



License # 1012324

# Contingency Plan for Hazardous Waste

For

**3300 Panorama Drive, Morro Bay  
Defense Fuel Support Point (DFSP)**

August 31, 2016

Morro Bay permit #UPO-440 & CPO-500

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# 3300 Panorama Drive, Morro Bay CA Tank Demo HAZARDOUS WASTE CONTINGENCY PLAN

## General Facility Information

The scope of this Contingency Plan for the Abandoned Navy Jet Fuel Tanks Facility includes a less than 90-day drum accumulation area.

The address of the Facility is:

**Defense Fuel Support Point (DFSP) Estero Bay  
3300 Panorama Dr., Morro Bay CA**

The property consists of three small buildings, 2 large fuel tanks, 1 water tank and a pump battery. This facility has been purged and abandoned by the US Navy and is no longer in service. *Jet fuel and hazardous waste were purged from the systems and existing tanks prior to relinquishment of the site by the Navy. Known hazardous materials are limited to suspect asbestos-containing materials in pipe gaskets and lead-based paint on steel structures. Petroleum-contaminated soil (PCS) is known to be present, previous site assessments demonstrate that the PCS is not hazardous waste but may be a regulated waste.*

## Intent and Purpose

The following contingency plan has been prepared for the DFSP Facility. The purpose of this plan is to protect the safety and welfare of the employees and community in the event of an emergency incident and to comply with federal and state laws pertaining to hazardous waste generators with respect to preparedness and prevention for emergency events.

The contingency plan is intended as a guide of emergency procedures in the event of fire, explosion, spill or release of hazardous waste. This document is also intended as a reference source to familiarize local emergency response agencies, fire and police departments and area hospitals on operations relating to hazardous materials/wastes and emergency response at the DFSP Facility.

## Internal Emergency Notification Process

In the event of an emergency involving hazardous waste or hazardous constituents at the DFSP Facility, the employee first identifying the incident will alert and contact the emergency coordinator listed in **Exhibit 2 (Namely Pacific Petroleum of California: lic #886124 for emergency waste response)**. The primary emergency coordinator will be contacted first. If he is not available, an alternate emergency coordinator should be called in the order listed.

The emergency coordinators have been selected based on their familiarity with the DFSP Facility, the contingency plan, operation and activities at the facility. Emergency coordinators have been supplied a two-way radio, and/or portable cellular phone for notification purposes.

All emergency coordinators have authority to commit any and all necessary resources of the company to carry out the contingency plan in the event of an emergency. **Exhibit 3**, "Emergency Telephone List," provides telephone numbers for organizations (police, fire, etc.) that may be contacted by the emergency coordinator in the event of an emergency.

## **Identification of Hazardous Materials**

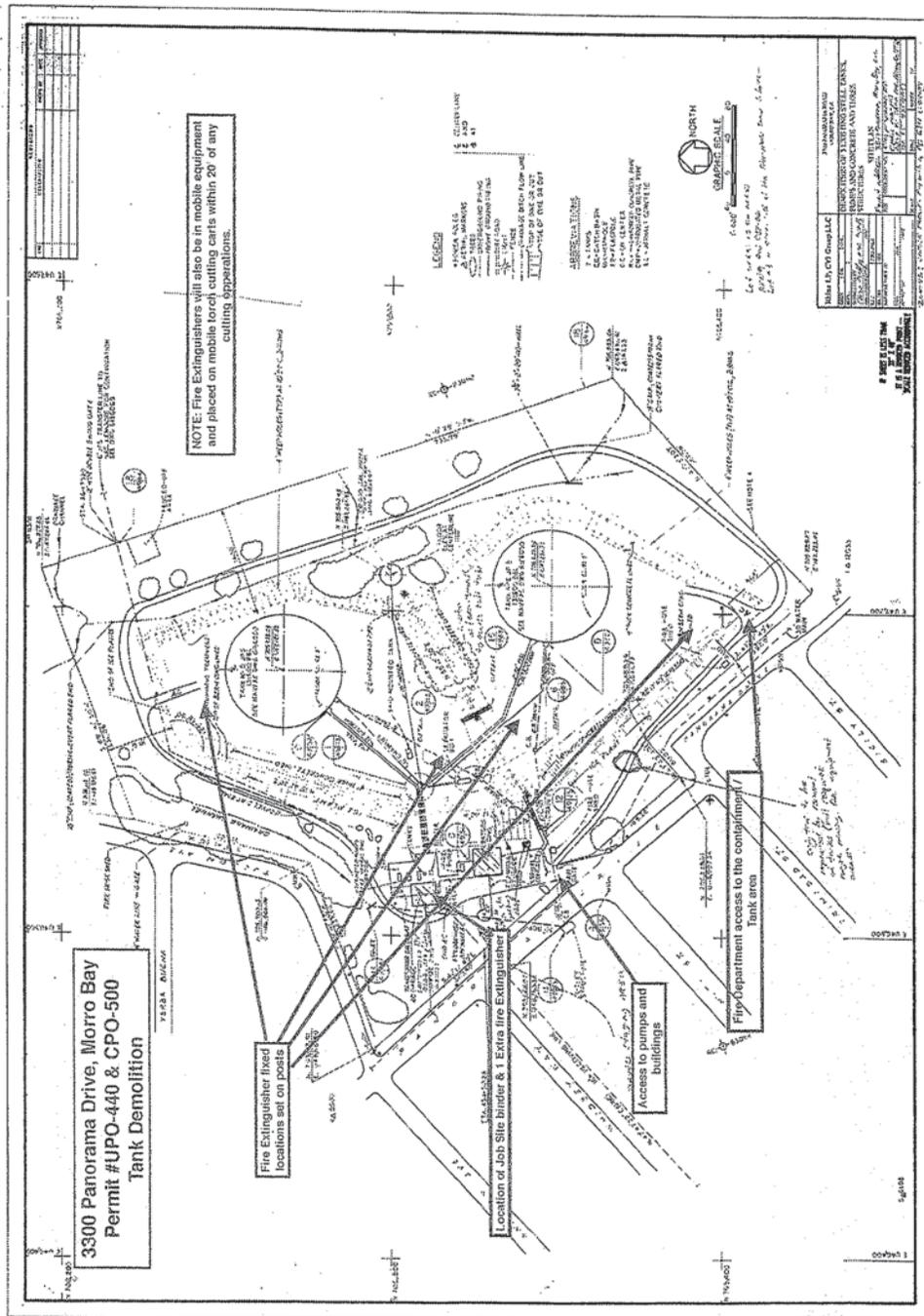
The fuel, JP-5, previously stored at the facility was hazardous due to ignitability. **Exhibit 1** provides a detailed list of all known hazardous wastes generated at the DFSP Facility. In the event of a fire/explosion and/or spill, the source will be identified visually to determine:

- the character of the released material;
- the exact source of the released material; and
- the amount of the released material.

If needed, the emergency coordinator will also refer to facility records and employee reports.

Once the material is identified, control measures will be implemented.

Figure 1: Site Location Map with fire extinguisher locations:



## Control Procedures

This contingency plan will be implemented in the event of a spill of hazardous waste, fire, any explosion, or a combination of these. Additionally, the contingency plan will be implemented if the emergency coordinator determines that a threat to human health or the environment exists. Implementation of this contingency plan is intended to mitigate or protect the facility and neighboring community from injury; contamination of storm sewers with hazardous materials; damage to equipment; damage to the environment; or a combination of these.

This section of the contingency plan addresses control procedures relative to hazardous waste emergency episodes within the container accumulation area:

**Containment / Accumulation Area Fuel Tanks:** The JP-5 fuel tanks are located within a berm containment system with storm drains controlled by valves. There is concrete along the berm and protection area.

**Containment / Accumulation Area Pumps:** There is a concrete pad where the pumps are placed and the pad is set within its own secondary containment area surrounded with concrete walls.

Waste material, if discovered, will be pumped into vacuum trucks, characterized, and transported to a licensed TSD. If trucks are not immediately available, waste will be placed in DOT-compliant drums pending characterization. The drums will be labeled, placed within the containment area and placed on wooden pallets. All drums are placed on the pallets so that the hazardous waste labels can be seen.

## Control Procedures: Fire/Explosion

The following actions will be taken if the container accumulation area is affected by fire or explosion:

1. The facility emergency alarm is sounded either from pull boxes located in the container accumulation area, or by telephone or internal communication to the main office. Work in all areas will be shut down until the area is safely restored.
2. The emergency coordinator will be contacted.

In the event of a fire:

- a. If the employee has had the appropriate training, the employee may use nearby fire fighting equipment to provide early containment of the fire to significantly reduce the total damage. **HOWEVER, FIRE FIGHTING ACTIVITIES THAT MAY CAUSE INJURY TO THE PERSONS INVOLVED SHOULD NOT BE PERFORMED.**
- b. If Bedford or Pacific Petroleum personnel cannot safely and effectively perform

corrective action in the event of a fire and/or explosion, the emergency coordinator must:

- i. Assess possible hazards to human health and the environment that may result from the fire and/or explosion. This includes:
    - A. Person(s) injured and seriousness of injury.
    - B. Location of any spill or leak, material involved, and source.
    - C. Type of material that has spilled, is leaking and/or is involved in the fire/explosion.
    - D. The approximate amount of material spilled, an estimate of the liquid discharge rate and the direction of the liquid flow.
  - ii. Contact the local fire department and other emergency response organizations as listed under **Exhibit 3**.
3. Operating equipment will be shut down as necessary and practical.
  4. If the emergency coordinator determines that an area or site evacuation is required, the appropriate person must be notified to sound the proper alarm. The evacuation plans are shown on **Figure 2**.
  5. All injured persons will be removed and medical treatment will be administered by trained personnel.
  6. During an emergency, the emergency coordinator must take all reasonable measures necessary to ensure that fires, explosions and releases do not occur, recur, or spread to other hazardous material/waste at the facility. These measures must include, where applicable, stopping processes and operations, collecting and containing released waste, and removing and isolating applicable containers.
  7. The emergency coordinator must evaluate the facility's emergency equipment to determine if Bedford or Pacific Petroleum personnel can handle the corrective action and clean-up. A list of the emergency equipment is found under **Exhibit 6**.
  8. If Pacific Petroleum personnel can safely and effectively perform corrective action and clean-up, the following steps are to be taken under the authorization of the emergency coordinator (ONLY AFTER THE RESPONSE PERSONNEL PUT ON THE APPROPRIATE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING):
    - a. Eliminate all possible sources of ignition.
    - b. Clean up the released/affected media from the fire or explosion per the

spill control procedures listed on page 7.

9. For fires and explosions, the emergency coordinator must make the necessary reports as outlined in **Exhibits 4 and 5**.

