

**BIOGAS RENEWABLE GENERATION PROJECT
FINAL INITIAL STUDY / MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION**

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING, IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURE
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3.8 HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

This section describes the potential hazards, other than geologic hazards, associated with the Proposed Project. The potential safety issues associated with the transport, use or disposal of hazardous materials, impairment of the implementation of an adopted emergency response plan, airports and flight paths, or exposure of people or structures to risk of wildland fires, are analyzed in this section. A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment and Pre-Demolition Asbestos and Lead-Based Paint Survey were conducted for the facility and are included as Appendices F and G.

3.8.1 Setting

Hazardous material can be defined as any material that, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical or chemical characteristics, may pose a hazard to human health or the environment. Hazardous materials can be categorized as flammable and combustible material, toxic material, corrosive material, oxidizers, aerosols, and compressed gases. They can be highly reactive and cause irritation to skin and eyes. The term "hazardous substances" encompasses chemicals regulated by both the United States Department of Transportation (DOT) hazardous materials regulations and the EPA hazardous waste regulations. Hazardous wastes require special handling and disposal because of their potential to damage to public health and the environment.

The Proposed Project includes activities that will involve procedures, chemicals, and materials which pose some risk of fires, spills, gaseous releases, or other health and environmental hazards. These risks are primarily related to the transportation, storage, handling or disposal of potentially toxic and/or hazardous materials associated with construction, operation, and maintenance of the Proposed Project.

Regulatory Setting

The use of hazardous materials and disposal of hazardous waste are subject to numerous laws and regulations at all levels of government. Table 3.8-1 provides a brief overview of federal, state and local laws and regulations applicable to the Proposed Project.

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Table 3.8-1 Applicable Hazardous Materials Laws and Regulations

Law/Regulations	Context
The Hazard Communication Standard (HCS)	The federal Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 established the OSHA within the United States Department of Labor. The original Act included language to the effect that employees should be apprised of all hazards to which they are exposed to on the job. In the early 1980's, OSHA implemented this instruction by enacting the Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) as 29 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1910.1200. The HCS became effective in 1986. A fundamental premise of the HCS is that employees who may be exposed to hazardous chemicals in the workplace have a right to know about the hazards and how to protect themselves. For this reason, the HCS is sometimes referred to as the Worker Right-to-Know Legislation. The HCS sets forth guidelines and requirements in six areas: Chemical labeling, Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDS), Hazard Determination, Written Implementation Program, Employee Training, and Trade Secrets.
Resources Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)	The Resources Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) is the principal Federal law that regulates the generation, management, and transportation of hazardous materials and other wastes. Hazardous waste management includes the treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste. Treatment is defined as any process that changes the physical, chemical, or biological character of the waste to make it less of an environmental threat. Treatment can include neutralizing the waste, recovering energy or material resources from the waste, rendering the waste less hazardous, or making the waste safer to transport, dispose of, or store. The EPA defines a large-quantity generator as a facility that produces over 1,000 Kg of hazardous waste per month. Large-quantity generators are fully regulated under RCRA. The Scholl Canyon Landfill is one of four EPA-Registered Large Quantity Generator Facilities in the Glendale Area (EPA ID CA0000927426) (City of Glendale, 2003).
Hazardous Materials Management	<p>State and federal laws require detailed planning to ensure that hazardous materials are properly handled, used, stored, and dispose of, and in the event, that such materials are accidentally released, to prevent or to mitigate injury to health or the environment. These laws require hazardous materials users to prepare written plans, such as HCS, Hazardous Materials Business Plans, and Chemical Hygiene Plans. Laws and regulations require hazardous materials users to store these materials appropriately and to train employees to manage them safely. A number of agencies participate in enforcing hazardous materials management requirements.</p> <p>The Glendale Fire Department is certified by the California Environmental Protection Agency as a Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA), and is thereby responsible for the implementation and enforcement of regulations and guidelines for the CUPA that includes the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hazardous materials handling, release response plans and inventory Disclosure program (business plans). 2. California accidental release prevention (CalARP) Program. 3. Underground storage tank program pursuant to Health and Safety Code Section 25283 and as that section may be subsequently amended. 4. Aboveground petroleum storage act requirements for spill prevention, control and countermeasure (SPCC) plans pursuant

