CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD
8800 Cal Center Drive
Sacramento, California 95826

Jesse Huff, Chairman
Sam Egigian, Member
Paul Relis, Member

Wednesday, March 11, 1992
10:00 a.m.
meeting of the

PERMITTING AND ENFORCEMENT COMMITTEE

of the
CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

8800 Cal Center Drive
Sacramento, CA 95826

AGENDA

Note: o Agenda items may be taken out of order.
o If written comments are submitted, please provide 20 two-sided copies.

Important Notice: The Board intends that Committee Meetings will constitute the time and place where the major discussion and deliberation of a listed matter will be initiated. After consideration by the Committee, matters requiring Board action will be placed on an upcoming Board Meeting Agenda. Discussion of matters on Board Meeting Agendas may be limited if the matters are placed on the Board's Consent Agenda by the Committee. Persons interested in commenting on an item being considered by a Board Committee or the full Board are advised to make comments at the Committee meeting where the matter is considered.

Page

1. CONSIDERATION OF CONTRACTS AND INTERAGENCY AGREEMENTS NONE

2. CONSIDERATION OF CONCURRENCE IN THE ISSUANCE OF A REVISED SOLID WASTE FACILITIES PERMIT FOR SACRAMENTO CITY LANDFILL, SACRAMENTO COUNTY
pulled

3. CONSIDERATION OF CONCURRENCE IN THE ISSUANCE OF A REVISED SOLID WASTE FACILITIES PERMIT FOR MONTEREY REGIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT DISTRICT, MONTEREY COUNTY
1 Consent

Page

Consent 4. CONSIDERATION OF CONCURRENCE IN THE ISSUANCE OF A NEW SOLID WASTE FACILITIES PERMIT FOR ENVIROCYCLE, INC., SOLID WASTE TRANSFER AND PROCESSING PLANT, KERN COUNTY 1[illegible]

Consent 5. CONSIDERATION OF CONCURRENCE IN THE ISSUANCE OF A REVISED SOLID WASTE FACILITIES PERMIT FOR CITY OF LOMPOC TRANSFER SANITARY LANDFILL, SANTA BARBARA COUNTY 42

Consent 6. CONSIDERATION OF CONCURRENCE IN THE ISSUANCE OF A REVISED SOLID WASTE FACILITIES PERMIT FOR MODESTO DISPOSAL, STANISLAUS COUNTY 63

Consent 7. CONSIDERATION OF CONCURRENCE IN THE ISSUANCE OF A NEW SOLID WASTE FACILITIES PERMIT FOR TURLOCK TRANSFER STATION, STANISLAUS COUNTY 85

8. CONSIDERATION OF CONCURRENCE IN THE ISSUANCE OF A REVISED SOLID WASTE FACILITIES PERMIT FOR DOUBLE BUTTE LANDFILL, RIVERSIDE COUNTY 107

Not consent 9. CONSIDERATION OF CONCURRENCE IN THE ISSUANCE OF A REVISED SOLID WASTE FACILITIES PERMIT FOR MONOFILL FACILITY, IMPERIAL COUNTY 119

Put off until April mtg. 10. CONSIDERATION OF CONCURRENCE IN THE ISSUANCE OF A NEW SOLID WASTE FACILITIES PERMIT FOR KELLER CANYON, CONTRA COSTA COUNTY material not available until closer to meeting date

April 11. CONSIDERATION OF APPROVAL OF THE PERMIT DESK MANUAL 145

Consent 12. CONSIDERATION OF APPROVAL OF SUBTITLE D MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL PERMITTING PROGRAM APPLICATION TO U.S. EPA, REGION 9 148

13. DISCUSSION OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE LEA DESIGNATION AND CERTIFICATION REGULATIONS 150

14. DISCUSSION OF THE ENFORCEMENT ADVISORY COUNCIL'S MEETING OF FEBRUARY 21, 1992 151

15. BRIEFING ON THE STATUS OF THE WASTE TIRE PROGRAM 152

16. DISCUSSION OF ISSUES RELATED TO IMPLEMENTATION OF OPERATING LIABILITY REGULATIONS 158

17. DISCUSSION OF STATE SLUDGE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS TO IMPLEMENT FEDERAL CLEAN WATER ACT REQUIREMENTS 159

pulled 18. COMMITTEE BRIEFING ON CAL-EPA'S PERMITTING CONSOLIDATION PROPOSAL

19. OPEN DISCUSSION

20. ADJOURNMENT

Notice: The Committee may hold a closed session to discuss the appointment or employment of public employees and litigation under authority of Government Code Sections 11126 (a) and (q), respectively.

For further information contact:
INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD
8800 Cal Center Drive
Sacramento, CA 95826

Pat Chartrand
(916) 255-2156

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

PERMITTING AND ENFORCEMENT COMMITTEE

MARCH 11, 1992

AGENDA ITEM 3

ITEM: Consideration of Concurrence in the Issuance of a Revised Solid Waste Facility's Permit for Monterey Regional Waste Management District, Monterey County

BACKGROUND:

Facility Facts

Project:	Revised permit for a sanitary landfill to increase the permitted tonnage from 870 tons per day to 1500 tons per day, and enhance material recovery activity through the addition of more materials which may be recycled and salvaged. In addition, the practice of landspreading liquid sludge, septage and chemical toilet wastes will no longer be permitted. The acreage of the facility has also been reduced.
Facility Type:	Sanitary Landfill
Name:	Monterey Regional Waste Management District, Facility No. 27-AA-0010
Location:	East of Del Monte Blvd., north of the City of Marina, and south of the Salinas River
Setting:	Surrounding land use includes a wastewater treatment facility, open ranch land, the Salinas River, and agricultural land
Operational Status:	Active facility with a remaining capacity of approximately 40 million cubic yards
Permitted Daily Capacity:	1500 tons per day
Area:	470 acres, 315 permitted for disposal
Owner/Operator:	Monterey Regional Waste Management District
LEA:	Monterey County Department of Environmental Health

Project Description The facility first received solid waste in 1966. At that time, the site's area was 60 acres. Until recently, the site was known as the Monterey Peninsula Sanitary Landfill. It is also often referred to as the Marina facility. Monterey County has submitted a revised permit to allow for an increase in tonnage which may be accepted at the site. In addition, the permit also provides for increased materials recovery by specifically listing more items which may be recovered from the waste stream. A third change is the reduction in facility size from 570 to 470 acres. A regional water treatment facility has been built in the 100 acre area which made up the balance. (No disposal ever occurred in this area as the land had always been dedicated for the construction of the treatment facility.) In addition, the landspreading of liquid sludge, chemical toilet wastes, and septage which was formerly permitted, will no longer be allowed. These wastes are now sent to the water treatment plant.

This site has an estimated closure year of 2073 and its service area includes the cities of Carmel, Marina, and Pacific Grove as well as large unincorporated areas in the Big Sur and Carmel Valley areas.

The facility receives an average of approximately 900 tons of waste including dewatered sewage sludge which is co-disposed with solid waste and 15-30 tons of non-hazardous liquid waste consisting of grease trap pumpings which is deposited in a discrete area. The permit will also allow the facility to take non-hazardous ash from the Soledad Cogeneration Plant, although presently the ash is taken elsewhere. If ash is taken, it will be co-disposed with the solid waste.

Environmental Controls A household hazardous waste collection program is provided which gives the public an opportunity to responsibly dispose of these wastes and keep them out of the landfill. A screening program, including random checks of incoming loads, also is in effect.

As the site is located in an area of shallow ground water, the operator has installed an upgraded liner design and leachate collection and removal system for mitigation.

The site has a methane recovery system in place to collect landfill gas. The gas is utilized to generate electrical power which is sold to Pacific Gas and Electric.

Resource Recovery Programs On-site drop off areas are provided for the collection of such materials as metals, glass, cardboard, newspaper, some types of plastic, mattresses, and other materials. Active salvaging by site personnel also occurs. Recovered materials include tires, metals, mattresses, and

cardboard.

Woodwaste which is dropped off or recovered is ground on-site and transported to the Soledad Cogeneration Plant for use as fuel.

A composting operation also occurs on-site. It is operated by a private contractor. The LEA has advised the operator that a separate permit is required and is expected to issue a Notice & Order or Stipulated Order of Compliance to that effect.

The operator is in the process of determining the percentage of materials recovery which is occurring at the facility.

ANALYSIS:

Requirements for Concurrence with the Solid Waste Facilities Permit Pursuant to PRC Section 44009, the Board has 60 calendar days to concur or object to the issuance of a solid waste facilities permit. Since necessary documentation for the permit was received on February 13, 1992 the last day the Board could act is April 13, 1992.

The LEA has submitted a proposed permit to the Board. Staff has reviewed the proposed permit and supporting documentation and has found that the permit is acceptable for the Board's consideration of concurrence. In making this determination the following items were considered:

1. Conformance with County Plan

   The LEA has determined that the Monterey Peninsula Sanitary Landfill is found in the Monterey County Solid Waste Management Plan. Board staff agrees with said determination.

2. Consistency with General Plan

   The LEA has found that the facility is in conformance with the Monterey County General Plan. Board staff agrees with said finding.

3. Consistency with Waste Diversion Requirements

   Board Planning and Assistance Division staff evaluate proposed permits, pursuant to PRC 44009, to determine if the proposed project would impair or substantially prevent the achievement of waste diversion goals. Based on consideration of available information, staff determined that the issuance of the proposed permit would neither prevent not substantially impair achievement of mandated waste diversion goals. The analysis used in making this determination is included as Attachment 4.

4. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

State law requires the preparation and certification of an environmental document. The County of Monterey has prepared a Negative Declaration (ND) for the proposed project. The ND (SCH #91013054) has indicated that there are no significant environmental impacts associated with this permit revision. The Notice of Determination was approved on February 15, 1991.

After reviewing the environmental documentation for the project, Board staff have determined that CEQA has been complied with, and the ND is adequate and appropriate for the Board's use in evaluating the proposed revision.

STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS:

Because a revised Solid Waste Facilities Permit is being proposed, the Board must either object or concur with the proposed permit as submitted by the LEA.

Staff recommends that the Board adopt Permit Decision No. 92-03 concurring in the issuance of Solid Waste Facilities Permit No. 27-AA-0010.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Location Map
2. Site Map
3. Permit No. 27-AA-0010
4. AB 2296 Conformance
5. Permit Decision No. 92-03

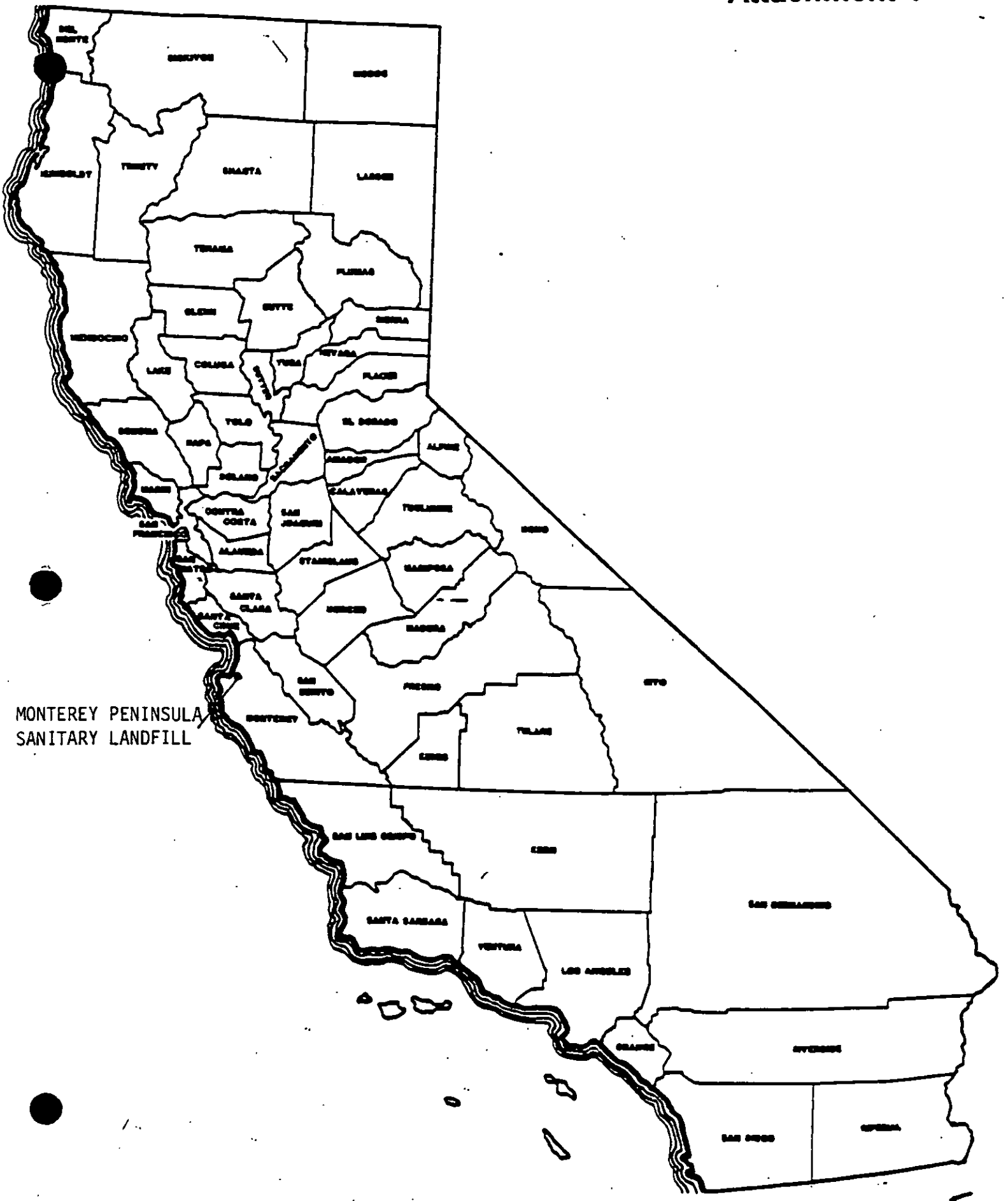
Agenda Item Prepared By: David Otsubo 3/2/92 Phone: 255-2433

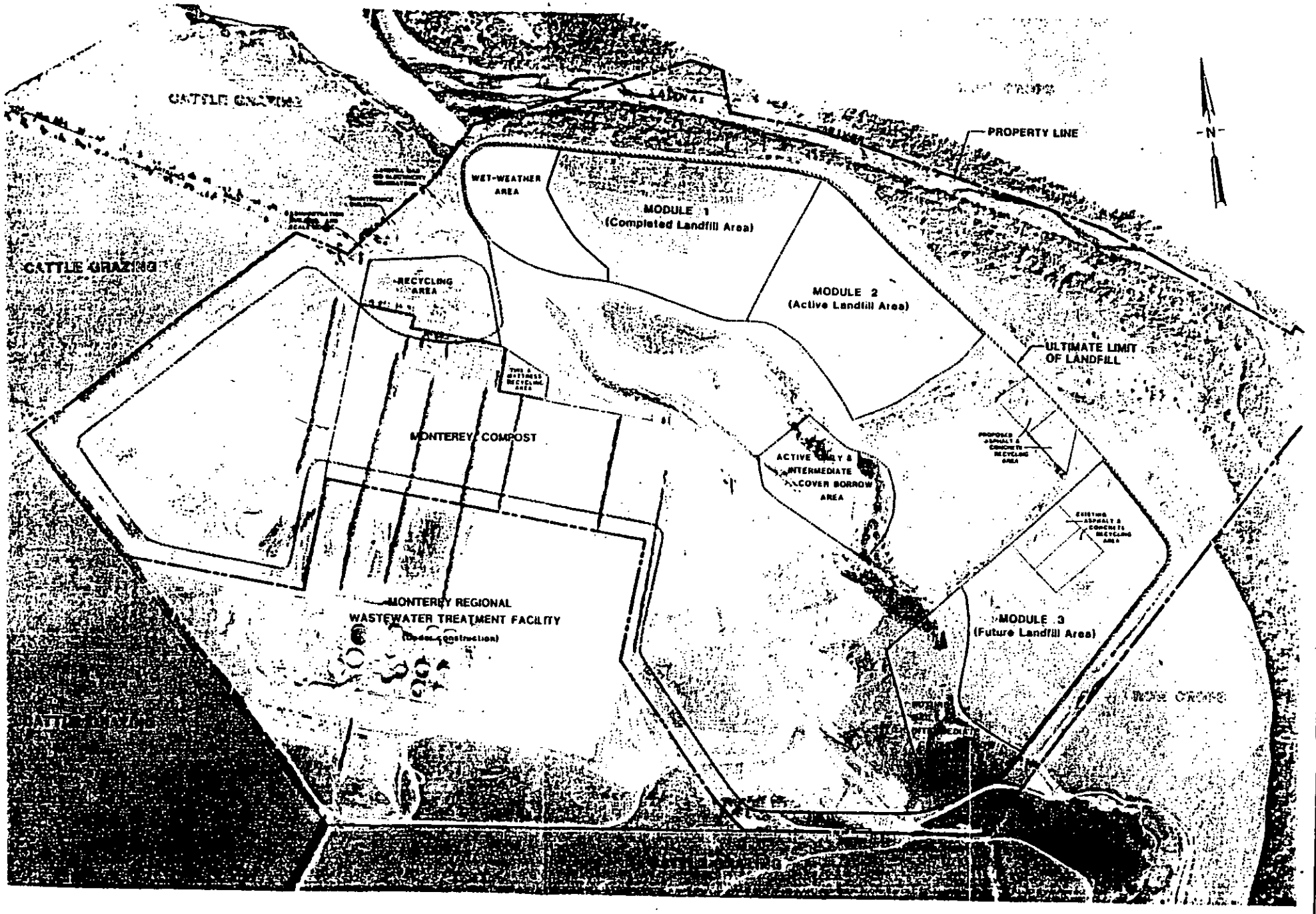
Agenda Item Approved By: Martha Vazquez 3/02/92 Phone: 255-2453

Legal Review: 3/2 1711 Date/Time

dko:marcai2.923

Attachment 1





LEGEND

- Property line
- Ultimate limit of landfill
- Limit of leased land
- Limits of designated uses

emcon Associates

MONTEREY REGIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
MARINA DISPOSAL SITE
MONTEREY COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
LAND USE MAP

5

Attachment 2

Attachment 3

OPERATING PERMIT FOR FACILITIES RECEIVING SOLID WASTE	TYPE OF FACILITY Class 3 Sanitary Landfill	FACILITY/PERMIT NUMBER 27-AA-0010
NAME AND STREET ADDRESS OF FACILITY Monterey Regional Waste Management District 14201 Del Monte Boulevard Marina, CA	NAME AND MAILING ADDRESS OF OPERATOR Monterey Regional Waste Management District P.O. Box 609 Marina, CA 93933	
PERMITTING ENFORCEMENT AGENCY Monterey County Division of Environmental Health	CITY/COUNTY Salinas/Monterey	

PERMIT

This permit is granted solely to the operator named above, and is not transferrable.

Upon a change of operator, this permit is subject to revocation.

Upon a significant change in design or operation from that described by the Plan of Operation or the Report of Station or Disposal Site Information, this permit is subject to revocation, suspension, or modification.

This permit does not authorize the operation of any facility contrary to the State Minimum Standards for Solid Waste Handling and Disposal.

This permit cannot be considered as permission to violate existing laws, ordinances, regulations, or statutes of other government agencies.

The attached permit findings, conditions, prohibitions, and requirements are by this reference incorporated herein and made a part of this permit.

APPROVED: Walter Wong APPROVING OFFICER Walter Wong, Director of Env. Health NAME/TITLE	AGENCY ADDRESS Monterey County Health Department Division of Environmental Health 1270 Natividad Road Salinas, CA 93906	
FACILITY FILE CARBON COPY ORIGINAL TO ~~FILE #~~ my drawer SUBMITTED BY MEt DATE 12-31-91 COPY TO MYOO ~~SEAL~~ COPY TO JB/SA/BL COPY TO AC	AGENCY USE/COMMENTS Prepared by J. Finney, R.E.H.S.	
	PERMIT RECEIVED BY CWMB DEC 23 1991	CWMB CONCURRANCE DATE
	PERMIT REVIEW DUE DATE	PERMIT ISSUED DATE

CWMB (Rev. 7/84)

SOLID WASTE FACILITY PERMIT
MONTEREY REGIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

FINDINGS:

1. This facility is a 470 acre, Class III landfill situated east of Del Monte Boulevard, north of the City of Marina and south of the Salinas River, at Township 14 South, Range 2 East, Sections 16, 17, 20 and 21 MD & M. The permitted landfill disposal area is 315 acres.

2. The owner and operator is the Monterey Regional Waste Management District, which operates the landfill under Solid Waste Facilities Permit number 27-AA-0010.

3. The facility as designed is intended to operate until 2073, serving the incorporated cities of Carmel, Del Rey Oaks, Marina, Monterey, Pacific Grove, Sand City and Seaside, and the unincorporated areas of Big Sur, Carmel, Carmel Highlands, Carmel Valley, Castroville, Corral de Tierra, Laguna Seca, Moss Landing, San Benancio and Toro Park.

4. The types of solid wastes received are residential, approximately 70%, and commercial\industrial, approximately 30%. Dewatered sewage sludge, which is co-disposed of with solid waste averages 30-50 tons per day. Current daily solid waste intake averages 830 tons. This facility as designed has a maximum daily load capacity of 1500 tons. Liquid wastes are limited to grease trap pumpings and other non-hazardous commercial liquid waste average 15 to 30 tons per day. Special wastes are limited to tires, which are recycled, and non-hazardous ash from the Soledad Cogeneration Plant.

   A household hazardous waste collection program is conducted which allows district residents to bring small quantities of household hazardous wastes to the landfill. This program is regulated by the California Department of Toxic Substances and is regulated under "permit by rule", and a Variance dated March 21, 1990 granted by the Department of Toxic Substances. Wastes that are not reclaimed or recycled are manifested and taken to a Class I site every 90 days by licensed hazardous waste haulers. The E.P.A. I.D. Number is CAD 981 409 527. All hazardous wastes recovered are and shall be handled in accordance with Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations.

5. This facility employs a hazardous waste screening and load checking program. There are signs at the facility entrance stating that hazardous wastes are not accepted, and the penalties for illegal transportation and disposal of hazardous waste. A trained waste inspector inspects waste loads on a random basis by having a selected vehicle driver discharge waste into a windrow while moving. The windrow is then pulled apart with a rake or shovel and carefully inspected for hazardous and other non-permitted wastes. If such wastes are

found, the driver is notified that the waste must be removed and arrangements made for lawful disposal. He\she may also be charged for costs incurred by the MRWMD and regulatory agencies. Loads are also visually inspected by the weigh-master at the gatehouse, and by all other site personnel whenever possible to screen out unacceptable wastes. Hazardous waste, batteries and used motor oil shall be handled in a manner approved by the LEA and the CIWMB. All incidents shall be reported to Monterey County Environmental Health at 755-4511, or 911 after normal business hours.

6. This facility operates extensive recycling and salvaging programs. The following items have on-site drop-off areas provided for recycling:

Ferrous Metals	Agricultural thin film plastic
Non-ferrous metals	Cardboard
Aluminum cans	Newspaper and magazines
Glass bottles and jars	Mattresses and boxsprings
Used motor oil	Tires
Woodwaste	Clean concrete and asphalt
Auto batteries	PET and HDPE plastic
Reusable items (misc)	Used antifreeze

Active salvaging is conducted for the following at the site face:

Ferrous metals	Non-ferrous metals
Cardboard	Mattresses and boxsprings
Tires	Used motor oil
Auto batteries	Reusable items (misc)
Woodwaste	

In addition, a composting program has been instituted with a private contractor for the composting of mushroom bedding material generated by local mushroom farms. The contractor is obligated to experiment with other vegetative wastes and compostable items.

Recovered woodwaste is ground on-site and removed to the Soledad Cogeneration Plant where it is used as fuel.

7. Current landfill traffic averages 170 private vehicles, and 200 commercial refuse vehicles per day.

8. The hours and days of operation are:

Monday through Friday	6:30 A.M. - 5:00 P.M.
Saturday	8:00 A.M. - 4:30 P.M.

9. The physical plant of the facility includes the gatehouse\ administrative offices complex, an equipment maintenance facility, landfill-gas\electrical generation facility and a

night watchman trailer located next to the scalehouse.

10. Waste containing vehicles are first weighed at the entrance of the facility, then directed by signs to the disposal area of the landfill. Commercial and private vehicles are directed to separate areas of the site face to unload refuse. After disposing of waste, vehicles exit by the same road.

11. The landfill is operated by the area method. Refuse lifts average 10 to 15 feet in thickness. Wastes are spread and compacted in two-foot layers on a 100 to 200 foot wide working face sloped no steeper than 3:1.

12. Current remaining capacity is projected to be 40,000,000 cubic yards, or about 28,000,000 tons. Final site elevation will be 260 feet MSL.

13. The following documents condition the design and operation of this facility:

    a. Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. 90-111 issued by the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board.

    b. Monterey County Use Permit Number 1165.

    c. Permit number 513-3106 issued by the Monterey County Division of Environmental Health, Toxics Branch.

    d. A Flood Control Levee Construction Plan issued by the Monterey County Board of Supervisors and Water Services Agency.

    e. The RDSI submitted in 1988 and all subsequent addenda, and accompanying Periodic Site Review.

    f. The Report of Ash Information submitted by David Cayton and Associates in May, 1989.

    g. Any corrections and addenda to the RDSI.

    h. The Initial Study and Negative Declaration (CEQA review) prepared by the Monterey County Planning Department and adopted by the Monterey County Board of Supervisors in 1990, and accompanying NOD filed with the State Clearinghouse in February, 1991.

    i. Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution District Permit Number 4450.

    j. Monterey County Composting Site Use Permit Number 2132.

    k. The household hazardous waste program is regulated by the Monterey County Health Department, Division of Environmental

Health Toxics Branch and the California Department of Toxic Substances. It is permitted "by rule" and Variance granted by the Department of Toxic Substances in accordance with Title 22, California Code of Regulations.

14. Anticipated changes in the next five years include:

    an enhanced recycling program, and plans to establish and build an on-site Materials Recovery Facility.*

    A decrease in tonnage of landfilled waste due to the effort to comply with waste diversion requirements of AB 939.

    Revision of site life and projected closure date due to waste diversion.

15. This permit is consistent with the Monterey County Solid Waste Management Plan prepared and adopted in 1989.

16. This permit is consistent with standards adopted by the California Integrated Waste Management Board.

17. The Monterey County Planning Department has made a determination that this facility is consistent with, and designated in the General Plan.

18. The design and operation of this facility are in compliance with State Minimum Standards for Solid Waste Handling and Disposal as determined by the LEA on January 20, 1991.

19. The Marina City Fire Department, which serves the Monterey Regional Waste Management District, has made a statement that this facility is in conformance with applicable fire standards as required in GC 66796.43.

20. The Monterey County Planning Department has made a written finding that surrounding land use is compatible with the facility operation, as required in GC 66796.41(b) and (c).

CONDITIONS:

1. This facility must comply with State Minimum Standards for Solid Waste Handling and Disposal.

2. This facility must comply with all federal, state, and local requirements and enactments, including all mitigation measures given in any certified environmental documents filed pursuant to Public Resources Code, Section 21081.6.

3. Additional information must be provided as required by the

LEA and CIWMB.

The following **Mitigation and Monitoring Schedule** shall be enacted upon the issuance of this permit, and are pursuant to the Mitigated Negative Declaration prepared in 1990 (See Findings Number 13 h.)

A. At the discretion of the LEA, landfill gas monitoring probes shall be installed for detection of gas migration. If needed, the existing landfill gas control system shall be expanded (In conjunction, and\or pursuant to findings of the Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District.

B. Slope Development in fill areas shall be limited to 4:1. except during daily compacting, fill, and cover operations.

C. At the discretion of the LEA, additional groundwater and surface water monitoring shall be performed. If necessary, additional requirements shall be made to mitigate erosion from surface runoff. The LEA shall inspect all landfill areas for erosion damage on a monthly basis, and require immediate correction for damage from surface water runoff.

D. The operator shall minimize visual impacts of the landfill by planting and maintaining vegetative cover on all intermediate and final cover areas, and by adhering to daily cover requirements of active landfill areas.

E. Odor impacts shall be mitigated by minimizing the size of the active landfill face and practicing daily cover requirements.

F. The Division of Environmental Health, Land Use Section, shall monitor the landfill for noise complaints, and sample noise at the facility on an annual basis if no complaints occur. If any complaints occur, noise sampling shall be conducted. If the findings of the Land Use Section show that community noise standards or the County Noise Ordinance are being violated as a result of the landfill operations, mitigation requirements shall be enacted and enforced.

G. Traffic shall be monitored and reported to the LEA on a monthly basis (see self-monitoring). The LEA shall observe and comment upon traffic conditions on a monthly basis, and require mitigative steps by the operator if it is found that traffic patterns or volume create a public safety hazard or nuisance to residents or businesses adjacent to the landfill.

Prohibitions:

Prohibited activities or operations at the facility shall include:

a. Accepting wastes for which the facility is not approved, including commercial hazardous waste, untreated medical

and\or infectious waste, liquid wastes not approved in Discharge Requirements Order Number 90-111, and commercial dead animal wastes.

b. Conducting unacceptable and unlawful activities at the landfill, including burning of wastes and public scavenging.

c. Allowing standing water on covered or uncovered fill areas.

Specifications:

a. As discussed in the CEQA review conducted in 1990, this facility has a permitted capacity of 1200 tons per day, and shall not received more than this amount at any time without first obtaining a revision of the operating permit (pursuant to CEQA review).

b. Any change in design or operation of this facility that would cause it not to conform to the terms and conditions of this permit is prohibited; such a change would be considered significant and would require a revision of this permit.

c. A change in the operator would require a new solid waste facility permit.

d. In the event of a declared State of Emergency in Monterey County, the Local Enforcement Agency may grant exemptions to the *Specifications* section of this permit as necessary to protect the public health and safety and the environment.

e. Preliminary closure\postclosure plans are due at the time of the next permit review, June, 1994.

Provisions:

a. This permit is subject to review by the Local Enforcement Agency, and may be modified, suspended, or revoked, for sufficient cause after a hearing.

Self-Monitoring:

The following self-monitoring reports shall be kept on site or supplied to the LEA at the stated intervals:

a. Solid waste and liquid waste tonnage reports shall be submitted to the LEA monthly.

b. Recycled materials tonnage reports shall be submitted

to the LEA upon request, and not less than annually.

c. Household Hazardous Waste and Special Waste Tonnage reports shall be submitted to the LEA upon request, and not less than annually.

d. A log of special occurrences shall be kept at the landfill which shall include:
   1. Equipment failures and shutdowns
   2. Employee or customer accidents or injuries
   3. Deliveries of unauthorized waste discovered and corrective measures taken. Commercial deliveries of hazardous waste, attempted or prevented, shall be reported to the division of Environmental Health within 24 hours, or on the next working day.

e. The number of waste disposal vehicles using the landfill shall be reported to the LEA monthly.

f. Environmental measurements of water quality, leachate, gas, dust levels, etc. must be provided to the LEA on an annual basis, or when requested by the LEA due to complaints or special occurrences.

Attachment 4

State of California
Environmental Affairs Agency
California Integrated Waste Management Board

Memorandum

To: David Otsubo
Permits Division

Date: October 24, 1991

From: Toni Galloway
Toni Galloway
Local Assistance Branch

Subject: Conformance with AB 2296 for Monterey Regional Waste Management District Landfill (MRWMD) Proposed Solid Waste Facilities Permit, No. 27-AA-0010

The proposed permit for the MRWMD conforms with AB 2296 as discussed below:

1. PRC Section 44009 (Consistency with AB 939 Goals):

According to the proposed permit findings, transmitted to the Board by letter dated September 5, 1991, the MRWMD Landfill is compatible with the goals of AB 939 (i.e., the SRRE shall divert 25% of all solid waste from landfill or transformation facilities by January 1, 1995 through source reduction, recycling and composting and divert 50% by January 1, 2000).

The facility operates extensive recycling and salvaging programs. The on-site drop-off area collects newspapers, magazines, tires, clean concrete and asphalt, plastic, glass bottles, used motor oil, aluminum cans, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, mattresses and boxsprings, etc.

The facility recovers and grounds woodwaste on-site and removes it to the Soledad Cogeneration Plant.

The facility anticipates changes in the next five years to include: an enhanced recycling program, plans to establish and build an on-site Materials Recovery Facility, a decrease in tonnage to be landfilled due to the efforts to comply with AB 939 waste diversion requirements and a revision of site life and projected closure date due to waste diversion.

2. PRC Section 50000 (CoSWMP)

The LEA has certified that this permit is consistent with the Monterey County Solid Waste Management Plan prepared and adopted in 1989.

3. PRC Section 50000.5 (General Plan)

The Monterey County Planning Department has made a determination that this facility is consistent with and designated in the General Plan. The Planning Department has also made a written finding that the surrounding land use is compatible with the facility operation.

If you have any questions or comments, please contact me at 322-1440.

Attachment 5

California Integrated Waste Management Board

Permit Decision No. 92-03

WHEREAS, the Monterey County Department of Environmental Health, acting as the Local Enforcement Agency, has submitted to the Board for its review and concurrence in, or objection to a revised Solid Waste Facilities Permit for the Monterey Regional Waste Management District; and

WHEREAS, Board staff has evaluated the proposed permit for consistency with the standards adopted by the Board; and

WHEREAS, the Board finds that all state and local requirements for this proposed permit have been met, including consistency with Board standards, conformance with the County Solid Waste Management Plan, consistency with the General Plan, and compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the California Integrated Waste Management Board concurs in the issuance of Solid Waste Facilities Permit No. 27-AA-0010.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned Executive Director of the California Integrated Waste Management Board does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the California Integrated Waste Management Board held February 26, 1992.

Dated:

Ralph E. Chandler
Executive Director

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

PERMITTING AND ENFORCEMENT COMMITTEE

MARCH 11, 1992

AGENDA ITEM 4

ITEM: Consideration of Concurrence in the Issuance of a New Solid Waste Facility's Permit for EnviroCycle Inc. Solids Transfer and Processing Plant, Kern County

BACKGROUND:

Facility Facts

Project:	New permit for a large volume transfer/processing station in Kern County
Facility Type:	Transfer/processing station
Name:	EnviroCycle Inc. Solids Transfer Processing Plant, Facility No. 15-AA-304
Location:	On Highway 33, 4 miles north of McKittrick, 3.8 miles south of Lokern Road
Setting:	Surrounding land use includes oilfield wastewater disposal ponds, oilfields, and open ground
Operational Status:	Proposed facility
Permitted Daily Capacity:	550 tons per day
Area:	20 acres
Owner/Operator:	EnviroCycle, Inc. John E. Webb, President
LEA:	Kern County Environmental Health Services Department

Project Description This facility is proposed as a processing site for certain types of oilfield wastes such as drilling muds and cuttings, tank bottom sediments, and contaminated soils. These wastes are treated and converted to usable products such as noncommercial road base, well pad construction material, and other earth construction material.

A maximum of 550 tons of waste will be received at the facility per day. The site will operate 24 hours per day, 7 days per week.

The fenced site will consist of an office trailer, portable covered cement "cells" (where waste treatment occurs), and a scale. No hazardous wastes will be accepted at the site. Special wastes such as asbestos, medical wastes, and sludge are also not permitted.

Environmental Controls Facility personnel will screen incoming material to ascertain that no hazardous material is received. The screening includes a visual inspection, chemical analysis, and agreements with disposers that the material will not be hazardous.

Extreme depth to groundwater, lack of precipitation, and a distance of 4 miles to the nearest residence minimize any impact the facility will have on the environment and sensitive receptors.

Resource Recovery Programs The primary purpose of this facility is the processing of waste into reusable material. In addition to the wastes which will be initially received, it is anticipated that such material as agricultural and yard wastes, demolition wastes, used asphalt, and glass will be processed in the future at this facility. In addition to the reusable materials which the site produces, as part of the treatment process the facility will obtain crushed glass, used asphalt and concrete, and other diverted materials.

ANALYSIS:

Requirements for Concurrence with the Solid Waste Facilities Permit Pursuant to the Public Resources Code, Section 44009, the Board has 60 calendar days to concur or object to the issuance of a solid waste facilities permit. Since the permit was received on February 6, 1992, the last day the Board could act is April 6, 1992.

The LEA has submitted a proposed permit to the Board. Staff has reviewed the proposed permit and supporting documentation and has found that the permit is acceptable for the Board's consideration of concurrence. In making this determination the following items were considered:

1. Conformance with County Plan

   The LEA has determined that this facility is found in the Kern County Solid Waste Management Plan, Amendment No. 4, October 16, 1990. Board staff agrees with said determination.

2. Consistency with General Plan

The LEA has found that the facility is in conformance with the Kern County General Plan. Board staff agrees with said finding.

3. Consistency with Waste Diversion Requirements

Board Planning and Assistance Division staff evaluate proposed permits, pursuant to PRC 44009, to determine if the proposed project would impair or substantially prevent the achievement of waste diversion goals. Based on consideration of available information, staff determined that the issuance of the proposed permit would neither prevent not substantially impair achievement of mandated waste diversion goals. The analysis used in making this determination is included as Attachment 6.

4. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

State law requires the preparation and certification of an environmental document and Mitigation Monitoring and Implementation Schedule (MMIS). The Kern County Department of Public Works prepared a Negative Declaration (SCH #89051526) for the proposed project. As required by CEQA, the Negative Declaration identified the project's impacts and mitigation measures that would reduce those impacts to a less than significant level. A Notice of Determination was approved by Kern County on December 11, 1989.

A MMIS has been submitted to the Board. Potential environmental impacts and mitigation measures associated with the establishment of this facility are identified and incorporated in the MMIS (Attachment 5).

After reviewing the environmental documentation for the project, Board staff have determined that CEQA has been complied with, and the Negative Declaration is adequate and appropriate for the Board's use in evaluating the proposed facility.

STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS:

Because a new Solid Waste Facilities Permit is being proposed, the Board must either object or concur with the proposed permit as submitted by the LEA.

Staff recommends that the Board adopt Permit Decision No. 92-20

concurring in the issuance of Solid Waste Facilities Permit No. 15-AA-0304.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Permit Decision No. 92-20
2. Location Map
3. Site Map
4. Permit No. 15-AA-0304
5. Mitigation Monitoring and Implementation Schedule
6. AB 2296 Findings

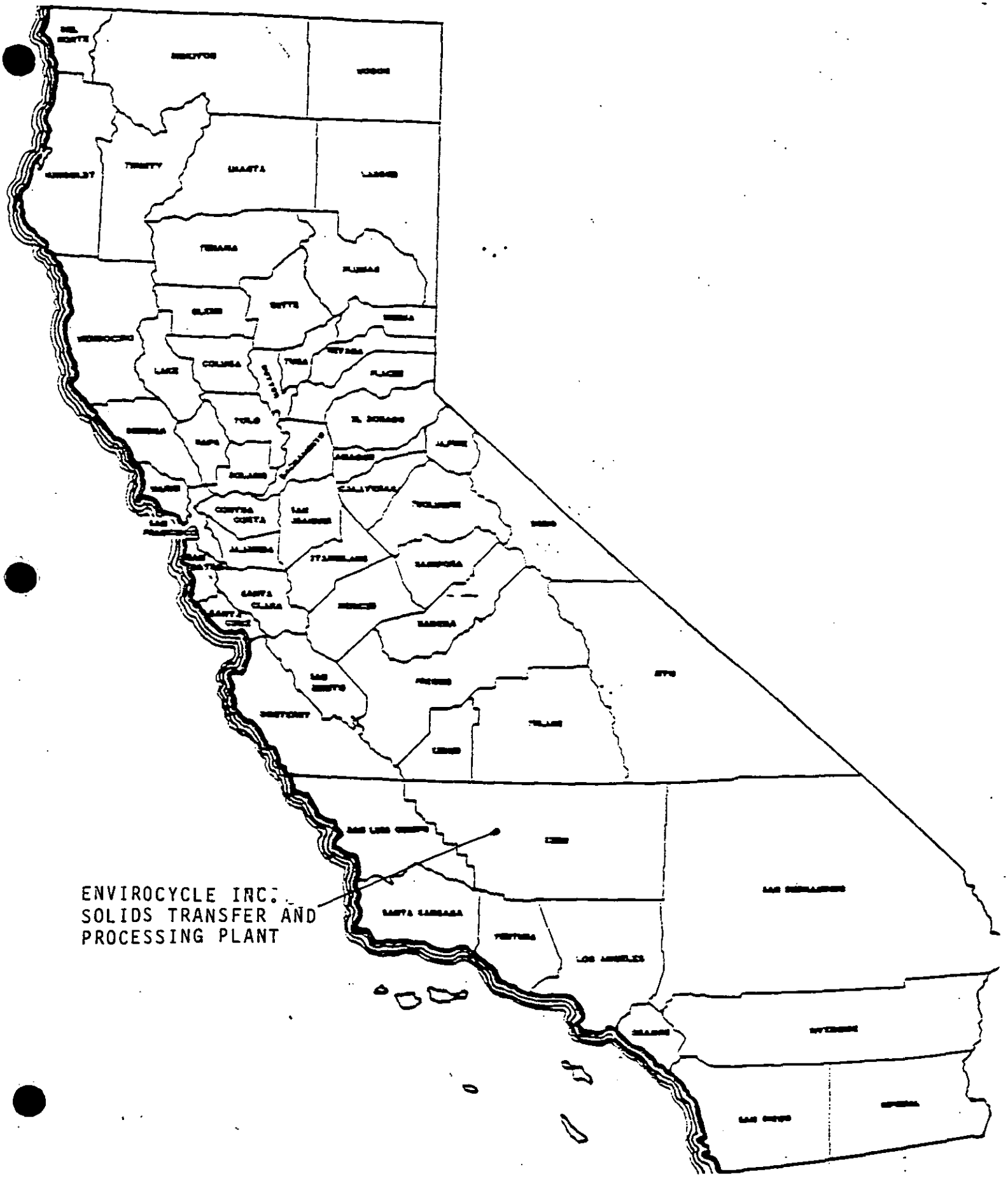
Agenda Item Prepared By: David Otsubo DKO 3/4/92 Phone: 255-2433

Agenda Item Approved by: Martha Vazquez 3/02/92 Phone: 255-2453

Legal Review: 3/2 1710 Date/Time

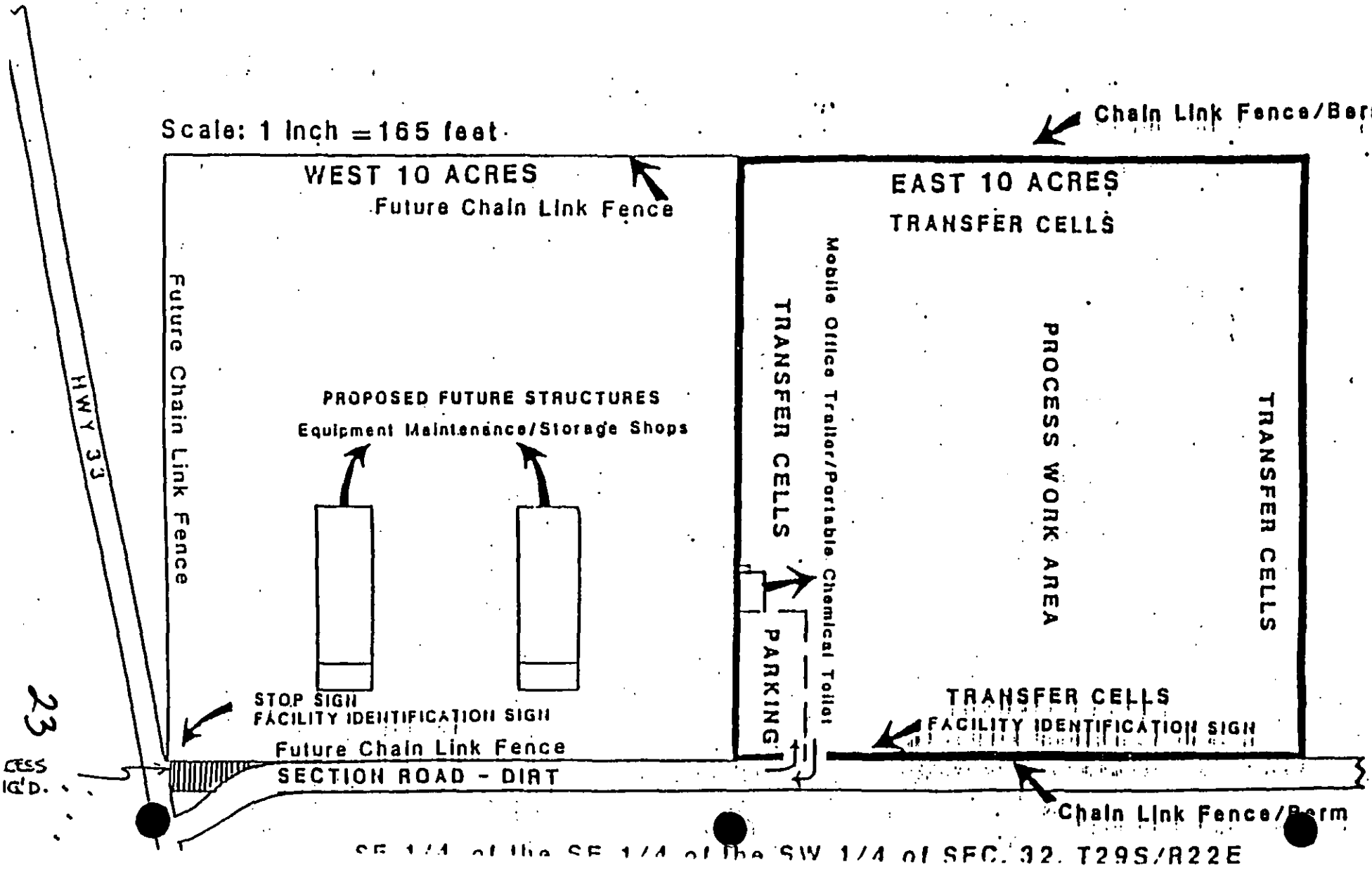
dko:\kern\envai.213

Attachment 2



PLOT PLAN - Station Layout

MCKITTRICK, CA SOLIDS TRANSFER & PROCESSING PLANT



23

CESS
IG'D.

Attachment 3

Attachment 4

OPERATING PERMIT FOR FACILITIES RECEIVING SOLID WASTE

TYPE OF FACILITY	FACILITY/PERMIT NUMBER
TRANSFER STATION	15-AA-0304

NAME AND STREET ADDRESS OF FACILITY	NAME AND MAILING ADDRESS OF OPERATOR
ENVIROCYCLE, INC. SOLIDS TRANSFER AND PROCESSING PLANT S½ OF THE SE¼ OF SEC.32 TR 29S R 22E, MDB & M KERN COUNTY	JOHN E. WEBB P. O. BOX 5455 BAKERSFIELD, CA 93388

PERMITTING ENFORCEMENT AGENCY	CITY/COUNTY
KERN COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	BAKERSFIELD / KERN

PERMIT

This permit is granted solely to the operator named above, and is not transferrable.

Upon a change of operator, this permit is subject to revocation.

Upon a significant change in design or operation from that described by the Plan of Operation or the Report of Station or Disposal Site Information, this permit is subject to revocation, suspension, or modification.

This permit does not authorize the operation of any facility contrary to the State Minimum Standards for Solid Waste Handling and Disposal.

This permit cannot be considered as permission to violate existing laws, ordinances, regulations, or statutes of other government agencies.

The attached permit findings, conditions, prohibitions, and requirements are by this reference incorporated herein and made a part of this permit.

APPROVED:

APPROVING OFFICER

STEVE MC CALLEY, DIRECTOR

NAME/TITLE

AGENCY ADDRESS

2700 "M" STREET SUITE 300
BAKERSFIELD, CA 93301

AGENCY USE/COMMENTS

SEAL

PERMIT RECEIVED BY CWMB	CWMB CONCURRANCE DATE
FEB 0 6 1992	
PERMIT REVIEW DUE DATE	PERMIT ISSUED DATE
	24

CWMB (Rev. 7/84)

Extra Copy FEB 0 6 1992

ENVIROCYCLE, INC., SOLID TRANSFER AND PROCESSING PLANT

SOLID WASTE FACILITIES PERMIT

S.W.I.S. NO. 15-AA-0304

FINDINGS

1. Description of Station Design and Operation:

A. Name of Facility: Envirocycle, (ECI) Inc., Solid Transfer and Processing Plant
Property Owner: Geneva Jones
Operator: John E. Webb

B. The facility is located on approximately 20 acres, 4.0 miles north of McKittrick, on the S/2 of the SE/4 of the SW/4 of Section 32, T29S, R22E, MDB&M, County of Kern, State of California.

Plot plans, location maps, and a site legal description are included in the Report of Station Information (RSI) dated January 28, 1991.

Envirocycle, Inc., is a California Corporation established to address nonhazardous oilfield wastes.

C. The station includes the following features:

1. Office trailer
2. Unlined portable covered cement cells
3. Truck scale with radiological monitor
4. Paved access road
5. 2-foot-perimeter berm
6. Chemical toilet
7. Chain link fence

D. Waste Types

1) This facility is permitted to accept and process/recycle the following types of oilfield-related nonhazardous waste:

a. Water-based drilling muds and cuttings.
b. Mineral oil-based drilling mud and cuttings.
c. Oilfield tank and pit bottoms sediments.
d. Oilfield and hydrocarbon contaminated soils.

2) Waste types for Phases II and III will be permitted at a later date pursuant to requirements relating to "findings of significant change" and future update requirements outlined in the "Solid Waste Permit Desk Manual".

E. Waste Quantities

Permitted Daily Capacity:

1) 550 tons per day of solid and liquid waste processed.

F. Method of Operation

The operation of this facility involves three phases, that which is currently proposed in Phase I and that which will be proposed for future expansion in Phases II and III.

Phase I: Phase I operations involve the salvage of select nonhazardous waste streams as specified in Finding D. Processes at the facility for Phase I will include loading, unloading, mixing, recycling, and some crushing.

ECI will ensure that all material arriving on-site is properly manifested either with ECI's Nonhazardous Waste Manifest or the individual transporter's manifest.

After verifying each transporter's manifest, incoming waste is weighed, sampled, and logged into the computer data system. Waste material is then placed into designated transfer cells for that particular project (i.e., a well being drilled or oily soil from a tank or sump removal). The number of cells used is determined by the size of each individual project and is identified by boundary markings. Since each cell contains waste material specific to a particular project, mixing of individual cells does not occur until physical and hazard characteristics can be determined pursuant to EPA Standard Statistical Monitoring Requirements. In most cases, waste streams are tested to determine if they are nonhazardous prior to arriving on-site. Excepted are waste streams with known characterization profiles, such as drill cuttings in a field that produces consistent analytical data.

Representative samples are analyzed for of sand, silt, and clay (ASTM 205) composition. Based on the analysis, it may be determined that additional aggregate or other suitable material must be added to yield a reusable material. In most cases, the mixing into a reusable product takes place at the designated end-use location off-site the STPP. Mixing of the raw material itself may occur on-site to ensure consistency between cells. This mixing will take place on the location designated as the mixing pad. However, it is not the intent to add other materials to the raw material and produce a combined product on-site prior to transport. ECI estimates that one to two cells (711-1422 tons/355-710 cubic yards) may be located on the mixing pad at any one time.

All material ready for transport and reuse will utilize the nonhazardous waste manifest for all outgoing loads of material indicating their final destination. Usable products may include fill, noncommercial road base, well pad construction, and other earth construction activities. A record is kept of all reuse locations and the amount of material transported and is available for audit by customers and regulating agencies.

Sources of aggregate may be obtained through commercial vendors; other suitable material used as aggregate may include crushed glass, used asphalt, or used concrete. Sources of this material are presently being identified.

Phases II and III Operations: Phases II and III operations will include use of soil amendment material (agricultural, yard waste, etc.) into reusable products. Processes at the facility for Phase II will include loading, unloading, mixing, and recycling and may include compacting, shredding, and salvaging. Plans for operation of Phase II and III will be submitted at a later date pursuant to requirements relating to "findings of significant change" and future update requirements outlined in the CWMB's "Solid Waste Permit Desk Manual".

G. Hazardous Waste Screening/Load Check Programs

Incoming waste materials are accompanied by shipping manifest and generator-certified as non-hazardous. Waste delivery by contracted carrier is restricted to pre-approved wastes from generators who have received the operator's permission to utilize Envirocycle Solid Transfer and Processing Plant. Waste receipt or rejection follows generator pre-approval criteria, on-site analysis, and data assessment. Each incoming load is monitored for pH and radiation upon receipt. Site sentry verifies generator pre-approval for each load, including signed document certifying waste as nonhazardous. Site sentry also records name of the driver, generator, and truck number in the Daily Log of Operations, with pertinent weight/volume and waste type data. Information regarding rejected loads is entered into the daily log, and the shipper is notified of appropriate options for return and/or disposal of the materials. Incidents of hazardous materials release or threatened release creating a substantial probability of harm are immediately reported to the LEA and the State Department of Emergency Services.

H. Operating Days, Hours, and Site Life

Hours of waste processing are 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. Receipt of waste is permitted on a 24-hour basis.

2. The Following Documents Condition the Design and Operation of this Facility:

A. Report of Station Information (RSI) dated January, 28, 1991.

B. CEQA: Mitigated Negative Declaration, SCH No. 89020082, October 13, 1989. Recirculated and adopted by the Kern County Board of Supervisors, January 23, 1992.

C. Conditional Use Permit (CUP): Case No. 2, Map 97, Resolution No. 89-936, December 11, 1989.

D. Conditional Use Permit (CUP): Amendment Case No. 3, Map No. 97, January 23, 1992.

E. Kern County Solid Waste Management Plan (CoSWMP), Amendment No. 2, 1988 Revision, March 30, 1990.

F. Mitigation Monitoring Implementation Schedule (MMIS), attached as Appendix A to this Permit.

G. Endangered Species Monitoring Permit California Fish and game, June 1991.

H. Authority to Construct A.T.C., Kern County Air Pollution Control District, issued May 16, 1991.

3. A. By resolution of the Board of Supervisors, all solid waste facilities within Kern County shall be referenced in the CoSWMP.

This permit is consistent with the CoSWMP dated November, 1988, by Amendment No. 4, October 16, 1990.

B. This permit is consistent with standards adopted by the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB).

C. The Kern County Department of Planning and Development Services has determined this facility to be consistent with the General Plan, pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 50000.5(a).

4. Facility design and operations are in compliance with State Minimum Standards for Solid Waste Handling and Disposal.

5. The Kern County Fire Department has approved the plans for design and operation of this facility, pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 44151.

6. This facility is compatible with the surrounding land use plan as determined by the Kern County Department of Planning and Development Services and as certified by the Kern County Board of Supervisors.

7. The facility is in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970 (CEQA), the State CEQA Guidelines, and the Kern County Guidelines for Implementation of CEQA and State CEQA Guidelines. A "Mitigated Negative Declaration" with monitoring plans was certified October 13, 1989.

CONDITIONS

1. Requirements:

   A. This facility shall comply with the State Minimum Standards for Solid Waste Handling and Disposal.

   B. This facility shall comply with all applicable federal, state, and local requirements and enactments, including all mitigation measures established pursuant to the Public Resources Code, Section 21081.6. The MMIS is part of this permit and is attached as Appendix A, summarizing all monitoring provisions.

   C. Additional information concerning the design and operation of this facility shall be furnished upon request. Site access shall be granted for purposes of inspection, without prior notification, to the LEA and other agencies conditioning this permit.

   D. The operator shall be responsible for proper handling of all wastes accepted and for the release for use or disposal of all wastes and recycled products at the facility. State-certified laboratories shall be used to characterize and screen waste streams from all generators to determine contaminant loads and compliance levels before accepting any waste.

   E. The permittee shall be responsible for ensuring that each waste shipment originates from a pre-approved generator and that the waste consistently maintains the physical and chemical characteristics for which it was approved, or the waste is determined by analysis and testing to be nonhazardous according to the criteria specified in CCR, Title 22, Article 11. The permittee shall recertify each generator and shall retest the generator's waste at least annually according to the procedures specified in Appendix A, Monitoring and Reporting, Summary A3.

   F. If the waste is determined to be hazardous after it has been accepted by the permittee, and unless the waste generator is identified and the waste is returned, the permittee shall become the hazardous waste generator and shall manage the waste according to laws and regulations enforced by the Department of Health Services or the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

   G. Prior to shipment of treated waste to any County landfill, approval shall be obtained from the LEA.

   H. The operator shall comply with all measures contained in the Endangered Species Monitoring Permit, California Fish and Game, June 1991.

I. Install a 10,000-gallon water storage tank for fire suppression. Such tank shall have a 2 1/2-inch valved male fire hose coupling, tank level indicator, and be labeled "Fire Water Storage." Driving access shall be provided to tank and connection.

J. Waste processed through this facility shall contain no more than 0.5 percent by weight VOC's (Rule 210.1).

2. Prohibitions:

This facility shall not accept the following wastes:

A. Wastes which are not specifically referenced in the Findings Section of this Permit.

B. Oilfield waste containing additives prohibited by DHS.

C. Hazardous wastes.

D. Biohazardous and medical wastes.

E. Asbestos-containing materials (ACM's).

F. Radioactive materials requiring state or federal license and regulation.

G. Sewage treatment wastes.

Unacceptable activities at the site include:

A. Scavenging.

B. Burning of wastes.

C. On-site disposal of wastes.

D. Eating and smoking within waste processing, loading, and storage areas.

E. Discharge of untreated wastes or recycled material to any site not legally permitted to receive such wastes and/or materials.

F. Discharge of waste, leachate, or oil-contaminated material to surface waters or surface water drainage courses, or groundwater.

G. Off-site discharge of dust or odors sufficient to constitute a health hazard or public nuisance.

H. Off-site migration of waste, litter, or leachate.

I. Vector propagation and harborage.

3. Specifications

A. The Local Enforcement Agency (LEA), through this Solid Waste Facilities Permit, may prohibit or condition the handling of waste or processed material to protect the public health and safety or to mitigate adverse environmental impacts.

B. Any change that would cause the design or operation of this Station to not conform with the terms and conditions of this permit is prohibited. Any significant change that may be proposed for this facility shall require submission of an amended Report of Station Information and application of a Revised Solid Waste Facilities Permit to the LEA.

C. A change in operator of this Station will require application for a revised permit.

D. The station has a permitted processing maximum capacity of up to 550 tons per operating day. The station has a maximum receipt capacity of 200,750 tons per year for solid wastes. The station shall not receive or process more than these amounts without first obtaining a revision of the permit.

E. Certification from a pre-approved generator shall accompany each waste shipment and shall be signed by the generator and shall state the following:

"I certify under the penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the waste through analysis and testing to support this certification that the waste is nonhazardous according to the criteria specified in the California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Article 11. I believe that the information I submitted is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting a false certification, including the possibility of a fine and imprisonment."

In the event of unforeseen or accidental release of hazardous waste, handling operations shall comply with Title 22, California Code of Regulations, Chapter 30.

G. The site shall be lighted to provide security and safety during dark hours of waste receipt.

H. The buildings and vehicles at the site shall be provided with fire protection equipment as required by the County of Kern Fire Marshall. Stationary structures shall be adequately ventilated to prevent harmful accumulations of gases, dusts, or vapors.

I. Emergency eyewash, handwash, showers, and first aid provisions shall be readily accessible to Station employees.

J. Station employees shall be provided with adequate changing, toilet, and handwash facilities. Bottled drinking water shall be provided in designated areas. Nonpotable water distribution lines and hose bibbs shall be labeled to prevent ingestion or cross-connection. Underground water distribution lines shall be maintained a minimum of 25 feet from waste acceptance or processing areas.

K. Public access to processing and storage areas shall be defined and marked with limit lines and appropriate signs.

L. All equipment, processing, and receiving areas shall be provided with adequate, properly maintained and situated, railings, curbs, backup barriers, grates, fences, and safety devices. Mechanical blocking devices shall be provided to prevent accidental start-up of equipment undergoing maintenance.

M. Telephones shall be located at the Station with emergency contact names and numbers prominently posted.

N. Supervisory personnel shall complete an OSHA-approved, 24-hour, hazardous Materials Awareness and Safety Course. Workers in receipt and processing areas shall be trained in hazardous waste recognition and emergency communication. Site personnel shall also receive adequate training in operations, maintenance, and safety.

O. Incoming open loads (end dumps) shall be covered or otherwise secured to prevent wastes from falling or blowing off during transport. The operator shall post these requirements as conditions of site access, log vehicles in noncompliance, and prohibit site use for repeated offenses.

P. Water trucks shall be used to maintain access roads and unpaved work areas in a damp condition. Trucks hauling finished products shall be loaded in a manner to prevent overfill and spillage on haul roads. Roads and work areas shall be constructed and maintained to promote adequate drainage and prevent standing water.

Q. Application of pesticides, rodenticides, or herbicides shall be performed by a state-licensed pest control operator and in compliance with wildlife protective measures of the State of California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) and the United States Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS).

R. The operator shall be responsible for on-site occupational health and safety regulatory compliance, pursuant to the guidelines established by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and Cal-OSHA, for all facility employees, waste transport personnel, and visitors.

S. Safety equipment shall be provided for all employees in receipt, processing, and shipping areas, as required by Cal-OSHA and Federal OSHA standards. Safety equipment may include, but not be limited to:

1) Dust masks
2) Safety helmets in designated areas
3) Steel-toed, steel-shanked work shoes
4) Work gloves
5) Ear protection
6) Eye protection
7) Reflective and high-visibility clothing

T. The operator shall ensure that appropriate safety equipment is worn or used by Station employees.

U. The operator shall maintain an emergency procedures manual on site, kept current with the following information:

1) Emergency telephone list
2) Action guides in check list format
3) Resources and equipment list
4) Response plans
5) Coordination plans

4. Provisions

A. This permit is subject to regular review by the LEA and may be modified, suspended, or revoked for sufficient cause after a hearing.

B. The Local Enforcement Agency shall review the permit whenever there has been an unauthorized release of hazardous material.

C. The operator shall retain the right of refusal of any material which is not considered suitable for processing because of economics or the inability to handle properly.

D. Material stockpiled on site shall be stored in a manner to prevent nuisance, odor, or dust problems. All incoming wastes shall be processed and the final product removed within time frames described in the Report of Station Information. A maximum period of 90 days shall be established for turnover of processed materials.

E. Prior to waste receipt, a Waste Characterization Program approved by the LEA and CIWMB shall be obtained for all wastes. The program shall include the following:

1) A Bioassay Test by CCR, Title 22, Section 66696;
2) An Ignitability Test by CCR, Title 22, Section 66702.
3) Heavy Metals
4) Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons - diesel, gasoline, oil/grease
5) Radiological Monitoring

5. Self-Monitoring

A. The following items shall be monitored by the operator of this facility.

1) Daily log of waste receipt; weight and/or volume of each waste type, number and type of vehicle, generator of waste, submitted to the LEA monthly.

2) Daily log of special occurrences; inappropriate waste receipt, injuries, explosions, fires, earthquakes, closures, emergency remediation, submitted to the LEA monthly.

3) Vector, noise, and litter control measures.

4) Results of the operator's load check and hazardous waste screening programs, submitted to the LEA monthly.

5) Compliance with emissions limitations specified in the Air Pollution Control Permits (APCs).

APPENDIX A

MITIGATION MONITORING IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULES

The following summarizes key monitoring and reporting requirements for this operation. Those items identified as "Permit Conditions" are self-monitoring requirements of the operator, to be verified by inspections performed by the LEA. Monitoring items from the Mitigated Negative Declaration are annotated "CEQA"; concerns of California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) are identified "WDR." Monitoring and compliance schedules established by the conditional use permits, are identified "CUP" and require self-monitoring, with reports to the Kern County Department of Planning and Developmental Services. Annual inspection requirements with the local and state fire preventative regulations reference the Kern County Fire Department. The Kern County Air Pollution Control District issued an Authority to Construct Permits; the requirements for the ATC are noted and referenced "APCD."

MONITORING AND REPORTING SUMMARY

1. Prior to Development and Initial Receipt

   A. Solid Waste Facilities Permit issued by Kern County; copy submitted to Kern County Department of Planning and Development Services (CEQA).

   B. LEA and CIWMB approval of the Waste Characterization program for all wastes. The program shall include the following:

      1) A bioassay test by CCR, Title 22, Section 66696
      2) An ignitability test by CCR, Title 22, Section 66702
      3) Heavy Metals
      4) Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons - diesel, gasoline, oil/grease
      5) Radiological Monitoring

      Sampling shall be in conformance with the California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Section 66694. Test results and Envirocycle's written approval or denial of each waste must be submitted to the CIWMB and the LEA as new wastes are identified and tested.

   C. Operator shall acquire all necessary grading and building permits (CEQA).

   D. Operator shall submit plan for control of fugitive dust for APCD review and approval, and submit two copies of the approved plan to the Kern County Department of Planning and Development Services. Operator shall acquire APCD ATC permit (CEQA).

   E. Initial biota report prepared, submitted, and approved per Permit; mitigation shall be completed prior to commencement of site construction (CEQA).

      Archeological impact assessment prepared, submitted, and approved per Permit (CEQA, Permit Conditions).

2. Beginning with Initial Waste Receipt

   A. Daily Monitoring

      1) Operations Log

         a. Sources, weight/volume, waste type, generator and hauler of all wastes received (Permit Conditions, APCD)

b. Volume/methods utilized for treatment of waste types (Permit Conditions, APCD)
c. Weight/volume of waste processed and placed within curing cells (Permit Conditions, APCD)
d. Weight/volume transferred from curing cells (Permit Conditions)
e. Final disposition of processed wastes, with weight/volume per site of disposition (Permit conditions)
f. Signature of each shift superintendent, indicating hours of direct supervision (Permit Conditions)
g. Re-agent and other treatment chemicals used (APCD)

2) Log of Special Occurrence (CEQA, Permit Conditions)

a. Rejected loads, with generator, waste type, and proposed disposition/destination of load (disposal, or return to generator)
b. Receipt of combusting loads, evidence of combustion (off-gassing, excess heat generation, or fire)
c. Accidents, with or without injuries, with person(s) involved, nature of occurrence, result
d. Spills, including all unauthorized or otherwise improper waste, reagent, or product release
e. Receipt and acceptance of wastes in a manner other than as stipulated within Permit, with interim holding provisions and final disposition of wastes
f. Occurrence of extreme adverse weather conditions.

3) Hazardous Waste Screening/Load Check Program

a. Number and description of loads randomly or selectively checked, with waste characterization and results (processing, disposal, or load rejection). Lack of load checks during any 24-hour period shall also be indicated on daily log (CEQA, Permit Conditions).

4) Processing/Recycling Operations.

a. Types of material, weights/volumes logged daily (Permit Conditions, APCD).
b. Verify and record compliance with daily emissions levels in the ATC (APCD).

B. Monthly

1) Results and summaries of the following

a. daily log of waste receipt
b. daily log of special occurrences
c. load check and hazardous waste screening programs

C. Annually

Maintain compliance with local, state, and federal fire codes. The site is subject to annual inspection (Permit Conditions, APCD).

3. Change in Operations or Facility Design

A. Immediate notification of LEA of any changes in site or operations that could impair environmental protective measures (Permit Conditions)

B. Immediately notify any new owner/operator of all existing permits, orders, requirements, and liabilities associated with this facility operation (Permit Conditions)

C. Notify LEA 120 days prior to proposed facility changes (Permit Conditions)

D. Prior to closure of site (Envirocycle Solid Transfer and Processing Plant), submit Closure Plan to LEA and Kern County Planning and Developmental Services

MONITORING PROGRAM #1
FOR

Conditional Use Permit Case No. 3, Map No. 97
EnviroCycle, Inc., by John Webb

1. MITIGATION MEASURE (from Negative Declaration):

Use of bottled water and chemical toilets for employees shall be under permit from Kern County Environmental Health Services Department, and shall be limited to a period of no more than one year unless extensions are granted by Kern County Environmental Health Services Department; applicant shall furnish Kern County Department of Planning and Development Services with a copy of original permit prior to commencement of site operations, and any subsequent extension granted by Kern County Environmental Health Services Department upon issuance of such extension, for use of bottled water and chemical toilets.

2. JUSTIFICATION (from Initial Study)

Mitigation measure was predicated on a comment from the Kern County Environmental Health Services Department.

3. TRUSTEE AGENCIES

	JURISDICTION YES	JURISDICTION NO
State Department of Fish and Game		X
States Land Commission		X
State Department of Parks and Recreation		X
California State University, Bakersfield		X

OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES

Kern County Department of Planning and Development Services	X	
Kern County Environmental Health Services Department	X	

4. MONITORING AGENCY/FIRM:

Kern County Environmental Health Services Department; Kern County Department of Planning and Development Services

5. PROCEDURE - STEPS TO COMPLIANCE (unique to each project)

A. Prior to issuance of permit to operate, the applicant shall furnish the Department of Planning and Development Services written certification of compliance while furnishing the project site with rental/portable septage disposal units and method of providing bottled water for itinerant employee usage of the site.

6. COMPLIANCE (each procedure step to be signed off and dated by monitor)

A.

7. COMMENTS:

8. Fees: _____ Receipt # _____ Date: _____ Rec'd By: _____

Prepared By: _____ Date: _____

MONITORING PROGRAM #2
FOR

Conditional Use Permit Case No. 3, Map No. 97
EnviroCycle, Inc., by John Webb

1. MITIGATION MEASURE (from Negative Declaration):

Prior to request for building permit, applicant shall consult with the Kern County Air Pollution Control District, Engineering Evaluation Section for determination of need for an Authority to Construct and Permit to Operate permit pursuant to Air Pollution Control District Rules 201(a) and 201(b); applicant shall also contact Air Pollution Control District prior to building permit request to determine if Rule 428 applies to the proposed project. Issuance of any such permit shall be granted by the Air Pollution Control District prior to submittal of building permit request; applicant shall submit a copy of such Air Pollution Control District action with building permit application.

2. JUSTIFICATION (from Initial Study)

Mitigation measure was based on a recommendation from Kern County Air Pollution Control District.

3. TRUSTEE AGENCIES

	JURISDICTION	
	YES	NO
State Department of Fish and Game		X
States Land Commission		X
State Department of Parks and Recreation		X
California State University, Bakersfield		X

OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES

Kern County Department of Planning and Development Services	X	
Kern County Air Pollution Control District	X	

4. MONITORING AGENCY/FIRM:

Kern County Department of Planning and Development Services; Kern County Air Pollution Control District

5. PROCEDURE - STEPS TO COMPLIANCE (unique to each project)

A. Concurrent with the building permit application, the applicant shall furnish the Department of Planning and Development Services/Counter Operations Unit a copy of written authorization from the Air Pollution Control District to operate the facility.

6. COMPLIANCE (each procedure step to be signed off and dated by monitor)

A.

7. COMMENTS:

8. Fees: _____ Receipt # _____ Date: _____ Rec'd By: _____

Prepared By: _____ Date: _____

MONITORING PROGRAM #3
FOR

Conditional Use Permit Case No. 3, Map No. 97
EnviroCycle, Inc., by John Webb

1. MITIGATION MEASURE (from Negative Declaration):

Based on additional biological inventories conducted by Mark O. Chichester, dated January through July 1989, applicant shall provide for adequate mitigation to the satisfaction of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and State Department of Fish and Game prior to commencement of site operations; applicant shall submit written documentation that compliance with the agencies' requirements has been satisfied to Kern County Department of Planning and Development Services prior to commencement of site operation.

2. JUSTIFICATION (from Initial Study)

Comments received from the State Department of Fish and Game, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the biologist's recommendation gave rise to this measure.

3. TRUSTEE AGENCIES

	JURISDICTION	
	YES	NO
State Department of Fish and Game	X	
States Land Commission		X
State Department of Parks and Recreation		X
California State University, Bakersfield		X
OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES		
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	X	
Kern County Department of Planning and Development Services	X	

4. MONITORING AGENCY/FIRM:

State Department of Fish and Game; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Kern County Department of Planning and Development Services

5. PROCEDURE - STEPS TO COMPLIANCE (unique to each project)

A. Prior to issuance of any permits, and preferably concurrent with the building permit application, the applicant shall furnish the Department of Planning and Development Services/Counter Operations Unit a copy of approved documentation from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and State Department of Fish and Game the method proposed to mitigate endangerment to plant and animal species which maybe affected by the original project.

6. COMPLIANCE (each procedure step to be signed off and dated by monitor)

A.

7. COMMENTS:

8. Fees: _____ Receipt # _____ Date: _____ Rec'd By: _____

Prepared By: _____ Date: _____

MONITORING PROGRAM #5
FOR

Conditional Use Permit Case No. 3, Map No. 97
EnviroCycle, Inc., by John Webb

1. *MITIGATION MEASURE* (from Negative Declaration):

Prior to consideration of a conditional use permit, applicant shall file a "Report of Facility Information" with the Kern County Environmental Health Services Department, acting as Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) for the State Solid Waste Management Board; a finding shall also be made by the LEA regarding the need for a solid waste facilities permit prior to submittal of a conditional use permit. Applicant shall submit a copy of said permit(s) or a letter from Kern County Environmental Health Services Department that said permits are not required, prior to the conditional use permit consideration.

2. JUSTIFICATION (from Initial Study)

Comments received from the Kern County Environmental Health Services Department prompted this measure.

3. TRUSTEE AGENCIES

	JURISDICTION YES	JURISDICTION NO
State Department of Fish and Game		X
States Land Commission		X
State Department of Parks and Recreation		X
California State University, Bakersfield		X

OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES

Kern County Department of Planning and Development Services	X	
Kern County Environmental Health Services Department	X	

4. MONITORING AGENCY/FIRM:

Kern County Department of Planning and Development Services; Kern County Environmental Health Services Department

5. *PROCEDURE - STEPS TO COMPLIANCE* (unique to each project)

A. Prior to the legislative body acting on a conditional use permit application, the applicant shall provide the Department of Planning and Development Services a copy of the "Report of Facility Information" and a finding issued by the Environmental Health Services Department which stated permits are not required.

6. COMPLIANCE (each procedure step to be signed off and dated by monitor)

A.

7. COMMENTS:

8. Fees: _____ Receipt # _____ Date: _____ Rec'd By: _____

Prepared By: _____ Date: _____

Attachment 6

State of California ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AGENCY

Memorandum

To : David Otsubo Date: August 23, 1991

Nancy Carr

From : Nancy Carr
Local Assistance Branch
Planning and Assistance Division
California Integrated Waste Management Board

Subject: Envirocycle Processing Plant Conformance with AB 2296

The proposed permit for the Envirocycle Processing Plant conforms with AB 2296 in the following ways:

1. PRC Section 44009 (Consistency with AB 939 Goals)

   This facility processes nonhazardous waste from oil well drilling operations into material that can be used for fill, noncommercial road base, and other earth construction activities. According to the Kern County Board of Supervisors resolution no. 89-936, "as conditioned, this facility will provide for the recycling of waste products that would otherwise be relegated to County landfills or other facilities."

   This diversion of material from landfilling is consistent with AB 939 diversion goals.

2. PRC Section 50000 (CoSWMP)

   According to Amendment no. 4, October 16, 1990, which was approved by a majority of the cities with a majority of the population of the County, this facility is consistent with the Kern CoSWMP.

3. PRC Section 50000.5 (General Plan)

   This facility is in conformance with the Kern County General Plan, according to County Board of Supervisors resolution #89-936.

If you have any questions or comments on this, please let me know.

Attachment 1

California Integrated Waste Management Board

. March 25, 1992

Permit Decision No. 92-20

WHEREAS, the Kern County Department of Environmental Health Services, acting as the Local Enforcement Agency, has submitted to the Board for its review and concurrence in, or objection to a new Solid Waste Facilities Permit for the Envirocycle Inc. Solids Transfer and Processing Plant; and

WHEREAS, Board staff has evaluated the proposed permit for consistency with the standards adopted by the Board; and

WHEREAS, the Board finds that all state and local requirements for this proposed permit have been met, including consistency with Board standards, conformance with the County Solid Waste Management Plan, consistency with the General Plan, and compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the California Integrated Waste Management Board concurs in the issuance of Solid Waste Facilities Permit No. 15-AA-0304.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned Executive Director of the California Integrated Waste Management Board does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the California Integrated Waste Management Board held March 25, 1992.

Dated:

Ralph E. Chandler
Executive Director

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

PERMITTING AND ENFORCEMENT COMMITTEE

MARCH 11, 1992

AGENDA ITEM 5

ITEM: Consideration of Concurrence in the Issuance of a Revised Solid Waste Facilities Permit for the City of Lompoc Sanitary Landfill, Santa Barbara County

BACKGROUND:

Facility Facts

Project:	Revised permit for a sanitary landfill to increase permitted tonnage from 78 tons per day to 200 tons per day; extend site life by 32 years (2015 to 2047); and implement an alternative daily cover program.
Facility Type:	Sanitary Landfill
Name:	City of Lompoc Sanitary Landfill, Facility No. 42-AA-0017
Location:	700 South Avalon, Lompoc
Setting:	Surrounding land use is agriculture preserve
Operational Status:	Active facility with an estimated remaining site life of 55 years
Permitted Daily Capacity:	200 tons per day
Area:	115 acres
Owner:	City of Lompoc Department of Public Works
Operator:	City of Lompoc Department of Public Works
LEA:	Santa Barbara County Department of Environmental Health

Project Description This facility began receiving waste in 1961. The first Solid Waste Facilities Permit (SWFP) was issued in December, 1978 for a 64 acre site. This permit was revised in October, 1980 to add an additional 51 acre parcel.

The Santa Barbara County Department of Environmental Health, the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) with jurisdiction for this site, has submitted a proposed revised permit to allow for an increase in tonnage from 78 to 200 tons per day, the implementation of an alternative cover program, and the extension of site life.

This site services the City of Lompoc and its environs and has an estimated closure date of 2047 (Attachment 6).

In November, 1990, the City applied for a approval of pilot project under the Board's Alternative Daily Cover Program. The facility was granted approval for a one-year pilot project on March 15, 1991 to mix potable water treatment plant sludge and native soil for use as daily cover. The sludge consists principally of calcium carbonate, with small amounts of magnesium and silicate. There are no known hazardous constituents or pathogens in this sludge. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) requirements for this project were satisfied when the City Planning Department prepared a Negative Declaration (ND) for the project and filed a Notice of Determination (NoD) on October 22, 1991.

Results of the pilot project have been favorable. The LEA and Board staff have found that the tested material is suitable for use as a daily cover alternative and can be used on a non-experimental basis upon issuance of this revised permit.

Environmental Controls

Noise at the site is minimized because the site is situated in a canyon. Litter has been somewhat of a problem at this facility due to frequent high winds. Litter generation has been minimized through the use litter fences, as well as the application of daily cover material. Dust generation is minimized by regular wetting of the site's haul roads and tipping aprons. The alternative cover has proven to dry to an impermeable hardness that does not generate dust when the wind picks up.

California Regional Water Quality Control Board Order 91-26 required the implementation of a waste load checking program at this site to prevent the disposal of hazardous wastes. This program has been in operation since June 15, 1991. The load check program operates through both visual inspection of incoming loads by site operators and inquiry regarding loads directed to

the haulers. Any hazardous material found on site is removed immediately to the City yard by the Fire Department's hazardous materials unit. With the exception of a 1,000 gallon waste oil tank, no hazardous materials are stored on site.

This facility also has a cogeneration plant. With the advent of the drought, gas generation has diminished to the point where there is insufficient gas to operate the plant. It has been mothballed for the present. In April, 1990, the site prepared a Landfill Gas Migration Monitoring Plan requiring the installation of four landfill gas monitoring wells. These wells are to be tested quarterly after the first month following installation has been completed. Wells are to be tested weekly during the first month. This monitoring plan has not, as yet, been implemented at the site. The Lompoc Landfill does not currently operate under a permit from the Santa Barbara Air Pollution Control District (APCD). The APCD may require the facility to obtain a permit. In the event of this requirement, the monitoring plan would be implemented at the site.

During the 1986 Water Solid Waste Assessment Test (SWAT) program, several ground water monitoring wells tested positive for volatile organic compounds (VOC) above Minimum Action Levels (MCL). The Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) required the City to initiate quarterly monitoring. In the last three years these wells have shown a steady downward trend in their test results for VOCs. The latest analysis, conducted February 18, 1992, showed one well continues to test positive for one VOC, albeit at below the MCL. These reductions have been attributed to the extended period of drought at the site, as well as cover operation improvements.

<u>Resource Recovery Operations</u> The site has a dedicated area for the separation of commingled recyclable collected in the City's recycling program. These recyclables include paper, glass, plastics, and tin and aluminum cans. Materials are brought to the site by the City's recycling program and are separated into roll-off bins at the site. Vendors remove these loads to processing sites for further sorting.

In addition to the materials recycled from the City's curbside program, there is a woodwaste chipping area on site; a white goods salvage operation; a tire recycling area; and a demolition materials area that includes large amounts of porcelain from high water use toilets removed throughout the area in the last few years of drought. The porcelain is crushed and used as roadbase.

Bold Sp.

ANALYSIS:

Requirements for Concurrence with the Solid Waste Facilities Permit Pursuant to PRC Section 44009, the Board has 60 calendar days to concur in or object to the issuance of a solid waste facilities permit. Since the proposed permit was received on January 30, 1992 the last day the Board could act is March 30, 1992.

The LEA has submitted a proposed permit to the Board. Staff has reviewed the proposed permit and supporting documentation and has found that the permit is acceptable for the Board's consideration of concurrence. In making this determination the following items were considered:

1. Conformance with County Plan

   This site is consistent with the Santa Barbara County Solid Waste Management Plan, adopted by the Board of Supervisors in May, 1985. Staff agree with said finding.

2. Consistency with General Plan

   The City of Lompoc Planning Commission adopted Resolution 91-56 on September 24, 1991, stating that the facility's development plan is consistent with both the City of Lompoc General Plan and Zoning ordinances. Staff agree with said finding.

3. Consistency with Waste Diversion Requirements

   Board Planning and Assistance Division staff evaluate proposed permits, pursuant to PRC Section 44009, to determine if the proposed project would impair or substantially prevent the achievement of waste diversion goals. Based on consideration of available information, staff determined that the issuance of the proposed permit would neither prevent nor substantially impair achievement of mandated waste diversion goals. The analysis used in making this determination is included as Attachment 4.

4. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

   State law requires the preparation and certification of an environmental document. The City of Lompoc prepared a Negative Declaration (ND) for the proposed project. The ND (SCH #90011041) indicated that there are no significant environmental impacts associated with proposed changes at the site. The CEQA document addressed an increase in waste disposal volume, the possible installation of a 30,000

gallon water tank, and the possible building of a Materials Recovery Facility (MRF). At present, this permit revision only addresses the increase in tonnage approved through the CEQA process. The addition of a MRF will be examined further by the Local Task Force at a later date. The ND was circulated through the State Clearinghouse for comment and a Notice of Determination was approved by the lead agency on September 26, 1991.

After reviewing the environmental documentation for the project, Board staff have determined that CEQA has been complied with, and the ND is adequate and appropriate for the Board's use in evaluating the proposed revision.

5. Conformance With State Minimum Standards

Board Compliance staff of the Valencia office inspected the City of Lompoc Sanitary Landfill on December 16, 1991. Staff documented one State Minimum Standard violation, Title 14, California Code of Regulations, Section 17688 - Volume Reduction and Energy Recovery for an excessively large wood chip pile. The LEA will certify before the committee that the pile has been reduced as of February 19, 1992 and the site is currently in compliance. Compliance Branch staff also documented a violation of the Terms and Conditions of the site's Solid Waste Facilities Permit, PRC Section 44104(b). The issuance of this revised permit will correct this violation.

DISCUSSION

The LEA has submitted a proposed permit to the Board. Because a revised Solid Waste Facilities Permit has been proposed, the Board must either object or concur with the issuance of the permit as it was submitted by the LEA. Staff have reviewed the proposed permit and its supporting documentation and have some remaining concerns regarding outstanding items in the permit package.

As of the date this item was prepared, February 21, 1992, no acceptable financial assurance mechanism was in place for the City of Lompoc Sanitary Landfill. The Lompoc City Council is scheduled to meet on March 3, 1992 to adopt the financial mechanism and will provide the package to the Board by March 6, 1992.

As of February 21, 1992, the LEA advised Board staff that the operator has agreed to comply with the determination of the County of Santa Barbara Hazardous Materials Management Division

that a EPA Hazardous Generator Identification Number is required for the waste oil tank at the site. The operator has made application to the Department of Health Services for the Generator Number and should receive a number in four to six weeks.

STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS:

Because a new Solid Waste Facilities Permit is being proposed, the Board must either object or concur with the proposed permit as submitted by the LEA.

Staff recommend that the Board adopt Permit Decision No. 92-21 concurring in the issuance of Solid Waste Facilities Permit No. 42-AA-0017, provided that staff obtain proof of an acceptable financial mechanism, and a copy of the application for the EPA Hazardous Generator ID number.

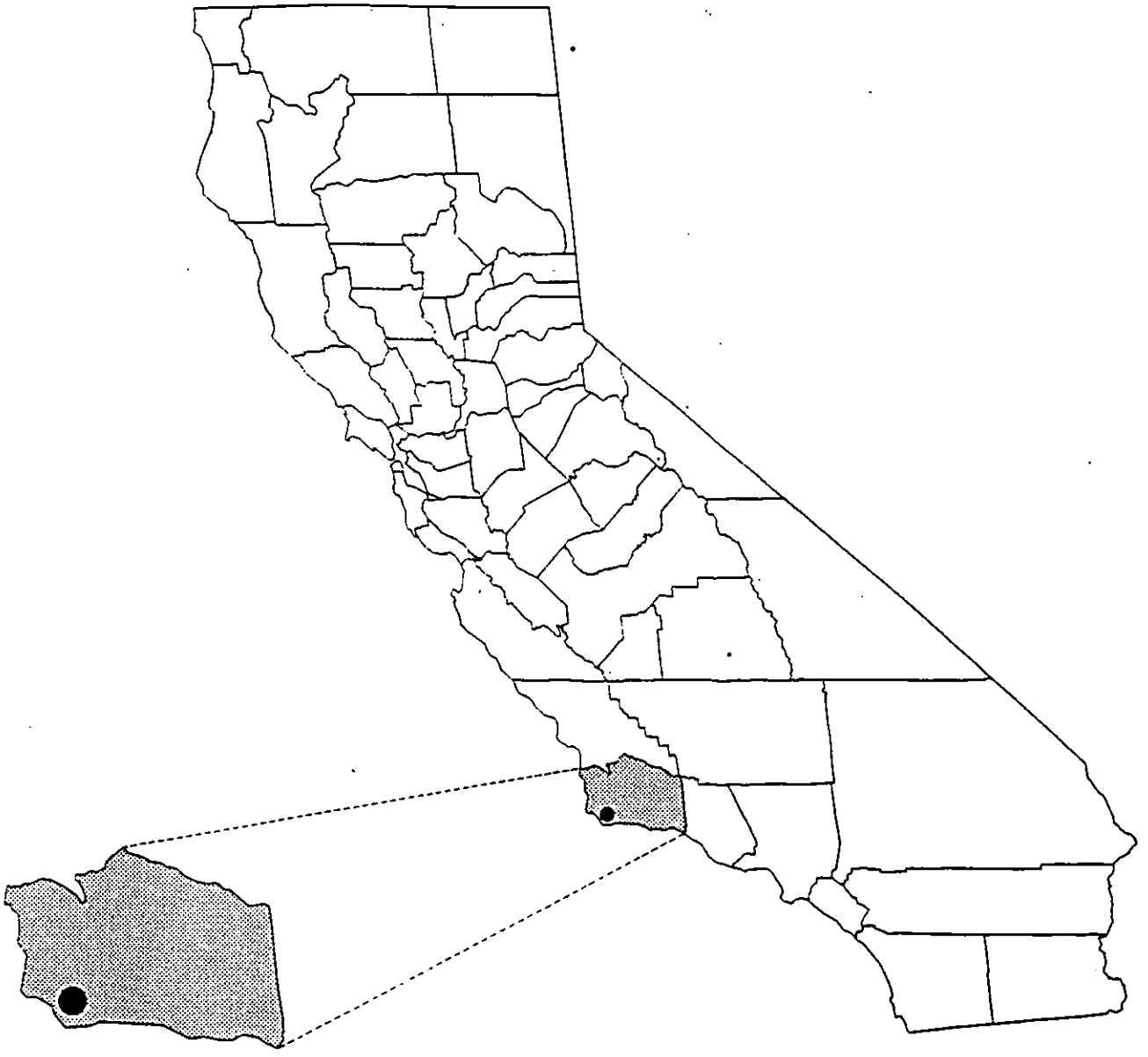
ATTACHMENTS:

1. Location Map
2. Site Map
3. Permit No. 42-AA-0017
4. AB 2296 Conformance
5. Permit Decision No. 92-21

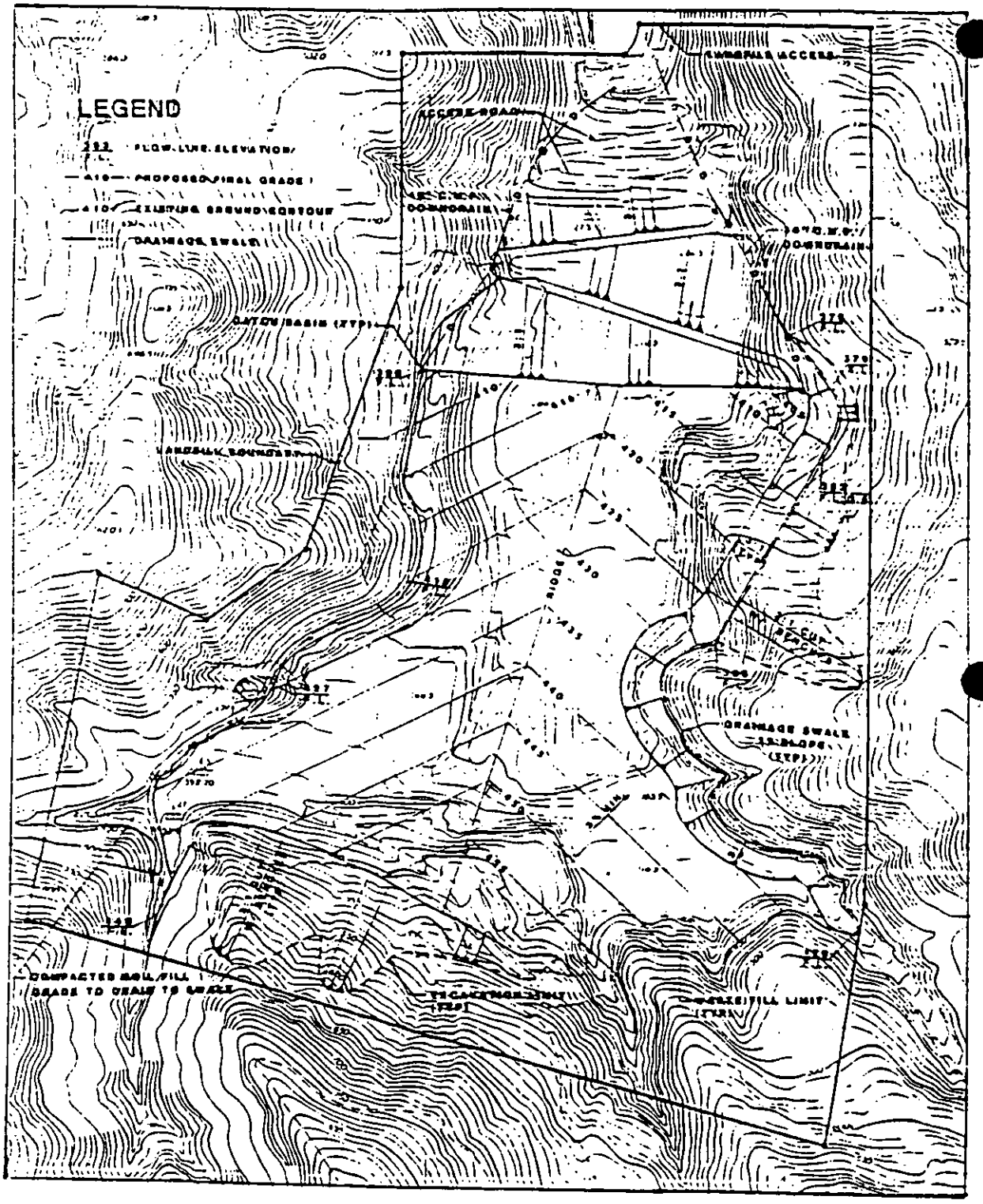
Agenda Item Prepared By: Rosslyn Stevens R. Stevens 3/2/92 Phone: 255-2580

Agenda Item Approved by: Martha Vazquez 3/02/92 Phone: 255-2453

Legal Review: [illegible] Date/Time: 3/2 1650



CITY OF LOMPOC
SANTA BARBARA COUNTY


LEGEND
FLOW LINE ELEVATION
PROPOSED FINAL GRADE
EXISTING GROUND CONTOUR
DRAINAGE SWALE
DITCH BASIN (TYP)
LANDFILL BOUNDARY
ACCESS ROAD
DRAINAGE SWALE
COMPACTED SOIL FILL
GRADE TO DRAIN TO SWALE
FILL LIMIT

Attachment 3

OPERATING PERMIT FOR FACILITIES RECEIVING SOLID WASTE	TYPE OF FACILITY Class III Sanitary Landfill	FACILITY/PERMIT NUMBER 42-AA-0017
NAME AND STREET ADDRESS OF FACILITY City of Lompoc Sanitary Landfill 700 South Avalon Lompoc CA 93438	NAME AND MAILING ADDRESS OF OPERATOR City of Lompoc, Public Works Department 100 Civic Center Plaza Lompoc CA 93438	
PERMITTING ENFORCEMENT AGENCY Santa Barbara County Environmental Health Services Department	CITY/COUNTY Santa Barbara/Santa Barbara	

PERMIT

This permit is granted solely to the operator named above, and is not transferrable.

Upon a change of operator, this permit is subject to revocation.

Upon a significant change in design or operation from that described by the Plan of Operation or the Report of Station or Disposal Site Information, this permit is subject to revocation, suspension, or modification.

This permit does not authorize the operation of any facility contrary to the State Minimum Standards for Solid Waste Handling and Disposal.

This permit cannot be considered as permission to violate existing laws, ordinances, regulations, or statutes of other government agencies.

The attached permit findings, conditions, prohibitions, and requirements are by this reference incorporated herein and made a part of this permit.

APPROVED: Gary Erbeck APPROVING OFFICER Gary Erbeck, M.P.H. Deputy Director, Environmental Health Services NAME/TITLE	AGENCY ADDRESS Environmental Health Services 5540 Ekwill Street., Suite B Santa Barbara CA 93111	
FACILITY FILE CARBON COPY Proposed Permit Cover ORIGINAL TO ~~FILE #~~ my drawer SUBMITTED BY MEL DATE 1/31/92 COPY TO ST/TH/ST COPY TO BY/R MC COPY TO 42-AA-0017 " " AC	AGENCY USE/COMMENTS	
	PERMIT RECEIVED BY CWMB JAN 30 1992	CWMB CONCURRANCE DATE
	PERMIT REVIEW DUE DATE	PERMIT ISSUED DATE

CWMB (Rev. 7/84)

Fax Transmittal Memo 7672

To ROSSLYN STEVENS

Company

Location

Fax # 916-255-2574 Telephone #

Comments

No. of Pages 9 Today's Date Time

From MIKE SCHMAELING

Company

Location Dept. Charge

Fax # Telephone # 805-346-8466

Original Disposition: ☐ Destroy ☐ Return ☐ Call for pickup

Attach Document Here

CITY OF LOMPOC SANITARY LANDFILL PERMIT 42-AA-017

FINDINGS:

1. A. The Lompoc Sanitary Landfill is currently owned and operated by the City of Lompoc. A determination of significant change was made due to the finding that the tonnage had increased from the amount estimated in the original operating permit. In addition, residential development has occurred within 1,000 feet of the landfill. These matters have been addressed in an environmental document. The Lompoc Sanitary Landfill has been in operation since 1961. The original site consisted of a steep-sided ravine covering approximately 65 acres. In 1980, the City proposed the expansion of landfill activities into another City-owned parcel contiguous to the south.

B. The landfill is located 2.5 miles south of the City of Lompoc off of west Olive Avenue at the end of Avalon St., in a coastal canyon situated in a north-south direction. The site is accessed by traveling west from Olive Avenue and then south along Avalon Road which is the landfill access road. It is located within non-sectionalized land generally in portions of Sections (as if section lines were extended) 5 and 8 of T6N, R34W, SBB&M. See Exhibit #1.

This map showing the general location of the original site in relationship to the communities of Lompoc, Vandenberg, Surf, Buellton, Santa Ynez, Solvang, Los Olivos and Gaviota is attached. Exhibit #2 shows the location of houses and other structures in the vicinity of the landfill as well as the general legal description of that portion of farm lot 86 of the subdivisions of the Ranchos Lompoc and Mission Vieja in the County of Santa Barbara, State of California, as per map recorded in Book 2, Page 45 of maps and surveys, county recorders office.

A zoning map of the area is attached as Exhibit #3. A map showingthe landfill access off of Olive Avenue is attached as Exhibit #4.

A map showing the general location of the facility is included as Exhibit #5. A map showing all structures within 1,000 feet of the property is included as Exhibit #6. Other maps showing larger scale details of the landfill are to be found in the periodic engineering

51

review dated November, 1988, in the Engineering Report dated September, 1988, and in the 1991 City of Lompoc RDSI, all of which are on file in the offices of the LEA and of the CIWMB.

The landfill area consists of 115.4 acres + of parcel number 93-111-24, a portion of which is being used as a source of cover material and a portion for actual disposal of refuse. The parcel immediately south and east of the landfill, Assessor's Parcel No. 83-03-01, consists of 44.35 acres + is not presently permitted for landfill use but is now also being used as a source of cover material. While the total site acreage is 115.4 acres, the area actually being used for landfilling is approximately 80 acres.

C. The physical plant consists of a two lane paved road south of Olive Avenue through a gate which is locked at night to a scale and scale house where all loads are weighed and inspected by the scale house attendant. To the west of the scale house is the recycling area for storing commingled recyclables, wood and green waste, appliances and metals, oil and tires. The facility consists of sorting equipment and shredding/compacting equipment. A landfill gas processing plant is a permanent structure at the site, although it is not being operated at this time.

D. The site is now designated by the Regional Water Quality Control Board as a Class III landfill. This site is permitted to accept wastes which includes all putrescible and non-putrescible solid, and semi-solid wastes, including garbage, trash, refuse, paper, rubbish, ashes, industrial wastes, demolition and construction wastes, discarded home and industrial appliances, manure, vegetable or animal solid and semi-solid wastes, dewatered sewage sludge.

E. Since May, when scales were installed at the site, the waste stream has been averaging from 170 to 200 tons per day, with an additional 65 tons per day on average for water plant sludge.

The daily average is 175 tons per day and the peak loading is 200 tons per day. The site is engineered to accept up to 1000 tons per day. The CEQA document reviewed environmental impacts up to 200 tons of refuse per day.

F. Traffic enters the site through the gate and proceeds to the

1992-02-21 11:34 8059346356 SM ENV HEALTH 001 P02

scale house and scale where all loads are inspected by the scale house attendant. All loads containing recyclables are directed to the recycling area and are monitored to make certain only recyclable items are deposited in this are. (See Detail #6A). The dumper then either returns to the scale or is then directed to the active face of the deposit the remainder of his/her load. Traffic then proceeds up the hill to the disposal area where public and commercial wastes are dumped at the toe of the area being worked with refuse packers dumping at the top. Due to the steepness and curves in the access road, a large mirror has been placed at the main turn so that the approaches are visible to those going up or down the hill.

As wastes are dumped, they are spread and compacted in a maximum of eight foot lifts. A minimum of six inches of daily cover is applied at the end of the operating day. CIWMB and LEA approval must be current when alternative cover is operational. After disposing of their loads, vehicle operators then proceed back down the hill to the scale house where their vehicles are weighed empty if the truck weight is not on record in the scale house.
Recycling activities that are fully discussed in the RDSI are as follows: Commingled Recycling; Wood and Green Waste Chipping/Shredding; White-Goods; Tire Recycling; Demolition Material; Used Motor Oil and Water Plant Sludge (WPS) Soil Amendment Processing. Copies of all current recycling agreements are in Appendix H of the RDSI Those agreements include the following: CR&R for Commingled Recycling, Atlas Recycling for White-Goods and Oxford Tire Recycling for Tires.

Commingled recycling includes the following materials; mixed paper, mixed plastic, mixed glass, tin cans and aluminum. The City collects this at residential curbside, approximately 20 tons per week, and dumps this at the landfill recycle area where the material is immediately loaded into CR&R provided roll-off containers for transport to Stanton, CA for separation and resale.

Wood and Green Waste Chipping/shredding is currently performed by Wood Recovery Systems, Inc. in Fresno, CA. They are to chip this material every three weeks and transport the material to a power plant to be used as fuel to generate electricity. Approximately 250 tons per month is recycled.

White-Goods are set aside at the landfill and Atlas Recycling removes the approximate 10 tons of material on a weekly basis for bailing and resale from their own facility.

Passenger and Pick-up tires, up to 24.5 inch tires, are set aside at the landfill for Oxford Tire to collect for retreading and/or use as a fuel for producing electrical energy. Approximately 2 tons or 400 tires per weekly are recycled.

Demolition material; asphalt, concrete, porcelain and top soil are currently being recycled by V&J Rock Transport at the rate of approximately 100 tons per month. That material is taken to their yard for crushing and reuse as a roadbase.

Used Motor Oil is received from the public and stored in a 1000 oil tank located at the landfill. The oil is currently removed by Petroleum Recycling Corporate and transported to their plant for reprocessing and resale on a monthly basis, averaging about 900 gallons per month. An application for an EPA generator number has been submitted to the department of Health Services. The number will be submitted to CIWMB as an addendum to the RDSI.

Water Plant Sludge is added to and mixed with the native soils in the southeast canyon of the landfill. Approximately 1,500 tons are accepted and processed on a monthly basis.

G. Resource recovery, recycling and salvaging is conducted at this disposal facility. Any hazardous wastes, such as batteries or oil, shall be handled in a manner approved by the LEA and the CIWMB. (Specific handling instruc-tions are included in Title 22, California Code of Regulations.)

H. Hazardous wastes are prohibited for disposal at this facility. A sign delineating what materials are accepted and what is not accepted is posted at the entrance to the site. Residents are alerted through the news media where to properly dispose of hazardous materials.

Every incoming load is inspected by the scale house attendant as waste loads come across the scale. In addition, the site operators inspect loads as they are deposited at the disposal area. The scale house attendant and the site operators have hazardous wastes that are brought to the site picked up or

1992-02-21 11:36 8059346356 SM ENV HEALTH 001 P04

removed by the people bringing the wastes onto the site. The vehicle license numbers of any person bringing hazardous materials onto the site are recorded by the site attendant.

A list of names and telephone numbers of the persons and agencies to which hazardous wastes incidents are to be reported is included in Exhibit #7.

All site employees are trained by City of Lompoc to be on the watch for any hazardous materials being brought onto the site for disposal.

I. The anticipated changes in design and operation of this facility during the next five years will be the tonnage increase, the construction of a materials recycling facility and a maintenance building, and the installation of a 30,000 gallon water tank. These changes have been addressed in an environmental document. Permit of addressed in the current CEQA document may be subject to CEQA review. Approval has been obtained by the CIWMB of a blend of soil and water treatment materials permitted as an alternate program to use as daily cover.

J. As mentioned previously, the estimated closure date for this facility is 2022, but because of major recycling activities coming on line, this date may extend another 20 to 30 years. Operating hours for the site are 8:00 a.m. to 4:45 p.m., Monday through Friday, and 10:00 a.m. to 3:45 p.m., Saturday and Sunday and holidays.

2. **DOCUMENTS SECTION:**

The following documents describe and condition the design and operation of the proposed facility.

A. The Regional Water Quality Control Board, Waste Discharge Requirements, #91-26, condition the use and operation of this facility.

B. An environmental document, SCH #90011041, has been prepared for this site to reflect the increase in disposal tonnage, the additional site life, development of a material recycling facility, development of a heavy equipment maintenance shed and the installation of a 30,000 gallon water tank.

C. The following leases apply:

CR&R for commingled recyclables
Atlas Trucking, Inc., DBA Atlas Recycling
Oxford Tire Recycling of Northern California
Cambrian Energy Systems, Inc. for the Methane Gas

3. A. This permit is consistent with the standards adopted by the California Integrated Waste Management Board.

B. The County has certified, per their letter of January 29, 1990, that the County Solid Waste Management Plan (CoSWMP). (See Exhibit #10 for certification letter).

C. The City of Lompoc has determined that the facility is consistent with, and designated in, the applicable General Plan.

D. The landfill is not required to obtain a land use permit.

4. The design and operation of this facility is currently meeting the State Minimum Standards for Handling and Disposal as determined by monthly LEA inspections and by our review of previous inspection reports for the past several years. Prior to the approval of this permit, this facility was last inspected on February 6, 1992, and was found to be in compliance with all state minimum standards.

5. Attached as Exhibit #8 is a statement from the local fire protection authority that the facility is in conformance with applicable fire standards as required.

6. The local task force has determined this facility in compliance with the Source Reduction Recycling Element Plan for meeting waste diversion goals (Exhibit 11).

CONDITIONS:

A. Requirements:

1. This facility must comply with State Minimum Standards for Solid Waste Handling and Disposal.

2. The facility must comply with all federal, state and local requirements and enactments, including all mitigation measures given in any certified environmental document filed pursuant to Public Resources Code, Section 21081.6.

3. Any additional information required by the LEA must be provided.

4. At the discretion of the LEA, landfill gas monitoring probes shall be installed for the detection of gas migration. If required, a gas control system shall be installed.

5. The use of alternative cover may be terminated by the LEA or CIWMB upon determination of inadequacy during monitoring or routine inspections.

B. Prohibitions:

The following actions are prohibited at this site:

1. Disposal of liquid wastes except for sewage sludge and water treatment plant sludge as approved by the Regional Water Quality Control Board.

2. Disposal of hazardous and infectious materials.

3. Disposal of septic tank pumpings.

4. Scavenging

5. Burning

6. Standing water on covered fill areas.

7. Friable Asbestos

C. Specifications:

1. The Local Enforcement Agency, through this permit, may prohibit or condition the handling or disposal of solid wastes to protect the public health and safety, to protect, rehabilitate, or enhance the environment, or to mitigate adverse environmental impacts.

2. Any changes in design and operation which would cause this facility not to conform to the terms and conditions of this permit would be considered a significant change and would require a permit revision.

3. This facility has a permitted refuse capacity of 200 tons per operating day plus 65 tons per day for potable water treatment plant sludge to be used for the development of an alternative daily cover and shall not receive more than those amounts without first obtaining a revision of the permit.

(a) Unusual occurrences such as demolition debris from an emergency situation such as fire, earthquake, act of war, act of God, etc., which temporarily cause the facility to exceed its permitted capacity of daily tonnage are permitted, provided that the LEA is notified and has agreed to the temporary situation.

4. A change in the operator of this facility would require a new permit.

D. Provisions

This permit is subject to review by the LEA and may be modified, suspended or revoked, for sufficient cause, after a hearing.

E. Closure/Postclosure Maintenance:

1. The operator shall submit to the LEA copies of a plan for the closure of the landfill and a plan for the postclosure maintenance of the landfill for approval by the LEA, the Regional Water Quality Control Board and the CIWMB. These plans shall be submitted not later than the first date after January 1, 1996, that the Solid Waste Facilities Permit is required to be reviewed (five year permit review) required per California Administrative Code Title 14, Section 18213. The date for this submittal will be January 1, 1996.

2. An application for the five year permit review is due from the operator to the LEA 120 days prior to the due date for the completion of the review. The closure/ postclosure plans should be submitted with the application for review by January 1, 1996.

3. With the operators closure plans, evidence is to be submitted of financial ability to provide for the cost of closure and 15 years of postclosure maintenance.

F. Self-Monitoring:

The following items shall be monitored by the operator of this facility or his agent. Records including, but not limited to these items shall be kept and made available to the enforcement agency upon request.

1. All groundwater monitoring reports shall be submitted to the Local Enforcement Agency on a quarterly basis. Any gas monitoring reports accomplished must also be sent to the Local Enforcement Agency. All complaints which relate to the health and safety of the environment in and around the landfill must

also be sent to the Local Enforcement Agency on a case by case basis (i.e., litter, odor and runoff related complaints).

2. The total number of vehicles utilizing the site during each quarter shall be reported to the LEA on a quarterly basis.

3. Area of the site utilized shall be reported to the LEA on a quarterly basis. Include the location and depth of all filled areas as built.

4. Quantities and types of wastes received shall be reported to the LEA on a quarterly basis.

5. Quantities and types of goods recycled and/or salvaged shall be reported to the LEA on a quarterly basis.

6. A log of special occurrences, i.e., fires, explosions, accidents, hazardous wastes, etc., shall be maintained at the facility.

7. Results of the hazardous waste screening program shall be reported to the LEA on a quarterly basis.

M E M O R A N D U M

California Environmental Protection Agency

TO: Suzanne Talams
Permitting Branch

Date: January 31, 1992

FROM: Toni Galloway TG
Local Assistance Branch

SUBJECT: Review of Document's Conformance with AB 2296
City of Lompoc Sanitary Landfill
Facility File No. 42-AA-0017

Finding:

Approval of the proposed permit for the City of Lompoc Sanitary Landfill would not necessarily prevent or substantially impair achievement of the waste diversion requirements.

Consistency with the County Solid Waste Management Plan

The landfill is consistent with the Santa Barbara County Solid Waste Management Plan as approved by the Board of Supervisors and adopted by the California Waste Management Board. The Plan is dated May 1985 and the site is identified on pages 78 through 81 of the Plan.

Consistency with City of Lompoc General Plan

In Resolution 91-56, adopted by the Lompoc Planning Commission on September 24, 1991, which states the development plan of the Lompoc Sanitary Landfill is consistent with both the City's General Plan and Zoning Ordinance and that it complies with the requirements of the Zoning Ordinance.

Local Task Force Input

Staff has contacted the County of Santa Barbara to obtain and transmit the LTF comments as soon as possible. The information will be provided prior to the February 18 meeting.

Report of Disposal Site Information (RDSI)

According to the RDSI, dated November 1991, and revised January 1992, the recyclable materials described below are not included in the permitted total of 200 tons per day. The recyclable materials are sorted and handled on a pilot program basis. If successful, this will become a part of the permanent landfill operation.

The commingled recycling area sets aside to transfer commingled

materials (mixed paper, mixed plastics, mixed glass, tin cans and aluminum), wood and green waste products, white-goods area, tire recycling area, demolition material area, and used oil area.

As far as quantifying waste currently being recycled at the landfill commingled recycling area, the RSDI indicates that 20 tons per week of comminged recyclable materials are being removed from the waste stream, 250 tons of wood and green waste is removed per month, about 10 tons of white-goods is removed on a weekly basis, approximately 1 ton or 400 passenger tires are removed weekly from the landfill, an average of 100 tons per month of demolition materials is removed and approximately 900 gallons of used oil is removed on a monthly basis.

Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE)

The City of Lompoc's SRRE indicates that during the short-term planning period, the commingled curbside collection program will be expanded to all single-family homes, the source separated collection from commercial and industrial generators will be expanded and a wood waste mulching operation will be established at the Lompoc Sanitary Landfill. The City will also participate in development of a facility with mixed waste processing and intermedial processing capabilities, servie the City of Lompoc, Vandenberg Air Force Base and the surrounding unincorporated area.

Ability to Meeting 25% Waste Diversion by 1995

The Lompoc SRRE indicates that 10.8% of the waste stream is currently being diverted through a 1990 curbside recycling and commercial source separated collection program. The estimated recycling diversion goal will be 29.5% by January 1, 1995. The City of Lompoc staff stated that the City is doing its maximum effort to implement recycling programs and that the increased tonnage, which is based on growth in the both the City and the County, will not impact the diversion programs in the SRRE.

California Integrated Waste Management Board
Permit Decision No. 92-21
March 25, 1992

WHEREAS, the County of Santa Barbara Environmental Health Department, acting as Local Enforcement Agency, has submitted to the Board for its review and concurrence in, or objection to a revised Solid Waste Facilities Permit for the City of Lompoc Sanitary Landfill; and

WHEREAS, Board staff has evaluated the proposed permit for consistency with the standards adopted by the Board; and

WHEREAS, the Board finds that all state and local requirements for the proposed permit have been met, including consistency with Board standards, conformance with the County Solid Waste Management Plan, consistency with the General Plan, and compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the California Integrated Waste Management Board concurs in the issuance of Solid Waste Facilities Permit No. 42-AA-0017.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned Executive Director of the California Integrated Waste Management Board does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the California Integrated Waste Management Board held on March 25, 1992.

Dated:

Ralph E. Chandler
Executive Director

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Permitting and Compliance Committee

March 11, 1992

AGENDA ITEM 6

ITEM: Consideration of Concurrence in the Issuance of a Revised Facilities Permit for Modesto Disposal Service Transfer/Resource Recovery Facility in Stanislaus County.

BACKGROUND:

Facility Facts

Project:	Revised Solid Waste Facilities Permit to increase the permitted tonnage from 190.5 to 1190 tons per day.
Facility Type:	Large Volume Transfer Station
Name:	Modesto Disposal Service Transfer/Resource Recovery, Facility No. 50-AA-0005
Location:	2769 West Hatch Road, Modesto
Setting:	The adjacent zoning is residential, planned developments or rural agricultural. The surrounding land uses are residential, auto wrecking yard, landfill, ranchettes, fallow agricultural, Tuolumne River and VFW Hall. The planned development standards for this facility are consistent with other planned developments for this area.
Status:	Active, Permitted
Permitted Maximum Daily Capacity:	1196 tons per day
Area:	25.344 acres
Owner:	Modesto Garbage Company, Inc.
Operator:	Modesto Garbage Company Inc. DBA Modesto Disposal Service
LEA:	Stanislaus County Department of Environmental Resources

SUMMARY:

Site History: Modesto Disposal Service Transfer/Resource Recovery Facility is located in central Stanislaus County, within the urban transition zone adjacent to the southeastern portion city of Modesto.

The facility was originally permitted on May 26, 1978 to accept 190.5 tons per day of primarily residential refuse and commercial waste. The operator wishes to increase the tonnage from the present level of 190.5 tons per day to 1196 tons per day. This proposed action requires a solid waste facility permit revision.

Changes which have occurred at this site include: increased tonnage from 190.5 to 375.5 tons per day, expanded salvage operations, revisions of the Planned Development standards, the addition of a full time litter crew, expansion of the non-public hours, and the addition of a hazardous waste exclusion load check program.

Project Description: The facility consists of a 25,000 square foot building, a buy back center, an office building and a maintenance building. The transfer building has a loading pit where waste material is directly loaded into transfer vehicles after having been manually salvaged. All waste hauling vehicles come into the station and are weighed at the scale house.

The facility currently accepts refuse from 7:00 am to 4:30 pm Monday through Saturday and is closed Sunday and most holidays. The facility proposes to accept public refuse from 7:00 am to 6:00 pm Monday through Sunday. Commercial refuse will be accepted 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

The facility accommodates all waste hauling vehicles including commercial, industrial, municipal and private trucks and cars. Private and industrial haul vehicles deposit waste on the south side of the station. These loads are then manually sorted. Franchise commercial and residential haul vehicles deposit waste on the north side of the transfer facility. Waste from both sides is pushed by a wheel loader through one of two loading areas into a transfer trailer waiting below. The transfer trailers have a capacity of 19 tons per load with live floors to facilitate unloading. Two transfer vehicles can be loaded simultaneously.

Residential wastes are usually removed within 24 hours. There is a 48 hour maximum turnover for all wastes. Transfer vehicles deliver waste to the Stanislaus Waste-To-Energy Facility or Fink Road Landfill.

Hazardous, liquid, and/or special wastes (medical waste, large dead animals, sludge, cannery wastes) will not be accepted.

Resource Recovery Programs: Resource recovery consists of manual sorting recoverable materials from residential, public, commercial, industrial and construction/demolition loads in the tipping area. Materials recovered include, but are not limited to: paper products, wood and metals. Although hazardous wastes are not accepted at this facility, automotive batteries, if inadvertently received, will be salvaged and handled in a manner approved by the LEA and the California Integrated Waste Management Board (Board).

The materials picked up as part of the curbside recycling programs are stored at the site. Curbside collected material include waste oil, aluminum, steel, plastic, paper products and glass.

Load Check Program: Periodic load check will be conducted by station personnel once a week. Loads from incoming vehicles will be visually monitored on a routine basis. Any hazardous wastes identified in the tipping area will be logged on a special form, and if possible, linked to the particular collection vehicle or route. The hazardous material will be moved to a hazardous waste holding area located in a restricted area of the transfer station. Individual locked storage containers will be provided for flammables, acids and oxidizers.

Environmental Controls: The majority of the wastewater from this site is rainwater run-off and this, along with the washwater, is discharged into an evaporation/percolation trench, located on the east side of the transfer station. Since the transfer station floor is higher than the surrounding pavement, storm water run-off drains away form the station and therefore does not come in contact with solid waste.

Water used for truck washing is channeled into 3-stage trap system which removes solids from the wash water. The first of these traps is emptied daily Monday thru Friday, the second and third traps are pumped out with a vacuum truck every three months, and all collected solids are deposited into drying trays which allow the water to evaporate and the solids to condense. The solids are disposed of in the transfer station. The collection trucks are washed every other day which generates about 1500 gallons per day.

ANALYSIS:

Requirements for Concurrence with the Solid Waste Facilities Permit Pursuant to PRC Section 44009, the Board has 60 calendar days to concur or object to the issuance of a Solid Waste Facilities Permit. Since the permit was received on January 31, 1992, the last day the Board could act is April 1, 1992.

The LEA has submitted a proposed permit to the Board. Staff has reviewed the proposed permit and supporting documentation and has found that the permit is acceptable for the Board's consideration of concurrence. In making this determination the following items were considered:

1. Conformance with County Plan

   The LEA has determined that the facility is found in the Stanislaus County Solid Waste Management Plan. Board staff agrees with said determination.

2. Consistency with General Plan

   The LEA has found that the facility is in conformance with the Stanislaus County General Plan. Board staff agrees with said finding.

3. Consistency with Waste Diversion Requirements

   Board Planning and Assistance Division staff evaluate proposed permits, pursuant to PRC 44009, to determine if the proposed project would impair or substantially prevent the achievement of waste diversion goals. Based on consideration of available information, staff determined that the issuance of the proposed permit would neither prevent nor substantially impair achievement of mandated waste diversion goals. The analysis used in making this determination is included as Attachment 4.

4. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

   State law requires the preparation and certification of an environmental document. The Stanislaus County Conservation, Development, and Planning Department prepared a Mitigated Negative Declaration (SCH#91072004) for the proposed project. The project was certified as approved by the Lead Agency on May 1991 and a Notice of Determination was filed.

A Mitigation Plan has been submitted to the Board. Potential environmental impacts and mitigation measures associated with the project are identified and incorporated in the Mitigation Plan.

After reviewing the environmental documentation for the project, Board staff have determined that CEQA has been complied with, and the Mitigated Negative Declaration is adequate and appropriate for the Board's use in evaluating the proposed project.

5. Conformance with State Minimum Standards

The LEA has made the determination that the facility's design and operation is in compliance with State Minimum Standards for Solid Waste Handling based on their review of the Report of Disposal Site Information and by physical inspection of the site on January 7, 1992.

Board compliance staff conducted an inspection on February 13, 1992 and the facility was found in complete compliance.

STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS:

Because a revised Solid Waste Facilities Permit is being proposed, the Board must either object or concur with the proposed permit as submitted by the LEA.

Staff recommends that the Board adopt Permit Decision No. 92-22 concurring in the issuance of Solid Waste Facilities Permit No. 50-AA-0005.

