

KERN COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH PROGRAMS

Kern County Environmental Health Division
CUPA AND CALARP/LEA/MEDICAL WASTE PROGRAM

KERN
COUNTY
PUBLIC HEALTH
Grounded in Health

Kern County Environmental Health

PROGRAMS AT KCEHD

1. FOOD PROGRAM

- Restaurants
- Mobile food
- Admin On-Call

2. Land and Water

- Septic Systems
- Septic Pumpers
- Land Development
- Water Wells

Kern County Environmental Health

PROGRAMS AT KCEHD

3. Consumer Protection

- Body Art
- Tobacco
- Pools
- Massage
- Hotels/Motels

Kern County Environmental Health

PROGRAMS AT KCEHD

4. CERTIFIED UNIFIED PROGRAM AGENCY

- Hazardous Materials Business Plan
- Above Ground Petroleum Storage
- Hazardous Waste
- Under Ground Storage Tanks

Kern County Environmental Health

PROGRAMS AT KCEHD

5. CalARP/LEA/ER Program

- CUPA-California Accidental Release Prevention Program
- Local Enforcement Agency
 - Landfills
 - Transfer Stations
 - Composting
 - Burn Dumps
- Medical Waste
- Emergency Response

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS BUSINESS PLANS

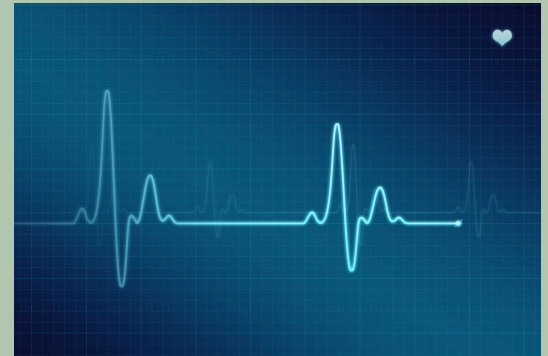
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS BUSINESS PLANS-PURPOSE

Satisfies Federal Tier II reporting

- Required under Section 312 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986 (EPCRA)

Provides officials, first responders, and the public with information on potential hazardous at a facility to protect public health, safety, and the environment.

Facilitates proper emergency response and mitigation efforts during a release or threatened release of hazardous materials.



HAZARDOUS MATERIALS BUSINESS PLANS

SHOULD I SUBMIT A
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
BUSINESS PLAN FOR MY
KERN COUNTY FACILITY?



Does your facility have on site (for any purpose) at any one time, hazardous materials at or above

- 55 gallons for liquids,
- 500 pounds for solids, or
- 200 cubic feet for compressed gases (include liquids in ASTs and USTs)
- is regulated under more restrictive local inventory reporting requirements (shown below if present)
- the applicable Federal threshold quantity for an extremely hazardous substance specified in 40 CFR Part 355, Appendix A or B
- handle radiological materials in quantities for which an emergency plan is required pursuant to 10 CFR Parts 30

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS BUSINESS PLANS

Made up of three or more elements

FACILITY INFORMATION

Business Activities

Business Owner/Operator Identification

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS INVENTORY

Hazardous Materials Inventory
Site Map

EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND TRAINING PLANS

Emergency Response/Contingency Plan
Employee Training Plan

Must be submitted to the local Certified Unified Program Agency (CUPA) through the state-wide online database- California Environmental Reporting System (CERS)

<http://cers.calepa.ca.gov>



HAZARDOUS MATERIALS BUSINESS PLANS

Business Activities: Shelly's Sea Shells Training
Build: 2.23.0011

Home » Prepare Submittal (10161535) » Facility Information: Business Activities (Draft)

Instructions/Help

Site Identification

Facility Name: Shelly's Sea Shells
Business Site Address: 426 Seashore Dr, Bakersfield, CA 93314
County: Kern
CERS ID: 10161535
EPA ID Number: CAL123456789

Hazardous Materials

Does your facility have on site (for any purpose) at any one time, hazardous materials at or above 55 gallons for liquids, 500 pounds for solids, or 200 cubic feet for compressed gases (include liquids in ASTs and USTs); or is regulated under more restrictive local inventory reporting requirements (shown below if present); or the applicable Federal threshold quantity for an extremely hazardous substance specified in 40 CFR Part 355, Appendix A or B, or handle radiological materials in quantities for which an emergency plan is required pursuant to 10 CFR Parts 30, 40 or 70? ☒ Yes

Underground Storage Tank(s) (UST)

Does your facility own or operate underground storage tanks? ☐ No

Hazardous Waste

Does your facility generate Hazardous Waste? ☒ Yes

If yes, provide an EPA Identification Number (EPA ID):

Does your facility treat hazardous waste on-site? ☐ No

Is your facility's treatment subject to financial assurance requirements (for Permit by Rule or Conditional Authorization)? ☐ No

Does your facility consolidate hazardous waste generated at a remote site? ☐ No

If yes, provide an EPA Identification Number (EPA ID):

Does your facility need to report the closure/removal of a tank that was classified as hazardous waste and cleaned on-site? ☐ No

Does your facility generate in any single calendar month 1,000 kilograms (kg) (2,200 pounds) or more of RCRA (federally-regulated) hazardous waste, or generate in any single calendar month, or accumulate at any time, 1 kg (2.2 pounds) of RCRA acute hazardous waste; or generate or accumulate at any time more than 100 kg (220 pounds) of spill cleanup materials contaminated with RCRA acute hazardous waste. Do not check this if you only generate non-RCRA waste. ☐ No

If yes, provide an EPA Identification Number (EPA ID), file Biennial Report (EPA Form 8700-13A/B), and satisfy requirements for RCRA Large Quantity Generator.

