

APPENDIX C

**APPLICABLE OR RELEVANT AND
APPROPRIATE REQUIREMENTS (ARARS)**

**Table C-1
Potential Federal Chemical-Specific ARARs**

Requirement	Prerequisite	Citation	ARAR Determination	Comments
SOIL				
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)/HWCA*				
Definition of RCRA hazardous waste. Toxicity Characteristic Leachate Procedure (TCLP), TTLC and STLC regulatory levels.	Waste soil or groundwater	Title 22 CCR Sections 66261.21, 66261.22(a)(1), 66261.23, 66261.24(a)(1), and 66261.100	Applicable to some response actions	Some response actions can result in handling of hazardous wastes e.g. excavation alternatives could involve removal of VOC-impacted soils or hydraulic extraction alternatives could involve treatment of VOC-impacted groundwater that could qualify to be hazardous wastes by these criteria.
Groundwater Protection Standards- Owners of RCRA TSDFs must protect the groundwater from a regulated hazardous waste unit for COCs.	Uppermost aquifer underlying a waste management unit or TSDF	Title 22 CCR 66264.94	To be considered	Not applicable because most remedial alternatives considered in the FS do not envision creating a TSDF to store and treat significant amounts of hazardous soil onsite. Because of the nature of the site development, onsite treatment of hazardous waste soils is not likely to be feasible.
RCRA Air Emission Requirements	Equipment that contains or treats hazardous waste	Title CCR 66264.1030	Applicable for some response actions	Would be applicable for soil or groundwater treatment that contains more than 10 % wt. VOCs.
Land Disposal Restrictions (LDR) – Restricts wastes that exceed certain threshold concentrations to be disposed to land.	Waste soil RCRA Universal Treatment standard (UTS) Benzene 10 mg/kg PCE 6 mg/kg TCE 6 mg/kg	Title 22 CCR Section 66268 40 CFR Part 268	Applicable to some response actions	Applicable to alternatives that involve excavation. The Universal Treatment Standard for COCs will vary based on the chemical. Land disposal standards for hazardous waste soils were relaxed to 10-times the UTS.
Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)*				
Regulates use and manufacture of toxic substances and storage and disposal of polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs.)	Soils, debris, sludge, or dredged materials contaminated with PCBs at concentrations greater than 50 parts per million (ppm).	40 CFR 761.60, excluding 761.60(a)(B, and D), 761.60(a)(3)(iii)(3), 761.60(e), 761.60(f); 761.65(a, and b); 761.65(c), except 761.65(c)(9); 761.65(e)(6)(ii and iii); 761.65(e)(7 and 8); 761.79 (15 USC 2601, et seq.)	Not an ARAR.	PCBs have not been detected at concentrations greater than 50 ppm.
Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)*				
Procedures recommended for all pesticide storage and disposal activities.	Recommendations for the disposal of organic pesticides, metal-organic pesticides, organic mercury, lead, cadmium, arsenic, and all inorganic pesticides.	40 CFR 165.8	Not an ARAR.	FIFRA contains nonbinding recommendations and are not ARARs. Pesticides (such as DDT), Arsenic and other contaminants are present below thresholds.

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Potential Federal Chemical-Specific ARARs**

Requirement	Prerequisite	Citation	ARAR Determination	Comments
WATER				
Clean Water Act (CWA) 33 USC 1251-1376				
Regulates discharges of water from a facility or site including site runoff	Wastewater discharge to a water body	40 CFR 100-149	Applicable for some response actions	Federal water quality standards may be applicable for any discharges to surface water. For example, response actions for NAPL alternatives that extract groundwater such as hydraulic extraction and in-situ soil heating. Stormwater runoff during remedial action may require control.
Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) 42 USC 300f - 300j				
National Primary Drinking Water Standards - Regulates the quality of drinking water supply and lists maximum contaminant levels (MCLs)	Drinking water	40 CFR 141-143	Relevant and Appropriate	Maximum Contaminant Limits are not considered directly applicable because the groundwater is not potable and has limited beneficial uses. It is considered relevant and appropriate.
National Secondary Drinking Water Standards – for aesthetic qualities of public water systems (secondary MCLs)	Drinking water	40 CFR 143	To be Considered	Secondary MCLs are nonenforceable and hence not ARARs.
AIR				
Clean Air Act (CAA), 40 USC 7401 et seq.*				
National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS): Primary and secondary standards for ambient air quality to protect public health and welfare (including standards for particulate matter and lead).	Contamination of air affecting public health and welfare.	40 CFR 50.4 - 50.12	To be Considered	Not enforceable and therefore not an ARAR. However, it would be a To-be-considered (TBC) criterion. Air monitoring would be required for some response actions (e.g. excavation).
Provisions of State Implementation Plan (SIP) approved by EPA under Section 110 of CAA.	Major sources of air pollutants.	40 USC 7410; portions of 40 CFR 52.220 applicable to South Coast Air Quality Management District	Applicable for some response actions.	Emission of air pollutants regulated by SIP is possible at the site. This will be further discussed under action-specific ARARs.
National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) a. Fugitive Emissions – controls emissions from process equipment such as pumps, blowers, valves that are used in liquid or vapor service containing at least 10% by wt. of the HAP. b. Benzene waste operation standards – are applicable to chemical manufacturing plants, refineries or RCRA-permitted TSDFs if they process in excess of 10 tons/year.	Process equipment that treats liquids or vapors containing >10% wt. HAPs and is a potential source of air emissions of HAPs.	40 CFR 61- 40 CFR 61.240 40 CFR 61.344	Relevant and Appropriate	Emissions of hazardous air pollutants (e.g. benzene) would occur if active remedial actions are implemented that involve excavation of impacted soils and direct treatment of impacted groundwater. Benzene waste operations are not applicable.

**Table C-1
Potential Federal Chemical-Specific ARARs**

Requirement	Prerequisite	Citation	ARAR Determination	Comments
<p>Statutes and policies, and their citations, are provided as headings to identify general categories of potential ARARs for the convenience of the reader. Listing the statutes and policies does not indicate that the preparer accepts the entire statutes or policies as potential ARARs. Specific potential ARARs are addressed in the table below each general heading; only substantive requirements of the specific citations are considered potential ARARs.</p>				
<p>ARARs - Applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements CAA - Clean Air Act CCR - California Code of Regulations CFR - Code of Federal Regulations EPA - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency FIFRA - Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act</p>		<p>NAAQS - National Ambient Air Quality Standards (primary and secondary) PCB - Polychlorinated biphenyls ppm - Parts per million RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act</p>		<p>RI - Remedial Investigation SIP - State Implementation Plan TBC - "To Be Considered" Guidance TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act USC - United States Code</p>
<p>Chemical-specific concentrations used for the FS may not be ARARs indicated in this table, but may be concentrations based upon other factors. Such factors may include the following:</p>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Human health risk-based concentrations (risk-based; PRGs 40 CFR 300.430[e][A][1] and [2]). • Ecological risk-based concentrations (40 CFR 300.430[e][G]). • Practical quantitation limits of contaminants (40 CFR 300.430[e][A][3]). 				
<p>Many potential action-specific ARARs contain chemical-specific limitations and are addressed in the action-specific ARAR tables.</p>				

**Table C-2
Potential State Chemical-Specific ARARs**

Requirement	Prerequisites	Citation	ARAR Determination	Comments
SOIL				
Cal-EPA Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)*				
Definition of "Non-RCRA hazardous waste" The hazardous waste definition by the state closely parallels the federal RCRA definition it contains some components that are more stringent.	Waste	22 CCR 66261.22(a)(3) and (4), 66261.24(a)(2) to (a)(8), 66261.101, 66261.3(a)(2)(C), or 66261.3(a)(2)(F) California Hazardous Waste Control Act (HWCA)	Applicable	Applicable for determining whether a waste is a non-RCRA hazardous waste. If some of the wastes stored onsite during treatment are deemed hazardous, the wastes would need to be stored and treated according to requirements set forth here.
Land Disposal Restrictions (similar to Federal RCRA requirements)	Waste soils from excavation	22 CCR 66268.40	Applicable	For soils exceeding thresholds for individual chemicals such as benzene, PCE and TCE, there is a ban on land disposal. Treatment of such wastes must attain levels achievable by best demonstrated available technology (BDAT) for each chemical before eventual land disposal.
Thermal treatment in RCRA corrective actions	Hazardous waste soils that are thermally treated	22 CCR 66265.370-383	Relevant and appropriate	While these requirements are primarily intended for thermal treatment in RCRA corrective actions, these requirements are considered relevant and appropriate for those areas where RCRA hazardous soils are addressed.
Residual waste in soils that does not allow unrestricted use/unrestricted exposure	Residual waste in soils at a former facility location	22 CCR 67391.1	Applicable	This California regulation requires that deed restrictions or restrictive covenants be employed to restrict use of the property if there is residual contamination above unrestricted use/unrestricted exposure levels.
California Civil Code				
Environmental restriction or use limitation on former industrial properties	Restrictive Covenants	Civil Code Section 1471	Applicable	Properties with environmental restrictions required to notify California EPA and place such information on the EPA web site.
WATER				
California Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)				
Establishes treatment standards for current potential drinking water sources by setting MCLs which are used as cleanup standards for groundwater or treated waste water.	Groundwater or treated water discharge	Cal. Safe Drinking Water Act [California Health and Safety Code Section 4010.1 et. seq., Title 22, CCR, Div. 4, Chapt. 15]	Relevant and appropriate	Not directly applicable but considered relevant and appropriate for some response actions such as hydraulic action. Since the source areas evaluated in this FS are in a TI-waiver zone, MCLs are not standards for groundwater.