### **Control Procedures: Spills**

The following actions will be taken in response to a spill of hazardous material:

1. The facility emergency alarm is sounded either from pull boxes, or by telephone or internal communication to the main office. Work in all areas will be shut down until the area is safely restored.
2. The emergency coordinator will be contacted.
3. The emergency coordinator must immediately identify the character, exact source, and extent of any released materials. This information must be obtained without entering the contaminated area. The Emergency Coordinator will obtain the following information:
  - a. Person(s) injured and seriousness of injury.
  - b. Location of the spill or leak, material involved, and source.
  - c. Type of material that has spilled or is leaking.
  - d. The approximate amount of material spilled, an estimate of the liquid discharge rate and the direction of the liquid flow.
4. Emergency response employees will only respond to chemical incidents where proper chemical identification and concentrations can be determined.
5. The emergency coordinator must evaluate the facility's emergency response equipment to determine if Pacific Petroleum personnel can handle the corrective action and clean up. A list of the emergency response equipment is found under **Exhibit 6**.
6. For small spills: If Bedford or Pacific Petroleum personnel can safely and effectively perform corrective action and clean up, the following steps are to be taken under the authorization of the emergency coordinator (ONLY AFTER THE RESPONSE PERSONNEL PUT ON THE APPROPRIATE PROTECTIVE CLOTHING):
  - a. Immediately set up a barrier to alert unauthorized personnel to keep out, if evacuation has not occurred.
  - b. Eliminate all possible sources of ignition and leakage.
  - c. Immediately begin containment by placing absorbent material on the spill within the secondary containment.

- d. Set up decontamination zone to ensure proper decontamination procedures.
  - e. Use shovels and/or heavy equipment available at the facility to place contaminated absorbent into open top D.O.T. approved drums.
  - f. Any drummed cleanup materials are to be managed as hazardous waste until proper analysis has shown otherwise.
  - g. Drums of cleanup material are to be properly labeled.
  - h. Assigned personnel are to continue to cleanup and remove all residue until all contamination hazards are eliminated.
7. For large spills: If Bedford or Pacific Petroleum personnel cannot safely and effectively perform corrective action in the event of a spill, the emergency coordinator must:
- a. Assess possible hazards to human health and the environment that may result from the spill.
  - b. Contact the local fire department and other emergency response organizations as listed under **Exhibit 3**.
8. During an emergency, the emergency coordinator must take all reasonable measures necessary to ensure that fires and explosions and releases do not occur, recur, or spread to other hazardous material waste at the facility. These measures must include, where applicable, stopping processes and operations, collecting and containing released waste, and removing and isolating containers.
9. For small or large spills, the emergency coordinator must make the necessary reports as outlined in **Exhibits 4 and 5**.
10. After cleanup has occurred, the emergency coordinator must ensure that, in the affected area of the facility:
- a. No waste may be incompatible with the released material stored.
  - b. All emergency equipment listed in the emergency response contingency plan is cleaned and fit for its intended use before resuming operations.
  - c. All disposable equipment used during the incident is replaced with new equipment in the appropriate area.

## **Waste Hauler**

The current contracted state certified hazardous waste hauler is Pacific Petroleum.

**PACIFIC PETROLEUM CALIFORNIA** Licensed Hazardous Waste Transporter  
805-925-1947

Petroleum Industry Services & Equipment/Rentals  
**24 Hour Service**

All Size Vacuum Truck - Transfers - End Dumps - Roll-Off Boxes - Bottom Dumps - Flat Beds - Cranes - "A" Frame Trucks

Licensed Hazardous Waste Transporter  
Pacific Petroleum California is your #1 choice to quickly, safely and affordably transport your heavy equipment and/or wide loads as well as materials. We offer a broad range of services that will take care of your transportation, Hydro Excavator and Safe Trenching needs. Casing Jacks Services available.

Home Services About Equipment Contact Us  
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## Waste Disposal Sites:

Current waste disposal facilities include: (see appendix 9)

Waste Management  
**Kettleman Hills Facility**  
 35251 Old Skyline Road  
 Kettleman City, CA 93239

Clean Harbors  
**Buttonwillow Landfill Facility**  
 2500 West Lokern Road  
 Buttonwillow, CA 93206

## Hazardous Materials / Waste Stored in containers

**Given the nature of the process it is not anticipated to have containers stored on site. Any waste that is discovered will be placed in the vacuum trucks and removed from site.** However, if there is any containers on site the following procedures will be implemented, per 22 CCR 66262.31-34.

Hazardous materials and hazardous waste containers and storage areas shall be marked in order to identify their contents and the hazard(s) posed by them.

1. Markings / labels shall be made of durable materials and shall be replaced as needed due to normal aging and fading.
2. Markings shall be in English.
3. Sign prohibiting smoking shall be posted in enclosed hazardous materials storage/handling areas and within 25 feet of outdoor hazardous materials storage/handling areas.