Is your facility a Household Hazardous Waste (HHW) Collection site? ☐ No

If yes, see CUPA for required forms.

Excluded and/or Exempted Materials

Does your facility recycle more than 100 kg/month of excluded or exempted recyclable materials (per HSC 25143.2)? ☐ No

Aboveground Petroleum Storage

Does your facility own or operate aboveground tanks or containers with regulated storage greater than 1,320 gallons of petroleum products (new or used)? ☐ No

Regulated Substances

Does your facility have Regulated Substances stored onsite in quantities greater than the threshold quantities established by the California Accidental Release prevention Program (CalARP)? ☐ No

If yes, coordinate with your local agency responsible for CalARP. CERS does not currently support any data entry or document uploads for CalARP.

Additional Information

Provide any additional information as necessary and/or required by your local regulator(s).

Business Activities



Business Owner/Operator Identification

Business Owner/Operator Identification: Shelly's Sea Shells

Home » Prepare Submittal (10161535) » Facility Information: Business Owner/Operator Identification (Draft)

Instructions/Help

Use this form to provide contact information about your facility. Your local regulator may require you to complete the property owner information, Assessor Parcel Number, Number of Employees, or Facility ID fields in the "Locally-Collected Fields" section at the bottom of the page.

Site Address

Shelly's Sea Shells
426 Seashore Dr
Bakersfield, CA 93314

Identification

Operator Name: Shelly Lee
Operator Phone: 661-862-8754
Business Phone: 661-862-8754
Business Fax: 661-862-8701

Beginning Date:
Ending Date:
Dun & Bradstreet:
BIC Code:
Primary NAICS:

Facility Site Mailing Address

Mailing Address: 426 Seashore Dr
City: Bakersfield
State: CA
ZIP/Postal Code: 93314

Owner

First & Last Name: Shelly's Sea Shells
Phone: 661-862-8754
Mailing Address: 426 Seashore Dr
City: Bakersfield
State: CA
ZIP/Postal Code: 93314
Country: United States

Primary Emergency Contact

First & Last Name: Shelly Lee
Title: Sea Shell Seller
Business Phone: 661-862-8754
24-Hour Phone: 661-862-8754
Pager Number:

Secondary Emergency Contact

Name: Laurel Funk
Title:
Business Phone: 661-862-8763
24-Hour Phone: 661-862-8763
Pager Number:

Billing Contact

First & Last Name: Shelly's Sea Shells, Attn: Shelly Lee
Phone: 661-862-8754
Email: leesh@co.kern.ca.us
Mailing Address: 426 Seashore Dr
City: Bakersfield
State: CA
ZIP/Postal Code: 93314
Country: United States

Environmental Contact

First & Last Name: Laurel Funk
Phone: 661-862-8763
Email:
Mailing Address: 426 Seashore Dr
City: Bakersfield
State: CA
ZIP/Postal Code: 93314
Country: United States

Name of Signer: Shelly Lee
Title of Signer: Sea Shell Seller
Name of Document Preparer: Shelly Lee

Locally-Collected Information

Some or all of the following fields may be required by your local regulator(s).

Property Owner

First & Last Name:
Phone:
Mailing Address:
City:
State:
Zip Code:
Country: United States

Assessor Parcel Number (APN):
Number of Employees:
Facility ID (Regulator Provided):

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS BUSINESS PLANS

Save & Return to Home Save Cancel

Chemical Identification and Physical Properties

Chemical Name: Gasoline CERS Chemical Library ID: 123456789
CAS Number: 80085-90-9 HS CPA 999 ID: 899746
Physical State: Gas Hazardous Material Type: 3 Trade Secret: Yes

Chemical Hazard Classification

Physical Hazard Class: 3 - Flammable and Combustible Liquids
Health Hazard Class: 2 - Harmful
Environmental Hazard Class: 1 - Corrosive

Inventory Location and Quantity

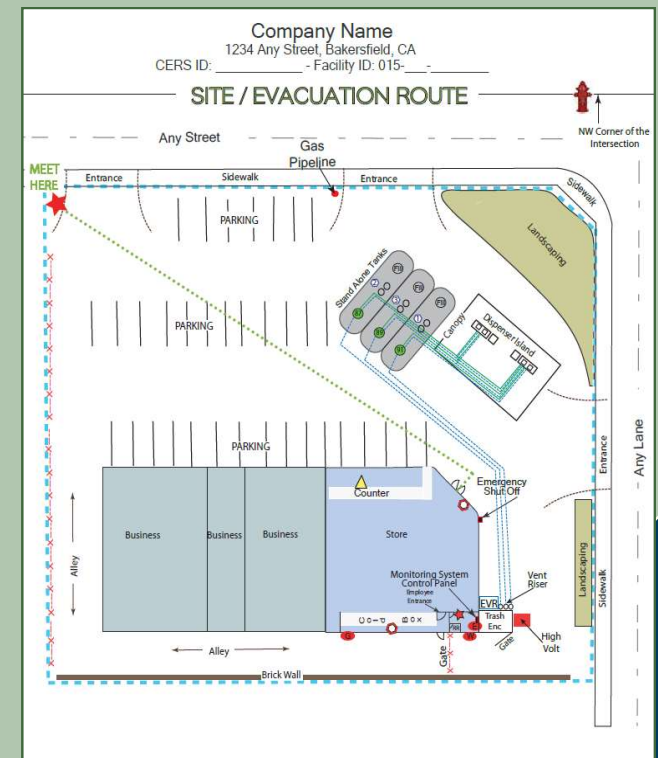
Chemical Location: Warehouse A Average Daily Amount: 1000000 Maximum Daily Amount: 1000000
Chemical Location Confidentiality: Public
Inventory Storage Information