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Potential State Chemical-Specific ARARs**

Requirement	Prerequisites	Citation	ARAR Determination	Comments
State and Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)*				
Authorizes the State and Regional Water Boards to establish in Water Quality Control Plans beneficial uses and numerical and narrative standards to protect both surface and groundwater quality. Authorizes regional water boards to issue permits for discharges to land or surface or groundwater that could affect water quality, including NPDES or WDR permits and to take enforcement action to protect water quality.	Waste discharge to surface or groundwater	California Water Code, Division 7, Section 13241, 13243, 13263(a), and 13360 (Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act)	Applicable	Substantive provisions are ARARs. For example, though permits would not be required, some response actions (e.g. hydraulic extraction) would need to comply with NPDES chemical-specific discharge standards.
		Other provisions of Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act	To be considered	Other provisions are not ARARs.
Describes the water basins in the Los Angeles region, establishes beneficial uses of ground and surface waters, establishes water quality objectives, including narrative and numerical standards, establishes implementation plans to meet water quality objectives and protect beneficial uses, and incorporates statewide water quality control plans and policies.	Waste discharge	Comprehensive Water Quality Control Plan for the Los Angeles Basin (Water Code 13240)	Applicable for some response actions	Substantive provisions in Chapters 3, 4, and 5 of the plan are ARARs, including beneficial use designations, water quality objectives, and water discharge limits.
State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) – Incorporated into all Basin Plans, this antidegradation policy to promote the maintenance of existing high quality waters.	Waste discharge	SWRCB Resolution No. 68-16 antidegradation policy Section 13240-13243	Applicable for some response actions	Potentially applicable to response actions that involve groundwater remedial actions.
Incorporated into all Regional Board Basin Plans – Designates all groundwater and surface water as drinking water except where the TDS is greater than 3,000 ppm or the well yield is less than 200 gpd from a single well.	Groundwater	SWRCB Resolution No. 88-63 (Sources of Drinking Water Policy)	Applicable	Groundwater is considered a potential drinking water source.
Los Angeles County Sanitation District (LACSD)				
No person shall discharge to the LACSD sewer facilities wastewater containing constituents in excess of effluent limitations defined by the LACSD in its wastewater ordinances. These criteria for discharges include temperature, pH, total toxics, etc.	Wastewater discharge to sewer/POTW	LACSD Wastewater Ordinance, 1972 (amended in 1989)	Applicable for some response actions	Applicable to any alternatives that involve discharge of treated wastewater or groundwater to the POTW/sewer system.
AIR				
Mulford-Carrell Air Resources Act assigns responsibility for the identification of air pollutants to the California EPA and the local air pollution control districts.	Air discharges	California Health & Safety Code 39000-	Applicable	SCAQMD's substantive requirements are applicable for any remedial alternatives that release emissions to air

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Requirement	Prerequisites	Citation	ARAR Determination	Comments
South Coast Air Quality Management District	Discharge to air containing toxics	Regulation XIV, Rule 1401	Applicable	SCAQMD's Rule 1401, "New Source Review of Toxic Air Contaminants" specifies limits on maximum incremental cancer risk (MICR) and hazard index (HI) from new sources. This rule can result in specific concentration limits for contaminants such as benzene in the air discharge from the system.

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ARAR - Applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements.

RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

POTW – Publicly Owned Treatment Works

SCAQMD – South Coast Air Quality Management District

Chemical-specific concentrations used for removal action alternative evaluation may not be ARARs indicated in this table, but may be concentrations based upon other factors. Such factors may include the following:

- Human health risk-based concentrations (risk-based; PRGs 40 CFR 300.430[e][A][1] and [2]).
- Ecological risk-based concentrations (40 CFR 300.430[e][G]).
- Practical quantitation limits of contaminants (40 CFR 300.430[e][A][3]).

Many potential action-specific ARARs contain chemical-specific limitations and are addressed in the action-specific ARAR tables.

**Table C-3
Potential Federal Location-Specific ARARs**

Location	Requirement	Prerequisites	Citation	ARAR Determination	Comments
Hazardous Waste Control Act (HWCA)^a					
Within 100-year floodplain	Facility must be designed, constructed, operated, and maintained to avoid washout.	RCRA hazardous waste; treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste.	22 CCR 66264.18(b)	Relevant and appropriate	Del Amo site is in the floodplain of the Los Angeles River
Executive Order 11988, Protection of Floodplains^a					
Within floodplain	Actions taken should avoid adverse effects, minimize potential harm, and restore and preserve natural and beneficial resources.	Action that will occur in a floodplain (i.e., lowlands) and relatively flat areas adjoining inland and coastal waters and other flood-prone areas.	40 CFR 6, Appendix A (excluding Sections 6[a][2], [4], and [6]); 40 CFR 6.302	Relevant and appropriate	Del Amo site is in the floodplain of the Los Angeles River
Archaeological Resources Protection Act, 16 USC Section 469 at seq^a					
Within area where action may cause irreparable harm, loss, or destruction of significant artifacts	Construction on previously undisturbed land would require an archaeological survey of the area.	Alteration of terrain that threatens significant scientific, prehistoric, historic, or archaeological data.	Substantive requirements of 36 CFR 65	Not an ARAR	There are no known archaeological resources at the Del Amo site.
National Historic Preservation Act, 16 USC Section 470^a					
Historic project owned or controlled by Federal agency	Action to preserve historic properties; planning of action to minimize harm to national historic landmarks.	Property included in or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.	Substantive requirements of 36 CFR 800	Not an ARAR.	There are no properties or buildings included or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.
Endangered Species Act of 1973^a					
Critical habitat upon which endangered species or threatened species depend	Action to conserve endangered species or threatened species, including consultation with the Department of the Interior.	Determination of effect upon endangered or threatened species or their habitat.	16 USC 1536(a)	To be considered criteria	
Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands^a					
Wetland	Action to minimize the destruction, loss, or degradation of wetlands.	Wetland as defined by Executive Order 11990, Section 7.	40 CFR 6, Appendix A (excluding Sections 6[a][2], [4], and [6]); 40 CFR 6.302	Not an ARAR	There are no known wetlands at this site.
Clean Water Act, Section 404^a					
Wetland	Action to prohibit discharge of dredged or fill material into wetland without permit. Mitigation may be required to avoid net loss of wetlands.	Wetland as defined by Executive Order 11990, Section 7.	40 CFR 230.10; 40 CFR 231 (excluding 231.1, 231.2, 231.7, and 231.8)	Not an ARAR	There are no known wetlands at this site.

