

**CONTRA COSTA COUNTY
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS COMMISSION**

OPERATIONS COMMITTEE MEETING

**Friday, July 13, 2018
10:00 a.m. – 12:00 noon**

**North Richmond Center for Health
1501 Fred Jackson Way
Richmond CA 94801**

The Contra Costa County Hazardous Materials Commission will provide reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities planning to attend the Hazardous Materials Commission meetings who contact Michael Kent, Hazardous Materials Commission Executive Assistant, at least 24 hours before the meetings, at (925) 313-6587

AGENDA

- 1. CALL TO ORDER, ANNOUNCEMENTS AND INTRODUCTIONS**
- 2. APPROVAL OF MINUTES: MAY 11, 2018**
- 3. PUBLIC COMMENT:**
- 4. OLD BUSINESS:**
 - a) Update on the County Pharmaceutical Ordinance
 - b) Review of Contra Costa County Climate Leaders' fact sheet on hazardous materials usage.
- 5. NEW BUSINESS:**
 - a) Discussion of how California Department of Education Siting Guidelines applies to privately-built charter schools.
- 6. REPORTS FROM COMMISSIONERS ON MATTERS OF COMMISSION INTEREST Members**
- 7. PLAN NEXT AGENDA**
- 8. ADJOURNMENT**

Attachments

Questions: Call Michael Kent (925) 313-6587

Any disclosable public records related to an open session item on a regular meeting agenda and distributed by Contra Costa Health Services to a majority of members of the Hazardous Materials Commission less than 72 hours prior to that meeting are available for public inspection at 597 Center Avenue in Martinez

**Contra Costa County Hazardous Materials Commission
597 Center Avenue, Suite 200, Martinez CA 94553 (925) 313-6712 Fax (925) 313-6721**

Hazardous Materials Commission

Draft Minutes Operations Committee

May 11, 2018

Members and Alternates

Present: Rick Alcaraz, Fred Glueck, Steve Linsley, Ralph Sattler, Leslie Stewart, Lisa Spark (alternate)

Absent Lara Delaney,

Staff: None

Members of the Public: None

- 1) **Call to order, announcements:** Commissioner Glueck called the meeting to order at 10:02 am.

Michael Kent announced:

- Copies of the pipeline safety workshop the Commission is co-sponsoring with the Alamo Improvement Association have been sent electronically to all Commissioners and they are encouraged to spread the word widely.
- There will be a meeting on May 15th to discuss the possible disposal of radioactive material at the Keller Canyon Landfill in Pittsburg coming from the Hunters Point Naval base in San Francisco.
- The Board of Supervisors will consider the recommendation from the Commission concerning School Siting Guidelines at their next Board Meeting on May 15th.

Commissioner Sattler announced that the Andevor refinery (formerly Tesoro) in Martinez is offering a tour of their facility to the public on May 16th.

2) Approval of Minutes:

The minutes for the March 9, 2018 meeting were moved by Commissioner Stewart, seconded by Commissioner Alcaraz and approved 5 – 0.

3) Public Comments: None

4) Old Business:

a) Update on the County's Pharmaceutical Ordinance

There was nothing new to report on this topic.

b) Follow-up to Discussion with Contra Costa Climate Leaders concerning Hazardous Materials Usage

Staff reported that as a follow-up to the March 9th Operations committee discussion he met with the director of Contra Costa Climate Leaders, Lynda Deschambault, on May 8th to discuss her concept for a hazardous materials fact sheet for local jurisdictions. He provided her with some suggestions as to format, sources of data and function. She said she would produce a draft for the committee to review.

5) New Business:

a) Develop robust recruitment process for vacant Environmental Seat

The committee discussed strategies for recruiting multiple qualified candidates for the open Environmental Seat position.

They suggested having a longer than usual recruitment period and contacting Supervisor Gioia to request that he help find qualified recruits.