Storage Pressure: Ambient Storage Temperature: Ambient
Additional Chemical Description Information

Save Cancel

Hazardous
Materials
Inventory

Site Map



HAZARDOUS MATERIALS BUSINESS PLANS

Emergency Response/Contingency Plan

Employee Training Plan

CERS Consolidated Emergency Response / Contingency Plan - Page 4 of 4

Rev. 06/27/11

H. EARTHQUAKE VULNERABILITY

CERS Consolidated Emergency Response / Contingency Plan - Page 3 of 4

Rev. 06/27/11

G. EMERGENCY EQUIPMENT

Check all boxes that apply to list emergency response equipment available at the facility and identify the location(s) where the equipment is kept and the equipment's condition.

CERS Consolidated Emergency Response / Contingency Plan - Page 2 of 4

Rev. 06/27/11

D. EMERGENCY CONTAINMENT AND CLEANUP PROCEDURES

SPILL, PREVENTION, CONTAINMENT, AND CLEANUP PROCEDURES: (Check all boxes that apply to indicate your procedures for containing spills, releases, and cleanups.)

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTING SYSTEM (CERS)
CONSOLIDATED EMERGENCY RESPONSE / CONTINGENCY PLAN

Print or complete this form prior to submitting your CERS report. (Do not fill out this form if you are submitting a CERS report.)

A. FACILITY IDENTIFICATION AND OPERATIONS OVERVIEW

FACILITY ID # _____ SITE ID _____ STATE OF PLANT/OPERATION/REVISION _____

BUSINESS NAME (Name as it appears on the CERS - Listing Business Info) _____

BUSINESS SITE ADDRESS _____

BUSINESS SITE CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP CODE _____

TYPE OF BUSINESS (e.g., Planting Operations) _____ INCIDENT TYPE (e.g., Plant Maintenance) _____

THIS PLAN COVERS CHEMICAL, PHYSICAL, AND BIOLOGICAL HAZARDS (Check all that apply):

☐ 1. HAZARDOUS MATERIALS ☐ 2. HAZARDOUS WASTES

B. INTERNAL RESPONSE

☐ 1. CALLING PUBLIC EMERGENCY RESPONSES (e.g., 911) ☐ 2. CALLING HAZARDOUS WASTE CONTRACTORS

C. EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS, PHONE NUMBERS AND NOTIFICATIONS

Emergency Response is the immediate or short-term response to a spill or release. The Emergency Coordinator (EC) is the person who manages the response. The EC is responsible for the following:

1. Activate internal facility alarm or communication system, when applicable, to notify all facility personnel.

2. Notify appropriate local authorities (e.g., call 911).

3. Notify the California Emergency Management Agency at (800) 872-7770.

Below facility questions are returned to state of the facility affected by the incident, the emergency coordinator shall notify the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), the local Unified Program Agency (UPA), and the local fire department's hazardous materials program that the facility is in compliance with regulations.

1. Provide for proper storage and disposal of recovered waste, contaminated soil or surface water, or any other material that results from an explosion, fire, or release at the facility and

2. 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 the released material is completely removed.

INTERNAL FACILITY EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS OR RECORDS/NOTIFICATIONS WILL OCCUR BY: (Check all that apply)

☐ 1. VERBAL WARNINGS ☐ 2. PUBLIC ADDRESS OR INTERCOM SYSTEM ☐ 3. TELEPHONE ☐ 4. PORTABLE RADIO

☐ 5. PAGER ☐ 6. ALARM SYSTEM ☐ 7. PORTABLE RADIO

NOTIFICATIONS TO NEIGHBORING FACILITIES THAT MAY BE AFFECTED BY AN OFF-SITE RELEASE WILL OCCUR BY: (Check all that apply)

☐ 1. VERBAL WARNINGS ☐ 2. PUBLIC ADDRESS OR INTERCOM SYSTEM ☐ 3. TELEPHONE ☐ 4. PORTABLE RADIO

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PHONE NUMBERS:

AMBULANCE, FIRE, POLICE AND CHP: 911

CALIFORNIA EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (CEMA): (800) 852-7550

NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER (NRC): (800) 424-6802

POISON CONTROL CENTER: (800) 222-1222

LOCAL UNIFIED PROGRAM AGENCY (UPA)/CALIFORNIA County Environmental Health: (661) 862-8740

