

NPDES Inspection Report – Wastewater Treatment Facility

National Database Information	
Inspection Date: August 19, 2024	Inspection Type: CEI – Wastewater Treatment Facility
Entry/Exit Time: 9:15 a.m. - 3:20 p.m.	NPDES ID Number: SDG589507
NAICS Code: 221320	Inspection ID: 202408_SDG589507
Lead inspector and affiliation: Brit Rustad / EPA Region 8	
Inspector and affiliation: Jennifer Ferrando / EPA Region 8	

Facility Location Information	
Site/Facility Name & Location: Pine Ridge Community Wastewater Treatment Facility Lat/Long: 43° 0'44.00"N, 102°35'18.00"W (lagoon) Red Top Ave., Pine Ridge, SD 57770	Email Report to: Ernie Abold, Director, Oglala Sioux Tribe (OST) Water & Sewer h2osewer@gwtc.net

Contact Information	
	Name(s)/Title
Facility Contacts:	Ernie Abold / Director / OST Water & Sewer / present during the opening and closing conferences as well as the inspection
	James Begeman / Tribal Utility Consultant / Indian Health Service (IHS) / present during the opening and closing conferences as well as the inspection
Person/Company meeting definition of "Operator"	Oglala Sioux Tribe, Water and Sewer (OST Water & Sewer)
Authorized Official(s)	Ernie Abold / Director / OST Water & Sewer

Permit Information		
Is the permit on site and available? Yes, digitally	Lagoon Category: Discharge. Sub-category C, according to the authorization of coverage letter.	Monitoring Frequency: Semi Annual for effluent
Effective Date: 04/05/2016	Expiration Date: 12/31/2020 (administratively continued)	Is the Facility under a compliance schedule? No
Is correct contact information indicated on ICIS? Yes	Indicate correct contact information: N/A	
Receiving Water(s): unnamed tributary of the White Clay Creek		
Regulatory Inspector's source of information: Notice of Intent for the permit, ICIS, ECHO and facility representatives		

Areas Evaluated During Inspection		
<u>Permit</u>	<u>Self-Monitoring Program</u>	Pretreatment
<u>Records</u>	Compliance Schedule	Pollution Prevention
<u>Facility Site Review</u>	Laboratory	Stormwater
<u>Effluent/Receiving Waters</u>	<u>Operations and Maintenance</u>	Combined Sewer Overflow
Flow Measurement	Sludge Handling/Disposal	Sanitary Sewer Overflow

Report Review and Signature		
Drafter Name	Draft Date	Contact Information
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Reviewer Name	Draft Date	Contact Information
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Management Reviewer Name/Signature/Date		Contact Information
EMILIO LLAMOZAS  Digitally signed by EMILIO LLAMOZAS Date: 2024.10.22 07:56:46 -06'00'		U.S. EPA Region 8 Denver, Colorado llamozas.emilio@epa.gov (303) 312-6407
Emilio Llamozas, NPDES and Wetlands Enforcement Section Supervisor		

Inspection Narrative and Site Description
<u>1.0 Introduction</u> The inspection was conducted at the Pine Ridge Community wastewater treatment facility (facility; WWTF) located in Pine Ridge, South Dakota, to evaluate compliance with the facility's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. The EPA is responsible for implementing the NPDES program in Indian Country within the State of South Dakota. The inspection was announced approximately one month prior to the inspection to coordinate logistics for the inspection. On the morning of August 19, 2024, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) inspectors Brit Rustad and Jennifer Ferrando (collectively, "we") met with Oglala Sioux Tribe Water & Sewer (OST Water & Sewer) Director, Ernie Abold. We were also joined by Indian Health Service (IHS) representative James Begeman, Tribal Utility Consultant. We presented our credentials and had an

opening conference in the OST Water & Sewer office where we explained the purpose of the inspection and discussed the design, operation, and Clean Water Act and NPDES compliance of multiple WWTFs operated by the OST Water & Sewer, including the subject facility. After the opening conference, we proceeded to conduct site reviews of the WWTFs operated by OST Water & Sewer, including the subject facility, for the remainder of August 19, 2024, through August 22, 2024. Throughout the inspection, we noted our observations in a checklist. Photographs taken during the inspection are included in the attached photo log.

2.0 OST Water & Sewer Operations

During the opening conference when discussing all facilities, Ernie Abold indicated that over the course of a week all WWTFs, including four lift stations, are checked. OST Water & Sewer is not keeping weekly inspection logs for these checks or any operations or maintenance logs. Only two of the four lift stations currently have Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) capabilities, which creates a burden for the limited staff to physically go check the two remaining lift stations several times per week to ensure they are operating properly. Ernie Abold stated that OST Water & Sewer performs jetting of the collection system for all WWTFs twice a year, in the spring and fall. Lastly, sludge has not been removed from any WWTFs; according to the tribal utility consultant, sludge accumulation has not been an issue with any of the lagoons on Pine Ridge based on previous depth testing and observations.

OST Water & Sewer operates both the water distribution as well as sewer collections systems across the Pine Ridge Reservation, which encompasses just over 2 million acres. According to Ernie Abold there are approximately 48,000 tribal members with half of these being served by the sewer collections system and the other half being primarily on septic systems. Septage from the majority of these septic systems is pumped and hauled to OST Water & Sewer's WWTFs throughout the reservation. At the time of the inspection, OST Water & Sewer employed 3 operators, in addition to the Director, and various managerial and administrative support staff. Only one of the three operators held any certifications.

OST Water & Sewer customers, rates, and finances were briefly discussed during the opening conference. Users are billed a single, monthly water and wastewater fee. Ernie Abold stated that OST Water & Sewer's budget is not supplemented by any other resources. OST Water & Sewer recently began a 5-year rate increase, as the last rate increase was in 2009. Additionally, according to the OST Water & Sewer representative, the utility is owed over \$1 million in outstanding user fees. This is in part a result of OST Water & Sewer's limited ability to discontinue service for customers who do not pay their bill.

3.0 Facility Description and Site Review

The facility is permitted as a discharge facility under the EPA Region 8 General Permit for Wastewater Lagoon Systems in Indian Country in South Dakota (Permit) issued in 2016. An NOI was submitted on September 30, 2024, for coverage under the 2022 LGP. The NPDES Permits Section is currently

processing the NOI. According to the facility representatives the facility serves roughly 5,000 people in the Pine Ridge community, a few restaurants, a car wash, and a hospital. The facility accepts hauled waste from pumped septic tanks in the surrounding communities. The hauled waste is dumped into a manhole nearest the lift station. Waste can be diverted separately to each of the system's 3 primary cells. The 3 primary cells had an HDPE liner added in 2014. Waste flows from the primary cells to the upper secondary cell, which had its liner replaced last year. From the upper secondary cell, waste flows to the lower secondary cell and finally the 4 wetland cells.

We started the inspection at the lift station, located approximately 1.3 miles northeast of the lagoon along BIA Road 32. The lift station gate was closed and locked and signage was present (photo 1). Inside the fenced area we observed the grinder vault (photo 2) and wet well (photo 3). We proceeded to inspect the electrical panel (photo 4) which appeared to be functioning as intended and pump hours were roughly equal between the two pumps. Lastly, we observed the dry well (photo 5).

After leaving the lift station we drove to the lagoon. When we arrived, the gate was closed and supported by a fence post. The gate did not have a lock preventing unauthorized access. Signs were clearly visible next to the entrance. Upon entering the gate, we observed the 3 primary cells (photos 6 and 8). Prairie dog holes were abundant throughout the lagoon (photo 7). We drove around the exterior of the facility and observed the secondary cells, upper and lower (photo 9). Continuing around the exterior we observed the depth indicator in the upper secondary cell (photo 10) before continuing to the lower secondary cell (photo 11). At the southwest corner of the lower secondary cell, we observed the Thirsty Duck® flow control device (photo 12) used in the level control structure for the cell. Next to the level control structure was an inlet gate valve structure with significant erosion at the base (photo 13). Trees and overgrown vegetation were noted primarily around the lower secondary cell (photo 14) and wetland cells (photo 15). The outfall has a V notch weir built into the outlet structure, just inside the fence (photo 16). The outfall, outside the perimeter fence, had significant erosion at the base (photo 16). Before leaving the facility, after the gate had been closed, several people were seen driving their ATVs inside the lagoon area.

At the end of our inspections of OST Water & Sewer-operated WWTFs on August 22, 2024, we held a brief closing conference with Ernie Abold and James Begeman where we discussed preliminary findings. The following week on August 29, 2024, the EPA sent an email to Ernie Abold with the preliminary findings from the inspection and resources for documenting inspections, a lagoon troubleshooting guide, and a lift station standard operating procedures template.

Findings, Corrective Actions and Recommendations

Finding #1: The Permittee was not documenting weekly lagoon inspections.

The facility representative stated that OST Water & Sewer staff visit each lagoon and lift station weekly, but did not maintain records of the inspections. The inspectors provided the facility representatives with a lagoon inspection report template form (Appendix D of the 2022 Lagoon General Permit) that the facility representatives could use to document the weekly lagoon inspections.

Permit Requirement:

Part 3.3.1 of the Permit states, "On at least a weekly basis, unless otherwise modified by written approval from the EPA, the permittee shall inspect its wastewater treatment facility. The permittee shall maintain a notebook recording all information obtained during the inspection. At a minimum, the notebook shall include the following:

- 3.3.1.1. Name of facility and permit number;
- 3.3.1.2. Date and time of the inspection;
- 3.3.1.3. Name of the inspector(s);
- 3.3.1.4. The facility's discharge status;
- 3.3.1.5. The flow rate of the discharge if occurring;
- 3.3.1.6. If a discharge is occurring, has occurred since the previous inspection, and/or if a discharge is likely to occur before the next inspection. (Note: If a discharge has occurred or is likely to occur before the next inspection, perform the appropriate monitoring and reporting requirements in Parts 3.2 and 5.4 of this permit if not already done.);
- 3.3.1.7. Is there is any leakage through the dikes;
- 3.3.1.8. Are there are any animal burrows in the dike;
- 3.3.1.9. Is there any erosion of the dikes (e.g., rills, cracks or other structural indications of erosion);
- 3.3.1.10. Are there are any rooted plants, including weeds growing in the water;
- 3.3.1.11. Does the vegetation growth on the dikes needs mowing (e.g. greater than 6" tall);
- 3.3.1.12. List the date scheduled for operation and maintenance procedures to be undertaken at the wastewater treatment facility.
- 3.3.1.13. Identification of operational problems and/or maintenance problems;
- 3.3.1.14. Recommendations, as appropriate, to remedy identified problems;
- 3.3.1.15. A brief description of any actions taken with regard to problems identified; and,
- 3.3.1.16. Other information, as appropriate.

The permittee shall maintain the notebook in accordance with required record-keeping items listed above and shall make the log available for inspection, upon request, by authorized representatives of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or the applicable Tribe (see Part 5.10 of this permit)."

Part 3.3.3 of the Permit states, "Problems identified during the inspection shall be listed with corrective action and a time frame to correct the issue. Example: repair cracks in North berm, remove animal and repair burrow, within 7 days. (See Part 6.5 of this permit.)"

Part 5.7 of the Permit states, "The permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, inspection records, notifications to the EPA per this permit, and DMRs, for a period of at least five years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, application or submittal. Records of monitoring required by this permit related to sludge use and disposal activities must be kept at least five years (or longer as required by 40 C.F.R. Part 503).

This period may be extended by request of the Director at any time. Data collected on site, data used to prepare the DMR, copies of DMRs, a copy of this NPDES permit, and the notice of intent for permit coverage, must be maintained on site.”

Corrective Action:

Ensure that lagoon inspections are conducted on a weekly basis and documented in accordance with the Permit. Ensure that weekly lagoon inspection reports are retained in accordance with the recordkeeping requirements of the Permit. Provide the EPA and the Oglala Sioux Tribe Environmental Department with 1 month’s worth of weekly inspection reports.

Finding #2: Overgrown vegetation and trees were evident throughout the cells.

Vegetation more than six inches in height, cattails and trees were present on the inside of most cells and on some berms (photos 6, 8, 11, and 14). Trees were growing inside the wetland cells (photo 15).

Permit Requirement:

Part 6.5 of the Permit states, “The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit. However, the permittee shall operate, at a minimum, one complete set of each main line unit treatment process whether or not this process is needed to achieve permit effluent compliance.

In addition to the operation and maintenance items in the manual for the lagoon system, the permittee shall do the following maintenance:

- 6.5.1. Take necessary action to promptly correct the problem of leakage through the dikes;
- 6.5.2. Take necessary action to promptly remove burrowing animals from the dikes;
- 6.5.3. Promptly repair damage to dikes caused by burrowing animals and/or erosion;
- 6.5.4. Remove rooted plants, including weeds, from the water on a regular basis or as needed; and
- 6.5.5. Keep the dikes mowed on a regular basis during the growing season or as needed (e.g., keep growth below 6" in height).”

Corrective Action:

Remove the trees on the inside and around the berms in all cells, and remove overgrown vegetation and cattails from the primary and secondary cells, in accordance with Part 6.5 and relevant subparts of the Permit. Submit to the EPA and the Oglala Sioux Tribe Environmental Department photos of all cells after the vegetation and trees have been removed.

Finding #3: Animal burrows were evident throughout the cells.

Excessive prairie dog holes were evident on most of the berms (photo 7).

Permit Requirement:

Part 6.5 of the Permit states, "The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit. However, the permittee shall operate, at a minimum, one complete set of each main line unit treatment process whether or not this process is needed to achieve permit effluent compliance.

In addition to the operation and maintenance items in the manual for the lagoon system, the permittee shall do the following maintenance:

6.5.1. Take necessary action to promptly correct the problem of leakage through the dikes;

6.5.2. Take necessary action to promptly remove burrowing animals from the dikes;

6.5.3. Promptly repair damage to dikes caused by burrowing animals and/or erosion;

6.5.4. Remove rooted plants, including weeds, from the water on a regular basis or as needed; and

6.5.5. Keep the dikes mowed on a regular basis during the growing season or as needed (e.g., keep growth below 6" in height)."

Corrective Action:

Remove burrowing animals and make repairs where burrowing animals have damaged berms, in accordance with Part 6.5 and relevant subparts of the Permit. Submit to the EPA and the Oglala Sioux Tribe Environmental Department a plan which address the removal of burrowing animals, repair of damage, and efforts that will be taken to keep burrowing animals out of the lagoon. In addition to the plan, provide photos showing the repairs of the current burrows.

Finding #4: DMRs have not been submitted for several reporting periods.

According to the authorization of coverage letter, the facility is covered under Discharge Sub-category C, which requires semiannual reporting. The Permittee had not submitted DMRs for the effluent monitoring periods listed below at the time of the inspection and as a result the Permittee was in significant noncompliance (SNC) status for failing to submit DMRs.

The following DMRs were missing:

1. The DMR for outfall 001C-1B for the monitoring period from July 1, 2023, to December 31, 2023, which was due on January 28, 2024.
2. The DMR for outfall 001C-1B for the monitoring period from January 1, 2024, to June 30, 2024, which was due on July 28, 2024.

Permit Requirement:

Part 5.4.2 of the Permit states, "Reporting of Effluent Monitoring Results for calendar quarter or semi-annual period DISCHARGE Facilities. Effluent monitoring results obtained during the previous calendar quarter or semi-annual period shall be summarized and reported on a Discharge Monitoring

Report (DMR) Form (EPA No. 3320-1), postmarked no later than the 28th day of the month following the completed reporting period. If no discharge occurs during the reporting period, "no discharge" shall be reported, see example below. Legible copies of these, and all other reports required herein, shall be signed and certified in accordance with the Signatory Requirements (see Part 7.7), and submitted to the Planning and Targeting Program and the applicable Tribe at the addresses given in Part 5.4.4 below."

Example:

Reporting Period	DMR Due Date
Quarterly (e.g. April – June)	28 th day following the end of the quarter (July 28 th)
Semi-annually (e.g. July – December)	28 th day following the end of the 6 th month (January 28 th)

Corrective Action:

Submit all DMRs that are past due and provide evidence that these DMRs have been submitted in a response to this report. Ensure that all DMRs are submitted in a timely manner in accordance with Part 5.4.2 of the Permit.

EPA checked NetDMR on 8/29/2024 and notes that past DMRs were updated on 8/27/2024 using NODI code C, indicating that no discharge occurred during those reporting periods. No further action is required for this finding.

Finding #5: The gate to the lagoon was not locked.

The gate was closed at the time of the inspection but was not locked. While leaving the facility, several people were seen driving around inside the fenced area on ATVs.

EPA Guidance:

EPA has developed guidance manuals on the proper operation and maintenance of lagoons. One of the guidance materials is called "Principles of Design and Operations of Wastewater Treatment Pond Systems for Plant Operators, Engineers, and Managers" (August 2011, EPA/600/R-11/088).

<https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2014-09/documents/lagoon-pond-treatment-2011.pdf>

This guidance manual indicates on page 9-20 that, "[t]o discourage use of the ponds for recreation, the entire area should be fenced and warning signs displayed."

Permit Requirement:

Part 6.5 of the Permit states, "The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit. However, the permittee shall operate, at a minimum, one complete set

of each main line unit treatment process whether or not this process is needed to achieve permit effluent compliance.”

Recommendation:

Ensure the lagoon gate can be locked to prevent unauthorized access and entrance.

Finding #6: The Permittee was not calibrating the pH meter.

The facility representative stated that the pH meter that is used to measure the effluent and receiving water pH had never been calibrated.

Permit Requirement:

Part 5.7 of the Permit states, “The permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, inspection records, notifications to the EPA per this permit, and DMRs, for a period of at least five years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, application or submittal.”

Corrective Action:

Ensure the pH meter is calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer’s recommendations using current (un-expired) buffer solutions before the meter is used for effluent monitoring in accordance with the Permit requirements. Retain calibration records, in accordance with requirements of the Permit. Provide the EPA and the Oglala Sioux Tribe Environmental Department with a description of the corrective actions taken to address this finding, including a copy of the procedures that will be followed to calibrate the meter and an example log sheet that will be used to document the calibration.

Finding #7: Facility does not have enough staff or funding.

During the opening conference, staffing and funding resources were discussed. The facility representatives estimated that six operators would be needed, in addition to the Director, to operate the WWTFs in compliance with the permit requirements; however, at the time of the inspection, only three operators were employed by OST Water & Sewer. In addition, the utility does not have sufficient revenue and is not able to collect unpaid user fees to fund necessary operation and maintenance activities. It is apparent based on that conversation as well as field observations that this facility does not have adequate staff or funding to fully comply with the permit.

Permit Requirement:

Part 6.1 of the Permit states, “The permittee must comply with all conditions of this permit. Any failure to comply with the permit may constitute a violation of the Clean Water Act and may be grounds for enforcement action, including, but not limited to permit termination, revocation and reissuance, modification, or denial of a permit renewal application. The permittee shall give the director advance notice of any planned changes at the permitted facility that will change any

discharge from the facility, or of any activity that may result in failure to comply with permit conditions.”

Recommendation:

EPA recommends developing a staffing and funding plan (plan) that includes the number of staff needed to comply with the permit, staff retention plan (competitive pay and proper training), SOPs for collection of outstanding fees, and evaluation of alternative funding sources. EPA also recommends that the plan should include deadlines for accomplishing each of the items listed in the plan.

Finding #8: DMR shows an incorrect NODI code.

The DMR submitted for December 31, 2022, for Outfall 001C-1B used NODI code I, indicating that the effluent had been land applied. All previous and subsequent DMRs used NODI code C, indicating that no discharge occurred for that reporting period. During the opening conference this irregularity in reporting was discussed and facility representatives stated that this must have been an error, as they do not land apply their effluent.

Permit Requirement:

Part 5.4.2 of the Permit states, “Reporting of Effluent Monitoring Results for calendar quarter or semi-annual period DISCHARGE Facilities. Effluent monitoring results obtained during the previous calendar quarter or semi-annual period shall be summarized and reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) Form (EPA No. 3320-1), postmarked no later than the 28th day of the month following the completed reporting period. If no discharge occurs during the reporting period, "no discharge" shall be reported, see example below. Legible copies of these, and all other reports required herein, shall be signed and certified in accordance with the Signatory Requirements (see Part 7.7), and submitted to the Planning and Targeting Program and the applicable Tribe at the addresses given in Part 5.4.4 below.”

Part 5.4.4.1 of the Permit states, “Electronic submission of discharge monitoring reports: NPDES permittees required to submit DMRs may use NetDMR after requesting and receiving permission from the EPA. After the EPA has approved the facility’s request, the NetDMR tool enables permittees to complete their DMRs via a secure Internet connection. For more information on getting started, please visit; https://netdmr.epa.gov/netdmr/public/getting_started.htm.”

Corrective Action:

Enter the appropriate NODI codes, if applicable, when inputting data into NetDMR. Update the December 31, 2022, DMR with the appropriate NODI code, or sampling results, for all parameters. In a response to the EPA and the Oglala Sioux Tribe Environmental Department, provide a screenshot of updated data in NetDMR or inform EPA and the Oglala Sioux Tribe Environmental Department that corrections have been made so that the data can be verified.

Finding #9: The Permittee failed to submit Discharge Monitoring Reports.

During the opening conference, when discussing this facility, Ernie Abold stated that there may have been a discharge last year. This is not reflected in NetDMR because all the DMRs reviewed for 2023 indicated no discharge.

Permit Requirement:

Part 3.2 of the Permit states, "At a minimum, upon the effective date of this permit, the following constituents shall be monitored at the frequency and with the type of measurement indicated; samples or measurements shall be representative of the volume and nature of the monitored discharge. If no discharge occurs during the entire monitoring period, it shall be stated on the Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) Form (EPA No. 3320-1) that no discharge or overflow occurred.

...Sub-category C – Semi-annual/periodic Monitoring

Effluent Characteristic	Frequency	Sample Type
Flow, MGD	a/	Instantaneous
5-day BOD ₅ , mg/L	a/	Grab
Total Suspended Solids (TSS), mg/L	a/	Grab
pH, standard units	a/	Instantaneous
Total Ammonia Nitrogen (as N)	a/	Grab
<i>Escherichia coli</i> , colonies/100 mL <u>a/</u>	a/ b/	Grab
Total Nitrogen (N), mg/L	a/	Grab
Total Phosphorus (P), mg/L	a/	Grab
Oil and Grease, Visual	a/	Observation
Oil and Grease, mg/L <u>b/</u>	c/	Grab

a/ The discharge shall be monitored three times per week for the first week of discharge (sample taken and flow rate measured), including once as soon as practical after the unauthorized release is discovered or when an expected unauthorized release begins, and at weekly intervals thereafter until the unauthorized release stops. If the discharge lasts less than one week in duration, monitoring shall be performed at the beginning, middle, and end of the discharge event.

b/ Monitoring for *Escherichia coli* is required during the months of May thru September.

c/ In the event that an oil sheen or floating oil is observed in the discharge, a grab sample shall be taken immediately and analyzed in accordance with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 136."

Part 5.4.2 of the Permit states, "Reporting of Effluent Monitoring Results for calendar quarter or semi-annual period DISCHARGE Facilities. Effluent monitoring results obtained during the previous calendar quarter or semi-annual period shall be summarized and reported on a Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) Form (EPA No. 3320-1), postmarked no later than the 28th day of the month following

the completed reporting period. If no discharge occurs during the reporting period, "no discharge" shall be reported, see example below. Legible copies of these, and all other reports required herein, shall be signed and certified in accordance with the Signatory Requirements (see Part 7.7), and submitted to the Planning and Targeting Program and the applicable Tribe at the addresses given in Part 5.4.4 below."