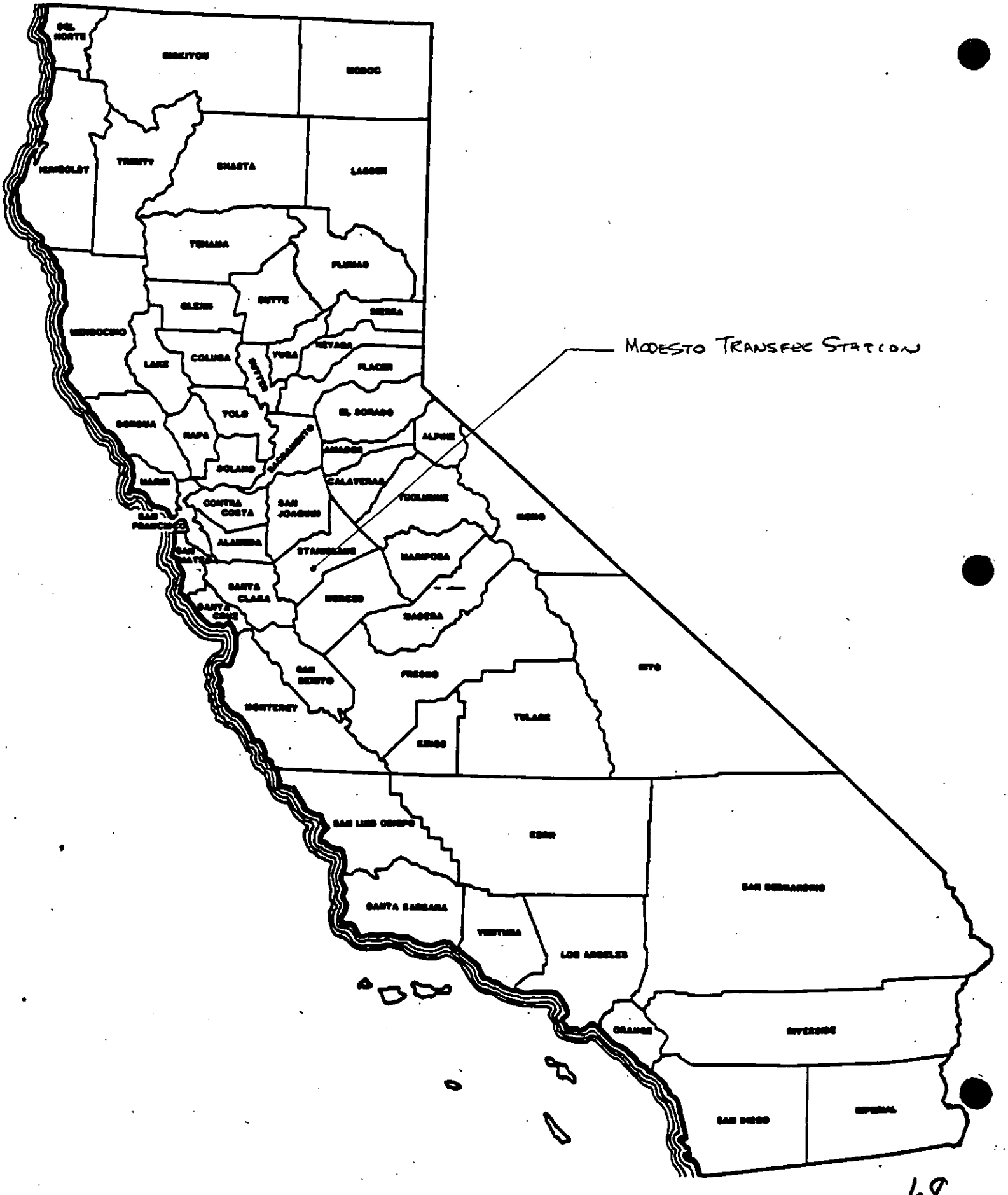
ATTACHMENTS:

1. Location Map
2. Site Map
3. Proposed Permit No. 50-AA-0005
4. Mitigation Plan
5. AB 2296 Confirmation by CIWMB Local Assistance Branch
6. Permit Decision No. 92-22

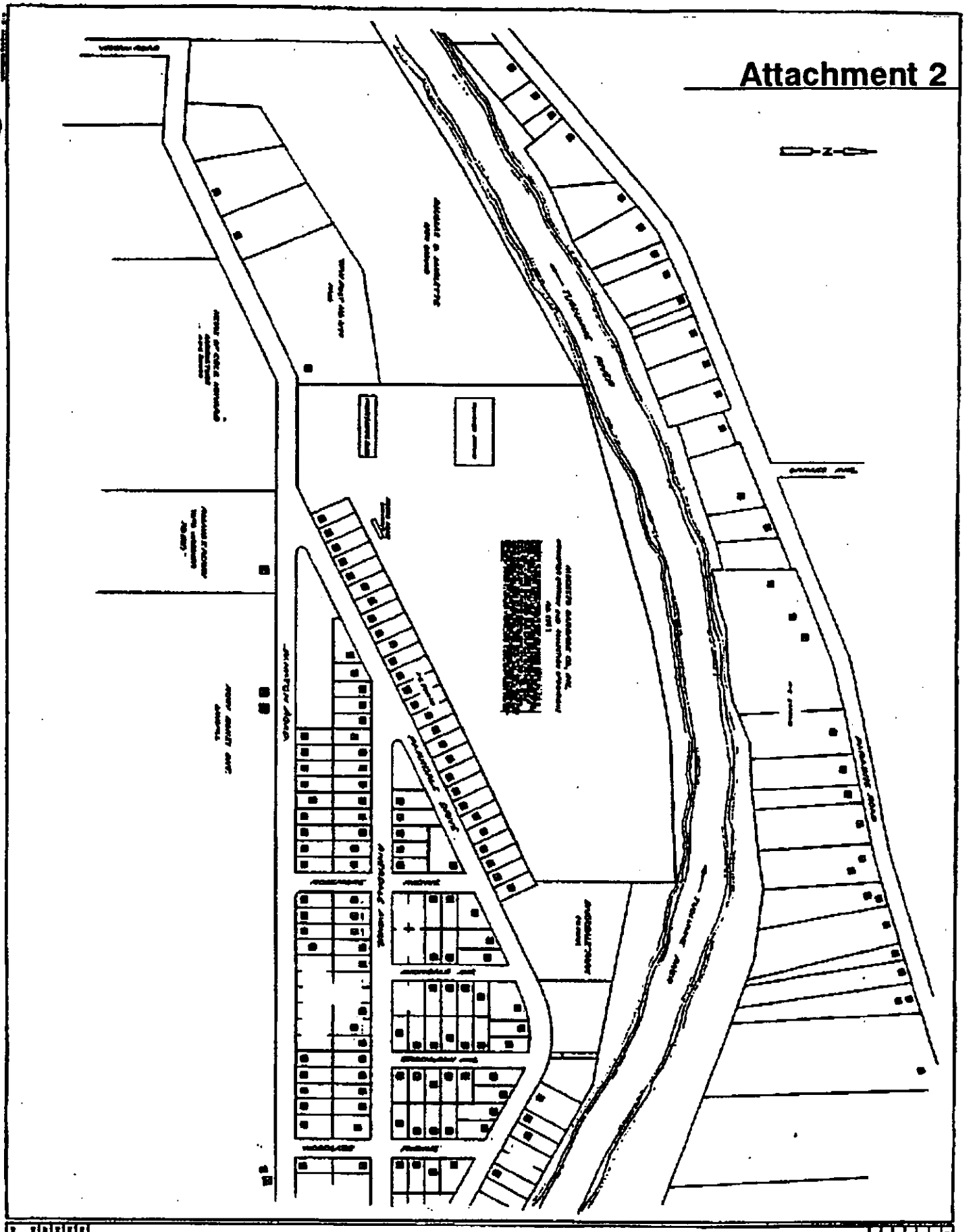
Prepared by: Roger Marchese/Tom Hall Phone: 255-2587

Reviewed by: Martha Vazquez 3/02/92 Phone: 255-2454

Legal Review: Date/Time: 3/2/92 4:40p


MODESTO TRANSFER STATION
DEL NORTE
SISKIYOU
MODOC
HUMBOLDT
TRINITY
SHASTA
LASSEN
TEHAMA
PLUMAS
GLENN
BUTTE
SIERRA
MENDOCINO
NEVADA
LAKE
COLUSA
YUBA
PLACER
SUTTER
TOLO
EL DORADO
SONOMA
NAPA
ALPINE
AMADOR
SOLANO
CALAVERAS
MARIN
TUOLUMNE
CONTRA COSTA
SAN JOAQUIN
MONO
SAN FRANCISCO
ALAMEDA
STANISLAUS
MARIPOSA
SAN MATEO
SANTA CLARA
MERCED
SANTA CRUZ
MADERA
BUTTE
FRESNO
SAN BENITO
MONTEREY
TULARE
KINGS
SAN LUIS OBISPO
KERN
SAN BERNARDINO
SANTA BARBARA
VENTURA
LOS ANGELES
ORANGE
RIVERSIDE
SAN DIEGO
IMPERIAL

Attachment 2



SITE LOCATION MAP

MODESTO DISPOSAL SERVICE CO.

STAN CO REPORT FOR MODESTO, CA

Attachment 3

OPERATING PERMIT FOR FACILITIES RECEIVING SOLID WASTE	TYPE OF FACILITY TRANSFER STATION	FACILITY/PERMIT NUMBER 50-AA-0005
NAME AND STREET ADDRESS OF FACILITY MODESTO DISPOSAL TRANSFER STATION/RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY 2769 WEST HATCH ROAD MODESTO CA 95351	NAME AND MAILING ADDRESS OF OPERATOR MODESTO DISPOSAL TRANSFER STATION/RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY 2769 WEST HATCH ROAD MODESTO CA 95351	
PERMITTING ENFORCEMENT AGENCY STANISLAUS COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES	CITY/COUNTY STANISLAUS COUNTY	

PERMIT

This permit is granted solely to the operator named above, and is not transferrable.

Upon a change of operator, this permit is subject to revocation.

Upon a significant change in design or operation from that described by the Plan of Operation or the Report of Station or Disposal Site Information, this permit is subject to revocation, suspension, or modification.

This permit does not authorize the operation of any facility contrary to the State Minimum Standards for Solid Waste Handling and Disposal.

This permit cannot be considered as permission to violate existing laws, ordinances, regulations, or statutes of other government agencies.

The attached permit findings, conditions, prohibitions, and requirements are by this reference incorporated herein and made a part of this permit.

APPROVED: APPROVING OFFICER NAME/TITLE	AGENCY ADDRESS STANISLAUS COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES 1716 MORGAN ROAD MODESTO, CA 95351	
SEAL	AGENCY USE/COMMENTS	
	PERMIT RECEIVED BY CWMB JAN 31 1992	CWMB CONCURRANCE DATE
	PERMIT REVIEW DUE DATE	PERMIT ISSUED DATE

CWMB (Rev. 7/84)

MODESTO DISPOSAL SERVICE TRANSFER STATION/

RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY

FINDINGS

1. The following is a brief description of the facility's design and operation as authorized by this permit:

   A. This permit is for an existing transfer station and resource recovery facility in Stanislaus County. The facility has been operating since May 1978. This permit addresses the following design and operational changes which have occurred or are anticipated to occur within the next five years, since the submittal of the previous Report of Station Information (RSI), December of 1989:

CHANGES WHICH HAVE OCCURRED

1) Increased tonnage from 190.5 to 375 tons per day
2) Expanded salvage operations
3) Revision of the Planned Development (PD) standards
4) Full time litter crew has been added
5) Expansion of non-public hours, per PD amendment
6) Addition of a hazardous waste exclusion load check program

CHANGES WHICH WILL/MAY OCCUR OVER THE NEXT FIVE YEAR PERMIT TERM

Changes which **will** occur:

1) Change of facility name to Modesto Disposal Service Transfer Station/Resource Recovery Facility

Changes which **may** occur:

1) An expansion of the transfer station building per RSI, Section G, dated July 1991.
2) Addition of mechanical sorting and processing equipment for recycling and salvage.
3) Addition of a storage building for storage of recycled and recyclable materials.
4) An expanded entrance roadway and improved traffic circulation pattern.
5) Addition of a wood chipper for wood processing.
6) Addition of stationary compaction equipment.
7) Creation of a separate unloading area outdoors with bay loading docks, and associated paving improvements, to provide for advanced levels of salvaging primarily for public self-haul customers.
8) Removal of existing underground storage tanks and replacement with above ground fuel tanks.
9) Addition and/or replacement of transfer vehicles.
10) The ability to expand the hours of operation to:

Public dumping: From 8am to 4:30pm to 7am to 6pm, M-Sat
The addition of Sunday public hours, from being currently closed to a maximum of 7am to 6pm.

Transfer operation: 24 hours/day, 7 days/week for the receipt of commercial waste, waste removal and station maintenance. Note that hours may be **reduced** by the operator depending upon need/volume.

11) Expansion of tonnage to 1196 TPD.

The owner is Modesto Garbage Company, Inc. and the operator is Modesto Garbage Company, Inc. DBA Modesto Disposal Service. Modesto Disposal Service Transfer Station/Resource Recovery Facility is located at 2769 West Hatch Road, Modesto, CA 95351. The phone number is (209) 538-2210.

B. The location of this facility is 2769 West Hatch Road, Modesto, Ca 95351. (APN 017-3509, Section 1, Township 4 South, Range 8 East, Mount Diablo Baseline and Meridian in Stanislaus County). The name of the facility is Modesto Disposal Service Transfer/Resource Recovery Facility. The site encompasses 25.334 acres.

C. The facility consists of a transfer building of 25,200 square feet, a buy back center, an office building and a maintenance building.

The transfer station has a scale for weighing vehicles.

The transfer building has a loading pit where waste material are directly loaded into transfer vehicles after having been manually salvaged.

The Report of Station Information, (RSI) dated July 1991, exhibits 4 & 5, show the basic layout of the facility.

D. The types of nonhazardous waste received at the site are:

1. Mixed municipal waste
2. Construction/demolition wastes
3. Industrial wastes
4. Tires
5. Wood waste
6. Agricultural wastes

Hazardous waste and/or special wastes (asbestos, medical waste, nonhazardous sludges, large dead animals, liquid waste, cannery waste and hard-to-handle wastes) will not be accepted at this facility.

E. The permitted tonnage and design capacity is 1196 tons of refuse per day. In 1991, it is estimated that the facility will

receive an average of 288 tons per day. The peak daily tonnage occurred in August, 398.6 tons per day.

A projection over the next 5 years is included in the RSI, dated July 1991. Average annual loading is 106,256 tons per year. No conversion from cubic yards is needed as all materials are weighed.

F. All waste hauling vehicles come into the station and are weighed at the scale house.

The facility accommodates all waste hauling vehicles including commercial, industrial, municipal, and private trucks and cars. Private haul and industrial haul vehicles deposit waste on a concrete tipping floor on one side of the station. These loads are then manually salvaged. Franchise commercial and residential haul vehicles deposit waste on the other side of the transfer facility. Waste from both sides is pushed by a wheel loader through one of two loading areas into a transfer trailer waiting below. The transfer trailers have a capacity of 19 tons per load with live floors to facilitate unloading. Up to two transfer vehicles can be loaded simultaneously. Transfer vehicles then drive to an approved disposal site.

Residential wastes usually are removed within 24 hours. There is a 48 hour maximum turnover for all wastes. Waste is delivered to the Stanislaus Waste-to-Energy Facility or Fink Road Landfill, both of which are in Crows Landing, California or another site as approved by Stanislaus County Department of Environmental Resources or the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA). Further details of the operation are available in the RSI dated July 1991. (See Sections B and C)

G. Resource recovery consists of manually sorting recoverable materials from residential, public, commercial, industrial, and construction/demolition loads in the tipping area. Materials recovered include, but are not limited to:

1. paper products
2. wood
3. metals

Although hazardous wastes are <u>not</u> accepted at this facility, automotive batteries, if inadvertently received, will be salvaged and handled in a manner approved by the LEA and the Board.

The materials picked up in curbside recycling programs and stored at the transfer station currently include:

1. waste oil
2. aluminum

3. steel
4. plastic
5. paper products
6. glass

Hazardous waste, such as waste oil, shall be handled in a manner approved by the LEA and the Board.

Salvaged and recycled materials will be stored for a period of time which will not create a health hazard.

H. Hazardous, liquid, and/or special wastes (medical waste, large dead animals, sludge, cannery wastes) will not be accepted at the facility. Only nonhazardous wastes as specified in D above will be accepted.

Load Check Program

Periodic load checks will be conducted by station personnel once a week. Details of this plan are found in the MODESTO DISPOSAL SERVICE TRANSFER STATION / RESOURCE RECOVERY HAZARDOUS WASTE EXCLUSION PROGRAM. Loads from incoming vehicles will be visually monitored on a routine basis. Any hazardous wastes identified in the tipping area will be logged on a special form, and if possible, linked to the particular collection vehicle or route. The hazardous material will be moved to a hazardous waste holding area located in a restricted area of the transfer station. Individual locked storage containers will be provided for flammables, acids and oxidizers. These will be used for temporary on site storage of hazardous materials.

Modesto Disposal will accumulate materials as per generator restrictions. Any wastes stored here will be segregated by type (acid, bases, solvents, etc.).

The hazardous wastes will be removed from the site by a licensed hazardous materials handling firm, as Modesto Disposal is a duly registered hauling firm, hauler registration Number 1952, it is most likely that materials will be packaged and transported by in-house personnel. Any stored material, if not returned to the generator, will not remain in the holding area more than 90 days, after an accumulation of 100 kilograms or 55 gallons of hazardous waste has been received. Under no circumstances will any hazardous waste remain on site for more than one year. The station has an EPA Generator I.D. Number CAD 046 014 007.

Employees will be trained to recognize the types of hazardous or special wastes that may be accidentally included in the loads brought to the facility. Equipment and vehicle operators will be given operating and maintenance instructions and all employees will receive regular safety briefings.

In the case of an emergency, the following should be contacted:

Emergency Coordinator: Jim Young
(209) 538-2210, office
(209) 524-2148, home

Alternative Coordinator: Jerry Stokes Jr
(209) 538-2210, office
(209) 534-8066, home

Facility Operator: Ron DeLong
(209) 538-2210, office
(209) 527-1239, home

Facility Owner: Gerald Stokes
(209) 538-2210, office
(209) 577-8670, home

Stanislaus County Solid Waste Division, Local Enforcement Agency (LEA)
(209) 525-4160

Stanislaus County, Department of Environmental Resources, Hazardous Materials Management Division
(209) 525-4150 (During Business Hours)
(209) 525-7911 (After Business Hours)

Fire Department 911

Chemical Manufacturers Association - Chemtrec Emergency Response Information Hotline
(800) 424-9300 (24 Hours)

Toxic Information Center - Toxic Information Hotline
(800) 233-3360 (24 Hours)

Regional Poison Control Center (U.C. Davis)
(800) 342-9293 (24 Hours)

Chemical Manufacturing Association, Chemical Referral Center
(800) 262-8200 (06:00 - 14:00 Pacific Standard Time)

State Office of Emergency Services (800) 852-7550

A sign at the entry gate is posted stating no hazardous or special wastes will be accepted at the site. Unacceptable wastes include:

(1) Hazardous waste
(2) Liquid waste
(3) Large dead animals
(4) Medical waste
(5) Sewage or other type sludge
(6) Unknown waste in drums

Additional measures may be required upon the request of the LEA or the Board.

I. No additional changes in design or operation of the station are anticipated in the next five years except the following:

1. An increase in tonnage up to 1196 tons per day, with changes in the transfer equipment and transfer vehicles as described in A (1) of the RSI, July 1991.
2. Expansion of the transfer station building as described in the RSI, Section G, dated July 1991.
3. Addition of a mechanical materials recovery system.
4. Expansion of entrance roadway, improvement of traffic flow patterns.
5. Addition of a wood chipper for salvage processing.
6. Addition of a separate building for storage of recovered materials.
7. Addition of Sunday hours for the public. Expansion of daily hours up to a maximum of 7am to 6pm for public use of the station.
8. Expansion of commercial operating hours to a maximum of 24 hours/day, 7 days/week.
9. Addition of stationary compaction equipment in the station.
10. Addition/replacement of transfer vehicles.
11. Removal of existing underground storage tanks and possible replacement with above ground storage.
12. Creation of a separate unloading area outdoors with bay loading docks, and associated paving improvements, to provide for advanced levels of salvaging primarily for public self-haul customers.
13. Change of facility name to Modesto Disposal Service Transfer Station/Resource Recovery Facility.

Other potential changes will first be approved by the LEA and the California Integrated Waste Management Board prior to implementation.

J. The facility will be permitted to be open to the general public seven days a week from 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. The facility will be permitted to be open twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week to receive waste from commercial haulers, for waste removal, or for station maintenance. The facility is closed to the public on at least six holidays. Public hours may be extended on an emergency basis only after LEA approval and for no more than five(5) days. Public hours may be reduced, as necessary, due to volumes and utilization. Adequate lighting will be provided at night for the sorting and processing operations.

2. The facility documents that condition the design and operation of this facility are:

A. Report of Station Information, dated July, 1991.

B. California Regional Water Quality Control Board letter, dated October 2, 1991.

C. A Mitigated Negative Declaration (State Clearinghouse #91072004), dated May 30, 1991.

D. Mitigation, Monitoring and Implementation Schedule, dated June 1, 1991.

E. Fire safety compliance letter, dated September 27, 1991.

F. Stanislaus County Department of Planning and Community Development Letter, dated September 5, 1991.

G. Planned Development, PD-22, as amended May 1991.

H. Business License No. 3987, issued 1991.

3. Stanislaus County Department of Environmental Resources has made the following findings and certifications pursuant to Public Resource Code, 44010 et seq.; 50000 and 50000.5:

   A. The facility utilizes manual materials recovery and is designed to recover for reuse or recycling at least 15% of the total volume of materials received, documented in the RSI and LEA certified per letter May 7, 1991.

   B. The facility is identified and described in the most recent COSWMP which was approved by CIWMB, the county, and the majority of the cities with the majority of the population in the incorporated areas of the county;

   C. The proposed SWFP is consistent with standards adopted by CIWMB; and

   D. The County has found this solid waste facility to be consistent with the Stanislaus County General Plan.

4. The design and operation of the facility is in compliance with the State Minimum Standards for Solid Waste Handling and Disposal as determined by Stanislaus County Department of Environmental Resources, as the Local Enforcement Agency, on January 7, 1992.

5. Stanislaus County Department of Fire Safety has found that the facility is in conformance with applicable codes.

6. Stanislaus County Department of Planning and Community Development has found this Permit/Facility to be compatible with surrounding zoning and land use.

7. A Mitigated Negative Declaration and Notice of Determination was filed with the State Clearinghouse on July 1, 1991.

CONDITIONS

Requirements

1. This facility shall comply with all State Minimum Standards for Solid Waste Handling and Disposal.

2. This facility shall comply with all federal, state, and local requirements and enactments, including all mitigation measures given in any certified environmental document filed pursuant to Public Resources Code, Section 21081.6.

3. Additional information concerning the design and operation of this facility shall be furnished upon written request of the local enforcement agency.

4. The operator shall maintain a copy of the permit at the facility to be available at all times to facility personnel and local enforcement agency personnel.

5. This facility shall operate in conformance to the mitigation measures required by Stanislaus County for PD-22.

   A. Noise Mitigation: all vehicles must be parked at least 200 feet from the nearest residential property line; drivers are not permitted to idle their trucks near the residences before 7 am; and drivers must leave the yard without racing their engines. Should a wood chipping operation be added, noise mitigation measures to meet PD-22 requirements will be required.

   B. Fire Safety: conditions required by fire safety must be met by the facility.

PROHIBITIONS

The following activities are prohibited at this facility:

1. Conducting unacceptable activities, such as scavenging
2. Acceptance of large dead animals
3. Acceptance of hazardous waste
4. Open burning, acceptance of hot ashes
5. Acceptance of septic tank pumpings or sewage sludge
6. Acceptance of medical waste
7. Acceptance of liquid waste/cannery waste
8. Acceptance of waste beyond the handling capacity of the facility or acceptance of any other waste which the facility is not permitted to handle.

SPECIFICATIONS

1. The Department of Environmental Resources, through this permit, may prohibit or condition the handling or disposal of solid wastes to protect, rehabilitate, or enhance the environment, or to mitigate adverse environmental impacts.

2. Any change that would cause the design or operation of the facility not to conform to the terms or conditions of the permit would be considered a significant change and require a permit revision.

3. This facility has a maximum permitted capacity of 1196 tons per operating day and shall not receive more than this amount without first obtaining a revision of this permit.

4. A change in facility operator will require a new solid waste facilities permit.

5. This permit supersedes previous permit No. 50-AA-0005 issued on April 23, 1985.

Provisions:

1. This Permit is subject to review by the Local Enforcement Agency, and may be suspended, revoked, or modified at any time for sufficient cause after a hearing.

Monitoring Program:

1. A monthly monitoring report shall be submitted to the Local Enforcement Agency that includes:

   a. Tons of waste transferred for disposal

      --Per day

      --Per month

   b. Tons of recycled material removed from the waste stream

      --Per category (glass, paper, wood, etc.), per month

   c. Number of commercial, industrial, municipal vehicles delivering to the facility

      --Per month

   d. Number of private vehicles delivering to the facility

      --Per month

e. Litter control program

--Dates that Transfer Station was cleaned of litter and approximate volume

--Dates and names of streets cleaned and approximate volume

2. Prompt notification shall be provided to the Local Enforcement Agency and a daily record shall be maintained in the Special Occurrences Log for the following events:

   a. Unscheduled shut-down;

   b. Employee or customer injury;

   c. Delivery or attempted delivery of unpermitted of unacceptable waste; or

   d. Any special occurrences: fires, structural damage, flooding, etc.

3. Results of hazardous waste screening program shall be reported to the LEA on a quarterly basis.

MITIGATION, MONITORING AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

MODESTO DISPOSAL SERVICE TRANSFER STATION/RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY

May 16, 1991

	IMPACTS	MITIGATION	MONITORING RESPONSIBILITY	MONITORING/TRACKING MECHANISMS
1.	AESTHETICS	Landscaping plan to be approved by County Planning,, planting, and upkeep of plants.	Stanislaus County Planning/LEA	Review and approval of plan./During monthly inspections.
2.	NOISE	Project must meet PD-22 noise control specifications.	LEA	During monthly inspections and on a complaint basis.
3.	LIGHTING	Outdoor lighting must be designed to minimize glare.	LEA	During monthly inspections and on a complaint basis.
4.	FIRE	Project must meet conditions of PD-22 fire safety specifications, these mitigations must be built into the project.	Fire Safety	Inspections prior to and during construction of project.

ATTACHMENT 4

State of California **California Environmental Protection Agency**

Memorandum

To : Roger Marchrese
Permitting Branch

Date: February 24, 1992

Bridget D. Brown

From : **Bridget D. Brown**
Waste Management Specialist
CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Subject: Review of Conformance with AB 2296 for the Modesto Disposal Transfer Station/Resource Recovery Facility (Stanislaus County), Facility No. 50-AA-0005.

The proposed permit for the Modesto Disposal Service Transfer Station/Resource Recovery Facility conforms with AB 2296 as discussed below:

1. PRC Section 44009 (Consistency with Waste Diversion Requirements)

   The Modesto Disposal Service Transfer Station/Resource Recovery Facility has been operating since May 1978 and currently services the general public, private haulers, the City of Modesto, and the unincorporated area of Stanislaus County according to Michele Sackman, staff of the Local Task Force (LTF) and LEA. The primary purpose of the permit is to expand the transfer station building, increase tonnage from 190.5 to 375 tons per day, and expand the salvage operations. The types of waste received include mixed municipal waste, construction/demolition wastes, industrial wastes, tires, wood wastes, and agricultural wastes. Materials manually recovered for reuse or recycling include paper products, wood, and metals. Materials retrieved from curbside recycling programs and stored onsite at this facility include waste oil, aluminum, steel, plastic products, paper products, and glass.

   According to Jamie Aggers, staff LTF and also the LEA, the Modesto Disposal Service facility recovers for reuse or recycling 22% of the total volume of materials received. The facility is described on page 4-10 of the October 1991 City of Modesto Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE) and is listed as one of four

privately owned transfer stations within the County retrieving recyclable materials. It is also described on page 4-11 in the October 1991 Stanislaus County SRRE. The Modesto SRRE states that these recyclable materials will contribute toward meeting the PRC Section 41780 25% and 50% diversion goals. According to Michele Sackman, the expansion of the salvage operation and facility will not prevent or substantially impair the achievement of the diversion requirements.

2. PRC Section 50000 (CoSWMP)

   According to the proposed permit, the LEA has certified that the facility is in conformance with the latest revision of the Stanislaus County Solid Waste Management Plan. The facility is described in the revised June 12, 1986 CoSWMP on page VII-25.

3. PRC Section 50000.5 (General Plan)

   The Stanislaus County Department of Planning and Community Development determined that this facility is consistent with the Stanislaus County General Plan.

Based upon the information supplied by staff of the LTF (also the LEA), and the Modesto SRRE, Board staff concludes that this facility does not impede or impair the achievement of the PRC Section 41780 diversion requirements.

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD
Permit Decision No. 92-22

WHEREAS, the Stanislaus Department of Environmental Resources, acting as the Local Enforcement Agency, has submitted to the Board for its review and concurrence in, or objection to a revised Solid Waste Facilities Permit for the Modesto Disposal Service Transfer/Resources Recovery Facility; and

WHEREAS, Board staff has evaluated the proposed permit for consistency with the standards adopted by the Board; and

WHEREAS, the Board finds that all state and local requirements for this proposed permit have been met, including consistency with Board standards, conformance with the County Solid Waste Management Plan, consistency with the General Plan, and compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the California Integrated Waste Management Board concurs in the issuance of Solid Waste Facilities Permit No. 50-AA-0005.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned Executive Director of the California Integrated Waste Management Board does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the California Integrated Waste Management Board held March 25, 1992.

Dated:

Ralph E. Chandler
Executive Director

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Permitting and Enforcement Committee

March 11, 1992

AGENDA ITEM 7

ITEM: Consideration of Concurrence in the Issuance of a New Solid Waste Facilities Permit for Turlock Transfer Station, Stanislaus County

BACKGROUND:

Facility Facts

Project:	New Solid Waste Facilities Permit (SWFP) to reflect a change in principal facility operator, increase in tonnage and the addition of an additional transfer building. The new SWFP will allow continuance of existing operations and provides for relocation of underground fuel tanks, the installation of an additional truck scale, connection to public water and sewer through the city of Turlock, relocation of the truck wash area, and the addition of a full time litter control staff person.
Facility Type:	Large Volume Transfer Station
Name:	Turlock Transfer, Facility No. 50-AA-0004
Location:	1100 S. Walnut Road, Turlock
Setting:	Land use within 1,000 feet of this facility is zoned industrial.
Operational Status:	Active
Permitted Maximum Daily Capacity:	1872 tons per day
Area:	9.24 acres
Owner:	Alan Marchant, President Marchant Land Management
Operator:	Alan Marchant, President Turlock Transfer, Inc.
LEA:	Stanislaus County Department of Environmental Resources

SUMMARY:

Site History: Turlock Transfer is located in southern, central Stanislaus County, within the heavy industrial zone of the City of Turlock.

The transfer station lies completely within property owned by Marchant Land Management. The operator, Turlock Transfer Inc. leases the site from Marchant Land Management. On February 11, 1985, Stanislaus County Department of Environmental Resources issued a SWFP to the operator. A new facilities permit is required because of the change operator.

Project Description: The Turlock Transfer serves the City of Turlock and the Turlock Scavenger Company franchise area in the County of Stanislaus.

The structures at the facility consist of a new 20,000 square foot transfer building and an existing older transfer building. The transfer station has two scales for weighing vehicles. The existing transfer building has a loading pit at the base of a ramp where material is deposited prior to hydraulic loading directly into the transfer vehicle. The new transfer building has a compactor unit with a 150 horse power motor, and two eight inch rams which compact waste directly into the transfer vehicle.

The method of operation is as follows: all commercial vehicles come into the station and are weighed at the scale house. Some public self-haul vehicles may not be weighed. However, all waste is weighed prior to transfer from the facility.

The two transfer buildings accommodate all waste hauling vehicles including commercial, industrial, municipal and private trucks and cars. The new building acts as the primary unloading area for commercial and municipal waste destined for the Ogden-Martin Waste-to-Energy plant, located at Fink Road. Some industrial vehicles with divertable waste also utilize the new building.

Waste from the new transfer building is mechanically compacted into transfer vehicles (with walking floors) capable of hauling up to 26 tons of waste. All waste is required to be removed within 48 hours of receipt.

Loads destined for disposal, such as private haul vehicles (pickups and station wagons) and industrial vehicles containing construction demolition debris utilize the older facility. In the older facility waste is transferred directly into the loading pit. Vehicles which contain white goods or easily divertable

materials are halted on the ramp, and the materials are removed before the vehicles proceed to unload at the pit.

Transfer vehicles from both buildings then drive to an approved disposal location. Waste is delivered to the Stanislaus Waste-to-Energy Facility or Fink Road Landfill.

Hazardous, liquid, and/or special wastes (medical waste, large dead animals, sludge, cannery wastes) will not be accepted.

Resource Recovery Programs: Resource recovery consists of manual sorting recoverable materials from commercial and residential loads. Materials recovered include: paper products, wood, and metals. It is anticipated that gypsum board, yard waste, and plastic products will be included in future recovery operations. Although hazardous wastes are not accepted at this facility, automotive batteries, if inadvertently received, will be salvaged and handled in a manner approved by the local enforcement agency (LEA) and the California Integrated Waste Management Board (Board).

ANALYSIS:

Requirements for Concurrence with the Solid Waste Facilities Permit Pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 44009, the Board has 60 calendar days to concur or object to the issuance of a Solid Waste Facilities Permit. Since the permit was received on February 26, 1992, the last day the Board could act is April 27, 1992.

The LEA has submitted a proposed permit to the Board. Staff has reviewed the proposed permit and supporting documentation and has found that the permit is acceptable for the Board's consideration of concurrence. In making this determination the following items were considered:

1. Conformance with County Plan

   The LEA has determined that the facility is found in the Stanislaus County Solid Waste Management Plan. Board staff agrees with said determination.

2. Consistency with General Plan

   The LEA has found that the facility is in conformance with the Stanislaus County General Plan. Board staff agrees with said finding.

3. Consistency with Waste Diversion Requirements

Board Planning and Assistance Division staff evaluate proposed permits, pursuant to PRC 44009, to determine if the proposed project would impair or substantially prevent the achievement of waste diversion goals. Based on consideration of available information, staff determined that the issuance of the proposed permit would neither prevent nor substantially impair achievement of mandated waste diversion goals. The analysis used in making this determination is included as Attachment 4.

4. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

State law requires the preparation and certification of an environmental document. The Stanislaus County Conservation, Development, and Planning Department prepared a Mitigated Negative Declaration (SCH#90021078) for the proposed project. The project was certified as approved by the Lead Agency on December 18, 1990 and a Notice of Determination was filed.

A Mitigation Plan has been submitted to the Board. Potential environmental impacts and mitigation measures associated with the project are identified and incorporated in the Mitigation Plan.

After reviewing the environmental documentation for the project, Board staff have determined that CEQA has been complied with, and the Mitigated Negative Declaration is adequate and appropriate for the Board's use in evaluating the proposed project.

5. Conformance with State Minimum Standards

The LEA has made the determination that the facility's design and operation is in compliance with State Minimum Standards for Solid Waste Handling based on their review of the Report of Disposal Site Information and by physical inspection of the site on January 16, 1991.

Board Staff conducted an inspection on February 13, 1992 and the facility was found in violation of the following State Minimum Standards:

14 CCR 17441 - Report of Station Information
14 CCR 17481 - Identification Signs
14 CCR 17512 - Cleaning
14 CCR 17534 - Drainage Control

The LEA reinspected the facility on February 24, 1992 and has informed Staff that the violations cited during the February 13th inspection, had been corrected. Board staff has reviewed the LEA's inspection report and found the facility in substantial compliance.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Because a new Solid Waste Facilities Permit is being proposed, the Board must either object or concur with the proposed permit as submitted by the LEA.

Staff recommends that the Board adopt Permit Decision No. 92-06 concurring in the issuance of Solid Waste Facilities Permit No. 50-AA-0004.

ATTACHMENTS:

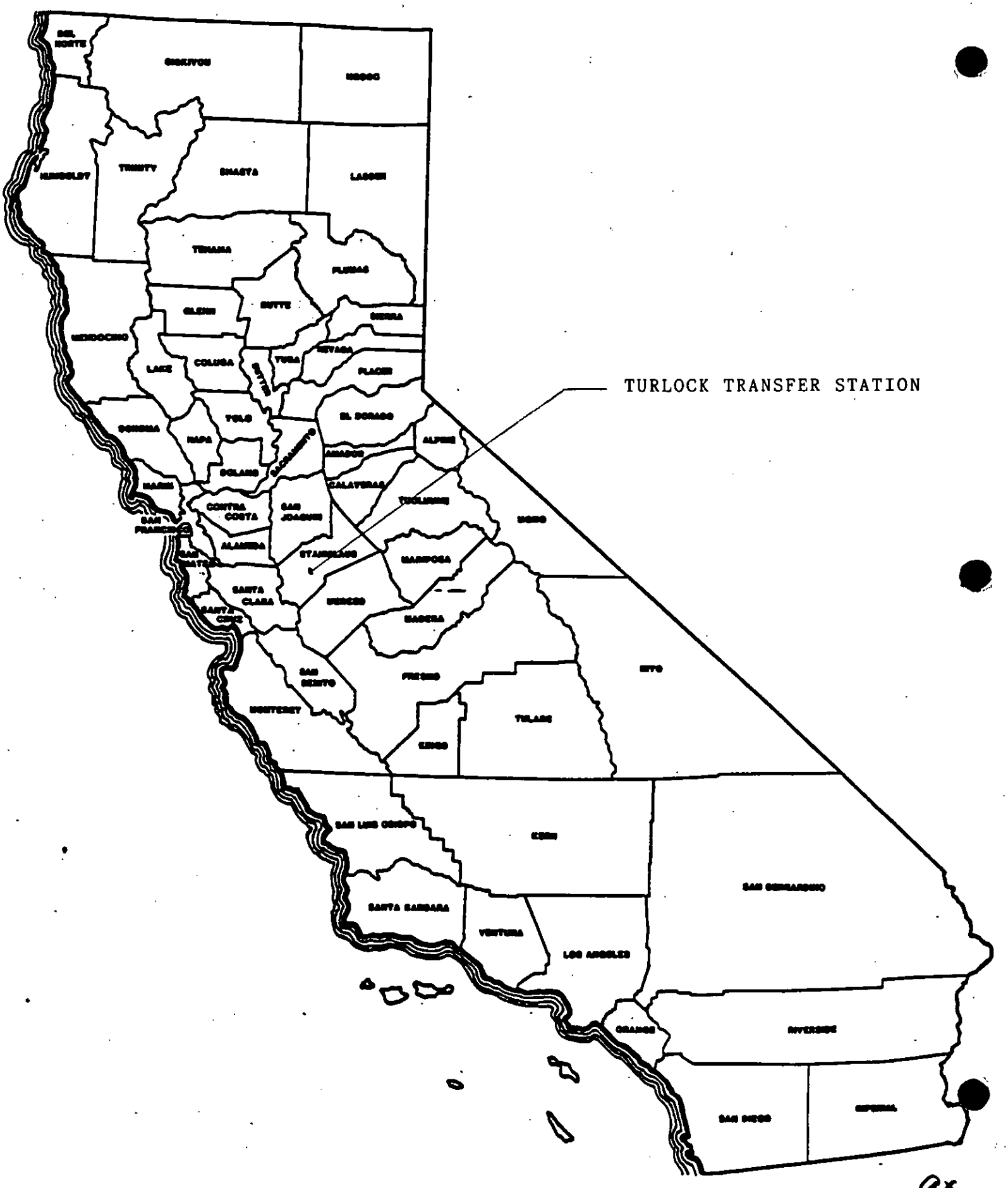
1. Location Map
2. Site Map
3. Proposed Permit No. 50-AA-0004
4. AB 2296 Confirmation by CIWMB Local Assistance Branch
5. Mitigation Plan
6. Permit Decision No. 92-06

Prepared by: Roger Marchese/Tom Hall TH. Phone: 255-2587

Reviewed by: Martha Vazquez Phone: 255-2437

Legal Review: Date/Time: 3-4-92

Attachment 1



90

Attachment 2

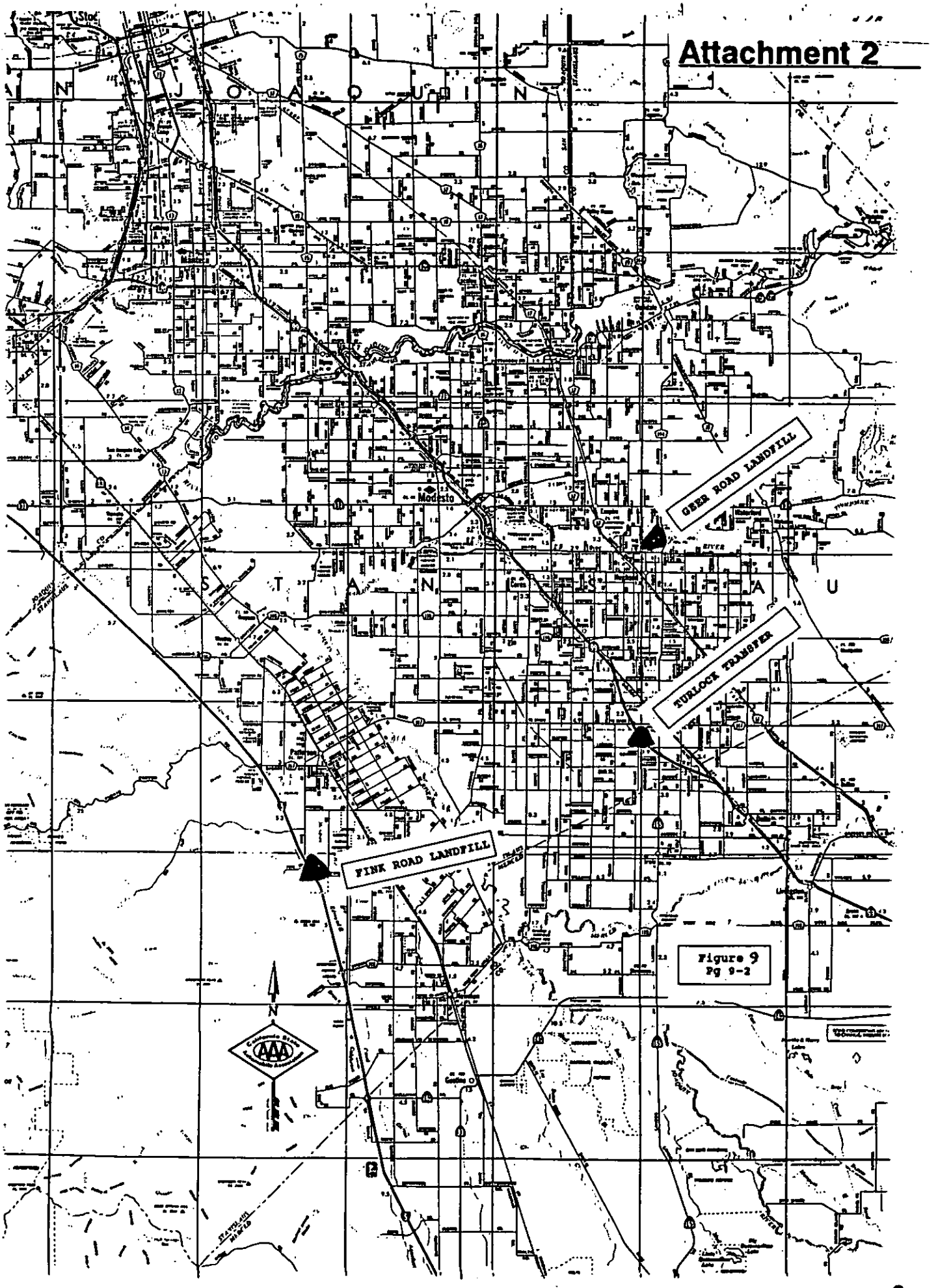


Figure 9
Pg 9-2

Attachment 3

OPERATING PERMIT FOR FACILITIES RECEIVING SOLID WASTE

TYPE OF FACILITY	FACILITY/PERMIT NUMBER
TRANSFER STATION	50-AA-0004

NAME AND STREET ADDRESS OF FACILITY	NAME AND MAILING ADDRESS OF OPERATOR
TURLOCK TRANSFER 1100 S. WALNUT ROAD TURLOCK, CALIFORNIA	TURLOCK TRANSFER, INC. PO BOX 1865 TURLOCK, CA 95381

PERMITTING ENFORCEMENT AGENCY	CITY/COUNTY
STANISLAUS COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES	MODESTO STANISLAUS COUNTY

PERMIT

This permit is granted solely to the operator named above, and is not transferrable.

Upon a change of operator, this permit is subject to revocation.

Upon a significant change in design or operation from that described by the Plan of Operation or the Report of Station or Disposal Site Information, this permit is subject to revocation, suspension, or modification.

This permit does not authorize the operation of any facility contrary to the State Minimum Standards for Solid Waste Handling and Disposal.

This permit cannot be considered as permission to violate existing laws, ordinances, regulations, or statutes of other government agencies.

The attached permit findings, conditions, prohibitions, and requirements are by this reference incorporated herein and made a part of this permit.

APPROVED:

APPROVING OFFICER
GORDON M. DEWERS
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES
NAME/TITLE

AGENCY ADDRESS
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT
1716 MORGAN ROAD
MODESTO CA 95351

SEAL

AGENCY USE/COMMENTS

PERMIT RECEIVED BY CWMB	CWMB CONCURRANCE DATE
FEB 26 1992	
PERMIT REVIEW DUE DATE	**PERMIT ISSUED DATE**
	92

CWMB (Rev. 7/84)

TURLOCK TRANSFER

FINDINGS

1. The following is a brief description of the facility's design and operation as authorized by this permit:

   A. This permit is for an existing transfer station and resource recovery facility in Stanislaus County, within the incorporated city of Turlock, CA. The facility has been operating at this site since 1977. This permit addresses the following design and operational changes which have occurred or are anticipated to occur within the next five years, since the submittal of the previous Report of Station Information (RSI), December of 1990:

CHANGES WHICH HAVE OCCURRED

1) Change in operator due to the unavoidable death of Jesse Marchant. Jesse's son and president of the corporation, Alan Marchant, has taken over as principal facility operator. There have also been corresponding stock ownership changes within the family.
2) Increased tonnage from 110 TPD (permitted capacity) to 189 average TPD in 1991.
3) Construction of an additional transfer building and associated paving onsite. This building utilizes a Marathon compactor which densifies refuse into "logs", loading them directly into ultralight transfer trailers. This new transfer building will provide for additional refuse processing and manual salvaging activities which were not previously possible.
4) The existing transfer building will be used primarily for industrial refuse, public dumping and as "back up" in the event of breakdown in the new building. Eventually, it may be phased out altogether.
5) A full time litter control staff person has been added.
6) Relocation of underground fuel tanks.
7) Installation of an additional truck scale at the new building
8) Connection to public water through the City of Turlock. The existing onsite water well remains in existence and is protected from cross connection by a double check valve.
9) Connection to public sewer through the City of Turlock for sewer and storm water disposal. The former retention pond has been abandoned and filled in.
10) Relocation of the truck wash area.

CHANGES WHICH WILL/MAY OCCUR OVER THE NEXT FIVE YEAR PERMIT TERM

Changes which will occur:

1) Change of facility name to Turlock Transfer. Due to entrance to the facility from a new and separate driveway onsite, the

93

street address will change from 1020 S. Walnut Road to 1100 S. Walnut Road, Turlock, CA. Public traffic will continue to enter through the 1020 S. Walnut Road entrance until such time as the new scale house is completed (see below, "Changes which may occur". Note that appropriate signage will be provided at both entrances while utilized).

2) Waste removal time will shift from within 24 hours, through the existing transfer building, to a maximum which will not exceed 48 hours in the new transfer building.
3) Addition of a hazardous waste exclusion load check program.
4) The ability to expand the hours of operation as follows:
   Public dumping: From M-Fri, 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. and Sat, 8 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. to 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., M-Sun
   Transfer operation: From Mon-Sat, 7 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. to 24 hours/day, 7 days/week for the receipt of commercial waste, waste removal and station maintenance. Note that hours may be reduced depending upon need/volume
5) An increase in permitted tonnage to 1872 TPD.
6) Change of facility operator to Turlock Transfer, Inc.

Changes which may occur:

1) An expansion in tipping area through the formation of a "mirror image" tipping floor to the north of the new building and additional onsite paving improvements.
2) Addition of mechanical sorting and processing equipment for advanced recycling and salvaging.
3) Installation of a scale house south of the 70′ truck scale.
4) Expansion of the truck washing machinery.
5) Separate unloading for homogenous or semi-homogenous loads with direct diversion potential, possibly outside the transfer buildings.

The land owner is: Marchant Land Management
The operator is: Turlock Transfer, Inc.
The mailing address is: PO Box 1865, Turlock, CA 95381.
Telephone number: (209) 634-6514

B. The location of this facility is 1100 S. Walnut Road, Turlock, CA 95380. (APN 050-0626). The name of the facility is Turlock Transfer. The site encompasses 7.17 acres. (Refer to the RSI, November, 1991, p. 1-10,11 for the legal description)

C. The facility consists of: a new transfer building of 20,000 square feet, an existing transfer building, an office building, a maintenance building and a scale house/restroom building. Adjacent to Turlock Transfer is a buy back center (Turlock Recycling, with a contiguous Northern border) and associated storage and processing buildings.

The transfer station has two scales for weighing vehicles. One adjacent to the new building and one at the entrance/exit to the facility.

The existing transfer building has a loading pit at the base of a ramp where waste material is deposited prior to hydraulic loading directly into a transfer vehicle.

The new transfer building has a compactor unit with a 150 horse power motor, two 8 inch rams with a force of 2800 psi to compact waste which has been previously sorted feeding it directly into the transfer vehicle.

The Report of Station Information, (RSI) dated November 1991, figure 3, shows the basic layout of the facility.

D. The types of nonhazardous waste received at the site are:

1. Mixed municipal waste
2. Construction/demolition wastes
3. Industrial wastes
4. Tires
5. Wood waste
6. Agricultural wastes

Hazardous waste and/or special wastes (asbestos, medical waste, nonhazardous sludges, large dead animals, liquid waste, cannery waste) will not be accepted at this facility.

E. The permitted tonnage and design capacity is 1872 tons of refuse per day. In 1991, it is estimated that the facility will receive an average of 189 tons per day.

A projection over the next 5 years is included in the RSI, dated November 1991. Average annual loading is 60,251 tons per year. No conversion from cubic yards is needed as all materials are weighed.

F. All commercial waste hauling vehicles come into the station and are weighed at the scale house. Some public self-haul vehicles may not be weighed, however, all waste is weighed prior to transfer from the facility.

The two facility buildings accommodate all waste hauling vehicles including commercial, industrial, municipal, and private trucks and cars. The new building acts as the primary unloading area for commercial and municipal waste onto a concrete tipping floor. Private and industrial haul vehicles presently continue to deposit waste primarily in the existing transfer building into the loading pit where waste is hydraulically rammed directly into a transfer trailer. Separate unloading for homogenous or semi-homogenous loads with

direct diversion potential, such as white goods, may occur outside the buildings. In the future, however, the existing transfer building may be eliminated as expansion of the tipping area for the new building becomes feasible. At this time, all unloading would be directed to this new building with the exception of separate unloading, where waste diversion opportunities exist, as described above.

In the new transfer building, these loads can presently be manually salvaged. Following expansion of the tipping area in the future, however, mechanical salvaging capabilities may be incorporated. Remaining waste is then pushed by a wheel loader or tractor into the compactor.

Waste is mechanically compacted and loaded into transfer vehicles (with walking floors) capable of hauling up to 26 tons of waste. There is a 48 hour maximum turnover for all wastes.

Transfer vehicles then drive to an approved disposal site. Waste is delivered to the Stanislaus Waste-to-Energy Facility or Fink Road Landfill, both of which are in Crows Landing, California or another site as approved by the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) or the Stanislaus County Department of Environmental Resources. Further details of the operation are available in the RSI dated November 1991. (See Sections 2,9 and 10).

G. Resource recovery consists of manually sorting recoverable materials from commercial and residential loads in the tipping area during this initial expansion phase. Materials recovered include, but are not limited to:

1. paper products
2. wood
3. metals

As future waste volumes dictate, additional public, industrial and construction/demolition may be manually or mechanically sorted for recoverable materials in the tipping area as those loads are diverted to the new transfer building for unloading. Additional recoverables at that time may include, but are not limited to:

1. glass
2. gypsum board
3. yard waste
4. plastic products

Although hazardous wastes are <u>not</u> accepted at this facility, automotive batteries, if inadvertently received, will be salvaged and handled in a manner approved by the LEA and the California Integrated Waste Management Board (Board).

The materials picked up in curbside recycling programs and stored onsite at Turlock Recycling currently include but are not limited to:

1. waste oil
2. aluminum
3. steel
4. plastic products
5. paper products
6. glass

Hazardous waste, such as waste oil, shall be handled in a manner approved by the LEA and the Board.

Salvaged and recycled materials will be stored for a period of time at Turlock Recycling which will not create a health hazard.

H. Hazardous, liquid, and/or special wastes (medical waste, large dead animals, sludge, cannery wastes) will not be accepted at the facility. Only nonhazardous wastes as specified in D above will be accepted.

Load Check Program

Loads from incoming vehicles will be visually monitored as they are dumped on the tipping floor, on a routine basis. Any hazardous wastes identified in the tipping area will be logged on a special form, and if possible, linked to the particular collection vehicle or route. The hazardous material will be moved to a hazardous waste temporary storage locker onsite. Any wastes stored here will be segregated by type (acid, bases, solvents, etc.). Refer to the Load Check Program in the RSI, November 1991 (Appendix E).

The hazardous wastes will be removed from the site by a licensed hazardous materials handling firm. Any stored material, if not returned to the generator, will not remain in the holding area more than 90 days. The station has applied for an EPA Generator I.D. Number. The operator will provide this I.D. number to the LEA and the CIWMB as soon as it is received.

Employees will be trained to recognize the types of hazardous or special wastes that may be accidentally included in the loads brought to the facility. Equipment and vehicle operators will be given operating and maintenance instructions and all employees will receive regular safety briefings.

In the case of an emergency, the following should be contacted:

Contact Names:

Facility Owner and Operator: Turlock Transfer, Inc.

Principles involved include: Alan Marchant- President
Lee Marchant- Secretary/Treasurer
Greg Marchant- Vice President

Turlock Transfer Telephone Numbers:

(209) 634-6514
(209) 632-2143
(209) 668-7274
(209) 668-7524

Alan Marchant
Home- (209) 634-1500

Lee Marchant
Home- (209) 667-5959

Stanislaus County Solid Waste Division, Local Enforcement Agency (LEA)
(209) 525-4160

Stanislaus County, Department of Environmental Resources, Hazardous Materials Management Division

(209) 525-4150 (During Business Hours)
(209) 525-7911 (After Business Hours)

Fire Department 911

Chemical Manufacturers Association - Chemtrec Emergency Response Information Hotline
(800) 424-9300 (24 Hours)

Toxic Information Center - Toxic Information Hotline
(800) 233-3360 (24 Hours)

Regional Poison Control Center (U.C. Davis)
(800) 342-9293 (24 Hours)

Chemical Manufacturing Association, Chemical Referral Center
(800) 262-8200 (06:00 - 14:00 Pacific Standard Time)

State Office of Emergency Services (800) 852-7550

A sign at the entry gate is posted stating no hazardous or special wastes will be accepted at the site. Unacceptable wastes include:

(1) Hazardous waste
(2) Liquid waste
(3) Large dead animals
(4) Medical waste
(5) Sewage or other type sludge
(6) Unknown waste in drums

Additional measures may be required upon the request of the LEA or the Board.

I. No additional changes in design or operation of the station are anticipated in the next five years except the following:

1. An increase in tonnage up to 1872 tons per day, with expansion of the transfer station tipping area as described in Section 2 of the Report of Station Information, November, 1991.
2. Possible phase out of the existing transfer building onsite.
3. Addition of mechanical sorting and processing equipment.
4. Installation of a scale house.
5. Waste removal time increases to a maximum of 48 hours.
6. Expansion of commercial operating hours to a maximum of 24 hours/day, 7 days/week.
7. Addition of Sunday operating hours for the public. Expansion of daily hours up to a maximum of 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. for public use of the station.
8. Inclusion of a hazardous waste exclusion load check program.
9. Relocation of the truck wash area and possible expansion of the truck washing machinery.
10. Onsite paving and related improvements.
11. Change of facility operator to Turlock Transfer, Inc.
12. Change of facility name to Turlock Transfer.
13. Street address change, from 1020 W. Walnut Road to 1100 S. Walnut Road, due to entrance from a new driveway onsite.
14. Re-routing of Public traffic through the entrance at 1100 S. Walnut Road after the completion of the new scale house.
15. Re-routing of Public and Industrial traffic from the existing to the new transfer building.
16. Separate unloading of homogenous or semi-homogenous loads with direct diversion potential, possibly outside the transfer buildings

Other potential changes will first be approved by the Local Enforcement Agency and the California Integrated Waste Management Board prior to implementation.

J. The facility will be permitted to open to the general public seven days a week from 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. The facility will be permitted to open twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week to receive waste from commercial haulers, for waste removal, or for station maintenance. The facility will close to the public on at least three holidays. Public hours may be extended on an emergency basis only after LEA approval and for no more than five (5) days. Public hours may be reduced, as necessary, due to volumes and utilization. Adequate lighting will be provided at night for the sorting and processing operations.

2. The facility documents that condition the design and operation of this facility are:

   A. Report of Station Information, dated November, 1991.

   B. California Regional Water Quality Control Board letter, dated December 28, 1990 (See Appendix D of RSI, November, 1991).

   C. A Mitigated Negative Declaration (State Clearinghouse #90021078), dated December 18, 1990.

   D. Mitigation, Monitoring and Implementation Schedule, dated November 25, 1991.

   E. Fire safety compliance letters, dated May 31, 1991 and August 14, 1991 (See Appendix A of RSI, November, 1991).

   F. City of Turlock Community Development Department letter, dated June 25, 1990 (See Appendix A of RSI, November, 1991).

   G. Business License No. 332, issued 1991.

3. Stanislaus County Department of Environmental Resources has made the following findings and certifications pursuant to Public Resource Code, 44010 et seq.; 50000 and 50000.5:

   A. The facility utilizes manual materials recovery and is designed to recover for reuse or recycling at least 15% of the total volume of materials received, documented in the RSI and LEA certified per letter May 7, 1991.

   B. The facility is identified and described in the most recent COSWMP which was approved by CIWMB, the county, and the majority of the cities with the majority of the population in the incorporated areas of the county;

   C. The proposed SWFP is consistent with standards adopted by CIWMB; and

   D. The County has found this solid waste facility to be

consistent with the City of Turlock General Plan.

The design and operation of the facility is in compliance with the State Minimum Standards for Solid Waste Handling and Disposal as determined by Stanislaus County Department of Environmental Resources, as the Local Enforcement Agency, on January 16, 1992.

5. City of Turlock Fire Department has found that the facility is in conformance with applicable codes.

6. City of Turlock Community Development Department has found this Permit/Facility to be compatible with surrounding zoning and land use.

7. A Mitigated Negative Declaration and Notice of Determination was filed with the State Clearinghouse on December 18, 1990.

CONDITIONS

Requirements

1. This facility shall comply with all State Minimum Standards for Solid Waste Handling and Disposal.

2. This facility shall comply with all federal, state, and local requirements and enactments, including all mitigation measures given in any certified environmental document filed pursuant to Public Resources Code, Section 21081.6.

3. Additional information concerning the design and operation of this facility shall be furnished upon written request of the local enforcement agency.

4. The operator shall maintain a copy of the permit at the facility to be available at all times to facility personnel and local enforcement agency personnel.

5. The following mitigation measures per City of Turlock, Public Works Department specifications, shall be incorporated into this project:

   a. Add left turn phase to Main/Walnut signal. (REQUIRED WHEN USE OF FACILITY REACHES 936 TPD {50% OF MAXIMUM}).

   b. Overlay Walnut from Main to driveway or agree to join an assessment district to do so (REQUIRED WHEN USE OF FACILITY REACHES 1404 TPD {75% OF MAXIMUM}).

   c. Add turning improvements at their driveway, which may include a signal for their benefit (ADD LEFT TURNING LANE IMMEDIATELY. SIGNALS REQUIRED WHEN USE OF FACILITY REACHES 1872 TPD {100% OF MAXIMUM}).

d. Join a district to install signals at Linwood/Walnut (REQUIRED WHEN USE OF FACILITY REACHES 1404 TPD {75% OF MAXIMUM}).

PROHIBITIONS

The following activities are prohibited at this facility:

1. Conducting unacceptable activities, such as scavenging
2. Acceptance of large dead animals
3. Acceptance of hazardous waste
4. Open burning, acceptance of hot ashes
5. Acceptance of septic tank pumpings or sewage sludge
6. Acceptance of medical waste
7. Acceptance of liquid waste/cannery waste
8. Acceptance of waste beyond the handling capacity of the facility or acceptance of any other waste which the facility is not permitted to handle.

SPECIFICATIONS

1. The Department of Environmental Resources, through this permit, may prohibit or condition the handling or disposal of solid wastes to protect, rehabilitate, or enhance the environment, or to mitigate adverse environmental impacts.

2. Any change that would cause the design or operation of the facility not to conform to the terms or conditions of the permit would be considered a significant change and require a permit revision.

3. This facility has a maximum permitted capacity of 1872 tons per operating day and shall not receive more than this amount without first obtaining a revision of this permit.

4. A change in facility operator will require a new solid waste facilities permit.

5. This permit supersedes previous permit No. 50-AA-0004 issued on April 23, 1985.

Provisions:

1. This Permit is subject to review by the Local Enforcement Agency, and may be suspended, revoked, or modified at any time for sufficient cause after a hearing.

Monitoring Program:

1. A monthly monitoring report shall be submitted to the Local Enforcement Agency that includes:

   a. Tons of waste transferred for disposal

      --Per day

      --Per month

   b. Tons of recycled material removed from the waste stream

      --Per category (glass, paper, wood, etc.), per month

   c. Number of commercial, industrial, municipal vehicles delivering to the facility

      --Per month

   d. Number of private vehicles delivering to the facility

      --Per month

   e. Litter control program

      --Dates that Transfer Station was cleaned of litter and approximate volume

      --Dates and names of streets cleaned and approximate volume

2. A daily monitoring report shall be submitted to the Local Enforcement Agency relative to:

   a. Unscheduled shut-down;

   b. Delivery/attempted delivery of unpermitted/unacceptable waste;

   c. Employee or customer injury; or

   d. Special occurrences: fires, structural damage, flooding, etc.

3. Results of hazardous waste screening program shall be reported to the LEA on a quarterly basis.

State of California

California Environmental Protection Agency

Memorandum

To : Roger Marchese
Permitting Branch

Date: February 20, 1992

Bridget D. Brown

From : Bridget D. Brown
Waste Management Specialist
CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Subject: Review of Conformance with AB 2296 for Turlock Transfer Station (Stanislaus County), Facility No. 50-AA-0004.

The proposed permit for the Turlock Transfer Station conforms with AB 2296 as discussed below:

1. PRC Section 44009 (Consistency with Waste Diversion Requirements)

   The Turlock Transfer Station has been operating at a site within the incorporated City of Turlock, California since 1977 and currently services the general public, private haulers, the City of Turlock, and the unincorporated area of Stanislaus County according to Jamie Aggers, staff of the Local Task Force (LTF) and LEA. The primary purpose of the permit is to increase tonnage from 110 to 189 tons per day and the construction of an additional transfer building. The permitted tonnage will increase to 1872 tons per day over the next five years. The types of waste received include mixed municipal waste, construction/demolition wastes, industrial wastes, tires, wood wastes, and agricultural wastes. Materials manually recovered include paper products, wood, and metals. Future recovery plans include the manual or mechanical recovery of materials such as glass, gypsum board, yard waste, and plastic. Materials retrieved from curbside recycling programs and stored onsite at this facility include waste oil, aluminum, steel, plastic products, paper products, and glass.

   According to the Jamie Aggers, the Turlock Transfer Station recovers for reuse or recycling approximately 27.5% of the total volume of materials received. The facility is identified on page 4-8 in the October 1991

MITIGATION, MONITORING AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

TURLOCK TRANSFER STATION
1020 S. WALNUT, TURLOCK, CA 95381
November 25, 1991

IMPACT	MITIGATION	MONITORING RESPONSIBILITY	MONITORING/ TRACKING MECHANISMS
1. Traffic	Add left turn phase to Main/Walnut signal. (REQUIRED WHEN USE OF FACILITY REACHES 50% OF PROJECTED MAXIMUM).	LEA	Monthly reports sent to LEA. Station inspected monthly.
2. Traffic	Overlay Walnut from Main to driveway or agree to join an assessment district to do so. (REQUIRED WHEN USE REACHES 75% OF PROJECTED MAXIMUM).	LEA	Monthly reports sent to LEA. Station inspected monthly.
3. Traffic	Add turning improvements at their driveway, which may include a signal for their benefit. (ADD LEFT TURNING LANE IMMEDIATELY. SIGNALS REQUIRED WHEN USE OF FACILITY REACHES, 100% OF PROJECTED MAXIMUM).	LEA	Monthly reports sent to LEA. Station inspected monthly.
4. Traffic	Join a district to install signals at Linwood/Walnut. (REQUIRED WHEN USE OF FACILITY REACHES 75% OF PROJECTED MAXIMUM).	LEA	Monthly reports sent to LEA. Station inspected monthly.

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD
Permit Decision No. 92-06

WHEREAS, the Stanislaus Department of Environmental Resources, acting as the Local Enforcement Agency, has submitted to the Board for its review and concurrence in, or objection to a new Solid Waste Facilities Permit for the Turlock Transfer Facility; and

WHEREAS, Board staff has evaluated the proposed permit for consistency with the standards adopted by the Board; and

WHEREAS, the Board finds that all State and local requirements for this proposed permit have been met, including consistency with Board standards, conformance with the County Solid Waste Management Plan, consistency with the General Plan, and compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the California Integrated Waste Management Board concurs in the issuance of Solid Waste Facilities Permit No. 50-AA-0004.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned Executive Officer of the California Integrated Waste Management Board does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the California Integrated Waste Management Board held March 25, 1992.

Dated:

Ralph E. Chandler
Executive Director

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

PERMITTING AND ENFORCEMENT COMMITTEE
March 11, 1992

AGENDA ITEM 8

ITEM: Consideration of Concurrence in the Issuance of a Revised Solid Waste Facilities Permit for Double Butte Sanitary Landfill, Riverside County.

BACKGROUND:

Facility Facts

Project:	Revised permit for existing landfill
Facility Type:	Class III Landfill
Name:	Double Butte Sanitary Landfill, Facility No. 33-AA-0008
Location:	31710 Grand Avenue Winchester, California
Setting:	Land use within 1,000 feet of this facility consists of rural-residential and medium manufacturing
Operational Status:	Active, Permitted
Permitted Maximum Daily Capacity:	600 tons per day
Waste Types:	Agriculture, dead animals, industrial, and municipal waste
Area:	580 acres
Owner/Operator:	County of Riverside Department of Waste Management Robert A. Nelson, Director
LEA:	Riverside County Department of Health Local Solid Waste Management Enforcement Agency

ANALYSIS:

Requirements for Concurrence with the Solid Waste Facilities Permit

Pursuant to the Public Resources Code Section 44009, the Board has 60 days to concur or object to the issuance of a Solid Waste Facilities Permit. Since the proposed permit was received on February 18, 1992, the last day the Board could act is April 19, 1992.

Discussion

The proposed permit for the Double Butte Sanitary Landfill has been placed on the March 11, 1992 Permitting and Enforcement Committee agenda because any proposed permit received on or before February 28, 1992 would need to be considered at the March 25, 1992 Board meeting. Should the Board not consider this item at it's March meeting, concurrence would be deemed automatic by Board's failure to act on the permit.

Since staff reports are due for internal review on February 24, 1992, and the proposed permit was received on February 18, 1992, staff have not have sufficient time to prepare a written report for Committee consideration. Staff will provide a full report and recommendation at the March Committee meeting.

ATTACHMENTS:

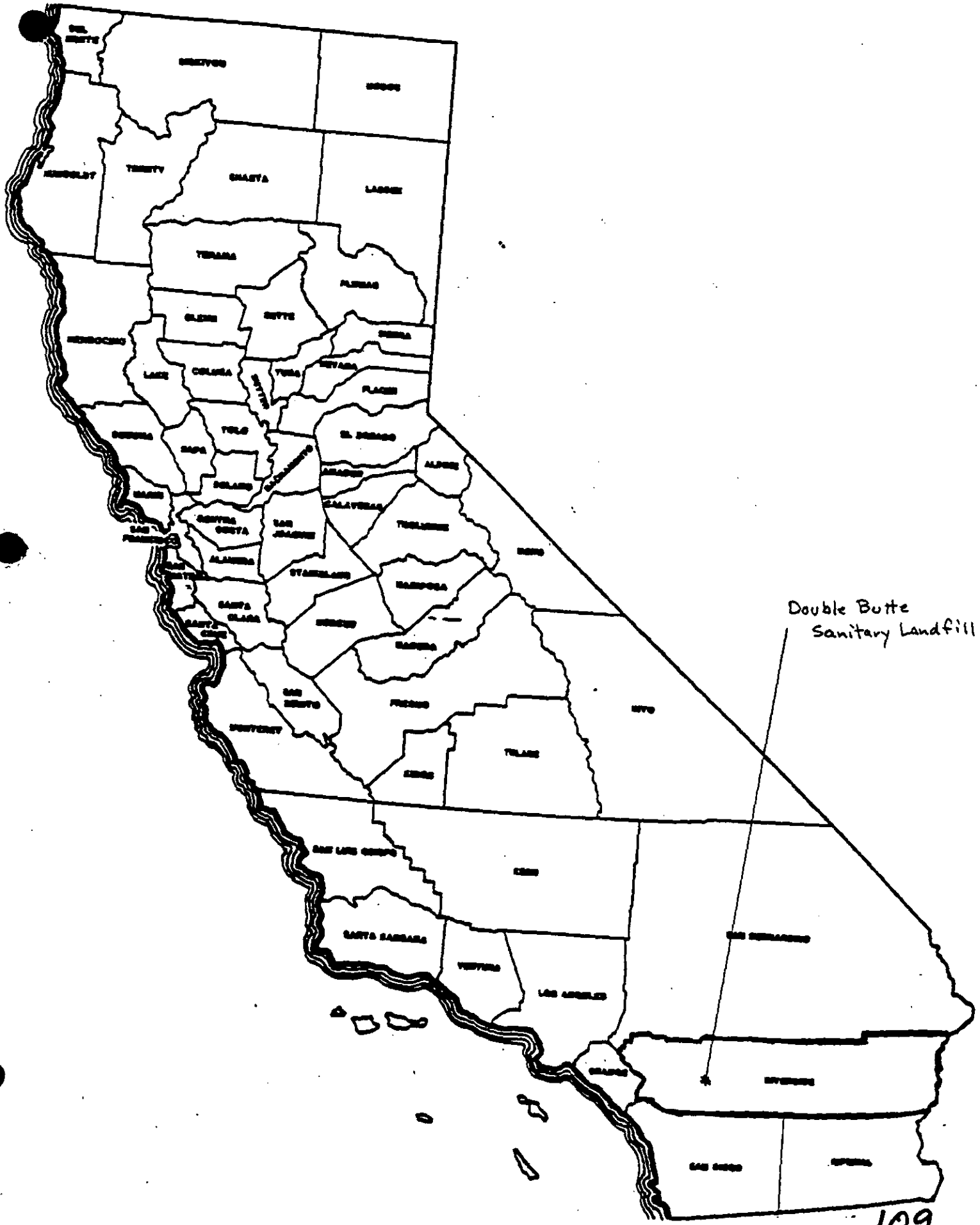
1. Location Map
2. Permit No. 33-AA-0008

Agenda Item Prepared By: Chris Deidrick Phone: 255-2586
Suzanne Talams Phone: 255-2436

Agenda Item Approved By: Martha Vázquez Phone: 255-2454

Legal Review: K Cachelin 3/2 17h09 Date/Time:

Attachment 1



Attachment 2

OPERATING PERMIT FOR FACILITIES RECEIVING SOLID WASTE	TYPE OF FACILITY: Sanitary Landfill	FACILITY/PERMIT NUMBER: 33-AA-0008
NAME AND STREET ADDRESS OF FACILITY: Double Butte Sanitary Landfill, 31710 Grand Avenue, Winchester, CA; Section 20, T5S, R2W, SBB & M	NAME AND MAILING ADDRESS OF OPERATOR: County of Riverside, Department of Waste Management, 1995 Market Street, Riverside, CA 92501, Robert A. Nelson, Director	
PERMITTING ENFORCEMENT AGENCY: Local Solid Waste Management Enforcement Agency for the County of Riverside (LEA)	CITY/COUNTY: County of Riverside	

PERMIT

This permit is granted solely to the operator named above, and is not transferrable.

Upon a change of operator, this permit is subject to revocation.

Upon a significant change in design or operation from that described by the Plan of Operation or the Report of Station or Disposal Site Information, this permit is subject to revocation, suspension, or modification.

This permit does not authorize the operation of any facility contrary to the State Minimum Standards for Solid Waste Handling and Disposal.

This permit cannot be considered as permission to violate existing laws, ordinances, regulations, or statutes of other government agencies.

The attached permit findings, conditions, prohibitions, and requirements are by this reference incorporated herein and made a part of this permit.

APPROVED:	AGENCY ADDRESS: Riverside County Department of Health, Environmental Health Services Division, 4065 County Circle Drive, Riverside, CA 92503
APPROVING OFFICER: _____ NAME/TITLE: John M. Fanning, Director, Environmental Health Services Division	
SEAL	AGENCY USE/COMMENTS: Property Owner: County of Riverside Department of Waste Management
	PERMIT RECEIVED BY CWMB: FEB 18 1992 / CWMB CONCURRANCE DATE:
	PERMIT REVIEW DUE DATE: / PERMIT ISSUED DATE: 110

Proposed Permit
Double Butte Sanitary Landfill
33-AA-0008

SITE HISTORY

On June 22, 1972 The California Regional Water Quality Control Board - Santa Ana Region issued Order No. 72-29. The Double Butte Landfill was opened to the public in December 1973. The Local Solid Waste Management Enforcement Agency for the County of Riverside (LEA) issued a solid waste facilities permit on May 29, 1979. The Riverside County Department of Waste Management submitted an application for a permit review on July 24, 1989 which revealed that significant changes had taken place. The purpose of this permit revision is to address increases in tonnage, change in closure date and reduced hours of operation.

FINDINGS:

1. A. This facility is owned and operated by:

County of Riverside
Department of Waste Management
1995 Market Street
Riverside, California 92501

B. The site encompasses 580.0 acres with 93 acres landfilled and no increase in acreage planned. Existing landfill areas will be brought to final grade. (Report of Disposal Site Information, Double Butte Sanitary Landfill-January 1992 [RDSI], page 11) The site is located in Section 20, Township 5 South, Range 2 West except the southwest one-quarter of the northwest one-quarter, and the northwest one-quarter of the southwest one-quarter; and the west one-half of the southwest one-quarter of section 21, Township 5 South, Range 2 West, San Bernardino Base and Meridian. The site access road is located between Leon Road and Highway 74 on Grand Avenue (RDSI, page 11).

The RDSI contains a vicinity map of the facility in figure 3 and a detailed map of the landfill site is found in exhibit C of that document.

4065 County Circle Dr., Riverside, CA 92503 ■ P.O. Box 7600, Riverside, CA 92513-7600 Fax # 358-4529
recycled paper

C. The facility is provided with electricity, bottled water, two chemical toilets, telephone and radio transmitter/ receiver and hand washing facility (RDSI, page 4).

At the entrance to the facility is the gate for site security, fee collection booth and scale. The operation compound provides the storage facility for the equipment and office. Other structures on the site not related to landfill operations are residential buildings occupied by park staff and currently unused structures relating to the parks equestrian activities (RDSI, page 12, exhibit A).

D. Non-hazardous solid wastes received at this facility include general residential waste, municipal waste, agricultural waste and industrial waste. Neither hazardous waste nor non-hazardous liquid waste are accepted at this landfill (RDSI, page 8).

Special Wastes, such as dead animals, if accepted are buried immediately (RDSI, page 9). Soil which has been contaminated at a non-hazardous level is received after approval from the Regional Water Quality Control Board - Santa Ana Region and the Riverside County Department of Health (Hazardous Material Management Program and the LEA) Approved contaminated soils are not used for daily cover (RDSI, page 9).

E. In 1990 this facility averaged 353 tons per day. (RDSI, page 9). Recent weighed tonnage indicates an average of 297 tons per day. The site can handle an anticipated maximum daily sustained, ongoing load of 350-500 tons per day (RDSI, page 1). However, this facility has reduced its hours of operation from 8.5 to 4.5 hours per day and prohibits the receipt of construction waste. The maximum allowable tonnage is 600 tons per day (Environmental Assessment No. 35526 [E.A.] Mitigation Measure IA; RDSI, pages 1, 2 & 9).

F. Refuse enters the site and is weighed at the scale house. Signs then direct vehicles to the active face where the traffic controller directs unloading. Refuse is disposed of using the area method of landfilling. Solid waste is spread and compacted into thin layers with a working face 100-150 feet long. At the end of each working day compacted refuse is covered with at least six inches of compacted soil; this constitutes a waste cell. (RDSI, page 1, 2).

DRAFT

G. There is no salvaging of materials at the Double Butte site at this time. In response to the mandates of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 the County has adopted a plan, by 1992 to divert useful materials from county landfills through promoting source reduction, recycling and composting. (RDSI page 7).

Incoming loads are inspected randomly. When unacceptable or hazardous wastes are discovered the waste will be isolated from the public and the site operations. The proper authorities will be notified as per the "Protocol for Handling of Improperly Disposed of Hazardous Waste at Class III County Solid Waste Facilities" contained in RDSI, Appendix A.

H. A hazardous waste load checking program is being developed for the Double Butte landfill. It will involve a Hazardous Materials Specialist from the Environmental Health Division making periodic checks of incoming waste loads to determine if household or commercial hazardous wastes are present. Hazardous wastes discovered in this process will be isolated from other waste and temporarily stored on-site prior to being transported away from the site. The Specialist will conduct an investigation to identify the hazardous material and determine the source of commercial hazardous wastes and assure proper disposal of the material. A site specific EPA generator number will be obtained prior to commencing the load checking program.

Landfill employees are currently trained to recognize potentially hazardous wastes. There are signs at the entrance to the facility listing prohibited hazardous wastes.

Should unlawful disposal of hazardous waste occur the operator shall follow the "Protocol for Handling for Handling of Improperly Disposed of Hazardous Waste at Class III County Solid Waste Facilities" contained in RDSI, Appendix A which includes immediately notifying:

Riverside County
Department of Environmental Health
Hazardous Materials Branch
4065 County Circle Drive
Riverside, CA 92503
(714) 358-5055

(RDSI, page 4 & 10).

I. Anticipated changes within the next five (5) years may be a change in the operating hours to morning hours from afternoon hours. Also this facility may close sometime in 1994 (RDSI, page 2).

113

J. The hours of operation are from 12:00 p.m. until 4:30 p.m., Monday through Saturday excepting New Years Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving day and Christmas Day (RDSI, page 2). As of September 6, 1990 the site has a remaining capacity of 312,000 tons and is expected to close before the end of 1994 (RDSI, page 9).

2. The following agencies and documents condition the operation and use of this facility:

A. Report of Disposal Site Information, Double Butte Sanitary Landfill, by Department of Waste Management dated January 1992.

B. California Regional Water Quality Control Board-Santa Ana Region, Waste Discharge Requirements, Order 72-29, dated June 22, 1972 (RDSI, Appendix D).

C. California Regional Water Quality Control Board-Santa Ana Region, Monitoring and Reporting Program, Order 72-29, dated August 3, 1981 (RDSI, Appendix D).

D. California Regional Water Quality Control Board-Santa Ana Region, Clean-up and Abatement Order No. 91-71, dated June 24, 1991.

E. Conditional Exemption from Rule 1150.1, South Coast Air Quality Management District, dated July 26, 1989 (RDSI, Appendix I).

F. Riverside County Planning Commission - Environmental Impact Report, EIR No. 2, accepted May 22, 1973. Riverside County Planning Department - Negative Declaration, Environmental Assessment No. 34033 - Notice of Determination filed, September 19, 1989; Negative Declaration, Environmental Assessment No. 35526 - Notice of Determination filed, January 17, 1991.

G. Mitigation Monitoring and Implementation Schedule, E.A. # 35526, dated October 1990.

H. Stipulated Order of Compliance, dated October 4, 1991 - issued by the LEA.

I. The landfill operation is in accordance with the County Disposal and Transfer Site Regulations as specified in County Ordinance 536. The regulations provide the Waste Disposal Engineer authority to refuse entry, have tested, and certify origin of questionable waste products.

3. The following findings are required pursuant to Public Resources Code Sections 50000, 50000.5 and 44010:

   A. This permit is consistent with the County Solid Waste Management Plan (CoSWMP) dated October 1989.

   B. This permit is consistent with the standards adopted by the California Integrated Waste Management Board.

   C. The County of Riverside Department of Planning has determined that the Double Butte Landfill is consistent with the County General Plan dated October 9, 1990.

4. The design and operation of Double Butte Sanitary Landfill is in compliance with the State Minimum Standards for Solid Waste Handling and Disposal as determined by the LEA on _____ __, ____.*

5. Double Butte meets landfill perimeter clearance requirements and is annually inspected by the Riverside County Fire Authority (RDSI, Page 7, Appendix F).

6. The Riverside County Planning Department has made a finding that surrounding land use is compatible with the facility operation.

7. An Environmental Determination was filed with the State Clearinghouse (SCH No. 89062601) on July 27, 1989 for the waste diversion from Double Butte Landfill. An Environmental Determination was filed with the State Clearinghouse (SCH No. 90021034) on January 28, 1991 Double Butte permit revision.

CONDITIONS:

Requirements:

1. The Double Butte Sanitary Landfill must comply with State Minimum Standards for Solid Waste Handling and Disposal as stipulated in California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Chapter 3.

2. This facility must comply with all federal, state and local requirements and enactments, including all mitigation measures given in any certified environmental document filed pursuant to Public Resources Code, Section 21081.6.

3. Additional information must be provided as required by the LEA.

DRAFT

4. At the discretion of the enforcement agency, landfill gas monitoring probes shall be installed for detection of gas migration. If needed, a gas control system shall be installed.

5. The operator shall maintain a copy of this Permit at the facility to be available at all times to facility personnel and to the Local Enforcement Agency personnel.

Prohibitions:

1. This facility shall not accept the following wastes for which it is not approved:

   A. non-hazardous liquid wastes, containerized or not

   B. hazardous wastes

   C. construction and demolition waste

2. This facility shall not conduct any of the following activities:

   A. burning of wastes

   B. scavenging

Specifications:

1. Any change that would cause this facility not to conform to the terms or conditions of the permit is prohibited. Such a change would be considered a significant change and would require a permit revision.

2. This facility has a permitted daily capacity of 600 tons per operating day and shall not receive more than this amount without first obtaining a revision of the permit.

3. A change in the operator of this facility would require a new permit.

4. Special wastes are not received at this site on a routine basis. (For instance, no non-hazardous contaminated soils were received in 1990). Any requests to discharge of non-hazardous contaminated soils are reviewed by the Regional Water Quality Control Board, Hazardous materials branch and the LEA prior to disposal. Special wastes, such as dead animals, are included in the permitted daily capacity of non-hazardous solid wastes mentioned in Specifications 2 above.

DRAFT

Provisions:

1. This permit is subject to review by the LEA and may be modified, suspended or revoked for sufficient cause after a hearing.

2. Any complaints pertaining to the facility received by its operator shall be forwarded to the LEA within one working day. This includes receipt of a notice of violation or notification of complaints about the facility received by other agencies.

Closure/Postclosure:

1. The operator shall submit a final closure and post-closure maintenance plan to the LEA two (2) years prior to the anticipated date of closure.

2. All documentation relating to the preparation of the closure and postclosure maintenance costs must be retained by the operator and shall be available for inspection by the Board or the LEA at reasonable times.

3. Final Closure and postclosure plans for this landfill shall be submitted by August 1, 1992, which is two years prior to the anticipated date of closure.

Self-Monitoring:

The following items shall be monitored by the operator of this facility or his agent. Records including but not limited to these items shall be kept and made available to the LEA upon request:

1. Monthly monitoring of landfill gas migration at the perimeter and surface emissions shall be submitted to the LEA.

2. Quarterly groundwater quality monitoring shall be concurrently submitted to the LEA.

3. The operator shall maintain a record of total daily waste tonnage, also the number of vehicles entering the facility daily. The report shall be submitted monthly to the LEA.

4. The operator shall maintain a record of any cuts made to natural terrain where the fill has been placed and the depth to groundwater. This report shall be submitted to the LEA monthly.

5. The results of any programs created within the hazardous waste screening program shall be submitted to the LEA monthly.

6. Records of all incidents of unlawful disposal of prohibited materials and hazardous materials, the operator's actions and the final disposal of the materials shall be maintained and made available to the LEA.

7. The operator shall maintain a record of all complaints registered against the facility and any actions taken to resolve justified complaints.

8. The operator shall maintain a log of special occurrences. This log should include but is not limited to fires, injuries, property damage, accidents, explosions, discharge and disposition of hazardous or unpermitted wastes. The operator shall maintain this log at the facility so as to be available at all times to site personnel and to the LEA.

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Permitting and Compliance Committee
March 11, 1992

AGENDA ITEM 9

ITEM: Consideration of Concurrence in the Issuance of a Revised Solid Waste Facilities Permit for Desert Valley Monofill, Imperial County

BACKGROUND:

Facility Facts

Project:	Revised permit to reflect an increase in the annual disposal of drilling muds and cuttings and non-hazardous filtercake from 27,000 to 54,750 tons per year; the associated reduction in site life; and the approval of "Soil Seal" as an alternative daily cover.
Facility Type:	Class II Landfill
Name:	Desert Valley Monofill, Facility No. 13-AA-0022
Location:	480 W. Sinclair Road, Calipatria
Setting:	Land surrounding this facility is arid desert and is zoned open space
Operational Status:	Active, Permitted
Permitted Maximum Daily Capacity:	500 tons per day
Volumetric Capacity:	Phase I: 300,000 cubic yards Phase II: 300,000 cubic yards
Area:	160 acres, 26 acres permitted for disposal
Owner/Operator:	Magma Power Company Mr. Bruce Carlsen, Vice President Desert Valley Company
LEA:	Imperial County Department of Health Services, Division of Environmental Health

SUMMARY:

Site History: Desert Valley Monofill is a Class II landfill used for the disposal of wastes generated at Magma Power Company's geothermal wells. The wastes consist of drilling muds and cuttings and filtercake derived from geothermal brines. The filter cake contains Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials (NORMs). These NORMs are below regulatory concern as determined by Health and Safety Code standards. All of the materials disposed at this site are designated non-hazardous, and below the low-level radioactive classificiation.

Desert Valley Monofill is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Magma Power Company and is used solely for the disposal of wastes generated by the parent company. The Local Enforcement Agency issued a Solid Waste Facilities Permit (SWFP) for this site on November 6, 1990. The facility began receiving waste on May 1, 1991.

Project Description: The facility consists of two cells, Phase I and Phase II, each occupying approximately 5 acres, separated by an earth berm. The active area of the facility is completely fenced. The major on-site structures at the facility include an office/laboratory building, an equipment shed, leachate collection tanks, and concrete containment structures for "Soil Seal" and diesel fuel.

The facility has been operating on performance standards since it opened in May of 1991. However, certain aspects of the performance standards, such as the fly grill counts, that do not apply to this site, have not been enforced. This is due to the fact that the facility does not receive putrescible wastes.

A demonstration project for "Soil Seal", as an alternative daily cover, has been carried out for the last 9 months. The operator has found the material to be entirely acceptable. The LEA has agreed to provide the results of the demonstration project to Board staff for their evaluation. That evaluation should be complete before the Committee hears this item.

This revised SWFP will allow an increase in the amount of waste disposed at the site from 27,000 to 54,750 tons per year. The permitted peak daily tonnage will be increased from 300 to 500 tons per day.

This increase in the filling rate will reduce the site life of the facility. The estimated closure date for Phase I has been revised from 2001 to 1996. The estimated closure date for Phase II has been revised from 2012 to 2001.

Desert Valley Monofill currently serves the disposal needs of Del Ranch, Elmore, Leathers, and Vulcan geothermal power plants. Magma Power company intends to increase electrical power output at these plants. The additional production and reinjection wells required will generate quantities of waste that will exceed the tonnage limits in the current permit. The permit under consideration takes account of these additional wastes.

The method of operation is as follows: Vehicles carry the waste off Highway 86 and travel 1.25 miles south to the monofill site. The trucks are off-loaded at the working face and the beds are carefully swept free of waste material residue when necessary. Front-end loaders properly place the waste and the dozer-compactor then compacts the waste to maximum density. The trucks, after the unloading and any necessary cleaning, return to the power plants by the same designated route by which they came. Due to the small number of trucks using the site each day, traffic stacking problems are not anticipated.

The facility receives the following types of wastes: drilling muds, drilling cuttings, and silica filtercake. The "muds" are the cooling fluids, with possible additives other than clay type materials, which enhance the cutting features of the drill bit. Filtercake is a silica precipitate which is separated from the geothermal brines and dewatered.

The facility is currently operating from 6:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M., seven days a week. Operations prior to daylight or after darkness require adequate lighting approved by the LEA.

Environmental Controls: Environmental Controls at the facility include drainage facilities, a leachate management system, and a ground water monitoring system.

The waste materials are characterized as non-hazardous before they are accepted at the site. All materials are tested for hazardous constituents prior to transport to the monofill facility. No wastes other than those generated by Magma Power Company are accepted at the facility. Consequently, a hazardous waste screening program has not been required by the LEA.

The revised permit requires that the operator apply the soil sealant at least once per working day at the end of the day's operations. The use of the soil sealant as an alternative daily cover is subject to review by the LEA at all times and its use may be revoked for just cause.

The site is currently inspected weekly, but the approval of "Soil Seal" as an alternative daily cover in this permit revision will result in a monthly inspection schedule by the LEA.

Resource Recovery: Neither salvaging nor reuse has been proposed for any of the materials received at this site.

ANALYSIS:

Requirements for Concurrence with the Solid Waste Facilities Permit Pursuant to PRC Section 44009, the Board has 60 calendar days to concur or object to the issuance of a on January 30, 1992, the last day the Board could act is March 31, 1992.

The LEA has submitted a proposed permit to the Board. Staff has reviewed the proposed permit and supporting documentation and has found that the permit is acceptable for the Board's consideration of concurrence. In making this determination the following items were considered:

1. Conformance with County Plan

   The LEA has determined, in accordance with the provisions of Public Resources Code Section 50000, that the majority of the incorporated cities of Imperial County having the majority of the population have adopted resolutions approving the proposed revised permit for Desert Valley Monofill. Board staff agrees with said determination.

2. Consistency with General Plan

   The LEA has found that the facility is in conformance with the Imperial County General Plan. Board staff agrees with said finding.

3. Consistency with Waste Diversion Requirements

   Board Planning and Assistance Division staff evaluate proposed permits, pursuant to PRC 44009, to determine if the proposed project would impair or substantially prevent the

achievement of waste diversion goals. Based on consideration of available information, staff determined that the issuance of the proposed permit would neither prevent nor substantially impair achievement of mandated waste diversion goals. The analysis used in making this determination is included as Attachment 4.

4. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

State law requires the preparation and certification of an environmental document. The Imperial County Planning Department prepared an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) (SCH#89032206) for the proposed project. The project was certified as approved by the Lead Agency on July 11, 1990 and a Notice of Determination was filed.

A Mitigation Plan has been submitted to the Board. Potential environmental impacts and mitigation measures associated with the project are identified and incorporated in the Mitigation Plan.

After reviewing the environmental documentation for the project, Board staff have determined that CEQA has been complied with, and the EIR is adequate and appropriate for the Board's use in evaluating the proposed project.

5. Conformance with State Minimum Standards

The LEA has made the determination that the facility's design and operation are in substantial compliance with State Minimum Standards for Solid Waste Handling based on their review of the Report of Disposal Site Information and by physical inspection of the site. At the time this item went to print Board staff had not yet inspected this site. A full report on the compliance status of this facility will be presented at the March Permitting and Enforcement Committee meeting.

STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS:

Because a revised Solid Waste Facilities Permit is being proposed, the Board must either object or concur with the proposed permit as submitted by the LEA.

Staff recommends that the Board adopt Permit Decision No. 92-23 concurring in the issuance of a Solid Waste Facilities Permit No. 13-AA-0022.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Location Map
2. Site Map
3. Proposed Permit No. 13-AA-0022
4. AB 2296 Confirmation by CIWMB Local Assistance Branch
5. Mitigation, Monitoring, and Implementation Schedule (MMIS)
6. Permit Decision No. 92-23

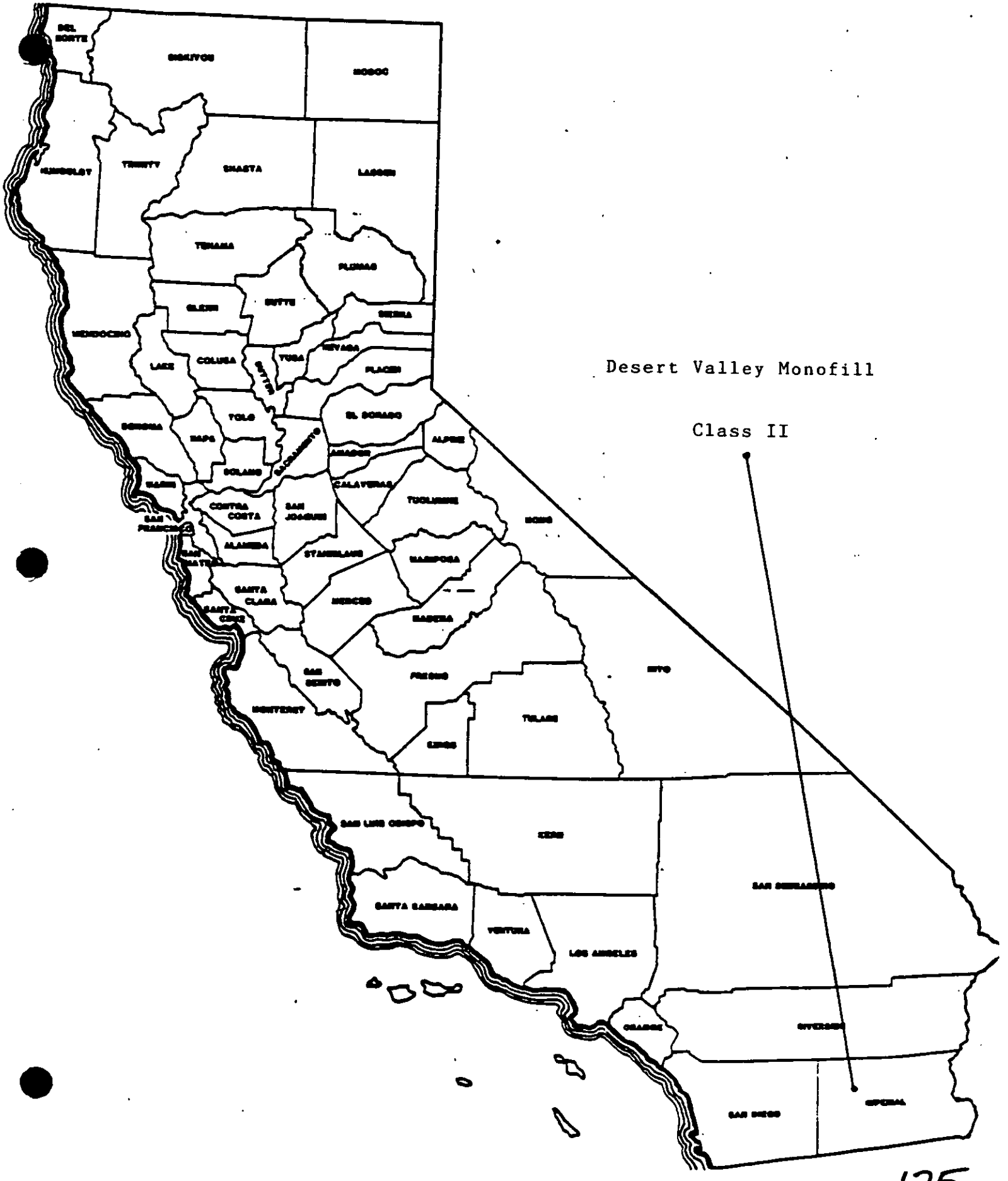
Prepared by: Paul Sweeney/Suzanne Talams PS Phone: 255-2577

Reviewed by: Martha Vazquez Phone: 255-2454

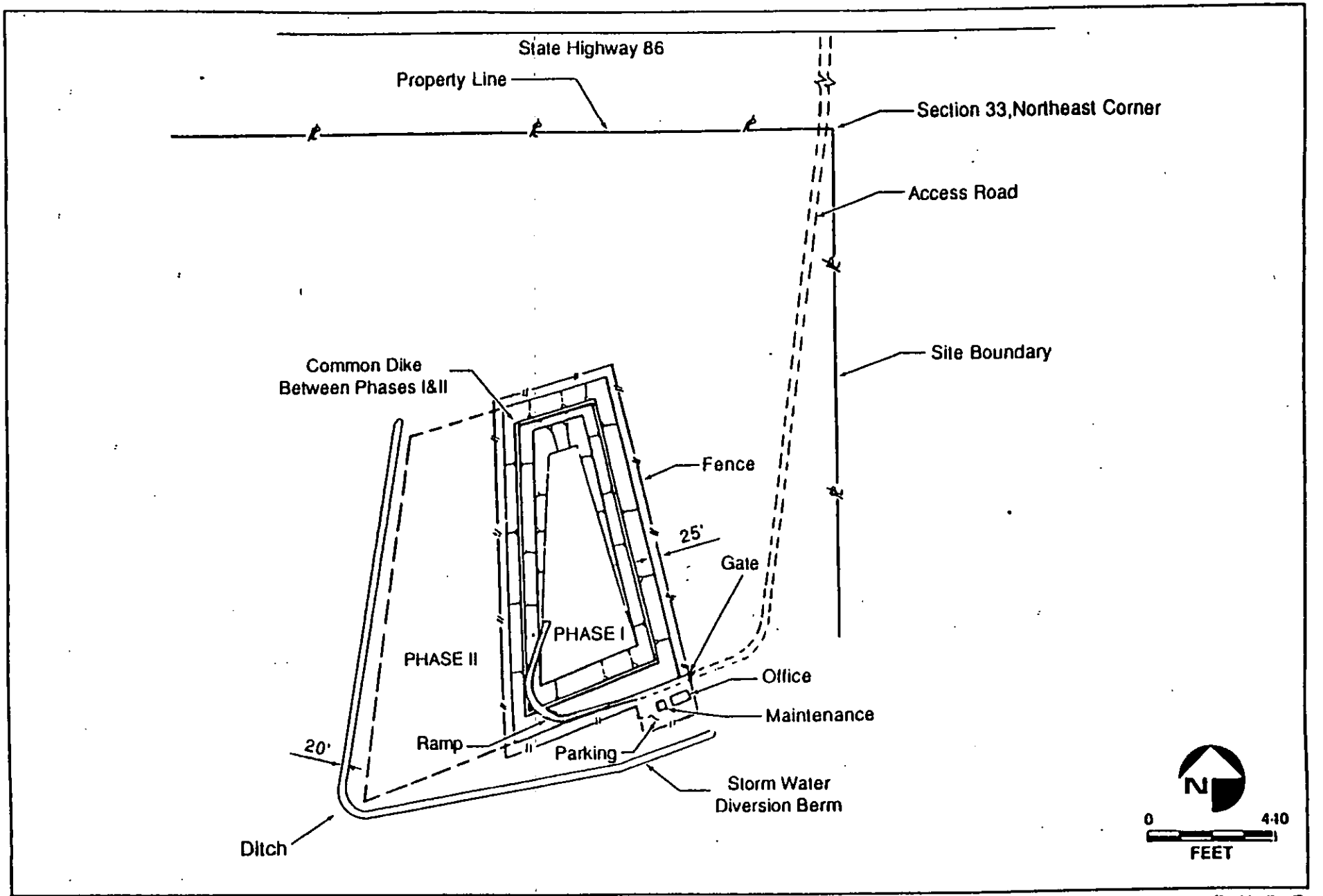
Legal Review: 3/2 0545 Date/Time

Filename:a:\Desrtval.com

ATTACHMENT 1



125



ERC
Environmental
and Energy
Services Co.

Monofill Facility - Detail Site Plan

FIGURE

2-3

ATTACHMENT 2

126

ATTACHMENT 3

OPERATING PERMIT FOR FACILITIES RECEIVING SOLID WASTE

TYPE OF FACILITY	FACILITY/PERMIT NUMBER
Class II	13-AA-0022

NAME AND STREET ADDRESS OF FACILITY	NAME AND MAILING ADDRESS OF OPERATOR
Monofill Facility 3301 W. Highway 86 Brawley, CA. 92227	Desert Valley Company 480 W. Sinclair Road Calipatria CA. 92233 Attn: Bruce Carlsen, Vice President

PERMITTING ENFORCEMENT AGENCY	CITY/COUNTY
Imperial County Division of Environmental Health Services	Imperial County

PERMIT

This permit is granted solely to the operator named above, and is not transferrable.

Upon a change of operator, this permit is subject to revocation.

Upon a significant change in design or operation from that described by the Plan of Operation or the Report of Station or Disposal Site Information, this permit is subject to revocation, suspension, or modification.

This permit does not authorize the operation of any facility contrary to the State Minimum Standards for Solid Waste Handling and Disposal.

This permit cannot be considered as permission to violate existing laws, ordinances, regulations, or statutes of other government agencies.

The attached permit findings, conditions, prohibitions, and requirements are by this reference incorporated herein and made a part of this permit.

APPROVED:

Thomas L. Wolf, R.E.H.S., Director
Division of Environmental Health Services

APPROVING OFFICER

Thomas L. Wolf, Director 1-24-92

NAME/TITLE

AGENCY ADDRESS

Imperial County Division of Environmental Health Service
Court House Building
939 Main Street
El Centro, CA. 92243

SEAL

AGENCY USE/COMMENTS

PERMIT RECEIVED BY CWMB	CWMB CONCURRANCE DATE
JAN 30 1992	
PERMIT REVIEW DUE DATE	**PERMIT ISSUED DATE**

CWMB (Rev. 7/84)

IMPERIAL COUNTY
DESERT VALLEY COMPANY
MONOFILL FACILITY
SOLID WASTE FACILITY PERMIT

13-AA-0022

FACILITY DESIGN AND OPERATION

SITE HISTORY

The Desert Valley Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Magma Power Company formed for the purpose of disposing and/or storage of geothermal filtercake derived from geothermal brines and drilling muds and cuttings (DMC). These materials are a designated non-hazardous waste. The filter cake contains Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials (NORM). These NORM's are currently below regulatory concern.

Desert Valley Company consists of a Class II monofill permitted to receive non-hazardous waste consisting of geothermal filtercake and drilling muds and cuttings. Class II wastes management cells have been constructed. The Monofill Facility is owned and operated by Desert Valley Company.

This revised permit is needed so that additional filtercake and DMC may be disposed of in excess of that allowed under the Solid Waste Facilities Permit issued November 6, 1990.

This permitted facility is revising its permit to reflect earlier estimated closure dates from 2001 to 1996 for Phase I and from 2012 to 2001 for Phase II, and an increase in daily and annual loading of DMC and non-hazardous filtercake from 27,000 to 54,750 tons per year.

The waste increases are due to applications for additional production wells (geothermal) and reinjection wells in order to increase the electrical power output of the Del Ranch, Elmore and Leathers geothermal power plants. At present, the Vulcan power plant's electrical output is not being increased, however, this permit includes an assessment of additional filtercake and drilling muds that would be generated due to an expansion of the Vulcan plant. It is anticipated that Vulcan may expand in the near future.

This project, is a closed system for Magma Power Company's partnerships who generate and dispose of their own waste Desert Valley Company began receiving waste at its Monofill Facility on May 1, 1991. As of December 1, 1991, the facility had received 37,964 tons of DMC and 867 tons of filtercake for

disposal in Phase I. Phase I has a capacity of 300,000 cubic yards.

The area in which this facility is sited is an arid desert region which has been zoned as open space. The nearest residence is approximately two miles away to the east-northeast known as Elmore Desert Ranch.

FINDINGS:

a. The name of the Solid Waste Facility is Monofill Facility. The site is located at 3301 W. Highway 86, Brawley, CA. 92227. The operating company is DESERT VALLEY COMPANY located at 480 W. Sinclair Road, Calipatria, CA. 92233. Correspondence should be addressed to the attention of Mr. Bruce Carlsen, Vice President.

b. This facility consists of 160 acres of which approximately twenty-six (26) acres will be used as the active fill area including a separating berm between the two cells of Phase I and II. Each phase will cover about five (5) acres. Current closure date of Phase I is the year 1996, and that of Phase II is the year 2001. The property consists of the north-east quarter of Section 33, Township 12 South, Range 11 East, San Bernardino Base and Meridian. Assessor's Parcel Number 019-100-04-01. See attached maps, figures 2-1 and 2-3, (reduced to 8 1/2" X 11") for site location, off-site to 1000 feet and on-site structures.

c. The active area of the facility is completely fenced. The major on-site structures consist of an office/laboratory facility, landfill operating equipment shed, leachate collection, "Soil Sealant", water and an above ground tank for storage of vehicular diesel fuel. Concrete containment structures exist for "Soil Seal" and diesel fuel and for the leachate collection tanks.

d. The type of wastes received are DMC and silica filtercake. DMC is derived through the drilling of wells. It comprises the cuttings in the advancement of the bore-hole and the cooling fluids or muds with possible additives other than clay type materials which enhance the cutting features of the drill bit. The filtercake is derived as a precipitate from the geothermal brines. The brine, as it cools, produces a silica precipitate which is separated from the brine and dewatered. The filtered brine is reinjected back into the ground.

e. The conversion factor from cubic yards to tons is as follows:

GEOTHERMAL FILTERCAKE

	Tons/Cubic Yard	Lbs./Cubic Foot
Range	1.18 to 1.0	87.5 to 74.0
Average	1.08	80.0

DRILLING MUD:

	Tons/Cubic Yard	Lbs./Cubic Foot
Range	1.38 to 1.1	102.9 to 81.4
Average	1.15	85.0

The average daily tonnage of filtercake and drilling mud material is 150 tons per day.

However, Magma Power Company's four plants have approximately 55,000 cubic yards of drilling muds and cuttings (DMC) stored at these facilities which will be disposed of in the Monofill. During the first year of operation of Phase I this DMC will be placed in the Monofill. Therefore, the average daily DMC and filter cake will be 250 tons during the first year.

Due to potential non-operating days limited by wind dispersal restrictions, peak daily loading of filtercake and DMC may increase to 500 tons to complete the disposal of stored DMC during the first year of operation.

The maximum amount of total waste, which consists of filtercake and DMC to be disposed of annually, following placement of stored material is 54,750 tons, with a minimum of 35,590 tons.

The peak daily tonnage of filtercake and DMC, due to wind dispersal restrictions after the first year will be 500 tons.

f. Vehicles carrying waste exit off Highway 86 and travel 1.25 miles south onto the monofill site. Waste is off-loaded at the working face and the truck beds are carefully swept free of waste material residue when necessary. Front-end loaders properly place the material and thereafter the dozer-compacter compacts the waste to maximum density. The number of trucks necessary to transport the daily tonnage over the working hours will not cause stacking of vehicles. The trucks, after unloading and any necessary cleaning, return to the power plants by the same designated route by which they came.

g. There is no resource recovery or salvaging planned at the current time. However, the filtercake may at some future date be salvaged for a commercial use.

h. There is no need for waste screening. This is a private disposal site with the waste steam only coming from Magma Power Company partnerships operation (four geothermal plants). The waste stream has been characterized and hazardous waste does not exist. Each DMC sump is analyzed for hazardous constituents prior to removal and transporting to the Monofill Facility.

No outside wastes are accepted at the Monofill Facility and there are testing provisions for each DMC sump prior to acceptance. Filtercake at each plant is analyzed on an annual basis or whenever there is a significant change at the plants. The testing consists of the following:

(1) Corrosivity;
(2) Ignitability;
(3) Reactivity;
(4) CAM 18 metals of Total and Soluble Threshold Level Concentration;
(5) Volatile Organic Compound Analysis;
(6) Hazardous Bioassay.

All testing is performed by a California Department of Health Services certified laboratory.

i. There are no anticipated changes in design or operation in the next five years. The potential for increase waste from the Vulcan Power Plant has been accounted for in this permit.

j. The operating hours are from 6:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M., seven days a week. Operations prior to daylight or after darkness requires adequate lighting approved by the Local Enforcement Agency.

k. As a demonstration project, "Soil Seal" was allowed to be applied as an alternative daily cover at this facility for up to one year from the date operations of the demonstration project commenced. The use of "Soil Seal" was carried on for nine (9) full months and was found to be entirely acceptable.

l. The waste types disposed of at this facility is not subject to diversion or recycling due to its characteristics. Desert Valley Company endeavors to find a satisfactory means to eliminate the NORMs which precipitate out of the brine with the barium sulfate crystals. Until there is an economical means to prevent

its precipitation, the Monofill Facility must exist.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

2. The following documents describe and condition the design and operation of the proposed facility:

   a. Report of Disposal Site Information (RDSI), dated March, 1990. This document was prepared under the direction of Desert Valley Company. An amended RDSI, reflecting increased tonnage to be disposed of and earlier estimated closure dates of Phases I & II, dated 09/05/91.

   b. Conditional Use Permit #889-89 issued on June 13, 1990, by the Imperial County Planning Commission. This Conditional Use Permit has no expiration date.

   c. Colorado River Regional Water Quality Control Board Waste Discharge Requirements, Order No. 90-053, dated September 19, 1990. This Order is subject to review in 5 years, 1995.

   d. Imperial County Air Pollution Control District Permit to Construct No. 2120, issued August 3, 1990.

   e. The Environmental Impact Report, certified by resolution as final by the Imperial County Planning Commission on June 13, 1990.

   f. Documents of land ownership shown to be Desert Valley Company.

   g. Rezone and General Plan Amendment approved by Imperial County Board of Supervisors on July 10, 1990.

   h. Statement of Intent relative to the use of an alternative cover, document dated July 23, 1990.

   i. A mitigation, monitoring and implementation schedule has been established and is on file with the Local Enforcement Agency, dated May 1990.

3. The following findings are required pursuant to Public Resources Codes 50000, 50000.5, and 44010:

   a. This Local Enforcement Agency has certified compliance with the provisions of Section 50000(b) Public Resources Code (PRC).

   b. The facility is consistent with and designated within

the Imperial County General Plan as adopted on July 10, 1990. The zoning designation approved on July 10, 1990, lists this as a compatible use, (PRC 50000.5).

c. The design and operation of this facility and its permit is consistent with standards adopted by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, (PRC 44010).

4. The design and operation of the facility is in compliance with the State Minimum Standards for Solid Waste Handling and Disposal as determined by the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) on December 2, 1991.

5. Imperial County Fire Department Chief, Nicanor Benavidez, being the local fire protection authority, has made the finding that this site be in conformance with the State Fire Standards.

6. The local governing body has made a written finding that the surrounding land use is compatible with facility operation.

7. The facility proponent prepared an Environmental Impact Report SCH#89032206 for this project. The Notice of Determination was received for filing on July 11, 1990.

CONDITIONS:

REQUIREMENTS

1. The Monofill facility must comply with all State Minimum Standards for Solid Waste Handling and Disposal.

2. The Monofill facility must comply with all federal, state and local requirements, including mitigation measures contained in the Environmental Impact Report.

3. The Monofill facility must provide additional pertinent information as required by the Local Enforcement Agency.

4. The Monofill facility must, at the discretion of the enforcement agency, install landfill gas monitoring probes, and if needed, a landfill gas control system.

5. The operator shall maintain a copy of the permit at the facility to be available at all times to facility personnel and enforcement agency personnel.

PROHIBITIONS

1. Accepting wastes for which the facility is not approved such as hazardous waste, infectious wastes, municipal refuse or any other wastes not specifically allowed nor from source's not specifically identified in this permit.

2. Accepting wastes beyond the capacity of the facility; i.e., 300,000 cubic yards each phase.

3. Conducting unacceptable activities at the facility; i.e. recycling or mineral extraction, other than the removal of filter cake material to an approved site.

4. Allowing standing water on covered fill areas.

5. Accepting solids containing free liquids as determined by the United States Environmental Protection Agency Method Number 9095.

6. Scavenging is not permitted.

7. Disposal activities shall cease when wind speed reaches 13 MPH or greater.

8. Construction, earth moving, and similar operations shall not be conducted when the wind reaches 21 MPH or greater.

SPECIFICATIONS

1. Changes that would cause the design or operation of the facility not to conform to the terms or conditions of the permits are prohibited. Such changes would be considered significant and require a permit revision.

2. The source of filter cake and drilling muds and cuttings originate from the following facilities:

Facility	Operator
1. Vulcan Power Plant	Vulcan Power Co.
2. Del Ranch Power Plant	Redhill Geothermal
3. Elmore Power Plant	Redhill Geothermal
4. Leathers Power Plant	Redhill Geothermal

During the first year:

Average daily tonnage of filtercake and DMC is 250,
Peak daily tonnage of filtercake and DMC is 500,
Annual tonnage of filtercake and DMC is 91,250.

During years 2 through Closure:

Average daily tonnage of filtercake and DMC is 150,
Peak daily tonnage of filtercake and DMC is 500,
Annual tonnage of filtercake and DMC is 54,750.

This facility has a maximum permitted capacity of 500 tons per operating day and shall not receive more than this amount without first obtaining a revised permit.

3. The operator of this facility has conducted a demonstration project in order to establish the suitability of "Soil Seal" as an alternative cover. This demonstration project was successful and found to meet performance standards.

   The minimum amount of "Soil Sealant" to be applied shall consist of sixty (60) gallons of concentrate to two thousand (2,000) gallons of water per acre.

   Storage and handling of "Soil Seal" shall be in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.

4. In addition to other signs required to be posted, a sign at the entrance to the facility warning personnel of nature of the materials disposed of.

5. Personnel handling the material must wear appropriate safety equipment and clothing.

6. Placement of cover and cover requirements shall be at the discretion of the Local Enforcement Agency and CIWMB, based on facility operation, test results, permit findings and conditions, and recommendations of the Regional Water Quality Control Board.

PROVISIONS

1. This permit is subject to review by the Local Enforcement Agency and may be modified, suspended, or revoked for sufficient cause after a hearing.

2. This permit is issued to the applicant and is non-transferrable. A change in the operator requires a new permit.

3. This Solid Waste Facilities Permit supersedes the Solid Waste Facilities Permit issued November 6, 1990.

4. Should the washing of transportation vehicles occur on the site, it shall be conducted in a manner approved by the Local Enforcement Agency.

5. Trucks transporting wastes from plant to waste disposal facility shall be adequately covered to the extent that there is no fugitive emissions during transportation.

6. The operator shall monitor, collect and effectively dispose of leachate as required by the Local Enforcement Agency and as required by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board.

7. The operator shall apply the soil sealant not less frequently than at the end of each working day.

8. The use of the alternative cover is subject to review at all times and its use as daily cover may be revoked for just cause by the LEA.

9. The use of hauling vehicles supplied and operated by persons not under operation and control by Desert Valley Company shall abide by the same rules, policies, protective equipment and training/education supplied to company personnel. Vehicles shall be insured to the same extent as company vehicles.

10. Nothing in this permit shall prohibit the Local Enforcement Agency from conducting unannounced inspection of this facility.

11. The applicant hereby agrees that it does not intend to seek modification or revision of this permit to accept non-geothermal waste or to accept radioactive material from any other source.

CLOSURE/POSTCLOSURE MAINTENANCE

1. The operator submitted preliminary closure/postclosure maintenance plans which were concurred with and approved by the California Integrated Waste Management Board at a public meeting on February 22, 1991.

   a. Preparation of an initial cost estimate for closure, and fifteen years of post-closure maintenance has been prepared.

   b. A financial mechanism for closure/postclosure maintenance in accordance with Title 14, California Code of Regulations has been established.

   c. The funding of the financial mechanism, in accordance with applicable provisions of Title 14, California Code of Regulations, has been established.

2. All documentation relating to the preparation of the closure/postclosure maintenance costs shall be retained by the operator and shall be available for inspection by the California Integrated Waste Management Board or Local Enforcement Agency during normal working hours.

3. Pursuant to Title 14 CCR 18255(a)(3) the operator must submit final closure and post-closure maintenance plans for solid waste landfills to all reviewing agencies two years prior to the anticipated date of closure.

SELF-MONITORING

The following items shall be monitored by the operator of this facility or his agent. Records including but not limited to these items shall be kept and made available to the enforcement agency upon request.

1. Volume or weights of waste received each day. If by volume, a conversion factor shall be noted to establish tonnage.

2. A log of special occurrences; i.e., fires, explosions, accidents, hazardous wastes, etc., shall be maintained.

3. Testing of drilling muds and cuttings (DMC) shall be carried out for each sump and reported to the LEA on the month that the material is first shipped.

4. Non-hazardous Waste Record number of the waste, name of waste generator and the type of waste, including the date of receipt of the waste.

5. Load testing for free liquids shall be routinely logged for each load entering the facility.

6. Radiological monitoring of all personnel, both on-site and off-site, handling radioactive materials (NORM). Dosimeter badges shall be read and reported quarterly.

7. Vadose zone monitoring during operations, closure, and post-closure maintenance periods shall be performed on a quarterly basis in accordance with provisions of "Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 90-053" issued by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Colorado River Basin Region, dated September 19, 1990.

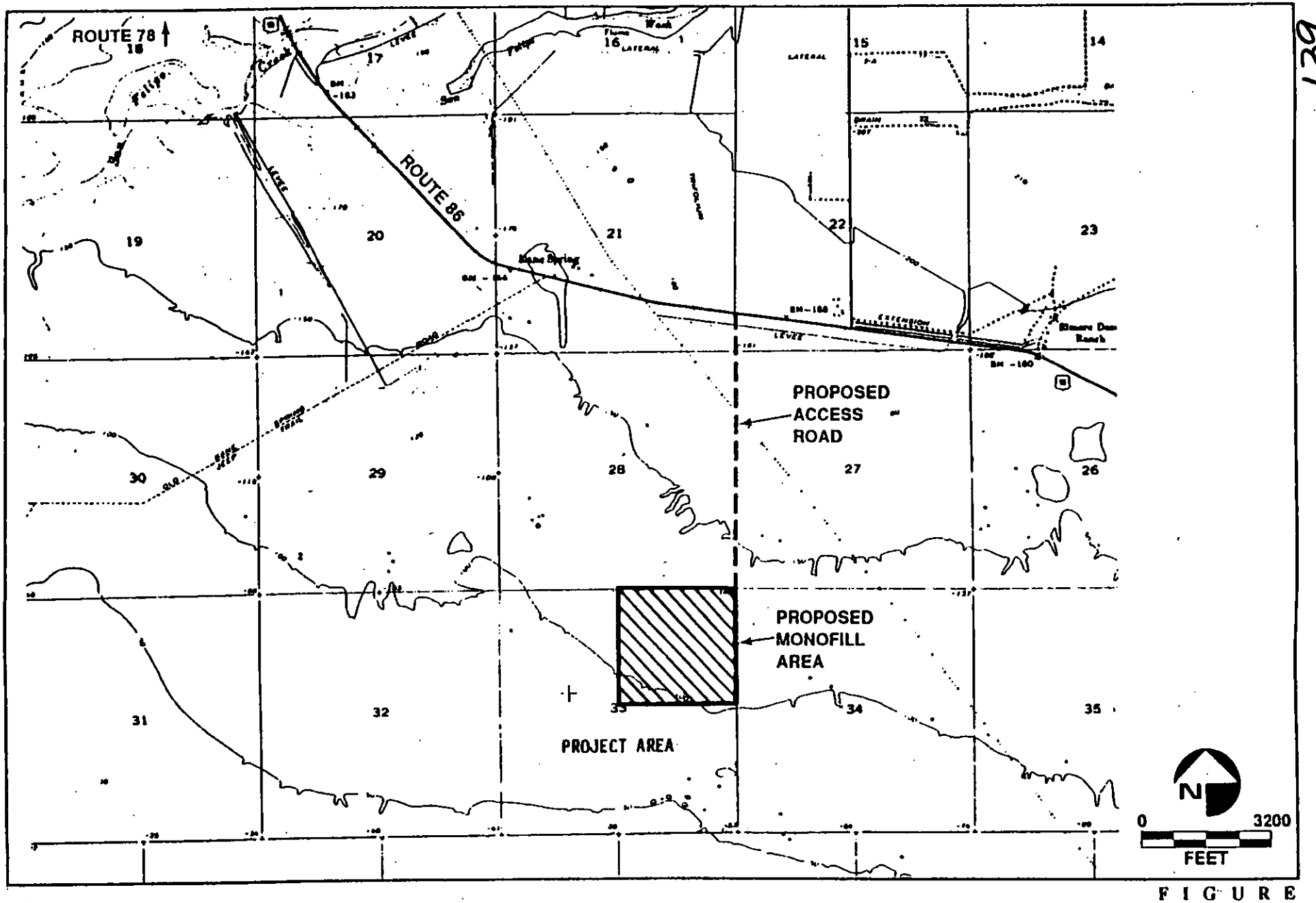
8. An annual gas speciation analysis shall include Radon gas. Additional testing shall be that as prescribed by the Air Pollution Control District's permit to construct and operate.

9. A yearly report presenting the results of quarterly monitoring of total rainfall, as measured by the nearby Imperial Irrigation District's official rainfall gauge. In addition, the amount of Soil-Seal applied, and the amount of leachate collected shall be similarly reported. This report shall be submitted to the LEA and the CIWMB, Research and Technology Development Division".

10. All monitoring activities shall be submitted to the Local Enforcement Agency on a quarterly basis, but records of monitoring kept on a daily basis shall be available for inspection by the California Integrated Waste Management Board or the Local Enforcement Agency.

11. Any deviation of significance on monitoring results shall be reported to the Local Enforcement Agency within twenty-four (24) hours or the next agency working day whichever is sooner.

12. The operator shall maintain a record of all complaints registered against the facility and any actions taken to initiated within 24 hours of their receipt.



ERC Environmental and Energy Services Co.

Project Site Location

FIGURE 2-1

139

ATTACHMENT 4

State of California

California Environmental Protection Agency

M e m o r a n d u m

To : Mike Kuhn

Date: February 20, 1992

From : Tom Galloway for
John S. Brooks
Local Assistance Branch

Subject: Review of Document's Conformance with AB 2296
Desert Valley Monofill, County of Imperial
Facility Permit No. 13-AA-0022

Finding:

Approval of the proposed permit for the Desert Valley Monofill would not prevent nor impair achievement of the waste diversion requirements.

Local Task Force:

The LTF will be reviewing the proposed facility changes in mid-March.

Source Reduction and Recycling Elements

The SRREs for the County and the Cities have not been submitted at this time.

Operations at the Monofill:

According to the proposed SWFP the facility receives geothermal filtercake. This is a designated non-hazardous waste which contains naturally occurring radioactive material. The operators propose increasing the annual tonnage from 27,000 to 54,750 tons per year. The monofill is a privately owned facility and used to dispose of the waste they generate from their power producing operations. Currently there is no resource recovery. The filtercake may be salvaged later if a commercial use is found. However, the company requires the Soil Sealant vendor to reuse the 55 gallon containers that the sealant is delivered in.

PRC Section 50000

This section requires that any facilities that are not contained in the CoSWMP be circulated and approved by a majority of the jurisdictions with a majority of the population. The LEA has provided resolutions from a majority of the cities containing a majority of the population that this has occurred.

PRC Section 50000.5 (General Plan)

The LEA has certified that this facility is consistent with the Imperial County General Plan as adopted on July 10, 1990.

Desert Valley Company Monofill Facility

SWIS No. 13-AA-0022

Mitigation, Monitoring, and Implementation Schedule[1]

IMPACTS	MITIGATION	MONITORING RESPONSIBILITY	MONITORING/TRACKING
1. Geology[2]			
a. Construction	Established and performed during construction	County and RWQCB	Accomplished prior to operation
b. Post construction	n/a	LEA & County Planning Dept.	During monthly inspection
c. Seismic activity	Constructed to withstand 0.6 g ground accelaration	LEA & other County staff	Installation of seismic detector Report by operator to appropriate agency if detector is activated. During monthly inspection
2. Hydrology			
a. Surface water (due to precipitation)	Diversion berms, dissipators & similar works completed during construction	County Planning Dept.	Monthly reports by operator to County Planning Dept. & LEA
b. Groundwater[3]	n/a	LEA, RWQCB, County Planning Dept.	Quarterly reports submitted by operator
c. Waste load analysis	Waste Handling Plan chemical & radiological testing	LEA, RWQCB	Monthly reporting by operator & during monthly inspection. Annual report on filetercake & each drilling mud & cuttings sump prior to disposal

1 All plans have been filed with the Permit Division - CIWMB.

2 Geology - geotechnical investigations did not identify any impacts which would preclude development of the project. Potentially significant geologic hazards were noted. These relate to seismicity, geologic and soil stability, and the presence of local groundwater reservoirs. The Imperial County Public Works Engineer has approved the seismic plan.

3 Due to depth and intervening clay layer, no adverse impacts to groundwater are anticipated.

ATTACHMENT 5

142

IMPACTS	MITIGATION	MONITORING RESPONSIBILITY	MONITORING/TRACKING
3. Air Quality[4]			
a. Roads	Maintain access road in good repair & travel at less than 15 miles per hour	County Planning Dept., APCD, & LEA	Monthly reports by operator with notification to LEA
b. Waste dispersion	Wind Dispersal Prevention Program	LEA	During monthly inspection & realtime computer link with onsite weather station
	Particulate sampling	APCD	Monthly reporting
	Application of soil sealant	LEA	Daily
c. Radiological	Analysis of particulate sample (highest loading) for alpha, beta & gamma radioactivity	APCD, LEA	Quarterly reports by operator
4. Biological[5]	Surface entry road; maximum speed 15 mph; fence & slat perimeter of waste management unit. (COMPLETED)	n/a	n/a
5. Transportation	Material Tracking & Shipping System, aka Material Storage Handling Plan	LEA	Monthly reporting by operator and during monthly inspections
6. Visual	Color of building & fencing as approved by County Planning Dept. (COMPLETED)	n/a	n/a
7. Socioeconomics/ Public Health & Safety	Radiological Monitoring Plan Operation Plan Truck drivers *remain in cab* Equipment operators remain in cabs to exent possible with equipment shielded from below. Dosimeter badges	LEA	Monthly during inspections. Operator reports quarterly on *readings of dosimeter badges.* Radiation: alpha, beta, and gamma readings quarterly.

4 Fugitive dust from operations, wind erosion and travel onsite could be significant if not controlled. APCD has approved on-line monitoring system.
5 No biological impacts were identified, however recommendations made to curtail or reduce the potential for indirect effects to species degradation of surrounding natural habitat - most specifically for the flat-tailed horned lizard.