**Table C-3
Potential Federal Location-Specific ARARs**

Location	Requirement	Prerequisites	Citation	ARAR Determination	Comments
Wilderness Act^a					
Wilderness area	Area must be administered in a manner that will leave it unimpaired as wilderness and preserve its wilderness character.	Federally owned area designated as wilderness area.	50 CFR 35.1 et seq.	Not an ARAR.	The site is a densely developed series of parcels in a highly urbanized area.
National Wildlife Refuge System^a					
Wildlife refuge	Only actions allowed under the provisions of 16 USC 668 dd(c) may be undertaken in areas that are part of the National Wildlife Refuge System.	Area designated as part of the National Wildlife Refuge System.	50 CFR 27	Not an ARAR.	The site is a densely developed series of parcels in a highly urbanized area.
Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, Section 662^a					
Area affecting stream or other water body	Action taken should protect fish or wildlife.	Diversion, channeling, or other activity that modifies a stream or other water body and affects fish or wildlife.	16 USC 662	Not an ARAR.	There are no streams or water bodies in close proximity to the site. The nearest water body is a concrete lined Dominguez channel about 1 mile away.
Wild and Scenic Rivers Act^a					
Within area affecting national wild, scenic, or recreational river	Avoid taking or assisting in an action that will have direct adverse effect on scenic river.	Activities that affect or may affect any of the rivers specified in 16 USC 1276(a).	16 USC 1271 et seq., Section 7(a)	Not an ARAR.	The site is a densely developed series of parcels in a highly urbanized area.
Coastal Zone Management Act^a					
Within coastal zone	Conduct activities in a manner consistent with approved State management programs.	Activities affecting the coastal zone, including lands thereunder and adjacent shoreland.	Section 307(c) of 16 USC 1456(c); 15 CFR 930 and 923.45	Not an ARAR.	Del Amo site is not within coastal zone.
Coastal Barrier Resources Act, Section 3504^a					
Within designated coastal barrier	Prohibits any new Federal expenditure within the Coastal Barrier Resource System.	Activity within the Coastal Barrier Resource System.	16 USC 3504	Not an ARAR.	The Del Amo site is not within a coastal barrier region.
Historic Sites, Buildings, and Antiquities Act^a					
Historic sites	Avoid undesirable impacts on landmarks.	Areas designated as historic sites.	16 USC 461-467	Not an ARAR.	There are no known historic landmarks at this site.
Rivers and Harbors Act of 1890^a					
Navigable waters	Permits required for structures or work in or affecting navigable waters.	Activities affecting navigable waters.	33 USC 403	Not an ARAR.	There are no navigable waters at or in close proximity to the site.

**Table C-3
Potential Federal Location-Specific ARARs**

Location	Requirement	Prerequisites	Citation	ARAR Determination	Comments
Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1972^a					
Migratory bird area	Protects almost all species of native birds in the United States from unregulated "take," which can include poisoning at hazardous waste sites.	Presence of migratory birds.	16 USC 703	Potentially an ARAR	The ecological risk evaluation section of the risk assessment identified potential risk to the Kestrel residing at the Waste Pits area (although this is not a risk to the Kestrel population as a whole).
Marine Mammal Protection Act^a					
Marine mammal area	Protects any marine mammal within the United States from unregulated "take" except as provided by international treaties.	Presence of marine mammals.	16 USC 1372(2)	Not an ARAR.	No marine mammals are present at the site.
Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act^a					
Fishery under management	Provides for conservation and management of specified fisheries within specified fishery conservation zones	Presence of managed fisheries.	16 USC 1801 et seq.	Not an ARAR.	No managed fisheries are located within the vicinity of the site.

^aStatutes and policies, and their citations, are provided as headings to identify general categories of potential ARARs. Specific potential ARARs follow each general heading.

ARAR - Applicable or relevant and appropriate requirement.
 CCC - California Coastal Commission.
 CCR - California Code of Regulations.
 CFR - Code of Federal Regulations.
 HWCA - Hazardous Waste Control Act.
 NWS - Naval Weapons Station.
 RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.
 RWQCB - California Regional Water Quality Control Board.
 SHPO - State Historical Preservation Officer.
 USC - United States Code.

**Table C-4
Potential State Location-Specific ARARs**

Location	Requirement	Prerequisites	Citation	ARAR Determination	Comments
Fish and Game Code*					
Endangered Species Habitat	No person shall import, export, take, possess, or sell any endangered or threatened species or part or product thereof.	Threatened or endangered species determination on or before 1 January 1985 or a candidate species with proper notification.	Fish and Game Code Section 2080	Not an ARAR.	Not effective after 1 January 1985.
Endangered Species Habitat	Department policy and legislative findings and definitions for significant natural areas.		Fish and Game Code Sections 2050-2068	Not an ARAR.	Procedural; not a "cleanup standard, standard of control," or "other substantive requirement, criteria, or limitation."
Endangered Species Habitat	Procedures for listing endangered species.		Fish and Game Code Section 2070	Not an ARAR.	Procedural; not a "cleanup standard, standard of control," or "other substantive requirement, criteria, or limitation."
Endangered Species Habitat	Ensures that action taken will not jeopardize the survival and reproduction of any threatened or endangered species.		Fish and Game Code Sections 2090-2096	Not an ARAR.	Not effective after 1 January 1994.
California Coastal Act of 1976*					
Coastal Zone	Regulates activities associated with development to control direct significant impacts on coastal waters and to protect State and national interests in California coastal resources. Requires a consistency determination for federal activities within a coastal zone.	Coastal site	Public Resources Code Sections 30000-30900; 14 CCR 13001-13666.4	Not an ARAR.	Submittal of a consistency determination is procedural and does not constitute a "cleanup standard, standard of control", or "other substantive requirement or limitation." However, the CERCLA process contains the functional equivalent in the feasibility study report.
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**Table C-5a
Potential Federal Action-Specific ARARs for Soil/Surface Pathway Alternatives**

Remedial Alternative Components: 1—No Action, 2—Capping, 3-Subslab venting/HVAC Modification, 4—Excavation and Offsite Disposal for metals soils, 5—Excavation and Offsite Recycling for TPH or PAH soils, 6-Excavation and Offsite disposal for VOC soils, 7-In-situ Thermal Desorption, 8-Monitoring

Action	Requirement	Prerequisites	Citation	ARAR Determination			Comments
				A	RA	TBC	
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) 42 USC 6901 et seq.							
Onsite waste generation	Person who generates waste shall determine if that waste is a hazardous waste.	Generator of hazardous waste in California.	22 CCR 66262.10(a), 66262.11,	4,5,6		7	Applicable for any alternative where waste is generated.
Hazardous waste accumulation	Generator may accumulate waste on-site for 90 days or less or must comply with requirements for operating a storage facility.	Accumulate hazardous waste.	22 CCR Section 66262.34	4,5,6,7			Accumulation of hazardous wastes onsite for longer than 90 days would be subject to RCRA requirements for storage facilities.
Recordkeeping	Generator must keep records.	Generate hazardous waste.	22 CCR Section 66262.40	4,5,6,7			Applicable if hazardous wastes are accumulated for longer than 90 days.
Container storage	Containers of RCRA hazardous waste must be: - Maintained in good condition. - Compatible with hazardous waste to be stored. - Closed during storage except to add or remove waste.	Storage of RCRA hazardous waste not meeting small quantity generator criteria held for a temporary period greater than 90 days before treatment, disposal or storage elsewhere, in a container.	22 CCR 66264.171, 172, 173	4,5,6,7			See comment above.
	Inspect container storage areas weekly for deterioration.		22 CCR 66264.174	4,5,6,7			See comment above.
	Place containers on a sloped, crack-free base, and protect from contact with accumulated liquid. Provide containment system with a capacity of 10 percent of the volume of containers of free liquids. Remove spilled or leaked waste in a timely manner to prevent overflow of the containment system.		22 CCR 66264.175(a) and (b)	4,5,6,7			See comment above.
	Keep containers of ignitable or reactive waste at least 50 feet from the facility property line.		22 CCR 66264.176	4,5,6,7			See comment above.
	Keep incompatible materials separate. Separate incompatible materials stored near each other by a dike or other barrier.		22 CCR 66264.177	4,5,6,7			See comment above.
	At closure, remove all hazardous waste and residues from the containment system, and decontaminate or remove all containers, liners.		22 CCR 66264.178	4,5,6,7			Potentially applicable for all alternatives generating hazardous waste.
	Excavation		Movement of excavated materials to new location and placement in or on land will trigger land disposal restrictions for the excavated waste or closure requirements for the unit in which the waste is being placed.	Materials containing RCRA hazardous wastes subject to land disposal restrictions are placed in another unit.	22 CCR 66268.40	4,5,6	
	Area from which materials are excavated may require cleanup to levels established by closure requirements.	RCRA hazardous waste placed at site after the effective date of the requirements.	22 CCR 66264.228(a), (b), (e) through (k), (m), (o) through (q); 22 CCR 66264.258(a) and (b), except as it cross-				Not an ARAR. Requirements in 23 CCR 2582 are more stringent.