Example:

Reporting Period	DMR Due Date
Semi-annually (e.g. July – December)	28 th day following the end of the sixth month (January 28 th)

Part 5.4.4.1 of the Permit states, "Electronic submission of discharge monitoring reports: NPDES permittees required to submit DMRs may use NetDMR after requesting and receiving permission from the EPA. After the EPA has approved the facility's request, the NetDMR tool enables permittees to complete their DMRs via a secure Internet connection."

Part 5.6 of the Permit states, "Records of monitoring information shall include:

- 5.6.1 The date, exact place, and time of sampling or measurements;
- 5.6.2. The initials or name(s) of the individual(s) who performed the sampling or measurements;
- 5.6.3. The date(s) analyses were performed;
- 5.6.4. The time(s) analyses were initiated;
- 5.6.5. The initials or name(s) of individual(s) who performed the analyses;
- 5.6.6. References and written procedures, when available, for the analytical techniques or methods used; and,
- 5.6.7. The results of such analyses, including the bench sheets, instrument readouts, computer disks or tapes, etc., used to determine these results."

Part 5.7 of the Permit states, "The permittee shall retain records of all monitoring information, including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, copies of all reports required by this permit, and records of all data used to complete the application for this permit, inspection records, notifications to the EPA per this permit, and DMRs, for a period of at least five years from the date of the sample, measurement, report, application or submittal. Records of monitoring required by this permit related to sludge use and disposal activities must be kept at least five years (or longer as required by 40 C.F.R. Part 503). This period may be extended by request of the Director at any time. Data collected on site, data used to prepare the DMR, copies of DMRs, a copy of this NPDES permit, and the notice of intent for permit coverage, must be maintained on site."

Corrective Action:

Ensure that all required monitoring is conducted during discharge events in accordance with the permit. Determine if a discharge occurred last year, and if so, update NetDMR with the correct sampling data. If a discharge occurred and there is no sampling data, use the appropriate NODI code to document the event (For example, NODI code E - Failed to Sample/Required Analysis Not

Conducted). In a response to the EPA and the Oglala Sioux Tribe Environmental Department, either provide a screen shot of NetDMR, updated with the sampling information for the monitoring period in which the discharge occurred, or inform EPA and the Oglala Sioux Tribe Environmental Department of the corrected data so it can be verified in NetDMR. If no discharge occurred last year and current NetDMR records are accurate, notify EPA, so that this finding can be closed.

Finding #10: The soil was eroded under an inlet gate valve and outlet structure.

During the facility inspection significant erosion was noted at the base of the inlet gate valve from the lower secondary cell (photo 13). Erosion also was noted under the concrete flared end section at the outfall (photo 16).

Permit Requirement:

Part 6.5 of the Permit states, "The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit. However, the permittee shall operate, at a minimum, one complete set of each main line unit treatment process whether or not this process is needed to achieve permit effluent compliance."

Part 6.5.3 of the Permit states, "Promptly repair damage to dikes caused by burrowing animals and/or erosion"

Corrective Action:

Repair areas of erosion throughout the facility during regular operation and maintenance. In a response to the EPA and the Oglala Sioux Tribe Environmental Department, provide photos showing corrective actions taken to repair the erosion.

Finding #11: The facility was experiencing recurrent force main breaks.

During the opening conference when discussing the facilities collection system, facility representatives indicated that there have been 11 force main breaks in the past 5-7 years. Facility representatives become aware of the main break when the amperage at the lift station increases dramatically. Once they become aware of the high amperage, facility personnel drive the line and find an area of ground that is saturated. To catch these breaks sooner, a high amperage alarm has been set for the lift station notifying facility personnel through the SCADA system. Facility representatives stated that they have been relining pipes over the last 2 years and an emergency project has been created through IHS to replace 3000 feet of the sewer main to fix these issues.

Permit Requirement:

Part 5.8.1 of the Permit states, "The permittee shall report any noncompliance which may endanger health or the environment as soon as possible, but no later than twenty-four (24) hours from the

time the permittee first became aware of the circumstances. The report shall be made to the EPA, Region 8, Preparedness, Assessment and Response Program at (303) 293-1788 and the applicable Tribe (see Appendix A for list of Tribes and telephone numbers)."

Part 5.8.2 of the Permit states, "The following occurrences of noncompliance shall be reported by telephone to the EPA, Region 8, NPDES Enforcement Unit at (800) 227-8917 (8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. Mountain Time) and the applicable Tribe (see Appendix A for list of Tribes and telephone numbers) (8:00 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. local time) by the first workday following the day the permittee became aware of the circumstances:

... 5.8.2.2. Any unauthorized release, including sanitary sewer overflows;"

Part 5.8.3 of the Permit states, "A written submission shall also be provided to the EPA and to the applicable Tribe within five days of the time that the permittee becomes aware of the circumstances. The written submission shall contain:

5.8.3.1. A description of the noncompliance and its cause;

5.8.3.2. The period of noncompliance, including exact dates and times;

5.8.3.3. The estimated time noncompliance is expected to continue if it has not been corrected; and,

5.8.3.4. Steps taken or planned to reduce, eliminate, and prevent reoccurrence of the noncompliance.

Part 6.5 of the Permit states, "The permittee shall at all times properly operate and maintain all facilities and systems of treatment and control (and related appurtenances) which are installed or used by the permittee to achieve compliance with the conditions of this permit. Proper operation and maintenance also includes adequate laboratory controls and appropriate quality assurance procedures. This provision requires the operation of back-up or auxiliary facilities or similar systems which are installed by a permittee only when the operation is necessary to achieve compliance with the conditions of the permit. However, the permittee shall operate, at a minimum, one complete set of each main line unit treatment process whether or not this process is needed to achieve permit effluent compliance."

Corrective Action:

Ensure future main breaks and any unauthorized releases that may endanger human health and the environment are reported to the EPA per Permit requirements. In a response to the EPA and the Oglala Sioux Tribe Environmental Department, provide an update on the project to repair the force main line with a projected timeline for completion.



**UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION 8
RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT**

GENERAL INFORMATION

Facility Name: Pioneer Metal Finishing, LLC

RCRA ID: UTR000007062

Facility Location:

1225 S Legacy View Street, Salt Lake City, Utah

Facility Contact:

Chad Earl, General Manager,
cearl@pioneermetal.com

Notification Status:

Large Quantity Generator

Date of Inspection: June 4, 2024

Arrival Time: 9:00 a.m.

Departure Time: 5:30 p.m.

Lead Inspector & Report Author: Annette Maxwell, U.S. EPA Inspector

Inspection Attendees:

1. Linda Jacobson, U.S. EPA Inspector
2. Judith Moran, DWMRC Inspector
3. Alexis Adams, DWMRC Inspector
4. Chad Earl, General Manager, Pioneer Metal Finishing (Pioneer)
5. Danny Renner, EHS Leader, Pioneer
6. Jefferson Ngo, Laboratory Supervisor, Pioneer
7. Dave Dettman, Corporate EHS Manager, Pioneer (joined by phone and Teams only, conference room portions only)
8. David Jilot, Business Unit Manager, Western Region, Pioneer (joined by Teams, closing conference only)

The following additional personnel attended only very limited portions of the inspection:

1. Patrick McClure, Pioneer
2. Art Johnson, Pioneer

Type and Purpose of Inspection: Compliance Evaluation Inspection
Compliance with RCRA Subtitle C

Facility Type: Primary NAICS: 332813 - Plating, Polishing, Anodizing, and Coloring
Other NAICS: 332811 - Metal Heat Treating
332812 - Metal Coating, Engraving

Applicable Regulations: R315-260 to R315-273 of the Utah Administrative Code (UAC) and R315-15 of the UAC

Facility Name: Pioneer Metal Finishing (UTR000007062)

Facility Location: 1225 S Legacy View Street, Salt Lake City, Utah

Date of Inspection: June 4, 2024

Inspection Type: Unannounced Inspection
EPA inspection with DWMRC accompanying

Disclaimer

This report is a summary of observations and information gathered from the facility at the time of the inspection. The information provided does not constitute a final decision on compliance with RCRA regulations, nor is it meant to be a comprehensive summary of all activities and processes conducted at the facility.

OPENING CONFERENCE

Upon arrival at the facility, an opening conference was conducted with Mr. Earl, Mr. Renner, and Mr. Dettman. We presented our inspector credentials to Mr. Earl and explained the purpose of the inspection. We were not denied access to the facility and were allowed to inspect all areas that we selected for inspection.

DESCRIPTION OF INSPECTION

Regulatory Status

According to the RCRAInfo database, the facility is a Large Quantity Generator (LQG) of hazardous waste.

The following information was obtained verbally during the inspection from the above-listed facility personnel unless otherwise noted.

Facility and Process Description

Pioneer conducts metal finishing using three primary operations: powder coating, wet coat painting, and anodizing. Additional activities conducted at the facility include but are not limited to non-destructive testing, heat treating, and graphics applications. The facility's wastewater treatment permit (SLC-0062) further describes that "process wastewater is generated from other metal finishing operations (i.e., aluminum anodizing, iron phosphatizing, electropolishing, bright dip, stainless steel passivation, and spray and immersion testing)...." Electroplating is not conducted at the facility. Customer industries include aerospace, defense, mining, consumer products, and firearms makers. The facility consists of two buildings: Building 1 includes office space, graphics, chemical pretreating, wet coat painting, powder coat, wastewater treatment, paint booths, a QA/QC laboratory, powder coat blasting, and a tank line. Building 2 includes anodizing, wet coat painting, non-destructive testing, heat treating, anodize bead blasting, and paint booths. Changes to the operations since the last Utah DEQ RCRA inspection include: solvent recovery is no longer conducted at the facility, spent/waste trichloroethylene is no longer generated at the facility, and the facility no longer uses a roll-off container for hazardous waste management.

Facility Name: Pioneer Metal Finishing (UTR000007062)

Facility Location: 1225 S Legacy View Street, Salt Lake City, Utah

Date of Inspection: June 4, 2024

At the time of the inspection, the facility employed approximately 100 people. Hours of operation are 5:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. Monday through Friday and include two shifts.

Incoming parts comprised of aluminum, stainless steel or alloyed steel are finished in batch processes based upon customer needs.

According to the 2023 Biennial Report, hazardous wastes generated at the facility in 2022 included:

- Metal-bearing wastewater treatment filter cake: D007, D008, and F019
- Paint-related waste: D001, D007, D035, F003, and F005
- Spent blast media: D007
- Paint filters and debris: D007
- Waste trichloroethylene: D040, F001, and F002

A 90-day central accumulation area (CAA) is located in Building 1, as is the primary wastewater treatment operation. A second 90-day CAA is located in Wet Coat East, Building 2, as well as a third CAA located in the filter press area in Building 2.

In the wastewater treatment process, metals are precipitated out. Solids are run through a filter press, where dry solids are placed into cubic yard boxes for disposal. Wastewaters routed to pretreatment include wastewater in open-top metal finishing tank line production areas that are routed by overflow to floor drains leading to sumps that are pumped into the wastewater treatment tanks, as well as wastewater from the large part pressure washing ("car wash") area, the scrubber system, and from the laboratory drains.

Tank cleanouts occur periodically, but the most recent cleanout was three years prior to the inspection. When tank sludges are generated, they are not routed through the filter press, but are collected and shipped for disposal.

A site map is included in Attachment 1 – Site Map.

TOUR INFORMATION

All photographs collected by EPA during the inspection and referenced below are included in Attachment 2 – EPA Photographs. Additional photographs were collected by UDEQ and are included in Attachment 3 – UDEQ Photographs.

Areas of the Facility included in the site tour:

Building 1

- Paint storage
- Paint booth area
- 90-day CAA
- Powder coat area

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- Wastewater treatment area
- ChemTreat/immersion cleaning/conversion coating line
- Large part pressure wash (“car wash”) area

Building 2

- Used oil storage
- Universal waste lamp storage
- Aluminum and steel part sand blast area
- Wet Coat East satellite accumulation area (SAA) hallway area
- Universal waste battery storage
- Paint booth area
- 90-day CAA
- Filter press area & associated CAA
- Outdoor sand blasting roll-off

The following narrative includes areas listed above in which conditions of interest or potential deficiencies were noted.

Inside the Wet Coat West paint storage area, I observed a 55-gallon drum SAA that was closed and properly labeled (see Attachment 3, photos 1-2). I also observed a shelf of expired chemicals in storage. Mr. Renner stated that they were in the process of going through the chemicals to determine whether they could be used or would need to be disposed. The accumulation of expired chemicals appeared to be well organized.

In the Wet Coat West paint booth area, I observed a 55-gallon drum SAA for paint filters and debris containing chromium that was closed and labeled with the words “Hazardous Waste” and with an indication of the hazards (toxic).

Also in the Wet Coat West paint booth area, two five-gallon cans with open funnels were being used to accumulate hazardous paint-related waste but were not closed or labeled. See photos 5 and 6 of Attachment 3. An employee working in this area, Patrick McClure, was asked to explain the use of these containers for paint gun cleaning, and said that excess paint and acetone are collected in them before being transferred to the 55-gallon SAA drum. See Attachment 3, photos 5-6. Following the inspection, on June 12, 2024, Mr. Renner provided additional information indicating that the 5-gallon cans had been eliminated from use and had been replaced by moving the 55-gallon SAA drum to the paint booth area (Attachment 4 – Facility Correspondence).

At the Building 1 90-day central accumulation area, I observed eight cubic yard boxes, some containing hazardous waste filters and debris and some containing hazardous waste filter cake, and one 55-gallon drum of hazardous paint waste. All of these containers were closed and properly labeled. A floor sump located near this area led to wastewater treatment.

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A 55-gallon drum of Guardo Strip Q4599 was set atop a secondary containment pallet. The drum was waste to be disposed but was pending analysis to determine whether it was hazardous waste. Mr. Ngo stated that he thought it was hazardous waste but that they were awaiting the Clean Harbors profile. The wet material in the secondary containment beneath the drum was tested for acidity, but the wrong test strip type was used, and following the inspection on June 12, 2024, the facility provided additional information by email indicating the wet material was not acidic (see Attachment 4 – Facility Correspondence). This email also included a statement and photographs indicating that the Guardo Strip was determined to be corrosive hazardous waste.

In the nearby powder coat pretreat (ChemTreat) area, I observed a 55-gallon drum with the top cut off that was being used to accumulate spent filters. The drum was not marked as hazardous waste. See photo 1 of Attachment 2. I requested that Pioneer provide hazardous waste determination information for this waste. On June 12, 2024, Mr. Renner provided a response stating that the filters were hazardous waste along with a photograph of a new container to be used for the filters that was closed and properly labeled (see Attachment 4). As a follow-up to the inspection, I requested on July 12, 2024, that residue on the floor surrounding the drum, visible in photo 1 of Attachment 2, that appeared to be comprised of material the same color and consistency as that on the filters be evaluated to determine whether the residue was hazardous waste.

In the wastewater treatment tank area, a 55-gallon drum is hard-piped to laboratory drains for collection of wastewater and is pumped to Tank 2 for pretreatment.

In the powder coat pretreat/ChemTreat area, I observed that no pipes were evident for flow to the sump located on the east side of the area, and facility personnel explained that the tanks overflow during skimming operations, with flows then routed to floor drains and a trench leading to the sump, where the wastewaters are pumped to the wastewater holding tank for treatment.

On the north side of the building, I observed an area set up for the pressure washing of large parts, which facility personnel said also drains to the sump for routing to wastewater treatment.

In the Building 2 maintenance area, I observed a drum of used oil that was properly labeled and closed. Also in this area were universal waste lamps, also labeled and closed.

Outside of Building 2, I observed a spent blast media collection drum, which the facility personnel stated was for “hand sand blast” spent media. We proceeded inside the building to view the units where spent blast media is generated. Three glove box type units are used in this area: two for aluminum parts only, and the third for steel and titanium parts.

In the Wet Coat East hallway in Building 2, I observed three flammable cabinets. One contained a 55-gallon SAA drum for hazardous waste rags and debris. The second contained a 55-gallon SAA drum for hazardous waste lacquer thinner. Both of these two 55-gallon drum SAAs were closed and properly labeled. In the third flammable cabinet, which was smaller than the other two, five approximately

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5-gallon buckets and a smaller container were stored, see photo 3 of Attachment 2. Mr. Renner stated they appeared to be waste lacquer thinner, and he would check to be sure. The 5-gallon containers were not empty but were not labeled as hazardous waste or with an indication of the hazards.

Nearby, I observed three empty containers labeled for collection of universal waste batteries. Mr. Renner said they would write the date when the first batteries are placed in each container to ensure storage does not exceed one year.

In the Wet Coat East Prep area in Building 2, I observed a similar paint booth setup as was in place in the Wet Coat West Prep area, including one 55-gallon SAA drum for the collection of hazardous waste rags and debris, closed and properly labeled, as well as two 5-gallon containers with funnels that were not closed, and which were not labeled.

In a trash can in this area, I observed small green pellet-shaped pieces that appeared to have the same chromium-containing paint on them as other materials determined to be hazardous waste, such as the paint filters.

At the 90-day central accumulation area located in Wet Coat East, Building 2, I observed four cubic yard boxes marked hazardous waste and with an indication of the hazards (toxic). However, two of the boxes were not marked with an accumulation start date. The facility personnel explained that the boxes had just been placed in the area, so the date had not yet been marked on them, and Mr. Renner added the accumulation start date (6/4/24) to the two labels. See photos 12-17 of Attachment 3.

In the Building 2 filter press area, a 90-day central accumulation area held a cubic yard box for hazardous waste anodize line filters that was closed and properly labeled. At the filter press I observed a few small pieces of filter cake, which is a hazardous waste, on the floor and on top of a nearby drum. Residue that was similarly green in color, indicating the potential for the presence of chromium, appeared to potentially also be hazardous waste, and a drip pan underneath held water and sludge that appeared to contain filter cake. See photos 18-23 of Attachment 3. On June 12, 2024, Mr. Renner provided documentation demonstrating that the area had been cleaned of filter cake pieces and liquids, and that a housekeeping task and regular inspections had been added to facility procedures for this area (Attachment 4).

In a nearby tank line area, I observed a 55-gallon drum marked "TCP Waste" and "Wait Treatment" that was being accumulated for treatment in the wastewater treatment process. The drum was not marked as hazardous waste and was closed by placement of a loose board on the top. See photo 4 of Attachment 2. On June 12, 2024, Mr. Renner provided documentation (Attachment 4) demonstrating that a closed, labeled SAA container had been prepared for use for this waste.

Outdoors on the north side of Building 1, I observed portions of the electropolish and chromic air pollution control scrubber system.

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Nearby, I observed a roll-off dumpster used to collect spent sand blast media, see photo 5 of Attachment 2.

Outdoors in the empty drum storage area located between Buildings 1 and 2, I observed three blue poly 55-gallon drums that were labeled to contain sulfuric acid, see photo 6 of Attachment 2. The facility personnel stated that the contents were unused sulfuric acid, but that it was not usable and would be disposed of in the wastewater treatment system. Compliance of this practice with the facility's pretreatment permit was beyond the scope of this inspection and was not evaluated.

Nearby in the same area, I observed three additional drums that were not labeled but did not appear to be empty based on weight, see photo 7 of Attachment 2.

Record Review:

The inspectors reviewed the following documentation:

Hazardous waste manifests, the Emergency Response Plan and Quick Reference Guide, and training documentation.

The facility's Emergency Response Plan was provided to meet the contingency plan requirements. The inspection team noted that it did not contain phone numbers of primary and other persons qualified to act as the emergency coordinator. Phone postings were observed at locations within the facility; however, not all were kept up-to-date.

Additional documentation was requested during the closing conference for post-inspection record review.

CLOSING CONFERENCE

During the closing conference, I requested additional information regarding:

- The status of the two paint booth areas where pairs of 5-gallon buckets were used to accumulate waste prior to transfer to 55-gallon SAA containers.
- A drum of Guardostrip in the central accumulation area in Building 1 that was awaiting a hazardous waste determination.
- Potentially acidic material in the secondary containment spill pallet below where the Guardostrip was stored.
- Hazardous waste determination information for filters stored near the powder coat pretreat area.
- A procedure to check for cracks or leaks at sumps used prior to wastewater treatment to ensure protection of groundwater.
- Five 5-gallon containers in a flammable cabinet in the Wet Coat East hallway that appeared to contain hazardous waste but were not labeled.
- The SDS sheet for K-69 reducer.

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- Follow-up on the filter press area related to residues.
- The TCP waste drum.
- A hazardous waste determination for the sand blast roll-off.
- Three drums in the empty drum storage area that did not appear to be empty.
- The quick reference guide, in regard to mapped access routes as well as information on fire hydrants, flow rates, and other details per 262.262(b)(6).
- The contingency plan in regard to arrangements with local responders per 262.262(c) and in regard to emergency equipment list details per 262.261(e).
- Additional information as to the EP & chromic scrubber system.

POST-INSPECTION DOCUMENTATION REVIEW

On June 12, 2024, Mr. Renner provided the following by email (Attachment 4):

- An updates sheet related to items discussed during the closing conference;
- The SDS sheet for K69 reducer;
- A manifest and LDR record inventory sheet;
- A template letter for arrangements with local authorities ;

On June 13, 2024, Mr. Renner provided the following by email:

- Emergency Action Plan and Emergency Response Reference Guide

On June 13, 2024, Mr. Renner also provided the following by a separate email:

- A photo and statement: The second funnel arrived today for the waste paint drum in wet coat west and was installed.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION NEEDED

Follow up is needed with the facility in regard to the following items:

- Hazardous waste determinations for sand/media blast waste.
- Hazardous waste determination for residue in the filter accumulation area.
- Updates to the ERP to add Emergency Coordinator phone numbers as required by UAC 262-261(d).
- Record of submission of updates to the ERP and/or QRG to local emergency responders as required by UAC 262-262(a) and (c) after Emergency Coordinator phone numbers have been added.

