From: John Catalano <john@bionicautoparts.com>

Sent: Thursday, May 16, 2019 8:43 AM

To: Renante Marante

Cc: John Catalano Jr; Sara Hamidovic

Subject: Re: Notice of Proposed Rules - Large Recycling Facilities

Is it possible to separate this proposal to existing facilities, then rules for new facilities, then rules for expanding facilities its seems very confusing.

We also comply now with a lot of the issues you are asking for when we apply for our license.

We have been in business for 42 years and we pride ourselves in a clean operation with a certificate from Illinois green car, United Recycler group, Our national group ARA Gold Seal, Team PRP Group,

For Bionic to stay compliant we have to stay within there guide lines .(see attachment)

Measurements of fence we did comply for over 42 years, engineer why the extra cost? Fire prevention we are inspected 2 to 3 times a year by the Fire dept, over head view we would have to higher some one from a drone operator,

Other burdens = now have to give one full week sick pay that the City of Chicago has put a new rule in place, increase minimum wages. Inspections from CDPH twice a month these issues take up our time.

It is getting very expensive to do Business in Chicago!! Our property tax and state tax helps fund a huge amount cost in the city county and state taxes.

Also you are asking for special equipment to keep our facility clean also(maintain pot holes ??)

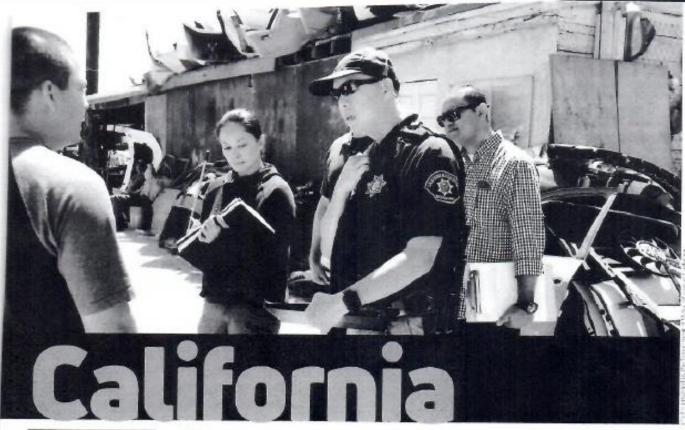
I can understand that some people don't follow the rules, we do.

I also notice this proposal does not apply to small operation so they have a advantage over us with not having to follow the same costly rules the City of Chicago are proposing CDPH will find out small operation are more likely to be the culprit in EPA violation then the big and understand it's harder to Police because there are so many. At least make the playing field fair for all of us.

Last we have a consultant on retainer from Vet environmental takes care all EPA regulation for us and Illinois Green car also OSHA regulation .If all operation follow Illinois Green Car which is sponsored by State of Illinois IEPA. they would be in code .

CDPH you invited to view our operation before you go forward with some or all regulations .Please contact me at anytime 8:00 am to 5:00 pm Monday thru Friday 1 773 489 6020 ex 308

John Catalano President





Crack Down

The DMV's Investigations Division takes on unlicensed vehicle dismantlers. These rogue businesses generate about 200 million gallons of toxic liquid in the state alone.

By Artemio Armenta

nvestigators with the California Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) since 2017 have conducted two dozen undercover enforcement operations throughout the state, aimed at unlicensed vehicle dismantlers.

The campaign to catch and fine unlicensed vehicle dismantlers is underway by a newly created multi-agency task force made up of several state departments, headed by the DMV's Investigations Division. Governor Jerry Brown signed Assembly Bill 1858 in September 2016 that formed the task force to investigate tax evasion, environmental damage, and public harm that occurs because of unlicensed vehicle dismantling.

The law also established the Vehicle Industry Dismantler Strike Team (VDIST), which is made up of 14 DMV investigators who are sworn police officers and are charged with regulating the vehicle dismantler industry as part of their duties.

The DMV is leading the effort with representatives from the California Environmental Protection Agency, Department of Toxic Substances Control, State Water



Automotive Recycling

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As witnessed obove, unlicensed outo dismonthers not only affect the outo recycling industry, they affect local neighborhoods where residents may be exposed to toxic chemicals.

Resources Control Board, Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, California Air Resources Board, and California Department of Tax and Fee Administration.