OTHER (Specify): _____

NEAREST MEDICAL FACILITY (HOSPITAL NAME): _____

AGENCY NOTIFICATION PHONE NUMBERS:

CALIFORNIA DEPT. OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL (DTSC): (916) 255-3545

REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD: _____

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (USEPA): (800) 300-2193

CALIFORNIA DEPT. OF FISH AND GAME (DFG): (916) 358-2000

U.S. COAST GUARD: (202) 267-2180

CAL OSHA: (916) 263-2800

STATE FIRE MARSHAL: (916) 445-0200

OTHER (Specify): _____

OTHER (Specify): _____

I. EMPLOYEE TRAINING

Employee training is required for all employees and/or contractors handling hazardous materials and/or hazardous wastes during normal and/or emergency operations. Most facilities will need to submit a separate Training Plan. However, your CUPA may accept this section as the Training Plan for some small facilities. Employee training plans may include the following content:

- Applicable laws and regulations;
- Emergency response plans and procedures;
- Safety Data Sheets;
- Hazard communication related to health and safety;
- Methods for safe handling of hazardous substances;
- Hazards of materials and processes (e.g., fire, explosion, asphyxiation);
- Hazard mitigation, prevention and abatement procedures;
- Coordination of emergency response actions;
- Notification procedures for local emergency responders, CUPA, Cal OES, and state personnel;
- Communication and alarm systems;
- Personal protective equipment;
- Use and maintenance of emergency response equipment and supplies (e.g., fire extinguishers, respirators, spill control materials);
- Decontamination procedures;
- Evacuation procedures and evacuation staging locations;
- Identification of facility areas, equipment, and systems vulnerable to earthquakes and other natural disasters;
- OTHER (Specify): _____

Check the applicable boxes below to indicate how the employee training program is administered.

☐ 1. FORMAL CLASSROOM ☐ 2. VIDEOS ☐ 3. SAFETY MEETINGS ☐ 4. STUDY GUIDES / MANUALS

☐ 5. OTHER (Specify): _____

☐ 6. NOT APPLICABLE SINCE FACILITY HAS NO EMPLOYEES

☐ 7. CHECK IF A SEPARATE EMPLOYEE TRAINING PLAN IS USED AND UPLOADED TO CERS AS A PDF DOCUMENT

☐ 8. CHECK IF EMPLOYEE TRAINING IS COVERED BY THE ABOVE REFERENCED CONTENT AND OTHER DOCUMENTS ONSITE

EMPLOYEE TRAINING FREQUENCY AND RECORDKEEPING TRAINING MUST BE:

- Provided initially for new employees as soon as possible following the date of hire. New employees should not work in an unsupervised position that involves hazardous materials handling and/or hazardous waste management without proper training;
- Provided within six months from the date of hire for new employees at a large quantity generator;
- Ongoing and provided at least annually;
- Amended prior to a change in process or work assignment;
- Given upon modification to the Emergency Response Contingency Plan.

Large Quantity Generator Training: Large quantity generators (1,000 kg or more) must retain written plan and documentation of employee training which includes:

- A written description of the type and amount of both initial and ongoing training that will be given to persons filling each job position having responsibility for hazardous waste management and/or emergency response.
- The name, job title and job description for each position at the facility related to hazardous waste management.
- Current employee training records must be retained until closure of the facility and former employee training records must be retained for at least three years after termination of employment.

Small Quantity Generator Training: Small quantity generators (less than 1,000 kg) must include basic hazardous waste management and emergency response procedures but a written employee training plan and training records are not required. In order to show that the facility has met the small quantity generator employee training requirement, an employee training plan and training records may be made available.

Hazardous Materials Business Plan Training: Businesses must provide initial and annual employee training that includes the content referenced above. The training may be based on the job position and training records must be made available for a period of at least three years.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS BUSINESS PLANS-COMMON VIOLATIONS

Failure to establish and implement a business plan when storing hazardous materials at or above reportable threshold quantities

Failure to annually review and electronically certify that the business plan is complete and accurate on or before the required due date or failure to electronically update business plan within 30 days of a significant change

Failure to electronically submit a site map with all required content

Failure to have business plan readily available to personnel of the business or unified program facility with responsibilities for emergency response or training

Failure to provide initial and annual training to all employees in safety procedures in the event of a release or threatened release of a hazardous material or failure to document and maintain training records for a minimum of three years.



ABOVE GROUND PETROLEUM STORAGE TANKS

APSA (Above Ground Petroleum Storage Act)

-Originally adopted 1989 (HSC Ch.6.67), *Dropped 2002/2003 (cost saving measure)*, ***Amended & transferred responsibility for implementation, enforcement and administration of APSA to UPAs, on Jan. 1, 2008 (AB 1130)***; Sept. 2012 AB 1566 authorized State Fire Marshal's Cal Fire-Office the oversight of APSA. Effective Jan. 2013 State Fire Marshal is responsible for implementation and oversight of the APSA program.

*****The Aboveground Petroleum Storage Act (APSA) applies to owners and operators with a total storage capacity of 1,320 gallons* or more of petroleum at a facility.**

*****The main purpose of the APSA inspection program is to verify tank facilities have prepared and are implementing a Federal Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure (SPCC) Plan.**

*Some facilities with less than 1,320 gallons of petroleum with a Tank In An Underground Area (TIUGA) would be subject to APSA.