They suggested sending flyers to the following organizations:

CERT teams
Diablo Valley College Social Justice program.
Contra Costa Climate Leaders
Richmond Neighborhood Associations
Richmond Progressive Alliance
Citizen Climate Lobby
Sustainable Contra Costa
Urban Tilth
APEN
CBE
Sunflower Alliance
Igor Skardoff, former member

They also suggested distributing flyers at Libraries and putting the announcement in the newsletters of the Sierra Club and the League of Woman Voters.

The committee set the date of August 10 for interviews..

b) Discuss implementation of Committee priorities for the year

The committee identified the following issues as priorities for the rest of the year:

- Hazardous materials usage in pot production, and the need for measures in the local regulation being developed.

- Cybersecurity – the committee would like to explore the interested in hosting another workshop by the Department of Homeland Security
- Provide feedback to the Contra Costa Climate Leaders on their Hazardous Materials fact sheet
- Environmental Justice in General Plans – the committee would like to see what role they can provide to the County and/or the public in general concerning addressing Environmental Justice considerations in the upcoming revision of the County’s General Plan.

6) Reports from Commissioners on Matters of Commission Interest: None

7) Plan Next Agenda: Follow-up with CCCL on hazardous materials fact sheet

8) Adjournment: The meeting was adjourned at 12:00.

Attachment

Item 1

Hazardous Materials in Your City?

What?

No matter where you live, chances are at some point, your community will be impacted by toxic chemicals. For every big news story - like the contaminated drinking water in Flint, Michigan - there are dozens of cities and towns that are exposed to dangerous substances every day.

Local Government/City leaders should be aware of potential chemical "hot-spots" in their area. Living or working in proximity to industrial sites like refineries, factories, or even auto repair shops, gas stations, and dry cleaners; may increase risk for exposure to harmful chemicals.

An easy way to learn more about potential exposure to hazardous waste in your community is to check out:

1. **Toxic Release Inventory** This Community Right-to-Know program (EPCRA313) was developed by the U.S. Environmental Protection agency for the purpose of informing communities on the amounts of toxic chemicals that industrial facilities generate in our neighborhoods.
2. CUPA Hazardous Materials Usage (EPCRA Non313)
3. Air District Air Emissions, <http://www.baagmd.gov/about-air-quality/air-quality-summaries>
4. DTSC Envirostor and/or RWQCB; <https://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/>

Comment [L1]: Met with Michael Kent 5/8/18 he will review and find staff contact and get the public url links to the data he provided, and to the other main hazardous data programs. He notes there are 4 of them. Michael said it IS possible to get data by city. But needs some massaging to do it because maybe it is census tract? Ditton on Envirostor? Maybe his staff folks can help.

Why?

Community leaders have a responsibility to become familiar with the chemical information available to them and use it to inform their constituents and industry leaders in the event of a release or emergency; and community right-to-know about human health and environmental releases.

Climate change is expected to produce more frequent and powerful natural disasters, which will increase the amount of disaster-related waste generated. Communities can adapt to these disasters and increase their resiliency by preparing for these disasters through pre-incident planning. Planning can reduce dangers of fire, explosions, personal injury and disease vectors. Identification of waste management opportunities and strategies can minimize exposure during climate related events!

We encourage City and Town Councils to be proactive in understanding their local industries and the chemicals and quantities being used; and help ensure those companies are compliant with regulations and working to cut back on toxic releases in our neighborhoods. Community leaders should encourage citizens to be aware of the amounts of chemicals that are being released locally in the event of a release or an emergency.

Where?

