

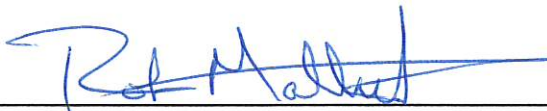
CONTENTS:

- 1.0 Program Review and Certification**
- 2.0 Purpose**
- 3.0 Application**
- 4.0 Definitions**
- 5.0 Hazardous Waste Streams and Generator Classification**
- 6.0 Hazardous Waste Management Methods**
- 7.0 Emergency Response Procedures**
- 8.0 Responsibilities**
- 9.0 Training**
- 10.0 Record Keeping**

ATTACHMENTS

- A Program Review and Certification Log**
- B Weekly Hazardous Waste Storage Area Inspection Log**
- C Satellite Hazardous Waste Accumulation Log**
- D Hazardous Waste Handler Training Requirements**
- E Hazardous Materials Release Notification Form**
- F On Site Chemical Spill or Release Response Guide**
- G Regulatory Notification Matrix**
- H Universal Waste Management Requirements**
- I Evacuation Maps by Location**
- J San Mateo County Hazardous Materials Business Plan Location Information**

I certify the Hazardous Waste Management and Contingency Plan for the City of Burlingame Corp. Yard (Burlingame) 1361 N. Carolan Ave., Burlingame, CA 94010 and satellite locations (see Attachment J for addresses) has been reviewed and revised as necessary.



Rob Mallick, Deputy Director of PW Operations

5-13-2020

Date Certified

1.0 PROGRAM REVIEW AND CERTIFICATION

The Hazardous Waste Management and Contingency Plan (*HWMCP*) at the City of Burlingame Corp. Yard will be reviewed and revised as necessary to ensure the program is current. All revisions are documented on Attachment A: Program Review and Certification Log.

2.0 PURPOSE

Pursuant to the provisions of California Health and Safety Code Section 25504(a-c) and 22 CCR §66260 et seq. this plan is designed to accomplish three goals:

- 2.1 Provide basic information necessary for use by first responders in order to prevent or mitigate damage to the public health and safety and to the environment from a release or threatened release of a hazardous material.
- 2.2 Minimize hazardous impacts to human health and the environment from releases or threatened releases of hazardous materials, hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents.
- 2.3 Satisfy federal and state Community Right-to-Know laws.

3.0 APPLICATION

This Plan applies to all City of Burlingame Corp. Yard employees who generate, handle, store, transport, dispose of, or who may witness, respond or contain a release of various hazardous materials and waste streams found at the City of Burlingame.

4.0 DEFINITIONS

Accumulation/Storage Time - is the permitted duration in which generators of hazardous waste have to legally store these wastes on-site prior to disposal. The permitted time depends upon the amount generated and whether satellite accumulation sites are utilized.

Acutely Hazardous Wastes (AHW) – A commercial chemical product that is specifically listed in Title 22, Div. 4.5, Chapter 11, Article 4, §66261.33, commonly referred to as the RCRA “P” wastes.

California-Only Waste – is a type of hazardous waste category that is exempt from federal regulation but captured under state law. Used motor oil is an example. Also referred to as “Non-RCRA” waste.

CAL/EPA ID Number – a number issued by the State of California Department of Toxic Substances Control (CalEPA ID #) that identifies each handler of hazardous waste in order to track the waste from its origin to final disposal. These numbers are site-specific and only one number is issued for each business address.

CERS ID Number – a number issued by the State California Environmental Protection Agency that identifies each facility entered into the CERS reporting system. These numbers are facility-specific and only one number is issued for each business address.

Certified Unified Program Administrator (CUPA) - The Unified Program consolidates, coordinates, and makes consistent the administrative requirements, permits, inspections, and enforcement activities of six environmental and emergency response programs. The state agencies responsible for these programs set the standards for their program while the local CUPA implement the standards.

Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator – Generators of hazardous waste that generate less than 220 lbs., or 27 gallons of hazardous waste per month, or less than 2.2 lbs. of Extremely Hazardous Waste per month.

Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) - is a part of the California Environmental Protection Agency that focuses on regulation (enforcement) of hazardous waste control laws.

Drum Exchange Program – When hazardous waste transporters provide pre-labeled DOT approved drums each time the hazardous waste is picked up.

Emergency (Uncontrolled) Release - An uncontrolled (or emergency) release of a hazardous substance is the release from its container that if not contained, stopped, and removed, would pose a hazard to the environment, or people, in the immediate area, in areas in the path of the release, or from its by-products or its effects (toxic vapors, fire, toxic gases, etc.).

Empty Container – A container that once held hazardous materials is considered empty and not subject to hazardous waste regulations if it meets the following federal and state criteria:

- Less than one inch of residue
- Residue is less than 3% by weight of the total capacity
- If a gas, if internal pressure approaches atmospheric
- When pourable materials can no longer be poured or drained
- When non-pourable residuals have been removed by physical means except for rinsing
- When aerosol cans are emptied of product and propellants to the maximum extent practical under normal use.

Extremely Hazardous Waste (EHS) – A waste or a material that has an acute oral LD⁵⁰ less than or equal to 50 mg/Kg; a dermal LD⁵⁰ less than or equal to 43 mg/Kg; or an inhalation LC⁵⁰ less than or equal to 100 ppm as a gas or vapor. (Title 22, Div.4.5, §66261.110)

Hazardous Material - is a material that may be listed as inherently hazardous or if it possesses dangerous characteristics such as flammability, reactivity, corrosivity, or toxicity.

Hazardous Waste - is essentially a hazardous material that can no longer be used for its original purpose.

Hazardous Waste Manifest - is a document designed to track the management of hazardous waste from its generation to final disposal.

Hazardous Waste Program Administrator (HWP) – is responsible for overseeing the management functions of this policy. The City of Burlingame Corp. Yard HWP is the Fleet Manager.

Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Program – Many common products contain potentially hazardous ingredients and require special care when disposed of. Many local government agencies run programs that help households and small businesses recycle or properly dispose of these hazardous wastes.

Incidental Release - is a release or spill of a hazardous substance that does not cause an imminent health or safety hazard to employees, does not have to be cleaned-up immediately to prevent death or serious injury to employees, and does not pose an immediate threat to the environment.

Large Quantity Generator – Generators of hazardous waste that generate 1,000 kilograms (2,200 pounds) or more or 1 kilogram of acutely or extremely hazardous waste per calendar month.

Resource Conservation & Recovery Act (RCRA) Hazardous Waste - is a hazardous waste as defined under the Federal requirements found in 40 CFR. A non-RCRA hazardous waste is a hazardous waste that meets the California definition of a hazardous waste, but does not meet the Federal definition.

Recyclable Hazardous Wastes- Hazardous wastes that can be recycled have less stringent storage, handling and disposal requirements. Typical recyclable hazardous wastes include waste oil that meets certain purity standards, lead-acid batteries, and oil filters.

Reportable Quantity (RQ) - is that amount of hazardous substance that triggers a mandatory reporting requirement to the National Response Center an affiliate of the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

Satellite Accumulation Stations - are controlled and secured collection points near active process lines where slowly accumulating waste streams (<55 gallons of hazardous wastes or one quart of extremely or acutely hazardous wastes) may be accumulated for up to one year prior to disposal if certain conditions are met.

Small Quantity Generator – Generators of hazardous waste that generate between 220 and 2200 pounds per calendar month.

*The City of Burlingame Corp. Yard generates less than 220 pounds of hazardous waste per calendar month (see Table 1.0 – Hazardous Waste Inventory, Storage and Monitoring Summary).

Treatment Storage Disposal Facility (TSDF) – a permitted facility that receives hazardous wastes for the purpose of treatment, storage, or disposal.

Universal Waste - is a category of waste materials not designated as "hazardous waste", but containing materials that need to be prevented from free release into the environment.

5.0 WASTE STREAMS & GENERATOR CLASSIFICATION

5.1 Possible Hazardous Waste Streams: The following waste streams are hazardous wastes that, *if generated*, require special handling, storage, and disposal procedures:

- Solid Contaminated Debris - Soiled articles including small-antiquated equipment, used spill response materials contaminated with organic and aqueous chemical residues, and spill containment solids.
- Oily Rags, debris & trash - Rags with free-flowing oil or other hazardous waste liquids.
- Waste Cleaning Solvents - when contaminated with water or other materials and not able to be reused for its intended purpose.
- Used Oil filters - from vehicles & equipment are regulated as recyclable hazardous waste.

- Lead-Acid Batteries - From vehicles, emergency generators, or other equipment. Lead-Acid batteries are regulated as a recyclable hazardous waste.
- Used Motor Oil - Generated by vehicle and equipment maintenance activities. Used oil is a California-regulated recyclable hazardous waste.
- Aerosol Containers - These generally include small quantities such as spray paints, lubricants, degreasers, etc.
- Waste Gasoline/Diesel - When contaminated with water or solvent and are no longer usable as vehicle fuel.
- Waste Ethylene Glycol (antifreeze) – Radiator and equipment coolants that are contaminated with solvents, heavy metals, organic solids (dirt), rust or other deposits.
- Lead-based paint debris – such as wood, surface preparation residue, spent chemical stripping materials, sand blasting residual, or any other residuals containing lead.
- Unknown mixtures or containers – Product containers that are not properly and/or accurately labeled are considered a hazardous waste.
- Fuel Filters - from vehicles, equipment and fuel island are regulated as a recyclable hazardous waste.

5.2 Recyclable Hazardous Waste Streams – The City of Burlingame Corp. Yard generates the following recyclable hazardous waste streams:

- Waste Oil: Waste oil is collected from equipment during normal preventive and corrective maintenance activities.
- Lead-Acid batteries – Lead-acid batteries are generated from equipment and/or vehicles during normal maintenance activities.
- Used Oil Filters – Used oil filters are generated from equipment and/or vehicles during normal maintenance activities.
- Waste solvents – Generated from equipment during normal maintenance activities.
- Oily Rags – Oily rags are stored in fireproof containers. Rags that have become saturated with oil will be squeezed and/or drained into the waste oil container until all free-flowing liquids have been removed.
- Waste antifreeze – Waste antifreeze is generated from equipment and/or vehicles during normal maintenance activities.
- Used Fuel Filters – Used fuel filters are generated from equipment and/or vehicles during normal maintenance activities.
- Used Tires - Used tires are generated from equipment and/or vehicles during normal maintenance activities.

5.3 Universal Waste Streams - The following are collected and disposed of as a Universal Waste:

- Hazardous waste batteries: Includes rechargeable nickel-cadmium batteries, silver button batteries, mercury batteries, small sealed lead-acid batteries (from emergency lights, burglar alarms, etc.) alkaline batteries, and carbon-zinc batteries. Does not include large spent lead-acid batteries from vehicles and equipment.
- Cathode ray tubes (CRTs): Waste (CRTs), also known as picture tubes, are found in devices such as televisions and computer monitors.
- Electronic devices: These include any electronic equipment without a CRT, such as cell phones and telephones, computer CPUs and printers, VCRs and portable DVD players that exhibits a hazardous waste characteristic.
- Mercury thermostats: These contain small glass capsules with mercury, a shiny liquid metal, to make electrical contact. (Modern electronic thermostats don't contain mercury.)
- Gauges: Vacuum and pressure gauges that contain mercury, including blood pressure gauges, barometers, and manometers
- Mercury-Added Novelties: This category includes practical joke items, figurines, jewelry, toys, games, cards, ornaments, yard statues and figures, candles, holiday decorations, and footwear that contain mercury or mercury batteries.
- Pressure or vacuum gauges: Contain mercury such as U-tube manometers, barometers, and sphygmomanometers (blood pressure meters.)
- Mercury-containing switches: Includes thermostats that contain metallic mercury in an ampoule attached to a bimetal-sensing element.
- Non-empty aerosol cans: These are universal wastes if they contain an ignitable or toxic propellant or if the contents exhibit any hazardous waste characteristic.
- Hazardous waste lamps: Includes fluorescent tubes, high-density discharge lamps and sodium vapor lamps.