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Law/Regulations	Context
	<p>to Health and Safety Code Sections 25502(a)(1) and 25404 and as those sections may be subsequently amended.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Hazardous waste generator and onsite hazardous waste treatment (tiered permitting) Programs pursuant to Health and Safety Code Sections 25502(a)(1) and 25404 and as those sections may be subsequently amended. 6. California fire code hazardous material management plans and hazardous material inventory statements pursuant to this Volume VI of the Glendale Building and Safety Code, 2014.
Hazardous Waste Handling	<p>The California Environmental Protection Agency's (Cal EPA) Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) regulates the generation, transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of hazardous material waste in accordance to various laws. These laws impose "cradle to grave" regulatory systems that require generators of hazardous materials waste to handle it in a manner that protects human health and the environment to the extent possible. The DTSC permits and oversees hazardous materials waste treatment, long-term storage, and disposal facilities. The provisions in Government Code Section 65962.5 are commonly referred to as the "Cortese List". The list, or a site's presence on the list, has bearing on the local permitting process as well as on compliance with CEQA.</p> <p>The City of Glendale requires all businesses that handle any amount of hazardous materials to submit an inventory of the hazardous materials that they manage to the Glendale Fire Department. This exceeds Federal and State requirements (City of Glendale, 2003).</p>
Hazardous Materials Transportation	<p>The federal DOT regulates hazardous materials transportation between states. Within California, the state agencies with primary responsibility for enforcing federal and state regulations and for responding to transportation emergencies are the California Highway Patrol (CHP) and the California Department of Transportation (Caltrans). Together, federal and state agencies determine driver-training requirements, load labeling procedures, and container specifications. Although special requirements apply to transporting hazardous materials, requirements for transporting hazardous waste are more stringent, and hazardous waste haulers must be licensed to transport hazardous waste on public roads.</p>
Soil and Groundwater Contamination	<p>The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980 and associated Superfund Amendments provide the EPA with the authority to identify hazardous sites, to require site remediation, and to recover the costs of site remediation from polluters. California has enacted similar laws intended to supplement the federal program. The DTSC is primarily responsible for implementing California's Superfund Law.</p>
California Water Code	<p>The California Water Code (CWC) includes provisions of the federal Clean Water Act (CWA) and other water quality programs specific to California. The CWC requires reporting, investigation, and cleanup of hazardous material releases that could affect waters of the state, including storm water.</p>
Emergency Response	<p>California has developed an emergency response plan to coordinate emergency services provided by federal, state, and local government and private agencies. Responding to hazardous materials incidents is one part of this plan. The plan is administered by the California Emergency</p>

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	Management Agency, which coordinates the responses of other agencies, including Cal EPA, CHP, the California Department of Fish and Wildlife (CDFW), the State Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB), and the local fire department. The fire department provides first response capabilities, if needed, for hazardous materials emergencies within the Proposed Project site.
Asbestos Emissions from Demolition/Renovation Activities	South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule 1403 includes work practice requirements to limit asbestos emissions from building demolition and renovation activities, including the removal and associated disturbance of asbestos-containing materials (ACM). The requirements for demolition and renovation activities include asbestos surveying, notification, ACM removal procedures and time schedules, ACM handling and clean-up procedures, and storage, disposal, and landfilling requirements for asbestos-containing waste materials.
Fire Prevention	Glendale's Fire Prevention Bureau has several different units, each with specific responsibilities which have the power to enforce the City's Fire Code. Applicable units include: Fire Code Inspection, Development Plan Review, Vegetation Management, and Hazardous Materials and Waste Management.

Existing Hazards

As mentioned above, DTSC regulates the generation, handling, treatment and disposal of hazardous waste and regulates hazardous waste disposal and cleanup in the State, including from industrial sites with soil and groundwater contamination. The following resources provide information regarding the facilities or sites identified as meeting Government Code Section 65962.5 (Cortese List) requirements.