**Table C-5a
Potential Federal Action-Specific ARARs for Soil/Surface Pathway Alternatives**

Remedial Alternative Components: 1—No Action, 2—Capping, 3-Subslab venting/HVAC Modification, 4—Excavation and Offsite Disposal for metals soils, 5—Excavation and Offsite Recycling for TPH or PAH soils, 6-Excavation and Offsite disposal for VOC soils, 7-In-situ Thermal Desorption, 8-Monitoring

Action	Requirement	Prerequisites	Citation	ARAR Determination			Comments
				A	RA	TBC	
			references procedural requirements.				
Landfills, Capping of wastes in place	Capping of hazardous wastes in place to prevent migration to groundwater. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimize migration of liquids through cap Promote drainage and minimize erosion 	RCRA hazardous waste that is capped in place at the site as part of the long term permanent remedy. Restrict post closure use of the property to prevent damage to cover. Prevent run on and run off from damaging cap	40 CFR 264.310 40 CFR 264.117 40 CFR 264.228			2	Not an ARAR. To be considered for those alternatives where a significant amount of contaminant mass will be in place.
Closure of surface impoundments	General performance standard requires elimination of need for further maintenance and control; elimination of postclosure escape of hazardous waste, hazardous constituents, leachate, contaminated runoff, or hazardous waste decomposition products.	Land based unit containing hazardous waste. RCRA hazardous waste placed at site after the effective date of the requirements, or placed into another unit. Cleanup to health-based standards that will not require long-term management. Not applicable to material treated, stored, or disposed only before the effective date of the requirements, or if treated in situ, or consolidated within area of contamination.	22 CCR 66264.111 except as it cross-references procedural requirements such as preparation and submittal of closure plans and other notifications.				Not an ARAR. Closure requirements in 23 CCR 2581 and 2582 are more stringent.
Clean closure of surface impoundments (removal)	Removal or decontamination of all waste residues, contaminated containment system components, contaminated subsoils, and structures and equipment contaminated with waste and leachate, and management of them as hazardous waste.	Surface impoundments, container or tank liners and hazardous waste residues, or contaminated soil (including soil from dredging or soil disturbed in the course of drilling or excavation) returned to land.	22 CCR 66264.111 and 66264.228(a)(1) and (c), except as it cross-references procedural requirements such as closure plans and annual reports.				Not an ARAR. Closure requirements in 23 CCR 2581 and 2582 are more stringent.
Closure of surface impoundments with waste in place (capping)	Requirements include eliminating free liquids, stabilizing remaining waste to support a cover and covering the surface impoundment. The cover should be constructed to prevent downward entry of water for 100 years, function with minimum maintenance, promote drainage and eliminate erosion, accommodate settling and shear forces, have a permeability less than or equal to permeability of subsoils present.	Surface impoundment containing hazardous waste.	22 CCR 66264.228(a)(2), (b) and (d) through (r) except as it cross references procedural requirements such as closure plans and annual reports.				Not an ARAR. Closure requirements in 23 CCR 2581 and 2582 are more stringent.
Treatment when waste will be land disposed	Treatment of waste subject to ban on land disposal must attain levels achievable by best demonstrated available treatment technologies (BDAT) for each hazardous constituent in each listed waste, if residual is to be land disposed.	Placement of RCRA hazardous waste in a landfill, surface impoundment, waste pile, injection well, land treatment facility, salt dome formation, or underground mine or cave.	22 CCR 66268.40 and 42	4,5,6,7			Potentially applicable to alternatives involving disposal of hazardous waste offsite.
Placement of waste in land disposal unit	Attain land disposal treatment standards before putting waste into landfill in order to comply with land ban restrictions.		22 CCR 66268.40	4,5,6,7			Applicable only for hazardous wastes that are regulated under land disposal restrictions.
Groundwater monitoring	Owners/operators of RCRA surface impoundment, waste pile, land treatment unit, or landfill shall conduct a monitoring and response program for each regulated unit.	Surface impoundment, waste pile, land treatment unit, or landfill for which constituents in or derived from waste in the unit may pose a threat to human health or the environment.	22 CCR 66264.90(a) and (c), 66264.91(a) and (c), 66264.92-.95, 66264.97-.98 except as it cross-references		8		

**Table C-5a
Potential Federal Action-Specific ARARs for Soil/Surface Pathway Alternatives**

Remedial Alternative Components: 1—No Action, 2—Capping, 3-Subslab venting/HVAC Modification, 4—Excavation and Offsite Disposal for metals soils, 5—Excavation and Offsite Recycling for TPH or PAH soils, 6-Excavation and Offsite disposal for VOC soils, 7-In-situ Thermal Desorption, 8-Monitoring

Action	Requirement	Prerequisites	Citation	ARAR Determination			Comments
				A	RA	TBC	
			permit requirements				
Clean Air Act (CAA) 40 USC 7401 et seq.							
Discharge to air	Provisions of State Implementation Plan (SIP) approved by EPA under Section 110 of CAA.	Major sources of air pollutants	40 USC Section 7410; portions of 40 CFR Section 52.220 applicable to South Coast Quality Management District				No rules under the SIP have been identified as ARARs for the Site. See Table A-6 for state ARARs for air.
	National Primary and Secondary Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) - standards for ambient air quality to protect public health and welfare (including standards for particulate matter and lead).	Contamination of air affecting public health and welfare	40 CFR Sections 50.4 - 50.12				Not an ARAR; Federal NAAQS are nonenforceable standards.
U.S Department of Transportation, 49 USC 1802, et seq.							
Hazardous Materials Transportation	No person shall represent that a container or package is safe unless it meets the requirements of 49 USC 1802, et seq. or represent that a hazardous material is present in a package or motor vehicle if it is not.	Interstate carriers transporting hazardous waste and substances by motor vehicle. Transportation of hazardous material under contract with any department of the executive branch of the Federal government.	49 CFR 171.2(f)	4,5,6,7			Substantive portions of these requirements would be ARARs for transport of hazardous materials onsite. Offsite transport must comply with both substantive and administrative requirements.
	No person shall unlawfully alter or deface labels, placards or descriptions, packages, containers, or motor vehicles used for transportation of hazardous materials.		49 CFR 171.2(g)	4,5,6,7			See comment above.
Hazardous Materials Marking, Labeling, and Placarding	Each person who offers hazardous material for transportation or each carrier that transports it shall mark each package, container, and vehicle in the manner required.	Person who offers hazardous material for transportation; carries hazardous material; or packages, labels, or placards hazardous material.	49 CFR 172.300	4,5,6,7			See comment above.
	Each person offering nonbulk hazardous materials for transportation shall mark the proper shipping name and identification number (technical name) and consignee's name and address.		49 CFR 172.301	4,5,6,7			See comment above.
	Hazardous materials for transportation in bulk packages must be labelled with proper identification (ID) number, specified in 49 CFR 172.101 table, with required size of print. Packages must remain marked until cleaned or refilled with material requiring other marking.		49 CFR 172.302	4,5,6,7			See comment above.
	No package marked with a proper shipping name or ID number may be offered for transport or transported unless the package contains the identified hazardous material or its residue.		49 CFR 172.303	4,5,6,7			See comment above.
	The markings must be durable, in English, in contrasting colors, unobscured, and away from other		49 CFR 172.304	4,5,6,7			See comment above.

**Table C-5a
Potential Federal Action-Specific ARARs for Soil/Surface Pathway Alternatives**

Remedial Alternative Components: 1—No Action, 2—Capping, 3-Subslab venting/HVAC Modification, 4—Excavation and Offsite Disposal for metals soils, 5—Excavation and Offsite Recycling for TPH or PAH soils, 6-Excavation and Offsite disposal for VOC soils, 7-In-situ Thermal Desorption, 8-Monitoring

Action	Requirement	Prerequisites	Citation	ARAR Determination			Comments
				A	RA	TBC	
	markings.						
	Labeling of hazardous material packages shall be as specified in the list.		49 CFR 172.400	4,5,6			See comment above.
	Nonbulk combination packages containing liquid hazardous materials must be packed with closures upward, and marked with arrows pointing upward.		49 CFR 172.312	4,5,6			See comment above.
	Each bulk packaging or transport vehicle containing any quantity of hazardous material must be placarded on each side and each end with the type of placards listed in Tables 1 and 2 of 49 CFR 172.504.	Each person who offers for transport or transports any hazardous materials shall comply with these placarding requirements.	49 CFR 172.504	4,5,6			See comment above.