143

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD
Permit Decision No. 92-23

WHEREAS, the Imperial County Department of Health Services, Division of Environmental Health acting as the Local Enforcement Agency, has submitted to the Board for its review and concurrence in, or objection to a revised Solid Waste Facilities Permit for the Desert Valley Monofill; and

WHEREAS, Board staff has evaluated the proposed permit for consistency with the standards adopted by the Board; and

WHEREAS, the Board finds that all State and local requirements for this proposed permit have been met, including consistency with Board standards, conformance with the County Solid Waste Management Plan, consistency with the General Plan, and compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the California Integrated Waste Management Board concurs in the issuance of Solid Waste Facilities Permit No. 13-AA-0022.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned Executive Officer of the California Integrated Waste Management Board does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the California Integrated Waste Management Board held March 25, 1992.

Dated:

Ralph E. Chandler
Executive Director

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Permitting and Enforcement Committee

March 11, 1992

AGENDA ITEM 10

ITEM: Consideration of Concurrence in the Issuance of a New Solid Waste Facilities Permit for Keller Canyon Landfill, Contra Costa County.

BACKGROUND:

Facility Facts

Project:	A permit to allow the operation of a new, Class II, modified canyon sanitary fill with daily tonnage up to 2750 tons per day.
Facility Type:	Class II Landfill
Name:	Keller Canyon Sanitary Landfill, Facility No. 07-AA-0032.
Location:	901 Bailey Road, Pittsburg
Setting:	The facility is located in the hills south of Pittsburg at elevations that range from approximately 400 to 1,060 feet. Surrounding land consists of agricultural and residential uses. The Concord Naval Weapons Station abuts the southeast border of the property.
Operational Status:	Undeveloped, construction has not commenced
Permitted Daily Capacity:	2750 tons per day
Area:	1399 acres
Owner/Operator:	Keller Canyon Landfill Company, Inc. a wholly owned subsidiary of Browning Ferris Industries of California, Inc.
LEA:	Contra Costa County Environmental Health Division

SUMMARY:

Site History The proposed Keller Canyon Sanitary Landfill has not yet commenced operations.

Summary of Permit Consideration of Issues Board staff have reviewed the proposed Solid Waste Facilities Permit and all relevant information, and is recommending the Board concur in the issuance of the permit at its March Board meeting. After Board concurrence, there is, however a complicating factor that would preclude the operation of this facility. The City of Pittsburg currently has requested the State Water Quality Control Board (SWQCB) revoke the Waste Discharge Requirements (WDR) issued to Keller Canyon Sanitary Landfill. The City's request was filed pursuant to the Porter-Cologne Water Quality Act (Section 13320 and 13321), through which any aggrieved person may petition to review any action or failure to act by a regional board. The SWQCB, upon notice and a hearing, may stay in whole or in part the effect of the decision and order of a regional board. The SWQCB will be considering the City's appeal at its next board meeting, set for March 26, 1992, the day after the California Integrated Waste Management Board's March 25, 1992 meeting.

Because the final determination by the SWQCB has not been made, it is uncertain how the permit will be effected. If the SWQCB stays the current WDRs, the result will be that the WDRs will have no legal effect and the facility may not be allowed to commence operation. The stay will be in effect until the SWQCB staff can complete its review, and a subsequent hearing date is set at which time the SWQCB staff will make a recommendation and the SWQCB will make a determination. If as a result of the stay, the WDR is revised to change the design or operation of the facility, the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) would request that the operator submit an application for permit revision. If the WDR is revoked then the LEA would revoke the permit or ask the operator to surrender the permit.

The SWQCB staff have indicated concerns regarding slope stability and the use of single composite liners at the facility. The SWQCB staff have also indicated that it will be their recommendation that the WDRs be modified to either require a double composite liner or reclassify the site from a Class II to a Class III facility.

The major difference between a Class II and Class III landfill is the following: Class II landfills can accept inert, nonhazardous, and designated waste. Designated waste is defined as nonhazardous waste which contains pollutants and has the potential to affect water quality. Therefore, Class II landfills require a liner, leachate collection and removal system (LCRS),

and the capacity for a precipitation and drainage control for a 1000 year, 24 hour precipitation event. Whereas, Class III landfills can only accept nonhazardous and inert waste, a clay liner is optional and a LCRS is required only if a liner is required. It must also have the capacity for precipitation and drainage control for a 100 year, 24 hour precipitation event.

Project Description The proposed site is located on 2,628 acres of agriculturally zoned land. Of the total acreage, 1,229 will be reserved for uses consistent with open space and agricultural designations. The facility activities will encompass a total of 375 acres, while the limit of waste disposal, the landfill "footprint", is 244 acres. The permitted site acreage, 1,399 acres, is identified in the Environmental Impact Report as the Primary Project Area. The on-site structures at the facility will consist of:

1. Administrative offices,
2. In-site equipment fueling and maintenance facilities,
3. Scale and paybooth facility,
4. Storage facility for ineligible waste,
5. Parking areas for employees and the public,
6. Access and internal roads, utilities, outdoor lighting, sound berms, fencing and landscaping.

The City of Pittsburg and the Concord Naval Weapons Station border the north side of the site.

The facility will receive up to 2750 tons per day of residential, commercial, industrial, construction/demolition, designated and special wastes. Special wastes would include: sewage sludge, geothermal waste, contaminated soil, shredder waste, and cannery waste. Over half the wastes will be processed at a transfer station before being transported to the facility.

The facility will accept waste six days a week, Monday through Saturday, from 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. The required daily cover shall be placed over refuse at the end of each operating day. All heavy equipment movement shall be completed by 7:30 p.m., at which the time the station working lights will be extinguished.

Refuse vehicles will enter the facility from Bailey Road on the west side of the site. Incoming trucks will proceed to the in-bound scale lanes adjacent to the scale house where each refuse carrier will weigh in. Weights and/or volumes will automatically be entered into a computer database. Drivers will drive to the working face, dispose of their loads, then weigh-out at the out-bound scale lane. Refuse vehicles will exit the facility on to Bailey Road. All computer entries will be tabulated at the end of each work day.

Where wastes are unloaded, spread, and compacted, the size of the working face will be adjusted to optimize response to tipping area traffic, necessary space for landfill equipment, economic use of cover soil and minimization of litter, odors, unsightliness and vectors. The working face will not exceed an area of one acre nor measure more than 250 feet in width, with a maximum slope of 3:1. The waste will be compacted in layers of no greater than two feet and will be spread and compacted from the base of the working face in lifts constructed at a maximum height of 25 feet. The target value for in-place refuse density will be at least 1,250 pounds per cubic yard.

Daily cover will be placed by scrapers and/or bulldozers to a minimum compacted thickness of six inches. All cover soil will be excavated from onsite borrow areas. Some excavated soil will be stockpiled for later use.

Environmental Controls The facility operator will implement noise mitigation measures as required by the Land Use Permit (LUP). These measures require the facility to prepare and implement a noise monitoring and abatement program; use the best available noise suppression equipment; and construct berms along the external face of each lift. Odor control measures will include the maintenance of a small working face, waste compaction and daily cover, site grading to prevent ponding of water, and a gas collection and flare system. Litter will be controlled by cover of all waste loads traveling to the landfill, portable litter control fences, daily onsite litter pickup, and weekly litter pickup along Bailey Road.

The permanent access road from Bailey Road into the landfill will be paved to prevent dust. Unpaved roads will be watered as necessary to prevent dust. Other dust control measures will be used as necessary. Bird controls will be employed to meet the LUP and state requirements. These controls may include monofilament nylon or wire lines suspended over the active filling area at appropriate areas. If necessary, the facility will engage a biologist to assess the effectiveness of the monofilament system for bird control. Other vectors are controlled through the compaction and timely cover of the waste.

The landfill will have an on-site 240,000 gallon water storage tank for fire suppression. A minimum, of one approved portable master-stream firefighting appliance will be located within 50 feet of each working face at any open waste cell in the landfill. A 100 foot minimum fire clearance will be provided around the landfill, and a 60 foot minimum fire break will be located around the perimeter of the site. Landfill equipment will have fire extinguisher. Landfill operators will be trained in fire suppression.

Resource Recovery Over half of the waste hauled to the landfill will first be processed through a transfer station. Resource recovery will occur at the transfer station. No salvaging will be allowed at the landfill. A Resource Recovery Program will eventually be developed by the landfill operator. Any future programs will require local enforcement agency (LEA) approval and Board concurrence.

ANALYSIS:

Requirements for Concurrence with the Solid Waste Facilities Permit Pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC), Section 44009, the Board has 60 calendar days to concur or object to the issuance of a Solid Waste Facilities Permit. Since the proposed permit for this facility was received on February 5, 1992, the last day the Board could act is April 6, 1992.

The LEA has submitted a proposed permit to the Board. Staff has reviewed the proposed permit and supporting documentation and has found that the permit is acceptable for the Board's consideration of concurrence. In making this determination the following items were considered:

1. Conformance with County Plan

   The LEA has determined that the facility is found in the Contra Costa County Solid Waste Management Plan. Board staff agrees with the said determination.

2. Consistency with General Plan

   The LEA has found that the facility is in conformance with the Contra Costa County General Plan. Board staff agrees with said findings.

3. Consistency with Waste Diversion Requirements

   Board Planning and Assistance Division staff evaluate proposed permits, pursuant to PRC 44009, to determine if the proposed project would impair or substantially prevent the achievement of waste diversion goals. Based on consideration of available information, staff determined that the issuance of the proposed permit would neither prevent nor substantially impair achievement of mandated waste diversion goals. The analysis used in making this determination is included as Attachment 4.

4. California Environmental Quality Act

State law requires the preparation and certification of an environmental document and Mitigation Monitoring and Implementation Schedule.

The County of Contra Costa Community Development Department prepared an Environmental Impact Report (EIR), (SCH #89040415), for the proposed project. As required by the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), the EIR identified the project's potential significant and/or adverse environmental impacts and provided mitigation measures that would reduce those impacts to a less than significant levels. Board staff reviewed the EIR and provided comments to the County on December 13, 1989. The County prepared and submitted an adequate response to comments. The project was certified as approved by the Lead Agency on July 24, 1990, and a Notice of Determination (NOD) was filed.

A Mitigation Plan was submitted to the Board. Potential environmental impacts and mitigation measures associated with the Keller Canyon Landfill are identified and incorporated in the Mitigation Plan (Attachment 5).

After reviewing the environmental documentation for the project, Board staff have determined that CEQA has been complied with, and the EIR is adequate and appropriate for the Board's use in evaluating the proposed project.

5. Conformance with State Minimum Standards

The proposed design and operation of the Keller Canyon Landfill is in compliance with State Minimum Standards for solid waste handling and disposal as determined by the Environmental Health Division of Contra Costa County Health Services Department and is consistent with standards adopted by the California Integrated Waste Management Board.

STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS:

Because a new Solid Waste Facilities Permit is proposed, the Board must either concur or object with the proposed permit as submitted by the LEA.

Staff recommends that the Board adopt Permit Decision No. 92-18 concurring in the issuance of Solid Waste Facilities Permit No. 07-AA-0032.

ATTACHMENT:

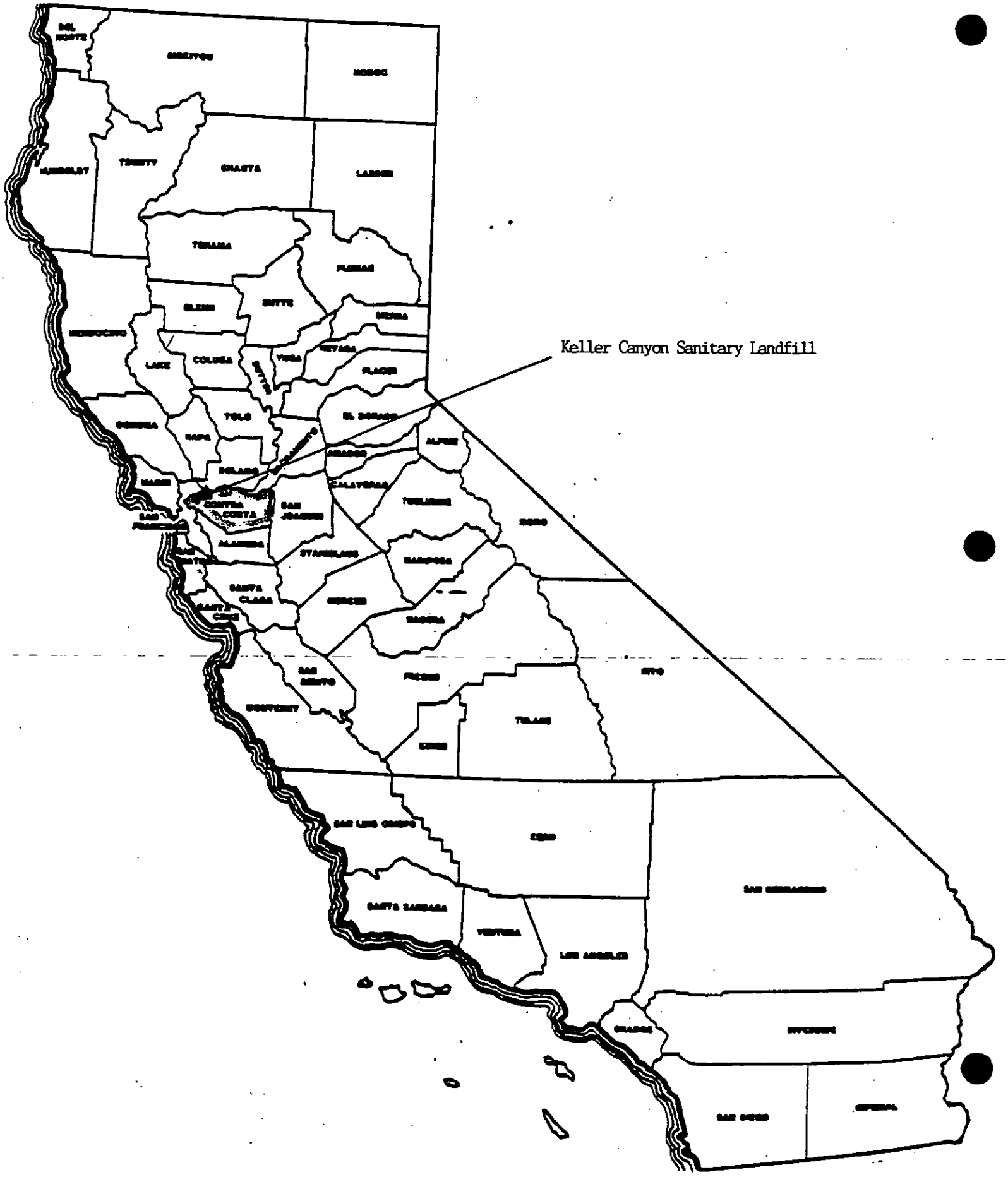
1. Location Map
2. Site Map
3. Permit No. 07-AA-0032
4. AB2296 Confirmation by Local Assistance Branch
5. Mitigation Plan
6. Permit Decision No. 92-18

Prepared by: Beatrice Cuenca/Tom Hall Phone: 225-2434

Reviewed by: Martha Vazquez Phone: 255-2454

Legal review: Date/Time: 3-4-92

ATTACHMENT 1



ATTACHMENT 2

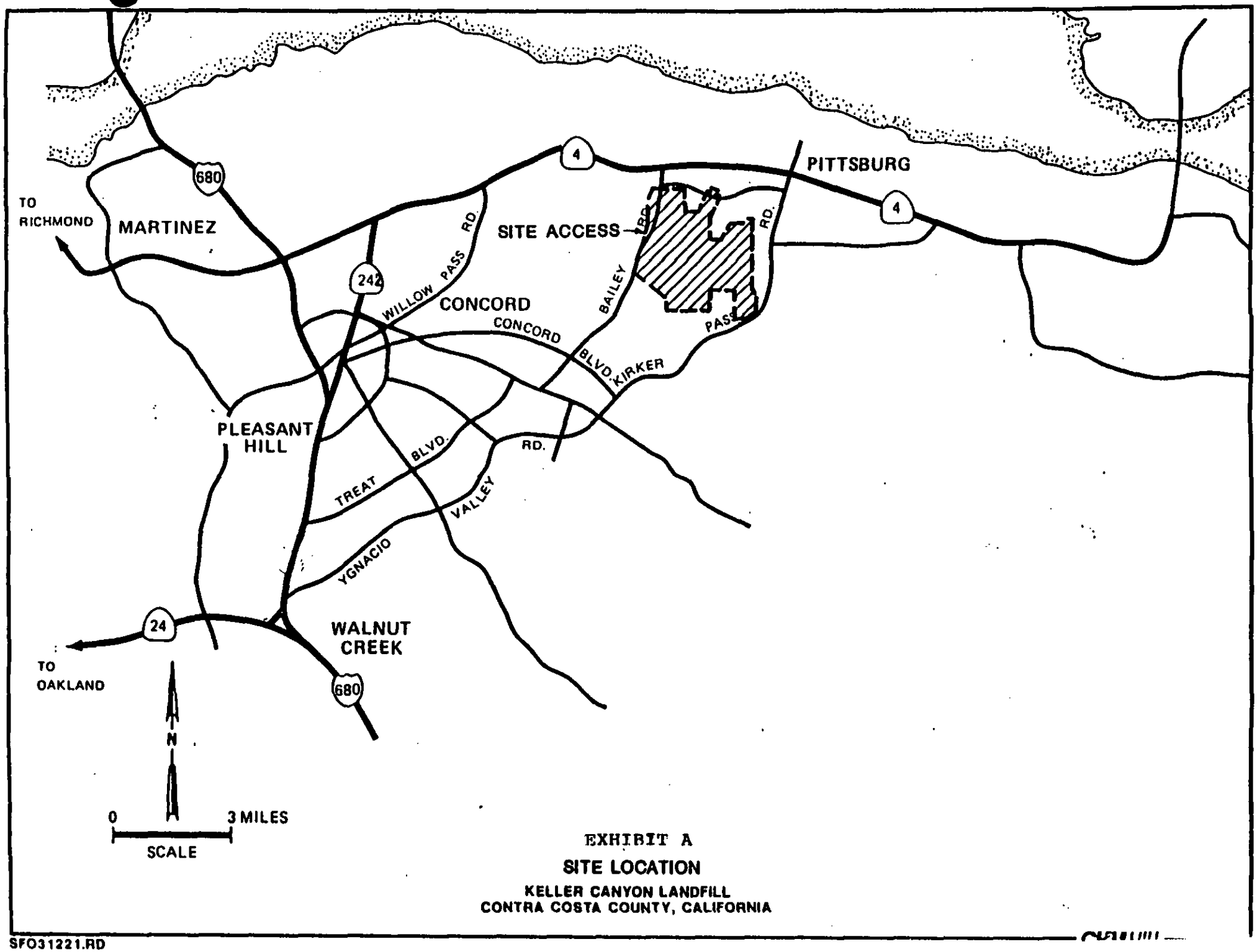


EXHIBIT A

SITE LOCATION

KELLER CANYON LANDFILL
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

SFO31221.RD

SOLID WASTE FACILITIES PERMIT

KELLER CANYON LANDFILL

FINDINGS

1. AUTHORIZED DESIGN AND OPERATION OF KELLER CANYON LANDFILL.[1]

A. **Owner/Operator.** Keller Canyon Landfill Company (KCLC), which is a wholly owned subsidiary of Browning Ferris Industries of California, Inc., owns and will operate the landfill site.

B. **Property Boundaries.** The Class II Landfill is located south of the City of Pittsburg, east of Bailey Road, north of Mulligan Hill and north of the City of Concord, situated in the foothills of the Mt. Diablo Range in Contra Costa County, California. Site location maps are attached as Exhibit A and Plate 1. The Assessors Parcel numbers are as follows:

094-050-001 094-060-001 094-060-002 094-070-001 094-080-003 094-100-001
094-110-001 094-120-001 094-130-006

The site occupies 2,628 acres of Sections 23, 24, 25, and 26 of Township 2N Range 1W, MDB&M. The facility activities will encompass a total of 375 acres, while the limit of waste disposal, the landfill "footprint", is 244 acres. The total permitted acreage is 1399 acres. The remaining 1229 acres will be reserved for uses consistent with open space and agricultural designations, as determined by the County.

C. **Physical Description.** The on site structures at the facility will consist of (1) administration offices; (2) facilities for on site equipment fueling and maintenance, (3) scale and pay booth facility; (4) storage facility for ineligible wastes; (5) parking areas for employees and the public; (6) access and internal roads, utilities, outdoor lighting, sound berms, fencing and landscaping.

D. **Types of Waste Received.** The landfill will receive residential, commercial, industrial, construction/demolition, designated and special wastes as provided in the RDSI and as set forth below. The facility will not accept hazardous wastes. The facility shall accept the following designated, non-hazardous or inert wastes:

Municipal Solid Waste	Commercial and Industrial Waste	Geothermal Wastes
Drilling Muds	Agricultural Wastes	Cannery Wastes
Contaminated Soils	Filter Cake/Dewatered Sludge	Sewage Sludge
Shredder Waste	Construction/Demolition Debris	Spent Catalyst Fines

[1]Hereinafter to be also known as "the facility".

E. **Quantification of Waste Received.** Maximum peak permitted capacity is 2750 tons per operating day.

Design capacity estimated to be 60-64 million cubic yards compacted at 0.6 tons/cubic yard. Maximum total waste mass shall not exceed 38.4 million tons.

F. **Method of Operation.** The Class II landfill will operate as a modified canyon fill, using daily cover.

Waste will be compacted in layers of no greater than two feet, and from the base of the working face, at a final slope of 4:1. The size of the working face will be adjusted to optimize response to tipping area traffic, necessary space for landfill equipment, economy of use of cover soil and minimization of litter, odors, unsightliness and vectors. The working face shall not exceed an area of one acre nor measure more than 250 feet in width, with a maximum slope of 3:1.

G. **Waste Reduction and Resource Recovery.** Municipal solid waste received at this facility shall arrive by transfer vehicles from transfer stations where waste reduction and resource recovery activities take place.

No waste reduction or resource recovery operations are included in this permit.

H. **Hazardous Waste Screening.** A hazardous waste screening program has been developed pursuant to San Francisco Bay Area Regional Water Quality Control Board Waste Discharge Requirements 91-052 (hereinafter, WDR). The program consists of the following activities: Inspection of random in coming loads; regular visual inspection of wastes deposited at the facility; training of facility personnel in hazardous waste recognition and proper hazardous waste handling procedures; reporting incidents of unlawful disposal to agencies specified below; installation of signs at the facility's entry way indicating that no hazardous waste are accepted; a list of unacceptable wastes.

Additional measures may be required upon the request of the LEA or the CIWMB.

Agencies to be notified in case of unlawful disposal:

Contra Costa Co. Health Services Department Environmental Health Division (510) 646-2521
Contra Costa County Health Services Department Environmental Health Division, Hazardous Materials Program (510) 646-2286
San Francisco Bay Area Regional Water Quality Control Board (510) 464-1255
Riverview Fire Protection District (510) 757-1303

I. **Five-Year Plan.** The land use permit will require the facility operator to develop a waste reduction and resource recovery program within the next year. Appropriate documentation shall be submitted for permit determination prior to the expected date of operation.

J. **HOURS OF OPERATION.** The facility will operate six (6) days per week, Monday through Saturday, with operating hours of 7:00 a.m. to 7:30 p.m.; no waste shall be accepted after 7:00 p.m.

The required daily cover shall be placed over refuse and all heavy equipment movement shall be completed by 7:30 p.m., at which time stationary working lights shall be extinguished.

Transfer vehicle traffic shall be regulated in accordance with COA[2] 29.9, Peak Period Traffic Management.

2. THE FOLLOWING ENTITLEMENTS AND AUTHORIZATIONS CONDITION THE DESIGN OR OPERATION OF THE LANDFILL AND AUTHORIZE THE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATION OF THE LANDFILL:

A. Report of Disposal Site Information dated January 1992, prepared by CH_2M Hill.

B. Permits and authorities as follows:

1) Land Use Permit Conditions of Approval 2020-89, Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors. July 24, 1990. (COA)

2) Franchise Agreement October 31, 1990, Contra Costa Board of Supervisors.

3) Williamson Act Cancellation, Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors. July 14, 1990; October 5, 1991.

C. Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. 91-052, California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region ("RWQCB"). March 20, 1991.

D. Authority to Construct and Permit to Operate, Bay Area Air Quality Management District (hereinafter, BAAQMD). May 30, 1991.

E. Contra Costa County Keller Canyon Landfill Final Environmental Impact Report, October 1989. State Clearinghouse #89040415.

F. Implementation and Mitigation Monitoring Program, Contra Costa Community Development Department. January 29, 1992.

G. USFS and BLM Special Use Permits are not required.

H. Nationwide Permit No. 26, Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers (hereinafter, COE) June 14, 1991.

I. Streambed Alteration Agreements, California Department of Fish and Game. October 18, 1991.

J. Clean Water Act 401 Certification, State Water Resources Control Board (hereinafter, SWRCB). October 3, 1991.

K. Approval of Final Development and Improvements Plan, Phase IA, Contra Costa

---

[2]As herein referenced, "COA" shall refer to Land Use Permit 2020-89, Conditions of Approval, Keller Canyon Landfill; Approved by the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors, July 24, 1989.

County Community Development Department. October 25, 1991.

L. The following local or County ordinances or rulings regulate specific facility operations:

1. Contra Costa County Ordinance Code, Ch. 418.4, Disposal Sites,
2. Contra Costa County Ordinance Code, Ch. 418.5, Franchises for Solid Waste Facilities.

3. THE FOLLOWING FINDINGS AND CERTIFICATIONS ARE REQUIRED, PURSUANT TO PRC 50000, 44010 AND 50000.5:

A. The facility is identified and described in or found to conform with a county solid waste management plan which was in compliance with the law and regulations existing on December 31, 1989, adopted pursuant to former Title 7.3 (commencing with Section 66700) of the Government Code as it read on December 31, 1989, and is found to be in conformance with Public Resources Code Section 50000.

B. This permit is consistent with CIWMB standards.

C. Keller Canyon Landfill site is identified in and is consistent with the General Plan Amendment approved by the Contra Costa County Board of Supervisors on October 17, 1989 and subsequently adopted with the Contra Costa County General Plan, January, 1991.

4. The proposed design and operation of the Keller Canyon Landfill is in compliance with State minimum standards for solid waste handling and disposal as determined by the Environmental Health Division of Contra Costa County Health Services Department and is consistent with standards adopted by the California Integrated Waste Management Board.

5. A letter certifying that the landfill design is in conformance with applicable Riverview Fire Protection Ditrict fire standards pursuant to PRC 44151, has been received by the LEA.

6. General Plan Amendment Keller Canyon Landfill, (GPA 3-89-CO) (hereinafter, GPA) provides for compatibility with surrounding land use. In approving the GPA, the county Board of Supervisors has found that the facility is consistent with surrounding land uses.

7. THE FOLLOWING NOTICES OF ENVIRONMENTAL DETERMINATION HAVE BEEN FILED WITH THE STATE CLEARINGHOUSE:

(a) Contra Costa County Keller Canyon Landfill Final Environmental Impact Report, January, 1990, State Clearinghouse #89044115.

CONDITIONS

REQUIREMENTS:

1. The facility shall comply with all State Minimum Standards for Solid Waste Handling and Disposal.

2. The facility shall comply with all federal, state, and local requirements and enactments, including implementation of all mitigation measures given in any certified environmental document filed for the facility pursuant to Section 21081.6, California Public Resources Code.

3. Any additional information required by Contra Costa County Health Services Department (LEA) shall be furnished to agency personnel on request.

4. The operator shall maintain a copy of this permit and the RDSI at the facility at all times.

5. At the discretion of the LEA, landfill gas monitoring probes shall be installed for detection of gas migration. As specified in COA 20.11 accordance with regulations of BAAQMD and as specified by the LEA, landfill gas control system shall be installed. COA 20.11 requires installation of an active, vacuum gas control collection system concurrent with the placement of wastes.

PROHIBITIONS:

The following activities, operations, and conditions are expressly prohibited at the facility:

1. Accepting or disposal of wastes for which the facility is not approved, including:
   - hazardous wastes,
   - liquids or slurries unless authorized by the RWQCB and LEA,
   - septage,
   - designated wastes not identified in the Permit or in the WDR,
   - burning wastes,
   - large dead animals or large quantities of small dead animals, except with the approval of the Contra Costa County Health Services Department (LEA),
   - untreated medical waste as defined in Chapter 6.1 of the California Health and Safety Code or infectious wastes as defined in 14 CCR 17225.36.

2. Conducting unacceptable activities such as:
   - burning of wastes,
   - scavenging,
   - accepting or disposing of any other waste for which this facility is not permitted,
   - accepting quantities of wastes exceeding the permitted capacity of the facility as stated in the findings section of this permit, without prior approval of the LEA.

3. Allowing conditions which are not acceptable, such as:
   - standing water on covered fill areas,
   - landfill fires,
   - slope failure.

SPECIFICATIONS: The following requirements shall pertain to the operation of the facility:

1. Special operating procedures:

(a) Soils excavated during or incidental to construction of the landfill shall be stockpiled and reused for cover material to the fullest extent possible.

(b) Erosion control techniques such as providing road shoulder berms, covering areas of high erosion potential, diverting and controlling water runoff, and reseeding exposed areas, shall be implemented. Other erosion control measures shall be implemented as may be required by the LEA.

(c) Refuse and cover material shall be compacted in a manner so as to maximize strength and slope stability. The dimensions of the landfill working face shall not exceed those stated in the Findings of this permit. The working face shall not exceed a slope of 3:1.

(d) Surface roads shall be paved or wetted wherever such pavement or wetting is required by the LEA for purposes of dust suppression. The use of other dust palliatives on onsite roads and operating areas may also be required by the LEA.

(e) Litter fences shall be placed as required by the LEA in the event of demonstrable litter problems.

(f) The operator shall take all possible steps, including but not limited to staged cover, bird wires, "screamers", etc., to minimize attracting birds to the landfill.

(g) An odor complaint program shall be established and odor problems mitigated within time constraints imposed by the LEA.

(h) Operator must accept such waste as directed by LEA in response to any declared emergency.

(i) Pursuant to section 44012, Public Resources Code, the enforcement agency may prohibit or condition the handling or disposal of solid waste to protect, rehabilitate, or enhance the environmental quality of the state or to mitigate adverse environmental impacts.

2. Any change which would cause the design or operation of the facility not to conform to the terms or conditions of the permit is prohibited. Any such change shall be considered a significant change, and will require a revision of this permit pursuant to PRC, Division 30, Section 44004.

3. This facility has a total permitted capacity of 2750 tons per day and shall not receive more than that amount without first obtaining a revision of the permit.

4. A change in operator of this facility shall require a new permit pursuant to PRC, Division 30, section 44001. Keller Canyon Landfill Company (KCLC) shall be considered owners and operators of the landfill site.

PROVISIONS:

1. This permit is subject to review by the local enforcement agency (LEA), and may be modified, suspended, or revoked, for sufficient cause after a hearing.

CLOSURE AND POSTCLOSURE MAINTENANCE PLAN:

1. Preliminary closure and postclosure maintenance plans have been submitted pursuant to 14 CCR 18255 and 18268. Pursuant to 14 CCR 18265, the facility shall be required to cease operation if both plans have not been approved by the LEA, the RWQCB and the CIWMB within one year of the date of receipt of the plans.

2. All documentation relating to the preparation of the closure and postclosure maintenance costs shall be retained by Keller Canyon Landfill Company and shall remain available for inspection by the Local Enforcement Agency and by the CIWMB.

MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS:

1. Water quality and air quality monitoring specified by the RWQCB and the BAAQMD shall be reported to the LEA quarterly, with an annual summary, or more frequently, as determined by the LEA.

2. Records of daily tonnages accepted at the site shall be provided quarterly to the LEA no later than 30 days into the succeeding quarter.

3. A log of special occurrences, pursuant to the provisions of 14 CCR 17368, shall be maintained at the facility and be made available to the LEA or the CIWMB on demand, and annually reported to the LEA on a date to be determined by the LEA.

4. The operator shall, once per calendar year, have this facility surveyed. Such survey shall be performed and signed by a licensed land surveyor or registered civil engineer, and it shall show the following:

(a) Total volume of fill for the phase surveyed,
(b) Volume of fill since last survey, and
(c) Remaining volume to be filled in the phase.

Aerial survey is required, including an initial survey before waste is accepted into each phase. All coordinate/elevation points shall be made available to the LEA on request.

5. Landfill gas monitoring as described under "Requirements" above shall be undertaken as directed by the LEA.

6. The operator shall provide any other information concerning the landfill which may be requested by the LEA.

ATTACHMENT 4

State of California **Office of Environmental Protection**

Memorandum

To : Tom Hall, Manager **Date:** 2-13-92
Permits Branch
Permitting and Compliance Division

From : Michelle M. Lawrence
Michelle Marlowe Lawrence
Planning And Assistance Division, Local Assistance, North
CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Subject: AB 2296 Finding for the siting of Keller Canyon Landfill, Contra Costa County.

1. PRC Section 44009 (Consistency with AB939 Goals)

The site was identified in the recently reviewed Preliminary Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE) and Household Hazardous Waste Element (HHWE). Both Elements detail the extensive resource recovery activities which the County and its jurisdictions participate in to achieve a maximum diversion level prior to landfilling.

Operation of the Keller Canyon landfill will not impede or conflict with the ability to carry out the goals of waste reduction and diversion as required by the Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 for any of the jurisdictions which will use this landfill. Specifically, the conditions of the Land Use Permit requires that the landfill may not accept waste from jurisdictions which do not have curbside or equivalent programs in place; that the haulers deliver their loads to one of several transfer stations for further resource recovery prior to arriving at Keller Canyon; that the landfill develop and implement additional resource recovery programs at the landfill, if necessary; and that the landfill is prohibited from accepting self-haul loads.

Permitting the 244 acre landfill will enable the County of Contra Costa to landfill waste which cannot be diverted through existing diversion programs without having to export the residual waste to a nearby County, and thereby impacting remaining landfill capacity in neighboring jurisdictions. The maximum permitted tons per day is set at 2,750 TPD.

2. PRC Section 50000 (Consistency with CoSWMP)

The siting of this landfill is consistent with the County Solid Waste Management Plan as revised in December, 1990. Reference to

this site as a future landfill site can be found in pages 6-21 through 6-25 of the CoSWMP. The Local Task Force utilized the solid waste facility system identified in the CoSWMP for addressing the proposed facility and provided its review and comments to the County staff, finding that the facility was necessary, and would not inhibit the County's ability to meet the mandates of the Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989.

3. PRC Section 50000.5 (Conformance with General Plan)

The Local Enforcement Agency certifies that consistency was achieved by General Plan Amendment 3-89-CO-II, adopted by the Board of Supervisors on October 17, 1989, which added Keller Canyon and four other sites to the County General Plan. The Keller Canyon landfill was subsequently incorporated into the January, 1991 comprehensive revision of the plan.

The LEA has certified that the landfill's compatibility with adjoining land uses was evaluated in the EIR which found that potential land use impacts could be mitigated to insignificance or were not significant. The land use compatibility was certified by the Board of Supervisors on February 2, 1990.

ATTACHMENT 5

KELLER CANYON SANITARY LANDFILL
IMPLEMENTATION AND MITIGATION MONITORING PROGRAM
CONTRA COSTA COUNTY - COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
January 29, 1992

CONDITION OF APPROVAL (#) PROGRAM/STUDY (Responsibility of Landfill Owner)	APPROVAL AGENCY:	FINAL DEVELOPMENT & IMPROVEMENTS PLAN	Approval*	TIMING OF MONITORING/SUBMITTAL	REPORT MONITORING TO:	FINANCIAL PROGRAM: **	STATUS/ COMMENTS
3. COMPLIANCE							
3.5 Solid Waste Facilities Permit	HSD CIWMB						
▲ 3.9 Notice Coordination	CDD	Phase 1a	X		CDD		QAQC Plan submitted 10/18/91
▲ 3.11 Master Chart	CDD		X	Prepare initial chart prior to construction; maintain through preparation, operation, monitoring and reporting.	Chart will be periodically updated by landfill operator		Master Chart to be available to Geo-technical Inspector to implement COA 16.4
7. LOAD INSPECTION:							
7.1 Eligible Vehicles & Loads Program	(Title15) CDD HSD			3 mos. prior to receiving waste (within 6 mo's. of WDR 4/91)			Landfill program as supplement to primary program for transfer stations.
9. OPERATING PARAMETERS:							
▲ 9.6 Special Buffer Area	CDD		X	At time of submitting Dev. & Imp. Plans	CDD		Offer to dedicate per 10/23/91 letter

▲ Due prior to construction
* Approval or substantiation
** Certain programs unique to this project require a financing program.
LEGEND and REVISION DATES, see page 17

CONDITION OF APPROVAL (#) PROGRAM/STUDY (Responsibility of Landfill Owner)	APPROVAL AGENCY:	FINAL DEVELOPMENT & IMPROVEMENTS PLAN	Approval*	TIMING OF MONITORING/SUBMITTAL	REPORT MONITORING TO:	FINANCIAL PROGRAM: **	STATUS/ COMMENTS
10. WASTE MEASUREMENTS & CHARACTERIZATION:							
10.1 Initial Topographic Map Volume Estimation Reports	CDD			Submit prior to opening Every 2 years	CDD		
10.2 Weighing Program	HSD CDD DWM			Quarterly	HSD		
10.3 Waste Characterization Program	HSD CDD			Quarterly Upon Request	HSD CDD		
11. ADMINISTRATION:							
11.1 Land Use Permit Review (see 31.5)	BOS			Annually for 3 yrs by BOS then every 3 yrs	BOS		
▲ 11.2 Local Advisory Committee	BOS		X	At least quarterly for 2 yrs. then to be determined	BOS	X	
▲ 11.3 Insurance/Bonding	As req'd	Phase 1a	X			X	Bond posted to SFRWQCB 10/17/91 per requirement
11.4 Notification Program (Prepared in conjunction with operators of transfer stations)	CDD			Report during Annual Permit Review	BOS		

▲ Due prior to construction
* Approval or substantiation
** Certain programs unique to this project require a financing program.
LEGEND and REVISION DATES, see page 17

CONDITION OF APPROVAL (#) PROGRAM/STUDY (Responsibility of Landfill Owner)	APPROVAL AGENCY:	FINAL DEVELOPMENT & IMPROVEMENTS PLAN	Approval*	TIMING OF MONITORING/SUBMITTAL	REPORT MONITORING TO:	FINANCIAL PROGRAM: **	STATUS/ COMMENTS
▲ 11.5 Development Coordinator	CDD		X	Report as requested	CDD	X	BOS approved consultant contract with Brown & Caldwell for Development Coordinator & Geotechnical Coordinator (COA 16.4)
11.6 Compliance & Mitigation Monitoring Program (prepared by CDD)	BOS	Phase 1a	X	On-going		X	
12. RATE REVIEW:							
12.2 Rate Review	BOS			Annually (or more frequently)	BOS		
13. FRANCHISE AGREEMENT:							
▲ 13.1 Franchise & Agreement Compliance	BOS	X	X	Submit draft with or before FDIP			Complete 12/6/90
14. LAND USE PERMIT CONSTITUENTS:							
14.1 Initial Development & Improvements Plan:	CDD		X				Complete
Grading/Excavation Plans	CDD		X				Complete
Groundwater Collection System	CDD		X				Complete
Liner System Cross-section & Installation Sequence	CDD		X				Complete
Leachate Collection System Layout Plan	CDD		X				Complete
Gas Collection Layout Plans for each phase	CDD		X				Complete
Surface Water Drainage Plan	CDD		X				Complete
Facilities Site Plan	CDD		X				Complete

CONDITION OF APPROVAL (#) PROGRAM/STUDY (Responsibility of Landfill Owner)	APPROVAL AGENCY:	FINAL DEVELOPMENT & IMPROVEMENTS PLAN	Approval*	TIMING OF MONITORING/SUBMITTAL	REPORT MONITORING TO:	FINANCIAL PROGRAM: **	STATUS/ COMMENTS
Leachate, Landfill, Gas & Water Storage Facility	CDD		X				Complete
Landfill Access Road Plans Profiles, Typical Section	CDD		X				Complete
Bailey Road Plan and Typical Section	CDD		X				Complete
Landscape Facilities Site Plan for Operations and Maintenance	CDD		X				Complete
Landscape Plan for Leachate, Landfill Gas and Water Storage Facilities	CDD		X				Complete
Landscape Plan	CDD		X				Complete
▲ 14.2 Regulatory Agency Approvals:	SFRWQCB		X				3/20/91 (WDR) 10/23/91-Final Design Proposals approved.
	BAAQMD		X				5/30/91 Authority to Construct
	COE		X	11/1/92 - 11/1/96 Annually			6/14/91
	CDFG		X				10/18/91
	BOS		X		BOS-CDD		LUP #2020-89 7/24/90
15. FINAL DEVELOPMENT & IMPROVEMENTS PLAN:							
▲ 15.1 Development & Improvement Plans Site Development Plan	CDD HSD PW	Phase 1a Phase 1a Phase 1a (partial)	X X X	Submit prior to construction	CDD		Plan submitted 7/23/91. Will be approved in phases per COA 15.2
Surface Water Management & Sediment Control Plan (Section 18)	SFRWQCB CDD HSD PW		X X X X	Submit prior to construction	CDD		

CONDITION OF APPROVAL (#) PROGRAM/STUDY (Responsibility of Landfill Owner)	APPROVAL AGENCY:	FINAL DEVELOPMENT & IMPROVEMENTS PLAN	Approval*	TIMING OF MONITORING/SUBMITTAL	REPORT MONITORING TO:	FINANCIAL PROGRAM: **	STATUS/ COMMENTS
Agricultural & Habitat Enhancement Plan (Section 23)	CDD	Phase 1a	X	Submit prior to construction	CDD		
Waste Reduction & Resource Recovery Program (Section 31)	CDD	X		Submit prior to construction or upon request from CDD	CDD		County is completing Household Hazardous Waste Element for AB939 Integrated Waste Management Plan
Landscape Plan (Section 22)	CDD	Phase 1a	X	Submit prior to construction	CDD		
Landfill Gas Management/Air Quality Monitoring/Odor Control Plan (Section 20)	BAAQMD CDD HSD	X	X	Submit prior to operations	CDD		Authority to Construct 5/30/91
Leachate Management Plan (Section 17)	CDD HSD SFRWQCB	X		Due 1/2/92 - per SFRWQCB PG 13, #5	CDD		
Site Services & Utilities Plan Control (Section 30)	CDD HSD RVFPD	Phase 1a | v	X X X	Submit prior to construction	CDD		
Traffic/Circulation Plan (Section 29)	CDD PW	X			CDD		
16. SLOPE AND SEISMIC STABILITY:							
▲ 16.2 Seismic Design (see 15.1)	SFRWQCB CDD	X	X X	Due to SFRWQCB 2 months prior to construction			
▲ 16.3 Landslide Study (see 15.1)	SFRWQCB CDD	X	X X	Due to SFRWQCB 2 months prior to construction			

CONDITION OF APPROVAL (#) PROGRAM/STUDY (Responsibility of Landfill Owner)	APPROVAL AGENCY:	FINAL DEVELOPMENT & IMPROVEMENTS PLAN	Approval*	TIMING OF MONITORING/SUBMITTAL	REPORT MONITORING TO:	FINANCIAL PROGRAM: **	STATUS/ COMMENTS
▲ 16.4 Geotechnical Inspector	CDD		X		CDD	X	See 11.5
▲ 16.5 Landfill Design Stability Analysis (see 15.1)	SFRWQCB CDD	X	X X	Due to SFRWQCB 2 months prior to construction			
16.6 Slope Monitoring Program	CDD			On-going	Upon request to CDD		
16.7 Settlement Program (see 15.1)	SFRWQCB CDD	X	X	On-going	CDD SFRWQCB		
16.8 Post Earthquake Program	SFRWQCB CDD HSD			Due to SFRWQCB 1/2/92 (pg 12 C.3 WDR)			
16.10 Sedimentation Pond(s) Monitoring Program	CDD HSD(SWFP)	X		On-going	Upon request to CDD, HSD		
16.11 Stockpile Stability				On-going	Upon request to CDD, HSD		
17. GROUNDWATER PROTECTION							
17.2 Landfill Liner Specifications (see 15.1)	SFRWQCB CDD	X	X X				
17.3 Leachate Collection System	SFRWQCB CDD	X	X				
17.5 Groundwater Monitoring (see 17.6) 17.6 Downstream Well Monitoring	SFRWQCB CDD HSD	X	X X	(submit to SFRWQCB by 7/1/92) Quarterly	SFRWQCB and upon request to CDD, HSD		

	APPROVAL AGENCY:	FINAL DEVELOPMENT & IMPROVEMENTS PLAN	Approval*	TIMING OF MONITORING/SUBMITTAL	REPORT MONITORING TO:	FINANCIAL PROGRAM: **	STATUS/ COMMENTS
17.7 Baseline Water Characterization	SFRWQCB HSD			Conduct for at least one year following approval of Land Use Permit: due 7/1/92, per SFRWQCB requirements	SFRWQCB HSD		
17.9 Drainage Grading Specifications (See 15.1)	CDD	X	X	On-going (post operations)	Upon request to CDD		
17.10 Leachate Management Program (see 15.1)	SFRWQCB HSD CDD	X		On-going (submit to SFRWQCB by 1/2/92)	Upon request SFRWQCB HSD		
17.11 Water balance calculations				On-going	Upon request SFRWQCB HSD		
▲ 17.12 Leachate Holding Tanks Test	SFRWQCB HSD		X X	Submit test results prior to submitting Development & Improvement Plans (FDIP)	SFRWQCB, HSD		Submitted 7/22/91
17.13 On-Site Water Supply Wells	SFRWQCB HSD	X	X X				
18. SURFACE WATER PROTECTION:							
▲ 18.2 Surface Drainage System	CDD SFRWQCB		X X	On-going	Upon request CDD, PW		
▲ 18.4 Surface Water Mgmt. & Sediment Control Plan	CDD HSD PW SFRWQCB		X X X X	On-going	Upon request CDD, HSD, PW, SFRWQCB		
▲ 18.5 Surface Water Monitoring Program	HSD CDD SFRWQCB		X X X	On-going (quarterly)	CDD HSD SFRWQCB		Approved in WDR (SFRWQCB)

CONDITION OF APPROVAL (#) PROGRAM/STUDY (Responsibility of Landfill Owner)	APPROVAL AGENCY:	FINAL DEVELOPMENT & IMPROVEMENTS PLAN	Approval*	TIMING OF MONITORING/SUBMITTAL	REPORT MONITORING TO:	FINANCIAL PROGRAM: **	STATUS/ COMMENTS
19. HAZARDOUS WASTE							
19.3 Household Hazardous Waste Program	HSD CDD			Submit no later than 6 mo. prior to opening, or upon request from CDD	Upon request CDD,HSD	X	See 15.1
20. AIR QUALITY PROTECTION							
20.2 Odor Containment	HSD			On-going	HSD when necessary		
20.3 Refuse Cover	HSD SFRWQCB		X	On-going	Site inspections-HSD		
20.5 Dust Suppressants	CDD HSD			On-going	Site inspections		
20.7 Air Flow Monitoring	CDD HSD			On-going	Upon request CDD, HSD		BC requested submittal of plan prior to approval of FDIP
20.8 Contingency Program (Consult with: LAC, BAAQMD, SFRWQCB)	HSD			Prepare prior to start of fill operations	HSD when necessary		
20.9 Revegetation	CDD	Phase 1a	X	On-going	CDD		
20.10 Tree & Shrub Planting (see 15.1)	CDD	Phase 1a	X				
20.11 Gas Control & Collection System 20.12 Landfill Gas Processing System	CDD BAAQMD	X		To be determined	BAAQMD		To be installed 1993-1994
20.13 Methane Recovery System (15.1)	CDD	X		To be determined			

CONDITION OF APPROVAL (#) PROGRAM/STUDY (Responsibility of Landfill Owner)	APPROVAL AGENCY:	FINAL DEVELOPMENT & IMPROVEMENTS PLAN	Approval*	TIMING OF MONITORING/SUBMITTAL	REPORT MONITORING TO:	FINANCIAL PROGRAM: **	STATUS/ COMMENTS
20.14 Gas Monitoring System	CDD	X		On-going	HSD, BAAQMD when necessary		
20.15 Lateral Gas Barriers	CDD	X		To be determined	BAAQMD		
20.17 Landfill Gas Testing Program	BAAQMD HSD CDD			Quarterly	CDD, HSD		
20.20 Fissure Repair				Daily operator inspections	CDD, HSD when necessary		
20.21, 22 Permanent/Temporary Road Paving	PW CDD	X	X X	On-site inspections during construction, CDD			BC will conduct on-site inspections
20.24 Equipment Activity & Maintenance	CDD HSD	X		On-going	Upon request HSD, CDD		
21. NOISE CONTROL							
21.2 Noise Monitoring Program	CDD HSD			Quarterly	CDD, HSD		Landfill owner encouraged to measure base- line noise levels prior to constr.
21.8 Gas Flare Muffling	BAAQMD CDD HSD			To be determined	BAAQMD, HSD		
22. VISUAL QUALITY:							
▲ 22.2 Landscaping Plan (see 22.7, 22.8, 22.10 and 23.2)	CDD	Phase 1a	X	On-going	Upon request CDD		LAC may review

CONDITION OF APPROVAL (#) PROGRAM/STUDY (Responsibility of Landfill Owner)	APPROVAL AGENCY:	FINAL DEVELOPMENT & IMPROVEMENTS PLAN	Approval*	TIMING OF MONITORING/SUBMITTAL	REPORT MONITORING TO:	FINANCIAL PROGRAM: **	STATUS/ COMMENTS
▲ 22.3 Toe Berm	CDD	Phase 1a	X				BC requests detailed drawings
22.4 Mitigation Berms	CDD	X		On-going	CDD when necessary		BC requests detailed drawings
22.6 Entrance Screening (see 22.2)	CDD	X					LAC to review
22.7 Jacqueline Drive Terminus (see 22.2)	CDD	X					LAC to review
22.10 Area of Operation				Upon operations Site inspections, CDD			
22.12 Water Tank Screening	CDD	X					LAC may review
22.14 Lighting Design System	CDD	X					LAC may review
23. AGRICULTURAL AND BIOTIC RESOURCES							
23.2 Range Management Plan	CDD	X	X	On-going			BC approves as submitted in FDIP
▲ 23.3 Lawlor Creek Corridor Restoration Plan	CDD CDFG if necessary	X	X X	On-going	Upon request CDD, CDFG		LAC, EBRPD may review
23.5 Weed Control Program	CDD		X	On-going	Site inspections HSD		
23.8 Wildlife Exclusion & Vector Control (Wildlife Fencing Program)	CDD		X	On-going	Site inspections HSD		
▲ 23.9 Supplemental Wildlife Surveys (San Joaquin PocketMouse, California Tiger Salamander and Alameda Whipsnake)	CDD		X	Prior to submitting Final Development & Improvements Plan	CDD		Require copies of reports submitted to USFWS for substantiation

CONDITION OF APPROVAL (#) PROGRAM/STUDY (Responsibility of Landfill Owner)	APPROVAL AGENCY:	FINAL DEVELOPMENT & IMPROVEMENTS PLAN	Approval*	TIMING OF MONITORING/SUBMITTAL	REPORT MONITORING TO:	FINANCIAL PROGRAM: **	STATUS/ COMMENTS
24. BIRD AND VECTOR CONTROL							
24.4 Bird Control	HSD			On-going as needed	Upon request HSD		
24.5 Rodent Control	HSD			On-going as needed	Upon request HSD		
24.6 Mosquito Control	HSD			On-going as needed	Upon request HSD		
24.7 Fly Control	HSD			On-going as needed	Upon request HSD		
25. LITTER CONTROL							
25.2 Load Covering Program	HSD			On-going	HSD upon request		
25.5, 25.6 Litter Fences	HSD			On-going	HSD upon request		
25.7 On-site Litter Policing	HSD			Daily	HSD upon request		
25.8 Off-site Litter Policing	HSD			Weekly (or more frequently)	Upon request HSD		
25.9 Littering Signs	PW			Periodically publish laws in mailings	PW		
25.10 Clean-Up Bond	CDD			Prior to operations	BOS HSD	X	
26. PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY							
26.2 Emergency Plan	HSD CDD			Prior to operations	Upon request HSD		

CONDITION OF APPROVAL (#) PROGRAM/STUDY (Responsibility of Landfill Owner)	APPROVAL AGENCY:	FINAL DEVELOPMENT & IMPROVEMENTS PLAN	Approval*	TIMING OF MONITORING/SUBMITTAL	REPORT MONITORING TO:	FINANCIAL PROGRAM: **	STATUS/ COMMENTS
26.3 Employee Safety Equipment	HSD			Prior to operations	Site inspection HSD		
26.4 Employee Training Programs	HSD			On-going	Upon request HSD		
26.5 First Aid Equipment	HSD			On-going	Site inspection HSD		
26.6 Emergency Communications System	HSD			On-going	Site inspection HSD		
26.7 Emergency Eye Baths & Showers	HSD			On-going	Site inspection HSD		
26.8 Equipment Maintenance Program	HSD			Program approval prior to operations On-going monitoring	Site inspection HSD		
26.9 Gas Migration Monitoring (see 20.15)	HSD			On-going	Upon request HSD		
27. SITE SECURITY							
▲ 27.2 Security Fencing	CDD	Phase 1a	X				Final screening to be reviewed by LAC
27.4 Security Lighting	CDD	X					
29. TRANSPORTATION AND CIRCULATION							
29.3 Landfill Access Road	CDD PW	X	X X	Prior to operations	CDD		
29.4 Landfill Entrance	CDD PW	X		Prior to operations	CDD		

CONDITION OF APPROVAL (#) PROGRAM/STUDY (Responsibility of Landfill Owner)	APPROVAL AGENCY:	FINAL DEVELOPMENT & IMPROVEMENTS PLAN	Approval*	TIMING OF MONITORING/SUBMITTAL	REPORT MONITORING TO:	FINANCIAL PROGRAM: **	STATUS/ COMMENTS
29.5 Bailey Road	CDD PW	X		Prior to operations	CDD		
29.6 Bailey Road Pavement Study	BOS			PW study in conjunction with City of Pittsburg	PW CDD	X	
29.7 Road Maintenance Surcharge	BOS	X		Quarterly payments; PW estimate in conjunction with City of Pittsburg	CDD	X	
29.8 Highway 4/Bailey Road Interchange	BOS PW	X		Quarterly payments	CDD	X	
29.9 Peak Period Traffic Management Study	CDD PW	X		Prior to operations	CDD		
29.10 Bicycle & Pedestrian Improvements	PW CDD	X	X X	Prior to operations	CDD		LAC may review. May defer agreement contingent upon larger trail project.
30. SITE SERVICES AND UTILITIES PLAN:							
▲ 30.1 Final Site Services & Utilities Plan	CDD HSD RVFPD	Phase 1a Phase 1a Phase 1a	X X X	Prior to construction	Upon request CDD, HSD		
▲ 30.3 On-site Water Wells	CDD HSD	Phase 1a Phase 1a	X X	Submit test results with Development & Improvements Plan	CDD		
30.4 Public Water Supply Option	LAFCO CCWD HSD CDD	X		Prior to operations if employed	CDD		

CONDITION OF APPROVAL (#) PROGRAM/STUDY (Responsibility of Landfill Owner)	APPROVAL AGENCY:	FINAL DEVELOPMENT & IMPROVEMENTS PLAN	Approval*	TIMING OF MONITORING/SUBMITTAL	REPORT MONITORING TO:	FINANCIAL PROGRAM: **	STATUS/ COMMENTS
▲ 30.5 Fire Protection Component	HSD RVFPD	Phase 1a Phase 1a	X X		CDD		
30.7 Construction Timing	CDD HSD	Phase 1a Phase 1a	X X				
▲ 30.8 On-site Water Storage ▲ 30.10 Fire Cover ▲ 30.12 Fire Breaks ▲ 30.13 Fire Extinguisher 30.14 Use of Reclaimed Water for Landscaping ▲ 30.17 Emergency Equipment Access 30.19 Toilet Placement	HSD/RVFPD HSD/RVFPD HSD/RVFPD HSD/RVFPD CDD RVFPD HSD	Phase 1a Phase 1a Phase 1a Phase 1a Phase 1a X	X X X X X		Upon request CDD, HSD ↓		
31. WASTE REDUCTION & RESOURCE RECOVERY:							
31.2 1990-1995 Resource Recovery Program Operator to participate with transfer stations, operators, route collections company and direct haulers	CDD	X		Prior to operations, or upon request of CDD			See 15.1
31.3 1996-2000 Resource Recovery Program	CDD			Prior to 1995			See 15.1
31.4 Materials Recovery Program	CDD	X		Prior to operation, or upon request of CDD			See 15.1
31.5 Composting Project (Pilot Program) (see 11.1)	CDD HSD CDHS	X		In operation within 6 mo. of opening, or upon request of CDD. Results to be reviewed at second land use permit review.	BOS		See 15.1

CONDITION OF APPROVAL (#) PROGRAM/STUDY (Responsibility of Landfill Owner)	APPROVAL AGENCY:	FINAL DEVELOPMENT & IMPROVEMENTS PLAN	Approval*	TIMING OF MONITORING/SUBMITTAL	REPORT MONITORING TO:	FINANCIAL PROGRAM: **	STATUS/ COMMENTS
31.6 Wood Chipping Program	CDD	X		In operating within 6 mos. of opening	Upon request CDD		See 15.1
31.7 Methane Recovery Report	CDD			Report findings to CDD during landfill's land use permit reviews	CDD		
31.9 County Resource Recovery Management Program	BOS			Upon request of BOS		X	
32. CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES & CONDITIONS:							
32.3 Access Roads (including bridge over Lawlor Creek, turnaround land also for use by CHP for vehicle inspection)	CDD PW			Prior to operations	CDD		Notify CHP
▲ 32.4 Phasing Plan	CDD	Phase 1a	X	Prior to construction	CDD		
32.6 Dust Suppression (graded areas, temporary pavements)	HSD			On-going	Site inspection HSD		
33. CLOSURE & POSTCLOSURE MAINTENANCE							
33.1 Submittal of Plan	CIWMB HSD			Submit Preliminary Plan prior to/no later than application for Solid Waste Facilities Permit Review	Upon request HSD		

CONDITION OF APPROVAL (#) PROGRAM/STUDY (Responsibility of Landfill Owner)	APPROVAL AGENCY:	FINAL DEVELOPMENT & IMPROVEMENTS PLAN	Approval*	TIMING OF MONITORING/SUBMITTAL	REPORT MONITORING TO:	FINANCIAL PROGRAM: **	STATUS/ COMMENTS
▲ 33.2 Funding of Closure & Postclosure Maintenance Plan	SFRWQCB HSD		X X	Evidence of funding mechanism required by SFRWQCB prior to construction. BOS to approve in conjunction with Rate Setting Plan	BOS, CIWMB	X	Evidence provided to SFRWQCB & HSD per 10/24/91 letter
35. SPECIAL CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL							
35.1 Transportation System Impact Fee	CDD			Upon operations	BOS, CDD	X	
35.2 Open Space & Agricultural Preservation Fee	CDD			Upon operations	BOS, CDD	X	
35.3 Property Value Compensation Program	CDD			Fund study upon request by County	BOS, CDD	X	
▲ 35.4 Resource Recovery Program Fee	CDD		X	Annually, beginning July 1, 1990	BOS, CDD	X	1st installment paid in 1990
35.5 Violation of Prescribed Haul Route	CDD			Upon written direction by County	BOS, CDD		
35.6 Direct Property Acquisition	CDD			Submit initial study prior to operations	BOS, CDD	* (if required)	

** LEGEND

BAAQMD = Bay Area Air Quality Management District
BC = Brown & Caldwell Consultants
BI = Building Inspection (County)
BOS = Board of Supervisors (County)
CCWD = Contra Costa Water District
CDD = Community Development Department (County)
CDFG = California Department of Fish & Game
CHP = California Highway Patrol
CIWMB = California Integrated Waste Management Board
DWM = Director of Weights and Measures (County)
EBRPD = East Bay Regional Park District
FDIP = Final Development & Improvement Plans
HSD = Health Services Department (County)
LAC = Local Advisory Committee
LAFCO = Local Agency Formation Commission
LUP = Land Use Permit
OSHA = Occupational Safety & Health Agency
PW = Public Works (County)
RVFPD = Riverview Fire Protection District
SDHS = State Department of Health Services
SFRWQCB = San Francisco Regional Water Quality Control Board
SWFP = Solid Waste Facilities Permit
USFWS = United States Fish & Wildlife Service
WDR = Waste Discharge Requirements (State)

CONSTRUCTION PHASING

Phase 1a	=	toe berm; on site access road; sedimentation basin
Phase II	=	landfill liner; leachate collection system; leachate holding tanks

REVISION DATES

6/91 - 1st Printing
8/91 - Revised (CDD update)
9/91 - Revised (post meeting with Brown & Caldwell of 8/27/91)
10/14/91 - Revised (post meeting with Brown & Caldwell of 10/1/91)
10/25/91 - Revised (CDD update)
10/31/91 - Revised (CDD update)
12/16/91 - Revised (CDD update)
1/29/92 - Revised (CDD update)

VC:se/gms
vpl:keller.tbl

NOTE: This Chart is a working document. It is intended to be used in conjunction with Land Use Permit #2020-89 Conditions of Approval (July 24, 1990). In the event of discrepancies between this Chart and the LUP, the Conditions, as set forth in LUP #2020-89, supercede this Chart.

California Integrated Waste Management Board
Permit Decision No. 92-18
March 25, 1992

WHEREAS, The County of Contra Costa Public Health Department, acting as Local Enforcement Agency, has submitted to the Board for its review and concurrence in, or objection to a new Solid Waste Facilities Permit for the Keller Canyon Sanitary Landfill; and

WHEREAS, Board staff has evaluated the proposed permit for consistency with the standards adopted by the Board; and

WHEREAS, the Board finds that all state and local requirements for the proposed permit have been met, including consistency with Board standards, conformance with the County Solid Waste Management Plan, consistency with the General Plan, and compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the California Integrated Waste Management Board concurs in the issuance of Solid Waste Facilities Permit No. 07-AA-0032.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned Executive Director of the California Integrated Waste Management Board does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the California Integrated Waste Management Board held on March 25, 1992.

Dated:

Ralph E. Chandler
Executive Director

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Permitting and Enforcement Committee

March 11, 1992

AGENDA ITEM 11

ITEM: Consideration of Approval of the Permit Desk Manual

BACKGROUND:

Chronology

- On June 19, 1991, the Board awarded a contract for the rewrite of the 1989 edition of the Permit Desk Manual.

- On October 1, 1991, the contractor provided Board staff with the first draft of the Manual. Staff reviewed the draft and provided the contractor with comments.

- On January 24, 1992, the contractor provided Board staff with a second draft of the Manual. Copies of the second draft were distributed to Board Advisors, staff, and to the Members of the Enforcement Advisory Council (EAC). The intent of the distribution was to solicit comments from all recipients of the draft manual during the EAC meeting on February 21, 1992.

- During the EAC meeting on February 21, 1992, the matters of the Permit Desk Manual were discussed as agenda item and comments were received from several members. The members also voted in support of the adoption of the Manual by the Board during its March, 1992 meeting.

DISCUSSION:

The Permit Desk Manual is one of the many tools the Board uses to communicate and transmit new statutory and regulatory mandates and policies to the Local Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) and Operators of solid waste facilities. By issuing the Permit Desk Manual to the LEAs and Operators, the Board also contributes to the education and thus, to the efficiency and the effectiveness of the LEAs and Operators in the execution of their duties in the review and preparation of solid waste facilities permits and supporting documentation. Existing and future solid waste facilities operators use the Manual as guidance in the preparation of Solid Waste Facilities Permit applications.

The Board, during the June 19, 1991 meeting, awarded a contract for $35,322 to Bryan A. Stirrat & Associates for the rewrite of the 1989 edition of the Permit Desk Manual. The contract was

signed by the Chairman of the Board on June 20, 1991 and by Mr.Bryan A. Stirrat, of Bryan A. Stirrat & Associates, on June 25, 1991. The contract work for the rewrite of the Permit Desk Manual commenced on August 1, 1991 and has progressed well. Board staff have met with the contractor several times since the commencement of the work to discuss the form and content of the Manual and the various other aspects of the contract. Copies of the first draft of the Manual were submitted to Board staff for review and comments on October 1, 1991. Staff reviewed the draft and comments were forwarded to the contractor on October 31 and November 6, 1991.

Copies of the second draft of the Manual were provided by the contractor on January 24, 2992. These copies were reproduced and distributed to Board Advisors, staff, and to all members of the EAC for review and comments. The matters of the Permit Desk Manual were discussed as Board agenda item, during the EAC meeting on February 21, 1992. At the meeting, comments were received from several of the members and the members also voted in support of the Board adopting the Manual during its March 1992 meeting.

The Desk Manual contains detailed information on the following topics:

1. Permitting A Solid Waste Facility
2. Solid Waste Facility Permit Applications
3. Reports of Facility Information
4. Periodic Site review
5. Review of Permits
6. Information To Be Contained In A Solid Waste Facilities Permit
7. Exclusions and Exemptions
8. Title 14, California Code of Regulations
9. California Integrated Waste Management Statutes

Because of the increasing complexity of the solid waste facilities permitting process, LEAs, Operators, and consultants are looking forward to the completion and Board adoption for distribution of the revised Permit Desk Manual with great anticipation.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Adopt and approve the distribution of the Permit Desk Manual.

Prepared by: Tadese Gebre-Hawariat TGH. Phone: 255-2438

Reviewed by: Martha Vazquez 3/02/92 Phone: 255-2454

Legal review: Date/Time: 3-3-92

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Permitting and Enforcement Committee

March 11, 1992

AGENDA ITEM 12

ITEM: Consideration of Approval of Subtitle D Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Permit Program Application to U. S. EPA, Region IX

BACKGROUND:

Subtitle D (40 CFR Parts 257 and 258) of the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act for solid waste was promulgated on October 9, 1991. This rule consists of largely prescriptive, self-implementing, standards for solid waste operators in the areas of solid waste landfill operations, designs, monitoring, closure, etcetera. Most of the provisions of the rule will become effective within 24 months of promulgation on October 9, 1993. Where U. S. EPA gives "approved state" status, greater flexibility will be given to the state and to operators. Areas of greater flexibility include the use of alternate designs for liners, final covers, closure/postclosure financial mechanisms, chemical monitoring parameters, etcetera. Section 4005(c) of Subtitle D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act authorizes EPA to determine the adequacy of state solid waste landfill permitting programs.

California was one of four states (also included were Connecticut, Virginia, and Wisconsin) invited by EPA to participate in a pilot approval program for authorization under Subtitle D. Board staff and State Water Resources Control Board staff attended a State-Tribal Implementation Rule workshop on December 18-19, 1991 in Crystal City, Virginia. EPA assured staff, at that time, that approval under Subtitle D would not consist of a line-by-line review of state statutes and regulations, but the reviewers will look for meeting the overall goals of Subtitle D. EPA Headquarters staff presented draft language at the workshop for state program approval under Subtitle D called the State Implementation Rule (SIR). In January, EPA amended the SIR rule, based on comments received, to allow for partial approval of state programs, and changed the rule's name to State and Tribal Implementation Rule (STIR).

With STIR partial approval, states with "complete permitting programs" will be allowed the flexibility of an "approved state" for those regulatory areas approved. Partially approved states will have until October 9, 1995 to enact changes to statutes/regulations for conformance with Subtitle D, or such states will be automatically disapproved. EPA Regional Administrators (Region IX for California) will be making the determinations of regulatory conformance with Subtitle D. EPA headquarters expects to publish the draft STIR in March,

1992, and finalize the rule by October, 1992, for inclusion with the rest of Subtitle D.

At its October 31, 1991, the Board instructed staff to proceed with Pilot program approval under Subtitle D. The Committee at its January 8, 1992, meeting instructed staff to proceed with formal program approval with U. S. EPA.

ANALYSIS:

Board staff prepared a draft Pilot program application and submitted it late in February, 1992, to EPA Region IX staff for initial review. Staff relied upon existing statutes and regulations in preparing the application. EPA has promised to complete its review of the application within six weeks of receipt of the draft. Staff will highlight the major provisions of the application.

Staff sees several alternatives for the Committee. First, the Committee could approve the Subtitle D application. Second, the Committee could approve the application with specific changes. Thirdly, the Committee could instruct staff to prepare a new application based on Committee guidance.

STAFF COMMENTS:

Staff recommends that the Committee approve the application for submittal to U. S. EPA Region IX.

Prepared By: Michael O. Finch Phone 255-2410

Approved By: William R. Orr Phone 255-2301

Approved by Legal: MOM Date 3/13/92 Time 9:45AM

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Permitting and Enforcement Committee
March 11, 1992

AGENDA ITEM 13

ITEM: Discussion of Implementation of the LEA Designation and Certification Regulations

BACKGROUND:

The new LEA designation and certification regulations (Title 14, California Code of Regulations, Division 7, Chapter 5, Articles 1 through 2.2) were adopted by the Office of Administrative Law and became effective December 17, 1991.

ANALYSIS:

At the direction of the Committee Chair, staff will discuss items of interest to the public regarding the implementation of this regulatory package.

STAFF COMMENTS:

This is a discussion item only.

Prepared By: Myron Amerine MHA Phone 255-2409

Approved By: Mary T. Coyle MTC Phone 255-2408

Approved by Legal: RC Date 2/24 Time 13:20

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Permitting and Enforcement Committee
March 11, 1992

AGENDA ITEM 14

ITEM: Discussion of Meeting of the Enforcement Advisory Council on February 21, 1992

BACKGROUND:

The revitalized Enforcement Advisory Council (EAC) held its first meeting on Friday February 21, 1992. A welcome and opening remarks were extended by both Board Member Jesse Huff and Executive Director Ralph Chandler. A full agenda with nine specific items for discussion outlined the days work. Presentations by Board staff and audience participation were found to be valuable and informative by the EAC.

The EAC made the following motions:

- Edit the communication questionnaire and send it to existing LEAs
- Leave the EAC membership vacancies and have existing members represent those unfilled categories
- Consider the EAC comments on the Draft Permit Desk Manual and move it forward to the Permitting and Enforcement Committee meeting of March 11, 1992
- Request Board staff to look into possible clean-up legislation for AB 1760 re metallic waste recycling / salvage
- Approve minutes of EAC meeting on August 8, 1991
- Set a tentative date of April 24, 1992 for the next EAC meeting

ANALYSIS:

None

STAFF COMMENTS:

This is a discussion item only.

Prepared by: Marc Arico MA Phone 255-2360

Approved by: Mary T. Coyle MTC Phone 255-2408

Approved by Legal: RPC Date 2/25 Time 0-h 25

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

PERMITTING AND ENFORCEMENT COMMITTEE

MARCH 11, 1992

AGENDA ITEM 15

ITEM: Briefing on Status of Waste Tire Program

BACKGROUND: Assembly Bill (AB) 1843 (Brown, Statutes of 1989) established the waste tire program. This statute was amended by Senate Bill (SB) 937 (Vuich, Statutes of 1990) and AB 1515 (Sher, Statutes of 1991). Assembly Bill 1843 enacted a major environmental regulatory program to control the storage and disposal of waste tires. AB 1843 requires persons who store or stockpile more than 500 waste tires at a specific location to register their stockpiles with the Board and requires the Board to adopt regulations for the permitting of major and minor waste tire facilities. This Bill also establishes the Tire Recycling Act, which directs the Board to initiate a tire recycling program to develop and promote alternatives to the landfill disposal of used whole tires and used tire components.

On June 26, 1991, the Board adopted emergency regulations. The emergency regulations for the permitting of waste tire facilities were filed with the Office of the Secretary of State on February 10, 1992 and became effective upon filing. Staff has begun the final rulemaking process and is preparing to implement the permitting program.

ANALYSIS: This agenda item has been prepared to update the Committee on the status of the regulations for waste tire facilities and brief the Committee on other ancillary programs and functions of the Waste Tire Program. The briefing includes the following topics:

1. **Update on the Emergency Rulemaking for the Permitting of Waste Tire Facilities**

2. **Status and Comment on the Final Rulemaking Process**

3. **Implementation Plan for Permitting Program**

4. **Status of Waste Tire Registration Program**

5. **Update on Waste Tire Legislation**

1. Update on the Emergency Rulemaking for the Permitting of Waste Tire Facilities

Summary of Key Dates

- **June 26, 1991** Board adopts the Emergency Regulations for the Permitting of Waste Tire Facilities.
- **July 24, 1991** Staff submits emergency rulemaking file (file) to OAL
- **August 2, 1991** Staff withdraws file from OAL
- **December 30, 1991** Staff submits revised file to OAL
- **January 9, 1992** OAL disapproves file
- **January 30, 1992** Staff resubmits file to OAL
- **February 10, 1992** OAL files emergency regulations with the Office of the Secretary of State, regulations become effective upon filing
- **July 1,1992** It is unlawful to establish a new major WTF or expand an existing minor WTF without first obtaining a permit from the Board.
- **September 1, 1993** It is unlawful to direct or transport waste tires to a major WTF or to accept waste tires at a major WTF unless the operator has obtained a major WTF permit.

Staff had been working with the Attorney General's office on the approval of the surety bond form since August 1991, when our original submittal to OAL was withdrawn. Upon verbal approval by the Attorney General's office of the surety bond form in question, staff resubmitted the rulemaking to OAL on December 30, 1991. On January 9, OAL disapproved the regulations because the Attorney General's office had not formally approved the surety bond form. Staff was not aware of the requirement for formal approval by the Attorney General. As all other concerns were addressed, OAL agreed to reject the regulations based solely on the pending approval of the surety bond form.

The Attorney General's office submitted their approval to OAL on January 23, 1992. Staff resubmitted the subject rulemaking file concurrently. The emergency regulations were filed with the Secretary of State on February 10, 1992 and became effective upon filing.

The only other substantive comment by OAL to the December 30, 1991 submittal was in regard to a second "consistency" violation. The regulations did not comply with Government Code (GC) §11346.53(f) which states that, no administrative regulation which requires a report shall apply to a small business unless the agency adopting the regulation makes a finding that it is necessary for reasons of health, safety, and welfare, for that regulation to apply to small businesses. This requirement became effective January 1, 1992.

Section 18444 of the emergency regulations required the submittal of an annual report by all operators of waste tire facilities, however no special finding was made regarding small businesses at the time the emergency regulations were adopted by the Board in June of 1991. In an effort to facilitate the implementation of the regulations, staff opted to remove the reporting requirement from the emergency regulations. Staff's rational was that there would be minimal if any impact by this action. Staff plans to include the reporting requirements in the final regulations and no reports are expected to be due until after the final rule becomes effective.

2. Status and Comment on the Final Rulemaking Process

Timeline for Final Rulemaking

A proposed schedule for completion of the final rulemaking process is included as Attachment Number 1. Under the best of circumstance, staff estimates an eight (8) month timeline for completing the regulatory process. The Board has 120 days from the date of filing of the emergency regulations to complete the formal rulemaking process. Staff anticipates the need to request an extension from OAL to complete the rulemaking process. The initial 120-day period closes on June 10, 1992.

Final Regulations

Staff has been working diligently to refine several sections of the emergency regulations for the final rule. With the intention of easing the burden on the regulated public, staff has replaced regulation with formatted question/answer forms for the Emergency Response Plan and Operation Plan. Other changes include revision of technical standards and resolution of issues of clarity and necessity.

To date, there are still issues that have not yet been resolved. These include, additional provisions for regulatory relief to minor waste tire facilities operators, a closure process for unpermitted facilities, an appeals procedures for permit disputes, and requirements for daily and annual reports. Two

issues of significance are briefly discussed below.

- **Financial Assurance**

  Current regulations require operators to develop cost estimates for closure of their facilities. However, the regulations do not provide the operator with any formula or guidance in making this estimate. Even though these estimates are subject to review and approval by the Board, staff would like to develop, at a minimum, criteria to insure equitable closure cost estimates.

- **Small Business Impact**

  GC § 11346.53 requires that state agencies proposing to adopt regulations assess the potential for adverse economic impact on small business enterprises and individuals. The adopting agency must consider alternatives that would lessen adverse impacts on small business and invite the submittal of proposals by the public.

  Staff has not fully assessed the impact of these regulations on small business. Possible impacts may result from compliance with financial assurance requirements, compliance with technical standards for safe storage of waste tires, reporting requirements, and preparation of required documents for issuance of a permit.

3. Implementation Plan for Permitting Program

Over the past several months, staff has been developing an implementation plan for the permitting of waste tire facilities (WTF's). The steps for permitting these facilities have been patterned after those required for permitting solid waste facilities, with the major exception that WTF permits will be drafted and issued by the Board rather than the Local Enforcement Agency.

Form letters and draft documents have been developed for each of the required steps in the waste tire facility permitting process, beginning with the letter acknowledging receipt of an application and ending with a standardized permit document. At present there are about 26 items in this list. Additionally, program flowcharts, fashioned after those being developed for the Permit Desk Manual, are currently being drafted by staff.

4. Status of Registration Program

To date, about 150 tire piles are registered in California, totalling about 28 million tires. Pile sizes range from 500 to 6 million tires. The majority of piles have less than 5000 tires. The largest pile, initially thought to be about 40 million tires, has been reestimated at about 4 to 6 million tires. Only six piles have been reported to have 1 million or more tires.

Staff expects that the numbers of waste tires reported through the registration program do not represent a true accounting of stockpiled tires in California. Staff's assessment is based on follow-up phone calls and field inspections of a sample number of reported stockpiles. Furthermore, there are still many unreported stockpiles of waste tires.

The registration program was repealed upon enactment of AB 1515 (Sher, Statutes of 1991).

5. Update on Waste Tire Legislation

Staff drafted language for legislation to establish requirements and procedures for the registration of waste tire haulers, and to increase the tire disposal fee to $1.00 and provide for its collection at the point of first sale. The proposed legislation however, was opposed by both the Department of Finance and the Department of General Services. The argument prepared by the Department of Finance noted the Department's general opposition to legislation requiring fee increases and the Administration's previously expressed concern that the $1.00 fee would place a "significant burden" on motorist. The Department of General Services opposed the legislation because of the annual fiscal impact upon the State of $20,000 for the 80,000 tires purchased annually.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Proposed Schedule for the Final Rulemaking Process

Prepared by: Tom Micka/Marla Lafer Phone 255-2444

Reviewed by: Martha Vazquez Phone 255-2454

Legal Review: [signature] Date/Time 3-4-92

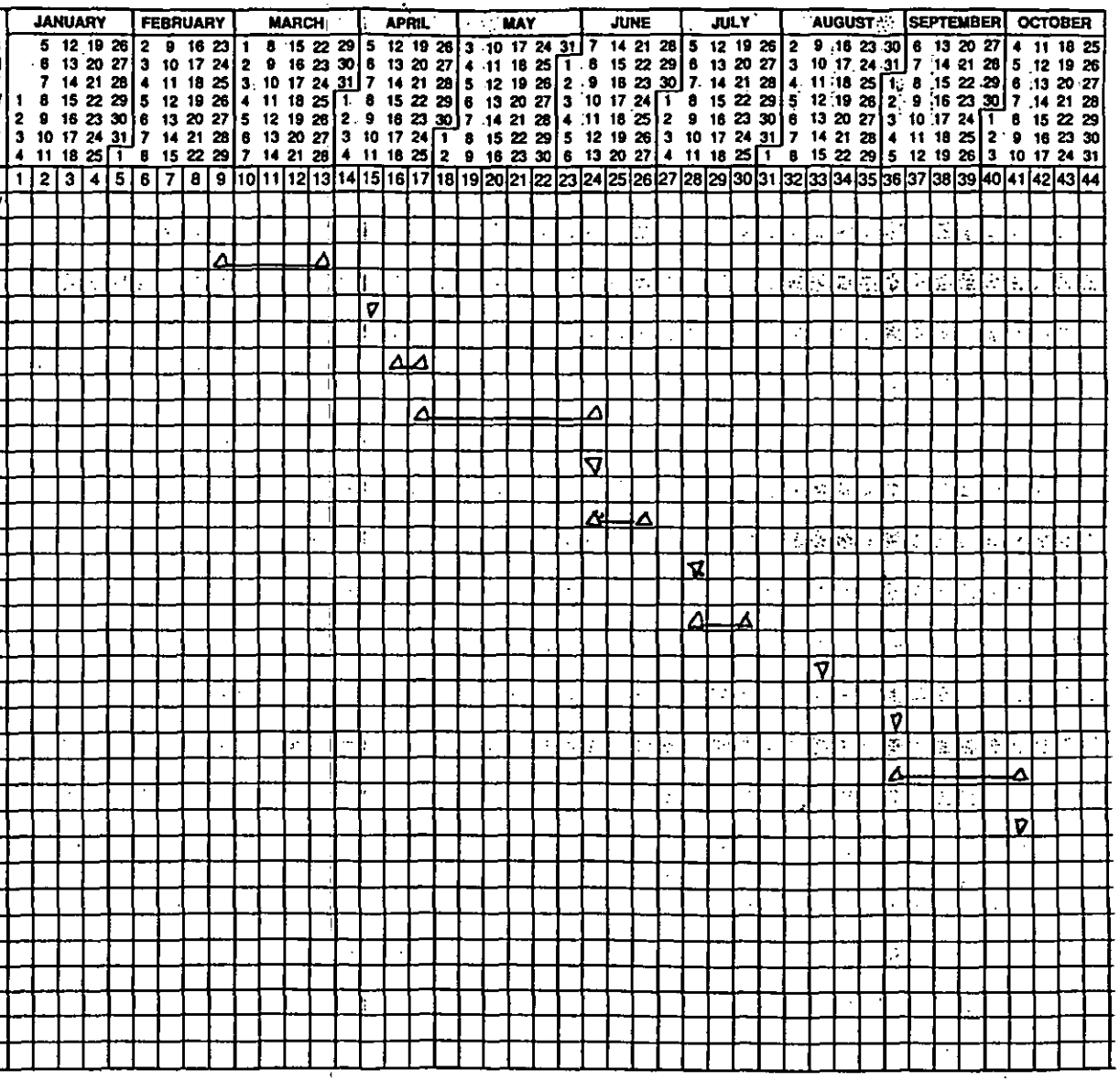
Attachment

157

PROJECT/TASK CALENDAR

Final Rulemaking Schedule For Permitting Waste Tire Facilities

ABC	Tasks	Duration	Precedence	Start Date	Target Finish	Actual Finish	Resource Names
1	Complete Notice, Regs, ISOR	30		2/23	3/23		
2	Committee Approves Notice	1			4/8		
3	Lead Time For OAL To Publish Notice	10		4/14	4/24		
4	45 Day Comment Period	45		4/24	6/8		
5	Hearing / Committee Mtg	1			6/10		
6	Respond to Cements / Amend Regs	15		6/11	6/26		
7	Committee Approves Reg Changes	1			7/9		
8	15 Day Notice	15		7/10	7/25		
9	Committee Approves Regs	1			8/12		
10	Board Adopts Regs	1			8/31		
11	OAL 30 Day Review	30		9/4	10/4		
12	Regs Filed With Sec. of State	1			10/4		



©An International Institute, Inc.

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Permitting and Enforcement Committee

March 11, 1992

AGENDA ITEM # 16

ITEM: Discussion of Issues Related to Implementation of Operating Liability Regulations

BACKGROUND:

On December 11, 1991, the Board adopted the Financial Responsibility for Operating Liability Claims regulations (Title 14, California Code of Regulations, Division 7, Chapter 5, Article 3.3).

The rulemaking file for these regulations was submitted to the Office of Administrative Law on February 21, 1992.

ANALYSIS:

At the direction of the Committee Chair, staff will discuss items of interest to the public regarding the implementation of this regulation package.

STAFF COMMENTS:

This is a discussion item only.

ATTACHMENTS:

N/A

Prepared By: Garth C. Adams Phone 255-2440

Approved By: Martha Vazquez 2/25/92 Phone 255-2454

Approved by Legal: MCM Date 2/25/92 Time 10:15 AM

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

PERMITTING AND ENFORCEMENT COMMITTEE
MARCH 11, 1992

AGENDA ITEM #17

ITEM: Discussion of State Sludge Management Program Requirements to implement Federal Clean Water Act Requirements

BACKGROUND:

For nearly two decades, the focus of the EPA and state wastewater control programs has been to reduce pollutants reaching surface and ground waters. However, the success in cleaning the Nation's waters has led to a concern that toxic pollutants and pathogenic agents removed from wastewaters are ending up in the sewage sludge, thus contaminating the sludge and making it more difficult to recycle or reuse. The challenge facing federal, state, and local governments is to control the generation, use, and disposal of sewage sludge, to maximize its beneficial uses and ensure that it is safely disposed of in a manner that protects public health and the environment.

Section 405 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) requires EPA to promulgate technical standards for the use and disposal of sewage sludge that protect public health and the environment. On February 6, 1989, EPA published proposed technical standards (40 CFR Part 503) for five sludge use and disposal practices which are: 1) agricultural and non-agricultural land application; 2) distribution and marketing; 3) sludge monofills; 4) surface disposal; and 5) incineration. These rules, known as Part 503 rules, are scheduled to be finalized in the Summer of 1992. In addition, when the US Congress amended the CWA on February 4, 1987, it amended Section 405 to require that sludge standards be implemented through permits issued by EPA or <u>by a state pursuant to an approved program.</u> Issuance of permits was implemented through regulations finalized in the Federal Register (40 CFR Parts 123 and 501) on May 2, 1989. 40 CFR Part 123 established requirements for approval of State sludge management programs that are administered through new or existing National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) programs and 40CFR Part 501 established requirements for states without NPDES programs. Section 405 of the CWA allows States two options for seeking EPA approval of a State sludge management program. A State with an approved NPDES program may choose to integrate sludge use and disposal regulations into its NPDES program described in 40 CFR Part 123. Alternately (under Part 501), a state may choose to issue sludge permits separately from NPDES, such as through a solid waste program that manages land disposal or an air program that manages sewage sludge incinerators.

The CWA amendments and the promulgation of federal regulations

regarding sludge permitting and state programs have established a legal and programmatic framework for a national sludge use and disposal program. Like the NPDES program, Congress intended the sludge management program to be implemented and enforced primarily at the State level.

EPA is empowered and required to implement a sludge management program if a state does not apply or does not get approval but, EPA believes that sludge management remains a local concern that should be handled at the State and local levels. EPA encourages States to assume responsibility for implementing the sludge permitting program by submitting a program application for approval. EPA anticipates that states applying for program approval most likely will designate a single state agency as the lead agency for the program. To allow flexibility in the application process, EPA will also allow application through joint agency designation. Application through partial agency designation is being considered by EPA but that option is not yet in regulation.

ANALYSIS:

The Federal sludge management program is not a mandatory program and will be implemented by EPA if the State does not apply. The State should consider the options and decide whether to apply. If the State decides to apply, then it must determine under what conditions the CIWMB or the SWRCB should be designated as the lead agency to apply for the program. The attached memoranda present the options and issues in greater detail.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Wastewater Sludge Options Paper
2. Update on Wastewater Sludge Program Implementation Costs
3. Application for delegation of EPA's sewage sludge permitting program

Prepared by: Steve Austrheim-Smith SAS Phone 255-2343

Reviewed by: William R. Orr WRO Phone 255-2301

Legal Review: [illegible] Date/Time 3/2/92 05h50

Status of the application for delegation of EPA's sewage sludge permitting program

Staff of the CIWMB has made a preliminary investigation of the issues relating to State application to EPA for approval of a sewage sludge permitting program. On December 20, 1991, staff sent a memo to Brian Runkel outlining the issues to be considered when applying to EPA. On February 5, 1992, a second memo presenting estimated costs to the State to implement the program was sent to Brian Runkel. Neither memo made any recommendations how to proceed, but only presented issues. This memo offers additional suggestions.

Background

In the 1987 Amendments to Section 405 of the Clean Water Act, Congress determined that standards for sludge reuse and disposal should be implemented through permits issued either by EPA or a State under an approval program. Sludge standards are being developed under 40 CFR Part 503, and sludge permits are to be implemented under the regulations of 40 CFR Parts 123 and 501. This is a voluntary program and if a state chooses not to apply, EPA will implement the program with no penalty to the state.

Summary of Issues

- This is a voluntary program and if a state does not apply, there are no penalties. EPA Region 9 has stated it has no plans to increase its own staff to permit sludge disposers if a state fails to apply and plans to develop a priority system to permit the most problematic or visible projects first. EPA estimates that it will take years to write permits for all sludge disposers and it is possible that some of the smaller disposers may never be permitted.

- The Part 501 permitting program does not become effective until the Part 503 sludge technical standards are finalized. The proposed technical standards have been published more than once since 1989 and are currently projected to be finalized in July 1992.

- Accepting EPA's program in its entirety would require the State to regulate some sludge disposal activities over which it has either no authority or divided authority. Septage disposal and marketing sludge products are two of those areas. EPA includes septage in its definition of sludge and the State does not regulate the thousands of septic tank pumpers in the state; that is the responsibility of the local health departments. No state agency has the authority to regulate sludge or sludge products sold in general commerce. It would make sense for the CIMWB to regulate only those sludge disposal activities over which it has

authority and over which it can have a positive impact. It also makes sense for the SWRCB to regulate those activities for which it has authority. Some sort of agreement would have to be developed to decide who would regulate those activities for which both agencies have authority.

- EPA is urging the SWRCB to apply to EPA for the sludge permitting program since the SWRCB already has delegation authority for the federal NPDES program for permitting surface water discharges. EPA feels the effort required to augment the existing delegated program to include sludge would be simpler; however, the SWRCB is resisting because: 1) it does not have the funds to take on the additional effort, 2) EPA is not offering money to fund the program, and 3) the SWRCB does not have jurisdiction over all sludge disposal activities required by the EPA program. The SWRCB's real authority rests in areas where there is a threat to water quality, be that surface water or ground water, and not to activities where sludge may be disposed without affecting water quality.

- The CIWMB, on the other hand can regulate sludge whenever it is considered a waste. Historically the SWRCB has issued permits (WDRs) for sludge disposal to land either for purely disposal purposes or for soil amendment purposes. Since, in most land disposal instances, sludge is a solid waste, the CIWMB also has authority to permit the disposal of sludge. But, few SWF permits have been written probably because of lack of authority, staff workload, lack of knowledge of the site or practice, and the historical practice by the SWRCB to permit sludge disposal thus negating the need for a SWF permit.

- Wastewater sludge disposed to landfills is not regulated by the Part 501 and 503 requirements, but is included in Subtitle D. The Subtitle D program is different in significant areas:

  1) Subtitle D is a broad program which is waste <u>facility</u> based; the Part 501 and 503 programs manage a specific <u>waste</u>. This frequently complicates our thinking because our SWF permit process is facility based and requires standards for facilities rather than waste based which requires standards for a specific waste.

  2) Subtitle D is a mandatory program; Parts 501 & 503 are not.

  3) Subtitle D has penalties to a state for noncompliance, whereas Parts 501 & 503 do not.

  4) The CIWMB is the statutory lead for the Subtitle D program but no state agency has been designated the lead for the Parts 501 & 503 programs.

- An approach that California could consider would be to

permit those disposal practices over which it currently has jurisdiction and permit them by issuing SWF or WDR permits based on the Federal 503 Technical Standards. Since EPA is minimally staffed it might be satisfied with that approach which has advantages to EPA and the State. EPA would have its standards enforced and the State, operating under its already establish SWF & WDR permit programs, would be spared the tremendous documentation and reporting effort required by EPA. This approach also has an advantage of avoiding an additional layer of permitting since the SWF and WDR permits could be written including Federal 503 standards, thus negating the need for a federal permit.

SAS:ee:a:memos\epa

State of California Environmental Protection Agency

Memorandum

To: Brian A. Runkel
Deputy Secretary of
Regulatory Improvement

Date: February 11, 1992

From: Don Wallace, Chief Deputy Director
CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Subject: **Update on Wastewater Sludge Program Implementation Costs**

As an addendum to our options memo submitted on December 24, 1991, the following information on associated program costs is being forwarded.

Costs to implement and maintain an ongoing sludge management program will depend to a great extent on the manpower effort expended, which is expected to be significant. For instance, the NPDES permitting program for surface water discharges, currently being implemented by the SWRCB, is expensive. The current SWRCB budgeted cost to fully implement the NPDES surface water program per EPA rules at 1400 sites is $9,200,000 per year with 180 pys. To pay for the program, EPA 106 grants provide only $3,500,000 with EPA expecting the State to make up the difference. EPA has made no plans to provide any funding to implement a NPDES sludge permitting program.

Described below is a preliminary estimate of the anticipated costs to the State for implementing a Federal Part 501, wastewater sludge management program which includes permitting, compliance inspections, and enforcement activities as the major tasks requiring staffing. There will also be unknown but possibly significant costs to the LEAs since they are the ones that provide the staff to write draft SWF permits which are then forwarded to the CIWMB for review and adoption.

Key components in the cost estimation effort are determinations of the number of permits that must be written, sites inspected, and enforced coupled with the level of staff resources to be dedicated to each activity.

With respect to the number of permits that must be written, information from the SWRCB data-base lists a total of 739 POTWs all of which will generate some quantity of sludge. Of those, 264 POTWs already have NPDES permits for surface water discharges of treated wastewater and 475 POTWs are regulated by WDRs issued by a RWQCB. The POTWs with NPDES permits for surface water

discharge constitute a group of POTWs with wastewater flows of greater than 1 million gallons per day (MGD) and will collectively include a very large fraction of the sludge generated statewide. The POTWs regulated under WDRs are generally less than 1 MGD and generate small quantities of sludge. Not included in these figures are the unknown but substantial numbers of septage disposal sites found mostly in rural areas statewide. By federal definition, septage is considered a wastewater sludge and must be regulated accordingly.

With respect to sludge management, EPA requires all disposers of sludge to be regulated and has no provision to exempt small quantity generators and thus it is assumed that all generators or disposers will require NPDES regulation, regardless of size. It is also assumed that the same level of staff effort to implement each activity will be required for all sludge disposers.

Even though the Part 501 program applies to disposers and not to POTWs (unless there is on-site sludge disposal), it is useful to base the cost analysis on the number of sludge generators and for first-cut cost analysis purposes, assume that each generator has only one site for disposal requiring permitting, inspection, and enforcement. One could argue that some POTWs will have more than one disposal site requiring a permit. For instance, the Hyperion sewage treatment plant in the City of El Segundo treats approximately 400 MGD of wastewater and generates 1200 wet tons of sludge daily and has multiple disposal points for its huge quantities of sludge. On the other hand, many small treatment plants (with flows less than 1 MGD) and using sludge drying beds, may dispose of small quantities (1-10 tons) of sludge one or two times a year. A number of these small POTWs may send their sludge to the same disposal site, thus requiring only one NPDES permit for many POTWs. Therefore, it is felt that these apparent discrepancies will balance each other and the assumption of one disposal site per POTW is reasonable. Thus, for this cost analysis, it will be assumed that 739 new NPDES permits will be required.

With respect to the level of staff resources required, data was taken directly from the SWRCB BCP for 1991-92 which included workload standards for various NPDES activities. Those workload, standards are:

Issue New NPDES permits	7.2 permits/py
Reissue NPDES permits (5 year review)	7.2 permits/py
NPDES Compliance Inspections	184 inspections/py
Enforcement	none reported

CIWMB currently has no workload standards but staff is developing them. I interviewed Permitting and Compliance managers and used information obtained from them to calculate a CIWMB workload standard as follows:

With respect to permitting;

1) there are approximately 650 solid waste sites currently known in California;

2) there are 12 staff positions budgeted (some are still vacant) to process permits;

3) each site requires a permit renewal every 5 years and these efforts are currently equivalent to writing new permits;

4) therefore, 650/5 = 130 permits/year must be written;

5) and 130/12 = 10.8 permits/staff year.

Considering compliance inspections, all 739 POTW disposal sites must be inspected annually (this is an AB 939 statutory requirement of CIWMB and is also a requirement of EPA's Part 501 program). Current inspection staff workload includes about 25 inspections per inspector per year.

Managers/Supervisors were estimated at 5 staff per manager/supervisor.

Additional assumptions include:

- 739 total generators equate to an equal but assumed 739 total disposers
- 1/5 or (739/5) =148 are permitted each year
- Assoc. WMS costs $62,000/year
- Senior WMS costs $69,000/year

Using the above assumptions, qualifications, and numbers, the attached cost estimate table was prepared. This table has two distinct parts, one representing the anticipated costs that would be incurred if the SWRCB workload standards were used (the low cost estimate) and the other presenting the costs if CIWMB workload standards were used. The most significant difference between the two lies with the level of effort required for the inspection activities. CIWMB inspection effort is significant whereas the SWRCB inspection effort is minimal. Conversations with SWRCB staff indicate that EPA is not satisfied with that effort but so far has taken no action to penalize the SWRCB.

cc: Paul Helliker, Cal EPA

	Using SWRCB workload standards				Using CIWMB workload standards			
	No. of Activities	Workload Standards	PY	Cost	No. of Activities	Workload Standards	PY	Cost
Permits	148	7.2	21	1,302,000	148	10.8	14	868,000
Compliance Inspectors	749	18.4	4	248,000	749	25	30	1,860,000
Enforcement Activities	20	--	2	124,000	20	--	2	124,000
Miscellaneous (management administration reporting, etc.)		--	5	345,000	--	--	9	621,000
			32	2,019,000			55	3,473,000

167

State of California

Memorandum

California Environmental Protection Agency

To : Brian Runkel
Chief of Staff

Date: December 24, 1991

From : Ralph Chandler
Executive Director
CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Subject: Sludge Options Memo

Attached you will find the sludge options memo which we discussed several months ago. The issue memo does not contain a recommendation as to which agency should jointly or separately take the lead for this federal program. As I understand, the purpose of this memo is to provide you with background information and an objective evaluation of each agency's authorities to implement such a program.

The delay in transmitting the staff's issue memo is primarily due to the need to jointly develop workload standards and costs for both the Board's and the State Water Resources Control Board's (SWRCB) staffing needs. My staff has worked with staff of SWRCB in developing these figures. However, I am still uncomfortable with the justification for these figures and their relationship to any existing workload. Consequently, the attached issue memo does not include this cost information. I hope to transmit the additional cost information as soon as possible.

I look forward to discussing these findings with you and the implications of each management option.

cc: Walt Pettit, SWRCB

ISSUE MEMORANDUM

To: Brian Runkel
Chief of Staff

From: Ralph E. Chandler

Date:

Subject: Wastewater Sludge Options Paper

Issue: The federal sludge regulatory program, established pursuant to amendments to the Clean Water Act, requires the imposition of specific permitting requirements for the beneficial use and disposal of sludge. This is not a mandatory program for states. If states do not provide the appropriate planning and implementation documentation to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for approval, EPA is then authorized to implement the program. Under what conditions should the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) or the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB) be designated as the lead agency to apply for the federal sludge program?

Background: For nearly two decades, the focus of the EPA and state wastewater control programs has been to reduce pollutants reaching surface and ground waters. However, the success in cleaning the Nation's waters has led to a concern that toxic pollutants and pathogenic agents removed from wastewaters are ending up in the sewage sludge, thus contaminating the sludge and making it more difficult to recycle or reuse. The challenge facing federal, state, and local governments is to control the generation, use, and disposal of sewage sludge, to maximize its beneficial uses and ensure that it is safely disposed of in a manner that protects public health and the environment.

Section 405 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) requires EPA to promulgate technical standards for the use and disposal of sewage sludge that protect public health and the environment. On February 6, 1989, EPA published proposed technical standards (40 CFR Part 503) for five sludge use and disposal practices which are: 1) agricultural and non-agricultural land application; 2) distribution and marketing; 3) sludge monofills; 4) surface disposal; and 5) incineration. These rules, known as Part 503 rules, are scheduled to be finalized in the Summer of 1992. In addition, when the US Congress amended the CWA on February 4, 1987, it amended Section 405 to require that sludge standards be implemented through permits issued by EPA or by a state pursuant to an approved program. Issuance of permits was implemented through regulations finalized in the Federal Register (40 CFR Parts 123 and 501) on May 2, 1989. 40 CFR Part 123 established requirements for approval of State sludge management programs that are administered through new or existing National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) programs and 40CFR Part 501 established requirements for states without NPDES programs.

Section 405 of the CWA allows States two options for seeking EPA approval of a State sludge management program. A State with an approved NPDES program may choose to integrate sludge use and disposal regulations into its NPDES program described in 40 CFR Part 123. Alternately (under Part 501), a state may choose to issue sludge permits separately from NPDES, such as through a solid waste program that manages land disposal or an air program that manages sewage sludge incinerators.

The CWA amendments and the promulgation of federal regulations regarding sludge permitting and state programs have established a legal and programmatic framework for a national sludge use and disposal program. Like the NPDES program, Congress intended the sludge management program to be implemented and enforced primarily at the State level.

EPA is empowered and required to implement a sludge management program if a state does not apply or does not get approval but, EPA believes that sludge management remains a local concern that should be handled at the State and local levels and encourages States to assume responsibility for implementing the sludge permitting program by submitting a program application for approval. EPA anticipates that states applying for program approval most likely will designate a single state agency as the lead agency for the program. To allow flexibility in the application process, EPA will also allow application through joint agency designation. Application through partial agency designation is being considered by EPA but that option is not yet in regulation.

Federal requirements of a state for sludge program delegation

If a state chooses to implement the sludge program under an existing but revised NPDES program, then the regulations of 40 CFR Part 123 apply to this program. To obtain approval for the revised and expanded program, a state must augment the materials previously submitted under 40 CFR Part 123 to explain how sludge management would be implemented through its NPDES program. In California, many new sites would have to be brought into the program since only about 140 of a total of about 400 Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) are currently permitted under the NPDES surface water program.

If a state chooses to issue sludge permits separately from the NPDES program, such as through solid waste programs that manage land disposal, then it must submit a program that EPA will evaluate using the procedures set forth in 40 CFR Part 501.

In order for EPA to approve a State Sludge Management Program, the State must have the authority to address all sewage sludge management practices used in the State, including all federal facilities. A complete State Sludge Management Program submitted for approval under Part 501 shall have the following as a minimum:

1. The authority to require compliance by any person (including federal facilities) who uses or disposes of sewage sludge with standards for sludge use or disposal, (issued under 40 CFR Part 503);

2. The authority to issue permits that apply and ensure compliance with the applicable requirements of Section 405 (NPDES Permits) of the Clean Water Act to any POTW or other treatment works treating domestic sewage;

3. Provisions for regulating the use or disposal of sewage sludge by non-permittees (non-NPDES permittees);

4. The authority to take actions to protect public health and the environment from any adverse effects that may occur from toxic pollutants in sewage sludge; and

5. The authority to abate violations of the State sludge program, including civil and criminal penalties and other means of enforcement.

In the document State Sludge Management Program Guidance Manual, EPA explains and expands the above five requirements to include the following state responsibilities and needed authorities for the state to be able to:

- Regulate all sludge use and disposal methods proposed to be managed under the program;
- Require compliance with sludge standards by any user or disposer;
- Abate hazards to public health and the environment caused by improper sludge transportation, storage, or disposal;
- Issue permits implementing Federal sludge standards to treatment works treating domestic sewage;
- Require submission of sludge use and disposal information by permit applicants;
- Require submission of information from the regulated community;
- Modify, revoke, and reissue or terminate permits for cause;
- Require public and governmental access to information;
- Require members of permitting agency to meet a conflict-of-interest provision;
- Enter, inspect, and sample to determine compliance with applicable regulations and permits;
- Abate violations of the sludge management program;

- Seek injunctive relief where warranted; and
- Seek civil and criminal penalties against violators.

Under Part 501, each State agency responsible for program activities must have complete authority over facilities or practices subject to its jurisdiction. Sludge management activities include: (a) sludge treatment, processing and storage; and (b) sludge use and disposal as described in Part 503, such as: land application, distribution and marketing, monofills, incineration, surface disposal, and other sludge use and disposal practices.

In the context of these discussions, the following definitions from 40 CFR Part 503 may be useful:

Subpart B-Land Application of Sewage Sludge

This subpart applies to the application of sewage sludge to either agricultural or non-agricultural land and to any person who uses, disposes of, or distributes sewage sludge by or for application to either agricultural or non-agricultural land. Subpart B(m) defines land application to be the application of liquid, de-watered, dried, or composted sewage sludge to the land. Sewage sludge may be sprayed or spread onto the surface of the land, injected below the surface of the soil, or incorporated into the soil. This use includes:

- agricultural land used for growing crops or for pasture for grazing animals.
- land dedicated solely for the disposal of sludge and not to benefit from its nutrient value.
- forest land where sludge is applied to provide nutrients to the soil.
- land application for the purposes of reclaiming land disturbed by mining activities.

Subpart C-Distribution and Marketing

This subpart applies to the distribution and marketing of sewage sludge, to any person who distributes and markets sewage sludge, and to any person who uses sewage sludge that is distributed and marketed. Sewage sludge which is applied to either agricultural or non-agricultural land in compliance with Subpart B is not subject to this subpart.

Subpart D-Sludge Monofills

This subpart applies to the disposal of sewage sludge in monofills accepting only sewage sludge, to sewage sludge monofills, and to any person who disposes of sewage sludge in a monofill.

Subpart E-Surface Disposal Sites

This subpart applies to the disposal of sewage sludge on surface disposal sites, to surface disposal sites, and to any person who disposes of sewage sludge on a surface disposal site. Subpart E(j) defines surface disposal site to be an area of land on which only sewage sludge is placed for a period of 1 year or longer. Surface disposal sites do not have a vegetative or other cover. These sites usually occur at POTWs and consist of a lagoon surrounded with an earthen berm.

Subpart G-Incineration

This subpart applies to the incineration of sewage sludge in an incinerator that only fires sewage sludge, to sewage sludge incinerators, and to any person who disposes of sewage sludge in a sewage sludge incinerator.

State program evaluation

In the preceeding paragraphs the history and the requirements for a sludge program were discussed. In the next paragraphs, the State's authority to implement the program will be analyzed. This will be accomplished by comparing the Part 503 activities against the existing State statutes and regulations within the jurisdiction and responsibilities of the CIWMB, SWRCB/RWQCB, DTSC, and the ARB. The CIWMB authorities are contained mainly in PRC Divisions 30 and 31, and CCR Title 14, Division 7; while SWRCB and RWQCBs authorities relevant to sludge management are based on the Water Code Divisions 1 and 2, CCR Title 23, Chapter 15, and RWQCB Basin Plans. DTSC authorities are contained in CCR Title 22. The ARB authorities are contained in HSC Div. 26.

The matrix presented in Appendix 1 was prepared to aid with the assessment of authorities of the CIWMB and SWRCB, and local agencies to regulate the five sludge disposal methods identified by EPA. Based on this assessment, the following observations were made with respect to the five categories for sludge disposal in Part 503:

1. Land Application (40 CFR Part 503, Subpart B)

   Land application of sludge can be and is regulated by both the RWQCBs and the CIWMB. The RWQCBs monitor (but not necessarily regulate) sludge processing within the POTWs and regulate land disposal where the application of sludge threatens to impact water quality. The CIWMB does not regulate POTWs but it can regulate all land disposal of sludge through its Solid Waste Facility (SWF) permits program provided that sludge is determined to be a waste. There appears to be little regulatory authority by the RWQCBs or the CIWMB in situations where sludge is marketed. In those cases sludge is not considered a waste and cannot be regulated by the CIWMB, and unless there is a threat to water quality, it cannot be regulated by the SWRCB.

A notable section of Subpart B is an EPA requirement that a POTW is required to enter into an agreement with a sludge distributor or applier to meet specified requirements. The RWQCBs could enforce this requirement but the CIWMB has no authority to require this of a POTW operator. The CIWMB might, however, have the authority to require the applicator to enter into a contractual agreement.

2. Distribution and Marketing (40 CFR Part 503, Subpart C)

The RWQCBs have adequate authority to regulate sludge treatment, handling, and disposal activities that occur within the confines of the POTW. Once the material leaves the POTW, Water Board authority extends only to activities where there is a threat to water quality. In addition, the authority of the CIWMB is broad enough to adequately regulate the processing and disposal of sludge if it is composted or land disposed. However, neither agency appears to have clear authority to regulate sludge that is meant to be marketed and not disposed. The current lack of a legal determination distinguishing a waste from a product will undoubtedly cause confusion in the attempts to regulate distribution and marketing. The Department of Food and Agriculture has limited responsibility and authority to regulate marketed sludge. This authority extends only so far as to require labels on packaging warning that the contents contain a sewage sludge product.

3. Monofill Disposal (40 CFR Part 503, Subpart D)

Activities under Subpart D would be regulated in the same manner as activities under subpart B, discussed above.

4. Surface Disposal (40 CFR Part 503, Subpart E)

Activities in Subpart E would be regulated in the same manner as Subpart B, discussed above.

5. Incineration (40 CFR Part 503, Subpart G)

Under Subpart G, owners or operators of sewage sludge incinerators must comply with the relevant federal Clean Air Act requirements in addition to other requirements specified in Subpart G. The CIWMB and SWRCB have limited authority to implement the requirements of this subpart. The Air Resources Board and the local Air Pollution Control Districts have the legal authority and responsibility to regulate sewage sludge incinerators. Their authority extends to the regulation of ash and gasseous emissions to the atmosphere. Sludge storage and handling prior to incineratin can be regulated by the CIWMB.

Discussion

Each agency (CIWMB, ARB & SWRCB) has adequate regulatory authority to fully regulate its respective areas; in some areas there is even overlap of responsibility. The Department of Food and Agriculture also has a small regulatory role.

The SWRCB, through the RWQCBs and using DTSC guidelines, regulates land application of sludge through its Waste Discharge Requirement (WDR) process and the delegated federal NPDES program. The functions of permitting, monitoring, and enforcement are fully developed to regulate activities which impact or threaten to impact the water quality (both surface and groundwater) of the State.

The RWQCBs also have authority to permit and regulate the discharge of wastes to land in those situations where there may be a threat to water quality. These land discharges include dedicated land disposal, landfill disposal, and agricultural land disposal of wastes including sludge.

The CIWMB regulates solid wastes through its statutory authority to issue permits and enforce permit conditions. With respect to landfills, both the RWQCB and the CIWMB regulate the activities involved. The RWQCB sets and enforces waste discharge standards and the CIWMB sets and enforces operational standards. This system has existed harmoniously with little duplication of effort for years. A regulatory area of uncertainty which developed with the increased regulatory powers granted by AB 939 to the CIWMB, is the process to regulate disposal of sludge. The RWQCB's monitor sludge processing activities within the boundaries of the POTWs and regulate land disposal activities. The CIWMB has historically had no authority within the POTW, but has had authority to regulate the disposal of sludge to land, thus creating an overlapping authority. Now that the authority exists for the CIWMB to regulate composting operations, the CIWMB authority may extend to the composting operations within POTW boundaries.

The ARB regulates sludge incinerators by prescribing air emission standards and ash quality standards.

The DTSC regulates sludges which have been found to be hazardous by Title 22, Article 11 criteria and also provides guidance to other State agencies writing permits to manage sludges containing human pathogens.

The Department of Food and Agriculture regulates sludge only in so far as to require packaging labelling.

The RWQCBs have the authority to regulate all sludge disposal to land activities where water quality is threatened, but do not have the functional capability to do so. Due to severe budgetary and staffing shortfalls, land disposal of sludge is regulated on only a limited basis. Regulation of sludge disposal to landfills is routinely done through WDRs which are required before the CIWMB can issue a SWF permit.

Dedicated land disposal and disposal to land other than landfills are more loosely permitted based on whether there is knowledge of the activity, the perceived threat to water quality, and the RWQCB staff workload. Thus, many small POTWs discharge sludge to land unknown to the RWQCBs and, of the ones that are discovered, not all receive WDRs for the sludge activity because of a high staff workload and the perceived low threat to water quality. This approach would not be acceptable to EPA since the EPA program requires that all sludge disposal activities be permitted, monitored, and enforced.

The CIWMB has a similar predicament since historically, sludge activities were not separately permitted and staff workloads have prevented field personnel from investigating all known sludge sites or search for undocumented disposal activities. As sites are identified, the CIWMB is attempting to bring all unpermitted disposal sites into the SWF permitting program. The CIWMB does have the authority to permit, monitor, and enforce any permit conditions for these sludge activities.

State Program Designations

Neither agency has the ability or authority to assume **sole responsibility** for the full EPA program. As described above, each agency has authority and responsibility to permit and enforce in differing areas of sludge disposal. The SWRCB is limited to enforcing those activities in which there is a threat or perceived threat to water quality. While the CIWMB has not historically issued permits related to water quality issues, the CIWMB does have the statutory authority to regulate all aspects of solid waste management pertaining to impacts to air, land and water quality if necessary. The CIWMB regulates waste disposal to land activities and does not issue WDRs for land disposal. The RWQCBs cannot regulate land disposal activities where no threat to water quality exists. These differences, which include statutory differences, prevent either agency from assuming full independent responsibility for the full program.

One approach to the sole agency designation might be to have one agency apply for full program designation as the lead agency with the other agency providing support (backed by an MOU or other legal agreement). Each agency would continue to exercise its own statutory authority with the lead agency responsible for coordinating with the EPA. Staff at the SWRCB currently favor this approach.

Another approach might be to have both agencies apply to EPA in a dual capacity as **co-applicants**. With this arrangement, both agencies would continue to permit and enforce in those areas where their statutory authority already exists. Three difficulties with this approach would have to be worked out. One is the area of overlapping regulatory responsibilities, another is in regards to the sludge activities that neither agency or no other agency currently regulates, and the third is the current lack of funding for the SWRCB. The issues of overlapping responsibilities and funding are obvious but, activities that are not regulated by any state agency might benefit from examples. EPA states that all sludge activities must be regulated and lists at least six separate sludge activities, plus an "other" category, that a state must be able to regulate in order to receive state program approval. One of the listed activities, distribution and marketing, is not adequately regulated by any single state agency or combination of state agencies.

Timeframe

The Federal mandate to regulate sludge disposal through a state program (Part 501) does not become effective until after the sludge quality regulations (Part 503) are finalized. Current EPA Region 9 schedules indicate that finalization of the Part 503 regulations has once again been postponed and the best estimate for finalization is now July 1992.

a:sludge.5

Appendix 1

ACTIVITY UNDER PART 503: Land Application, Subpart B	CIWMB/LEA	SWRCB/RWQCB
1) Can agency require compliance with Part 503 regulations and standards?	Yes. 40 CFR 503.12 requires POTWs to enter into a legal agreement with distributor or applier to meet Subpart B requirements, and also requires another legal agreement between distributor and applier.	Yes. RWQCB regulates POTW thru NPDES permit (Porter-Calogne WQC Act Ch.5.5 Section 13370 et. seq.) or thru WDR (Ch.4 Section 13260, P-C WQCA).
2) Can agency issue permits under CWA Section 405 (NPDES) covering Part 503 standards?	No.	Yes. (See above) Thru issuing NPDES permit.
3) Can agency regulate sludge use and disposal by non (NPDES) permittees?	Yes. CIWMB can regulate composting facilities and establish standards for sludge used by State agencies on public lands etc. (PRC 42240, 42242, & 42243) Booz-Allen Rpt. asserts that land application can be permitted as solid waste disposal under AB 939. CIWMB jurisdication does not cover the provisions as outlined in 503.12.	Yes. (See above) Thru issuing WDR to non NPDES permit.
4) Can agency take action to protect public health and environment from adverse effects of sludge?	Yes. If POTW can not be regulated under AB 939. The alternative is to regulate the distrubtor. CIWMB can also regulate land application site. But, no regulation today.	Yes. NPDES and/or WDR can provide for this protection.
5) Can agency abate violations of Part 503 regulations via civil and criminal penalties and other enforcement actions?	Yes.	Yes. P-C WQC Act has provisions for enforcement actions.

ACTIVITY UNDER PART 503: Distribution, Marketing, Subpart C	CIWMB/LEA	SWRCB/RWQCB
1) Can agency require compliance with Part 503 regulations and standards?	No. (See Land application) 40 CFR 503.22 requires POTW to enter agreement with distributors unless POTW is the distributor. CIWMB traditionally does not regulate POTW. However, policy change should be made to include POTW under its jurisdiction, as composting facility.	Yes. (See Land application)
2) Can agency issue permits under CWA Section 405 (NPDES) covering Part 503 standards?	No.	Yes. (See Land application)
3) Can agency regulate sludge use and disposal by non (NPDES) permittees?	Not until POTW can be regulated by CIWMB. (See Land application). Distributor, however, can take advantage of incenting in PRC Section 42100 42N8 for marketing their product.	Yes. (See Land application)
4) Can agency take action to protect public health and environment from adverse effects of sludge?	Not until POTW is regulated by CIWMB.	Yes. (See Land application)
5) Can agency abate niolations of Part 503 regulations via civil and criminal penalties and other enforcement actions?	Not until POTW is regulated by CIWMB.	Yes. (See Land application)

ACTIVITY UNDER PART 503: Monofil Disposal, Subpart D	CIWMB/LEA	SWRCB/RWQCB
1) Can agency require compliance with Part 503 regulations and standards?	Yes. 40 CFR 503.32 requires owner/op. compliance with NPDES plus other promising specified. AB 939 can regulate monofils and implement Subpart D provisions (except NPDES). Existing Title 14 regulation, however, must be revised to incorporate specific requirements under 503.32. PRC Section 40508 designates CIWMB as agency for the purpose of implementing federal act affecting S.W.	Yes. In addition to NPDES and WDR (See Land application) RWQCB regulates monofils under Chapter 15 Title 23. The WRCB may need to revise Chapter 15 to incorporate 503.32 provisions.
2) Can agency issue permits under CWA Section 405 (NPDES) covering Part 503 standards?	No.	Yes. (See Land application)
3) Can agency regulate sludge use and disposal by non (NPDES) permittees?	Yes. (See above)	Yes. (See Land application) (See above concerning Chapter 15 regulations).
4) Can agency take action to protect public health and environment from adverse effects of sludge?	Yes. (see above)	Yes. (See Land application)
5) Can agency abate violations of Part 503 regulations via civil and criminal penalties and other enforcement actions?	Yes. (See above)	Yes. (See Land application)

ACTIVITY UNDER PART 503: Surface Disposal, Subpart E	CIWMB/LEA	SWRCB/RWQCB
1) Can agency require compliance with Part 503 regulations and standards?	Yes. Although as in Subpart D, 40 CFR 503.42 requires owner/operator to comply with NPDES, the CIWMB can impose the other provisions of Subpart E. This could be considered an open dump and as such may not be covered under AB 939.	Yes. (See Monofil).
2) Can agency issue permits under CWA Section 405 (NPDES) covering Part 503 standards?	No.	Yes. (See Land application)
3) Can agency regulate sludge use and disposal by non (NPDES) permittees?	Yes. (See above)	Yes. (See Land application)
4) Can agency take action to protect public health and environment from adverse effects of sludge?	Yes. (See above)	Yes. (See Land application)
5) Can agency abate violations of Part 503 regulations via civil and criminal penalties and other enforcement actions?	Yes. (See above)	Yes. (See Land application)

ACTIVITY UNDER PART 503: Incineration, Subpart G	CIWMB/LEA	SWRCB/RWQCB
1) Can agency require compliance with Part 503 regulations and standards?	Yes. CIWMB regulates operational standards at incineration facilities as well as disposal of ash in landfill. (Title 14 regulations and standards).	RWQCB regulates sludge quality allowed to be fired or incinerated via pretreatment and other standards imposed by NPDES or WDR. Also, Title 23 Chapter 15 designates the disposal site based on classification.
2) Can agency issue permits under CWA Section 405 (NPDES) covering Part 503 standards?	No.	Yes. NPDES permits on POTWs can impose limits on quality of sludge for incineration. However, NPDES permits do not cover incineration.
3) Can agency regulate sludge use and disposal by non (NPDES) permittees?	N/A	Yes. Thru issuing WDR to non (NPDES) permits.
4) Can agency take action to protect public health and environment from adverse effects of sludge?	Yes. (See 1 above)	Yes. (See 1 above)
5) Can agency abate violations of Part 503 regulations via civil and criminal penalties and other enforcement actions?	Yes. (See 1 above)	Yes. (See 1 above)

a:bob/steve

Appendix 2

4.7 PROGRAM DESCRIPTION CHECKLIST

I. PROGRAM SCOPE

A. Will the State's program regulate:

__ 1. Sludge-only monofills
__ 2. Co-disposal landfills
__ 3. Land application
__ 4. Distribution and marketing
__ 5. Incineration
__ 6. Surface disposal
__ 7. Other (Specify: _____)

B. If the program will regulate landfills, does the submission specify the following:

1. Sludge-only monofills

__ a. Municipal
__ b. Privately owned

2. Co-disposal landfills

__ a. Municipal
__ b. Privately owned

C. If the program will regulate land application, does the submission specify the following:

__ 1. Agriculture
__ 2. Silviculture
__ 3. Grazing lands
__ 4. Reclaimed lands
__ 5. Dedicated land disposal sites
__ 6. Other (Specify: e.g., highway medians, parks, golf courses)

__ D. Will the State's program regulate Federal facilities? Will the State's program require permits for facilities other than treatment works treating domestic sewage? If so, which facilities or persons?

__ E. Is the submission's description of the program's scope clear and comprehensive?

II. PROGRAM ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

__ A. Will the State program be administered by more than one agency/ department?

__ B. Are two (or more) agencies responsible for one sludge use and disposal method?

__ C. Does the submission include an organizational chart?

__ D. Does the chart indicate each agency/department responsible for each regulated disposal method listed in the scope?

__ E. Does the organizational chart or the submission clearly designate the lead agency that will report to EPA?

F. Does the chart specify positions responsible for the following:

__ 1. Review of permit application
__ 2. Permit issuance
__ 3. Inspection and monitoring
__ 4. Compliance tracking
__ 5. Enforcement

__ G. Does the submission include a narrative of the State's program organization?

__ H. Is the narrative description consistent with the organizational chart?

__ I. Does the narrative clearly state the sludge use and disposal methods for which each agency is responsible?

__ J. Is interagency/interdepartmental coordination described?

__ K. Are coordination activities adequate to provide comprehensive reporting to EPA?

__ L. Does the submission describe the role of local agencies?

III. RESOURCES

__ A. Does the submission specify the work years to be provided by each agency/department to administer this program?

__ B. Does the submission contain charts showing all positions responsible for implementation of the program?

C. Does the description include personnel for the following:

__ 1. Permit preparation
__ 2. Inspections
__ 3. Sampling
__ 4. Analysis
__ 5. Data review
__ 6. Enforcement
__ 7. Legal
__ 8. Clerical

__ D. Are the work years to be provided sufficient to accomplish the activities described?

E. Does the submission specify the equipment to be provided by each agency/department for the following:

__ 1. Sampling equipment
__ 2. Analytical equipment
__ 3. Vehicles
__ 4. Data management system
__ 5. Safety equipment

__ F. Does the equipment appear sufficient to accomplish the activities described?

__ G. Does the submission provide an itemized estimate of costs to establish and administer this program for the first two years?

__ H. Does the level of itemization contain distinct costs for each program activity described in Item C above?

__ I. Are the costs consistent with the personnel, equipment, and administrative activities described?

__ J. Does the submission describe the sources and amounts of funding to meet the costs for the first two years?

IV. PERMITTING PROCEDURES

A. Permit application:

__ 1. Does the submission clearly describe how treatment works will be required to submit a permit application?
__ 2. Does the submission contain permit application form(s) that cover each sludge use and disposal method?
3. Does the permit application require all information required by 40 CFR Parts 123 or 501?

__ a. Activities conducted by the applicant which require it to obtain a permit
__ b. Name, mailing address, and location of the treatment works treating domestic sewage for which the application is submitted
__ c. Operator's name, address, telephone number, ownership status, and status as Federal, State, private, public, or other entity
__ d. Whether the facility is located on Indian lands
__ e. List of all permits or construction approvals applied for or received
__ f. Topographic map extending one mile beyond the property boundaries of the treatment works, depicting the location of the sludge management facilities, water bodies within 1/4 mile outside of the property boundary, and wells used for drinking water
__ g. Any sludge monitoring data the applicant may have, including available groundwater monitoring data with the description of the well locations and approximate depth to groundwater
__ h. Description of the applicable sludge use and disposal practices (including, where applicable, the location of any sites where the applicant transfers sludge for treatment and/or disposal, as well as the name of the applicator of contractor who applies or distributes the sludge, if different from the applicant)

__ i. Information on each land application site, demonstrating its suitability on a land application site selection plan which, at a minimum:
- Describes the geographical area covered by the plan
- Identifies site selection criteria
- Describes how sites will be managed
- Provides the permitting authority advance notice and opportunity to object
- Provides for public notice

__ j. Annual sludge production volume

__ k. Any information required to determine the appropriate standards for permitting under 40 CFR Part 503

__ l. Any other information deemed necessary

__ 4. Are the data required in permit application(s) appropriate and adequate to develop permit limits and requirements?

B. Permit development and contents:

__ 1. Does the program description include a copy of a permit form for each sludge use and disposal method to be regulated?