- Envirostor Data Management System: a comprehensive publicly available web site and data base (<http://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/>). EnviroStor provides information on permits and corrective action at hazardous waste facilities, as well as site investigations, cleanups, permitting, and planned, current, or completed corrective actions under DTSC's oversight;
- Water Board GeoTracker database: List of leaking Underground Storage Tank sites by county and fiscal year(<https://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/>);
- List of solid waste disposal sites identified by Water Board with waste constituents above hazardous waste levels outside the waste management unit (www.calepa.ca.gov);
- List of active Cease and Desist Orders and Cleanup and Abatement Orders from the Water Board (www.calepa.ca.gov).

No Cortese List cleanup sites are located within an approximately two-mile radius of the Proposed Project site.

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Wildland Fires

Wildland fires (wildfires) can occur in open spaces containing a mixture of flammable and nonflammable vegetation cover. The native areas surrounding the active landfill operation area are vulnerable to wildfires due to the steep topography, highly flammable scrub vegetation and limited access for firefighting. The County Fire Department has published Fire Hazard Severity Zone Maps for the City and has listed the Project site, as shown on Tile 4 of these maps, in the Very High Fire Hazard Zone. The Fire Department has also published a map identifying Proposed High Fire Hazard Areas. The SCLF and the surrounding area are within the current High Fire Hazard Area. Despite the mapping designations, the Proposed Project site has little wildfire potential due to the large areas with little or no native vegetation (fuel). The majority of the front face of the landfill has been landscaped with ornamental vegetation that is unlikely to burn as it is irrigated. In the case of a wildfire, expansive unvegetated areas at the adjacent SCLF would provide access for site evacuation or waiting for a surrounding fire to be controlled (AECOM, 2014). In addition, site evacuation would be available via Glen Oaks Drive or Scholl Canyon Road, depending on potential wildfire location.

Surrounding Land Uses

Surrounding land uses within one mile of the Proposed Project natural gas and water pipeline alignments consist exclusively of residential and recreational land uses within the Cities of Glendale, Pasadena, and Los Angeles. The nearest residence is located approximately one-half mile to the east. The Bob Hope Airport is located approximately ten miles to the west. The Proposed Project is approximately 9.75 miles outside the airport's area of influence boundary at the nearest point. The closest wastewater treatment plant is the Los Angeles- Glendale Water Reclamation Plant, approximately 5 miles to west. The nearest school, **Dahila Heights Elementary School** ~~Eagle Rock Elementary School~~, is located approximately 1.5 miles to the southwest ~~east~~ of the Project site. Hospital/medical facilities and elderly care facilities are located within the City, approximately five to eight miles to the west from the Project site.

The Glendale Fire Department (GFD) would be the first responder to a fire at the Proposed Project site. The closest fire station, Station 23, located at 3303 E Chevy Chase Drive, is approximately five miles from the Proposed Project.

City of Glendale General Plan

The Glendale General Plan (GGP) Safety Element contain goals, policies, plans, and implementation measures pertaining to hazard identification, hazardous materials management (Chapter 5, Technical Background Report to the 2003 Safety Element), and wildlands and urban fires, that are herein incorporated by reference (GGP, 2003).

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3.8.2 Impact Analysis

Issues	Potentially Significant Impact	Less Than Significant Impact With Mitigation Incorporated	Less Than Significant Impact	No Impact
HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS: Would the project:				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code Section 65962.5 and, as a result, would it create a significant hazard to the public or the environment?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
e) For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
f) For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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- a) *Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?*

Less than Significant Impact

The existing facility uses and stores small quantities of hazardous materials. As identified in the Proposed-Project specific Phase I Environmental Site Assessment (Stantec, 2016), hazardous substances observed on the property included waste oil, antifreeze, hydrochloric acid, compressor oil, and diesel fuel. All substances were found to be properly stored. The Proposed Project would also use limited quantities of hazardous materials which would be temporarily stored onsite and transported offsite for proper disposal when necessary.

Construction

Hazardous materials associated with construction are considered hazardous because they are flammable and/or may contain toxic compounds, such as volatile organic compounds and heavy metals. All project construction phases would use gasoline, diesel fuel, hydraulic oils, equipment coolants, paints, solvents, and wastes that may include hazardous characteristics. All hazardous materials and wastes associated with Proposed Project construction would be handled, transported, and disposed of in compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

Since the Project would disturb more than one-acre of land, a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP) would be prepared and implemented for project construction, as required by the Construction General Permit Order (SWRCB Order No. 2009-009-DWQ as amended by Order 2010-0014-DWQ and Order 2012-0006-DWQ). The SWPPP shall contain Best Management Practices (BMPs) to address material handling and hazardous material management, as required by the Construction General Permit. BMPs identified in the Project SWPPP will be implemented during project construction to minimize the risk of an accidental release of hazardous materials and to provide the necessary information for emergency response.

