondary Concrete dike (9,679 gal containment)
	Partial Failure (rupture)			Gradual to Instantaneous (1 to 220 gal)	To Secondary Containment	
	Hose failure			Gradual to Instantaneous (1 to 220 gal)	To Secondary Containment	
	Pump Rupture			Gradual to Instantaneous (1 to 220 gal)	To Secondary Containment	
Truck (container transfer)	Complete Failure (rupture)	220		Instantaneous	To Secondary Containment	Secondary Concrete dike (17,114 gal containment)
	Partial Failure (rupture)			Gradual to Instantaneous (1 to 220 gal)	To Secondary Containment	
Truck (bulk liquid transfer)	Complete Failure (rupture)	6,000	12,000	Instantaneous	To Secondary Containment	Secondary Concrete dike (6,732 gal containment)
	Partial Failure			Gradual to Instantaneous	To Secondary Containment	

	(rupture)			(1 to 6,000 gal)		
	Hose failure			Gradual to Instantaneous (1 to 6,000)	To Secondary Containment	
	Pump Rupture			Gradual to Instantaneous (1 to 6,000)	To Secondary Containment	

7. Containment and Diversionary Structures – 40 CFR 112.7(c)

The Container Storage Warehouse (WMU-1) and the Container Processing Building (WMU-2) have walls and a roof and thus is protected from precipitation run-on. The New Container Storage Pad (WMU-6) is roofed and has curbs taller than the surrounding grade to prevent run-on. Container Storage Warehouse B (WMU-3), Roll-off Container Area, (WMU-4), and Wastewater Treatment Plant (WMU-5) has secondary containment capacity which exceeds the 10% of the volume of all containers plus run-off from a 25 year, 24-hour storm. Additionally the unit has curbs higher than the surrounding area to prevent run-on. The Tank Truck and Tank Trailer Loading/Unloading Areas are constructed of concrete and are surrounded by a concrete containment wall or a roll-off curb designed to contain any spills. Trucks are only in the area temporarily and Tank Trucks would not be loaded/unloaded during inclement weather (e.g. 25-year, 24-hour rain event). All tanks and containers are located within a secondary containment system consisting of continuous curbing with no drain valves, no floor drains, no expansion joints, no sewer lines, or other openings that would permit liquids to flow from the curbed area.

All tanks and containers are located within a secondary containment system consisting of continuous curbing with no drain valves, no floor drains, no expansion joints, no sewer lines, or other openings that would permit liquids to flow from the curbed area. All loading/unloading occurs within secondary containment, as well. The containment berms are constructed with seamless concrete floors that are coated with chemically resistant coatings. The berms are monolithic poured concrete with the floor. Each secondary containment area provides a containment volume equal to at least two times the internal volume of the largest 10% for RCRA and/or 25% for TSCA of the total internal volume of all Containers stored there, whichever is greater.

Each waste containment area at the facility has at least one spill control station located nearby. Each station contains oil spill absorbent, equipment for spill cleanup, personal protective gear, containers for storage of absorbed waste, wipe test kits, and labels. The facility operations staff regularly inspects the stations to ensure adequate stocking of supplies.

In addition to the infrastructure described above, the site is entirely contained. All storm water is directed to a discrete location, pumped into a storm water holding tank (V9), and is sampled prior to discharge to the local POTW.

8. Alternative Containment/Diversionary Structures – 40 CFR 112.7(d)

All oil containers and aboveground tanks are all located within secondary containment; therefore the alternative containment/diversionary structure requirements do not apply.

9. Inspections, Tests, and Records – 40 CFR 112.7(e)

Daily visual inspections of the facility are conducted. Inspection logs are signed and stored at least three years in the facility's operating record. In addition, safety equipment and SPCC spill kits are inspected and restocked as necessary every month. A monthly inspection log sheet is signed and stored for at least three years in the facility's operating record.

The facility storage tanks were manufactured in accordance with good engineering practices. All storage tanks are located within bermed secondary containment and thus are protected from precipitation run-on. All storage tanks are aboveground and subject to annual integrity testing, taking into account the tank design and using such techniques as hydrostatic testing, visual inspection, or a system of non-destructive shell thickness testing. All inspections and record keeping are done under the supervision of the Operations Manager.