6.0 HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT METHODS

6.1 Handling & Transfer Requirements:

- 6.1.1 Unknown or previously uncharacterized wastes will be analyzed and evaluated against existing regulatory standards to determine if they are hazardous and then managed accordingly.
- 6.1.2 All hazardous materials in their original containers will be fully used where practical.
- 6.1.3 Hazardous material and waste handling & transfer into secondary containers will be handled the minimum number of times while wearing appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) recommended on the product material safety data sheet (MSDS).
- 6.1.4 Inert transfer devices such as hand pumps and funnels will be safely used in a well-ventilated area with spill response kits nearby.

6.2 Facility Storage Requirements

- 6.2.1 Wastes requiring drum storage are stored in an area provided with secondary containment or in a containment device.
- 6.2.2 Uncovered containment areas subject to rainfall are checked daily for accumulated rainwater and drained as needed.
- 6.2.3 No smoking is permitted in hazardous waste storage areas.
- 6.2.4 Emergency equipment and PPE are provided as noted in Section 7.0 of this policy.
- 6.2.5 All storage containers meet US Department of Transportation (DOT) requirements and are labeled for the specific material and/or waste.
- 6.2.6 Hazardous wastes storage & Inspection criteria are indicated in Table 1.0 – Hazardous Waste Generation and Accumulation Summary.

Table 1.0 – Hazardous Waste Generation and Accumulation Summary

| WASTE STREAM | APPROX. AMOUNT GENERATED EACH MONTH | ACCUMULATION TIME LIMITS | CONTAINER TYPE | INSPECTION FREQUENCY |
|---------------------------|--|---|--|-----------------------------|
| Waste engine oil | <5 gallons | 180 days (<i>The time begins on the date the generator has accumulated 220 pounds of hazardous waste.</i>) | Drum | Weekly |
| Waste oil filters | < 5 oil filters | Generators may store up to one ton of used oil filters for a period of up to one year, and storage of one ton or more of used oil filters is limited to 180 days, unless the storage facility has a hazardous waste permit authorizing longer storage. One ton of filters are approximately equivalent to nine drums of uncrushed filters or six drums of crushed filters. | Drum | Weekly |
| Waste fuel filters | < 3 fuel filters | Generators may store up to one ton of used oil filters for a period of up to one year, and storage of one ton or more of used oil filters is limited to 180 days, unless the storage facility has a hazardous waste permit authorizing longer storage. One ton of filters are approximately equivalent to nine drums of uncrushed filters or six drums of crushed filters. (<i>Assembly Bill (AB) 2254 (Aghazarian, ch. 240, stats. 2004), was signed into law on August 23, 2004, and became effective on January 1, 2005. Generally, this new law allows waste filters that contain residues of gasoline or diesel fuel (hereafter referred to as waste fuel filters) to be managed according to Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) regulations for the management of used oil filters.</i>) | Drum | Weekly |
| Waste antifreeze | < 1 gallon | 180 days (<i>The time limit begins on the date the generator has accumulated 220 pounds of hazardous waste.</i>) | NA – waste antifreeze is recycled by a mobile recycler | NA |
| Spent lead acid batteries | < 3 batteries | One year, as long as the amount stored is one ton or less. | NA – spent lead acid batteries are exchanged when replaced | NA |

6.3 Labeling

6.3.1 All RCRA hazardous waste containers will be properly labeled with the product name, business name, location, hazard warnings including physical and chemical characteristics, accumulation start dates, and EPA ID Number.

6.3.2 All Non-RCRA recyclable hazardous waste containers will be labeled accordingly:

- Waste Oil: "Hazardous Waste - Used Oil"
- Oily Debris: "Oily Rags & debris"
- Used Oil Filters: "Drained Used Oil Filters"
- Spent Lead-Acid Batteries: "Used Lead-Acid Batteries"
- Used antifreeze: "Used Antifreeze"

6.3.3 Satellite accumulation containers – satellite accumulation containers will be labeled with the words "Hazardous Waste" and the initial date of accumulation (first drop) will be noted on this label. If the satellite limit of 55 gallons (hazardous waste) or 1 quart (acutely or extremely hazardous wastes) is reached, a new label will be affixed to the container noting the date the quantity limitation was reached.

6.4 Disposal

6.4.1 Empty Containers (see definition):

- All containers that have contained hazardous materials will be triple rinsed (when applicable) before disposal. All rinsate will be handled, stored, managed and disposed of as hazardous waste.
- Paint: All paint containers will be left open to dry and disposed of into the trash.
- Empty aerosol containers (see definition) may be disposed of as non-hazardous debris and placed in the recycling bin located in Bldg. C for pick-up by the recycling vendor.

6.4.2 Universal Wastes – Universal waste streams, accumulation, storage, disposal and record keeping are summarized in Attachment H – Universal Waste Management Requirements.

6.4.3 All Other Hazardous Wastes: Hazardous waste disposal and record keeping practices are summarized in Table 2.0 – Hazardous Waste Disposal and Record Keeping Summary.

Table 2.0 - Hazardous Waste Disposal and Record Keeping Summary

| WASTE STREAM | HAULER | ADDRESS/PHONE | PAPERWORK TYPE | ROUTED TO FOR RECORDKEEPING |
|------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|--|--|
| Waste engine oil | | | 1. Hazardous Waste Manifest, or 2. Universal Waste Manifest | |
| Waste oil filters | | | 1. Bill of Lading, or 2. Hazardous Material Shipping paper | |
| Waste fuel filters | | | 1. Bill of Lading, or 2. Hazardous Material Shipping paper | |
| Waste antifreeze | | | 1. Hazardous Waste Manifest, or 2. Universal Waste Manifest | |
| Spent lead acid batteries | | | 1. Bill of Lading, or 2. Hazardous Material Shipping paper | |

6.5 Transportation

- 6.5.1 Waste oil may be transported in properly secured containers to the closest storage location providing that the following conditions are met (per H&SC Section 25218.5(a)(1)(H)).
- No more than 55 gallons is transferred at one time
 - The waste oil is transported in a City vehicle
 - The waste is managed in accordance with this policy
- 6.5.2 Except for acutely or extremely hazardous wastes, all other hazardous wastes may be transported by City of Burlingame employees to a permitted waste facility for transfer, treatment, recycling, or disposal as long as the following conditions are met.
- Total volume does not exceed five gallons or 50 pounds
 - The waste is transported in closed containers and packed in a manner to prevent tipping, spilling or breaking during transport.
 - If transporting different wastes, they are not mixed during transport
 - Acutely or extremely hazardous wastes generated in the course of any business may not be transported by the employer under any conditions.
- 6.5.3 Except for wastes identified in 6.5.1 and 6.5.2 above, all other hazardous materials will be transported by properly licensed waste haulers using appropriate DOT requirements such as placards, weight limits, etc.

6.6 Satellite Hazardous Wastes – Hazardous wastes may be collected at satellite collection points for up to 1 year, provided the following once the container reaches 55-gallons:

- Accumulated quantities must be monitored using Attachment C - Satellite Hazardous Waste Accumulation Log, and
- The waste is transported to the central hazardous waste accumulation and storage area within 3-days, and
- The waste is managed as a hazardous waste in accordance with section 6.0 of this policy once it arrives at the central hazardous waste accumulation and storage area.

6.7 Audits and Inspections – All generators of hazardous wastes in California must conduct periodic inspections of hazardous waste storage containers and areas.

- 6.7.1 Weekly inspections are required if hazardous wastes are stored in containers [22 CCR §66215.174], daily if the wastes are stored in tanks [22 CCR §11215.195] and weekly if the wastes are stored in underground storage tanks [23 CCR §2645].
- 6.7.2 The inspection purpose is to discover leaking or deteriorated containers or tanks and verify the continued containment system effectiveness, safety equipment adequacy, communications equipment and compliance with other waste storage requirements.
- 6.7.3 Hazardous waste storage containers will be inspected in accordance with Table 1.0 - Hazardous Waste Generation and Accumulation Summary. Any deficiencies (leaks, drum open, drum damaged, etc) – or activities (rainwater drained) will be documented in the “Hazardous Waste Storage Area Inspection Log” (Attachment B).
- 6.7.4 Emergency equipment inspections will be conducted monthly as part of the on-going Injury Illness Prevention Program.

7.0 EMERGENCY RESPONSE PROCEDURES

Emergency Response Procedures will be carried out immediately whenever there is a release or threatened release of hazardous waste or hazardous waste constituents that threaten human health, the environment or property.

- 7.1 Emergency Coordinator - The following persons have been assigned by the City of Burlingame as Emergency Coordinators (EC). In the event an emergency is witnessed or discovered, employees are instructed to immediately notify their supervisor who will then notify the EC.

Deputy Director of PW Operations

24-Hour Phone: (650) 558-7670

Office Phone: (650) 558-7670

Director of Human Resources

24-Hour Phone: (650) 558-7206

Office Phone: (650) 558-7206

- 7.2 Coordination With Off-Site Emergency Services – These emergency response procedures have been established, in part, to facilitate coordination and emergency planning with off-site emergency responders in the event of an emergency.

Should an emergency occur which requires off-site assistance, as determined by the EC, the EC shall immediately notify the appropriate agencies for assistance, as indicated in Attachment G – Regulatory Notification Matrix. The EC or designee shall meet the responding agencies and direct them to the incident and stand by to assist with information and other resources.

Note: Statutory and regulatory release reporting requirements may necessitate notification of off-site emergency response officials even if no assistance is needed.

- 7.3 Emergency Equipment - The emergency equipment available in the event of a hazardous waste or materials incident is identified in table 3.0 - Emergency Equipment Inventory & Location. It shall be used only by persons trained in emergency response and in the use of the equipment.

Table 3.0 - Emergency Equipment Inventory & Location

| 1. Equipment Category | 2. Equipment Type | 3. Locations |
|---|---|---|
| Personal Protective Equipment, Safety Equipment, and First Aid Equipment | Chemical Monitoring Equipment: 4-gas portable meter | Street & Sewer Crew Room (Bldg. A, Second Floor) |
| | Chemical Protective Gloves | Maintenance Shops |
| | Face Shields | Maintenance Shops |
| | First Aid Kits/Stations (<i>describe</i>) | Bldg. A, 2 nd Floor Bldg. B, Fleet & Facilities Shops |
| | Hard Hats | Individually Issued |
| | Plumbed Eye Wash Stations | Bldg. A, Water Shop Bldg. B, Fleet Shop |
| | Safety Glasses/Splash Goggles | Individually Issued |
| | Safety Showers | Bldg. A, 2 nd Floor Bldg. B, Fleet Shop |
| Fire Extinguishing Systems | Fire Alarm Boxes/Stations | Throughout facility |
| | Fire Extinguisher Systems (<i>describe</i>) | Throughout facility and on all vehicles |
| Spill Control Equipment and Decontamination Equipment | Absorbents (<i>describe</i>) Commercial spill absorbent rated for use on oil, antifreeze, waste paint, and solvents. | Maintenance shops Bldg. E, Gas Pumps Duty Truck 83 |
| Communication and Alarm Systems | Telephones | Throughout facility |

- 7.4 Evacuation/Shelter-in-Place Procedures - In the event that the hazardous waste or materials incident threatens employees or other occupants of the facility, the person in command shall order an immediate evacuation or shelter-in-place following the procedures found in the Emergency Action Plan (EAP).

- Maps: Maps showing evacuation routes, evacuation assembly area(s) and shelter-in-place locations are located in Attachment I – Evacuation/Shelter-in-Place Maps and are prominently posted throughout the facility.

- 7.5 Hazardous Waste Emergency Response Procedures - Pursuant to 22 CCR §66215.51, emergency procedures to immediately and efficiently respond to releases or threatened releases of hazardous materials or hazardous wastes or hazardous waste constituents, and to fires or explosions on-site that could threaten human health or the environment have been established.