Since July 2017, DMV investigators have opened over 700 cases, 605 of which involved unlicensed automobile dismantling. So far, these cases have led to 370 citations for violations of unlicensed dismantler laws and other assorted crimes. Violators face a penalty of up to one year in jail and a fine of up to \$1,000. Environmental violations can carry a civil penalty of \$25,000 per violation and fines ranging from \$5,000 to \$100,000.

"It is against the law for anyone to act as a vehicle dismantler without having an established place of business, meeting specific requirements, and having a current valid license or temporary permit issued by the Department of Motor Vehicles," DMV Investigations Acting Deputy Director Mary Bienko said. "The sole mission of our Vehicle Dismantler Industry Strike Team is to identify and shut down unlicensed vehicle dismantlers."

In San Diego County, DMV investigators inspected 52 Otay Mesa vehicle dismantler businesses and issued 23 misdemeanor citations in January.

An estimated 1.2 million vehicles reach the end of their useful life annually. Toxic substances experts calculate that about 1,000 unlicensed and unregulated vehicle dismantlers process roughly 360,000 vehicles per year. These unlicensed locations generate an estimated 2 million gallons of toxic liquid such as used oil, antifreeze and solvents, which are often disposed of in storm drains or on the ground. This can lead to the contamination of nearby streams, drinking water, groundwater, and the environment.

The DMV also unveiled a statewide public awareness campaign to inform the public of the health and safety risks posed by unlicensed vehicle dismantling. The DMV asks the public to report unlicensed vehicle dismantling activity by completing the online complaint form.

During the inspections of unlicensed vehicle dismantlers, investigations observed the mismanagement of hazardous waste and disposal of vehicle fluids on the ground. Containers of hazardous waste were found to be unlabeled, lacking lids and stored for more than 180 days.

"Unlicensed auto dismantlers not only affect the auto and recycling industries, they affect local neighborhoods where residents may be exposed to toxic chemicals and see the environmental damage," said Hansen Pang, Chief Investigator with Department of Toxic Substances Control.

Bienko said that a defective auto part could possibly contribute to a serious accident. "This is a major safety concern," she said.

Economically, this underground industry prevents the state from collecting millions of dollars in sales tax and creates unfair competition because they can sell parts cheaper. These operations do not pay workers' compensation nor provide insurance, and they pay salaries under the table.

"As long as there is metal, the car will have value, whether the components work or not," DMV Investigations Division Area Commander Randy Vera said. "For example, a Mercedes involved in a wreck may not be drivable, but its front headlight could easily sell for \$200 and the airbag for as much as \$2,000. There is a huge monetary incentive for these unlicensed dismantlers."



Arternio Armenta is the Public Information Officer for the California Department of Motor Yehicles. The facts in this article have been updated since this article originally ren in the Summer 2018 edition of Law

Enforcement Quarterly, a publication by the San Diego County District Attorney's Office. CASE STUDY

State Association at Work ... with the Law

SCADA works with the Unlicensed Automobile Dismontling Task Force to shut down illegal operators.

alifornia legislature's Bill AB-238 extends the sunset for three years on the Unlicensed Automobile Dismantling Task Porce established in 2016 by AB-1858 (Santiago). AB-1858 required the establishment of a multi-agency task force to review and coordinate enforcement and compliance activity related to unlicensed and unregulated automobile dismenting, including resulting environmental and public health impacts, tax evasion that is occurring as a result of this activity, and the lack of enforcement. The task force, since named Vehicle Dismantier Industry Strike Team (VDIST), is compromised of the Department of Motor Vehicles, the California Environmental Protection Agency, the State Water Resources Control Board, the Department of Toxic Substances Control, the Department of Resources Recycling and Recovery, the California Air Resources Board and the Department of Tax and Fee Administration.

Background

Auto dismantiers are small businesses that are occupationally licensed by the Department of Motor Vehicles to properly process End-Of-Life-Vehicles (ELVs). These processes include, but are not limited to, removing and properly recycling or disposing of unused gasoline, brake fluid, engine oil, transmission fluid, catalytic converters, antifreeze, tires, mercury switches, lead acid batteries and freon. They are also required to document and complete DMV paperwork and remit required taxes to the state. Auto dismantiers are regulated by over a dozen local, state and federal environmental, worker safety, tax and public safety agencies.

