

## DEPARTMENT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL

Region 4

2 West Broadway, Suite 350  
Long Beach, CA 90802-4444N60258.000779  
NSY LONG BEACH  
SSIC #5090.3

April 6, 1993

Ms. Andrea Muckerman  
Project Manager  
Naval Facilities Engineering Command  
Southwest Division, Code 1823 AM  
1220 Pacific Highway  
San Diego, California 92132-5190

Dear Ms. Muckerman:

PRELIMINARY STATE AND FEDERAL ARARS: RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION  
(REMEDIAL INVESTIGATION) WORKPLAN FOR LONG BEACH NAVAL COMPLEX

The Department of Toxic Substances Control (Department) has received the Navy's letter, dated January 13, 1993, requesting a list of potential State contaminant and location specific applicable, relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs).

In response to your letter, the Department is hereby sending the enclosed preliminary listing of State and Federal ARARs. This listing can serve as an interim reference for ARARs during the preparation of the RCRA Facility Investigation (Remedial Investigation) workplan.

The Department is in the process of soliciting additional ARARs from various State and local agencies. Pursuant to Section 300.515 of the National Contingency Plan (NCP), the Department will allow a thirty (30) day timeframe for agencies to respond to the Department's ARARs request letter. Following the response period, the Department will forward to the Navy any additional, not heretofore included, ARARs.

Please note that the Navy is responsible for identifying any and all ARARs not identified by the Department. In addition, the Navy is required to follow-up with all agencies that do not respond within thirty (30) days to the Department's request for ARARs letter.



Ms. Andrea Muckerman

April 6, 1993  
Page 2

If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Craig O'Rourke  
of my staff at (310) 590-4875.

Sincerely,



D. (Anand) R. Rege  
Unit Chief  
Facility Permitting Branch

Enclosure

cc: Mr. Albert Arellano, Jr., P.E.  
Unit Chief  
Base Closure Branch  
Department of Toxic Substances Control  
245 West Broadway, Suite 350  
Long Beach, California 90802

Mr. Daniel Weingarten  
Staff Counsel  
Toxics Legal Office, Region 4  
Department of Toxic Substances Control  
245 West Broadway, Suite 350  
Long Beach, California 90802

Mr. J.L. Snyder  
Lieutenant Commander  
Civil Engineer Corps, U.S. Navy  
Department of the Navy  
Naval Station  
Long Beach, California 90822-5000

Mr. D. Hamilton  
Occupational Safety, Health  
and Environmental Officer  
Department of the Navy  
Long Beach Naval Shipyard  
Long Beach, California 90822-5099

Mr. Mark Pumford  
Los Angeles Regional Water  
Quality Control Board  
101 Centre Plaza Drive

N60258.000779  
NSY LONG BEACH  
SSIC # 5090.3

ENCLOSURE  
STATE APPLICABLE OR RELEVANT AND  
APPROPRIATE REQUIREMENTS

PRELIMINARY STATE AND FEDERAL ARARS:  
RCRA FACILITY INVESTIGATION (REMEDIAL  
INVESTIGATION) WORK PLAN

DATED 06 APRIL 1993

## STATE APPLICABLE OR RELEVANT AND APPROPRIATE REQUIREMENTS

	Citation	Description
Air Resources Act	H&S Code, Div. 26 § 3900 et seq.	Regulates both nonvehicular and vehicular sources of air contaminants in California. Defines relationship of the California Air Resource Board (ARB) and local regional air pollution control districts (APCD). Establishes Ambient Air Quality Standards. Establishes permit procedures.
Mulford-Carrett Air Resources Act	H&S Code, Div. 26, Sec. 39000-44563, CCR Title 17, Part 111	Establishes Ambient Air Quality Standards. Regulates both vehicular and nonvehicular sources of air contaminants in California. Section 93000 also identifies benzene and hexavalent chromium as toxic air contaminants.
California Safe Drinking Water Act	H&S Code, Div. 5, Part 1, Chapter 7, Sec.4010 et seq.	Regulations governing public water systems. Drinking Water Quality standards - Maximum Contaminant Levels (SMCLs). Requirements for water quality analysis and Laboratories.
Porter Cologne Water Quality Control Act	Water Code, Div. 7, Sec. 13000 et seq.	Establishes authority of the State and Regional Water Boards to protect water quality by regulating waste disposal and by requiring cleanup of hazardous conditions.
Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board		Allowable treated water emissions are determined based on DTSC action levels and best available technology (BAT).
Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board	Water Quality Control Plan, Los Angeles River Basin	The objective of this plan is to show how the quality of surface and groundwater in the Santa Ana Region can be controlled to provide maximum benefit.
	Water Quality Objectives	Promulgated criteria setting chemical specific concentration levels for a variety of uses of specific bodies of water. Based on the beneficial uses of specific water bodies.
Central Valley RWQCB Designated Level of Methodology for Waste Classification and Cleanup Level Determination		This guidance document is in the tentative stage of development for use in the classification and subsequent disposal method of both hazardous and non-hazardous wastes.
Hazardous Waste Control Act	H&S Code, Div. 20 Chapter 6.5, Sec 25100 et seq.	Regulations governing hazardous waste control; management and control of hazardous waste facilities; classification of extremely hazardous, and non-hazardous waste.
Environmental Health Standards for the Management of Hazardous Waste	CCR, Title 22, Division 4.5, Chapters 10-44	As administered by the Department of Toxics Substances Control.