In the event of an emergency involving hazardous wastes, the emergency response procedures described in Attachment F - On Site Chemical Spill or Release Response Guide shall be implemented immediately.

- 7.6 Post Incident Reporting/Recording: Within 24 hours of a release exceeding one pound from a tank system or within 15 days of any hazardous materials emergency incident or threatened hazardous materials emergency incident that triggers implementation of this plan, Attachment E – Hazardous Materials Release Notification Form will be completed and submitted to the California Environmental Protection Agency's Department of Toxic Substances Control and the local CUPA.

8.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

8.1 Emergency Coordinator Responsibilities:

- a. Whenever there is an imminent or actual emergency situation such as a explosion, fire, or release, the emergency coordinator or their designee shall:
 - Identify the character, exact source, amount, and the extent of any released hazardous materials.
 - Assess possible hazards to human health or the environment that may result from the explosion, fire, or release. This assessment must consider both direct and indirect effects (*e.g. the effects of any toxic, irritating, or asphyxiating gases that are generated, the effects of any hazardous surface water run-off from water or chemical agents used to control fire, etc.*).
 - Activate internal facility alarms or communications systems, where applicable, to notify all facility personnel.
 - Notify appropriate local authorities (*i.e. call 911*).
 - Notify the State Office of Emergency Services at 1-800-852-7550.
 - Check for leaks, pressure build-up, gas generation, or ruptures in valves, pipes, or other equipment shut down in response to the incident.
 - Take all reasonable measures necessary to ensure that fires, explosions, and releases do not occur, recur, or spread to other hazardous materials at the facility.
- b. Before facility operations are resumed in areas of the facility affected by the incident, the emergency coordinator or their designee shall:
 - Provide for proper storage and disposal of recovered waste, contaminated soil or surface water, or any other material that results from a explosion, fire, or release at the facility.

- Ensure that no material that is incompatible with the released material is transferred, stored, or disposed of in areas of the facility affected by the incident until cleanup procedures are completed.
- Ensure that all emergency equipment is cleaned, fit for its intended use, and available for use.
- Notify the California Environmental Protection Agency's Department of Toxic Substances Control, the local CUPA and the local fire department that the facility is in compliance with requirements listed above.

8.2 All Employees are responsible for:

- a. Implementing their respective duties under this procedure, including, but not limited to, hazardous waste management duties and emergency response procedures.
- b. Participating in emergency response drills and other forms of training.
- c. Reporting any compromised or damaged emergency equipment to their immediate supervisor.

8.3 All Supervisors are responsible for:

- a. Implementing their respective duties under this procedure, including, but not limited to, hazardous waste management duties and emergency response procedures.
- b. Ensuring that their employees are trained on these hazardous waste management and emergency response procedures.
- c. Ensuring that employees participate in any scheduled emergency response drills and other forms of training.
- d. Ensuring that any reports of compromised or damaged emergency equipment is documented and repaired in a timely manner

8.4 Management is responsible for:

- a. Ensuring emergency systems, including emergency alarm systems, are maintained in good working order and to provide for adequate back-up systems.
- b. Ensuring that training for employees is conducted at a frequency necessary for employees to remain competent and informed of these procedures.
- c. Periodically reviewing and updating these procedures whenever changes are made that significantly impact this HWMCP.
- d. Ensuring the Hazardous Waste Management and Contingency Plan is made available to all City of Burlingame personnel.
- e. Ensuring employees are aware of whom to contact for further information or explanation of duties under the plan.

9.0 TRAINING

9.1 Training Content

9.1.1 All employees will be trained on the following:

- Internal alarm/notification
- Evacuation/re-entry procedures & assembly point locations
- Emergency incident reporting
- External emergency response organization notification
- Location(s) and contents of Emergency Response/Contingency Plan

9.1.2 All chemical handlers will be trained on the following:

- Safe methods for handling and storage of hazardous materials
- Location(s) and proper use of fire and spill control equipment
- Spill procedures/emergency procedures
- Proper use of personal protective equipment
- Specific hazard(s) of each chemical to which they may be exposed, including routes of exposure (*i.e. inhalation, ingestion, absorption*)
- Hazardous Waste Handlers/Managers are trained in all aspects of hazardous waste management specific to their job duties (e.g. container accumulation time requirements, labeling requirements, storage area inspection requirements, manifesting requirements, etc.)

9.2 Training Frequency

9.2.1 New employees will receive training on this procedure as part of new employee orientation.

9.2.2 Refresher training for employees will be conducted annually.

9.2.3 Training will also be provided whenever the employees' responsibilities or designated actions under the plan have changed, or whenever the plan is significantly revised.

9.2.4 Practice evacuation and shelter-in-place drills for all employees will be conducted periodically.

10.0 RECORD KEEPING

The following records are maintained at the facility:

- Current employees' training records (*to be retained until closure of the facility*)
- Former employees' training records (*to be retained at least three years after termination of employment*)
- Training Program(s) (*i.e. written description of introductory and continuing training*)
- Current copy of this Emergency Response/Contingency Plan
- Record of recordable/reportable hazardous material/waste releases
- Record of hazardous material/waste storage area inspections

CITY OF BURLINGAME CORP. YARD HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT AND CONTINGENCY PLAN

2020-05-13

ATTACHMENT B

Weekly Hazardous Waste Storage Area Inspection Log

[illegible]

ATTACHMENT C
Satellite Hazardous Waste Accumulation Log

| Date | Name | Equipment Name or # | Amount Added to Satellite Container | Running Total |
|------|------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

ATTACHMENT D

Hazardous Waste Handler Training Requirements

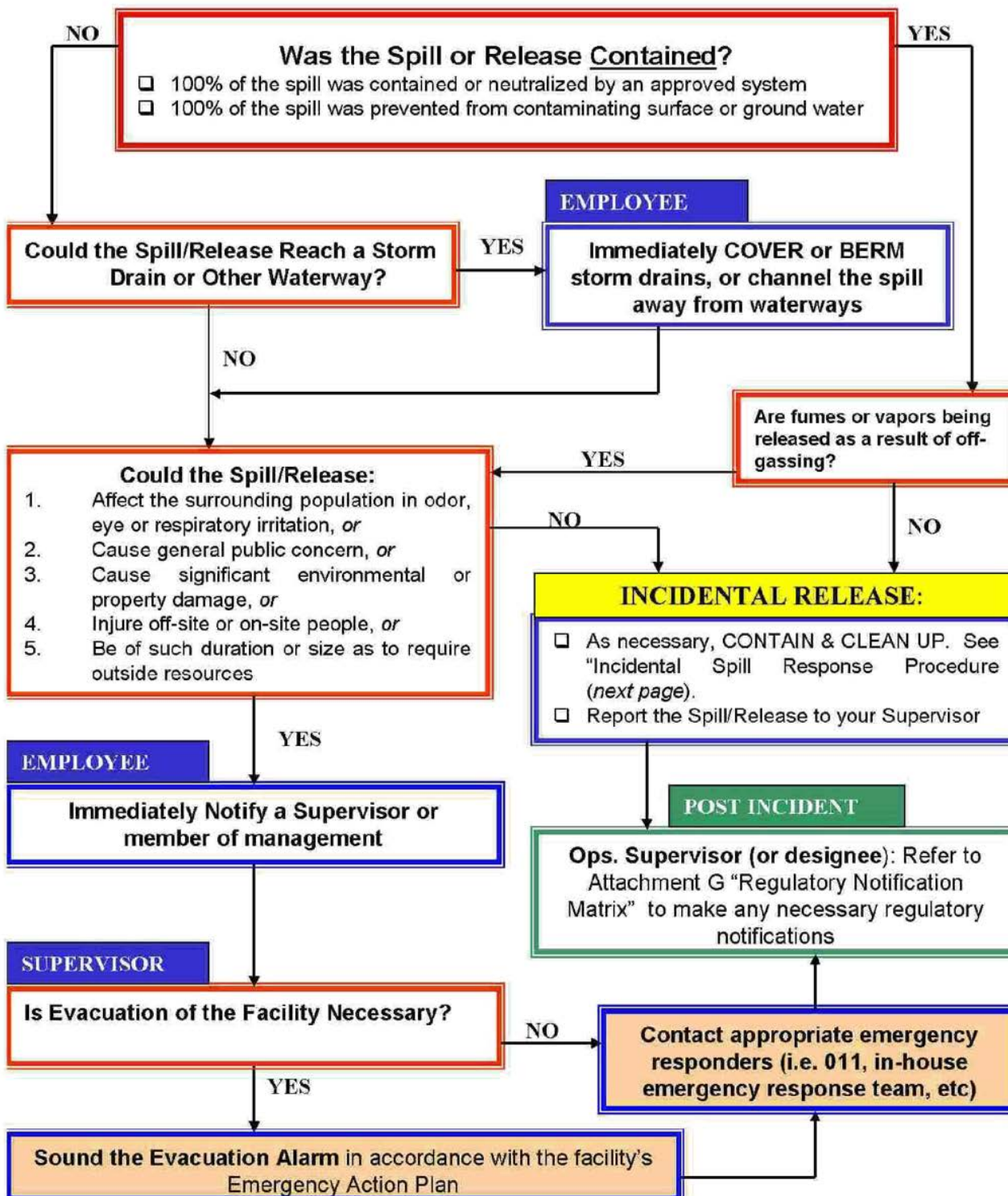
- (1) Generators that generate less than 1000 kg/month of hazardous waste must ensure that all employees are thoroughly familiar with proper waste handling and emergency procedures, relevant to their responsibilities during normal facility operations and emergencies. (40 C.F.R. section 262.34(d)(5)(iii)).
- (2) Generators that generate 1000 kg or more per month of hazardous waste must comply with the requirements of section 66265.16. These requirements include:
 - (a) Personnel must successfully complete a program of classroom instruction or on-the-job training that teaches them to perform their duties in a way that ensures the generator's compliance with the regulatory requirements.
 - (b) This program must be directed by a person trained in hazardous waste management procedures, and must include instruction that teaches personnel hazardous waste management procedures (including contingency plan implementation) relevant to the positions in which they are employed.
 - (c) At a minimum, the training program must be designed to ensure that personnel are able to respond effectively to emergencies by familiarizing them with emergency procedures, emergency equipment and emergency systems, including other applicable requirements.
 - (d) Personnel must successfully complete the program within six months after employment or assignment to the facility. Personnel must not work in unsupervised positions until they have completed the training requirements referenced above. They must also take part in an annual review of the initial training.
 - (e) The following documents and records must be maintained at the facility:
 - (1) The job title for each position related to hazardous waste management, and the name of the employee filling each job.
 - (2) A written job description for each position related to hazardous waste management, including the requisite skill, education or other qualifications and duties of employees assigned to each position.
 - (3) A written description of the type and amount of both introductory and continuing training] that will be given to each person filling each of these positions.
 - (4) Records that document that the training or job experience required has been given to, and completed by, facility personnel.
 - (5) Training records on current personnel must be kept until closure of the site. Training records on former employees must be kept for at least three years from the date the employee last worked at the site. Personnel training records may accompany personnel transferred within the same company. (Section 66265.16.)