Upon completion of the environmental and DMV processes and requirements, the auto dismantler removes any reusable parts and sells them as a cost-effective option to auto body and repair shops and to the general public. Unsold parts and the rest of the vehicle are then properly recycled and disposed of following strict environmental and DMV guidelines and regulations.

The Problem

The underground economy in California continues to be a huge dilemma facing the auto recycling industry. It is estimated that at least 30 percent of all end-of-life vehicles are being processed through a thriving underground economy of unlicensed and unregulated auto dismantlers. These mostly cash-only businesses do not face the same DMV licensing requirements, environmental regulatory requirements, insurance obligations, work place safety requirements and tax



payment liability as required by law for licensed dismantlers. The result is these had actors enjoy a sizeable competitive advantage over the good actors when purchasing vehicles at salvage pools, insurance auctions and from the public.

The consequences of the these circumstances and limited enforcement activity has led to a growing lack of compliance with DMV dealer and dismantler laws, illegal dumping and disposal of vehicles, lack of compliance with storm water permitting requirements, improper hazardous waste handling, cash-only transactions and employee payments, non-payment of sales and income taxes, car thefts, violations of worker safety protections, lack of ADA compliance and violations of advertising laws. Many of these violations and associated harm are occurring in California's most vulnerable and underserved communities.

By the Numbers

Of the 28 million registered vehicles in California, approximately 1.2 million are disposed of annually. These can be vehicles that get old and worn out, break down and aren't worth fixing, or vehicles that are damaged beyond economical repair.

The 30% of vehicles that disappear into the underground economy and are not accounted for totals approximately 360,000 vehicles each year. Based on known revenue generated from the licensed dismantling industry, the annual lost revenue to the underground economy is estimated at \$1.5 billion dollars annually. Of that lost revenue, \$100 million is sales tax that goes uncollected.

In addition, the average vehicle accounts for more than a ton of recyclable metals and materials. They also contain toxic materials and hazardous fluids that are strictly regulated. Licensed dismantlers are required to properly remove, collect and manifest most of these materials and fluids including mercury switches, tires and batteries. The 360,000 vehicles that are unaccounted for represent nearly two million tires and two million gallons of hazardous fluids that are more than likely improperly handled and disposed of.

Industry data estimates that the cost differential per vehicle for a properly licensed and regulated auto dismantler versus a non-licensed dismantler operating in the underground economy is \$264 per vehicle. For an average sized auto dismantler processing 500 vehicles per year this adds up to an annual cost difference for the business of \$132,000 versus the unilicensed dismantler operating in the underground economy.

Vehicle Dismantler Industry Strike Team

The VDIST conducted 24 enforcement operations in the state from July 2017 to December 2018. The DMV-led operations included participation from state environmental and tax departments, boards, and local law enforcement.

The VDIST opened a total of 706 cases during this time, 605 of which were for uniformed automobile dismantling.

So far, these cases have led to 369 citations for violation of unlicensed automobile dismantler laws and other associated crimes

AB-238 is intended to simply extend the sunset on the Vehicle Dismantier industry Strike Team for three years.

The State of California Auto Dismantiers Association (SCADA) represents approximately 190 small businesses throughout California. SCADA was formed in 1959 to serve its members in the area of government relations, education, and business. SCADA members are licensed by the state Department of Motor Vehicles and take responsibility for recycling and disposting of End-of-Life Vehicles using environmentally responsible practices.

AB 1888 Supporters in 2016 and likely supporters of AB 238: State of California Automobile

State of Countrilla Automobile
Diemortilers Association
Automotive Recyclers Association
LRQ Corporation
Association of Deputy District

Attorneys
Association of Environmental
Health Administrators
Association of Las Angeles Deputy

Sherifir California Coasteeper Atlianos Californians Against Waste California Association of Code Enforcement Officers California Colifernia Auto Dismantiers
Recyclers Altiance
Coalition for Clean Air
DTSC - Independent Review Punci
Institute of Scrap Recycling
Industries
LKQ Corporation
Los Angeles Police Protective
League
Pick-N-Pull
Riverside Sheriff's Association
San Diego County Auto Recyclers

Association Schultzer Steel Industries Inc. Valley Automotive Dismanilers Association