__ 2. Does the permit form contain the required contents and standard conditions specified by 40 CFR 123 or 501?

__ 3. Does the program description clearly indicate that fact sheets will be developed for each Class I facility permit?

__ 4. Does the program description clearly describe the review process for prepared permits?

C. Permit issuance:

1. Does the permit review/approval process include:

__ a. EPA review/approval

__ b. Administrative review/approval

2. Does the program description clearly establish time frames and identify personnel positions and responsibilities?

__ a. Permit application

__ b. Permit review and issuance of draft permit

__ c. Final permit issuance

__ d. Permit appeal

__ 3. Does the program description clearly describe the State's public notice/public hearing process for permits to be issued?

4. Does this process include:

__ a. Formal public notice in newspaper

__ b. Is the newspaper circulated in the geographic area affected

__ c. Comment time period

__ d. Procedures for commenting

__ 5. Does the submission describe the State's procedures to appeal the permit?

IV. COMPLIANCE TRACKING

__ A. Does the submission state that all Class I facilities will be inspected at least annually?

__ B. Does the submission state the frequency that each sludge use and disposal practice will be sampled?

__ C. Does the submission state the frequency that all other facilities (non - Class I) will be inspected and sampled?

__ D. Is the frequency adequate to ensure a compliance determination?

E. Does the submission describe the type of sampling and analyses which will be performed by the State for each sludge use and disposal method to be regulated:

__ 1. Monofills
__ 2. Co-disposal landfills
__ 3. Land application
__ 4. Distribution and marketing
__ 5. Incineration
__ 6. Surface disposal
__ 7. Other (Specify: _____)

__ F. Are the sampling methods described consistent with applicable regulations?

__ G. Are the analysis methods described consistent with applicable regulations?

__ H. Does the submission identify the laboratories to be used or are capable of conducting the analyses?

__ I. Does the submission include copies of sampling and analytical documentation forms and chain-of-custody forms?

__ J. Does the submission describe procedures to review State compliance monitoring data and facility self-monitoring data?

__ K. Do the review procedures include referral procedures for violations identified?

__ L. Does the program description describe the data management system for tracking permit expiration, self-monitoring reports, violations, and enforcement?

V. ENFORCEMENT

A. Does the submission provide a plan for taking enforcement actions in response to violations?

__ 1. Delineation of roles of the technical and legal staff
__ 2. Procedures to compile background information to support the enforcement action
__ 3. Procedures for interaction with other affected programs
__ 4. Time frames for conducting technical evaluation and determining appropriate response

__ 5. Procedures to compile all material to serve as compliance history and support for any future actions
__ 6. Tracking system to follow the progress of the enforcement action
__ 7. Guidelines, including time frames, for escalating the enforcement action
__ 8. Procedures to close out the enforcement action when compliance is achieved.

B. Does the plan describe which violations will result in the following:

__ 1. Warning notices
__ 2. Administrative orders
__ 3. Administrative penalties
__ 4. Compliance schedules
__ 5. Civil penalties
__ 6. Criminal penalties
__ 7. Termination of permit

__ C. Does the plan specify time frames to respond to violations and the personnel position and responsibilities?

__ D. Does the plan specify time frames for permittee opportunity to respond?

__ E. Does the submission describe procedures for public notice of enforcement actions?

__ F. Does the plan provide procedures for reinstating terminated permits?

VI. INVENTORY

__ A. Does the submission include an inventory of all municipal and nonmunicipal treatment works subject to regulation?

B. Does this inventory include:

__ 1. Name
__ 2. Location
__ 3. Ownership status (e.g., public, private or Federal)
__ 4. Sludge use or disposal practices
__ 5. Annual sludge production volume
__ 6. Applicable permit number(s) (NPDES, UIC, RCRA, Clean Air Act, State)
__ 7. Compliance status

__ C. Does the submission include an inventory of all other sludge disposal sites not included in Item VI.B. above? (This list need not include sites which meet distribution and marketing requirements.)

D. Does this inventory include:

__ 1. Name
__ 2. Location
__ 3. Permit number(s)
__ 4. Source of sewage sludge

__ E. If the submission does not include comprehensive inventories, does it include the information required under Item VI.B.1 and 2 above?

__ F. If the submission provides only this partial inventory, does it include a detailed plan for completing the inventory within five years?

__ G. Does the submission describe in detail the procedures to develop and maintain an inventory?

STATE OF CALIFORNIA Pete Wilson, Governor

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD
8800 Cal Center Drive
Sacramento, California 95826

Michael Frost, Chairman
Wesley Chesbro, Vice Chairman
Sam Egigian, Board Member
Jesse Huff, Board Member
Kathy Neal, Board Member
Paul Relis, Board Member

Wednesday, March 25, 1992
10:00 a.m.

Thursday, March 26, 1992
9:00 a.m.

meeting of the

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Redding City Council Chambers
1313 California Street
Redding, CA 96001

Redding Convention Center
700 Auditorium Drive, Room 125
Redding, CA 96001

AGENDA

Note:
- *Agenda items may be taken out of order.*
- *Persons interested in addressing the Board must fill out a speaker request form and present it to the Board's Administrative Assistant on the date of the meeting.*
- *If written comments are submitted, please provide 20 two-sided copies.*

Important Notice: The Board intends that Committee Meetings will constitute the time and place where the major discussion and deliberation of a listed matter will be initiated. After consideration by the Committee, matters requiring Board action will be placed on an upcoming Board Meeting Agenda. Discussion of matters on Board Meeting Agendas may be limited if the matters are placed on the Board's Consent Agenda by the Committee. Persons interested in commenting on an item being considered by a Board Committee or the full Board are advised to make comments at the Committee meeting where the matter is first considered.

To comply with legal requirements, this Notice and Agenda may be published and mailed prior to a Committee Meeting where determinations are made regarding which items go to the Board for action. Some of the items listed below, therefore, may, upon recommendation of a Committee, be pulled from consideration by the full Board.

1. CONSIDERATION OF CONSENT AGENDA ITEMS

Page

2. REPORTS OF THE BOARD'S COMMITTEES

3. CONSIDERATION OF CONTRACTS AND INTERAGENCY AGREEMENTS

4. CONSIDERATION OF CONCURRENCE IN THE ISSUANCE OF A REVISED SOLID WASTE FACILITIES PERMIT FOR MONTEREY REGIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT DISTRICT, MONTEREY COUNTY (PERMITTING & ENFORCEMENT COMMITTEE) — 1
C

5. CONSIDERATION OF CONCURRENCE IN THE ISSUANCE OF A NEW SOLID WASTE FACILITIES PERMIT FOR ENVIROCYCLE, INC., SOLID WASTE TRANSFER AND PROCESSING PLANT, KERN COUNTY (PERMITTING & ENFORCEMENT COMMITTEE) — 17
C

6. CONSIDERATION OF CONCURRENCE IN THE ISSUANCE OF A REVISED SOLID WASTE FACILITIES PERMIT FOR CITY OF LOMPOC TRANSFER SANITARY LANDFILL, SANTA BARBARA COUNTY (PERMITTING & ENFORCEMENT COMMITTEE) — 35
C

7. CONSIDERATION OF CONCURRENCE IN THE ISSUANCE OF A REVISED SOLID WASTE FACILITIES PERMIT FOR MODESTO DISPOSAL, STANISLAUS COUNTY (PERMITTING & ENFORCEMENT COMMITTEE) — 56
C

8. CONSIDERATION OF CONCURRENCE IN THE ISSUANCE OF A NEW SOLID WASTE FACILITIES PERMIT FOR TURLOCK TRANSFER STATION, STANISLAUS COUNTY (PERMITTING & ENFORCEMENT COMMITTEE) — 74
C

9. CONSIDERATION OF CONCURRENCE IN THE ISSUANCE OF A REVISED SOLID WASTE FACILITIES PERMIT FOR MONOFILL FACILITY, IMPERIAL COUNTY (PERMITTING & ENFORCEMENT COMMITTEE) — 94

10. CONSIDERATION OF APPROVAL OF SUBTITLE D MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE LANDFILL PERMITTING PROGRAM APPLICATION TO U.S. EPA, REGION 9 (PERMITTING & ENFORCEMENT COMMITTEE) — 117
C

11. CONSIDERATION OF APPROVAL TO ALLOW FIRST PUBLIC NOTICE FOR MODIFICATIONS TO REGULATIONS; TITLE 14, DIVISION 7, ARTICLE 1.1, ARTICLE 2.1 AND ARTICLE 2.2, SPECIAL WASTE STANDARDS (POLICY, RESEARCH & TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE)
pulled

12. CONSIDERATION OF INTERIM STATEWIDE LANDFILL CAPACITY REPORT (POLICY, RESEARCH & TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMMITTEE) — 119

13. CONSIDERATION OF ADOPTION OF STATEWIDE BOARD OBJECTIVES FOR THE SECOND RECYCLING MARKET DEVELOPMENT ZONE DESIGNATION CYCLE (MARKET DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE) — 167

14. CONSIDERATION OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMMISSION PROPOSAL TO FUND COLLEGE WORKSHOPS (LEGISLATION & PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE) — 171
C

15. CONSIDERATION OF STATE LEGISLATION (LEGISLATION & PUBLIC AFFAIRS COMMITTEE)

C = consent agenda

Page

16. CONSIDERATION OF PETITION FOR REDUCTIONS IN SOURCE REDUCTION AND RECYCLING ELEMENT PLANNING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE CITY OF ISLETON, SACRAMENTO COUNTY (INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLANNING COMMITTEE) 173

C

17. CONSIDERATION OF PETITION FOR REDUCTIONS IN THE SOURCE REDUCTION AND RECYCLING ELEMENT DIVERSION AND PLANNING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE UNINCORPORATED AREA OF ALPINE COUNTY (INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLANNING COMMITTEE) 187

C

18. CONSIDERATION OF PROPOSED ADOPTION OF THE WEIGHT/VOLUME CONVERSION FACTOR STUDY FOR INDIVIDUAL WASTE TYPES (INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLANNING COMMITTEE) 212

C

19. DISCUSSION OF THE BOARD'S PROPOSED PROGRAM FOR REVIEWING AND APPROVING SITING ELEMENTS AND COUNTY INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLANS (INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLANNING COMMITTEE)

pulled

20. CONSIDERATION OF REVISION OF DEFINITION OF "NORMALLY DISPOSED OF" AND RELATED IMPACTS OF ACHIEVEMENT OF DIVERSION GOALS OF AB 939 (INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLANNING COMMITTEE)

<u>THE NEXT TWO ITEMS WILL BE TAKEN UP BY THE BOARD ON THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1992</u>:

21. PRESENTATIONS BY LOCAL OFFICIALS

22. TOUR OF CALAVERAS CEMENT COMPANY

23. OPEN DISCUSSION

24. ADJOURNMENT

Notice: The Board may hold a closed session to discuss the appointment or employment of public employees and litigation under authority of Government Code Sections 11126 (a) and (q), respectively.

For further information contact:
INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD
8800 Cal Center Drive
Sacramento, CA 95826

Pat Chartrand
(916) 255-2156

SEE OTHER SIDE OF PAGE FOR ANNOUNCEMENT
RELATING TO THE COMPOSTING ADVISORY PANEL

C = consent agenda

THE BOARD IS SEEKING INDIVIDUALS INTERESTED IN PARTICIPATING IN A COMPOSTING ADVISORY PANEL TO AID STAFF IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF COMPOSTING REGULATIONS. THIS PANEL WILL INCLUDE REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE GREEN WASTE COMPOST INDUSTRY, ACADEMIA, COMPOST USERS, SEWAGE SLUDGE COMPOSTING TRADE, LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, AND MUNICIPAL SOLID WASTE COMPOSTING CONCERNS. THE PANEL WILL BE LIMITED TO TWELVE (12) MEMBERS TO FACILITATE DISCUSSIONS. PEOPLE INTERESTED IN SERVING ON THE PANEL SHOULD SEND THEIR RESUME TO MICHAEL O. FINCH OF THE BOARD'S STANDARDS DEVELOPMENT SECTION. THE DEADLINE FOR SUBMITTAL IS MARCH 31, 1992.

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

MARCH 25, 1992

AGENDA ITEM 4

ITEM: Consideration of Concurrence in the Issuance of a Revised Solid Waste Facilities Permit for Monterey Regional Waste Management District, Monterey County

COMMITTEE ACTION: On March 11, 1992, the Permitting and Enforcement Committee voted unanimously in favor of concurrence in the issuance of this new Solid Waste Facilities Permit. This item was placed on the consent calendar for the Board meeting on March 25, 1992.

BACKGROUND:

Facility Facts

Project:	Revised permit for a sanitary landfill to increase the permitted tonnage from 870 tons per day to 1500 tons per day, and enhance material recovery activity through the addition of more materials which may be recycled and salvaged. In addition, the practice of landspreading liquid sludge, septage and chemical toilet wastes will no longer be permitted. The acreage of the facility has also been reduced.
Facility Type:	Sanitary Landfill
Name:	Monterey Regional Waste Management District, Facility No. 27-AA-0010
Location:	East of Del Monte Blvd., north of the City of Marina, and south of the Salinas River
Setting:	Surrounding land use includes a wastewater treatment facility, open ranch land, the Salinas River, and agricultural land
Operational Status:	Active facility with a remaining capacity of approximately 40 million cubic yards
Permitted Daily Capacity:	1500 tons per day
Volumetric Capacity:	45,420,000 cubic yards
Area:	470 acres, 315 permitted for disposal

Owner/Operator: Monterey Regional Waste Management District

LEA: Monterey County Department of Environmental Health

Project Description The facility first received solid waste in 1966. At that time, the site's area was 60 acres. Until recently, the site was known as the Monterey Peninsula Sanitary Landfill. It is also often referred to as the Marina facility. Monterey County has submitted a revised permit to allow for an increase in tonnage which may be accepted at the site. In addition, the permit also provides for increased materials recovery by specifically listing more items which may be recovered from the waste stream. A third change is the reduction in facility size from 570 to 470 acres. A regional water treatment facility has been built in the 100 acre area which made up the balance. (No disposal ever occurred in this area as the land had always been dedicated for the construction of the treatment facility.) In addition, the landspreading of liquid sludge, chemical toilet wastes, and septage which was formerly permitted, will no longer be allowed. These wastes are now sent to the water treatment plant.

This site has an estimated closure year of 2073 and its service area includes the cities of Carmel, Marina, and Pacific Grove as well as large unincorporated areas in the Big Sur and Carmel Valley areas.

The facility receives an average of approximately 900 tons of waste including dewatered sewage sludge which is co-disposed with solid waste and 15-30 tons of non-hazardous liquid waste consisting of grease trap pumpings which is deposited in a discrete area. The permit will also allow the facility to take non-hazardous ash from the Soledad Cogeneration Plant, although presently the ash is taken elsewhere. If ash is taken, it will be co-disposed with the solid waste.

Environmental Controls A household hazardous waste collection program is provided which gives the public an opportunity to responsibly dispose of these wastes and keep them out of the landfill. A screening program, including random checks of incoming loads, also is in effect.

As the site is located in an area of shallow ground water, the operator has installed an upgraded liner design and leachate collection and removal system for mitigation.

The site has a methane recovery system in place to collect landfill gas. The gas is utilized to generate electrical power which is sold to Pacific Gas and Electric.

Resource Recovery Programs On-site drop off areas are provided for the collection of such materials as metals, glass, cardboard, newspaper, some types of plastic, mattresses, and other materials. Active salvaging by site personnel also occurs. Recovered materials include tires, metals, mattresses, and cardboard.

Woodwaste which is dropped off or recovered is ground on-site and transported to the Soledad Cogeneration Plant for use as fuel.

A composting operation also occurs on-site. It is operated by a private contractor. The LEA has advised the operator that a separate permit is required and is expected to issue a Notice & Order or Stipulated Order of Compliance to that effect.

The operator is in the process of determining the percentage of materials recovery which is occurring at the facility.

ANALYSIS:

Requirements for Concurrence with the Solid Waste Facilities Permit Pursuant to PRC Section 44009, the Board has 60 calendar days to concur or object to the issuance of a solid waste facilities permit. The proposed permit was originally received on December 23, 1991. However, the supporting documentation was not complete. The LEA waived the 60 day time period, pending submission of all required materials. Since the necessary documentation for the permit was received on February 13, 1992 the last day the Board could act is April 13, 1992.

The LEA has submitted a proposed permit to the Board. Staff has reviewed the proposed permit and supporting documentation and has found that the permit is acceptable for the Board's consideration of concurrence. In making this determination the following items were considered:

1. Conformance with County Plan

   The LEA has determined that the Monterey Peninsula Sanitary Landfill is found in the Monterey County Solid Waste Management Plan. Board staff agrees with said determination.

2. Consistency with General Plan

   The LEA has found that the facility is in conformance with the Monterey County General Plan. Board staff agrees with said finding.

3. Consistency with Waste Diversion Requirements

   Board Planning and Assistance Division staff evaluate proposed permits, pursuant to PRC 44009, to determine if the proposed project would impair or substantially prevent the achievement of waste diversion goals. Based on

consideration of available information, staff determined that the issuance of the proposed permit would neither prevent not substantially impair achievement of mandated waste diversion goals. The analysis used in making this determination is included as Attachment 2.

4. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

State law requires the preparation and certification of an environmental document. The County of Monterey has prepared a Negative Declaration (ND) for the proposed project. The ND (SCH #91013054) has indicated that there are no significant environmental impacts associated with this permit revision. The Notice of Determination was approved on February 15, 1991.

After reviewing the environmental documentation for the project, Board staff have determined that CEQA has been complied with, and the ND is adequate and appropriate for the Board's use in evaluating the proposed revision.

5. Conformance with Financial Assurance Mechanism for Closure and Postclosure Maintenance Costs

The operator has submitted the required documents for the establishment of an enterprise fund pursuant to Public Resources Code, Section 43501(a) (2). On March 3, 1992, Financial Assurance Branch staff determined that the enterprise fund established for the closure and post closure maintenance at this facility met the requirements of Title 14, California Code of Regulations, Section 18285 (14 CCR 18285).

6. Conformance with the State Minimum Standards

Board Compliance staff inspected the facility on October 29, 1991 and documented one violation of the State Minimum Standards, 14 CCR 17711 - Litter. The LEA has since verified and documented in regular monthly inspections (the most recent inspection report on file being January 28, 1992) that the violation has been corrected.

STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS:

Because a revised Solid Waste Facilities Permit is being proposed, the Board must either object or concur with the proposed permit as submitted by the LEA.

Staff recommends that the Board adopt Permit Decision No. 92-03 concurring in the issuance of Solid Waste Facilities Permit No. 27-AA-0010.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Proposed Permit No. 27-AA-0010
2. Waste Diversion Analysis
3. Permit Decision No. 92-03

Additional attachments were included in the March 11, 1992 Permitting and Enforcement Committee meeting packet.

Agenda Item Prepared By: 3/13/92

David Otsubo/Suzanne Talams Phone: 255-2433

Agenda Item Approved By:

Martha Vazquez Phone: 255-2453

Legal Review: KFC Date/Time 3/16 11h06

dko:marbai.306

Attachment 1

OPERATING PERMIT FOR FACILITIES RECEIVING SOLID WASTE	TYPE OF FACILITY Class 3 Sanitary Landfill	FACILITY/PERMIT NUMBER 27-AA-0010
NAME AND STREET ADDRESS OF FACILITY Monterey Regional Waste Management District 14201 Del Monte Boulevard Marina, CA	NAME AND MAILING ADDRESS OF OPERATOR Monterey Regional Waste Management District P.O. Box 609 Marina, CA 93933	
PERMITTING ENFORCEMENT AGENCY Monterey County Division of Environmental Health	CITY/COUNTY Salinas/Monterey	

PERMIT

This permit is granted solely to the operator named above, and is not transferrable.

Upon a change of operator, this permit is subject to revocation.

Upon a significant change in design or operation from that described by the Plan of Operation or the Report of Station or Disposal Site Information, this permit is subject to revocation, suspension, or modification.

This permit does not authorize the operation of any facility contrary to the State Minimum Standards for Solid Waste Handling and Disposal.

This permit cannot be considered as permission to violate existing laws, ordinances, regulations, or statutes of other government agencies.

The attached permit findings, conditions, prohibitions, and requirements are by this reference incorporated herein and made a part of this permit.

APPROVED: Walter Wong APPROVING OFFICER Walter Wong, Director of Env. Health NAME/TITLE	AGENCY ADDRESS Monterey County Health Department Division of Environmental Health 1270 Natividad Road Salinas, CA 93906	
FACILITY FILE CARBON COPY Revised Proposed Permit ORIGINAL TO ~~FILE #~~ my drawer SUBMITTED BY MEL DATE 12-31-91 COPY TO RWDO ~~SEAL~~ COPY TO JB/SA/BL COPY TO AC	AGENCY USE/COMMENTS Prepared by J. Finney, R.E.H.S.	
	PERMIT RECEIVED BY CWMB DEC 23 1991	CWMB CONCURRANCE DATE
	PERMIT REVIEW DUE DATE	PERMIT ISSUED DATE

CWMB (Rev. 7/84)

SOLID WASTE FACILITY PERMIT
MONTEREY REGIONAL WASTE MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

FINDINGS:

1. This facility is a 470 acre, Class III landfill situated east of Del Monte Boulevard, north of the City of Marina and south of the Salinas River, at Township 14 South, Range 2 East, Sections 16, 17, 20 and 21 MD & M. The permitted landfill disposal area is 315 acres.

2. The owner and operator is the Monterey Regional Waste Management District, which operates the landfill under Solid Waste Facilities Permit number 27-AA-0010.

3. The facility as designed is intended to operate until 2073, serving the incorporated cities of Carmel, Del Rey Oaks, Marina, Monterey, Pacific Grove, Sand City and Seaside, and the unincorporated areas of Big Sur, Carmel, Carmel Highlands, Carmel Valley, Castroville, Corral de Tierra, Laguna Seca, Moss Landing, San Benancio and Toro Park.

4. The types of solid wastes received are residential, approximately 70%, and commercial\industrial, approximately 30%. Dewatered sewage sludge, which is co-disposed of with solid waste averages 30-50 tons per day. Current daily solid waste intake averages 830 tons. This facility as designed has a maximum daily load capacity of 1500 tons. Liquid wastes are limited to grease trap pumpings and other non-hazardous commercial liquid waste average 15 to 30 tons per day. Special wastes are limited to tires, which are recycled, and non-hazardous ash from the Soledad Cogeneration Plant.

   A household hazardous waste collection program is conducted which allows district residents to bring small quantities of household hazardous wastes to the landfill. This program is regulated by the California Department of Toxic Substances and is regulated under "permit by rule", and a Variance dated March 21, 1990 granted by the Department of Toxic Substances. Wastes that are not reclaimed or recycled are manifested and taken to a Class I site every 90 days by licensed hazardous waste haulers. The E.P.A. I.D. Number is CAD 981 409 527. All hazardous wastes recovered are and shall be handled in accordance with Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations.

5. This facility employs a hazardous waste screening and load checking program. There are signs at the facility entrance stating that hazardous wastes are not accepted, and the penalties for illegal transportation and disposal of hazardous waste. A trained waste inspector inspects waste loads on a random basis by having a selected vehicle driver discharge waste into a windrow while moving. The windrow is then pulled apart with a rake or shovel and carefully inspected for hazardous and other non-permitted wastes. If such wastes are

found, the driver is notified that the waste must be removed and arrangements made for lawful disposal. He\she may also be charged for costs incurred by the MRWMD and regulatory agencies. Loads are also visually inspected by the weigh-master at the gatehouse, and by all other site personnel whenever possible to screen out unacceptable wastes. Hazardous waste, batteries and used motor oil shall be handled in a manner approved by the LEA and the CIWMB. All incidents shall be reported to Monterey County Environmental Health at 755-4511, or 911 after normal business hours.

6. This facility operates extensive recycling and salvaging programs. The following items have on-site drop-off areas provided for recycling:

Ferrous Metals	Agricultural thin film plastic
Non-ferrous metals	Cardboard
Aluminum cans	Newspaper and magazines
Glass bottles and jars	Mattresses and boxsprings
Used motor oil	Tires
Woodwaste	Clean concrete and asphalt
Auto batteries	PET and HDPE plastic
Reusable items (misc)	Used antifreeze

Active salvaging is conducted for the following at the site face:

Ferrous metals	Non-ferrous metals
Cardboard	Mattresses and boxsprings
Tires	Used motor oil
Auto batteries	Reusable items (misc)
Woodwaste	

In addition, a composting program has been instituted with a private contractor for the composting of mushroom bedding material generated by local mushroom farms. The contractor is obligated to experiment with other vegetative wastes and compostable items.

Recovered woodwaste is ground on-site and removed to the Soledad Cogeneration Plant where it is used as fuel.

7. Current landfill traffic averages 170 private vehicles, and 200 commercial refuse vehicles per day.

8. The hours and days of operation are:

Monday through Friday	6:30 A.M. - 5:00 P.M.
Saturday	8:00 A.M. - 4:30 P.M.

9. The physical plant of the facility includes the gatehouse\ administrative offices complex, an equipment maintenance facility, landfill-gas\electrical generation facility and a

night watchman trailer located next to the scalehouse.

10. Waste containing vehicles are first weighed at the entrance of the facility, then directed by signs to the disposal area of the landfill. Commercial and private vehicles are directed to separate areas of the site face to unload refuse. After disposing of waste, vehicles exit by the same road.

11. The landfill is operated by the area method. Refuse lifts average 10 to 15 feet in thickness. Wastes are spread and compacted in two-foot layers on a 100 to 200 foot wide working face sloped no steeper than 3:1.

12. Current remaining capacity is projected to be 40,000,000 cubic yards, or about 28,000,000 tons. Final site elevation will be 260 feet MSL.

13. The following documents condition the design and operation of this facility:

    a. Waste Discharge Requirements Order No. 90-111 issued by the Central Coast Regional Water Quality Control Board.

    b. Monterey County Use Permit Number 1165.

    c. Permit number 513-3106 issued by the Monterey County Division of Environmental Health, Toxics Branch.

    d. A Flood Control Levee Construction Plan issued by the Monterey County Board of Supervisors and Water Services Agency.

    e. The RDSI submitted in 1988 and all subsequent addenda, and accompanying Periodic Site Review.

    f. The Report of Ash Information submitted by David Cayton and Associates in May, 1989.

    g. Any corrections and addenda to the RDSI.

    h. The Initial Study and Negative Declaration (CEQA review) prepared by the Monterey County Planning Department and adopted by the Monterey County Board of Supervisors in 1990, and accompanying NOD filed with the State Clearinghouse in February, 1991.

    i. Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution District Permit Number 4450.

    j. Monterey County Composting Site Use Permit Number 2132.

    k. The household hazardous waste program is regulated by the Monterey County Health Department, Division of Environmental

Health Toxics Branch and the California Department of Toxic Substances. It is permitted "by rule" and Variance granted by the Department of Toxic Substances in accordance with Title 22, California Code of Regulations.

14. Anticipated changes in the next five years include:

    an enhanced recycling program, and plans to establish and build an on-site Materials Recovery Facility.*

    A decrease in tonnage of landfilled waste due to the effort to comply with waste diversion requirements of AB 939.

    Revision of site life and projected closure date due to waste diversion.

15. This permit is consistent with the Monterey County Solid Waste Management Plan prepared and adopted in 1989.

16. This permit is consistent with standards adopted by the California Integrated Waste Management Board.

17. The Monterey County Planning Department has made a determination that this facility is consistent with, and designated in the General Plan.

18. The design and operation of this facility are in compliance with State Minimum Standards for Solid Waste Handling and Disposal as determined by the LEA on January 20, 1991.

19. The Marina City Fire Department, which serves the Monterey Regional Waste Management District, has made a statement that this facility is in conformance with applicable fire standards as required in GC 66796.43.

20. The Monterey County Planning Department has made a written finding that surrounding land use is compatible with the facility operation, as required in GC 66796.41(b) and (c).

CONDITIONS:

1. This facility must comply with State Minimum Standards for Solid Waste Handling and Disposal.

2. This facility must comply with all federal, state, and local requirements and enactments, including all mitigation measures given in any certified environmental documents filed pursuant to Public Resources Code, Section 21081.6.

3. Additional information must be provided as required by the

LEA and CIWMB.

The following **Mitigation and Monitoring Schedule** shall be enacted upon the issuance of this permit, and are pursuant to the Mitigated Negative Declaration prepared in 1990 (See Findings Number 13 h.)

A. At the discretion of the LEA, landfill gas monitoring probes shall be installed for detection of gas migration. If needed, the existing landfill gas control system shall be expanded (In conjunction, and\or pursuant to findings of the Monterey Bay Unified Air Pollution Control District.

B. Slope Development in fill areas shall be limited to 4:1. except during daily compacting, fill, and cover operations.

C. At the discretion of the LEA, additional groundwater and surface water monitoring shall be performed. If necessary, additional requirements shall be made to mitigate erosion from surface runoff. The LEA shall inspect all landfill areas for erosion damage on a monthly basis, and require immediate correction for damage from surface water runoff.

D. The operator shall minimize visual impacts of the landfill by planting and maintaining vegetative cover on all intermediate and final cover areas, and by adhering to daily cover requirements of active landfill areas.

E. Odor impacts shall be mitigated by minimizing the size of the active landfill face and practicing daily cover requirements.

F. The Division of Environmental Health, Land Use Section, shall monitor the landfill for noise complaints, and sample noise at the facility on an annual basis if no complaints occur. If any complaints occur, noise sampling shall be conducted. If the findings of the Land Use Section show that community noise standards or the County Noise Ordinance are being violated as a result of the landfill operations, mitigation requirements shall be enacted and enforced.

G. Traffic shall be monitored and reported to the LEA on a monthly basis (see self-monitoring). The LEA shall observe and comment upon traffic conditions on a monthly basis, and require mitigative steps by the operator if it is found that traffic patterns or volume create a public safety hazard or nuisance to residents or businesses adjacent to the landfill.

Prohibitions:

Prohibited activities or operations at the facility shall include:

a. Accepting wastes for which the facility is not approved, including commercial hazardous waste, untreated medical

and\or infectious waste, liquid wastes not approved in Discharge Requirements Order Number 90-111, and commercial dead animal wastes.

b. Conducting unacceptable and unlawful activities at the landfill, including burning of wastes and public scavenging.

c. Allowing standing water on covered or uncovered fill areas.

Specifications:

a. As discussed in the CEQA review conducted in 1990, this facility has a permitted capacity of 1200 tons per day, and shall not received more than this amount at any time without first obtaining a revision of the operating permit (pursuant to CEQA review).

b. Any change in design or operation of this facility that would cause it not to conform to the terms and conditions of this permit is prohibited; such a change would be considered significant and would require a revision of this permit.

c. A change in the operator would require a new solid waste facility permit.

d. In the event of a declared State of Emergency in Monterey County, the Local Enforcement Agency may grant exemptions to the ***Specifications*** section of this permit as necessary to protect the public health and safety and the environment.

e. Preliminary closure\postclosure plans are due at the time of the next permit review, June, 1994.

Provisions:

a. This permit is subject to review by the Local Enforcement Agency, and may be modified, suspended, or revoked, for sufficient cause after a hearing.

Self-Monitoring:

The following self-monitoring reports shall be kept on site or supplied to the LEA at the stated intervals:

a. Solid waste and liquid waste tonnage reports shall be submitted to the LEA monthly.

b. Recycled materials tonnage reports shall be submitted

to the LEA upon request, and not less than annually.

c. Household Hazardous Waste and Special Waste Tonnage reports shall be submitted to the LEA upon request, and not less than annually.

d. A log of special occurrences shall be kept at the landfill which shall include:
   1. Equipment failures and shutdowns
   2. Employee or customer accidents or injuries
   3. Deliveries of unauthorized waste discovered and corrective measures taken. Commercial deliveries of hazardous waste, attempted or prevented, shall be reported to the division of Environmental Health within 24 hours, or on the next working day.

e. The number of waste disposal vehicles using the landfill shall be reported to the LEA monthly.

f. Environmental measurements of water quality, leachate, gas, dust levels, etc. must be provided to the LEA on an annual basis, or when requested by the LEA due to complaints or special occurrences.

Attachment 2

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

M E M O R A N D U M

To: David Otsubo
Permits Branch

Date: March 9, 1992

From: Toni Galloway TG
Local Assistance Branch
Planning and Assistance Division

Subject: Conformance Finding for Monterey Regional Waste Management District Landfill(MRWMD) Proposed Solid Waste Facilities Permit No. 27-AA-0010

Finding of Consistency with Waste Diversion Goals (PRC Section 44009)

Approval of the proposed permit for the Monterey Regional Waste Management District Landfill would not prevent nor impair the achievement of the waste diversion requirements. The jurisdictions are actively trying to reduce the amount of waste being received at the site to extend its life.

Source Reduction and Recycling Element

According to Jim Finney, Monterey County Environmental Health Department and staff person to the LTF, the facility is identified in the Cities of Carmel, Pacific Grove, Pebble Beach and the County unincorporated area (for Big Sur, Moss Landing, Castroville, Fort Ord and Carmel Valley) preliminary draft SRREs. These SRREs, however, have not been submitted to the Board for review. The facility takes 100% of the solid waste from these cities. Currently the facility operates extensive recycling and salvaging programs. The on-site drop off area collects newspapers, magazines, tires, clean concrete and asphalt, plastic, glass bottles, used motor oil, aluminum cans, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, mattresses and boxsprings and wood waste. The proposed expanded facility will be setting more space aside for recycling (such as wood waste). A proposed materials recovery facility is also planned for the site. The design of the facility will take solid waste up to 100 years, but hopefully the facility is bigger than Monterey County needs. For example, two to three years ago, the site life was estimated to be 2073. Now it is estimated to be 2090 due to the recycling recovery.

Local Task Force

Board staff have contacted LTF staff (Monterey County) to find out how this facility fits in with Monterey's overall integrated waste management plans. The MRWMD's manager, Dave Meyers, is a participating member of the LTF and the LTF is assisting County staff to prepare each jurisdictional SRRE and HHWE. The facility has been reviewed and commented on by the LTF and the LTF agrees completely.

Facility Information

This landfill is expected to close in 2090. County staff state that a materials recovery facility is proposed for the site and hopefully operational by 1994. The solid waste will be directed through the MRF before it goes to the landfill. The facility site will also be setting aside additional space for wood waste recycling. Approximately 830 tons per day of solid waste is disposed. The potential recyclable waste to be processed is approximately 300 tons per day.

Summary

Approval of the permit would not prevent nor impair the achievement of the waste diversion goals for those jurisdictions that use the Monterey Regional Waste Management District Landfill.

Conformance with CoSWMP

The LEA has certified that this permit is consistent with the Monterey County Solid Waste Management Plan prepared and adopted in 1989. The facility is identified and described in the Monterey CoSWMP.

Conformance with the General Plan

The Monterey County Planning Department has made a determination that this facility is consistent with and designed in the General Plan. The Planning Department has also made a written finding that the surrounding land use is compatible with the facility operation.

Attachment 3

California Integrated Waste Management Board

Permit Decision No. 92-03

March 25, 1992

WHEREAS, the Monterey County Department of Environmental Health, acting as the Local Enforcement Agency, has submitted to the Board for its review and concurrence in, or objection to a revised Solid Waste Facilities Permit for the Monterey Regional Waste Management District; and

WHEREAS, Board staff has evaluated the proposed permit for consistency with the standards adopted by the Board; and

WHEREAS, the Board finds that all state and local requirements for this proposed permit have been met, including consistency with Board standards, conformance with the County Solid Waste Management Plan, consistency with the General Plan, and compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the California Integrated Waste Management Board concurs in the issuance of Solid Waste Facilities Permit No. 27-AA-0010.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned Executive Director of the California Integrated Waste Management Board does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the California Integrated Waste Management Board held March 25, 1992.

Dated:

Ralph E. Chandler
Executive Director

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

MARCH 25, 1992

AGENDA ITEM 5

ITEM: Consideration of Concurrence in the Issuance of a New Solid Waste Facilities Permit for EnviroCycle Inc. Solids Transfer and Processing Plant, Kern County

COMMITTEE ACTION: On March 11, 1992, the Permitting and Enforcement Committee voted unanimously in favor of concurrence in the issuance of this new Solid Waste Facilities Permit. This item was placed on the consent calendar for the Board meeting on March 25, 1992.

BACKGROUND:

Facility Facts

Project:	New permit for a large volume transfer/processing station in Kern County
Facility Type:	Transfer/processing station
Name:	EnviroCycle Inc. Solids Transfer Processing Plant, Facility No. 15-AA-304
Location:	On Highway 33, 4 miles north of McKittrick, 3.8 miles south of Lokern Road
Setting:	Surrounding land use includes oilfield wastewater disposal ponds, oilfields, and open ground
Operational Status:	Proposed facility
Permitted Daily Capacity:	550 tons per day
Area:	20 acres
Owner/Operator:	EnviroCycle, Inc. John E. Webb, President
LEA:	Kern County Environmental Health Services Department

Project Description This facility is proposed as a processing site for certain types of oilfield wastes such as drilling muds and cuttings, tank bottom sediments, and contaminated soils. These wastes are treated and converted to usable products such as noncommercial road base, well pad construction material, and other earth construction material.

A maximum of 550 tons of waste will be received at the facility per day. The site will operate 24 hours per day, 7 days per week.

The fenced site will consist of an office trailer, portable covered cement "cells" (where waste treatment occurs), and a scale. No hazardous wastes will be accepted at the site. Special wastes such as asbestos, medical wastes, and sludge are also not permitted.

Environmental Controls Facility personnel will screen incoming material to ascertain that no hazardous material is received. The screening includes a visual inspection, chemical analysis, and agreements with disposers that the material will not be hazardous.

Extreme depth to groundwater, lack of precipitation, and a distance of 4 miles to the nearest residence minimize any impact the facility will have on the environment and sensitive receptors.

Resource Recovery Programs The primary purpose of this facility is the processing of waste into reusable material. In addition to the wastes which will be initially received, it is anticipated that such material as agricultural and yard wastes, demolition wastes, used asphalt, and glass will be processed in the future at this facility. In addition to the reusable materials which the site produces, as part of the treatment process the facility will obtain crushed glass, used asphalt and concrete, and other diverted materials.

ANALYSIS:

Requirements for Concurrence with the Solid Waste Facilities Permit Pursuant to the Public Resources Code, Section 44009, the Board has 60 calendar days to concur or object to the issuance of a solid waste facilities permit. Since the permit was received on February 6, 1992, the last day the Board could act is April 7, 1992.

The LEA has submitted a proposed permit to the Board. Staff has reviewed the proposed permit and supporting documentation and has found that the permit is acceptable for the Board's consideration of concurrence. In making this determination the following items were considered:

1. Conformance with County Plan

The LEA has determined that this facility is found in the Kern County Solid Waste Management Plan, Amendment No. 4, October 16, 1990. Board staff agrees with said determination.

2. Consistency with General Plan

The LEA has found that the facility is in conformance with the Kern County General Plan. Board staff agrees with said finding.

3. Consistency with Waste Diversion Requirements

Board Planning and Assistance Division staff evaluate proposed permits, pursuant to PRC 44009, to determine if the proposed project would impair or substantially prevent the achievement of waste diversion goals. Based on consideration of available information, staff determined that the issuance of the proposed permit would neither prevent not substantially impair achievement of mandated waste diversion goals. The analysis used in making this determination is included as Attachment 2.

4. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

State law requires the preparation and certification of an environmental document and Mitigation Monitoring and Implementation Schedule (MMIS). The Kern County Department of Public Works prepared a Negative Declaration (SCH #89051526) for the proposed project. As required by CEQA, the Negative Declaration identified the project's impacts and mitigation measures that would reduce those impacts to a less than significant level. A Notice of Determination was approved by Kern County on December 11, 1989.

A MMIS has been submitted to the Board. Potential environmental impacts and mitigation measures associated with the establishment of this facility are identified and incorporated in the MMIS.

After reviewing the environmental documentation for the project, Board staff have determined that CEQA has been complied with, and the Negative Declaration is adequate and appropriate for the Board's use in evaluating the proposed facility.

STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS:

Because a new Solid Waste Facilities Permit is being proposed, the Board must either object or concur with the proposed permit as submitted by the LEA.

Staff recommends that the Board adopt Permit Decision No. 92-20 concurring in the issuance of Solid Waste Facilities Permit No. 15-AA-0304.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Proposed Permit No. 15-AA-0304
2. Waste Diversion Analysis
3. Permit Decision No. 92-20

Additional attachments were included in the March 11, 1992 Permitting and Enforcement Committee meeting packet.

Agenda Item Prepared By:

David Otsubo/Suzanne Talamantes 3/12/92 — Phone: 255-2433

Agenda Item Approved by:

Martha Vazquez — Phone: 255-2453

Legal Review: RFC — Date/Time 3/16 · 11:06

dko:\kern\envbai.306

Attachment 1

OPERATING PERMIT FOR FACILITIES RECEIVING SOLID WASTE	TYPE OF FACILITY	FACILITY/PERMIT NUMBER
	TRANSFER STATION	15-AA-0304

NAME AND STREET ADDRESS OF FACILITY	NAME AND MAILING ADDRESS OF OPERATOR
ENVIROCYCLE, INC. SOLIDS TRANSFER AND PROCESSING PLANT S½ OF THE SE¼ OF SEC.32 TR 29S R 22E, MDB & M KERN COUNTY	JOHN E. WEBB P. O. BOX 5455 BAKERSFIELD, CA 93388

PERMITTING ENFORCEMENT AGENCY	CITY/COUNTY
KERN COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH	BAKERSFIELD / KERN

PERMIT

This permit is granted solely to the operator named above, and is not transferrable.

Upon a change of operator, this permit is subject to revocation.

Upon a significant change in design or operation from that described by the Plan of Operation or the Report of Station or Disposal Site Information, this permit is subject to revocation, suspension, or modification.

This permit does not authorize the operation of any facility contrary to the State Minimum Standards for Solid Waste Handling and Disposal.

This permit cannot be considered as permission to violate existing laws, ordinances, regulations, or statutes of other government agencies.

The attached permit findings, conditions, prohibitions, and requirements are by this reference incorporated herein and made a part of this permit.

APPROVED: Steve McCalley

APPROVING OFFICER

STEVE MC CALLEY, DIRECTOR

NAME/TITLE

AGENCY ADDRESS

2700 "M" STREET SUITE 300
BAKERSFIELD, CA 93301

SEAL

AGENCY USE/COMMENTS

PERMIT RECEIVED BY CWMB	CWMB CONCURRANCE DATE
FEB 0 6 1992	
PERMIT REVIEW DUE DATE	**PERMIT ISSUED DATE**
	21

CWMB (Rev. 7/84)

ENVIROCYCLE, INC., SOLID TRANSFER AND PROCESSING PLANT

SOLID WASTE FACILITIES PERMIT

S.W.I.S. NO. 15-AA-0304

FINDINGS

1. Description of Station Design and Operation:

   A. Name of Facility: Envirocycle, (ECI) Inc., Solid Transfer and Processing Plant
   Property Owner: Geneva Jones
   Operator: John E. Webb

   B. The facility is located on approximately 20 acres, 4.0 miles north of McKittrick, on the S/2 of the SE/4 of the SW/4 of Section 32, T29S, R22E, MDB&M, County of Kern, State of California.

   Plot plans, location maps, and a site legal description are included in the Report of Station Information (RSI) dated January 28, 1991.

   Envirocycle, Inc., is a California Corporation established to address nonhazardous oilfield wastes.

   C. The station includes the following features:

   1. Office trailer
   2. Unlined portable covered cement cells
   3. Truck scale with radiological monitor
   4. Paved access road
   5. 2-foot-perimeter berm
   6. Chemical toilet
   7. Chain link fence

   D. Waste Types

   1) This facility is permitted to accept and process/recycle the following types of oilfield-related nonhazardous waste:

      a. Water-based drilling muds and cuttings.
      b. Mineral oil-based drilling mud and cuttings.
      c. Oilfield tank and pit bottoms sediments.
      d. Oilfield and hydrocarbon contaminated soils.

   2) Waste types for Phases II and III will be permitted at a later date pursuant to requirements relating to "findings of significant change" and future update requirements outlined in the "Solid Waste Permit Desk Manual".

E. Waste Quantities

Permitted Daily Capacity:

1) 550 tons per day of solid and liquid waste processed.

F. Method of Operation

The operation of this facility involves three phases, that which is currently proposed in Phase I and that which will be proposed for future expansion in Phases II and III.

Phase I: Phase I operations involve the salvage of select nonhazardous waste streams as specified in Finding D. Processes at the facility for Phase I will include loading, unloading, mixing, recycling, and some crushing.

ECI will ensure that all material arriving on-site is properly manifested either with ECI's Nonhazardous Waste Manifest or the individual transporter's manifest.

After verifying each transporter's manifest, incoming waste is weighed, sampled, and logged into the computer data system. Waste material is then placed into designated transfer cells for that particular project (i.e., a well being drilled or oily soil from a tank or sump removal). The number of cells used is determined by the size of each individual project and is identified by boundary markings. Since each cell contains waste material specific to a particular project, mixing of individual cells does not occur until physical and hazard characteristics can be determined pursuant to EPA Standard Statistical Monitoring Requirements. In most cases, waste streams are tested to determine if they are nonhazardous prior to arriving on-site. Excepted are waste streams with known characterization profiles, such as drill cuttings in a field that produces consistent analytical data.

Representative samples are analyzed for of sand, silt, and clay (ASTM 205) composition. Based on the analysis, it may be determined that additional aggregate or other suitable material must be added to yield a reusable material. In most cases, the mixing into a reusable product takes place at the designated end-use location off-site the STPP. Mixing of the raw material itself may occur on-site to ensure consistency between cells. This mixing will take place on the location designated as the mixing pad. However, it is not the intent to add other materials to the raw material and produce a combined product on-site prior to transport. ECI estimates that one to two cells (711-1422 tons/355-710 cubic yards) may be located on the mixing pad at any one time.

All material ready for transport and reuse will utilize the nonhazardous waste manifest for all outgoing loads of material indicating their final destination. Usable products may include fill, noncommercial road base, well pad construction, and other earth construction activities. A record is kept of all reuse locations and the amount of material transported and is available for audit by customers and regulating agencies.

Sources of aggregate may be obtained through commercial vendors; other suitable material used as aggregate may include crushed glass, used asphalt, or used concrete. Sources of this material are presently being identified.

Phases II and III Operations: Phases II and III operations will include use of soil amendment material (agricultural, yard waste, etc.) into reusable products. Processes at the facility for Phase II will include loading, unloading, mixing, and recycling and may include compacting, shredding, and salvaging. Plans for operation of Phase II and III will be submitted at a later date pursuant to requirements relating to "findings of significant change" and future update requirements outlined in the CWMB's "Solid Waste Permit Desk Manual".

G. Hazardous Waste Screening/Load Check Programs

Incoming waste materials are accompanied by shipping manifest and generator-certified as non-hazardous. Waste delivery by contracted carrier is restricted to pre-approved wastes from generators who have received the operator's permission to utilize Envirocycle Solid Transfer and Processing Plant. Waste receipt or rejection follows generator pre-approval criteria, on-site analysis, and data assessment. Each incoming load is monitored for pH and radiation upon receipt. Site sentry verifies generator pre-approval for each load, including signed document certifying waste as nonhazardous. Site sentry also records name of the driver, generator, and truck number in the Daily Log of Operations, with pertinent weight/volume and waste type data. Information regarding rejected loads is entered into the daily log, and the shipper is notified of appropriate options for return and/or disposal of the materials. Incidents of hazardous materials release or threatened release creating a substantial probability of harm are immediately reported to the LEA and the State Department of Emergency Services.

H. Operating Days, Hours, and Site Life

Hours of waste processing are 24 hours per day, 7 days per week. Receipt of waste is permitted on a 24-hour basis.

2. The Following Documents Condition the Design and Operation of this Facility:

A. Report of Station Information (RSI) dated January, 28, 1991.

B. CEQA: Mitigated Negative Declaration, SCH No. 89020082, October 13, 1989. Recirculated and adopted by the Kern County Board of Supervisors, January 23, 1992.

C. Conditional Use Permit (CUP): Case No. 2, Map 97, Resolution No. 89-936, December 11, 1989.

D. Conditional Use Permit (CUP): Amendment Case No. 3, Map No. 97, January 23, 1992.

E. Kern County Solid Waste Management Plan (CoSWMP), Amendment No. 2, 1988 Revision, March 30, 1990.

F. Mitigation Monitoring Implementation Schedule (MMIS), attached as Appendix A to this Permit.

G. Endangered Species Monitoring Permit California Fish and game, June 1991.

H. Authority to Construct A.T.C., Kern County Air Pollution Control District, issued May 16, 1991.

3. A. By resolution of the Board of Supervisors, all solid waste facilities within Kern County shall be referenced in the CoSWMP.

This permit is consistent with the CoSWMP dated November, 1988, by Amendment No. 4, October 16, 1990.

B. This permit is consistent with standards adopted by the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB).

C. The Kern County Department of Planning and Development Services has determined this facility to be consistent with the General Plan, pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 50000.5(a).

4. Facility design and operations are in compliance with State Minimum Standards for Solid Waste Handling and Disposal.

5. The Kern County Fire Department has approved the plans for design and operation of this facility, pursuant to Public Resources Code Section 44151.

6. This facility is compatible with the surrounding land use plan as determined by the Kern County Department of Planning and Development Services and as certified by the Kern County Board of Supervisors.

7. The facility is in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act of 1970 (CEQA), the State CEQA Guidelines, and the Kern County Guidelines for Implementation of CEQA and State CEQA Guidelines. A "Mitigated Negative Declaration" with monitoring plans was certified October 13, 1989.

CONDITIONS

1. Requirements:

   A. This facility shall comply with the State Minimum Standards for Solid Waste Handling and Disposal.

   B. This facility shall comply with all applicable federal, state, and local requirements and enactments, including all mitigation measures established pursuant to the Public Resources Code, Section 21081.6. The MMIS is part of this permit and is attached as Appendix A, summarizing all monitoring provisions.

   C. Additional information concerning the design and operation of this facility shall be furnished upon request. Site access shall be granted for purposes of inspection, without prior notification, to the LEA and other agencies conditioning this permit.

   D. The operator shall be responsible for proper handling of all wastes accepted and for the release for use or disposal of all wastes and recycled products at the facility. State-certified laboratories shall be used to characterize and screen waste streams from all generators to determine contaminant loads and compliance levels before accepting any waste.

   E. The permittee shall be responsible for ensuring that each waste shipment originates from a pre-approved generator and that the waste consistently maintains the physical and chemical characteristics for which it was approved, or the waste is determined by analysis and testing to be nonhazardous according to the criteria specified in CCR, Title 22, Article 11. The permittee shall recertify each generator and shall retest the generator's waste at least annually according to the procedures specified in Appendix A, Monitoring and Reporting, Summary A3.

   F. If the waste is determined to be hazardous after it has been accepted by the permittee, and unless the waste generator is identified and the waste is returned, the permittee shall become the hazardous waste generator and shall manage the waste according to laws and regulations enforced by the Department of Health Services or the United States Environmental Protection Agency.

   G. Prior to shipment of treated waste to any County landfill, approval shall be obtained from the LEA.

   H. The operator shall comply with all measures contained in the Endangered Species Monitoring Permit, California Fish and Game, June 1991.

I. Install a 10,000-gallon water storage tank for fire suppression. Such tank shall have a 2 1/2-inch valved male fire hose coupling, tank level indicator, and be labeled "Fire Water Storage." Driving access shall be provided to tank and connection.

J. Waste processed through this facility shall contain no more than 0.5 percent by weight VOC's (Rule 210.1).

2. Prohibitions:

This facility shall not accept the following wastes:

A. Wastes which are not specifically referenced in the Findings Section of this Permit.

B. Oilfield waste containing additives prohibited by DHS.

C. Hazardous wastes.

D. Biohazardous and medical wastes.

E. Asbestos-containing materials (ACM's).

F. Radioactive materials requiring state or federal license and regulation.

G. Sewage treatment wastes.

Unacceptable activities at the site include:

A. Scavenging.

B. Burning of wastes.

C. On-site disposal of wastes.

D. Eating and smoking within waste processing, loading, and storage areas.

E. Discharge of untreated wastes or recycled material to any site not legally permitted to receive such wastes and/or materials.

F. Discharge of waste, leachate, or oil-contaminated material to surface waters or surface water drainage courses, or groundwater.

G. Off-site discharge of dust or odors sufficient to constitute a health hazard or public nuisance.

H. Off-site migration of waste, litter, or leachate.

I. Vector propagation and harborage.

3. Specifications

A. The Local Enforcement Agency (LEA), through this Solid Waste Facilities Permit, may prohibit or condition the handling of waste or processed material to protect the public health and safety or to mitigate adverse environmental impacts.

B. Any change that would cause the design or operation of this Station to not conform with the terms and conditions of this permit is prohibited. Any significant change that may be proposed for this facility shall require submission of an amended Report of Station Information and application of a Revised Solid Waste Facilities Permit to the LEA.

C. A change in operator of this Station will require application for a revised permit.

D. The station has a permitted processing maximum capacity of up to 550 tons per operating day. The station has a maximum receipt capacity of 200,750 tons per year for solid wastes. The station shall not receive or process more than these amounts without first obtaining a revision of the permit.

E. Certification from a pre-approved generator shall accompany each waste shipment and shall be signed by the generator and shall state the following:

"I certify under the penalty of law that I have personally examined and am familiar with the waste through analysis and testing to support this certification that the waste is nonhazardous according to the criteria specified in the California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Article 11. I believe that the information I submitted is true, accurate, and complete. I am aware that there are significant penalties for submitting a false certification, including the possibility of a fine and imprisonment."

In the event of unforeseen or accidental release of hazardous waste, handling operations shall comply with Title 22, California Code of Regulations, Chapter 30.

G. The site shall be lighted to provide security and safety during dark hours of waste receipt.

H. The buildings and vehicles at the site shall be provided with fire protection equipment as required by the County of Kern Fire Marshall. Stationary structures shall be adequately ventilated to prevent harmful accumulations of gases, dusts, or vapors.

I. Emergency eyewash, handwash, showers, and first aid provisions shall be readily accessible to Station employees.

J. Station employees shall be provided with adequate changing, toilet, and handwash facilities. Bottled drinking water shall be provided in designated areas. Nonpotable water distribution lines and hose bibbs shall be labeled to prevent ingestion or cross-connection. Underground water distribution lines shall be maintained a minimum of 25 feet from waste acceptance or processing areas.

K. Public access to processing and storage areas shall be defined and marked with limit lines and appropriate signs.

L. All equipment, processing, and receiving areas shall be provided with adequate, properly maintained and situated, railings, curbs, backup barriers, grates, fences, and safety devices. Mechanical blocking devices shall be provided to prevent accidental start-up of equipment undergoing maintenance.

M. Telephones shall be located at the Station with emergency contact names and numbers prominently posted.

N. Supervisory personnel shall complete an OSHA-approved, 24-hour, hazardous Materials Awareness and Safety Course. Workers in receipt and processing areas shall be trained in hazardous waste recognition and emergency communication. Site personnel shall also receive adequate training in operations, maintenance, and safety.

O. Incoming open loads (end dumps) shall be covered or otherwise secured to prevent wastes from falling or blowing off during transport. The operator shall post these requirements as conditions of site access, log vehicles in noncompliance, and prohibit site use for repeated offenses.

P. Water trucks shall be used to maintain access roads and unpaved work areas in a damp condition. Trucks hauling finished products shall be loaded in a manner to prevent overfill and spillage on haul roads. Roads and work areas shall be constructed and maintained to promote adequate drainage and prevent standing water.

Q. Application of pesticides, rodenticides, or herbicides shall be performed by a state-licensed pest control operator and in compliance with wildlife protective measures of the State of California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) and the United States Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS).

R. The operator shall be responsible for on-site occupational health and safety regulatory compliance, pursuant to the guidelines established by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and Cal-OSHA, for all facility employees, waste transport personnel, and visitors.

S. Safety equipment shall be provided for all employees in receipt, processing, and shipping areas, as required by Cal-OSHA and Federal OSHA standards. Safety equipment may include, but not be limited to:

1) Dust masks
2) Safety helmets in designated areas
3) Steel-toed, steel-shanked work shoes
4) Work gloves
5) Ear protection
6) Eye protection
7) Reflective and high-visibility clothing

T. The operator shall ensure that appropriate safety equipment is worn or used by Station employees.

U. The operator shall maintain an emergency procedures manual on site, kept current with the following information:

1) Emergency telephone list
2) Action guides in check list format
3) Resources and equipment list
4) Response plans
5) Coordination plans

4. Provisions

A. This permit is subject to regular review by the LEA and may be modified, suspended, or revoked for sufficient cause after a hearing.

B. The Local Enforcement Agency shall review the permit whenever there has been an unauthorized release of hazardous material.

C. The operator shall retain the right of refusal of any material which is not considered suitable for processing because of economics or the inability to handle properly.

D. Material stockpiled on site shall be stored in a manner to prevent nuisance, odor, or dust problems. All incoming wastes shall be processed and the final product removed within time frames described in the Report of Station Information. A maximum period of 90 days shall be established for turnover of processed materials.

E. Prior to waste receipt, a Waste Characterization Program approved by the LEA and CIWMB shall be obtained for all wastes. The program shall include the following:

1) A Bioassay Test by CCR, Title 22, Section 66696;
2) An Ignitability Test by CCR, Title 22, Section 66702.
3) Heavy Metals
4) Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons - diesel, gasoline, oil/grease
5) Radiological Monitoring

5. Self-Monitoring

A. The following items shall be monitored by the operator of this facility.

1) Daily log of waste receipt; weight and/or volume of each waste type, number and type of vehicle, generator of waste, submitted to the LEA monthly.

2) Daily log of special occurrences; inappropriate waste receipt, injuries, explosions, fires, earthquakes, closures, emergency remediation, submitted to the LEA monthly.

3) Vector, noise, and litter control measures.

4) Results of the operator's load check and hazardous waste screening programs, submitted to the LEA monthly.

5) Compliance with emissions limitations specified in the Air Pollution Control Permits (APCs).

APPENDIX A

MITIGATION MONITORING IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULES

The following summarizes key monitoring and reporting requirements for this operation. Those items identified as "Permit Conditions" are self-monitoring requirements of the operator, to be verified by inspections performed by the LEA. Monitoring items from the Mitigated Negative Declaration are annotated "CEQA"; concerns of California Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) are identified "WDR." Monitoring and compliance schedules established by the conditional use permits, are identified "CUP" and require self-monitoring, with reports to the Kern County Department of Planning and Developmental Services. Annual inspection requirements with the local and state fire preventative regulations reference the Kern County Fire Department. The Kern County Air Pollution Control District issued an Authority to Construct Permits; the requirements for the ATC are noted and referenced "APCD."

MONITORING AND REPORTING SUMMARY

1. Prior to Development and Initial Receipt

   A. Solid Waste Facilities Permit issued by Kern County; copy submitted to Kern County Department of Planning and Development Services (CEQA).

   B. LEA and CIWMB approval of the Waste Characterization program for all wastes. The program shall include the following:

      1) A bioassay test by CCR, Title 22, Section 66696
      2) An ignitability test by CCR, Title 22, Section 66702
      3) Heavy Metals
      4) Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons - diesel, gasoline, oil/grease
      5) Radiological Monitoring

      Sampling shall be in conformance with the California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Section 66694. Test results and Envirocycle's written approval or denial of each waste must be submitted to the CIWMB and the LEA as new wastes are identified and tested.

   C. Operator shall acquire all necessary grading and building permits (CEQA).

   D. Operator shall submit plan for control of fugitive dust for APCD review and approval, and submit two copies of the approved plan to the Kern County Department of Planning and Development Services. Operator shall acquire APCD ATC permit (CEQA).

   E. Initial biota report prepared, submitted, and approved per Permit; mitigation shall be completed prior to commencement of site construction (CEQA).

      Archeological impact assessment prepared, submitted, and approved per Permit (CEQA, Permit Conditions).

2. Beginning with Initial Waste Receipt

   A. Daily Monitoring

      1) Operations Log

         a. Sources, weight/volume, waste type, generator and hauler of all wastes received (Permit Conditions, APCD)

b. Volume/methods utilized for treatment of waste types (Permit Conditions, APCD)
c. Weight/volume of waste processed and placed within curing cells (Permit Conditions, APCD)
d. Weight/volume transferred from curing cells (Permit Conditions)
e. Final disposition of processed wastes, with weight/volume per site of disposition (Permit conditions)
f. Signature of each shift superintendent, indicating hours of direct supervision (Permit Conditions)
g. Re-agent and other treatment chemicals used (APCD)

2) Log of Special Occurrence (CEQA, Permit Conditions)

a. Rejected loads, with generator, waste type, and proposed disposition/destination of load (disposal, or return to generator)
b. Receipt of combusting loads, evidence of combustion (off-gassing, excess heat generation, or fire)
c. Accidents, with or without injuries, with person(s) involved, nature of occurrence, result
d. Spills, including all unauthorized or otherwise improper waste, reagent, or product release
e. Receipt and acceptance of wastes in a manner other than as stipulated within Permit, with interim holding provisions and final disposition of wastes
f. Occurrence of extreme adverse weather conditions.

3) Hazardous Waste Screening/Load Check Program

a. Number and description of loads randomly or selectively checked, with waste characterization and results (processing, disposal, or load rejection). Lack of load checks during any 24-hour period shall also be indicated on daily log (CEQA, Permit Conditions).

4) Processing/Recycling Operations.

a. Types of material, weights/volumes logged daily (Permit Conditions, APCD).
b. Verify and record compliance with daily emissions levels in the ATC (APCD).

B. Monthly

1) Results and summaries of the following

a. daily log of waste receipt
b. daily log of special occurrences
c. load check and hazardous waste screening programs

C. Annually

Maintain compliance with local, state, and federal fire codes. The site is subject to annual inspection (Permit Conditions, APCD).

3. Change in Operations or Facility Design

A. Immediate notification of LEA of any changes in site or operations that could impair environmental protective measures (Permit Conditions)

B. Immediately notify any new owner/operator of all existing permits, orders, requirements, and liabilities associated with this facility operation (Permit Conditions)

C. Notify LEA 120 days prior to proposed facility changes (Permit Conditions)

D. Prior to closure of site (Envirocycle Solid Transfer and Processing Plant), submit Closure Plan to LEA and Kern County Planning and Developmental Services

Attachment 2

State of California

California Environmental Protection Agency

M e m o r a n d u m

To : Dave Otsubo

Date: March 11, 1992

From : John S. Brooks

John S. Brooks
Local Assistance Branch
California Integrated Waste Management Board

Subject: Envirocycle, Inc., Transfer and Processing Plant Proposed Permit No. 15-AA-0304 Conformance Findings Required by AB 2296

FINDING OF CONSISTENCY WITH WASTE DIVERSION GOALS (PRC Section 44009):

Approval of the proposed permit for the Envirocycle Transfer and processing Station would not prevent nor impair achievement of the waste diversion requirements. This facility will be processing materials that would otherwise be landfilled into a marketable commodity.

Source Reduction and Recycling Element:

County staff overlooked this facility when they were developing the County draft SRRE and AB 939 staff have assured us that Envirocycle will be included in the final SRRE. According to the Kern County Board of Supervisors resolution no. 89-936, "as conditioned, this facility will provide for the recycling of waste products that would otherwise be relegated to County landfills or other facilities."

Local Task Force:

Board staff have contacted LTF staff (County Staff) to find out how this facility fits in with the County's Integrated Waste Management plans. In Kern County the old Solid Waste Advisory Council has been designated as the LTF and any projects that need Board of Supervisors approval are reviewed by them first. They reviewed the project and recommended approval to the Board of Supervisors.

Attachment 3

California Integrated Waste Management Board

Permit Decision No. 92-20

March 25, 1992

WHEREAS, the Kern County Department of Environmental Health Services, acting as the Local Enforcement Agency, has submitted to the Board for its review and concurrence in, or objection to a new Solid Waste Facilities Permit for the Envirocycle Inc. Solids Transfer and Processing Plant; and

WHEREAS, Board staff has evaluated the proposed permit for consistency with the standards adopted by the Board; and

WHEREAS, the Board finds that all state and local requirements for this proposed permit have been met, including consistency with Board standards, conformance with the County Solid Waste Management Plan, consistency with the General Plan, and compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the California Integrated Waste Management Board concurs in the issuance of Solid Waste Facilities Permit No. 15-AA-0304.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned Executive Director of the California Integrated Waste Management Board does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the California Integrated Waste Management Board held March 25, 1992.

Dated:

Ralph E. Chandler
Executive Director

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

MARCH 25, 1992

AGENDA ITEM 6

ITEM:	Consideration of Concurrence in the Issuance of a Revised Solid Waste Facilities Permit for the City of Lompoc Sanitary Landfill, Santa Barbara County
COMMITTEE ACTION:	On March 11, 1992, the Permitting and Enforcement Committee voted unanimously in favor of concurrence in the issuance of this revised Solid Waste Facilities Permit. This item was placed on the consent calendar for the March 25, 1992 Board Meeting

BACKGROUND:

Facility Facts

Project:	Revised permit for a sanitary landfill to increase permitted tonnage from 78 tons per day to 200 tons per day; extend site life by 32 years (2015 to 2047); and implement an alternative daily cover program.
Facility Type:	Sanitary Landfill
Name:	City of Lompoc Sanitary Landfill, Facility No. 42-AA-0017
Location:	700 South Avalon, Lompoc
Setting:	Surrounding land use is agriculture preserve
Operational Status:	Active facility with an estimated remaining site life of 55 years
Permitted Daily Capacity:	200 tons per day
Area:	115 acres
Volumetric Capacity:	5,300,000 cubic yards
Owner:	City of Lompoc Department of Public Works
Operator:	City of Lompoc Department of Public Works

LEA: Santa Barbara County Department of Environmental Health

Project Description This facility began receiving waste in 1961. The first Solid Waste Facilities Permit (SWFP) was issued in December, 1978 for a 64 acre site. This permit was revised in October, 1980 to add an additional 51 acre parcel.

This site services the City of Lompoc and its environs and has an estimated closure date of 2047.

The Santa Barbara County Department of Environmental Health, the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) with jurisdiction for this site, has submitted a proposed revised permit to allow for an increase in tonnage from 78 to 200 tons per day and the extension of site life.

A second item for the Board's consideration is the approval of the use of water treatment plant sludge-amended soil as an alternative daily cover material at this facility. The operator submitted the necessary documentation to the LEA and Board Research and Technology Development Division staff. A one year demonstration project was conducted to determine the suitability of this material. Board staff found the results of the study favorable and the use of water treatment plant sludge-amended soil satisfies the criteria for its use as an alternative to earth as a daily cover.

Environmental Controls

Noise at the site is minimized because the site is situated in a canyon. Litter has been somewhat of a problem at this facility due to frequent high winds. Litter generation has been minimized through the use of litter fences, as well as the application of daily cover material. Dust generation is minimized by regular wetting of the site's haul roads and tipping aprons. The alternative cover has proven to dry to an impermeable hardness that does not generate dust when the wind picks up.

California Regional Water Quality Control Board Order 91-26 required the implementation of a waste load checking program at this site to prevent the disposal of hazardous wastes. This program has been in operation since June 15, 1991. The load check program operates through both visual inspection of incoming loads by site operators and inquiry regarding loads directed to the haulers. Any hazardous material found on site is removed immediately to the City yard by the Fire Department's hazardous materials unit. With the exception of a 1,000 gallon waste oil tank, no hazardous materials are stored on site.

This facility also has a cogeneration plant. With the advent of the drought, gas generation has diminished to the point where there is insufficient gas to operate the plant. It has been mothballed for the present. In April, 1990, the site prepared a Landfill Gas Migration Monitoring Plan requiring the installation of four landfill gas monitoring wells. These wells are to be tested quarterly after the first month following installation has been completed. Wells are to be tested weekly during the first month. This monitoring plan has not, as yet, been implemented at the site. The Lompoc Landfill does not currently operate under a permit from the Santa Barbara Air Pollution Control District (APCD). The APCD may require the facility to obtain a permit. In the event of this requirement, the monitoring plan would be implemented at the site.

During the 1986 Water Solid Waste Assessment Test (SWAT) program, several ground water monitoring wells tested positive for volatile organic compounds (VOC) above the Maximum Concentration Levels (MCL) allowed. The Regional Water Quality Control Board (RWQCB) required the City to initiate quarterly monitoring. In the last three years these wells have shown a steady downward trend in their test results for VOCs. The latest analysis, conducted February 18, 1992, showed that one well continues to test positive, albeit at below the MCL. These reductions have been attributed to the extended period of drought at the site, as well as cover operation improvements.

Resource Recovery Operations The site has a dedicated area for the separation of commingled recyclable collected in the City's recycling program. These recyclables include paper, glass, plastics, and tin and aluminum cans. Materials are brought to the site by the City's recycling program and are separated into roll-off bins at the site. Vendors remove these loads to processing sites for further sorting.

In addition to the materials recycled from the City's curbside program, there is a woodwaste chipping area on site; a white goods salvage operation; a tire recycling area; and a demolition materials area that includes large amounts of porcelain from high water use toilets removed throughout the area in the last few years of drought. The porcelain is crushed and used as road base.

ANALYSIS:

Requirements for Concurrence with the Solid Waste Facilities Permit Pursuant to PRC Section 44009, the Board has 60 calendar days to concur in or object to the issuance of a solid waste facilities permit. Since the proposed permit was received on

January 30, 1992 the last day the Board could act is March 30, 1992.

The LEA has submitted a proposed permit to the Board. Staff has reviewed the proposed permit and supporting documentation and has found that the permit is acceptable for the Board's consideration of concurrence. In making this determination the following items were considered:

1. Conformance with County Plan

   This site is consistent with the Santa Barbara County Solid Waste Management Plan, adopted by the Board of Supervisors in May, 1985. Staff agree with said finding.

2. Consistency with General Plan

   The City of Lompoc Planning Commission adopted Resolution 91-56 on September 24, 1991, stating that the facility's development plan is consistent with both the City of Lompoc General Plan and Zoning ordinances. Staff agree with said finding.

3. Consistency with Waste Diversion Requirements

   Board Planning and Assistance Division staff evaluate proposed permits, pursuant to PRC Section 44009, to determine if the proposed project would impair or substantially prevent the achievement of waste diversion goals. Based on consideration of available information, staff determined that the issuance of the proposed permit would neither prevent nor substantially impair achievement of mandated waste diversion goals. The analysis used in making this determination is included as Attachment 2.

4. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

   State law requires the preparation and certification of an environmental document. The City of Lompoc prepared a ND for the proposed project. The ND (SCH #90011041) indicated that there are no significant environmental impacts associated with proposed changes at the site. The CEQA document addressed an increase in waste disposal volume, the possible installation of a 30,000 gallon water tank, the use of water treatment plant sludge-amended soil as daily cover and the possible building of a Materials Recovery Facility (MRF). At present, this permit revision only addresses the increase in tonnage and the use of water treatment plant sludge-amended soil as daily cover approved through the CEQA process. The addition of a MRF will be examined further by

the Local Task Force at a later date. The ND was circulated through the State Clearinghouse for comment and a Notice of Determination was approved by the lead agency on September 26, 1991.

After reviewing the environmental documentation for the project, Board staff have determined that CEQA has been complied with, and the ND is adequate and appropriate for the Board's use in evaluating the proposed revision.

5. Conformance with Financial Assurance for Closure and Post Closure Maintenance Costs

The operator has submitted the required documents for the establishment of an Enterprise Fund pursuant to PRC Section 43501(a)(2). On March 10, 1992, Financial Assurance Branch staff determined that the Enterprise Fund established for closure and post closure maintenance at the City of Lompoc Sanitary Landfill met the requirements of the Title 14, Section 18285. These documents have been forwarded to the Legal Office for final review.

6. Conformance with State Minimum Standards

Board Compliance staff of the Valencia office inspected the City of Lompoc Sanitary Landfill on December 16, 1991. Staff documented one State Minimum Standard violation, Title 14, California Code of Regulations, Section 17688 - Volume Reduction and Energy Recovery for an excessively large wood chip pile. As of February 19, 1992 the pile had been reduced and site is now in compliance. Compliance Branch staff also documented a violation of the Terms and Conditions of the site's Solid Waste Facilities Permit, PRC Section 44104(b). The issuance of this revised permit will correct this violation.

Approval of Alternative Daily Cover Material

In November, 1990, the City of Lompoc completed a one-year pilot study to determine the suitability of potable water treatment plant sludge amended soil for use as an alternative daily cover at the city's landfill. The native soil at the site is diatomaceous earth, a soft rock that becomes powdery when crushed. In dry weather, severe dust conditions result from crushing this material. In wet weather, the material becomes a dense slippery mud. Mixing the diatomaceous earth with sludge resulted in a material that controlled airborne dust and was easier to handle than the native soil.

Analytical test results of the sludge amended soil showed no pathogenic or hazardous characteristics. Physical tests showed that the material has permeability and compactibility equal to or better than that of the native soil. The use of this material was also evaluated on site by Research and Technology Development Division staff. The material was found to control vectors, odors, fire and dust, as well as to minimize moisture infiltration and erosion.

On March 15, 1991, Board staff determined the use of this material satisfies completely the criteria for its use as an alternative to earth as a daily cover at the site. That approval was granted on condition that the Solid Waste Facilities Permit be revised to reflect the change in cover material used on site. In the interim, the city was allowed to continue the use of the material, as long as the integrity of the pilot project was maintained and regular data collection and sampling continued. All results from the pilot project have been favorable.

The Board's approval of this revised Solid Waste Facilities Permit for the use of potable water treatment plant sludge-amended soil as an alternative to daily cover material at this facility will allow the material to be used on a permanent non-demonstration basis.

STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS:

Because a revised Solid Waste Facilities Permit is being proposed, the Board must either object or concur with the proposed permit as submitted by the LEA.

Staff recommend that the Board adopt Permit Decision No. 92-21, approving the alternative daily cover material for use as daily cover and concurring in the issuance of Solid Waste Facilities Permit No. 42-AA-0017, provided legal review of the financial assurances mechanism is favorable.

ATTACHMENTS:

Additional attachments were included in the March 11, 1992 Permitting and Enforcement Committee meeting packet.

1. Solid Waste Facilities Permit 42-AA-0007
2. AB 2296 Finding
3. Permit Decision No. 92-21

Prepared By: Rosslyn Stevens/Suzanne Talams Phone: 255-2580

Approved by: Martha Vazquez Phone: 255-2453

Legal Review: RFC Date/Time: 3/16 11h07

File Name RS A:\Lompoc\brd.agn

Attachment 1

OPERATING PERMIT FOR FACILITIES RECEIVING SOLID WASTE	TYPE OF FACILITY: Class III Sanitary Landfill	FACILITY/PERMIT NUMBER: 42-AA-0017

NAME AND STREET ADDRESS OF FACILITY	NAME AND MAILING ADDRESS OF OPERATOR
City of Lompoc Sanitary Landfill 700 South Avalon Lompoc CA 93438	City of Lompoc, Public Works Department 100 Civic Center Plaza Lompoc CA 93438

PERMITTING ENFORCEMENT AGENCY	CITY/COUNTY
Santa Barbara County Environmental Health Services Department	Santa Barbara/Santa Barbara

PERMIT

This permit is granted solely to the operator named above, and is not transferrable.

Upon a change of operator, this permit is subject to revocation.

Upon a significant change in design or operation from that described by the Plan of Operation or the Report of Station or Disposal Site Information, this permit is subject to revocation, suspension, or modification.

This permit does not authorize the operation of any facility contrary to the State Minimum Standards for Solid Waste Handling and Disposal.

This permit cannot be considered as permission to violate existing laws, ordinances, regulations, or statutes of other government agencies.

The attached permit findings, conditions, prohibitions, and requirements are by this reference incorporated herein and made a part of this permit.

APPROVED: Gary Erbeck

APPROVING OFFICER
Gary Erbeck, M.P.H.
Deputy Director, Environmental Health Services
NAME/TITLE

AGENCY ADDRESS
Environmental Health Services
5540 Ekwill Street., Suite B
Santa Barbara CA 93111

FACILITY FILE CARBON COPY
Proposed Permit cover
ORIGINAL TO ~~FILE #~~ my drawer
SUBMITTED BY MEL DATE 1/31/92
COPY TO SOV/TH/ST
COPY TO BV/R MC
COPY TO 42-AA-0017
" " AC

AGENCY USE/COMMENTS

PERMIT RECEIVED BY CWMB	CWMB CONCURRANCE DATE
JAN 30 1992	
PERMIT REVIEW DUE DATE	**PERMIT ISSUED DATE**
	42

CWMB (Rev. 7/84)

Post-it® brand
Fax Transmittal Memo 7672

To ROSSLYN STEVENS
Company
Location
Fax # 916-255-2574 Telephone #
Comments

No. of Pages 9 Today's Date Time
From MIKE SCHAMBELING
Company
Location Dept. Charge
Fax # Telephone # 805-346-8466
Original Disposition: ☐ Destroy ☐ Return ☐ Call for pickup

Attach Document Below

CITY OF LOMPOC SANITARY LANDFILL PERMIT 42-AA-017

FINDINGS:

1. A. The Lompoc Sanitary Landfill is currently owned and operated by the City of Lompoc. A determination of significant change was made due to the finding that the tonnage had increased from the amount estimated in the original operating permit. In addition, residential development has occurred within 1,000 feet of the landfill. These matters have been addressed in an environmental document. The Lompoc Sanitary Landfill has been in operation since 1961. The original site consisted of a steep-sided ravine covering approximately 65 acres. In 1980, the City proposed the expansion of landfill activities into another City-owned parcel contiguous to the south.

B. The landfill is located 2.5 miles south of the City of Lompoc off of west Olive Avenue at the end of Avalon St., in a coastal canyon situated in a north-south direction. The site is accessed by traveling west from Olive Avenue and then south along Avalon Road which is the landfill access road. It is located within non-sectionalized land generally in portions of Sections (as if section lines were extended) 5 and 8 of T6N, R34W, SBB&M. See Exhibit #1.

This map showing the general location of the original site in relationship to the communities of Lompoc, Vandenberg, Surf, Buellton, Santa Ynez, Solvang, Los Olivos and Gaviota is attached. Exhibit #2 shows the location of houses and other structures in the vicinity of the landfill as well as the general legal description of that portion of farm lot 86 of the subdivisions of the Ranchos Lompoc and Mission Vieja in the County of Santa Barbara, State of California, as per map recorded in Book 2, Page 45 of maps and surveys, county recorders office.

A zoning map of the area is attached as Exhibit #3. A map showingthe landfill access off of Olive Avenue is attached as Exhibit #4.

A map showing the general location of the facility is included as Exhibit #5. A map showing all structures within 1,000 feet of the property is included as Exhibit #6. Other maps showing larger scale details of the landfill are to be found in the periodic engineering

43

review dated November, 1988, in the Engineering Report dated September, 1988, and in the 1991 City of Lompoc RDSI, all of which are on file in the offices of the LEA and of the CIWMB.

The landfill area consists of 115.4 acres + of parcel number 93-111-24, a portion of which is being used as a source of cover material and a portion for actual disposal of refuse. The parcel immediately south and east of the landfill, Assessor's Parcel No. 83-03-01, consists of 44.35 acres + is not presently permitted for landfill use but is now also being used as a source of cover material. While the total site acreage is 115.4 acres, the area actually being used for landfilling is approximately 80 acres.

C. The physical plant consists of a two lane paved road south of Olive Avenue through a gate which is locked at night to a scale and scale house where all loads are weighed and inspected by the scale house attendant. To the west of the scale house is the recycling area for storing commingled recyclables, wood and green waste, appliances and metals, oil and tires. The facility consists of sorting equipment and shredding/compacting equipment. A landfill gas processing plant is a permanent structure at the site, although it is not being operated at this time.

D. The site is now designated by the Regional Water Quality Control Board as a Class III landfill. This site is permitted to accept wastes which includes all putrescible and non-putrescible solid, and semi-solid wastes, including garbage, trash, refuse, paper, rubbish, ashes, industrial wastes, demolition and construction wastes, discarded home and industrial appliances, manure, vegetable or animal solid and semi-solid wastes, dewatered sewage sludge.

E. Since May, when scales were installed at the site, the waste stream has been averaging from 170 to 200 tons per day, with an additional 65 tons per day on average for water plant sludge.

The daily average is 175 tons per day and the peak loading is 200 tons per day. The site is engineered to accept up to 1000 tons per day. The CEQA document reviewed environmental impacts up to 200 tons of refuse per day.

F. Traffic enters the site through the gate and proceeds to the

scale house and scale where all loads are inspected by the scale house attendant. All loads containing recyclables are directed to the recycling area and are monitored to make certain only recyclable items are deposited in this are. (See Detail #6A). The dumper then either returns to the scale or is then directed to the active face of the deposit the remainder of his/her load. Traffic then proceeds up the hill to the disposal area where public and commercial wastes are dumped at the toe of the area being worked with refuse packers dumping at the top. Due to the steepness and curves in the access road, a large mirror has been placed at the main turn so that the approaches are visible to those going up or down the hill.

As wastes are dumped, they are spread and compacted in a maximum of eight foot lifts. A minimum of six inches of daily cover is applied at the end of the operating day. CIWMB and LEA approval must be current when alternative cover is operational. After disposing of their loads, vehicle operators then proceed back down the hill to the scale house where their vehicles are weighed empty if the truck weight is not on record in the scale house.
Recycling activities that are fully discussed in the RDSI are as follows: Commingled Recycling; Wood and Green Waste Chipping/Shredding; White-Goods; Tire Recycling; Demolition Material; Used Motor Oil and Water Plant Sludge (WPS) Soil Amendment Processing. Copies of all current recycling agreements are in Appendix H of the RDSI Those agreements include the following: CR&R for Commingled Recycling, Atlas Recycling for White-Goods and Oxford Tire Recycling for Tires.

Commingled recycling includes the following materials; mixed paper, mixed plastic, mixed glass, tin cans and aluminum. The City collects this at residential curbside, approximately 20 tons per week, and dumps this at the landfill recycle area where the material is immediately loaded into CR&R provided roll-off containers for transport to Stanton, CA for separation and resale.

Wood and Green Waste Chipping/shredding is currently performed by Wood Recovery Systems, Inc. in Fresno, CA. They are to chip this material every three weeks and transport the material to a power plant to be used as fuel to generate electricity. Approximately 250 tons per month is recycled.

White-Goods are set aside at the landfill and Atlas Recycling removes the approximate 10 tons of material on a weekly basis for bailing and resale from their own facility.

Passenger and Pick-up tires, up to 24.5 inch tires, are set aside at the landfill for Oxford Tire to collect for retreading and/or use as a fuel for producing electrical energy. Approximately 2 tons or 400 tires per weekly are recycled.

Demolition material; asphalt, concrete, porcelain and top soil are currently being recycled by V&J Rock Transport at the rate of approximately 100 tons per month. That material is taken to their yard for crushing and reuse as a roadbase.

Used Motor Oil is received from the public and stored in a 1000 oil tank located at the landfill. The oil is currently removed by Petroleum Recycling Corporate and transported to their plant for reprocessing and resale on a monthly basis, averaging about 900 gallons per month. An application for an EPA generator number has been submitted to the department of Health Services. The number will be submitted to CIWMB as an addendum to the RDSI.

Water Plant Sludge is added to and mixed with the native soils in the southeast canyon of the landfill. Approximately 1,500 tons are accepted and processed on a monthly basis.

G. Resource recovery, recycling and salvaging is conducted at this disposal facility. Any hazardous wastes, such as batteries or oil, shall be handled in a manner approved by the LEA and the CIWMB. (Specific handling instruc-tions are included in Title 22, California Code of Regulations.)

H. Hazardous wastes are prohibited for disposal at this facility. A sign delineating what materials are accepted and what is not accepted is posted at the entrance to the site. Residents are alerted through the news media where to properly dispose of hazardous materials.

Every incoming load is inspected by the scale house attendant as waste loads come across the scale. In addition, the site operators inspect loads as they are deposited at the disposal area. The scale house attendant and the site operators have hazardous wastes that are brought to the site picked up or

removed by the people bringing the wastes onto the site. The vehicle license numbers of any person bringing hazardous materials onto the site are recorded by the site attendant.

A list of names and telephone numbers of the persons and agencies to which hazardous wastes incidents are to be reported is included in Exhibit #7.

All site employees are trained by City of Lompoc to be on the watch for any hazardous materials being brought onto the site for disposal.

I. The anticipated changes in design and operation of this facility during the next five years will be the tonnage increase, the construction of a materials recycling facility and a maintenance building, and the installation of a 30,000 gallon water tank. These changes have been addressed in an environmental document. Permit of addressed in the current CEQA document may be subject to CEQA review. Approval has been obtained by the CIWMB of a blend of soil and water treatment materials permitted as an alternate program to use as daily cover.

J. As mentioned previously, the estimated closure date for this facility is 2022, but because of major recycling activities coming on line, this date may extend another 20 to 30 years. Operating hours for the site are 8:00 a.m. to 4:45 p.m., Monday through Friday, and 10:00 a.m. to 3:45 p.m., Saturday and Sunday and holidays.

2. **DOCUMENTS SECTION:**

The following documents describe and condition the design and operation of the proposed facility.

A. The Regional Water Quality Control Board, Waste Discharge Requirements, #91-26, condition the use and operation of this facility.

B. An environmental document, SCH #90011041, has been prepared for this site to reflect the increase in disposal tonnage, the additional site life, development of a material recycling facility, development of a heavy equipment maintenance shed and the installation of a 30,000 gallon water tank.

1992-02-21 11:36 8059346356 SM ENV HEALTH 001 P05

C. The following leases apply:

CR&R for commingled recyclables
Atlas Trucking, Inc., DBA Atlas Recycling
Oxford Tire Recycling of Northern California
Cambrian Energy Systems, Inc. for the Methane Gas

3. A. This permit is consistent with the standards adopted by the California Integrated Waste Management Board.

B. The County has certified, per their letter of January 29, 1990, that the County Solid Waste Management Plan (CoSWMP). (See Exhibit #10 for certification letter).

C. The City of Lompoc has determined that the facility is consistent with, and designated in, the applicable General Plan.

D. The landfill is not required to obtain a land use permit.

4. The design and operation of this facility is currently meeting the State Minimum Standards for Handling and Disposal as determined by monthly LEA inspections and by our review of previous inspection reports for the past several years. Prior to the approval of this permit, this facility was last inspected on February 6, 1992, and was found to be in compliance with all state minimum standards.

5. Attached as Exhibit #8 is a statement from the local fire protection authority that the facility is in conformance with applicable fire standards as required.

6. The local task force has determined this facility in compliance with the Source Reduction Recycling Element Plan for meeting waste diversion goals (Exhibit 11).

CONDITIONS:

A. Requirements:

1. This facility must comply with State Minimum Standards for Solid Waste Handling and Disposal.

2. The facility must comply with all federal, state and local requirements and enactments, including all mitigation measures given in any certified environmental document filed pursuant to Public Resources Code, Section 21081.6.

3. Any additional information required by the LEA must be provided.

4. At the discretion of the LEA, landfill gas monitoring probes shall be installed for the detection of gas migration. If required, a gas control system shall be installed.

5. The use of alternative cover may be terminated by the LEA or CIWMB upon determination of inadequacy during monitoring or routine inspections.

B. Prohibitions:

The following actions are prohibited at this site:

1. Disposal of liquid wastes except for sewage sludge and water treatment plant sludge as approved by the Regional Water Quality Control Board.

2. Disposal of hazardous and infectious materials.

3. Disposal of septic tank pumpings.

4. Scavenging

5. Burning

6. Standing water on covered fill areas.

7. Friable Asbestos

C. Specifications:

1. The Local Enforcement Agency, through this permit, may prohibit or condition the handling or disposal of solid wastes to protect the public health and safety, to protect, rehabilitate, or enhance the environment, or to mitigate adverse environmental impacts.

2. Any changes in design and operation which would cause this facility not to conform to the terms and conditions of this permit would be considered a significant change and would require a permit revision.

3. This facility has a permitted refuse capacity of 200 tons per operating day plus 65 tons per day for potable water treatment plant sludge to be used for the development of an alternative daily cover and shall not receive more than those amounts without first obtaining a revision of the permit.

(a) Unusual occurrences such as demolition debris from an emergency situation such as fire, earthquake, act of war, act of God, etc., which temporarily cause the facility to exceed its permitted capacity of daily tonnage are permitted, provided that the LEA is notified and has agreed to the temporary situation.

4. A change in the operator of this facility would require a new permit.

D. Provisions

This permit is subject to review by the LEA and may be modified, suspended or revoked, for sufficient cause, after a hearing.

E. Closure/Postclosure Maintenance:

1. The operator shall submit to the LEA copies of a plan for the closure of the landfill and a plan for the postclosure maintenance of the landfill for approval by the LEA, the Regional Water Quality Control Board and the CIWMB. These plans shall be submitted not later than the first date after January 1, 1994, that the Solid Waste Facilities Permit is required to be reviewed (five year permit review) required per California Administrative Code Title 14, Section 18213. The date for this submittal will be January 1, 1994.

2. An application for the five year permit review is due from the operator to the LEA 120 days prior to the due date for the completion of the review. The closure/ postclosure plans should be submitted with the application for review by January 1, 1994.

3. With the operators closure plans, evidence is to be submitted of financial ability to provide for the cost of closure and 15 years of postclosure maintenance.

F. Self-Monitoring:

The following items shall be monitored by the operator of this facility or his agent. Records including, but not limited to these items shall be kept and made available to the enforcement agency upon request.

1. All groundwater monitoring reports shall be submitted to the Local Enforcement Agency on a quarterly basis. Any gas monitoring reports accomplished must also be sent to the Local Enforcement Agency. All complaints which relate to the health and safety of the environment in and around the landfill must

also be sent to the Local Enforcement Agency on a case by case basis (i.e., litter, odor and runoff related complaints).

2. The total number of vehicles utilizing the site during each quarter shall be reported to the LEA on a quarterly basis.

3. Area of the site utilized shall be reported to the LEA on a quarterly basis. Include the location and depth of all filled areas as built.

4. Quantities and types of wastes received shall be reported to the LEA on a quarterly basis.

5. Quantities and types of goods recycled and/or salvaged shall be reported to the LEA on a quarterly basis.

6. A log of special occurrences, i.e., fires, explosions, accidents, hazardous wastes, etc., shall be maintained at the facility.

7. Results of the hazardous waste screening program shall be reported to the LEA on a quarterly basis.

Attachment 2

M E M O R A N D U M

California Environmental Protection Agency

TO: Rosslyn Stevens
Permits Branch

Date: March 10, 1992

FROM: Toni Galloway TG
Local Assistance Branch

SUBJECT: Conformance Finding for the City of Lompoc Sanitary Landfill Facility File No. 42-AA-0017

FINDING OF CONSISTENCY WITH WASTE DIVERSION GOALS (PRC SECTION 44009)

Approval of the proposed permit for the City of Lompoc Sanitary Landfill would not prevent nor impair the achievement of the waste diversion requirements.

Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE)

According to the City of Lompoc's preliminary SRRE, 51,940 tons per year were disposed in 1990. The amount diverted from the landfill was 7,626 tons per year. The existing recycling programs include a residential curbside collection program (2,000 homes) which collects mixed paper, mixed plastic, mixed glass, tin cans and aluminum. Lompoc also has three buyback centers which collect aluminum, plastic, glass and PETE containers. There is also a source separated collection commercial and industrial generators program. At the landfill, there is a used mattress and furniture collection program and 2% of yard wastes are mulched at the landfill.

According to the preliminary SRRE, the City of Lompoc selected the following recycling activities: expand the residential curbside collection to 7,000 homes, expand the buyback centers, expand the commercial source separated collection program, and participate in the development of a facility (IDF) with mixed waste processing and intermediate processing capabilities, serving the City of Lompoc and the surrounding unincorporated area. The IDF will receive mixed residential and commercial solid waste. In the short-term, the IDF will accept source separated compostable materials, such as yard and food waste.

The anticipated diversion percent rates expected from these recycling programs is:

	1990	1995	2000
Curbside	0.5	6	6
Buyback	3.5	4	4
Comm/Ind Sep	6.8	9	9
mulching	0	2	2
mixed waste	0	8.5	8.5
	10.8%	29.5%	29.5%

John Wellbourn, City of Lompoc, stated that the City is doing its maximum effort to implement recycling programs and that the increased tonnage, which is based on growth in the both the City and the County, will not impact the diversion programs in the SRRE.

Local Task Force Input

By letter of February 4, 1992, from Wilson Hubbell, Chairman of the Local Solid Waste Task Force for the County of Santa Barbara, it is the consensus of the LTF that the implementation of the diversion activities referenced in the proposed permit revision (tire recycling, commingled recycling, wood and green waste chipping/shredding, white goods recycling, and demolition materials recycling) will not be prevented or substantially impaired by the issuance of the requested permit.

Facility Information

According to Donna Scanlon, County Recycling Coordinator, the City of Lompoc disposed of 51,940 tons in base year 1990. The total countywide disposal was 592,586 tons. The City of Lompoc Sanitary Landfill receives 8.8% of the total countywide waste stream. According to John McInnes, County Public Works Department, there are no contracts that specify the amount of waste this facility must process. The City and the County have different haulers who bring the waste to the landfill. The landfill facility provides adequate disposal capacity with the present (and future) waste diversion programs in place.

The recyclable materials, described below, are sorted and handled on a pilot program basis. If successful, this will become a part of the permanent landfill operation.

There is a recycling area for storing recyclables, wood and green waste, appliances and metals, oil and tires. There will be an installation of recycling facilities which will recycle

commingled recyclables (mixed paper, mixed plastics, mixed glass, tin cans and aluminum), metal, oil, porcelain, asphalt, concrete, potable water treatment sludge and wood and green waste shredding.

The amount of waste currently being recycled at the landfill commingled recycling area, according to the RSDI, includes 20 tons per week of commingled recyclable materials removed from the waste stream, 250 tons of wood and green waste is removed per month, about 10 tons of white-goods is removed on a weekly basis, approximately 1 ton or 400 passenger tires are removed weekly from the landfill, an average of 100 tons per month of demolition materials is removed and approximately 900 gallons of used oil is removed on a monthly basis.

Summary

Approval of the permit would not prevent nor impair the achievement of the waste diversion goals for those jurisdictions that use the City of Lompoc Sanitary Landfill.

Conformance with the CoSWMP

The landfill is consistent with the Santa Barbara County Solid Waste Management Plan as approved by the Board of Supervisors and adopted by the California Waste Management Board. The Plan is dated May 1985 and the site is identified on pages 78 through 81 of the Plan.

Conformance with the General Plan

In Resolution 91-56, adopted by the Lompoc Planning Commission on September 24, 1991, which states the development plan of the Lompoc Sanitary Landfill is consistent with both the City's General Plan and Zoning Ordinance and that it complies with the requirements of the Zoning Ordinance.

California Integrated Waste Management Board
Permit Decision No. 92-21
March 25, 1992

WHEREAS, the County of Santa Barbara Environmental Health Department, acting as Local Enforcement Agency, has submitted to the Board for its review and concurrence in, or objection to a revised Solid Waste Facilities Permit for the City of Lompoc Sanitary Landfill; and

WHEREAS, Board staff has evaluated the proposed permit for consistency with the standards adopted by the Board; and

WHEREAS, the Board finds that all state and local requirements for the proposed permit have been met, including consistency with Board standards, conformance with the County Solid Waste Management Plan, consistency with the General Plan, and compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act;

WHEREAS, the Board finds that the results of the Alternative Cover Demonstration Project have been favorable, the material has been deemed suitable for use as cover, and that the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act have been satisfied for this project;

WHEREAS, the Board approves of the use of a potable water treatment plant sludge and native soil mixture for use as alternative daily cover.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the California Integrated Waste Management Board concurs in the issuance of Solid Waste Facilities Permit No. 42-AA-0017.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned Executive Director of the California Integrated Waste Management Board does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the California Integrated Waste Management Board held on March 25, 1992.

Dated:

Ralph E. Chandler
Executive Director

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

March 25, 1992

AGENDA ITEM 7

ITEM: Consideration of Concurrence in the Issuance of a Revised Facilities Permit for Modesto Disposal Service Transfer/Resource Recovery Facility in Stanislaus County.

COMMITTEE ACTION: On March 11, 1992, the Permitting and Enforcement Committee voted unanimously in favor of concurrence in the issuance of this revised Solid Waste Facilities Permit. This item was placed on the consent calendar for the March 25, 1992 Board meeting.

BACKGROUND:

Facility Facts

Project:	Revised Solid Waste Facilities Permit to increase the permitted tonnage from 190.5 to 1196 tons per day.
Facility Type:	Large Volume Transfer Station
Name:	Modesto Disposal Service Transfer/Resource Recovery, Facility No. 50-AA-0005
Location:	2769 West Hatch Road, Modesto
Setting:	The adjacent zoning is residential, planned developments or rural agricultural. The surrounding land uses are residential, auto wrecking yard, landfill, ranchettes, fallow agricultural, Tuolumne River and VFW Hall. The planned development standards for this facility are consistent with other planned developments for this area.
Status:	Active, Permitted
Permitted Maximum Daily Capacity:	1196 tons per day
Area:	25.344 acres
Owner:	Modesto Garbage Company, Inc.
Operator:	Modesto Garbage Company Inc. DBA Modesto Disposal Service

LEA: Stanislaus County Department of Environmental Resources

SUMMARY:

Site History: Modesto Disposal Service Transfer/Resource Recovery Facility is located in central Stanislaus County, within the urban transition zone adjacent to the southeastern portion city of Modesto.

The facility was originally permitted on May 26, 1978 to accept 190.5 tons per day of primarily residential refuse and commercial waste. The operator wishes to increase the tonnage from the present level of 190.5 tons per day to 1196 tons per day. This proposed action requires a solid waste facility permit revision.

Changes which have occurred at this site include: increased tonnage from 190.5 to 375.5 tons per day, expanded salvage operations, revisions of the Planned Development standards, the addition of a full time litter crew, expansion of the non-public hours, and the addition of a hazardous waste exclusion load check program.

Project Description: The facility consists of a 25,000 square foot building, a buy back center, an office building and a maintenance building. The transfer building has a loading pit where waste material is directly loaded into transfer vehicles after having been manually salvaged. All waste hauling vehicles come into the station and are weighed at the scale house.

The facility currently accepts refuse from 7:00 am to 4:30 pm Monday through Saturday and is closed Sunday and most holidays. The facility proposes to accept public refuse from 7:00 am to 6:00 pm Monday through Sunday. Commercial refuse will be accepted 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

The facility accommodates all waste hauling vehicles including commercial, industrial, municipal and private trucks and cars. Private and industrial haul vehicles deposit waste on the south side of the station. These loads are then manually sorted. Franchise commercial and residential haul vehicles deposit waste on the north side of the transfer facility. Waste from both sides is pushed by a wheel loader through one of two loading areas into a transfer trailer waiting below. The transfer trailers have a capacity of 19 tons per load with live floors to facilitate unloading. Two transfer vehicles can be loaded simultaneously.

Residential wastes are usually removed within 24 hours. There is a 48 hour maximum turnover for all wastes. Transfer vehicles deliver waste to the Stanislaus Waste-To-Energy Facility or Fink Road Landfill.

Hazardous, liquid, and/or special wastes (medical waste, large dead animals, sludge, cannery wastes) will not be accepted.

Resource Recovery Programs: Resource recovery consists of manual sorting recoverable materials from residential, public, commercial, industrial and construction/demolition loads in the tipping area. Materials recovered include, but are not limited to: paper products, wood and metals. Although hazardous wastes are not accepted at this facility, automotive batteries, if inadvertently received, will be salvaged and handled in a manner approved by the LEA and the California Integrated Waste Management Board (Board).

The materials picked up as part of the curbside recycling programs are stored at the site. Curbside collected material include waste oil, aluminum, steel, plastic, paper products and glass.

Load Check Program: Periodic load check will be conducted by station personnel once a week. Loads from incoming vehicles will be visually monitored on a routine basis. Any hazardous wastes identified in the tipping area will be logged on a special form, and if possible, linked to the particular collection vehicle or route. The hazardous material will be moved to a hazardous waste holding area located in a restricted area of the transfer station. Individual locked storage containers will be provided for flammables, acids and oxidizers.

Environmental Controls The majority of the wastewater from this site is rainwater run-off and this, along with the wash water, is discharged into an evaporation/percolation trench, located on the east side of the transfer station. Since the transfer station floor is higher than the surrounding pavement, storm water run-off drains away form the station and therefore does not come in contact with solid waste.

Water used for truck washing is channeled into 3-stage trap system which removes solids from the wash water. The first of these traps is emptied daily Monday through Friday, the second and third traps are pumped out with a vacuum truck every three months, and all collected solids are deposited into drying trays which allow the water to evaporate and the solids to condense. The solids are disposed of in the transfer station. The collection trucks are washed every other day which generates about 1500 gallons per day.

ANALYSIS:

Requirements for Concurrence with the Solid Waste Facilities Permit Pursuant to PRC Section 44009, the Board has 60 calendar days to concur or object to the issuance of a Solid Waste Facilities Permit. Since the permit was received

on January 31, 1992, the last day the Board could act is April 1, 1992.

The LEA has submitted a proposed permit to the Board. Staff has reviewed the proposed permit and supporting documentation and has found that the permit is acceptable for the Board's consideration of concurrence. In making this determination the following items were considered:

1. Conformance with County Plan

   The LEA has determined that the facility is found in the Stanislaus County Solid Waste Management Plan. Board staff agrees with said determination.

2. Consistency with General Plan

   The LEA has found that the facility is in conformance with the Stanislaus County General Plan. Board staff agrees with said finding.

3. Consistency with Waste Diversion Requirements

   Board Planning and Assistance Division staff evaluate proposed permits, pursuant to PRC 44009, to determine if the proposed project would impair or substantially prevent the achievement of waste diversion goals. Based on consideration of available information, staff determined that the issuance of the proposed permit would neither prevent nor substantially impair achievement of mandated waste diversion goals. The analysis used in making this determination is included as Attachment 2.

4. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

   State law requires the preparation and certification of an environmental document. The Stanislaus County Conservation, Development, and Planning Department prepared a Mitigated Negative Declaration (SCH#91072004) for the proposed project. The project was certified as approved by the Lead Agency on May 1991 and a Notice of Determination was filed.

   A Mitigation Plan has been submitted to the Board. Potential environmental impacts and mitigation measures associated with the project are identified and incorporated in the Mitigation Plan.

   After reviewing the environmental documentation for the project, Board staff have determined that CEQA has been complied with, and the Mitigated Negative Declaration is adequate and appropriate for the Board's use in evaluating the proposed project.

5. Conformance with State Minimum Standards

The LEA has made the determination that the facility's design and operation is in compliance with State Minimum Standards for Solid Waste Handling based on their review of the Report of Disposal Site Information and by physical inspection of the site on January 7, 1992.

Board compliance staff conducted an inspection on February 13, 1992 and the facility was found in complete compliance.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Because a revised Solid Waste Facilities Permit is being proposed, the Board must either object or concur with the proposed permit as submitted by the LEA.

Staff recommends that the Board adopt Permit Decision No. 92-22 concurring in the issuance of Solid Waste Facilities Permit No. 50-AA-0005.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Solid Waste Facilities Permit 50-AA-0005
2. AB 2296 Confirmation by CIWMB Local Assistance Branch
3. Permit Decision No. 92-22

Prepared by: Roger Marchese/Tom Hall Phone: 255-2587

Reviewed by: Martha Vázquez Phone: 255-2454

Legal Review: RFC Date/Time: 3/16 11h10

Attachment 1

OPERATING PERMIT FOR FACILITIES RECEIVING SOLID WASTE

TYPE OF FACILITY	FACILITY/PERMIT NUMBER
TRANSFER STATION	50-AA-0005

NAME AND STREET ADDRESS OF FACILITY	NAME AND MAILING ADDRESS OF OPERATOR
MODESTO DISPOSAL TRANSFER STATION/RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY 2769 WEST HATCH ROAD MODESTO CA 95351	MODESTO DISPOSAL TRANSFER STATION/RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY 2769 WEST HATCH ROAD MODESTO CA 95351
PERMITTING ENFORCEMENT AGENCY STANISLAUS COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES	CITY/COUNTY STANISLAUS COUNTY

PERMIT

This permit is granted solely to the operator named above, and is not transferrable.

Upon a change of operator, this permit is subject to revocation.

Upon a significant change in design or operation from that described by the Plan of Operation or the Report of Station or Disposal Site Information, this permit is subject to revocation, suspension, or modification.

This permit does not authorize the operation of any facility contrary to the State Minimum Standards for Solid Waste Handling and Disposal.

This permit cannot be considered as permission to violate existing laws, ordinances, regulations, or statutes of other government agencies.

The attached permit findings, conditions, prohibitions, and requirements are by this reference incorporated herein and made a part of this permit.

APPROVED:	AGENCY ADDRESS
APPROVING OFFICER NAME/TITLE	STANISLAUS COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES 1716 MORGAN ROAD MODESTO, CA 95351
SEAL	AGENCY USE/COMMENTS
	PERMIT RECEIVED BY CWMB: MAR 10 1992 / CWMB CONCURRANCE DATE
	PERMIT REVIEW DUE DATE / PERMIT ISSUED DATE

CWMB (Rev. 7/84)

MODESTO DISPOSAL SERVICE TRANSFER STATION/
RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY

FINDINGS

1. The following is a brief description of the facility's design and operation as authorized by this permit:

   A. This permit is for an existing transfer station and resource recovery facility in Stanislaus County. The facility has been operating since May 1978. This permit addresses the following design and operational changes which have occurred or are anticipated to occur within the next five years, since the submittal of the previous Report of Station Information (RSI), December of 1989:

CHANGES WHICH HAVE OCCURRED

1) Increased tonnage from 190.5 to 375 tons per day (current peak as of 6/91)
2) Expanded salvage operations
3) Revision of the Planned Development (PD) standards
4) Full time litter crew has been added
5) Expansion of non-public hours, per PD amendment
6) Addition of a hazardous waste exclusion load check program

CHANGES WHICH WILL OCCUR OVER THE NEXT FIVE YEAR PERMIT TERM

1) Change of facility name to Modesto Disposal Service Transfer Station/Resource Recovery Facility

The owner is Modesto Garbage Company, Inc. and the operator is Modesto Garbage Company, Inc. DBA Modesto Disposal Service. Modesto Disposal Service Transfer Station/Resource Recovery Facility is located at 2769 West Hatch Road, Modesto, CA 95351. The phone number is (209) 538-2210.

   B. The location of this facility is 2769 West Hatch Road,Modesto, CA 95351. (APN 017-3509, Section 1, Township 4 South,Range 8 East, Mount Diablo Baseline and Meridian in Stanislaus County). The name of the facility is Modesto Disposal Service Transfer/Resource Recovery Facility. The site encompasses 25.334 acres.

   C. The facility consists of a transfer building of 25,200 square feet, a buy back center, an office building and a maintenance building.

The transfer station has a scale for weighing vehicles.

The transfer building has a loading pit where waste material are directly loaded into transfer vehicles after having been manually salvaged.

The Report of Station Information, (RSI) dated July 1991, exhibits 4 & 5, show the basic layout of the facility.

D. The types of nonhazardous waste received at the site are:

1. Mixed municipal waste
2. Construction/demolition wastes
3. Industrial wastes
4. Tires
5. Wood waste
6. Agricultural wastes

Hazardous waste and/or special wastes (asbestos, medical waste, nonhazardous sludges, large dead animals, liquid waste, cannery waste and hard-to-handle wastes) will not be accepted at this facility.

E. The permitted tonnage and design capacity is 1196 tons of refuse per day. In 1991, it is estimated that the facility will receive an average of 288 tons per day. The peak daily tonnage occurred in August, 398.6 tons per day.

A projection over the next 5 years is included in the RSI, dated July 1991. Average annual loading is 106,256 tons per year. No conversion from cubic yards is needed as all materials are weighed.

F. All waste hauling vehicles come into the station and are weighed at the scale house.

The facility accommodates all waste hauling vehicles including commercial, industrial, municipal, and private trucks and cars. Private haul and industrial haul vehicles deposit waste on a concrete tipping floor on one side of the station. These loads are then manually salvaged. Franchise commercial and residential-haul vehicles deposit waste on the other side of the transfer facility. Waste from both sides is pushed by a wheel loader through one of two loading areas into a transfer trailer waiting below. The transfer trailers have a capacity of 19 tons per load with live floors to facilitate unloading. Up to two transfer vehicles can be loaded simultaneously. Transfer vehicles then drive to an approved disposal site.

Residential wastes usually are removed within 24 hours. There is a 48 hour maximum turnover for all wastes. Waste is delivered to the Stanislaus Waste-to-Energy Facility or Fink Road Landfill, both of which are in Crows Landing, California or another site as approved by Stanislaus County Department of Environmental Resources or the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA). Further details of the operation are available in the RSI dated July 1991. (See Sections B and C)

G. Resource recovery consists of manually sorting recoverable materials from residential, public, commercial, industrial, and construction/demolition loads in the tipping area. Materials recovered include, but are not limited to:

1. paper products
2. wood
3. metals

Although hazardous wastes are not accepted at this facility, automotive batteries, if inadvertently received, will be salvaged and handled in a manner approved by the LEA and the Board.

The materials picked up in curbside recycling programs and stored at the transfer station currently include:

1. waste oil
2. aluminum
3. steel
4. plastic
5. paper products
6. glass

Hazardous waste, such as waste oil, shall be handled in a manner approved by the LEA and the Board.

Salvaged and recycled materials will be stored for a period of time which will not create a health hazard.

H. Hazardous, liquid, and/or special wastes (medical waste, large dead animals, sludge, cannery wastes) will not be accepted at the facility. Only nonhazardous wastes as specified in D above will be accepted.

Load Check Program

Periodic load checks will be conducted by station personnel once a week. Details of this plan are found in the MODESTO DISPOSAL SERVICE TRANSFER STATION / RESOURCE RECOVERY HAZARDOUS WASTE EXCLUSION PROGRAM. Loads from incoming vehicles will be visually monitored on a routine basis. Any hazardous wastes identified in the tipping area will be logged on a special form, and if possible, linked to the particular collection vehicle or route. The hazardous material will be moved to a hazardous waste holding area located in a restricted area of the transfer station. Individual locked storage containers will be provided for flammables, acids and oxidizers. These will be used for temporary on site storage of hazardous materials.

Modesto Disposal will accumulate materials as per generator restrictions. Any wastes stored here will be segregated by type (acid, bases, solvents, etc.).

The hazardous wastes will be removed from the site by a licensed hazardous materials handling firm, as Modesto Disposal is a duly registered hauling firm, hauler registration Number 1952, it is most likely that materials will be packaged and transported by in-house personnel. Any stored material, if not returned to the generator, will not remain in the holding area more than 90 days, after an accumulation of 100 kilograms or 55 gallons of hazardous waste has been received. Under no circumstances will any hazardous waste remain on site for more than one year. The station has an EPA Generator I.D. Number CAD 046 014 007.

Employees will be trained to recognize the types of hazardous or special wastes that may be accidentally included in the loads brought to the facility. Equipment and vehicle operators will be given operating and maintenance instructions and all employees will receive regular safety briefings.

In the case of an emergency, the following should be contacted:
Contact Names:

Emergency Coordinator:	Jim Young
	(209) 538-2210, office
	(209) 524-2148, home
Alternative Coordinator:	Jerry Stokes Jr
	(209) 538-2210, office
	(209) 534-8066, home
Facility Operator:	Ron DeLong
	(209) 538-2210, office
	(209) 527-1239, home
Facility Owner:	Gerald Stokes
	(209) 538-2210, office
	(209) 577-8670, home

Stanislaus County Solid Waste Division, Local Enforcement Agency (LEA)
(209) 525-4160

Stanislaus County, Department of Environmental Resources, Hazardous Materials Management Division
(209) 525-4150 (During Business Hours)
(209) 525-7911 (After Business Hours)

Fire Department 911

Chemical Manufacturers Association - Chemtrec Emergency Response

Information Hotline
(800) 424-9300 (24 Hours)

Toxic Information Center - Toxic Information Hotline
(800) 233-3360 (24 Hours)

Regional Poison Control Center (U.C. Davis)
(800) 342-9293 (24 Hours)

Chemical Manufacturing Association, Chemical Referral Center
(800) 262-8200 (06:00 - 14:00 Pacific Standard Time)

State Office of Emergency Services (800) 852-7550

A sign at the entry gate is posted stating no hazardous or special wastes will be accepted at the site. Unacceptable wastes include:

(1) Hazardous waste
(2) Liquid waste
(3) Large dead animals
(4) Medical waste
(5) Sewage or other type sludge
(6) Unknown waste in drums

Additional measures may be required upon the request of the LEA or the Board.

I. Potential changes in design or operation of the station that are anticipated in the next five years include the following:

1. An increase in tonnage up to 1196 tons per day, with changes in the transfer equipment and transfer vehicles as described in A (1) of the RSI, July 1991.
2. Expansion of the transfer station building as described in the RSI, Section G, dated July 1991.
3. Addition of a mechanical materials recovery system.
4. Expansion of entrance roadway, improvement of traffic flow patterns.
5. Addition of a wood chipper for salvage processing.
6. Addition of a separate building for storage of recovered materials.
7. Addition of Sunday hours for the public. Expansion of daily hours up to a maximum of 7am to 6pm for public use of the station.
8. Expansion of commercial operating hours to a maximum of 24 hours/day, 7 days/week.
9. Addition of stationary compaction equipment in the station.
10. Addition/replacement of transfer vehicles.
11. Removal of existing underground storage tanks and possible replacement with above ground storage.
12. Creation of a separate unloading area outdoors with bay loading docks, and associated paving improvements, to provide for advanced levels of salvaging primarily for public self-haul customers.

13. Change of facility name to Modesto Disposal Service Transfer Station/Resource Recovery Facility.

Other potential changes will first be approved by the LEA and the California Integrated Waste Management Board prior to implementation.

J. The facility will be permitted to be open to the general public seven days a week from 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. The facility will be permitted to be open twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week to receive waste from commercial haulers, for waste removal, or for station maintenance. The facility is closed to the public on at least six holidays. Public hours may be extended on an emergency basis only after LEA approval and for no more than five(5) days. Public hours may be reduced, as necessary, due to volumes and utilization. Adequate lighting will be provided at night for the sorting and processing operations.

2. The facility documents that condition the design and operation of this facility are:

A. Report of Station Information, dated July, 1991.

B. California Regional Water Quality Control Board letter, dated October 2, 1991.

C. A Mitigated Negative Declaration (State Clearinghouse #91072004), dated May 30, 1991.

D. Mitigation, Monitoring and Implementation Schedule, dated June 1, 1991.

E. Fire safety compliance letter, dated September 27, 1991.

F. Stanislaus County Department of Planning and Community Development Letter, dated September 5, 1991.

G. Planned Development, PD-22, as amended May 1991.

H. Business License No. 3987, issued 1991.

3. Stanislaus County Department of Environmental Resources has made the following findings and certifications pursuant to Public Resource Code, 44010 et seq.; 50000 and 50000.5:

A. The facility utilizes manual materials recovery and is designed to recover for reuse or recycling at least 15% of the total volume of materials received, documented in the RSI and LEA certified per letter May 7, 1991.

B. The facility is identified and described in the most recent COSWMP which was approved by CIWMB, the county, and the majority of the cities with the majority of the population in the incorporated areas of the county;

C. The proposed SWFP is consistent with standards adopted by CIWMB; and

D. The County has found this solid waste facility to be consistent with the Stanislaus County General Plan.

4. The design and operation of the facility is in compliance with the State Minimum Standards for Solid Waste Handling and Disposal as determined by Stanislaus County Department of Environmental Resources, as the Local Enforcement Agency, on January 7, 1992.

5. Stanislaus County Department of Fire Safety has found that the facility is in conformance with applicable codes.

6. Stanislaus County Department of Planning and Community Development has found this Permit/Facility to be compatible with surrounding zoning and land use.

7. A Mitigated Negative Declaration and Notice of Determination was filed with the State Clearinghouse on July 1, 1991.

CONDITIONS

Requirements

1. This facility shall comply with all State Minimum Standards for Solid Waste Handling and Disposal.

2. This facility shall comply with all federal, state, and local requirements and enactments, including all mitigation measures given in any certified environmental document filed pursuant to Public Resources Code, Section 21081.6.

3. Additional information concerning the design and operation of this facility shall be furnished upon written request of the local enforcement agency.

4. The operator shall maintain a copy of the permit at the facility to be available at all times to facility personnel and local enforcement agency personnel.

5. This facility shall operate in conformance to the mitigation measures required by Stanislaus County for PD-22.

A. Noise Mitigation: all vehicles must be parked at least 200 feet from the nearest residential property line; drivers are not permitted to idle their trucks near the residences before

7 am; and drivers must leave the yard without racing their engines. Should a wood chipping operation be added, noise mitigation measures to meet PD-22 requirements will be required.

B. Fire Safety: conditions required by fire safety must be met by the facility.

PROHIBITIONS

The following activities are prohibited at this facility:

1. Conducting unacceptable activities, such as scavenging
2. Acceptance of large dead animals
3. Acceptance of hazardous waste
4. Open burning, acceptance of hot ashes
5. Acceptance of septic tank pumpings or sewage sludge
6. Acceptance of medical waste
7. Acceptance of liquid waste/cannery waste
8. Acceptance of waste beyond the handling capacity of the facility or acceptance of any other waste which the facility is not permitted to handle.

SPECIFICATIONS

1. The Department of Environmental Resources, through this permit, may prohibit or condition the handling or disposal of solid wastes to protect, rehabilitate, or enhance the environment, or to mitigate adverse environmental impacts.

2. Any change that would cause the design or operation of the facility not to conform to the terms or conditions of the permit would be considered a significant change and require a permit revision.

3. This facility has a maximum permitted capacity of 1196 tons per operating day and shall not receive more than this amount without first obtaining a revision of this permit.

4. A change in facility operator will require a new solid waste facilities permit.

5. This permit supersedes previous permit No. 50-AA-0005 issued on April 23, 1985.

Provisions:

1. This Permit is subject to review by the Local Enforcement Agency, and may be suspended, revoked, or modified at any time for sufficient cause after a hearing.

Monitoring Program:

1. A monthly monitoring report shall be submitted to the Local Enforcement Agency that includes:

   a. Tons of waste transferred for disposal

      --Per day

      --Per month

   b. Tons of recycled material removed from the waste stream

      --Per category (glass, paper, wood, etc.), per month

   c. Number of commercial, industrial, municipal vehicles delivering to the facility

      --Per month

   d. Number of private vehicles delivering to the facility

      --Per month

   e. Litter control program

      --Dates that Transfer Station was cleaned of litter and approximate volume

      --Dates and names of streets cleaned and approximate volume

2. Prompt notification shall be provided to the Local Enforcement Agency and a daily record shall be maintained in the Special Occurrences Log for the following events:

   a. Unscheduled shut-down;

   b. Employee or customer injury;

   c. Delivery or attempted delivery of unpermitted of unacceptable waste; or

   d. Any special occurrences: fires, structural damage, flooding, etc.

3. Results of hazardous waste screening program shall be reported to the LEA on a quarterly basis.

Attachment 2

State of California

California Environmental Protection Agency

Memorandum

To : Roger Marchrese

Date: February 24, 1992

Bridget D. Brown

From : Bridget D. Brown
Waste Management Specialist
CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Subject: Review of Conformance with AB 2296 for the Modesto Disposal Transfer Station/Resource Recovery Facility (Stanislaus County), Facility No. 50-AA-0005.

Board staff evaluated the proposed permit for the Modesto Disposal Service Transfer Station/Resource Recovery Facility for conformance with AB 2296:

1. PRC Section 44009 (Consistency with Waste Diversion Requirements)

   The Modesto Disposal Service Transfer Station/Resource Recovery Facility has been operating since May 1978 and currently services the general public, private haulers, the City of Modesto, and the unincorporated area of Stanislaus County. The types of waste received include mixed municipal waste, construction/demolition wastes, industrial wastes, tires, wood wastes, and agricultural wastes. Materials manually recovered include paper products, wood, and metals. Materials retrieved from curbside recycling programs and stored onsite at this facility include waste oil, aluminum, steel, plastic products, paper products, and glass. The LEA estimates that the facility averages 288 tons of solid waste per day. The operator has **not** provided the percentage of materials received at the facility that is recovered for reuse or recycling. According to the Stanislaus County staff, Michele Sackman (also the LEA), the expansion of the facility will not prevent or substantially impair the achievement of the PRC Section 41780 diversion requirements, however, at this time, Board staff does not have enough information to determine whether the facility expansion will impair or subtantially impede achievement of the diversion goals.

2. PRC Section 50000 (CoSWMP)

According to the proposed permit, the LEA has certified that the facility is in conformance with the latest revision of the Stanislaus County Solid Waste Management Plan. The facility is described in the revised June 12, 1986 CoSWMP on page VII-25.

3. PRC Section 50000.5 (General Plan)

The Stanislaus County Department of Planning and Community Development determined that this facility is consistent with the Stanislaus County General Plan.

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD
Permit Decision No. 92-22

WHEREAS, the Stanislaus Department of Environmental Resources, acting as the Local Enforcement Agency, has submitted to the Board for its review and concurrence in, or objection to a revised Solid Waste Facilities Permit for the Modesto Disposal Service Transfer/Resources Recovery Facility; and

WHEREAS, Board staff has evaluated the proposed permit for consistency with the standards adopted by the Board; and

WHEREAS, the Board finds that all state and local requirements for this proposed permit have been met, including consistency with Board standards, conformance with the County Solid Waste Management Plan, consistency with the General Plan, and compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the California Integrated Waste Management Board concurs in the issuance of Solid Waste Facilities Permit No. 50-AA-0005.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned Executive Director of the California Integrated Waste Management Board does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the California Integrated Waste Management Board held March 25, 1992.

Dated:

Ralph E. Chandler
Executive Director

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

March 25, 1992

AGENDA ITEM 8

ITEM: Consideration of Concurrence in the Issuance of a New Solid Waste Facilities Permit for Turlock Transfer Station, formerly Turlock Scavenger Company, Stanislaus County

COMMITTEE ACTION: On March 11, 1992, the Permitting and Enforcement Committee voted unanimously in favor of concurrence in the issuance of this new Solid Waste Facilities Permit. This item was placed on the consent calendar for the March 25, 1992 Board meeting.

BACKGROUND:

Facility Facts:

Project:	New Solid Waste Facilities Permit (SWFP) to reflect a change in principal facility operator, increase in tonnage and the addition of an additional transfer building. The new SWFP will allow continuance of existing operations and provides for relocation of underground fuel tanks, the installation of an additional truck scale, connection to public water and sewer through the city of Turlock, relocation of the truck wash area, and the addition of a full time litter control staff person.
Facility Type:	Large Volume Transfer Station
Name:	Turlock Transfer, Facility No. 50-AA-0004
Location:	1100 S. Walnut Road, Turlock
Setting:	Land use within 1,000 feet of this facility is zoned industrial.
Operational Status:	Active
Permitted Maximum Daily Capacity:	1872 tons per day
Area:	7.17 acres
Owner:	Alan Marchant, President Marchant Land Management
Operator:	Alan Marchant, President

Turlock Transfer, Inc.

LEA: Stanislaus County Department of Environmental Resources

SUMMARY:

Site History: Turlock Transfer is located in southern, central Stanislaus County, within the heavy industrial zone of the City of Turlock.