**Specific for Hazardous Materials:**

1. Compressed Gases and Liquefied Gases:
  - a) Stationary compressed gas containers and tanks shall be marked with the name of the gas and NFPA 704 placards. Markings shall be visible from any direction or approach. [CFC §3003.4.1]
  - b) Portable containers, cylinders, and tanks shall be marked in accordance with Compressed Gas Association (CGA) Standard C-7. [CFC §3003.4.2]
  - c) All portable toxic gas tanks and cylinders shall be marked to indicate the valve's orifice size, in inches. The orifice size shall be printed on the certification tag for the portable tank or cylinder as well as on the vessel itself. The lettering shall be a minimum of 1/4" high. [TGO]
  - d) Rooms or cabinets shall be conspicuously labeled "COMPRESSED GAS." [CFC §2703.5.1]
2. Piping and Tubing Containing Hazardous Materials Liquids and Gases:
  - a) All exposed piping and tubing, including gas exhaust systems prior to treatment, which contain hazardous materials shall be marked at intervals no greater than every twenty (20) feet with the name of the material contained and the direction of flow. Lines shall be marked thus at each point where changes in direction occur and where wall, ceiling, or floor penetration occurs. Where lines are shorter than 20 feet in length, such markings shall appear at least once along the length of the run. Where supplementary color identification of piping is used, it shall be in accordance with the hazardous materials and colors indicated in nationally recognized standards as referenced in the California Fire Code. [CFC §§2703.2.2.1 and 3003.4.3]
  - b) Emergency control valves and shut-off valves shall be marked to indicate their function. [CFC §2703.2.2.1]
3. Open Tanks, Vats, and Baths:

Open tanks, vats, and baths shall be marked in accordance with NFPA 704. [CFC §2703.5]
4. Aboveground Storage Tanks:

Aboveground tanks shall be marked in accordance with NFPA 704. [CFC §2703.2.4.2.1]
5. Storage Cabinets:

- a) Cabinets used for the storage of flammable liquids shall be provided with a conspicuous label in red letters on contrasting background which reads "FLAMMABLE - KEEP FIRE AWAY." [CFC §3404.3.2.1.2]
  - b) Cabinets used for hazardous materials other than flammable liquids shall be provided with a conspicuous label in red letters on contrasting background which reads "HAZARDOUS - KEEP FIRE AWAY." [CFC §2703.8.7.2]
6. Empty Hazardous Materials Containers: [22 CCR §66261.7(f)]

Each empty container larger than 5 gallons which previously held a hazardous material and is considered a hazardous waste shall be marked with the date it was emptied.

*[Exceptions: (1) Empty gas cylinders are exempt when the pressure in the container reaches atmospheric pressure; (2) Aerosol cans are exempt provided that they are not a RCRA-regulated hazardous waste or California extremely hazardous waste and that the containers are emptied of contents and propellant to the maximum extent practical under normal use; (3) Containers or container liners made of wood, paper, cardboard, fabric, or any other similarly absorptive materials must be managed as hazardous wastes if they were in direct contact with and have absorbed the hazardous waste or hazardous material they held; (4) Containers or container liners which have held RCRA acutely hazardous (P List) wastes or California extremely hazardous wastes must be managed as hazardous wastes unless they have been triple rinsed or otherwise cleaned in a manner approved by the California Department of Toxic Substances Control.]*

### **Specific for Hazardous Wastes:**

These requirements apply to hazardous waste while waste is being accumulated or stored on-site. 22 CCR §§66262.31 and 66262.32 require that all applicable U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) marking and labeling requirements be met prior to offering waste for transportation.

1. Accumulation/Storage Containers and Portable Tanks: *(Other than Point of Generation accumulation containers)* [22 CCR §66262.34(f)]

Accumulation or storage containers and portable tanks shall be marked with the following information:

- The words "HAZARDOUS WASTE"
- The accumulation start date for the waste in the container;
- Composition (e.g., waste oil; acetone 40%, toluene 60%; etc.) and physical state (i.e., solid, liquid, etc.) of the waste;
  - Hazardous properties (i.e., flammable, corrosive, reactive, toxic, etc.) of the waste;
  - Name and address of the facility generating the waste.

2. Accumulation/Storage Tanks: *(Non-portable)*

a. Accumulation or storage tanks, including underground storage tank fill pipes, shall be marked with the following information: [22 CCR §66262.34(f)] o The words "HAZARDOUS WASTE".

- The accumulation start date for the waste in the tank.

b. Aboveground tanks shall also be marked in accordance with NFPA 704. [CFC §2703.2.4.2.1]

3. Point of Generation Accumulation Containers: [22 CCR §66262.34(e) and (f)]

Point of Generation accumulation containers shall be marked with the following information:

- The words "HAZARDOUS WASTE"
- The initial accumulation start date for the waste in the container;
- The date the Point of Generation accumulation quantity limit (*55 gallons for hazardous waste, 1 quart for extremely hazardous waste*) is reached;
- Composition (*e.g., waste oil; acetone 40%, toluene 60%; etc.*) and physical state (*i.e., solid, liquid, etc.*) of the waste;
- Hazardous properties (*e.g., flammable, corrosive, reactive, toxic, etc.*) of the waste; o Name and address of the facility generating the waste.

4. Used Oil: [22 CCR §66279.21(b)]

In addition to all other information required to be marked on hazardous waste containers/tanks, containers and aboveground tanks used to store used oil and fill pipes used to transfer used oil into underground storage tanks shall be marked or clearly labeled with the words, "USED OIL."

5. Hazardous Waste Treatment Units: [22 CCR §67450.3(c)(7)]

a. Hazardous waste tanks or treatment units operating under Tiered Permit provisions shall be marked with:

- The name of the person/facility (*legal entity*) which owns the tank/unit; o The facility's EPA ID number;
- The tank/unit's individual serial number.

b. Tanks not subject to continuous throughput shall additionally be marked with:

- The words "HAZARDOUS WASTE."
- The accumulation start date for the waste in the tank.