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Facility Location: 1225 S Legacy View Street, Salt Lake City, Utah

Date of Inspection: June 4, 2024

SIGNATURES

ANNETTE MAXWELL

Digitally signed by ANNETTE MAXWELL
Date: 2024.07.31 11:04:29 -06'00'

Annette Maxwell, RCRA Inspector

Susarla, Sridhar

Digitally signed by Susarla,
Sridhar

Sri Susarla, Manager

Date: 2024.08.01 11:14:41 -06'00'

RCRA and OPA Enforcement Branch

Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Division

ATTACHMENT LIST

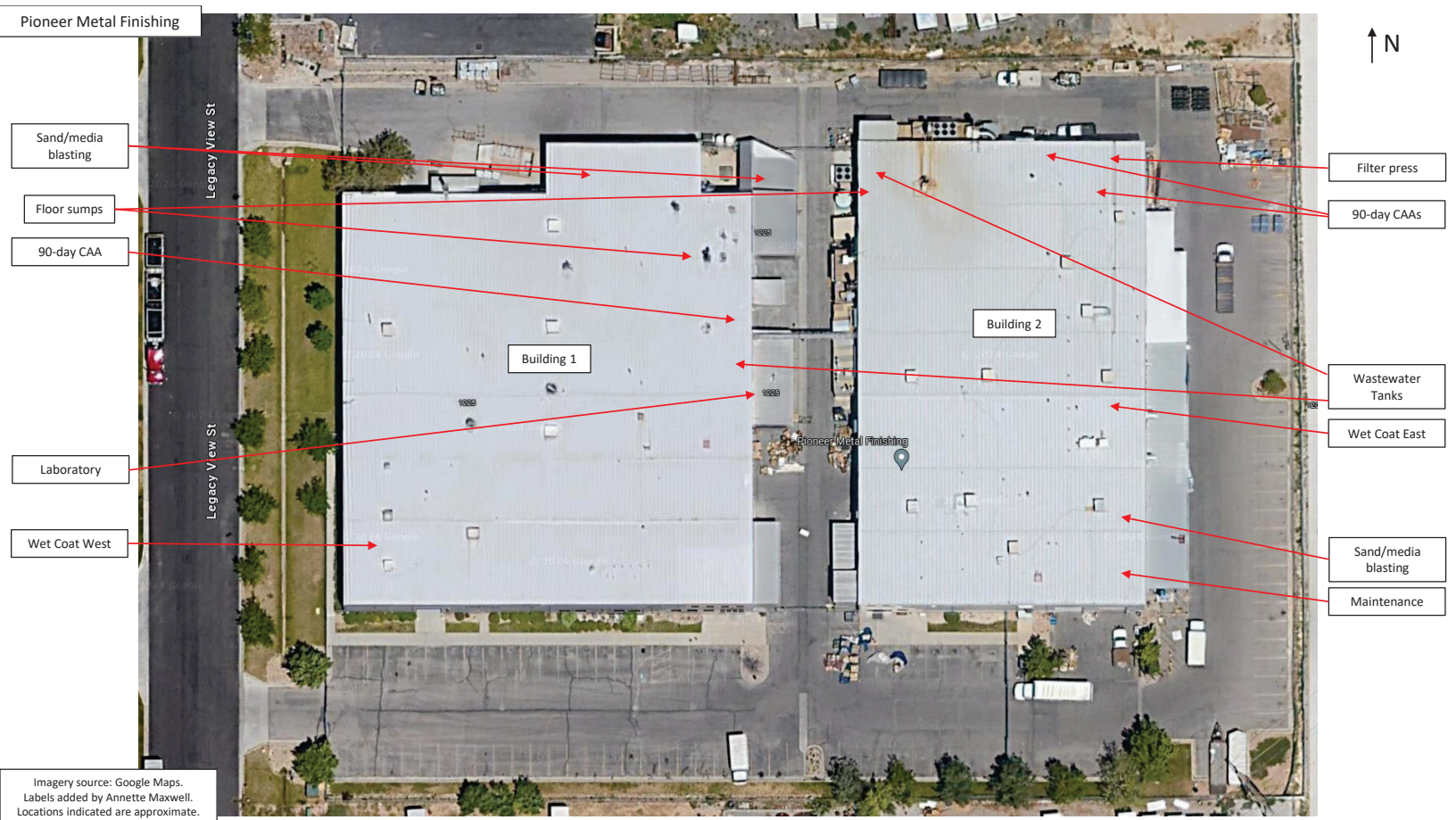
Attachment 1 – Site Map

Attachment 2 – EPA Photographs

Attachment 3 – UDEQ Photographs

Attachment 4 – Facility Correspondence

Attachment 1 – Site Map



Attachment 2 – EPA Photographs

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ATTACHMENT 1 – PHOTO LOG

Photographer: Annette Maxwell

Camera Model and ID: iPhone, SR6903

Photo 1: IMG_0003.jpg – photo of spent filters stored in the powder coat pretreat area located in Building 1. Following the inspection, these filters were determined to be hazardous waste. Potential spillage that is the same color as the material on the filters is visible in the photo on the floor surrounding the drum.



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Photo 2: IMG_0004.jpg – photo of “hand sand blast” baghouse collection drum.



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Photo 3: IMG_0005.jpg – photo of containers in a flammable material storage cabinet in the Wet Coat East hallway immediately adjacent to a 55-gallon drum of hazardous waste Lacquer Thinner.



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Photo 4: IMG_0006.jpg – photo of hazardous waste labeled “TCP Waste” located near the wastewater treatment and filter press area.



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Photo 5: IMG_0007.jpg – photo of spent sandblast waste in a roll off container.



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Photo 6: IMG_0008.jpg – photo of three drums of sulfuric acid hazardous waste located in the empty drum storage area.



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Photo 7: IMG_0009.jpg – photo of three drums located in the empty drum storage area near the drums shown in photo 6.



Attachment 3 – UDEQ Photographs

Facility Name: Pioneer Metal Finishing (UTR000007062)

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ATTACHMENT 3 – UTAH DEQ PHOTOGRAPHS

All photographs in this photo log were collected by Judith Moran of Utah DEQ during the inspection on June 4, 2024.

Photo 1: Photo of a hazardous waste SAA container located in the Wet Coat West paint storage area.



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A large black metal drum with a red top, labeled with a yellow rectangular label and a red diamond-shaped hazard label, sitting on a concrete floor in a warehouse setting.

[illegible]

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Photo 4: Emergency response procedure posted next to the paint storage area.

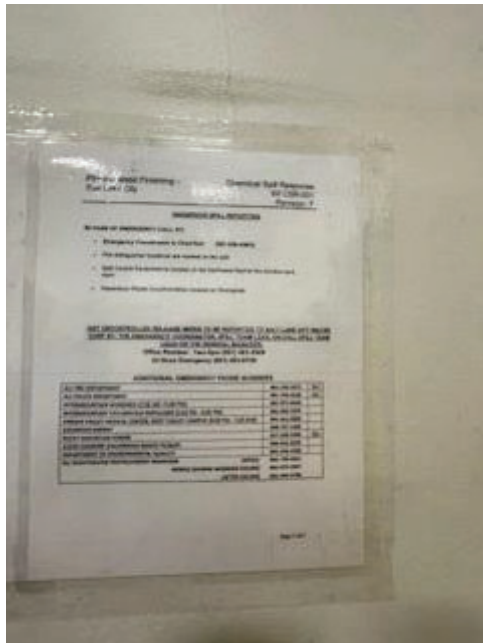


Photo 5: 5-gallon buckets used by painters to accumulate solvents after rinsing their paint guns.



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Photo 6: Photo of the contents of one of the two cans shown in photo 5 after facility personnel removed the lid to show the contents.



Photo 7: Photo of test strip used to assess a spill into secondary containment in the Building 1 90-day central accumulation area.



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Photo 8: Photo of the spill into secondary containment referenced in the photo 7 description.



Photo 9: Photo of a drum of GardoStrip Q4599 on the secondary containment shown in photo 8.



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Photo 10: Photo of a wall posting of wastewater treatment process.

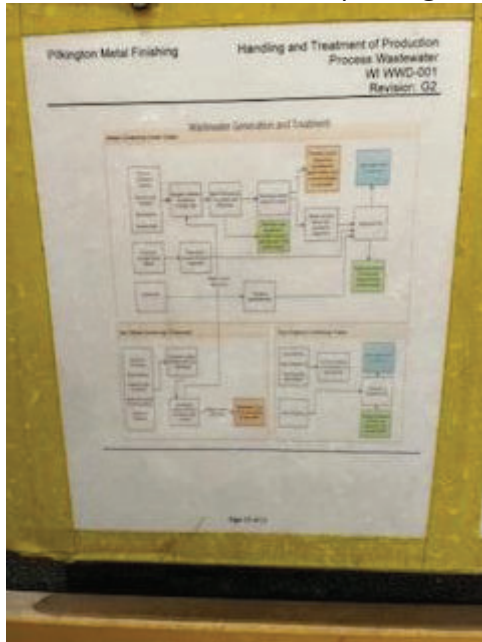
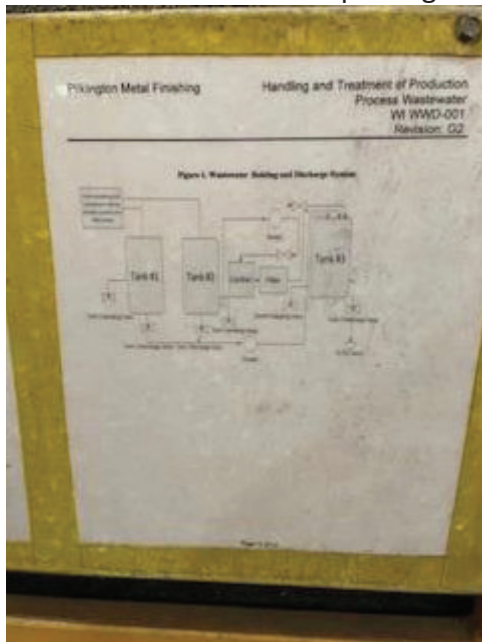


Photo 11: Photo of a wall posting of wastewater treatment process.



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Photo 12: Photo of a cubic yard box of hazardous waste located in the Building 2 Wet Coat East 90-day central accumulation area.



Photo 13: Close-up of the label on the container shown in photo 12, showing that the label was missing an accumulation start date.



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Photo 14: Photo of an additional cubic yard box containing hazardous waste located in the Building 2 Wet Coat East 90-day central accumulation area.



Photo 15: Close-up of the label on the container shown in photo 14, showing that the label is missing an accumulation start date.



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Photo 16: Photo of the label shown in photo 13 after facility personnel added the accumulation start date to the label.

U.S. D.O.T. SHIPPING DESCRIPTION
90 NA3077 HAZARDOUS WASTE, SOLID, R.S.B. 110000000, 110000000
HAZARD CLASS 9 NA3077
HAZARDOUS WASTE
FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITS IMPROPER DISPOSAL
IF FOUND, CONTACT THE NEAREST POLICE, OR
PUBLIC SAFETY AUTHORITY, OR THE
U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
CAUTION
Facility Name: Pioneer Metal Finishing
Address: 1225 South Legacy View Street
City: Salt Lake City ST UT ZIP 84104
Accumulation Start Date: 6/4/24
HAZARDOUS WASTE
CONTAINS HAZARDOUS OR TOXIC WASTE
023
6789

Photo 17: Photo of the label shown in photo 15 after facility personnel added the accumulation start date to the label.

9077 HAZARDOUS WASTE, SOLID, R.S.B. 110000000, 110000000
HAZARD CLASS 9 NA3077
HAZARDOUS WASTE
FEDERAL LAW PROHIBITS IMPROPER DISPOSAL
IF FOUND, CONTACT THE NEAREST POLICE, OR
PUBLIC SAFETY AUTHORITY, OR THE
U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
CAUTION
Facility Name: Pioneer Metal Finishing
Address: 1225 South Legacy View Street
City: Salt Lake City ST UT ZIP 84104
Accumulation Start Date: 6/4/24
HAZARDOUS WASTE
CONTAINS HAZARDOUS OR TOXIC WASTE
11

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Photo 18: Photo of the wastewater treatment filter press.



Photo 19: Photo of spilled filter cake on the floor in the area shown in photo 18.



Facility Name: Pioneer Metal Finishing (UTR000007062)

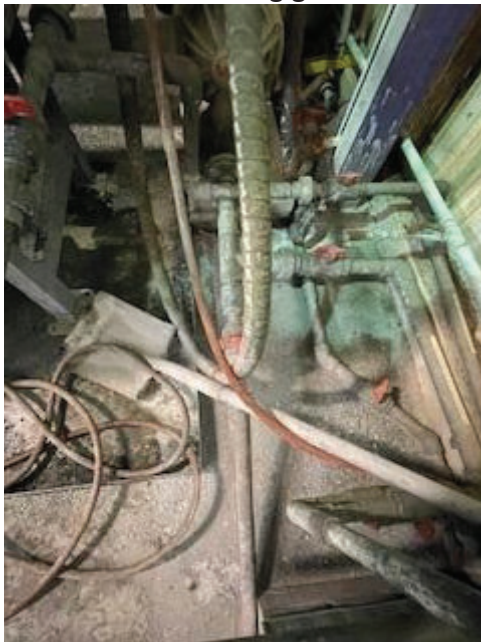
Facility Location: 1225 S Legacy View Street, Salt Lake City, Utah

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Photo 20: Photo of additional pieces of filter cake on the drum in the foreground in the area shown in photo 18. Also visible at left in a containment pan is water containing filter cake and filter press drippings.



Photo 21: Photo of spilled filter cake on the floor west of the filter press, and potential chromium-containing green residue in the area of the filter press.



Facility Name: Pioneer Metal Finishing (UTR000007062)

Facility Location: 1225 S Legacy View Street, Salt Lake City, Utah

Date of Inspection: June 4, 2024

Photo 22: Close-up of the area shown in photo 21.

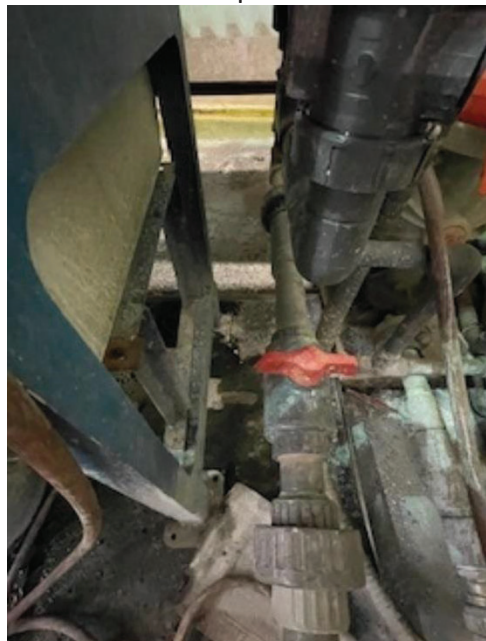


Photo23: Photo of the filter press shown in photo 18 and containment pan visible in photo 20.



Attachment 4 – Facility Correspondence

Maxwell, Annette

From: Daniel Renner <drenner@pioneermetal.com>
Sent: Wednesday, June 12, 2024 3:53 PM
To: Maxwell, Annette; Jacobson, Linda; Judith Moran; Alexis Adams
Cc: Dave Dettman; Chad Earl
Subject: Pioneer Metal Finishing EPA RCRA Inspection
Attachments: Pioneer Metal Finishing RCRA Corrections Packet.pdf; Reducer NO. K69 530-2138.pdf; Hazardous Waste Manifest and Land Disposal Record Spreadsheet 2023-2024.xlsx; ARRANGEMENTS WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES.pdf

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

Caution: This email originated from outside EPA, please exercise additional caution when deciding whether to open attachments or click on provided links.

Good Afternoon,

Please find our list of corrective actions and requested documentation attached. We will be continuing to improve our facility's processes and look forward to receiving your report.

Please feel free to reach out if you have any questions or concerns.

Thank you,

Danny Renner
Environmental Health & Safety Lead
Pioneer Metal Finishing
1225 S Legacy View Street
Salt Lake City, Utah 84104
Direct: 801-214-7223
Cell: 417-207-0387
Email: drenner@pioneermetal.com



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RCRA Audit Action Item Packet

Listed in this packet are the corrective actions taken outlined in the meeting reviewing the RCRA Inspection with the following Agents: Annette Maxwell, Linda Jacobson, Judy Moran, and Lexi Adams.

In this meeting, cosmetic and administrative changes were discussed that if put in place would bring Pioneer Metal Finishing into compliance. Pioneer Metal Finishing was allowed until End of Day Wednesday June 12, 2024 to submit and verify that these corrective actions had taken place.

Date of Audit: June 4, 2024

Location:

Pioneer Metal Finishing
1225 S. Legacy View Street
Salt Lake City, UT 84104

Team Members:

General Manager: Chad Earl
Corporate EHS Manager: Dave Dettman
Site EHS Lead: Danny Renner
Quality Lead: Matt Federer
Laboratory Manager: Jefferson Ngo

Action Item 1: Attachments

1. Updated EAP and Reference Guide
 - a. Local Authority Agreement attached, in process of collecting signatures.
2. Hazardous Waste Manifest and Land Disposal Record Spreadsheet 2023-2024
3. SDS for K-69 Reducer

Action Item 2: Spill Pallet Housekeeping.

The spill pallet was rinsed into our waste water treatment collection area and allowed to dry before returning to it's original location. An Annual secondary containment house keeping task was created for this task to be carried out by the Lab.

It was determined that the reason the pH tested at zero was due to the incorrect testing strip to be used. The test used the day of the audit measures total chlorine and when we tested with the proper pH strip is was in the 5-6 range.



Description

ACTION TITLE

Annual Spill Pallet Housekeeping

DESCRIPTION

PPE Required: Safety Glasses, Face shield, Chemical Apron, Rubber Gloves, Rubber Boots.
This task must be carried out by at least two trained individuals.

Remove drums from spill pallets manually or use the forklift lift drum grabber depending on the weight of the drum. Remove the grate from the spill pallet and visually inspect the basin for damage or cracks. Report any damage or cracks to your supervisor. If the pallet is dry, rinse with city water and replace the grate. If the basin is holding liquid, test the pH and if acceptable range, rinse the containment, using low pressure water to minimize the potential for backsplash, into the catch basin to be treated through the wastewater process. Once all pallets are inspected and dry, return the spill pallets and drums to their original positions.

LOCATION

Salt Lake City

Pioneer Metal Finishing, LLC

PRIORITY

Medium

Source

SOURCE TYPE

Internal Policy

SOURCE

Inspections/Training/Disposal/Maintenance



Scheduling

DUE DATE

2025-05-02



RECURRENCE PATTERN

Second week day of May every year effective 2024-06-10

Action Item 3: Waste Water Equipment Preventative Maintenance Task

Description

ACTION TITLE

Quarterly Preventative Maintenance for Waste Water Equipment

DESCRIPTION

PPE Required: Face shield, safety glasses, Chemical apron, rubber boots, chemical gloves.
Notify: Inform the lab team and EHS when you begin this task, they will assign a watcher to ensure no one enters the area during this task.

Flush the drains out using a water hose starting from southern most drain rinsing towards the holding tank. Repeat this process on the northern drain. Once the flush is complete, pump out the holding tank into the waste water tank. Repeat this flushing process a total of three times.

Next, remove the grates over the trench drains and visually inspect the trench for cracks and deformities. Then, perform the same task for the holding tank. In addition to inspecting the tank structure, inspect the pump, pipes, and valves for cracks and deformities.

Once complete, return the grates to their original position and notify the watcher that the task is complete.

Use the checklist attached as you work through this process and record any findings you have as well as notify your supervisor.

LOCATION

Salt Lake City

Pioneer Metal Finishing, LLC

PRIORITY

High

Source

SOURCE TYPE

Internal Policy

SOURCE

Inspections/Training/Disposal/Maintenance



Scheduling

DUE DATE

2024-06-12



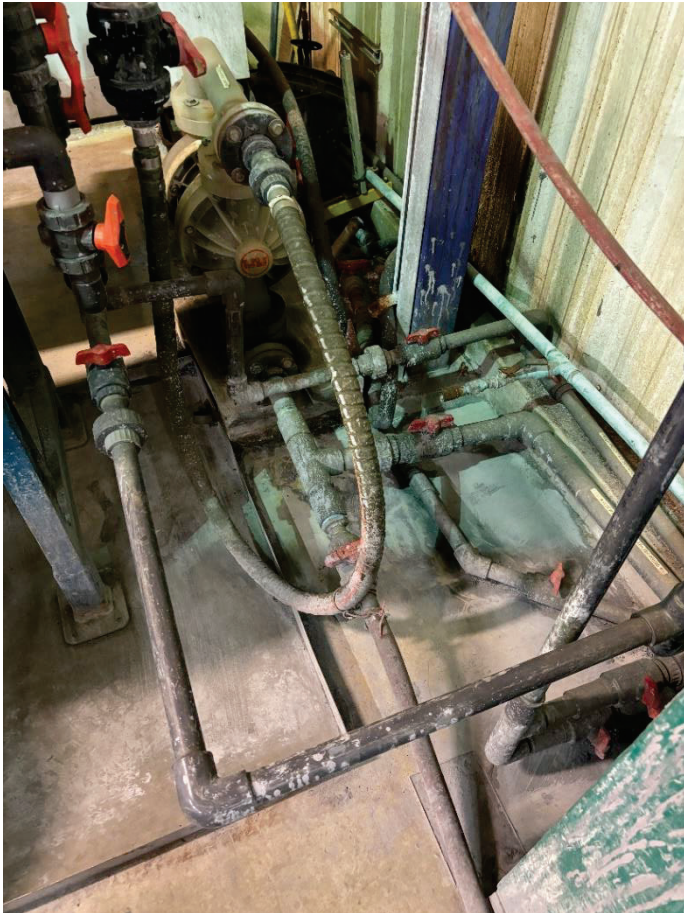
RECURRENCE PATTERN

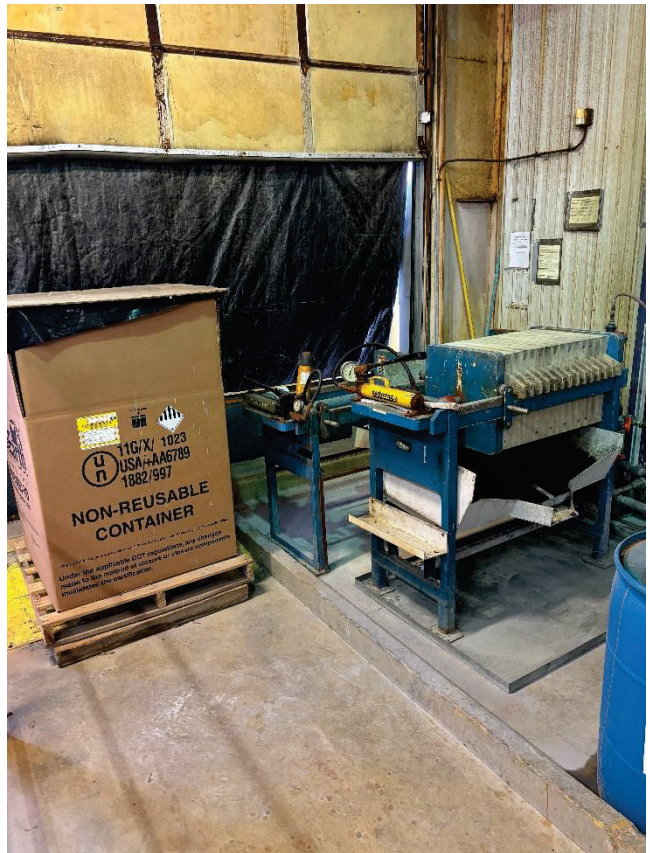
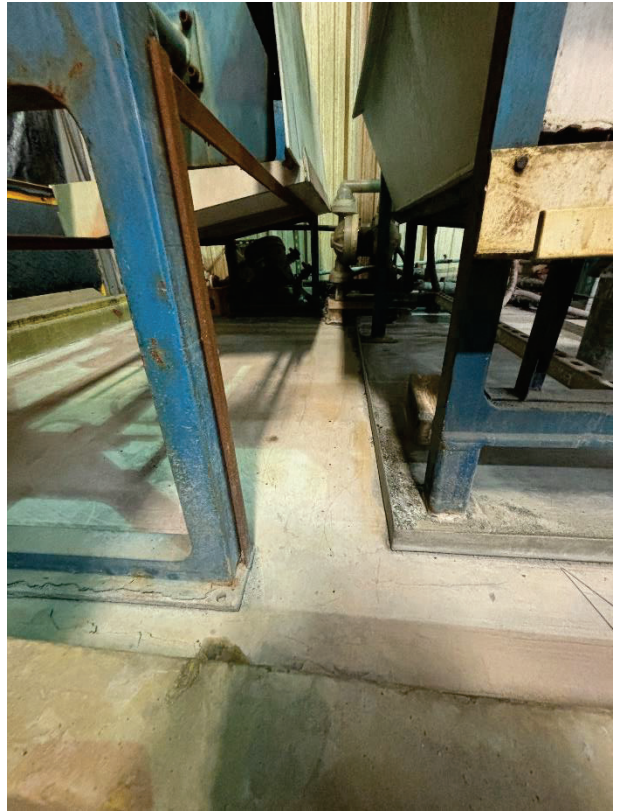
Second Wednesday of every 3 months effective 2024-06-07

Action Item 4: Filter Cake Housekeeping Task

Housekeeping is now a required task after each filter cake transfer. This area will be monitored in the weekly RCRA inspection.