Illinois Green CAR Audit - 2017

| N/A | Best Practices (2 Points) | | Fair Practices (1 Point) | | Deficient Practices (0 Points) | | Score | | | | | |
|------------|--|-------------------------|--|--------|---|-----|-------|--|--|--|--|--|
| N/A | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1-1. Adequate, well-graded/drained customer | 1 | Poorly graded or drained or insufficient number of spaces | | Not separate from vehicle | | 2 | | | | | |
| | narking separate from vehicle storage area. 1-2. Clean, organized, and safe reception area. | Ø | Not organized or unclean | П | storage area Unsafe reception area | | 2 | | | | | |
| H | 1-3. Signs in good taste and of positive tone. | V | Necessary signage missing. | | Signs not in good taste. | | 2 | | | | | |
| H | I-4. Current DOL, Employee signage posted | Ü | | H | No DOL signage | | | | | | | |
| H | | · | DOL signage expired | H | | _ | 2 | | | | | |
| H | 1-5. The property is free of open dumping. | H | Minimal debris present | 무 | Not free of open dumping | - | 2 | | | | | |
| 0 0 | 1-6. Dust or smoke does not leave facility. | N. | Minimal dust suppression | ш. | No dust suppression measures | | 2 | | | | | |
| SUL | on 1. Percentage/Subtotal (12 points possible) | _ | Section 2. Recordkeeping | | 100% | | 12 | | | | | |
| - Contract | 2-1. Used oil furnace/recycler records available | _ | | | | - | 2.2 | | | | | |
| ш | for 3 years. | Ø | Records not available for 3 years | | No records | | 2 | | | | | |
| | 2-2. Antifreeze disposal/recycling records available for 3 years. | Ø | Records not available for 3 years | | No records | | 2 | | | | | |
| | 2-3. Lead acid battery recycling records available for 3 years. | J | Records not available for 3 years | | No records | | 2 | | | | | |
| | 2-4. R134a Bills of Lading available for 3 years. | 2 | Records not available for 3 years | | No records | | 2 | | | | | |
| | 2-5. Records from licensed waste tire recycler | v | Records not available for 3 years | | No records | | 2 | | | | | |
| | available for past 3 years. 2-6. SDS accessible, complete, and current. | 9 | SDS Book outdated | П | SDS Book Unavailable | | 2 | | | | | |
| | 2-7. If >10 employees, in compliance with OSHA | 2 | OSHA 300 Log outdated | | No OSHA 300 Log | | 2 | | | | | |
| | 300 Log Requirements | | COSTEN POU EUG GUIGANGE | _ | 100% | _ | | | | | | |
| N/A | on 2. Percentage/Subtotal (14 points possible) | _ | Section 3. Safety Procedures | _ | 100% | | 14 | | | | | |
| | 2 1 16 six hours are sense and assessment and as | _ | Section 5. Safety Procedures | | | | | | | | | |
| | If air bags are removed, measures are taken to safely remove non-deployed airbags. | 4 | No safety mea | sures | implemented | | 2 | | | | | |
| | 3-2. No open burning conducted. | V | Open burn | ning o | onducted | | 2 | | | | | |