10. Personnel, Training, and Discharge Prevention Procedures – 40 CFR 112.7(f)

A. Personnel and Training – 40 CFR 112.7(f)(1)

Facility operations personnel are trained in the operation and maintenance of equipment to prevent discharges, discharge procedure protocols, applicable pollution control laws, rules, and regulations, general facility operations, and the contents of the facility's SPCC Plan.

Operations personnel assigned to a particular plant location are required to attain a high level of familiarity with the containment design and the waste storage/treatment equipment located therein. Periodic maintenance of operating equipment is mandatory at the facility and helps ensure that waste transfer equipment is not operated when key systems are defective or failing.

B. Person Accountable for Spill Prevention – 40 CFR 112.7(f)(2)

The Operations Manager is accountable for discharge prevention at Clean Harbors Los Angeles, LLC – Los Angeles, CA facility.

C. Discharge Prevention Briefings – 40 CFR 112.7(f)(3)

Employees are trained annually on the contents of the facility's SPCC plan to assure adequate understanding. Training includes oil discharge prevention, containment, and retrieval methods; highlight any past discharge events or failures, and recently developed precautionary measures. Operations personnel assigned to a particular plant location are required to attain a high level of familiarity with the containment design and the waste storage/treatment equipment located therein. Periodic maintenance of operating equipment is mandatory at the facility and helps ensure that waste transfer equipment is not operated when key systems are defective or failing. Record of this training is kept in each employee's training file.

11. Security – 40 CFR 112.7(g)

The perimeter of the Los Angeles Facility is a combination block wall and/or corrugated galvanized fence. The wall and/or fence is six (6) to eight (8) feet high, topped with barbed wire, and completely surrounds the facility. The fence and wall are maintained in good repair. There are warning signs posted in English and Spanish at the entrance of the facility. There is one main gate designated as entrance/exit ways used by employees or visitors requiring access to the facility. The gate is set up with remote controls so that they can be opened or closed from the Security Office or the Main Office. All other gates are secured by lock and chain and are only used in cases of emergency or maintenance. Remote cameras are used to monitor the most active areas from the Main Office. Daily inspections of the perimeter are performed to ensure that fences and gates are intact and secure.

All personnel at the facility have been identified and issued company picture IDs. Company issued badges distinguishes Clean Harbors' employees from an intruder or other unauthorized person. All persons, other than Clean Harbors' employees, entering and exiting the facility are required to log in and wear an appropriately designated badge while on-site.

The facility has an internal paging system that is utilized both indoors and outdoors. Alarms are in place at specific locations and are there to monitor equipment. Employees have been trained on how to use the methods of communication available at the facility.

The starter control on all oil pumps will be in the "off" position during non-operating or non-standby periods. Clean Harbors employees use the identification badge system to identify all persons at the facility, no unauthorized personnel are allowed in operational areas without escort.

Employees are trained to ensure that flow and drain valves remain in a closed position when not in service, that each pump is in the "off" position when not in service, and that loading/unloading connections are securely capped when not in service.

The facility utilizes high-pressure sodium vapor, high-pressure mercury vapor, or similar lighting systems throughout the plant to provide adequate illumination during hours of darkness. The lighting system provides sufficient illumination to all necessary plant areas by strategically locating individual lights to prevent acts of vandalism.

12. Facility Tank Truck Loading/Unloading Rack – 40 CFR 112.7(h)

All tank truck loading/unloading occurs within secondary containment. Curbing is installed and designed to contain 6,732 gallons of liquid which exceeds both: (1) 110% of the volume of the largest single tank inside the containment structure; and, (2) 10% of the total liquid volume inside the containment structure.

A warning sign is posted in the containment area while tank bucks are positioned for loading/unloading. This warning sign is to prevent departure before complete disconnect of flexible or fixed transfer lines. Additionally, chock blocks on rear trailer wheels, and extend

landing legs properly for stable parking of the trailer are required to prevent premature vehicular departure.