The activities and processes performed during the construction of the Proposed Project have the potential to create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials, including but not limited to fuel/hazardous material spills during construction activities, and roadway accidents. However, compliance with applicable regulations, including the California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 22, 23, 26, & 27, 29 CFR 1910.119, California Fire Codes CFR Title 24 and City of Glendale Fire Department Health and Safety code, impacts would be reduced to a less than significant level for the Proposed Project to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

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Operation and Maintenance

Hazardous materials on-site during the operations and maintenance phase would include an approximately 2,000-gallon lube oil storage tank, as well as a 3,000-gallon capacity waste oil storage tank. Spent materials will be disposed of in accordance with required rules and regulations. Waste oil contained in 55 gallon barrels will be located throughout the facility. The facility will also contain a 100 percent pure ammonia refrigerant chiller system. The chiller will be filled via a truck at Project startup and no additional filling should be required. Ammonia is a hazardous material that is classified and transported as a corrosive. Anhydrous ammonia is widely used as refrigerant in industrial facilities such as meat, poultry, and fish processing facilities, dairy and ice cream plants, and petrochemical facilities (OSHA, 2016). Ammonia refrigeration systems with 10,000 pounds or more of ammonia are a covered process subject to the requirements of the Process Safety Management Standard [29 CFR 1910.119], which contains requirements for preventing or minimizing the consequences of catastrophic releases of toxic, reactive, flammable, or explosive chemicals, which may result in toxic, fire, or explosion hazards. The proposed facility cooling system contains less than 10,000 pounds of anhydrous ammonia. No additional ammonia, beyond that which is within the refrigerant chiller system, will be stored onsite.

Transport, use, and disposal of hazardous materials operations phase of the Proposed Project would be minimal, consisting primarily of waste lube-oil disposal after oil water separation. Therefore, impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

b) *Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials into the environment?*

Less than Significant Impact

Impact Discussion

Construction

Accidents involving hazardous materials during construction could occur from small-scale releases during refueling or routine maintenance of equipment. Any releases that occur during construction would be reported to the applicable regulatory agencies and appropriately responded to in accordance with the required site Spill Contingency Plan. Further, the Proposed Project is located on a portion of an active landfill that is not frequented by the general public. Any release of hazardous materials into the environment would be immediately addressed per applicable state and local regulations such as CCR Title 22, 23, 26, & 27, 29 CFR 1910.119,

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California Fire Codes CFR Title 24 and Glendale Fire Department Health and Safety code. The existing gas pipeline connecting the SCLF to the Grayson Power Plant would be purged with an inert gas such as nitrogen and capped/plugged on both ends and would therefore not represent a hazard to the public when decommissioned in place. Therefore, impacts during the construction phase would be less than significant.

Operations and Maintenance

The proposed facility could be subject to risk of upset conditions associated with the explosive properties of methane gas. Risk of explosion occurs when the concentration of methane in the air exceeds its lower explosive limit (LEL). The LEL of methane is approximately five percent by volume in air, hence only a small proportion of LFG, which contains 50 percent by volume methane, is required to create an explosive condition. The risk of explosion is also associated with confined spaces that have limited ventilation. LFG explosions have occurred in structures on or near landfill sites. These occurrences are generally attributed to LFG migrating through the soil and accumulating within nearby structures. Note that the potential exists for an explosion when methane is present in areas with a concentration above the higher explosive limit of 15 percent by volume in air. LFG explosions occur at an interface where the concentration of methane in the air is between 5 and 15 percent.

The SCLF contains an existing LFG collection system specifically designed to eliminate/reduce LFG off site migration and surface migration. Offsite migration monitoring wells, monitor possible offsite LFG migration. In addition, the SCAQMD monitors surface migration and issues Notices of Violation (NOV) if methane is detected above a certain limit. The Proposed Project will not interfere with or modify the existing SCLF LFG collection system.