Statutes and policies, and their citations, are provided as headings to identify general categories of potential ARARs. Specific potential ARARs are addressed in the table below each general heading.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>A - Applicable.
 ACLs - Alternate concentration limits.
 AQMD – Air Quality Management District.
 ARAR - Applicable or relevant and appropriate requirement.
 BACT - Best available control technology.
 BDAT - Best demonstrated available technologies.
 CAA - Clean Air Act.
 CAMU - Correction action management unit.
 CCR - California Code of Regulations.
 CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act.
 CFR - Code of Federal Regulations.
 CWA - Clean Water Act.
 DOT - U.S. Department of Transportation.
 EPA - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
 LAER - Lowest achievable emission rate.
 MCLs - Maximum contaminant levels.
 MCLGs - Maximum contaminant level goals.</p> | <p>NAAQS - National Ambient Air Quality Standards (primary and secondary).
 NCP - National Contingency Plan
 NESHAPs - National emission standards for hazardous air pollutants.
 NPDES - National Pollutant discharge elimination system.
 ppm - Parts per million.
 ppmw - Parts per million by weight.
 RA - Relevant and appropriate.
 RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.
 RWQCB - California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region.
 SWRCB - California State Water Resources Control Board.
 SDWA - Safe Drinking Water Act.
 SIP - State Implementation Plan.
 SMCLs - Secondary maximum contaminant levels.
 TBC - To be considered.
 UIC - Underground injection control.
 USC - United States Code.
 USDW - Underground source of drinking water.</p> |
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**Table C-5b
Potential Federal Action-Specific ARARs for NAPL Source Areas**

Remedial Alternative Components: 1—No Action, 2—Intrinsic Biodegradation, 3—Soil Vapor Extraction (SVE), 4—Hydraulic Extraction + SVE, 5—In-situ Chemical Oxidation + SVE, 6—In-situ Soil Heating + SVE, 7—Monitoring

Action	Requirement	Prerequisites	Citation	ARAR Determination			Comments
				A	RA	TBC	
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) 42 USC 6901 et seq.							
Onsite waste generation	Person who generates waste shall determine if that waste is a hazardous waste.	Generator of hazardous waste in California.	22 CCR 66262.10(a), 66262.11,	3,4,5,6			Applicable for any operation where waste is generated.
Hazardous waste accumulation	Generator may accumulate waste on-site for 90 days or less or must comply with requirements for operating a storage facility.	Accumulate hazardous waste.	22 CCR Section 66262.34	3,4,5,6			Accumulation of hazardous wastes onsite for longer than 90 days would be subject to RCRA requirements for storage facilities.
Recordkeeping	Generator must keep records.	Generate hazardous waste.	22 CCR Section 66262.40	3,4,5,6			Applicable if hazardous wastes are accumulated for longer than 90 days.
Container storage	Containers of RCRA hazardous waste must be: - Maintained in good condition. - Compatible with hazardous waste to be stored. - Closed during storage except to add or remove waste.	Storage of RCRA hazardous waste not meeting small quantity generator criteria held for a temporary period greater than 90 days before treatment, disposal or storage elsewhere, in a container.	22 CCR 66264.171, 172, 173	3,4,5,6			See comment above.
	Inspect container storage areas weekly for deterioration.		22 CCR 66264.174	3,4,5,6			See comment above.
	Place containers on a sloped, crack-free base, and protect from contact with accumulated liquid. Provide containment system with a capacity of 10 percent of the volume of containers of free liquids. Remove spilled or leaked waste in a timely manner to prevent overflow of the containment system.		22 CCR 66264.175(a) and (b)	3,4,5,6			See comment above.
	Keep containers of ignitable or reactive waste at least 50 feet from the facility property line.		22 CCR 66264.176	3,4,5,6			See comment above.
	Keep incompatible materials separate. Separate incompatible materials stored near each other by a dike or other barrier.		22 CCR 66264.177	3,4,5,6			See comment above.
	At closure, remove all hazardous waste and residues from the containment system, and decontaminate or remove all containers, liners.		22 CCR 66264.178	3,4,5,6			Potentially applicable for all alternatives generating hazardous waste.
Excavation	Movement of excavated materials to new location and placement in or on land will trigger land disposal restrictions for the excavated waste or closure requirements for the unit in which the waste is being placed.	Materials containing RCRA hazardous wastes subject to land disposal restrictions are placed in another unit.	22 CCR 66268.40	3,4,5,6			No remedial excavation is proposed as part of NAPL alternatives. Limited trench excavations will be conducted to place well connection piping below grade and through soil borings for well installation.
	Area from which materials are excavated may require cleanup to levels established by closure requirements.	RCRA hazardous waste placed at site after the effective date of the requirements.	22 CCR 66264.228(a), (b), (e) through (k), (m), (o) through (q); 22 CCR 66264.258(a)				Not an ARAR. Requirements in 23 CCR 2582 are more stringent.

**Table C-5b
Potential Federal Action-Specific ARARs for NAPL Source Areas**

Remedial Alternative Components: 1—No Action, 2—Intrinsic Biodegradation, 3—Soil Vapor Extraction (SVE), 4—Hydraulic Extraction + SVE, 5—In-situ Chemical Oxidation + SVE, 6—In-situ Soil Heating + SVE, 7—Monitoring

Action	Requirement	Prerequisites	Citation	ARAR Determination			Comments
				A	RA	TBC	
			and (b), except as it cross-references procedural requirements.				
Landfills, Capping of wastes in place	Capping of hazardous wastes in place to prevent migration to groundwater. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minimize migration of liquids through cap Promote drainage and minimize erosion 	RCRA hazardous waste that is capped in place at the site as part of the long term permanent remedy. Restrict post closure use of the property to prevent damage to cover. Prevent run on and run off from damaging cap	40 CFR 264.310 40 CFR 264.117 40 CFR 264.228			2, 3	Not an ARAR. To be considered for those alternatives were a significant amount of contaminant mass will be in place.
Closure of surface impoundments	General performance standard requires elimination of need for further maintenance and control; elimination of postclosure escape of hazardous waste, hazardous constituents, leachate, contaminated runoff, or hazardous waste decomposition products.	Land based unit containing hazardous waste. RCRA hazardous waste placed at site after the effective date of the requirements, or placed into another unit. Cleanup to health-based standards that will not require long-term management. Not applicable to material treated, stored, or disposed only before the effective date of the requirements, or if treated in situ, or consolidated within area of contamination.	22 CCR 66264.111 except as it cross-references procedural requirements such as preparation and submittal of closure plans and other notifications.				Not an ARAR. Closure requirements in 23 CCR 2581 and 2582 are more stringent.
Clean closure of surface impoundments (removal)	Removal or decontamination of all waste residues, contaminated containment system components, contaminated subsoils, and structures and equipment contaminated with waste and leachate, and management of them as hazardous waste.	Surface impoundments, container or tank liners and hazardous waste residues, or contaminated soil (including soil from dredging or soil disturbed in the course of drilling or excavation) returned to land.	22 CCR 66264.111 and 66264.228(a)(1) and (c), except as it cross-references procedural requirements such as closure plans and annual reports.				Not an ARAR. Closure requirements in 23 CCR 2581 and 2582 are more stringent.
Closure of surface impoundments with waste in place (capping)	Requirements include eliminating free liquids, stabilizing remaining waste to support a cover and covering the surface impoundment. The cover should be constructed to prevent downward entry of water for 100 years, function with minimum maintenance, promote drainage and eliminate erosion, accommodate settling and shear forces, have a permeability less than or equal to permeability of subsoils present.	Surface impoundment containing hazardous waste.	22 CCR 66264.228(a)(2), (b) and (d) through (r) except as it cross references procedural requirements such as closure plans and annual reports.				Not an ARAR. Closure requirements in 23 CCR 2581 and 2582 are more stringent.
Treatment when waste will be land disposed	Treatment of waste subject to ban on land disposal must attain levels achievable by best demonstrated available treatment technologies (BDAT) for each hazardous constituent in each listed waste, if residual is to be land disposed.	Placement of RCRA hazardous waste in a landfill, surface impoundment, waste pile, injection well, land treatment facility, salt dome formation, or underground mine or cave.	22 CCR 66268.40 and 42	3,4,5,6			Potentially applicable to alternatives involving disposal of hazardous waste offsite.
Placement of waste in land disposal unit	Attain land disposal treatment standards before putting waste into landfill in order to comply with land ban restrictions.		22 CCR 66268.40	3,4,5,6			Applicable only for hazardous wastes that are regulated under land disposal restrictions.
Groundwater monitoring	Owners/operators of RCRA surface impoundment, waste pile, land treatment unit, or landfill shall conduct a monitoring and response program for each	Surface impoundment, waste pile, land treatment unit, or landfill for which constituents in or derived from waste in the unit may pose a threat to human	22 CCR 66264.90(a) and (c), 66264.91(a) and (c), 66264.92-.95, 66264.97-.98		7		