The lower most drain and all outlets on tank trucks are inspected and tightened prior to filling and disconnection of oil transfer lines, and prior to vehicle departures. Hoses and manifold connections used to transfer fluids are removed and capped the.

All transfer operations are supervised by a trained operator who attends the transfer operation and maintains visual observation throughout the loading/unloading process.

13. Brittle Fracture Evaluation – 40 CFR 112.7(i)

The two largest tanks at the facility V8 and V9 are field constructed tanks. However, there has been no repair, alteration, reconstruction, or a change in service that might affect the risk of a discharge or failure of these thanks. In the event one or both of these tanks does undergo any of the scenarios described above; a brittle fracture evaluation will be conducted.

14. Conformance to Applicable Guidelines – 40 CFR 112.7(j)

California ABOVEGROUND STORAGE TANKS CH & SC 25270.1 to 25270.13 generally follows the federal regulations for spill prevention, control, and countermeasure (SPCC) plans, with some additional requirements for aboveground petroleum storage tanks. However the Clean Harbors facility is exempted from any "additional" requirements by virtue of rule CH & SC 25270.3 since any tanks in question are "Properly permitted hazardous waste storage tanks"

This SPCC plan was written in conformance with the requirements of 40 CFR 112.

15. Qualified Oil-Filled Operational Equipment - 40 CFR 112.7(k)

The facility has no Oil-filled operational equipment and all operations are located within areas that have full secondary containment.

40 CFR Part 112, Subpart B – Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan requirements for onshore facilities

SPCC PLAN REQUIREMENTS – 40 CFR 112.8

1. General Requirements – 40 CFR 112.8(a)

The general requirements for the Plan under the regulation have been met.

Clean Harbors Los Angeles, LLC is an onshore, non-production, facility and, therefore, is required to comply with the discharge prevention and containment procedure requirements of 40 CFR 112.8, in addition to the 40 CFR 112.7 requirements described in Section 5.0 of this SPCC Plan.

Per 40 CFR 112.7(a)(2), a facility may deviate from the requirements of Subpart B of 40 CFR 112 (which includes 40 CFR 112.8), except for 112.8(c)(2) and 112.8(c)(11), as long as equivalent environmental protection is provided by some other means of spill prevention, control, or countermeasure

Clean Harbors Los Angeles, LLC is in compliance with Subpart B of 40 CFR 112 and there are no deviations from the regulatory requirements.

2. Facility Requirements – 40 CFR Part 112.8(b)

A. Drainage from Diked Storage Areas – 40 CFR 112.8(b)(1) & (2)

All oil is stored within a concrete containment system. The concrete containment system does not have any valves or pumps, which could accidentally release oil into the environment.

B. Drainage from Undiked Storage Areas – 40 CFR 112.8(b)(3)

The facility does not have drainage from undiked areas. In addition to the primary secondary containments, the site is entirely contained. All storm water is directed to a discrete location, pumped into a storm water holding tank (V9), and is sampled prior to discharge to the local POTW.

C. Drainage Engineering – 40 CFR 112.8(b)(4) & (5)

Facility is adequately engineered to prevent oil from leaving the facility in the event of equipment failure or human error.

3. Bulk Storage Containers – 40 CFR Part 112.8(c)

A. Container Compatibility – 40 CFR 112.8(c)(1):

The bulk storage containers utilized for waste oils and oil products are of materials and construction that are compatible with the oils and the conditions of storage. The facility will not use a container for the storage of oil unless its material and construction are compatible with the material stored and with conditions of storage such as pressure and temperature.

B. Secondary Containment – 40 CFR 112.8(c)(2):

All aboveground containers have impervious concrete dikes for secondary containment with a capacity to hold a discharge from the largest single container. All secondary containment systems are closed systems without any means for rainwater or oils to be accidentally released to the environment. In all cases, rainwater or spilled oil must be pumped from the containment areas using vacuum tank trucks or portable pumps.