## STATE APPLICABLE OR RELEVANT AND APPROPRIATE REQUIREMENTS

Citation	Description
Criteria for identifying and listing Hazardous Waste	Title 22, Chapter 11, §§ 66261.1-66261.126 Tests for identifying hazardous characteristics are described in these Sections. If a chemical is either listed or tested and found hazardous, then it must comply with the hazardous waste requirements under Title 22.
Persistent and Bioaccumulative Toxic Substances	Title 22, § 66261.113 Total Threshold Limit Concentrations (TTLCs) and Soluble Threshold Limit Concentrations (STLCs) have been established of selected toxics to be used in establishing whether waste is hazardous. If a chemical is either listed or tested and found hazardous, then it must comply with the hazardous waste requirements under Title 22.
Standards applicable to generators of hazardous waste	22 CCR, Div. 4.5, Chapter 12, §§ 66262.10-66262.70 Establishes standards for generators of hazardous waste in California: Applicability, manifests, pre-transportation, record keeping and reporting.
Standards applicable to transporters	22 CCR, Div. 4.5, Chapter 13, §§ 66263.10-66263.46 Establishes standards for transporters of hazardous waste: General requirements and compliance with manifest system and record keeping.
Standard for owners and operators of hazardous waste transfer, treatment storage and disposal facilities	22 CCR, Div. 4.5, Chapter 14, §§66264.1-66264.801 Establishes criteria and standards for operation of TSD facilities including: general standards, water quality monitoring and response programs, closure and postclosure, use and management of containers, tank systems, surface impoundments, waste piles, land treatment, landfills, incinerators, miscellaneous units, environmental monitoring and response programs for air, soil, and soil-pore gas, corrective action for solid waste management units.
Interim status standards for owners and operators of hazardous waste transfer treatment, storage and disposal facilities	22 CCR, Div. 4.5, Chapter 14, §§66265.1-66265.714 Establishes criteria and standards for operation of Interim Status TSD facilities including: general standards, water quality monitoring and response programs, closure and postclosure, use and management of containers, tank systems, surface impoundments, waste piles, land treatment, incinerators, thermal treatment, chemical, physical and biological treatment, environmental monitoring of air and soil-pore gas.
Recyclable hazardous waste	22 CCR, Div. 4.5, Chapter 16, §§66266.1-66266.120 Establishes requirements for the management of recyclable hazardous waste: general (list), generator, transporter, and facility operator, hazardous waste and certain used oils regulated as hazardous waste fuels, used oil, spent lead-acid batteries, elemental mercury.