**Table C-5b
Potential Federal Action-Specific ARARs for NAPL Source Areas**

Remedial Alternative Components: 1—No Action, 2—Intrinsic Biodegradation, 3—Soil Vapor Extraction (SVE), 4—Hydraulic Extraction + SVE, 5—In-situ Chemical Oxidation + SVE, 6—In-situ Soil Heating + SVE, 7—Monitoring

Action	Requirement	Prerequisites	Citation	ARAR Determination			Comments
				A	RA	TBC	
	regulated unit.	health or the environment.	except as it cross-references permit requirements				
Clean Air Act (CAA) 40 USC 7401 et seq.							
Discharge to air	Provisions of State Implementation Plan (SIP) approved by EPA under Section 110 of CAA.	Major sources of air pollutants	40 USC Section 7410; portions of 40 CFR Section 52.220 applicable to South Coast Quality Management District	3,4,5,6			Some chemicals at the site are potentially regulated under the SIP and are potentially ARARs for the Site. See Table A-6 for state ARARs for air.
	National Primary and Secondary Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) - standards for ambient air quality to protect public health and welfare (including standards for particulate matter and lead).	Contamination of air affecting public health and welfare	40 CFR Sections 50.4 - 50.12				Not an ARAR; Federal NAAQS are nonenforceable standards.
	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) are process and industry-specific emissions standards. NESHAPs were promulgated to protect public health and the environment but are specific to industrial process types. Standards exist for benzene emissions from storage vessels, transfer operations, etc.	Specific industrial process operations	40 CFR Section 61			3,4,5,6	Not directly applicable but because the remedial alternatives would involve vapor and water streams with high concentrations of benzene these are considered to-be-considered criteria.
U.S Department of Transportation, 49 USC 1802, et seq.							
Hazardous Materials Transportation	No person shall represent that a container or package is safe unless it meets the requirements of 49 USC 1802, et seq. or represent that a hazardous material is present in a package or motor vehicle if it is not.	Interstate carriers transporting hazardous waste and substances by motor vehicle. Transportation of hazardous material under contract with any department of the executive branch of the Federal government.	49 CFR 171.2(f)	3,4,5,6			Substantive portions of these requirements would be ARARs for transport of hazardous materials onsite. Offsite transport must comply with both substantive and administrative requirements.
	No person shall unlawfully alter or deface labels, placards or descriptions, packages, containers, or motor vehicles used for transportation of hazardous materials.		49 CFR 171.2(g)	3,4,5,6			See comment above.
Hazardous Materials Marking, Labeling, and Placarding	Each person who offers hazardous material for transportation or each carrier that transports it shall mark each package, container, and vehicle in the manner required.	Person who offers hazardous material for transportation; carries hazardous material; or packages, labels, or placards hazardous material.	49 CFR 172.300	3,4,5,6			See comment above.
	Each person offering nonbulk hazardous materials for transportation shall mark the proper shipping name and identification number (technical name) and consignee's name and address.		49 CFR 172.301	3,4,5,6			See comment above.
	Hazardous materials for transportation in bulk packages must be labelled with proper identification (ID) number, specified in 49 CFR 172.101 table, with required size of print. Packages must remain marked until cleaned or refilled with material requiring other		49 CFR 172.302	3,4,5,6			See comment above.

**Table C-5b
Potential Federal Action-Specific ARARs for NAPL Source Areas**

Remedial Alternative Components: 1—No Action, 2—Intrinsic Biodegradation, 3—Soil Vapor Extraction (SVE), 4—Hydraulic Extraction + SVE, 5—In-situ Chemical Oxidation + SVE, 6—In-situ Soil Heating + SVE, 7—Monitoring

Action	Requirement	Prerequisites	Citation	ARAR Determination			Comments
				A	RA	TBC	
	marking.						
	No package marked with a proper shipping name or ID number may be offered for transport or transported unless the package contains the identified hazardous material or its residue.		49 CFR 172.303	3,4,5,6			See comment above.
	The markings must be durable, in English, in contrasting colors, unobscured, and away from other markings.		49 CFR 172.304	3,4,5,6			See comment above.
	Labeling of hazardous material packages shall be as specified in the list.		49 CFR 172.400	3,4,5,6			See comment above.
	Nonbulk combination packages containing liquid hazardous materials must be packed with closures upward, and marked with arrows pointing upward.		49 CFR 172.312	3,4,5,6			See comment above.
	Each bulk packaging or transport vehicle containing any quantity of hazardous material must be placarded on each side and each end with the type of placards listed in Tables 1 and 2 of 49 CFR 172.504.	Each person who offers for transport or transports any hazardous materials shall comply with these placarding requirements.	49 CFR 172.504	3,4,5,6			See comment above.

Statutes and policies, and their citations, are provided as headings to identify general categories of potential ARARs. Specific potential ARARs are addressed in the table below each general heading.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>A - Applicable.
 ACLs - Alternate concentration limits.
 AQMD – Air Quality Management District.
 ARAR - Applicable or relevant and appropriate requirement.
 BACT - Best available control technology.
 BDAT - Best demonstrated available technologies.
 CAA - Clean Air Act.
 CAMU - Correction action management unit.
 CCR - California Code of Regulations.
 CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act.
 CFR - Code of Federal Regulations.
 CWA - Clean Water Act.
 DOT - U.S. Department of Transportation.
 EPA - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.
 LAER - Lowest achievable emission rate.
 MCLs - Maximum contaminant levels.
 MCLGs - Maximum contaminant level goals.</p> | <p>NAAQS - National Ambient Air Quality Standards (primary and secondary).
 NCP - National Contingency Plan
 NESHAPs - National emission standards for hazardous air pollutants.
 NPDES - National Pollutant discharge elimination system.
 ppm - Parts per million.
 ppmw - Parts per million by weight.
 RA - Relevant and appropriate.
 RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.
 RWQCB - California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region.
 SWRCB - California State Water Resources Control Board.
 SDWA - Safe Drinking Water Act.
 SIP - State Implementation Plan.
 SMCLs - Secondary maximum contaminant levels.
 TBC - To be considered.
 UIC - Underground injection control.
 USC - United States Code.
 USDW - Underground source of drinking water.</p> |
|---|--|

**Table C-6a
Potential State Action-Specific ARARs for Surface Pathway Evaluation**

Remedial Alternative Components: 1—No Action, 2—Capping, 3-Subslab venting/HVAC Modification, 4—Excavation and Offsite Disposal for metals soils, 5—Soil Recycling for TPH or PAH soils, 6-Offsite disposal for VOC soils, 7-Soil Vapor Extraction, 8-In-situ Thermal Desorption; 9-Monitoring

Action	Requirement	Prerequisites	Citation	ARAR Determination			Comments
				A	RA	TBC	
State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)							
Discharge Affecting Water Quality	Authorizes the State and Regional Water Boards to establish in Water Quality Control Plans beneficial uses and numerical and narrative standards to protect both surface and ground water quality. Authorizes regional water boards to issue permits for discharges to land or surface or ground water that could affect water quality, including NPDES permits, WDR permits and to take enforcement action to protect water quality.	Waters of the state.	California Water Code, Division 7, Section 13241, 13243, 13263(a), and 13360 (Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act)	2,4,5,6			Potential ARAR.
			Other provisions of Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act				Not ARARs.
Remediation of a surface impoundment	Authorizes the RWQCB to regulate surface impoundments containing hazardous waste as defined in 22 CCR, prohibits discharges to such surface impoundments unless they meet specified siting and design requirements. Requires compliance with specific investigation, remediation, and reporting requirements.	Surface impoundment containing waste.	California Health and Safety Code Section 25208 (Toxic Pits Cleanup Act)			2,4,5,6,7	Not an ARAR. Substantive provisions are considered to-be-considered criteria at the Site.
Groundwater Monitoring	Monitoring requirements for waste management units; establishes water quality protection standards for corrective action, including concentration limits for constituents of concern at background levels unless infeasible to achieve.	Surface impoundment containing waste.	Sections 2550.0(a) and (d), 2550.1(a) and (c), 2550.2, 2550.3, 2550.4, 2550.5, 2550.7(c), 2550.8			9	Not an ARAR; not more stringent than Title 22 CCR 66264.90(a) and (c), 66264.9(a) and (c), 66264.92, 66264.93, 66264.94, 66264.95, 66264.97, and 66264.98.
Closure of surface impoundments with waste in place (capping)	Closure requirements for landfills and surface impoundments include removing free liquids, computing residual wastes and covering the waste. The cover should be designed to function with minimum maintenance and prevent ponding. The discharger shall maintain the cover, maintain monitoring systems, prevent erosion and protect and maintain surveyed monuments.	Surface impoundment containing waste.	Sections 2581 and 2582		2		Potentially relevant and appropriate; more stringent than Federal ARARs at 22 CCR 66264.228.
Clean closure of surface impoundments (removal of waste)	Clean closure requirements for surface impoundments include removing all free liquid, all residual wastes, and underlying contaminated soil.	Surface impoundment containing waste.	Section 2582(a) and (b)(1)		2		Potentially relevant and appropriate; more stringent than federal ARARs at 22 CCR 66264.228.
Capping of wastes onsite	Landfills or Capping of hazardous wastes to protect impacts to groundwater. Requires final cover constructed in accordance with specific prescriptive standards to be maintained as long as waste poses a threat to groundwater.	Landfills or capping of hazardous waste	27 CCR Section 21090			2, 3	Not an ARAR but listed as to be considered criteria.