The transfer station lies completely within property owned by Marchant Land Management. The operator, Turlock Transfer Inc. leases the site from Marchant Land Management. On February 11, 1985, Stanislaus County Department of Environmental Resources issued a SWFP to Turlock Scavenger Company. In June 1987, Jesse Marchant died and his son, Alan Marchant, began operating the facility. The new facility operator is also changing the name of the facility to Turlock Transfer Inc.

Project Description: The Turlock Transfer serves the City of Turlock and the Turlock Scavenger Company franchise area in the County of Stanislaus.

The structures at the facility consist of a new 20,000 square foot transfer building and an existing older transfer building. The transfer station has two scales for weighing vehicles. The existing transfer building has a loading pit at the base of a ramp where material is deposited prior to hydraulic loading directly into the transfer vehicle. The new transfer building has a compactor unit with a 150 horse power motor, and two eight inch rams which compact waste directly into the transfer vehicle

The method of operation is as follows: all commercial vehicles come into the station and are weighed at the scale house. Some public self-haul vehicles may not be weighed. However, all waste is weighed prior to transfer from the facility.

The two transfer buildings accommodate all waste hauling vehicle including commercial, industrial, municipal and private trucks and cars. The new building acts as the primary unloading area for commercial and municipal waste destined for the Ogden-Martin Waste-to-Energy plant, located at Fink Road. Some industrial vehicles with divertable waste also utilize the new building.

Waste from the new transfer building is mechanically compacted into transfer vehicles (with walking floors) capable of hauling up to 26 tons of waste. All waste is required to be removed within 48 hours of receipt.

Loads destined for disposal, such as private haul vehicles (pickups and station wagons) and industrial vehicles containing construction demolition debris utilize the older facility. In

the older facility waste is transferred directly into the loading pit. Vehicles which contain white goods or easily divertable materials are halted on the ramp, and the materials are removed before the vehicles proceed to unload at the pit.

Transfer vehicles from both buildings then drive to an approved disposal location. Waste is delivered to the Stanislaus Waste-to-Energy Facility or Fink Road Landfill.

Hazardous, liquid, and/or special wastes (medical waste, large dead animals, sludge, cannery wastes) will not be accepted.

Resource Recovery Programs: Resource recovery consists of manual sorting recoverable materials from commercial and residential loads. Materials recovered include: paper products, wood, and metals. It is anticipated that gypsum board, yard waste, and plastic products will be included in future recovery operations. Although hazardous wastes are not accepted at this facility, automotive batteries, if inadvertently received, will be salvage and handled in a manner approved by the local enforcement agency (LEA) and the California Integrated Waste Management Board (Board).

ANALYSIS:

Requirements for Concurrence with the Solid Waste Facilities Permit Pursuant to Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 44009, the Board has 60 calendar days to concur or object to the issuance o a Solid Waste Facilities Permit. Since the permit was received on February 26, 1992, the last day the Board could act is April 27, 1992.

The LEA has submitted a proposed permit to the Board. Staff has reviewed the proposed permit and supporting documentation and has found that the permit is acceptable for the Board's consideration of concurrence. In making this determination the following items were considered:

1. Conformance with County Plan

   The LEA has determined that the facility is found in the Stanislaus County Solid Waste Management Plan. Board staff agrees with said determination.

2. Consistency with General Plan

   The LEA has found that the facility is in conformance with the City of Turlock General Plan. Board staff agrees with said finding.

3. Consistency with Waste Diversion Requirements

   Board Planning and Assistance Division staff evaluate

proposed permits, pursuant to PRC 44009, to determine if the proposed project would impair or substantially prevent the achievement of waste diversion goals. Based on consideration of available information, staff determined that the issuance of the proposed permit would neither prevent nor substantially impair achievement of mandated waste diversion goals. The analysis used in making this determination is included as Attachment 2.

4. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

State law requires the preparation and certification of an environmental document. The Stanislaus County Conservation, Development, and Planning Department prepared a Mitigated Negative Declaration (SCH#90021078) for the proposed project. The project was certified as approved by the Lead Agency on December 18, 1990 and a Notice of Determination was filed.

A Mitigation Plan has been submitted to the Board. Potential environmental impacts and mitigation measures associated with the project are identified and incorporated in the Mitigation Plan.

After reviewing the environmental documentation for the project, Board staff have determined that CEQA has been complied with, and the Mitigated Negative Declaration is adequate and appropriate for the Board's use in evaluating the proposed project.

5. Conformance with State Minimum Standards

The LEA has made the determination that the facility's design and operation is in compliance with State Minimum Standards for Solid Waste Handling based on their review of the Report of Disposal Site Information and by physical inspection of the site on January 16, 1992.

Board Staff conducted an inspection on February 13, 1992 and the facility was found in violation of the following State Minimum Standards:

14 CCR 17441 - Report of Station Information
14 CCR 17481 - Identification Signs
14 CCR 17512 - Cleaning
14 CCR 17534 - Drainage Control

The LEA reinspected the facility on February 24, 1992 and has informed staff that the violations cited during the February 13th inspection, had been corrected. Board staff has reviewed the LEA's inspection report and found the facility in substantial compliance.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

Because a new Solid Waste Facilities Permit is being proposed, the Board must either object or concur with the proposed permit as submitted by the LEA.

Staff recommends that the Board adopt Permit Decision No. 92-06 concurring in the issuance of Solid Waste Facilities Permit No. 50-AA-0004.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Solid Waste Facilities Permit 50-AA-0004
2. AB 2296 Confirmation by CIWMB Local Assistance Branch
3. Permit Decision No. 92-06

Prepared by: Roger Marchese/Tom Hall Phone: 255-2587

Reviewed by: Martha Vázquez Phone: 255-2437

Legal Review: RFC Date/Time: 3/16 11h11

Attachment 1

OPERATING PERMIT FOR FACILITIES RECEIVING SOLID WASTE

TYPE OF FACILITY	FACILITY/PERMIT NUMBER
TRANSFER STATION	50-AA-0004

NAME AND STREET ADDRESS OF FACILITY	NAME AND MAILING ADDRESS OF OPERATOR
TURLOCK TRANSFER 1100 S. WALNUT ROAD TURLOCK, CALIFORNIA	TURLOCK TRANSFER, INC. PO BOX 1865 TURLOCK, CA 95381

PERMITTING ENFORCEMENT AGENCY	CITY/COUNTY
STANISLAUS COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES	MODESTO STANISLAUS COUNTY

PERMIT

This permit is granted solely to the operator named above, and is not transferrable.

Upon a change of operator, this permit is subject to revocation.

Upon a significant change in design or operation from that described by the Plan of Operation or the Report of Station or Disposal Site Information, this permit is subject to revocation, suspension, or modification.

This permit does not authorize the operation of any facility contrary to the State Minimum Standards for Solid Waste Handling and Disposal.

This permit cannot be considered as permission to violate existing laws, ordinances, regulations, or statutes of other government agencies.

The attached permit findings, conditions, prohibitions, and requirements are by this reference incorporated herein and made a part of this permit.

APPROVED:	AGENCY ADDRESS
APPROVING OFFICER GORDON M. DEWERS DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES NAME/TITLE	DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCES DIVISION OF SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT 1716 MORGAN ROAD MODESTO CA 95351

	AGENCY USE/COMMENTS	
SEAL	PERMIT RECEIVED BY CWMB FEB 26 1992	CWMB CONCURRANCE DATE
	PERMIT REVIEW DUE DATE	PERMIT ISSUED DATE

79

CWMB (Rev. 7/84)

TURLOCK TRANSFER

FINDINGS

1. The following is a brief description of the facility's design and operation as authorized by this permit:

   A. This permit is for an existing transfer station and resource recovery facility in Stanislaus County, within the incorporated city of Turlock, CA. The facility has been operating at this site since 1977. This permit addresses the following design and operational changes which have occurred or are anticipated to occur within the next five years, since the submittal of the previous Report of Station Information (RSI), December of 1990:

CHANGES WHICH HAVE OCCURRED

1) Change in operator due to the unavoidable death of Jesse Marchant. Jesse's son and president of the corporation, Alan Marchant, has taken over as principal facility operator. There have also been corresponding stock ownership changes within the family.
2) Increased tonnage from 110 TPD (permitted capacity) to 189 average TPD in 1991.
3) Construction of an additional transfer building and associated paving onsite. This building utilizes a Marathon compactor which densifies refuse into "logs", loading them directly into ultralight transfer trailers. This new transfer building will provide for additional refuse processing and manual salvaging activities which were not previously possible.
4) The existing transfer building will be used primarily for industrial refuse, public dumping and as "back up" in the event of breakdown in the new building. Eventually, it may be phased out altogether.
5) A full time litter control staff person has been added.
6) Relocation of underground fuel tanks.
7) Installation of an additional truck scale at the new building
8) Connection to public water through the City of Turlock. The existing onsite water well remains in existence and is protected from cross connection by a double check valve.
9) Connection to public sewer through the City of Turlock for sewer and storm water disposal. The former retention pond has been abandoned and filled in.
10) Relocation of the truck wash area.

CHANGES WHICH WILL/MAY OCCUR OVER THE NEXT FIVE YEAR PERMIT TERM

Changes which **will** occur:

1) Change of facility name to Turlock Transfer. Due to entrance to the facility from a new and separate driveway onsite, the

86

street address will change from 1020 S. Walnut Road to 1100 S. Walnut Road, Turlock, CA. Public traffic will continue to enter through the 1020 S. Walnut Road entrance until such time as the new scale house is completed (see below, "Changes which may occur". Note that appropriate signage will be provided at both entrances while utilized).

2) Waste removal time will shift from within 24 hours, through the existing transfer building, to a maximum which will not exceed 48 hours in the new transfer building.
3) Addition of a hazardous waste exclusion load check program.
4) The ability to expand the hours of operation to:
   Public dumping: 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., M-Sun
   Transfer operation: 24 hours/day, 7 days/week for the receipt of commercial waste, waste removal and station maintenance. Note that hours may be **reduced** depending upon need/volume
5) An increase in permitted tonnage to 1872 TPD.
6) Change of facility operator to Turlock Transfer, Inc.

Changes which **may** occur:

1) An expansion in tipping area through the formation of a "mirror image" tipping floor to the north of the new building and additional onsite paving improvements.
2) Addition of mechanical sorting and processing equipment for advanced recycling and salvaging.
3) Installation of a scale house south of the 70′ truck scale.
4) Expansion of the truck washing machinery.
5) Separate unloading for homogenous or semi-homogenous loads with direct diversion potential, possibly outside the transfer buildings.

The land owner is: Marchant Land Management
The operator is: Turlock Transfer, Inc.
The mailing address is: PO Box 1865, Turlock, CA 95381.
Telephone number: (209) 634-6514

B. The location of this facility is 1100 S. Walnut Road, Turlock, CA 95380. (APN 050-0626, Section 23, Township 5 South, Range 10 East, Mount Diablo Baseline and Meridian in Stanislaus County). The name of the facility is Turlock Transfer. The site encompasses 9.24 acres.

C. The facility consists of: a new transfer building of 20,000 square feet, an existing transfer building, an office building, a maintenance building and a scale house/restroom building. Also present onsite is a buy back center (Turlock Recycling) and associated storage and processing buildings.

The transfer station has two scales for weighing vehicles. One adjacent to the new building and one at the entrance/exit to the facility.

The existing transfer building has a loading pit at the base of a ramp where waste material is deposited prior to hydraulic loading directly into a transfer vehicle.

The new transfer building has a compactor unit with a 150 horse power motor, two 8 inch rams with a force of 2800 psi to compact waste which has been previously sorted feeding it directly into the transfer vehicle.

The Report of Station Information, (RSI) dated November 1991, figure 3, shows the basic layout of the facility.

D. The types of nonhazardous waste received at the site are:

1. Mixed municipal waste
2. Construction/demolition wastes
3. Industrial wastes
4. Tires
5. Wood waste
6. Agricultural wastes

Hazardous waste and/or special wastes (asbestos, medical waste, nonhazardous sludges, large dead animals, liquid waste, cannery waste) will not be accepted at this facility.

E. The permitted tonnage and design capacity is 1872 tons of refuse per day. In 1991, the peak daily tonnage was 244 tons per day. Through November 1991, the average daily tonnage was 189 tons per day.

A projection over the next 5 years is included in the RSI, dated November 1991. Average annual loading is 60,251 tons per year. No conversion from cubic yards is needed as all materials are weighed.

F. All commercial waste hauling vehicles come into the station and are weighed at the scale house. Some public self-haul vehicles may not be weighed, however, all waste is weighed prior to transfer from the facility.

The two facility buildings accommodate all waste hauling vehicles including commercial, industrial, municipal, and private trucks and cars. The new building acts as the primary unloading area for commercial and municipal waste onto a concrete tipping floor. Private and industrial haul vehicles presently continue to deposit waste primarily in the existing transfer building into the loading pit where waste is hydraulically rammed directly into a transfer trailer. Separate unloading for homogenous or semi-homogenous loads with

direct diversion potential, such as white goods, may occur outside the buildings. In the future, however, the existing

transfer building may be eliminated as expansion of the tipping area for the new building becomes feasible. At this time, all unloading would be directed to this new building with the exception of separate unloading, where waste diversion opportunities exist, as described above.

In the new transfer building, these loads can presently be manually salvaged. Following expansion of the tipping area in the future, however, mechanical salvaging capabilities may be incorporated. Remaining waste is then pushed by a wheel loader or tractor into the compactor.

Waste is mechanically compacted and loaded into transfer vehicles (with walking floors) capable of hauling up to 26 tons of waste. There is a 48 hour maximum turnover for all wastes.

Transfer vehicles then drive to an approved disposal site. Waste is delivered to the Stanislaus Waste-to-Energy Facility or Fink Road Landfill, both of which are in Crows Landing, California or another site as approved by the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) or the Stanislaus County Department of Environmental Resources. Further details of the operation are available in the RSI dated November 1991. (See Sections 2,9 and 10).

G. Resource recovery consists of manually sorting recoverable materials from commercial and residential loads in the tipping area during this initial expansion phase. Materials recovered include, but are not limited to:

1. paper products
2. wood
3. metals

As future waste volumes dictate, additional public, industrial and construction/demolition may be manually or mechanically sorted for recoverable materials in the tipping area as those loads are diverted to the new transfer building for unloading. Additional recoverables at that time may include, but are not limited to:

1. glass
2. gypsum board
3. yard waste
4. plastic products

Although hazardous wastes are <u>not</u> accepted at this facility, automotive batteries, if inadvertently received, will be salvaged and handled in a manner approved by the LEA and the California Integrated Waste Management Board (Board).

The materials picked up in curbside recycling programs and

stored onsite at Turlock Recycling currently include but are not limited to:

1. waste oil
2. aluminum
3. steel
4. plastic products
5. paper products
6. glass

Hazardous waste, such as waste oil, shall be handled in a manner approved by the LEA and the Board.

Salvaged and recycled materials will be stored for a period of time at Turlock Recycling which will not create a health hazard.

H. Hazardous, liquid, and/or special wastes (medical waste, large dead animals, sludge, cannery wastes) will not be accepted at the facility. Only nonhazardous wastes as specified in D above will be accepted.

Load Check Program

Loads from incoming vehicles will be visually monitored as they are dumped on the tipping floor, on a routine basis. Any hazardous wastes identified in the tipping area will be logged on a special form, and if possible, linked to the particular collection vehicle or route. The hazardous material will be moved to a hazardous waste temporary storage locker onsite. Any wastes stored here will be segregated by type (acid, bases, solvents, etc.).

The hazardous wastes will be removed from the site by a licensed hazardous materials handling firm. Any stored material, if not returned to the generator, will not remain in the holding area more than 90 days. The station has applied for an EPA Generator I.D. Number.

Employees will be trained to recognize the types of hazardous or special wastes that may be accidentally included in the loads brought to the facility. Equipment and vehicle operators will be given operating and maintenance instructions and all employees will receive regular safety briefings.

In the case of an emergency, the following should be contacted:

Contact Names:

Facility Owner and Operator: Turlock Transfer, Inc.

Principles involved include: Alan Marchant- President
Lee Marchant- Secretary/Treasurer

Greg Marchant- Vice President

Turlock Transfer Telephone Numbers:

(209) 634-6514
(209) 632-2143
(209) 668-7274
(209) 668-7524

Alan Marchant
Home- (209) 634-1500

Lee Marchant
Home- (209) 667-5959

Stanislaus County Solid Waste Division, Local Enforcement Agency (LEA)
(209) 525-4160

Stanislaus County, Department of Environmental Resources, Hazardous Materials Management Division

(209) 525-4150 (During Business Hours)
(209) 525-7911 (After Business Hours)

Fire Department 911

Chemical Manufacturers Association - Chemtrec Emergency Response Information Hotline
(800) 424-9300 (24 Hours)

Toxic Information Center - Toxic Information Hotline
(800) 233-3360 (24 Hours)

Regional Poison Control Center (U.C. Davis)
(800) 342-9293 (24 Hours)

Chemical Manufacturing Association, Chemical Referral Center
(800) 262-8200 (06:00 - 14:00 Pacific Standard Time)

State Office of Emergency Services (800) 852-7550

A sign at the entry gate is posted stating no hazardous or special wastes will be accepted at the site. Unacceptable wastes include:

(1) Hazardous waste
(2) Liquid waste
(3) Large dead animals
(4) Medical waste
(5) Sewage or other type sludge
(6) Unknown waste in drums

Additional measures may be required upon the request of the LEA or the Board.

I. No additional changes in design or operation of the station are anticipated in the next five years except the following:

1. An increase in tonnage up to 1872 tons per day, with expansion of the transfer station tipping area as described in Section 2 of the Report of Station Information, November, 1991.
2. Possible phase out of the existing transfer building onsite.
3. Addition of mechanical sorting and processing equipment.
4. Installation of a scale house.
5. Waste removal time increases to a maximum of 48 hours.
6. Expansion of commercial operating hours to a maximum of 24 hours/day, 7 days/week.
7. Addition of Sunday operating hours for the public. Expansion of daily hours up to a maximum of 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. for public use of the station.
8. Inclusion of a hazardous waste exclusion load check program.
9. Relocation of the truck wash area and possible expansion of the truck washing machinery.
10. Onsite paving and related improvements.
11. Change of facility operator to Turlock Transfer, Inc.
12. Change of facility name to Turlock Transfer.
13. Street address change, from 1020 W. Walnut Road to 1100 S. Walnut Road, due to entrance from a new driveway onsite.
14. Re-routing of Public traffic through the entrance at 1100 S. Walnut Road after the completion of the new scale house.
15. Re-routing of Public and Industrial traffic from the existing to the new transfer building.
16. Separate unloading of homogenous or semi-homogenous loads with direct diversion potential, possibly outside the transfer buildings

Other potential changes will first be approved by the Local Enforcement Agency and the California Integrated Waste Management Board prior to implementation.

J. The facility will be permitted to open to the general public seven days a week from 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. The facility will be permitted to open twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week to receive waste from commercial haulers, for waste removal, or for station maintenance. The facility will close to the public on at least three holidays. Public hours may be extended on an emergency basis only after LEA approval and for no more than five(5) days. Public hours may be reduced, as necessary, due to volumes and utilization. Adequate lighting will be provided at night for the sorting and processing

operations.

2. The facility documents that condition the design and operation of this facility are:

   A. Report of Station Information, dated November, 1991.

   B. California Regional Water Quality Control Board letter, dated December 28, 1990.

   C. A Mitigated Negative Declaration (State Clearinghouse #90021078), dated December 18, 1990.

   D. Mitigation, Monitoring and Implementation Schedule, dated November 25, 1991.

   E. Fire safety compliance letters, dated May 31, 1991 and August 14, 1991.

   F. City of Turlock Community Development Department letter, dated June 25, 1990.

   G. Business License No. 332, issued 1991.

3. Stanislaus County Department of Environmental Resources has made the following findings and certifications pursuant to Public Resource Code, 44010 et seq.; 50000 and 50000.5:

   A. The facility utilizes manual materials recovery and is designed to recover for reuse or recycling at least 15% of the total volume of materials received, documented in the RSI and LEA-certified per letter May 7, 1991.

   B. The facility is identified and described in the most recent COSWMP which was approved by CIWMB, the county, and the majority of the cities with the majority of the population in the incorporated areas of the county;

   C. The proposed SWFP is consistent with standards adopted by CIWMB; and

   D. The County has found this solid waste facility to be consistent with the City of Turlock General Plan.

4. The design and operation of the facility is in compliance with the State Minimum Standards for Solid Waste Handling and Disposal as determined by Stanislaus County Department of Environmental Resources, as the Local Enforcement Agency, on January 16, 1992.

5. City of Turlock Fire Department has found that the facility is in conformance with applicable codes.

6. City of Turlock Community Development Department has found this Permit/Facility to be compatible with surrounding zoning and land use.

7. A Mitigated Negative Declaration and Notice of Determination was filed with the State Clearinghouse on December 18, 1990.

CONDITIONS

Requirements

1. This facility shall comply with all State Minimum Standards for Solid Waste Handling and Disposal.

2. This facility shall comply with all federal, state, and local requirements and enactments, including all mitigation measures given in any certified environmental document filed pursuant to Public Resources Code, Section 21081.6.

3. Additional information concerning the design and operation of this facility shall be furnished upon written request of the local enforcement agency.

4. The operator shall maintain a copy of the permit at the facility to be available at all times to facility personnel and local enforcement agency personnel.

5. The following mitigation measures per City of Turlock, Public Works Department specifications, shall be incorporated into this project:

   a. Add left turn phase to Main/Walnut signal. (REQUIRED WHEN USE OF FACILITY REACHES 936 TPD {50% OF MAXIMUM}).

   b. Overlay Walnut from Main to driveway or agree to join an assessment district to do so (REQUIRED WHEN USE OF FACILITY REACHES 1404 TPD {75% OF MAXIMUM}).

   c. Add turning improvements at their driveway, which may include a signal for their benefit (ADD LEFT TURNING LANE IMMEDIATELY. SIGNALS REQUIRED WHEN USE OF FACILITY REACHES 1872 TPD {100% OF MAXIMUM}).

   d. Join a district to install signals at Linwood/Walnut (REQUIRED WHEN USE OF FACILITY REACHES 1404 TPD {75% OF MAXIMUM}).

PROHIBITIONS

The following activities are prohibited at this facility:

1. Conducting unacceptable activities, such as scavenging
2. Acceptance of large dead animals

3. Acceptance of hazardous waste
4. Open burning, acceptance of hot ashes
5. Acceptance of septic tank pumpings or sewage sludge
6. Acceptance of medical waste
7. Acceptance of liquid waste/cannery waste
8. Acceptance of waste beyond the handling capacity of the facility or acceptance of any other waste which the facility is not permitted to handle.

SPECIFICATIONS

1. The Department of Environmental Resources, through this permit, may prohibit or condition the handling or disposal of solid wastes to protect, rehabilitate, or enhance the environment, or to mitigate adverse environmental impacts.

2. Any change that would cause the design or operation of the facility not to conform to the terms or conditions of the permit would be considered a significant change and require a permit revision.

3. This facility has a maximum permitted capacity of 1872 tons per operating day and shall not receive more than this amount without first obtaining a revision of this permit.

4. A change in facility operator will require a new solid waste facilities permit.

5. This permit supersedes previous permit No. 50-AA-0004 issued on April 23, 1985.

Provisions:

1. This Permit is subject to review by the Local Enforcement Agency, and may be suspended, revoked, or modified at any time for sufficient cause after a hearing.

Monitoring Program:

1. A monthly monitoring report shall be submitted to the Local Enforcement Agency that includes:

   a. Tons of waste transferred for disposal

      --Per day

      --Per month

   b. Tons of recycled material removed from the waste stream

      --Per category (glass, paper, wood, etc.), per month

c. Number of commercial, industrial, municipal vehicles delivering to the facility

--Per month

d. Number of private vehicles delivering to the facility

--Per month

e. Litter control program

--Dates that Transfer Station was cleaned of litter and approximate volume

--Dates and names of streets cleaned and approximate volume

2. A <u>daily</u> monitoring report shall be submitted to the Local Enforcement Agency relative to:

a. Unscheduled shut-down;

b. Delivery/attempted delivery of unpermitted/unacceptable waste;

c. Employee or customer injury; or

d. Special occurrences: fires, structural damage, flooding, etc.

. Results of hazardous waste screening program shall be reported to the LEA on a quarterly basis.

Attachment 2

State of California

California Environmental Protection Agency

Memorandum

To : Roger Marchrese

Date: February 20, 1992

Bridget D. Brown

From : Bridget D. Brown
Waste Management Specialist
CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Subject: Review of Conformance with AB 2296 for Turlock Transfer Station (Stanislaus County), Facility No. 50-AA-0004.

The proposed permit for the Turlock Transfer Station conforms with AB 2296 as discussed below:

1. PRC Section 44009 (Consistency with Waste Diversion Requirements)

   The Turlock Transfer Station has been operating at a site within the incorporated City of Turlock, California since 1977 and currently services the general public, private haulers, the City of Turlock, and the unincorporated area of Stanislaus County. The types of waste received include mixed municipal waste, construction/demolition wastes, industrial wastes, tires, wood wastes, and agricultural wastes. Materials manually recovered include paper products, wood, and metals. Future recovery plans include the manual or mechanical recovery of materials such as glass, gypsum board, yard waste, and plastic. Materials retrieved from curbside recycling programs and stored onsite at this facility include waste oil, aluminum, steel, plastic products, paper products, and glass. The facility averages 189 tons per day and, according to the LEA, recovers for reuse or recycling approximately 27.5% of the total volume of materials received.

2. PRC Section 50000 (CoSWMP)

   According to the proposed permit, the LEA has certified that the facility is in conformance with the latest revision of the Stanislaus County Solid Waste Management Plan.

3. PRC Section 50000.5 (General Plan)

The LEA has certified, in the proposed permit, that this facility is consistent with the City of Turlock General Plan.

According to the Stanislaus County LEA, the transfer station does not impair or impede the PRC Section 41780 25% and 50% diversion goals.

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Permit Decision No. 92-06

WHEREAS, the Stanislaus Department of Environmental Resources, acting as the Local Enforcement Agency, has submitted to the Board for its review and concurrence in, or objection to a new Solid Waste Facilities Permit for the Turlock Transfer Facility; and

WHEREAS, Board staff has evaluated the proposed permit for consistency with the standards adopted by the Board; and

WHEREAS, the Board finds that all State and local requirements for this proposed permit have been met, including consistency with Board standards, conformance with the County Solid Waste Management Plan, consistency with the General Plan, and compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the California Integrated Waste Management Board concurs in the issuance of Solid Waste Facilities Permit No. 50-AA-0004.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned Executive Officer of the California Integrated Waste Management Board does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the California Integrated Waste Management Board held March 25, 1992.

Dated:

Ralph E. Chandler
Executive Director

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

March 25, 1992

AGENDA ITEM 9

ITEM: Consideration of Concurrence in the Issuance of a Revised Solid Waste Facilities Permit for Desert Valley Monofill, Imperial County

COMMITTEE ACTION: On March 11, 1992, the Permitting and Enforcement Committee voted unanimously in favor of concurrence in the issuance of this revised Solid Waste Facilities Permit.

BACKGROUND:

Facility Facts

Project:	Revised permit to reflect an increase in the annual disposal of drilling muds and cuttings and non-hazardous filtercake from 27,000 to 54,750 tons per year; the associated reduction in site life; and the approval of "Soil Seal" as an alternative daily cover.
Facility Type:	Class II Landfill
Name:	Desert Valley Monofill, Facility No. 13-AA-0022
Location:	480 W. Sinclair Road, Calipatria
Setting:	Land surrounding this facility is arid desert and is zoned open space
Operational Status:	Active, Permitted
Permitted Maximum Daily Capacity:	500 tons per day
Volumetric Capacity:	Phase I: 300,000 cubic yards Phase II: 300,000 cubic yards
Area:	160 acres, 26 acres permitted for disposal
Owner/Operator:	Magma Power Company Mr. Bruce Carlsen, Vice President Desert Valley Company

LEA: Imperial County Department of Health Services, Division of Environmental Health

SUMMARY:

Site History: Desert Valley Monofill is a Class II landfill used for the disposal of wastes generated at Magma Power Company's geothermal wells. The wastes consist of drilling muds and cuttings and filtercake derived from geothermal brines. The filter cake contains Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials (NORMs). These NORMs are below regulatory concern as determined by Health and Safety Code standards. All of the materials disposed at this site are designated non-hazardous, and below the low-level radioactive classification.

Desert Valley Monofill is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Magma Power Company and is used solely for the disposal of wastes generated by the parent company. The Local Enforcement Agency issued a Solid Waste Facilities Permit (SWFP) for this site on November 6, 1990. The facility began receiving waste on May 1, 1991.

Project Description: The facility consists of two cells, Phase I and Phase II, each occupying approximately 5 acres, separated by an earth berm. The active area of the facility is completely fenced. The major on-site structures at the facility include an office/laboratory building, an equipment shed, leachate collection tanks, and concrete containment structures for "Soil Seal" and diesel fuel.

The facility has been operating on performance standards since it opened in May of 1991. However, certain aspects of the performance standards, such as the fly grill counts, that do not apply to this site, have not been enforced. This is due to the fact that the facility does not receive putrescible wastes.

This revised SWFP will allow an increase in the amount of waste disposed at the site from 27,000 to 54,750 tons per year. The permitted peak daily tonnage will be increased from 300 to 500 tons per day.

A second item for the Board's consideration is the approval of the use of "Soil Seal" as an alternative daily cover material at this facility. After submitting the necessary documentation to the LEA and the Board's Research and Technology Development Division staff the pilot project was granted a nine month demonstration period. The LEA and Board staff found that the use

of "Soil Seal" in concentrations recommended by the manufacturer satisfies the criteria for its use as an alternative to earth as a daily cover.

Desert Valley Monofill currently serves the disposal needs of Del Ranch, Elmore, Leathers, and Vulcan geothermal power plants. Magma Power company intends to increase electrical power output at these plants. The additional production and reinjection wells required will generate quantities of waste that will exceed the tonnage limits in the current permit. The permit under consideration takes account of these additional wastes.

The method of operation is as follows: Vehicles carry the waste off Highway 86 and travel 1.25 miles south to the monofill site. The trucks are off-loaded at the working face and the beds are carefully swept free of waste material residue when necessary. Front-end loaders properly place the waste and the dozer-compactor then compacts the waste to maximum density. The trucks, after the unloading and any necessary cleaning, return to the power plants by the same designated route by which they came. Due to the small number of trucks using the site each day, traffic stacking problems are not anticipated.

The facility receives the following types of wastes: drilling muds, drilling cuttings, and silica filtercake. The "muds" are the cooling fluids, with possible additives other than clay type materials, which enhance the cutting features of the drill bit. Filtercake is a silica precipitate which is separated from the geothermal brines and dewatered.

The facility is currently operating from 6:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M., seven days a week. Operations prior to daylight or after darkness require adequate lighting approved by the LEA.

<u>Environmental Controls:</u> Environmental Controls at the facility include dust control, drainage facilities, a leachate management system, and a ground water monitoring system.

The use of "Soil Seal" was specifically selected for dust control. The application of "Soil Seal" in conjunction with a wind dispersal program has eliminated potential dust problems.

The waste materials are characterized as non-hazardous before they are accepted at the site. All materials are tested for hazardous constituents prior to transport to the monofill facility. No wastes other than those generated by Magma Power Company are accepted at the facility. Consequently, a hazardous waste screening program has not been required by the LEA.

Landfill decomposition gas production is not anticipated at this site due to the stable nature of the waste materials. In addition, the absence of nearby structures minimizes any concern for possible impacts from gas migration. Therefore, a gas monitoring or emission/migration control system has not been installed.

Resource Recovery: Neither salvaging nor reuse has been proposed for any of the materials received at this site.

ANALYSIS:

Requirements for Concurrence with the Solid Waste Facilities Permit Pursuant to PRC Section 44009, the Board has 60 calendar days to concur or object to the issuance of a on January 30, 1992, the last day the Board could act is March 30, 1992.

The LEA has submitted a proposed permit to the Board. Staff has reviewed the proposed permit and supporting documentation and has found that the permit is acceptable for the Board's consideration of concurrence. In making this determination the following items were considered:

1. Conformance with County Plan

   The LEA has determined, in accordance with the provisions of Public Resources Code Section 50000, that the majority of the incorporated cities of Imperial County having the majority of the population have adopted resolutions approving the proposed revised permit for Desert Valley Monofill. Board staff agrees with said determination.

2. Consistency with General Plan

   The LEA has found that the facility is in conformance with the Imperial County General Plan. Board staff agrees with said finding.

3. Consistency with Waste Diversion Requirements

   Board Planning and Assistance Division staff evaluate proposed permits, pursuant to PRC 44009, to determine if the proposed project would impair or substantially prevent the achievement of waste diversion goals. Based on consideration of available information, staff determined that the issuance of the proposed permit would neither prevent nor substantially impair achievement of mandated

waste diversion goals. The analysis used in making this determination is included as Attachment 2.

4. California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA)

State law requires the preparation and certification of an environmental document. The Imperial County Planning Department prepared an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) (SCH#89032206) for the proposed project. The project was certified as approved by the Lead Agency on July 11, 1990 and a Notice of Determination was filed.

A Mitigation Plan has been submitted to the Board. Potential environmental impacts and mitigation measures associated with the project are identified and incorporated in the Mitigation Plan.

After reviewing the environmental documentation for the project, Board staff have determined that CEQA has been complied with, and the EIR is adequate and appropriate for the Board's use in evaluating the proposed project.

5. Conformance with Closure and Post-Closure Maintenance Plans

The operator submitted closure and post closure documentation pursuant to PRC Section 43501(a) and (b). The Board approved the Preliminary Closure and Post Closure Maintenance Plans for this facility on February 22, 1991. This proposed increase in the filling rate will reduce the site life of the facility. The estimated closure date for Phase I has been revised from 2001 to 1996. The estimated closure date for Phase II has been revised from 2012 to 2001. The only change in the Preliminary Closure Plan submitted to and approved by the CIWMB on February 22, 1991 is the change in closure dates. Board staff have communicated with the LEA concerning the change in closure dates and are in agreement that no new closure plans need to be submitted at this time.

A Letter of Credit for this facility has been approved by the Board as a mechanism for Financial Assurance that monies will be available to properly close the facility. Board staff determined that this Letter of Credit is sufficient for the revised permit.

6. Conformance with State Minimum Standards

The LEA has made the determination that the facility's design and operation are in substantial compliance with

State Minimum Standards for Solid Waste Handling based on their review of the Report of Disposal Site Information and by physical inspection of the site. On January 28, 1992 the LEA and Board staff inspected the facility and found it in compliance with State Minimum Standards.

Approval of Alternative Daily Cover Material

The CIWMB's Research and Technology Development Division staff conducted a nine month Alternative Daily Cover Demonstration Project using "Soil Seal", a weak solution of a glue-like material. "Soil Seal" upon its application dries to form a cementuous matrix of the surface layer of both the waste and the top surface and exterior sides of the Monofill facility structure. The LEA made weekly observations which have revealed no vector, rat, or bird problems associated with the use of "Soil Seal." The Regional Water Quality Control Board confirmed that the use of "Soil Seal" as an Alternative Daily Cover was not a threat or nuisance to water quality.

The revised permit requires that the operator apply the soil sealant at least once per working day at the end of the day's operations. The use of the soil sealant as an alternative daily cover is subject to review by the LEA at all times and its use may be revoked for just cause.

The site is currently inspected weekly, but the approval of "Soil Seal" as an alternative daily cover in this permit revision will result in a monthly inspection schedule by the LEA.

In conclusion, the CIWMB's Research and Technology Development Division staff finds that the use of "Soil Seal" in concentration recommended by the manufacturer satisfies completely the criteria for its use as an alternative to earth as a daily cover at the Desert Valley Monofill site.

The Board's approval of this revised Solid Waste Facilities Permit for the use of "Soil Seal" as an alternative to daily cover material at this facility will allow the material to be used on a permanent non-demonstration basis.

STAFF RECOMMENDATIONS:

Because a revised Solid Waste Facilities Permit is being proposed, the Board must either object or concur with the proposed permit as submitted by the LEA.

Staff recommends that the Board adopt Permit Decision No. 92-23, approving the alternative daily cover material for use as daily cover and concurring in the issuance of a Solid Waste Facilities Permit No. 13-AA-0022.

ATTACHMENTS:

Additional attachments were included in the March 11, 1992 Permitting and Enforcement Committee meeting package.

1. Solid Waste Facilities Permit 13-AA-0022
2. AB 2296 Confirmation by CIWMB Local Assistance Branch
3. Permit Decision No. 92-23

Prepared by: Paul Sweeney/Suzanne Talams Phone: 255-2577

Reviewed by: Martha Vazquez Phone: 255-2453

Legal Review: RFC Date/Time 3/16 11h08

File Name: PS A:\dstvlyag

Attachment 1

OPERATING PERMIT FOR FACILITIES RECEIVING SOLID WASTE	TYPE OF FACILITY: Class II	FACILITY/PERMIT NUMBER: 13-AA-0022
NAME AND STREET ADDRESS OF FACILITY: Monofill Facility 3301 W. Highway 86 Brawley, CA. 92227	NAME AND MAILING ADDRESS OF OPERATOR: Desert Valley Company 480 W. Sinclair Road Calipatria CA. 92233 Attn: Bruce Carlsen, Vice President	
PERMITTING ENFORCEMENT AGENCY: Imperial County Division of Environmental Health Services	CITY/COUNTY: Imperial County	

PERMIT

This permit is granted solely to the operator named above, and is not transferrable.

Upon a change of operator, this permit is subject to revocation.

Upon a significant change in design or operation from that described by the Plan of Operation or the Report of Station or Disposal Site Information, this permit is subject to revocation, suspension, or modification.

This permit does not authorize the operation of any facility contrary to the State Minimum Standards for Solid Waste Handling and Disposal.

This permit cannot be considered as permission to violate existing laws, ordinances, regulations, or statutes of other government agencies.

The attached permit findings, conditions, prohibitions, and requirements are by this reference incorporated herein and made a part of this permit.

APPROVED:	AGENCY ADDRESS
Thomas L. Wolf, R.E.H.S., Director Division of Environmental Health Services APPROVING OFFICER Thomas L. Wolf, Director NAME/TITLE 1-24-92	Imperial County Division of Environmental Health Service Court House Building 939 Main Street El Centro, CA. 92243
SEAL	AGENCY USE/COMMENTS
	PERMIT RECEIVED BY CWMB: JAN 30 1992 / CWMB CONCURRANCE DATE
	PERMIT REVIEW DUE DATE / PERMIT ISSUED DATE

CWMB (Rev. 7/84)

IMPERIAL COUNTY
DESERT VALLEY COMPANY
MONOFILL FACILITY
SOLID WASTE FACILITY PERMIT

13-AA-0022

FACILITY DESIGN AND OPERATION

SITE HISTORY

The Desert Valley Company is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Magma Power Company formed for the purpose of disposing and/or storage of geothermal filtercake derived from geothermal brines and drilling muds and cuttings (DMC). These materials are a designated non-hazardous waste. The filter cake contains Naturally Occurring Radioactive Materials (NORM). These NORM's are currently below regulatory concern.

Desert Valley Company consists of a Class II monofill permitted to receive non-hazardous waste consisting of geothermal filtercake and drilling muds and cuttings. Class II wastes management cells have been constructed. The Monofill Facility is owned and operated by Desert Valley Company.

This revised permit is needed so that additional filtercake and DMC may be disposed of in excess of that allowed under the Solid Waste Facilities Permit issued November 6, 1990.

This permitted facility is revising its permit to reflect earlier estimated closure dates from 2001 to 1996 for Phase I and from 2012 to 2001 for Phase II, and an increase in daily and annual loading of DMC and non-hazardous filtercake from 27,000 to 54,750 tons per year.

The waste increases are due to applications for additional production wells (geothermal) and reinjection wells in order to increase the electrical power output of the Del Ranch, Elmore and Leathers geothermal power plants. At present, the Vulcan power plant's electrical output is not being increased, however, this permit includes an assessment of additional filtercake and drilling muds that would be generated due to an expansion of the Vulcan plant. It is anticipated that Vulcan may expand in the near future.

This project, is a closed system for Magma Power Company's partnerships who generate and dispose of their own waste Desert Valley Company began receiving waste at its Monofill Facility on May 1, 1991. As of December 1, 1991, the facility had received 37,964 tons of DMC and 867 tons of filtercake for

disposal in Phase I. Phase I has a capacity of 300,000 cubic yards.

The area in which this facility is sited is an arid desert region which has been zoned as open space. The nearest residence is approximately two miles away to the east-northeast known as Elmore Desert Ranch.

FINDINGS:

a. The name of the Solid Waste Facility is Monofill Facility. The site is located at 3301 W. Highway 86, Brawley, CA. 92227. The operating company is DESERT VALLEY COMPANY located at 480 W. Sinclair Road, Calipatria, CA. 92233. Correspondence should be addressed to the attention of Mr. Bruce Carlsen, Vice President.

b. This facility consists of 160 acres of which approximately twenty-six (26) acres will be used as the active fill area including a separating berm between the two cells of Phase I and II. Each phase will cover about five (5) acres. Current closure date of Phase I is the year 1996, and that of Phase II is the year 2001. The property consists of the north-east quarter of Section 33, Township 12 South, Range 11 East, San Bernardino Base and Meridian. Assessor's Parcel Number 019-100-04-01. See attached maps, figures 2-1 and 2-3, (reduced to 8 1/2" X 11") for site location, off-site to 1000 feet and on-site structures.

c. The active area of the facility is completely fenced. The major on-site structures consist of an office/laboratory facility, landfill operating equipment shed, leachate collection, "Soil Sealant", water and an above ground tank for storage of vehicular diesel fuel. Concrete containment structures exist for "Soil Seal" and diesel fuel and for the leachate collection tanks.

d. The type of wastes received are DMC and silica filtercake. DMC is derived through the drilling of wells. It comprises the cuttings in the advancement of the bore-hole and the cooling fluids or muds with possible additives other than clay type materials which enhance the cutting features of the drill bit. The filtercake is derived as a precipitate from the geothermal brines. The brine, as it cools, produces a silica precipitate which is separated from the brine and dewatered. The filtered brine is reinjected back into the ground.

e. The conversion factor from cubic yards to tons is as follows:

GEOTHERMAL FILTERCAKE

	Tons/Cubic Yard	Lbs./Cubic Foot
Range	1.18 to 1.0	87.5 to 74.0
Average	1.08	80.0

DRILLING MUD:

	Tons/Cubic Yard	Lbs./Cubic Foot
Range	1.38 to 1.1	102.9 to 81.4
Average	1.15	85.0

The average daily tonnage of filtercake and drilling mud material is 150 tons per day.

However, Magma Power Company's four plants have approximately 55,000 cubic yards of drilling muds and cuttings (DMC) stored at these facilities which will be disposed of in the Monofill. During the first year of operation of Phase I this DMC will be placed in the Monofill. Therefore, the average daily DMC and filter cake will be 250 tons during the first year.

Due to potential non-operating days limited by wind dispersal restrictions, peak daily loading of filtercake and DMC may increase to 500 tons to complete the disposal of stored DMC during the first year of operation.

The maximum amount of total waste, which consists of filtercake and DMC to be disposed of annually, following placement of stored material is 54,750 tons, with a minimum of 35,590 tons.

The peak daily tonnage of filtercake and DMC, due to wind dispersal restrictions after the first year will be 500 tons.

f. Vehicles carrying waste exit off Highway 86 and travel 1.25 miles south onto the monofill site. Waste is off-loaded at the working face and the truck beds are carefully swept free of waste material residue when necessary. Front-end loaders properly place the material and thereafter the dozer-compacter compacts the waste to maximum density. The number of trucks necessary to transport the daily tonnage over the working hours will not cause stacking of vehicles. The trucks, after unloading and any necessary cleaning, return to the power plants by the same designated route by which they came.

g. There is no resource recovery or salvaging planned at the current time. However, the filtercake may at some future date be salvaged for a commercial use.

h. There is no need for waste screening. This is a private disposal site with the waste steam only coming from Magma Power Company partnerships operation (four geothermal plants). The waste stream has been characterized and hazardous waste does not exist. Each DMC sump is analyzed for hazardous constituents prior to removal and transporting to the Monofill Facility.

No outside wastes are accepted at the Monofill Facility and there are testing provisions for each DMC sump prior to acceptance. Filtercake at each plant is analyzed on an annual basis or whenever there is a significant change at the plants. The testing consists of the following:

(1) Corrosivity;
(2) Ignitability;
(3) Reactivity;
(4) CAM 18 metals of Total and Soluble Threshold Level Concentration;
(5) Volatile Organic Compound Analysis;
(6) Hazardous Bioassay.

All testing is performed by a California Department of Health Services certified laboratory.

i. There are no anticipated changes in design or operation in the next five years. The potential for increase waste from the Vulcan Power Plant has been accounted for in this permit.

j. The operating hours are from 6:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M., seven days a week. Operations prior to daylight or after darkness requires adequate lighting approved by the Local Enforcement Agency.

k. As a demonstration project, "Soil Seal" was allowed to be applied as an alternative daily cover at this facility for up to one year from the date operations of the demonstration project commenced. The use of "Soil Seal" was carried on for nine (9) full months and was found to be entirely acceptable.

l. The waste types disposed of at this facility is not subject to diversion or recycling due to its characteristics. Desert Valley Company endeavors to find a satisfactory means to eliminate the NORMs which precipitate out of the brine with the barium sulfate crystals. Until there is an economical means to prevent

its precipitation, the Monofill Facility must exist.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS

2. The following documents describe and condition the design and operation of the proposed facility:

   a. Report of Disposal Site Information (RDSI), dated March, 1990. This document was prepared under the direction of Desert Valley Company. An amended RDSI, reflecting increased tonnage to be disposed of and earlier estimated closure dates of Phases I & II, dated 09/05/91.

   b. Conditional Use Permit #889-89 issued on June 13, 1990, by the Imperial County Planning Commission. This Conditional Use Permit has no expiration date.

   c. Colorado River Regional Water Quality Control Board Waste Discharge Requirements, Order No. 90-053, dated September 19, 1990. This Order is subject to review in 5 years, 1995.

   d. Imperial County Air Pollution Control District Permit to Construct No. 2120, issued August 3, 1990.

   e. The Environmental Impact Report, certified by resolution as final by the Imperial County Planning Commission on June 13, 1990.

   f. Documents of land ownership shown to be Desert Valley Company.

   g. Rezone and General Plan Amendment approved by Imperial County Board of Supervisors on July 10, 1990.

   h. Statement of Intent relative to the use of an alternative cover, document dated July 23, 1990.

   i. A mitigation, monitoring and implementation schedule has been established and is on file with the Local Enforcement Agency, dated May 1990.

3. The following findings are required pursuant to Public Resources Codes 50000, 50000.5, and 44010:

   a. This Local Enforcement Agency has certified compliance with the provisions of Section 50000(b) Public Resources Code (PRC).

   b. The facility is consistent with and designated within

the Imperial County General Plan as adopted on July 10, 1990. The zoning designation approved on July 10, 1990, lists this as a compatible use, (PRC 50000.5).

c. The design and operation of this facility and its permit is consistent with standards adopted by the California Integrated Waste Management Board, (PRC 44010).

4. The design and operation of the facility is in compliance with the State Minimum Standards for Solid Waste Handling and Disposal as determined by the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) on December 2, 1991.

5. Imperial County Fire Department Chief, Nicanor Benavidez, being the local fire protection authority, has made the finding that this site be in conformance with the State Fire Standards.

6. The local governing body has made a written finding that the surrounding land use is compatible with facility operation.

7. The facility proponent prepared an Environmental Impact Report SCH#89032206 for this project. The Notice of Determination was received for filing on July 11, 1990.

CONDITIONS:

REQUIREMENTS

1. The Monofill facility must comply with all State Minimum Standards for Solid Waste Handling and Disposal.

2. The Monofill facility must comply with all federal, state and local requirements, including mitigation measures contained in the Environmental Impact Report.

3. The Monofill facility must provide additional pertinent information as required by the Local Enforcement Agency.

4. The Monofill facility must, at the discretion of the enforcement agency, install landfill gas monitoring probes, and if needed, a landfill gas control system.

5. The operator shall maintain a copy of the permit at the facility to be available at all times to facility personnel and enforcement agency personnel.

PROHIBITIONS

1. Accepting wastes for which the facility is not approved such as hazardous waste, infectious wastes, municipal refuse or any other wastes not specifically allowed nor from source's not specifically identified in this permit.

2. Accepting wastes beyond the capacity of the facility; i.e.; 300,000 cubic yards each phase.

3. Conducting unacceptable activities at the facility; i.e. recycling or mineral extraction, other than the removal of filter cake material to an approved site.

4. Allowing standing water on covered fill areas.

5. Accepting solids containing free liquids as determined by the United States Environmental Protection Agency Method Number 9095.

6. Scavenging is not permitted.

7. Disposal activities shall cease when wind speed reaches 13 MPH or greater.

8. Construction, earth moving, and similar operations shall not be conducted when the wind reaches 21 MPH or greater.

SPECIFICATIONS

1. Changes that would cause the design or operation of the facility not to conform to the terms or conditions of the permits are prohibited. Such changes would be considered significant and require a permit revision.

2. The source of filter cake and drilling muds and cuttings originate from the following facilities:

Facility	Operator
1. Vulcan Power Plant	Vulcan Power Co.
2. Del Ranch Power Plant	Redhill Geothermal
3. Elmore Power Plant	Redhill Geothermal
4. Leathers Power Plant	Redhill Geothermal

During the first year:

Average daily tonnage of filtercake and DMC is 250,
Peak daily tonnage of filtercake and DMC is 500,
Annual tonnage of filtercake and DMC is 91,250.

During years 2 through Closure:

Average daily tonnage of filtercake and DMC is 150,
Peak daily tonnage of filtercake and DMC is 500,
Annual tonnage of filtercake and DMC is 54,750.

This facility has a maximum permitted capacity of 500 tons per operating day and shall not receive more than this amount without first obtaining a revised permit.

3. The operator of this facility has conducted a demonstration project in order to establish the suitability of "Soil Seal" as an alternative cover. This demonstration project was successful and found to meet performance standards.

   The minimum amount of "Soil Sealant" to be applied shall consist of sixty (60) gallons of concentrate to two thousand (2,000) gallons of water per acre.

   Storage and handling of "Soil Seal" shall be in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations.

4. In addition to other signs required to be posted, a sign at the entrance to the facility warning personnel of nature of the materials disposed of.

5. Personnel handling the material must wear appropriate safety equipment and clothing.

6. Placement of cover and cover requirements shall be at the discretion of the Local Enforcement Agency and CIWMB, based on facility operation, test results, permit findings and conditions, and recommendations of the Regional Water Quality Control Board.

PROVISIONS

1. This permit is subject to review by the Local Enforcement Agency and may be modified, suspended, or revoked for sufficient cause after a hearing.

2. This permit is issued to the applicant and is non-transferrable. A change in the operator requires a new permit.

3. This Solid Waste Facilities Permit supersedes the Solid Waste Facilities Permit issued November 6, 1990.

4. Should the washing of transportation vehicles occur on the site, it shall be conducted in a manner approved by the Local Enforcement Agency.

5. Trucks transporting wastes from plant to waste disposal facility shall be adequately covered to the extent that there is no fugitive emissions during transportation.

6. The operator shall monitor, collect and effectively dispose of leachate as required by the Local Enforcement Agency and as required by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board.

7. The operator shall apply the soil sealant not less frequently than at the end of each working day.

8. The use of the alternative cover is subject to review at all times and its use as daily cover may be revoked for just cause by the LEA.

9. The use of hauling vehicles supplied and operated by persons not under operation and control by Desert Valley Company shall abide by the same rules, policies, protective equipment and training/education supplied to company personnel. Vehicles shall be insured to the same extent as company vehicles.

10. Nothing in this permit shall prohibit the Local Enforcement Agency from conducting unannounced inspection of this facility.

11. The applicant hereby agrees that it does not intend to seek modification or revision of this permit to accept non-geothermal waste or to accept radioactive material from any other source.

CLOSURE/POSTCLOSURE MAINTENANCE

1. The operator submitted preliminary closure/postclosure maintenance plans which were concurred with and approved by the California Integrated Waste Management Board at a public meeting on February 22, 1991.

   a. Preparation of an initial cost estimate for closure, and fifteen years of post-closure maintenance has been prepared.

   b. A financial mechanism for closure/postclosure maintenance in accordance with Title 14, California Code of Regulations has been established.

   c. The funding of the financial mechanism, in accordance with applicable provisions of Title 14, California Code of Regulations, has been established.

2. All documentation relating to the preparation of the closure/postclosure maintenance costs shall be retained by the operator and shall be available for inspection by the California Integrated Waste Management Board or Local Enforcement Agency during normal working hours.

3. Pursuant to Title 14 CCR 18255(a)(3) the operator must submit final closure and post-closure maintenance plans for solid waste landfills to all reviewing agencies two years prior to the anticipated date of closure.

SELF-MONITORING

The following items shall be monitored by the operator of this facility or his agent. Records including but not limited to these items shall be kept and made available to the enforcement agency upon request.

1. Volume or weights of waste received each day. If by volume, a conversion factor shall be noted to establish tonnage.

2. A log of special occurrences; i.e., fires, explosions, accidents, hazardous wastes, etc., shall be maintained.

3. Testing of drilling muds and cuttings (DMC) shall be carried out for each sump and reported to the LEA on the month that the material is first shipped.

4. Non-hazardous Waste Record number of the waste, name of waste generator and the type of waste, including the date of receipt of the waste.

5. Load testing for free liquids shall be routinely logged for each load entering the facility.

6. Radiological monitoring of all personnel, both on-site and off-site, handling radioactive materials (NORM). Dosimeter badges shall be read and reported quarterly.

7. Vadose zone monitoring during operations, closure, and post-closure maintenance periods shall be performed on a quarterly basis in accordance with provisions of "Monitoring and Reporting Program No. 90-053" issued by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, Colorado River Basin Region, dated September 19, 1990.

8. An annual gas speciation analysis shall include Radon gas. Additional testing shall be that as prescribed by the Air Pollution Control District's permit to construct and operate.

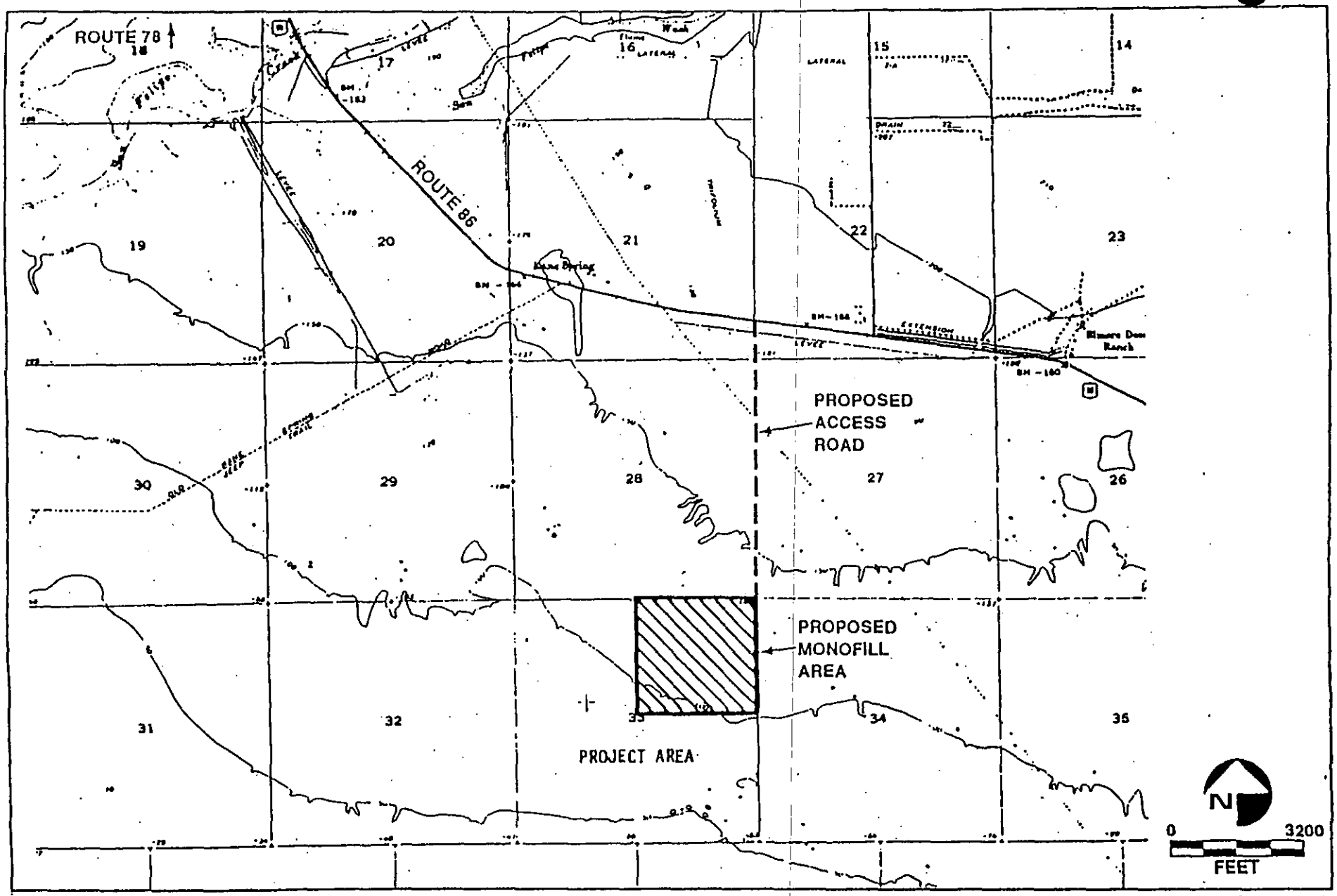
///

9. A yearly report presenting the results of quarterly monitoring of total rainfall, as measured by the nearby Imperial Irrigation District's official rainfall gauge. In addition, the amount of Soil-Seal applied, and the amount of leachate collected shall be similarly reported. This report shall be submitted to the LEA and the CIWMB, Research and Technology Development Division".

10. All monitoring activities shall be submitted to the Local Enforcement Agency on a quarterly basis, but records of monitoring kept on a daily basis shall be available for inspection by the California Integrated Waste Management Board or the Local Enforcement Agency.

11. Any deviation of significance on monitoring results shall be reported to the Local Enforcement Agency within twenty-four (24) hours or the next agency working day whichever is sooner.

12. The operator shall maintain a record of all complaints registered against the facility and any actions taken to initiated within 24 hours of their receipt.



ERC Environmental and Energy Services Co.

Project Site Location

FIGURE 2-1

State of California

California Environmental Protection Agency

Memorandum

To : Paul Sweeney

Date: March 11, 1992

From : John S. Brooks
Local Assistance Branch
California Integrated Waste Management Board

Subject: Desert Valley Monofill Proposed Solid Waste Facilities Permit No. 13-AA-0022 Conformance Findings Required by AB 2296

FINDINGS OF CONSISTENCY WITH WASTE DIVERSION GOALS (PRC Section 44009):

Approval of the proposed permit for the Desert Valley Monofill would not prevent nor impair achievement of the waste diversion requirements.

Source Reduction and Recycling Element:

The SRREs for the County and the Cities have not been submitted at this time.

Facility Information:

According to the proposed SWFP the facility receives geothermal filtercake. This is a designated non-hazardous waste which contains naturally occurring radioactive material. The operators propose increasing the annual tonnage from 27,000 to 54,750 tons per year. The monofill is a privately owned facility and used to dispose of the waste they generate from their power producing operations. The company is expanding its generating capacity and thus the tonnage needing to be disposed will increase. There is limited resource recoverya the facility, the company requires the Soil Sealant vendor to reuse the 55 gallon containers that the sealant is delivered in. Currently there are no markets for the materials however, in the RDSI it states that "The Monofill is a practical means of storing the filtercake until markets or commercial uses can be developed for the materials." If a future

market develops for the filtercake it would be easily recoverable at the monofill due to the limited contamination from other materials.

Summary:

Approval of the permit would not prevent nor impair the achievement of the waste diversion goals for Imperial County and it's jurisdictions.

Conformance with CoSWMP (PRC Section 50000):

This section requires that any facilities that are not contained in the CoSWMP be circulated and approved by a majority of the jurisdictions with a majority of the population. The LEA has provided resolutions from a majority of the cities containing a majority of the population that this has occurred.

Conformance with the General Plan (PRC Section 50000.5):

The LEA has certified that this facility is consistent with the Imperial County General Plan as adopted on July 10, 1990.

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD
Permit Decision No. 92-23
March 25, 1992

WHEREAS, the Imperial County Department of Health Services, Division of Environmental Health acting as the Local Enforcement Agency, has submitted to the Board for its review and concurrence in, or objection to a revised Solid Waste Facilities Permit for the Desert Valley Monofill; and

WHEREAS, Board staff has evaluated the proposed permit for consistency with the standards adopted by the Board; and

WHEREAS, the Board finds that all State and local requirements for this proposed permit have been met, including consistency with Board standards, conformance with the County Solid Waste Management Plan, consistency with the General Plan, and compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act;

WHEREAS, Board staff finds that the results of the Alternative Cover Demonstration Project have been favorable, the material has been deemed suitable for use as cover, and that the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act have been satisfied for this project;

WHEREAS, the Board approves of the use of "Soil Seal" for use as alternative daily cover.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the California Integrated Waste Management Board concurs in the issuance of Solid Waste Facilities Permit No. 13-AA-0022.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned Executive Officer of the California Integrated Waste Management Board does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted at a meeting of the California Integrated Waste Management Board held March 25, 1992.

Dated:

Ralph E. Chandler
Executive Director

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

March 25, 1992

AGENDA ITEM 10

ITEM: Consideration of Approval of Subtitle D Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Permit Program Application to U. S. EPA, Region IX

COMMITTEE ACTION: The Permitting and Enforcement Committee voted unanimously at its March 11th meeting to put this item on the Board's Consent Agenda.

BACKGROUND:

Subtitle D (40 CFR Parts 257 and 258) of the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act for solid waste was promulgated on October 9, 1991. This rule consists of largely prescriptive, self-implementing, standards for solid waste operators in the areas of solid waste landfill operations, designs, monitoring, closure, etcetera. Most of the provisions of the rule will become effective within 24 months of promulgation on October 9, 1993. Where U. S. EPA gives "approved state" status, greater flexibility will be given to the state and to operators. Areas of greater flexibility include the use of alternate designs for liners, final covers, closure/postclosure financial mechanisms, chemical monitoring parameters, etcetera. Section 4005(c) of Subtitle D of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act authorizes EPA to determine the adequacy of state solid waste landfill permitting programs.

California was one of four states (also included were Connecticut, Virginia, and Wisconsin) invited by EPA to participate in a pilot approval program for authorization under Subtitle D. Board staff and State Water Resources Control Board staff attended a State-Tribal Implementation Rule workshop on December 18-19, 1991 in Crystal City, Virginia. EPA assured staff, at that time, that approval under Subtitle D would not consist of a line-by-line review of state statutes and regulations, but the reviewers will look for meeting the overall goals of Subtitle D. EPA Headquarters staff presented draft language at the workshop for state program approval under Subtitle D called the State Implementation Rule (SIR). In January, EPA amended the SIR rule, based on comments received, to allow for partial approval of state programs, and changed the rule's name to State and Tribal Implementation Rule (STIR).

With STIR partial approval, states with "complete permitting programs" will be allowed the flexibility of an "approved state" for those regulatory areas approved. Partially approved states will have until October 9, 1995 to enact changes to statutes/regulations for conformance with Subtitle D, or

such states will be automatically disapproved. EPA Regional Administrators (Region IX for California) will be making the determinations of regulatory conformance with Subtitle D. EPA headquarters expects to publish the draft STIR in March, 1992, and finalize the rule by October, 1992, for inclusion with the rest of Subtitle D.

At its October 31, 1991, the Board instructed staff to proceed with Pilot program approval under Subtitle D. The Permitting and Enforcement Committee at its January 8, 1992, meeting instructed staff to proceed with formal program approval with U. S. EPA.

ANALYSIS:

Board staff prepared a draft Pilot program application and submitted it late in February, 1992, to EPA Region IX staff for initial review. Staff relied upon existing statutes and regulations in preparing the application. EPA has promised to complete its review of the application within six weeks of receipt of the draft. Staff will highlight the major provisions of the application.

Staff sees several alternatives for the Board. First, the Board could approve the Subtitle D application. Second, the Board could approve the application with specific changes. Thirdly, the Board could instruct staff to prepare a new application based on Board guidance.

STAFF COMMENTS:

Staff recommends that the Board approve the application for submittal to U. S. EPA Region IX.

Prepared By: Michael O. Finch Phone 255-2413

Approved By: William R. Orr Phone 255-2301

Approved by Legal: Date 3/12/92 Time 840

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

March 25, 1992

AGENDA ITEM 12

ITEM: Interim Statewide Landfill Capacity Report

COMMITTEE ACTION:

The revised draft report was presented to the Policy, Research and Technical Assistance Committee at its March 10, 1992 meeting. At that meeting, the Committee directed staff to reduce the number of scenarios in order to simplify the report. With that qualification, the Committee adopted the report and sent it to the full Board for its review and approval.

BACKGROUND:

At its October 10, 1991 meeting, the Policy, Research and Technical Assistance Committee approved the workplan which directed staff of the Local Assistance Branch to prepare a draft report on statewide landfill capacity. The Board approved this workplan at its October 30th meeting.

The approved workplan called for compiling and evaluating the existing data submitted to the Board by each County Local Task Force; summarizing and aggregating the existing data by county, region (2 or more counties), and statewide; and preparing and presenting draft and final reports to the Board. The report was to be based upon County Local Task Force (LTF) findings of existing permitted landfill disposal capacity, as of January 1, 1990.

The report was presented to the Policy, Research and Technical Assistance Committee on February 20, 1992, at a Sacramento Landfill Capacity Workshop. At the Workshop, the Committee requested that staff include in the report an estimate of the effect on landfill capacity of achievement of the state's waste diversion goals. This analysis was included in the revised report in the form of a number of alternative scenarios describing remaining permitted disposal capacity.

ANALYSIS:

The following highlights from the report represent the major findings of the landfill capacity study. Please note that there are specific limitations to these findings and that they should be considered within the framework outlined by the report.

- Californian's disposed of 7.9 lbs. of waste per day as of January 1, 1990, compared to 7.4 lbs. as of June 1985.

- The total amount of waste disposed annually in California as of January 1, 1990 was approximately 42.5 million tons or 72 million cubic yards.

- The total amount of remaining permitted disposal capacity in California was approximately 669 million tons or one (1) billion cubic yards, as of January 1, 1990.

- Assuming that waste generation grows at a 2.0 percent rate, and that the state's waste diversion goals are achieved by 1995 and 2000, California would have had between 18 and 21 years of permitted capacity remaining as of January 1, 1990.

- Assuming that waste generation grows at a 2.0% rate, and that diversion remains constant at an estimated existing rate of 16.5%, California would have had 13 years of capacity remaining as of January 1, 1990.

- There were ten counties with less than five (5) years of permitted capacity remaining as of January 1, 1990.

- There was one (1) county with five (5) to eight (8) years of permitted capacity remaining as of January 1, 1990.

- There were eighteen (18) counties with nine (9) to fifteen (15) years of capacity remaining as of January 1, 1990.

- In total, twenty-nine (29) counties or one-half of the state's counties had fifteen (15) years or less of capacity remaining as of January 1, 1990. About seventy (70) percent of the state's population lived in these counties.

- The shortage of capacity as of January 1, 1990 affected both urban and rural regions, and was not an isolated phenomenon.

STAFF COMMENTS:

Staff is submitting the report to the full board for review and approval. Staff has incorporated into the report all of the Committee's comments and recommendations.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Interim Statewide Landfill Capacity Report

Prepared By: Tracey Harper and John Nuffer Phone: 255-2310

Reviewed By: John D. Smith/Judith Friedman 3/12/92 Phone: 255-2555

Reviewed By: Tom Rietz, Deputy Director 3-12-92 Phone: 255-2385

Legal Review: _____ Date/Time: 3-13-92

DRAFT INTERIM
STATEWIDE LANDFILL CAPACITY REPORT

Prepared from County Local Task Force Findings
as of January 1, 1990

Prepared for the
Policy, Research and Technical Assistance Committee
California Integrated Waste Management Board

March 25, 1992

121

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

John D. Smith, Supervisor
Local Assistance Branch

Judith J. Friedman, Manager
Local Assistance Branch, South Section

Principal Authors

John R. Nuffer and **Tracey M. Harper**
Local Assistance Branch
South Section

Computer Specialists

Michelle Dunn
Lloyd Dillon

Student Assistant

John Fritz

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter		Page
	Executive Summary	i
I.	Introduction	1
	A. Purpose & Scope	1
	B. Study Methodology & Limitations	1
	C. Definitions	2
II.	Findings	4
III.	Conclusions	23
	List of Tables	30
	List of Figures	31
	List of Maps	32
	Bibliography	33
	Appendix A	

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

PURPOSE & SCOPE OF REPORT

The purpose of this report is to determine the extent of need for landfill capacity statewide and to identify counties and regions which may be critically short of landfill capacity. The report documents remaining countywide permitted landfill disposal capacity as of January 1, 1990.

The scope of study was defined by information supplied by County Local Task Forces as of January 1, 1990. This information was required by the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (Act).

This report presents an interim view of landfill capacity in the sense that the study was limited by available data. A more extensive data-gathering effort and analysis is currently being initiated by the Board. At this time, a Request for Proposals has been issued for the contract to accomplish this work. The subsequent study is anticipated to be complete by May 1993.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Statewide

Daily Disposal: The amount of solid waste disposed in California each day was 7.9 lbs. per person as of January 1, 1990. This compares with 7.4 lbs. disposed as of June 1985, according to the Board report, "A Comprehensive Plan for Management of Nonhazardous Waste in California." The available data, however, provides no evidence to project a future trend in per capita waste disposal.

Annual Disposal: The total amount of solid waste disposed annually in California as of January 1, 1990 was approximately 42.5 million tons. From January 1, 1987 to January 1, 1990, annual disposal grew by almost 5.5 million tons or 9.18 million cubic yards. This was about nine (9%) more than expected in the previous Board report of landfill capacity entitled, "Report on Remaining Disposal Capacities for Counties and the State as of January 1987."

Remaining Permitted Landfill Disposal Capacity: The total amount of remaining permitted landfill disposal capacity in California was 669,060,000 tons or 1.12 billion cubic yards as of January 1, 1990. This compares with almost 587,000,000 tons or 985 million cubic yards which existed in 1986, according to the Board report, "Report on Remaining Disposal Capacities for Counties and the State as of January 1987." In three years, capacity increased 82 million tons or 138 million cubic yards.

By Region

Remaining Permitted Landfill Disposal Capacity:

- The need for landfill capacity as of January 1, 1990 affected both urban and rural regions, and was not an isolated phenomenon (See Table 1).

- Remaining landfill capacity is distributed regionally in the following manner (See Figure 1):

Region	Population / Percent of State Population	Percent of Statewide Remaining Capacity
#1 (No.Cal.)	2,298,680 / 7.8%	10.6%
#2 (Bay Area)	5,997,200 / 20.0%	12.6%
#3 (Central)	4,177,250 / 14.2%	18.7%
#4 (So.Cal.)	17,027,100 / 58.0%	58.1%

By County

Remaining Permitted Landfill Disposal Capacity:

- There were ten (10) counties with less than five (5) years of permitted landfill disposal capacity as of January 1, 1990 (See Table 2). This was eighteen percent (18%) of the state's counties.

- There was only one (1) county with five (5) to eight (8) years of remaining capacity as of January 1, 1990 (See Table 2).

- There were eighteen (18) counties with nine (9) to fifteen (15) years of remaining capacity as of January 1, 1990 (See Table 2). This represents thirty-one percent (31%) of the state's counties.

- In total, twenty-nine (29) counties or fifty percent (50%) of the state's counties had fifteen (15) years or less of capacity as of January 1, 1990 (See Table 2).

- About seventy percent (70%) of the residents of California lived in a county with fifteen (15) years or less of permitted landfill disposal capacity as of January 1, 1990 (See Figure 2).

SUMMARY OF CONCLUSIONS

The statewide findings of remaining permitted capacity were derived from data given in terms of tons and cubic yards. By applying specific assumptions about diversion and the growth rate of waste disposal, it is reasonable to make the following conclusions:

- Remaining permitted landfill disposal capacity, statewide, is approximately eleven (11) to nineteen (19) years.
- A significant percentage of the state's population could be facing a serious landfill capacity shortage within the next thirteen (13) years.
- Diversion activities may extend California's remaining landfill capacity by approximately five (5) years.

Remaining Permitted Landfill Disposal Capacity in Years by County and Region

Region 1: Northern California	
ALPINE	*
AMADOR	32
BUTTE	15
COLUSA	100
DEL NORTE	2
EL DORADO	5
GLENN	32
HUMBOLDT	7
LAKE	45
LASSEN	20
MENDOCINO	8
MODOC	9
NEVADA	0
PLACER	11
PLUMAS	13
SACRAMENTO	25
SHASTA	30
SIERRA	15
SISKIYOU	15
SUTTER/YUBA	12
TEHAMA	20
TRINITY	35
YOLO	40

Region 2: Bay Area	
ALAMEDA	15
CONTRA COSTA	3
MARIN	3
NAPA	4
SAN FRANCISCO	*
SAN MATEO	4
SANTA CLARA	29
SOLANO	30
SONOMA	13

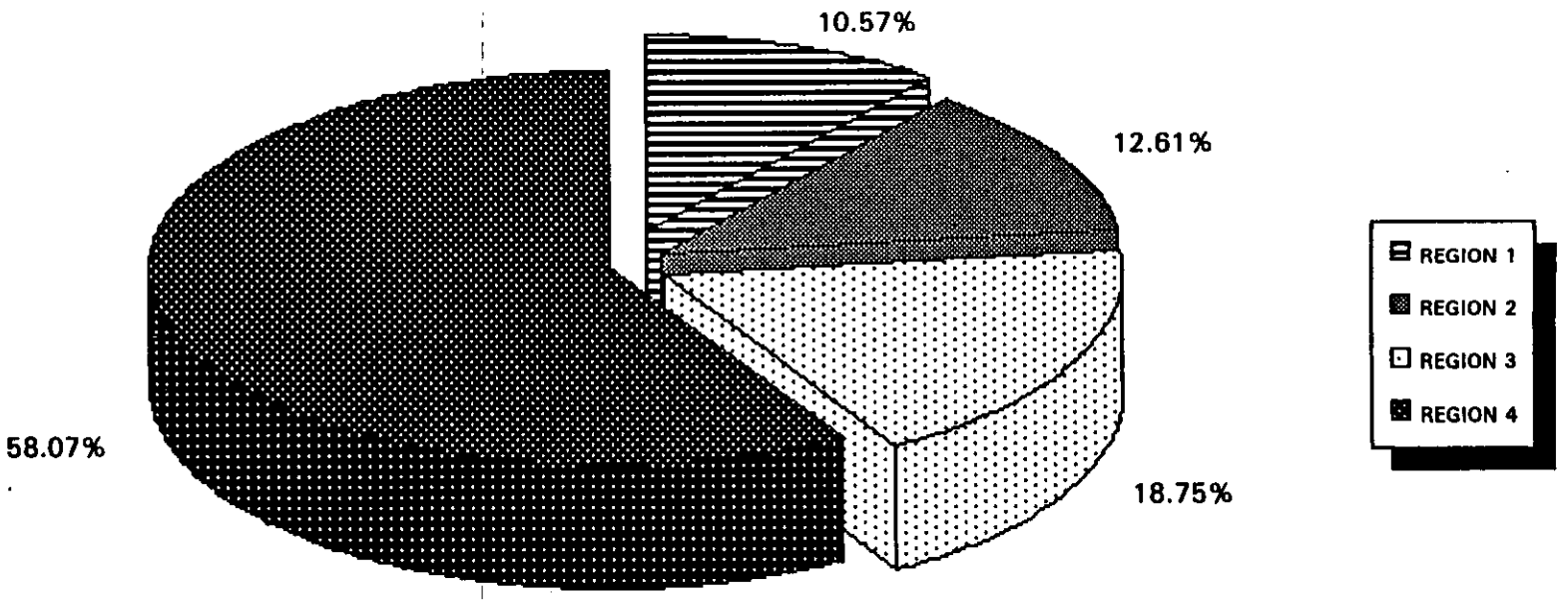
Region 3: Central California	
CALAVERAS	43
FRESNO	36
INYO	17
KERN	7
KINGS	1
MADERA	0
MARIPOSA	126
MERCED	5
MONO	55
MONTEREY	50
SAN BENITO	18
SAN JOAQUIN	25
SAN LUIS OBISPO	10
SANTA BARBARA	30
SANTA CRUZ	12
STANISLAUS	9
TULARE	30
TUOLOMNE	3

Region 4: Southern California	
IMPERIAL	35
LOS ANGELES	4
ORANGE	20
RIVERSIDE	21
SAN BERNADINO	11
SAN DIEGO	10
VENTURA	11

* 100% of Waste Exported

Table 1

REMAINING PERMITTED CAPACITY IN TONS BY REGION AS OF 1-1-90



REGION 1 = NORTHERN CALIFORNIA
REGION 2 = BAY AREA

REGION 3 = CENTRAL CALIFORNIA
REGION 4 = SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

FIGURE 1

128

Remaining Permitted Landfill Disposal Capacity by County and Region

REGION	COUNTY	YEARS	REGION	COUNTY	YEARS
2	ALAMEDA	15	4	ORANGE	20
1	ALPINE	*	1	PLACER	11
1	AMADOR	32	1	PLUMAS	13
1	BUTTE	15	4	RIVERSIDE	21
3	CALAVERAS	43	1	SACRAMENTO	25
1	COLUSA	100	3	SAN BENITO	18
2	CONTRA COSTA	3	4	SAN BERNADINO	11
1	DEL NORTE	2	4	SAN DIEGO	10
1	EL DORADO	8	2	SAN FRANCISCO	*
3	FRESNO	36	3	SAN JOAQUIN	25
1	GLENN	32	3	SAN LUIS OBISPO	10
1	HUMBOLDT	8	2	SAN MATEO	4
4	IMPERIAL	35	3	SANTA BARBARA	30
3	INYO	17	2	SANTA CLARA	29
3	KERN	9	3	SANTA CRUZ	12
3	KINGS	1	1	SHASTA	30
1	LAKE	45	1	SIERRA	15
1	LASSEN	20	1	SISKIYOU	15
4	LOS ANGELES	4	2	SOLANO	30
3	MADERA	0	2	SONOMA	13
2	MARIN	12	3	STANISLAUS	9
3	MARIPOSA	126	1	SUTTER/YUBA	12
1	MENDOCINO	8	1	TEHAMA	20
3	MERCED	5	1	TRINITY	35
1	MODOC	19	3	TULARE	30
3	MONO	55	3	TUOLOMNE	3
3	MONTEREY	50	4	VENTURA	11
2	NAPA	4	1	YOLO	40
1	NEVADA	0			

* 100% of Waste Exported

Table 2

PERCENTAGE OF CALIFORNIA'S POPULATION BY REMAINING LANDFILL CAPACITY AS OF 1-1-90

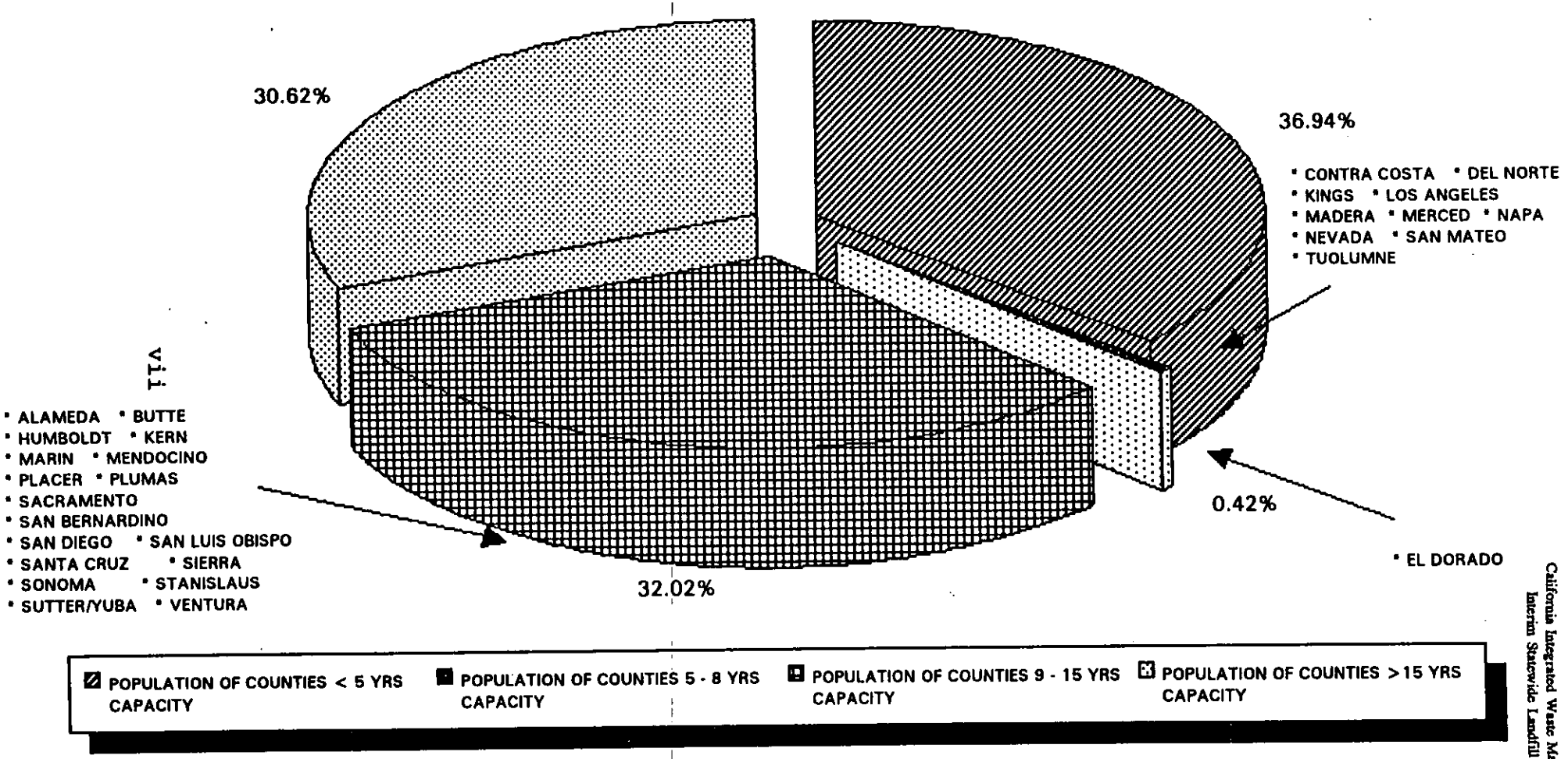


FIGURE 2

130

Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE AND SCOPE

The purpose of this report is to document the extent of need for additional landfill disposal capacity throughout California, using the most current data available from each county. In doing so, this report documents the remaining permitted landfill disposal capacity for each county, region, and for the state as a whole, as of January 1, 1990.

The scope of this report is confined to a compilation and aggregation of county data, and a summary of the county findings. The findings in this report are based upon data submitted by each county Local Task Force (LTF), as required by Section 18777 of the California Code of Regulations, pursuant to the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989. This section, located in Article 8.0 [Procedures for Preparing and Revising Countywide Siting Elements and Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plans], specifies the role of the Local Task Force. It requires each LTF to determine and verify the remaining permitted combined disposal capacity of existing solid waste facilities in its county, as of January 1, 1990.

STUDY METHODOLOGY & LIMITATIONS

Pursuant to its responsibility to oversee the development and implementation of local integrated waste management plans, the California Integrated Waste Management Board (Board) requested each county to provide information about the establishment of their integrated waste management planning process. Among other requirements, each Local Task Force was required to submit a written statement to the Board documenting in years each county's remaining permitted combined disposal capacity.

Each county received a standard letter from the Board requesting a finding as to the county's remaining permitted combined landfill disposal capacity in years, as of January 1, 1990 (See Appendix A). All data is therefore current as of January 1, 1990. Also in response to this letter, some counties provided other information. For example, some jurisdictions documented capacity in terms of volume and/or weight, while others provided an annual growth rate for their waste disposal.

Information pertaining to annual disposal in tons and cubic yards, growth in annual disposal and remaining permitted disposal capacity in tons and cubic yards were also compiled by Board staff. If this data was not readily available in existing Board files of each county, it was still possible to fill in the gaps by calling county officials or converting existing county data. For example, if a county indicated its annual disposal in tons, but did not provide a figure for annual disposal in cubic yards, the annual disposal in tons was converted to cubic yards by using the county's compaction rate or a standard conversion factor of 1200 pounds per cubic yard.

It should not be assumed from the tables throughout this report, which display annual disposal and remaining capacity in tons and cubic yards, that a simple division of the remaining capacity by the annual disposal will yield the remaining capacity in years, however. In most cases, the assumptions and methodologies employed by counties to determine years of remaining capacity were not provided to the Board.

Remaining permitted capacity for Alpine and San Francisco Counties has been omitted from the report because both counties export all of their waste. The Alpine County Local Task Force finding indicated that the County had more than eight (8) years of remaining capacity. San Francisco County was not required by the California Integrated Waste Management Act to establish a Local Task Force. It was under no obligation, therefore, to prepare findings of remaining capacity for the Board. Alameda County, however, includes the capacity which is used and needed by San Francisco County.

DEFINITIONS

The following terms are used throughout this report to describe landfill disposal capacity:

Remaining Permitted Disposal Capacity: the sum total of the remaining volume in cubic yards or weight in tons of all permitted solid waste facilities in a county.

Solid Waste: nonhazardous municipal, industrial and commercial non-liquid waste.

Extent of Need: To facilitate discussion and a determination of the severity of need for landfill capacity, the following categories have been used to describe remaining capacity throughout this report:

- Less than five (5) years
- Five (5) to eight (8) years
- Nine (9) to fifteen (15) years
- More than fifteen (15) years

The categories above coincide with the Public Resources Code (PRC). Section 41791 of the PRC requires counties to prepare and submit Countywide Integrated Waste Management Plans (CIWMP) to the Board according to their remaining landfill capacity. Any county which had less than five (5) years remaining capacity as of January 1, 1990 must submit its plan by January 1, 1992. Any county which had between five (5) and eight (8) years capacity as of January 1, 1990 must submit its plan by January 1, 1993. Any county which had over eight (8) years of capacity as of January 1, 1990 must submit its plan by January 1, 1994.

Also, it is estimated that it takes between five (5) and eight (8) years to expand an existing landfill. This is based upon information related to the permits processed by Board staff during the past five (5) years.

Chapter II

FINDINGS

Statewide

Annual Disposal: The amount of solid waste disposed annually in California can be characterized by volume and weight. By volume, the amount of waste disposed annually in California was 71.9 million cubic yards. This was 197,000 cubic yards per day. By weight, the amount of solid waste disposed annually by each county resulted in 42.5 million tons statewide disposal, as of January 1, 1990 (See Table 3). This equates to 116,534 tons per day or 7.9 lbs. per person per day. This per capita figure was derived by dividing statewide annual disposal by the total population (1990 population).

However, it should be noted that the available data provide no evidence about whether this represents a trend in per capita waste disposal. The revenue received by the Board from landfill tipping fees fluctuates over time with the amount of waste disposed. According to counties, the per capita rate of disposal increased during the late 1980's. In contrast, according to testimony by Tom Wright, representing Orange County, before the Policy, Research and Technical Assistance Committee at the Landfill Capacity Workshop held on February 20, 1992, some landfills are receiving less waste per capita now than expected.

With respect to total annual waste disposal, it was projected in a February 1987 report to the Board entitled "Update on Remaining Disposal Capacities for the Counties and State," that the state's annual disposal in 1991 would be 39 million tons. Annual disposal, however, as of January 1, 1990, exceeded that according to the data submitted by each county Local Task Force.

In 1988, 38 million tons of waste were disposed, according to a statement in Public Resources Code, Section 40000(a). Three years earlier, in 1986, 37 million tons of waste were disposed in California, according to the February 26, 1987 report to the Board. Based upon 1982 data, which was updated by Board staff in 1984 and 1985, and presented in "A Comprehensive Plan for Management of Nonhazardous Waste in California," 30 million tons were being disposed annually as of June 1985.

LANDFILL CAPACITY: EXISITING CONDITIONS STATEWIDE AS OF 1-1-90

			ANNUAL DISPOSAL		REMAINING PERMITTED CAPACITY		
REGION	COUNTY	1990 POPULATION	TONS	CUBIC YDS	TONS	CUBIC YDS	YRS REMAIN
2	ALAMEDA	1,274,700	3,000,000	4,000,000	32,400,000	45,700,000	15
1	ALPINE	1,100	14,700	24,500	100% EXPORTED**		
1	AMADOR	29,600	123,000	155,000	4,100,000	5,200,000	32
1	BUTTE	180,400	142,000	237,000	3,200,000	5,300,000	15
3	CALAVERAS	31,550	41,000	82,000	3,800,000	7,600,000	43
1	COLUSA	16,150	17,900	44,600	1,800,000	4,400,000	100
2	CONTRA COSTA	797,600	308,000	615,000	914,000	1,800,000	3
1	DEL NORTE	21,650	NA	NA	NA	NA	2
1	EL DORADO	123,900	167,000	334,000	550,000	1,100,000	5
3	FRESNO	661,400	927,000	1,500,000	24,000,000	40,200,000	36
1	GLENN	24,550	22,700	37,700	1,000,000	1,700,000	32
1	HUMBOLDT	118,400	133,800	223,000	1,100,000	1,700,000	9
4	IMPERIAL	108,300	99,000	297,000	4,500,000	13,500,000	35
3	INYO	18,200	31,800	53,000	1,200,000	2,000,000	17
3	KERN	537,300	938,000	1,500,000	8,200,000	13,800,000	9
3	KINGS	100,800	81,000	203,000	84,000	414,000	2
1	LAKE	50,200	28,000	47,000	3,500,000	5,900,000	45
1	LASSEN	27,000	13,600	65,000	406,000	1,500,000	20
4	LOS ANGELES	8,832,500	13,500,000	22,500,000	100,000,000	165,000,000	4
3	MADERA	86,400	42,000	70,000	42,000	70,000	1
2	MARIN	229,900	255,000	638,000	3,900,000	8,200,000	12
3	MARIPOSA	14,050	11,000	18,500	1,400,000	2,300,000	126
1	MENDOCINO	79,700	244,000	364,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	9
3	MERCED	176,300	198,000	450,000	1,300,000	2,800,000	4
1	MODOC	9,600	2,302	NA	NA	NA	19
3	MONO	9,750	13,700	36,400	756,000	2,000,000	55
3	MONTEREY	353,400	477,000	694,000	31,900,000	46,300,000	50
2	NAPA	109,900	244,000	405,000	1,100,000	1,800,000	4
1	NEVADA	77,500	55,000	110,000	421,000	842,000	0

Table 3

LANDFILL CAPACITY: EXISITING CONDITIONS STATEWIDE AS OF 1-1-90

			ANNUAL DISPOSAL		REMAINING PERMITTED CAPACITY		
REGION	COUNTY	1990 POPULATION	TONS	CUBIC YDS	TONS	CUBIC YDS	YRS REMAIN
4	ORANGE	2,398,400	4,000,000	8,100,000	122,500,000	203,400,000	20
1	PLACER	170,100	196,000	356,000	7,500,000	13,400,000	11
1	PLUMAS	19,600	12,000	33,000	154,000	441,000	13
4	RIVERSIDE	1,144,400	1,900,000	3,500,000	74,800,000	136,000,000	21
1	SACRAMENTO	1,031,500	1,350,000	2,250,000	10,950,000	17,520,000	11
3	SAN BENITO	36,400	17,900	47,700	750,000	2,000,000	18
4	SAN BERNARDINO	1,396,600	2,000,000	3,400,000	23,400,000	39,000,000	11
4	SAN DIEGO	2,480,100	4,000,000	6,700,000	43,600,000	72,700,000	10
2	SAN FRANCISCO	724,000	NA	NA	100% EXPORTED	**	
3	SAN JOAQUIN	477,700	555,000	832,000	14,200,000	21,300,000	25
3	SAN LUIS OBISPO	215,000	340,000	560,000	3,500,000	5,800,000	10
2	SAN MATEO	647,400	886,000	984,000	3,500,000	3,900,000	4
3	SANTA BARBARA	368,000	675,000	1,079,000	17,691,000	28,306,000	30
2	SANTA CLARA	1,493,800	1,870,000	3,100,000	42,000,000	70,000,000	29
3	SANTA CRUZ	228,700	380,000	760,000	5,000,000	10,600,000	12
1	SHASTA	145,300	231,000	463,000	9,427,000	18,854,000	30
1	SIERRA	3,280	11,300	22,500	171,000	342,000	15
1	SISKIYOU	43,300	39,000	77,400	1,500,000	2,950,000	23
2	SOLANO	335,200	13,500	22,400	402,000	667,000	30
2	SONOMA	384,700	536,700	891,000	5,790,000	9,649,000	13
3	STANISLAUS	365,100	386,000	643,000	4,000,000	6,900,000	9
1	SUTTER/YUBA	63,700	115,000	192,000	1,600,000	2,700,000	12
1	TEHAMA	49,100	33,000	62,500	931,000	1,760,000	30
1	TRINITY	13,050	10,200	62,000	357,000	2,170,000	36
3	TULARE	309,200	317,000	635,000	9,000,000	18,000,000	30
3	TUOLUMNE	48,000	64,000	107,000	164,000	272,000	3
4	VENTURA	666,800	1,270,000	2,110,000	14,000,000	23,000,000	11
1	YOLO	140,000	196,000	294,000	18,600,000	28,000,000	40
	CALIFORNIA TOTAL	29,500,230	42,535,102	71,987,200	669,060,000	1,123,757,000	(SEE PAGE ii)

** LONG-TERM EXPORT AGREEMENT

Table 3

136

A summary of available information on past annual disposal is presented below.

Summary of Annual Waste Disposal

Period	Waste Disposal
1989 (January 1, 1990)	42.5 million tons
1988	38.0 million tons
1987	Not available (N.A.)
1986	37.0 million tons
1985 (June 1985)	30.0 million tons

Remaining Permitted Capacity: The state's counties had a collective capacity to dispose of 669 million tons of solid waste as of January 1, 1990 (See Table 3). This was the equivalent of more than one billion cubic yards.

By Region

For the purposes of regional analysis, and to be consistent with previous Board studies, the state was divided into four regions: Northern California, the Bay Area, Central California and Southern California. Annual disposal and remaining permitted disposal capacity for each region are presented below.

Region #1: Northern California
(See Table 4)

Annual Disposal: In region #1, 3,157,502 tons or 5,454,200 cubic yards of solid waste were disposed annually.

Remaining Permitted Capacity: The remaining permitted capacity for this region was about 69 million tons or 119 million cubic yards.

Region #2: Bay Area
(See Table 5)

Annual Disposal: In region #2, 7,113,200 tons or 10,655,400 cubic yards of solid waste were disposed annually.

Remaining Permitted Capacity: The remaining permitted capacity for this region was 90 million tons or 142 million cubic yards.

LANDFILL CAPACITY: EXISTING CONDITIONS - NORTHERN CALIFORNIA (REGION 1) AS OF 1-1-90

		ANNUAL DISPOSAL		REMAINING PERMITTED CAPACITY		
COUNTY	1990 POPULATION	TONS	CUBIC YDS	TONS	CUBIC YDS	YRS REMAIN
ALPINE	1,100	14,700	24,500	100% EXPORTED		
AMADOR	29,600	123,000	155,000	4,100,000	5,200,000	32
BUTTE	180,400	142,000	237,000	3,200,000	5,300,000	15
COLUSA	16,150	17,900	44,600	1,800,000	4,400,000	100
DEL NORTE	21,650	NA	NA	NA	NA	2
EL DORADO	123,900	167,000	334,000	550,000	1,100,000	5
GLENN	24,550	22,700	37,700	1,000,000	1,700,000	32
HUMBOLDT	118,400	133,800	223,000	1,100,000	1,700,000	9
LAKE	50,200	28,000	47,000	3,500,000	5,900,000	45
LASSEN	27,000	13,600	65,000	406,000	1,500,000	20
MENDOCINO	79,700	244,000	364,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	9
MODOC	9,600	2,302	NA	NA	NA	19
NEVADA	77,500	55,000	110,000	421,000	842,000	0
PLACER	170,100	196,000	356,000	7,500,000	13,400,000	11
PLUMAS	19,600	12,000	33,000	154,000	441,000	13
SACRAMENTO	1,031,500	1,350,000	2,250,000	10,950,000	17,520,000	11
SHASTA	145,300	231,000	463,000	9,427,000	18,854,000	30
SIERRA	3,280	11,300	22,500	171,000	342,000	15
SISKIYOU	43,300	39,000	77,400	1,500,000	2,950,000	23
SUTTER/YUBA	63,700	115,000	192,000	1,600,000	2,700,000	12
TEHAMA	49,100	33,000	62,500	931,000	1,760,000	30
TRINITY	13,050	10,200	62,000	357,000	2,170,000	36
YOLO	140,000	196,000	294,000	18,600,000	28,000,000	40
REGIONAL TOTALS	2,438,680	3,157,502	5,454,200	69,267,000	118,779,000	

Table 4

LANDFILL CAPACITY: EXISTING CONDITIONS - BAY AREA (REGION 2) AS OF 1-1-90

		ANNUAL DISPOSAL		REMAINING PERMITTED CAPACITY		
COUNTY	1990 POPULATION	TONS	CUBIC YDS	TONS	CUBIC YDS	YRS REMAIN
ALAMEDA	1,274,700	3,000,000	4,000,000	32,400,000	45,700,000	15
CONTRA COSTA	797,600	308,000	615,000	914,000	1,800,000	3
MARIN	229,900	255,000	638,000	3,900,000	8,200,000	12
NAPA	109,900	244,000	405,000	1,100,000	1,800,000	4
SAN FRANCISCO	724,000	NA	NA	100% EXPORTED		
SAN MATEO	647,400	886,000	984,000	3,500,000	3,900,000	4
SANTA CLARA	1,493,800	1,870,000	3,100,000	42,000,000	70,000,000	29
SOLANO	335,200	13,500	22,400	402,000	667,000	30
SONOMA	384,700	536,700	891,000	5,790,000	9,649,000	13
REGIONAL TOTALS	5,997,200	7,113,200	10,655,400	90,006,000	141,716,000	

Table 5

139

Region #3: Central California
(See Table 6)

Annual Disposal: In region #3, 5,495,400 tons or 9,270,600 cubic yards of solid waste were disposed annually as of January 1, 1990.

Remaining Permitted Capacity: The remaining permitted capacity of this region was about 127 million tons or 211 million cubic yards.

Region #4: Southern California
(See Table 7)

Annual Disposal: In region #4, 26,769,000 tons or 44,607,000 cubic yards of solid waste were disposed annually as of January 1, 1990. This amount represents almost five times the amount deposited for any other region.

Remaining Permitted Capacity: The remaining permitted capacity of this region was about 383 million tons or 653 million cubic yards of waste.

Each region contained counties which had less than eight (8) years remaining capacity. As shown on Figure 1, Southern California had 58% of the remaining statewide capacity in tons. Central California had 19% of the state's remaining capacity in tons. Northern California and the Bay Area combined also had about 23% of overall capacity in tons.

By County

Table 8 and Map 1 present annual disposal and remaining permitted capacity data for each county in California.

There are ten (10) counties within the state which have less than five (5) years remaining landfill capacity (See Map 2). This represents about eighteen (18) percent of all counties. One county has five (5) to eight (8) years remaining capacity which represents less than one (1) percent of all counties (See Map 2). Combined, these two categories comprise about nineteen (19) percent of all counties and eleven million people or thirty-eight (38) percent of the state's total population.

LANDFILL CAPACITY: EXISTING CONDITIONS - CENTRAL CALIFORNIA (REGION 3) AS OF 1-1-90

		ANNUAL DISPOSAL		REMAINING PERMITTED CAPACITY		
COUNTY	1990 POPULATION	TONS	CUBIC YDS	TONS	CUBIC YDS	YRS REMAIN
CALAVERAS	31,550	41,000	82,000	3,800,000	7,600,000	43
FRESNO	661,400	927,000	1,500,000	24,000,000	40,200,000	36
INYO	18,200	31,800	53,000	1,200,000	2,000,000	17
KERN	537,300	938,000	1,500,000	8,200,000	13,800,000	9
KINGS	100,800	81,000	203,000	84,000	414,000	2
MADERA	86,400	42,000	70,000	42,000	70,000	1
MARIPOSA	14,050	11,000	18,500	1,400,000	2,300,000	126
MERCED	176,300	198,000	450,000	1,300,000	2,800,000	4
MONO	9,750	13,700	36,400	756,000	2,000,000	55
MONTEREY	353,400	477,000	694,000	31,900,000	46,300,000	50
SAN BENITO	36,400	17,900	47,700	750,000	2,000,000	18
SAN JOAQUIN	477,700	555,000	832,000	14,200,000	21,300,000	25
SAN LUIS OBISPO	215,000	340,000	560,000	3,500,000	5,800,000	10
SANTA BARBARA	368,000	675,000	1,079,000	17,691,000	28,306,000	30
SANTA CRUZ	228,700	380,000	760,000	5,000,000	10,600,000	12
STANISLAUS	365,100	386,000	643,000	4,000,000	6,900,000	9
TULARE	309,200	317,000	635,000	9,000,000	18,000,000	30
TUOLUMNE	48,000	64,000	107,000	164,000	272,000	3
REGIONAL TOTALS	4,037,250	5,495,400	9,270,600	126,987,000	210,662,000	

Table 6

141

LANDFILL CAPACITY: EXISTING CONDITIONS - SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA (REGION 4) AS OF 1-1-90

		ANNUAL DISPOSAL		REMAINING PERMITTED CAPACITY		
COUNTY	1990 POPULATION	TONS	CUBIC YDS	TONS	CUBIC YDS	YRS REMAIN
IMPERIAL	108,300	99,000	297,000	4,500,000	13,500,000	35
LOS ANGELES	8,832,500	13,500,000	22,500,000	100,000,000	165,000,000	4
ORANGE	2,398,400	4,000,000	8,100,000	122,500,000	203,400,000	20
RIVERSIDE	1,144,400	1,900,000	3,500,000	74,800,000	136,000,000	21
SAN BERNARDINO	1,396,600	2,000,000	3,400,000	23,400,000	39,000,000	11
SAN DIEGO	2,480,100	4,000,000	6,700,000	43,600,000	72,700,000	10
VENTURA	666,800	1,270,000	2,110,000	14,000,000	23,000,000	11
REGIONAL TOTALS	17,027,100	26,769,000	46,607,000	382,800,000	652,600,000	

Table 7

142

EXTENT OF NEED BY COUNTY AS OF 1-1-90

COUNTY	1990 POPULATION	YRS REMAIN	EXTENT OF NEED <5 YRS	5 - 8 YRS	9 - 15 YRS	> 15 YRS
ALAMEDA	1,274,700	15			XXXXX	
ALPINE	1,100		* 100% EXPORTED			
AMADOR	29,600	32				XXXXX
BUTTE	180,400	15			XXXXX	
CALAVERAS	31,550	43				XXXXX
COLUSA	16,150	100				XXXXX
CONTRA COSTA	797,600	3	XXXXX			
DEL NORTE	21,650	2	XXXXX			
EL DORADO	123,900	5		XXXXX		
FRESNO	661,400	36				XXXXX
GLENN	24,550	32				XXXXX
HUMBOLDT	118,400	9			XXXXX	
IMPERIAL	108,300	35				XXXXX
INYO	18,200	17				XXXXX
KERN	537,300	9			XXXXX	
KINGS	100,800	2	XXXXX			
LAKE	50,200	45				XXXXX
LASSEN	27,000	20				XXXXX
LOS ANGELES	8,832,500	4	XXXXX			
MADERA	86,400	1	XXXXX			
MARIN	229,900	12			XXXXX	
MARIPOSA	14,050	126				XXXXX
MENDOCINO	79,700	9			XXXXX	
MERCED	176,300	4	XXXXX			
MODOC	9,600	19				XXXXX
MONO	9,750	55				XXXXX
MONTEREY	353,400	50				XXXXX
NAPA	109,900	4	XXXXX			
NEVADA	77,500	0	XXXXX			

Table 8

143

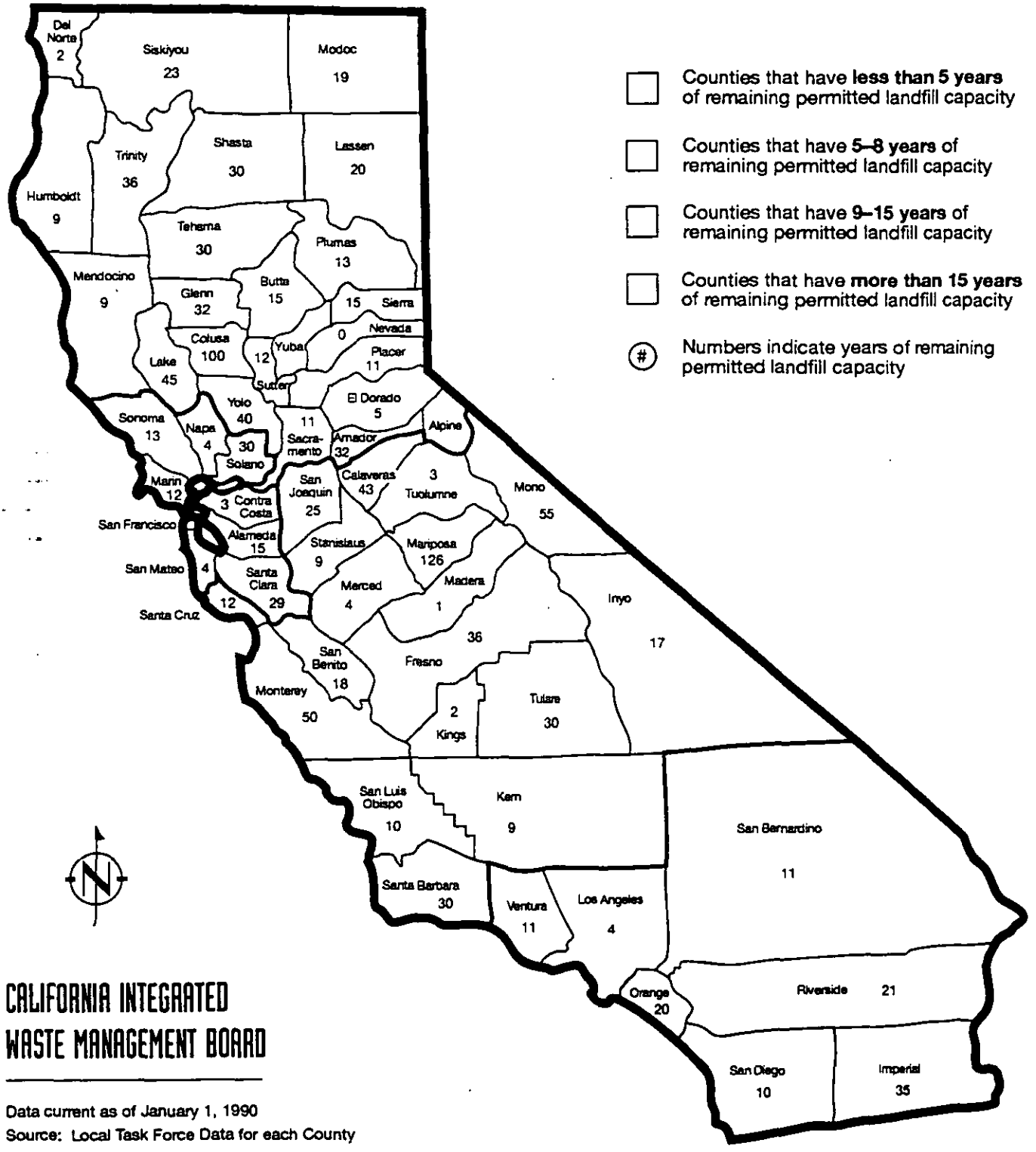
EXTENT OF NEED BY COUNTY AS OF 1-1-90

			EXTENT OF NEED			
COUNTY	1990 POPULATION	YRS REMAIN	<5 YRS	5 - 8 YRS	9 - 15 YRS	> 15 YRS
ORANGE	2,398,400	20				XXXXX
PLACER	170,100	11			XXXXX	
PLUMAS	19,600	13			XXXXX	
RIVERSIDE	1,144,400	21				XXXXX
SACRAMENTO	1,031,500	11			XXXXX	
SAN BENITO	36,400	18	* 100% EXPORTED			XXXXX
SAN BERNARDINO	1,396,600	11			XXXXX	
SAN DIEGO	2,480,100	10			XXXXX	
SAN FRANCISCO	724,000					
SAN JOAQUIN	477,700	25				XXXXX
SAN LUIS OBISPO	215,000	10			XXXXX	
SAN MATEO	647,400	4	XXXXX			
SANTA BARBARA	368,000	30				XXXXX
SANTA CLARA	1,493,800	29				XXXXX
SANTA CRUZ	228,700	12			XXXXX	
SHASTA	145,300	30				XXXXX
SIERRA	3,280	15			XXXXX	
SISKIYOU	43,300	23				XXXXX
SOLANO	335,200	30				XXXXX
SONOMA	384,700	13			XXXXX	
STANISLAUS	365,100	9			XXXXX	
SUTTER/YUBA	63,700	12			XXXXX	
TEHAMA	49,100	30				XXXXX
TRINITY	13,050	36				XXXXX
TULARE	309,200	30				XXXXX
TUOLUMNE	48,000	3	XXXXX			
VENTURA	666,800	11			XXXXX	
YOLO	140,000	40				XXXXX
CALIFORNIA TOTAL	29,500,230		10	1	18	26

Table 8

CALIFORNIA

LANDFILL CAPACITY STATUS



CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

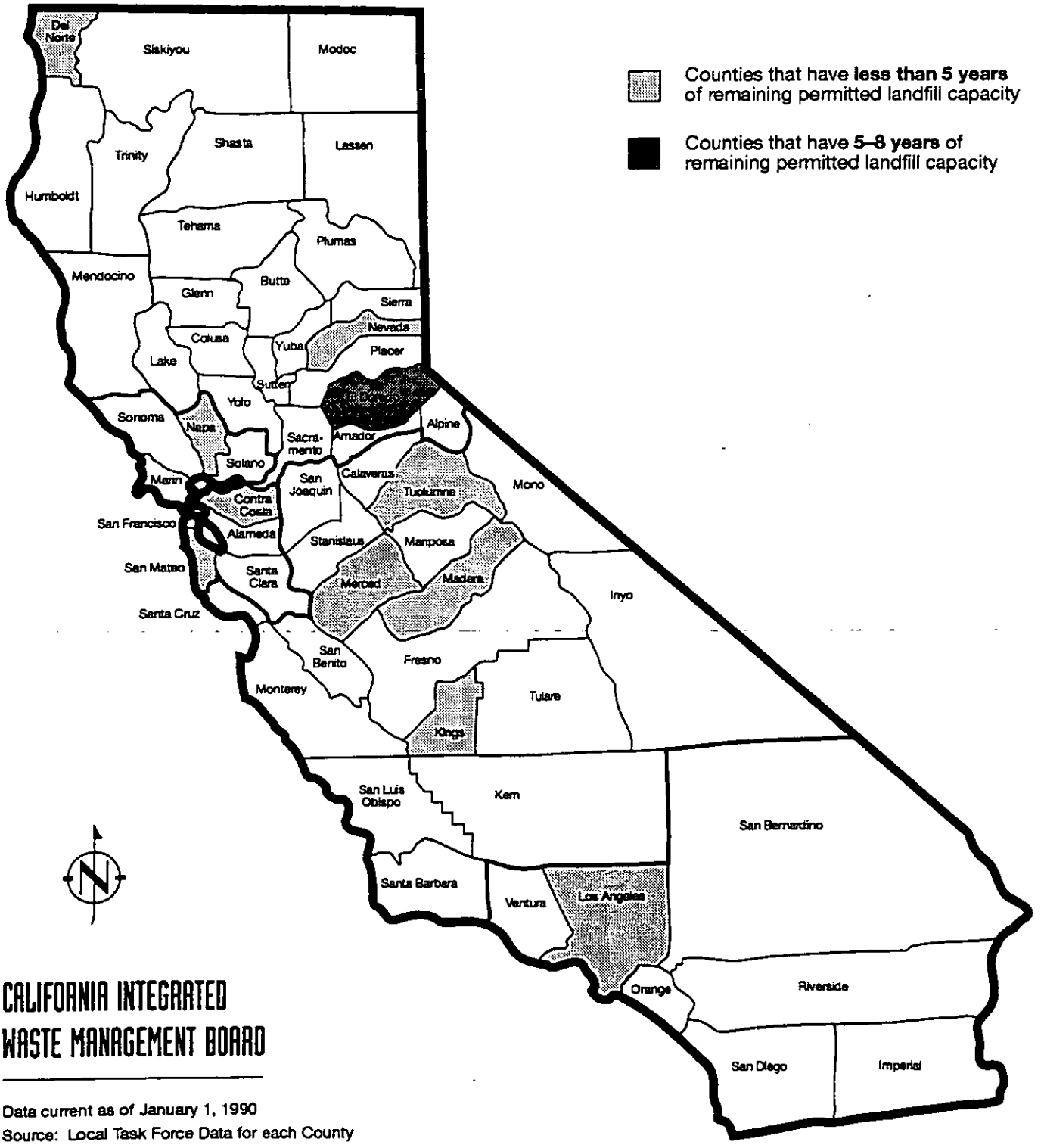
Data current as of January 1, 1990
Source: Local Task Force Data for each County

MAP 1

CIWMB

CALIFORNIA

LANDFILL CAPACITY STATUS



CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Data current as of January 1, 1990
Source: Local Task Force Data for each County

MAP 2

Eight (8) of these counties are rural and three (3) are urban, as defined by the County Supervisors Association of California. Of the three most populated counties in this category, two (2) are located in the Bay Area and one (1) is located in Southern California. They are listed below in order of years of capacity remaining.

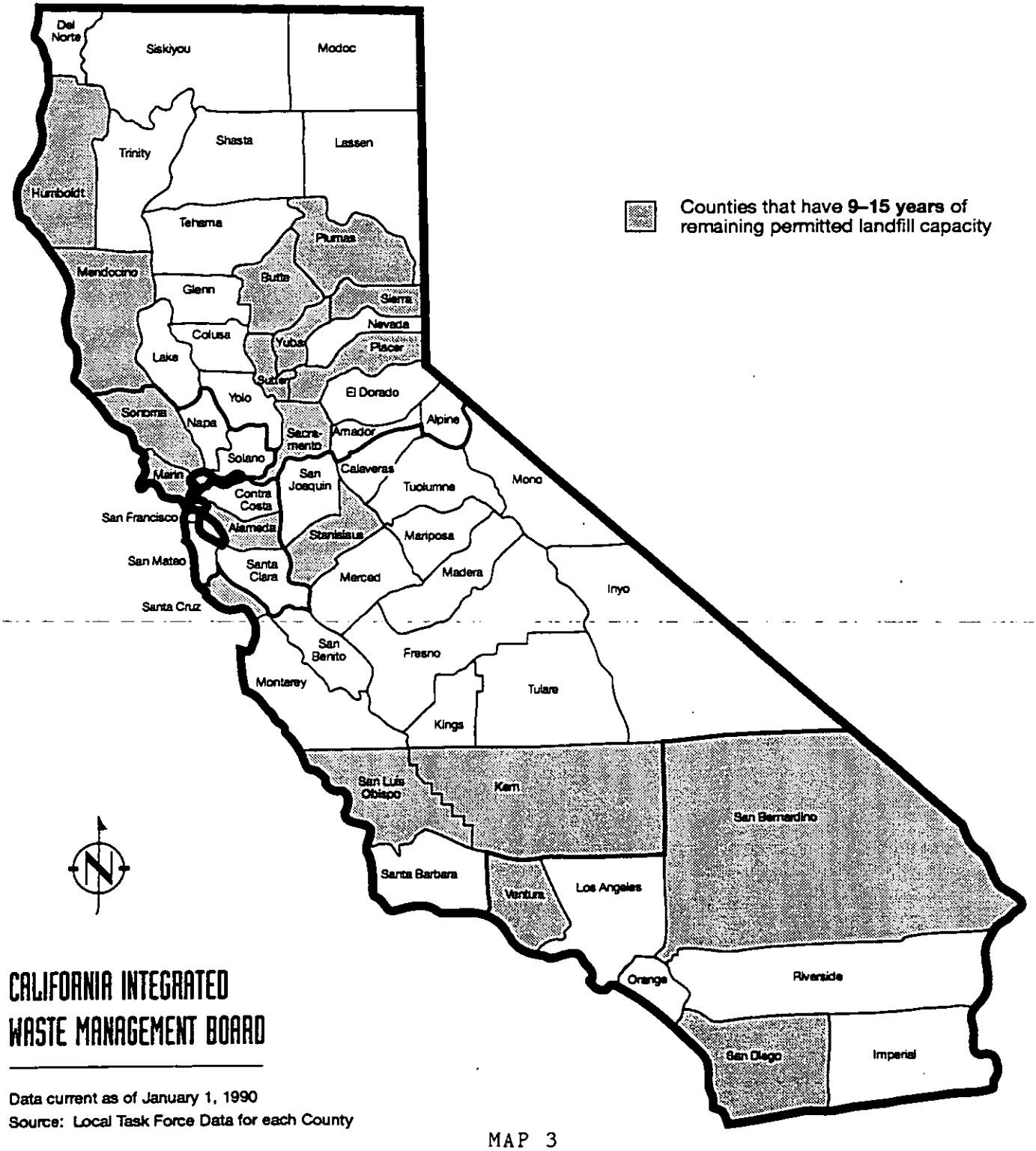
County	Years of Capacity Remaining	
Nevada	Zero	(0)
Madera	One	(1)
Del Norte	Two	(2)
Kings	Two	(2)
Contra Costa	Three	(3)
Tuolumne	Three	(3)
Los Angeles	Four	(4)
Merced	Four	(4)
Napa	Four	(4)
San Mateo	Four	(4)
El Dorado	Five	(5)

There are eighteen (18) counties with nine (9) to fifteen (15) years remaining landfill capacity (See Map 3). They represent over thirty (30) percent of all counties. The counties are listed below.

County	Years of Capacity Remaining	
Humboldt	Nine	(9)
Kern	Nine	(9)
Mendocino	Nine	(9)
Stanislaus	Nine	(9)
San Diego	Ten	(10)
San Luis Obispo	Ten	(10)
Placer	Ten	(10)
Sacramento	Twelve	(11)
San Bernardino	Eleven	(11)
Ventura	Eleven	(11)
Marin	Twelve	(12)
Santa Cruz	Twelve	(12)
Sutter/Yuba	Twelve	(12)
Plumas	Thirteen	(13)
Sonoma	Thirteen	(13)
Alameda	Fifteen	(15)
Butte	Fifteen	(15)
Sierra	Fifteen	(15)

CALIFORNIA

LANDFILL CAPACITY STATUS



CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Data current as of January 1, 1990
Source: Local Task Force Data for each County

MAP 3

148

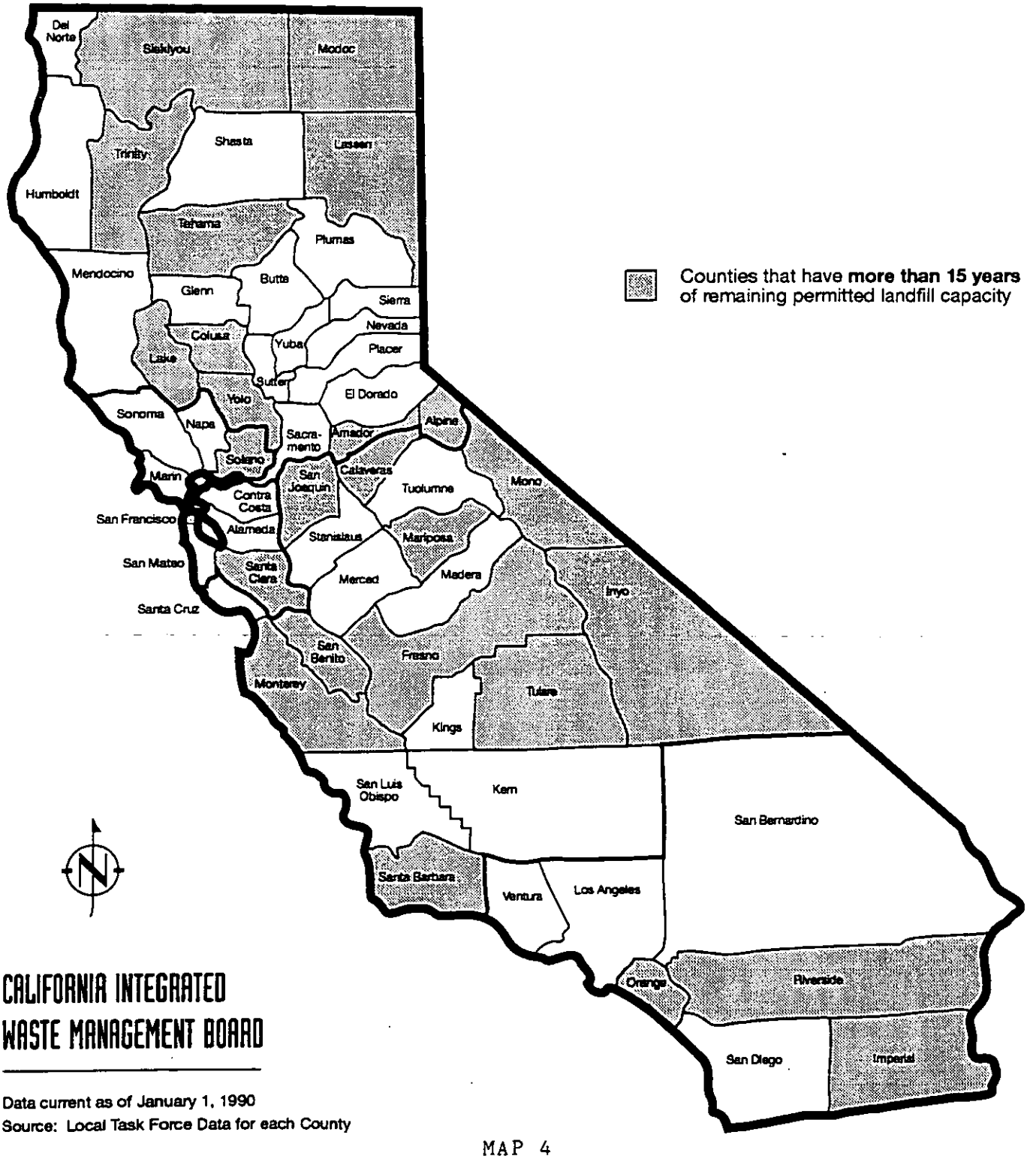
There were twenty-eight (28) counties that had more than fifteen (15) years of remaining capacity (See Map 4). An alphabetical listing of all counties and their corresponding remaining landfill capacity is presented in Table 9. A ranking of counties with less than fifteen (15) years capacity, ranked from least years remaining to most years remaining, can be found in Table 10. This table includes all of the counties in the "less than 5," "5 to 8" and "9 to 15" year categories.

Fourteen (14) of the twenty-nine (29) counties with fifteen years or less remaining capacity are rural. According to the County Supervisors Association of California, a "rural" county is defined as one with less than 200,000 population. However, two of the most populated counties in California (Contra Costa and Los Angeles) are ranked five (5) and seven (7), respectively.

Almost 19.5 million people or seventy percent (70%) of California's population reside in counties with capacity of fifteen years or less. Although a majority of Californians live in a county with fifteen years or less remaining landfill capacity, and a majority of those residents live in a major metropolitan area, many rural counties have fifteen years or less capacity as well. As the maps illustrate, the amount of landfill capacity varies among regions, including rural coastal counties, mountain counties and valley counties.