*Filter cake disposal was in process at time of documentation.





Action Item 5: Disposal of expired nitric acid drums

The drums were treated through the wastewater system, triple rinsed and disposed of.



Action Item 6: Disposal of unlabeled drums

The Drums were treated through our wastewater system, triple rinsed, and disposed of.



Action Item 7: Label Gardostrip drum with hazardous waste label and add accumulation date.

The contents of the original Gardostrip drum were transferred to a poly drum due to its corrosive nature.



Action Item 8: Update Waste Paint Transfer Process.

The five gallon buckets have been removed from the process altogether. We have moved the 55 gallon drums to the mixing stations and have attached a locking funnel. The funnel for wet coat west is still in transport and should arrive on 6/13/2024. So currently all painters are cleaning their guns in wet coat east.

We also updated the acetone and K-69 secondary containers with the proper placards.



Action Item 9: Update Lacquer Thinner Transfer Process

The Flammable cabinets were moved closer to where the waste stream is being created and grounded. The five gallon containers were relabeled and two were decommissioned. The expectation from our team members is that they will be emptying the cans at the end of each shift.



Action Item 10: Install TCP Satellite Drum

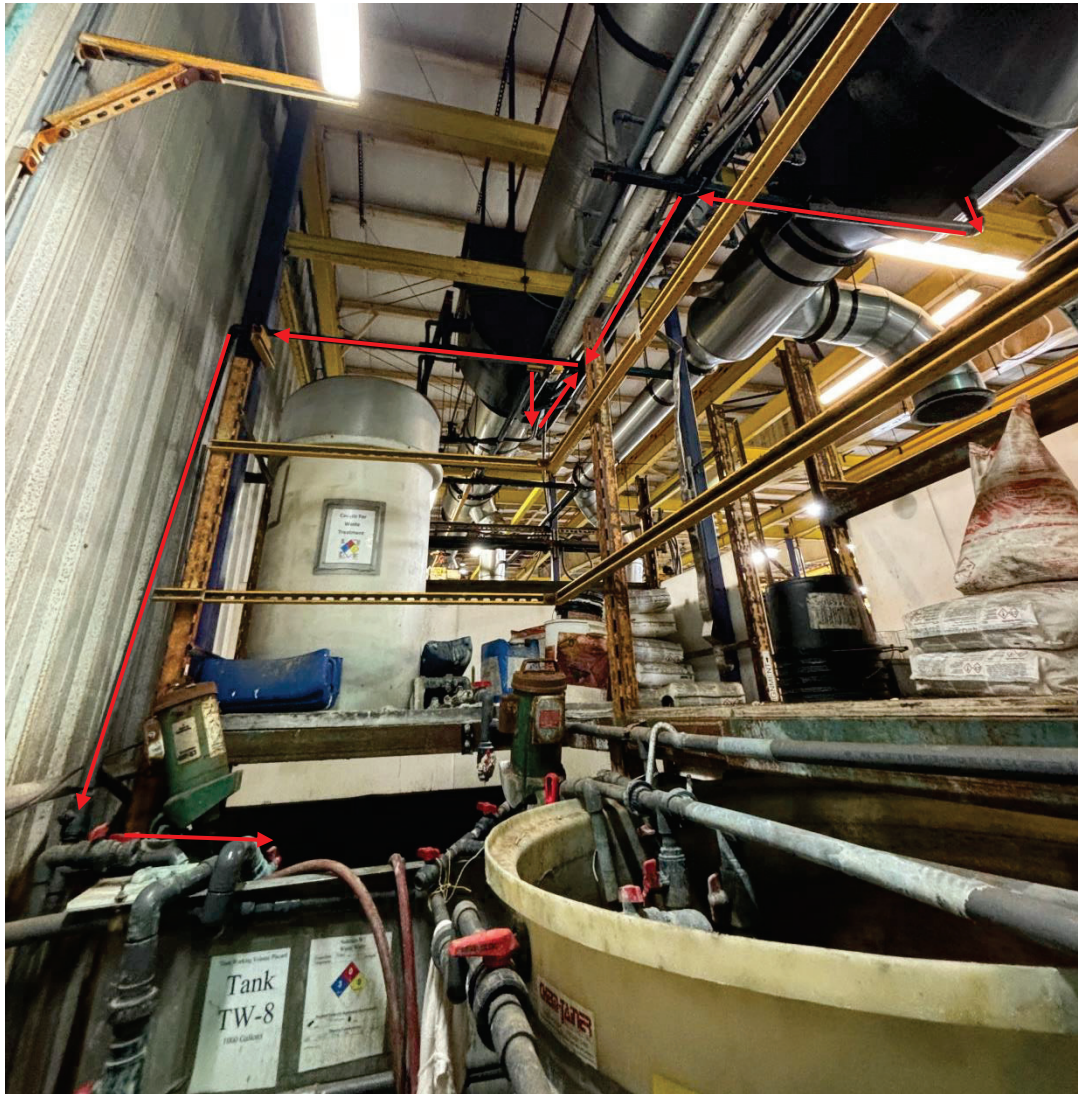
This drum has replaced the TCP drum we were using during the time of the inspection. It has been added to our facility map and the weekly RCRA inspection form.



Action Item 11: EP and Chromic Scrubber

The scrubbers that service the EP and Chromic lines utilize a water drip filtration system. The water from those scrubbers is then directly run into our waste water treatment process. Routine maintenance is performed every ten years to clean and evaluate the internal system.

The arrows in the below picture indicate the path that the waste water takes to enter the treatment tank.



Action Item 12: TCLP for Used filters and Sand Blast Media

The used filters were deemed hazardous from the RCRA 8 Metals TCLP; D004(arsenic), D007(Chromium), D008(lead). A profile is in development with Clean Harbors and the contents of that drum have been transferred to a closed poly drum labeled hazardous waste.



The sand blast media is currently undergoing the RCRA 8 metals test and we will respond accordingly once those results have been received.

SAFETY DATA SHEET

530-2138

Section 1. Identification

Product name : Reducer NO. K69
Product code : 530-2138
Other means of identification : Not available.
Product type : Liquid.
Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Paint or paint related material.

Manufacturer : THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS COMPANY
101 W. Prospect Avenue
Cleveland, OH 44115

Emergency telephone number of the company : US / Canada: (800) 424-9300
Mexico: SETIQ 800-00-214-00 / 55-5559-1588 Available 24 hours and 365 days a year

Product Information Telephone Number : US / Canada: 1-800-474-3794
Mexico: Not Available

Transportation Emergency Telephone Number : US / Canada: (800) 424-9300
Mexico: SETIQ 800-00-214-00 / 55-5559-1588 Available 24 hours and 365 days a year

Section 2. Hazards identification

OSHA/HCS status : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Classification of the substance or mixture : FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 1B
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 2
ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown acute dermal toxicity: 39%

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word : Danger

Date of issue/Date of revision : 5/21/2024 **Date of previous issue** : 1/23/2024

530-2138 Reducer NO. K69

Version : 15 1/19

SHW-85-NA-GHS-US

Section 2. Hazards identification

Hazard statements : Highly flammable liquid and vapor.
May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Causes skin irritation.
Causes serious eye irritation.
May cause respiratory irritation.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Suspected of causing cancer.
May damage fertility or the unborn child.
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Precautionary statements

Prevention : Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating or lighting equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take action to prevent static discharges. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Do not breathe vapor. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Response : IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice or attention. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor. Do NOT induce vomiting. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice or attention. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice or attention.

Storage : Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool.

Disposal : Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Supplemental label elements DELAYED EFFECTS FROM LONG TERM OVEREXPOSURE. Contains solvents which can cause permanent brain and nervous system damage. Intentional misuse by deliberately concentrating and inhaling the contents can be harmful or fatal. WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. FOR INDUSTRIAL USE ONLY.

Please refer to the SDS for additional information. Keep out of reach of children. Do not transfer contents to other containers for storage.

Hazards not otherwise classified : None known.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Mixture

Other means of identification : Not available.

CAS number/other identifiers

Ingredient name	% by weight	CAS number
Xylene, mixed isomers	≥50 - ≤75	1330-20-7
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	≥10 - ≤25	108-10-1
Toluene	≥10 - ≤25	108-88-3
Ethylbenzene	≤10	100-41-4

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention.
- Inhalation** : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.
- Skin contact** : Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : Get medical attention immediately. Call a poison center or physician. Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Aspiration hazard if swallowed. Can enter lungs and cause damage. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.
- Inhalation** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation.
- Ingestion** : Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
respiratory tract irritation
coughing
nausea or vomiting
headache
drowsiness/fatigue
dizziness/vertigo
unconsciousness
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations

Section 4. First aid measures

- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation
redness
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
nausea or vomiting
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

- Notes to physician** : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.

- Specific hazards arising from the chemical** : Highly flammable liquid and vapor. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapor/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back.

- Hazardous thermal decomposition products** : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide

- Special protective actions for fire-fighters** : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

- Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

- Remark** : Flammable liquid.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
- For emergency responders** : If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".
- Environmental precautions** : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

- Small spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.
- Large spill** : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

- Protective measures** : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not swallow. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.
- Advice on general occupational hygiene** : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits (OSHA United States)

Ingredient name	CAS #	Exposure limits
Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7	OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). [Xylenes] TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 435 mg/m ³ 8 hours.
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	108-10-1	ACGIH TLV (United States, 7/2023). [p-xylene and mixtures containing p-xylene] Ototoxicant. TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.
Toluene	108-88-3	ACGIH TLV (United States, 7/2023). TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 75 ppm 15 minutes. NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). TWA: 50 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 205 mg/m ³ 10 hours. STEL: 75 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 300 mg/m ³ 15 minutes.
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 410 mg/m ³ 8 hours.
		OSHA PEL Z2 (United States, 2/2013). TWA: 200 ppm 8 hours. CEIL: 300 ppm AMP: 500 ppm 10 minutes. NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). TWA: 100 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 375 mg/m ³ 10 hours. STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 560 mg/m ³ 15 minutes.
		ACGIH TLV (United States, 7/2023). Ototoxicant. TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.
		ACGIH TLV (United States, 7/2023). Ototoxicant. TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.
		NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). TWA: 100 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 435 mg/m ³ 10 hours. STEL: 125 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 545 mg/m ³ 15 minutes.
		OSHA PEL (United States, 5/2018). TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 435 mg/m ³ 8 hours.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limits (Canada)

Ingredient name	CAS #	Exposure limits
Xylene	1330-20-7	CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023). [Dimethylbenzene] OEL: 100 ppm 8 hours. OEL: 651 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. OEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. OEL: 434 mg/m ³ 8 hours. CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 8/2023). [Xylene (o, m & p isomers)] TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 7/2023). [Xylene] TWA EV: 100 ppm 8 hours. TWA EV: 434 mg/m ³ 8 hours. STEV: 150 ppm 15 minutes. STEV: 651 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019). [Xylene (o-, m-, p-isomers)] STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013). [Xylene] STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.
Methyl isobutyl ketone	108-10-1	CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023). OEL: 205 mg/m ³ 8 hours. OEL: 50 ppm 8 hours. OEL: 75 ppm 15 minutes. OEL: 307 mg/m ³ 15 minutes. CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 8/2023). TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 75 ppm 15 minutes. CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019). TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 75 ppm 15 minutes. CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 7/2023). TWA EV: 20 ppm 8 hours. STEV: 75 ppm 15 minutes. CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013). STEL: 75 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours.
Toluene	108-88-3	CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023). Absorbed through skin. OEL: 50 ppm 8 hours. OEL: 188 mg/m ³ 8 hours. CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 8/2023). TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours. CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019). TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours. CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 7/2023). TWA EV: 20 ppm 8 hours.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013). Absorbed through skin. STEL: 60 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023). OEL: 100 ppm 8 hours. OEL: 434 mg/m³ 8 hours. OEL: 543 mg/m³ 15 minutes. OEL: 125 ppm 15 minutes. CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 8/2023). TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours. CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019). TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours. CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 7/2023). TWAEV: 20 ppm 8 hours. CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 7/2013). STEL: 125 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.
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Occupational exposure limits (Mexico)

	CAS #	Exposure limits
Xylene, mixed isomers	1330-20-7	NOM-010-STPS-2014 (Mexico, 4/2016). [Xileno, mezcla] STEL: 150 ppm 15 minutes. TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours.
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	108-10-1	NOM-010-STPS-2014 (Mexico, 4/2016). TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 75 ppm 15 minutes.
Toluene	108-88-3	NOM-010-STPS-2014 (Mexico, 4/2016). TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.
Ethylbenzene	100-41-4	NOM-010-STPS-2014 (Mexico, 4/2016). TWA: 20 ppm 8 hours.

Biological exposure indices (United States)

Ingredient name	Exposure indices
Xylene, mixed isomers	ACGIH BEI (United States, 7/2023) [xylenes (technical or commercial grades)] BEI: 0.3 g/g creatinine, methylhippuric acids [in urine]. Sampling time: end of shift.
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	ACGIH BEI (United States, 7/2023) BEI: 1 mg/l, methyl isobutyl ketone [in urine]. Sampling time: end of shift.
Toluene	ACGIH BEI (United States, 7/2023) BEI: 0.03 mg/l, toluene [in urine]. Sampling time: end of shift. BEI: 0.3 mg/g creatinine, o-cresol [in urine]. Sampling time: end of shift. BEI: 0.02 mg/l, toluene [in blood]. Sampling time: prior to last shift of workweek.
Ethylbenzene	ACGIH BEI (United States, 7/2023)

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

BEI: 0.15 g/g creatinine, sum of mandelic acid and phenylglyoxylic acid [in urine].
Sampling time: end of shift.

Biological exposure indices (Canada)

No exposure indices known.

Biological exposure indices (Mexico)

Ingredient name	Exposure indices
Xylene, mixed isomers	Official Mexican STANDARD NOM-047-SSA1-2011, Environmental Health-Biological exposure indices for personnel occupationally exposed to chemical substances. (Mexico, 6/2012) [xylenes (technical or commercial grade)] BEI: 1.5 g/g creatinine, methyl hippuric acids [in urine]. Sampling time: at the end of the work shift.
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	Official Mexican STANDARD NOM-047-SSA1-2011, Environmental Health-Biological exposure indices for personnel occupationally exposed to chemical substances. (Mexico, 6/2012) BEI: 2 mg/L, MIBK [in urine]. Sampling time: at the end of the work shift.
Toluene	Official Mexican STANDARD NOM-047-SSA1-2011, Environmental Health-Biological exposure indices for personnel occupationally exposed to chemical substances. (Mexico, 6/2012) BEI: 0.05 mg/L, toluene [in blood]. Sampling time: sample time not specified. BEI: 1.6 g/g creatinine [Basal level. The determinant may be present in the biological sample obtained from subjects who have not been occupationally exposed, at a concentration that could affect the interpretation of the results. These background levels are included in the value; non-specific. The determinant is nonspecific, since it can be found after exposure to other chemicals.], hippuric acid [in urine]. Sampling time: at the end of the work shift. BEI: 0.5 mg/L [Basal level. The determinant may be present in the biological sample obtained from subjects who have not been occupationally exposed, at a concentration that could affect the interpretation of the results. These background levels are included in the value], o-cresol [in urine]. Sampling time: at the end of the work shift.
Ethylbenzene	Official Mexican STANDARD NOM-047-SSA1-2011, Environmental Health-

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Biological exposure indices for personnel occupationally exposed to chemical substances. (Mexico, 6/2012)

BEI: 0.7 g/g creatinine [non-specific. The determinant is nonspecific, since it can be found after exposure to other chemicals.; semi-quantitative. The biological determinant is an indicator of chemical exposure, but the quantitative interpretation of the measure is ambiguous. These biological determinants should be used as a screening test if a quantitative test is not possible.], Sum of mandelic acid and acid phenylglyoxylic [in urine]. Sampling time: at the end of the shift at the end of the work week.

BEI: semi-quantitative. The biological determinant is an indicator of chemical exposure, but the quantitative interpretation of the measure is ambiguous. These biological determinants should be used as a screening test if a quantitative test is not possible., ethylbenzene [in exhaled air]. Sampling time: uncritical.

Appropriate engineering controls

: Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Environmental exposure controls

: Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures

: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye/face protection

: Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.

Skin protection

Hand protection

: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

- Body protection** : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.
- Other skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Respiratory protection** : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

The conditions of measurement of all properties are at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise indicated.

Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid.
- Color** : Clear.
- Odor** : Not available.
- Odor threshold** : Not available.
- pH** : Not applicable.
- Melting point/freezing point** : Not available.
- Boiling point, initial boiling point, and boiling range** : 105°C (221°F)
- Flash point** : Closed cup: 2°C (35.6°F) [Pensky-Martens Closed Cup]
- Evaporation rate** : 2 (butyl acetate = 1)
- Flammability** : Flammable liquid.
- Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit** : Lower: 1%
Upper: 7.5%
- Vapor pressure** : 2.9 kPa (22 mm Hg)
- Relative vapor density** : 3.1 [Air = 1]
- Relative density** : 0.84
- Solubility(ies)** :

Media	Result
cold water	Not soluble

- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water** : Not applicable.
- Auto-ignition temperature** : Not available.
- Decomposition temperature** : Not available.
- Viscosity** : Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): <20.5 mm²/s (<20.5 cSt)
- Molecular weight** : Not applicable.
- Heat of combustion** : 29.565 kJ/g

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
Chemical stability	: The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
Conditions to avoid	: Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Do not allow vapor to accumulate in low or confined areas.
Incompatible materials	: Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials
Hazardous decomposition products	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
Xylene, mixed isomers	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	6700 ppm	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	4300 mg/kg	-
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	LD50 Oral	Rat	2080 mg/kg	-
Toluene	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	49 g/m ³	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	636 mg/kg	-
Ethylbenzene	LD50 Dermal	Rabbit	>5000 mg/kg	-
	LD50 Oral	Rat	3500 mg/kg	-

Irritation/Corrosion

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
Xylene, mixed isomers	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	87 mg	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 5 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rat	-	8 hours 60 uL	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	100 %	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 100 uL	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	40 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
Toluene	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	0.5 minutes 100 mg	-
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	870 ug	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 2 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Pig	-	24 hours 250 uL	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	435 mg	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 20 mg	-

Section 11. Toxicological information

Ethylbenzene	Skin - Moderate irritant Eyes - Severe irritant Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit Rabbit Rabbit	- - -	500 mg 500 mg 24 hours 15 mg	- - -
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Sensitization

Not available.

Mutagenicity

Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Not available.

Classification

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
Xylene, mixed isomers	-	3	-
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	-	2B	-
Toluene	-	3	-
Ethylbenzene	-	2B	-

Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

Teratogenicity

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Xylene, mixed isomers	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	Category 3 Category 3	-	Narcotic effects Respiratory tract irritation
Toluene	Category 3	-	Narcotic effects
Ethylbenzene	Category 3 Category 3	- -	Narcotic effects Narcotic effects

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
Xylene, mixed isomers	Category 2	-	-
Toluene	Category 2	-	-
Ethylbenzene	Category 2	-	-

Aspiration hazard

Name	Result
Xylene, mixed isomers	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Toluene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1
Ethylbenzene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Information on the likely routes of exposure : Not available.

Potential acute health effects

Section 11. Toxicological information

Eye contact	: Causes serious eye irritation.	
Inhalation	: Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. May cause respiratory irritation.	▼
Skin contact	: Causes skin irritation.	▼
Ingestion	: Can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression. May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.	▼

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Eye contact	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: pain or irritation watering redness
Inhalation	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: respiratory tract irritation coughing nausea or vomiting headache drowsiness/fatigue dizziness/vertigo unconsciousness reduced fetal weight increase in fetal deaths skeletal malformations
Skin contact	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: irritation redness reduced fetal weight increase in fetal deaths skeletal malformations
Ingestion	: Adverse symptoms may include the following: nausea or vomiting reduced fetal weight increase in fetal deaths skeletal malformations

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

Short term exposure

Potential immediate effects	: Not available.
Potential delayed effects	: Not available.

Long term exposure

Potential immediate effects	: Not available.
Potential delayed effects	: Not available.

Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

General	: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Carcinogenicity	: Suspected of causing cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.
Mutagenicity	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.
Teratogenicity	: May damage the unborn child.
Developmental effects	: No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Fertility effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Route	ATE value
Oral	3847.8 mg/kg
Dermal	2946.77 mg/kg
Inhalation (vapors)	33.6 mg/l

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
Xylene, mixed isomers	Acute LC50 8500 µg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - <i>Palaemonetes pugio</i>	48 hours
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	Acute LC50 13400 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - <i>Pimephales promelas</i>	96 hours
	Acute LC50 505000 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - <i>Pimephales promelas</i>	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 78 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i>	21 days
	Chronic NOEC 168 mg/l Fresh water	Fish - <i>Pimephales promelas</i> - Embryo	33 days
Toluene	Acute EC50 >433 ppm Marine water	Algae - <i>Skeletonema costatum</i>	96 hours
	Acute EC50 11600 µg/l Fresh water	Crustaceans - <i>Gammarus pseudolimnaeus</i> - Adult	48 hours
	Acute EC50 6000 µg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i> - Juvenile (Fledgling, Hatchling, Weanling)	48 hours
Ethylbenzene	Acute LC50 5500 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - <i>Oncorhynchus kisutch</i> - Fry	96 hours
	Chronic NOEC 1 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i>	21 days
	Acute EC50 4900 µg/l Marine water	Algae - <i>Skeletonema costatum</i>	72 hours
	Acute EC50 7700 µg/l Marine water	Algae - <i>Skeletonema costatum</i>	96 hours
	Acute EC50 6.53 mg/l Marine water	Crustaceans - <i>Artemia sp.</i> - Nauplii	48 hours
	Acute EC50 2.93 mg/l Fresh water	Daphnia - <i>Daphnia magna</i> - Neonate	48 hours
	Acute LC50 4200 µg/l Fresh water	Fish - <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i>	96 hours

Persistence and degradability

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
Xylene, mixed isomers	-	-	Readily
Methyl Isobutyl Ketone	-	-	Readily
Toluene	-	-	Readily
Ethylbenzene	-	-	Readily

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
Xylene, mixed isomers	-	8.1 to 25.9	Low
Toluene	-	90	Low

Mobility in soil

Date of issue/Date of revision	: 5/21/2024	Date of previous issue	: 1/23/2024	Version	: 15	15/19
530-2138	Reducer NO. K69			SHW-85-NA-GHS-US		

Section 12. Ecological information

Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc}) : Not available.

Other adverse effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Section 14. Transport information

	DOT Classification	TDG Classification	Mexico Classification	IATA	IMDG
UN number	UN1263	UN1263	UN1263	UN1263	UN1263
UN proper shipping name	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL	PAINT RELATED MATERIAL
Transport hazard class(es)	3 	3 	3 	3 	3 
Packing group	II	II	II	II	II
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Additional information	- ERG No. 128	Product classified as per the following sections of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations: 2.18-2.19 (Class 3). ERG No. 128	- ERG No. 128	-	Emergency schedules F-E, S-E

Section 14. Transport information

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Special precautions for user : Multi-modal shipping descriptions are provided for informational purposes and do not consider container sizes. The presence of a shipping description for a particular mode of transport (sea, air, etc.), does not indicate that the product is packaged suitably for that mode of transport. All packaging must be reviewed for suitability prior to shipment, and compliance with the applicable regulations is the sole responsibility of the person offering the product for transport. People loading and unloading dangerous goods must be trained on all of the risks deriving from the substances and on all actions in case of emergency situations.