1. Using the TRI nationwide annual reporting program; that is only for large facilities who release certain listed chemicals. Here is a sample report summarizing releases in Contra Costa:

City	Facility	Total On-site	Total Off-site	Total On- and Off
Antioch	2 TRI reporting facilities: Geogia Pacific, Silgan Containers	7,990	0	7,990
Concord	2 TRI reporting facilities: Celox, Cemex	0	0	0
Contra Costa County	3 TRI reporting facilities: Henkel, Philips66, PT Systems	1,600,000	606,000	2,200,000
Martinez	6 TRI reporting Facilities: AirProducts1, AirProducts2; Eco Svcs, MECs Inc, Shell, Tesoro	2,380,000	275,000	2,600,000
Pittsburg	6 TRI reporting Facilities: Criterion, Douglas Products &Pkg, Dow, Hasa, K2Pure Solns, USS-POSCO	52,000	386,000	438,000
Richmond	12 TRI reporting Facilities: SafetyKeen,Phillips66, ParkerHannifan, NewNGC, Linde, Chevron1, Chevron2,	1,500,000	1,300,000	2,800,000
San Pablo	2 TRI reporting facility: Air Liquide	642	38,000	38,642
TOTALS		5,490,632	2,603,000	8,085,632

Source: www.epa.gov/toxics-release-inventory-tri-program; 2016 data

- Using the CUPA Hazardous Materials Usage (EPCRA Non313) we can identify tons of materials handled in each of our Contra Costa Cities:

City	Tons of Hazardous Waste Disposed in 2016
CLAYTON	7
ORINDA	56
MORAGA	70
HERCULES	103
PLEASANT HILL	112
LAFAYETTE	139
DANVILLE	145
PINOLE	160
OAKLEY	256
SAN PABLO	359
EL CERRITO	403
BRENTWOOD	545
SAN RAMON	582
WALNUTCREEK	1250
CONCORD	2720
ANTIOCH	11153
CC COUNTY	11379
MARTINEZ	13540
PITTSBURG	17331
RICHMOND	119941
TOTAL	180851

Comment [L2]: Work with Michael/ matt Kauffmann and Add link to public database link. Ensure accurate and reproducible...current...And note year/period that this data is drawn from. And disclaimers. i.e. these are legal handled disposals? Other? Are there two lists?

- Hazardous Waste generators
 - oSmall
 - oLarge

- Using the Air District Air Emissions\
- Using the DTSC Envirositor and/or RWQCB

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Who?

Cities and counties in California and across the nation are addressing toxics prevention in their communities

- Richmond, California and the surrounding areas of Contra Costa County are home to a number of heavy industrial processing plants, including major oil refineries. In response to ongoing community concerns about toxic releases; their community leaders and members have come together to form various groups to advocate for increased responsibility and to provide resources and services:
 - The West County Toxics Coalition, Communities for a Better Environment (CBE) <http://www.cbecal.org/about/mission-vision/>
 - The Richmond Progressive Alliance (RPA) <http://www.richmondprogressivealliance.net/>
- The Contra Costa Health Services Hazardous Materials Program administers the California Accidental Release Prevention (CalARP) Program and Industrial Safety Ordinances (ISO) by Contra Costa County and the City of Richmond. <https://cchealth.org/hazmat/calarp/>
- In King County, Washington, 37 cities and tribal governments in King County are working together to help citizens, businesses, non-profit organizations and government agencies reduce the threat posed by the production, use, storage and disposal of hazardous materials and wastes. http://www.lhwmp.org/home/aboutus/about_us.aspx
- The West Michigan Environmental Action Council (WMEAC) a resource for environmental education and advocacy since 1968. Founded by a diverse group of concerned citizens and organizational stakeholders, responds to emerging issues and new threats to natural and human ecologies, and is strategically focused on building sustainable communities and protecting water resources. <https://wmeac.org/>
- Alaska Community Action on Toxics (ACAT) is a statewide environmental health and justice organization established in 1997. Ensures justice by advocating for environmental and community health. Empowers communities to eliminate exposure to toxics through collaborative research, shared science, education, organizing, and advocacy. https://www.akaction.org/our_story/
- New England's Toxics Action Center's empowers communities with the skills and resources needed to prevent or clean up pollution at the local level. Since 1987, they have organized over 1000 community groups and trained over 20,000 individuals to put together tools, plans and strategies to effectively defend their communities' health and safety. Experts strategically and inclusively work for proactive, positive change and have helped win hundreds of campaigns to protect the health of citizens and neighborhoods. <https://toxicsaction.org/about-us/>