CALIFORNIA

LANDFILL CAPACITY STATUS



Counties that have **more than 15 years** of remaining permitted landfill capacity

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

Data current as of January 1, 1990
Source: Local Task Force Data for each County

MAP 4

150

Remaining Permitted Landfill Disposal Capacity in Years by County and Region

Region 1: Northern California	
ALPINE	*
AMADOR	32
BUTTE	15
COLUSA	100
DEL NORTE	2
EL DORADO	5
GLENN	32
HUMBOLDT	7
LAKE	45
LASSEN	20
MENDOCINO	8
MODOC	9
NEVADA	0
PLACER	11
PLUMAS	13
SACRAMENTO	25
SHASTA	30
SIERRA	15
SISKIYOU	15
SUTTER/YUBA	12
TEHAMA	20
TRINITY	35
YOLO	40

Region 2: Bay Area	
ALAMEDA	15
CONTRA COSTA	3
MARIN	3
NAPA	4
SAN FRANCISCO	*
SAN MATEO	4
SANTA CLARA	29
SOLANO	30
SONOMA	13

Region 3: Central California	
CALAVERAS	43
FRESNO	36
INYO	17
KERN	7
KINGS	1
MADERA	0
MARIPOSA	126
MERCED	5
MONO	55
MONTEREY	50
SAN BENITO	18
SAN JOAQUIN	25
SAN LUIS OBISPO	10
SANTA BARBARA	30
SANTA CRUZ	12
STANISLAUS	9
TULARE	30
TUOLOMNE	3

Region 4: Southern California	
IMPERIAL	35
LOS ANGELES	4
ORANGE	20
RIVERSIDE	21
SAN BERNADINO	11
SAN DIEGO	10
VENTURA	11

* 100% of Waste Exported

Table 9

151

RANKING OF COUNTIES WITH 15 OR LESS YEARS REMAINING CAPACITY AS OF 1-1-90

		ANNUAL DISPOSAL		REMAINING PERMITTED CAPACITY		
COUNTY	1990 POPULATION	TONS	CUBIC YDS	TONS	CUBIC YDS	YRS REMAIN
NEVADA	77,500	55,000	110,000	421,000	842,000	0
MADERA	86,400	42,000	70,000	42,000	70,000	1
DEL NORTE	21,650	NA	NA	NA	NA	2
KINGS	100,800	81,000	203,000	84,000	414,000	2
CONTRA COSTA	797,600	308,000	615,000	914,000	1,800,000	3
TUOLUMNE	48,000	64,000	107,000	164,000	272,000	3
LOS ANGELES	8,832,500	13,500,000	22,500,000	100,000,000	165,000,000	4
MERCED	176,300	198,000	450,000	1,300,000	2,800,000	4
NAPA	109,900	244,000	405,000	1,100,000	1,800,000	4
SAN MATEO	647,400	886,000	984,000	3,500,000	3,900,000	4
EL DORADO	123,900	167,000	334,000	550,000	1,100,000	5
HUMBOLDT	118,400	133,800	223,000	1,100,000	1,700,000	9
KERN	537,300	938,000	1,500,000	8,200,000	13,800,000	9
MENDOCINO	79,700	244,000	364,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	9
STANISLAUS	365,100	386,000	643,000	4,000,000	6,900,000	9
SAN DIEGO	2,480,100	4,000,000	6,700,000	43,600,000	72,700,000	10
SAN LUIS OBISPO	215,000	340,000	560,000	3,500,000	5,800,000	10
PLACER	170,100	196,000	356,000	7,500,000	13,400,000	11
SACRAMENTO	1,031,500	1,350,000	2,250,000	10,950,000	17,520,000	11
SAN BERNADINO	1,396,600	2,000,000	3,400,000	23,400,000	39,000,000	11
VENTURA	666,800	1,270,000	2,110,000	14,000,000	23,000,000	11
MARIN	229,900	255,000	638,000	3,900,000	8,200,000	12
SANTA CRUZ	228,700	380,000	760,000	5,000,000	10,600,000	12
SUTTER/YUBA	63,700	115,000	192,000	1,600,000	2,700,000	12
PLUMAS	19,600	12,000	33,000	154,000	441,000	13
SONOMA	384,700	536,700	891,000	5,790,000	9,649,000	13
ALAMEDA	1,274,700	2,000,000	4,000,000	32,400,000	45,700,000	15
BUTTE	180,400	142,000	237,000	3,200,000	5,300,000	15
SIERRA	3,280	11,300	22,500	171,000	342,000	15
TOTALS	20,467,530	29,854,800	50,657,500	278,540,000	457,750,000	

Table 10

152

Chapter III

CONCLUSIONS

Each county in California submitted to the Board official findings of remaining permitted landfill disposal capacity in years, as of January 1, 1990. These findings were based upon a "determination" and "verification" performed by each county, as required by the regulations adopted pursuant to the Act.

The most recent landfill siting experience of a number of counties indicates that it can take many years. As recounted by staff of Calaveras, Contra Costa, Kern, Los Angeles, Orange and San Joaquin Counties, siting a new disposal facility can take as long as fourteen (14) years. Two of the most recently sited landfills include Bee Canyon in Orange County and Rock Creek in Calaveras County. It took fourteen (14) years for the County of Orange to obtain all of the permits required for the Bee Canyon facility. The Rock Creek facility was permitted in about ten (10) years. Contra Costa County, on the other hand, is continuing its efforts to site a new landfill after more than ten (10) years.

Also, as of January 1, 1990, about half of the state's counties had less than fifteen (15) years of disposal capacity remaining. These counties contain most of the state's population. Based upon this information, today it is reasonable to conclude that the state may be facing a serious shortage of landfill disposal capacity within the next thirteen (13) years, if waste is not diverted from landfills or if new disposal facilities are not developed.

However, the extent of need for additional landfill capacity may moderate over the next eight years, if planned diversion programs are effective at meeting the statewide diversion goals of 25% by 1995 and 50% by the year 2000. It is difficult to determine from Local Task Force findings the potential statewide effect of diversion activities resulting from the implementation of AB 939. So, in order to provide a sense of the potential impact of diversion on the future need for landfill capacity, seven scenarios are presented below.

These scenarios were designed to translate the Local Task Force findings of county capacity, in volume and weight, into years of remaining capacity for the state as a whole. The first three scenarios (1a, 1b, & 1c) estimate years of remaining capacity assuming no diversion of waste and three different growth rates for annual waste disposal. The other four scenarios (2a, 2b, 3 & 4) estimate remaining capacity assuming some level of achievement of waste diversion goals and two different initial diversion levels. Each of these last four scenarios assumes that the generation of waste grows at the same rate as the population, or 2% per year, as projected by the California of Finance (DOF).

Scenarios 1a, 1b & 1c: Although estimates of annual waste disposal were presented previously, existing county data is insufficient to determine a reliable rate for statewide growth in annual disposal. Therefore, in estimating a range for remaining permitted disposal capacity in years based solely upon waste disposal, three different growth rates were assumed.

One scenario assumed that the state's future waste disposal would grow at a 2.7 percent annual rate. This was the actual annual growth rate of the state's population between 1989 and 1991, according to DOF. Another scenario assumed that waste disposal would grow at a 2.0 percent annual rate. This is the projected population growth rate estimated by DOF for the period between 1990 and 2005. The third scenario assumed no growth in annual waste disposal. According to these three scenarios, California would have had between thirteen (13) and sixteen (16) years of capacity remaining, as of January 1, 1990 (See chart below).

Scenario	Growth Rate of Annual Disposal*	Remaining Capacity
1a	2.70% (Actual: 1989-1991)	13.0 years
1b	2.00% (Projected: 1990-2005)	13.5 years
1c	0.00% (No increase)	16.0 years

* Source: Department of Finance

Scenarios 2a, 2b, 3 & 4 (See tables following this chapter): If existing diversion continues, or if diversion occurs as planned by cities and counties in their Source Reduction and Recycling Elements (SRREs), the state's landfill disposal capacity would have a greater longevity than indicated by the previous scenarios.

Scenario 2a assumes no baseline diversion. Scenario 2b assumes a baseline diversion of 16.5 percent. This diversion rate was derived from the Board's Interim Data Base which compiled information from the SRREs of over 122 cities, and concluded that the average diversion rate for those jurisdictions was 16.5% in 1990. Both Scenarios 2a and 2b assume that the state's 25% and 50% diversion goals are achieved by 1995 and 2000, respectively.

Scenario 3 also assumes a baseline diversion of 16.5 percent. This scenario, however, assumes that only the state's 25% diversion is achieved, and that this diversion level remains constant thereafter.

Scenario 4 assumes that an estimated existing 16.5% diversion level remains constant into the future. This scenario is presented for purposes of comparison.

According to these four scenarios, California would have had between thirteen (13) and twenty-one (21) years of capacity remaining, as of January 1, 1990 (See chart below).

Scenario	Waste Diversion Rate	Remaining Capacity
2a	0.0% Baseline, Achievement of AB 939 Goals	21
2b	16.5% Baseline, Achievement of AB 939 Goals	18
3	16.5% Baseline, Achievement of 25% Diversion	14
4	16.5% Baseline Remains Constant	13

In conclusion, as of today, it appears that the total remaining statewide landfill disposal capacity is between eleven (11) and nineteen (19) years. Furthermore, a majority of California's population may experience a shortage of capacity within the next 13 years. The achievement of the 25% and 50% diversion goals may extend California's remaining landfill capacity by approximately five (5) years.

Scenario #2a: Achievement of Waste Diversion Goals

Year	Waste Generated*	Waste Disposed	Waste Diverted	% Diversion**	Remaining Capacity	Years Remaining
1990	42.5	42.5	0	0	669	21
1991	43.35	41.18	2.17	5	628	20
1992	44.22	39.80	4.42	10	588	19
1993	45.10	38.34	6.77	15	550	18
1994	46.00	36.80	9.20	20	513	17
1995	46.92	35.19	11.73	25	478	16
1996	47.86	33.50	14.36	30	444	15
1997	48.82	31.73	17.09	35	412	14
1998	49.80	29.88	19.92	40	383	13
1999	50.79	27.94	22.86	45	355	12
2000	51.81	25.90	25.90	50	329	11
2001	52.84	26.42	26.42	50	302	10
2002	53.90	26.95	26.95	50	275	9
2003	54.98	27.49	27.49	50	248	8
2004	56.08	28.04	28.04	50	220	7
2005	57.20	28.60	28.60	50	191	6
2006	58.34	29.17	29.17	50	162	5
2007	59.51	29.76	29.76	50	132	4
2008	60.70	30.35	30.35	50	102	3
2009	61.91	30.96	30.96	50	71	2
2010	63.15	31.58	31.58	50	39	1
2011	64.42	32.21	32.21	50	7	<1

Assumptions: * Waste Generation increases 2% per year; ** 1990 Diversion rate = 0%

Table 11

Scenario #2b: Achievement of Waste Diversion Goals

Year	Waste Generated*	Waste Disposed	Waste Diverted	% Diversion**	Remaining Capacity	Years Remaining
1990	50.8	42.5	8.38	16.5	669	18
1991	51.82	42.39	9.43	18	627	17
1992	52.85	42.28	10.57	20	584	16
1993	53.91	42.21	11.70	22	542	***15***
1994	54.99	42.18	12.81	23	500	14
1995	56.09	42.07	14.02	***25***	458	13
1996	57.21	39.93	17.28	30	418	12
1997	58.35	37.64	20.72	36	380	11
1998	59.52	35.41	24.11	41	345	10
1999	60.71	33.21	27.50	45	312	9
2000	61.92	30.96	30.96	***50***	281	8
2001	63.16	31.58	31.58	50	249	7
2002	64.43	32.21	32.21	50	217	6
2003	65.72	32.86	32.86	50	184	5
2004	67.03	33.51	33.51	50	151	4
2005	68.37	34.19	34.19	50	116	3
2006	69.74	34.87	34.87	50	82	2
2007	71.13	35.57	35.57	50	46	1
2008	72.55	36.28	36.28	50	10	<1

Assumptions: * Waste Generation increases 2% per year; ** 1990 Diversion rate = 16.5%

Table 12

Scenario #3 : 25% Waste Diversion Achieved by 1995 then Remains Constant

Year	Waste Generated*	Waste Disposed	Waste Diverted	% Diversion**	Remaining Capacity	Years Remaining
1990	50.8	42.5	8.382	16.5	669	14
1991	51.82	42.39	9.43	18	626.61	13
1992	52.85	42.28	10.57	20	584.33	12
1993	53.91	42.21	11.70	22	542.12	11
1994	54.99	42.18	12.81	23	499.95	10
1995	56.09	42.07	14.02	***25***	457.88	9
1996	57.21	42.91	14.30	25	414.97	8
1997	58.35	43.76	14.59	25	371.21	7
1998	59.52	44.64	14.88	25	326.57	6
1999	60.71	45.53	15.18	25	281.04	5
2000	61.92	46.44	15.48	25	234.59	4
2001	63.16	47.37	15.79	25	187.22	3
2002	64.43	48.32	16.11	25	138.90	2
2003	65.72	49.29	16.43	25	89.61	1
2004	67.03	50.27	16.76	25	39.34	<1

Assumptions: * Waste Generation increases 2% per year; ** 1990 Diversion rate = 16.5%

Table 13

Scenario #4: 16.5% Diversion Achieved by 1990 Remains Constant

Year	Waste Generated	Waste Disposed	Waste Diverted	% Diversion	Remaining Capacity	Years Remaining
1990	50.8	42.5	8.382	16.5	669	13
1991	51.82	43.27	8.55	16.5	625.73	12
1992	52.85	44.13	8.72	16.5	581.60	11
1993	53.91	45.01	8.90	16.5	536.59	10
1994	54.99	45.91	9.07	16.5	490.67	9
1995	56.09	46.83	9.25	16.5	443.84	8
1996	57.21	47.77	9.44	16.5	396.07	7
1997	58.35	48.72	9.63	16.5	347.35	6
1998	59.52	49.70	9.82	16.5	297.65	5
1999	60.71	50.69	10.02	16.5	246.95	4
2000	61.92	51.71	10.22	16.5	195.25	3
2001	63.16	52.74	10.42	16.5	142.50	2
2002	64.43	53.80	10.63	16.5	88.71	1
2003	65.72	54.87	10.84	16.5	33.84	<1

Assumption: Waste Generation increases 2% per year; 1990 Diversion rate = 16.5%

Table 14

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Remaining Permitted Landfill Disposal Capacity by Region in Order of Years Remaining as of 1-1-90

Table 2: Disposal Capacity in Years by County as of 1-1-90

Table 3: Landfill Capacity: Existing Conditions-Statewide as of 1-1-90

Table 4: Landfill Capacity: Existing Conditions-Northern California (Region 1) as of 1-1-90

Table 5: Landfill Capacity: Existing Conditions-Bay Area (Region 2) as of 1-1-90

Table 6: Landfill Capacity: Existing Conditions-Central California (Region 3) as of 1-1-90

Table 7: Landfill Capacity: Existing Conditions-Southern California (Region 4) as of 1-1-90

Table 8: Extent of Need by County as of 1-1-90

Table 9: Remaining Permitted Landfill Disposal Capacity in Years by County and Region as of 1-1-90

Table 10: Ranking of Counties with Fifteen (15) years or less of Remaining Capacity as of 1-1-90

Table 11: Scenario 2a: Achievement of Waste Diversion Goals

Table 12: Scenario 2b: Achievement of Waste Diversion Goals

Table 13: Scenario 3: 25% Waste Diversion Achieved by 1995 then Remains Constant

Table 14: Scenario 4: 16.5% Diversion Achieved by 1990 Remains Constant

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Remaining Landfill Capacity in Tons by Region

Figure 2: Percentage of California's Population by Remaining Landfill Capacity

LIST OF MAPS

Map 1: Landfill Capacity Status for All Counties

Map 2: Counties with Less Than Five Years Remaining Landfill Capacity and Counties with Five to Eight Years Remaining Landfill Capacity

Map 3: Counties with Nine to Fifteen Years Remaining Landfill Capacity

Map 4: Counties with Greater Than Fifteen Years Remaining Landfill Capacity

REFERENCES

I. TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION

Beals, Tim. County staff, Sierra County, Interviewed January 11, 1991.

Madden, Christy. Ventura County Solid Waste, Ventura County, Interviewed March 27, 1991.

Pulse, Sherri. Department of Public Works, San Mateo County, Interviewed November 18, 1991.

Scanlon, Donna. Santa Barbara County, Interviewed March 28, 1991.

Zimmerman, Anne. Brown, Vence & Associates, Del Norte County, Interviewed December 3, 1991.

II. Testimony at Landfill Capacity Workshop

Wright, Tom. Harding, Lawson & Associates (formerly with Orange County), February 20, 1992.

II. LETTERS CONCERNING LTF FINDINGS

Boss, John F. Executive Manager EMCON Associates, Placer County, Site Life at Western Regional Sanitary Landfill, November 1, 1990.

Bowerman, Frank. Director IWMD, Orange County, Orange County Landfill Capacity, February 1, 1991.

Bragdon, Harvey. Director of Community Development, Contra Costa County, January 10, 1991.

Brock, Lawrence J. Chairman LTF, Plumas County, Required Local Task Force Information, February 15, 1991.

Cave, Trent. Director of Environmental Management, Napa County, Solid Waste Management, August 13, 1990.

Cheff, William. Director of Public Works, Butte County, Integrated Waste Management Plan, September 14, 1990.

Cortez, Ronald. Integrated Waste Program Manager, Merced County, Required LTF Information for Merced County, March 6, 1991.

Covey, Clifford K. Program Manager-Environmental Health, Solano County, June 12, 1990.

Curry, Richard. Chairman LTF, Shasta County, January 9, 1991.

Dalta, Mark. Chairman - SWMTAC, Tulare County, April 11, 1991.

deGrassi, Dan. Planning Department, Santa Cruz County, January 4, 1991.

Devencenzi, Stephen A. Solid Waste Program Manager, San Luis Obispo County, Resolution of the Solid Waste Task Force, January 2, 1991.

Diehl, Martin R. Associate Engineer, Lassen County, Progress Report on AB939 Goals, July 1, 1991.

Dunlap, Melba. Supervisor Second District, Riverside County, California Code of Regulations (ccr) Title 14, Section 18777(b), January 28, 1991

Erickson, Maggie. Chair LTF, Determination of Due Date For CIWMP and Siting Element, April 20, 1990.

Frye, Ron. Waste Management Coordinator, Fresno County, December 6, 1990.

Gordon, Richard. President-Calaveras County LTF, Calaveras County, CIWMP Filing Due Dates Based On County-Wide Permitted Capacity, October 18, 1991.

Gorzell, Lee. Deputy of Public Works, Modoc County, December 6, 1991

Gravenkamp, D.A. Director of Public Works, Siskiyou County, January 9, 1991.

Harris, Virginia-Jane. Chairman - El Dorado County LTF, El Dorado County, Disposal Facility Capacity, November 26, 1990.

Hartridge, Debra. Chair, Humboldt County, November 26, 1990.

Hearne, Stana. Alameda County IWMP Task Force, Alameda County, Landfill Capacity Determination, May 9, 1991.

Hickey, Norman W. Chief Administrative Officer, San Diego County, August 6, 1990.

Hinchman, David. LTF Chairman, San Joaquin County, Remaining Permitted Landfill Capacity, April 24, 1990.

Hubbell, Wilson G. Chairman Solid Waste LTF, Santa Barbara County, Required LTF Information, July 17, 1991.

Krug, Janet Warrick. Environmental Compliance Analyst, Colusa County, Finds of the Colusa County LTF, November 6, 1990.

Lear, Jeanne. Administration Coordinator, Alpine County, Required LTF Information, February 11, 1991.

Maxfield, Patrick. Department of Public Works, Sacramento County, Remaining Capacity Keifer Landfill, September 4, 1990.

Maxwell, Michael Q. Director Public Works, Modoc County, Waste Volume Report Background Information, December 1990.

McKenna, Dianne. Chair of Santa Clara LTF, Santa Clara County, September 12, 1990.

McMillan, Jack. LTF Chairman, LTF Information, October 1991.

Melton, Robert J. Director - Department of Health, Monterey County, Monterey County Landfill Capacity, October 22, 1990.

Mills, L. Dale. Director of Public Works, Kern County, October 1, 1990.

Nielsen, Raymond. Director of Public Works, Kings County, Hanford Landfill Capacity, January 22, 1991.

Orfanos, S. Harry. Director of Public Works, Imperial County, Certification of Remaining Landfill Facilities, January 23, 1991.

Phelan, Michael L. Chairman LTF, Mendocino County, Determination of Remaining Landfill Capacity, December 1990.

Scheiber, Joe for Molinelli, Paul. Amador County LTF Chairman, Amador County, Landfill IWM Task Force, January 7, 1991.

Tidemanson, T.A. Chairman LTF Committee, Los Angeles County, Remaining Permitted Disposal Capacity of Solid Waste Facilities in Los Angeles County, March 28, 1991.

Townsend, Robert E. Public Works Director, Lake County, Exhibit "D" Eastlake Sanitary Landfill, September 1988.

Ward, James. Public Works Director, Mono County, January 1990.

Westermeyer, Dan. Assistant Planner, Trinity County, September 18, 1990.

Wyse, James A. Professional Engineer, Mariposa County, Landfill Capacity, September 24, 1990.

III. REPORTS

A Comprehensive Plan for Management of Nonhazardous Waste in California, California Integrated Waste Management Board, June 1985.

Buena Vista Landfill RDSI, Amador County, February 4, 1991.

Existing Conditions Summary, Butte County, July 5, 1991.

Glenn County Source Reduction & Recycling Elements, Section VIII, Glenn County, Table 8.2-1.

Madera County Preliminary Draft SRRE, Table 2-3, Table 8-1.

Marin County Waste Management Advisory Committee, LTF for AB939, Marin County, Marin County Solid Waste Disposal Facility Capacity, May 1, 1991.

Nevada County Preliminary Draft SRRE, pg. 8-2, 8-3, 1990.

Report on Remaining Disposal Capacities for Counties and the State as of January 1987, California Integrated Waste Management Board, February 1987.

San Benito County Preliminary Draft SRRE, pg. ES-3, Table VIII-2, April 1991.

San Bernardino County Sanitary Landfill, San Bernardino County, June 30, 1990.

Stanislaus County Preliminary Draft SRRE, pg. 2-22, 8-3, 8-4, October 15, 1991.

Sutter/Yuba County Preliminary Draft SRRE, 1990.

Tuolumne County Preliminary Draft SRRE, pg. 1-1, 9-5, 9-6, March 1991.

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

March 25, 1992

AGENDA ITEM # 13

ITEM: Consideration of Adoption of The Statewide Board Objectives and Scoring for Recycling Market Development Zone Designation Cycle 1992 - 1993.

COMMITTEE ACTION: On March 5, 1992, staff submitted their recommendations on the Statewide Objectives and Scoring Recycling Market Development Zone Designation Cycle 1992 - 1993 to the Market Development Committee (See Attachments #1 and #2).

The Market Development Committee adopted staff's recommendations on the Statewide Objectives and Scoring for the First Designation Cycle.

BACKGROUND: On September 6, 1991, the Office of Administrative Law approved and filed with the Secretary of State the Recycling Market Development Zone regulations which were adopted by the Board on June 27, 1991.

As required by Section 17902 of the Recycling Market Development Zone regulations, by March 31, 1992 the Board must identify specific statewide objectives for Designation Cycle 1992 - 1993, and must determine the number of Zones which will be designated in this Cycle. By July 31, 1992, the Board must notice the start of Designation Cycle 1992 - 1993.

ANALYSIS: The purpose of this item is to formally submit to the Board the Statewide Objectives and Scoring for Recycling Market Development Zone Designation Cycle 1992 - 1993, and to officially commence the process of soliciting zone applications, reviewing and evaluating zone applications, and formally designating the zones.

Staff's recommendations concerning the Statewide Objectives are based on the following:

a) Market conditions for secondary materials have not changed significantly;

b) Newly implemented programs require 3 - 5 years of operation before progress can be determined; and

c) Field research and observations with the 35 communities that staff has provided direct assistance to.

STAFF COMMENTS: Staff recommends that the Board designate eight zones in designation cycle 1992 - 1993, to begin on August 1, 1992, and approve the attached statewide objectives and scoring system to be utilized in the selection of Zones for the first designation cycle.

ATTACHMENTS:

1. First Cycle Statewide Objectives and Scoring
2. Recycling Market Development Zone Designation Cycle

Prepared By: Martha Diaz Martha Diaz Phone 255-2389

Approved By: Tom Rietz Phone 255-2385

Legal Review By: MCM Date/Time 3/18/92 - 8:20AM

First Objective (50 points):

To select Zones that have the greatest regional effect and distribute them geographically to stimulate statewide market development.

- Identify the jurisdictions within the region the Zone will serve.
- Describe how the zone will provide services, incentives, and information on secondary materials business enterprise development in the region.
- Identify which of California's nine economic regions, as defined by the California Department of Commerce, the Zone is within.

Second Objective (25 points):

To select Zones that utilize innovative recycling technologies and utilize secondary materials to manufacture and produce value added products.

- Describe the specific value added products which will be manufactured using secondary materials.
- Describe any new or innovative recycling technologies that will be used to collect, process and manufacture products using secondary materials.

Third Objective (25 points):

To select Zones that extend regional landfill capacity.

- Identify remaining landfill capacity available to the zone.
- Describe how the development of local markets will extend landfill capacity.
- Estimate landfill capacity upon implementation of zone.

ATTACHMENT #2

RECYCLING MARKET DEVELOPMENT ZONE

DESIGNATION CYCLE

July 1, 1992	BOARD NOTICES START DATE OF DESIGNATION CYCLE		Public Notice
July 31, 1992	30	DAYS	
August 1, 1992	POTENTIAL ZONES PREPARE APPLICATIONS		Start of Clock
December 31, 1992	120	DAYS	Applications Due
	BOARD REVIEWS AND SELECTS 8 ZONES		
March 31, 1992 April 31, 1992	90 - 120	DAYS	Board Selection
	ZONES SATISFY CONDITIONS OF DESIGNATION		
March 31, 1993 April 31, 1993	365	DAYS	1 Year To Satisfy
	FINAL DESIGNATION GRANTED		

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD
March 25, 1992

AGENDA ITEM 14

ITEM: Consideration of Local Government Commission proposal to fund college workshops

COMMITTEE ACTION:

On March 10, 1992, the Legislation and Public Affairs Committee voted 3-0 to approve the concept and recommend approval.

BACKGROUND:

The Local Government Commission (LGC) last year, through a $10,000 grant provided by the Department of Conservation, held campus recycling workshops in San Francisco and Los Angeles. Board staff provided information to 600 campus recycling coordinators and purchasing agents on the topic of recycling.

As a follow up to that workshop, the LGC surveyed the Office of the President of schools that participated. The areas of concern, including source reduction and recycling mandates, market trends, funding mechanisms, alternative collection methods, waste reduction in food services, records management and management of landscape waste will be subjects of the workshops. (The Department of Conservation is not providing funding this year. The IWMB would be the major sponsor of this year's workshops.)

PROPOSAL SPECIFICS:

The LGC proposes to hold three college waste management workshops next fall. Attendance is expected to exceed 200 at each conference. Workshops would be held at San Francisco State University, UCLA, and UC-San Diego.

The total combined cost would be $23,783. The Board would fund $9,283; the remaining expenses would be covered by a nominal participant registration fee and funds from the City of Los Angeles, Office of Integrated Solid Waste Management. The LGC intends to contact the SWANA/NRC/EPA sponsored Peer Match program in an effort to minimize travel costs of speakers. A copy of tasks and a proposed budget is attached.

Letters endorsing the proposed project were sent to the Board from the Manager of Facilities Management Services, UC-Berkeley; the recycling coordinator of San Francisco State University, Cal State University-Sacramento; Cal State University-Long Beach and the Executive Director of Californians Against Waste.

ANALYSIS:

Diversion Assistance Staff are concerned that college and universities are looking toward reductions in their recycling and source reduction programs due to budget cuts. These workshops will heighten awareness of the need to continue programs and demonstrate ways to amortize the expense of operations over a five to 10 year period.

A designee from every university will be required by the State University Chancellor's Office and the University of California's President's Office to attend.

The workshops will provide hands-on training for coordinators currently engaged or required to begin source reduction and recycling programs. These workshops build upon the interest and information obtained during last year's workshops; the Diversion Assistance Branch believes that participants will benefit from a wealth of additional information, including source reduction and the financial side of managing a campus program. The workshops will continue to build momentum. Information gleaned from these workshops will be put to the test in fiscal 1993 with the adoption of a Board-sponsored model campus waste reduction program at four campuses. These demonstration programs will not be fully implemented until June 1993.

STAFF RECOMMENDATION:

The Public Affairs and Education Office recommends that the Board approve the contract concept, subject to approval of a scope of work to be jointly developed by the contractor and the Board. Funding would come from salary savings within the fiscal 1991-92 budget. The salary savings projected for fiscal 1991-92 is $1.8 million.

Prepared by: Joanne Vorhies Phone 255-2296

Reviewed by: Pat Macht PM. Phone 255-2294

Legal Review: RFC 3/17 1:15 33 Date/Time

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

MARCH 25, 1992

AGENDA ITEM #15

ITEM: Consideration of State Legislation

COMMITTEE ACTION:

The Legislation and Public Affairs Committee (LPAC) voted to support AB 2696 by Assemblywoman Wright and recommended that the bill be placed on the Board's consent calendar for adoption of the support position by the full Board.

BACKGROUND:

At the LPAC meeting, staff provided the Committee with a summary and status report on 1992 legislation of interest to the CIWMB (including bills introduced in 1991 which are still being considered by the Legislature -- two-year bills). At the Board meeting, legislative staff will provide a brief verbal summary and status report on significant solid waste legislation, as a number of these bills are now in the process of being amended.

Attachments:

1) Analysis and copy of AB 2696 (Wright)

2) 1992 Legislation Interest to the CIWMB

Prepared By: Dorothy Fettig Phone: 255-2208

IWM PLANNING, ETC.

AB 2092 SOLID WASTE: PLANS AND FEES 09/11/91
SHER

SUMMARY: EXISTING LAW, THE CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1989, REQUIRES EACH CITY TO PREPARE, ADOPT, AND SUBMIT TO THE COUNTY IN WHICH IT IS LOCATED A SOURCE REDUCTION AND RECYCLING ELEMENT BY JULY 1, 1991, EXCEPT AS SPECIFIED, AND REQUIRES EACH COUNTY TO PREPARE AND ADOPT SUCH AN ELEMENT BY THAT DATE. THIS BILL WOULD EXTEND THE DATES WHEN THE SOURCE REDUCTION AND RECYCLING ELEMENT IS REQUIRED TO BE PREPARED AND ADOPTED TO JANUARY 1992, IN THE CASE OF A CITY ELEMENT, AND JANUARY 1, 1992, IN THE CASE OF A COUNTY ELEMENT, AND WOULD MAKE RELATED CHANGES. THE BILL WOULD REQUIRE EVERY CITY AND COUNTY SOURCE REDUCTION AND RECYCLING ELEMENT AND OTHERS TO INCLUDE A SPECIFIED ANALYSIS.

AB 2211 INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT 01/08/92
SHER

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD REPEAL PROVISIONS OF LAW WHICH REQUIRE THAT THE CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD CONDUCT PRESCRIBED TESTING OF CO-COMPOST PRODUCTS TO DETERMINE WHETHER CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS ARE MET, WITH THE LEGISLATIVE ANALYST REQUIRED TO REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE BY JANUARY 1, 1990. THIS BILL WOULD ALSO AUTHORIZE THE INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD TO IMPOSE CIVIL PENALTIES ON A CITY OR COUNTY WHICH FAILS TO SUBMIT AN ADEQUATE ELEMENT OR CITY/COUNTYWIDE INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN. THIS BILL WOULD ALSO DELETE THE REQUIREMENT THAT PROCEDURES FOR NOTICE AND HEARING FOR ASSESSMENT OF CIVIL PENALTIES, AND FOR DENIAL, SUSPENSION, OR REVOCATION OF A PERMIT, CONFORM TO THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE ACT, AND WOULD MAKE OTHER CONFORMING CHANGES. THIS BILL WOULD ALSO EXCEPT FROM THE REQUIREMENT THAT ACTIONS TAKEN BY CITIES AND COUNTIES RELATIVE TO NON-YARD WOOD WASTE DIVERSION BE SEPARATE FROM PRESCRIBED SOLID WASTE DIVERSION PURSUANT TO A SOURCE REDUCTION AND RECYCLING ELEMENT, CERTAIN DIVERSION ACHIEVED THROUGH TRANSFORMATION OR ALTERNATIVE SOURCE REDUCTION, RECYCLING, AND COMPOSTING.

California Environmental Protection Agency

BILL REPORT

Board	Author	Bill Number
California Integrated Waste Management Board	Wright	AB 2696
Sponsor California Integrated Waste Management Board	**Related Bills**	**Date Amended** As introduced

Subject

Solid waste management: trade secrets

SUMMARY

AB 2696 would strengthen and expand the trade secret provisions of the solid waste management laws administered by the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB). This bill is sponsored by the CIWMB and has been approved by the Governor's Office as Legislative Proposal CEPA 92-50.

BACKGROUND

The CIWMB uses Section 44102 of the Public Resources Code to protect any trade secrets submitted by the regulated community. Although Section 44102 provides a minimum level of protection for trade secrets, it does not go far enough to ensure that this important information is properly handled. As written, Section 44102 has a number of shortcomings, as well as some technical problems that should be corrected. This provision of law was originally added by AB 939 (Chapter 1095, Statutes of 1989) when the CIWMB was created.

EXISTING LAW

Section 44102 of the Public Resources Code prevents the local enforcement agency or the CIWMB, upon the request of the person submitting information, to release information that contains trade secrets. This law allows information to be made available to government agencies under certain conditions.

DEPARTMENTS/ BOARDS THAT MAY BE AFFECTED

State Mandate ☐ Governor's Appointment ☐

Board Position	Agency Secretary Position	Governor's Office Use
___ S ___ O ___ Defer to: ___ SA ___ OUA ___ N ___ NP ___ NA ___ NAR	___ S ___ O ___ Defer to: ___ SA ___ OUA ___ N ___ NP ___ NA ___ NAR	*Position Approved* ___ *Position Disapproved* ___ *Position Noted* ___
Board Chair *Date*	*Agency Secretary* *Date*	By: Date:

ANALYSIS

AB 2696 would amend existing law to strengthen and expand the CIWMB's ability to protect trade secrets. Specifically, the bill would establish a process for persons submitting information to the CIWMB to properly mark the material as a trade secret. Also, the bill would clearly state under what conditions the CIWMB could release trade secrets. Language would be added to clarify that survey and research information could be treated as a trade secret. AB 2696 also corrects some minor errors involving incorrect statutory citations.

The changes made by AB 2696 would ensure that trade secrets which are proprietary in nature can be maintained as confidential. Many corporations and businesses are reluctant to provide information to the CIWMB because they fear their trade secrets will be made public. For example, the newspaper publishing industry is concerned that some of the information provided to the CIWMB for the newsprint recycled content certifications will be released to the public and compromise their manufacturing markets. The CIWMB believes that industry's concerns can be addressed by adding language which will establish a clear process for identifying and releasing trade secrets.

It is also unclear under existing law if research and survey information provided by industry can be treated as trade secrets. The CIWMB will often collect survey information from industry to assist in implementing programs. This survey information helps the CIWMB develop a workable program and is useful for drafting regulations. Although the regulated community is willing to help with program implementation, they are often apprehensive about responding to surveys for fear their trade secrets will be released. AB 2696 would clearly state that research and survey information requested by the CIWMB for program implementation can be treated as a trade secret.

FISCAL ANALYSIS

The bill would not impose any additional costs upon the CIWMB.

ARGUMENTS

PRO: The bill allows the CIWMB to receive information from local governments and industry in order to comply with existing law, while still protecting the rights and needs of individuals to protect their trade secrets.

CON: The language in existing law to protect trade secrets is adequate. Those individuals who have had their trade secrets illegally revealed can still protect their interests through the courts.

THIS BILL WOULD ALSO MAKE OTHER TECHNICAL CHANGES AND EXCEPTIONS TO THE PRESENT LAW.

AB 2494 SOLID WASTE: PLANS: SOURCE
SHER REDUCTION AND RECYCLING ELEMENTS

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD STATE THE INTENT OF THE LEGISLATURE THAT CITIES AND COUNTIES JOINTLY COORDINATE EFFORTS IN PREPARING AND IMPLEMENTING SOURCE REDUCTION AND RECYCLING ELEMENTS, TO THE EXTENT THAT THOSE EFFORTS WILL RESULT IN A MORE EFFICIENT AND EFFECTIVE EXPENDITURE OF RESOURCES.

AB 2696 SOLID WASTE: TRADE SECRETS
WRIGHT

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD REQUIRE ANY PERSON FURNISHING INFORMATION RELATING TO THE CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1989 TO AN ENFORCEMENT AGENCY OR BOARD TO IDENTIFY, AT THE TIME OF SUBMISSION, ALL INFORMATION WHICH THE PERSON BELIEVES IS A TRADE SECRET, AND WOULD REVISE THE CONDITIONS UNDER THE INFORMATION DESIGNATED AS A TRADE SECRET MAY BE RELEASED TO GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES.

AB 3001 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT: SITES
CORTESE

SUMMARY: EXISTING LAW PROHIBITS THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SITE FOR SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL, A TRANSFER STATION, WASTE PROCESSING, OR RESOURCE RECOVERY THAT DOES NOT CONFORM TO THE COUNTYWIDE INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN APPROVED BY THE CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD, WITH A SPECIFIED EXEMPTION, AND PRESCRIBES RELATED MATTERS. THIS BILL WOULD DELETE THOSE PROVISIONS AND INSTEAD PROHIBIT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SITE FOR SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL OR TRANSFORMATION IN AN AREA THAT IS NOT IDENTIFIED IN THE COUNTYWIDE SITING ELEMENT OF THE COUNTYWIDE INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN AND WOULD MAKE CONFORMING CHANGES.

AB 3673 SOLID WASTE
TANNER

SUMMARY: EXISTING LAW REGULATES THE MANAGEMENT OF SOLID WASTE AND ESTABLISHES THE CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD WITH PRESCRIBED POWERS

AND DUTIES. THIS BILL WOULD MAKE TECHNICAL NONSUBSTANTIVE CHANGES WITH REGARD TO THE DEFINITION OF "COMPOST" FOR PURPOSES OF THE ABOVE EXISTING LAW AND WITH REGARDS TO THE INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT FUND.

SB 1668 SOLID WASTE
BEVERLY

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD EXTEND DEADLINES SET IN THE CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1989 BY ONE YEAR, EXCEPT THAT, IN THE CASE OF ANY COUNTY THAT HAS BETWEEN 5 AND 8 YEARS OF LANDFILL CAPACITY, THE DEADLINE FOR SUBMITTING ITS PLAN WOULD BE EXTENDED BY 6 MONTHS.

SB 1867 SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL
GREEN, C

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD SPECIFY THAT EACH COUNTY AND CITY HAS THE PRIMARY AUTHORITY TO REGULATE THE MANAGEMENT OF SOLID WASTE IN THE WASTE STREAM GENERATED WITHIN THE COUNTY'S OR CITY'S JURISDICTION FROM THE SOURCE OF ITS GENERATION TO ITS DIVERSION OR TO ITS DISPOSAL AT A PERMITTED DISPOSAL FACILITY. THIS BILL WOULD MAKE OTHER RELATED PROVISIONS.

SB 1955 SOLID WASTE: MANAGEMENT PLANS
MORGAN

SUMMARY: UNDER EXISTING LAW, THE CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1989, EACH CITY IS REQUIRED TO PREPARE, ADOPT, AND SUBMIT TO THE COUNTY A SOURCE REDUCTION AND RECYCLING ELEMENT WHICH INCLUDES SPECIFIED COMPONENTS, AND EACH COUNTY IS REQUIRED TO PREPARE AND ADOPT FOR THE UNINCORPORATED AREA A COUNTY SOURCE REDUCTION AND RECYCLING ELEMENT WHICH INCLUDES SPECIFIED COMPONENTS, FOR INCLUSION IN THE COUNTYWIDE INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLAN. THIS BILL WOULD ESTABLISH PROCEDURES FOR LOCAL AGENCIES TO PREPARE AND SUBMIT TO THE BOARD REGIONAL INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PLANS IN LIEU OF COUNTYWIDE PLANS, WOULD REQUIRE THE PLAN TO CONTAIN PRESCRIBED ELEMENTS, AND WOULD MAKE RELATED CHANGES. THIS BILL WOULD REQUIRE THAT THE PLAN DEMONSTRATE HOW 80% BY WEIGHT OF EACH CONSTITUENT MATERIAL FOR WHICH ADEQUATE STATEWIDE OR REGIONAL MARKETS HAVE BEEN IDENTIFIED BY THE BOARD SHALL BE

DIVERTED FROM LANDFILL OR TRANSFORMATION FACILITIES BY JANUARY 1, 2000. THIS BILL WOULD MAKE OTHER CONFORMING CHANGES.

SB 2061 ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES: TRAINING AND
LESLIE TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD REQUIRE THE WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD IN PROVIDING TRAINING AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND GUIDANCE, TO PAY PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO CITIES AND COUNTIES WHICH DEMONSTRATE TO THE BOARD, PURSUANT TO SPECIFIED PROVISIONS, THEIR SMALL GEOGRAPHIC SIZE OR LOW POPULATION DENSITY AND THE SMALL QUANTITY OF SOLID WASTE GENERATED WITHIN THE CITY OR COUNTY.

RECYCLING, MINIMUM CONTENT, ETC.

AB 861 SOLID WASTE: COMPACT DISCS AND 08/20/91
FRIEDMAN AUDIOCASSETTE PACKAGING

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD, ON AND AFTER JULY 1, 1993, PROHIBIT ANY RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT, AS DEFINED, FROM SELLING, OR OFFERING FOR SALE, A COMPACT DISC OR AUDIOCASSETTE IN A DISPOSABLE PACKAGE, AS DEFINED, THAT IS MORE THAN ONE INCH LONGER AND ONE INCH WIDER THAN THE COMPACT DISC OR AUDIOCASSETTE ITSELF, UNLESS THE PACKAGING IS REUSABLE, AS SPECIFIED. THE BILL WOULD EXEMPT SPECIFIED PACKAGING FROM THIS REQUIREMENT.

AB 2496 ENVIRONMENTAL ADVERTISING
SHER

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD REVISE THE DEFINITION OF 'BIODEGRADABLE' TO MEAN A MATERIAL THAT HAS THE PROVEN CAPABILITY TO DECOMPOSE IN THE MOST COMMON ENVIRONMENT WHERE THE MATERIAL IS DISPOSED WITHIN 3 YEARS, AS SPECIFIED.

AB 3117 SOLID WASTE: PAPER AND PLASTIC
BATES BAG RECYCLING

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD ENACT THE PAPER AND PLASTIC BAG RECYCLING ACT TO REQUIRE ALL MANUFACTURERS, AS DEFINED, TO MANUFACTURE AND SELL TO RETAILERS, AND ALL SUPERMARKET RETAILERS, AS DEFINED, TO USE PAPER AND PLASTIC BAGS THAT CONTAIN A MINIMUM OF 30% POSTCONSUMER CONTENT, AS DEFINED, BY JANUARY 1, 1994, AND A MINIMUM OF 50% POSTCONSUMER CONTENT BY JANUARY 1, 1995. THE BILL WOULD PROVIDE THAT ANY PERSON WHO VIOLATES THESE PROVISIONS IS GUILTY OF AN INFRACTION, PUNISHABLE AS SPECIFIED.

AB 3174 BEACH AND SHORELINE CLEANUP AND
LEMPERT DEBRIS RECYCLING ACT OF 1992

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD AUTHORIZE THE EXPENDITURE, AS SPECIFIED, OF $490,000 FOR BEACH AND SHORELINE CLEANUP AND AQUATIC DEBRIS RECYCLING PROGRAMS

UNDER THE BEACH AND SHORELINE CLEANUP AND DEBRIS RECYCLING ACT OF 1992, CREATED BY THE BILL. IT WOULD MAKE LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS IN THAT REGARD. THE BILL WOULD SPECIFY THAT NO MONEYS WOULD BE AUTHORIZED TO BE EXPENDED FROM THE FUND DURING ANY FISCAL YEAR FOR ANY OTHER PURPOSE UNTIL THE CONTRACTS ARE EXECUTED FOR THAT FISCAL YEAR WITH AGENCIES OR NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT.

SB 1919 SOLID WASTE: TRASH BAGS
HART

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD REQUIRE THAT THE INITIAL CERTIFICATION BE MARCH 1, 1994, FOR EACH SELLER OF TRASH BAGS TO CERTIFY TO THE CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD, THAT IT HAS COMPLIED WITH SPECIFIED REQUIREMENTS PERTAINING TO THE PERCENTAGE OF RECYCLED POSTCONSUMER MATERIAL USED IN TRASH BAGS. THIS BILL WOULD ALSO REQUIRE THE BOARD ON JULY 1, 1994, AND ANNUALLY THEREAFTER, TO PUBLISH A LIST OF FINES LEVIED AGAINST PERSONS IN THE PRECEDING CALENDAR YEAR FOR FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THE PROVISIONS PERTAINING TO TRASH BAGS.

PROCUREMENT

AB 2446 RECYCLED PRODUCTS: PURCHASE
EASTIN GOALS

SUMMARY: EXISTING LAW REQUIRES THE DEPARTMENT OF GENERAL SERVICES TO GIVE A PREFERENCE TO SUPPLIERS OF RECYCLED PAPER PRODUCTS, AS DEFINED, OF UP TO 5% OF THE LOWEST BID OR PRICE QUOTED BY SUPPLIERS OFFERING NONRECYCLED PAPER PRODUCTS. THIS BILL WOULD INCREASE THE AMOUNT OF THIS PREFERENCE FROM 5% TO 10% OF THE LOWEST BID OR PRICE QUOTED BY SUPPLIERS OFFERING NONRECYCLED PAPER PRODUCTS AND WOULD REQUIRE THE DEPARTMENT TO GIVE A PREFERENCE TO THE SUPPLIERS OF OTHER SPECIFIED RECYCLED PRODUCTS OF UP TO 5% OF THE LOWEST BID OR PRICE QUOTED BY SUPPLIERS OFFERING NONRECYCLED PRODUCTS.

AB 2660 STATE CONTRACTS: RECYCLING:
CHANDLER COMPOST PRODUCTS

SUMMARY: EXISTING LAW DEFINES "COMPOST PRODUCTS" FOR PURPOSES OF THESE PROVISIONS TO MEAN AN END PRODUCT WHICH MEETS CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS INCLUDING THAT IT IS DERIVED FROM CONTROLLED BIOLOGICAL DECOMPOSITION OF A BLEND OF ORGANIC WASTE INCLUDING, AMONG OTHER THINGS, PLANT WASTE. THIS BILL WOULD INCLUDE RICE STRAW AS PLANT WASTE FOR THIS DEFINITION.

AB 3470 PUBLIC AGENCY CONTRACTS: RECYCLED
O'CONNELL PRODUCTS

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD REQUIRE ALL STATE AGENCIES AND COUNTIES, WHEN CARRYING OUT A PUBLIC WORKS CONTRACT OR PURCHASING PAPER, GLASS, PLASTIC, COMPOST, MOTOR OIL, OR RUBBERIZED ASPHALT PRODUCTS, TO GIVE A 15% PREFERENCE FOR RECYCLED PRODUCTS MADE BY A COMPANY WITHIN CALIFORNIA AND, IF THE RECYCLED PRODUCTS ARE NOT MADE BY A COMPANY WITHIN CALIFORNIA, TO GIVE A 5% PREFERENCE FOR RECYCLED PRODUCTS MADE BY A COMPANY OUTSIDE OF CALIFORNIA.

AB 3521 RECYCLED PAPER PRODUCTS: RECYCLING
TANNER PROGRAM COSTS

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD REQUIRE THAT SPECIFIED REVENUES

BE DEPOSITED IN THE INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT ACCOUNT AND BE CONTINUOUSLY APPROPRIATED TO THE CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD. THE BILL WOULD PROVIDE THAT, UPON APPROVAL OF THE BOARD, REVENUES DERIVED FROM THE SALE OF RECYCLABLE MATERIALS BY STATE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS BE CONTINUOUSLY APPROPRIATED TO THOSE STATE AGENCIES AND INSTITUTIONS FOR THE PURPOSE OF OFFSETTING RECYCLING PROGRAM COSTS.

AB 3689 SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT: STATE
GOTCH AGENCIES

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD REQUIRE EACH STATE AGENCY TO DEVELOP, IN CONSULTATION WITH CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD, AN INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM, AS SPECIFIED, BY SEPTEMBER 1, 1993. THE BILL WOULD REQUIRE EACH STATE AGENCY TO COMPLETE A WASTE AUDIT BY JULY 1, 1993, TO DETERMINE THE PRESENCE OF SOLID WASTES THAT CAN BE RECYCLED, SOURCE REDUCED, OR REUSED UNDER THE PROGRAM. THE BILL WOULD REQUIRE AT LEAST ONE WASTE REDUCTION AND RECYCLING COORDINATOR TO BE DESIGNATED BY EACH STATE AGENCY WHO WOULD BE RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTING THE PROGRAM WITHIN THAT AGENCY AND TO SERVE AS A LIAISON TO OTHER STATE AGENCIES AND COORDINATORS.

PERMITS

AB 908 LAND USE: PERMITS: GENERAL PLANS 01/29/92
FARR

SUMMARY: UNDER THE EXISTING SO-CALLED PERMIT REFORM ACT OF 1981, THE SECRETARIES OF BUSINESS, TRANSPORTATION, HOUSING, HEALTH AND WELFARE, AND RESOURCES ARE REQUIRED TO ADOPT REGULATIONS TO PROVIDE FOR AN EXPEDITED SYSTEM OF OBTAINING PERMITS, LICENSES, CERTIFICATES, REGISTRATIONS, AND OTHER SIMILAR DOCUMENTS FROM STATE AGENCIES. THIS BILL WOULD INCLUDE THE SECRETARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION WITHIN THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT. THE BILL WOULD REQUIRE INFORMATION REGARDING THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE OFFICE OF PERMIT ASSISTANCE TO MEDIATE DISPUTES ARISING FROM PERMIT APPLICATIONS ON ANY PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, TO ALSO BE INCLUDED IN THE PERMIT APPLICATION FORMS ISSUED BY THOSE STATE AGENCIES. THE BILL WOULD REQUIRE THE STATE AIR RESOURCES BOARD AND THE OFFICE OF PLANNING AND RESEARCH, IN CONSULTATION WITH AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DISTRICTS AND AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICTS, TO JOINTLY PREPARE, AND WOULD REQUIRE THE OFFICE TO ADOPT GUIDELINES, ON OR BEFORE SEPTEMBER 30, 1993, FOR THE PREPARATION OF THESE AIR QUALITY ELEMENTS. COSTS OF LOCAL AGENCIES INCURRED PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF THE BILL WOULD BE FUNDED BY THE ALLOCATION OF REVENUES FROM FEES PROVIDED TO THESE DISTRICTS PURSUANT TO EXISTING LAW.

AB 1388 SOLID WASTE: FACILITIES: 07/14/91
HORCHER LOCATION

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD PROHIBIT A LOCAL ENFORCEMENT AGENCY FROM APPROVING A REVISION OF A SOLID WASTE FACILITIES PERMIT FOR THE EXPANSION OF AN EXISTING SOLID WASTE FACILITY OR TRANSFORMATION FACILITY UNLESS THE CITY OF COUNTY IN WHICH THE FACILITY IS LOCATED MAKES A SPECIFIED FINDING AFTER A PUBLIC HEARING NOTICED, AS PRESCRIBED, CONCERNING THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE OUTSIDE PERIMETER OF THE DISPOSAL AREA AND ADJACENT LAND USES. THIS BILL WOULD BE APPLICABLE ONLY IN RESPECT TO THE PUENTE HILLS LANDFILL IN LOS ANGELES COUNTY.

AB 2618 HAZARDOUS WASTE: INDIAN COUNTY:
PEACE PERMITS

SUMMARY: EXISTING LAW DEFINES A PERMIT, WITH REGARD TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT FACILITIES IN INDIAN COUNTY, TO INCLUDE MATTER DEEMED TO BE PERMITS PURSUANT TO AN INCORRECT STATUTORY REFERENCE. THIS BILL WOULD CORRECT THAT REFERENCE.

AB 3024 DEVELOPMENT: PROJECT SITE
ROYBAL-ALLARD DEMOGRAPHICS

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD PROHIBIT THE APPROVAL OF A PERMIT FOR A POTENTIALLY HIGH IMPACT DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, AS DEFINED, UNLESS THE APPLICATION INCLUDES A DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT SITE DEMOGRAPHICS, AS PRESCRIBED. THIS BILL WOULD PROHIBIT A PUBLIC AGENCY FROM ACCEPTING AS COMPLETE AN APPLICATION FOR A POTENTIALLY HIGH IMPACT DEVELOPMENT PROJECT UNLESS A DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT SITE DEMOGRAPHICS HAS BEEN SUBMITTED. THE BILL WOULD DEFINE THE TERM 'EXTENDED SUMMARY' FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT.

AB 3287 WASTE MANAGEMENT: INDIAN COUNTRY
O'CONNELL

SUMMARY: EXISTING LAW, UPON RECEIPT OF A REQUEST FROM A TRIBE CONSIDERING A PROPOSAL TO CONSTRUCT A HAZARDOUS WASTE OR SOLID WASTE FACILITY IN THAT TRIBE'S INDIAN COUNTRY, REQUIRES THE SECRETARY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION TO CONVENE NEGOTIATIONS FOR PURPOSES OF REACHING A COOPERATIVE AGREEMENT WHICH PROVIDES FOR REGULATION OF A FACILITY THAT IS FUNCTIONALLY EQUIVALENT TO THAT PROVIDED UNDER THE APPLICABLE STATE LAWS. EXISTING LAW, FOR THIS PURPOSE, DEFINES THE TERM "TRIBE." THIS BILL WOULD REVISE THE DEFINITION OF THAT TERM TO EXPRESSLY INCLUDE A DEPENDENT INDIAN COMMUNITY.

AB 3322 SOLID WASTE FACILITIES:
SHER PERMITS

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD REQUIRE THE BOARD TO ESTABLISH A PROGRAM TO BE IMPLEMENTED BY THE BOARD AND BY LOCAL ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES THAT WOULD EXPEDITE THE REVIEW OF THOSE PERMITS IN ORDER TO REDUCE UNNECESSARY DELAY AND TO PROTECT THE PUBLIC

HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT. THE BILL WOULD IMPOSE A STATE MANDATED LOCAL PROGRAM BY REQUIRING LOCAL ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES TO IMPLEMENT THE PROGRAM.

AB 3448 SOLID WASTE FACILITIES: PERMIT
CAMPBELL

SUMMARY: EXISTING LAW, THE CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1989, AUTHORIZES A LOCAL ENFORCEMENT AGENCY TO ISSUE, MODIFY, OR REVISE A SOLID WASTE FACILITIES PERMIT IF THE CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD HAS CONCURRED IN THE PERMIT. THIS BILL WOULD SPECIFY THAT THE LOCAL ENFORCEMENT AGENCY MAY TAKE THOSE ACTIONS AFTER A PUBLIC HEARING.

AB 3519 SOLID WASTE: FACILITY PERMITS
SHER

SUMMARY: EXISTING LAW REQUIRES THE ENFORCEMENT AGENCY RESPONSIBLE FOR ISSUING A SOLID WASTE FACILITIES PERMIT TO DECIDE WHETHER TO ISSUE OR NOT ISSUE SUCH A PERMIT WITHIN 120 DAYS OF THE TIME THE APPLICATION IS FILED, UNLESS THIS REQUIREMENT IS WAIVED BY THE APPLICANT. THESE PROVISIONS ARE CONTAINED IN DUPLICATE SECTIONS. THIS BILL WOULD REPEAL THAT DUPLICATE PROVISION, THEREBY MAKING NO SUBSTANTIVE CHANGE IN EXISTING LAW.

B 3677 SOLID WASTE: DISPOSAL FACILITIES
CLUTE

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD PROHIBIT ANY STATE OR LOCAL AGENCY FROM ISSUING A PERMIT FOR THE OPERATION OF A PROPOSED SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITY IF, AT ITS LOWEST POINT OF ELEVATION, THE DISPOSAL FACILITY WOULD BE LOWER THAN THE HIGHEST POINT ABOVE SEA LEVEL OF AN AQUIFER LOCATED BENEATH THE DISPOSAL FACILITY SITE.

SB 1523 SOLID WASTE: COMPOST FACILITIES
KILLEA

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD REQUIRE THE CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD TO ADOPT, NOT LATER THAN JULY 1, 1993, EMERGENCY REGULATIONS PRESCRIBING MINIMUM STANDARDS, INCLUDING SPECIFIED REQUIREMENTS, FOR THE OPERATION OF CLASS A, CLASS B, CLASS C, AND INSTITUTIONAL COMPOSTING FACILITIES, AS DEFINED, AND PRESCRIBING

REQUIREMENTS FOR OBTAINING A SOLID WASTE FACILITIES PERMIT. THE BILL WOULD PRESCRIBE RELATED REQUIREMENTS FOR INFORMATION TO BE INCLUDED IN APPLICATIONS FOR PERMITS FOR COMPOSTING FACILITIES, INCLUDING EVIDENCE OF FINANCIAL ABILITY, AS SPECIFIED. THIS BILL ALSO WOULD ADOPT FURTHER REGULATIONS REGARDING SOLID WASTE FACILITIES.

SB 1489 PERMITS: STATE AND LOCAL
MCCORQUODALE

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD REQUIRE THE SECRETARY OF THE BUSINESS, TRANSPORTATION AND HOUSING AGENCY, UTILIZING EXISTING RESOURCES AND PERSONNEL, TO STUDY THE FEASIBILITY OF ESTABLISHING ONE-STOP PERMIT SYSTEMS FOR APPLICANTS FOR REQUIRED STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT PERMITS AT CONVENIENT LOCATIONS THROUGHOUT THE STATE. THE SECRETARY WOULD BE REQUIRED TO SUBMIT A REPORT, AS SPECIFIED.

HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE

AB 3348 SOLID WASTE: DISPOSAL SITE
EASTIN CLEANUP AND MAINTENANCE

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD REQUIRE THE SECRETARY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION TO SERVE, EX OFFICIO, AS THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE SOLID WASTE CLEANUP AND MAINTENANCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE. IT WOULD ALSO PROVIDE THAT SPECIFIED CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD GRANTS FOR MAINTENANCE OF LANDFILLS SHALL NOT EXCEED, IN ANY ONE FISCAL YEAR, MORE THAN 25% OF THE REVENUES DEPOSITED, OR ANTICIPATED TO BE DEPOSITED, IN THE SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL SITE CLEANUP AND MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT.

SB 1143 HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS 01/07/92
KILLEA WASTE

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD, AMONG OTHER THINGS, REQUIRE THE DEPARTMENT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCE CONTROL, IN COOPERATION WITH THE CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD, TO MAINTAIN A DATA BASE OF ALL HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE COLLECTION EVENTS, FACILITIES, AND PROGRAMS WITHIN THE STATE AND MAKE THIS INFORMATION AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC UPON REQUEST.

SB 1985 HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE PROGRAMS FEES
THOMPSON

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD DEFINE THE TERM HOUSEHOLD HAZARDOUS WASTE COLLECTION PROGRAM AND WOULD SPECIFY THAT THIS IMMUNITY PROVISION APPLIES TO PUBLIC AGENCIES OR PERSONS OPERATING THESE PROGRAMS. THE BILL WOLD PROVIDE THAT THESE PUBLIC AGENCIES AND PERSONS ARE ALSO IMMUNE FROM LIABILITY FOR THESE OVERSIGHT FEES.

SPECIFIC WASTE

AB 2393 PACKAGING: HEAVY METALS
CORTESE

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD REQUIRE THE CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD TO CONDUCT A STUDY OF HEAVY METALS IN PRODUCT PACKAGING, AND TO REPORT THE RESULTS OF THE STUDY TO THE GOVERNOR AND THE LEGISLATURE BY JANUARY 1, 1995.

AB 2654 WATER POLLUTION
TANNER

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD ADD TO SPECIFIED MATERIALS PROHIBITED FROM BEING PASSED INTO THE WATERS OF THE STATE, ANY DEBRIS, WASTE, OR OTHER MATERIALS CONTAINING ASPHALT OR OTHER PETROLEUM BASED CONTAMINANT THAT RESULTS FROM THE CONSTRUCTION, RECONSTRUCTION, OR MAINTENANCE OF A PUBLIC OR PRIVATE ROAD, STREET, OR HIGHWAY.

AB 2661 SOLID WASTE: RICE STRAW
CHANDLER

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD REQUIRE THE DEPARTMENTS OF FORESTRY AND FIRE PROTECTION, PARKS AND RECREATION, AND THE GENERAL SERVICES TO INITIATE PROGRAMS TO RESTORE PUBLIC LANDS THAT USE RICE STRAW AND TO USE THAT MATERIAL WHENEVER POSSIBLE. THE ACT WOULD REQUIRE THE WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD TO MAKE EVALUATIONS WITH REGARD TO RICE STRAW.

AB 2923 SOLID WASTE: WASTE TIRES
HAUSER

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD EXCLUDE FROM THE DEFINITION OF A "MINOR WASTE TIRE FACILITY" A TIRE DEALER OR AN AUTOMOBILE DISMANTLER, WHO STORES TIRES ON THE PREMISES FOR LESS THAN 90 DAYS IF NOT MORE THAN 1,500 WASTE TIRES ARE EVER ACCUMULATED ON THE PREMISES.

AB 3073 OIL RECYCLING: FUNDS
SHER

SUMMARY: EXISTING LAW REQUIRES EVERY PROCURING AGENCY TO REVISE ITS PROCEDURES AND SPECIFICATIONS FOR THE PURCHASE OF LUBRICATING OIL TO ELIMINATE ANY EXCLUSION OF RECYCLED OILS AND ANY REQUIREMENT THAT OILS BE MANUFACTURED FROM VIRGIN MATERIALS

AND REQUIRES LOCAL AGENCIES TO PURCHASE LUBRICATING AND INDUSTRIAL OILS FROM SELLERS WITH THE HIGHEST PERCENTAGE OF RECYCLED OIL UNDER SPECIFIED CONDITIONS. THIS BILL WOULD SPECIFY THAT THESE PROVISIONS SHALL NOT PROHIBIT A LOCAL AGENCY FROM PURCHASING VIRGIN OIL PRODUCTS FOR EXCLUSIVE USE IN VEHICLES WHOSE WARRANTIES WOULD BE VOIDED BY THE USE OF PRODUCTS CONTAINING RECYCLED OIL. THIS BILL WOULD ALSO REVISE THE DEFINITION OF OIL MANUFACTURER TO INCLUDE ANY PERSON OR ENTITY WHO IMPORTS LUBRICATING OIL INTO THE STATE IN BULK FOR USE RATHER THAN SALE, THEREBY IMPOSING A TAX FOR PURPOSES OF ARTICLE XIII A OF THE CALIFORNIA CONSTITUTION. THE BILL WOULD MAKE RELATED CHANGES. THIS BILL WOULD PROHIBIT THE BOARD FROM RAISING THE RECYCLED INCENTIVE AMOUNT UNLESS IT FINDS THAT THE RAISE WILL NOT ADVERSELY AFFECT SPECIFIED REQUIRED FUNDING. THE BILL WOULD TRANSFER $3,000,000 FROM THE SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL SITE CLEANUP AND MAINTENANCE ACCOUNT IN THE INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT FUND TO THE CALIFORNIA USED OIL RECYCLING FUND, OTHER RELATED PROVISIONS.

AB 3427 MEDICAL WASTE
FILANTE

SUMMARY: EXISTING LAW, THE MEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT ACT, AUTHORIZED A LOCAL ENFORCEMENT AGENCY TO IMPLEMENT A MEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT PROGRAM WITH SPECIFIED COMPONENTS TO REGULATE THE GENERATION, HAULING, TREATMENT, CONTAINMENT, AND STORAGE OF MEDICAL WASTE. THE ACT DEFINES THE TERMS AND IMPOSES CRIMINAL PENALTIES UPON PERSONS WHO VIOLATE THE ACT'S REQUIREMENTS. THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES IS REQUIRED TO ISSUE PERMITS FOR OFFSITE MEDICAL WASTE TREATMENT FACILITIES AND THE ENFORCEMENT AGENCY IS REQUIRED TO ISSUE PERMITS FOR ONSITE FACILITIES. THE ACT REQUIRES HYPODERMIC NEEDLES TO BE INCINERATED OR ENCASED IN SOLID OR SEMISOLID MATERIALS AND DISPOSED OF AS SOLID WASTE. THIS BILL WOULD REVISE THE DEFINITIONS FOR THE TERMS "COMMON STORAGE FACILITY," "MEDICAL WASTE GENERATOR", "ONSITE" AND "TRANSFER STATION". THE BILL WOULD REQUIRE ALL MEDICAL WASTE TRANSPORTED IN VEHICLES AND CONTAINERS CERTIFIED PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS REGULATING HAZARDOUS WASTE HAULERS. THE BILL WOULD DELETE THE REQUIREMENT THAT AN ENFORCEMENT AGENCY MAKE A DECISION TO ISSUE OR NOT TO ISSUE A MEDICAL WASTE PERMIT IN 120 DAYS. THE BILL WOULD MAKE OTHER CONFORMING CHANGES AND

INSTITUTE OTHER REQUIREMENTS.

AB 3743 LEAD-ACID BATTERIES: DEPOSITS
FRIEDMAN, B

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD REQUIRE A DEALER TO PAY THE CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD $5 FOR EACH LEAD-ACID BATTERY WHICH THE DEALER SELLS TO A CONSUMER AND WOULD REQUIRE A CONSUMER TO PAY A DEALER $5 FOR EACH LEAD-ACID BATTERY THE CONSUMER PURCHASES, IN ADDITION TO THE PURCHASE PRICE. THE BOARD WOULD BE REQUIRED TO DEPOSIT THE AMOUNTS COLLECTED IN THE LEAD-ACID BATTERY RECYCLING ACCOUNT, WHICH THE BILL WOULD CREATE IN THE GENERAL FUND, AND WHICH MAY BE EXPENDED BY THE BOARD, UPON APPROPRIATION BY THE LEGISLATURE, TO MAKE PAYMENTS TO DEALERS.

SB 1346 SOLID WASTE: DISCARDED
MCCORQUODALE FLUORESCENT LIGHT BULBS

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD AUTHORIZE THE CALIFORNIA WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD TO CONDUCT A STUDY ON THE PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH, AND IMPROVED METHODS OF HANDLING AND DISPOSING OF, DISCARDED FLUORESCENT LIGHT BULBS. IT WOULD REQUIRE THE BOARD TO CONDUCT THE STUDY WITHIN THE BOARD'S EXISTING BUDGET AND UTILIZING EXISTING PERSONNEL, AND TO REPORT THE RESULTS OF THE STUDY TO THE GOVERNOR AND THE LEGISLATURE ON OR BEFORE MARCH 1, 1993.

SB 1517 MEDICAL WASTE: TREATMENT
LESLIE FACILITY PERMITS

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD REQUIRE AN APPLICATION FOR A MEDICAL WASTE TREATMENT FACILITY PERMIT TO ADDITIONALLY INCLUDE DOCUMENTATION THAT SPECIFIED PERMITS RELATING TO AIR POLLUTION CONTROL AND SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT ARE HELD BY THE APPLICANT, AND VERIFICATION FROM THE CITY OR COUNTY IN WHICH THE PROPOSED FACILITY WOULD BE LOCATED THAT THE APPLICANT HAS COMPLIED WITH LAND USE REQUIREMENTS.

SB 2024 SOLID WASTE: LEAD-ACID BATTERIES
CALDERON

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD REPEAL SPECIFIED PROVISIONS OF THE CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1989 REGARDING LEAD-ACID BATTERIES, AND INSTEAD REQUIRE, BY JANUARY 1, 1994, ALL LEAD-ACID

BATTERIES SOLD IN THE STATE TO CONTAIN AN UNSPECIFIED, MINIMUM PERCENTAGE OF POSTCONSUMER RECOVERED LEAD.

INCINERATION/TRANSFORMATION

AB 3434 SOLID WASTE
CLUTE

SUMMARY: EXISTING LAW, THE CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1989, REGULATES GENERALLY, THE DISPOSAL OF SOLID WASTE. EXISTING LAW FOR PURPOSES OF THE ACT, DEFINES THE TERMS "RECYCLE" OR "RECYCLING" TO MEAN THE PROCESS OF COLLECTING OR SORTING, CLEANSING OR TREATING, AND RECONSTITUTING MATERIALS THAT WOULD OTHERWISE BECOME SOLID WASTE, AND RETURNING THEM TO THE ECONOMIC MAINSTREAM IN THE FORM OF RAW MATERIAL WHICH MEET THE QUALITY STANDARDS NECESSARY TO BE USED IN THE MARKETPLACE, AND DOES NOT INCLUDE TRANSFORMATION. THIS BILL WOULD REVISE THE DEFINITION OF RECYCLE OR RECYCLING TO INCLUDE THE PROCESS OF CONVERTING THOSE MATERIALS, AND WOULD INCLUDE USABLE ENERGY AS A SPECIFIED USE FOR THE MATERIALS THAT ARE RETURNED TO THE ECONOMIC MAINSTREAM. THE BILL WOULD REVISE THE DEFINITION OF "TRANSFORMATION" TO EXCLUDE THE CONVERSION OF BIOMASS WASTE INTO ENERGY OR PRODUCTS THAT MAY BE CONVERTED TO ENERGY. THE BILL WOULD DEFINE THE TERM "BIOMASS" OR "BIOMASS WASTE" TO MEAN ANY ORGANIC MATERIAL NOT DERIVED FROM FOSSIL FUELS.

AB 3741 HAZARDOUS WASTE: INCINERATION
CANNELLA

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD REPEAL SPECIFIED EXISTING LAW REQUIREMENTS REGARDING THE INCINERATION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE.

AB 3789 HAZARDOUS WASTE: CEMENT KILN DUST
WOODRUFF

SUMMARY: EXISTING LAW PROHIBITS ANY PERSON FROM MANAGING HAZARDOUS WASTE EXCEPT AS PROVIDED IN THE STATUTES GOVERNING HAZARDOUS WASTE AND THE REGULATIONS ADOPTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL PURSUANT TO THOSE STATUTES. THIS BILL WOULD, NOTWITHSTANDING THESE REQUIREMENTS, ALLOW CEMENT KILN DUST WHICH IS NOT A HAZARDOUS WASTE UNDER THE FEDERAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT OF 1976 (RCRA) TO BE DISPOSED OF AT A SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL FACILITY WHICH HAS BEEN ISSUED WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS BY THE APPROPRIATE CALIFORNIA REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD THAT ALLOW THE DISPOSAL OF THIS

WASTE, IF THE WASTES ARE HANDLED AND DISPOSED OF IN A SPECIFIED MANNER.

SB 44 TORRES — COGENERATION: RESOURCE RECOVERY: TRANSFORMATION — 01/17/92

SUMMARY: EXISTING LAW REQUIRED THE STATE AIR RESOURCES BOARD BY JULY 1, 1980, TO DEVELOP INVENTORIES OF POTENTIAL COGENERATION TECHNOLOGY AND RESOURCE RECOVERY PROJECTS WHICH COULD BE CONSTRUCTED BEFORE 1987. THIS BILL WOULD REPEAL THOSE OBSOLETE PROVISIONS. THE BILL WOULD SPECIFY FOR THIS PURPOSE THAT UNPROCESSED MUNICIPAL WASTE DOES NOT INCLUDE BIOMASS WASTES, AS DEFINED, AND WOULD REVISE RELATED LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS.

SB 97 TORRES — SOLID WASTE: TRANSFORMATION — 07/10/91

SUMMARY: UNDER THE CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1989, COUNTIES ARE REQUIRED TO PREPARE INTEGRATED SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT PLANS, WHICH INCLUDE CITY AND COUNTY SOURCE REDUCTION AND RECYCLING ELEMENTS, AND TO INCLUDE IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULES TO DIVERT 25% OF SOLID WASTE FROM LANDFILL OR TRANSFORMATION FACILITIES BY JANUARY 1, 1995, AND 50% BY JANUARY 1, 2000. FOR ANY CITY OR COUNTY SOURCE REDUCTION AND RECYCLING ELEMENT SUBMITTED TO THE CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD AFTER JANUARY 1, 1995, THE 50% SOURCE REDUCTION AND RECYCLING REQUIREMENT MAY INCLUDE NOT MORE THAN 10% THROUGH TRANSFORMATION, AS DEFINED, ONLY IF SPECIFIED CONDITIONS ARE MET. THIS BILL WOULD SPECIFY, FOR PURPOSES OF THAT REQUIREMENT, THAT "TRANSFORMATION" DOES NOT INCLUDE THE INCINERATION OF UNPROCESSED MUNICIPAL WASTE IN A MASS-BURNING FACILITY, AS SPECIFIED, AND THAT UNPROCESSED MUNICIPAL WASTE DOES NOT INCLUDE BIOMASS WASTES, AS DEFINED.

FISCAL ISSUES (SALARIES/BUDGET/FEE)

AB 2303 1992-93 BUDGET
VASCONCELLOS

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD MAKE APPROPRIATIONS FOR SUPPORT OF STATE GOVERNMENT FOR THE 1992-93 YEAR.

AB 2893 STATE EMPLOYEES: MANAGERS AND
ANDAL SUPERVISORS: RESTORATION

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD APPROPRIATE, AS SPECIFIED, AN AMOUNT EQUIVALENT TO THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE LUMP SUM PAYMENT RECEIVED UPON SEPARATION FROM STATE SERVICE AND THE AMOUNT STATE MANAGERS AND SUPERVISORS WOULD HAVE RECEIVED UPON SEPARATION HAD THEY SEPARATED FROM STATE SERVICE AND THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL ADMINISTRATION HAD NOT REDUCED BY 5% THE COMPENSATION AND BENEFITS OF ALL STATE EMPLOYEE MANAGERS AND SUPERVISORS. THIS BILL WOULD ALSO MAKE VARIOUS LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND DECLARATIONS.

AB 3115 STATE OFFICIALS: SALARIES
ANDAL

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD REVISE SPECIFICALLY STATED AMOUNTS OF CERTAIN SALARIES PAID TO VARIOUS STATE OFFICIALS IN THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT. IT WOULD ALSO STATUTORILY PRESCRIBE THE AMOUNT OF OTHER SPECIFIED DIRECTORS' SALARIES AND WOULD MAKE VARIOUS TECHNICAL, NONSUBSTANTIVE AND CONFORMING CHANGES.

AB 3334 STATE AGENCIES: EXPENDITURE OF
MCCLINTOCK STATE FUNDS

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD PROHIBIT ALL STATE AGENCIES FROM EXPENDING ANY STATE FUNDS DURING THE REMAINING PORTION OF THE 1991-92 FISCAL YEAR AND THE 1992-93 FISCAL YEAR FOR MEMBERSHIP OR PARTICIPATION IN ANY INTERSTATE ASSOCIATION OR ORGANIZATION. THE BILL WOULD ALSO PROHIBIT THE DEPARTMENT OF SAVINGS AND LOAN FROM EXPENDING ANY STATE FUNDS FOR TRAVEL EXPENSES DURING THE REMAINING PORTION OF THE 1991-92 FISCAL YEAR AND THE 1992-93 FISCAL YEAR. IN ADDITION, THE BILL WOULD REQUIRE THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE TO ESTIMATE THE GENERAL FUND SAVINGS THAT WILL BE ACHIEVED UNDER THE BILL DURING THE

REMAINING PORTION OF THE 1991-92 FISCAL YEAR. IT WOULD REVERT THOSE SAVINGS TO THE GENERAL FUND AND APPROPRIATE THAT AMOUNT TO THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS FOR THE OPENING OF 2 PRISONS.

AB 3678 MCCLINTOCK — PUBLIC OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES: FALSE STATEMENTS: FELONY

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD MAKE ANY PUBLIC OFFICER OR PERSON HOLDING ANY PUBLIC TRUST OF EMPLOYMENT OF A STATE OR LOCAL GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY WHO MAKES A FALSE STATEMENT CONCERNING STATE BUDGET FISCAL MATTERS OR CONCERNING STATE BONDED INDEBTEDNESS GUILTY OF A FELONY.

AB 3693 CHANDLER — WASTE DISCHARGES

SUMMARY: EXISTING LAW REQUIRES EACH PERSON FOR WHOM WASTE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DISCHARGE OF CERTAIN WASTE HAVE BEEN PRESCRIBED TO PAY SPECIFIED FEES AND AN ANNUAL FEE. THIS BILL WOULD REQUIRE EACH PERSON SUBJECT TO THE DISCHARGE REQUIREMENTS TO PAY A GENERAL FEE TO THE STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD, IN AN AMOUNT DETERMINED BY THE BOARD, TO COVER THE BOARD'S COSTS OF REGULATING WASTE DISCHARGES WHICH COSTS ARE NOT OTHERWISE COVERED BY RELATED FEES COLLECTED UNDER THE WATER CODE.

SB 685 CALDERON — WATER QUALITY: SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL SITES — 04/29/91

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD REQUIRE THE STATE WATER RESOURCES CONTROL BOARD TO ADOPT A FEE SCHEDULE, AS PRESCRIBED, WHICH ASSESSES A FEE ON ANY OWNER OR OPERATOR OF A SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL SITE WHO HAS NOT SUBMITTED A COMPLETE AND CORRECT SOLID WASTE WATER QUALITY ASSESSMENT TEST TO THE REGIONAL BOARD BY JULY 1, 1991, THEREBY IMPOSING A TAX FOR PURPOSES OF ARTICLE XIII OF THE CALIFORNIA CONSTITUTION.

SB 1280 ALQUIST — 1992-93 BUDGET

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD MAKE APPROPRIATIONS FOR SUPPORT OF STATE GOVERNMENT FOR THE 1992-93 FISCAL YEAR.

SB 1411 THOMPSON — STATE OFFICIALS: SALARIES

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD LIMIT THE AMOUNT OF ANNUAL SALARY PAID TO CERTAIN CHAIRPERSONS AND MEMBERS OF VARIOUS STATE BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS TO AN

AMOUNT EQUIVALENT TO THE ANNUAL SALARY OF MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SB 1672 STATE EMPLOYEES: MANAGER AND
ALQUIST SUPERVISOR COMPENSATION RESTORATION

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD APPROPRIATE, FROM THE GENERAL FUND AND EACH SPECIAL FUND FROM WHICH THESE STATE EMPLOYEE MANAGERS AND SUPERVISORS ARE PAID, AN AMOUNT SUFFICIENT TO PROVIDE AN INCREASE IN THE LEVEL OF COMPENSATION TO THAT RECEIVED BY THESE EMPLOYEES PRIOR TO THE REDUCTION OF COMPENSATION OF ALL STATE EMPLOYEES MANAGERS AND SUPERVISORS BY 5%.

SB 1703 WASTE DISPOSAL FEES
JOHNSTON

SUMMARY: EXISTING LAW PERMITS THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ANY COUNTY TO ANNUALLY ESTABLISH A SCHEDULE OF FEES TO BE IMPOSED UPON LAND WITHIN THE UNINCORPORATED AREA OF THE COUNTY WITH THE REVENUE OF THE FEES TO BE USED FOR THE ACQUISITION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF COUNTY WASTE DISPOSAL SITES AND FOR FINANCING WASTE COLLECTION AND OTHER DISPOSAL SERVICES. THIS BILL WOULD ADDITIONALLY AUTHORIZE THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS TO ESTABLISH AND IMPOSE THESE FEES IN INCORPORATED AREAS OF THE COUNTY WHERE CITIES DO NOT PROVIDE THEIR OWN WASTE DISPOSAL SITES, WOULD REQUIRE THE BOARD TO IMPOSE UNIFORM FEES FOR INCORPORATED AND UNINCORPORATED AREAS, AND WOULD REQUIRE THE BOARD TO CONSULT THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE INCORPORATED AREA BEFORE IMPOSING THE FEES ON THAT AREA. THE BILL WOULD ALSO PERMIT THE TUOLUMNE COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS TO RECOVER SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL FEES WHICH WOULD HAVE BEEN COLLECTED ON LAND WITHIN THE SONORA CITY LIMITS FOR THE 1991-92 AND SUBSEQUENT FISCAL YEARS AS IF THE ABOVE AUTHORITY TO LEVY FEES HAS BEEN ENACTED.

ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES/GENERAL

AB 2426 ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE:
SEASTRAND INTERAGENCY COMMUNICATIONS

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD EXCEPT FROM THE DEFINITION OF REGULATION OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE ACT ANY INTERAGENCY MEMORANDUM, DIRECTIVE, MANUAL, OR OTHER COMMUNICATION THAT DOES NOT SUBSTANTIALLY AFFECT THE LEGAL RIGHTS OF, OR PROCEDURES AVAILABLE TO, THE PUBLIC OR THAT PORTION OF THE PUBLIC AFFECTED BY THE ISSUING AGENCY'S ACTIVITIES.

AB 2486 ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS:
POLANCO NOTIFICATION

SUMMARY: EXISTING LAW REQUIRES A STATE AGENCY, UPON RECEIPT OF A PETITION REQUESTING THE ADOPTION, AMENDMENT, OR REPEAL OF A REGULATION, TO NOTIFY THE PETITIONER IN WRITING OF THE RECEIPT AND WITHIN 30 DAYS DENY THE PETITION INDICATING WHY THE AGENCY HAS REACHED ITS DECISION ON THE MERITS OF THE PETITION IN WRITING OR SCHEDULE THE MATTER FOR PUBLIC HEARING. THIS BILL WOULD REQUIRE A STATE AGENCY TO ALSO FOLLOW THIS PROCEDURE WITH REGARD TO REQUESTS FOR A VARIANCE FROM A REGULATION.

AB 2723 STATE AGENCY CONTRACTS: ADVANCE
BATES PAYMENTS

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD DELETE THE LIMITATION ON MAKING MORE THAN ONE ADVANCE PAYMENT ON CONTRACTS WITH A COMMUNITY-BASED PRIVATE NONPROFIT AGENCY DURING EACH FISCAL YEAR. THE BILL WOULD ADD THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY TO THE LIST OF STATE AGENCIES AUTHORIZED TO MAKE THE ADVANCE PAYMENTS.

AB 2809 PUBLIC EMPLOYEES: RETIREMENT,
ALPERT HEALTH BENEFITS

SUMMARY: THE PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT LAW AUTHORIZES RETIRED PERSONS TO WORK 120 DAYS OR 960 HOURS IN ANY CALENDAR YEAR WITHOUT LOSS OR INTERRUPTION OF BENEFITS, EXCEPT AS SPECIFIED. THIS BILL WOULD AUTHORIZE SPECIFIED RETIRED PERSONS TO WORK 960 HOURS DURING THE APPLICABLE CALENDAR OR FISCAL YEAR. IT WOULD ALSO AUTHORIZE THE SYSTEM TO PAY ANY ALLOWANCE DIRECTLY TO A TRUST AND WOULD

DELETE OBSOLETE PROVISIONS FROM THE PUBLIC EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT LAW. EXISTING LAW REQUIRES THE COURT IN A SEPARATION OR DISSOLUTION PROCEEDING TO ADDRESS THE RIGHTS OF A NONMEMBER TO ELECT COVERAGE IN THE 2ND TIER RETIREMENT PLAN. THIS BILL WOULD RESTRICT THAT ELECTION TO MEMBER SERVICE WHICH IS SUBJECT TO THE 2ND TIER RETIREMENT PLAN.

AB 2883 INFORMATION PRACTICES ACT:
ANDAL GENERALLY

SUMMARY: THE INFORMATION PRACTICES ACT PROVIDES FOR RESTRICTIONS AND CONDITIONS UPON THE RELEASE OF INFORMATION CONCERNING INDIVIDUALS BY PUBLIC AGENCIES AND REQUIRES THE OFFICE OF INFORMATION PRACTICES TO ASSIST INDIVIDUALS IN IDENTIFYING AND SECURING ACCESS TO RECORDS CONTAINING INFORMATION ABOUT THEM, AND TO INVESTIGATE, DETERMINE, AND REPORT VIOLATIONS OF THE ACT. THIS BILL WOULD ELIMINATE THE OFFICE OF INFORMATION PRACTICES.

AB 3107 STATE AGENCIES: REDUCTION IN
BENTLEY FUNCTIONS

SUMMARY: EXISTING LAW REQUIRES EACH STATE AGENCY THAT HAS SEASONAL CLASS CIVIL SERVICE POSITIONS TO REPORT SPECIFIED INFORMATION ON THESE EMPLOYEES TO THE STATE PERSONNEL BOARD. THIS BILL WOULD REPEAL THESE REQUIREMENTS. THIS BILL WOULD ELIMINATE THE REQUIREMENT THAT THE BOARD PREPARE ANNUAL REPORTS REGARDING, AMONG OTHER TOPICS, SEASONAL EMPLOYEES, DISCRIMINATION COMPLAINT ACTIVITY, RETALIATION FOR WHISTLEBLOWING ACTIVITY, THE CAREER OPPORTUNITY AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM, AND INFORMATION PRACTICES ACT COMPLIANCE.

AB 3010 DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME:
COSTA FILING FEES

SUMMARY: EXISTING LAW REQUIRES THE DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME TO IMPOSE AND COLLECT A FILING FEE IN SPECIFIED AMOUNTS TO DEFRAY THE COSTS OF MANAGING AND PROTECTING FISH AND WILDLIFE TRUST RESOURCES. EXISTING LAW REQUIRES THE DEPARTMENT TO ANNUALLY ADJUST THE FEE, AS SPECIFIED. THIS BILL WOULD REQUIRE THE ADJUSTED FEE TO BE ROUNDED TO THE NEAREST $5.

AB 3222 TELECOMMUNICATIONS: STATE
KLEHS AGENCIES

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD REQUIRE THE DIRECTOR OF THE OFFICE OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY TO IMPLEMENT A POLICY REQUIRING ALL STATE AGENCIES USING VOICE-MAIL SYSTEMS TO ALLOW IMMEDIATE ACCESS TO A HUMAN OPERATOR ON THE FIRST OPTIONS MENU DURING REGULAR WORK HOURS.

AB 3498 STATE EMPLOYMENT: PERSONAL SERVICE
HUGHES CONTRACTS: NONPROFIT ORGANIZATIONS

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD PERMIT ANY STATE AGENCY TO ENTER INTO AN AGREEMENT WITH ANY NONPROFIT ORGANIZATION TO PROVIDE PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT TO STUDENTS, AS SPECIFIED.

AB 3511 ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS: ADVERSE
JONES ECONOMIC IMPACT: BUSINESSES

SUMMARY: UNDER EXISTING LAW, IF A STATE AGENCY, IN PROPOSING TO ADOPT OR AMEND ANY REGULATION, DETERMINES THAT THE ACTION MAY HAVE A SIGNIFICANT ADVERSE ECONOMIC IMPACT ON SMALL BUSINESS, THE AGENCY IS REQUIRED TO INCLUDE SPECIFIED INFORMATION IN THE NOTICE OF PROPOSED ACTION OF THE REGULATION. EXISTING LAW FURTHER REQUIRES STATE AGENCIES PROPOSING TO ADOPT OR AMEND ANY REGULATION TO ASSESS THE POTENTIAL FOR ADVERSE ECONOMIC IMPACT ON CALIFORNIA SMALL BUSINESS ENTERPRISES AND INDIVIDUALS, AND TO GIVE NOTICE OF ANY ADVERSE ECONOMIC IMPACT, AS SPECIFIED. THIS BILL WOULD EXPAND THESE NOTICE REQUIREMENTS ON STATE AGENCIES TO INCLUDE ALL BUSINESS ENTERPRISES, RATHER THAN ONLY SMALL BUSINESS ENTERPRISES.

SB 1594 ATTORNEY GENERAL: LEGAL SERVICES
BOATWRIGHT

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD STATE LEGISLATIVE INTENT THAT EFFICIENCY AND ECONOMY IN STATE GOVERNMENT IS ENHANCED BY THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AS COUNSEL FOR REPRESENTATION OF STATE AGENCIES AND EMPLOYEES IN JUDICIAL AND OTHER PROCEEDINGS.

SB 1824 INCOME TAXES: BANK AND CORPORATION
ALQUIST TAXES: CREDITS: POLLUTION CONTROL

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD AUTHORIZE, FOR TAXABLE AND INCOME YEARS BEGINNING ON OR AFTER JANUARY 1, 1992, A

CREDIT UNDER BOTH OF THOSE LAWS IN AN AMOUNT EQUAL TO THE SALES OR USE TAXES PAID OR INCURRED BY THE TAXPAYER IN CONNECTION WITH THE PURCHASE OF ANY TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY FOR THE CONTROL REDUCTION, ABATEMENT, ELIMINATION, MONITORING, OR PREVENTION OF POLLUTION, THAT MEETS SPECIFIED CONDITIONS. IT WOULD REQUIRE THE CALIFORNIA STATE AGENCY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE APPLICABLE ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVITY TO CERTIFY A TAXPAYER'S APPLICATION FOR THE CREDIT AS SPECIFIED, AND PROVIDE AN ANNUAL LISTING TO THE FRANCHISE TAX BOARD OF THE QUALIFIED TAXPAYERS. EXISTING LAW AUTHORIZES A CREDIT FOR SALES OR USE TAX PAID OR INCURRED BY A QUALIFIED TAXPAYER ENGAGED IN A TRADE OR BUSINESS WITHIN A PROGRAM AREA OR ENTERPRISE AREA IN CONNECTION WITH THE PURCHASE OF MACHINERY AND MACHINERY PARTS USED FOR FABRICATING, PROCESSING, ASSEMBLY, AND OTHER USES. THIS BILL WOULD PROHIBIT A CREDIT UNDER THOSE PROVISIONS.

SB 1847 STATE AGENCIES: LEGAL SERVICES
ROYCE

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD REQUIRE ALL CONTRACTS FOR LEGAL SERVICES, AS DEFINED, TO CONTAIN PROVISIONS FOR LEGAL COST AND UTILIZATION REVIEW, LEGAL BILL AUDITS, AND LAW FIRM AUDITS BY STATE EMPLOYEES OR ANY LEGAL COST CONTROL PROVIDER, AS DEFINED, RETAINED BY A STATE AGENCY FOR THOSE PURPOSES.

SB 1887 STATE EMPLOYEES: VOLUNTARY
GREEN, C REDUCED WORKWEEK PROGRAM

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD AUTHORIZE STATE CIVIL SERVICE EMPLOYEES, DURING TIMES OF STATE FISCAL CRISIS, OR AS AN ALTERNATIVE TO LAYOFF, TO PARTICIPATE IN A VOLUNTARY REDUCED WORKTIME PROGRAM, AS SPECIFIED.

SB 1893 OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW:
KOPP REVIEW OF REGULATIONS

SUMMARY: UNDER EXISTING LAW THE OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW IS REQUIRED TO REVIEW AND APPROVE ALL REGULATIONS ADOPTED BY STATE AGENCIES, IN ACCORDANCE WITH SPECIFIED PROCEDURES. THIS BILL WOULD REPEAL THOSE PROVISIONS.

SB 1945 PUBLIC AGENCY CONTRACT: FOREIGN COUNTRY PURCHASES
GREENE, B.

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD PROHIBIT A STATE OR LOCAL GOVERNMENTAL AGENCY FROM ENTERING INTO A CONTRACT WITH A FOREIGN COUNTRY FOR THE PURCHASE OF GOODS OR SERVICES EXCEEDING $100,000.

SCA 25 TAXATION 01/27/92
KOPP

SUMMARY: THIS MEASURE WOULD ABOLISH THE STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION AND MAKE CONFORMING CHANGES IN VARIOUS OTHER CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS.

BOTTLE

AB 87 BEVERAGE CONTAINERS: 01/06/92
SHER REDEMPTION ACCOUNT

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD REQUIRE THAT AFTER ALL EXPENDITURES HAVE BEEN MADE FROM THE CALIFORNIA BEVERAGE CONTAINER RECYCLING FUND, THE BALANCE OF THE PROCEEDS ARE TO BE DEPOSITED IN THE REDEMPTION ACCOUNT. THESE FUNDS MAY BE EXPENDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION FOR SPECIFIED PURPOSES CONCERNING RECYCLING AND LITTER PREVENTION PROGRAMS. THE BILL WOULD CONTINUOUSLY APPROPRIATE THE MONEYS IN THE REDEMPTION ACCOUNT TO THE DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION TO CARRY OUT THESE PURPOSES.

AB 2320 BEVERAGE CONTAINERS: SCRAP VALUE
HANSEN

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD PROVIDE THAT THE TERM 'LOCATION OF END USE,' AS STATED IN THE CALIFORNIA BEVERAGE CONTAINER RECYCLING AND LITTER REDUCTION ACT, HAS THAT MEANING WHICH IS DEFINED IN THE REGULATIONS ADOPTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION.

AB 2484 BEVERAGE CONTAINERS: GLASS
EAVES

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD REVISE THE DEFINITION OF A GLASS BEVERAGE CONTAINER AS A BEVERAGE CONTAINER WHICH HAS A BODY CONSISTING OF GLASS FOR THE PURPOSES OF THE CALIFORNIA BEVERAGE CONTAINER RECYCLING AND LITTER REDUCTION ACT.

AB 2718 PLASTIC BEVERAGE CONTAINERS
FLOYD

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD EXCLUDE, UNTIL AFTER JANUARY 1, 1995, A BEVERAGE CONTAINER WHICH MEETS SPECIFIED CONDITIONS FROM THE INCREASED 5 CENT REFUND VALUE AND FROM THE INCREASED 3 CENT REDEMPTION PAYMENT, AS DEFINED, AND WOULD DELETE RELATED OBSOLETE PROVISIONS OF EXISTING LAW. THE BILL WOULD REQUIRE THE DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION, WHEN CALCULATING THE ACTUAL RECYCLING COSTS FOR RECYCLING CENTERS AND PROCESSORS, TO BASE THE RECYCLING COSTS UPON THE VOLUME COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH RECYCLING A COMPACTED PLASTIC BEVERAGE

CONTAINER AND TO REDUCE THE RECYCLING COSTS OF WHOLE NONCOMPACTED PLASTIC BEVERAGE CONTAINERS BY 75% AS SPECIFIED.

AB 2889 BEVERAGE CONTAINERS: REPORTS
ALLEN

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD CHANGE THE REPORTING DATES AND SUBMISSION DATES FOR ANNUAL CURBSIDE SURVEYS, TO BE SUBMITTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION UNDER THE CALIFORNIA BEVERAGE CONTAINER RECYCLING AND LITTER REDUCTION ACT, AS SPECIFIED.

AB 3293 BEVERAGE CONTAINER RECYCLING
SHER ADVISORY COMMITTEE

SUMMARY: EXISTING LAW REQUIRES THE BEVERAGE CONTAINER RECYCLING ADVISORY COMMITTEE TO ADVISE THE DIRECTOR OF CONSERVATION ON BEVERAGE CONTAINER RECYCLING, AND DECLARES THAT INDIVIDUALS MAY BE APPOINTED TO THE COMMITTEE TO REPRESENT AND FURTHER THE INTEREST OF THE BEVERAGE INDUSTRY, AND OTHER RELATED INDUSTRIES. THIS BILL WOULD ADD TO THAT DECLARATION THAT INDIVIDUALS MAY BE APPOINTED TO THE COMMITTEE TO REPRESENT AND FURTHER THE INTEREST OF THE RECYCLING INDUSTRY, ENVIRONMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS AND INTEREST GROUPS.

AB 3404 BEVERAGE CONTAINERS: WINE,
FRIEDMAN, B SPIRITS, AND NONCARBONATED WATER

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD INCLUDE WITHIN THE DEFINITION OF BEVERAGE, WINE AND FORTIFIED WINES, DISTILLED SPIRITS, AND NONCARBONATED WATER, EXCEPT AS SPECIFIED. THE BILL WOULD REQUIRE THE DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION TO DEPOSIT THE REDEMPTION PAYMENTS PROCESSING FEES, CIVIL PENALTIES, FINES, AND ALL OTHER REVENUE RECEIVED RESULTING FROM THE INCLUSION OF THESE BEVERAGES INTO THE CALIFORNIA BEVERAGE CONTAINER REFUND FUND, WHICH THIS BILL WOULD CREATE. THE BILL WOULD REQUIRE THAT THE MONEY IN THE FUND BE AVAILABLE TO THE DEPARTMENT ONLY FOR THE PAYMENT OF SPECIFIED REFUND VALUES AND PROCESSING FEES TO PROCESSORS AND FOR RELATED ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS, UPON APPROPRIATION BY THE LEGISLATURE. THE BILL WOULD REQUIRE MANUFACTURERS OF WINE, FORTIFIED WINES, DISTILLED SPIRITS, OR NONCARBONATED WATER BEVERAGES TO INDICATE THIS MESSAGE ON EVERY BEVERAGE SOLD OR OFFERED FOR SALE IN THE STATE ON AND AFTER JANUARY 1, 1993,

AND WOULD REQUIRE DISTRIBUTORS OF THESE BEVERAGES TO PAY THE DEPARTMENT A REDEMPTION PAYMENT FOR THESE BEVERAGE CONTAINERS.

AB 3465 BEVERAGE CONTAINERS:
MARGOLIN RECYCLING LOCATION

SUMMARY: EXISTING LAW, THE CALIFORNIA BEVERAGE CONTAINER RECYCLING AND LITER REDUCTION ACT, GENERALLY DEFINES RECYCLING LOCATION AS A PLACE, MOBILE UNIT REVERSE VENDING MACHINE, OR OTHER DEVICE WHERE A CERTIFIED RECYCLING CENTER ACCEPTS BEVERAGE CONTAINERS FROM CONSUMERS. THIS BILL DELETES THE DEFINITION OF RECYCLING LOCATION, AS THE ALUMINUM REVERSE VENDING MACHINE AND NOT THE MACHINE'S PHYSICAL LOCATION.

AB 3484 BEVERAGE CONTAINERS: REPORTS
MARGOLIN

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD REQUIRE THE DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION'S ANNUAL REPORT, REGARDING THE CALIFORNIA BEVERAGE CONTAINER RECYCLING AND LITTER REDUCTION ACT, TO INCLUDE THE STATUS OF BEVERAGE CONTAINER REFILLING OPPORTUNITIES, AND WOULD REQUIRE THE REPORT BY THE LEGISLATIVE ANALYST TO INCLUDE RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE DESIRABILITY OF ENCOURAGING THE REFILLING OF BEVERAGE CONTAINERS.

AB 3796 RECYCLING OF BEVERAGE CONTAINERS
SHER

SUMMARY: UNDER EXISTING LAW, AS SET FORTH IN THE CALIFORNIA BEVERAGE CONTAINER RECYCLING AND LITTER REDUCTION ACT, THE LEGISLATURE MAKES THE FINDING THAT THE ACT ESTABLISHES A BEVERAGE CONTAINER RECYCLING GOAL OF 80% AND FURTHER REQUIRES THE DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION TO REPORT ANNUALLY TO THE GOVERNOR AND THE LEGISLATURE REGARDING THE PROGRESS MADE TOWARD ATTAINING THAT GOAL, AND THAT THE PROCESSING FEE CALCULATED BY THE DEPARTMENT FOR BEVERAGE CONTAINERS BE CALCULATED IN PART ON THE BASIS OF THAT GOAL. THIS BILL WOULD REVISE THAT LEGISLATIVE FINDING TO REFER INSTEAD TO A RECYCLING GOAL OF NOT LESS THAN 80% FOR EACH MATERIAL TYPE OF BEVERAGE CONTAINER.

AB 3809 RURAL WASTE MANAGEMENT ASSISTANCE
KNOWLES

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD ESTABLISH WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION THE RURAL WASTE MANAGEMENT

ASSISTANCE PROGRAM TO WORK WITH RURAL COUNTIES AS SPECIFIED, TO ANALYZE THEIR RECYCLING NEEDS. THE BILL WOULD ALSO CREATE THE RURAL WASTE RELIEF ACCOUNT IN THE CALIFORNIA BEVERAGE CONTAINER RECYCLING FUND TO BE MANAGED BY THE DEPARTMENT. THE BILL WOULD PROVIDE THAT MONEY WHICH IS UNAPPROPRIATED IN THE REDEMPTION ACCOUNT IN THE FUND DURING 1991, IN AN AMOUNT NOT TO EXCEED $1,000,000 BE TRANSFERRED FROM THAT ACCOUNT TO THE RURAL WASTE RELIEF ACCOUNT ON OR BEFORE JULY 1, 1992. THIS BILL WOULD MAKE OTHER SPECIFIED RELATED PROVISIONS.

SB 769 BEVERAGE CONTAINERS: 01/06/92
MCCORQUODALE PROCESSING FEES

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD REQUIRE THE DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION TO EXCLUDE RECYCLING CENTERS OPERATING IN A CONVENIENCE ZONE WHEN DETERMINING THE COSTS RELATED TO CONTAINERS SOLD FOR RECYCLING.

SB 1472 BEVERAGE CONTAINERS: PROCESSING
MORGAN FEES

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD MAKE CERTAIN TECHNICAL CHANGES TO SPECIFIED PROVISIONS OF THE CALIFORNIA BEVERAGE CONTAINER RECYCLING AND LITTER REDUCTION ACT REGARDING PROCESSING FEE PAYMENTS.

SB 1575 PLASTIC BEVERAGE CONTAINERS
TORRES

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD REQUIRE THE DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION TO DEPOSIT IN THE PLASTIC BEVERAGE CONTAINER ACCOUNT, WHICH THE BILL WOULD CREATE, THE REDEMPTION PAYMENTS PAID FOR EVERY PLASTIC CONTAINER WITH A CAPACITY OF 24 FLUID OUNCES. THE BILL WOULD ALSO AUTHORIZE THE DEPARTMENT TO IMPOSE A FEE UPON PLASTIC BEVERAGE CONTAINERS WITH A CAPACITY OF 24 OUNCES OR MORE SOLD BY DISTRIBUTORS AND WOULD MAKE OTHER CONFORMING CHANGES.

SB 1580 BEVERAGE CONTAINERS: PROCESSING FEES
MCCORQUODALE

SUMMARY: UNDER EXISTING LAW, THE CALIFORNIA BEVERAGE CONTAINER RECYCLING AND LITTER REDUCTION ACT, EVERY BEVERAGE CONTAINER SOLD OR OFFERED FOR SALE IN THIS STATE IS REQUIRED TO HAVE A SPECIFIED

MINIMUM REFUND VALUE. A DISTRIBUTOR IS REQUIRED TO PAY A REDEMPTION PAYMENT FOR EVERY BEVERAGE CONTAINER SOLD OR OFFERED FOR SALE IN THE STATE TO THE DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION, FOR DEPOSIT IN THE CALIFORNIA BEVERAGE CONTAINER RECYCLING FUND. THIS BILL WOULD MAKE NONSUBSTANTIVE CHANGES TO THE PROVISIONS IMPOSING THE PROCESSING FEES WHICH THE DEPARTMENT IS REQUIRED TO CALCULATE.

SB 1790 BEVERAGE CONTAINERS: INVOICE
ROGERS

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD REQUIRE THE INVOICE OR OTHER FORM OF ACCOUNTING OF A TRANSACTION FOR BEER AND MALT BEVERAGE CONTAINERS, OR WINE OR DISTILLED SPIRIT CONTAINERS, TO COMBINE OR INCLUDE THE GROSS WHOLESALE PRICE WITH THE REDEMPTION PAYMENT.

SB 2042 BEVERAGE CONTAINERS:
HART AUDITING PROVISIONS

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD REQUIRE THE DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION, ON OR BEFORE JULY 1,1993 TO REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE ON THE OPERATION OF NEW AUDITING AND REPORTING SYSTEMS RELATED TO THE RECYCLING OF BEVERAGE CONTAINERS.

CEQA

AB 375 CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY 01/23/92
ALLEN ACT

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD REQUIRE PUBLIC AGENCIES IF THERE IS A PROJECT FOR WHICH MITIGATION IS NECESSARY, AND THAT MITIGATION IS TO BE ACHIEVED THROUGH THE IMPOSITION OF CONDITIONS OF PROJECT APPROVAL, TO ADOPT MITIGATION MEASURES AS CONDITIONS OF PROJECT APPROVAL WHICH INCLUDE PRESCRIBED MATTERS. THE BILL ALSO REQUIRE RESPONSIBLE AGENCIES TO SUBMIT TO THE LEAD AGENCY COMPLETE AND DETAILED SPECIFICATIONS AND PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR MITIGATION MEASURES WHICH WOULD ADDRESS THE SIGNIFICANT ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS IDENTIFIED BY THE RESPONSIBLE AGENCY.

AB 1408 CEQA: CUMULATIVE IMPACTS: 08/20/91
LEMPERT DATA TRANSFER

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD REQUIRE THAT ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION, REQUIRED UNDER THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT, INCLUDE INFORMATION REGARDING POTENTIAL CUMULATIVE IMPACTS. THIS BILL WOULD ALSO REQUIRE THE OFFICE OF PLANNING AND RESEARCH TO PROVIDE TO THE LEAD AGENCY, AS DEFINED CERTAIN INFORMATION REGARDING CUMULATIVE IMPACTS OF A PROPOSED PROJECT, AND WOULD REQUIRE THE OFFICE TO PREPARE AND ADOPT AS SPECIFIED, A MANUAL TO ASSIST LEAD AGENCIES TO IDENTIFY AND QUANTIFY CUMULATIVE IMPACTS. THE BILL WOULD REQUIRE THE OFFICE TO ESTABLISH AN INFORMATION TRANSFER SYSTEM FOR PROJECT-RELATED DATA, AND WOULD AUTHORIZE THE OFFICE TO CHARGE A FEE FOR DATA. THE BILL WOULD REQUIRE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORTS SUBMITTED TO THE OFFICE TO BE IN A FORMAT CONSISTENT WITH THE DATA BASE ESTABLISHED BY THE OFFICE.

AB 2472 ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
FARR

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD REQUIRE SPECIFIED PUBLIC AGENCIES HAVING JURISDICTION OVER NATURAL RESOURCES AFFECTED BY A PROJECT WHICH ARE HELD IN TRUST FOR THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE TO RESPOND TO A NOTICE BY THE LEAD AGENCY, AS DEFINED, IN A

SPECIFIED MANNER. THE BILL WOULD IMPOSE RELATED DUTIES ON THE OFFICE OF PLANNING AND RESEARCH AND WOULD MAKE OTHER, NONSUBSTANTIVE CHANGES.

AB 3076 CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
ALLEN ACT

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD DELETE AN EXISTING PROVISION THAT A PROGRAM TO PROTECT FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES, AS SPECIFIED, SHALL NOT BE OPERATIVE, VESTED, OR FINAL UNTIL A REQUIRED FILING FEE IS PAID, AS SPECIFIED. THE BILL WOULD PROVIDE THAT TIERING OR PHASING DOES NOT INCLUDE SUBSEQUENT DISCRETIONARY ACTIONS. THE BILL WOULD, AMONG OTHER THINGS, REQUIRE COUNTIES AND CITIES TO ESTABLISH BY JANUARY 1, 1995, AN IMPLEMENTATION PLAN FOR THE CONSERVATION ELEMENT OF THE PLAN THAT IDENTIFIES PARCELS COMPRISING CRITICAL FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITATS AND ECOSYSTEMS, AS DEFINED; WOULD DECLARE THAT THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT IS INTENDED TO ASSIST IN IDENTIFYING FEASIBLE ALTERNATIVES AND FEASIBLE MITIGATION MEASURES, AS DEFINED; WOULD DEFINE OR REDEFINE TERMS AND SPECIFY WHAT CONSTITUTES THE IDENTIFICATION OF FEASIBLE ALTERNATIVES; AND WOULD REQUIRE LEAD AGENCIES TO CONDUCT A SEARCH AMONG STATE AND LOCAL AGENCIES FOR LONG RANGE PLANS AFFECTING ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS IN ORDER TO IDENTIFY AND EVALUATE THE FEASIBILITY OF MITIGATION MEASURES AND ALTERNATIVES TO A GIVEN PROJECT. THE BILL WOULD MAKE NUMEROUS OTHER RELATED PROVISIONS.

AB 3681 ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
FRIEDMAN, T.

SUMMARY: EXISTING LAW, THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT, ALLOWS ANY PERSON TO SUBMIT INFORMATION OR OTHER COMMENTS IN ANY FORMAT TO THE PUBLIC AGENCY RESPONSIBLE FOR PREPARING A DRAFT ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT, AN ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT, OR A NEGATIVE DECLARATION, REQUIRES THE PUBLIC AGENCY TO CONSIDER THE INFORMATION OR COMMENTS, AND AUTHORIZES THE INCLUSION OF THE INFORMATION OR COMMENTS IN ANY REPORT OR DECLARATION. THIS BILL WOULD INSTEAD PERMIT ANY PERSON TO SUBMIT INFORMATION OR OTHER COMMENTS TO THE PUBLIC AGENCY RESPONSIBLE FOR PREPARING THE REPORT OR DECLARATION.

AB 3765 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION: LEAD AGENCIES
MAYS

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD AMEND THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT TO REQUIRE THAT THE SECRETARY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DESIGNATE A LEAD AGENCY FOR ANY PROJECT THAT REQUIRES A PERMIT FROM TWO OR MORE BOARDS, DEPARTMENTS, OR OFFICERS WITHIN THE AGENCY UNLESS THOSE ENTITIES MUTUALLY AGREE UPON THE DESIGNATION OF A LEAD AGENCY.

SB 1528 CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY
CALDERON ACT: EXEMPTION NOTICE

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD PROVIDE THAT NOTICES OF EXEMPTION UNDER THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT (CEQA) ARE TO BE PREPARED DIRECTLY BY, OR UNDER CONTRACT TO, THE PUBLIC AGENCY.

SB 1596 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORTS
MADDY

SUMMARY: THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY ACT DECLARES THAT IT IS THE POLICY OF THE STATE THAT LOCAL AGENCIES INTEGRATE THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE ACT WITH PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW PROCEDURES OTHERWISE REQUIRED BY LAW OR LOCAL PRACTICE SO THAT ALL SUCH PROCEDURES, TO THE MAXIMUM EXTENT FEASIBLE, RUN CONCURRENTLY, RATHER THAN CONSECUTIVELY. THIS BILL WOULD DELETE THAT POLICY DECLARATION.

HAZARDOUS WASTE

AB 181 HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES LIABILITY 01/09/92
TANNER

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD DEFINE THE TERM 'RESPONSIBLE PARTY' AND 'LIABLE PERSON' TO EXCLUDE ANY CITY, COUNTY, DISTRICT, OR OTHER LOCAL AGENCY WHICH, ON OR BEFORE JANUARY 1, 1990, PROVIDED INCIDENTAL SOLID WASTE HANDLING SERVICES, AS DEFINED, SOLELY BECAUSE OF THE ACT OF PROVIDING THOSE SERVICES. THE BILL WOULD REQUIRE THE DEPARTMENT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL TO MAKE A SPECIFIED FINDING CONCERNING THE CONTAMINATION OF A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE RELEASE SITE WHERE THE DEPARTMENT DETERMINES THAT A CITY, COUNTY, DISTRICT, OR OTHER LOCAL AGENCY IS, OR MAY BE, A RESPONSIBLE PARTY OR A POTENTIALLY RESPONSIBLE PARTY FOR THAT SITE AS A RESULT OF THAT LOCAL AGENCY'S PROVISION OF NONINCIDENTAL SOLID WASTE HANDLING SERVICES. THE BILL WOULD REQUIRE THAT IF THE DEPARTMENT MAKES THAT FINDING, LIABILITY FOR THE SITE IS TO BE APPORTIONED BASED ON THE QUANTITY AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES DISPOSED OF BY THE LOCAL AGENCY, AS SPECIFIED.

AB 2279 LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE:
HAYDEN DISPOSAL

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD, AMONG OTHER THINGS, PROHIBIT THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES FROM GRANTING ANY LICENSE TO RECEIVE LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE FROM OTHER PERSONS FOR DISPOSAL ON LAND UNLESS THE LICENSE APPLICANT PROVIDES CERTAIN INFORMATION CONCERNING VIOLATIONS OF SPECIFIED STATUTES AND REGULATIONS. THE BILL WOULD MAKE OTHER SPECIFIED PROVISIONS REGARDING THE DISPOSAL OF RADIOACTIVE WASTE.

AB 2292 BANNED, UNREGISTERED, OR 02/19/92
HANNIGAN OUTDATED AGRICULTURAL WASTE

SUMMARY: EXISTING LAW AUTHORIZES A COUNTY TO DEVELOP A PROGRAM FOR THE COLLECTION OF AGRICULTURAL WASTE FROM AN ELIGIBLE PARTICIPANT WHO IS DEFINED AS A PERSON WHO STORES SPECIFIED AMOUNTS OF THESE WASTES AND OPERATES A FARM. THIS BILL WOULD ADDITIONALLY INCLUDE A PERSON WHO STORES THAT WASTE IN THOSE AMOUNTS AND OPERATES AN AGRICULTURAL PEST CONTROL BUSINESS, AN

AGRICULTURAL PESTICIDE DEALERSHIP, A PARK, A CEMETERY, OR A GOLF COURSE. THIS BILL WOULD EXTEND THE DATE OF THE REPEAL OF THESE PROVISIONS TO JANUARY 1, 1994.

AB 2489 CHLOROFLUOROCARBONS
HAYDEN

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD REQUIRE THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY TO PREPARE A LIST OF CFCS FOR WHICH SUBSTITUTES ARE AVAILABLE AND THE EARLIEST FEASIBLE DATES BY WHICH THEIR USE MAY BE IMPLEMENTED. THE BILL WOULD REQUIRE THE AGENCY TO DEVELOP PROGRAMS TO IMPLEMENT EARLIER PHASE-OUT DATES FOR CFCS IN APPLICATIONS WITH KNOWN, NONHAZARDOUS ALTERNATIVES, WOULD RESTRICT THE USE OF CHEMICALS WHICH HAVE HIGH INFRARED ABSORBING CAPABILITIES AS SUBSTITUTES FOR CFCS, WOULD REGULATE THE SAFE RECOVERY OF CFCS CONTAINED IN APPLIANCES, MACHINERY, AND OTHER DEVICES PRIOR TO DISPOSAL, AND WOULD DEVELOP PROCUREMENT POLICIES FOR THE STATE TO BAN THE USE OF PRODUCTS CONTAINING CFCS.

AB 2500 RADIOACTIVE WASTE: TRITIUM
SHER RECOVERY

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD REPEAL THE EXISTING REQUIREMENT THAT THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES DEVELOP A PLAN, AS SPECIFIED, FOR THE MANAGEMENT, TREATMENT, AND DISPOSAL OF LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE AND SUBMIT ELEMENTS TO THE LEGISLATURE, AND WOULD INSTEAD REQUIRE THE DEPARTMENT TO ESTABLISH A PROGRAM TO REQUIRE THE RECOVERY OF TRITIUM USED IN THE LABELING AND MANUFACTURE OF PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.

AB 2684 LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE:
PEACE SURCHARGE

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD PROVIDE THAT THE SUM OF THESE SURCHARGES AND CHARGES TO BE SET BY THE HOST STATE IS TO BE NOT LESS THAN $29, $45, OR $50. THE BILL WOULD INSTEAD MAKE THIS PROVISION INOPERATIVE OF THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE REGULATIONS ADOPTED TO IMPLEMENT THE COMPACT AND WOULD REPEAL THIS PROVISION ON THE JANUARY 1 FOLLOWING THAT DATE.

AB 2967 HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES: ABANDONED
FLOYD SITES

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD REQUIRE THE DEPARTMENT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL TO PREPARE AND SUBMIT TO THE GOVERNOR AND THE LEGISLATURE BY JANUARY 1, 1994, A PLAN, INCLUDING SPECIFIED MATTERS, FOR CARRYING OUT AN ABANDONED SITE SURVEY OF URBAN COUNTIES IN THE STATE.

AB 2988 HAZARDOUS WASTE: FEES
TANNER

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD DELETE AN OBSOLETE PROVISION WITH REGARD TO SPECIFIED HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL FEES REQUIRED UNDER EXISTING LAW.

AB 3454 HAZARDOUS WASTE: LAND DISPOSAL
CONROY

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD EXTEND THE DATE BY WHICH THE DEPARTMENT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL IS REQUIRED TO PROHIBIT THE LAND DISPOSAL OF HAZARDOUS WASTES MEETING SPECIFIED CONDITIONS TO MAY 8, 1994.

AB 3462 OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH:
SPEIER HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES: EXPOSURES

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD MAKE AN ADDITIONAL DECLARATION, AS SPECIFIED, REGARDING THE INADEQUACY OF CURRENT LAW REQUIRING THE COMMUNICATION TO EMPLOYEES OF POTENTIAL HAZARDS OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES IN THE WORKPLACE.

AB 3690 HAZARDOUS WASTE: CLASSIFICATION
GOTCH

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD REQUIRE THE DEPARTMENT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL, WHEN CLASSIFYING A WASTE AS HAZARDOUS AT THE REQUEST OF A PRODUCER, PURSUANT TO A SPECIFIED REGULATION, TO ADOPT THE DEPARTMENT'S DECISION AS A REGULATION IF THE DEPARTMENT DETERMINES THAT THE WASTE'S CLASSIFICATION IS LIKELY TO HAVE BROAD APPLICATION.

AB 3694 HAZARDOUS WASTE: NATURAL RESOURCE DAMAGES
ALPERT

SUMMARY: EXISTING LAW IMPOSES CIVIL PENALTIES, IN SPECIFIED AMOUNTS, UPON PERSONS ILLEGALLY DISPOSING OF HAZARDOUS WASTE AND ALSO

REQUIRES THAT ANYONE CONVICTED OF KNOWINGLY DISPOSING OF HAZARDOUS WASTE IN AN AUTHORIZED MANNER BE PUNISHED BY IMPRISONMENT, AS SPECIFIED. THIS BILL WOULD PROVIDE THAT A PERSON WHO IS LIABLE TO THE STATE OR LOCAL AGENCY FOR SPECIFIED COSTS CONCERNING NATURAL RESOURCES INJURED,, DEGRADED, DESTROYED, OR LOST AS A RESULT OF THE HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL WHICH IS THE SUBJECT OF THE CIVIL PENALTY OR CONVICTION.

AB 3714 HAZARDOUS WASTE: SOURCE REDUCTION
QUACKENBUSH

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD REQUIRE THE DEPARTMENT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL TO ENCOURAGE COORDINATED EFFORTS TO PROMOTE REDUCTION OF HAZARDOUS WASTE.

AB 3798 LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE
KATZ

SUMMARY: EXISTING LAW, THE RADIATION CONTROL LAW, IMPOSES REQUIREMENTS ON THE MANAGEMENT OF LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE AND PROHIBITS THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES FROM GRANTING ANY LICENSE TO RECEIVE RADIOACTIVE WASTE FROM OTHER PERSONS FOR DISPOSAL ON LAND UNLESS SPECIFIED REQUIREMENTS ARE MET AND ADDITIONALLY DEFINES "LOW-LEVEL WASTE" FOR PURPOSES OF THAT LAW, AS MEANING RADIOACTIVE WASTE WHICH IS NOT CLASSIFIED AS HIGH-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE, TRANSURANIC WASTE, SPENT NUCLEAR FUEL, OR BYPRODUCT MATERIAL, AS DEFINED. THIS BILL WOULD ADDITIONALLY EXCLUDE FROM THE DEFINITION OF LOW-LEVEL WASTE ANY RADIOACTIVE WASTE CAPABLE OF BEING TRANSMITTED AS BOTH A VAPOR AND A LIQUID.

HR 34 RELATIVE TO TOXIC AWARENESS WEEK
O'CONNELL

SUMMARY: RELATIVE TO TOXIC AWARENESS WEEK

SB 1469 HAZARDOUS WASTE: FEES
CALDERON

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD REPEAL A SPECIFIED HAZARDOUS WASTE DISPOSAL FEE AND WOULD INSTEAD REQUIRE EACH PERSON WHO INCINERATES OR DISPOSES OF HAZARDOUS WASTE ONSITE, OR SUBMITS HAZARDOUS WASTE FOR SHIPMENT OUT OF STATE, AND EACH OPERATOR OF AN OFFSITE HAZARDOUS WASTE FACILITY WHO INCINERATES OR DISPOSES OF HAZARDOUS WASTE, TO PAY A FEE AT A SPECIFIED RATE, TO THE STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION FOR

DEPOSIT IN THE HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES ACCOUNT.

SB 1535 HAZARDOUS WASTE: INCINERATION
CALDERON

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD REPEAL THE PROVISION OF EXISTING LAW WHICH AUTHORIZES THE DEPARTMENT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL TO PLAN AND CONSTRUCT A MODEL INCINERATION FACILITY FOR THE DISPOSAL OF HAZARDOUS WASTE IF THE DEPARTMENT MAKES SPECIFIED FINDINGS AND THE LEGISLATURE MAKES AVAILABLE THE FUNDS TO PLAN AND CONSTRUCT THE FACILITY.

SB 1582 HAZARDOUS WASTE TESTING
LEONARD

SUMMARY: EXISTING LAW, THE HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1986, PROHIBITS FROM LAND DISPOSAL ANY HAZARDOUS WASTE RESTRICTED FROM LAND DISPOSAL BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY OR UNDER THE RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT OF 1976, UNLESS THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE AGENCY GRANTS A VARIANCE OR THE WASTE IS TREATED. THE DEPARTMENT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL IS REQUIRED TO PROHIBIT THE LAND DISPOSAL OF HAZARDOUS WASTE ON OR BEFORE MAY 8, 1990 UNLESS THE WASTE MEETS SPECIFIED CONDITIONS. THIS BILL WOULD REQUIRE THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL AGENCY TO TEST ALL MATERIALS LISTED AS HAZARDOUS WASTE PURSUANT TO THE REGULATIONS ADOPTED BY THE DEPARTMENT FOR ALTERNATIVE MEANS OF DISPOSAL, INCLUDING BUT NOT LIMITED TO, INCINERATION AND CHEMICAL DESTRUCTION.

SB 1726 HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT
CALDERON STANDARDS: REVIEW

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD REVISE THE EXEMPTION FROM TREATMENT STANDARDS FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE GENERATED IN THE CLEANUP OR DECONTAMINATION OF A SITE AND WOULD REQUIRE ANY TREATMENT STANDARD ISSUED PURSUANT TO THE RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT OF 1976 (RCRA) TO SUPERSEDE ANY STANDARD ADOPTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL. IT WOULD PROVIDE THAT THE IMPLEMENTATION DATE FOR THE LAND DISPOSAL PROHIBITION IS AN UNSPECIFIED DATE FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE WHICH HAS NOT BEEN RESTRICTED OR PROHIBITED PURSUANT TO, OR HAS BEEN GRANTED A VARIANCE UNDER, RCRA, AND FOR WHICH RECYCLING AND TREATMENT CAPACITY TO PROCESS SUBSTANTIALLY ALL OF THE WASTE WAS NOT PROVIDED BEFORE THAT DATE IN A SPECIFIED MANNER. IT WOULD

REQUIRE THE DEPARTMENT TO EVALUATE ALL HAZARDOUS WASTE TREATMENT STANDARDS ADOPTED BY THE DEPARTMENT FOR NON-RCRA HAZARDOUS WASTE AND TO SUBMIT ITS DETERMINATIONS TO THE SECRETARY FOR THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION BY AN UNSPECIFIED DATE. THIS BILL WOULD MAKE OTHER RELATED CHANGES.