## STATE APPLICABLE OR RELEVANT AND APPROPRIATE REQUIREMENTS

Citation	Description	
Land disposal restrictions	22 CCR, Div. 4.5, Chapter 18, §§66268.1-66268.124	Establishes applicability standards and prohibition for land disposal: Schedule for land prohibition and establishment of treatment standards, prohibitions on storage, land disposal prohibitions non-RCRA, treatment standards non-RCRA waste categories, incineration requirements of certain hazardous waste.
Transportable treatment units	22 CCR, Div. 4.5, Chapter 45, §§67450-67786	Establishes requirements and standards for transportable treatment units
Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act	H&S Code, Div. 20 Chapter 6.6 Sec. 25249.5 seq.	Prohibition on contaminating drinking water with specific carcinogens, and reproductive toxics.
California Integrated Waste Management Board Act of 1989	Assembly Bill 939	The Act gives authority to the California Integrated Waste Management Board to adopt rules and regulations to carry out Division 30 of the Public Resources Code.
	14 CCR, Div. 7	Requirements planning, permitting, design, operation, environmental control, enforcement, closure and reuse of solid waste disposal facilities including solid waste landfills.
Fish and Game Regulations on Pollution	Fish and Game Code, Div. 6, Part 1, Chapter 2, Sec. 5650 et seq.	Codifies the prohibition of water pollution with any substance or material deleterious to fish, plant or bird life.
State Action Levels	DTSC Criteria	Criteria setting chemical specific concentration levels. Numerical limits are designed to protect human health from chemical constituents in drinking water. Recommended acceptable limits.
Hazardous Waste Control Act	H&S Code, Sec. 25100-25395, CCR Title 22, Div. 4.5	Environmental standards for Management of Hazardous and Extremely Hazardous Wastes. The HWCA has many elements that are intended to control hazardous wastes from their point of generation through accumulation, transportation, treatment, storage, and ultimate disposal.
CA "Super Fund" Law - Hazardous Substances Account Act/Hazardous Substances Cleanup Bond Act	H&S Code, Div. 20, Chapter 6.8, § 25300 et seq.	Establishes state authority to clean up hazardous substance releases and compensate persons injured by exposure to hazardous substances. Created a \$100 million Hazardous Substances Cleanup fund to supplement the hazardous Substances Account.

## STATE APPLICABLE OR RELEVANT AND APPROPRIATE REQUIREMENTS

Citation	Description
Toxic Pits Cleanup Act	H&S Code, Div. 5, § 6300 et seq. Regulates the closure of surface impoundments containing hazardous waste.
Occupational Health and Safety Act	Labor Code, Div. 5, Sec. 6300 et seq. Regulations to assure safe and healthy working conditions by authorizing the enforcement of standards and procedures.
Underground Storage of Hazardous Substances Requirements	H&S Code, Div. 20, Chapter 6.7, Sec. 25280 et seq. Regulations governing the testing, monitoring and replacing underground storage tanks.
Hazardous Waste Control Act	H&S Code 251000-25395, CA Title 22, Chapter 2-30 Minimum Standards for Management of Hazardous and Extremely Hazardous Wastes. Regulations governing surface impoundments, waste piles, landfills, and land treatment facilities.
Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act	Water Code 13000-13806 CCR Title 23 Subchapter 15, 1050-2836 CCR Title 23, Article 3 provides guidelines for Waste Management Unit Classification and Siting. Article 3 states that new waste management units shall have a 200-foot setback from any known Holocene earthquake fault (55331(d), 5532(d), 5533(d)).  Class I and II units should not be located where porous soil could impair the ability of natural geologic materials to act as a barrier to vertical fluid movement (253(b)(1), 2532(b)(1)).
South Coast Air Quality Management District Rules and Regulations	Regulation IV Prohibitory Rules  Rule 401 Visible emission. Limits visible emissions from any point source.  Rule 402 Nuisance. Prohibits the discharge of any material (including odorous compounds) that causes injury, or annoyance to the public, property, or business or endangers human health, comfort, repose or safety.  Rule 403 Fugitive Dust. Limits onsite activities so that the concentration of fugitive dust at the property line shall not be visible and the downwind particulate concentration shall not be more than 100 micrograms per cubic meter, averaged over 5 hours, above the upwind particulate concentration.