6. Containers and Tanks Holding Recyclable Hazardous Materials: [HSC 25143.9(a)]

Containers and tanks holding recyclable hazardous materials excluded from classification as hazardous waste pursuant to HSC §25143.2(b) or (d) shall be marked as follows.

a. Containers or Portable Tanks:

- The words "EXCLUDED RECYCLABLE MATERIAL"
- The accumulation start date for the material in the container;
- Composition (*e.g., oil; acetone 40%, toluene 60%; etc.*) and physical state (*i.e., solid, liquid, etc.*) of the material;
- Hazardous properties (*e.g., flammable, corrosive, reactive, toxic, etc.*) of the material;
- Name and address of the facility generating the material.

b. Non-Portable Tanks:

i. Accumulation or storage tanks shall be marked with the following information:

- The words "EXCLUDED RECYCLABLE MATERIAL"
- The accumulation start date for the material in the tank.

ii. Aboveground tanks shall also be marked in accordance with NFPA 704. [CFC §2703.2.4.2.1]

9. Universal Wastes:

Universal Wastes (UW) are wastes regulated pursuant to Chapter 23 of Division 4.5, Title 22 CCR or HSC §25201.16. UW must be marked as follows:

1. Aerosol Cans – Each container holding UW aerosol cans shall be clearly marked with any one of the following phrases: "Universal Waste – Aerosol Cans," "Waste Aerosol Cans," or "Used Aerosol Cans."

[HSC §25201.16(f)(6)]

2. Batteries – Each battery, or each container in which UW batteries are held, shall be marked with any one of the following phrases: “Universal Waste – Battery(ies),” or “Waste Battery(ies),” or “Used Battery(ies).” [22 CCR §66273.14(a) or 66273.34(a)]
3. Lamps – Each lamp, or each container or package in which UW lamps are held, shall be marked with any one of the following phrases: “Universal Waste – Lamp(s),” or “Waste Lamp(s),” or “Used Lamp(s).” [22 CCR §66273.14(c) or 66273.34(c)]
4. Other Universal Wastes – The following Universal Wastes, or containers holding such Universal Wastes, shall be marked as indicated:
  - Counterweights and Dampers or products containing such items shall be marked per 22 CCR §66273.14(i) or 66273.34(i), as appropriate.
  - Dilators and Weighted Tubing shall be marked per 22 CCR §66273.14(j) or 66273.34(j), as appropriate.
  - Gas Flow Regulators shall be marked per 22 CCR §66273.14(l) or 66273.34(l), as appropriate.
    - o Mercury Switches and Thermometers shall be marked per 22 CCR §66273.14(e) or 66273.34(e), as appropriate.
  - Novelties Containing Mercury shall be marked per 22 CCR §66273.14(h) or 66273.34(h), as appropriate.
  - Pressure or Vacuum Gauges and containers holding mercury drained from such gauges shall be marked per 22 CCR §66273.14(g) or 66273.34(g), as appropriate.
  - Rubber Flooring Containing Mercury shall be marked per 22 CCR §66273.14(k) or 66273.34(k), as appropriate.
  - Thermostats shall be marked per 22 CCR §66273.14(b) or 66273.34(b), as appropriate.

Universal Waste items, the containers they are accumulated/stored in, or their designated storage areas are also subject to accumulation start date marking requirements of 22 CCR §66273.15 or 66273.35 unless the UW handler maintains an inventory system for tracking UW accumulation times per 22 CCR §66273.15(c)(3), (4), or (6) (for small quantity UW handlers); or 22 CCR §66273.35(c)(3), (4), or (6) (for large quantity UW handlers).

#### **Additional guidelines:**

##### **A. General:**

1. Storage areas should be identified by markings (e.g., signs, stenciling, etc. on walls or fences) as described below.
2. Unless specified otherwise, lettering should be large enough to be read from a distance of 20 feet. For recommendations regarding small containers or unusual circumstances, contact your local agency.
3. Lettering should contrast highly with the background.

4. Markings should not be located where they might be obstructed (e.g., by open doors, equipment, etc.). Drums with side markings or labels shall be positioned with the markings/labels facing outwards.
5. To assist emergency response personnel, it is recommended that empty container storage areas and pipes or containers holding non-hazardous materials be clearly identified.

B. Specific for Hazardous Materials:

1. Chemical Storage Areas; Drum and Container Storage Areas, Rooms, or Sheds; and Cylinder Rack Storage Areas:

Areas should be marked with signs which show each of the hazard class(es) of the chemical(s) stored.

EXAMPLES:

<i><b>If acids and alkaline corrosives are stored</b></i>	<i><b>If flammable solids are stored:</b></i>
<b>CORROSIVE (ACID)<sup>3</sup> CORROSIVE (BASE)<sup>3</sup></b>	<b>FLAMMABLE SOLID</b>

2. Compressed Gases and Liquefied Gases:
  - a) Gas cylinders should have marked, on the cylinder body, the chemical name and hazard class of each gas contained within and, in the case of mixtures, the percentage or parts-per-million (ppm) concentration(s) of the hazardous constituent(s). This information should be visible from the front side of the cylinder. If the DOT label is not readily visible, a label indicating the DOT hazard class of the gas should be placed above the cylinder.
  - b) Gas cabinets should be marked with the same information required on cylinders.
  - c) Excess flow control valves on all portable toxic gas tanks and cylinders should be marked to indicate the maximum design flow rate, based on air under standard conditions.
3. Safety Cans:

All safety cans should be marked with the chemical name and hazard class of the liquid contained within. If safety cans are used for the collection of hazardous waste, they shall be labeled in accordance with the requirements specified in section III, C, above.