The proposed facility will include an impermeable membrane under the building foundation with proper ventilation to prevent any LFG from entering the building. A plastic liner with perforated pipes under it will channel any LFG to the outside of all buildings. All buildings will also be equipped with methane detection monitors in each room.

The proposed gas line will operate at the same pressure as a standard gas service line provided by Southern California Gas Company to a typical retail customer. Installation of the service line would be subject to the provisions of 49 CFR Part 192, which provides design and construction measures specifically to reduce risk of upset conditions associated with operation of gas lines.

Ammonia used in the refrigerant chiller system is corrosive, toxic, and produces the hazardous combustion products of nitrogen oxides. Risk of upset associated with accidental release is determined to be low. A Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS), which provides accidental release measures, handling and storage requirements, firefighting measures, and other considerations applicable to hazards associated with ammonia, will be kept onsite along with MSDS' for all chemicals present onsite.

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According to the Clean Air Act Regulations (40 CFR 68, Section 112(r)), the threshold of aqueous ammonia above which this chemical presents a risk for formation of toxic plume is 20,000 gallons of solution, and use of aqueous ammonia of concentration that exceeds 20 percent. GWP plans to store only up to 3,000 gallons of aqueous ammonia of concentration of 19 percent. The proposed aqueous ammonia volume and concentration are lower than the threshold levels at which aqueous ammonia storage may present a public health hazard due to accidental spill of the entire amount of aqueous ammonia stored onsite.

With implementation of the features and measures described above to address potential risk of upset conditions, impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

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

No Impact

No schools are located or are proposed to be located within 0.25 mile of any of the Proposed Project components. The nearest school, Eagle Rock Elementary School, is located approximately 1.5 miles to the southeast of the Project site. Therefore, no impacts would occur.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

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

No Impact

As described above, no Cortese List (Government Code Section 65962.5) cleanup sites are located within an approximately two-mile radius of the Proposed Project site. Therefore, there would be no impact.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

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e) *For a project located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?*

No Impact

The Proposed Project is located approximately 10 miles from the nearest airport, Bob Hope, in Burbank. The project location would not result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the Project area. Therefore, there would be no impact.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

f) *For a project within the vicinity of a private airstrip, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?*

No Impact

The project is not located within the vicinity of a private airstrip. Therefore, there would be no impacts.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

g) *Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?*

No Impact

The Proposed Project would comply with all applicable emergency response plans and emergency evacuation plans adopted in accordance with Area Plan and Business Plan regulations (Health and Safety Code, §25500-25520 and Cal. Code Reg., tit. 19, § 2720 et seq.). In addition, the Proposed Project does not include construction of residences or facilities that would require significant evacuation. As such, the Proposed Project would not impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan. Therefore, no impacts are anticipated.

Mitigation Measures

None required.

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h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury or death involving wildland fires, including where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?

Less than Significant Impact

The Proposed Project and the surrounding area are within the current City's designated High Fire Hazard Area. Despite the mapping designations, the Proposed Project site has little wildfire potential due to the large areas with little or no native vegetation (fuel). The majority of the front face of the landfill has been landscaped with ornamental vegetation that is less likely to burn as it is irrigated. In the case of a wildfire, expansive unvegetated areas would provide access for site evacuation or waiting for a surrounding fire to be controlled (AECOM, 2014). The Proposed Project will also contain a 12-inch water line which will be connected to two fire hydrants for fire suppression as required by Glendale Fire Department. Access roads for the Project site will be designed to specification of the Glendale Building and Safety Code and Glendale Fire Code in order to accommodate emergency response vehicles. Also, per Glendale Fire Prevention regulations, proper vegetation management procedures such as weed abatement and brush clearance programs will be required.

In addition, alternative site evacuation routes would be available via Scholl Canyon Road, and through various existing roads throughout the landfill depending on potential wildfire location. Further, the Proposed Project does not involve development of residential dwellings and will not increase the size of the wildland-urban interface (WUI), defined as the area where structures and other human development meet or intermingle with undeveloped wildland or natural open space.

Therefore, with the implementation of project elements that would minimize impacts of wildland fires such as fire hydrants, and compliance with established local codes and regulations, impacts would be less than significant.

Mitigation Measures

None required.