SB 1798 HAZARDOUS WASTE LAND DISPOSAL:
ROBERTI VARIANCE

SUMMARY: EXISTING LAW, THE HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT ACT OF 1986, PROHIBITS FROM LAND DISPOSAL ANY HAZARDOUS WASTE RESTRICTED FROM LAND DISPOSAL BY THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA) OR UNDER THE RESOURCE CONSERVATION ACT OF 1976 (RCRA) UNLESS THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE EPA GRANTS A VARIANCE OR THE WASTE IS TREATED. THE DEPARTMENT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL IS REQUIRED TO PROHIBIT LAND DISPOSAL OF ANY HAZARDOUS WASTE UNLESS THE WASTE MEETS CERTAIN CRITERIA, BUT THE DEPARTMENT IS AUTHORIZED TO GRANT A VARIANCE FROM THESE REQUIREMENTS IF THE PERSON MAKES A SPECIFIED DEMONSTRATION TO THE DEPARTMENT, INCLUDING THAT THE HAZARDOUS WASTE CANNOT BE RECYCLED, REUSED, OR TREATED. THE DEPARTMENT IS AUTHORIZED TO RENEW THE VARIANCE FOR ONE YEAR FOR HAZARDOUS WASTE NOT SUBJECT TO RCRA, IF THE APPLICANT DEMONSTRATES THAT NEEDED CAPACITY CAN BE PROVIDED AT THE END OF RENEWAL. THIS BILL WOULD DELETE THE PROHIBITION AGAINST ALLOWING A RENEWAL TO REMAIN IN EFFECT FOR MORE THAN 2 YEARS.

SB 2056 HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE CLEANUP
CALDERON ARBITRATION PANEL

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD MAKE CERTAIN TECHNICAL CHANGES TO PRIOR PROVISIONS, IN WHICH THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH SERVICES OR THE APPROPRIATE REGIONAL WATER QUALITY CONTROL BOARD TO ISSUE REMEDIAL ACTION PLAN FOR ALL HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE RELEASE SITES LISTED ON THE ANNUAL PRIORITY RANKING OF SITES.

SB 2057 HAZARDOUS WASTE: TRAINING PROGRAMS
CALDERON

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD DELETE THE OBSOLETE PROVISIONS REQUIRING THE DEVELOPMENT OF PROCEDURES, WHICH REQUIRE THE DEPARTMENT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL TO ENTER INTO CONTRACTS OR AGREEMENTS WITH EDUCATIONAL AND OTHER SPECIFIED TRAINING PROGRAMS.

REORGANIZATION

AB 1258 PERMITS: ENVIRONMENTAL 01/29/92
POLANCO COMPLIANCE STUDY

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD REQUIRE THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY TO STUDY THE STATE'S PERMITTING PROCESS, IN CONSULTATION WITH DESIGNATED GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES AND OTHER AFFECTED ENTITIES, AND REPORT TO THE LEGISLATURE BY SEPTEMBER 30, 1993, ON MATTERS RELATING TO THE EFFICIENCY OF THE PROCESS AND WHETHER IT IMPEDES ACHIEVEMENT OF DEADLINES FOR COMPLIANCE WITH AIR QUALITY GOALS.

AB 2466 LAND USE: PERMITS
FARR

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD INCLUDE THE SECRETARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION WITHIN PROVISIONS OF THE PERMIT REFORM ACT OF 1981 WHICH REQUIRE SPECIFIED SECRETARIES TO PROVIDE FOR AN EXPEDITED SYSTEM OF OBTAINING PERMITS, LICENSES, CERTIFICATES, REGISTRATION, AND OTHER SIMILAR DOCUMENTS FROM STATE AGENCIES AND WOULD REQUIRE INFORMATION REGARDING THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE OFFICE OF PERMIT ASSISTANCE TO MEDIATE DISPUTES ARISING FROM PERMIT APPLICATIONS ON ANY PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT PROJECT, AS SPECIFIED, TO ALSO BE INCLUDED IN THE PERMIT APPLICATION FORMS ISSUED BY SPECIFIED STATE AGENCIES.

AB 3072 ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW: UNIFORM
WYMAN PERMIT PROCESS

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD AUTHORIZE THE SECRETARY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION TO ADOPT REGULATIONS ESTABLISHING A UNIFORM PERMIT PROCESS THAT INCLUDES UNIFORM HEARING AND APPEAL STRUCTURES THAT APPLY TO ALL ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW ACTIVITIES OF STATE AGENCIES. THE BILL WOULD MAKE LEGISLATIVE FINDINGS AND DECLARATIONS.

AB 3273 STATE AGENCY ORGANIZATION
FLOYD

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD REMOVE THE SECRETARIES AND STAFF OF THE FOLLOWING STATE AGENCIES: STATE AND CONSUMER SERVICES, BUSINESS, TRANSPORTATION AND HOUSING, HEALTH AND WELFARE, RESOURCES, AND YOUTH

AND ADULT CORRECTIONAL, FROM VARIOUS STATE BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS ON WHICH THEY NOW SERVE AND WOULD TRANSFER SPECIFIC STATE PROGRAM RESPONSIBILITIES PRESENTLY ASSIGNED TO THE AGENCIES TO CONSTITUTE DEPARTMENTS WITHIN THE AGENCIES. THE BILL WOULD ALSO REQUIRE THE DIRECTOR OF FINANCE TO DIRECT THE TRANSFER OF UNEXPENDED BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS AND OF OTHER FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR USE IN CONNECTION WITH ANY FUNCTION OR PROGRAM TRANSFERRED PURSUANT TO THIS BILL. THIS BILL WOULD ALSO MAKE OTHER RELATED PROVISIONS.

AB 3295 LOW-LEVEL RADIOACTIVE WASTE
WOODRUFF

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD TRANSFER DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY OF THE RESOURCES AGENCY REGARDING RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS TO THE SECRETARY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION.

AB 3357 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION:
SHER REGULATORY IMPLEMENTATION

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD ENACT THE CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY REGULATORY IMPLEMENTATION ACT OF 1992 WITHOUT SUBSTANTIVE PROVISIONS.

AB 3379 STATE ENERGY RESOURCES CONSERVATION
FLOYD DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION: TRANSFER

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD TRANSFER ALL FUNCTIONS OF THE ENERGY COMMISSION, CREATED BY THE WARREN ALQUIST STATE ENERGY RESOURCES CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT ACT, TO THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION, AND WOULD MAKE RELATED CHANGES AND DELETE OBSOLETE PROVISIONS IN THIS CONNECTION. THIS BILL WOULD ALSO REMOVE THE DIRECTOR OF FINANCE AND THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE ENERGY COMMISSION FROM THE CALIFORNIA ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCE FINANCING AUTHORITY.

AB 3747 CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
TANNER

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD CORRECT REFERENCES IN EXISTING LAW RELATING TO THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY AND TO THE SECRETARY FOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION.

SB 51 CALIFORNIA ENVIRONMENTAL 09/05/91
TORRES PROTECTION AGENCY

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD ENACT THE POLLUTION PREVENTION ACT OF 1991. THE BILL WOULD MAKE STATUTORY CHANGES NECESSARY TO CONFORM TO THE GOVERNOR'S REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 1 OF 1991. THE BILL WOULD TRANSFER THE DUTIES VESTED IN THE SECRETARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION UNDER THE PLAN RELATING TO THE OCEAN RESOURCES TASK FORCE AND THE COASTAL RESOURCES AND ENERGY ASSISTANCE ACT TO THE SECRETARY OF THE RESOURCES AGENCY. THE BILL WOULD ALSO MAKE A POLICY DECLARATION CONCERNING THE REDUCTION OF THE USE OF HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND DECLARE LEGISLATIVE INTENT CONCERNING THE FUNCTIONS OF THE CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD.

SB 967 ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AGENCY
BERGESON

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD ESTABLISH THE ENVIRONMENTAL AFFAIRS AGENCY.

SB 2039 ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION: PERMITS.
BERGESON

SUMMARY: THIS BILL WOULD REQUIRE THE SECRETARY TO CONDUCT A STUDY OF THE FEASIBILITY OF CONSOLIDATING PERMITS OF OTHER ENTITLEMENT FOR USE IF ISSUED BY STATE AGENCIES WITHIN THE AGENCY, AND TO REPORT THE RESULTS OF THE STUDY AND THE SECRETARY'S RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE GOVERNOR AND THE LEGISLATURE BUY JULY 1, 1993.

SB 2040 EXECUTIVE REORGANIZATION
CALDERON

SUMMARY: THIS BI

California Integrated Waste Management Board

March 25, 1992

Agenda Item #16

Item: Consideration of Petition for Reductions in the Source Reduction and Recycling Element Planning Requirements for the City of Isleton, Sacramento County

Committee Action:

The Integrated Waste Management Planning Committee heard this item at its March 12th, 1992 meeting. At that meeting, the Committee approved staff's recommendation to allow reduced planning requirements for the City of Isleton to

- o use information from another jurisdiction's SRRE for the basis of the Evaluation of Alternatives,
- o consolidate each component's Existing Conditions section into one, and
- 0 consolidate the Monitoring and Evaluation sections within each component into one.

The Committee also decided that Isleton's petition for reductions will be placed on the consent agenda at the March 25, 1992 Board meeting.

Background:

Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 41780 requires that each city and county divert 25% of its waste from landfills by 1995 and 50% by 2000. PRC Section 41782 allows the California Integrated Waste Management Board (Board) to grant a reduction in the planning requirements and diversion goals. Section 18775 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR), the proposed permanent regulation adopted by the Board at the February 26-27, 1992, Board meeting (see Attachment 1), lists the qualifications that each jurisdiction must meet to petition the Board for a reduction in these requirements and/or goals.

Specifically, cities and counties must comply with certain criteria in order to qualify to petition the Board for a reduction. Cities must meet the following criteria in order to petition the Board for a reduction:

1. a geographic area of less than 3 square miles,
   or
   a population density of less than 1500 people per square mile, and

2. a waste generation rate of less than 100 cubic yards

per day (or 60 tons per day).

The City of Isleton's revised petition for reduction in planning requirements was received on February 7, 1992. The petition requests reductions in planning requirements in the sections of Existing Conditions Description (CCR Section 18733.2), and Evaluation of Alternatives (CCR Section 18733.3), and Monitoring and Evaluation (CCR Section 18733.6).

The City is not requesting reductions in diversion requirements at this time.

City Characteristics

Isleton is a small city in the Sacramento Delta located in southwest Sacramento County. The City has a population of 823 in an area of 0.5 square miles. The City is a popular recreation area.

Camarillo Waste Removal collections are on Tuesdays and Thursdays, filling a single 20-yard, rear loading packer truck on each of those days. Approximately 10 tons is collected per week for a total of 700.48 tons per year. Included in this total is 20 tons of waste from the City's annual Crawdad Festival, which draws thousands of visitors. The collected waste is taken to a nearby county transfer station and then taken for disposal at the county Keifer Road landfill.

Current Diversion Programs

Diversion efforts are primarily drop off activities at a convenience center parking lot and a redemption center. There is also a small scale composting operation at the City's corporation yard.

The following is a summary of the City's existing diversion:

City of Isleton
Existing Programs

		Tons Diverted	% Diverted
Residential		50	7.1
Buyback	10		
Newspaper			
Drop off	20		
Composting	20		
Commercial		2	0.3
Total		52	7.4

The planning reductions requested by the City is as follows:

1) The use of information from another jurisdiction's SRRE that would serve as the basis of the information to comply with the Evaluation of Alternatives for each component.

2) A single Existing Conditions Description for the entire SRRE instead of one in each component of the SRRE.

3) A single monitoring and evaluation section in each component of the SRRE instead of one in each component of the SRRE.

The City of Isleton feels the planning reductions to streamline the SRRE are needed due to limited availability of personnel and financial resources. The funds necessary to hire a consultant to prepare a SRRE would result in an increase of solid waste collection rates of $4 a month per household to raise the $20,000 to cover planning costs. These funds do not address implementation costs. The City believes the residents are unlikely to approve an increase in rates.

Staff Analysis

The Board has approved procedures for staff to use in presenting petitions for reductions for Committee analysis. The following information should be presented:

1. a description of the existing disposal and diversion systems, including identification of the types and quantities of waste disposed and diverted;

2. identification of specific reductions being pursued (i.e., planning or diversion requirements or both);

3. documentation of why specific programs or components are not feasible;

4. the planning or diversion requirements that are achievable; and

5. a verification that the jurisdiction(s) meet the low population density or small geographic size and small quantity of solid waste generated required by statute.

Based on the criteria of geographic size or population density and low quantity of waste generated, Board staff concludes the City qualifies to petition the Board for reductions in the planning requirements under CCR Section 18775. Board staff have worked closely with the City over the last year to provide the

necessary petition information. Board staff have reviewed the petition for reduction in planning requirements based on the information provided in the City of Isleton's petition. The petition has been reviewed for compliance with PRC Section 41782 and CCR Section 18775. Board staff has found that, based on the information provided by the City, reductions in planning requirements are justified. These findings are based on the need for this city of 800 with limited staff and resources to produce a more cost-effective SRRE and a determination that the petition complies with PRC Section 41782, 14 CCR Section 18775.

Staff Comments:

Board Staff recommends that the Board approve Isleton's petition for the reduced planning requirements allowing use of information from another jurisdiction's SRRE for the basis of the Evaluation of Alternatives, the consolidation of each component's existing conditions section, and the consolidation of the monitoring and evaluation sections in each component.

Attachments:

1. Copy of 14 CCR Section 18775
2. Letter of Petition
3. Board Resolution 92-16

Prepared by: Catherine Donahue CD **Phone:** (916) 255-2315

Reviewed by: John D. Smith JDS for CS **Phone:** (916) 255-2555

Reviewed by: Tom Rietz TR **Phone:** (916) 255-2385

Legal review: RFC 3-17-1992 **Date/Time:**

February 5, 1992

PROPOSED PERMANENT REGULATION - For Title 14, California Code of Regulations, Division 7, Chapter 9, Article 7

Section 18775. Reduction in Diversion and Planning Requirements.

(a) A jurisdiction may petition the Board, at a public hearing, to reduce the diversion requirements specified in Public Resources Code section 41780, and ~~/or~~ the planning requirements. To ~~receive a~~ petition for a reduction, the jurisdiction shall present verification to the Board which indicates that achievement of the requirements is not feasible due to small geographic size or low population density of the jurisdiction and the small quantity of waste it generates. To qualify to petition for a reduction in the diversion and~~/or~~ planning requirements, a city or county must meet the following ~~requirements~~:

(1) For an incorporated city, a geographic area of less than 3 square miles or a population density of less than 1500 people per square mile and a waste generation rate of less than 100 cubic yards per day ~~(~~or 60 tons per day~~) of waste as measured in place at municipal solid waste landfills~~.

(2) For the unincorporated area of a county, a geographic area of less than 1500 square miles or a population density of less than 10 people per square mile and a waste generation rate of less than 100 cubic yards per day ~~(~~or 60 tons per day~~) as measured in place at municipal solid waste landfills~~.

(b) Based on information presented at the hearing, the Board may establish reduced diversion requirements, and~~/or~~ alternative, but less comprehensive planning requirements. A petitioner may identify those specific planning requirements from which it wants to be relieved and provide justification for the reduction. Examples of reduced planning requirements could include, but would not be limited to, reduced requirements for solid waste generation studies, reduced requirements and consolidation of specific component requirements of the Source Reduction and Recycling Element. These reduced diversion and planning requirements, if granted, must ensure compliance with Public Resources Code section 41782.

(c) Cities and counties requesting a reduction in the diversion and/or planning requirements must include the following information in the reduction petition:

(1) A general description of the existing disposal and diversion systems, including documentation of the types and quantities of waste disposed and diverted. Documentation sources may include, but are not limited to the following:

(a) Solid Waste Generation or Characterization Studies
(b) Diversion data from public and private recycling operations
(c) Current year waste loading information from permitted solid waste facilities used by the jurisdiction

(2) Identification of the specific reductions being ~~pursued~~ requested (i.e. diversion or planning requirements or both).

(3) Documentation of why attainment of mandated diversion and~~/or~~ planning requirements is not feasible. Examples of documentation could include, but would ~~are~~ not be limited to:

(a) Evidence from the documentation sources specified in paragraph (c)(1) of this section;

(b) Verification of existing solid waste budget revenues and expenses from the duly authorized designated representative of the jurisdiction;

(4) The planning or diversion requirements that the jurisdiction feels are achievable, and why.

(d) Cities and counties which petition the Board and receive a reduction in the diversion and planning requirements pursuant to this section, shall fully address the following issues in an annual report submitted to the Board within 90 days of the anniversary date the reduction was originally granted, and each year thereafter until the Board-mandated diversion levels are met:

(1) the jurisdiction's current activities to establish and maintain source reduction and recycling programs;

(2) changes in demographics in the jurisdiction;

(3) changes in types and amounts of waste generated in the jurisdiction;

(4) changes in funding sources for implementing the Source Reduction and Recycling Element;

(5) changes in markets for the jurisdiction's recyclables;

(e) The Board may, upon review of the annual report, find that a revision or revocation of the reduction is necessary. The Board shall present any such findings at a public hearing.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 40502, Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 41782, Public Resources Code.

ATTACHMENT 2

RECEIVED
FEB - 7 1992

CITY OF ISLETON

(916) 777-7770
Fax# (916) 777-7775

210 Jackson Boulevard P.O. Box 716 Isleton, Sacramento Co., California 95641

February 6, 1992

Michael Frost, Chair
California Integrated Waste Management Board
8800 Cal Center Drive
Sacramento, CA 95826

Dear Mr. Frost:

Attached is a revised petition from the City of Isleton to modify the Source Reduction and Recycling Element planning requirements of AB 939.

This petition is made with considerable input over the last year from IWM Board staff and represents very modest reductions in AB 939 planning requirements, designed to facilitate the development and utility of the document.

The petition is sought based upon the following:

- The City's low level of generation--under the 100 yards-per-day standard set by the Board;
- The small City population--under 1,000 residents;
- The lack of City funds and personnel necessary to produce a SRRE document to the level of detail required by regulations.

The City of Isleton looks forward to the SRRE guiding our efforts to reduce our disposed waste. The City appreciates IWM Board approval of this request, which will assists us in meeting the greater objective of AB 939.

Sincerely,

Raymond Wade

Raymond Wade
V. Mayor

RW:ll

cc: John Smith, Planning Division

KELLY T. SMITH

CONSULTING IN WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REDUCTION

CITY OF ISLETON

SRRE

PETITION FOR PLANNING REDUCTION

5453 PARISH COURT • SACRAMENTO CA 95822 • FON/FAX: 916.448.9651

CITY OF ISLETON

Petition For Reduction In Source Reduction And Recycling Element Planning Requirements

Introduction

The City of Isleton is situated in the Sacramento River Delta in the southwest corner of Sacramento County. The general law City was incorporated in 1923. Located next to the Sacramento River, Isleton is a popular recreation destination for much of Northern California. The City's annual Crawdad Festival draws thousands of visitors each summer.

The City has a population of 823, according state Department of Finance 1990 figures. About 28 percent of the 398 homes are multifamily, the rest largely single-family. The City occupies an area of 0.5 square miles, according to the City general plan.

Solid Waste Management

Solid waste in Isleton is collected by franchise agreement with Camarillo Waste Removal. Collection is made on two days of the week-- Tuesday and Thursday. A single 20-yard, rear-loading packer truck is filled on each of those collection days.

Camarillo company officials state that approximately five tons is collected each of the two collection days. This compares closely with a typical conversion factor of 500 pounds per yard of compacted municipal waste (Tchobanoglous, et al. 1977).

After collection, Isleton waste is transferred at the nearby County of Sacramento transfer station, as is much of the other waste collected by Camarillo from surrounding unincorporated areas. Disposal is at the county-owned Keifer Road landfill.

Petition for Planning Requirements Reduction

Every city in California is required to approve a Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE) under Public Resource Code (PRC) Section 41000 of the California Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (AB 939).

PRC Section 14782 states that cities may petition the Integrated Waste Management (IWM) Board, at a public hearing, to grant reductions in SRRE planning requirements, based upon:

1. Low population density or small geographic size of a jurisdiction, and;

2. Small quantity of waste generated within that jurisdiction.

IWM Board regulations further interpreted those qualifications under Section 18775(a)(1). To qualify for reduced diversion or planning requirements, the city must meet the following requirements:

> *For an incorporated city, a geographic area of less than three square miles or a population density of less than 2,000 people per square mile and a waste generation rate of less than 100 cubic yards per day (or 20 tons per day) of waste as measured when received at a recycling or solid waste facility.*

The City of Isleton qualifies to petition the IWM Board for reductions in the planning and diversion goals of AB 939 under these criteria.

In its petition, the City seeks approval to complete a Source Reduction and Recycling Element adhering to the rational process of evaluation and selection prescribed in regulation, but without the required level of detail and other features inappropriate to the scale of a city the size of Isleton.

Because of its limited personnel and financial resources, the City is without the expertise and staff time to produce a SRRE at the level of detail possible by other cities. Nor can it afford contract services necessary for such level of detail.

At the very minimum, contract consulting assistance to complete the City's SRRE and HHWE would cost $20,000. To raise that amount in a year's budget would translate into a monthly increase in solid waste collection rates of more than $4 a month. It would be unlikely that residents would approve of that increase, even though it represents the cost of planning only-- costs of implementing programs selected under the SRRE would not begin to be addressed.

However, the City feels that it can prepare a SRRE plan featuring the fundamental essentials of a responsible program of source reduction, recycling and responsible waste management with minimal consulting assistance, through the use of data and material acquired from other sources and with the elimination of specific provisions of regulation which entail a hardship on the City.

Therefore, the City seeks to prepare a Source Reduction and Recycling Element with reduced requirements which will allow it to develop a workable waste reduction plan and program to meet the goals of AB 939.

The City is not, at this time, seeking a reduction in the diversion goals of AB 939. The City will seek to prepare a plan to achieve the goals of 25 percent reduction by 1995 and 50 percent diversion by the year 2000.

The preliminary estimates of existing diversion activity indicate that engaging in basic programs may allow the City to achieve these goals. If, in the development of its SRRE, the City finds that attaining the diversion goals is unattainable, it will apply to reduce the diversion goals at that time.

Waste Disposal Quantities

The City of Isleton franchises for waste collection on two days of the week, Tuesday and Thursday. Waste not collected by the City includes miscellaneous activity such as debris box collection.

According to the City's hauler, approximately one-third of the City's weekly collection is collected from commercial accounts in three-yard drop bins.

Industrial waste generators in the City are a barrel factory and intermittent debris boxes typically used in construction and demolition-related activities.

Based the hauler's estimate of barrel factory disposal, an estimated 2.5 tons per week of industrial waste is disposed by Isleton.

The "other" sources of Isleton's disposed waste are selfhaul and special activities occurring in City borders. Residents and businesses self-haul waste directly to the County landfill on Kiefer Road. "Other" category figures for disposal are disaggregated from countywide figures within the County of Sacramento's SRRE.

Disposal during the summer includes an estimated 20 tons disposal occurring as a result of the annual Crawdad Festival. Most of this one-time tonnage is characterized by plastic and paper food serving, together with the large volumes of crustacean exoskeleton.

These miscellaneous figures are combined with tonnage reported by the City's hauler to give the total disposal. Based upon these calculations, the following disposal quantities are determined for the City of Isleton:

CITY OF ISLETON DISPOSED TONNAGE			
GENERATOR	TONS/WK	TONS/YR	PERCENT
Residential	6.66	346.32	49.4%
Commercial*	3.33	173.16	24.7%
Industrial	2.50	130.00	18.6%
Other Selfhaul	0.98	51.00	7.3%
TOTAL	13.47	700.48	100%

* Includes 20 tons collected during Crawdad Festival.

Existing Diversion

For the purposes of the City's preliminary Waste Generation Study, possible activities were surveyed. Information was collected from the City's hauler and from cursory examination and interviews at recycling activities.

The current activities which divert Isleton waste from disposal are primarily dropoff facilities for glass, metal and paper in a convenience market parking lot and at the redemption centers in Courtland and Walnut Grove; the dropoff newspaper recycling bin furnished by the City's hauler; and small-scale aerobic composting at the City's corporation yard, where residents can drop off yardwaste.

The total results of the City's study of existing diversion are reflected in the table below.

CITY OF ISLETON DIVERTED TONNAGE		
GENERATOR	TONS PER YEAR	PERCENT
Residential	50	96%
Buyback	10	
Newspaper Dropoff	20	
Composting	20	
Commercial*	2	4%
Industrial	0	0%
Other	0	0%
TOTAL:	52	100%

* Commercial includes recycling occurring in conjunction with annual Crawdad Festival.

Reduction in Planning Requested

The City seeks the following specific reductions in planning requirements for its SRRE. These reductions are requested as being the most effective in reducing the work necessary to produce an SRRE which can still serve as a rational guide to the City's source reduction and recycling efforts.

1. The City petitions to use comparable material from other jurisdictions as the basis for the "Evaluation of Alternatives" section of each SRRE component. This will allow the City to minimize the effort required for this typically ponderous section.

2. The City petitions to present a single description of Existing Conditions, rather than individual descriptions in each component. This will streamline the component structure. All existing conditions which would be addressed in the individual components will be addressed in an introductory summary.

3. The City petitions to present a single Monitoring and Evaluation section, rather than prepare individual sections for each component, again streamlining the component structure. The City will work with IWM Board regulatory authorities to prepare mutually satisfactory monitoring activities.

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

RESOLUTION #92 - 16

FOR THE REDUCTION OF PLANNING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE CITY OF ISLETON

Title 14, Division 7, Chapter 9, Section 18775

WHEREAS, Public Resources Code Section 41782 allows reductions in the diversion and planning requirements specified in Public Resources Code Section 41780 if a city or county can demonstrate that achievement of the mandated requirements is not feasible due to geographical size or low population density, and small waste generation rates; and

WHEREAS, Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, Section 18775 allows for qualifying jurisdictions to petition the Board for reductions in planning and diversion goals mandated by Public Resources Code Section 41780; and

WHEREAS, the Board has received a petition for reductions in the planning requirements from the City of Isleton; and

WHEREAS, the City of Isleton qualifies based on geographic size, population density, and small waste generation rates to petition the Board for specified reductions; and

WHEREAS, the Board has found that the request for reduction in planning requirements to allow use of another jurisdiction's information for the Evaluation of Alternatives, a single existing conditions description and a single monitoring and evaluation section, is reasonable based on the limitations relating to funds and staffing; and

WHEREAS, the City has complied with Public Resources Code Section 41782, and Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, Section 18775.

WHEREAS, the Integrated Waste Management Planning Committee approved the staff recommendation to allow the City of Isleton to use information from another jurisdiction's SRRE for the basis of the Evaluation of Alternatives, consolidate the Existing Conditions section from each component into one, and consolidate the Monitoring and Evaluation section in each component into one.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board hereby

grants the reduction in planning requirements for use of another jurisdiction's information for the Evaluation of Alternatives, a single Existing Conditions Description and a single Monitoring and Evaluation section.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned Executive Director of the California Integrated Waste Management Board does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full true and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted by the California Integrated Waste Management Board on March 25, 1992.

Dated:

Ralph E. Chandler
Executive Director

California Integrated Waste Management Board

March 25, 1992

Agenda Item #17

Item: Consideration of Petition for Reductions in the Source Reduction and Recycling Element Diversion and Planning Requirements for the unincorporated area of Alpine County

Committee Action:

The Integrated Waste Management Planning Committee heard this item at its March 12th, 1992 meeting. At this meeting the Committee approved staff recommendation to allow Alpine County a reduction in diversion requirements from 25% by 1995 to 15% and the requested planning reductions allowing Alpine County to use a comparable jurisdiction for future waste generation studies, eliminate the evaluation of manual and mechanized material recovery facilities, and salvage at landfills, eliminate the special waste evaluation, and provide only an existing conditions section in the Composting Component. The Committee decided that Alpine County's petition for reductions will be placed on the consent agenda for the March 25, 1992 Board meeting.

Background:

Public Resources Code (PRC) Section 41780 requires that each city and county divert 25% of its waste from landfills by 1995 and 50% by 2000. PRC Section 41782 allows the California Integrated Waste Management Board (Board) to grant a reduction in the planning requirements and/or diversion goals. Section 18775 of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR), the proposed permanent regulation adopted by the Board at the February 26-27, 1992, Board meeting (see Attachment 1), lists the qualifications that each jurisdiction must meet to petition the Board for a reduction in these requirements and/or goals.

Specifically, cities and unincorporated areas must meet certain criteria to petition for reductions. Unincorporated areas must meet the following criteria to petition the Board for a reduction:

1. a geographic area of less than 1500 square miles,
   or
   a population density of less than 10 people per square mile, and

2. a waste generation rate of less than 100 cubic yards per day (or 60 tons per day).

Alpine County's Petition for Reduction in diversion and planning requirements was received on January 30, 1992. The petition

requested a reduction in the 25 and 50 percent PRC 41780 diversion requirements to 15% and 23%, respectively. The County also requested the following planning reductions:

- use of comparable jurisdiction data in future waste generation studies;
- eliminate evaluation of manual and mechanized material recovery facilities (CCR Section 18735.3);
- eliminate the Special Waste Evaluation (CCR Section 18733.3);
- to provide only an existing conditions section in the Composting Component, thereby eliminating the objectives, evaluation of alternatives, selection of program, implementation, and monitoring sections in the Composting Component.

Analysis:

County Characteristics

Alpine is a remote and sparsely populated region which generates about 64 cubic yards per day of solid waste. Located southeast of Lake Tahoe on the eastern side of the Sierra Nevada, Alpine County consists of an area of 723 square miles and a population of 1220 or 1.52 people per square mile. There are no incorporated cities within the County. No landfills exist in the county due to its mountainous terrain. The economy is primarily dependent upon recreational activities.

Solid Waste Collection and Disposal

Alpine County has no existing solid waste disposal facilities within the County. The County is divided into three separate wastesheds (which are isolated in winter), Bear Valley, Kirkwood, and Markleeville/Woodsford area. The waste from each wasteshed is collected by three separate collection firms and hauled out of the County to Calaveras County, Amador County, and Douglas County, Nevada. The Douglas County Landfill will close within two years and the waste will then be hauled to a landfill in Storey County, Nevada.

Alpine County currently funds solid waste management from the General Fund. There are no fees, taxes or revenues allocated specifically for solid waste, except for the Bear Valley parcel assessments used to pay Calaveras County for accepting Bear Valley's waste for disposal. The primary revenue sources for diversion programs in Alpine County are state and federal grants

since the County does not have other sources such as businesses or trade groups to provide technical, financial, and promotional assistance. Revenue sources the County will explore include increasing variable can rates, franchise fees, mandatory solid waste fees, special event fees, property taxes, and business taxes.

Current and Proposed Diversion Programs

Current diversion programs include drop off and government office recycling programs. Diversion efforts are performed by public entities and private businesses. Alpine County has a purchase ordinance requiring use of recyclable and/or recycled products where feasible, and also doublesided copying is required at county offices. Kirkwood ski area, in association with the ACES disposal company, began an intensive glass and aluminum recycling effort. The county offices in Markleeville have started recycling paper and a trailer for newspaper, glass and aluminum drop off is stationed at the county Public Works Department. At Bear Valley, a local business is currently providing a small scale free recycling service (drop off) for cardboard, glass, and aluminum. Several small businesses, two elementary schools, the Children's Center, and Grover Hot Springs State Park also recycle on a small scale.

The following is a summary of Alpine County's existing diversion:

Alpine County Unincorporated Area
Existing Diversion

	% Diverted	Tons Diverted
Paper	0.21	6.96
Plastic	0.25	8.25
Glass	0.72	23.46
Metals	0.65	21.25
Total	1.85	59.92

Alpine County plans to implement the following programs in the short term planning period:

Proposed Diversion Programs (1995)

	% Diverted
Source Reduction	1%
CA Redemption Centers	2%
Drop Off Centers	3%
Corrugated Paper Recycling	8%
Auto/Tire Recycling	1%
Total	15%

Proposed Planning Reductions

Exemption from future waste generation studies:

Alpine County wishes to use a waste generation study from a comparable jurisdiction for SRRE revisions. This would differ from regulation requirements in that the County would not be required to use a jurisdiction that is within a 10% range of similarities. Alpine County would prefer the use of comparable data from Mono County as framework for future SRRE revisions. Comparable data from Mono County was used for the Preliminary Draft SRRE. Mono County is not within the 10% range as required by 14 CCR 18722(k)(4) where Alpine County's population, residential waste disposed, and commercial waste disposed must be within plus or minus 10% of the other jurisdiction.

Recycling Alternative Evaluation (CCR Section 18735.3)

Alpine County wishes to eliminate the evaluation for the manual and mechanized material recovery facilities due to the small volume of waste materials generated. The County also wishes to eliminate the evaluation of salvage operations at landfills since there are no landfills in the county.

Alpine believes these alternatives are not feasible or cost efficient due to low population, low volume of waste, and isolated wastesheds. Alpine County's program will focus on CA redemption value containers, cardboard, newspaper, office paper, HDPE and PET containers, ferrous and tin scrap metals, tires and auto bodies. Diversion of other materials is not feasible due to transportation costs or small volume material generated.

Special Waste Evaluation

Alpine County generates only 390 tons a year of special waste, of which 340 tons is sewage sludge. At this time there are no feasible alternatives due to the small volume generated and the isolated nature of the county. Alpine desires to eliminate the special waste evaluation of alternatives because of this. If Amador County develops a sludge diversion program, then Alpine is willing to explore the option of diverting Kirkwood's sewage sludge.

Composting Component

Alpine is asking that the Composting Component be limited to a description of existing conditions. In addition, residents will be encouraged to compost in their backyards (source reduction).

Alpine County believes a countywide composting operation is infeasible due to the following conditions. Yard waste, 1.07% of the total waste stream, is primarily pine needles, which, due to their acidic nature, are very difficult to compost. Food waste is a substantial part of the total wastestream (15.51%). However, composting is not practical due to the small volume of food waste in each of the three wastesheds (isolated in winter), lack of abundant yard waste, difficulty in keeping wild animals from creating a nuisance, cold temperatures, and expense.

Other reasons the staff of Alpine County feel the planning and diversion reductions are needed include the following:

a) Alpine County is requesting a reduction in diversion requirements due to the small volumes generated, transportation and collection costs, and lack of identifiable markets or end uses.

Alpine County is rather isolated from markets in the Central Valley. Transportation costs are significant due to round trips of 150 to 700 miles to markets.

Reno, Nevada	150 miles
Sacramento	230 miles
San Francisco	430 miles
Stockton	260 miles
Los Angeles	700 miles

Mixed paper, film plastics, nonrecyclable glass, textiles, white goods, wood wastes, inert solids, infectious waste, ash, and other special wastes are not expected to be recoverable due to small quantity generated, collection and storage difficulties, and lack of end uses or markets.

b) Solid waste funding in Alpine County is obtained from the General Fund. There are no fees, taxes, or revenues allocated to solid waste management. Only Bear Valley pays a parcel fee for solid waste management and this is paid for pick up and hauling to Calaveras County.

Current expenditures for solid waste are as follows:

Solid Waste Right-to-Dump Fees (Storey Co., Nevada, Calaveras Co.)	$4,000
County Solid Waste Fees-Bins, Collection Fees	3,000
Recycling Committee Budget	500
Calaveras Co. (parcel Assessment Fee)	74,170
Total	81,670

Added to the above current costs are SRRE expenses as follows:

Start up cost to implement the SRRE	$35,000
Annual SRRE costs	26,000
Total Current and SRRE costs	$142,670

Only $74,170 is paid by fees generated for solid waste management. All the remainder, $68,500, must come from the General Fund.

c) In addition, there is limited staff availability. Only two positions (Director of Public Works and a Registered Environmental Health specialist) currently exist for sharing the responsibility of implementing and monitoring Alpine's SRRE programs. However, both of these positions have many other responsibilities as well. Each position only allocates 2% of their time to solid waste issues. The County is currently financially unable to hire more staff.

Staff Analysis

The County qualifies to petition the Board for reductions in the planning requirements and diversion goals under CCR Section 18775. The Board has approved procedures for staff to use in presenting petitions for reductions for Committee analysis. The following information should be presented:

1. a description of the existing disposal and diversion systems, including identification of the types and quantities of waste disposed and diverted;

2. identification of specific reductions being pursued (i.e., planning or diversion requirements or both);

3. documentation of why specific programs or components are not feasible;

4. the planning or diversion requirements that are achievable; and

5. a verification that the jurisdiction(s) meet the low population density or small geographic size and small quantity of solid waste generated required by statute.

Board staff have reviewed the petition for reduction in diversion and planning requirements based on the information provided in Alpine County's petition and draft SRRE. The petition has been reviewed for compliance with PRC Section 41782 and 14 CCR Section 18775. The petition has been found to comply with all the code and regulation requirements. Also, Board staff has determined the petition complies with PRC Section 41782, 14 CCR Section 18775.

Board staff has found that, based on the information provided by the County, reductions in planning and diversion requirements are justified. However, Board staff believes Alpine County should use data from a comparable jurisdiction, if possible, for future waste generation studies. If a comparable jurisdiction is not available, then Alpine County should use the jurisdiction which comes closest to the 10% requirements. The County should work with Board staff to locate a comparable jurisdiction.

Board staff has worked closely with the County's consultant in the preparation of the petition. The current and proposed programs demonstrate the County's commitment toward meeting the intent of AB939 and are the most feasible programs for them to implement. Cost effective markets are difficult for Alpine County to find. If stronger markets are developed Alpine will re-evaluate the feasibility of recycling more materials. Also, Alpine will modify the SRRE to include wood waste, white goods, food waste and sewage sludge if diversion of these materials becomes feasible in the future. Alpine has asked for the reductions based on limited staffing and a lack of funds for implementing diversion programs. They have sufficiently demonstrated both of these conditions.

Staff Comments:

Board Staff recommends that the Board approve the Alpine County petition for a reduction of the 25% diversion goals by 1995 to 15% by 1995 and the reduced planning requirements as follows:

- work with Board staff to locate a comparable jurisdiction for future waste generation studies,
- eliminate the evaluation of manual and mechanized material recovery facilities, and salvage at landfills
- eliminate the special waste evaluation, and
- provide only an existing conditions section in the Composting Component.

The reduction requested by Alpine County for the medium term planning period to 23% diversion instead of the 50% for the year 2000, is not recommended by Board staff. This is consistent with the Board's decision on Mono County's petition. The Board did not grant reductions for the medium term planning period because changes in market conditions and population may significantly affect a jurisdiction's capability to achieve the 50% diversion goal by the year 2000.

Attachments:

1. Copy of 14 CCR Section 18775
2. Letter of Petition
3. Board Resolution 92-17

Prepared by: Catherine Donahue CD **Phone: (916) 255-2315**

Reviewed by: John D. Smith JS for JS **Phone: (916) 255-2555**

Reviewed by: Tom Rietz TR **Phone: (916) 255-2385**

Legal review: KFC 3/17 · 4:32 **Date/Time:**

February 5, 1992

PROPOSED PERMANENT REGULATION - For Title 14, California Code of Regulations, Division 7, Chapter 9, Article 7

Section 18775. Reduction in Diversion and Planning Requirements.

(a) A jurisdiction may petition the Board, at a public hearing, to reduce the diversion requirements specified in Public Resources Code section 41780, and ~~/or~~ the planning requirements. To ~~receive a~~ petition for a reduction, the jurisdiction shall present verification to the Board which indicates that achievement of the requirements is not feasible due to small geographic size or low population density of the jurisdiction and the small quantity of waste it generates. To qualify to petition for a reduction in the diversion and~~/or~~ planning requirements, a city or county must meet the following ~~requirements~~:

(1) For an incorporated city, a geographic area of less than 3 square miles or a population density of less than 1500 people per square mile and a waste generation rate of less than 100 cubic yards per day ~~(or 60 tons per day) of waste as measured in place at municipal solid waste landfills~~.

(2) For the unincorporated area of a county, a geographic area of less than 1500 square miles or a population density of less than 10 people per square mile and a waste generation rate of less than 100 cubic yards per day ~~(or 60 tons per day) as measured in place at municipal solid waste landfills~~.

(b) Based on information presented at the hearing, the Board may establish reduced diversion requirements, and~~/or~~ alternative, but less comprehensive planning requirements. A petitioner may identify those specific planning requirements from which it wants to be relieved and provide justification for the reduction. Examples of reduced planning requirements could include, but would not be limited to, reduced requirements for solid waste generation studies, reduced requirements and consolidation of specific component requirements of the Source Reduction and Recycling Element. These reduced diversion and planning requirements, if granted, must ensure compliance with Public Resources Code section 41782.

(c) Cities and counties requesting a reduction in the diversion and/or planning requirements must include the following information in the reduction petition:

(1) A general description of the existing disposal and diversion systems, including documentation of the types and quantities of waste disposed and diverted. Documentation sources may include, but are not limited to the following:

(a) Solid Waste Generation or Characterization Studies
(b) Diversion data from public and private recycling operations
(c) Current year waste loading information from permitted solid waste facilities used by the jurisdiction

(2) Identification of the specific reductions being ~~pursued~~ requested (i.e. diversion or planning requirements or both).

(3) Documentation of why attainment of mandated diversion and~~/or~~ planning requirements is not feasible. Examples of documentation could include, but would ~~are~~ not be limited to:

(a) Evidence from the documentation sources specified in paragraph (c)(1) of this section;

(b) Verification of existing solid waste budget revenues and expenses from the duly authorized designated representative of the jurisdiction;

(4) The planning or diversion requirements that the jurisdiction feels are achievable, and why.

(d) Cities and counties which petition the Board and receive a reduction in the diversion and planning requirements pursuant to this section, shall fully address the following issues in an annual report submitted to the Board within 90 days of the anniversary date the reduction was originally granted, and each year thereafter until the Board-mandated diversion levels are met:

(1) the jurisdiction's current activities to establish and maintain source reduction and recycling programs;

(2) changes in demographics in the jurisdiction;

(3) changes in types and amounts of waste generated in the jurisdiction;

(4) changes in funding sources for implementing the Source Reduction and Recycling Element;

(5) changes in markets for the jurisdiction's recyclables;

(e) The Board may, upon review of the annual report, find that a revision or revocation of the reduction is necessary. The Board shall present any such findings at a public hearing.

NOTE: Authority cited: Section 40502, Public Resources Code. Reference: Section 41782, Public Resources Code.

FINAL DRAFT

PETITION FOR

REDUCTION OF AB 939 GOALS

&

PLANNING REQUIREMENTS

for

ALPINE COUNTY, JANUARY 1992

Prepared by
Judith Hildinger
Ames/Hildinger Consultants

Summary
of
Alpine County Petition For Reduction
of
AB 939 Goals and Planning Requirements

This page provides a summary of the requests in the Final Draft Petition for Reduction of AB 939 Goals and Planning Requirements for Alpine County, January 1992. The petition in full is attached.

1. Alpine County is requesting the following reductions in diversion:

    a. a reduction of AB 939 diversion goals of 25% diversion by 1995 to 15% diversion by 1995.

    b. a reduction of AB 939 diversion goals of 50% diversion by 2000 to 23% diversion by 2000.

2. Alpine County is requesting a modification of AB 939 planning requirements as follows:

    a. allowance of use of waste generation studies from comparable jurisdictions as a framework for any SRR Element revisions (Article 6.1, Section 18722).

    b. less detailed Evaluation of Diversion Alternatives for SRR Components (Article 6.2, Section 18733.3).

    c. less detailed Monitoring and Evaluation requirements of SRR Element (Article 6.2, Section 18733.6).

    d. less detailed Composting Component requirements (Article 6.2, Section 18736).

FINAL DRAFT PETITION

FOR

REDUCTION OF AB 939 GOALS & PLANNING REQUIREMENTS

for

ALPINE COUNTY, JANUARY 1992

INTRODUCTION

Background and current efforts

Alpine County communities have long demonstrated a commitment to recycling. Sorenson's Resort, Bear Valley Center and Grover Hot Springs State Park have all recycled aluminum and/or glass for up to 8 years. Alpine County strongly supports the intent of AB 939 and similar waste reduction measures. The County has a record of commitment to environmental concerns as shown by the recent initiation of recycling programs, establishment of a Recycling Committee, and attempts to pass resolutions regarding disposable diapers and styrofoam products. The County also has a purchase ordinance requiring use of recyclable and/or recycled products where feasible. In addition, the Board of Supervisors has approved a very restrictive smoking ordinance, supported the successful Wild and Scenic designation for the East Fork of the Carson River, and supported protection of the Hope Valley area, and Faith, Bagley, and Clover Valleys through zoning and public acquisition programs.

Alpine County has three distinct wastesheds and population centers. It is the least populated California county, with a total population of approximately 1113 people in 1990 (An increase of only 16 people since the 1980 census). The three wastesheds (Kirkwood, Bear Valley and the Markleeville/Woodfords area) are isolated from one another, particularly in the winter months. Collection and transportation of solid waste and recyclables must be considered separately for each wasteshed.

Two ski resorts (Kirkwood and Mt. Reba) are the largest businesses in Alpine County. The County contains no supermarkets, no car dealerships, no "fast food" establishments, no major clothing retailers, no banks, and very few businesses providing general services. No landfills or transfer stations exist in Alpine County due to its remote location, sparse population, and mountainous terrain. All solid waste is transported out of the County.

Currently, more intensive waste diversion efforts are becoming a reality, and the County and local businesses are interested in establishing long term recycling programs. Last winter, Kirkwood ski area, in association with the ACES disposal company began an intensive glass and aluminum recycling effort. The County offices in Markleeville have

199

started recycling paper. The County is working with the State Department of Conservation to maintain a CA redemption center at Woodfords. In the past, a trailer for newspaper, glass, and aluminum drop off has been periodically stationed at the County Public Works Department. At Bear Valley, a local business is currently providing a small scale free recycling service (drop off) for cardboard, glass, and aluminum. Small scale recycling also occurs at several businesses, the two elementary schools, the Children's Center and the Grover Hot Springs State Park.

Source reduction measures are also being implemented. Double sided copying is used at the County offices, and the schools, Kirkwood Ski Area and the County offices use scratch paper for memos and notes.

Requirements for Granting Reduction

Section 18775, Article 7, Chapter 9 of the planning guidelines for County Integrated Waste Management Plans states that to petition for a reduction in the goals of AB 939, a jurisdiction must: 1) have a population density of less than 10 people/square mile in unincorporated areas, and 2) have a waste generation rate of less than 100 cubic yards per day or 60 tons per day.

Alpine County population density, based on the California Department of Finance population estimate of 1,100 people in 1990 (CDF Demographic Research Unit, Report 91 E-1, County Population Estimates for California Cities and Counties, p. 1, May 1991) and an area of 723 square miles, is 1.52 people/square mile, the lowest population density of any county in California.

Section I of the Solid Waste Generation Study demonstrates that the Alpine County annual solid waste generation rate is 64 cubic yards/day, well below the established 100 c. yd/day figure for consideration of reduction of diversion goals.

Since Alpine County meets these two requirements and the 25% by 1995 and 50% by 2000 reduction goals appear unrealistic for reasons outlined below, the County is petitioning the State Waste Management Board for reduced diversion requirements and less comprehensive planning requirements.

SECTION I Reduction of Percent Diversion

This section summarizes existing conditions documented in the Alpine County Solid Waste Generation Study, defines materials difficult to divert, discusses transportation, market and funding difficulties and lists attainable diversion goals for Alpine County.

Summary of Waste Generation Study

The waste generation study for Alpine County used comparable data from the Mono County waste characterization performed in the fall of 1990. Table 18 of the Alpine County Waste Generation Study is a breakdown of materials disposed and diverted in the County in 1990. A summary of this table is presented below.

CATEGORY	% of 1990 Waste Disposed	Wt. (tons)	% of 1990 Waste Generated that is Diverted	Wt (tons)
Paper	36.55%	1164	.21%	6.96
Plastic	6.46%	206	.25%	8.25
Glass	7.52%	240	.72%	23.46
Metals	9.15%	292	.65%	21.25
Yard Waste	1.07%	34		
Other Organics	22.26%	709		
Other Wastes	4.92%	156		
Special Wastes	12.07%	384		
TOTAL	100.00%	3185	1.85%	59.92

Items Targeted for Potential Recovery
Items that are currently disposed which will potentially be diverted by programs described in the SRR Element include the following: corrugated paper, newspaper, office paper, HDPE and PET containers, glass, aluminum, ferrous and tin scrap metals, tires, and auto bodies. Various source reduction measures will also be implemented. Many of the selected items are already diverted to a small extent. The SRR Element documents how to achieve greater diversion rates for these materials.

Items Difficult to Recover
The items discussed below are difficult to recycle or divert in Alpine County. These items are also discussed in the Solid Waste Generation Component of the SRR Element. The reasons these materials are difficult to divert in Alpine County are primarily the small volumes generated, transportation and collection costs, and lack of identifiable markets or end uses. Transportation to the nearest large markets in the Reno, Nevada area or the Sacramento area involves round trips of 150 to 230 miles.

Mixed paper and other paper is fairly difficult to recover even in major urban areas. At this time, mixed paper and other paper, although they make up 21% of the waste stream, are not expected to be recoverable in Alpine County due to the small volumes generated (666 tons in 1990), inherent difficulties in collection and storage, and lack of markets or end uses. When economic and technological changes occur, Alpine County will explore the feasibility of recycling these products.

Film plastics, non recyclable glass, textiles and leathers, inert solids, infectious wastes , ash and other special wastes are not expected to be recoverable due to the small volumes generated, collection and storage difficulties, and lack of markets or end uses. Wastes generated in 1990 for each of these categories were less than 70 tons.

Yard waste is a very small component of the Alpine County waste stream (1%, or 34 tons). Yard waste is primarily pine needles, a highly acidic material difficult to compost.

The lack of landscaped yards provides little opportunity to use compost for enhancing gardening soils.

Food waste is a substantial part of the waste stream (15.51%, or 494 tons). However, due to the small total volumes of food waste in each of the three wastesheds and the difficulties in establishing large scale composting efforts, food waste is only targeted for reduction through encouragement of back yard composting programs.

Wood wastes and white goods, two items that are recyclable in more developed and populated areas, are not targeted for diversion in Alpine County due to their small volumes (129 tons), excessive transportation costs and lack of markets.

Sewage sludge is a special waste and is not targeted specifically for diversion in Alpine County. However, sewage sludge from the Kirkwood Public Utilities District may be diverted in the future, if Amador County develops a sludge diversion program.

The Alpine County Source Reduction and Recycling Element would be modified to include diversion of the above items if it becomes feasible in the future.

Transportation and Market Difficulties

Two of the major obstacles to achieving diversion goals are transportation and locating markets for materials. Alpine County is isolated from all major California cities. Travelling to the Sacramento area which has the closest markets in California involves round trip of 230 miles and includes driving over Carson Pass which is often closed or requiring chains in the winter. Reno, Nevada is closer but still requires a round trip of 150 miles, and the road periodically has chain controls. The chart below summarizes market locations and one way distances from Markleeville.

LOCATION	ONE WAY DISTANCE FROM MARKLEEVILLE
Stockton	130 mi
Sacramento	115 mi
San Francisco	215 mi
Los Angeles	350 mi
Reno, NV	75 mi

Locating cost effective markets for materials has already presented a major problem. For example, the County CA redemption center (which opened June 91 and will close Feb. 92) had to haul glass 30 miles (one way) to South Lake Tahoe's redemption center and was paid only redemption value or less if glass was not of CA redemption value. Mileage, driving time, vehicles, and salary time for glass sorting were all extra costs that led to the proposed closure of the CA redemption center.

Markets that are cost effective will be difficult for Alpine County to find. If the states of California and Nevada develop stronger markets or provide transportation, Alpine County will re-evaluate the feasibility of recycling more items. Currently, aluminum is the most cost effective item to recycle. Individual efforts, the collection program by ACES (the disposal company at Kirkwood) and collection by the MORE paper recycling program out of Placerville are largely volunteer efforts. To achieve even the reduced goals of 15% diversion by 1995 and 23% by 2000, Alpine County will have to continue to rely on volunteer efforts.

Funding Difficulties

Major features of the Funding Component of the SRRE are outlined below to demonstrate that a primary reason Alpine County needs reductions in both the diversion goals and the planning requirements is due to the lack of funds.

Existing Conditions

The County currently funds solid waste planning and landfill fees from the County General Fund. There are no fees, taxes, or other revenues collected that are specifically allocated to solid waste management.

Current franchise agreements provide no income to the County. The remote nature of Alpine County and the lack of any landfills within the County has meant the County is dependent upon haulers. Haulers primarily serve other regions to make their profit.

The desperate need for funding was recently highlighted by the necessity of closing the only CA redemption center in the County. The center (which opened June 91 and will close Feb. 92) lost $700 in operating costs alone. The $700 deficit was incurred from money spent on gas to transport glass to South Lake Tahoe and drivers wages of $4.00/hr. Salary time for glass sorting and managing the center (which was done by the Alpine County Children's Center staff) was also lost.

The current expenditures for solid waste out of the General Fund and parcel assessments in Bear Valley are as follows:

Solid Waste Right-to Dump Fees -- Storey Co., Nevada	2,000
Calaveras Co.	2,000
County Solid Waste Fees--Bins, Collection Fees	3,000
Recycling Committee Budget	500
Calaveras Co. additional fee (pd by assessment of Bear Valley parcels –up to $100 annually per parcel)	74,170
TOTAL	**$81,670**

The draft SRR Element outlines detailed cost estimates for the short term planning period (through 1995), assuming the County is granted the reduction. Start up costs to implement the SRRE are $35,000. Annual costs are an additional $26,000.

Annual current costs		$81,670
Start up costs		35,000
Annual SRRE costs		26,000
	TOTAL	$142,670

Of the total $142,670, only $74,170 is paid through assessments on parcels in Bear Valley. The remainder ($68,500) is required to implement the proposed SRRE under the reduced diversion and planning goals.

Revenue Sources

The draft SRRE discussion of possible revenue sources is reproduced below.

> Currently, there are no revenues collected for solid waste management and all funding comes out of the County General Fund. The primary revenue sources available for Alpine County to establish and maintain diversion efforts are grants from state and federal agencies. Larger counties can rely more heavily on outside businesses or trade groups to provide technical, financial and promotional assistance; Alpine County has very few such resources. Other resources available to larger counties, such as solid waste surcharges, are less cost effective in Alpine County due to the extremely small population. For example, a surcharge of $ 2.00/residential customer would generate: 203 customers x $2/mo x 12 months =$4,872.
>
> Other options the County will explore are:
>
> 1) Increase variable can rates for residents and businesses. The small number of customers implies revenues generated from this type of rate increase would be small. This option may not be financially feasible for haulers and may increase illegal dumping.
>
> 2) Establish franchise agreements that include a franchise fee the hauler pays to the County. This option would be difficult to implement, particularly in Bear Valley, due to the difficulty in maintaining any hauler service to the isolated region.
>
> 3) Establish mandatory solid waste fees. Fees could be determined by wasteshed. Fees would pay for hauler service and right to dump fees as well as educational programs, annual reporting costs, and hazardous waste collection and diversion activities. Mandatory fees would more equitably distribute the burden of solid waste disposal. Currently, the County right-to-dump fees paid to the landfill owners in Douglas County, Nevada and Calaveras County benefit State, Federal, Native American, and self haulers in Alpine County who do not contribute to the dump fees.

4) Establish special events permit fees for events held on County, State and Federal lands. Permits would require applicants to remove and recycle glass, aluminum, and cardboard waste generated by the event.

5) Establish agreements with Amador County for costs of recycling programs at Kirkwood. Amador County currently is responsible for solid waste management in the tri-county area.

6) Include a flat fee for solid waste, recycling and hazardous waste programs on property tax bills. For example, a $2/mo fee x 12 mo x 953 improved parcels and mobile homes + $2/mo fee x 6 mo x 150 Shay Creek, USFS and second family units = $24,700 generated annually. More funds could be generated by including commercial establishments, and perhaps the monthly fee could be decreased to $1/mo for households.

7) Develop a business tax on gross revenues of large businesses (i.e. 2 cent fee on each lift ticket x 200,000 skier days @ Bear Valley =$4,000/yr).

8) Encourage volunteer public participation in recycling and education programs to offset costs.

9) Earmark appropriations from the General Fund for solid waste activities.

10) Establish a sales tax of .25% to .50%. Sales tax increases would have to be voter approved.

A combination of the above revenue sources may need to be developed to equitably and fairly distribute costs of the program.

Even if all of the above options were approved by the voters and/or County Board of Supervisors, sufficient funds to achieve the 25% and 50% goals and the planning requirements of AB 939 are not available. It would be extremely difficult to achieve even the reduced 15% goal without support from state and federal grants.

Within the last year, the County budget has been reduced dramatically. The County has had to eliminate all cost-of-living adjustments and raises; there are no capital improvement projects, and there is no accumulated capital outlay. Revenues county-wide are down due to the continuing drought and its effect on the recreation-based economy, particularly the ski resorts.

Staffing Difficulties

Staff time required to write and implement planning goals, and to monitor and evaluate programs is limited. Currently the County has only two positions (Director of Public Works & Registered Env. Health Specialist) that share responsibility for implementing not only solid waste programs, but a myriad of other programs such as underground

storage tank and water quality inspections. Each position dedicates less than 2% time to solid waste issues. The County is currently faced with the prospect of laying off employees, and does not have sufficient funds to hire more staff.

Attainable Diversion Goals for Alpine County

Alpine County is committed to establishing a strong recycling program. However, the extremely small volumes of wastes, the lack of a significant amount of yard waste, and the economic difficulties in transporting materials and finding markets make the 25% diversion goal by 1995 and the 50% diversion goal by 2000 unrealistic.

Section V of the Waste Generation Study documents maximum material recovery rates that can be achieved in Alpine County. These rates are based on national estimates ('Recycling, It's How You Count It', Waste Age, October 1990) and adjustments for the nature of Alpine County. Based on these rates, goals of 15% diversion by 1995 and 23% diversion by 2000 are the maximum diversion rates that Alpine County will be able to achieve.

The draft SRR Element (enclosed) discusses in detail the programs that would be implemented to accomplish these diversion rates. Source reduction will account for 1% of the goal in 1995, while recycling efforts will make up the remaining 14%. In 2000, source reduction is expected to account for 2% and recycling will account for the remaining 21% of the diversion goal. The table below estimates diversion from the various alternative programs.

PROGRAM	Expected Diversion by 1995	Expected Diversion by 2000
Source Reduction	1%	2%
CA Redemption Centers	2%	4%
Drop off Centers (ski resorts, campgrounds, etc.)	3%	4%
Corrugated Paper Recycling	8%	10%
Auto/Tire Recycling	1%	1%
TOTAL	15%	23%

206

The table below shows expected diversion by material type for 1995 and 2000.

Expected Diversion Quantities in 1995 and 2000				
	1995		2000	
Material	Qty diverted (tons)	% of total generated	Qty diverted (tons)	% of total generated
Corrugated	288	7.65%	446	10.20%
Newspaper	55	1.47%	88	2.01%
Paper	3	.09%	4	.09%
HDPE &PET	6	.16%	24	.55%
Glass	104	2.77%	219	5.00%
Aluminum	59	1.57%	116	2.66%
Scrap Metals	28	.75%	76	1.75%
Tires	--	--	14	.31%
Auto bodies	25	.65%	29	.65%
TOTAL	568	15%	1016	23%

The County is confident that resident, visitor, and business participation in all feasible recycling and reduction activities will be high.

SECTION II Reduction of Planning Requirements -Source Reduction and Recycling Element

This section documents general and specific modifications of planning requirements which are needed for the Alpine County SRR Element.

Future Waste Generation Studies

Alpine County is small in population and divided into three isolated waste sheds--the Markleeville/Woodfords area on the East Slope, the Kirkwood area, and the Bear Valley area which is especially isolated in the winter due to the closure of Highway 4 at Ebbett's Pass. Future waste generation studies required for SRR Element revisions and monitoring and evaluation of diversion programs would be difficult and costly.

In Alpine County the establishment and maintenance of any recycling and reduction programs is expected to be of higher priority in reaching diversion goals than the expense of performing statistically representative and seasonal waste characterizations in each of the three waste sheds.

Article 6.1, Section 18722 of the planning regulations states that except for the initial waste generation study, use of comparable data from other jurisdictions is only permitted if the jurisdiction's population, residential tonnage or number of residential dwelling units, and commercial tonnage or number of commercial units is within 10% of that of

the jurisdiction doing the study. This requirement would essentially mandate Alpine to perform its own study, as it is unlikely that any comparable city with a population of 1200± 10% will perform a study. Alpine County would like to be exempt from this requirement and instead focus on establishing and maintaining ongoing recycling efforts Waste generation studies from comparable jurisdictions such as the unincorporated area of Mono County will provide the framework for making any SRR Element revisions.

Modifications for All Components
Several regulations required for each component should be modified in the Alpine County SRR Element.

Section 18733.3 Evaluation of Diversion Alternatives
The focus of diversion in Alpine County will be on recycling of CA redemption value materials, cardboard, newspaper, office paper, HDPE and PET containers, ferrous and tin scrap metals, tires, and auto bodies. Various source reduction measures will also be implemented on a small scale.

Alpine County is requesting that certain requirements of section 18733.3 regarding evaluation of diversion alternatives for the Recycling, Composting, and Special Wastes Components be modified.

The Recycling Component will evaluate all alternatives as required in Section 18733.3. However, alternatives of manual or mechanized material recovery operations and salvage operations at solid waste facilities (Section 18735.3) are not practical alternatives for recycling programs in Alpine County since waste volumes are so small and there are no solid waste facilities. These regulations are not applicable to an area such as Alpine County with its low population, low volumes of waste, and geographic distribution of wastesheds.

The County is requesting that the Composting Component requirements be substantially changed and that the evaluation of diversion alternatives for this component be limited in scope (see below).

Alpine County generates only 390 tons of special waste, 340 tons of which are sewage. Due to costs, small volumes and the isolated nature of the county, there are no feasible alternatives for diversion at this time. If a sludge diversion program is developed in neighboring Amador County, the County will explore the option of diverting sewage from Kirkwood. However, Alpine County is requesting a waiver at this time from an evaluation of alternatives in the Special Waste Component as outlined in Section 18733.3.

The Source Reduction Component will evaluate all alternatives as required in Section 18733.3.

208

Section 18733.6 Monitoring and Evaluation

For reasons listed above, it is not feasible for Alpine County to perform a waste generation study or targeted waste characterizations to determine effectiveness of any diversion alternatives.

Monitoring through "assessments of changes in design, production, distribution, sale, and/or use of selected products and packages which affect solid waste generation" is not practical or economical in a County as sparsely populated as Alpine.

There is also a lack of funds for extensive monitoring and evaluation reports and a limited availability of County staff. The Alpine County 1991 budget for solid waste is taken entirely from the County General Fund. There are no revenues collected. (Please see the discussion of Funding Difficulties above in Section I.)

To monitor changes and evaluate compliance with diversion goals, Alpine County proposes to rely on documentation of increased recycling volumes and decreased solid waste volumes through the use of letters, surveys and phone calls to local waste haulers, businesses, and residents. County staff will have limited time to manage any extensive monitoring and evaluation projects.

Composting Component Modifications -- Section 18736

Alpine County generates very little yard waste compared to the rest of the state and national averages. These figures can range from 18-30% of a typical waste stream. Most areas with this high percentage of yard waste will implement a composting program which will significantly reduce their wastestream. However, in Alpine County, yard waste is estimated to contribute only 1.07% of the waste stream annually. Also, because of the mountainous and high altitude nature of the County and the tendency for residents and businesses to avoid planting lawns (which also are prohibited in Bear Valley), most of the yard waste is pine needles, which are acidic and difficult to compost. Each spring, the volunteer fire departments in the Markleeville/Woodfords area hosts a controlled burn where people can contribute their yard waste as part of the defensible space fire prevention program.

Food waste does make up a large percentage of the waste disposed in Alpine County (15.51%). However, composting on a large scale in Alpine County is impractical due to the isolated nature of the three wastesheds, the cold (frozen) ground in existence for the majority of the year, the difficulty in keeping wild animals such as raccoons and black bears from creating a nuisance, and the lack of abundant yard waste. Also, because of the small total weight generated and the distribution of the County population in three wastesheds, composting programs would be difficult to set up and expensive to maintain. It is therefore not feasible to start a County-sponsored composting program. In addition to the problems involved in maintaining composting piles, there is no end market for this material in the area. Alpine County is very limited in its yard waste and very few people have gardens that would benefit from compost. Even if an extensive composting program was in place in each of the three wastesheds, volumes would

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

RESOLUTION #92 - 17

FOR THE REDUCTION OF DIVERSION AND PLANNING REQUIREMENTS FOR THE COUNTY OF ALPINE

Title 14, Division 7, Chapter 9, Section 18775

REDUCTION IN DIVERSION AND PLANNING REQUIREMENTS

WHEREAS, Public Resources Code Section 41782 allows reductions in the diversion and planning requirements specified in Public Resources Code Section 41780 if a city or county can demonstrate that achievement of the mandated requirements is not feasible due to geographical size or low population density, and small waste generation rates; and

WHEREAS, Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, Section 18775 allows for qualifying jurisdictions to petition the Board for reductions in planning and diversion goals mandated by Public Resources Code Section 41780; and

WHEREAS, the Board has received a petition for reduction in the planning and diversion requirements from the County of Alpine; and

WHEREAS, the County of Alpine qualifies based on geographic size, population density, and small waste generation rates to petition the Board for specified reductions; and

WHEREAS, the Board has found that the request for reduction of diversion goals and reduction in planning requirements is reasonable based on the limitations relating to population density and a small waste generation rate and that achievement of the mandated requirements is not feasible; and

WHEREAS, the County has complied with Public Resources Code Section 41782, and Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations, Section 18775.

WHEREAS, the Integrated Waste Management Planning Committee approved the staff recommendation to allow Alpine County to use a comparable jurisdiction for future waste generation studies, eliminate the evaluation of manual and mechanized material recovery facilities, salvage at landfills, eliminate the special waste evaluation, provide only an existing conditions section for the Composting Component, and to reduce the 25% diversion goals for 1995 to 15%.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board hereby grants the reduction in diversion requirements from 25% to 15% by 1995 and the reduction in planning requirements to use comparable jurisdiction's data for future waste generation studies, and to work with Board staff to identify a comparable jurisdiction; eliminate manual and mechanized material recovery facilities alternatives evaluation; eliminate evaluation of salvage operations at the landfill; eliminate evaluation of special waste alternatives; and to provide only an existing conditions section for the Composting Component requirements. In addition, the Board directs staff to monitor the progress of the County in achieving the newly established diversion goals.

CERTIFICATION

The undersigned Executive Director of the California Integrated Waste Management Board does hereby certify that the foregoing is a full true and correct copy of a resolution duly and regularly adopted by the California Integrated Waste Management Board on March 25, 1992.

Dated:

Ralph E. Chandler
Executive Director

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD
MARCH 25, 1992

AGENDA ITEM 18

ITEM: Proposed Adoption of Weight/Volume Conversion Factor Study for Individual Waste Types

COMMITTEE ACTION: The Planning Committee voted unanimously at its March 12th meeting to put this item on the Board's Consent Agenda.

BACKGROUND: Title 14, California Code of Regulations (CCR), section 18722(f)(1)(A) requires the California Integrated Waste Management Board to complete, by January 1, 1992, a study and compile a list of acceptable conversion factors for each specific solid waste type listed in 14 CCR, section 18722(j). The Board issued a Request for Proposal (RFP) in April 1991, to acquire a consultant to develop a list of acceptable conversion factors. Forty-one copies of the RFP were mailed out and four proposals were received.

The four proposals were submitted by: CalRecovery, Inc., EBA Wastechnologies, The Garbage Project, and SCS Engineers. All four proposals were scored. CalRecovery, Inc. and SCS Engineers were the only qualified bidders, with CalRecovery, Inc. submitting the lowest bid. The Board approved CalRecovery, Inc. to undertake the contract on June 19, 1991 and the contract received approval from the Department of General Services on July 31, 1991.

The contract scope of work contained four tasks to be completed by the contractor. These tasks were: 1) identify the waste/material types and identify the physical forms (loose, shredded, baled, compacted, etc.) in which these types are encountered in California, 2) determine the densities of these individual waste types and forms, 3) develop conversion factors to convert as-delivered in-vehicle volume of co-mingled solid waste to weight, and 4) develop a method for estimating the in-place volume of co-mingled solid waste, after compaction, as measured in a waste cell in the upper lift of a waste management unit.

The contract delivery date of December 30, 1991, for Tasks 1 and 2 was fulfilled, to meet the compliance requirements of 14 CCR, section 18722(f)(1)(A). The delivery date for Tasks 3 and 4 was extended to March 6, 1992, to compensate for the time required by General Services to approve the contract. Therefore, the contents of Tasks 3 and 4 are not included in this agenda item, but will be presented to the Board at a later date.

ANALYSIS: Task 1, the identification of waste types and their physical forms that are encountered in California, and Task 2, the determination of the densities of individual waste types and forms were accomplished by the following methodologies:

- Direct visual observation and physical measurements (weight and volume) of material types at selected processing facilities
- Use of existing conversion factor data possessed by CalRecovery, Inc. which was gleaned from previous field studies conducted by CalRecovery, Inc.
- Conducting a telephone survey of haulers and processors of mixed solid waste
- Conducting an extensive literature search including CalRecovery, Inc. in-house literature
- Conducting a mail survey of collectors and processors of recyclables

Board staff and CalRecovery staff had frequent correspondence and meetings in the initial phase of the study to clarify and elaborate on the information required to satisfy the goals of the contract.

The data collected using the five methodologies were compiled and presented in four tables which are contained in the final report and represent the following categories: Table 1) Densities from literature and phone searches; Table 2) Densities from mail survey results; Table 3) Densities from CalRecovery field studies; and Table 4) Densities from Out-of-State field studies.

After further refinement, information from these four tables was selected and incorporated into a master table (Table 5) which contains conversion factors for weight-to-volume and volume-to-weight for 220 individual waste types and forms. The selection and incorporation of data from the four tables into the master table was based on the following hierarchy in descending order of reliability: field studies conducted by CalRecovery, Inc. and Out-of-State field studies; literature search, including in-house data and telephone communications; and mail survey. Table 5 is included as an attachment (Attachment 1) to this packet. The full report is provided to Board Members as Attachment 2. The full report is available from Board staff for the general public upon request.

Examples of the conversion factors are:

Plastic	form	lb/cu yd	Conversion Factors tons-->cu yd	cu yd-->tons
HDPE/milk	whole	22.1 lbs.	90.5 cu yd/ton	0.01 tons/cu/yd

Therefore, 5 tons of whole milk cartons has a volume of 452.5 cubic yards and the weight of 5 cubic yards is 0.05 tons or 100 lbs.

Aluminum	form	lb/cu yd	Conversion Factors tons-->cu yd	cu yd-->tons
cans	loose	91.4 lbs.	21.88 cu yd/ton	0.05 tons/cu yd

Therefore, 5 tons of loose aluminum cans has a volume of 109.4 cubic yards and the weight of 5 cubic yards is 0.25 tons or 500 lbs.

The preliminary draft of Tasks 1 and 2 was submitted for review by the required date of October 30, 1991 and was reviewed by Board staff from four branches. The majority of Board staff's comments pertained to clarification of data, and the contents and format of the tables.

The revised draft was delivered by the stipulated date of December 6, 1991, and was reviewed by Board staff from three branches. Staff's main comments to the revised draft regarded clarification and identification of the data contained in Tables 1-4 that were used to produce the master table (Table 5).

The completed list of conversion factors for individual waste types was delivered by the due date of December 30, 1991, as set forth in the contract agreement.

STAFF COMMENTS: The list of weight/volume conversion factors for individual waste types satisfies the requirements of 14 CCR, section 18722(f)(1)(A). Therefore, the conversion factors for individual waste types may be adopted by the Board.

ATTACHMENTS:

1) Table 5: Densities and Conversion Factors for Various Material Types
2) Final Report: Conversion Factors For Individual Material Types

Prepared by: David A. Gonzalez Phone: 255-2336

Reviewed by: Steven K. Ault Phone: 255-2331

Reviewed by: Tom Rietz Phone: 255-2384

Legal review: Date/Time: 3/11 1700

ATTACHMENT 1

Table 5: Densities and Conversion Factors for Various Material Types

Table 5. Densities and Conversion Factors for Various Material Types

Material Type	Form a)	Special Notes b)	California Field Studies			Conversion Factors from Literature Review			Out of State Field Studies			California Mall Survey Results		
				Conversion Factors			Conversion Factors			Conversion Factors			Conversion Factors	
			lb/cu yd	Tons to cu yd	cu yd to Tons	lb/cu yd	Tons to cu yd	cu yd to Tons	lb/cu yd	Tons to cu yd	cu yd to Tons	lb/cu yd	Tons to cu yd	cu yd to Tons
PAPER														
Old Corrugated Cardboard/ flattened boxes	loose		50.08	39.93	0.03									
Old Corrugated Cardboard/ whole boxes	loose		16.64	120.19	0.01									
Old Corrugated Cardboard/ recycling center	baled	73"x42"x32"	713.00	2.81	0.36									
Old Corrugated Cardboard/ resource recovery facility	baled	87"x40"x29"	742.00	2.70	0.37									
Old Corrugated Cardboard	baled low density	48"x42"x32"										378.00	5.29	0.19
Kraft (Brown) Bags/Paper	baled low density	69"x42"x40"										2221.71	0.90	1.11
Brown Paper Bags	loose		34.43	58.09	0.02									
Mixed Paper	loose								484.00	4.13	0.24			
Mixed Paper/supermix	baled	76"x38"x34"	635.00	3.15	0.32									
Newspaper	baled	80"x42"x32"	748.00	2.67	0.37									
Newspaper: w/o inserts	loose		322.77	6.20	0.16									
Newspaper	low compaction truck											421.88	4.74	0.21
Mags. Glossy/ln.coated	baled high density	3'x4'x5'										1082.70	1.85	0.54
Glossy Inserts	loose		570.37	3.51	0.29									
High Grade White Ledger	baled	76"x34"x38"	644.00	3.11	0.32									
High Grade Ledger/w/o CPO	loose		363.51	5.50	0.18									
Books/hardback	loose		529.29	3.78	0.26									
Books/paperback	loose		427.50	4.68	0.21									
Telephone Directories/books	whole	stacked							944.91	2.12	0.47			
Computer Printout	loose		519.40	3.85	0.26									
Computer Printout	baled	75"x40"x30"	578.00	3.46	0.29									
Other Paper/trims (white fly)	baled high density	84"x32"42"										495.92	4.03	0.25
Other Paper/trims (white fly)	baled high density	68"x45"x28"										408.40	4.90	0.20
Bleached HWD & SWD Paper	baled high density	35"x30"x17"										1254.62	1.59	0.63
Paperboard/Boxboard/Chipboard	whole		21.50	93.02	0.01									
PLASTIC														
HDPE/colored (black nursery pots)	baled	81"x44"x31"	573.00	3.49	0.29									
HDPE/milk,water	whole		22.10	90.50	0.01									
HDPE/mix color	whole		47.05	42.50	0.02									
HDPE/natural	baled	91"x43"x32"	576.00	3.47	0.29									
HDPE (mixed colored)	baled	84"x44"x32"	511.00	3.91	0.26									
HDPE (mixed colored)	pelletized	3 to 4 cu in.										857.14	2.33	0.43

a) Refer to Appendix B for an explanation of processed and unprocessed forms
b) < = less than

217

Table 5. Densities and Conversion Factors for Various Material Types (Continued)

Material Type	Form a)	Special Notes b)	California Field Studies			Conversion Factors from Literature Review			Out of State Field Studies			California Mail Survey Results		
				Conversion Factors			Conversion Factors			Conversion Factors			Conversion Factors	
			lb/cu yd	Tons to cu yd	cu yd to Tons	lb/cu yd	Tons to cu yd	cu yd to Tons	lb/cu yd	Tons to cu yd	cu yd to Tons	lb/cu yd	Tons to cu yd	cu yd to Tons
PET	baled	92"x43"x32"	414.00	4.83	0.21									
PET/clear w/o redemp	baled	79"x43"x32"	443.00	4.51	0.22									
PET/CRV	whole		34.58	57.84	0.02									
PET/mixed	whole		43.30	46.19	0.02									
PET	granulated	1/2"										771.43	2.59	0.39
PVC	loose								341.12	5.86	0.17			
Film Plastic/mixed	loose		22.55	88.69	0.01									
Other Plastic (SPI codes #3-7)	whole		49.76	40.19	0.02									
LDPE Film Plastics	semi-compacted	assorted bags							72.32	27.65	0.04			
HDPE Film Plastics	semi-compacted	assorted bags							75.96	26.33	0.04			
Polystyrene/rigid	whole	stacked sheets							21.76	91.91	0.01			
Polystyrene/blown formed foam	loose		9.62	207.87	0.00									
Styrofoam/kernels	loose		6.27	318.87	0.00									
Polypropylene/film	packed	can liners							9.26	215.98	0.01			
Polypropylene/strap	packed, coiled								371.62	5.38	0.19			
GLASS														
Other Non-Recyclable	size reduced	plate glass window, <4"							1415.00	1.41	0.71			
Glass/clear CRV	whole		466.49	4.29	0.23									
Glass/clear non-CRV	whole		437.77	4.57	0.22									
Glass/green	whole		456.71	4.38	0.23									
Glass/mix brown	whole		439.58	4.55	0.22									
Glass/mix clear	whole		476.26	4.20	0.24									
Glass/mix color	size reduced	<2"	1867.75	1.07	0.93							2187.00	0.91	1.09
Cal Redemp. Value	size reduced	5/8"										2187.00	0.91	1.09
Other Recyclable	size reduced	5/8"												
METAL														
Aluminum Foil	loose		48.10	41.60	0.02									
Aluminum Foil	baled	65"x42"29"	188.00	10.64	0.09									
Aluminum Cans	loose	uncrushed & crushed mix	91.40	21.88	0.05									
Aluminum Cans	baled	82"x41"x31"	399.00	5.01	0.20							49.00	40.82	0.02
Aluminum Cans	uncrushed											363.00	5.51	0.18
Aluminum Cans	shredded	2"												
Aluminum Scrap	cubed	34"x24"x20"	424.00	4.72	0.21							175.00	11.43	0.09
Aluminum Scrap	whole													

a) Refer to Appendix B for an explanation of processed and unprocessed forms
b) < = less than

Table 5. Densities and Conversion Factors for Various Material Types (Continued)

Material Type	Form a)	Special Notes b)	California Field Studies			Conversion Factors from Literature Review			Out of State Field Studies			California Mall Survey Results		
				Conversion Factors			Conversion Factors			Conversion Factors			Conversion Factors	
			lb/cu yd	Tons to cu yd	cu yd to Tons	lb/cu yd	Tons to cu yd	cu yd to Tons	lb/cu yd	Tons to cu yd	cu yd to Tons	lb/cu yd	Tons to cu yd	cu yd to Tons
Bi-Metal Containers	uncrushed								141.38	14.15	0.07			
Ferrous Food & Beverage Containers	loose		144.32	13.86	0.07									
Ferrous Food & Beverage Containers	cubed	29"x21"x24"	2093.00	0.96	1.05									
Brass/scrap	whole	<12"	906.43	2.21	0.45									
Lead Scrap	whole					1603.84	1.25	0.80						
Copper Scrap	whole					1093.52	1.83	0.55						
Copper Wire	whole											337.50	5.93	0.17
Copper Pipe	whole											210.94	9.48	0.11
Copper Fittings	loose								1047.62	1.91	0.52			
White Goods	cubed	30"x22"x23"	1907.00	1.05	0.95									
Dishwashers	whole					234.00	8.55	0.12						
Dryers	whole					224.00	8.93	0.11						
Refrigerators/freezers	whole					198.00	10.10	0.10						
Washers	whole					321.00	6.23	0.16						
Stoves/ovens	whole					300.00	6.67	0.15						
YARD WASTE														
Leaves/dry	loose		343.70	5.82	0.17									
Grass/clipping fresh	loose		280.22	7.14	0.14									
Prunings	shredded	2"										527.00	3.80	0.26
Prunings/dry	loose	<4"	36.90	54.20	0.02									
Prunings/green	loose	<4"	46.69	42.83	0.02									
Large Limbs & Stumps	loose	>4"				1080.00	1.85	0.54						
Garden Debris/flowers,plants	loose		182.81	10.94	0.09									
Pine Needles	loose	dry	74.42	26.88	0.04									
OTHER ORGANICS														
FOOD WASTE														
Produce Waste/cantalopes	loose								1000.00	2.00	0.50			
Produce Waste/mixed fruit	loose								1131.00	1.77	0.57			
Produce Waste/vegetable	loose								909.00	2.20	0.45			
Produce Waste/mixed	loose					1443.00	1.39	0.72						
MULCH/COMPOST														
Mulch/cedar	loose		381.96	5.24	0.19									
Mulch/redwood	loose	coarse	187.50	10.67	0.09									
Mulch/redwood	loose	fine	277.50	7.21	0.14									
Bark/fir	size reduced	1/4"	426.96	4.68	0.21									

a) Refer to Appendix B for an explanation of processed and unprocessed forms
b) < = less than

Table 5. Densities and Conversion Factors for Various Material Types (Continued)

Material Type	Form a)	Special Notes b)	California Field Studies			Conversion Factors from Literature Review			Out of State Field Studies			California Mail Survey Results		
				Conversion Factors			Conversion Factors			Conversion Factors			Conversion Factors	
			lb/cu yd	Tons to cu yd	cu yd to Tons	lb/cu yd c)	Tons to cu yd	cu yd to Tons	lb/cu yd	Tons to cu yd	cu yd to Tons	lb/cu yd	Tons to cu yd	cu yd to Tons
Bark/fir	size reduced	3/4"	438.75	4.56	0.22									
Bark/fir	size reduced	2"	492.86	4.06	0.25									
Wood Chips	shredded	2"										240.00	8.33	0.12
Compost	loose		463.39	4.32	0.23									
Compost/MSW	loose	40-50% moisture				1400.00	1.43	0.70						
Compost/sludge	loose					474.00	4.20	0.24						
Compost/yard waste	loose	unscreened							1739.75	1.15	0.87			
Compost/mushroom	loose		827.68	2.42	0.41									
TIRES														
Tires/auto	whole	stack of 3 tires							221.57	9.03	0.11			
Tires/truck														
Radial	whole	individual tire							476.00	4.20	0.24			
Bias	whole	individual tire							362.00	5.52	0.18			
Tires/heavy equip.	whole	bias ply individual tire weight only				316.00	NA d)	NA						
Rubber Products	loose					1200.00	1.67	0.60						
WOOD WASTE														
Furniture	whole					166.00	12.05	0.08						
Pallets	whole	4/sample	200.98	9.95	0.10									
Saw dust	loose		375.00	5.33	0.19									
Wood scrap	loose	<2"	329.53	6.07	0.16									
Particle board	loose		425.14	4.70	0.21									
Shavings	loose					440.00	4.55	0.22						
Roofing/shake shingle	bundle		435.30	4.59	0.22									
Plywood	sheet	2'x4'	776.30	2.58	0.39									
AG CROP RESIDUE														
Field Residues														
Spent barley	loose					450.00	4.44	0.23						
Corn silage	loose					480.00	4.17	0.24						
Dried corn stalks	loose					30.00	66.67	0.02						
Almond shell/hulls	loose		642.86	3.11	0.32									

a) Refer to Appendix B for an explanation of processed and unprocessed forms
b) < = less than
c) Except for individual items (e.g., each) in which case the units are pounds (lb).
d) NA means not applicable because data are reported on a unit basis.

Table 5. Densities and Conversion Factors for Various Material Types (Continued)

Material Type	Form a)	Special Notes b)	California Field Studies			Conversion Factors from Literature Review			Out of State Field Studies			California Mail Survey Results		
				Conversion Factors			Conversion Factors			Conversion Factors			Conversion Factors	
			lb/cu yd	Tons to cu yd	cu yd to Tons	lb/cu yd	Tons to cu yd	cu yd to Tons	lb/cu yd	Tons to cu yd	cu yd to Tons	lb/cu yd	Tons to cu yd	cu yd to Tons
Rice Hulls	loose					220.00	9.09	0.11						
Straw	loose					60.00	33.33	0.03						
Prunings	loose	<4"	46.69	42.83	0.02									
Cannery Waste														
Beet pulp	loose					350.00	5.71	0.18						
Tomato pumice	loose	wet	827.14	2.42	0.41									
Grape pumice	loose	wet	1240.18	1.61	0.62									
Grape pumice	loose	dry	781.61	2.56	0.39									
MANURE														
Poultry														
Ricca hen aged	loose	wet				1406.00	1.42	0.70						
Ricca hen fresh	loose	wet				1376.00	1.45	0.69						
Turkey	loose					734.00	2.72	0.37						
Broiler	loose	dry				756.00	2.65	0.38						
Hen	loose	wet				1796.00	1.11	0.90						
Livestock														
Horse Manure	loose	w/ wood chips							1252.00	1.61	0.63			
Cattle	loose					1628.00	1.23	0.81						
TEXTILES														
Carpet & Padding	loose		84.40	23.70	0.04									
Scrap Leather	semi-compacted	1/8"x7"x33" pieces							243.00	8.23	0.12			
Scrap Leather	semi-compacted	1/8"x6"x18" pieces							303.00	6.60	0.15			
Scrap Leather	semi-compacted	1/8"x6"x18" pieces-flat							470.00	4.26	0.24			
Leather Remnants	semi-compacted	apron leather							383.60	5.21	0.19			
Leather Remnants	semi-compacted	shoe leather							363.40	5.50	0.18			
Leather Remnants	semi-compacted	hide scraps							514.90	3.88	0.26			
Shoes/men's	loose								224.00	8.93	0.11			
Used Clothes/winter coats	loose								241.00	8.30	0.12			
Used Clothes/jeans	loose								285.00	7.02	0.14			
Used Clothes/T-shirts	loose								260.00	7.69	0.13			
Used Clothes/mixed	loose								225.00	8.89	0.11			
Used Clothing	compacted					540.00	3.70	0.27						

a) Refer to Appendix B for an explanation of processed and unprocessed forms
b) < = less than

Table 5. Densities and Conversion Factors for Various Material Types (Continued)

Material Type	Form a)	Special Notes b)	California Field Studies lb/cu yd	Conversion Factors Tons to cu yd	Conversion Factors cu yd to Tons	Conversion Factors from Literature Review lb/cu yd	Conversion Factors Tons to cu yd	Conversion Factors cu yd to Tons	Out of State Field Studies lb/cu yd	Conversion Factors Tons to cu yd	Conversion Factors cu yd to Tons	California Mail Survey Results lb/cu yd	Conversion Factors Tons to cu yd	Conversion Factors cu yd to Tons
OTHER WASTES														
INERT SOLIDS														
Rock	loose	2-12"							2570.96	0.78	1.29			
Rock/red lava	loose	5/16"	1325.89	1.51	0.66									
Concrete Scrap	loose	<8"	1855.18	1.08	0.93									
Brick	whole					3024.00	0.66	1.51						
Brick/red (broken)	loose	<8"	1614.11	1.24	0.81									
Ceramic Tile	loose	6"x6"	1213.93	1.65	0.61									
Sand	loose		2441.25	0.82	1.22									
Contaminated Soil	loose					2600.00	0.77	1.30						
Soil/sandy loam	loose		2391.96	0.84	1.20									
Soil/via self haul	loose		2385.54	0.84	1.19									
Fines	loose					2700.00	0.74	1.35						
Asphalt/paving	crushed					1380.00	1.45	0.69						
Asphalt/tar roofing						2918.92	0.66	1.51						
Asphalt/shingles comp	loose		418.53	4.78	0.21									
Gravel	loose					2565.00	0.78	1.28						
Stone/crushed	size reduced					2700.00	0.74	1.35						
Sheetrock Scrap	loose	<2"	393.57	5.08	0.20									
Fiberglass Insulation	loose					17.00	117.65	0.01						
Soiled Disposable Diapers	loose		540.00	3.70	0.27									
Aseptic Packaging	whole		56.70	35.27	0.02									
Televisions	whole					343.00	5.83	0.17						
Stereo Equipment	whole					763.00	2.62	0.38						
Stuffed Furniture	whole					80.00	25.00	0.04						
Empty Discarded HHW Containers	whole		117.26	17.06	0.06									
Antifreeze	liquid					1653.00	1.21	0.83						
Auto Batteries	whole	4/sample	3027.18	0.66	1.51									
Auto Oil Filters	loose		834.40	2.40	0.42									
Enamel Paint	liquid					1653.00	1.21	0.83						
Latex Paint	liquid					1836.00	1.09	0.92						
Flammable Liquids						1653.00	1.21	0.83						
Flammable Liquids						550.00	3.64	0.28						
Aerosol Cans						918.00	2.18	0.46						
Oxidizers						92.00	21.74	0.05						

a) Refer to Appendix B for an explanation of processed and unprocessed forms
b) < = less than

Table 5. Densities and Conversion Factors for Various Material Types (Continued)

Material Type	Form a)	Special Notes b)	California Field Studies lb/cu yd	Conversion Factors Tons to cu yd	Conversion Factors cu yd to Tons	Conversion Factors from Literature Review lb/cu yd c)	Conversion Factors Tons to cu yd	Conversion Factors cu yd to Tons	Out of State Field Studies lb/cu yd	Conversion Factors Tons to cu yd	Conversion Factors cu yd to Tons	California Mail Survey Results lb/cu yd	Conversion Factors Tons to cu yd	Conversion Factors cu yd to Tons
Poisons						550.00	3.64	0.28						
Waste Oil						1524.94	1.31	0.76						
SPECIAL WASTES														
Ash/Incinerator		50% solids				1350.00	1.48	0.68						
Ash/Incinerator		15% water				1957.00	1.02	0.98						
Ash/wood		50% solids				1100.00	1.82	0.55						
Ash/other		dry				1110.00	1.80	0.56						
Baghouse						810.00	2.47	0.41						
Sewage Sludge/dewatered		20.4% solids	1293.75	1.55	0.65									
Sewage Sludge/dewatered		95.5% solids	1935.54	1.03	0.97									
Sludge/chem fix		55% solids				2025.00	0.99	1.01						
Industrial Sludge/apple waste		41% solids				1411.00	1.42	0.71						
Industrial Sludge/papermill		34-38% solids				1425.00	1.40	0.71						
Industrial Sludge/dewatered	landfill high compaction	50% solids										1500.00	1.33	0.75
Asbestos Bags	semi-compacted					376.50	5.30	0.19						
Auto Shredder Fluff	loose					800.00	2.50	0.40						
Auto Bodies	baled					1215.00	1.65	0.61						
Auto Bodies	flattened					579.20	3.45	0.29						
Auto Bodies	compacted					450.00	4.44	0.23						
Cement Kiln Dust	loose					1404.00	1.42	0.70						
Slag	loose	broken				2970.00	0.67	1.49						
Slag	crushed					1998.00	1.00	1.00						
Slag/furnace	granulated					1620.00	1.23	0.81						
Slag/screenings	loose					2495.00	0.80	1.25						
Dead Animals/small	each	Individual				20.00	NA d)	NA						
Dead Animals/large	each	Individual				1150.00	NA	NA						
Dead Animals/turkey	bulk					600.00	3.33	0.30						
Transformer/100 kva	whole					1798.00	1.11	0.90						
Transformer/15 kva	whole					1008.00	1.98	0.50						
Transformer/167 kva	whole					1828.00	1.09	0.91						
Transformer/25 kva	whole					1096.00	1.82	0.55						
Transformer/37.5 kva	whole					1254.00	1.59	0.63						
Transformer/50 kva	whole					1326.00	1.51	0.66						
Transformer/75 kva	whole					1385.00	1.44	0.69						

a) Refer to Appendix B for an explanation of processed and unprocessed forms
b) < = less than
c) Except for individual items (e.g., each) in which case the units are pounds (lb).
d) NA means not applicable because data are reported on a unit basis.

Table 5. Densities and Conversion Factors for Various Material Types (Continued)

Material Type	Form a)	Special Notes b)	California Field Studies			Conversion Factors from Literature Review			Out of State Field Studies			California Mall Survey Results		
				Conversion Factors			Conversion Factors			Conversion Factors			Conversion Factors	
			lb/cu yd	Tons to cu yd	cu yd to Tons	lb/cu yd	Tons to cu yd	cu yd to Tons	lb/cu yd	Tons to cu yd	cu yd to Tons	lb/cu yd	Tons to cu yd	cu yd to Tons
Street Sweepings	loose		1145.36	1.75	0.57									
Drilling Mud		25% moisture				2222.00	0.90	1.11						
Septic Tank Pumpings						1655.56	1.21	0.83						
Chemical Toilet Wastes						1655.56	1.21	0.83						
Grease Trap Pumpings						1594.90	1.25	0.80						
Intact Red Bags of Treated Medical Waste						166.15	12.04	0.08						
Drinking Water/wastewater treatment residue		55% moisture	967.00	2.07	0.48									
(Diatomaceous Earth)		air dry	479.80	4.17	0.24									

a) Refer to Appendix B for an explanation of processed and unprocessed forms
b) < = less than

224

ATTACHMENT 2

Final Report: Conversion Factors For Individual Material Types

CalRecovery No. 1310

Final Report

CONVERSION FACTORS FOR INDIVIDUAL MATERIAL TYPES

Submitted to:

California Integrated Waste Management Board
8800 Cal Center Drive
Sacramento, California 95826-3268

by:

CalRecovery, Inc.
725C Alfred Nobel Drive
Hercules, California 94547

in association with:

Tellus Institute
89 Broad Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02110

ACT...now
44406 Arapaho Avenue
Fremont, California 94539

226

December 1991

Printed on Recycled Paper

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE	iii
INTRODUCTION	1
DETERMINATION OF MATERIAL TYPES	1
FORM OF MATERIAL TYPE	1
CONVERSION FACTORS FOR INDIVIDUAL MATERIAL TYPES & FORMS	2
LITERATURE SEARCH	2
MAIL RECYCLING PROGRAM SURVEY	2
FIELD STUDIES	2
SAMPLE METHODOLOGY FOR BALED AND CUBED MATERIALS	9
SAMPLE METHODOLOGY FOR LOOSE PROCESSED AND UNPROCESSED MATERIALS	9
RESULTS	12
APPENDIX A	A-1
APPENDIX B	B-1
APPENDIX C	C-1
APPENDIX D	D-1

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE NUMBER AND NAME	PAGE NUMBER
1. CIWMB Bulk Density Study--Literature Search and Phone Search	3
2. Mail Survey Results--Densities for Selected Materials and Forms	7
3. Densities for Selected Materials from CalRecovery Field Studies	10
4. Densities for Selected Materials Collected from Out-of-State Field Studies	13
5. Densities and Conversion Factors for Various Material Types	15

CONVERSION FACTORS FOR INDIVIDUAL MATERIAL TYPES

PREFACE

The California Code of Regulations [Title 14, Division 7, Chapter 9, Article 6.1, Section 18722(f) (1) (A)] requires the California Integrated Waste Management Board to complete a study and compile a list of acceptable conversion factors for each specific solid waste type listed in section 18722(j) by January 1, 1992. The list of acceptable conversion factors will be used by jurisdictions (cities and counties) to convert quantities of solid waste to the units required in Article 6.1 of the Regulations.

Both the legislation and the regulations implementing the legislation mandate that the quantification be based on weight. One method for calculating waste quantities consists of using volume estimations and appropriate bulk densities to estimate weights of materials. Error of estimation is introduced into the procedure in several forms, including those associated with measuring the volume of materials and those associated with accurately determining and using appropriate bulk densities. The present study addresses the important issue of defining bulk densities for a variety of material types and mixtures of materials encountered in solid waste management systems in the state. The bulk densities reported herein can be used to convert volumetric data to weight data or visa versa, (i.e., the bulk densities serve as the basis for conversion factors between volume and weight). Important applications of the bulk densities and conversion factors relevant to the State's recycling legislation include estimating volumes or weights of disposed and of diverted materials and mixtures of materials in a variety of physical forms.

This document reports the results of the study for individual material types. Later reports under the same contract will report the results of in-vehicle and in-place landfill density studies.

ADDENDUM TO:

Conversion Factors for Individual Material Types

The conversion factor for "Ferrous other than containers" given below should be added to Table 5.

Densities and Conversion Factors for Various Material Types

			California Field Studies			Conversion Factors from Literature Review			Out of State Field Studies			California Mail Survey Results		
				Conversion Factors			Conversion Factors			Conversion Factors			Conversion Factors	
Material Type	Form a)	Special Notes b)	lb/cu yd	Tons to cu yd	cu yd to Tons	lb/cu yd	Tons to cu yd	cu yd to Tons	lb/cu yd	Tons to cu yd	cu yd to Tons	lb/cu yd	Tons to cu yd	cu yd to Tons
METAL														
Ferrous other than containers	loose		434.97	4.60	0.22									

INTRODUCTION

The study identified those material types and their physical forms that are encountered in solid waste systems in California or are reasonably likely to be encountered in California over the next ten years. The material types that were identified and studied included recyclable components (e.g., tin cans) as well as mixed solid wastes (e.g., residential solid waste). The methods of identification of the material types and forms included:

- an outside literature search
- in-house information
- a mail and follow-up survey of collectors and processors of recyclables
- a selective survey of haulers and processors of mixed solid waste, covering both public and private operations
- visual observation of material types at selected processing facilities (materials recovery facilities (MRFs), as well as mixed waste processing facilities)

DETERMINATION OF MATERIAL TYPES

Before conversion factors were determined, CalRecovery identified the material types that are typically collected and processed at solid waste facilities. The list of material types was developed by evaluating waste generation studies, by identifying the types of waste materials accepted by collection systems and solid waste facilities in California, and through discussions with CIWMB staff. A copy of the list can be found in Appendix A.

FORM OF MATERIAL TYPE

A material type may be found in more than one processed or unprocessed form (i.e., physical state). Examples include: loose newspaper vs. baled newspaper and whole vs. crushed glass. Depending upon market specifications and other variables, materials may be processed into one or more forms. For example, plastic containers may be granulated (i.e., size reduced) or baled. Each processed form has its own material density.

In order to determine the types of forms that may be found within the processed and unprocessed waste streams, a comprehensive literature search and mail survey was conducted. The literature search examined data from a number of sources. The mail survey asked processors, recycling firms, and others to identify the physical forms that they accept or create as a result of processing a material type. In order to assist those completing the survey, a partial list of potential forms was developed and included in the survey. This partial list is presented in Appendix B.

CONVERSION FACTORS FOR INDIVIDUAL MATERIAL TYPES AND FORMS

Literature Search

An exhaustive literature search was conducted to determine densities for material types identified for study (see Appendix A), as well as for other material types that appear or may appear within the solid waste management system in California. Data were gathered from in-house sources, private communications with processors and generators, and periodicals and other available literature. A database was created from this information. The search of resources identified the material type, physical form(s), density or conversion factor, and the reference.

Table 1 presents the results of the literature search. The data represented in the table comes from a wide range of in-state and out-of-state sources. In some cases, data of an unknown state of origin or of out-of-state origin are reported and selected as representative density of material types currently encountered or likely to be encountered in California in the next ten years. CalRecovery applied its judgement in all such cases as to the adequacy and appropriateness of the data to conditions in or to be encountered in California.

Mail Recycling Program Survey

The purpose of the mail survey was to supplement information collected in the literature search and field studies. One mail survey was sent to over 200 recycling programs. The programs included drop-off centers and end users located in California. Those contacted were asked to identify the material types handled, and forms and density of any of the materials that they handled. Based on the poor response and lack of substantive information, it was decided to conduct a second mail survey.

The second mail survey targeted 47 specific California facilities. Facilities surveyed included MRFs, processors (such as glass manufacturers), and paper mills. Contacted firms were asked to indicate the average weight and dimensions of the form (e.g., bale of newspaper), and density if known. For those firms that did not indicate the density, CalRecovery calculated the density (based on the information provided).

Table 2 presents the result of the surveys. The table includes various material forms that are encountered during collection and as a result of processing and handling of materials. The forms include baled, granulated, shredded, and pelletized. Specific methodology, including the survey forms and other pertinent information, may be found in Appendix C.

Field Studies

Field studies were conducted to expand and to supplement the results of the mail survey and of the literature search. The field studies examined a variety of material types and forms.

Two studies were conducted in San Rafael, California, during the third week of September 1991, one at the Marin Recycling and Resource Recovery Facilities (MRRRF) and one at American Soil Products. These facilities were selected because of their proximity to one another and for the substantial variety of material types processed at the facilities. The densities of a wide variety of recyclables were collected at the MRRRF, both as a consequence

Table 1. CIWMB Bulk Density Study – Literature Search and Phone Search

Material Type	Form	lb/cu yd	Special Notes	References
METAL				
Lead Scrap	whole	1603.84		Advanced Recycling Concord, MA
Copper Scrap	whole	1093.52		Advanced Recycling Concord, MA
YARD WASTE				
Compost, sludge		808.00		NJ Ag. Exp. 1982
Compost, yard waste		682.00		Portland, 1989
Compost, MSW		1400.00*	40-50% moisture content	Sumpter County, FL
		1000.00	40% moisture content	Big Sandy, TX
OTHER ORGANICS				
FOOD WASTE				
Produce Waste, mixed	loose	1443.00	mixed produce	Hanniford Brothers, ME
MANURE				
Broiler		756.00	22% water incl. bedding	NC State 1990
Hen		1796.00	no bedding	NC State 1990
Ricca Hen, fresh		1376.00	65.4% water	NESFI
Ricca Hen, aged		1406.00	70.4% water	NESFI
Turkey*		734.00	21-43% water incl. bedding	NESFI
Cattle		1628.00		Cornell 1989
Horse		1225.00	66.7% water	NESFI
TEXTILES				
Used Clothing	compacted	540.00	in low grade compactor	Garment District Boston, MA
OTHER WASTES				
INERT SOLIDS				
Asphalt Tar Roofing		2918.92	mixed felt-paper, tar & gravel	High Tech Roofing Wakefield, MA
Brick		3024.00	face bricks, packed whole	PJ Cronin, Inc. 1991
Concrete		3780.00	asphaltic	MA DPW, 1991
		4050.00	gravel or conglomerate	MA DPW, 1991
		3996.00	limestone w/cement	MA DPW, 1991
		3000.00	unspecified as received at LF	Texaco
Gravel		2565.00	loose, dry	MA DPW, 1991
Stone, crushed		2700.00	crushed	MA DPW, 1991
Soil, sandy loam		2100.00	loam, dry, excavated	MA DPW, 1991
Soil		2430.00	moist, excavated	MA DPW, 1991
Soil		2700.00	wet, excavated	MA DPW, 1991
Soil		3375.00	dense earth	MA DPW, 1991
Soil		2016.00	soft, loose mud	MA DPW, 1991
Soil		2565.00	packed	MA DPW, 1991
Contaminated Soil		2600.00	oil contamination	Texaco/Ventura Cty
Fiberglass Insulation		16.60	R11 - residential insulation	Corning, NY
SPECIAL WASTES				
Ash				
wood		1100.00	50% water, dep. on boiler	RCS, NH
incinerator		1350.00	50% water, trucked	Vicon, Pittsfield,MA
		1958.00	15% water, in-place	Vicon, Pittsfield,MA
other ash		1110.00	unspecified "ashes"	Mass DPW
baghouse		810.00		Vicon, Pittsfield,MA

*Ranges reported: lb/cu yd is the average of the range.

Table 1. CIWMB Bulk Density Study – Literature Search and Phone Search (Continued)

Material Type	Form	lb/cu yd	Special Notes	References
Sludge				
dewatered sludge		1552.50	14.7% solids	U.S. EPA 1989
		1199.00	26.4% solids	NJ Ag. Exp. 1982
		1801.00	24% solids	NC State 1990
		1769.00	17% solids	Vesilind 1986
		1890.00	38% solids	Mansfield, MA - WTP
chem fix		2025.00	55% solids	MA - DEP
industrial, papermill*		1425.00	34-38% solids	RCS, NH
industrial, apple waste		1411.00	40.7% solids	NESFI
Asbestos	semi-compacted	376.50	bags of assorted sizes w/ assorted types of asbestos	Environmental Mgt Systems Walton Systems; Dec-Tam;
Asbestos		4000.00	loose	Sawyer Environ., ME
		4600.00	in-place	Sawyer Environ., ME
Compacted Cars	baled	1215.00		Prolerized, MA
Compacted Cars*	flattened	579.20		Prolerized, MA CADA, CA
Compacted Cars	compacted	450.00		Prolerized, MA
Shredder Fluff		800.00	incl. glass, dirt, etc	Prolerized, MA
Concrete*		2529.00	dep. on compaction,etc.	Dewar, 1988
Broken Concrete Waste		3000.00		Jetaway, Boston, MA
Cement Kiln Dust		1404.00	100% solids, loose	Blue Circle, NY
Slag		2970.00	broken	Mass DPW
Slag		3668.00	solid	Mass DPW
Slag, screenings		2495.00		Mass DPW
Slag	crushed	1998.00		Mass DPW
Slag, furnace	granulated	1620.00		Mass DPW
Dead Animals				
turkeys	bulk	600.00		Poss, Brinton Co., Wilmar, MN
large	whole	1150.00	avg. weight of each animal	U.C. Davis School of Vet Medicine
small	whole	20.00	avg. weight of each animal	CalRecovery
Household Haz. Waste				
antifreeze	liquid	1653.00	poured into drum	Burlington, VT DPW
latex paint	liquid	1836.00	poured into drum	Burlington, VT DPW
flammable liquids	liquid	1653.00	poured into drum	Burlington, VT DPW
enamel paint	liquid	1653.00	poured into drum	Burlington, VT DPW
aerosol cans		918.00	packed w/vermiculite in drums	Burlington, VT DPW
flammable liquids		550.00	packed w/vermiculite in drums	
waste oil		1524.94	avg over range of water	B&L Oil Corp., Newark, NJ
oxidizers		92.00	packed w/vermiculite in drums	Burlington, VT DPW
poisons		550.00	packed w/vermiculite in drums	Burlington, VT DPW
Transformers		All transformer values below are for individual transformers		
15 KVA		1008.00	individual transformer	Jet Line Disposal, NH
25 KVA		1096.00	individual transformer	Jet Line Disposal, NH
37.5 KVA		1254.00	individual transformer	Jet Line Disposal, NH
50 KVA		1326.00	individual transformer	Jet Line Disposal, NH
75 KVA		1385.00	individual transformer	Jet Line Disposal, NH
100 KVA		1798.00	individual transformer	Jet Line Disposal, NH
167 KVA		1828.00	individual transformer	Jet Line Disposal, NH
Street Sweepings*		1667.00	dep. on season, water cont.	Cambridge, MA
Septic Tank Pumpings		1655.56		Septic Services Haverhill, MA

*Ranges reported: lb/cu yd is the average of the range.

234

Table 1. CIWMB Bulk Density Study – Literature Search and Phone Search (Continued)

Material Type	Form	lb/cu yd	Special Notes	References
Chem Toilet Wastes		1655.56		Septic Services Haverhill, MA
Grease Trap Pumpings		1594.90		Septic Services Haverhill, MA
Medical Wastes		166.15	assorted sizes of bags and	National Waste Mgt, Inc.
Drilling Mud		2222.00	25% moisture	Charter Evap. Resource Recovery, Colusa, CA
Beet Pulp	loose	350.00		North Carolina Ag, 1990
Spent Barley	loose	450.00		North Carolina Ag, 1990
Corn Silage	loose	480.00		North Carolina Ag, 1990
Dried Corn Stalks	loose	30.00		North Carolina Ag, 1990
Rice Hulls	loose	220.00		North Carolina Ag, 1990
Straw	loose	60.00		North Carolina Ag, 1990
Wood Furniture*	whole	166.00	composite of manufacturers & sizes	Sears Catalog, 1991
Dryers*	whole	224.00	composite of manufacturers & sizes	Sears Catalog, 1991
Refergerators/Freezer*	whole	198.00	composite of manufacturers & sizes	Sears Catalog, 1991
Washers*	whole	321.00	composite of manufacturers & sizes	Sears Catalog, 1991
Stoves/Ovens*	whole	300.00	composite of manufacturers & sizes	Sears Catalog, 1991
Dishwashers*	whole	234.00	composite of manufacturers & sizes	Sears Catalog, 1991
Televisions*	whole	343.00	composite of manufacturers & sizes	Sears Catalog, 1991
Stereo Equipment*	whole	763.00	composite of manufacturers & sizes	Sears Catalog, 1991
Stuffed Furniture*	whole	80.00	composite of manufacturers & sizes	Sears Catalog, 1991
Asphalt/pavement	crushed	1380.00		NJ Office of Recycling, 1990
Tires/Heavy Equipment	whole	316.00	bias ply tires, avg. weight of tire only	Caterpillar Handbook, 1982
Fines		2700.00		CalRecovery

*Ranges reported: lb/cu yd is the average of the range.

235

Table 1. Supplemental Reference List

CIWMB BULK DENSITY STUDY - DATA SOURCES-TELLUS INSTITUTE

Personal Communication:

Advanced Recycling, Concord N.H., 603-225-2267
B&L Oil Corporation, Newark, NJ, (201) 824-9527
Big Sandy, TX: Compost facility, 903-845-2261
Blue Circle: Dr. Don Henley, New York State, 518-756-8610
Burlington, VT DPW: Aaron Frank, Environmental Depot Coordinator, (802) 862-6404
CADA: California Automobile Dismantlers Assoc., CA, Jean Duncan, (916)-969-7050.
Cambridge, MA : Dept. of Public Works, Bill Frazier, 617-349-4847
Corning: Owens Corning, Lee Burlingame, Toledo, OH, 800-447-3759
Dec-Tam, Peter Lachorite, (508) 470-2860
Earthlife: Pennsylvania, 215-348-9288
Environmental Management Systems, Robert Lee, (508) 222-8272
Garment District: Garment District, Bruce Cohen, Cambridge, MA, (617) 876-1122.
High Tech Roofing, Wakefield, MA, (617) 246-0220
HRSD: Hampton Roads Sanitation District compost facility, Newport News, VA, 804-877-2975
Jetaway: Jetaway Waste Technologies, Boston, MA, Pat Cody, 617-541-4013
Jetline Disposal, Dover, NH, 603-749-5735
MA DEP: Paul Emond, Boston, MA, 617-292-5974
Mansfield, MA - WTP: Jerry St. Hilaire, Composting Supervisor 508-295-6096
Mass DPW: Massachusetts Department of Public Works, Wellesley, MA, Neil Mackay, (617) 235-6100
Medical Waste Disposal, Randolph, MA, Debbie Bornstein, (617) 963-4231
Oil Recovery Corporation, West Springfield, MA, (413) 737-2949
National Waste Management, Shrewsbury, MA, Joe Roman, (800) 834-7828
PJ Cronin: PJ Cronin, Inc. Boston, MA.
Prolerized: Prolerized New Engineering Co., Everett, MA, John Cody, 617-389-8300
RCS: Resource Conservation Services, Shelagh Conolly, 603-536-5280
RCS: Resource Conservation Services, Yarmouth, ME, Jody Sapphire, 207- 846-3737
Sawyer Env.: Sawyer Environmental Landfill, Bill Shook, Maine, 207-862-4200
Septic Services, Haverhill MA:508-372-7471
Sumpter Cty: Sumpter County Compost Facility, Florida, 904-568-1100
Tetrapak, Ed Klein, Washington, D.C.
Texaco/Ventura: Texaco Exploration & Production, Inc., Ventura, CA, Frank Maccioli, (805) 648-8444.
Vicon: Vicon incinerator, Pittsfield, MA, Lew Clark, 413-443-7373
Walton Systems, Jim O'Connor, (617) 884-0350

Publications:

New England Small Farm Institute, Agricultural Composting in Massachusetts, January 1987
New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, Sludge Composting and Utilization, September 1982
U.S. EPA, In-vessel Composting of Municipal Wastewater Sludge, September 1989
Dewar, J.D., Manual of Ready Mixed Concrete, Blackie Press, Glasgow, GB, 1988.
Poss, Peter E. D.V.M. "Central Pick-up of Farm Dead Poultry"
Northeast Regional Ag Engineering Svc, Cornell Univ Proc from Dairy Manure Mgmt Symposium, Feb. 1989
Portland Metropolitan Service District, "A User's Guide to Yard Debris Compost," June 1989
Vesilind, P.A., Sludge Management and Disposal for Lewis Publishers, Inc. Chelsea, MI, 1986

Table 2. Mail Survey Results -- Densities for Selected Materials and Forms

Material Types	Form	Special Notes	Survey: Reported lb/cu yd
Yard Waste			
Wood Chips	Shredded	2"	240
Prunings	Shredded	2"	527
Special Wastes			
Industrial Sludge-Dewatered (50% solids)	Landfill High Compaction		1500
Plastic			
PET	Granulated	1/2"	771
PET	Baled High Density	73"x42"x32"	571
PET	Baled High Density	3'x4'x5'	569
PET	Whole		45
HDPE (mixed color)	Baled High Density	73"x42"x32"	476
HDPE (mixed color)	Pelletized	3 to 4 cu in.	857
HDPE	Pelletized	3 to 4 cu in.	857
HDPE	Baled High Density	73"x42"x32"	571
HDPE	Whole		20
Paper			
Other Paper, trims (white fly)	Baled High Density	84"x32"42"	496
Other Paper, trims (white fly)	Baled High Density	68"x45"x28"	408
Old Corrugated Cardboard	Whole		53
Old Corrugated Cardboard	Baled High Density	72"x48"x30"	675
Old Corrugated Cardboard	Baled High Density	69"x32"x34"	621
Old Corrugated Cardboard	Baled High Density	60"x48"x30"	348
Old Corrugated Cardboard	Baled High Density	60"x48"x28"	561
Old Corrugated Cardboard	Baled High Density	2'x3'x4'	560
Old Corrugated Cardboard	Baled Low Density	48"x42"x32"	378
Newspaper	Low Compaction Truck		422
Newspaper	Baled High Density	72"x89"x50"	359
Newspaper	Whole		1200
Newspaper	Baled High Density	84"x32"x42"	579
Newspaper	Baled Low Density	3'x4'x3'	1350
Newspaper	Low Compaction Truck		375
Newspaper	Whole		500
Mixed Paper	Baled High Density	58"x48"x36"	582
Mixed Paper	Baled High Density	72"x34"x32"	834
Mixed Paper	Baled High Density	62"x48"x30"	742
Mixed Paper	Baled High Density	6'x3'x3'	750
Mags. Glossy, in. coated	Baled High Density	3'x4'x5'	1083
Kraft (Brown) Bags, paper	Baled Low Density	69"x42"x40"	2222
High Grade Ledger, bond	Baled High Density	84"x32"x42"	579
High Grade Ledger	Baled High Density	3'x4'x5'	785
Computer Printout	Baled High Density	3'x4'x5'	635
Computer Printout	Baled High Density	62"x45"x30"	725
Computer Printout	Baled High Density	70"x32"x34"	766
Bleached Hardwood and Softwood Paper	Baled High Density	35"x30"x17"	1255

237

Table 2. Mail Survey Results – Densities for Selected Materials and Forms (Continued)

Material Types	Form	Special Notes	Survey: Reported lb/cu yd
Metals			
Ferrous Food & Beverage Cans	Whole		167
Copper Wire	Whole		338
Copper Pipe	Whole		211
Brass Scraps	Whole		633
Bi-Metal Cont.	Whole		84
Aluminum Scrap	Whole		175
Aluminum Cans	Baled High Density	42"x52"x54"	1108
Aluminum Cans	Whole		49
Aluminum Cans	Shredded	2"	363
Aluminum Cans	Baled Low Density	60"x30"x48"	432
Glass			
Cal Redemp. Value	Whole		475
Other Recy. Glass	Size Reduced	5/8"	2187
Cal Redemp. Value	Size Reduced	5/8"	2187

of processing source separated curbside recyclables and certain material types recovered from mixed wastes. At American Soil Products, bulk densities were determined for various types of soil amendments and mulches used in landscaping.

The field studies were designed to determine the density of: 1) processed recyclable materials in baled or cubed form, and 2) the loose form of processed and unprocessed materials. The test plan, which was approved by the CIWMB, and examples of the data recording forms, is included as Appendix D.

The list of waste types that are used in this report reflect the common practices of waste management and recycling industries in California and provide terms of common usage for waste types requiring special handling and/or disposal. The following subsections describe the methodology for each element of the sampling program.

Sample Methodology for Baled and Cubed Materials

Dimensions and weights of randomly chosen samples of material types were recorded to allow computation of material densities. Weights were recorded on a State-certified scale at the MRRRF with the assistance of a forklift operator from the MRRRF.

Table 3 presents the results and the number of samples analyzed for each material type. While the size of bales and cubes are not uniform in size or weight in the industry, cubes for this study averaged slightly less than half the length of bales.

Sample Methodology for Loose Processed and Unprocessed Materials

Appropriately sized containers were selected for sample analyses and, prior to the field study, all sampling containers were measured for volume and tare weight. All weighing was conducted on State-certified scales.

Loose processed materials at the MRRRF were either stockpiled in bins or on the facility floor. When necessary, CalRecovery crews hand-sorted commingled materials to accumulate sample quantities of a specific individual material type for measurement. All material samples were gathered similarly and all containers filled to a known volume. Table 3 presents the results and the number of samples selected for each material type.

Inert materials of large or heavy particle size required a different sampling technique than those procedures previously described. Large accumulations of concrete, brick, and demolition debris were manually sorted into more manageable sizes for measurement (e.g., broken brick less than 8 in. in size).

Weighings were conducted for randomly chosen samples from available materials. Weights were recorded on a State-certified scale. The material types and number of samples selected for weighing, are presented in Table 3.

A similar measurement protocol was used at the American Soil Products site. To account for the dependency of bulk density in the method of measurement, the ASTM "Standard Test Method for Determining the Bulk Density of Solid Waste Fractions" was utilized. The procedure was to fill the container to overflowing, then to tamp the container three times by lifting it,

Table 3. Densities for Selected Materials from CalRecovery Field Studies

Material Type	No. of Samples a)	Form	Average lb/cu yd	Percent Error b) c)
MARIN RECYCLING CENTER				
Aluminum (foil, pans)		loose	48.1	5.5
Aluminum Cans (crushed & uncrushed mixture)		loose	91.4	18.2
Brass (scrap < 12")		loose	906.4	12.2
Steel Food & Beverage Cans		loose	144.3	8.8
Glass (clear, CRV)		whole	466.5	3.0
Glass (clear, non-CRV)		whole	437.8	2.7
Glass (green)		whole	456.7	6.5
Glass (mix brown)		whole	439.6	3.0
Glass (mix clear)		whole	476.3	2.1
Glass (mix color-broken, <2")		size reduced	1867.8	5.2
Books (hardback)		loose	529.3	6.7
Books (paperback)		loose	427.5	5.6
Computer Printout		loose	519.4	11.2
High Grade Ledger (w/o Computer Printout)		loose	363.5	21.5
Kraft Paper		loose	34.4	16.7
News w/o Inserts		loose	322.8	27.2
Glossy Inserts		loose	570.4	28.2
Old Corrugated Cardboard (flattened boxes)		loose	50.1	39.1
Old Corrugated Cardboard (whole boxes)		loose	16.6	24.6
Other Plastics (SPI Code #'s 3-7)		loose	49.8	6.4
PET (CRV)		whole	34.6	1.2
PET (mixed)		whole	43.3	5.5
HDPE (1 gal milk & H2O)		whole	22.1	8.0
HDPE (mix color)		whole	47.1	3.3
Film Plastic: mixed		loose	22.6	15.7
Polystyrene (blown formed foam)		loose	9.6	10.4
Styrofoam Kernels		loose	6.3	6.5
HHW Empty Containers (1 gal paint & spray)	3	whole	117.3	30.0
Auto Batteries (4 each/sample) d)			3027.2	17.2
Aluminum Cans		baled	398.8	8.4
Aluminum Foil	1	baled	188.4	NA
HDPE (colored) black nursery pots		baled	573.1	5.7
HDPE (mixed colored)		baled	511.0	7.7
HDPE (natural)		baled	575.7	4.5
Newspaper		baled	748.1	3.6
Old Corrugated Cardboard		baled	713.3	8.1
PET		baled	414.8	5.3
PET (clear), w/o REDEMP		baled	443.0	8.6
White Goods		cubed	1907.2	15.9
Scrap Metal (aluminum)	2	cubed	424.5	NA
Metal Food Cans		cubed	2092.6	6.5
MARIN RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY				
Asphalt Shingles (composite type)		loose	418.5	37.1
Carpet & Padding	2	loose	84.4	NA
Ceramic Tile (6"x6")		loose	1213.9	12.7
Concrete (<8" scrap)		loose	1855.2	6.5
Dry Leaves		loose	343.7	9.5
Dry Pine Needles		loose	74.4	4.8
Dry Prunings: <4"	1	loose	36.9	NA
Garden Debris (flowers, plants)		loose	182.8	30.9
Grass Clipping (fresh)		loose	280.2	7.1
Green Prunings: <4"		loose	46.7	32.7
Particle Board: <6" scrap	1	loose	425.1	NA

a) Unless otherwise indicated, number of samples = 4.
b) At 90 percent confidence level.
c) NA = not applicable; percent error not reported for less than three samples.
d) Measurements were taken without containers. Volumes were measured at time of weighing.
e) Measurement was taken from an "as-delivered" container.

240

Table 3. Densities for Selected Materials from CalRecovery Field Studies (Continued)

Material Type	No. of Samples a)	Form	Average lb/cu yd	Percent Error b) c)
Red Brick (broken <8")		loose	1614.1	4.9
Sheetrock Scrap <2'		loose	393.6	36.2
Soil: via self-haul		loose	2385.5	4.1
Wood Scrap: < 2'		loose	329.5	26.9
Wooden Pallets (4 stacked/sample) d)		whole	201.0	8.7
Auto Oil Filters e)	1		834.4	NA
Computer Printout		baled	577.5	8.6
Mixed Paper (SuperMix)		baled	635.2	10.4
Old Corrugated Cardboard		baled	742.0	8.3
White Ledger		baled	644.3	12.0
AMERICAN SOIL PRODUCTS				
Fir Bark: 1/4"		size reduced	427.0	2.4
Fir Bark: 3/4"		size reduced	438.8	2.1
Fir Bark: 2"		size reduced	492.9	4.1
Mushroom Compost		loose	827.7	4.4
Red Lava Rock (5/16")		loose	1325.9	3.2
Redwood Mulch (coarse)		loose	187.5	17.7
Redwood Mulch (fine)		loose	277.5	8.9
Cedar Mulch		loose	382.0	10.2
Compost		loose	463.4	4.6
Sand		loose	2441.3	0.7
Sandy Loam Soil		loose	2392.0	2.7
Sawdust		loose	375.0	4.2
OTHER FIELD STUDIES				
Tomato Pumice		loose	827.1	1.2
Almond Hulls		loose	642.9	2.0
Street Sweepings		loose	1145.4	8.0
Sewage Sludge-dewatered 20.4% solid		loose	1293.8	9.5
Sewage Sludge-dewatered 94.5% solid		loose	1935.5	3.0
Grape Pumice-wet		loose	1240.2	2.6
Grape Pumice-semi dry		loose	781.6	8.2
Wood Waste				
Plywood	8	2'x4' sheet	776.3	2.4
Roofing/Shake Shingle	8	bundle	435.3	7.5
Aseptic Packaging (fruit juices, etc.)		whole	56.7	6.5
Paperboard/Boxboard		whole	21.5	6.8
Drinking Water/Wastewater				
(Diatomaceous Earth):55% moisture	1	loose	967.0	NA
(Diatomaceous Earth):air dry	1	loose	479.8	NA
Soiled Disposable Diapers	8	loose	540.0	72.3

a) Unless otherwise indicated, number of samples = 4.
b) At 90 percent confidence level.
c) NA = not applicable; percent error not reported for less than three samples.
d) Measurements were taken without containers. Volumes were measured at time of weighing.
e) Measurement was taken from an "as-delivered" container.

approximately 2 to 3 in. above the ground, and to drop it squarely. After tamping, a straightedge was drawn across the top of the container to level the contents. The container and its contents were then weighed. Results from this facility can also be found in Table 3.

To supplement the above mentioned field studies, several smaller field studies were conducted in and outside of California to gather additional data. In all cases, the measurements were conducted in accordance with the methodology discussed above.