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments : Not available.

Proper shipping name : Not available.

Section 15. Regulatory information

SARA 313

SARA 313 (40 CFR 372.45) supplier notification can be found on the Environmental Data Sheet, where applicable.

California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product contains chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm.

International regulations

Montreal Protocol

Not listed.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Not listed.

International lists

: **Australia inventory (AIIIC)**: Not determined.
China inventory (IECSC): Not determined.
Japan inventory (CSCL): Not determined.
Japan inventory (ISHL): Not determined.
Korea inventory (KECI): Not determined.
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC): Not determined.
Philippines inventory (PICCS): Not determined.
Taiwan Chemical Substances Inventory (TCSI): Not determined.
Thailand inventory: Not determined.
Turkey inventory: Not determined.
Vietnam inventory: Not determined.

Section 16. Other information

Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)

Health	*	3
Flammability		3
Physical hazards		0

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material. For more information on HMIS® Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) codes, consult the HMIS® Implementation Manual.

Section 16. Other information

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. Although HMIS® ratings and the associated label are not required on SDSs or products leaving a facility under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered trademark and service mark of the American Coatings Association, Inc.

Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2	On basis of test data
SKIN CORROSION/IRRITATION - Category 2	Calculation method
SERIOUS EYE DAMAGE/ EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A	Calculation method
CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2	Calculation method
TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 1B	Calculation method
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3	Calculation method
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Narcotic effects) - Category 3	Calculation method
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 2	Calculation method
ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1	Calculation method

History

Date of printing : 5/21/2024

Date of issue/Date of revision : 5/21/2024

Date of previous issue : 1/23/2024

Version : 15

Key to abbreviations : ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
IATA = International Air Transport Association
IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
N/A = Not available
SGG = Segregation Group
UN = United Nations

▀ Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

It is recommended that each customer or recipient of this Safety Data Sheet (SDS) study it carefully and consult resources, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this SDS and any hazards associated with the product. This information is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date herein. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. The information presented here applies only to the product as shipped. The addition of any material can change the composition, hazards and risks of the product. Products shall not be repackaged, modified, or tinted except as specifically instructed by the manufacturer, including but not limited to the incorporation of products not specified by the manufacturer, or the use or addition of products in proportions not specified by the manufacturer. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations and jurisdictions. The customer/buyer/user is responsible to ensure that his activities comply with all country, federal, state, provincial or local laws. The conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer; the customer/buyer/user is responsible to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. The customer/buyer/user should not use the product for any purpose other than the purpose shown in the applicable section of this SDS without first referring to the supplier and obtaining written handling instructions. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific SDS, the manufacturer cannot be responsible for SDSs obtained from any other source.

Shipment No.	Manifest #	Waste Profile	Waste Stream Name	Number of Containers	Type of Container	Container Filled Date 90 day start (Only for Haz, Not for satelite)	90 Day Accumulation Date for oldest container (Only for Haz) (ship by)	Date Shipped	Units Disposed Approx for now.	Units	Shipping Cost	Transporter	EPA ID	Disposal Facility	Disposal Facility EPA ID	LDR on File for Disposal Facility in Column M?	Final Manifest Return Date from Disposer	Disposal Code
1	017679577FLE	CH2521829	Spent Plastic Blast Media w/Chromium	2	CF	N/A	N/A	1/13/2023	1000	P		Clean Harbors	MAD0393222	Clean Harbors Grassy Mountain, LLC	UTD991301748	Yes	2/6/2023	H132
1	017679577FLE	CH995228	Filter Cake	3	CF	N/A	N/A	1/13/2023	1500	P		Clean Harbors	MAD0393222	Clean Harbors Grassy Mountain, LLC	UTD991301748	yes	2/6/2023	H132
2	017679576FLE	CH607714	Waste Paint Related Materials	1	DM	N/A	N/A	1/13/2023	300	p		Clean Harbors	MAD0393222	Safety Kleen Systems, INC	ILD980613913	yes	3/17/2023	H061
3	017681562FLE	CH2473822	Paint filters and debris with chromium	2	CF	N/A	N/A	3/22/2023	300	P		Clean Harbors	MAD0393222	Clean Harbors Argonite LLC	UTD981552177	yes	3/24/2023	H040
4	017681563FLE	CH995228	Filter Cake	1	CF	N/A	N/A	3/22/2023	400	p		Clean Harbors	MAD0393222	Clean Harbors Grassy Mountain, LLC	UTD991301748	yes	4/6/2023	H132
5	017681564FLE	CH607714	Waste Paint Related Materials	2	DM	N/A	N/A	3/22/2023	600	P		Clean Harbors	MAD0393222	Safety Kleen Systems, INC	KYD053348108	yes	4/17/2023	H061
6	017366501FLE	CH607714	Waste Paint Related Materials	1	DM	N/A	N/A	5/23/2023	55	G		Clean Harbors	MAD0393222	Clean Harbors Argonite LLC	UTD981552177	yes	6/14/2023	H040
7	017366502FLE	CH995228	Filter Cake	1	CF	N/A	N/A	5/23/2023	1000	P		Clean Harbors	MAD0393222	Clean Harbors Grassy Mountain, LLC	UTD991301748	yes	6/2/2023	H132
8	017366503FLE	CH607714	Waste Paint Related Materials	2	DM	N/A	N/A	5/23/2023	110	G		Clean Harbors	MAD0393222	Safety Kleen Systems, INC	KYD053348108	yes	8/1/2023	H061
8	017366503FLE	CH2473822	Paint filters and debris with chromium	3	CF	N/A	N/A	5/23/2023	1500	P		Clean Harbors	MAD0393222	Safety Kleen Systems, INC	KYD053348108	yes	8/1/2023	H061
9	018383924FLE	CH2473822	Paint filters and debris with chromium	3	CF	N/A	N/A	9/7/2023	1800	P		Clean Harbors	MAD0393222	Clean Harbors Argonite LLC	UTD981552177	Yes	9/26/2023	H040
10	018383926FLE	CH607714	Waste Paint Related Materials	1	DM	N/A	N/A	9/7/2023	450	P		Clean Harbors	MAD0393222	Safety Kleen Systems, INC	KYD053348108	Yes	10/15/2023	H061
11	018383925FLE	CH2521829	Spent Plastic Blast Media w/Chromium	1	CF	N/A	N/A	9/7/2023	700	p		Clean Harbors	MAD0393222	Clean Harbors Grassy Mountain, LLC	UTD991301748	Yes	10/9/2023	H132
11	018383925FLE	CH995228	Filter Cake	2	CF	N/A	N/A	9/7/2023	1400	p		Clean Harbors	MAD0393222	Clean Harbors Grassy Mountain, LLC	UTD991301748	Yes	10/9/2023	H132

12	018381372FLE	CH607714	Waste Paint Related Materials	3	DM	N/A	N/A	10/18/2023	1200	P		Clean Harbors	MAD03932225	Safety Kleen Systems, INC	KYD053348108	yes	11/16/2023	H061
13	018381371FLE	CH995228	Filter Cake	2	CF	N/A	N/A	10/18/2023	1600	P		Clean Harbors	MAD03932225	Clean Harbors Grassy Mountain, LLC	UTD991301748	yes	11/14/2023	H132
13	018381371FLE	CH2521829	Spent Plastic Blast Media w/Chromium	2	CF	N/A	N/A	10/18/2023	1600	P		Clean Harbors	MAD03932225	Clean Harbors Grassy Mountain, LLC	UTD991301748	yes	11/14/2023	H132
14	019163378FLE	CH607705	Waste Trichloroethylene	3	DM	N/A	N/A	11/28/2023	400	P		Clean Harbors	MAD03932225	Clean Harbors Argonite LLC	UTD981552177	yes	12/6/2023	H040
15	019163381FLE	CH607714	Waste Paint Related Materials	600	DM	N/A	N/A	11/28/2023	600	P		Clean Harbors	MAD03932225	Safety Kleen Systems, INC	KYD053348108	yes	12/21/2023	H061
16	019163380FLE	CH995228	Filter Cake	800	CF	N/A	N/A	11/28/2023	800	p		Clean Harbors	MAD03932225	Clean Harbors Grassy Mountain, LLC	UTD991301748	yes	12/18/2023	H132

ARRANGEMENTS WITH LOCAL AUTHORITIES:

Date:

Name of Local Police Department / Fire Department / Other Emergency Response Team / Emergency
Response Contractors or Suppliers / Local Hospitals / (if applicable) Local Emergency Planning Committee
Attn: Local Authority Contact
Street Address
City, State, Zip code

Dear Local Authority Contact:

This letter is written as a requirement of the Hazardous Waste Rules adopted by the State of Utah. The purpose of this letter is to document arrangements to familiarize (Name of Local Authority) with the following information:

- The layout of the facility showing areas where hazardous waste is generated and accumulated, places where facility personnel would normally be working, entrances to roads inside the facility and possible evacuation routes. (Attachment 1)
 - A description of the types, quantities, and properties of hazardous waste handled at the facility and associated hazards; (Attachment 2)
 - A description of the types of injuries or illnesses which could result from fires, explosions, or releases at the facility. (Attachment 3).

We are requesting that your organization provide the following services in the event of an emergency regarding hazardous waste generation and accumulation at the facility: fires, explosions, releases at the facility. (Where more than one police or fire department might respond, facility must have agreements designating primary emergency authority to a specific police/fire department, and agreements with any others to provide support to the primary emergency authority)

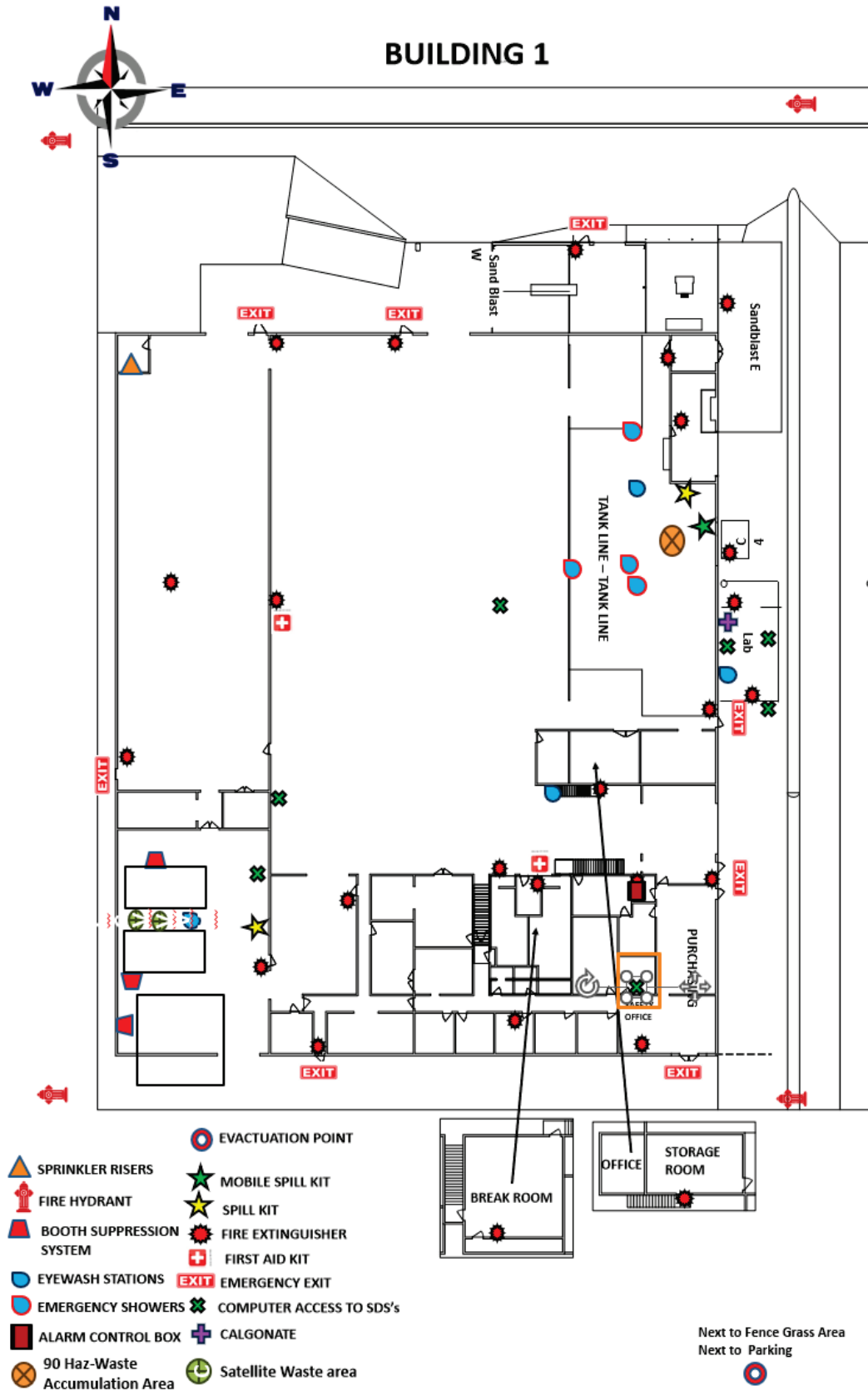
If you cannot provide the requested services or do not agree with the arrangements, have questions, or need additional information please call me at (801)-214-7223.

Sincerely,

Danny Renner
Environmental Health & Safety Lead
Pioneer Metal Finishing
1225 S Legacy View Street
Salt Lake City, Utah 84104



Attachment 1



Emergency Equipment Locations (Bldg 1)



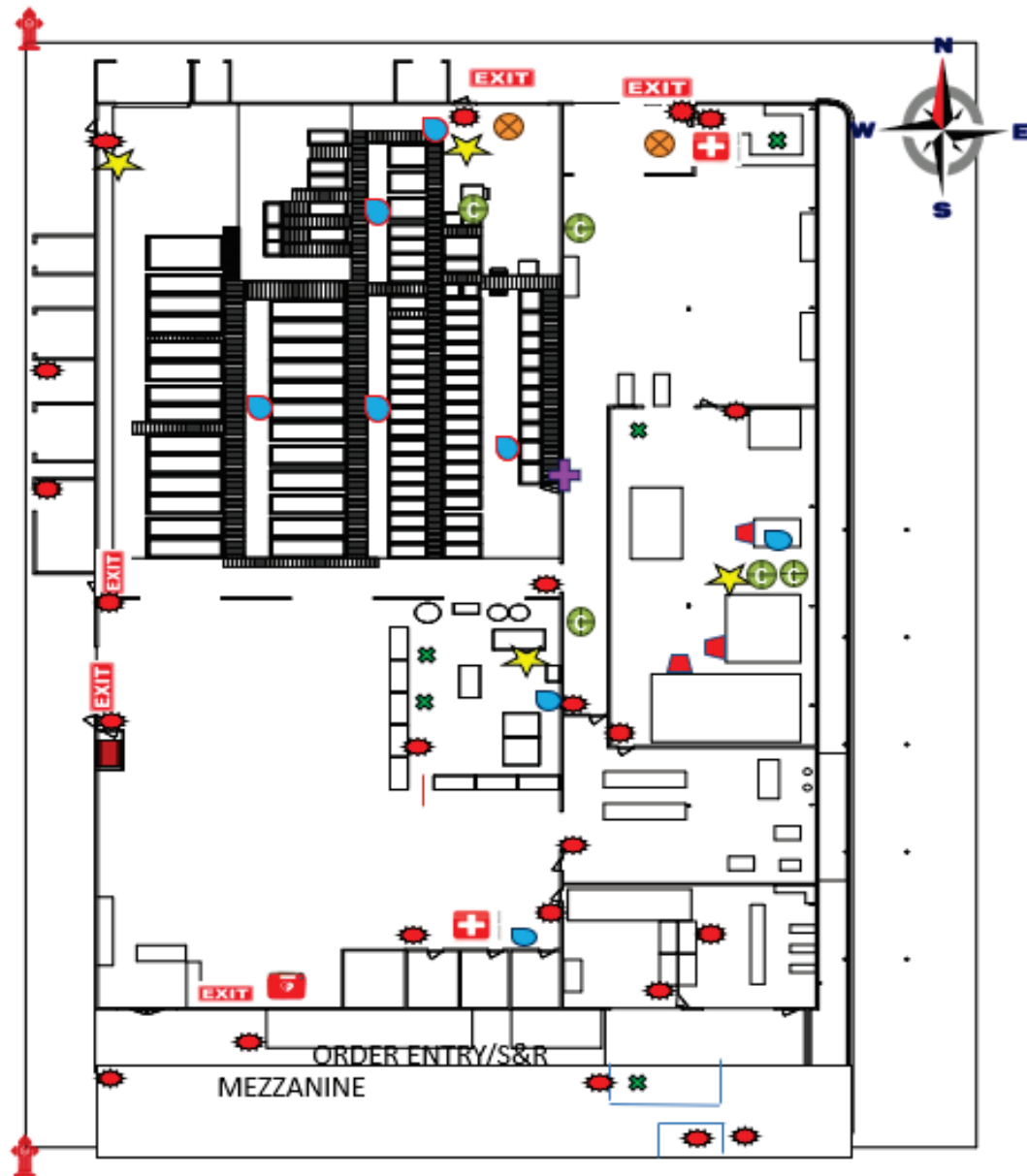
Legend:

- Fire Alarm Pull Station
- Fire Extinguisher
- Plumbed Eye Wash/Shower
- Drench Hose
- Eye Wash Bottles
- Spill Kit
- AED
- Flammables Cabinet
- Hazardous Waste 90-day Storage Area
- Hazardous Waste Satellite Accumulation

Access Route

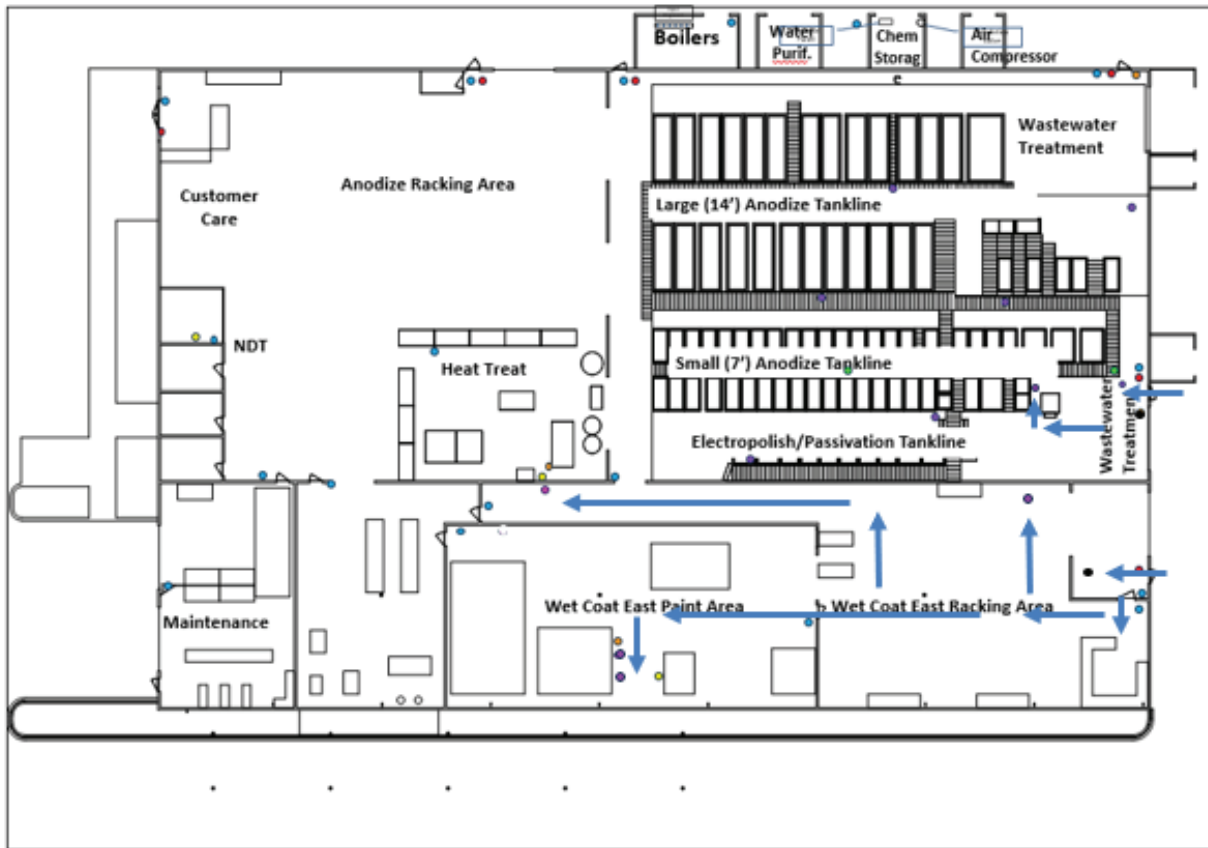
BUILDING 2

- | | |
|--|---|
|  BOOTH SUPPRESSION SYSTEM |  CALGONATE |
|  SPILL KIT |  First Aid |
|  FIRE EXTINGUISHER |  EMERGENCY EXIT |
|  FIRE HYDRANT |  ALARM CONTROL BOX |
|  90 Haz-Waste Accumulation Area |  EYEWASH STATIONS |
|  Satellite Waste area |  EMERGENCY SHOWERS |
|  EVACUATION POINT |  COMPUTER SDS ACCESS |



-  Next to Fence Grass Area
-  Next to Parking

Emergency Equipment Locations (Bldg 2)



Legend:

- Fire Alarm Pull Station
- Fire Extinguisher
- Plumbed Eye Wash/Shower
- Drench Hose
- Supplemental Eye Wash
- Spill Kit
- Hazardous Waste Satellite Accumulation
- 90 Day Accumulation Area
- ➔ Access Route

Attachment 2

Name of Waste	Waste Codes/Hazards	Location Accumulated	Maximum Amounts Present	Response Notes	Special Notes to Hospital/Treatment personnel
Waste Paint Related Materials	D001, D007, D035, F003, F005	West Paint Storage Room Chem film area East paint area	55 gallons		*
Paint filters and debris with chromium	D007	Chem film area North side (outside) roll-off bin	30 cubic ft		*
Waste trichloroethylene	D040, D001	Vapor Degreaser Chem film area	55 gallons		*
Spent Plastic Blast Media w/Chromium	D007	Blasting area	220 gallons		*
Filter Cake	D007, D008, F019	Waste Treatment Room	5 cubic yards		
Sludge from aluminum conversion coating	D005, D007, D008, D011, F019	Anodizing evaporator/filter press	1 cubic ft		*

Attachment 3

A description of the types of injuries or illnesses which could result from fires, explosions, or releases at the facility

Type:	Description:
Thermal Harm	Thermal harm results from exposure to temperature extremes. Thermal injuries can be external (from contacting, or being in close proximity to, a fire or other heat source) or internal (from inhaling fumes or heated air). Thermal injuries can also include frostbite from contact with low temperature hazardous materials.
Asphyxiation	Asphyxiation results from exposure to materials that reduce oxygen to levels that may cause suffocation. Asphyxiation typically occurs in confined spaces or with extremely concentrated forms of simple asphyxiants. Asphyxiants displace so much oxygen from the ambient atmosphere that the lungs can't supply enough fully oxygenate the tissues and the victim slowly suffocates. Many asphyxiants (e.g., carbon dioxide, methane) are odorless and tasteless (unless odorants are added), so that you could become unconscious without realizing an asphyxiant gas is present.
Chemical Harm	Chemical harm results from exposure to chemicals, including poisons and corrosives. Injuries and illness vary by material. Chemical agents are classified according to the potential severity of their effects. More information can be found on the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Chemical Hazards Emergency Medical Management (CHEMM) website.
Etiological (Biological) Harm	Etiological (or biological) harm results from exposure to biological materials, which include bacteria, viruses, and biological toxins. Symptoms of etiological harm are often delayed, because the pathogens often require time to multiply sufficiently to cause illness in the person carrying the pathogen.
Mechanical Harm	Mechanical harm results from exposure to, or contact with, fragmentation or debris scattered because of a pressure release, explosion, or boiling liquid expanding vapor explosion (BLEVE). ⁶ Certain, predictable reactions occur during and immediately after an explosion, which routinely injure or kill anyone in close proximity. The degree of harm is closely related to the size of the explosion and proximity to the device.