**ATTACHMENT E
Hazardous Materials Release Notification Form**

EMERGENCY RELEASE FOLLOW-UP NOTICE REPORTING FORM

| | | | | | | | | |
|----------|--|--|--|--|---|----|--|--|
| A | BUSINESS NAME City of Burlingame | | | | FACILITY EMERGENCY CONTACT & PHONE NUMBER | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| B | INCIDENT DATE | | | MO | DAY | YR | TIME OES NOTIFIED (use 24 hr time) | OES CONTROL NO. |
| | | | | | | | | |
| C | INCIDENT | | | | CITY/COMMUNITY Burlingame | | COUNTY San Mateo | |
| | | | | | ZIP | | 94010 | |
| D | CHEMICAL OR TRADE NAME (print or type) | | | | | | CAS Number | |
| | CHECK IF CHEMICAL IS LISTED IN 40 CFR 355, APPENDIX A <input type="checkbox"/> | | | | | | CHECK IF RELEASE REQUIRES NOTIFICATION UNDER 42 U.S.C. §9603(a) <input type="checkbox"/> | |
| | PHYSICAL STATE CONTAINED <input type="checkbox"/> SOLID <input type="checkbox"/> LIQUID <input type="checkbox"/> GAS | | | PHYSICAL STATE RELEASED <input type="checkbox"/> SOLID <input type="checkbox"/> LIQUID <input type="checkbox"/> GAS | | | QUANTITY RELEASED | |
| | ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION <input type="checkbox"/> AIR <input type="checkbox"/> WATER <input type="checkbox"/> GROUND <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER | | | | | | TIME OF RELEASE | DURATION OF RELEASE ____ DAYS ____ HOURS ____ MINUTES |
| | | | | | | | | |
| E | ACTIONS TAKEN | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| F | KNOWN OR ANTICIPATED HEALTH EFFECTS (Use the comments section for additional information) | | | | | | | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> ACUTE OR IMMEDIATE (explain) _____ | | | | | | | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> CHRONIC OR DELAYED (explain) _____ | | | | | | | |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> NOT KNOWN (explain) _____ | | | | | | | |
| G | ADVICE REGARDING MEDICAL ATTENTION NECESSARY FOR EXPOSED INDIVIDUALS | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| H | COMMENTS INDICATE SECTION (A-G) AND ITEM WITH COMMENTS OR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| I | CERTIFICATION: I hereby certify under penalty of law that I have personally examined and I am familiar with the information submitted and believe the submitted information is true, accurate, and complete. | | | | | | | |
| | REPORTING FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE (print or type) _____ | | | | | | | |
| | SIGNATURE OF REPORTING FACILITY REPRESENTATIVE _____ | | | | | | DATE _____ | |

ATTACHMENT F
On Site Chemical Spill or Release Response Guide



INCIDENTAL SPILL RESPONSE

STEP 1

Evacuate Personnel from the Immediate Spill Area

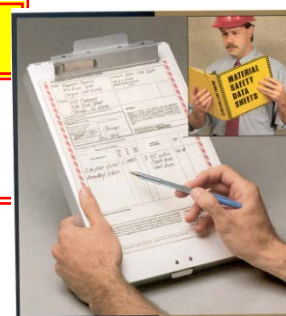
All individuals in the immediate vicinity of a spill should be notified, and if necessary, moved a safe distance away from the spill location.



STEP 2

Identify the Spilled Materials

The employee who discovers the spill should attempt to identify the chemical spilled by checking labels, shipping papers and/or Material Safety Data Sheets.



STEP 3

If Unable To **SAFELY** Contain The Spill By Yourself, Notify Your Supervisor And Request Help

Once the hazardous spill material has been identified, the spill response should be appropriate to that type of spill. You should always assume the worst and use the highest level of personal protective equipment. Refer to the substance's MSDS for proper level of PPE.

If the spill is too large for you to contain by yourself, **or**, if it is unsafe for you to contain by yourself, contact your supervisor and request help.



STEP 4

Barricade the Spill Area and Notify Others in Surrounding Area

The area around the spill should be barricaded with floor signs and /or barricade tape that alerts people to keep away from the hazard.



GO TO
STEP 5

INCIDENTAL SPILL RESPONSE

STEP 5

Extinguish All Ignition Sources & Contact the Fire Department if the Chemical is Flammable & You're Unable To SAFELY Contain & Clean The Spill

All potential sources of ignition should be eliminated immediately. The flammability of the spilled liquid can be determined on the MSDS. If you suspect the spilled liquid is flammable and the spill is beyond the limits of your PPE, spill cleanup materials or training, contact the fire department for assistance.



STEP 6

Wear the Appropriate Personal Protective Equipment

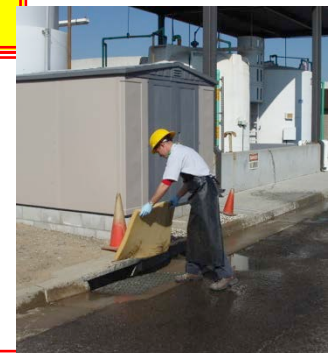
It is very important to protect yourself when cleaning up a spill. If you know the chemicals you are dealing with, wear the compatible PPE. This information can be found on the substance's MSDS.



STEP 7

Contain the Spill

1. Cover storm drains with covers so the chemical does not reach a water supply.
2. Locate where the leak or spill started, stop the leak at the source and try to prevent the spill from spreading.
3. Use granular absorbent, sorbent sheets, pillows, dikes or booms to help contain and absorb the spill. Check the substance's MSDS for appropriate clean-up options. Dikes and booms can be used to contain the spill, while granular absorbent, pillows and sheets can then be used to absorb it.



STEP 8

Clean the Spill

Once the spill is controlled, additional sorbents, neutralizers or absorbents can be used to cleanup. Check the materials' MSDS to determine the appropriate disposal procedures.



STEP 9 - Hazardous Waste Disposal

Disposal of used sorbents must be handled according to the type of liquid absorbed. Liquids, when contained in any sorbent, will continue to be unsafe. Exercise extreme care when handling, storing or disposing of sorbents containing such liquids. All contaminated materials should be placed in approved containers and disposed of according to local rules governing hazardous waste disposal -See Your Supervisor for Instructions

ATTACHMENT G Regulatory Notification Matrix

Post-Incident Reporting/Recording:

The time, date, and details of any hazardous materials incident that requires implementation of this plan shall be noted in the facility's operating record.

Within 15 days of any hazardous materials emergency incident or threatened hazardous materials emergency incident that triggers implementation of this plan, a written Emergency Incident Report, including, but not limited to a description of the incident and the facility's response to the incident, must be submitted to the California Environmental Protection Agency's Department of Toxic Substances Control, the Alameda County Department of Environmental Health and the local fire department. The report shall include:

- a. Name, address, and telephone number of the facility's owner/operator;
- b. Name, address, and telephone number of the facility;
- c. Date, time, and type of incident (*e.g. fire, explosion, etc.*);
- d. Name and quantity of material(s) involved;
- e. The extent of injuries, if any;
- f. An assessment of actual or potential hazards to human health or the environment, where this is applicable;
- g. Estimated quantity and disposition of recovered material that resulted from the incident;
- h. Cause(es) of the incident;
- i. Actions taken in response to the incident;
- j. Administrative or engineering controls designed to prevent such incidents in the future.

Emergency Contact Telephone Numbers*:

Fire/Police/Ambulance 911
California Emergency Management Agency (800) 852-7550

Post-Incident Contact Telephone Numbers*:

City/County Fire Department 911
San Mateo County Department of Environmental Health CUPA (650) 363-4366
California EPA Department of Toxic Substances Control (510) 540-3739
Cal-OSHA Division of Occupational Safety and Health (510) 794-2521
Air Quality Management District (415) 771-6000
Regional Water Quality Control Board (510) 622-2300

** These telephone numbers are provided as a general aid to emergency notification. Be advised that additional agencies may be required to be notified.*

Emergency Resources:

Poison Control Center (800) 876-4766

Nearest Hospital:

- Non-Emergency Injury
 - Mills Health Center (650) 344-6353
- Emergency
- Mills Health Center (650) 344-6353

ATTACHMENT H Universal Waste Management Requirements

Rules for Managing Some Common Wastes

This fact sheet explains California's "Universal Waste Rule" – a set of regulations that simplify how we can manage some very common hazardous wastes.

What Are Universal Wastes?

Common examples of Universal Wastes include Televisions, Computers, Computer Monitors, Batteries, and Fluorescent Lamps. Universal wastes are hazardous upon disposal but pose a lower risk to people and the environment than other hazardous wastes. State and Federal regulations identify which unwanted products are universal wastes and provide simple rules for handling and recycling of them. These regulations are found in the California Code of Regulations, title 22, division 4.5, chapter 23 (all citations in this fact sheet refer to the California Code of Regulations, title 22, division 4.5, unless otherwise indicated.)

Universal wastes are generated by a wide variety of people and businesses. The universal waste rule allows people to handle and transport universal waste under a simple set of rules that are appropriate for the risks posed by the wastes but still protects people and the environment.

In general, the person who decides to discard something is responsible for determining if it is a hazardous waste based on the following four characteristics.

The Four Characteristics of Hazardous Waste

1. Toxicity (poisonous)
2. Reactivity (can explode)
3. Ignitability (can catch fire)
4. Corrosivity (acidic or alkaline; can cause burns)

HAZARDOUS WASTE

- ▲ Most are generated by industrial businesses
- ▲ Subject to detailed management standards

UNIVERSAL WASTE

- ▲ Lower risk than other hazardous wastes
- ▲ Generated by a wide variety of people
- ▲ Reduced management requirements

Note:

Wastes that do not contain hazardous substances are not universal wastes even if they are similar in type.

What Items Are Designated as Universal Wastes?

The following items are universal wastes when they are no longer useful or are discarded:

- 1. Cathode ray tubes (CRTs).** CRT wastes, also known as picture tubes, are found in devices such as televisions and computer monitors.
- 2. Batteries.** Universal waste batteries include rechargeable nickel-cadmium batteries, silver button batteries, mercury batteries, small sealed lead acid batteries (burglar alarm and emergency light batteries), most alkaline batteries, carbon-zinc batteries, and any other batteries that exhibit a characteristic of a hazardous waste.
NOTE: Spent automotive-type lead acid storage batteries are not universal waste. They are hazardous wastes that are managed under a different set of regulatory requirements (see article 7 of chapter 16).
- 3. Lamps.** Universal waste lamps include fluorescent tubes and bulbs, high intensity discharge lamps, sodium vapor lamps, and any other type of lamps that exhibit a characteristic of a hazardous waste. Also, any electric lamp that contains added mercury, whether or not it exhibits a hazardous waste characteristic, is a universal waste.
- 4. Electronic devices.** These include any electronic equipment without a CRT, such as cell phones and telephones, computer CPUs and printers, VCRs and portable DVD players that exhibits a hazardous waste characteristic
- 5. Mercury thermostats.** These thermostats contain small glass capsules with mercury, a shiny liquid metal, to make electrical contact. (Modern electronic thermostats do not contain mercury.)
- 6. Non-empty aerosol cans.** These are universal wastes if they contain an ignitable or toxic propellant or if the contents exhibit any hazardous waste characteristic. For more information, see our fact sheet "SB1158 Designates Aerosol Cans as "Universal Waste.""
- 7. Mercury switches.** Two different types of mercury switches are universal wastes:
 - Motor vehicle switches that contain mercury. Any mercury switch that is re-moved from a vehicle is a universal waste. When they are to be crushed for scrap, vehicles that contain mercury light switches are also universal waste until the mercury light switches are removed.
 - Non-automotive mercury switches and products that contain them. These switches include thermostats and tip switches in portable heaters, washing machine out-of-balance switches, silent wall switches, and other mercury-containing switches and products containing them. All discarded products that contain mercury switches are universal wastes.
- 8. Mercury thermometers,** including fever thermometers.
- 9. Pressure or vacuum gauges** that contain mercury such as U-tube manometers, barometers, and sphygmomanometers (blood pressure meters.)
- 10. Dilators and weighted tubing.** These medical devices contain mercury.
- 11. Rubber flooring** that contains mercury. Some older gymnasium floors that were poured in place to form indoor tracks and gymnastic areas contain mercury.
- 12. Mercury-Added Novelties.** This category includes practical joke items, figurines, jewelry, toys, games, cards, ornaments, yard statues and figures, candles, holiday decorations, and footwear that contain mercury or mercury batteries. Effective January 1, 2003, the California Mercury Reduction Act banned sale of mercury-added novelties in this state, but some people still have them in their homes.
- 13. Mercury gas flow regulators.** These older gas flow regulators are managed exclusively by natural gas utilities.