C. Discharge of Uncontaminated Rainwater – 40 CFR 112.8(c)(3):

All operations are conducted inside secondary containment. All oil is stored within a secondary containment system. In addition to the primary secondary containments, the site is entirely contained. All storm water is directed to a discrete location, pumped into a storm water holding tank (V9), and is sampled prior to discharge to the local POTW. Because the

facility does not discharge rainwater, the criteria that must be met under 40 CFR 112.8(c)(3)(i) through (iv) in order to discharge stormwater do not apply.

D. Underground Storage – 40 CFR 112.8(c)(4) & (5):

The facility does not have any underground storage.

E. Integrity Testing – 40 CFR 112.8(c)(6):

All storage tanks are aboveground and subject to annual integrity testing using such techniques as hydrostatic testing, visual inspection, or a system of non-destructive shell thickness testing. Container supports and foundations are also inspected.

Daily inspections are performed in each area of the facility in accordance with the facility's permits and approvals. Daily inspections are performed to discover any leaks or spills for a timely response. All inspections are kept with the facility's operating record.

F. Leakage from Internal Heating Coils – 40 CFR 112.8(c)(7):

There are no internal heating coils at this facility.

G. Discharge Prevention Devices – 40 CFR 112.8(c)(8):

Each storage tank is equipped with a direct-reading level gauge and a high level alarm system. A person is always present to monitor gauges and the overall filling of bulk storage containers and there is direct communication between the container gauger and the pumping station. Additionally, an automatic shut off is in place for any materials pumped to a fixed tank to prevent overfilling. Instrumentation is inspected regularly to ensure proper function.

H. Effluent – 40 CFR 112.8(c)(9):

This facility does not produce effluent from any process. It does, however, pump stormwater to a holding tank where it tested on a batch basis prior to discharge.

I. Visible Discharge Management – 40 CFR 112.8(c)(10):

Operators are trained to clean up any spill or loss of oil from bulk storage tanks and the associated piping and valves. All spills and leaks are cleaned up within 24 hours of discovery. Areas where spills and leaks are common such as, hose connections and sample valves, spill pans and absorbent material are utilized to immediately catch leaks or drips.

J. Portable Oil Containers – 40 CFR 112.8(c)(11):

Operators are trained to clean up any spill or loss of oil from portable storage containers and the associated piping and valves. Portable storage containers are always stored inside and in containment areas with sufficient freeboard to contain precipitation with ample capacity to contain the volume of the largest single container.

4. Transfer Operations, Pumping, and In-Plant Processes – 40 CFR Part 112.8(d)

A. Buried Piping – 40 CFR 112.8(d)(1):

The facility does not have any buried piping.

B. Unused Pipelines – 40 CFR 112.8(d)(2):

Pipelines not in service or in standby for an extended period are capped or blank flanged and marked as to their origin.

C. Pipe Design – 40 CFR 112.8(d)(3):

All pipe supports are properly designed to minimize abrasion and corrosion and to allow for expansion and contraction.

D. Pipe Inspections – 40 CFR 112.8(d)(4):

All pipelines, valves, and appurtenances are aboveground and examined weekly to assess their condition. This visual inspection checks the general condition of flanges, joints, valve bodies, catch pans, piping supports, locking valves, and metal surfaces. Any deviations in the condition of the piping systems are identified in the inspection record and corrected as soon as possible.

E. Pipe Protection – 40 CFR 112.8(d)(5):

No warning regarding pipelines and transfer operations is necessary because there are no pipelines that are accessible by traffic. As for the flexible vacuum hose lines used to transfer wastes from tanker trucks to the tanks or from drums, they are not connected to the appropriate flanges/hookups until the delivery vehicle is properly positioned, parked and shut-off. When flexible hosing is connected to tanker trucks, it is kept behind the tanker trucks and out of the way of traffic. If a truck must park next to an on-going transfer operation, the equipment involved in the transfer (hoses, trucks, drums, pumps, etc) will normally not be in their way, but if the potential exists for the truck to interfere with the transfer and/or come into contact with any of the equipment, the driver shall be shall be warned/directed by the transfer personnel so that he/she can park without incident.

SPILL PREVENTION, CONTROL, AND COUNTERMEASURES PLAN REQUIREMENTS FOR ONSHORE OIL PRODUCTION FACILITIES – 40 CFR 112.9

This section is not applicable to this facility.