**Table C-6a
Potential State Action-Specific ARARs for Surface Pathway Evaluation**

Remedial Alternative Components: 1—No Action, 2—Capping, 3-Subslab venting/HVAC Modification, 4—Excavation and Offsite Disposal for metals soils, 5—Soil Recycling for TPH or PAH soils, 6-Offsite disposal for VOC soils, 7-Soil Vapor Extraction, 8-In-situ Thermal Desorption; 9-Monitoring

Action	Requirement	Prerequisites	Citation	ARAR Determination			Comments
				A	RA	TBC	
City of Los Angeles, Department of Building and Safety							
Remedial action that impacts parking availability	Requirement for parking per the City code	Remedial action restricts available parking on the property	Los Angeles Municipal Code - Section 12.21A4			4,5,7,8	Most of these alternative components would impact the property for short periods of time during the construction activity except for In-situ thermal desorption which could take a long timeframe.
City Local Enforcement Agency (LEA)							
Drainage and Erosion Control	Drainage and erosion control to ensure protection of human health and safety and integrity of cap.	Maintenance/ensure integrity of cap	27 CCR Section 21150		2		Not directly applicable ARAR but considered relevant and appropriate.
California Department of Fish and Game Code							
Waste discharge affecting ecological receptors	Prohibits taking animals with nets, poison, cage, etc.		Fish and Game Code Section 3005				Not applicable

**Table C-6a
Potential State Action-Specific ARARs for Surface Pathway Evaluation**

Remedial Alternative Components: 1—No Action, 2—Capping, 3-Subslab venting/HVAC Modification, 4—Excavation and Offsite Disposal for metals soils, 5—Soil Recycling for TPH or PAH soils, 6-Offsite disposal for VOC soils, 7-Soil Vapor Extraction, 8-In-situ Thermal Desorption; 9-Monitoring

Action	Requirement	Prerequisites	Citation	ARAR Determination			Comments
				A	RA	TBC	
South Coast Air Quality Management District							
Discharge of air	Limits visible emissions from any point source to Ringelmann No. 1 (or 20 percent capacity) for 3 minutes in any hour.	Visible emission to atmosphere.	SCAQMD Regulation IV, Rule 401	3,4,5,6			Dust generated during system installation
	Prohibits the discharge of any air emissions in quantities that may cause injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to the public.		SCAQMD Regulation IV, Rule 402	3,4,5,6,7,8			Dust generated during system installation
	Limits onsite activities so that the concentrations of fugitive dust at the property line shall not be visible and the downwind particulate concentration shall not be more than 100 micrograms per cubic meter, averaged over 5 hours, above the upwind particulate concentration. This rule also requires every reasonable precaution to minimize fugitive dust and the prevention and cleanup of any material accidentally deposited on paved streets.	These requirements do not apply if the wind speed, averaged over 15 minutes, is above 15 miles per hour.	SCAQMD Regulation IV, Rule 403	3,4,5,6,7,8			Dust generated during system installation
	Limits particulate emissions from process equipment depending on volumetric gas flow rates. Maximum amount is 450 mg/m ³ .	Process equipment with exhaust stacks for gas flow	SCAQMD Regulation IV, Rule 404	7,8			Particulates generated by combustion
	Limits particulate emissions from a combustion source to 0.1 grain per standard cubic foot at 12% CO ₂ averaged over 15 minutes	Combustion exhausts	SCAQMD Regulation IV, Rule 409	5,7,8			Particulates generated by combustion
	New Source Performance Standards implemented at the Local level	New sources	SCAQMD Regulation IX			7,8	Standards are specific to process units.
	Implements NESHAPs at the Local level	Applied to specific process units that discharge specific air toxics	SCAQMD Regulation X			7,8	NESHAPs is intended only for specific process industry
	Limits VOC emissions from soil excavations	Excavation of VOC-impacted soils	SCAQMD Regulation XI, Rule 1166	4			Applicable to those alternatives that involve excavation of VOC-impacted soils.
	New Source Review	New emissions source or modification of existing source	SCAQMD Regulation XIII	7,8			Potentially applicable to new process units such as remediation equipment if potential emissions exceed thresholds.
		Permits moratorium as a result of a court order	SCAQMD Regulation XIII, Rule 1304	7,8			Impacts permits related to new remediation systems. Would likely require purchase of emission offsets where permits to construct rely on Rule 1304 exemption.
	Rule specifies limits for cancer risk and excess cancer cases from new stationary sources and	Potential emissions of air toxics such as benzene	SCAQMD Regulation XIV, Rule 1401	7,8			Potentially applicable to SVE-type remedial alternatives that can potentially

**Table C-6a
Potential State Action-Specific ARARs for Surface Pathway Evaluation**

Remedial Alternative Components: 1—No Action, 2—Capping, 3-Subslab venting/HVAC Modification, 4—Excavation and Offsite Disposal for metals soils, 5—Soil Recycling for TPH or PAH soils, 6-Offsite disposal for VOC soils, 7-Soil Vapor Extraction, 8-In-situ Thermal Desorption; 9-Monitoring

Action	Requirement	Prerequisites	Citation	ARAR Determination			Comments
				A	RA	TBC	
	modifications to existing stationary sources. Rule specifies control technology requirements for BACT and when T-BACT would be required.						discharge benzene.
California Health and Safety Code							
Recycling of hazardous waste	Prohibits the recycling of non-RCRA hazardous waste if it is used in a "use constituting disposal." Prohibits recycling RCRA-hazardous waste.	RCRA and non-RCRA hazardous waste.	Health and Safety Code 25143.2		3,4,5,6		RCRA hazardous waste from the Site cannot be recycled. Non-RCRA hazardous waste can be recycled if it meets conditions in the DTSC management memo EO-95-010-MM.

* Statutes and policies, and their citations, are provided as headings to identify general categories of potential ARARs for the convenience of the reader. Listing the statutes and policies does not indicate that the preparer accepts the entire statutes or policies as potential ARARs. Specific potential ARARs are addressed in the table below each general heading; only substantive requirements of the specific actions are considered potential ARARs.

A - Applicable.

ACLs - Alternate concentration limits.

AQMD – Air Quality Management District.

ARAR - Applicable or relevant and appropriate requirement.

BDAT - Best demonstrated available technologies.

CAA - Clean Air Act.

CAMU - Correction action management unit.

CCR - California Code of Regulations.

CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act.

CFR - Code of Federal Regulations.

CWA - Clean Water Act.

DOT - U.S. Department of Transportation.

EPA - U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

MCLs - Maximum contaminant levels.

MCLGs - Maximum contaminant level goals.

NAAQS - National Ambient Air Quality Standards (primary and secondary).

NCP - National Contingency Plan

NESHAPs - National emission standards for hazardous air pollutants.

NPDES - National Pollutant discharge elimination system.

ppm - Parts per million.

ppmw - Parts per million by weight.

RA - Relevant and appropriate.

RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

RWQCB - California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Los Angeles Region.

SWRCB - California State Water Resources Control Board.

SDWA - Safe Drinking Water Act.

SIP - State Implementation Plan.

SMCLs - Secondary maximum contaminant levels.

TBC - To be considered.

UIC - Underground injection control.

USC - United States Code.

USDW - Underground source of drinking water.