*Some facilities may be Conditionally Exempt from APSA requirements if they are located on and operated by a farm, nursery, logging site, or construction site and if they meet the conditions listed in HSC §25270.4.5(b).

Facility with 1 or more above ground tanks (containers) >_55 g storing petroleum (integral piping & TIUGA)

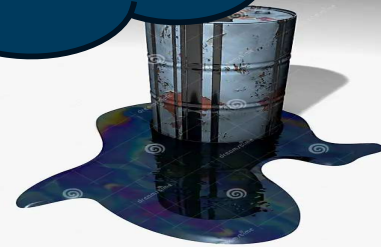
APSA-APPLICABILITY

Per HSC 25270.3, tank facilities are subject to APSA if:

- They are subject to 40 CFR 112 (Federal Oil Spill Prevention Regulation) Or
- They have a storage capacity of 1,320 gallons or more of petroleum (regardless of proximity to navigable waters for most facilities)

- Aggregate total of all aboveground storage tanks (including TIUGAs) with a shell capacity of 55 gallons or more of petroleum
- Include tanks, containers & oil-filled equipment (and tiny TIUGAs < 55-gallon capacity not meeting tiny TIUGA exemption conditions) Or
- They have a storage capacity of less than 1,320 gallons of petroleum AND one or more Tanks in Underground Area (TIUGA)

FEDS: ALL Oil...
APSA: Petroleum only!



- * 40 CFR 112 – Facilities that could discharge oil into navigable waters of US.
- * APSA Does Not have that criterion- so it applies to it all!



APSA-COMMON VIOLATIONS

Class I: The most egregious type of violation

- Willful
- Intentional
- Negligent
- Knowing or should have known
- Pose a significant threat
- Chronic or recalcitrant

**WILLFUL
NEGLECT**



* Minors & Class IIs can be elevated to a higher Class depending upon the degree of potential harm or recalcitrance

Class II

- Not a Class I
- Not a minor
- Or failure to correct a minor violation within the prescribed Timeframes



APSA-COMMON VIOLATIONS Class I

- * Drainage system in un-diked area flows offsite into a stream
- * Failure to prepare a SPCC at high-risk facility
- * Failure to prepare a SPCC after notice
- * Corrective action is not taken on exposed sections of buried piping after deterioration causing a petroleum release is found



APSA-COMMON VIOLATIONS Class II

Failure to prepare an SPCC Plan (**non-high-risk** facility)

- * Bulk storage secondary containment bypass valves are not sealed closed after draining rainwater
- * SPCC Plan not certified by a professional engineer (non-qualified facility)
 - Failure to submit a plan amendment (s) if the facility has had a change in: design, construction, operation, or maintenance increasing the facility's discharge potential (eg. Adding a petroleum storage tank)



APSA-COMMON VIOLATIONS Minor

- * Five-year review of plan by owner-operator six months late
- * Failure to keep written procedures and inspection records with the plan
- * Failure to maintain adequate records of drainage from diked areas with no evidence and no history of petroleum discharge



New APSA Regulation – Dec. 17, 2024

(California Code of Regulation Title 19 Div. 1, Ch. 11, Article 1 1600-1616)



*All Facilities subject to APSA must submit information in the APSA Facility Element of the California Environmental Reporting System (CERS) ANNUALLY.

* **ALL** facilities subject to APSA must be inspected: Above 1320 gallons as well as those less than 1320 gallons (due to TIUGA's)

HAZARDOUS WASTE



HAZARDOUS WASTE (HW)

Definition: A waste (solid, liquid, gas) with properties that make it potentially dangerous or harmful to human health or the environment.

Characteristics:

- i. **Ignitable:** flash point of less and 140°
- ii. **Corrosive:** strong acids/bases with pH of less than or equal to 2.0 or greater than or equal to 12.5.
- iii. **Reactive:** cause explosion/release tox gases, fumes, vapors when mixed with water, compressed, or heated.
- iv. **Toxic:** May cause long-term illness(es) such as cancer.



HAZARDOUS WASTES REGULATIONS & WHY?



Purpose: To protect human health and the environment.

FEDERAL: Adopted by US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) , 1976 (adopted 1982)

- Cradle to Grave: tracked from its point of origin, through its transport (use or cross public road), treatment, storage, and final disposal, ensuring it is managed responsibly at every step.

STATE: Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC)
Hazardous Waste Control Law
Health & Safety Code (HSC)
Title 22, Ca. Code of Regulations (22 CCR)

LOCAL: Certified Unified Program Agencies (CUPA)
Health & Safety Code (HSC) Ch6.11 and Title 27, Ca. Code Regulations (27 CCR)

TYPE OF HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATOR


Large Quantity Generator (LQGs): 1,000 kg or more of hazardous waste per calendar month (excluding universal wastes), and/or more than 1 kg of acutely or extremely hazardous per calendar month.

Small Quantity Generator (SQGs): less than 1,000 kg of hazardous waste per calendar month (excluding universal wastes), and/or 1kg or less of acutely or extremely hazardous waste per calendar month.

Very Small Quantity Generator (VSQG) aka Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generator (CESQG): Less than 100 kg of non-acute hazardous waste and less than 1 kg of acutely hazardous waste in a calendar month. Because DTSC has not adopted the federal VSQG exemption, VSQGs are required to comply with the requirements found in [22 CCR 66262.16](#).