| | 3-3. Building(s) well-maintained, clean, orderly, | | | - | | | 19377 | | | | | |
| ш | and safe | $\overline{\mathbf{Z}}$ | Poorly organized | | Unsafe | | 2 | | | | | |
| | 3-4. Property well-maintained, clean, orderly, and safe. | 7 | Poorly organized | | Unsafe | | 2 | | | | | |
| | 3-5. Delivery and support vehicles are licensed and well-maintained. | 2 | Not well-maintained | | Not licensed or unsafe | | 2 | | | | | |
| | 3-6. Safety supervisor listed in visible location. | 7 | Not listed | | Not Assigned | | 2 | | | | | |
| 143 | Salvage vehicles stored in safe and organized manner. | Ø | Not organized | | Unsafe | | 2 | | | | | |
| | 3-8. Basic PPE is used (gloves, hard hats, shoes, clothing, shields, goggles). | Ø | Some PPE | | No PPE | | 2 | | | | | |
| | 3-9. Approved 15-minute eye wash station(s) | 7 | Not OSHA Approved or | | No eye wash stations | | 2 | | | | | |
| | readily accessible near corrosive materials. 3-10. Fire extinguishers readily available, fully- | | inadequate supply | 1.44 | | 100 | | | | | | |
| | charged, and tagged. | | Expired or inadequate supply | | No fire extinguishers | | 2 | | | | | |
| | 3-11. Stocked first aid kit is readily accessible in appropriate area. | 2 | Not fully stocked or inappropriate location | | No first aid kit | | 2 | | | | | |
| | 3-12. If Self-Service Facility, safety reminders | | Not readily visible | | Not posted | | 2 | | | | | |
| | are posted and visible in 3. Percentage/Subtotal (24 points possible) | | | | 100% | | 24 | | | | | |
| N/A | is 3. Fertemage Sucrotas (24 Jones Joseph) | | Section 4. Safety Training | | 100.70 | | W1. | | | | | |
| | 4-1. Safety program in place with regularly | - | | | 122002200000000000000000000000000000000 | - | | | | | | |
| | scheduled meetings/inspections. | 2 | No regularly scheduled meetings | | No safety program | Ο, | 2 | | | | | |
| 14 | 4-2. All employees using outting torch trained and follow proper protocol. | Ø | Some employees trained | | No training or improper protocol | | 2 | | | | | |
| П | 4-3. All employees trained annually on HCS/GHS. | Ø | Training overdue | | Not trained | | 2 | | | | | |
| | 4-4. If shipping air bags, DOT Training within past 3 years. | 7 | Training overdue | | Not trained | | 2 | | | | | |
| | 4-5. Forklift operators trained within past 3 years. | • | Training overdue | | Not trained | | 2 | | | | | |
| | 4-6. All employees trained annually on back injury prevention. | Ø | Training overdue | | Not trained | | 2 | | | | | |
| | 4-7. All employees trained annually on fire safety. | 7 | Training overdue | | Not trained | | 2 | | | | | |
| V | 4-8. All employees trained annually on SWPPP. | | Training overdue | | Not trained | | 2 | | | | | |
| | un 4. Percentage/Subtotal (16 noints possible) | - | Transing Creams | | 100% | | 16 | | | | | |