## STATE APPLICABLE OR RELEVANT AND APPROPRIATE REQUIREMENTS

Citation	Description	
South Coast Air Quality Management District Rules and Regulations (continuation)	Rule 404	Particulate Matter (Concentration). Rule 404 (1) limits particulate emission to a range of 0.010 to 0.196 grain per standard cubic foot averaged over 1 hour for a volumetric gas flow rate of 7000 cu. m/hr or 23 cu.m/hr, respectively.
	Rule 407	Liquid and Gaseous Air Contaminants limits carbon monoxide emissions to 2,000 ppm and sulfur dioxide emissions to 500 ppm averaged over 15 minutes.
	Rule 409	Combustion Contaminants. Limits the emission of particulate matter from a combustion source.
	Rule 473	Disposal of Solid and Liquid Wastes. Incineration design to dispose of combustible refuse at burning rates greater than 50 kilograms per hour shall not release particulate matter in excess of 0.23 grams per cubic meter of gas calculated to 12 percent of carbon dioxide.
	Rule 474	Fuel Burning Equipment Oxides of Nitrogen. Limits the concentration of oxides of nitrogen (as NO <sub>2</sub> ) to a range of 125 to 300 ppm for gaseous fuels depending on the size.
Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources	Regulation IX	Implements the provisions of Part 60, Chapter I, Title 40, of the CFR under the supervision of SCAQMD Executive Officer.
National Emission Standards for Hazardous Waste Air Pollutants	Regulation IX	Implements the provisions of Part 60, Chapter I, Title 40, of the CFR under the supervision of SCAQMD Executive Officer, if contaminants are listed.
Source Specific Standards	Regulation IX	Rule 1150 - " Executive of Landfill Sites " states that no person shall initiate excavation of an active or inactive landfill without an Excavation Management Plan approved by the SCAQMD. The plan shall provide information regarding the quantity and characteristics of the material to be excavated and transported and shall identify mitigation measures including gas collection and disposal, bailing, encapsulation, covering of the material, and chemical neutralizing.
New Source Review	Regulation XIII	This regulations sets forth the preconstruction review requirements for new or modified stationary sources, to ensure that the operation of such stationery sources does not interfere with the progress in attainment of the national air quality standards, without unnecessarily restricting the future economic growth within the district.

## STATE APPLICABLE OR RELEVANT AND APPROPRIATE REQUIREMENTS

	Citation	Description
South Coast Air Quality Management District Rules and Regulations (continuation)	Proposed Rule 223	This proposed rule specifies the method to determine the impacts of emissions from new stationary sources and modifications to existing stationary sources. The provisions of this rule shall apply to preconstruction review of sources that emit carcinogenic air contaminants such as benzene.
Hazardous Waste Movement Committee Memorandum of Understanding	Rule 1166	This rule limits the emission of VOCs from soil contaminated with VOCs as a result of leakage from storage or transfer facilities from accidental spills, or other deposition.
State of California Department of Water Resources	An agreement made on November 8, 1983 by the DTSC, Caltrans, and the CHP.	An agreement between the Department of Health Services, Transportation (Caltrans), and the California Highway Patrol (CHP) to coordinate with each other for the transportation of large quantities of hazardous wastes excavated from abandoned sites.
California Environmental Quality Act	Water Well Standards, Bulletin 74-81, 1989 or Draft 1990	This document sets standards to be applied to the construction or destruction of water wells throughout the State of California
California Environmental Quality Act	California Public Resources Code, § 21100 et seq.	Requires either Environmental Impact Reports or Negative Declarations for cleanups, Interim Remedial Measures, and occasionally, parts of some Remedial Investigations and Feasibility Studies. The State leading agency can specify mitigative measures as condition for approval of a project to avoid any potential damage to the environment.

## FEDERAL APPLICABLE OR RELEVANT AND APPROPRIATE REQUIREMENTS

Citation	Description
Safe Drinking Water Act 42 USC § 300 (f)	Establishes regulations to protect human health from contaminants in drinking water.
National Primary Drinking Water Standards 40 CFR Part 141	Establishes health-based standard for public water systems (Maximum Contaminant Levels).
Protection of Drinking Water Supplies from Radioactive Pollutants 40 CFR § 141.15	Establishes Maximum Contaminant Levels for radioactivity in community water systems as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 5 pCi/l of combined radium-226 and radium-228; or</li> <li>▪ 15 pCi/l of gross alpha particle activity</li> </ul>
40 CFR § 141.16	The annual concentration of beta particle and photon radioactivity from manmade radionuclide in drinking water shall not produce an annual dose equivalent to the total body or any internal organ greater than 4 mrem.
National Secondary Drinking Water Standards 40 CFR Part 143	Establishes welfare-based standards for the aesthetic quality of public water supplies (Secondary Maximum Contaminants Levels).
Maximum Contaminant Level Goals Pub. L No. 99-330. 100 Stat. 642 (1986)	Establishes drinking water quality goals set at levels of no known or anticipated adverse health effects with an adequate margin of safety.
Clean Water Act 33 USC § 1251-1576	Established to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's water by controlling discharge of pollutants to navigable waters.
Discharge of Radioactive Pollutants to Surface Waters 40 CFR § 440.33	The concentration of pollutants discharged in drainage from mines that produce uranium ore shall not exceed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 10 pCi/l of dissolved radium-226 in any one day or 3 pCi/l of radium-226 over 30 consecutive days;</li> <li>▪ 30 pCi/l of total radium-226 in any one day or 10 pCi/l of total radium-226 over 30 consecutive days; and</li> <li>▪ 4 mg/l of uranium in any one day or 2 mg/l of uranium averaged over 30 consecutive days.</li> </ul>
Water Quality Criteria 40 CFR Part 131	Sets criteria for water quality based on toxicity to aquatic organisms and human health.