Maxwell, Annette

From: Daniel Renner <drenner@pioneermetal.com>
Sent: Thursday, June 13, 2024 9:56 AM
To: Maxwell, Annette; Jacobson, Linda; Judith Moran; Alexis Adams
Cc: Dave Dettman; Chad Earl
Subject: RE: Pioneer Metal Finishing EPA RCRA Inspection
Attachments: WI EAP-001_A Emergency Action Plan Update.pdf; Emergency Response Reference Guide Update.pdf

Caution: This email originated from outside EPA, please exercise additional caution when deciding whether to open attachments or click on provided links.

Good Morning,

I apologize but I failed to attach our updated Emergency Action Plan and Reference Guide stated in Attachment 1.

Thank you,

Danny Renner

Environmental Health & Safety Lead

Direct: 801-214-7223

Cell: 417-207-0387



From: Daniel Renner

Sent: Wednesday, June 12, 2024 3:53 PM

To: Maxwell, Annette <Maxwell.Annette@epa.gov>; jacobson.linda@epa.gov; Judith Moran <jmoran@utah.gov>; Alexis Adams <alexisadams@utah.gov>

Cc: Dave Dettman <DDettman@pioneermetal.com>; Chad Earl <cearl@pioneermetal.com>

Subject: Pioneer Metal Finishing EPA RCRA Inspection

Good Afternoon,

Please find our list of corrective actions and requested documentation attached. We will be continuing to improve our facility's processes and look forward to receiving your report.

Please feel free to reach out if you have any questions or concerns.

Thank you,

Danny Renner

Environmental Health & Safety Lead

Pioneer Metal Finishing

1225 S Legacy View Street

Salt Lake City, Utah 84104

Direct: 801-214-7223

Cell: 417-207-0387

Email: drenner@pioneermetal.com



**YOUR
SPECS**



**YOUR
SCHEDULE**



**YOUR
SECURITY**

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Pioneer Metal Finishing	Emergency Response Quick Reference Guide		
		Document #	WI EAP-002
		Revision	6/12/2024

PIONEER METAL FINISHING
1225 S. Legacy View Street
Salt Lake City, Utah 84104

Facility Emergency Contacts:

Primary Emergency Coordinator:	Chad Earl	Mobile Number (24/7): 801-550-4362
Secondary Emergency Coordinator:	Danny Renner	Mobile Number (24/7): 417-207-0387
Secondary Emergency Coordinator:	Matt Federer	Mobile Number (24/7): 724-258-7492
Secondary Emergency Coordinator:	John Twamley	Mobile Number (24/7): 386-455-3162
Secondary Emergency Coordinator:	Jefferson Ngo	Mobile Number (24/7): 801-230-1649

Note: Facility operates 2 shifts, 5 days/week with occasional Saturday work, however the order of contact during an emergency is as listed above.

Hazardous Waste Information:

Name of Waste	Waste Codes/Hazards	Location Accumulated	Maximum Amounts Present	Response Notes	Special Notes to Hospital/Treatment personnel
Waste Paint Related Materials	D001, D007, D035, F003, F005	West Paint Storage Room Chem film area East paint area	55 gallons		*
Paint filters and debris with chromium	D007	Chem film area North side (outside) roll-off bin	30 cubic ft		*
Waste trichloroethylene	D040, D001	Vapor Degreaser Chem film area	55 gallons		*
Spent Plastic Blast Media w/Chromium	D007	Blasting area	220 gallons		*
Filter Cake	D007, D008, F019	Waste Treatment Room	5 cubic yards		
Sludge from aluminum conversion coating	D005, D007, D008, D011, F019	Anodizing evaporator/filter press	1 cubic ft		*

* Contact Chemtrac for emergency medical treatment information at 1800-424-9300. If in eyes, wash eyes for several minutes.

Pioneer Metal Finishing	Emergency Response Quick Reference Guide		
		Document #	WI EAP-002
		Revision	6/12/2024

Job Title / Environmental Responsibilities	General Awareness	Job Specific RCRA	Job Specific Other*	Emergency Response	Employee
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGER Primary HW emergency coordinator; sampling and characterizing wastes; hazardous waste handling and cleanup; prepare drums and shipping papers and manifests for shipment;	New Hire RCRA; Annual Onsite RCRA	Annual Training	Full DOT Hazmat - Every 3 Years	Annual Emergency Action Plan (EAP) Training	Danny Renner
ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEER Alternate HW emergency coordinator; sampling and characterizing wastes; hazardous waste handling and cleanup; prepare drums and shipping papers and manifests for shipment;	New Hire RCRA; Annual Onsite RCRA	Annual Training	Full DOT Hazmat - Every 3 Years	Annual Emergency Action Plan (EAP) Training	Jefferson Ngo Chad Earl Dave Dettman
OPERATORS Hazardous Waste handling and cleanup; prepare hazardous waste for shipment; prepare shipping papers and manifests for shipment; recordkeeping.	New Hire RCRA; Annual Onsite RCRA	Annual Training	Full DOT Hazmat - Every 3 Years	Annual Emergency Action Plan (EAP) Training	Patrick McClure Matt Cowperthwaite Rawad Al-Khalidi Alex Larsen Leo Santiago
WATER TREATMENT OPERATORS Emergency Response	New Hire RCRA; Annual Onsite RCRA	Annual Training	Full DOT Hazmat - Every 3 Years	Annual Emergency Action Plan (EAP) Training	Jefferson Ngo Alex Larsen Hung Nguyen Leo Santiago
ENVIRONMENTAL SPECIALIST Sampling and characterizing wastes; hazardous waste handling and cleanup; prepare drums for shipment; recordkeeping; training.	New Hire RCRA; Annual Onsite RCRA	Annual Training	Full DOT Hazmat - Every 3 Years	Annual Emergency Action Plan (EAP) Training	Danny Renner Jefferson Ngo
ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNICIAN Prepare shipping papers and manifests for shipment; recordkeeping; training	New Hire RCRA; Annual Onsite RCRA	Annual Training	Full DOT Hazmat - Every 3 Years	Annual Emergency Action Plan (EAP) Training	Danny Renner Jefferson Ngo

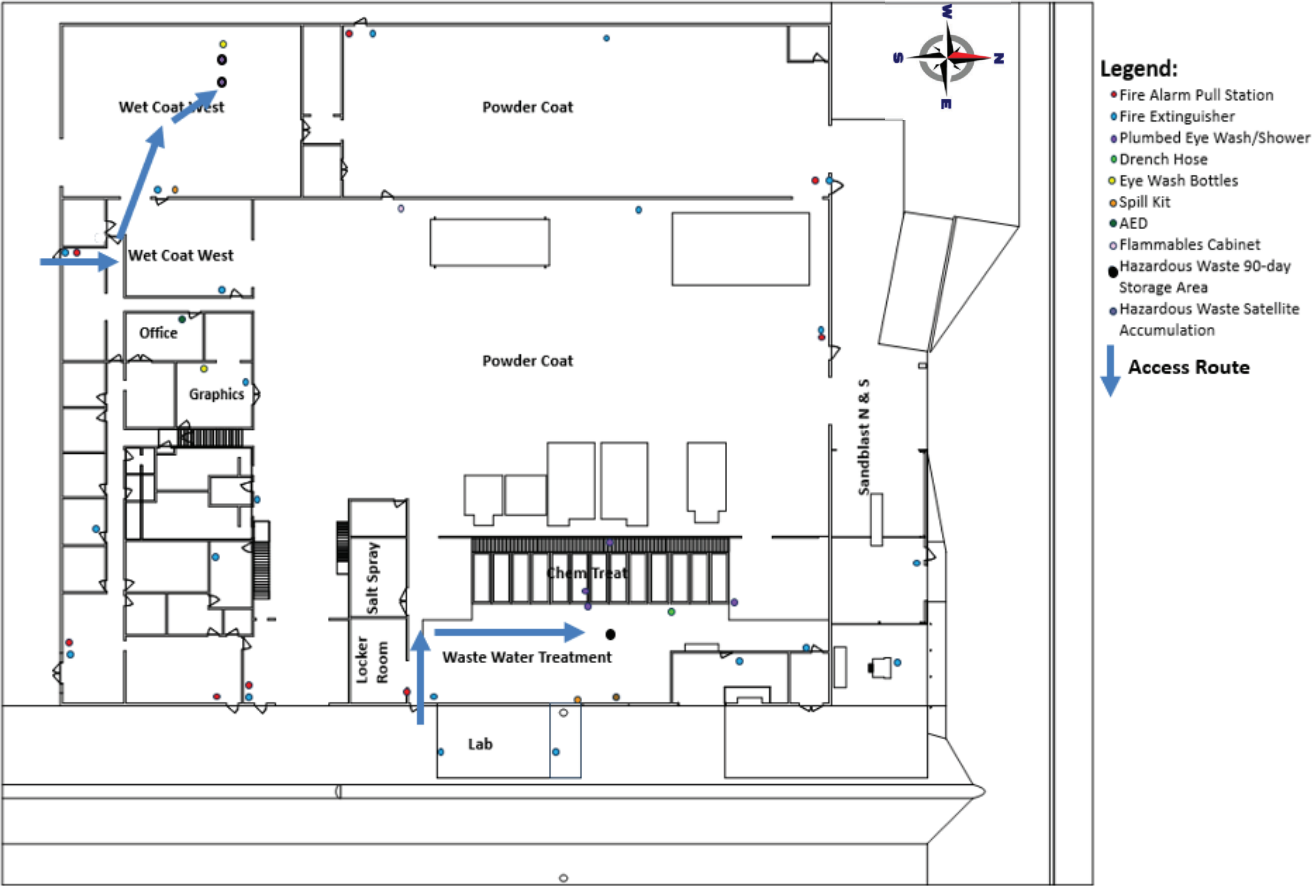
Pioneer Metal Finishing	Emergency Response Quick Reference Guide		
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		Revision	6/12/2024

Street Map

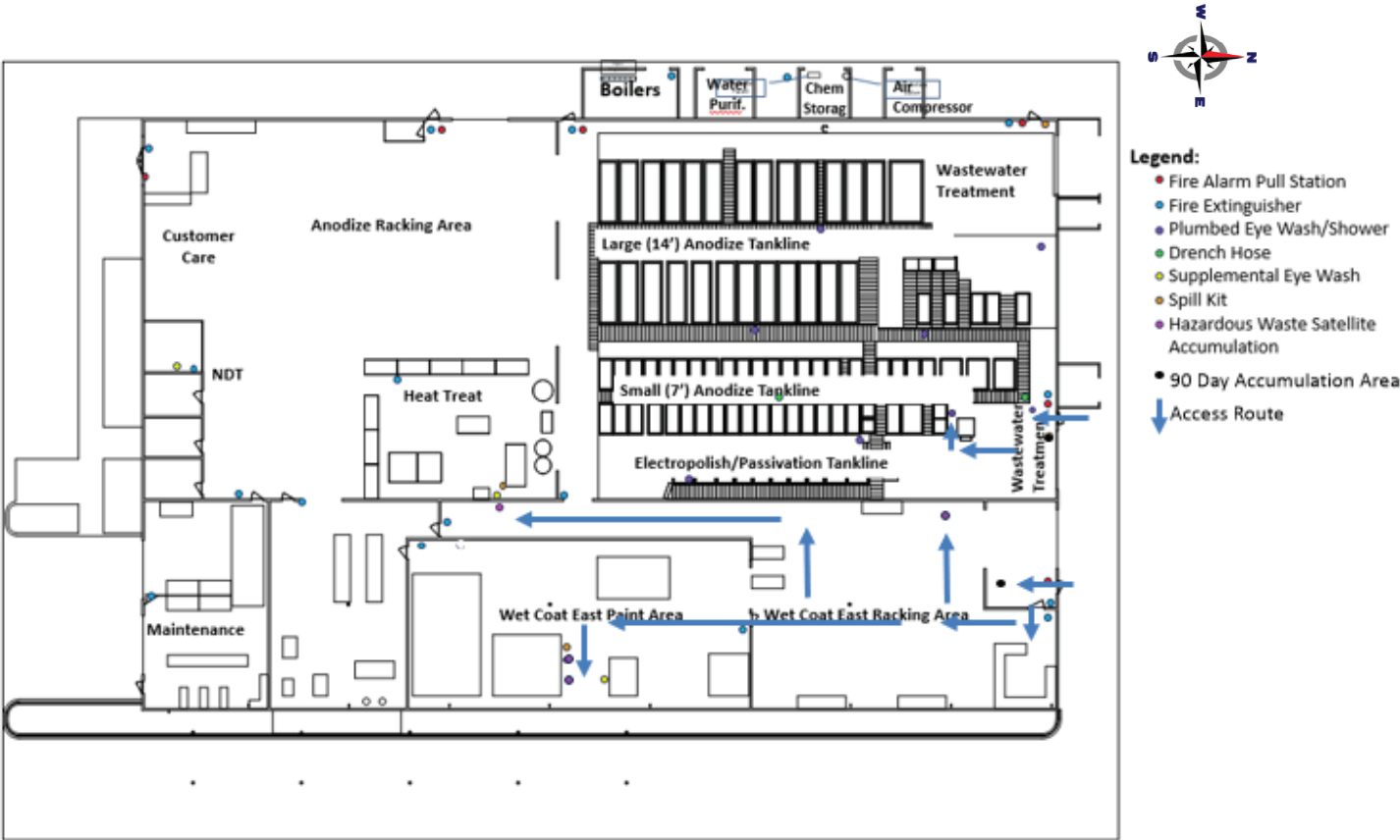


Pioneer Metal Finishing	Emergency Response Quick Reference Guide		
		Document #	WI EAP-002
		Revision	6/12/2024

Emergency Equipment Locations (Bldg 1)

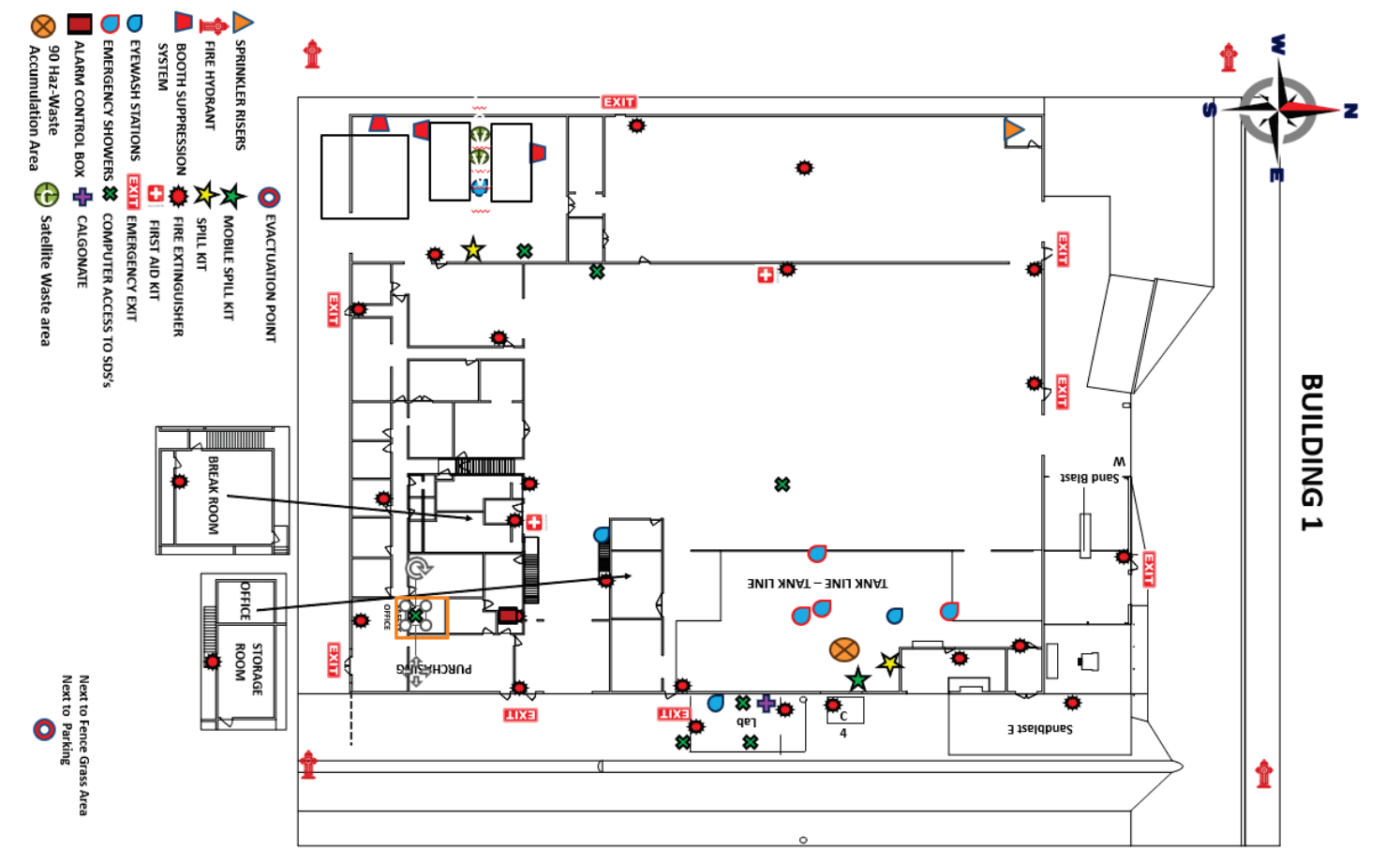


Emergency Equipment Locations (Bldg 2)



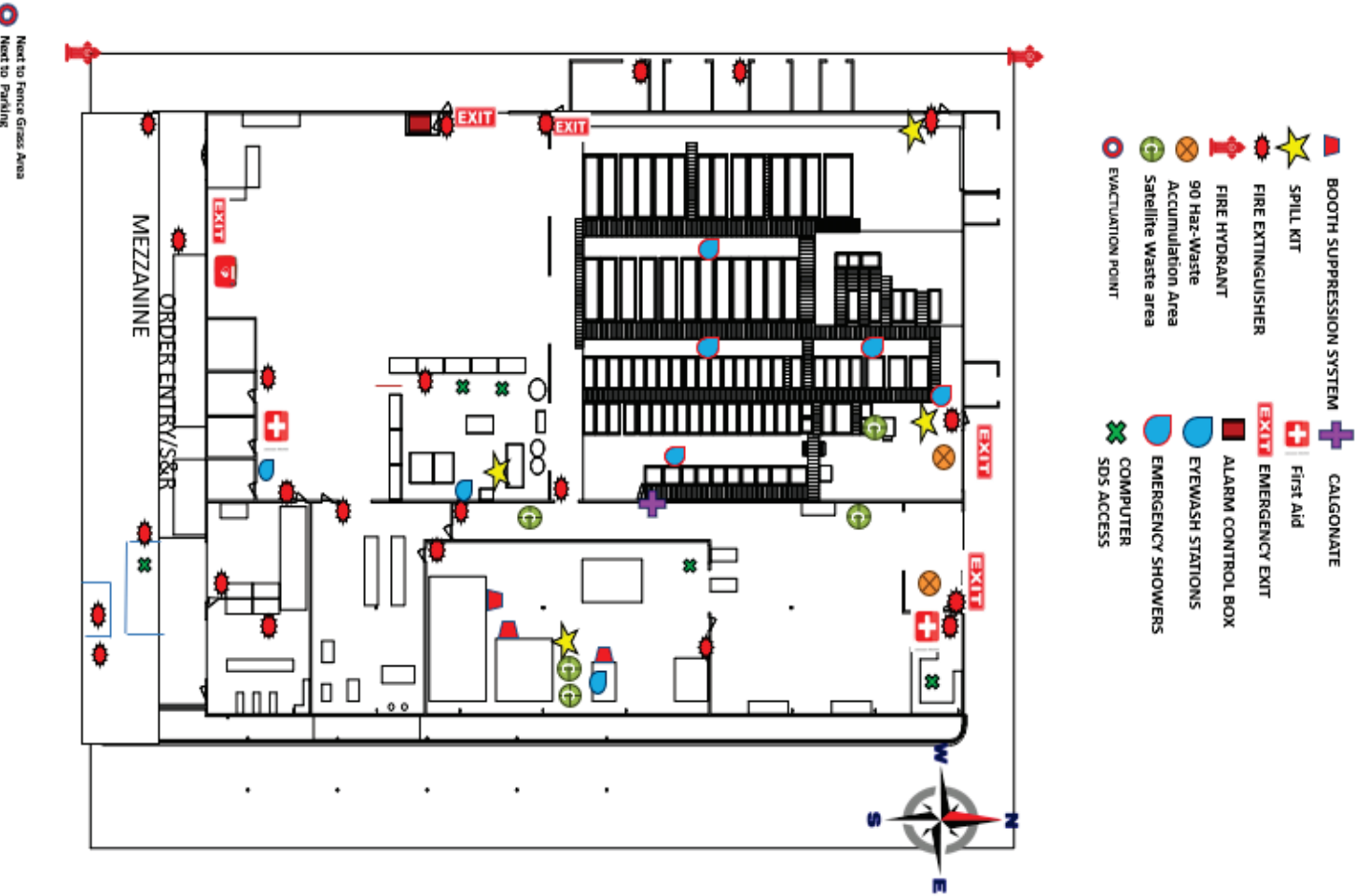
Pioneer Metal Finishing	Emergency Response Quick Reference Guide		
	Document #	WI EAP-002	
	Revision	6/12/2024	

Evacuation Map (Bldg 1)



Pioneer Metal Finishing	Emergency Response Quick Reference Guide		
		Document #	WI EAP-002
		Revision	6/12/2024

Evacuation Map (Bldg 2)



	Emergency Action Plan		
		Document #	WI EAP-001
	Revised: 02/21/2024	Revision	B

Scope: This emergency response plan applies to Pioneer Metal Finishing – Salt Lake Division and personnel.

Purpose: The purpose of this document is to:

- Minimize and eliminate the risk of injury to employees and neighbors of Pioneer Metal Finishing in the case of an emergency,
- Prevent or minimize the effect of releases of environmentally hazardous materials from Pioneer Metal Finishing operations,
- Ensure compliance with Federal (OSHA and EPA) and Utah (DEQ) regulations related to emergency action plans and hazardous materials contingency plans, specifically:
 - Federal Code 29 CFR 1910.38
 - Federal Code 40 CFR 265, Sub Part D
 - Utah Administrative Code R315-7
 - Utah Administrative Code R315-9

Definitions:

- Incident: An occurrence of a chemical spill, a fire, an explosion, or other occurrence where action is required to protect humans and/or the environment.
- Emergency: Either a safety emergency or an environmental hazard emergency. A single incident can meet both definitions.
- Environmental hazard emergency: An incident within the facility that releases environmentally hazardous materials into the air, the soil, the sewer system, or the storm drains.
- Environmentally hazardous materials: Materials defined by the Environmental Protection Agency as “hazardous waste” under Federal Code 40 CFR 261.
- Safety emergency: An incident within the facility that places the safety of people at the facility or those outside the facility in imminent danger.