SPILL PREVENTION, CONTROL, AND COUNTERMEASURES PLAN REQUIREMENTS FOR ONSHORE OIL DRILLING AND WORKOVER FACILITIES – 40 CFR 112.10

This section is not applicable to this facility.

SPILL PREVENTION, CONTROL, AND COUNTERMEASURES PLAN REQUIREMENTS FOR OFFSHORE OIL DRILLING AND WORKOVER FACILITIES – 40 CFR 112.11

This section is not applicable to this facility.

40 CFR 112, SUBPART C – Requirements for Animal Fats and Oils and Greases, and Fish and Marine Mammal Oils; and for Vegetable Oil, Including Oils from Seeds, Nuts, and Fruits and Kernels

This section is not applicable to this facility.

40 CFR 112, SUBPART D – Response Requirements

This section is not applicable to this facility. A Certification of Substantial Harm Determination Form is included in Appendix A.

APPENDIX A - CERTIFICATION OF SUBSTANTIAL HARM DETERMINATION

Facility Name: Clean Harbors Los Angeles, LLC
Facility Address: 5756 Alba Street
Los Angeles CA 90058

1. Does the facility transfer oil over water to or from vessels and does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 42, 000 gallons?

   YES _____ NO XX

2. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity of greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and does the facility lack secondary containment that is sufficiently large to contain the capacity of the largest aboveground oil storage tank plus sufficient freeboard to allow for precipitation within any aboveground storage tank area?

   YES _____ NO XX

3. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and is the facility located at a distance (as calculated using the appropriate formula in Appendix C-III, Appendix C, 40 CFR 112 or a comparable formula) such that a discharge from the facility could cause injury to fish and wildlife and sensitive environments? For further description of fish and wildlife and sensitive environment, see Appendices, I, II, and II to DOC/NOAA's "Guidance for Facility and Vessel Response Plan" Fish and Wildlife and Sensitive Environments" (see Appendix E to this part, Section 10, for availability) and applicable Area Contingency Plan.

   YES _____ NO XX

4. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and is the facility located at a distance (as calculated using the appropriate formula (Appendix C-III, Appendix C, 40 CFR 112 or a comparable formula) such that a discharge from the facility would shut down a public drinking water intake?

   YES _____ NO XX

5. Does the facility have a total oil storage capacity greater than or equal to 1 million gallons and has the facility experienced a reportable oil discharge in an amount greater than equal to 10,000 gallons within the last 5 years?

   YES _____ NO XX

CERTIFICATION

I certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the information submitted in this document. Based on my inquiry of those individuals responsible for obtaining this information, I believe that the submitted information is true, accurate, and complete.

_____ Operations Manager
Signature Title

_____ _____
Name Date

APPENDIX B - PLANT STORAGE VOLUME and CONTAINMENT

AREA	LARGEST CONTAINER (GALLONS)	TOTAL QUANTITY (GALLONS)	SECONDARY CONTAINMENT
Container Storage Warehouse (WMU-1)	220	71,280 (all containers)	Secondary Concrete dike (16,980 gal containment)
Container Processing Building (WMU-2)	220	5,500 (all containers)	WMU-1 and WMU-3 both have at least 605 gallons of additional capacity to absorb the required volume from 10% staged containers in WMU-2.
Container Storage Warehouse B (WMU-3)	9,400	28,270	Secondary Concrete dike (6,687 gal containment)
Roll-off Container Area (WMU-4)	220 (note: Roll-offs contain solids only)	3,080	Secondary Concrete dike (2,738 gal containment)
Wastewater Treatment Plant tank farm (WMU-5)	100,000	280,000	Secondary Concrete dike (250,148 gal containment)
New Container Storage Pad (WMU-6)	220	25,740	Secondary Concrete dike (9,679 gal containment)
Truck (container transfer)	220		Secondary Concrete dike (17,114 gal containment)
Truck (bulk liquid transfer)	6,000	12,000	Secondary Concrete dike (6,732 gal containment)

FIGURE 1 – GENERIC SITE MAP