4. Open Tanks, Vats, and Baths:
  - a) Open tanks, vats, and baths should be identified with a marking on the tank or on a wall directly behind the vessel. The marking should show the chemical name, hazard class, and percentage concentration of the single highest-hazard

material, including constituents of mixtures or solutions contained within the vessel.

- b) Rinse-dragout tanks should be marked "RINSE WATER" or equivalent.
- 5. Aboveground Storage Tanks:
  - a) Aboveground tanks should be identified with a marking on the tank which shows the chemical name, hazard class, and percentage concentration of the single highest-hazard material, including constituents of mixtures or solutions contained within the tank. Such markings should be easily visible from a distance of 60 feet.
  - b) Tanks holding liquid cryogenics should be marked as per the following examples:

	<i>If liquid oxygen is stored</i>	<i>If liquid hydrogen is stored</i>
<b>Tank marking:</b>	LIQUEFIED OXYGEN	LIQUEFIED HYDROGEN FLAMMABLE GAS
<b>Storage site marking:</b>	OXYGEN NO SMOKING NO OPEN FLAMES WITHIN 10 FEET	LIQUEFIED HYDROGEN FLAMMABLE GAS NO SMOKING NO OPEN FLAMES WITHIN 50 FEET

- c) Tanks containing water, process cooling water, rinse water, deionized water, etc., should be marked with the name of the material contained.

#### 6. Storage Cabinets:

Hazardous materials storage cabinets should be marked with the hazard class(es) of the materials contained.

### Post-Emergency Equipment Maintenance

Immediately after an emergency event requiring the implementation of the contingency plan, all emergency equipment utilized will be inspected for proper function, completeness and condition. The equipment used for spill clean-up will be documented on the emergency report form (see **Exhibit 5**). The equipment will be evaluated for hazardous characteristics, decontaminated, or properly disposed of in containers. Decontamination procedures include a pressurized water rinse, scrubbing equipment with brushes and water-compatible solvent cleaning solutions or steam cleaning. If the equipment remains contaminated, additional decontamination efforts will be completed. Contamination will be determined through visual observation and sampling, if necessary (see **Exhibit 5**).

Rinseates from equipment decontamination will be collected in containers. The rinseates which contacted hazardous waste and resulting residue will be managed as hazardous waste unless laboratory results indicate otherwise. Other rinseates will be managed in accordance with all

applicable laws.

Processes which generate hazardous wastes that were affected must not be resumed until the equipment has been properly decontaminated and has been checked for proper operation.

## **Coordination Agreements**

The contingency plan promotes routine contact with the area police and fire departments and hospitals. **Exhibit 7** provides a list of contacts for the contingency plan distribution.

The [local] fire station is the responding authority in the event of a fire at the DFSP facility. The fire department may or may not have made periodic inspections of the DFSP facility and may or may not be apprised of facility arrangements. The fire department has full authority as soon as they arrive at the site. The DFSP facility utilizes the [local] hospital whenever medical emergencies occur.

The [local] police department is the responding authority should their services be needed at the DFSP facility.

## **Contingency Plan Revisions/Amendments**

This plan must be reviewed and immediately amended, if necessary whenever:

1. applicable rules are changed;
2. the plan fails in an emergency;
3. facility changes in DESIGN, CONSTRUCTION, OPERATION, MAINTENANCE PRACTICES or OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES in a way that increases the potential for fires, explosions or releases of hazardous wastes or hazardous constituents or changes the response necessary in an emergency;
4. the emergency coordinator list changes; or
5. the emergency equipment list changes.



# Exhibit 1

## DFSP Facility Contingency Plan

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### Hazardous Waste Table

Waste	EPA Codes	Satellite Location	Description
JP-5 Jet fuel	1863	NONE currently known	Flammable liquid

See Attached Chemical Data Sheet.

**Other possible wastes accumulated in the less than 90 day area:**

Asbestos-Containing Materials double-bagged in labelled bags.

Lead-based paint debris bagged and stored in labelled drums.

Universal Waste - Batteries in closed 5-gallon plastic buckets, if any.

Used oil in 55-gallon steel drums, if any.

Spent fluorescent bulbs in the cardboard containers supplied by the recycler, if any.

Universal Waste - thermostats in closed 5-gallon plastic buckets, if any.

## Exhibit 2

### DFSP Facility Demo Emergency Response Contingency Plan

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#### Emergency Response Coordinators

Emergency Coordinator	Telephone Numbers	Location
<u>PRIMARY: Pacific Petroleum Lic # 886124</u>		
(1) John Hochleutner 1615 E. Betteravia Santa Maria CA 93454.	Cell: 805-260-5000 Business: 805-925-1947	Santa Maria Santa Maria
<u>SECONDARY</u>		
(2) Oliver Ries 1940 W Betteravia Santa Maria CA 93455.	Cell: 805-478-6061 Business: 805-922-4977	on site Santa Maria
(3) Marcos Elenes 1940 W. Betteravia Rd. Santa Maria CA 93455.	Cell: 805-310-6769 Business: 805-922-4977	on site Santa Maria

# Exhibit 3

## DFSP Facility DEMO Emergency Response Contingency Plan

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### Emergency Telephone List

#### Police Department

Morro Bay Police	911 or 805-772-6225
San Luis Obispo County Sheriff	805-781-4540
California Highway Patrol	805-593-3300

#### Fire Department

Morro Bay Fire Department	911 or 805-772-6242
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#### Hospitals