14. **Counterweights and dampers**, including devices that use mercury's high density to dampen shaking on hunting bows and snow skis or to absorb recoil on shotguns.
15. **Dental amalgam tooth filling materials** including waste amalgam, bits and pieces from chair side traps, and spent wastewater filters.
16. **Gauges**. Vacuum and pressure gauges that contain mercury, including blood pressure gauges, barometers, and manometers

Do These Regulations Apply To Me?

With two exceptions discussed below, anyone who generates or handles universal waste must comply with all parts of these regulations. Exemptions that temporarily allowed people to dispose of some universal wastes in the regular trash have ended. Nobody may dispose any type of universal waste in the trash in California.

Households: Are not exempt from the Universal Waste Rule. Households must recycle their universal wastes and are prohibited from disposing them in the trash. Households should check the following web sites for a location nearest them to take their wastes.

- CIWMB database
- eRecycle.org
- Earth911.org

Conditionally exempt small quantity universal waste generators (CESQUWG): Small commercial hazardous waste generators also only have to follow the recycling and hazardous waste disposal parts of the universal waste rule. However, they are not subject to rules for training, accumulation time, recordkeeping, or labeling.

For a business to qualify as a CESQUWG, it must

- Generate less than 100 kilograms (220 pounds) of total federally regulated hazardous waste, including all universal wastes (except CRTs) in any calendar month; and
- Generate less than 1 kg (2.2 pounds) of any waste identified as acutely hazardous waste in chapter 11

Where May I Send Universal Wastes?

All generators must send their universal waste to one of three types of destinations. A generator may *not* send universal waste to a municipal solid waste (garbage) landfill or to a non-hazardous waste-recycling center. ***Disposal at any unauthorized disposal site such as roadsides or ditches is illegal and a serious crime as well as a serious environmental threat.***

Acceptable destinations include:

- Another location for consolidation or storage:
 - A business with many locations can designate one location as the consolidation point for the universal wastes from all of its locations
 - Universal wastes may be sent to a business that specializes in collecting, consolidating, and shipping universal wastes to a destination facility
- A "destination facility" (generally a hazardous waste recycling facility – see discussion below)
- A foreign destination that is authorized to handle the universal waste.

waste handler standards. The universal wastes listed below must either be sent directly to an authorized recycling facility or to a universal waste consolidator for shipment to an authorized recycling facility.

Universal wastes that must be recycled:

- Cathode ray tubes (TV and computer glass)
- Lamps
- Mercury thermometers
- Mercury switches
- Mercury gauges
- Dilators and weighted tubing
- Gas flow regulators
- Counterweights and dampers

If you do not plan to recycle these wastes, you must manage them as hazardous waste rather than as universal waste. This includes notifying DTSC, using a manifest and a registered hazardous waste hauler, complying with shorter accumulation times, and shipping only to an authorized destination facility.

What Rules Must I Follow to Manage My Universal Wastes?

Unless you are a household or a conditionally exempt small quantity universal waste generator, you must follow rules for *small quantity handlers of universal waste* or for *large quantity handlers of universal waste*.

Most households and businesses are small quantity handlers of universal waste. The rules they follow are in sections 66273.10 through 66273.21. A summary of the requirements is below; however, small quantity handlers of universal waste must comply with the full regulations, not just this short summary.

If you are a small quantity handler of universal waste:

- Send all universal waste to a facility authorized to collect, recycle or dispose of universal waste.
- Like everyone else, you can **not** dispose of universal waste in the trash
- Do not store universal waste for longer than one year after generating or receiving the waste. If you think you need more time, contact your Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) well before your oldest universal waste will be held for one year.
- Document the length of time you have accumulated universal waste from the date you accepted it from someone else, discarded it yourself after it was “used up,” or decided to discard it. The regulations contain several options for documenting accumulation time.
- Label or mark universal wastes, or containers or packages of universal waste, to identify their types. The regulations provide several options for labeling. The purpose of labeling is to ensure that emergency response personnel or an inspector can identify the universal waste.
- Do not “treat” universal waste except when cleaning up releases or managing specific wastes as provided in the regulations (for example, removing mercury ampoules from thermostats or removing electrolyte from batteries) (Treatment includes any activity that changes the characteristics of the waste.)
- Clean up any releases such as leaking batteries or broken fluorescent tubes. Re-package the damaged universal waste and manage it as universal waste. Manage any other materials generated, such as cleanup supplies and contaminated soil, as hazardous wastes if they are identified as hazardous waste.
- Train employees in proper universal waste management including handling, packaging, storing and labeling the universal waste, as well as how to respond to releases. This training may be accomplished by simply giving employees written instructions or posting these instructions in the universal waste management areas of the building.
- Determine whether the universal waste is a hazardous material under the United States Department of Transportation (U.S. DOT) rules. For U.S. DOT hazardous materials, properly mark the packaging

and placard the transportation vehicle. The applicable U.S. DOT regulations are in Title 49 Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 171 through 180.

- Prepare proper shipping papers such as a bill of lading. A Uniform Hazardous Waste Manifest is not necessary for universal waste shipments.
- You may transport universal waste in your own vehicle or may use any common carrier allowed by U.S. DOT and California law to transport non-hazardous waste. You are not required to use a registered hazardous waste hauler to transport universal waste.
- Ship the universal waste to another small quantity handler of universal waste, a large quantity handler of universal waste, or a destination facility. When shipping or receiving universal waste, specific rules apply regarding accepting shipments containing hazardous wastes that are not universal wastes and shipments that are rejected.
- Keep records of all shipments and receipts of universal waste for three years.
- When sending universal waste outside the country, comply with regulations addressing universal waste export.

If you are a large quantity handler of universal waste:

A large quantity handler of universal waste is a person who accumulates 5,000 kilograms (5.5 tons conversion factor) of universal waste or more at one place at one time. A large quantity handler is required to provide more comprehensive training to employees than a small quantity handler and must obtain an EPA identification number. Generally, only a universal waste collection business will accumulate that much universal waste at once.

Disclaimer

This fact sheet does not replace or supersede statutes or regulations. All universal waste handlers must follow the hazardous waste control statutes and regulations, including the universal waste regulations, and must comply with the detailed standards applicable to their activities.