Illinois Green CAR Audit - 2017

| N/A | Sec | tion | 8. Fluids Removal/Dismantling | Cru | shing | | - 4 |
|---------|--|-------------------------|--|-------|---|------|-----|
| | 8-1. Floor drains in dismantling area are sealed or | 2 | Floor drains filled temporarily | | Floor drains present and unsealed | | 2 |
| | filled with concrete. 8-2. All fluid removals take place in a designated | 0 | Some not in designated area | | Lacking a designated area | | 2 |
| | fluids removal area(s). 8-3. Designated fluid removal area on impervious | <u>_</u> | Gravel/dirt surface or no roof | _ | Designated area has gravel/dirt | 0 | 2 |
| | surface with roof. 8-4. Windshield wiper fluid is removed and | 7 | Wiper fluid is removed and not | | ground surface and no roof | | |
| _ | recycled/reused. 8-5. Used oil, brake/steering/transmission fluid, | | recycled | | Not removed | _ | 2 |
| | antifreeze, and fuel removed prior to storage. | ✓ | Some vehicles on yard remain undrained | | Fluids are not drained | | 2 |
| | 8-6. Body plugs removed from vehicles on yard to prevent water accumulation. | ₹ | Some plugs removed | | No plugs removed | | 2 |
| | 8-7. Designated sellable engine/transmission storage area with roof and impervious surface. | $\overline{\mathbf{Z}}$ | Gravel/dirt surface or no roof | | No designated area or no roof and on dirt/gravel surface | | 2 |
| | 8-8. Large cores in competent, covered containers or under roof on impervious surface. | 3 | Roof and pervious surface or outdoors in uncovered, competent containers | | Stored outdoors on pervious surface with no weather-proof container | | 2 |
| | 8-9. Engines and transmissions are removed before crushing on site. | V | Engines and transmissions are left in vehicle when crushing | | | | 2 |
| | 8-10. Crusher (if owned) inside building or under roof on impervious surface. | | Outdoors on impervious surface | • | Outdoors on pervious surface | | 1 |
| | 8-11. Crusher area is free of spills and leaks. | 7 | No spills and only a few leaks on ground | | Multiple spills and leaks on ground | | 2 |
| | 8-12. Oil filters remain on sellable engines or voids capped to prevent leaking. | Ø | Voids on sellable | engin | es are not capped | | 2 |
| Secti | on & Subtotal/Percentage (24 points possible) | | | | 96% | | 23 |
| N/A | | - 2 | Section 9. Mercury Managemen | nt | AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON | 13 | - 1 |
| | 9-1. All Mercury switches removed prior to storage on yard. | 7 | Container is in poor condition or lid is not sealed | | Switches not stored in collection bucket | | 2 |
| | 9-2 Mercury collection bucket in good condition and sealed unless adding switches. | Ø | Bucket not scaled | | Bucket in poor condition | | 2 |
| | 9-3. Mercury collection bucket has accumulated switches for less than one year. | 7 | Accumulating for more than one year | | | | 2 |
| | 9-4. Mercury container labeled "Universal | 7 | Not properly labeled | | | | 2 |
| | Waste' and accumulation start date indicated 9-5. Employees receive annual mercury safety training | 1 | Not trained or not properly documented | | | | 2 |
| | 9-6. Mercury spill kit is readily accessible in dismantling area. | Z | Not in dismantling area | | No Mercury spill kit | | 2 |
| Section | on 9. Percentage/Subtotal (12 points possible) | | | | 100% | | 12 |
| N/A | | Se | ection 10. Waste Tire Managem | ient | | - 18 | - 3 |
| | 10-1. Facility has waste tire storage <1,000 outside or <2,000 inside. | V | More than 2,000 tires stored inside | | More than 1,000 tires stored outside | | 2 |
| | 10-2. Waste tires stored in a manner that prevents water accumulation. | Ø | Tires allowing weed growth | | Tires accumulating water | | 2 |
| | 10-3. Waste tires are stored more than 25 feet from the nearest building. | Ø | Waste tire pile less than | 25 fe | et from nearest building | | 2 |
| Section | on 10. Percentage/Subtotal (6 points possible) | | | | 100% | | 6 |
| N/A | S | ectio | on 11. Lead Acid Battery Mana | geme | ent | 100 | |
| | 11-1. All lead acid batteries are removed prior to storage on yard and then recycled. | 7 | Some batteries removed | | Batteries not removed | | 2 |
| | 11-2. Lead acid batteries stored inside covered storage area with impervious surface. | Ø | Covered area with no impervious surface | | No cover, no impervious surface | | 2 |
| | 11-3. Lead acid batteries stacked, at maximum, three batteries tall. | $\overline{\mathbf{Z}}$ | Stacked over three batteries tall | | Covered storage area absent or no impervious surface | | 2 |
| Section | on 11. Percentage/Subtotal (6 points possible) | | | - 3 | 100% | | 6 |
| N/A | | Se | ction 12. Refrigerant Managen | nent | | | - 1 |
| | 12-1. Refrigerants are removed prior to storage on the yard. | Ø | Refrigerants removed but no documentation | | Refrigerants not removed | | 2 |
| | 12-2. Employees are trained to remove and capture refrigerants. | Ø | Trained but not documented | | Not trained | | 2 |
| | 12-3. Refrigerants collected and stored in EPA approved devices | 2 | Not collected or stored in EPA approved devices | | Refrigerants released into atmosphere | | 2 |
| Canti | approved devices | | approved devices | | 100% | | 6 |



Item Rows Filled with Light Grey Require Photo.

PHOTOS



Curbside Photo of Business



1-1. Customer Parking Area



1-2. Sales Counter and Customer Reception Area



1-3. Signs in Customer Reception Area



1-4. DOL Employee Signage Posted in Visible Area



2-6. SDS Binder in Accessible Area



2-7. OSHA 300 Log Posted in Visible



3-6. Safety Supervisor Listed in Visible Area



3-7. Vehicle Storage Yard



3-8. Basic Personal Protective Equipment



3-9. 15-Minute Eye Wash Station



3-10. Fire Extinguisher (Tag Visible)



3-11. Stocked First Aid Kit in Accessible Area



3-12. If Self-Service, Safety Reminders Posted in Visible Area



6-1.
Fluids Secondary Containment and
Precipitation Protection