Local Hospital (French slo)	805-543-5353
Emergency Room	805-543-5353

#### Other Emergency Services

Ambulance Service	911
U.S. Coast Guard	805-772-2167
U.S. Coast Guard (National Response Center)	1-800-424-8802
CA EPA (Emergency Response)	1-800-282-9378
CA Region 9 EPA (District Office)	415-947-8000
County Health Dept	805-781-5500
Local Sewer District	805-772-6222
Electric Company	805-772-5314
Gas Company	805-772-5314

# Exhibit 4

## DFSP Facility DEMO Emergency Response Contingency Plan

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### Reporting Form for Emergency Events

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Name, address, and telephone number of owner or operator

---

Name, address, and telephone number of facility

---

Date, time, and type of incident (e.g. fire, explosion, etc.)

---

Name and quantity of material(s) involved

---

Extent of injuries (if any)

---

Assessment of actual or potential hazards to human health or the environment (if applicable)

---

Estimated quantity and dispositions of material recovered from the incident

Send To:

1. Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
U.S. EPA, Region 9  
Regional Administrator (EPA)
2. Chief  
Environmental Emergency Branch  
U.S. EPA, Region 9
3. Director  
Deborah Jordan

# Exhibit 5

## DFSP Facility DEMO Emergency Response Contingency Plan

- 
- Emergency Report Incident No. \_\_\_\_\_
1. Type of emergency: Fire \_\_\_\_\_, Spill \_\_\_\_\_, Other \_\_\_\_\_
  2. Alarm: Date \_\_\_\_\_, Time \_\_\_\_\_, Shift \_\_\_\_\_
  3. Alarm sounded:  Yes  No, By \_\_\_\_\_
  4. Location of emergency \_\_\_\_\_
  5. Description of emergency and property involved \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
  6. Materials involved and their hazards \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
  7. Cause of emergency \_\_\_\_\_
  8. If fire, source of ignition \_\_\_\_\_
  9. Narrative account of fire/spill control measures \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
  10. Extinguishing agents used (itemize) \_\_\_\_\_
  11. List other equipment used \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
  12. All clear announced by \_\_\_\_\_
  13. Alarm station reset \_\_\_\_\_
  14. Emergency equipment restored to operating condition \_\_\_\_\_
  15. Recommendations and remarks \_\_\_\_\_
  16. Report Submitted By \_\_\_\_\_, Title \_\_\_\_\_

# Exhibit 6

## DFSP Facility DEMO Emergency Response Contingency Plan

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### Emergency Equipment

#### Personnel Protective Equipment

Disposable coveralls	***
Gloves (inner & outer)	***
Goggles	***
Face shields	***
Hard Hats	***
Ear protection	***
Duct tape	***
Air purifying respirators	***
Disposable air purifying respirator cartridges	***
Boots	***
Fire blanket	***
Assorted first aid supplies	***
Safety eye washes	***

#### Capabilities of Equipment

#### Fire Response Equipment

Water truck	***
Fire Hydrant	***
Fire extinguishers	***

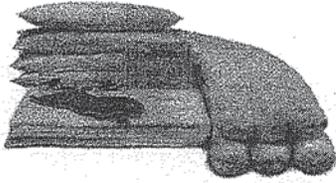
#### Spill Response Equipment

Sorbent booms, pads & pillows	***
Squeegees, brooms, buckets, mops	***
Spark-proof shovels	***
Sorbent sand	***
Speedi-dry	***
Acid neutralizing materials	***
Base neutralizing materials	***
Empty 55-gallon open head drums	***

#### Communication Equipment

Telephones	***
2-way radios	***

## Spill Kits to be on site (2)



### FiberDuck Oil Absorbent 20 gal Spill Kit

SKU: PKD20S

[Email to a Friend](#)

Availability: In stock

Qty: 1

[Add to Cart](#)

#### Product Description

FiberDuck Oil Absorbent 20 gal. Spill Kit will have those oil-based spills cleaned up quickly, easily and conveniently. Designed to meet OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120 in a U.N.-Approved 20-gallon lab pack container. Absorbs up to 16 gallons.

#### Each Kit Contains:

- (3) FiberDuck Oil Absorbent Socks, 3' x 10'
- (4) FiberDuck Oil Absorbent Pillows, 8" x 18"
- (20) FiberDuck heavy-weight Oil Absorbent Pads
- (5) Temporary Disposal Bags
- (3) Hazmat Labels
- (1) Pair Nitrile Protective Gloves
- (1) Pair of Splash Goggles

\* Quoted shipping price valid for the contiguous United States only and is shipped UPS Ground.

#### You may also be interested in the following product(s)



SKU: PKD20U  
FiberLink Universal 20  
gal Spill Kit



SKU: PK600S  
FiberDuck Oil  
Absorbent 6.5 gal Spill  
Kit



SKU: PKD20H  
FiberLink Hazmat 20  
gal Spill Kit

## **Exhibit 7**

### **DFSP Facility DEMO Emergency Response Contingency Plan**

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#### **Emergency Response Contingency Plan Distribution**

- On-site Personnel
- Local Fire Department
- Local Police Department
- Local Sheriff Department
- Local Hospitals
- California EPA, Emergency Response
- Local Sewer District

# Exhibit 8

## Chemical Make up of JP-5 Jet fuel

Report | CAMEO Chemicals | NOAA

6/1/16, 3:54 PM



# CAMEO Chemicals

Print

### Chemical Datasheet

JET FUELS, [JP-5]