This document serves both as the emergency response plan required by the Federal Safety Code (OSHA) and the contingency plan required by the Federal Environmental Protection Code (EPA) and Utah Administrative Code (DEQ).

Emergency Coordinators

- Primary: Chad Earl
- Backup: Danny Renner
- Backup: Matt Federer
- Backup: John Twamley
- Backup: Jefferson Ngo

Fire Response

Initial response

- Remain at a safe distance from the fire.
- Evacuate the immediate area.

Report the fire by calling the emergency coordinator. Include the estimated size of the fire in the report.
Assess the risk.

FIGHT THE FIRE USING AVAILABLE FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMENT ONLY IF:

- The fire is limited to a single material (it has not spread), and
- There are no flammable solvents involved, and
- The air appears safe to breathe (not overly hot or smoky), and
- The fire is no larger than a trash can (55 gallons), and
- There is safe access to appropriate fire-fighting equipment nearby, and
- You are trained on how to use the available fire-fighting equipment, and

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There is a clear evacuation path, should the fire grow.

DO NOT FIGHT THE FIRE IF THE ABOVE CONDITIONS ARE NOT MET!

If the fire is not safe to fight, pull the nearest fire alarm and/or call 911 to summon firefighting support.

Emergency Coordinator

Based upon visual assessment of the situation and knowledge of the plant configuration and operations, confirm or overrule the initial responder's decision to fight or not fight the fire.

Assess risk and determine if utilities should be shut off to the affected area. If so, shut them off.

Take action, as necessary, to prevent the spread or reignition of the fire in the same or other areas.

Evaluate risk and determine whether this constitutes an "Emergency". It is an "Emergency" if:

The fire is uncontrolled, or

The fire poses an imminent danger to humans, or

The fire has involved environmentally hazardous materials and has not been contained, or

The fire has involved environmentally hazardous materials and has resulted in a release of hazardous materials to the air, soil, sewer system, or storm drain.

Note: Firefighting materials such as sprinkler water or fire hose water may wash environmentally hazardous materials into the sewer or storm drains.

Note: Burnt materials and ash may be released from a fire that is contaminated with environmentally hazardous materials

If it is an "Emergency":

Determine if a larger-scale evacuation is needed. If so, direct appropriate evacuation by announcing over the paging system.

Determine if outside agency support is required. If so, contact the appropriate outside agency.

- For firefighting support, call 911. The Salt Lake City Fire Department has jurisdiction.
 - Upon arrival, the fire department assumes full control of the situation, and the Emergency Coordinator shall act as a resource to the fire department.
- For life-threatening emergency medical assistance: call 911
- For non-life-threatening medical assistance between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., contact Concentra Medical Center, 1735 South Redwood Road, Salt Lake City; phone 801-973-4434.
- For non-life-threatening medical assistance between 7:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m., contact First Med Industrial Clinic, 5911 South Fashion Place Blvd., Murray; phone 801-266-6483.
- For non-life-threatening medical assistance between 10:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m., contact St. Mark's Hospital, 1200 E 3900 S, Salt Lake City; phone 801-268-7111.
- For environmentally hazardous material emergency containment and cleanup, contact Clean Harbors, phone 800-645-8265.
- If police control is required, call 911. The Salt Lake City Police Department has jurisdiction.
 - Upon arrival, the police department assumes full control of the situation, and the Emergency Coordinator shall act as a resource to the police department.

As a reminder, any injuries must be reported immediately to the employee's supervisor and Human Resources (via an injury report) within 24 hours.

- Ensure that any safety equipment used (fire extinguishers, spill kit components, etc.) is restored to fully operational condition before restarting operations in the affected area.

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Chemical spill (liquid or solid) response

Initial response

Remain at a safe distance from the spilled chemical.

Evacuate immediate area

Call the spill team member with the spill location, description of what is spilled, and the estimated quantity.

Spill Team (Control, Contain, Clean up)

Assess risk. Determine whether this constitutes an “Emergency” Factors to consider:

In conjunction with another incident (such as a fire or earthquake)?

Is the spilled chemical (type and quantity) imminently dangerous to humans?

Is the spilled chemical an environmentally hazardous material?

Has the source of the spill stopped or not?

Is the spill contained or not contained?

Is the spilled chemical flammable or not?

Was the spill indoors or outdoors (consider effects of wind, sun, rain, snow, etc.)

If there is a risk to personnel beyond the currently evacuated area, evacuate to the degree necessary to protect personnel.

Immediately notify the emergency coordinator if the spill constitutes an Emergency. Do the following, to the degree that they can be done safely:

Control (stop the source of) the spill.

Contain spill.

Clean up spill

- Make appropriate use of MSDS’s, PPE, and spill kits to safely clean up the spill.
- Dispose of any spill clean-up materials that may contain hazardous waste per hazardous waste procedures and EPA/DEQ regulations. Contact the site environmental leader for specific guidance.

Notify the emergency coordinator of a non-emergency spill within 24 hours (72 hours on a Friday, Saturday or Sunday)

Post-clean-up activities

- Restock spill kit and PPE.
- Meet with the safety coordinator and emergency coordinator to create the report and evaluate the response, looking for improvement opportunities.

Emergency coordinator

Evaluate risk and determine whether this constitutes an “Emergency”. It is an “Emergency” if:

The spilled chemical (type and quantity) poses imminent danger to humans, or

The spilled chemical is an environmentally hazardous material, and the source of the spill has not been shut off, or

The spilled chemical is an environmentally hazardous material, and the spill has not been contained, or

The spilled chemical is an environmentally hazardous material, and the spill has resulted in a release to the air, soil, sewer system, storm drain, or

If it is an “Emergency”:

Based on the risks present, determine if a larger-scale evacuation is needed. If so, pull the fire alarm.

Assess risk and determine if utilities should be shut off to the affected area. If so, shut them off.

Take action, as necessary, to prevent the spread or reignition of the spill to other hazardous materials.

Determine if outside agency support is required. If so, contact the appropriate outside agency.

- For firefighting support, call 911. The Salt Lake City Fire Department has jurisdiction.
 - Upon arrival, the fire department assumes full control of the situation, and the Emergency Coordinator shall act as a resource to the fire department.
- For life-threatening emergency medical assistance: call 911

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- For non-life-threatening medical assistance between 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m., contact Concentra Medical Center, 1735 South Redwood Road, Salt Lake City; phone 801-973-4434.
- For non-life-threatening medical assistance between 7:00 p.m. and 10:00 p.m., contact First Med Industrial Clinic, 5911 South Fashion Place Blvd., Murray; phone 801-266-6483.
- For non-life-threatening medical assistance between 10:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m., contact St. Mark's Hospital, 1200 E 3900 S, Salt Lake City; phone 801-268-7111.
- For environmentally hazardous material emergency containment and cleanup, contact Clean Harbors, phone 800-645-8265.
- For environmentally hazardous material emergency containment and cleanup, contact Clean Harbors, phone 800-645-8265.
- If police control is required, call 911. The Salt Lake City Police Department has jurisdiction.
 - Upon arrival, the police department assumes full control of the situation, and the Emergency Coordinator shall act as a resource to the police department.

As a reminder, any injuries must be reported immediately to the employee's supervisor and to Human Resources (via an injury report) within 24 hours.

If there has been:

A release of more than 1 kilogram (2.2 pounds) of an acute hazardous waste, or

A release of more than 100 kilograms (220 pounds) of non-acute hazardous waste, or

A release, fire, or explosion that could threaten human life or the environment outside the facility:

Immediately notify the Utah DEQ business hours phone line at 801-536-0200, or the 24-hour hotline at 1-801-536-4123, with the following information:

1. Name, phone number, and address of the person responsible for the spill,
2. Name, title, and phone number of the person reporting the release,
3. Time and date of the spill,
4. Location of the spill, being as specific as possible including the nearest town, city, highway, or waterway,
5. Description contained on the manifest (or container label) and the amount of material spilled,
6. The cause of the spill, and
7. What emergency action has been taken to minimize the threat to human health and the environment.

Supervise the spill containment and clean up.

- Ensure that the spill team makes appropriate use of MSDS's, PPE, and spill kits to safely clean up the spill.
- Dispose of any spill clean-up materials that may contain hazardous waste per hazardous waste procedures and EPA/DEQ regulations. Contact the site environmental leader for specific guidance.
- Ensure that any safety equipment used (fire extinguishers, spill kit components, etc.) is restored to fully operational condition before resuming operations in the affected area.

Characterize and quantify, to the degree possible, any hazardous material release.

- If there has been any release of environmentally hazardous material, notify the following, to notify them that all emergency equipment has returned to fully operational condition before resuming operations in the affected area.:
 - the Salt Lake City Police Department (if they have responded),
 - the Salt Lake City Fire Department (if they have responded), and
 - the Director of Utah DEQ,
- If there has been a hazardous material release, ensure that no waste incompatible with the released material is treated, stored, or disposed of until the cleanup is complete.

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- If the incident was deemed to be an “Emergency”, complete an internal incident report, including the date and time of the incident and any pertinent details.
- If there has been a release of any environmentally hazardous waste, file a written report to the Director of the Utah Department of Environmental Quality within 15 calendar days of the incident. The report shall include:
 - Name/address/phone# of owner/operator,
 - Name/address/phone# of facility,
 - Date, time, and type of incident,
 - Name and quantity of material involved,
 - Extent of any injuries,
 - An assessment of the actual or potential hazard to human health or the environment, and
 - An estimate of the quantity and disposition of recovered material that resulted from the incident

Earthquake response

The applicable sections of the fire and chemical spill response sections shall be used in response to an earthquake.

Evacuation procedure

When notified by the emergency coordinator (either in person or over the paging system), or when the fire alarm is sounded, all employees shall evacuate the buildings using the indicated emergency exit paths, and proceed to their assigned assembly area.

Employees shall notify and assist others, particularly contractors, vendors and other visitors, as they evacuate.

When the receptionist evacuates, they shall bring the Visitor’s Log with them to the assembly area. If the receptionist is not at their desk, other evacuating office staff shall bring it to the assembly area.

When **supervisors and managers** evacuate, they shall bring their employee lists with them, if it is safe to do so.

Supervisors and managers should be the last to leave the area, ensuring that, to the best of their ability, all employees are out of the area.

Supervisors and managers shall close the doors behind them as they evacuate, to help limit the spread of a fire or other emergency.

Supervisors and managers shall determine if their assigned employees are all present at the assembly area and if not, to report the missing employee(s) names and last observed location to the Emergency Coordinator.

The **Emergency Coordinator** shall ensure (either by themselves or by assignment) that those on the Visitor’s Log who are listed as still on-site are accounted for.

The Emergency Coordinator shall compile a list of any persons (employees and/or visitors) who are unaccounted for, and either take appropriate action to resolve the list (perhaps they are not on site) or find those listed as missing.

If the police or fire departments arrive on site, the Emergency Coordinator shall provide them with information on who is missing and where they were last seen.

When the situation is deemed safe for re-entry, the Emergency Coordinator (or police or fire departments, if they are on-scene), shall notify employee that the situation is “all clear”. The Emergency Coordinator (or police or fire departments, if they are on-scene) is the only one who can give permission to reenter evacuated buildings. This permission may be given on an individual building-by-building basis.

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Employees are not to return to the buildings until the Emergency Coordinator informs them that the areas are “all clear”.

Alarm systems

There are multiple alarm systems in place at Pioneer Metal Finishing. In this document, all references are to the fire alarm system,

The alarm systems include:

Fire alarm system

Externally monitored by the external security company (Peak Alarm) and the Salt Lake City Fire Department.

This alarm system has a beeping horn sound and requires an emergency response as outlined below under “fire response”.

Upon alarm (unless notified to ignore in advance), the external security company will notify the following, in order, for a response:

Maintenance Electrician
Maintenance Manager
General Manager
Maintenance Coordinator
IT Manager

Once a responder is reached, the responder is responsible to arrive on-site to manager the emergency if needed, and to notify the correct Pioneer personnel for additional response to the emergency.

Security alarm system

Externally monitored by the external security company (Peak Alarm), who will respond to investigate upon alarm.

This alarm has a continuous, oscillating sound, somewhat like an emergency vehicle, and does not require an emergency response.

Boiler temperature alarm

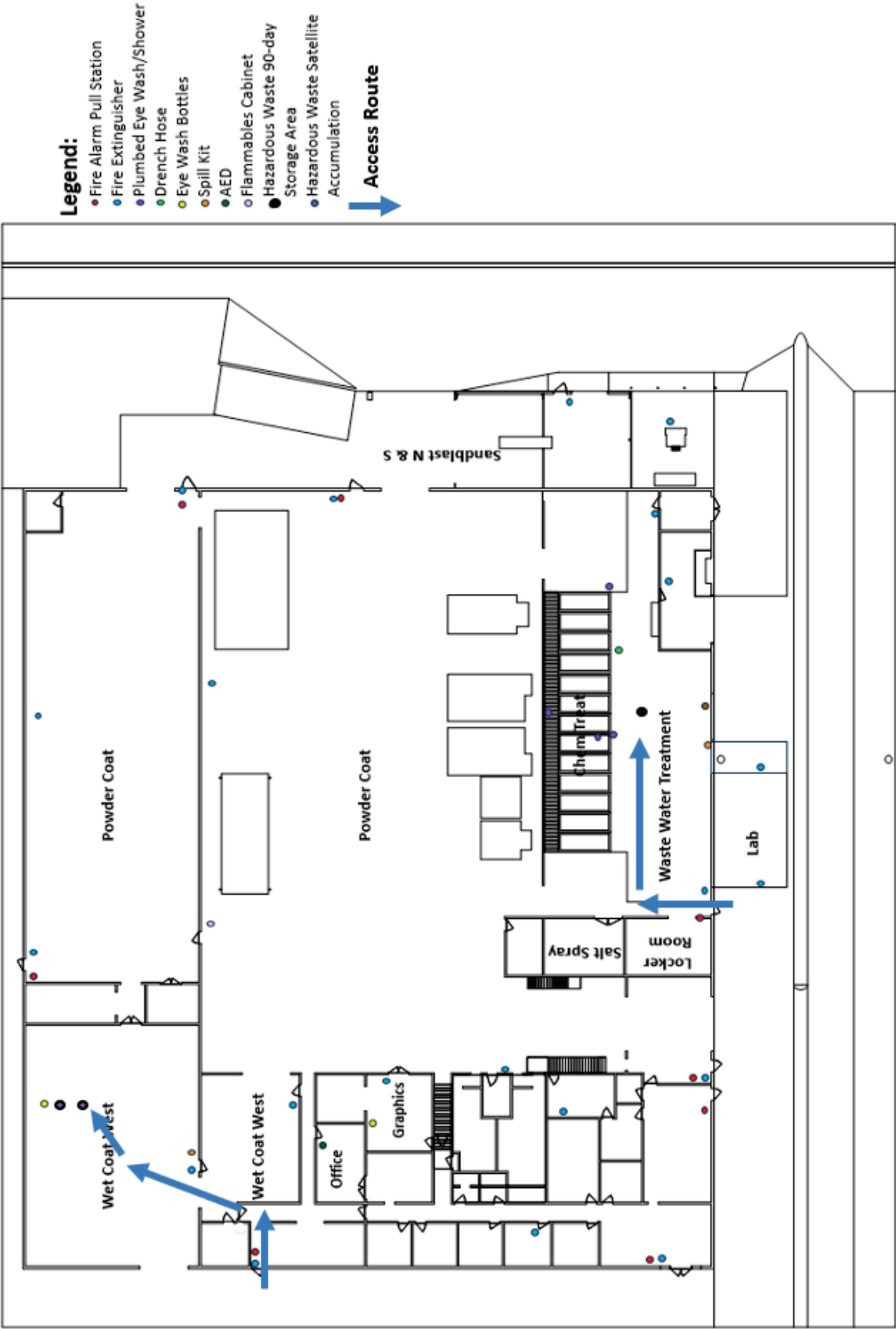
Locally monitored by tankline and maintenance personnel .

This alarm has a continuous sound, similar to a car alarm, and does not require an emergency response.

Evacuate the immediate area.

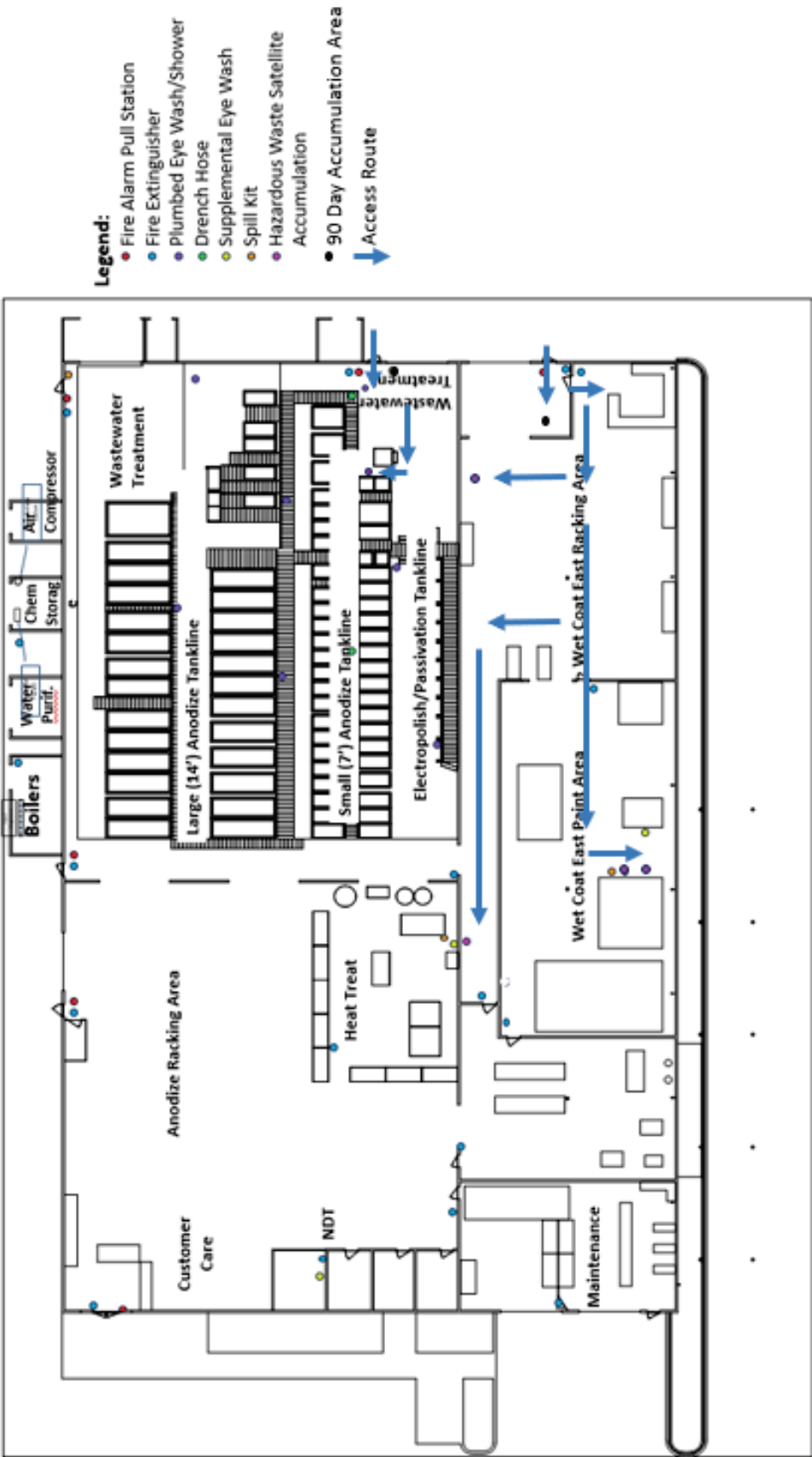
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		Document #	WI EAP-001
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Emergency Equipment Locations (Bldg 1)



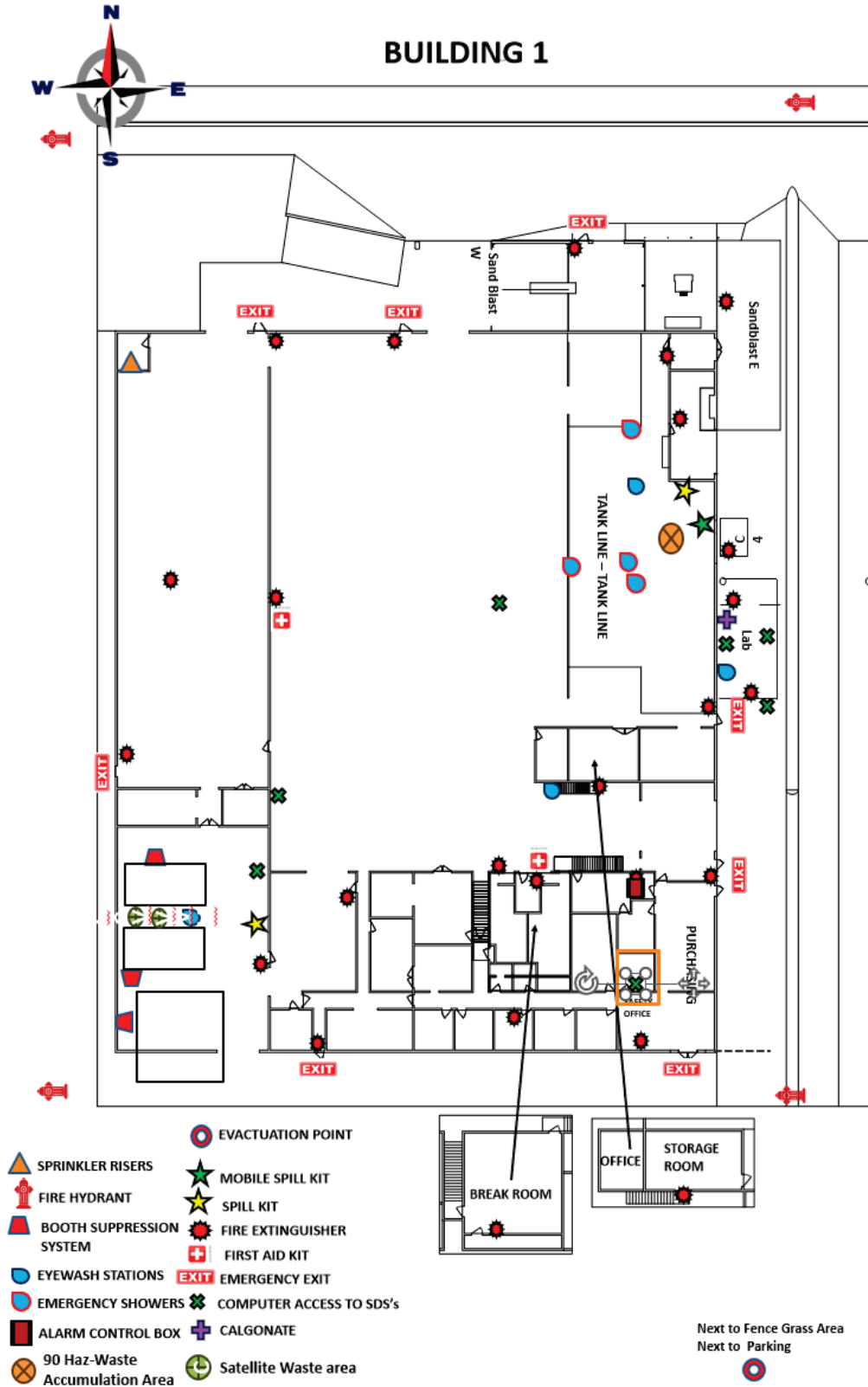
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	Revised: 02/21/2024	Revision	B