**Table C-6b
Potential State Action-Specific ARARs for NAPL Source Areas**

Alternatives: 1—No Action, 2—Intrinsic Biodegradation, 3—Soil Vapor Extraction (SVE), 4—Hydraulic Extraction + SVE, 5—In-situ Chemical Oxidation + SVE, 6—In-situ Soil Heating + SVE; 7-Groundwater Monitoring

Action	Requirement	Prerequisites	Citation	ARAR Determination			Comments
				A	RA	TBC	
State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) and Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB)							
Discharge Affecting Water Quality	Authorizes the State and Regional Water Boards to establish in Water Quality Control Plans beneficial uses and numerical and narrative standards to protect both surface and ground water quality. Authorizes regional water boards to issue permits for discharges to land or surface or ground water that could affect water quality, including NPDES permits, and to take enforcement action to protect water quality.	Waters of the state.	California Water Code, Division 7, Section 13241, 13243, 13263(a), and 13360 (Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act)	1,2,3,4,5,6			Potential ARAR.
			Other provisions of Porter-Cologne Water Quality Control Act				Not ARARs.
Remediation of a surface impoundment	Authorizes the RWQCB to regulate surface impoundments containing hazardous waste as defined in 22 CCR, prohibits discharges to such surface impoundments unless they meet specified siting and design requirements. Requires compliance with specific investigation, remediation, and reporting requirements.	Surface impoundment containing waste.	California Health and Safety Code Section 25208 (Toxic Pits Cleanup Act)		1,2,3,4,5,6		Substantive provisions may be relevant and appropriate at Site 1.
Groundwater Monitoring	Monitoring requirements for waste management units; establishes water quality protection standards for corrective action, including concentration limits for constituents of concern at background levels unless infeasible to achieve.	Surface impoundment containing waste.	Sections 2550.0(a) and (d), 2550.1(a) and (c), 2550.2, 2550.3, 2550.4, 2550.5, 2550.7(c), 2550.8				Not an ARAR; not more stringent than Title 22 CCR 66264.90(a) and (c), 66264.9(a) and (c), 66264.92, 66264.93, 66264.94, 66264.95, 66264.97, and 66264.98.
Closure of surface impoundments with waste in place (capping)	Closure requirements for landfills and surface impoundments include removing free liquids, computing residual wastes and covering the waste. The cover should be designed to function with minimum maintenance and prevent ponding. The discharger shall maintain the cover, maintain monitoring systems, prevent erosion and protect and maintain surveyed monuments.	Surface impoundment containing waste.	Sections 2581 and 2582		1,2,3,4		Potentially relevant and appropriate; more stringent than Federal ARARs at 22 CCR 66264.228.
Clean closure of surface impoundments (removal of waste)	Clean closure requirements for surface impoundments include removing all free liquid, all residual wastes, and underlying contaminated soil.	Surface impoundment containing waste.	Section 2582(a) and (b)(1)		3,5,6		Potentially relevant and appropriate; more stringent than federal ARARs at 22 CCR 66264.228.
Capping of wastes onsite	Landfills or Capping of hazardous wastes to protect impacts to groundwater. Requires final cover constructed in accordance with specific prescriptive standards to be maintained as long as waste poses a threat to groundwater.	Landfills or capping of hazardous waste	27 CCR Section 21090			2, 3	Not an ARAR but listed as to be considered criteria.

**Table C-6b
Potential State Action-Specific ARARs for NAPL Source Areas**

Alternatives: 1—No Action, 2—Intrinsic Biodegradation, 3—Soil Vapor Extraction (SVE), 4—Hydraulic Extraction + SVE, 5—In-situ Chemical Oxidation + SVE, 6—In-situ Soil Heating + SVE; 7-Groundwater Monitoring							
Action	Requirement	Prerequisites	Citation	ARAR Determination			Comments
				A	RA	TBC	
City Local Enforcement Agency (LEA)							
Drainage and Erosion Control	Drainage and erosion control to ensure protection of human health and safety and integrity of cap.	Maintenance/ensure integrity of cap	27 CCR Section 21150			2, 3	Not an ARAR but listed as to be considered criteria.
California Department of Fish and Game Code							
Waste discharge affecting ecological receptors	Prohibits taking animals with nets, poison, cage, etc.		Fish and Game Code Section 3005		1,2,3,4,5,6		Potentially relevant and appropriate. The EcoRA evaluates the potential effects of the sites on flora and fauna.
California Health and Safety Code							
Recycling of hazardous waste	Prohibits the recycling of non-RCRA hazardous waste if it is used in a "use constituting disposal." Prohibits recycling RCRA-hazardous waste.	RCRA and non-RCRA hazardous waste.	Health and Safety Code 25143.2	6			RCRA hazardous waste from Site 1 cannot be recycled. Non-RCRA hazardous waste can be recycled if it meets conditions in the DTSC management memo EO-95-010-MM. Alternative 6 will meet the conditions.

**Table C-6b
Potential State Action-Specific ARARs for NAPL Source Areas**

Alternatives: 1—No Action, 2—Intrinsic Biodegradation, 3—Soil Vapor Extraction (SVE), 4—Hydraulic Extraction + SVE, 5—In-situ Chemical Oxidation + SVE, 6—In-situ Soil Heating + SVE; 7-Groundwater Monitoring

Action	Requirement	Prerequisites	Citation	ARAR Determination			Comments
				A	RA	TBC	
South Coast Air Quality Management District							
Discharge of air	Limits visible emissions from any point source to Ringelmann No. 1 (or 20 percent capacity) for 3 minutes in any hour.	Visible emission to atmosphere.	SCAQMD Regulation IV, Rule 401	2,3,4,5,6			Dust generated during removal actions will be controlled.
	Prohibits the discharge of any air emissions in quantities that may cause injury, detriment, nuisance, or annoyance to the public.		SCAQMD Regulation IV, Rule 402	2,3,4,5,6			Dust generated during removal actions will be controlled.
	Limits onsite activities so that the concentrations of fugitive dust at the property line shall not be visible and the downwind particulate concentration shall not be more than 100 micrograms per cubic meter, averaged over 5 hours, above the upwind particulate concentration. This rule also requires every reasonable precaution to minimize fugitive dust and the prevention and cleanup of any material accidentally deposited on paved streets.	These requirements do not apply if the wind speed, averaged over 15 minutes, is above 15 miles per hour.	SCAQMD Regulation IV, Rule 403	2,3,4,5,6			Dust generated during removal actions will be controlled.
	Limits particulate emissions from process equipment depending on volumetric gas flow rates. Maximum amount is 450 mg/m ³ .	Process equipment with exhaust stacks for gas flow	SCAQMD Regulation IV, Rule 404	3,4,5,6			Particulates generated by combustion
	Limits particulate emissions from a combustion source to 0.1 grain per standard cubic foot at 12% CO ₂ averaged over 15 minutes	Combustion exhausts	SCAQMD Regulation IV, Rule 409	3,4,5,6			Particulates generated by combustion
	New Source Performance Standards implemented at the Local level	New sources	SCAQMD Regulation IX			3,4,5,6	Standards are specific to process units.
	Implements NESHAPs at the Local level	Applied to specific process units that discharge specific air toxics	SCAQMD Regulation X			3,4,5,6	NESHAPs is intended only for specific process industry
	New Source Review	New emissions source or modification of existing source	SCAQMD Regulation XIII	3,4,5,6			Potentially applicable to new process units such as remediation equipment if potential emissions exceed thresholds.
		Permits moratorium as a result of a court order	SCAQMD Regulation XIII, Rule 1304	3, 4, 5, 6			Impacts permits related to new remediation systems. Would likely require purchase of emission offsets where permits to construct rely on Rule 1304 exemption.
		Rule specifies limits for cancer risk and excess cancer cases from new stationary sources and modifications to existing stationary sources. Rule specifies control technology requirements for BACT and when T-BACT would be required.	Potential emissions of air toxics such as benzene	SCAQMD Regulation XIV, Rule 1401	3,4,5,6		

**Table C-6b
Potential State Action-Specific ARARs for NAPL Source Areas**

Alternatives: 1—No Action, 2—Intrinsic Biodegradation, 3—Soil Vapor Extraction (SVE), 4—Hydraulic Extraction + SVE, 5—In-situ Chemical Oxidation + SVE, 6—In-situ Soil Heating + SVE; 7-Groundwater Monitoring

Action	Requirement	Prerequisites	Citation	ARAR Determination			Comments
				A	RA	TBC	
City of Los Angeles, Department of Building and Safety							
Remedial action that impacts parking availability	Requirement for parking per the City code	Remedial action restricts available parking on the property	Los Angeles Municipal Code - Section 12.21A4			3,4,5, and 6	Alternatives 3 and 4 would be less restrictive on parking while Alternatives 5 and 6 typically require the remediation area to be fenced off for over a 2 year period.

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