Chemical Identifiers

<b>CAS Number</b> none	<b>UN/NA Number</b> 1863	<b>DOT Hazard Label</b> Flammable Liquid	<b>CHRIS Code</b> JPV
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#### NFPA 704

Diamond	Hazard	Value	Description
<b>2</b> <b>2 0</b>	Health	2	Can cause temporary incapacitation or residual injury.
	Flammability	2	Must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before ignition can occur.
	Instability	0	Normally stable, even under fire conditions.
	Special		

(NFPA, 2010)

#### General Description

Watery colorless liquids. Less dense than water and insoluble in water. Hence float on water. (USCG, 1999)

Hazards

#### Reactivity Alerts

Highly Flammable

#### Air & Water Reactions

Highly flammable. Insoluble in water.

**Fire Hazard**

Excerpt from GUIDE 128 [Flammable Liquids (Water-Immiscible)]:

**HIGHLY FLAMMABLE:** Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Most vapors are heavier than air. They will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks). Vapor explosion hazard indoors, outdoors or in sewers. Those substances designated with a (P) may polymerize explosively when heated or involved in a fire. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. Containers may explode when heated. Many liquids are lighter than water. Substance may be transported hot. For hybrid vehicles, GUIDE 147 (lithium ion batteries) or GUIDE 138 (sodium batteries) should also be consulted. If molten aluminum is involved, refer to GUIDE 169. (ERG, 2016)

**Health Hazard**

Vapor causes slight irritation of eyes and nose. Liquid irritates stomach; if taken into lungs, causes coughing, distress, and rapidly developing pulmonary edema. (USCG, 1999)

**Reactivity Profile**

JET FUELS, [JP-5] may be incompatible with strong oxidizing agents like nitric acid. Charring may occur followed by ignition of unreacted material and other nearby combustibles. In other settings, mostly unreactive. Not affected by aqueous solutions of acids, alkalis, most oxidizing agents, and most reducing agents. When heated sufficiently or when ignited in the presence of air, oxygen or strong oxidizing agents, burns exothermically to produce mostly carbon dioxide and water.

**Belongs to the Following Reactive Group(s)**

- Hydrocarbons, Aliphatic Saturated

**Potentially Incompatible Absorbents**

No information available.

**Response Recommendations****Isolation and Evacuation**

Excerpt from GUIDE 128 [Flammable Liquids (Water-Immiscible)]:

As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area for at least 50 meters (150 feet) in all directions.

**LARGE SPILL:** Consider initial downwind evacuation for at least 300 meters (1000 feet).

**FIRE:** If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions. (ERG, 2016)

**Firefighting**

Fire Extinguishing Agents Not to Be Used: Water may be ineffective

Fire Extinguishing Agents: Foam, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide (USCG, 1999)

### Non-Fire Response

Excerpt from GUIDE 128 [Flammable Liquids (Water-Immiscible)]:

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas. A vapor-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers. Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.

LARGE SPILL: Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal. Water spray may reduce vapor, but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces. (ERG, 2016)

### Protective Clothing

Protective gloves; goggles or face shield. (USCG, 1999)

### DuPont Tychem® Suit Fabrics

No information available.

### First Aid

ASPIRATION: Enforce bed rest; administer oxygen; call a doctor.

INGESTION: Do NOT induce vomiting; call a doctor.

EYES: Wash with plenty of water.

SKIN: wipe off and wash with soap and water. (USCG, 1999)

### Physical Properties

Chemical Formula: data unavailable

**Flash Point:** 140 ° F (min.) (USCG, 1999)

**Lower Explosive Limit (LEL):** 0.6 % (USCG, 1999)

**Upper Explosive Limit (UEL):** 4.6 % (USCG, 1999)

**Autoignition Temperature:** 475 ° F (USCG, 1999)

**Melting Point:** less than -54 ° F (USCG, 1999)

Vapor Pressure: data unavailable

Vapor Density (Relative to Air): data unavailable

**Specific Gravity:** 0.82 at 59.0 ° F (USCG, 1999)

**Boiling Point:** 349 to 549 ° F at 760.0 mm Hg (USCG, 1999)

Molecular Weight: data unavailable

Water Solubility: data unavailable

IDLH: data unavailable

**AEGLs (Acute Exposure Guideline Levels)**

No AEGL information available.

**ERPGs (Emergency Response Planning Guidelines)**

No ERPG information available.

**PACs (Protective Action Criteria)**

No PAC information available.

Regulatory Information

**EPA Consolidated List of Lists**

No regulatory information available.

**DHS Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS)**

No regulatory information available.

Alternate Chemical Names

- JET FUELS, [JP-5]
- JET FUELS: JP-5
- KEROSENE, HEAVY

## Exhibit 9

### Disposal Sites:

#### Option 1

Waste Management  
**Kettleman Hills Facility**  
35251 Old Skyline Road  
Kettleman City, CA 93239

#### Option 2

Clean Harbors  
**Buttonwillow Landfill Facility**  
2500 West Lokern Road  
Buttonwillow, CA 93206

# Exhibit 10

## HAZWOPER Trained Personnel

NAME	INITIAL 40-HR DATE	REFRESHER DATE
Christian Allen	9/27/12	5/19/16
Robert Claborn	7/27/06	5/19/16
Encarnacion Gomez	9/27/12	11/13/15*
Hector Gomez	9/27/12	11/18/15*
William Sarten	9/27/12	5/19/16