A black metal drum with a silver metal lid and a yellow 'HAZARDOUS WASTE' label. The label includes fields for name, address, date, and phone number, and a warning to 'HANDLE WITH CARE!'.

[illegible]



Hazardous Waste Tracking System

Search by...

Enter a Handler Name or ID Number

Physical Address

Street...

City...

Zip...

1 Result

ID Number

A-Z

10

RIDGECREST, CA 93555

FEDERAL

PERMANENT

View Profile

MEDICAL WASTE

What is Medical Waste

- **Medical waste** includes things like biohazardous materials, pharmaceuticals, sharps (needles), pathology waste, and trace chemotherapy waste that are **not regulated under federal hazardous waste laws (RCRA, 1976)**.
- It covers waste produced in health care settings during the **diagnosis, treatment, or care of people or animals**, including:
 - Waste from autopsies or necropsies
 - Materials used in preparing a body for cremation or burial
 - Research waste involving human or animal pathogens
 - Laboratory waste and sharps that may spread infection (including from farming operations)
 - Home-generated sharps that are later consolidated
 - Waste from cleaning up trauma scenes

• **Refer to California Health and Safety Code, Section 117690, for the complete definition of “Medical Waste.”**

Examples of Medical Waste

- **Sharps**
 - (needles, syringes, blades, broken glass, contaminated with biohazard waste)
- **Infectious/Biohazardous Waste**
 - (blood, cultures, contaminated PPE with liquid blood)
- **Chemotherapy Waste**
 - (trace chemo vials, syringes, gowns)
- **Pathology Waste and Surgical Specimens**
 - (human tissues, organs, body parts)
- **Pharmaceutical & Hazardous Waste**
 - (expired drugs, chemo, P-listed meds)
- **Radioactive Waste**
 - (isotopes using in medical imaging or treatment)

Purpose for Medical Waste Oversight

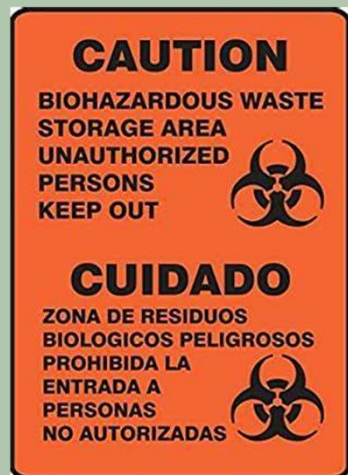
- To Prevent Infection and Disease Transmission.
 - ✓ Ensure safe handling, treatment, and proper disposal so pathogens do not reach patients, staff, or the community.
- To prevent worker injuries and exposures.
- To ensure that any generated medical waste is properly managed with cradle-to-grave accountability, from its point of generation through treatment and final disposal.

Does Your Facility Need a Permit?

- Any facility that generate equals to or over 200 lbs of Medical Waste per month ← Large Quantity Generator – Require a permit.
- Facilities that generate less than 200 lbs ← Small Quantity Generator – If they treat their Medical Waste onsite, they are required to obtain a permit. Treatment of Medical Waste includes, steam sterilization (autoclave) or incineration are examples of onsite treatment.

Small Quantity Generator - Permit Not Required

- Any facility that generate less than 200 lbs ← Small Quantity Generator – if they do not treat their medical waste onsite, they are not required to obtain a permit Kern County Environmental Health Department. A Medical Waste Hauler must be contracted to collect and properly dispose of the medical waste.
- Small Quantity Generator facilities are responsible for maintaining documentation at their facility demonstrates how medical waste is contained, stored, and disposed of.



Proper Containers

- ✓ Some of the proper containers for the different types of waste:

- 1) Pharmaceutical waste
- 2) Trace Chemotherapy waste
- 3) Pathology waste
- 4) Sharps
- 5) BIOHAZARD red bags

Proper Storage Container

SHARPS Red Sharps Container	BIOHAZARD Red Container or Red Liner in Container	TRACE CHEMO Yellow Container
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Needles ✓ Ampules ✓ Broken Glass ✓ Blades ✓ Razors ✓ Staples ✓ Trocars ✓ Guide Wires ✓ Other Sharps 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Infectious Waste ✓ Blood Products (albumin, etc) ✓ Contaminated Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) ✓ IV Tubing ✓ Cultures, Stacks 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Empty vials, ampules ✓ Empty Syringes, Needles ✓ Empty IVs ✓ Gloves ✓ Tubing ✓ Aprons ✓ Wipes ✓ Packaging 
RCRA HAZARD Black Container	PHARMACEUTICAL Blue Container	RADIOACTIVE Shielded Containers with Radioactive Symbol
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Hazardous meds (RCRA) ✓ Half/Partial doses (RCRA) ✓ Hazardous bulk meds ✓ P-listed drugs, packaging ✓ Bulk chemo ✓ Pathological Waste (Incineration Only) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Pills ✓ Injectables ✓ Antibiotics 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Fluorine-18 (F-18). 110 minutes half-life. ✓ Technetium-99 (T-99m). 6 hours half-life. ✓ Iodine-131 (I-131). 8 days half-life. ✓ Strontium-89 (Sr-89). 52 days half-life. ✓ Iridium-192 (Ir-192). 74 days half-life. ✓ Cobalt-60 (Co-60). 53 years half-life. 