Emergency Equipment Locations (Bldg 2)



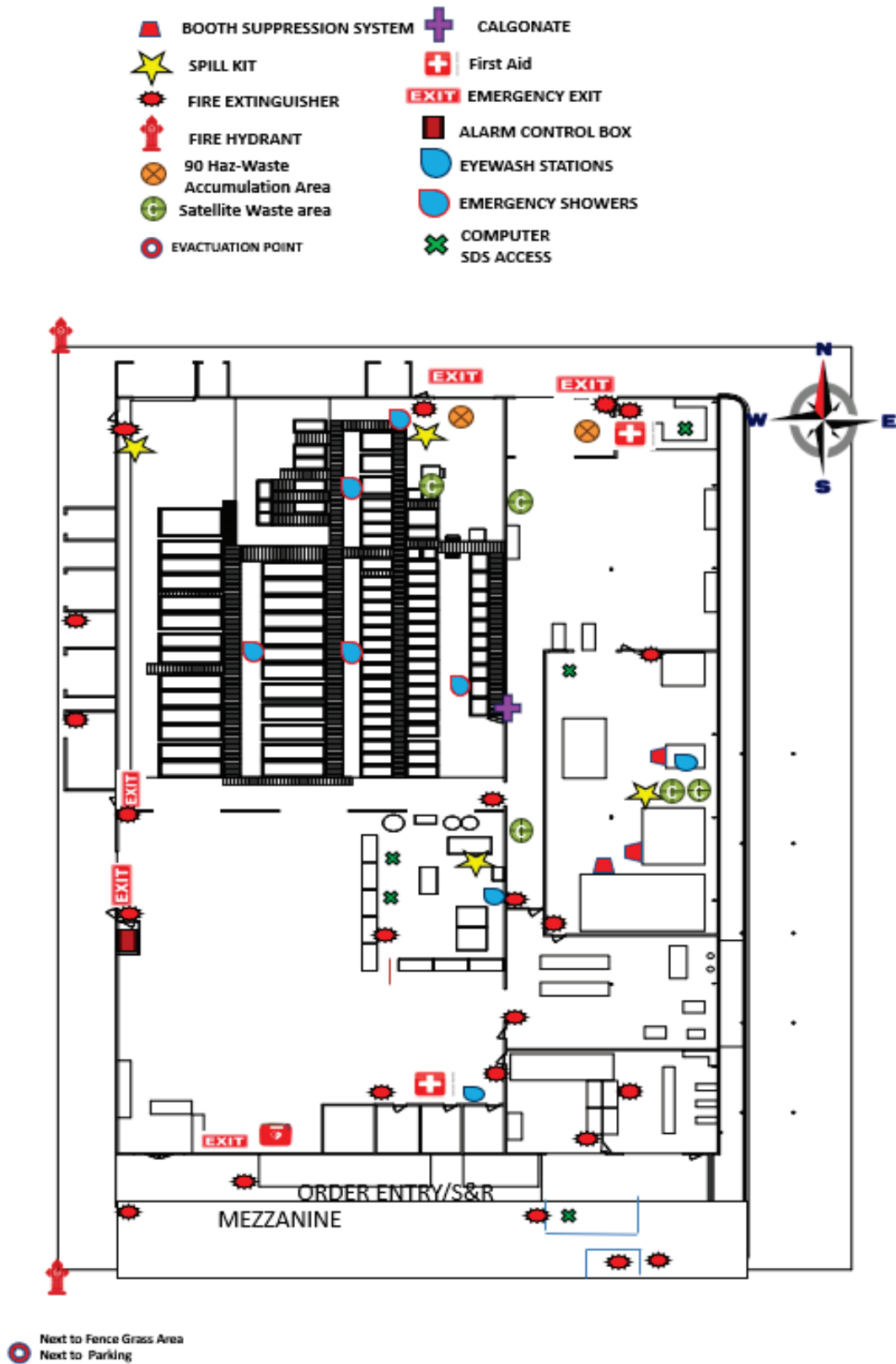
	Emergency Action Plan		
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Evacuation Map (Bldg 1)



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Evacuation Map (Bldg 2)



	Emergency Action Plan		
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Contents of Spill Kit #1

Bldg. 1 – WCWest

Contents of Spill Kit #3

Bldg. 1 – ChemTreat by Roll Up Door

CNT	SIZE	SPILL KIT ITEMS	CNT	SIZE	PLASTIC BOTTLE TAPED TO UNDERSIDE OF LID
1 Pkg		Hydiron Test Strips	1		Hydiron Test Strips
1		Silver Shield Booties	2		Silver Shield Booties
2	L	Blue Protective Suit	1	LG	Silver Shield Gloves
1	XL	Blue Protective Suit	2	10	Green Gloves
2		Blue Booties	1		Blue Protective Suit w/Feet
2		Green Gloves	1	XL	Blue Protective Suit
3		White Plastic Suit w/Feet	1	LXL	Blue Protective Suit
1		Duct Tape	1		Moldex 8002 Face Mask w/8300 Cartrg.
4		Purple/Pink Absorbent PIG Pads	2		Goggles/Safety Glasses
8	40"	Gray Socks	1		Caution Tape
2	10'	Pink PIG Snake (sock)	1		Duct Tape
3	4'	Pink PIG Snake (sock')	2		Purple/Pink Absorbent PIG Pads
25		Absorbent Rags	3	4'	Pink PIG Snake (Sock)
1		White Oil Sock	25		Absorbent Rags
12	QT	Oil Sand Absorbent	3		Plastic Tarps
2		Safety Goggles/Glasses	4		Garbage Bags for Hazardous Waste
4		Garbage Bags for Hazardous Waste	NEAR BY: 2-5 gal. buckets. of Floor Dry. 1-5 gal. bucket of Citric Acid Spill Kit, 1-Shower Kit:(2 towels, Shower Gel, Flipflops, Accident Report & Pen)		
1		Caution Tape			

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Contents of Spill Kit #4
Bldg. 2 – Heat Treat

CNT	SIZE	SPILL KIT ITEMS
1		Hydiron Test Strips
1	XL	Blue Protection Suit
2		White Plastic Suits w/Feet
2		Safety Goggles/Glasses
2	10	Green Gloves
2		Pink Absorbent PIG Pads
3	10'	Pink PIG Snake (Sock)
1	3'	Pink PIG Snake (Sock)
1		Neuralizing Absorbent Pillow
3	10'	Pink PIG Snake (Sock)
1	3'	Pink PIG Snake (Sock)
6		Absorbent Rags
3		Garbage Bags for Hazardous Waste
1		Duct Tape
1		Plastic Tarp
Near By: 2-5 gal. bkts. Of Floor Dry		

Contents of Spill Kit #5
Bldg. 2 – Tank Line NE near Filter Press

CNT	SIZE	PLASTIC BOTTLE TAPED TO UNDERSIDE OF LID
1		Acid Neutralizing Instruction Booklet
1		Hydiron Test Strips
3	LXL	Dupont Tyvek Suits
1	LXL	PIG WP908 LXL Blue Poncho
2		Safety Goggles/Glasses
1	10	Green Gloves
3		PIB Acid Neutralizing Absorbent Pillow
1		PIB Base Neutralizing Absorbent Pillow
2		Other Absorbent Pillows
7		PIG Pink Mats
2	10'	Pink PIG Snake (Sock)
4	4'	Pink PIG Snake (Sock)
25		Absorbent Rags
1		Duct Tape
1		Caution Tape
5		Garbage Bags for Hazardous Waste
NEAR BY: 1-Shower Kit, 1-5 gal. Floor Dry, 1-5 gal. Citric Acid		

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		Document #	WI EAP-001
	Revised: 02/21/2024	Revision	B

Contents of Spill Kit #6

Bldg. 2 – Anodize NW by RO WATER TANKS

Contents of Spill Kit #7

Bldg. 2 - WCE - Between Paint Booths

CNT	SIZE	SPILL KIT ITEMS	CNT	SIZE	PLASTIC BOTTLE TAPED TO UNDERSIDE OF LID
1		Hydiron Test Strips	1		Hydiron Test Strips
2		Silver Shield	2		Silver Shields
1	XXL	Blue Protective Suit	1	LXL	Blue Protective Suit
3	10	Green Gloves	1		Blue Poncho
1		Slightly Used Tyvek Suit	2	10	Green Gloves
1		Duct Tape	2		Goggles/Safety Glasses
1.5		Purple/Pink Absorbent PIG Pads	3	4'	Pink PIG Snake (Sock)
2	10'	Pink PIG Snake (Sock)	2	11'	Pink PIG Snake (Sock)
4	4'	Pink PIG Snake (Sock)	10		Absorbent Rags
1		Acid Pillow	3		Water proof White Suits
1		Base Pillow	1		Caution Tape
25		Absorbent Rags	1		Duct Tape
1	roll	Garbage Bags for Hazardous Waste	1		Garbage Bags for Hazardous Waste
1		Duct Tape			
1		Caution Tape			
NEAR BY: 1-5 gal. Soda Ash, 1-Shower Kit			NEAR BY: 1-5 gal. Floor Dry, 1-Shower Kit		

	Emergency Action Plan		
		Document #	WI EAP-001
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Contents of Spill Kit #8

Bldg. 3 – Anodize Near NE by Tank Line

Contents of Spill Kit #9 & #10

Located at North and South Fire Hydrants

CNT	SIZE	SPILL KIT ITEMS	CNT	SIZE	PLASTIC BOTTLE TAPED TO UNDERSIDE OF LID
1		Hydriion Test Strips	3	Bags	Absorbent
1	XL	Plastic Tychem Suit			
2	LG	Silver Shield Gloves			
2	LXL	Blue Protective Suit			
2	LG	Silver Shield Gloves			
2	10	Green Gloves			
2		Rubber Apron			
2		Safety Goggles/Glasses			
		Purple/Pink Absorbent PIG Pads			
		Pink PIG Snake (Sock)			
		Pink PIG Snake (Sock)			
25		Absorbent Rags			
1		Garbage Bags for Hazardous Waste			
1		Duct Tape			
1		Safety Slip Bath Mat			
1		Caution Tape			

	Emergency Action Plan		
		Document #	WI EAP-001
	Revised: 02/21/2024	Revision	B

Spill Kit Replacement Form

REPORT WHAT YOU USE TO THE SAFETY OFFICE

CNT	SIZE	SPILL KIT ITEMS
		Hydiron Test Strips
		Silver Shield Booties
		Blue LXL Plastic Suit (WP:908)
		Blue Booties
		Green Gloves
		White Plastic Suits w/Feet
		Duct Tape
		Purple/Pink Absorbent PIG Pads
		Gray Socks
		Pink PIG Snake (Sock)
		Pink PIG Snake (Sock)
		Absorbent Rags
		White Oil Sock
		Oil Sand Absorbent

Maxwell, Annette

From: Daniel Renner <drenner@pioneermetal.com>
Sent: Thursday, June 13, 2024 4:54 PM
To: Maxwell, Annette; Jacobson, Linda; Judith Moran; Alexis Adams
Cc: Dave Dettman; Chad Earl
Subject: RE: Pioneer Metal Finishing EPA RCRA Inspection
Attachments: IMG_1300.jpeg

Caution: This email originated from outside EPA, please exercise additional caution when deciding whether to open attachments or click on provided links.

Good Afternoon,

The second funnel arrived today for the waste paint drum in wet coat west and was installed.

Please see pictured attached.

Thank you,

Danny Renner

Environmental Health & Safety Lead

Direct: 801-214-7223

Cell: 417-207-0387



YOUR
SPECS



YOUR
SCHEDULE



YOUR
SECURITY

From: Daniel Renner

Sent: Thursday, June 13, 2024 9:56 AM

To: 'Maxwell, Annette' <Maxwell.Annette@epa.gov>; 'jacobson.linda@epa.gov' <jacobson.linda@epa.gov>; 'Judith Moran' <jmoran@utah.gov>; 'Alexis Adams' <alexisadams@utah.gov>

Cc: Dave Dettman <DDettman@pioneermetal.com>; Chad Earl <cearl@pioneermetal.com>

Subject: RE: Pioneer Metal Finishing EPA RCRA Inspection

Good Morning,

I apologize but I failed to attach our updated Emergency Action Plan and Reference Guide stated in Attachment 1.

Thank you,

Danny Renner

Environmental Health & Safety Lead

Direct: 801-214-7223

Cell: 417-207-0387



From: Daniel Renner

Sent: Wednesday, June 12, 2024 3:53 PM

To: Maxwell, Annette <Maxwell.Annette@epa.gov>; jacobson.linda@epa.gov; Judith Moran <jmoran@utah.gov>; Alexis Adams <alexisadams@utah.gov>

Cc: Dave Dettman <DDettman@pioneermetal.com>; Chad Earl <cearl@pioneermetal.com>

Subject: Pioneer Metal Finishing EPA RCRA Inspection

Good Afternoon,

Please find our list of corrective actions and requested documentation attached. We will be continuing to improve our facility's processes and look forward to receiving your report.

Please feel free to reach out if you have any questions or concerns.

Thank you,

Danny Renner

Environmental Health & Safety Lead

Pioneer Metal Finishing

1225 S Legacy View Street

Salt Lake City, Utah 84104

Direct: 801-214-7223

Cell: 417-207-0387

Email: drenner@pioneermetal.com



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Tel: 206.979.5633
Email: [lyndon@lcleeinc.com]*

*Technical Memorandum
October 22, 2024*

To: Peggy Livingston – EPA Region 8
Rebecca Little Owl – EPA Region 8
Samuel Stratton – DOJ/ENRD

From: Lyndon C. Lee, Ph.D., SPWS
L.C. Lee & Associates, Inc.

CC: LCLA/cf

Ref: Bunn Restoration Site - L.C. Lee August 6, 2024 Site Visit/Inspection Summary

This Technical Memorandum has been developed to summarize an August 6, 2024 field visit/site inspection by Lyndon C. Lee at the Bunn Property Ecosystem Restoration on the Yaak River, Montana.

- I. Date of Field Visit/Site Inspection: August 6, 2024
2. Site Location: Bunn Property, at Latitude 48.824392 North/Longitude -115.829935 West
3. Participants:
 - a. Catherine Weichman, Watershed Consulting (Botanist/Plant Ecologist)
 - b. Tim Lindsey (Geologist/Project Manager)
 - d. Douglas Allen (Attorney)
 - e. Lyndon C. Lee (L.C. Lee & Associates – Expert for DOJ/EPA)
4. Time of Visit: 12: 00 Noon to 3 PM.
5. Weather Conditions: Clear, Warm, and Sunny
6. Antecedent Precipitation Conditions: Drier Than Normal, Moderate Drought (Figure 1).
7. Overall Conclusion: As of August 6, 2024, the Bunn Restoration Site is in good condition. It needs continued maintenance for weed controls and required compliance monitoring to ensure interim progress towards all Project Targets and final achievement of the overall Project Goals are at year five (5) following establishment of baseline (Time Zero) conditions. (Figure 2).

8. Monitoring

Grading for this project was essentially complete in the fall of 2021. Apparently, some plantings also took place in the fall of 2021. These were augmented sometime in 2022. Survey of the as-built grades for the site were completed in 2023, along with Ms. Weichman's first vegetation monitoring report. Throughout this interval, no single and systematic report was offered to declare "Baseline/Time Zero" conditions for the site and thus formally end construction and start monitoring. During the site visit, Lee spent considerable time emphasizing this point and requested that Ms. Weichman and Mr. Lindsey work together to backtrack using their notes and observations and reconstruct Baseline/Time Zero conditions and document such in a Baseline/Time Zero Report. Lee emphasized that the Baseline/Time Zero Report needs to be developed or structured in a way that addresses Hydrologic, Biogeochemical, Plant Community, and Faunal Support/Habitat Project Targets at Baseline/Time Zero. Please see Appendix A in this Technical Memorandum for an example outline. This documentation will form the basis for showing progress towards (or away from) Project Targets in subsequent monitoring years. It will also help to signal any needs for adaptive management or contingency measures that are necessary to keep the project on track (see Appendix B Example Matrix).

9. Grading (Figure 3) –

- a. Overall, the grading of the site achieved by July, 2023 met the objectives for the site.
- b. As always when working wet ground, some anomalies exist between what was put forth as the grading plan in the Basis of Design for the project and the achieved grades. This is particularly true in the northwest corner of the site, where it appears that grading operations were unable to completely remove what is/was generally known as "Stockpile 1", which consisted of a combination of mineral and organic soils mixed with vegetation strippings. It appears that a significant amount of the former Stockpile 1 was spread around the northwest corner of the site. It is essentially inaccessible now and the area requires observation for emergence of weeds from the former stockpile materials and as necessary, aggressive weed controls.
- c. Surface Water Connections to the Yaak River Main Channel system were correctly graded and are intact and functioning. Some evidence of beaver activity on the site and within the excavated connection channels was noted, but is certainly to be expected throughout the life of the project.

10. Plantings

- a. Baseline/Time Zero Plantings - The contractors lost control of tallies (number, species, and location) of plantings on the restoration site, making development of baseline/Time Zero conditions difficult. To this end, Lee requested that Ms. Weichman work with Mr. Lindsey to try and reconstruct what species were planted, where they were planted, and how many were planted as of declaration of Baseline/Time Zero conditions. These results should be presented in the form of plant take off tables that document plantings by logical zones within the restoration area. Usually, such tables list species down the left side of a matrix, and number planted (density), on-center or triangular spacing, stock (e.g. container, bare root, live cuttings, etc.), and planting microsites/notes (Please see Appendix C for an example).



b. Weeds – The major weed species on the site is reed canary grass (*Phalaris arundinaceae*). This non-native weed is highly invasive and is well established in massed clones or “invasion fronts” throughout the restoration site. Lee emphasized the need for continued weed control efforts and adaptive management strategies that will give native plantings a chance to become well established and dominant on the site.

11. Monitoring Interval

a. Considerable discussion was focused on ending the compliance monitoring interval because it was Mr. Lindsey’s opinion that the Bunn Restoration Site was doing well. Lee pointed out the glitches in establishment of Baseline/Time Zero conditions and the lack of a comprehensive Baseline/Time Zero report and subsequent reports keyed to Baseline/Time Zero conditions. Further, Lee emphasized the need in monitoring years subsequent to baseline/Time Zero, to address progress towards or away from Project Targets, and identification of any adaptive management or contingency measures that may be necessary to ensure that the Bunn Restoration project achieves the overall project objectives. Lee finished by saying it was ultimately up to EPA Region 8 to determine if and when monitoring should be continued or truncated.

b. Consent Decree provisions for continued stewardship – Misterys Lindsey and Allen requested that in light of Mr. Bunn’s passing and the likelihood that Mr. Bunn’s son will convey the property, that provisions for continued stewardship of the Bunn Restoration Site articulated in the Consent Decree be waived or terminated. Lee noted this request but deferred any decisions to EPA Region 8.

12. Next Steps/Recommendations

- a. Develop (retroactively) a systematically structured Baseline/Time Zero Report
- b. Adjust or amend all following monitoring reports to the Baseline/Time Zero Report and document success (or failures) towards achieving the Project Targets and overall project goals accordingly.
- c. Submit 2024 reports as required.
- d. Continue weed controls, especially targeting reed canary grass.
- e. Negotiate with EPA Region 8 regarding the monitoring timelines and the request for waiver of stewardship provisions of the Consent Decree.
- f. Schedule another EPA/DOJ site visit/inspection in the interval July – August of 2025.



Figure 1. Antecedent Precipitation Tool Results for August, 6, 2024, Bunn Property, Yaak River, Montana

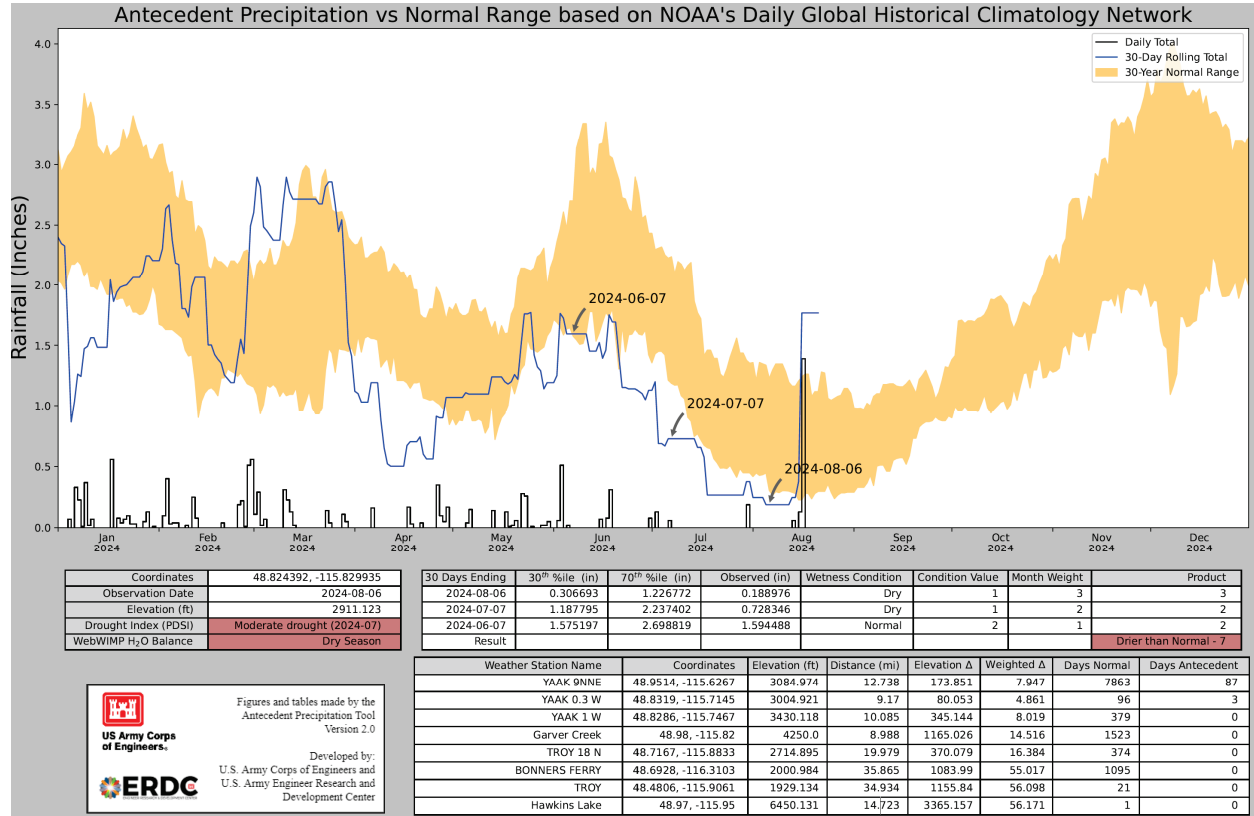


Figure 2. Bunn Restoration Site Conditions as of September 14, 2023



Figure 3. Bunn Restoration Site As-Built Grading as of July 31, 2023