## FEDERAL APPLICABLE OR RELEVANT AND APPROPRIATE REQUIREMENTS

	Citation	Description
	Part 131	to aquatic organisms and human health.
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Program	40 CFR Parts 122-125	Regulates the discharge from any point source into waters of the United States to protect beneficial water.
Clean Air Act	42 USC § 7401-7642	Regulates air quality, incinerator emissions, and particulate emissions during excavation.
National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutans (NESHAP)	40 CFR Part 61	Regulates emissions of hazardous substances like benzene, radionuclides, arsenic, vinyl chloride.
National Primary and Secondary Ambient Air Quality Standards	40 CFR Part 50	Establishes National Ambient Air Quality Standards NAAQS for ambient air to protect public health and welfare.
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act	Pub. L. No.94-580 90 Stat. 2795	Define a hazardous waste and establishes treatability criteria.
Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act	16 USC § 661-666	Requires consultation when Federal department or agency proposes or authorizes any modification of any stream or other water body and adequate provision for protection of fish and wildlife resources.
Atomic Energy Act	10 CFR §§ 20.101- 20.105	Establishes protection for individuals in restricted areas from radiation exposure with a variety of different radiation exposure limits for individuals in restricted areas, including a dose limit of 1.25 rem/quarter to the whole body and radioactivity concentration limits for air and water in restricted areas.
Discharge of Radionuclides to Unrestricted Areas	10 CFR § 20.106	Establishes radionuclide-specific concentrations limits for airborne and liquid discharges to unrestricted areas. These concentrations are designed to limit radiation exposure to members of the public to 0.5 rem/year to the whole body, blood-forming organs and gonads; 3 rems/year to the bone and thyroid; and 1.5 rems/year to other organs. These radionuclide-specific concentration limits are in 10 CFR Part 20, Appendix B, Table II.
Radioactive Waste Treatment and Disposal	10 CFR §§ 20.301- 20.311	Establishes a variety of waste disposal requirements, as well as concentration limits for disposal of radioactive into sanitary sewerage systems and requirements for treatment and disposal by incineration.

## FEDERAL APPLICABLE OR RELEVANT AND APPROPRIATE REQUIREMENTS

Citation	Description	
Uranium Mill Tailings Radiation Control Act	40 CFR § 192.02(b)	Establishes control measures designed to assure that releases of radon-222 from residual radioactive material to the atmosphere will not exceed an average release rate of 20 pCi/m <sup>2</sup> /sec or increase the average annual concentration of radon in the atmosphere at or above any location outside the site by more than 0.5 pCi/l.
Low-Level Radioactive Waste Policy Amendments Act of 1985	10 CFR §§ 61.41- 61.444	Establishes a variety of performance objectives, including standards that set limits on radiation exposures by members of the public, protect people from inadvertently intruding onto a radioactive waste site, and stabilize the site after closure. The public exposure limits are the same dose limits as in 40 CFR Part 190.
	10 CFR §§ 61.50- 61.59	Establishes a variety of technical requirements, i.e., minimum characteristics a disposal site must have to be acceptable.
Endangered Species Act	16 USC § 1531 50 CFR §§ 402.01- 402.04	Requires action to conserve endangered species within critical habitats upon which endangered species depend, includes consultation with the Department of the Interior.
Executive Order on flood Plain Management	Exec. Order No. 11988	Requires action to conserve endangered species within critical habitats upon which endangered species depend, includes consultation with the Department of the Interior
National Historic Preservation Act	16 USC § 470, et seq. 36 CFR Part 800	Requires Federal agencies to take into account the effect of any Federally assisted undertaking or (licensing on any district, site, building, structure, or object that is included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act	40 CFR 264	Establishes Sitting Criteria for waste storage or disposal.
Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act	42 U.S.C. 9601	Establishes funding and enforcement authority for a comprehensive response program for past hazardous waste activities which caused or may cause significant negative impacts on human health and/or the environment.
The National Oil and Hazardous	40 CFR	Requires that all response actions shall be in