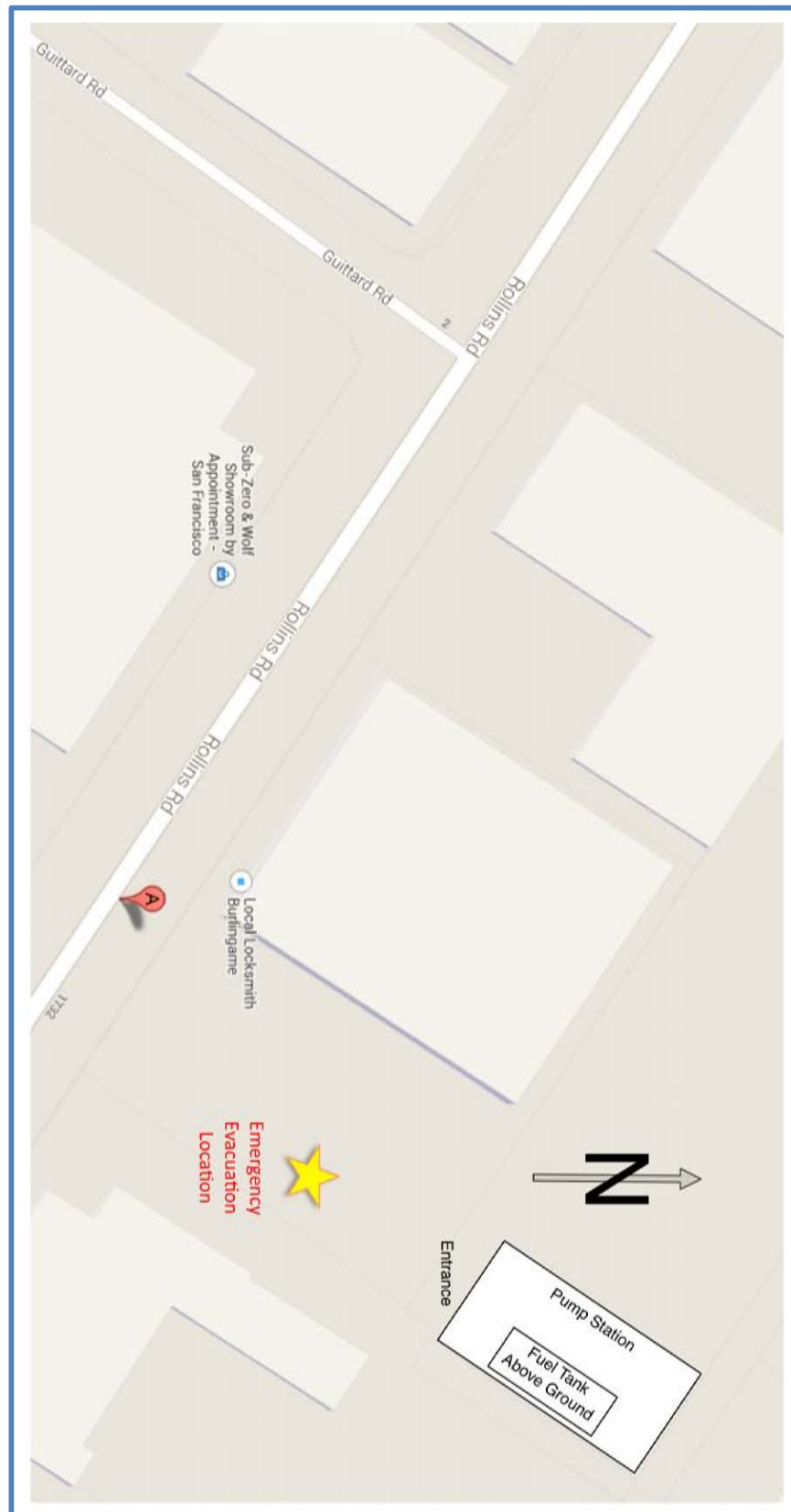
– ATTACHMENT I –

See next

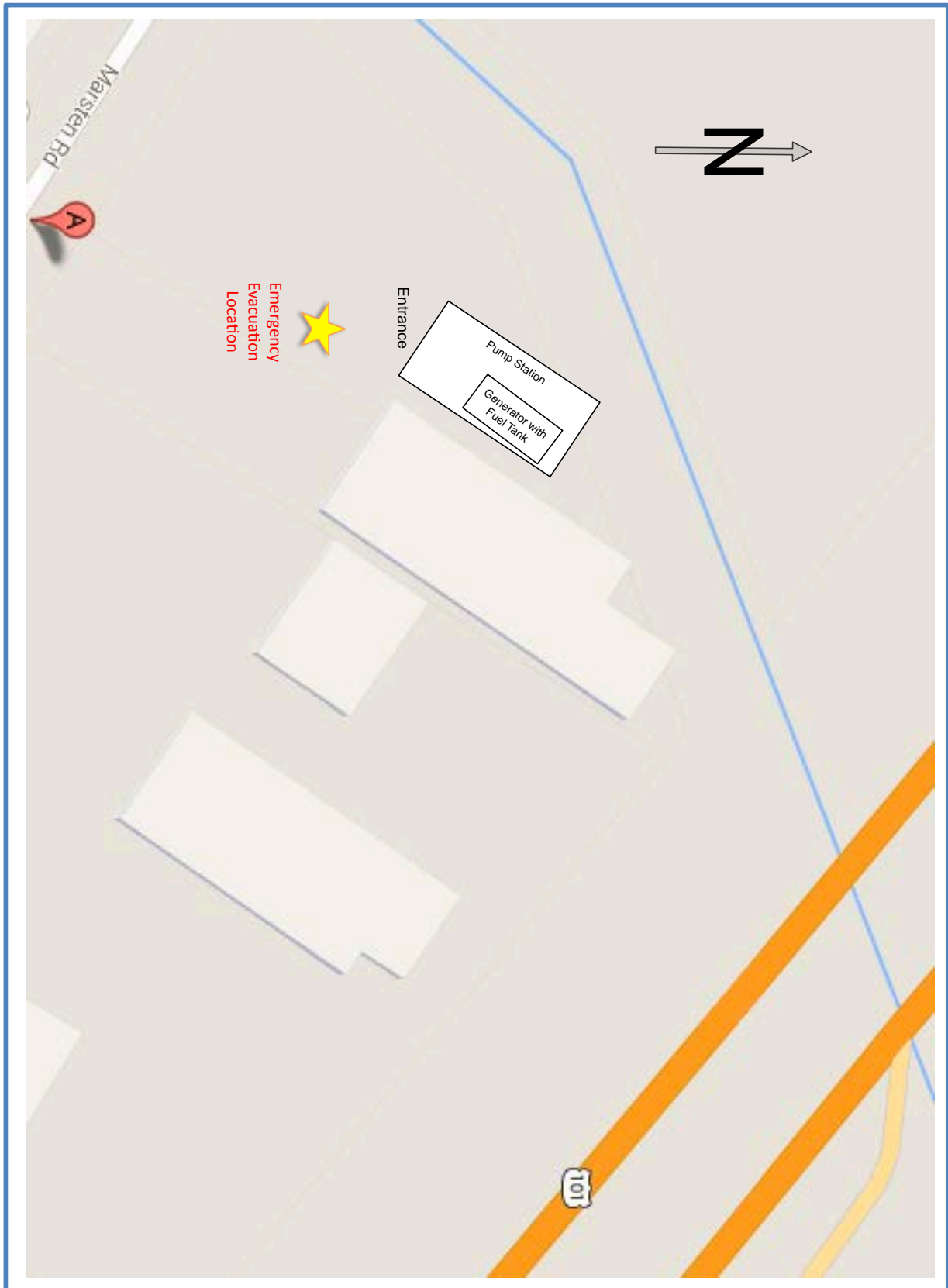
ATTACHMENT I, *Continued* - Evacuation/Shelter-in-Place Maps
G-1 - 1301 Old Bayshore Blvd.



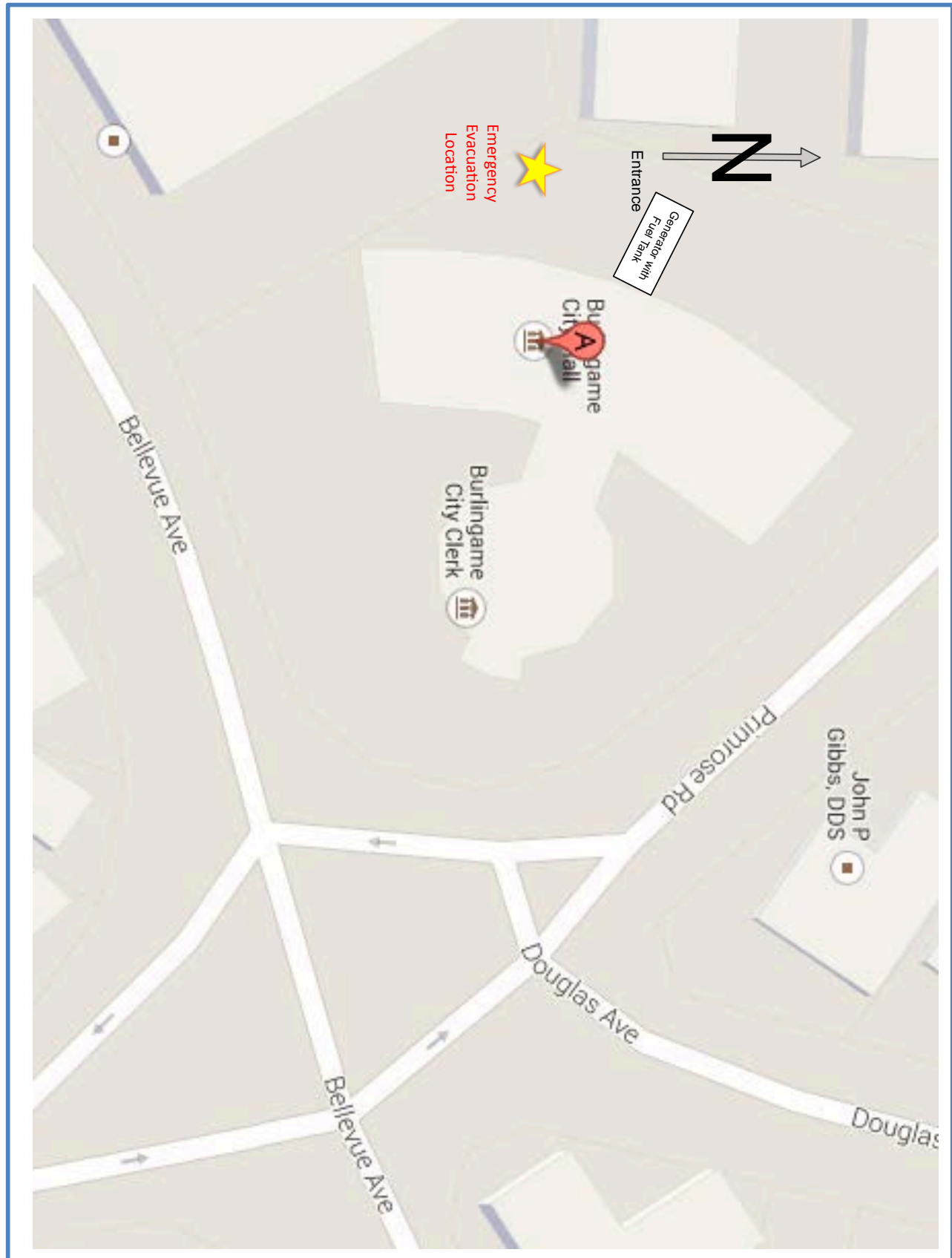
**ATTACHMENT I, *Continued* - Evacuation/Shelter-in-Place Maps
G-3 - 1740 Rollins Rd.**



ATTACHMENT I, *Continued* - Evacuation/Shelter-in-Place Maps
G-4 - 1392 Marsten Rd.



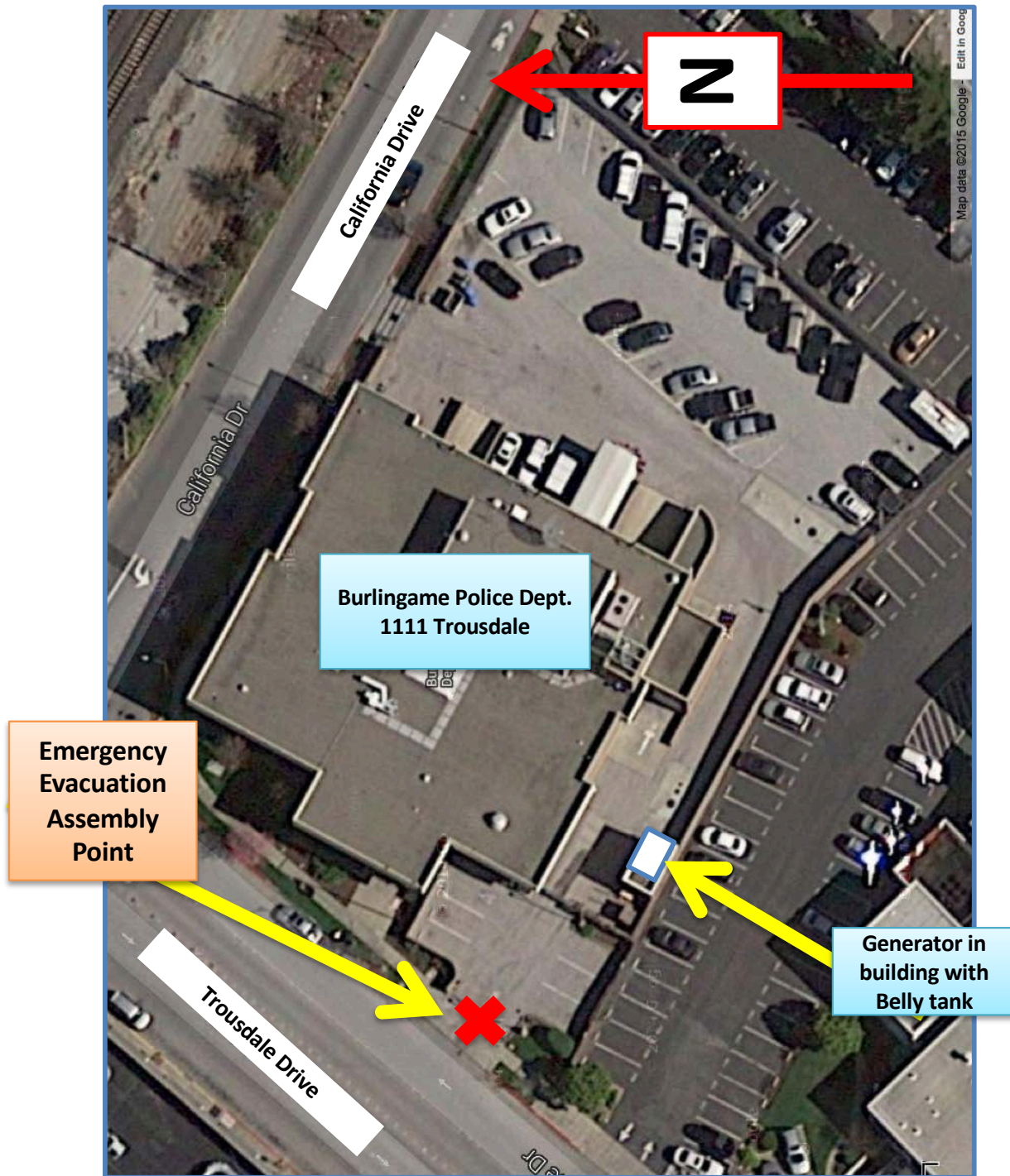
ATTACHMENT I, *Continued* - Evacuation/Shelter-in-Place Maps
G-5 - 501 Primrose Rd.



ATTACHMENT I, *Continued* - Evacuation/Shelter-in-Place Maps
G-6 - 1321 Skyview Dr.



ATTACHMENT I, *Continued* - Evacuation/Shelter-in-Place Maps
G-7 - 1111 Trousdale Rd.