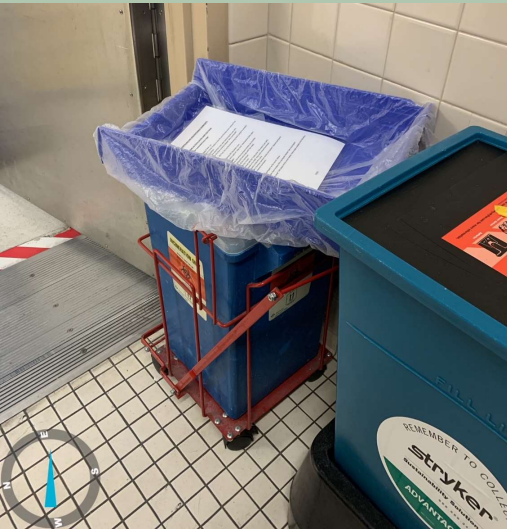


Improperly Secured
Red Bag

Improper Storage



Improper Storage



Improper Storage





Thank you

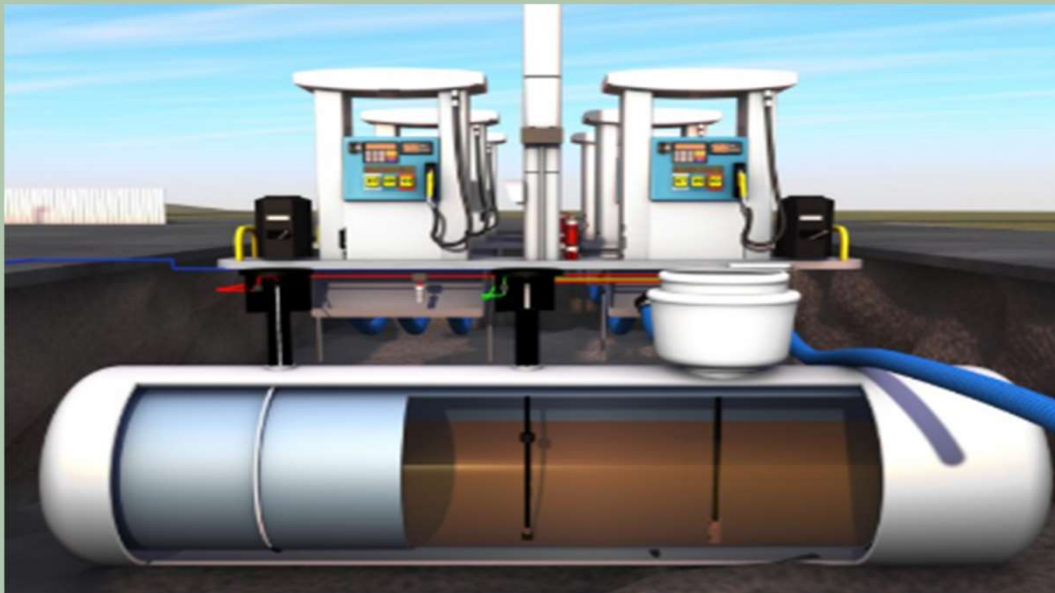
Gehaiman Saef, REHS
Kern County Public Health,
Environmental Health Division
2700 M. Street, Suite 300
www.kerncountypublichealth.com
saefg@kerncounty.com
(661) 862-5243 (direct)

UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANKS

UST-PURPOSE

To protect the public health and safety, the environment, and the waters of the state, which use for drinking, recreational purposes, crop irrigation, etc.

Focus: prevent/reduce the chance of releases of hazardous substances from the UST system, detect leaks and spills when they occur, and ensure prompt cleanup if a spill/release occurs.



UST-Regulatory Agency

- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-40 CFR, part 280
- CA regulations for UST-administered by the State Water Resources Control Board.
- Local CUPA (Kern County EH and Bakersfield City Fire)
 - Inspection
 - Construction
 - Modifications
 - Closure/Abandonment



UST-COMMON VIOLATIONS

Employee training

[illegible]

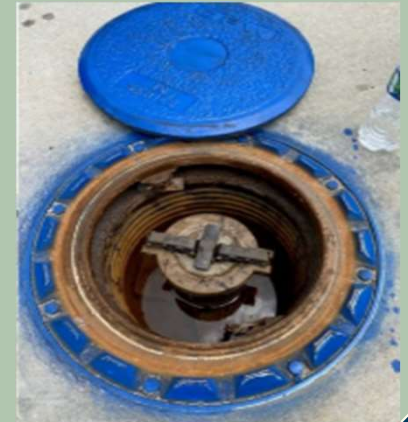
Leak Detection failure



Financial responsibility

[illegible]

Spill bucket leaking



CALIFORNIA ACCIDENTAL RELEASE PREVENTION PROGRAM

CALARP-PURPOSE

- Protects the public and environment from accidental releases
- Requires facilities with certain chemicals to identify potential risks
- Ensures facilities develop and maintain a Risk Management Plan (RMP)
- Promotes accident prevention through safer operations and equipment maintenance
- Provides oversight and inspections by local agencies (like Environmental Health)
- Enhances community safety and emergency preparedness

EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND ENFORCEMENT

Emergency Response

- Works with fire, police, and other responders during chemical emergencies
- Ensures facilities coordinate with local emergency plans
- Requires facilities to be prepared for accidental releases
- Helps protect nearby communities in case of an incident

Enforcement

- Conducts inspections to check compliance with safety requirements
- Issues notices or penalties when facilities don't follow the rules
- Provides guidance to help facilities correct problems
- Ensures accountability to keep the community safe

CALARP-COMMON VIOLATIONS

- Incomplete or outdated Risk Management Plans (RMPs)
- Not maintaining up-to-date safety equipment (alarms, sensors, etc.)
- Missing or inadequate training for employees
- Failure to properly inspect and maintain equipment
- Poor documentation of safety procedures and records
- Lack of coordination with local emergency responders

TABLE 11.1.6
Ammonia Refrigeration Valves Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance Tasks*

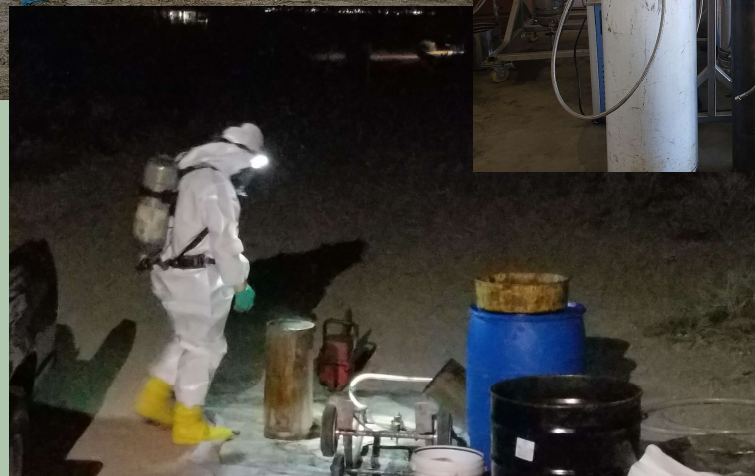
ITM Task Description	Frequency			
	Insulated		Non-Insulated	
	Carbon Steel	Stainless Steel	Carbon Steel	Stainless Steel
Inspection				
a) Visually inspect metal surfaces for pitting or surface damage	NA	NA	A	A
b) Visually inspect for moisture incursion in insulation (i.e., dampness, condensation, frost, ice buildup)	A	A	NA	NA
c) Visually inspect for indications of degradation of the protective coating	NA	NA	A	WA-A
d) Visually inspect valve supports for cracks and degradation	WA	WA	WA	WA
e) Visually inspect valve mounting bolts are in place	WA	WA	WA	WA
f) Visually inspect insulation protective jacketing	A	A	NA	NA
g) Visually inspect condition of valve flanges, bolts, and gaskets	NA	NA	WA	WA
h) Visually inspect that system emergency shut-off valves are clearly and uniquely identified at each valve (at field location) and in the system schematic drawings	A	A	A	A
Testing				
a) Proceed with Nondestructive Testing (NDT) to determine the extent of identified deficiencies where visually observed	NA	NA	WA-A	WA-A
b) Remove insulation if necessary to perform evaluation	WA-A	WA-A	NA	NA
c) Functionally test system emergency shut-off valves	5	5	5	5
Maintenance				
a) Replace missing or broken hangers, hanger rods, and pipe support saddles	A	A	A	A
b) Exercise and lubricate stems on system emergency shut-off valves	A	A	A	A
c) Exercise and lubricate non-emergency shut-off valves	5	5	5	5
Frequencies: D – Daily, W – Weekly, M – Monthly, Q – Quarterly, S – Semiannual, A – Annual, B – Biennial, 3 – Three Years, 5 – Five Years, 10 – Ten Years, WA – Where Applicable, NA – Not Applicable, NR – Not Required, Others as noted.				





EMERGENCY RESPONSE AND ENFORCEMENT

EMERGENCY RESPONSE



EMERGENCY RESPONSE



Erskine Fire Hazardous Waste



ENFORCEMENT

- Types of Enforcement:
 - INFORMAL
 - Inspection Violation
 - Summary of Violations
 - Inspection Report
 - Notice of Violation
 - FORMAL
 - Administrative Enforcement
 - Civil/Criminal (Requires administrative law judge)
- Progressive Enforcement in most instances unless severity or deviation is warranted

ENFORCEMENT

- MAXIMUM PENALTY FEES PER VIOLATION
 - Hazwaste: \$70,000
 - UST: \$5,000
 - HMBP: \$2,000/5,000
 - HMBP REPORTING: \$25,000
 - CALARP: \$2,000/\$25,000
 - APSA: \$5,000/10,000
- PENALTY FEES BASED ON SEVERITY, DEVIATION, REPEAT
- THIS DOES NOT INCLUDE PER DAY PENALTIES OR AGENCY REIMBURSEMENT
- CUPA RECOMMENDATIONS TO AVOID ELEVATED ENFORCEMENT

ENFORCEMENT

- CUPA RECOMMENDATIONS TO AVOID ELEVATED ENFORCEMENT

QUESTIONS FOR YOUR INSPECTORS