## FEDERAL APPLICABLE OR RELEVANT AND APPROPRIATE REQUIREMENTS

Citation	Description
Substances Pollution Contingency Plan; Final Rule (NCP)	Part 300 accordance with the NCP "to the greatest extent possible".
Super Fund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986	Pub. L 99-499, 100 Stat. 1613 The 1986 amendment to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act.
National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Program	40 CFR Parts 122-125 Requires permits for the discharge from any point source into waters of the United States. The Act defines a point source as any discernable, confined, or discrete conveyance... from which pollutants are or may be discharged. Effluent limitations must protect beneficial water.
Commonly Found Unregulated Hazardous Substances	10 USC § 2704 Requires notification from the Secretary of Defense of the most commonly found unregulated hazardous substances at DoD facilities. Also, requires the preparation of toxicological profiles of each of the substances.
Occupational Safety and Health Act	29 USC § 651-678 Regulates worker health and safety.
Hazardous Materials Transportation Act	49 USC § 1801-1813 Regulates transportation of hazardous materials.
Resource Conservation and Recovery Act	40 CFR Part 264 Requirements for treatment and disposal of hazardous wastes at: a unit or area of contamination which contains RCRA hazardous waste that was treated or disposed of after the effective date of the pertinent requirements; or the CERCLA activity at the unit or area of contamination constitutes treatment or disposal of RCRA hazardous waste.
BDAT Standards	RCRA Sections 3004(d)(3), (3)(3) Effective 11/8/88 disposal of contaminated soil or debris from CERCLA Response Actions or RCRA Corrective Actions is subject to land disposal prohibitions and/or treatment standards established for spent solvent waste, dioxin-containing waste, and California list waste.
Land Disposal Restrictions	40 CFR Part 268 Established timetable for restriction of buried wastes and other hazardous materials.
Underground Storage Tanks	40 CFR Establishes regulations related to underground

## FEDERAL APPLICABLE OR RELEVANT AND APPROPRIATE REQUIREMENTS

	Citation	Description
	Part 280	storage tanks.
Standards for Owners and Operators of Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facilities	40 CFR Part 264	Establishes minimum national standards which define the acceptable management of hazardous waste for owners and operators of facilities which treat, store, or dispose of hazardous wastes
Standards for Interim Status Facilities	40 CFR Part 265	Closure and postclosure care and groundwater monitoring.
Standards Applicable to Generators of Hazardous Waste	40 CFR Part 262	Establishes standards for generators.
Standards Applicable to Transporters of Hazardous Waste	40 CFR Part 263	Establishes standards which apply to persons transporting hazardous wastes within the U.S.
Groundwater Protection	Subpart F (40 CFR § 264.111- 264.120)	Establishes groundwater protection standards and concentration limits, a three-phased groundwater monitoring program, and corrective action for regulated units.
Closure and PostClosure	Subpart G (40 CFR § 264.11- 264.120)	Establishes process-specific closure requirements for landfills, surface impoundments, and waste piles.
Use and Management of Containers	Subpart I (40 CFR § 264.170- 264.178)	Establishes storage requirements for hazardous waste in containers.
Tanks	Subpart J (40 CFR § 264.190- 264.200)	Outlines design, management, and closure requirements for tanks containing hazardous waste.
Surface Impoundments	Subpart K (40 CFR § 264.220- 264.249)	Establishes design and operating requirements for surface impoundments.
Waste Piles	Subpart L (40 CFR § 264.250- 264.269)	Establishes requirements for waste piles.

## FEDERAL APPLICABLE OR RELEVANT AND APPROPRIATE REQUIREMENTS

Citation	Description
Clean Air Act 42 USC § 7401-7642	Regulates air quality, incinerator emissions, and particulate emissions during excavation.
Nuclear Regulatory Commission Regulations and Transportation of Radioactive Material 10 CFR Part 71	Regulates transportation of radioactive materials.
Underground Injection Control Program 40 CFR Parts 144-146	Provides for protection of underground sources of drinking water from subsurface emplacement of fluid.
National Pretreatment Standards 40 CFR Part 403	Sets standards to control pollutants which pass through or interfere with treatment processes in publicly owned treatment works or which may contaminate sewage sludge.
Land Treatment Subpart M (40 CFR § 264.270- 264.299	Requires land treatment to be effective and establishes monitoring program.
Landfills Subpart N (40 CFR § 264.300- 264.339	
Incinerators Subpart O (40 CFR § 264.340- 264.999	Specific design and operating requirements for any incinerator burning hazardous wastes.