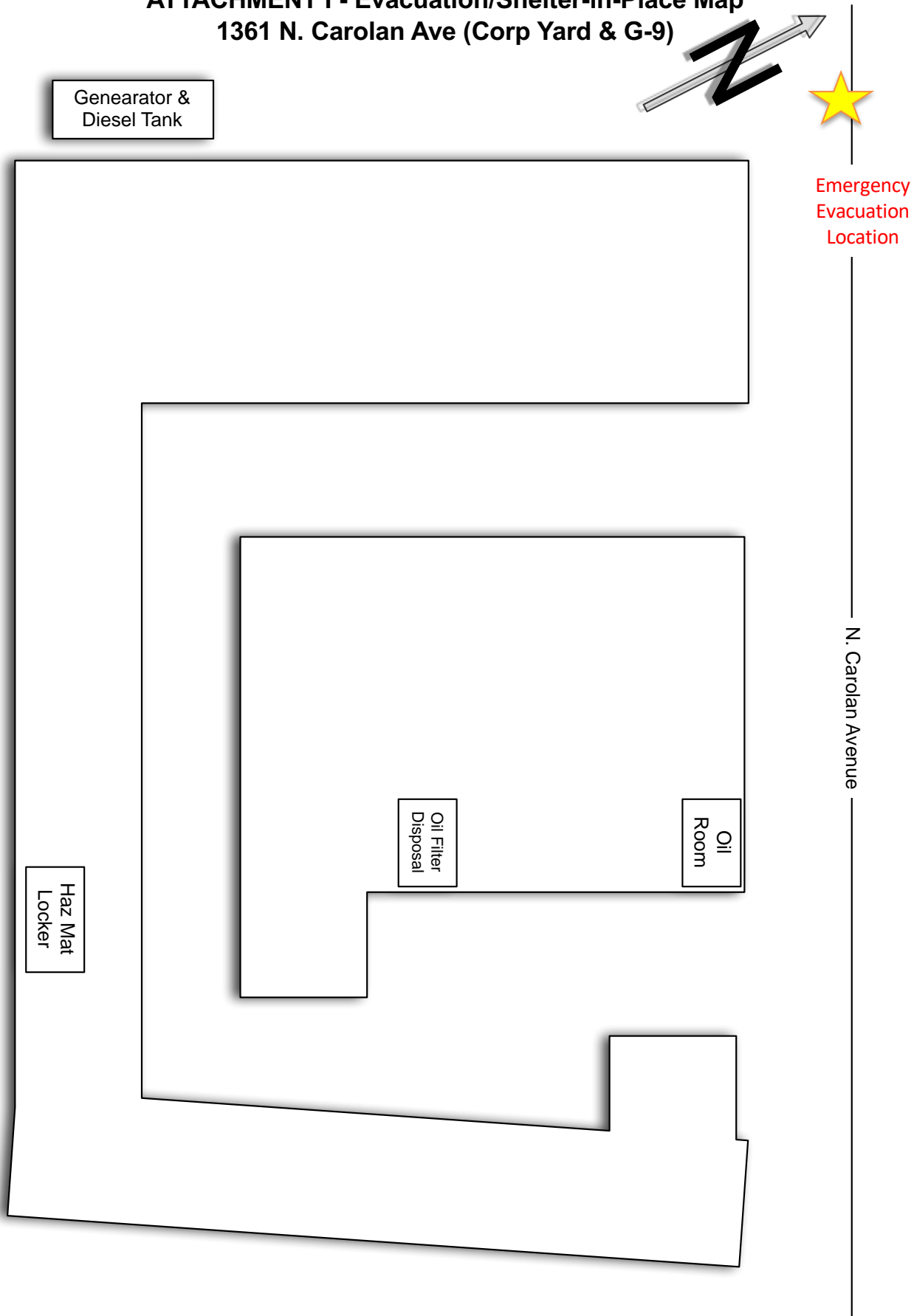
ATTACHMENT I, *Continued* - Evacuation/Shelter-in-Place Maps
G-8 - 2830 Hillside Dr.



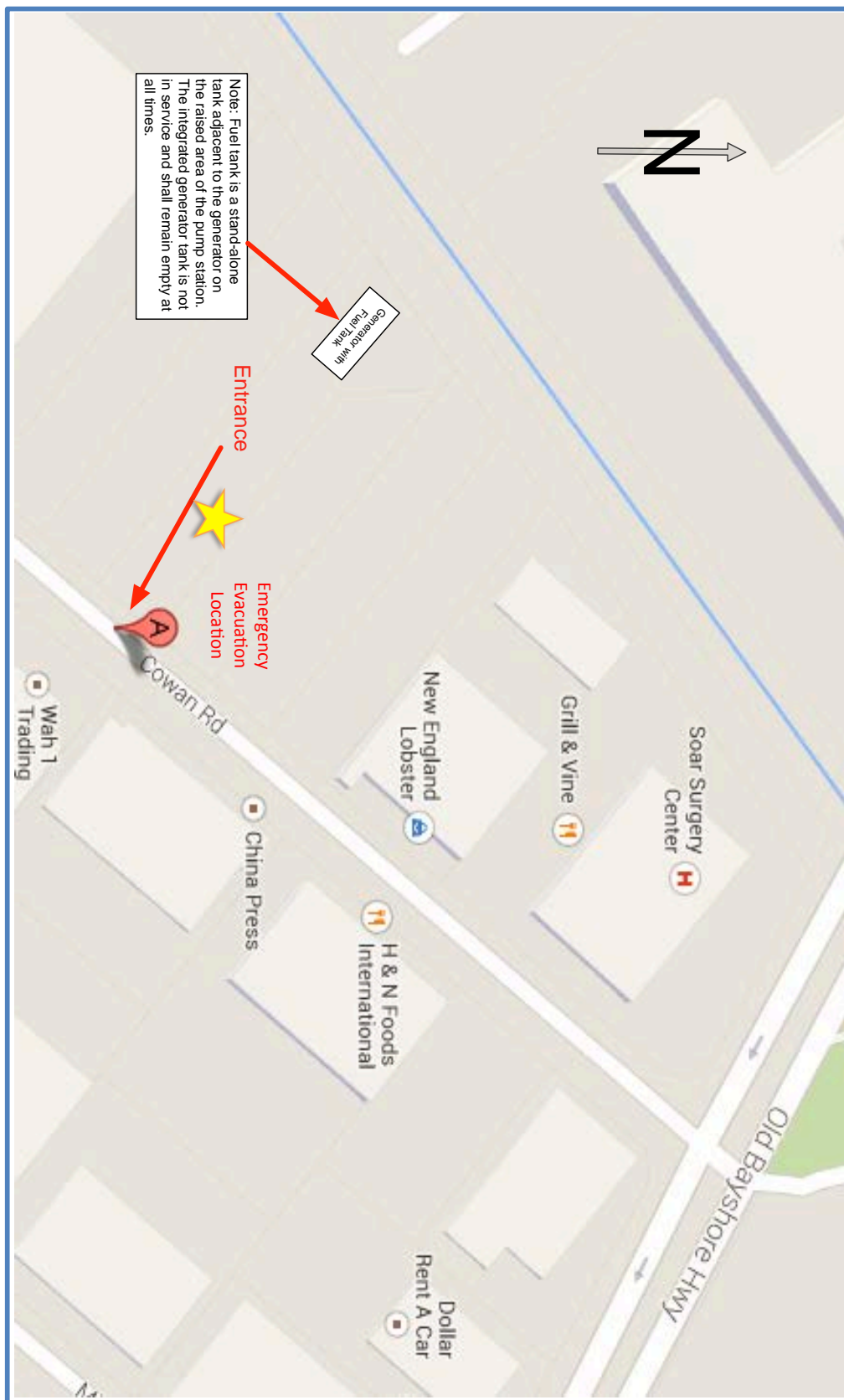
**CITY OF BURLINGAME CORP. YARD
HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT AND CONTINGENCY PLAN**

2020-05-13

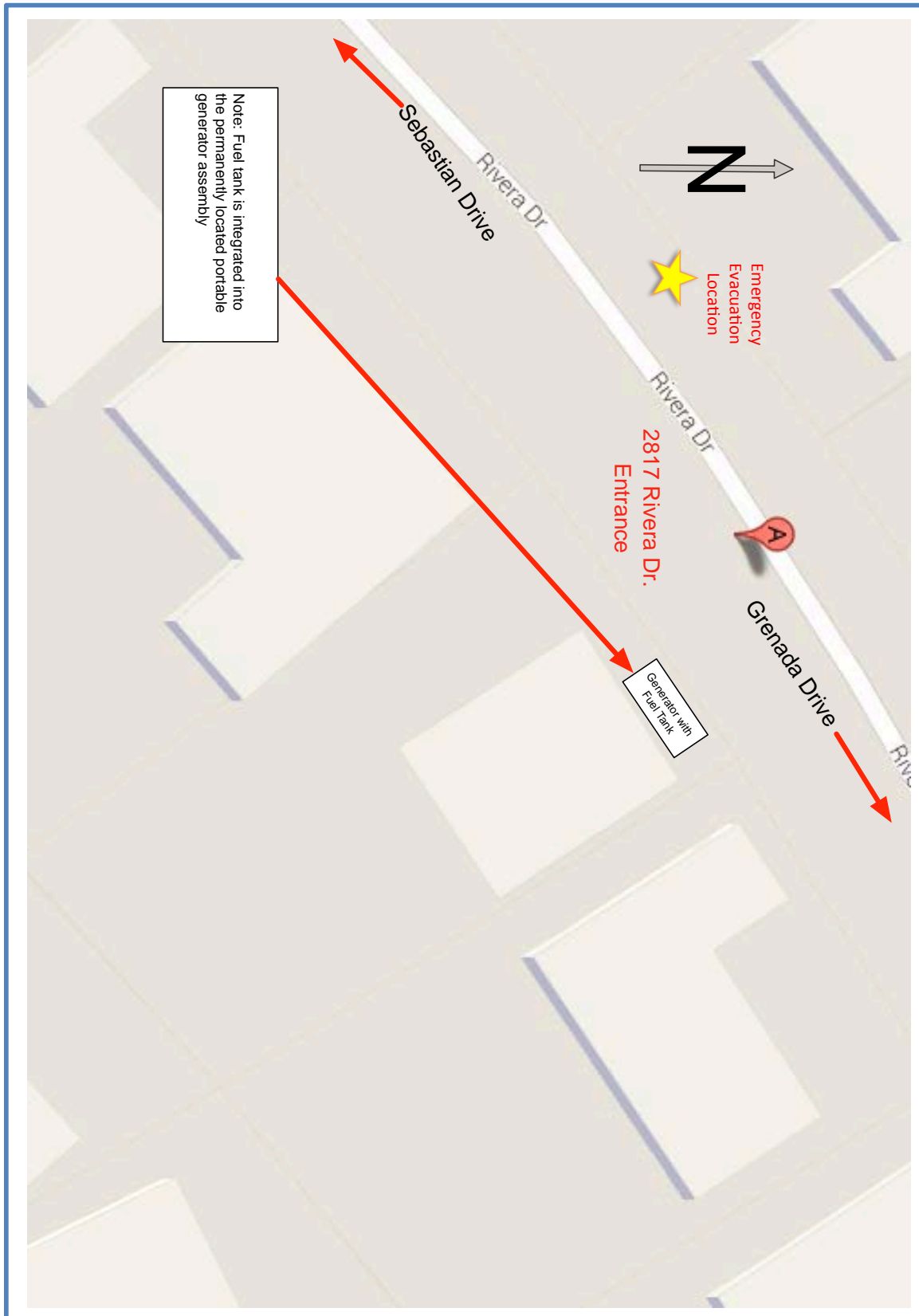
**ATTACHMENT I - Evacuation/Shelter-in-Place Map
1361 N. Carolan Ave (Corp Yard & G-9)**



