



Santa Monica Fire Department CUPA NEWS



2018 Hazardous Materials Inventory to Include 24 New Federal Hazard Categories

March 2018



Effective December 28, 2017, CalEPA replaced five (5) federal categories available in CERS used for the completion of chemical inventories as part of the annual Hazardous Materials Inventory submittal with twenty-four (24) new federal categories adopted by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S EPA) as a result of the changes to the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Hazard Communication Standard (HCS). The table below list the existing and new federal hazard categories. Section 2 of current SDS list appropriate new hazard categories for that hazardous materials when applicable. **Santa Monica Unified Program will only accept hazardous materials inventory submittals that contain the new federal category classification when applicable.**

Please refer to Section 2 of current Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for current Federal classification information.

Welcome to the Fifth Edition of the Santa Monica Fire Department CUPA Newsletter. Questions, comments and suggestions may be submitted through our general email in-box at



Federal Hazard Categories Adopted by U.S. EPA (40 CFR part 370.66)

| Existing Categories (CERS Data Fields 216a-216e) | | New Categories (New CERS Data Fields 216f-216cc) | |
|---|-------------------|---|--|
| Physical | Health | Physical | Health Hazard |
| Fire | Acute (Immediate) | Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids or solids) | Carcinogenicity |
| Reactive | Acute (Delayed) | Gas under pressure (compressed gas) | Acute toxicity (any route of exposure) |
| Sudden release of pressure | | Explosive | Reproductive toxicity |
| | | Self-heating | Skin Corrosion or irritation |
| | | Pyrophoric (liquid, solid or gas) | Serious eye damage or eye irritation |
| | | Organic peroxide | Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure) |
| | | Self-reactive | Aspiration Hazard |
| | | Pyrophoric gas | Germ cell mutagen |
| | | Corrosive to metal | Simple Asphyxiate |
| | | In contact with water emits flammable gas | Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC) |
| | | Combustible Dust | |
| | | Hazard Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC) | |

The Santa Monica UP has revised the expiration date for all Unified Permits issued under its authority. Current and subsequent permits are valid through **September 30** of each year. Said change will allow for the issuance of new permits prior to the expiration date of current permits. The due date for 2018/2019 Annual Updates and Permit Fees is August 31, 2018. FY 2018/2019 invoices will be mailed out on or about **July, 2018**.



As a synthetic derivative of the natural substance salicylic acid, this has been one of the most popular pharmaceutical agents of the past century. Salicylic acid is the main component of an herbal extract found in a number of trees, including the willow tree and a number of fruits, grains, and vegetables. The first recorded usage of salicylic acid for medicinal purposes dates back 4,000 years as recorded on clay tablets by the Sumerians followed by Chinese and Greek civilizations 2,000 years later.

Safety with Oily Rags wet with flammable or combustible liquid



Oil-based paints, stains, and varnishes are often used for home improvement projects. It is common to use rags to wipe up spills or clean brushes. But wet rags can ignite on their own. They can start a fire if not handled carefully. The same is true of the liquids themselves.

How can rags start a fire?

The oils commonly used in oil-based paints and stains release heat as they dry. If the heat is not released in the air, it builds up. That is why a pile of oily rags can be dangerous. As the rags dry, the heat is trapped. The heat builds up and finally causes a fire. Be aware that this does not happen with water-based finishes.

How can liquids start a fire?

Vapors from flammable and combustible liquids can ignite, causing a fire. There are many commonly used flammable liquids. Gasoline, lacquers, and nail polish are just a few examples. There are many commonly used combustible liquids. Paint thinner, kerosene, and oil-based paints and stains are some examples.



RAGS WET WITH PAINT AND STAIN

- Never leave cleaning rags in a pile. At the end of the day, take the rags outside to dry.
- Hang the rags outside or spread them on the ground. Weigh them down. Do this so they do not blow away. Make sure they are not in a pile. Keep them away from buildings.
- Put dried rags in a metal container. Make sure the cover is tight. Fill the container with a water and detergent solution. This will break down the oils. **All Santa Monica businesses are required to store materials susceptible to spontaneous combustion in a listed disposal container per California Fire Code 304.3.1**
- Keep containers of oily rags in a cool place. Keep them out of direct sunlight. Keep them away from other heat sources. Check with your jurisdiction for information on disposing of them.

LIQUIDS THAT CAN CATCH FIRE

- Flammable and combustible liquids should not be used near an open flame.

Do not smoke when working with these liquids.

- If you spill liquids on your clothing, remove your clothing and place it outside to dry. Once dry, clothing can be laundered.
- Keep liquids in their original containers. Keep them tightly capped or sealed. Never store the liquids in glass containers.