Although you community may not have large facilities with large releases that trigger reporting to the TRI database, there are other sources for identifying hazardous materials in your community:

- "Superfund Cleanup Site." There are more than 1300 of these highly toxic and contaminated sites across the country. Two sites in Contra Costa County include
 - Port Chicago Naval Weapons Station Concord, CA
 - United Heckathorn Company Richmond, CA

Source <http://time.com/4695109/superfund-sites-toxic-waste-locations/>

- Brownfield Sites

Comment [L3]: Is this where link to brownfields should go? <https://www.epa.gov/cleanups/cleanups-my-community> but doesn't seem to be by county? Are these the only two sites in our county?

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Attachment

Item 2

Hazardous Materials in Your City?

What?

No matter where you live, chances are at some point, your community will be impacted by toxic chemicals. For every big news story - like the contaminated drinking water in Flint, Michigan - there are dozens of cities and towns that are exposed to dangerous substances every day.

Local Government/City leaders should be aware of potential chemical "hot-spots" in their area. Living or working in proximity to industrial sites like refineries, factories, or even auto repair shops, gas stations, and dry cleaners; may increase risk for exposure to harmful chemicals.

An easy way to learn more about potential exposure to hazardous waste in your community is to check out:

1. [United State Environmental Protection Agency Toxic Release Inventory](#) - This Community Right-to-Know program (EPCRA313) was developed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for the purpose of informing communities on the amounts of toxic chemicals that industrial facilities generate in our neighborhoods.
2. [CUPA- Hazardous Materials Hazardous Materials Usage \(EPCRA Non313\) Business Plan Data - This is information collected by the County Health Department's Hazardous Materials Program from facilities about the toxic chemicals they use, store or manufacture. It is available upon request from the Hazardous Materials Program.](#)
3. [Bay Area Air Quality Management District Air Emissions Inventory](#), <http://www.baaqmd.gov/about-air-quality/air-quality-summaries> - <http://www.baaqmd.gov/research-and-data/emission-inventory> (need to look at CARB data bases to see if they are more current)
4. [Department of Toxic Substances Control contaminated site data base, DTSC Envirostor and/or RWQCB](#); <https://www.envirostor.dtsc.ca.gov/public/>
- 4-5. [Regional Water Quality Control Board contaminated site data base, Geotracker](#), <http://geotracker.waterboards.ca.gov/>

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Climate change is expected to produce more frequent and powerful natural disasters, [including flooding caused by the combination of sea level rise, and more intense and more frequent rainfall, and fires caused by the combination of more droughts and more intense heat. These events can which will](#) increase the amount of disaster-related [hazardous waste generated and released into the environment](#). Communities can adapt to these disasters and increase their resiliency by preparing for these disasters through pre-incident planning. Planning can reduce dangers of fire, explosions, personal injury and [disease-vectors accidental releases into the environment from industrial facilities and contaminated sites](#). Identification of [better](#) waste management opportunities and [chemical storage](#) strategies can minimize exposure during climate related events!

We encourage City and Town Councils to be proactive in understanding their local industries and the chemicals and quantities being used; and help ensure those companies are compliant with regulations and working to cut back on toxic releases in our neighborhoods. Community leaders should encourage citizens to be aware of the [types and amounts of chemicals that are-being could be](#) released locally in the event of an [accidental](#) release or [an-emergency, a fire](#).

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- In King County, Washington, 37 cities and tribal governments in King County are working together to **help citizens, businesses, non-profit organizations** and government agencies reduce the threat posed by the production, use, storage and disposal of hazardous materials and wastes. http://www.lhwmp.org/home/aboutus/about_us.aspx
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