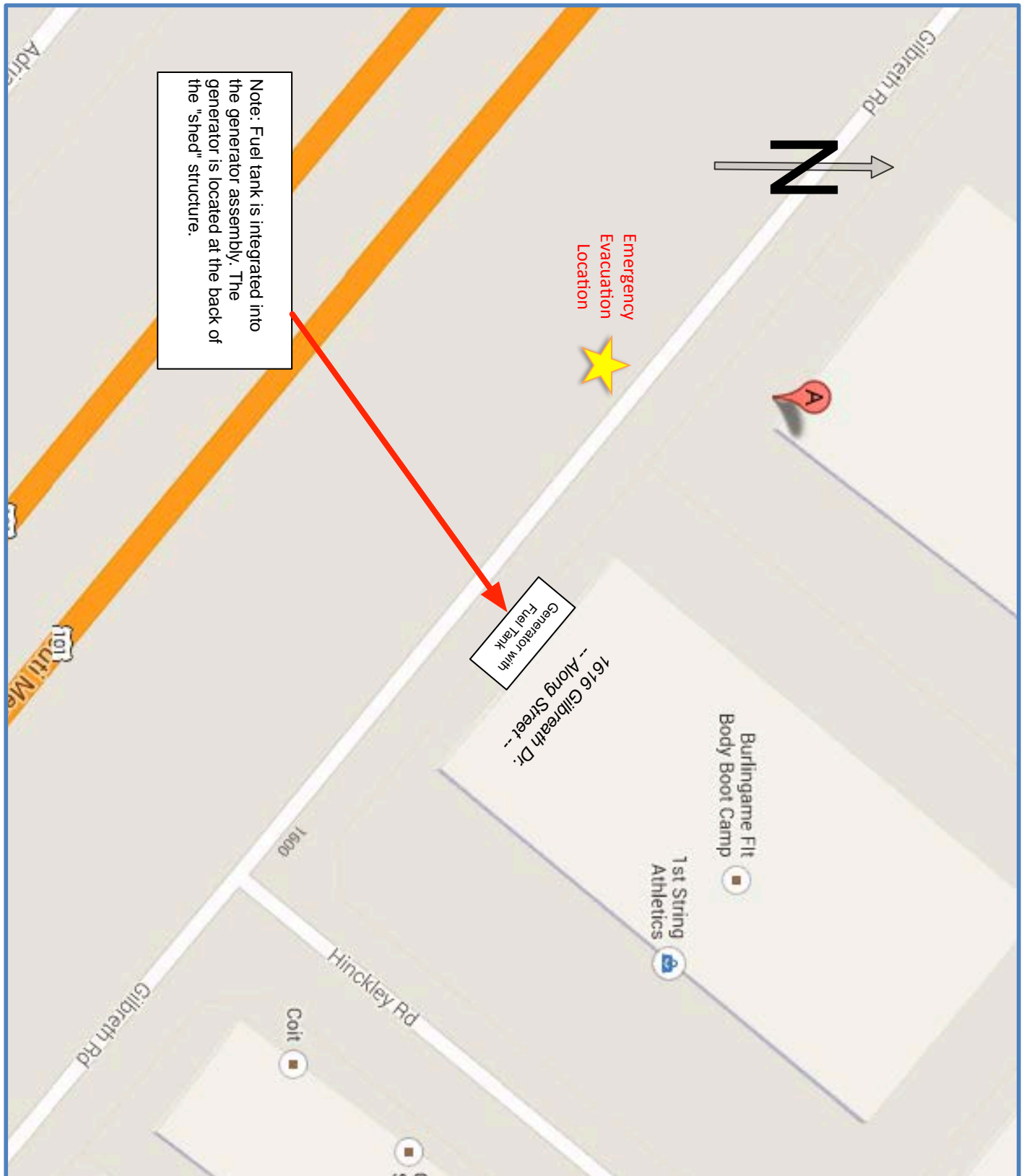
ATTACHMENT I, *Continued* - Evacuation/Shelter-in-Place Maps
G-10 - 842 Cowan Rd.



ATTACHMENT I, *Continued* - Evacuation/Shelter-in-Place Maps
G-13 - 2817 Rivera Dr.



ATTACHMENT I, Continued - Evacuation/Shelter-in-Place Maps
G-14 - 1616 Gilbreath



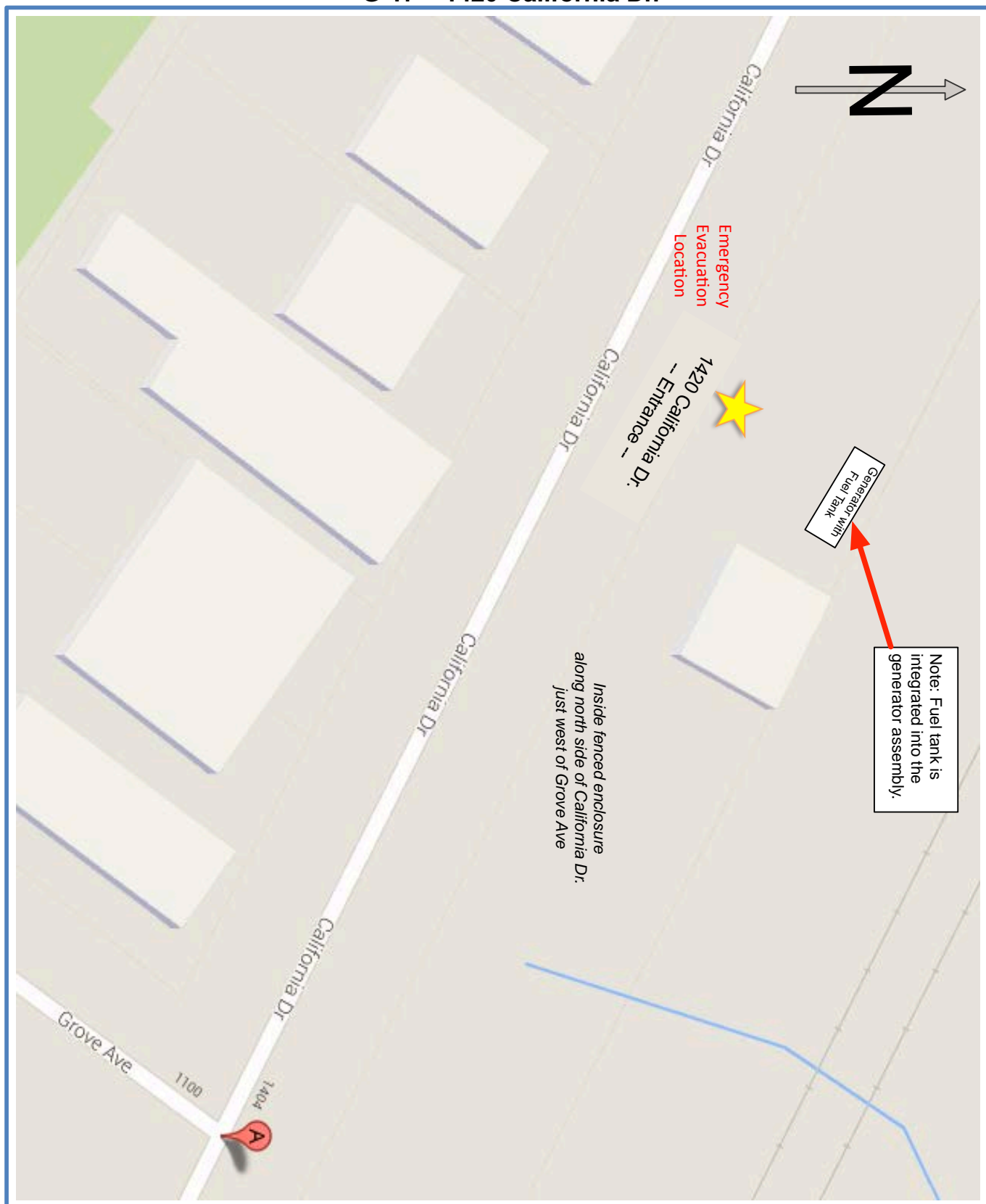
**ATTACHMENT I, Continued - Evacuation/Shelter-in-Place Maps
G-15 - 1501 Adrian Rd.**



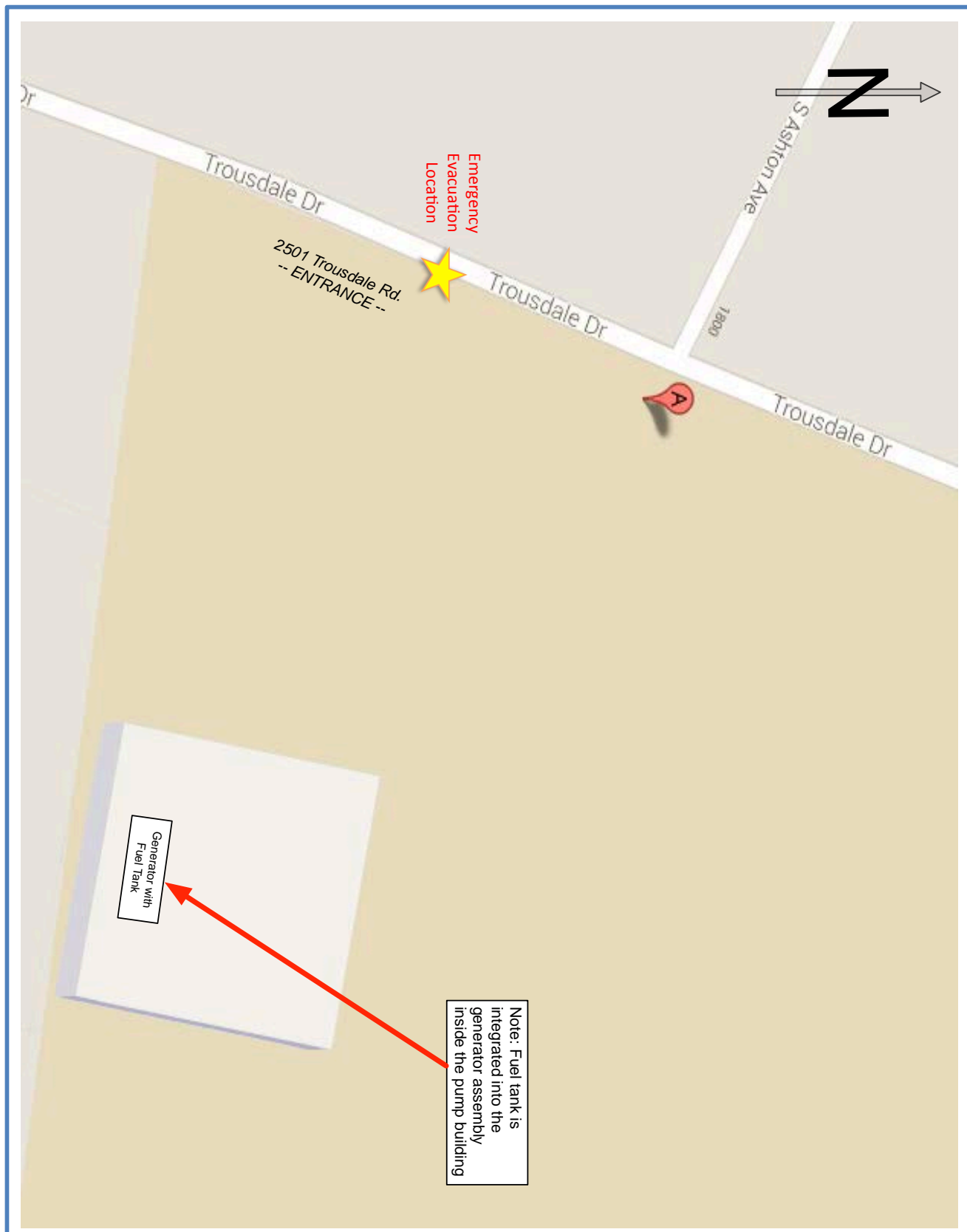
ATTACHMENT I, *Continued* - Evacuation/Shelter-in-Place Maps
G-16 - 399 Rollins Rd.



ATTACHMENT I, *Continued* - Evacuation/Shelter-in-Place Maps
G-17 – 1420 California Dr.



ATTACHMENT I, Continued - Evacuation/Shelter-in-Place Maps
G-18 - 2501 Trousdale Rd.



ATTACHMENT I, *Continued* - Evacuation/Shelter-in-Place Maps
1380 N. Carolan Ave



ATTACHMENT J

**City of Burlingame Corp Yard
Hazardous Materials Business Plan Location Information**

| City Location ID | Address |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| <i>G-1</i> | 1301 Old Bayshore Blvd. |
| <i>G-3</i> | 1740 Rollins Rd. |
| <i>G-4</i> | 1392 Marsten Rd. |
| <i>G-5</i> | 501 Primrose Rd. |
| <i>G-6</i> | 1321 Skyview Dr. |
| <i>G-7</i> | 1111 Trousdale Rd. |
| <i>G-8</i> | 2830 Hillside Dr. |
| <i>G-9 & Corp Yard</i> | 1361 N. Carolan Ave. |
| <i>G-10</i> | 842 Cowan Rd. |
| <i>G-13</i> | 2817 Rivera Dr. |
| <i>G-14</i> | 1616 Gilbreath |
| <i>G-15</i> | 1501 Adrian Rd. |
| <i>G-16</i> | 399 Rollins Rd. |
| <i>G-17</i> | 1420 California Drive |
| <i>G-18</i> | 2501 Trousdale Rd. |
| <i>Corp Yard</i> | 1380 N Carolan Ave |