GASOLINE

- Use gasoline only as motor fuel. Never use it as a cleaner. Never use it to break down grease. Never bring gasoline indoors, even in small amounts.
- Store gasoline ONLY in a container that is sold for that purpose. Make sure the container is tightly capped when not in use. NEVER store gasoline containers in a basement or in the occupied space of a building. Keep them in an outbuilding, a detached garage, or a shed outdoors.

FACTS

! An average of 1,600 home fires per year are caused by instances of spontaneous combustion or chemical reaction

! An average of 800 home fires per year are started when oily rags catch fire or are ignited.

Unified Program Administrative Enforcement Actions



The Santa Monica Unified Program Agency (UP) continues to implement the use of Administrative Enforcement Orders as a means of achieving Unified Program compliance for failure to come into compliance and obtain a Unified Program Permit. The agency will make reasonable attempts to achieve compliance through the use of inspections and subsequent requests for violation correction prior to initiating an Enforcement Order. The goal of an Administrative Enforcement Order is to return a facility to compliance in a timely manner and create a deterrence against future non-compliance. Santa Monica CUPA issues Administrative Orders for Class 1 Violations of the Aboveground Petroleum Tank, Underground Storage Tank and Hazardous Materials Management Plan Programs or repetitive violations in any of the above regulated programs and will coordinate with partner agencies for violations pertaining to the Hazardous Waste Generator Program. We encourage facilities to review their inspection reports carefully and address all outstanding issues that have been identified by the inspector. In 2017, the Santa Monica CUPA UP coordinated with the state Department of Toxic Substances Control and the Los Angeles County Fire Department Health Haz-Mat. The following chart outlines the 2017 case by type of business, program type/s, violation/s and assessed penalty sum.

| Type of Business | Program/s | Violation | Penalty Amount |
|------------------------|-----------------|---|----------------|
| Waste Transportation | Hazardous Waste | H&S Code 52189.2 / 25160 (d)(1) [causing the disposal of hazardous waste at point not authorized] California Code of Regulations T22, 66263.20(a), 66266.130(a) [transporting hazardous waste without a manifest] | \$ 6,798.00 |
| Furniture Re-Finishing | Hazardous Waste | California Code of Regulations T22, 66262.64(d) [exceeding hazardous waste accumulation period], 265.31 [failure to maintain /operate a facility to prevent a release] | \$4,000.00 |



Common Underground Storage Tank Program Violations

| Records | Repairs | Monitoring | Monthly Inspections | Under Dispenser Containment | Designated Operator (DO) Identification |
|---|--|---|---|---|--|
| Record/alarm condition log is not maintained. Any changes made to the approved monitoring plan, system set-up, and ALL liquid sensing sensor alarms in addition to any actions that would effect the alarm history, e.g. software upgrades, data setup warnings, cold starts, repairs, etc. shall be reported on the alarm log and shall include actions taken to correct them in the absence of documentation detailing work to clear the alarm condition. | Repairs/modifications made to the tank system without a permit. ANY repairs, including sensor replacement, made outside the witnessed monitoring system certification, is subject to permitting by this office prior to making the change. | Liquid monitoring fluid in the annular space of tank or sump, is being added to secondary containment without a permit. | Failure to properly complete the Monthly Visual Inspection checklist, e.g. include header on Alarm History. | Float and chain mechanisms used as monitoring of under dispenser containment are not functional | Current company/technician providing DO services has not been identified on notification form and/or uploaded to CERS within 30 days of performing duties. |



Important Telephone Numbers Hazardous Materials Emergency-911

CITY OF SANTA MONICA FIRE/ CUPA TELPHONE NUMBERS

Brad Lomas -CUPA Program Manager, Assistant Fire Marshal..... 310-458-8663
 Oscar Fernandez- AST's, Haz-Mat,CERS, Permit Processing, CUPA Coordinator.....310-458-4971
 Monica Hanley-Underground Tanks, Environmental/ Safety Inspection Specialist....310-458-8277
 Water Resources Business Office- CUPA Payments.....310-458-8224
 Santa Monica Fire Prevention.....310-458-8915

California Emergency Management Agency

Region 1.....310-729-8322
 Reporting Hazardous Materials Release:
 Business Hours.....916-845-8911
 After Hours.....800-852-7550

California Environmental Protection Agency

Department of Toxic Substances Control
 Region 3, Glendale.....818-551-2800

LOS ANGELES COUNTY FIRE DEPARTMENT

Hazardous Waste Program, West County Region.....310-348-1792

Regional Water Quality Control Board
 Region 4, Los Angeles.....323-266-7500

SANTA MONICA FIRE CUPA/ CERS Website, CERS Helpline

CUPA- General E-mail Box.....cupasm@smgov.net
 CERS-Websitehttp://cers.calepa.gov
 CERS Helpline (e-mail)https://cers.calepa.ca.gov

Southern California Air Quality Management
 District, Diamond Bar.....909-396-2000

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