The California studies took place at: a tomato cannery, a winery, and a nut processing facility, in order to gather data for certain organic wastes; a local lumberyard for wood shakes and plywood; the City of Vacaville Wastewater Treatment Plant, for dewatered sludge; and B & J Sanitary Landfill in Vacaville, for street sweepings. The results of these studies are presented in Table 3.

The field studies conducted outside of California took place in the greater Boston area. Data was gathered from regional MRFs and private firms. These studies were used to determine densities for food waste, textiles and leather, plastic film, tires, certain glass, and miscellaneous plastics. These material types and forms are similar if not identical to those found in California, or likely to be encountered in the future in California. The results from these field studies are presented in Table 4.

RESULTS

Table 5 is the master table that presents conversion factors for weight-to-volume and volume-to-weight for individual material types and forms. The information in this table is derived from field studies, a literature search, and mail survey. Tables 1, 2, 3, and 4 present the results of various data collection efforts from which data for Table 5 were selected. Selection and incorporation of data from Tables 1, 2, 3, and 4 into the master table (i.e., Table 5) was based on the following hierarchy in descending order of reliability: field studies, literature search and telephone communication, and mail survey.

At the top of the hierarchy of selection is the use of field study data. Field studies were conducted under controlled conditions and where possible were replicated in order to provide statistically valid densities of materials. These studies also allowed, in some cases, the selection of sub-groups for measurements within a specific material type. For example, previously published densities for whole glass containers do not distinguish density of containers as a function of color. The field studies conducted for this project enabled this distinction to be studied.

In those cases where collection of field data for field data for certain material types or forms was not feasible, data was utilized from the literature survey and telephone communication where such data were available and judged to be reliable.

For this study the least reliable density data were judged to be supplied by the mail survey. Confirmation of measurement data and other uncertainties are reasons for relegating the density results of the mail survey to the lowest level of the hierarchy of data reliability. Lacking data from field measurements or from the literature search, data was used from the mail survey where the data were judged by CalRecovery to be reliable.

Table 4. Densities for Selected Materials Collected from Out-of-State Field Studies

Material Type	Number of Samples	Form	Average (lb/cu yd)	Reference
PAPER				
Mixed Paper	4	loose	484.00	Wellesley, MA Recycling Drop-off Facility
Telephone Directories	4	whole, stacked	944.91	Boston Public Library
PLASTIC				
PVC (fittings, pipe)	10	loose	341.12	Riverside Pipe & Supply Medford, MA E.J.P. Pipe Store North Andover, MA
LDPE Film Plastics	3	semi-compacted	72.32	Star Market Cambridge, MA
HDPE Film Plastics	3	semi-compacted	75.96	Star Market Cambridge, MA
Polystyrene, rigid	3	whole	21.76	Miller Service Company Wakefield, MA
Polypropylene, film	3	packed	9.26	Miller Service Company Wakefield, MA
Polypropylene, strap	3	packed, coiled	371.62	Miller Service Company Wakefield, MA
GLASS				
Other Non-Recyclable (plate glass, windows)	4	size-reduced <4"	1415.00	North Atlantic Recycling North Andover, MA
METAL				
Bi-Metal Containers	3	uncrushed	141.38	North Atlantic Recycling North Andover, MA
Copper Fittings	3	loose	1047.62	Riverside Pipe and Supply
YARD WASTE				
Compost, yard waste	4	loose	1739.75	Wellesley, MA Recycling Drop-off Fac.
OTHER ORGANICS				
FOOD WASTE				
Produce Waste (mixed fruit)	1	loose	1131.00	Star Market Cambridge, MA
Produce Waste (cantalopes)	1	loose	1000.0	Star Market Cambridge, MA
Produce Waste (mixed vegetable)	1	loose	909.0	Star Market Cambridge, MA
TIRES				
Tires, auto	4	whole, stack of 3 tires	221.57	Montvale Tire Co. Melrose, MA
Tires, truck (radial)	2	whole	476.06	North Atlantic Recycling North Andover, MA

Table 4. Densities for Selected Materials Collected from Out-of-State Field Studies (Continued)

Material Type	Number of Samples	Form	Average (lb/cu yd)	Reference
Tires, truck (bias)	2	whole	362.02	North Atlantic Recycling North Andover, MA
MANURE				
Horse Manure	3	loose	1252.00	Lazy S Ranch
TEXTILES				
Scrap Leather	1	semi-compacted 1/8" x 7" x 33" pieces	243.00	Columbia Tanning Brockton, MA
Scrap Leather	1	semi-compacted 1/8" x 6" x 18" pieces	303.00	Columbia Tanning Brockton, MA
Scrap Leather	1	semi-compacted 1/8" x 6" x 18" pieces packed flat	470.0	Columbia Tanning Brockton, MA
Leather Remnants	1	semi-compacted apron leather	383.6	Berman Leathercraft Boston, MA
Leather Remnants	1	semi-compacted shoe leather	363.4	Berman Leathercraft Boston, MA
Leather Remnants	2	semi-compacted hide scraps	514.9	Berman Leathercraft Boston, MA
Shoes (men's)	4		224.00	Walkover Shoe Factory
Used Clothes, winter coats	4	loose	241.00	Garment District Cambridge, MA
Used Clothes, jeans	4	loose	285.00	Garment District Cambridge, MA
Used Clothes, T-shirts	4	loose	260.00	Garment District Cambridge, MA
Used Clothes, mixed	4	loose	225.00	Garment District Cambridge, MA
OTHER WASTES				
INERT SOLIDS				
Rock (2-12")	4	loose	2570.96	Deloury Construction Co. Andover, MA

Table 5. Densities and Conversion Factors for Various Material Types

Material Type	Form a)	Special Notes b)	California Field Studies			Conversion Factors from Literature Review			Out of State Field Studies			California Mail Survey Results		
				Conversion Factors			Conversion Factors			Conversion Factors			Conversion Factors	
			lb/cu yd	Tons to cu yd	cu yd to Tons	lb/cu yd	Tons to cu yd	cu yd to Tons	lb/cu yd	Tons to cu yd	cu yd to Tons	lb/cu yd	Tons to cu yd	cu yd to Tons
PAPER														
Old Corrugated Cardboard/ flattened boxes	loose		50.08	39.93	0.03									
Old Corrugated Cardboard/ whole boxes	loose		16.64	120.19	0.01									
Old Corrugated Cardboard/ recycling center	baled	73"x42"x32"	713.00	2.81	0.36									
Old Corrugated Cardboard/ resource recovery facility	baled	87"x40"x29"	742.00	2.70	0.37									
Old Corrugated Cardboard	baled low density	48"x42"x32"										378.00	5.29	0.19
Kraft (Brown) Bags/Paper	baled low density	69"x42"x40"										2221.71	0.90	1.11
Brown Paper Bags	loose		34.43	58.09	0.02									
Mixed Paper	loose								484.00	4.13	0.24			
Mixed Paper/supermix	baled	76"x38"x34"	635.00	3.15	0.32									
Newspaper	baled	80"x42"x32"	748.00	2.67	0.37									
Newspaper: w/o Inserts	loose		322.77	6.20	0.16									
Newspaper	low compaction truck											421.88	4.74	0.21
Mags. Glossy/ln.coated	baled high density	3'x4'x5'										1082.70	1.85	0.54
Glossy Inserts	loose		570.37	3.51	0.29									
High Grade White Ledger	baled	76"x34"x38"	644.00	3.11	0.32									
High Grade Ledger/w/o CPO	loose		363.51	5.50	0.18									
Books/hardback	loose		529.29	3.78	0.26									
Books/paperback	loose		427.50	4.68	0.21									
Telephone Directories/books	whole	stacked							944.91	2.12	0.47			
Computer Printout	loose		519.40	3.85	0.26									
Computer Printout	baled	75"x40"x30"	578.00	3.46	0.29									
Other Paper/trims (white fly)	baled high density	84"x32"42"										495.92	4.03	0.25
Other Paper/trims (white fly)	baled high density	68"x45"x28"										408.40	4.90	0.20
Bleached HWD & SWD Paper	baled high density	35"x30"x17"										1254.62	1.59	0.63
Paperboard/Boxboard/Chipboard	whole		21.50	93.02	0.01									
PLASTIC														
HDPE/colored (black nursery pots)	baled	81"x44"x31"	573.00	3.49	0.29									
HDPE/milk,water	whole		22.10	90.50	0.01									
HDPE/mix color	whole		47.05	42.50	0.02									
HDPE/natural	baled	91"x43"x32"	576.00	3.47	0.29									
HDPE (mixed colored)	baled	84"x44"x32"	511.00	3.91	0.26									
HDPE (mixed colored)	pelletized	3 to 4 cu in.										857.14	2.33	0.43

a) Refer to Appendix B for an explanation of processed and unprocessed forms
b) < = less than

245

Table 5. Densities and Conversion Factors for Various Material Types (Continued)

Material Type	Form a)	Special Notes b)	California Field Studies			Conversion Factors from Literature Review			Out of State Field Studies			California Mall Survey Results		
				Conversion Factors			Conversion Factors			Conversion Factors			Conversion Factors	
			lb/cu yd	Tons to cu yd	cu yd to Tons	lb/cu yd	Tons to cu yd	cu yd to Tons	lb/cu yd	Tons to cu yd	cu yd to Tons	lb/cu yd	Tons to cu yd	cu yd to Tons
PET	baled	92"x43"x32"	414.00	4.83	0.21									
PET/clear w/o redemp	baled	79"x43"x32"	443.00	4.51	0.22									
PET/CRV	whole		34.58	57.84	0.02									
PET/mixed	whole		43.30	46.19	0.02									
PET	granulated	1/2"										771.43	2.59	0.39
PVC	loose								341.12	5.86	0.17			
Film Plastic/mixed	loose		22.55	88.69	0.01									
Other Plastic (SPI codes #3-7)	whole		49.76	40.19	0.02									
LDPE Film Plastics	semi-compacted	assorted bags							72.32	27.65	0.04			
HDPE Film Plastics	semi-compacted	assorted bags							75.96	26.33	0.04			
Polystyrene/rigid	whole	stacked sheets							21.76	91.91	0.01			
Polystyrene/blown formed foam	loose		9.62	207.87	0.00									
Styrofoam/kernels	loose		6.27	318.87	0.00									
Polypropylene/film	packed	can liners							9.26	215.98	0.01			
Polypropylene/strap	packed, coiled								371.62	5.38	0.19			
GLASS														
Other Non-Recyclable	size reduced	plate glass window, <4"							1415.00	1.41	0.71			
Glass/clear CRV	whole		466.49	4.29	0.23									
Glass/clear non-CRV	whole		437.77	4.57	0.22									
Glass/green	whole		456.71	4.38	0.23									
Glass/mix brown	whole		439.58	4.55	0.22									
Glass/mix clear	whole		476.26	4.20	0.24									
Glass/mix color	size reduced	<2"	1867.75	1.07	0.93									
Cal Redemp. Value	size reduced	5/8"										2187.00	0.91	1.09
Other Recyclable	size reduced	5/8"										2187.00	0.91	1.09
METAL														
Aluminum Foil	loose		48.10	41.60	0.02									
Aluminum Foil	baled	65"x42"29"	188.00	10.64	0.09									
Aluminum Cans	loose	uncrushed & crushed mix	91.40	21.88	0.05									
Aluminum Cans	baled	82"x41"x31"	399.00	5.01	0.20									
Aluminum Cans	uncrushed											49.00	40.82	0.02
Aluminum Cans	shredded	2"										363.00	5.51	0.18
Aluminum Scrap	cubed	34"x24"x20"	424.00	4.72	0.21									
Aluminum Scrap	whole											175.00	11.43	0.09

a) Refer to Appendix B for an explanation of processed and unprocessed forms
b) < = less than

246

Table 5. Densities and Conversion Factors for Various Material Types (Continued)

Material Type	Form a)	Special Notes b)	California Field Studies			Conversion Factors from Literature Review			Out of State Field Studies			California Mail Survey Results		
				Conversion Factors			Conversion Factors			Conversion Factors			Conversion Factors	
			lb/cu yd	Tons to cu yd	cu yd to Tons	lb/cu yd	Tons to cu yd	cu yd to Tons	lb/cu yd	Tons to cu yd	cu yd to Tons	lb/cu yd	Tons to cu yd	cu yd to Tons
Bi-Metal Containers	uncrushed								141.38	14.15	0.07			
Ferrous Food & Beverage Containers	loose		144.32	13.86	0.07									
Ferrous Food & Beverage Containers	cubed	29"x21"x24"	2093.00	0.96	1.05									
Brass/scrap	whole	<12"	906.43	2.21	0.45									
Lead Scrap	whole					1603.84	1.25	0.80						
Copper Scrap	whole					1093.52	1.83	0.55						
Copper Wire	whole											337.50	5.93	0.17
Copper Pipe	whole											210.94	9.48	0.11
Copper Fittings	loose								1047.62	1.91	0.52			
White Goods	cubed	30"x22"x23"	1907.00	1.05	0.95									
Dishwashers	whole					234.00	8.55	0.12						
Dryers	whole					224.00	8.93	0.11						
Refrigerators/freezers	whole					198.00	10.10	0.10						
Washers	whole					321.00	6.23	0.16						
Stoves/ovens	whole					300.00	6.67	0.15						
YARD WASTE														
Leaves/dry	loose		343.70	5.82	0.17									
Grass/clipping fresh	loose		280.22	7.14	0.14									
Prunings	shredded	2"										527.00	3.80	0.26
Prunings/dry	loose	<4"	36.90	54.20	0.02									
Prunings/green	loose	<4"	46.69	42.83	0.02									
Large Limbs & Stumps	loose	>4"				1080.00	1.85	0.54						
Garden Debris/flowers,plants	loose		182.81	10.94	0.09									
Pine Needles	loose	dry	74.42	26.88	0.04									
OTHER ORGANICS														
FOOD WASTE														
Produce Waste/cantalopes	loose								1000.00	2.00	0.50			
Produce Waste/mixed fruit	loose								1131.00	1.77	0.57			
Produce Waste/vegetable	loose								909.00	2.20	0.45			
Produce Waste/mixed	loose					1443.00	1.39	0.72						
MULCH/COMPOST														
Mulch/cedar	loose		381.96	5.24	0.19									
Mulch/redwood	loose	coarse	187.50	10.67	0.09									
Mulch/redwood	loose	fine	277.50	7.21	0.14									
Bark/fir	size reduced	1/4"	426.96	4.68	0.21									

a) Refer to Appendix B for an explanation of processed and unprocessed forms
b) < = less than

247

Table 5. Densities and Conversion Factors for Various Material Types (Continued)

Material Type	Form a)	Special Notes b)	California Field Studies lb/cu yd	Conversion Factors Tons to cu yd	Conversion Factors cu yd to Tons	Conversion Factors from Literature Review lb/cu yd c)	Conversion Factors Tons to cu yd	Conversion Factors cu yd to Tons	Out of State Field Studies lb/cu yd	Conversion Factors Tons to cu yd	Conversion Factors cu yd to Tons	California Mail Survey Results lb/cu yd	Conversion Factors Tons to cu yd	Conversion Factors cu yd to Tons
Bark/fir	size reduced	3/4"	438.75	4.56	0.22									
Bark/fir	size reduced	2"	492.86	4.06	0.25									
Wood Chips	shredded	2"										240.00	8.33	0.12
Compost	loose		463.39	4.32	0.23									
Compost/MSW	loose	40-50% moisture				1400.00	1.43	0.70						
Compost/sludge	loose					474.00	4.20	0.24						
Compost/yard waste	loose	unscreened							1739.75	1.15	0.87			
Compost/mushroom	loose		827.68	2.42	0.41									
TIRES														
Tires/auto	whole	stack of 3 tires							221.57	9.03	0.11			
Tires/truck														
Radial	whole	individual tire							476.00	4.20	0.24			
Bias	whole	individual tire							362.00	5.52	0.18			
Tires/heavy equip.	whole	bias ply individual tire weight only				316.00	NA d)	NA						
Rubber Products	loose					1200.00	1.67	0.60						
WOOD WASTE														
Furniture	whole					166.00	12.05	0.08						
Pallets	whole	4/sample	200.98	9.95	0.10									
Saw dust	loose		375.00	5.33	0.19									
Wood scrap	loose	<2'	329.53	6.07	0.16									
Particle board	loose		425.14	4.70	0.21									
Shavings	loose					440.00	4.55	0.22						
Roofing/shake shingle	bundle		435.30	4.59	0.22									
Plywood	sheet	2'x4'	776.30	2.58	0.39									
AG CROP RESIDUE														
Field Residues														
Spent barley	loose					450.00	4.44	0.23						
Corn silage	loose					480.00	4.17	0.24						
Dried corn stalks	loose					30.00	66.67	0.02						
Almond shell/hulls	loose		642.86	3.11	0.32									

a) Refer to Appendix B for an explanation of processed and unprocessed forms
b) < = less than
c) Except for individual items (e.g., each) in which case the units are pounds (lb).
d) NA means not applicable because data are reported on a unit basis.

248

Table 5. Densities and Conversion Factors for Various Material Types (Continued)

Material Type	Form a)	Special Notes b)	California Field Studies			Conversion Factors from Literature Review			Out of State Field Studies			California Mail Survey Results		
				Conversion Factors			Conversion Factors			Conversion Factors			Conversion Factors	
			lb/cu yd	Tons to cu yd	cu yd to Tons	lb/cu yd	Tons to cu yd	cu yd to Tons	lb/cu yd	Tons to cu yd	cu yd to Tons	lb/cu yd	Tons to cu yd	cu yd to Tons
Rice Hulls	loose					220.00	9.09	0.11						
Straw	loose					60.00	33.33	0.03						
Prunings	loose	<4"	46.69	42.83	0.02									
Cannery Waste														
Beet pulp	loose					350.00	5.71	0.18						
Tomato pumice	loose	wet	827.14	2.42	0.41									
Grape pumice	loose	wet	1240.18	1.61	0.62									
Grape pumice	loose	dry	781.61	2.56	0.39									
MANURE														
Poultry														
Ricca hen aged	loose	wet				1406.00	1.42	0.70						
Ricca hen fresh	loose	wet				1376.00	1.45	0.69						
Turkey	loose					734.00	2.72	0.37						
Broiler	loose	dry				756.00	2.65	0.38						
Hen	loose	wet				1796.00	1.11	0.90						
Livestock														
Horse Manure	loose	w/ wood chips							1252.00	1.61	0.63			
Cattle	loose					1628.00	1.23	0.81						
TEXTILES														
Carpet & Padding	loose		84.40	23.70	0.04									
Scrap Leather	semi-compacted	1/8"x7"x33" pieces							243.00	8.23	0.12			
Scrap Leather	semi-compacted	1/8"x6"x18" pieces							303.00	6.60	0.15			
Scrap Leather	semi-compacted	1/8"x6"x18" pieces-flat							470.00	4.26	0.24			
Leather Remnants	semi-compacted	apron leather							383.60	5.21	0.19			
Leather Remnants	semi-compacted	shoe leather							363.40	5.50	0.18			
Leather Remnants	semi-compacted	hide scraps							514.90	3.88	0.26			
Shoes/men's	loose								224.00	8.93	0.11			
Used Clothes/winter coats	loose								241.00	8.30	0.12			
Used Clothes/jeans	loose								285.00	7.02	0.14			
Used Clothes/T-shirts	loose								260.00	7.69	0.13			
Used Clothes/mixed	loose								225.00	8.89	0.11			
Used Clothing	compacted					540.00	3.70	0.27						

a) Refer to Appendix B for an explanation of processed and unprocessed forms
b) < = less than

249

Table 5. Densities and Conversion Factors for Various Material Types (Continued)

Material Type	Form a)	Special Notes b)	California Field Studies lb/cu yd	Conversion Factors Tons to cu yd	Conversion Factors cu yd to Tons	Conversion Factors from Literature Review lb/cu yd	Conversion Factors Tons to cu yd	Conversion Factors cu yd to Tons	Out of State Field Studies lb/cu yd	Conversion Factors Tons to cu yd	Conversion Factors cu yd to Tons	California Mail Survey Results lb/cu yd	Conversion Factors Tons to cu yd	Conversion Factors cu yd to Tons
OTHER WASTES														
INERT SOLIDS														
Rock	loose	2-12"							2570.96	0.78	1.29			
Rock/red lava	loose	5/16"	1325.89	1.51	0.66									
Concrete Scrap	loose	<8"	1855.18	1.08	0.93									
Brick	whole					3024.00	0.66	1.51						
Brick/red (broken)	loose	<8"	1614.11	1.24	0.81									
Ceramic Tile	loose	6"x6"	1213.93	1.65	0.61									
Sand	loose		2441.25	0.82	1.22									
Contaminated Soil	loose					2600.00	0.77	1.30						
Soil/sandy loam	loose		2391.96	0.84	1.20									
Soil/via self haul	loose		2385.54	0.84	1.19									
Fines	loose					2700.00	0.74	1.35						
Asphalt/paving	crushed					1380.00	1.45	0.69						
Asphalt/tar roofing						2918.92	0.66	1.51						
Asphalt/shingles comp	loose		418.53	4.78	0.21									
Gravel	loose					2565.00	0.78	1.28						
Stone/crushed	size reduced					2700.00	0.74	1.35						
Sheetrock Scrap	loose	<2'	393.57	5.08	0.20									
Fiberglass Insulation	loose					17.00	117.65	0.01						
Soiled Disposable Diapers	loose		540.00	3.70	0.27									
Aseptic Packaging	whole		56.70	35.27	0.02									
Televisions	whole					343.00	5.83	0.17						
Stereo Equipment	whole					763.00	2.62	0.38						
Stuffed Furniture	whole					80.00	25.00	0.04						
Empty Discarded HHW Containers	whole		117.26	17.06	0.06									
Antifreeze	liquid					1653.00	1.21	0.83						
Auto Batteries	whole	4/sample	3027.18	0.66	1.51									
Auto Oil Filters	loose		834.40	2.40	0.42									
Enamel Paint	liquid					1653.00	1.21	0.83						
Latex Paint	liquid					1836.00	1.09	0.92						
Flammable Liquids						1653.00	1.21	0.83						
Flammable Liquids						550.00	3.64	0.28						
Aerosol Cans						918.00	2.18	0.46						
Oxidizers						92.00	21.74	0.05						

a) Refer to Appendix B for an explanation of processed and unprocessed forms
b) < = less than

250

Table 5. Densities and Conversion Factors for Various Material Types (Continued)

Material Type	Form a)	Special Notes b)	California Field Studies lb/cu yd	Conversion Factors Tons to cu yd	Conversion Factors cu yd to Tons	Conversion Factors from Literature Review lb/cu yd c)	Conversion Factors Tons to cu yd	Conversion Factors cu yd to Tons	Out of State Field Studies lb/cu yd	Conversion Factors Tons to cu yd	Conversion Factors cu yd to Tons	California Mail Survey Results lb/cu yd	Conversion Factors Tons to cu yd	Conversion Factors cu yd to Tons
Poisons						550.00	3.64	0.28						
Waste Oil						1524.94	1.31	0.76						
SPECIAL WASTES														
Ash/Incinerator		50% solids				1350.00	1.48	0.68						
Ash/Incinerator		15% water				1957.00	1.02	0.98						
Ash/wood		50% solids				1100.00	1.82	0.55						
Ash/other		dry				1110.00	1.80	0.56						
Baghouse						810.00	2.47	0.41						
Sewage Sludge/dewatered		20.4% solids	1293.75	1.55	0.65									
Sewage Sludge/dewatered		95.5% solids	1935.54	1.03	0.97									
Sludge/chem fix		55% solids				2025.00	0.99	1.01						
Industrial Sludge/apple waste		41% solids				1411.00	1.42	0.71						
Industrial Sludge/papermill		34-38% solids				1425.00	1.40	0.71						
Industrial Sludge/dewatered	landfill high compaction	50% solids										1500.00	1.33	0.75
Asbestos Bags	semi-compacted					376.50	5.30	0.19						
Auto Shredder Fluff	loose					800.00	2.50	0.40						
Auto Bodies	baled					1215.00	1.65	0.61						
Auto Bodies	flattened					579.20	3.45	0.29						
Auto Bodies	compacted					450.00	4.44	0.23						
Cement Kiln Dust	loose					1404.00	1.42	0.70						
Slag	loose	broken				2970.00	0.67	1.49						
Slag	crushed					1998.00	1.00	1.00						
Slag/furnace	granulated					1620.00	1.23	0.81						
Slag/screenings	loose					2495.00	0.80	1.25						
Dead Animals/small	each	individual				20.00	NA d)	NA						
Dead Animals/large	each	individual				1150.00	NA	NA						
Dead Animals/turkey	bulk					600.00	3.33	0.30						
Transformer/100 kva	whole					1798.00	1.11	0.90						
Transformer/15 kva	whole					1008.00	1.98	0.50						
Transformer/167 kva	whole					1828.00	1.09	0.91						
Transformer/25 kva	whole					1096.00	1.82	0.55						
Transformer/37.5 kva	whole					1254.00	1.59	0.63						
Transformer/50 kva	whole					1326.00	1.51	0.66						
Transformer/75 kva	whole					1385.00	1.44	0.69						

a) Refer to Appendix B for an explanation of processed and unprocessed forms

b) < = less than

c) Except for individual items (e.g., each) in which case the units are pounds (lb).

d) NA means not applicable because data are reported on a unit basis.

Table 5. Densities and Conversion Factors for Various Material Types (Continued)

Material Type	Form a)	Special Notes b)	California Field Studies			Conversion Factors from Literature Review			Out of State Field Studies			California Mail Survey Results		
				Conversion Factors			Conversion Factors			Conversion Factors			Conversion Factors	
			lb/cu yd	Tons to cu yd	cu yd to Tons	lb/cu yd	Tons to cu yd	cu yd to Tons	lb/cu yd	Tons to cu yd	cu yd to Tons	lb/cu yd	Tons to cu yd	cu yd to Tons
Street Sweepings	loose		1145.36	1.75	0.57									
Driling Mud		25% moisture				2222.00	0.90	1.11						
Septic Tank Pumpings						1655.56	1.21	0.83						
Chemical Toilet Wastes						1655.56	1.21	0.83						
Grease Trap Pumpings						1594.90	1.25	0.80						
Intact Red Bags of Treated Medical Waste						166.15	12.04	0.08						
Drinking Water/wastewater treatment residue		55% moisture	967.00	2.07	0.48									
(Diatomaceous Earth)		air dry	479.80	4.17	0.24									

a) Refer to Appendix B for an explanation of processed and unprocessed forms
b) < = less than

Appendix A

Appendix A

MATERIAL TYPES APPROVED BY CIWMB

(1) WASTE CATEGORY
  (A) WASTE TYPE
    1.) PRIMARY SUB-TYPE
      a.) SECONDARY SUB-TYPE

* Conversion factor needed for individual type or sub-type.
** Conversion factor needed for combined types or sub-types.

---

(1) Paper:

  (A) Corrugated containers and brown paper bags**
    1.) Corrugated containers/boxboard*
    2.) Kraft (Brown) bags/paper*

  (B) Mixed paper*
  (C) Newspaper*
  (D) High grade ledger and bond*

  (E) Other paper**
    1.) Magazines, glossy inserts and coated paper*
    2.) Telephone books and directories*
    3.) Books*
    4.) Paperboard/boxboard/chipboard*
    5.) Computer printout*

(2) Plastics:

  (A) High-density polyethylene (HDPE) containers*
  (B) Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) containers*

  (C) Film plastics**
    1.) LDPE Film plastics*
    2.) HDPE Film plastics*

  (D) Other plastics**
    1.) Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC)**
      a.) PVC pipes & fittings*
      b.) PVC containers*
    2.) Polypropylene*
    3.) Polystyrene (styrofoam)**
      a.) expanded*
      b.) rigid*

(3) Glass:

(A) Refillable glass beverage containers*
(B) California Redemption Value glass*
(C) Other recyclable glass*
(D) Other non-recyclable (including Window & Auto glass)*

(4) Metals:

(A) Aluminum cans*
(B) Bi-metal containers*

(C) Ferrous metals and tin cans**
1.) Ferrous food and beverage containers*
2.) Ferrous metals other than containers*

(D) Non-ferrous metals**
1.) Copper scrap*
2.) Brass scrap*
3.) Aluminum scrap*
4.) Lead scrap*

(E) White goods*
(F) Other metals (mixed metals)*

(5) Yard Waste:

(A) Yard Waste**

1.) Grass*
2.) Leaves*
3.) Prunings < 4" diameter*
4.) Large limbs > 4" diameter*
5.) Stumps*

6.) Compost**
a.) composted sludge*
b.) composted green waste*
c.) composted municipal solid waste*

(6) Other Organics:

(A) Food waste**

1.) Meat trimmings*
2.) Vegetable waste*
3.) Bones*
4.) Mixed food wastes*
5.) Cannery waste*

(B) Tires and rubber products**

1.) Tires**
   a.) Auto, pickup, and motorcycle*
   b.) Truck and tractor*
   c.) Heavy equipment*

2.) Rubber products*

(C) Wood wastes (Not yard wastes)**

1.) Furniture*
2.) Pallets*
3.) Sawdust*
4.) Shavings*
5.) Woodchips*
6.) Lumber*
7.) Plywood*
8.) Shake/shingle roofing debris*

(D) Agricultural crop residues**

1.) Field residues*
2.) Rice hulls*
3.) Nut shell/hulls*
4.) Prunings*
5.) Fruit pumice*

(E) Manure**

1.) Poultry*
2.) Livestock*

(F) Textiles and Leather**

1.) Textiles/fabrics*
   a.) Clothing
   b.) Non-clothing (carpet, etc.)

2.) Leather**
   a.) Shoes & boots*
   b.) Remnants and garments*

(7) Other Wastes:

(A) Inert solids**

1.) Asphalt Pavement*
2.) Asphalt Roofing Materials**
   a.) tar roofing*
   b.) shingle roofing*
3.) Brick*
4.) Ceramics*

5.) Concrete*
6.) Drywall*
7.) Fines*
8.) Gravel (<2")*
9.) Rock (2"-12")*
10.) Sand*
11.) Soil*
12.) Fiberglass insulation*

(B) Household hazardous waste and discarded containers**

1.) Discarded HHW materials (under consideration)**
a.) Oil based Paint*
b.) Water based Paint*
c.) Dry cell batteries*
d.) Lead acid batteries*
e.) Used motor oil*
f.) Used oil filters*
g.) Anti-freeze*
h.) Solvents and Gasoline*

2.) Discarded HHW materials containers*

(C) Aseptic packaging*

(D) Soiled Disposable Diapers*

(E) Mattresses and stuffed furniture*

(F) Brown goods and electronics*

(8) Special Wastes:**

(A) Ash**
1.) Incinerator*
2.) Wood*
3.) Chemically fixed ash*

(B) Sewage sludge**
1.) Sewage sludge*
2.) Chemically fixed sewage sludge*

(C) Industrial sludge*

(D) Asbestos**
1.) Asbestos*
2.) Asbestos Bags*

(E) Auto shredder waste**
1.) Auto shredder waste*
2.) Chemically fixed shredder waste*

(F) Auto bodies - compacted*

(G) Other special wastes**

1.) Drilling mud*

2.) Dead animals**

a.) Small animals (dogs, chickens, etc.)*

b.) Large animals (cows, horses, etc.)*

3.) Septic tank pumpings*

4.) Chemical toilet wastes*

5.) Grease trap pumpings*

6.) Street Sweepings/Catch basin cleanings*

7.) Intact red bags of treated medical wastes*

8.) Drinking water and waste water treatment residue and filter cake solids*

Appendix B

Appendix B

Partial List of Processed and Unprocessed Forms a)

---

whole (i.e., unprocessed), loose (i.e., as-discarded)

low compaction truck b): i.e., <600 lb/cu yd compaction

medium compaction truck b): i.e., 601-900 lb/cu yd compaction

high compaction truck b): i.e., >900 lb/cu yd compaction

baled: high density and large bales, i.e., 40 to 80 cu ft

baled: low density and small bales, i.e., 2 to 39 cu ft

shredded (e.g., wood waste): 4" nominal

shredded: 2" nominal

granulated flake (e.g., PET, HDPE, styrene): 1/2"

granulated flake: 1/4"

pelletized (3 to 4 cu in.)

round wafers (12" to 18" diameter X 2" to 6" thickness)

briquette (10 to 20 cu in.)

size reduced particles (e.g., glass): 1 1/2" nominal

size reduced particles (e.g., glass): 5/8" nominal

size reduced particles (e.g., glass): 1/4" nominal

flattened (e.g., tin cans, PET)

wet (ash, sewage sludge)

dry (ash, sewage sludge)

---

a) Dimensions are approximate and are for the purposes of assisting in categorization of an appropriate physical form. Example material descriptions (e.g., PET) are given for the purposes of illustration only.
b) e.g., packer truck, roll-off compactor for mixed MSW

Appendix C

California Mail Survey

by:

ACT...now
39055 Hastings Street, Suite 205
Fremont, CA 94538

MAIL RECYCLING PROGRAM SURVEY

Mail surveys were conducted in two phases: the first phase included two hundred (200) survey recipients; the second phase included forty-seven survey recipients. Survey recipients for both phases were located in the State of California. Service recipients were comprised of Materials Recovery Facilities (MRF), recyclers/processors, drop-off centers and end users.

Service recipients for both phases were asked to identify the type of material(s) handled, processed or sold (e.g. glass containers, PET containers, tin cans), form(s) (e.g. whole, crushed, baled) and density of material(s). In the event that actual densities were not known, Service Recipient was requested to calculate the average weight and dimensions of the form.

Phase 1 of Surveys

A"quantifiable sampling" was used for one hundred seventy-five (175) survey recipients and twenty-five (25) survey recipients were chosen by "selective sampling". Total survey recipients in phase 1 was two-hundred (200). "Quantifiable sampling" was obtained from a combined source of five-thousand three hundred (5,300), the first (1st) service recipient was selected at random, thereafter selecting every thirty-fourth (34th) service recipient, for a total of one-hundred seventy-five (175), in the event that the thirty-fourth (34th) was a duplicate the next survey recipient in sequence that was not a duplicate was selected.

The sources of the five thousand three hundred (5,300) possible survey recipients were: 1) Recycler/Processors by County from the State of California; 2) Report #4 Cooperative Purchasing Program Information; and 3) Department of Conversation Curbside Programs List.

Phase 1 of the surveys were mailed September 9, 1991, and mailing included the following:

1) Letter of introduction asking survey recipients cooperation in completing survey. Included in the letter was an example of how to complete forms and a request that the survey forms be returned by September 20, 1991;

2) Letter from George H. Larson, California Integrated Waste Management Board, Assessment Branch, requesting survey recipients assistance;

3) Survey forms to be completed by survey recipient;

4) Table of Physical Form Codes; and

5) Self-addressed stamped envelope.

Twenty-three (23) surveys were returned by October 17, 1991, of the twenty-three (23) surveys returned, seventeen (17) were complete, the other six (6) were not valid for various reasons. The response rate was 12% based on twenty-three (23) total responses and 9% based on the seventeen(17) usable surveys.

For purposes of clarification, follow-up telephone calls were made to each of the seventeen (17) respondents of the survey. The telephone calls provided delineation of information submitted, as well as data not reported initially.

Seventy-five (75) additional telephone calls were made September 27-30, 1991, to survey recipients that had not responded to the survey request. The purpose of the telephone calls was to ask their cooperation and encourage them to complete and return survey as soon as possible. Nine (9) of the seventy-five (75) survey recipients responded positively on the phone and one (1) survey recipient returned the completed survey.

The location of the surveyed entities were all counties within the State of California. The surveyed entities that responded out of the total surveyed were as follows:

Alameda County	Alpine County	Contra Cosa County
Dublin Fremont (2)	Woodfords	Martinez
Kern County	Los Angeles County	Mariposa County
Bakersfield (2)	Huntington Park Los Angeles (2) Manhattan Beach	Yosemite
Orange County	San Mateo County	Santa Barbara County
Orange Santa Ana	San Mateo So. San Francisco	Lompoc
Shasta County	Solano County	Sonoma County
Anderson	Vacaville	Santa Rosa
Trinity County	Ventura County	Yolo County
Weaverville	Ventura	West Sacramento

Phase 2 of Surveys

"Selective sampling" was used for the second (2nd) phase of surveys. A total of forty-seven (47) surveys were mailed.

Selection of survey recipients were made based on the promise of creating a broad base of information with diversification in materials, operation, and area.

The sources used were: 1) Waste Age, 1991, Directory of Materials Recovery Facilities; 2) Polystyrene Reprocessors List; 3) Processor List for Glass and Metals; and 4) Paper and Paperboard Mills Consuming Waste Paper List.

Phase 2 of the surveys were mailed October 15, 1991, and mailing included the following:

1) Letter of introduction asking survey recipients cooperation in completing survey. Included in the letter was an example of how to complete forms and a request that survey forms be returned by October 23, 1991.

2) Letter from George H. Larson, California Integrated Waste Management Board, Assessment Branch, requesting survey recipients assistance.

3) Survey Forms for physical form, average weight (lbs) and average dimension of form or container (lb/yd3).

4) Table of Physical Form Codes.

5) Self-addressed stamped envelope.

Thirty-five (35) calls were made to survey recipients beginning October 23, 1991, encouraging service recipients to fill out survey forms and return as soon as possible. Follow-up calls were also made to those survey recipients that indicated they would cooperate.

Fourteen (14) surveys were returned by November 15, 1991, of the fourteen (14) surveys returned, thirteen (13) were complete, the other one (1) indicated it did not apply. The response rate was 30% based on fourteen (14) total responses and 28% based on the thirteen (13) usable surveys.

The location of the surveyed entities were all within the State of California. The survey entities that responded out of the total surveyed were as follows:

Alameda County

Fremont
San Leandro

Contra Costa County

Maritnez

Los Angeles County

City of Industry
Ponoma

Sacramento County County

Sacramento

San Bernadino County

Chino

San Francisco

San Francisco

Santa Clara County

Milipitas

Shasta County

Anderson

Sonoma County

Santa Rosa

Tehema County

Red Bluff

Ventura County

Port Huenseme

ANSWERS
CONSERVING
TOMORROW

Hastings Plaza 39055 Hastings St. Suite 205 Fremont, CA 94538 (415) 793-7545 FAX: (415) 793-7575

September 6, 1991

Dear Processor/Recycler:

CalRecovery, Inc. and ACT....now recently contracted with the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) to perform a Conversion Factor Study to assist jurisdictions and processors in meeting the requirements of AB939 and 1820, in particular the conversion of volumes of materials to a weight basis by type and physical form of material type.

Your cooperation in completing the attached survey forms and returning them in the self-addressed envelope will assist us in our endeavor and ultimately be of benefit to you and others by providing a basis for a uniformity and equitable set of conversion factors for reporting quantities of materials diverted and reported by processors in response to the requirements of the State's recycling legislation. The data we desire from your facility are the forms (e.g. whole, loose, crushed, etc.), as well as the type of materials (e.g. tin cans, glass containers, etc.) handled and processed by you.

Please fill out the enclosed forms as described below:

Table A. Densities of Various Material Types
(Use Table B. Physical Form Codes for Material Types)

Please fill out the physical forms and density values (lb/yd3) portion under material types processed or collected by you.

Example:	Physical Form	Density Value (lb/yd3)	Physical Form	Density Value (lb/yd3)
GLASS				
Other recyclable	a	400	P	1200
METALS				
Aluminum cans	a	30	O	200

Printed on Recycled Paper, naturally!

In addition, please use the additional form provided with Table B if you handle or process materials in forms other than those listed in the table. We would appreciate any available non-proprietary density data you may have that you could share with us. These density values should be entered in Table A for the relevant form of material.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me at (415) 793-7545.

We request that the survey be completed and returned by September 20, 1991. Thank you in advance for your prompt attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,

Kay Pettey

Kay Pettey
President

Enclosures

KP:dm

Table B. Physical Form Codes for Material Types -- CIWMB Conversion Factor Study

Code	Physical Form
a	whole (i.e., unprocessed), loose (i.e., as-discarded)
b	vehicle compacted a)
c	baled: large bales, i.e., 40 to 80 cu ft
d	baled: small bales, i.e., 2 to 39 cu ft
e	size reduced: 4" nominal
f	size reduced: 2" nominal
g	granulated flake: 1/2"
h	granulated flake: 1/4"
i	pelletized (3 to 4 cu in.)
j	round wafer (12" to 18" diameter X 2" to 6" thickness)
k	briquette (10 to 20 cu in.)
l	crushed glass: 1-1/2" nominal
m	crushed glass: 5/8" nominal
n	crushed glass: 1/4" nominal
o	flattened
p	other (use footnote & describe on table)

a) eg. packer truck, roll-off compactor

Table A. Densities of Various Material Types -- CIWMB Conversion Factor Study
(Refer to Table B for Physical Form Codes)

Company Name:_____
Recorded By:_____
Date:_____

Material Type	Physical Form	Density Value (Lb/Cu Yd)	Physical Form	Density Value (Lb/Cu Yd)	Physical Form	Density Value (Lb/Cu Yd)	Physical Form	Density Value (Lb/Cu Yd)	Physical Form	Density Value (Lb/Cu Yd)
PAPER										
Corrugated containers										
Kraft bags										
Mixed paper										
Newspaper										
High grade ledger										
Other paper										
magazines & glossy inserts										
telephone books										
PLASTICS										
Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) containers										
High-density polyethylene (HDPE) containers										
Polyvinyl chloride (PVC)										
LDPE film plastics										
HDPE film plastics										
Polystyrene (PS)										
expanded										
rigid										
Other plastics										
home products										
toys										
Mixed plastics										

Table A. Densities of Various Material Types -- CIWMB Conversion Factor Study
(Refer to Table B for Physical Form Codes)

Company Name:_____
Recorded By:_____
Date:_____

Material Type	Physical Form	Density Value (Lb/Cu Yd)	Physical Form	Density Value (Lb/Cu Yd)	Physical Form	Density Value (Lb/Cu Yd)	Physical Form	Density Value (Lb/Cu Yd)	Physical Form	Density Value (Lb/Cu Yd)
GLASS										
California redemption value										
Refillable glass beverage										
Other recyclable glass										
Other non-recyclable glass										
fluroescent lamps										
METALS										
Aluminum cans										
Bi-metal containers										
Ferrous food & beverage containers										
Ferrous scrap										
Aluminum scrap										
White goods										
Other metals										
YARD WASTE										
Grass										
Large limbs & stumps >4" diameter										
Leaves										
Prunings <4" diameter										
OTHER ORGANICS										
Wood waste										
furniture										
pallets										

271

Table A. Densities of Various Material Types -- CIWMB Conversion Factor Study
(Refer to Table B for Physical Form Codes)

Company Name:_____
Recorded By:_____
Date:_____

Material Type	Physical Form	Density Value (Lb/Cu Yd)	Physical Form	Density Value (Lb/Cu Yd)	Physical Form	Density Value (Lb/Cu Yd)	Physical Form	Density Value (Lb/Cu Yd)	Physical Form	Density Value (Lb/Cu Yd)
OTHER ORGANICS										
Wood waste										
sawdust										
wood chips										
Food waste										
Tires										
auto										
truck										
Rubber products										
Agricultural crop residues										
cannery waste (wet)										
field residues										
Manure										
dry										
wet										
Textiles										
Leather										
shoes & boots										
remnants										
Soiled disposable diapers										
Other waste										
aseptic packaging										
Inert solids										
asphalt										
pavement										

Table A. Densities of Various Material Types -- CIWMB Conversion Factor Study
(Refer to Table B for Physical Form Codes)

Company Name:_____
Recorded By:_____
Date:_____

Material Type	Physical Form	Density Value (Lb/Cu Yd)	Physical Form	Density Value (Lb/Cu Yd)	Physical Form	Density Value (Lb/Cu Yd)	Physical Form	Density Value (Lb/Cu Yd)	Physical Form	Density Value (Lb/Cu Yd)
OTHER ORGANICS										
Inert solids										
roofing materials										
brick										
ceramics										
concrete										
discarded HHW material containers										
drywall										
fines										
gravel (<2")										
rock										
sand										
soil										
SPECIAL WASTES										
Ash										
incinerator										
wood										
other										
Sewage sludge										
dewatered										
dry										

Table A. Densities of Various Material Types -- CIWMB Conversion Factor Study
(Refer to Table B for Physical Form Codes)

Company Name:_____
Recorded By:_____
Date:_____

Material Type	Physical Form	Density Value (Lb/Cu Yd)	Physical Form	Density Value (Lb/Cu Yd)	Physical Form	Density Value (Lb/Cu Yd)	Physical Form	Density Value (Lb/Cu Yd)	Physical Form	Density Value (Lb/Cu Yd)
SPECIAL WASTES										
Industrial sludge										
dewatered										
dry										
Asbestos										
Auto shredder waste										
Auto bodies										
compacted										
whole										
Other special wastes										
baghouse & scrubber wastes from air pollution control										
catalyst from petroleum refining & chemical plant processes										
cement kiln dust										
dewatered tannery sludge										
drilling mud from gas & oil wells										
refractory from industrial furnaces, kilns & ovens										
sand from sandblasting										
sand from foundry casting										
slag from coal gasification										

274

Table A. Densities of Various Material Types -- CIWMB Conversion Factor Study
(Refer to Table B for Physical Form Codes)

Company Name:_____
Recorded By:_____
Date:_____

Material Type	Physical Form	Density Value (Lb/Cu Yd)	Physical Form	Density Value (Lb/Cu Yd)	Physical Form	Density Value (Lb/Cu Yd)	Physical Form	Density Value (Lb/Cu Yd)	Physical Form	Density Value (Lb/Cu Yd)
SPECIAL WASTES										
Other special wastes										
sulfur oxide scrubber waste from flue gas emission control										
tailing from extraction, processing of ores & minerals										
ADDITIONAL CATEGORIES										

Footnotes to Table:

SLR

Physical Form Codes for Material Types

CIWMB Conversion Factor Study

(Use this page if you handle or process materials in a form other than those listed in Table B). Please describe each additional physical form.

Code	Description of Physical Form
aa	
bb	
cc	
dd	
ee	
ff	
gg	
hh	
ii	
jj	

Completed Conversion Factor Surveys

1) Big Foot Recycling - Jim Smith
Buyback - Sells material to recycler/processor

Paper:

Cardboard:
In whole - 15,000 lbs
Out baled - 550 lbs per bale - size 2x3x4

Newspaper:
Saves and ships in bins - a service - does not receive payment

Plastic:

PET:
In whole - 1,250 lbs
Out whole - shipped in 3x4 glass bags - weight 10-15 lbs

HDPE:
In whole - 1,250 lbs
Out whole - shipped in 3x4 glass bags - weight 10-15 lbs

Glass:

CA Redemption:
In whole - 60,000 lbs
Out crushed - shipped in 3x4 glass bags - 2,000 lbs per bag

Refillable Bev:
In whole - 10,000 lbs
Out crushed - shipped in 3x4 glass bags - 2,000 lbs per bag

Other recyclable:
In whole - 5,000 lbs
Out crushed - shipped in 3x4 glass bags - 2,000 lbs per bag

Metal:

Aluminum cans:
In whole - 60,000 lbs
Out flattened - shipped by trailer - 10,000 lbs per trailer

Bi-metal:
nomimal

Other:

Milk Cartons:
In whole - bales them (size 2x3x4) - holds them. No market as yet - believes there will be (maybe company in Vancouver, Washington).

2) Yosemite Park and Curry Co. - Mark Gallagher
All materials collected from park (except for some telephone books).

Paper:

Cardboard:
In whole
Out baled - 800 lbs per bale

Paper:
In whole
Out baled - 1,100 lbs per bale

Hi-grade ledger, Computer, and Magazines/Inserts:
In whole
Out whole - shipped in 3 yd metal bins - weight is 5,000 lbs per bin

Telephone Books:
In whole
Out whole palletized - weight of each pallet is 2 tons
Receives phone books from Yosemite Valley Phone Company on pallets - adds phone books from Yosemite itself.

Plastic:

All plastic received and shipped out whole. Sold to Dow Chemical.
Shipped whole in plastic bags - weight 5 lbs per bag

Metal:

Bi-metal Containers/Ferrous Food/Beverage Containers:
In whole
Out whole - shipped in plastic bags - weight varies as the amount of containers in very small.

Aluminum cans:
In whole
Out flattened - shipped in 28 ft trailer - weight 10,000 lbs

White Goods/Other Metal:
In whole
Out whole - very little

Glass:

CA Redemption:
In whole
Out crushed 1/4" - shipped in vinyl bags - weight 1,500 lbs per bag

Refillable Bev:
In whole
Out crushed 1/4" - shipped in vinyl bags - weight 1,500 lbs per bag

Other:
In whole
Out crushed 1/4" - shipped in vinyl bags - weight 1,500 lbs per bag

Fluorescent Lamps:
In whole
Out whole - sold to Mercury Technologies in Bay Area

Yardwaste:

Very little - compost it with manure - reuse in park

Other Organic:

Pallets:
In whole
Out whole - sold to Fresno pallet company

Tires:
In whole
Out whole - company in Modesto or Madera takes back free - this company uses for fuel burning

Manure:
Wet In whole
Out whole - made a deal with contractor that does their other materials to haul it to ranchers land - spread for fertilizers.

3) B & T Enterprises - Terrie McNeil
All materials brought in whole - Buy-back Center
Sold to recycler/processor

Glass:

CA Redemption:
In whole
Out crushed 1-1/2" - shipped in 50 gal barrels - weight between 32 to 40 lbs per barrel - each shipment gross weight (including barrel) approximately 451.2 lbs

Other Recyclable:
In whole
Out crushed 1-1/2" - shipped in 50 gal barrels - weight between 32 to 40 lbs per barrel - each shipment gross weight (including barrel) approximately 480.2 - 559.6 lbs

Metal:

Aluminum Cans:
In whole
Out flattened - shipped in plastic bags - each weighing approximately 20 lbs

When machine is set-up well be doing aluminum in briquettes.

Bi-metal Containers:
In whole
Out whole - nominal

Non-ferrous:
In whole
Out whole - done as a service - radiators, copper, stainless steel, etc. - nominal

Paper:

Cardboard:
In whole
Out baled - 3 bales = 2,538 lbs - 1 bale approximately 846 lbs

Hi-grade Ledger:
In whole
Out baled - 960 lbs per bale

Newspaper:
In whole
Out baled - 4 bales = 4,240 lbs - 1 bale approximately 1,060 lbs

Office Paper: (copy/computer paper)
In whole
Out baled - 1,000 lbs per bale

Plastic:

PET:
In whole
Out flattened and baled - 515 lbs per bale

HDPE:
In whole
Out flattened and baled - 450 lbs per bale

4) Alco Metal and Supply - Albert Hennes
Buy-back Center - brought in
Sold to recycler/processor

Metal:

Aluminum Cans:
In whole
Out flattened - sold loose in containers of different sizes

Aluminum Scrap:
In whole
Out whole

5) Alpine Children's Center Recycling Center - Non-profit - Edie Veatch

Plastic(PET), Glass(CA Redemption/Other), Metals(Tins, Aluminum):
In whole
Out whole - Aluminum taken in their trailer pulled by a Jeep to Alcoa in Reno, NV
Glass/Plastic taken by the same means to a Lake Tahoe recycler who in turn sells it to a processor

Shipping is done on an as needed basis.

6) Peninsula News Company - William Kidd
Magazine/Book wholesaler
Drop-off and driver returns

Paper:

Mixed Paper:
In whole
Out baled - 1,500 lb per bale - size 6x3x3

Sold domestically to Smurfit/Washington
Have sold overseas

7) Weyerhauser Paper/Fremont - Dave Clauques
Buy-back

Paper:

Bale size by weight (lbs) only (as stated on survey).
Size of bale makes no difference - it is density of material.

8) Kings Rehab - Fred Jacobs
Buyback - sold to processor

Plastic:

PET:
In whole
Out baled - 500 - 700 lbs per bale

Glass:

CA Redemption/Other:
In whole
Out crushed - no other info given

Metal:

Aluminum Cans:
In whole/flattened
Out briquettes - 40-45 lbs each - shipped out on pallets - each pallet has 7 layers with 8 briquettes per layer

9) Los Angeles Department of Beaches and Harbors - Pat Errett

All material in whole and out whole - mixed loads to recycler/processor

10) L. A. Waste Materials - Rodrigo
Buy-back - sold to recycler/processor

Paper:

Cardboard:
In whole
Out baled - weight 1,000 lbs - 60 cu ft

Newspaper:
In whole
Out baled - weight 1,500 lbs - 60 cu ft

Hi-grade Ledger:
In whole
Out baled - weight 2,000 lbs - 60 cu ft

Glass:

CA Redemption/Other:
In whole
Out whole - 400-500 lbs per truck

Metal:

Aluminum Cans:
In whole
Out baled - 400 lbs per bale

11) The following four (4) companies I could not contact - wrong phone number - not listed.

Bakersfield Recycling Company
Food Fair
Stater's
Gertrudis Villatoro

12) Garbage Reincarnation - Michael Anderson
Buy-back - sold to processor

Paper:

Cardboard:
In whole - 10 tons monthly
Out whole - shipped flattened in 30 yard containers - weight 1,000 lbs per container

Kraft Bags:
In whole - 2 tons monthly
Out whole - shipped flattened in 30 yard containers - weight 500 lbs per container

Mixed Paper:
In whole - 20 tons monthly
Out whole - shipped in 30 yard containers - weight 10 tons per container

Newspaper:
In whole - 180 tons monthly
Out whole - shipped in 30 yard containers - weight 10 tons per container

High Grade Ledger:
In whole - 20 tons monthly
Out baled - 800 lbs per bale

Telephone Books:
In whole - 2 tons monthly
Out whole - shipped in 30 yard containers - weight 10 tons per container

Glass:

CA Redemption/Glass Beverage:
In whole - 200 tons monthly
Out whole - shipped in 30 yard containers - weight 10 tons per container

Wine Bottles:
In whole - 5 tons monthly
Out whole - shipped in 30 yard containers - weight 10 tons per container

Metals:

Aluminum Cans:
In whole - 50 tons monthly
Out briquette - each briquette weighs 30 lbs - size 1 yard

Ferrous Scrap:
In whole - 40 tons monthly
Out whole - shipped in 30 yard containers - weight 5 tons per container

Aluminum Scrap:
In whole - 5 tons monthly
Out whole - shipped in 30 yard containers - weight 2 tons per container

White Goods:
In whole - 80 tons monthly
Out whole - shipped in 30 yard containers - weight 5 tons per container

Other Metals - Non-ferrous:
In whole - 5 tons monthly
Out whole - shipped in 30 yard containers - weight 5 tons per container

Other Organics:

Furniture/Pallets:
Have tried to contact Michael Anderson to clarify

13) Ventura Regional Sanitation District - Mike Ewens

a) All materials are accepted and brought in whole and shipped/hauled out to a processor whole or as stated on the survey.

b) They receive these materials from the following sources:

1) Collection dumpsters - brought in by roll-off trucks.
2) Citizens bringing in materials.
3) Landscapers.
4) Gardeners.
5) From any source that would be taking materials to the landfill.

c) They will take practically any material that would be going to the landfill.

d) Yard waste and green waste is sub-contracted out at this time. In the very near future they will be handling these materials themselves. Limbs, stumps and prunings will then be shredded into 1" (approximately) pieces.

e) All weights on survey are by the pound - average daily intake of materials by pounds.

Glass:

CA Redemption Value:
In whole
Out whole - 459 lbs per load

Other Recyclable Glass:
In whole
Out whole - 486 lbs per load

Metals:

Aluminum Cans:
In flattened/whole - 54 lbs
Out flattened/can crusher - 189 lbs

Bi-metal Containers:
In whole
Out whole - 119 lbs

Ferrous Food and Beverage Containers:
In whole
Out whole - 281 lbs

Ferrous Scrap:
In whole
Out whole - 246 lbs

Aluminum Scrap:
In whole
Out whole - 243 lbs

White Goods:
In whole
Out whole - 243 lbs

Yard Waste:

Grass:
In whole
Out whole - 351 lbs

Large Limbs and Stumps:
In whole
Out whole - 108 lbs

Leaves:
In whole
Out whole - 65 lbs

Prunings:
In whole
Out whole - 81 lbs

Other Organics:

Pallets:
In whole
Out whole - 270 lbs

Paper:

Corrugated Containers:
In flattened
Out flattened - 100 lbs

Kraft Bags:
In whole
Out whole - 135 lbs

Mixed Paper:
In whole
Out whole - 653 lbs

Newspaper:

In whole
Out whole - 588 lbs

High Grade Ledger:
In whole
Out whole - 648 lbs

Other Paper(Magazines/inserts):
In whole
Out whole - 729 lbs

Telephone Books:
In whole
Out whole - 837 lbs

Plastics:

PET:
In whole
Out whole - 39 lbs

HDPE:
In whole
Out whole - 27 lbs

LDPE Film Plastics:
In whole
Out whole - 27 lbs

HDPE Film Plastics:
In whole
Out whole - 27 lbs

Polystyrene(PS) Expanded:
In whole
Out whole - 11 lbs

Other Organics:

Sawdust:
In granulated flakes 1/2"
Out granulated flakes 1/2" - 400 lbs

Wood Chips:
In whole
Out size reduced 2" nominal - 330 lbs

Tires:

Auto:
In whole

Out whole - 308 lbs

Truck:
In whole
Out whole - 243 lbs

Inert Solids - Asphalt:
In whole/loose as discarded
Out whole/loose as discarded - 2,160 lbs

Inert Solids - Pavement:
In whole/loose as discarded
Out whole/loose as discarded - 1,674 lbs

Inert Solids - Roofing Materials/Asphalt:
In whole/loose as discarded
Out whole/loose as discarded - 543 lbs

Drywall:
In whole/loose as discarded
Out whole/loose as discarded - 378 lbs

Soil:
In as discarded
Out as discarded - 2,916 lbs

Special Wastes:

Sewage Sludge - Dewatered:
In whole
Out whole - 999 lbs

Sewage Sludge - Dry:
In whole
Out whole - 783 lbs

14) Jim's Redemption Center - J. Shull

Glass:

CA Redemption Value:
In whole
Out pelletized (3 to 4 cu in) - 1,500 lbs per load

Metals:

Aluminum Cans:
In whole
Out baled small - 600 lbs per bale

Paper:

Corrugated Containers:
In whole
Out baled large - 500 lbs per bale

Plastics:

PET:
In/out - vehicle compacted - 250 lbs per load

HDPE Film Plastic:
In/out - vehicle compacted - 250 lbs per load

Polystrene (PS) Expanded:
In/out - vehicle compacted - 30 lbs per load

15) City of Lompoc - John T. Welbourn

Mr. Welbourn referred us to CR&R in Stanton, California who takes the City's materials and transports it in their roll-off containers to their yard for separating, and ultimate sale. The City of Lompoc is only informed of the tonnage of materials that they process and has no way of identifying the separate material densities as we requested.

Survey was sent to CR&R asking for their assistance in completing survey. No response as yet.

16) Laser-Life Technologies - remanufactured Laser Cartridges

The Laser Cartridges can be remanufactured 8-10 times before having to be replaced by a new one. Laser-Life is now working on a polymer process that they believe will extend the life of the cartridge indefinitely.

17) Arata Equipment Company - supplier of equipment only.

18) All Variety Scrap Metal - did not understand.

19) Business Ecology Products - does not pertain.

20) B & J Recycling - out of business.

Bakersfield Recycling Company, Food Fair, Stater's, and Gertrudis Villatoro which are listed under number 11 of the listing, did complete the surveys, but I was unable to reach them by phone to verify and clarify information given.

Companies listed under numbers 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20 of the listing did not complete surveys, but did respond with the reason (as stated under the listing) for not doing so.

A
C
T

Hastings Plaza 39055 Hastings St. Suite 205 Fremont, CA 94538 (415) 795-7545 FAX: (415) 795-7575

October 14, 1991

Dear Processor/Recycler:

CalRecovery, Inc. and ACT....now, have been retained by the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) to perform a Conversion Factor Study to assist jurisdictions and processors in meeting the requirements of AB939 and 1820, in particular the conversion of volumes of materials to a weight basis by type and physical form of material type.

Your cooperation in completing the attached survey forms and returning them in the self-addressed envelope will assist us in our endeavor and ultimately be of benefit to you and others by providing basis for a uniformity and equitable set of conversion factors for reporting quantities of materials diverted and reported by processors in response to the requirements of the State's recycling legislation. The data we desire from your facility are material type forms (e.g., loose, crushed, etc.), the type of materials (e.g., tin cans, glass containers, newspaper, etc.) handled and processed by you, and the average weight and dimension of the material types and forms.

Please fill out the enclosed forms as described below:

Table A. Densities of Various Material Types
(Use Table B. Physical Form Codes)

Please include, if appropriate, the physical forms, average weight, and average dimensions of forms, under material types processed or collected by you.

	Physical Form Code	Average Weight (lbs)	Average Dimension of Form or Container	lb/yd3
Newspaper	e	1610	73" x 42" x 32"	766

If you handle or process materials in forms other than those listed in the table, please indicate the form on the table. We would appreciate any available non-proprietary density data you may have that you could share with us. The data received will be presented as an aggregate of a specific material type (i.e., loose, aluminum cans, baled PET) and will not be broken down by reporting company. These density values should be entered in Table A. for the relevant form of material.

If you have any questions or need additional information, please do not hesitate to contact me at (510)793-7545.

We request that the survey be completed and returned by October 23, 1991. Thank you in advance for your prompt attention to this important matter.

Sincerely,

Kay Pettey

Kay Pettey
President

Enclosures - as stated

KP:dm

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

Pete Wilson, Governor

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD
1020 Ninth Street, Suite 100
Sacramento, California 95814

To Whom It May Concern:

Public Resources Code Section 41030 and California Code of Regulations Title 14, Chapter 9, Article 6.1, Section 18722 (see attached), require the California Integrated Waste Management Board (Board) to develop **conversion standards** for converting solid waste weight to volume and volume to weight. These standards are essential to providing equity to reporting information for local waste diversion programs.

To accomplish this mandate, the Board has contracted with the firm of Cal Recovery, Incorporated and its subcontractor, ACT ..... now, to complete a conversion factor study. As processors of materials that have been diverted from the waste stream, your firm is in a unique position to assist in the development of an equitable weight/volume conversion factor methodology to measure the success of the many diversion programs in the state.

Your assistance in the completion of the accompanying survey will greatly assist the board in the development of this critical waste diversion measurement tool. The composite data from all reports will be entered into a statewide database designed to accurately identify the types, weight and volume of materials being diverted from landfills. The completed study will be available to the public and will assist processors and local government in tabulating diversion information.

Your cooperation and assistance is greatly appreciated.

Sincerely,

George H. Larson

George H. Larson, Supervisor
Waste Generation and Environmental
Assessments Branch

Article 2. Waste Characterization Component

(Article 2 added by Stats. 1989, Ch. 1095, Sec. 22)

Public Res. Code

41030. (a) For the initial source reduction and recycling element of a countywide integrated waste management plan which is required to be submitted to the board pursuant to Section 41791, the city waste characterization component shall identify the constituent materials which compose solid waste generated within the area affected by the city source reduction and recycling element. The information shall be representative of the solid waste generated and disposed of within the jurisdiction of the city and shall reflect seasonal variations. The constituent materials shall be identified by volume, percentage in weight or its volumetric equivalent, material type, and source of generation, which includes residential, commercial, industrial, governmental, or other sources.

CCR, Title 14, Chpt. 9, Art. 6.1, Section 18722

(f) Measuring Solid Waste Quantity. In determining the aggregate quantity of solid waste generated, each jurisdiction shall use the following types of measurements: volume or weight. The conversion factors used to convert volume to weight, or weight to volume, shall be provided in the solid waste generation study and submitted to the Board in the SRR Element.

(1) Conversion Factors. The conversion factors used for measurement of the quantity of solid waste may be those from published sources and/or those derived from test measurements developed by a jurisdiction. A solid waste generation study shall cite all published sources of conversion factors used by a jurisdiction. For conversion factors derived from test measurements developed by a jurisdiction, a jurisdiction shall include in the solid waste generation study, a summary of the test measurement methods used. Conversion factors submitted by a jurisdiction are subject to approval by the Board, at the time of the Board's consideration of approval of a jurisdiction's submitted SRR Element.

(A) By January 1, 1992, the Board shall complete a study and compile a list of acceptable conversion factors for each specific waste type listed in (j) of this section.

Table B. Physical Form Codes for Material Types –
CIWMB Conversion Factor Study

Code	Physical Form a)
a	whole (i.e., unprocessed), loose (i.e., as-discarded)
b	low compaction truck b): i.e., <600 lb/cu yd compaction
c	medium compaction truck b): i.e., 601-900 lb/cu yd compaction
d	high compaction truck b): i.e., >900 lb/cu yd compaction
e	baled: high density and large bales, i.e., 40 to 80 cu ft
f	baled: low density and small bales, i.e., 2 to 39 cu ft
g	shredded (e.g., wood waste): 4" nominal
h	shredded: 2" nominal
i	granulated flake (e.g., PET, HDPE, styrene): 1/2"
j	granulated flake: 1/4"
k	pelletized (3 to 4 cu in.)
l	round wafers (12" to 18" diameter X 2" to 6" thickness)
m	briquette (10 to 20 cu in.)
n	size reduced particles (e.g., glass): nominal
o	size reduced particles (e.g., glass): 5/8" nominal
p	size reduced particles (e.g., glass): 1/4" nominal
q	flattened (e.g., tin cans, PET)
r	landfill (low compaction)
s	landfill (high compaction)
t	wet (ash, sewage sludge)
u	dry (ash, sewage sludge)
v	other (use footnote & describe on table)

a) Dimensions are approximate and are for the purposes of assisting in categorization of an appropriate physical form. Example material descriptions (e.g., PET) are given for purposes of illustration only.

b) e.g., packer truck, roll-off compactor for mixed MSW

Table A. Densities of Various Material Types -- CIWMB Conversion Factor Study
(Refer to Table B for Physical Form Codes)

Company Name: _____
Recorded By: _____
Date: _____

Material Type	Physical Form Code	Ave. Wt. (lbs)	Ave Dimension of Form or Container	lb/yd3	Physical Form Code	Ave. Wt. (lbs)	Ave Dimension of Form or Container	lb/yd3
EXAMPLE: newspaper	o	1200	48" x 34" x 28"					
PAPER								
Corrugated containers/boxboard								
Kraft (brown) bags/paper								
Mixed paper								
Newspaper								
High grade ledger/bond								
Fiberboard								
Computer printout								
Other paper								
magazines & glossy inserts/coated paper								
telephone books/directories								
books								
trimmings (white fly)								
PLASTICS								
Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) containers								
High density polyethylene (HDPE) containers								

296

Table A. Densities of Various Material Types -- CIWMB Conversion Factor Study
(Refer to Table B for Physical Form Codes)

Company Name:_____
Recorded By:_____
Date:_____

Material Type	Physical Form Code	Ave. Wt. (lbs)	Ave Dimension of Form or Container	lb/yd3	Physical Form Code	Ave. Wt. (lbs)	Ave Dimension of Form or Container	lb/yd3
Polyvinyl chloride (PVC)								
Polypropylene								
LDPE film plastics								
HDPE film plastics								
Polystyrene (PS)								
expanded								
rigid								
Other plastics								
home products								
toys								
Mixed plastics								
GLASS								
California redemption value								
Refillable glass beverage								
Other recyclable glass								
Other non-recyclable glass								
fluroescent lamps								
window glass								
auto glass								
METALS								
Aluminum cans								
Bi-metal containers								
Ferrous food & beverage containers								
Ferrous scrap								
Copper								
wire								
pipe								
Brass scrap								
Aluminum scrap								
Non-ferrous metals								
White goods								

Table A. Densities of Various Material Types -- CIWMB Conversion Factor Study
(Refer to Table B for Physical Form Codes)

Company Name:_____
Recorded By:_____
Date:_____

Material Type	Physical Form Code	Ave. Wt. (lbs)	Ave Dimension of Form or Container	lb/yd3	Physical Form Code	Ave. Wt. (lbs)	Ave Dimension of Form or Container	lb/yd3
Mixed/other metals								
YARD WASTE								
Grass								
Large limbs & stumps >4" diameter								
Stumps								
Leaves								
YARD WASTE								
Prunings <4" diameter								
Compost								
composted sludge								
composted green waste								
composted municipal solid waste								
OTHER ORGANICS								
Wood waste								
furniture								
pallets								
sawdust								
wood chips								
lumber								
plywood								
shake/shingle roofing debris								
Food waste								
meat trimmings								
vegetable waste								
bones								
mixed food wastes								
Tires								
auto								
truck								

Table A. Densities of Various Material Types -- CIWMB Conversion Factor Study
(Refer to Table B for Physical Form Codes)

Company Name:_____
Recorded By:_____
Date:_____

Material Type	Physical Form Code	Ave. Wt. (lbs)	Ave Dimension of Form or Container	lb/yd3	Physical Form Code	Ave. Wt. (lbs)	Ave Dimension of Form or Container	lb/yd3
Rubber products								
Agricultural crop residues								
cannery waste (wet)								
field residues								
OTHER ORGANICS								
Agricultural crop residues								
rice hulls								
nut shells/hulls								
prunings								
fruit pumice								
Manure								
poultry								
cattle								
horse								
other								
dry								
wet								
Textiles/fabrics								
Leather								
shoes & boots								
remnants								
other leather								
Soiled disposable diapers								
Other waste								
aseptic packaging								
mattresses/stuffed furniture								
brown goods/electronics								
Inert solids								
asphalt								
pavement								
roofing materials								

299

Table A. Densities of Various Material Types -- CIWMB Conversion Factor Study
(Refer to Table B for Physical Form Codes)

Company Name: _____
Recorded By: _____
Date: _____

Material Type	Physical Form Code	Ave. Wt. (lbs)	Ave Dimension of Form or Container	lb/yd3	Physical Form Code	Ave. Wt. (lbs)	Ave Dimension of Form or Container	lb/yd3
ceramics								
concrete								
OTHER ORGANICS								
Inert solids								
household hazardous waste (HHW)								
discarded HHW material containers								
drywall								
fines								
gravel (<2")								
rock								
sand								
soil								
fiberglass								
insulation								
molded								
SPECIAL WASTES								
Ash								
incinerator								
wood								
other								
chemically fixed sewage sludge								
Sewage sludge								
dewatered								
dry								
chemically fixed sewage sluge								
Industrial sludge								
dewatered								
dry								
Asbestos								
asbestos bags								

300

Table A. Densities of Various Material Types -- CIWMB Conversion Factor Study
(Refer to Table B for Physical Form Codes)

Company Name:_____
Recorded By:_____
Date:_____

Material Type	Physical Form Code	Ave. Wt. (lbs)	Ave Dimension of Form or Container	lb/yd3	Physical Form Code	Ave. Wt. (lbs)	Ave Dimension of Form or Container	lb/yd3
SPECIAL WASTES								
Auto shredder waste								
chemically fixed shredder waste								
Auto bodies								
compacted								
whole								
Other special wastes								
baghouse & scrubber wastes from air pollution control								
catalyst from petroleum refining & chemical plant processes								
cement kiln dust								
dewatered tannery sludge								
drilling mud from gas & oil wells								
chemically fixed drilling mud								
oil field wastes								
dredged spoils								
refractory from industrial furnaces, kilns & oven								
sand from sandblasting								
sand from foundry casting								
slag from coal gasification								
sulfur oxide scrubber waste from flue gas emission control								
tailing from extraction, processing of ores & minerals								
dead animals								
septic tank pumpings								
grease trap pumpings								
street sweepings/catch basin cleanings								
SPEC[illegible] WASTES								
Other special wastes								
treated medical/infectious wastes								

301

Table A. Densities of Various Material Types -- CIWMB Conversion Factor Study
(Refer to Table B for Physical Form Codes)

Company Name:_____
Recorded By:_____
Date:_____

Material Type	Physical Form Code	Ave. Wt. (lbs)	Ave Dimension of Form or Container	lb/yd3	Physical Form Code	Ave. Wt. (lbs)	Ave Dimension of Form or Container	lb/yd3
filter cake solids								
contaminated soils								
discarded transformers								
SPECIAL WASTES								
Other special wastes								
empty containers								
drums								
tanks								
chemical toilet wastes								
water treatment residue solids								
ADDITIONAL CATEGORIES								

Footnotes to Table:

Completed Conversion Factor Surveys
Second Survey

The following companies completed and returned the second survey:

1) Empire Waste (WMI, Santa Rosa) - Linda Medders

Paper:

Corrugated Containers:
Whole - 1,600 lbs - 16'x 8'x 8' - 53 lb/yd3

Newspaper:
Whole - 10,000 lbs - 16'x 8'x 5' - 500 lb/yd3

High Grade Ledger/bond:
Baled:high density/large bales - 1,745 lbs - 3'x 4'x 5'

Computer Printout:
Baled:high density/large bales - 1,410 lbs - 3'x 4'x 5'

Magazines/Glossy Inserts/Coated Paper:
Baled:high density/large bales - 2,406 lbs - 3'x 4'x 5'

Plastics:

PET:
Baled:high density/large bales - 1,265 lbs -3'x 4'x 5'

HDPE:
Whole - 800 lbs - 40 yds - 20 lb/yd3

Other Plastic/Home Products:
Baled:high density/large bales - 1,506 lbs - 3'x 4'x 5'

Glass:

Other Recyclable Glass:
Particles:5/8" - 14,000 lbs - 3'x 4'x 5' - 700 lb/yd3

Metals:

Aluminum Cans:
Whole - 195 lbs - 64"x 53 1/2"x 40" - 49 lb/yd3

Ferrous Food/Beverage Containers:
Whole - 3,340 lbs - 5 x 8 x 16 - 167 lb/yd3

Yard Waste:

Prunings:
Shredded:2" - 12,121 lbs - 23 yds - 527/yd

Other Organics:

Wood Chips:
Shredded:2" - 12,000 lbs - 50 yd - 240 yd

2) Willamette Industries (Proctor and Gamble Paper Products - Oxnard) - Phil Schnell

Paper:

Corrugated Containers:
Baled:high density/large bales - 1,500 lbs - 72"x 48"x 30" - 675 lb/yd3

Baled:high density/large bales - 645 lbs - 60"x 48"x 30" - 349 lb/yd3
Baled:low density/small bales - 525 lbs - 48"x 42"x 32" - 378 lb/yd3

Only baled corrugated containers are brought to the mill, but there are three (3) common bale sizes as noted on page one. Approximate percentage of each as follows: 1) smallest - 20%; 2) medium - 40%; and 3) largest - 40%.

3) Packaging Company of California (Red Bluff) - Janet Garrett

Paper:

Bleached HWD & SWD:
Baled:high density/large bales - 480 lbs - 35"x 30"x 17"

Mixed Paper:
Baled:high density/large bales - 1,250 lbs - 58"x 48"x 36"

Newspaper:
Baled:high density/large bales - 1,400 lbs - 84"x 32"x 42"

High Grade Ledger/bond:
Baled:high density/large bales - 1,400 lbs - 84"x 32"x 42"

Computer Printout:
Baled:high density/large bales - 1,300 lbs - 62"x 45"x 30"

Other Paper/Trimmings(white fly):
Baled:high density/large bales - 1,200 lbs - 84"x 32"x 42"

4) Alcoa Recycling Company, Inc. - Carl Young

Metals:

Aluminum Cans:
Whole - 26 cans = 1 lb - .038/lbs/can - 2.5" x 5" - 350 lbs approx.

Baled:high density/large bales - 2,800 lbs - 42"x 52"x 54"

Aluminum Cans(cont'd):
Baled:low density/small bales - 800 lbs - 60"x 30"x 48"

5) Smurfit Newsprint Corporation - David Lyons

Paper:

Newspaper:
Low compaction truck - 34,000 lbs - 8'x 8'x 34' - 422 lb/yd3

Low compaction truck - 20,000 lbs - 9'x 8'x 20' - 375 lb/yd3

6) Simpson Paper Company - James Weber, Jr.

Special Wastes:

Industrial Sludge - dewatered:
Landfill(high compaction) - 27,500 lbs* - 4'x 8 1/2'x 27' - 1,500 lb/yd3

*Material is 50% solids and hauled via truck to landfill (2/day).

7) Container Corporation of America - Gene Perry

Paper:

Corrugated Containers:
Baled:high density/large bales - 1,000 lbs - 34 x 32 x 69

Kraft(brown) bags/paper:
Baled:low density/small bales - 800 lbs - 40 x 42 x 10

Mixed Paper:
Baled:high density/large bales - 1,400 lbs - 32 x 34 x 72

Newspaper:*
Baled:high density/large bales - 2,500 lbs - 50"x 89"x 72"

Computer Printout:
Baled:high density/large bales - 1,250 lbs - 34 x 32 x 70

*We recycle 260 tons of news a day. 160 tons is Curbside

unsorted, the rest can be curbside or vendor sorted. News is also brought in from other Cities. These bins are 8'x 8'x 16' and hold 20,000 lbs, 1,024 cubic feet at about 18 lbs per foot.

8) Environthene, Inc. - Jason Stanton

Plastics:

PET:
Baled:high density/large bales - 1,200 lbs - 73"x 42"x 32" - 571 lb/yd3

Granulated flake:1/2" - 900 lbs - 36"x 36"x 42" - 771 lb/yd3

HDPE:
Baled:high density/large bales - 1,200 lbs - 73"x 42"x 32" - 571 lb/yd3

Pelletized - 1,000 lbs - 36"x 36"x 42" - 857 lb/yd3

Mixed Plastic:
Baled:high density/large bales - 1,000 lbs - 73"x 42"x 32" - 475 lb/yd3

Pelletized - 1,000 lbs - 36"x 36"x 42"

9) Packaging Company of California (City of Industry) - Stephen Bedyna

Paper:

Newspaper:
Whole - 20,000 lbs - 28'x 8'x 6' - 1,200 lb/yd3

Baled:low density/small bales - 1,800 lbs - 3'x 4'x 3' - 1,350 lb/yd3

10) Reynolds Aluminum Recycling Company (Fremont) - Daryl Dabel

Plastics:

PET:
Whole - 1,800 lbs - 40 cubic yards - 45.0 lb/yd3

Glass:

California Redemption Value:

Whole - 19,000 lbs - 40 cubic yards - 475.0 lb/yd3

Metals:

Aluminum Cans:
Shredded:2" - 46,000 lbs - 45 ft trailer - 363.2 lb/yd3

Bi-Metal Containers:
Whole - 200 lbs - Gaylords/4'x 4'x 4'

Copper - Wire:
Whole - 800 lbs - Gaylords/4'x 4'x 4' - 337.6 lb/yd3

Copper - Pipe:
Whole - 500 lbs - Gaylords/4'x 4'x 4' - 211.0 lb/yd3

Brass Scrap:
Whole - 1,500 lbs - Gaylords/4'x 4'x 4' - 632.9 lb/yd3

Aluminum Scrap:
Whole - 7,000 lbs - 40 cubic yards - 175.0 lb/yd3

11) Domtar Gypsom Inc.(San Leandro) - Mike Woody

Paper:

Corrugated Containers:
Baled:high density/large bales - 970 lbs - 28"x48"x60" - 561.3 lb/yd3

Mixed Paper:
Baled:high density/large bales - 1,420 lbs - 30"x48"x62" - 742.3 lb/yd3

Other Paper - Trimmings(white fly):
Baled:high density/large bales - 750 lbs - 28"x45"x68" - 408.5 lb/yd3

12) No Cal Glass Benefication - R. B. Phillips

Glass:

CA Redemption Value:
In whole
Out size reduced particles 5/8" nominal - yd3 - 2,187 lbs

Other Recyclable Glass:
In whole
Out size reduced particles 5/8" nominal - yd3 - 2,187 lbs

13) The Recylery - Browning-Ferris Industries, Inc. - Gil Dodson

Paper:

Corrugated Containers:
Baled/high density/large bales - 1,350 lbs - 48"x 34"x 28"

Mixed Paper:
Baled/high density/large bales - 1,350 lbs - 48"x 34"x 28"

Newspaper:
Baled/high density/large bales - 1,450 lbs - 48"x 34"x 28"

High Grade Ledger/bond:
Baled/high density/large bales - 1,350 lbs - 48"x 34"x 28"

Fiberboard:
Baled/high density/large bales - 1,250 lbs - 48"x 34"x 28"

Computor Printout:
Baled/high density/large bales - 1,350 lbs - 48"x 34"x 28"

Other Paper - Magazines/inserts/coated paper:
Baled/high density/large bales - 1,650 lbs - 48"x 34"x 28"

Telephone Books/Directories:
Baled/high density/large bales - 1,000 lbs - 48"x 34"x 28"

Plastics:

PET:
Baled/high density/large bales - 1,000 lbs - 48"x 34"x 28"

HDPE:
Baled/high density/large bales - 1,200 lbs - 48"x 34"x 28"

LDPE Film Plastics:
Baled/high density/large bales - 1,150 lbs - 48"x 34"x 28"

Glass:

CA Redemption Value/Refillable Glass Beverage/Other Recyclable Glass:
In whole
Out whole

Metals:

Aluminum Cans:
Baled/high density/large bales - 1,100 lbs - 48"x 34"x 28"

Ferrous Food and Beverage Containers/Ferrous Scrap:
In whole
Out whole

Copper Pipe/Brass Scrap/Aluminum Scrap/Non-Ferrous Metals:
In whole
Out whole

Other Organics:

Pallets/Wood Chips/Lumber/Plywood:
In whole
Out shredded 4" nominal

Aseptic Packaging:
In whole
Out whole

14) Turn-Around Products of Martinez - Marilyn McKinney

Sells remanufactured products.

Appendix D

Draft

PROGRAM OUTLINE

Site: Marin Recycling & Resource Recovery Facilities
Approximate Duration: 5-7 days

A. DENSITY FIELD STUDY

Purpose of Study: Determine loose densities of selected material types.

Test Plan

- Collect materials in various quantities from recycling center and/or resource recovery center.
- If necessary, hand sort specified materials into transport containers.
- Bring materials to work area and fill container (specific for material), weigh, and record data. Volume of weighing container to be determined. Replicate 4 times for each material type. Selection of material will be based on random hand selection of certain materials and/or random gathering of materials from a hopper or collection vehicle.
- In some instances, certain materials (e.g., glass) may have to be crushed and screened by hand to create a specific material type.

Special Materials

There are a number of material types that will require special handling in order to determine loose densities. Examples are: yard waste, wood waste, tree stumps, concrete, auto bodies, and mattresses.

- Yard waste: A CalRecovery staff member will work with the scale house to identify incoming loads that contain homogeneous waste, such as brush or grass. These loads will be directed to a special area of the tipping floor to allow visual inspection and sampling of the load. In cases where only mixed loads are identified, CalRecovery staff will collect sufficient sub-samples to develop a representative sample. Bulky wastes (e.g., shrubs, small stumps, etc.), when necessary, will be weighed in either gaylords, a small drop-off box, or individually. If necessary, volumes of these materials will be determined by estimation with a measuring stick. Large tree stumps will be weighed during off-hours on the main scale by placing a number of stumps into a large drop-off box. CalRecovery will request Marin Sanitary to record weights and truck volume of outgoing loads of sawdust, fines, and wood chips. Tare weights will be determined.
- Wood waste: Because of their bulk, wooden pallets will be pulled off the tipping floor and weighed on the main scale. Field personnel will weigh and volume will be recorded

by stacking pallets on the main scale. Other loose lumber will be put into gaylord or small drop-off boxes for weighing on the main scale.

- Mattresses (see wood waste handling).
- Auto bodies: They are not compacted at the recycling center and therefore, Marin Sanitary will be asked to bring several auto bodies to the main scale so they can be weighed and overall dimensions recorded.
- White goods: Type, bale weight, and overall dimensions will be recorded.
- Concrete will be handled much like tree stumps. A metal bin or small front loader will be filled with concrete from outside storage and weighed on the main scale.

Location of Work Area

- Recycling center: outside in a parking bay where trucks are parked
- Resource recovery: area in back by baler, next to rest room
- American Soil Products: request permission to locate work area outside of office

B. PROCESSED MATERIAL FIELD STUDY

Purpose of Study: Determine weight and overall dimensions of baled processed recyclable materials.

Test Plan (Working with Marin Recycling Center Staff)

- Marin Recycling Center weighs 4 bales of each processed material
- CalRecovery staff records bale dimensions
- Work with Marin Sanitary to determine the dimensions of baled materials; record the pressure used to bale each material, if possible; type of baler and other information that may influence overall bale formation and density

CIWMB Density Study
Marin Recycling & Resource Recovery Facilities
Data Entry Form
Location:_____
Date:_____

Data Recorded by_____

Material Type	Form	Container Size	Weight (lbs) Rep 1	Rep 2	Rep 3	Rep 4	Method of Settling Container	Comments

3/3

CIWMB Density Study
Marin Recycling & Resource Recovery Facilities
Data Entry Form

Location: BALER IN RECYCLING CENTER Manufacturer_____

Date:_____

Material Type	Weight (lbs) Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3	Sample 4	Comments
Baled Computer Paper (CPO)					
bale dimension					
Baled White Ledger					
bale dimension					
Baled Mixed Paper (Super Mix)					
bale dimension					
Baled OCC (Recycling Center)					
bale dimension					
Baled OCC (RRC)					
bale dimension					

CIWMB Density Study
Marin Recycling & Resource Recovery Facilities
Data Entry Form

Location: BALER IN RECYCLING CENTER Manufacturer_____

Date:_____

Material Type	Weight (lbs) Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3	Sample 4	Comments
Baled PET					
bale dimension					
Baled PET (no redemption)					
bale dimension					
Baled HDPE					
bale dimension					
Baled Black HDPE (nursery pots)					
bale dimension					
Baled Mix Plastic (3,5,7)					
bale dimension					

CIWMB Density Study
Marin Recycling & Resource Recovery Facilities
Data Entry Form

Location: BALER IN RECYCLING CENTER Manufacturer_____

Date:_____

Material Type	Weight (lbs) Sample 1	Sample 2	Sample 3	Sample 4	Comments
Baled Aluminum Foil					
bale dimension					
Baled Aluminum Cans					
bale dimension					
Cubed White Goods					
cube dimension					
Cubed Scrap Metal (Aluminum)					
cube dimension					
Cubed Scrap Metal (tin, etc.)					
cube dimension					

316

CALIFORNIA INTEGRATED WASTE MANAGEMENT BOARD

MARCH 25, 1992

AGENDA ITEM 20

ITEM: Discussion of Revision of Definition of 'Normally Disposed Of' and Related Impacts of Achievement of Diversion Goals of AB 939

COMMITTEE ACTION:

The Planning Committee discussed this item at its March 12, 1992 meeting. The committee voted 2 - 1 to recommend that the Board consider Option 3 of the proposed amendments to AB 2092 (see page 12 of the agenda item).

(328)

BACKGROUND:

In 1991, based on data in several preliminary draft SRREs, concern developed among the environmental community, the Legislature and the Board about the means by which some local jurisdictions were planning to meet the solid waste diversion requirements of the Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 (Act), as amended. Some parties believed that the regulatory definition of the term "Normally Disposed Of" had inadvertently created a loophole through which some jurisdictions could claim to have already met the 1995 statutory requirement to divert at least 25% of the total waste they generated. The waste types of special concern were the typically dense materials, particularly inert wastes and scrap metals, where a relatively small mass would yield large diversion credits (by weight) for a jurisdiction. As a result, it was felt, local jurisdictions were not pursuing "enough" new or expanded diversion programs.

Based on these concerns, in October 1991, the Board directed staff to review the regulatory definition of "Normally Disposed Of" and determine if it provided a means for some jurisdictions to meet the statutory diversion mandates solely or mostly through use of programs which divert inert wastes or scrap metals.

The Board's Policy Statement:

The Board's policy statement (Attachment 1), issued in December 1991, states that the Board supports clarification of the law, in order "...to foster creation of local diversion programs that did not exist prior to the enactment of the Act...," and also states that local jurisdictions "...should be eligible for credit for

those actions that they have taken to establish programs prior to enactment of the Act...."

Legislative Considerations:

Recently, the Board's staff and the staff of Assemblyman Byron Sher, the Act's author, have intensified their discussions of legislative intent regarding the Act in response to statutory requirements. The wording of portions of the current statutes [Public Resources Code (PRC) sections 41781(a)(1)&(2),(c) and (d)] established that basis by which the "base amount" from which solid wastes are to be diverted from disposal at landfills relates to the total solid waste generated (defined in Note, below) by a jurisdiction in the base year 1990, and not total solid waste disposed by a jurisdiction in 1990.

> [Note: Consistent with statute, the Board's regulatory definition of "solid waste generated" is the sum of the total solid wastes disposed plus the total solid wastes diverted from disposal through source reduction, recycling, or composting; see Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR) section 18722(g)(2)].

Board staff and staff of Assemblyman Sher have been discussing whether the statutes should be amended to state that the "base amount" [PRC section 41781(a)] from which diversion should be measured should be the total amount of solid wastes disposed in landfills and transformation facilities in the base year, and not the amount of solid waste generated.

ANALYSIS:

In January 1992, the Board's Integrated Waste Management Planning Committee directed Board staff to complete four tasks:

- Task 1. Analyze Jurisdictions Exhibiting "High Inert Solids Diversion" to Determine Whether a Significant Number of Jurisdictions are Actually Relying on Inerts to Meet the Mandates;

- Task 2. Review the Board's Planning Regulations to Determine whether Certain Waste Types can be Excluded by Altering the Definition of "Normally Disposed Of";

- Task 3. Options for Amending AB 2092, Sher; and

- Task 4. Review External Legislative Proposals, and the Board Policy Statement Pertaining to Claims for Diversion Credits.

Task 1. Analyze Jurisdictions Exhibiting "High Inert Solids Diversion" to Determine Whether a Significant Number of Jurisdictions are Actually Relying on Inerts to Meet the Mandates. (Steven Ault and John Sitts)

Staff have examined the question of whether or not jurisdictions appear to be relying heavily on diversion credits obtained as a result of diverting dense solid wastes, such as inert solids and scrap metal using the Interim Database System developed in November-December, 1991 (see Attachment 2). Staff has estimated how many jurisdictions appear to be claiming such credits in their preliminary draft SRREs.

Findings:

Inert Solids

- Inert solids constituted 43% (about 2/5th) of the total solid wastes claimed for diversion in 1990, followed by corrugated cardboard and brown paper bags (10%), ferrous metals and tin cans (7%), newspapers (8%), and yard wastes (5%). [See Figure 1, page 4 of the agenda item and Attachment 2, page 1.]

- Data on inert solids indicate that this waste type is being claimed for about 2/5th of the total diversion credits. This observation lends credence to the opinion that some jurisdictions are relying "heavily" on this single waste type to meet a large portion of their diversion credit claims.

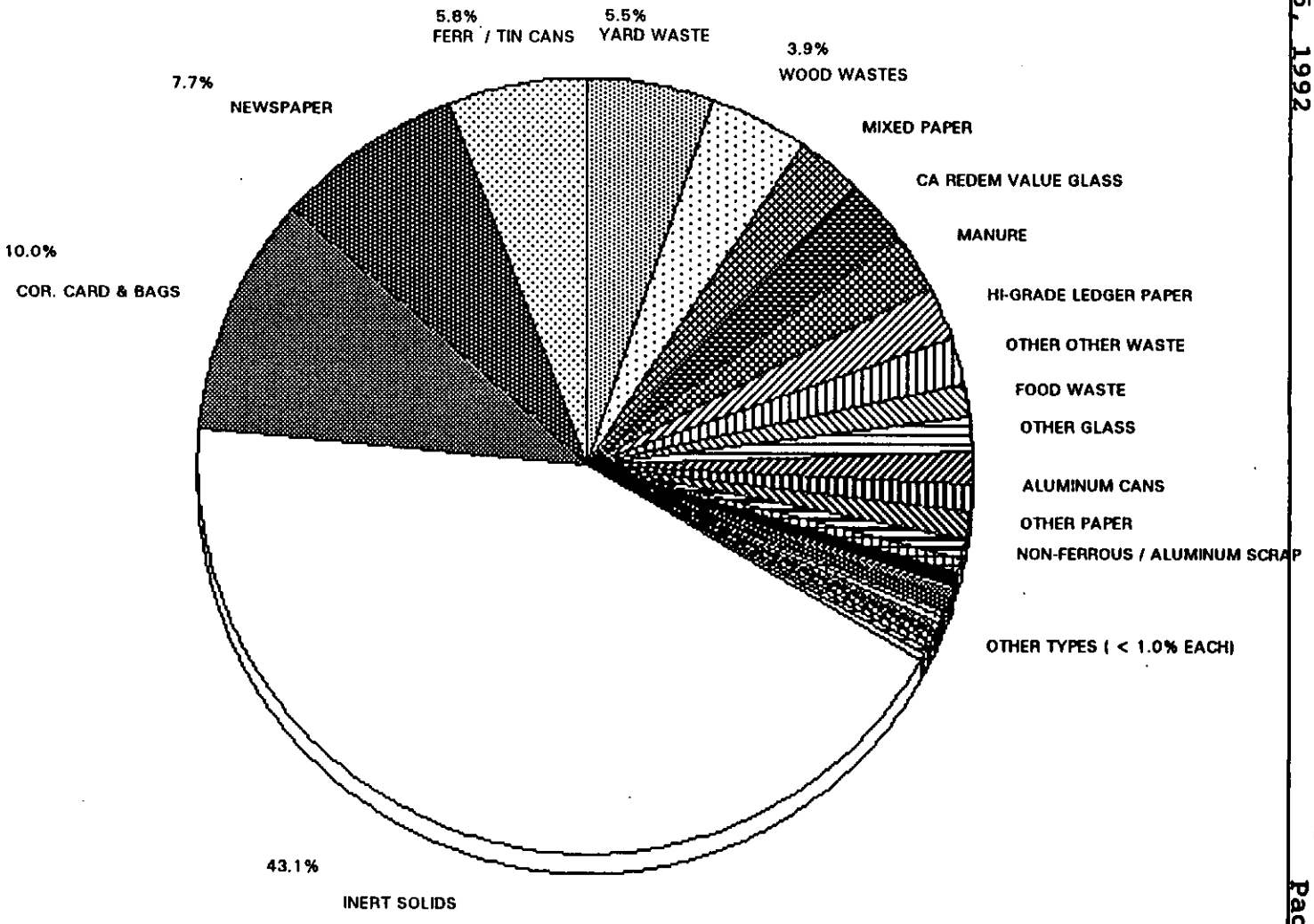
The Diversion Rate

- The overall diversion rate for the set of 189 jurisdictions is 17%. The 189 jurisdictions have been grouped into 3 ranges (low, medium, high), which represent three levels of diversion claims for the base year (1990). There are 73 low-range jurisdictions which claim < 10% diversion; and 58 medium-range jurisdictions which claim 10-20% diversion. There are 58 jurisdictions (high-range) which claim more than 20% diversion.

- Forty-three of the 189 jurisdictions (16%) claimed more than 25% diversion in 1990, i.e., 16% of these jurisdictions claimed to have already reached the 1995 diversion mandate.

- There is a group (30%) of jurisdictions which may be relying heavily on inert wastes to help them achieve their diversion mandates.

FIGURE 1. COMPOSITION OF DIVERSION: FOR 279 JURISDICTIONS IN CALIFORNIA



- An analysis of the number of existing and planned diversion programs, displayed in the graphs on page 2 of Attachment 2, shows 34 selected jurisdictions who relied on inert solids for 10% or more of their total diversion claims (upper graph) along with the percentage of inerts diverted by them (lower graph).

The AB 1820 Wastes

The so-called "AB 1820 wastes" referred to in this agenda item are those solid wastes listed in PRC section 41781(b) which are conditionally excluded from being countable towards the diversion mandates. These materials are inert solids, scrap metals, agricultural wastes, sludge, and "discarded, white-coated major appliances". Further definitions of the AB 1820 wastes are found in Attachment 2, pages 3-4.

- The two graphs on page 2 of Attachment 2 show that there is no apparent correlation between a jurisdiction's "heavy" reliance on AB 1820 wastes. In other words, jurisdictions in which AB 1820 wastes constitute 10% or more of diversion claimed do not necessarily have a low number (e.g., < 5) of planned diversion programs.

Summary of Key Findings:

- A group of jurisdictions (~30%) rely "heavily" on inert solids for diversion claims.

Task 2. Review the Board's Planning Regulations to Determine whether Certain Waste Types can be Excluded by Altering the Definition of "Normally Disposed Of" (Steven Ault and John Sitts)

Board staff were directed by the Planning Committee to review Board regulations related to "counting" the AB 1820 wastes claimed for diversion and to analyze anew the definition of "Normally Disposed Of".

> [Note: "Normally Disposed Of" is defined in Title 14, CCR section 18720(a)(44), and refers to "...those waste categories and/or waste types which: 1) have been demonstrated by the Solid Waste Generation Study...to constitute at least 0.001% of the total weight of solid wastes disposed in a solid waste stream attributed to the jurisdiction as of January 1, 1990; 2) which are deposited at permitted solid waste landfills or transformation facilities subsequent to any recycling or composting

activities at those solid waste facilities; and 3) which are allowed to be considered in the establishment of the base amount of solid waste from which source reduction, recycling, and composting levels shall be calculated, pursuant to the limitations listed in Public Resources Code section 41781(b)."]

Staff has considered whether or not the definition of "Normally Disposed Of" created a loophole for certain jurisdictions to rely heavily on diversion credits obtained from diverting dense solid wastes such as inert solids and scrap metal (see Attachment 2, pages 5-6).

Findings:

- During the January 1992 Planning Committee meeting, the "Normally Disposed Threshold Analysis" presented by Board staff showed that the percentage figure for total wastes disposed given in the definition of "Normally Disposed Of" would have to be set at 5% to 10% or higher to exclude some of the AB 1820 wastes (inert solids and scrap metals) from being countable towards diversion credit.

- Staff believe such a change to a higher threshold in the definition would cause severe loss of traditionally recycled and composted materials such as aluminum cans, PET plastic containers, HDPE plastics, and several other commonly recycled residential and commercial wastes materials.

Task 3. Options for Amending AB 2092, Sher (Dorothy Fettig, Lorraine Van Kekerix, Steve Ault and John Sitts)

This task responds to the ongoing debate regarding which diversion activities should be allowed to "count" towards the overall diversion requirements of AB 939, and more specifically, regarding which pre-1990 diversion activities should count towards the base from which diversion progress will be measured. While Assemblyman Sher's AB 2092 focused renewed attention on these questions during 1992, AB 2092 was not the first forum for this debate, which appears to have kept in step with AB 939 since its inception. Most notably, AB 1820 of 1990 (which followed AB 939's enactment by one year) was an attempt to address legislatively the question of whether the pre-1990 diversion of specified waste types should "count" towards the base from which diversion success is measured.

This task, therefore, seeks to provide background information on these questions, and to present the Board with some potential options for addressing the "what counts" issue legislatively.

Background on AB 2092

It is staff's understanding that the intent of AB 2092 is to reduce the universe of diversion activities that will be allowed to "count" towards the AB 939 diversion requirements. The September 11 version of the bill does this by only allowing specified diverted wastes/activities to count if the diversion occurred as a "direct result of actions taken by the jurisdiction". The specified wastes/activities are: any wastes diverted as a result of source reduction activities, agricultural wastes, inert solids, scrap metals and white-coated major appliances. The bill defines "local action" broadly, by including any franchise or contract conditions, rate or fee schedules, ordinances, zoning and other land use decisions, solid waste facility permits, and other actions acceptable to the board.

The language currently in AB 2092 is, in part, premised upon the belief that the so-called "AB 1820" wastes (minus sludge) are "skewing" current diversion claims because these are materials which have historically been diverted in large quantities and not land disposed.

Data To Delineate AB 2092 Issues

In part to determine whether it is in fact the AB 1820 wastes that are contributing to high existing diversion levels, CIWMB staff have compiled data on the nature of existing diversion claims. For 189 jurisdictions (49 rural/140 urban) we now have data for total diversion, AB 1820 waste diversion, and other categories of diverted waste.

Some trends are discernible, and the data does contribute significantly to an analysis of the effects of the various options for addressing the "what counts" issue legislatively.

An additional caveat is that we now know considerably more about the nature of pre-1990 diversion and can therefore delineate options based upon the specific waste types for which high diversion numbers are being claimed. For example, it is clear that white-coated appliances are not of concern and should probably be dropped from the list of so-called AB 1820 wastes. Of the other AB 1820 wastes, the data does show the pre-1990 diversion of inerts, agricultural waste and scrap metal is

significant. In addition, existing diversion numbers are high for wood waste, corrugated cardboard and newsprint.

Background on AB 1820

Using what we have learned about existing diversion levels, there are a number of options for reducing the universe of diversion that can be counted towards the base. All of these options start with the premise that existing diversion numbers are illustrative of a problem with AB 939 implementation. This "problem" is one which led to the enactment of AB 1820 in 1990. That bill (at PRC Section 41781) attempted to distinguish between pre-1990 diversion of specified wastes (agricultural wastes, inert solids, scrap metals, and appliances) and other existing diversion activities. AB 1820 was enacted as a result of the belief that existing diversion of these specified waste types should not be allowed to "count" towards the law's diversion requirements, because these materials (in many instances), were not disposed of in permitted disposal facilities and therefore were not part of the fundamental AB 939 equation (reductions in disposal).

However, the language in PRC Section 41781 has led to confusion as to its intent, because while subdivision (b) excludes the specified wastes from counting unless they were disposed of at a permitted facility as of January 1, 1990, subdivision (c) allows jurisdictions to count "all existing residential, commercial and industrial source reduction, recycling, and composting activities...." This inherent contradiction within the Section dictating how existing diversion will be treated, led to the Board's subsequent regulation which defines "normally disposed" with such a minute threshold that none of the so-called AB 1820 wastes were ultimately excluded from counting. In other words, if the intent of AB 1820 was to distinguish between existing diversion activities and place a different standard on diversion of inerts, agricultural waste, etc., this intent was not realized. The statute, in combination with the Board's regulations, render this distinction without meaning.

Premise of Options

If the Board agrees with the premise that existing diversion of some wastes may not be appropriate to count towards the base, and that this end is not achieved via current law and regulation, then the Board may wish to consider amendments to current law to address this point. (At least in part, the Board's policy statement supporting changes in law and regulation which will promote new diversion supports these premises.)

Options for Amending Current Law to Further Address Pre-1990 Diversion of Specific Waste Types

Following is a list of options for amending current law to address the "what diversion counts in the base" question. The options were developed by staff with input from Board members, advisors, Assemblyman Sher's office, and a number of groups and individuals with expertise and concerns on these issues.

OPTION 1. Link to "Local Action". Require jurisdictions to demonstrate a link to local action (as currently defined AB 2092, or some variation of that definition) for all pre-1990 diversion of inerts, agricultural wastes, and scrap metal.

OPTION 2. Exclude Specific Materials Without Appeal. Exclude diversion of inerts, agricultural waste and scrap metal from counting towards the base rate of solid waste from which the source reduction, recycling, and composting levels will be calculated.

OPTION 3. Exclude Materials Unless Criteria Met. Exclude pre-1990 diversion of inerts, agricultural wastes, and scrap metal from counting towards the base with the option to petition if the following 3 criteria are met: 1) the material was diverted as a result of a jurisdiction's program targeting that material; 2) the jurisdiction demonstrates that between January 1, 1986 and January 1, 1990, the materials were disposed of in quantities reasonably corresponding with the claimed diversion; and 3) the jurisdiction is, and will continue to, effectively implement all feasible source reduction, recycling, and composting measures.

OPTION 4. Maximum Allowance on Pre-1990 Diversion of Specific Wastes. Place a maximum allowance of 5% (cap) on the aggregated amount of inerts, agricultural waste and scrap metal diversion that can count towards the base rate.

OPTION 5. Maximum Allowance on Pre-1990 Diversion Unless Criteria Met. Place a maximum allowance of 5% (cap) on the aggregate amount of inerts, agricultural waste and scrap metal diversion that can count towards the base rate, with the option for jurisdictions to petition the Board to include additional diversion of these materials if specified criteria are met (such as the 3 criteria listed under OPTION 3 above).

Variations on Options. For purposes of discussion, many of the options described above could be modified to include additional waste types (such as wood waste, corrugated cardboard and/or newsprint) which are contributing to high existing diversion

rates. Conversely, the options could be modified by removing some waste types (to just target inerts, for example). In addition, the percentages used for caps or total diversion could be modified up or down as well.

Another option being discussed is increasing the diversion goals and allowing all pre-1990 diversion to count. (In other words, increase the diversion goals to 40% and 65% respectively, or to 35% and 60%). An opposite approach could decrease the diversion goals and exclude all pre-1990 diversion from counting. (For example, reduce the diversion goals to 10% and 35%, respectively, or to 15% and 40%).

Clearly there are a myriad of variations on these options as well as options which staff may have over-looked. The purpose of this exercise was to provide the Board with an overview of the range of approaches which might be taken to address the "what counts" question, all based on the underlying premise that such change is needed.

The staff presentation of this task will provide additional information on the impact which each of the 5 options may have on jurisdictions, as well as a discussion of some of the pros and cons inherent in the options (also see Attachment 2). The options and supporting information are presented for the Board's information and/or consideration.

OPTION 1. Link to "Local Action". Require jurisdictions to demonstrate a link to local action (as currently defined in AB 2092, or some variation of that definition) for all pre-1990 diversion of inerts, agricultural wastes, and scrap metal.

Implementation Issues

- Addresses the issue that past diversion in the baseline should be tied to local government action.
- Addresses the issue that past diversion claims resulting from market-driven private sector activities should be decreased.
- Source Reduction and Recycling Elements (SRREs) are currently not required to identify whether existing diversion is tied to local action, nor do they quantify how much waste is diverted by public versus private activities. SRREs are currently required to identify whether future diversion is public or private.

- Jurisdictions did not use the definition of "local action" currently proposed in AB 2092 in identifying public activities.

- Local jurisdictions would need to develop information which demonstrated which programs were tied to "local action".

- Board staff work would increase due to:
  - preparation of new regulations to implement a statutory change; and
  - additional review time to determine whether information submitted by local jurisdiction met the criteria for "local action".

OPTION 2. Exclude Specific Materials Without Appeal. Exclude diversion of inerts, agricultural waste and scrap metal from counting towards the base rate of solid waste from which the source reduction, recycling, and composting levels will be calculated.

Implementation Issues

- Simple solution.

- These waste types, which were not typically sent to landfills, would not count as existing diversion programs.

- Jurisdictions which included diversion of inerts, agricultural waste and scrap metals in the baseline would incur additional costs to revise their SRREs and expand existing programs or implement additional programs to meet the 25% and 50% goals.

- Jurisdictions which thoroughly quantified pre-1990 diversion would be more likely to be adversely impacted by the change than jurisdictions which did not quantify pre-1990 diversion.

- Board staff work would increase due to revision of existing regulations to implement a statutory change.

OPTION 3. Exclude Materials Unless Criteria Met. Exclude pre-1990 diversion of inerts, agricultural wastes, and scrap metal from counting towards the base, with the option to petition if the following 3 criteria are met: 1) the material was diverted as a result of a jurisdiction's program targeting that material; 2) the jurisdiction demonstrates that between January 1, 1986 and January 1, 1990, the materials were disposed of in quantities reasonably corresponding with the claimed diversion; and 3) the jurisdiction is, and will continue to, effectively implement all feasible source reduction, recycling, and composting measures.

Implementation Issues

- Addresses the issue that past diversion in the baseline should be tied to local government action.
- Addresses the issue that past diversion claims resulting from market-driven private sector activities should be decreased.
- Jurisdictions would be able to appeal the exclusion if they believed their circumstances warranted credit for existing diversion of the three materials.
- A new appeal process would likely be needed since the Board's current appeal process for reduction in goals is for small jurisdictions. Jurisdictions with the highest claims for pre-1990 diversion of inerts, scrap metals & agricultural wastes do not qualify as small jurisdictions.
- SRREs are currently not required to identify whether existing diversion is tied to local action, nor do they quantify how much waste is diverted by public versus private activities. SRREs are currently required to identify whether future diversion is public or private.
- Historically, landfill records have not been kept by waste type.
- Jurisdictions which included diversion of inerts, agricultural waste and scrap metals in the baseline would incur additional costs to revise their SRREs and expand existing programs or implement additional programs to meet the 25% and 50% goals.
- Jurisdictions which did not include inerts, agricultural wastes & scrap metals in their SRREs may wish to revise their SRREs.
- Board staff work would increase due to:
  - preparation of new regulations to implement a statutory change;
  - additional review time to determine whether information submitted by local jurisdictions met the criteria; and
  - additional review time to evaluate petitions.
- The regulatory determination of what constitutes a demonstration of "disposal quantities which reasonably correspond to claimed diversion" and "implementation of all feasible programs" would be controversial.
- The current regulatory definition of a "program" would need to be changed.

OPTION 4. Maximum Allowance on Pre-1990 Diversion of Specific Wastes. Place a maximum allowance of 5% (cap) on the aggregated amount of inerts, agricultural waste and scrap metal diversion that can count towards the base rate.

Implementation Issues

- Recognizes that some of these materials were disposed at some landfills in the past and allows some of the material to count.
- Jurisdictions which included diversion of inerts, agricultural waste and scrap metals in the baseline would incur additional costs to revise their SRREs and expand existing programs or implement additional programs to meet the 25% and 50% goals.
- Jurisdictions which thoroughly quantified pre-1990 diversion would be more likely to be impacted by the change than jurisdictions which did not quantify pre-1990 diversion.
- There would be a disproportionate impact on jurisdictions which established programs for these three waste types prior to 1990.
- Board staff work would increase due to:
  - preparation of new regulations to implement a statutory change.

OPTION 5. Maximum Allowance on Pre-1990 Diversion Unless Criteria Met. Place a maximum allowance of 5% (cap) on the aggregate amount of inerts, agricultural waste and scrap metal diversion that can count towards the base rate, with the option for jurisdictions to petition the Board to include additional diversion of these materials if specified criteria are met (such as the 3 criteria listed under OPTION 3 above).

Implementation Issues

- Addresses the issue that past diversion in the baseline should be tied to local government action.
- Addresses the issue that past diversion claims resulting from market-driven private sector activities should be decreased.
- Jurisdictions would be able to appeal the threshold if they believed their circumstances warranted higher credit for existing diversion of the three materials.
- A new appeal process would likely be needed since the Board's current appeal process for reduction in goals is for

small jurisdictions. Jurisdictions with the highest claims for pre-1990 diversion of inerts, scrap metals & agricultural wastes do not qualify as small jurisdictions.

- SRREs are currently not required to identify whether existing diversion is tied to local action, nor do they quantify how much waste is diverted by public versus private activities. SRREs are currently required to identify whether future diversion is public or private.

- Historically, landfill records have not been kept by waste type.

- Jurisdictions which included diversion of inerts, agricultural waste and scrap metals in the baseline would incur additional costs to revise their SRREs and expand existing programs or implement additional programs to meet the 25% and 50% goals.

- Jurisdictions which did not include inerts, agricultural wastes & scrap metals in their SRREs may wish to revise their SRREs.

- Board staff work would increase due to:
  - preparation of new regulations to implement a statutory change;
  - additional review time to determine whether information submitted by local jurisdictions met the criteria; and
  - additional review time to evaluate petitions.

- The regulatory definition of a program would need to be changed.

- The regulatory determination of what constitutes a demonstration of "disposal quantities which reasonably correspond to claimed diversion" and "implementation of all feasible programs" would be controversial.

Task 4. Review External Legislative Proposals, and the Board Policy Statement Pertaining to Claims for Diversion Credits. (Lorraine Van KeKerix, Catherine Cardozo, and Steven Ault)

Staff were asked to review external legislative proposals pertaining to the issue of diversion credits. These proposals were delivered to Board Members by several jurisdictions, interest groups and private citizens. Staff were asked to identify options which would clarify the Act and reflect the Board policy statement of December 1991. Many of the external legislative proposals present variations of similar ideas. Staff consolidated similar ideas from the external legislative proposals, ideas generated by the Board and its staff into several options to reduce repetition. A list of consolidated options is presented in Attachment 3. The Integrated Waste

Management Planning Committee has requested that staff present its complete analysis of Task 4 at a future IWM Planning Committee Meeting.

STAFF COMMENTS:

Staff will be pleased to accept guidance from the Board.

[Please note: All percentages mentioned in this agenda item are rounded off to the nearest whole number.]

ATTACHMENTS:

1. Board Policy Statement, December 1991
2. Base Year Waste Stream Composition, Generation, Disposal and Diversion Data and Potential Impacts of Excluding Particular Waste Types
3. Summary of Options to Achieve the Diversion Mandates of the Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989

Prepared by:	Steven K. Ault SA	Phone:	255-2331
	Catherine Cardozo CC	Phone:	255-2328
	John Sitts JS	Phone:	255-2335
	Lorraine Van KeKerix LVK	Phone:	255-2327
	Dorothy Fettig DF	Phone:	255-2208
Reviewed by:	Tom Rietz TR	Phone:	255-2384

Legal review: MCM Date/Time: 3/19/92 — 9:30 AM

ATTACHMENT 1

Board Policy Statement, December 1991

PROPOSED BOARD POLICY STATEMENT CONCERNING REVIEW OF SRRES

The California Integrated Waste Management Board wishes to convey its view that the intent of the California Integrated Waste Management Act was to create and encourage new avenues for diversion of waste from disposal facilities.

At the same time, the Board recognizes that the relevant statutes are not specific on the subject of what diversion activities are eligible for credit toward the AB 939 diversion mandates, and would support clarification of the law to provide for the following:

1) that it was the intent of the Governor and the Legislature in passing the Act to foster creation of local diversion programs that did not exist prior to enactment of the Act; and

2) that cities and counties should be eligible for credit for those actions that they have taken to establish programs prior to enactment of the Act with the specific purpose of reducing materials which are disposed of at disposal facilities through source reduction, recycling or composting.

The Board has been supportive of SRRE deadline changes that have been previously requested by cities and counties. However, the Board also believes that a clarification of the statutes may be necessary, and if such changes are made, these deadlines should be extended to facilitate implementation of these changes. Thus, the Board believes it would be appropriate to consider changes in the SRRE deadlines in conjunction with statutory clarification.

Additionally, the present Board is in the process of identifying provisions of CIWMB regulations which may need clarification or revision based upon the policy outlined in this statement.

The Board is undertaking its own research and data collection to gather information which will help to identify and bring into focus those provisions of its regulations which may need modification in order to put into effect this policy. It is the intent of the Board to address any provisions of the regulations which may be inconsistent with this policy.

In considering these changes, it is not the Board's intention to disrupt the process by which local entities adopt their initial SRREs. Moreover, the Board will carefully work with those local agencies who have already submitted their SRREs so as to avoid disruption.

ATTACHMENT 2

Base Year Waste Stream Composition, Generation, Disposal and Diversion Data and Potential Impacts of Excluding Particular Waste Types

ESTIMATED AVERAGE COMPOSITION OF THE CALIFORNIA WASTE STREAM

REVISED MARCH 10, 1992

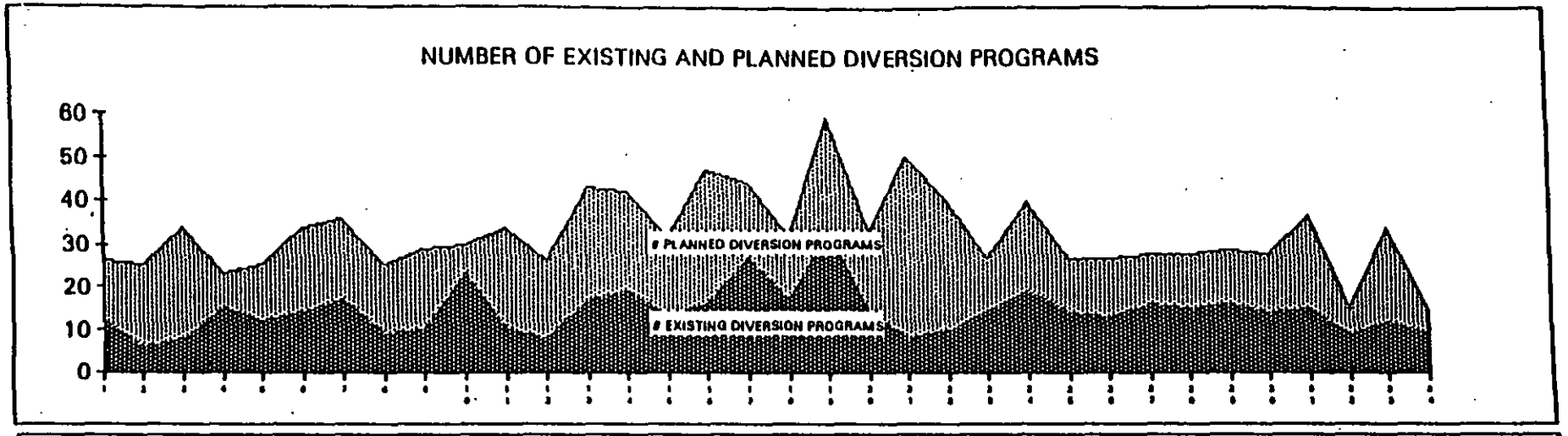
EXTRAPOLATION (BY POPULATION) OF INFORMATION IN 279 PRELIMINARY DRAFT SOURCE REDUCTION AND RECYCLING ELEMENTS SUBMITTED BY JURISDICTIONS

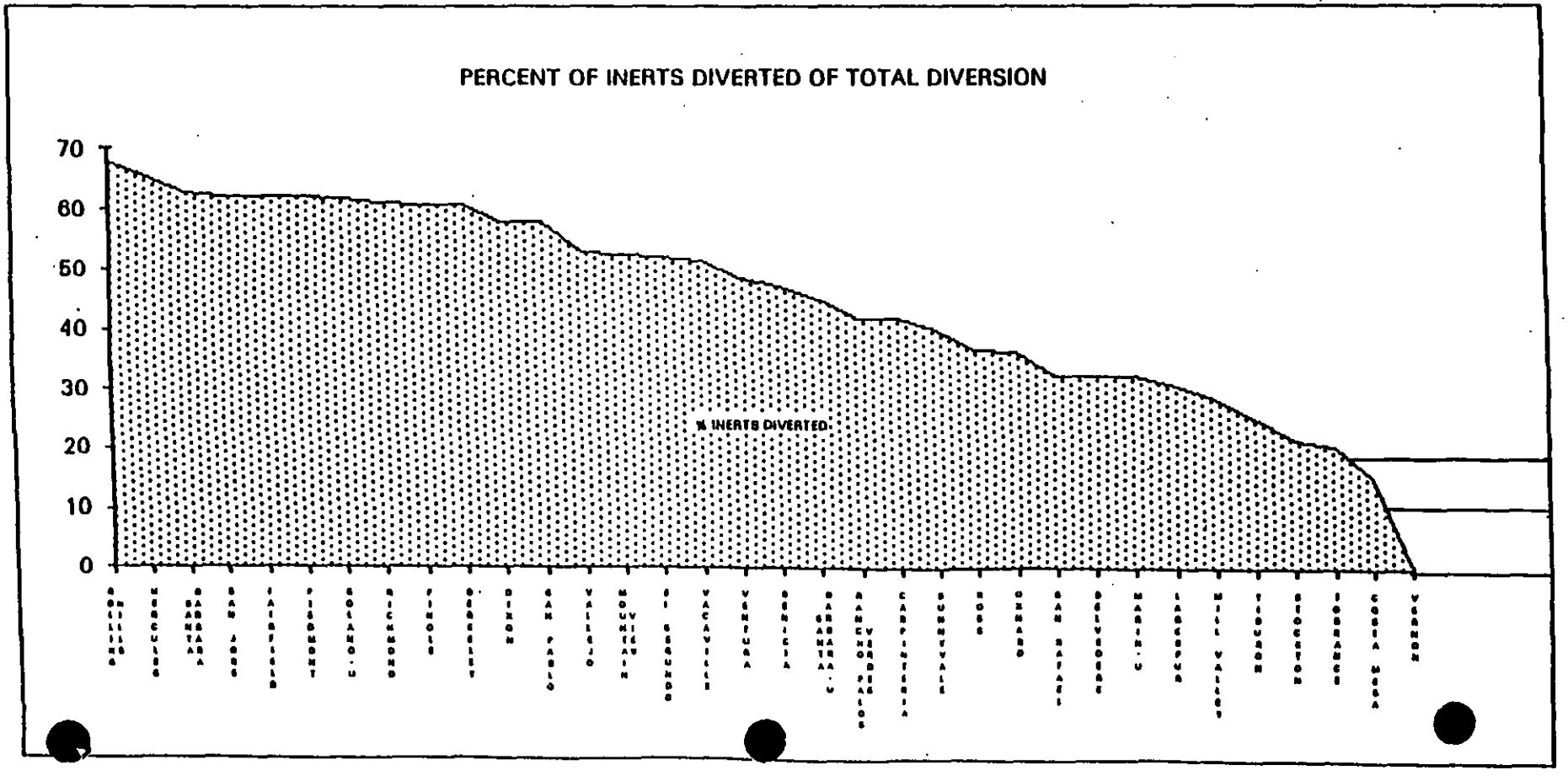
1990	TONS DISPOSED(DIS)	% = DIS / GEN	% = TYPE DIS / TOT DIS	TONS DIVERTED(DIV)	% = DIV / GEN	% = TYPE DIV / TOT DIV	TONS GENERATED(GEN)
[illegible]L	39008254	79	100.00	10491750	21	100.00	49500004
TOTAL PAPER	10712604	81	27.46	2538476	19	24.19	13251079
COR. CARD & BAGS	3194715	75	8.19	1057555	25	10.08	4252271
MIXED PAPER	2855935	90	7.32	312577	10	2.98	3168513
NEWSPAPER	1795335	69	4.60	810090	31	7.72	2605425
HI-GRADE LEDGER	704397	74	1.81	232788	25	2.22	937185
OTHER PAPER	2162221	94	5.54	125465	5	1.20	2287686
TOTAL PLASTICS	2484385	97	6.37	70692	3	0.67	2555077
HDPE CONT	253693	96	0.65	9735	4	0.09	263427
PET CONT	63589	82	0.16	14132	18	0.13	77720
FILM PLASTICS	758890	97	1.95	26952	3	0.26	785842
OTHER PLASTICS	1408213	99	3.61	19874	1	0.19	1428088
TOTAL GLASS	1316900	73	3.38	480828	27	4.58	1797729
REFILL BEV. CONT	44184	83	0.11	9077	17	0.09	53261
CA REDEM VALUE	380374	57	0.98	286200	43	2.73	666574
OTHER RECYC	552909	79	1.42	143075	21	1.36	695985
OTHER NON-RECYC	339433	89	0.87	42476	11	0.40	381908
TOTAL METALS	1931925	66	4.95	949136	33	9.05	2881061
ALUM CANS	107906	43	0.28	139858	56	1.33	247764
BI-METAL CONT	46689	66	0.12	24089	34	0.23	70778
FERR / TIN CANS	1283998	67	3.29	609513	32	5.81	1893511
NON-FERR / AL SCRAP	169770	60	0.44	114431	40	1.09	284200
[illegible]TE GOODS	189449	85	0.49	34434	15	0.33	223883
[illegible]ER METALS	134112	83	0.34	26812	17	0.26	160925
TOTAL YARD WASTE	5504506	91	14.11	572303	9	5.45	6076809
YARD WASTE	5504506	91	14.11	572303	9	5.45	6076809
TOTAL OTHER ORGANIC	8800998	89	22.56	1055773	11	10.06	9856771
FOOD WASTE	2585136	94	6.63	163884	6	1.56	2749020
TIRES / RUBBER	410758	88	1.05	55325	12	0.53	466083
WOOD WASTES	3327260	89	8.53	412657	11	3.93	3739917
AGRIC CROP RES	77496	52	0.20	72178	48	0.69	149674
MANURE	131483	33	0.34	264945	67	2.53	396427
TEXTILES / LEATHER	787000	96	2.02	35916	4	0.34	822915
OTHER MISC. ORGANIC	1100436	97	2.82	28883	3	0.28	1129319
DISPOSABLE DIAPER	381430	95	0.98	21986	5	0.21	403416
TOTAL OTHER WASTE	7799897	62	20.00	4729475	38	45.08	12529371
INERT SOLIDS	3537567	43	9.07	4526064	56	43.14	8063630
HHW / HHW CONTAINER	230873	97	0.59	7622	3	0.07	238495
FURNITURE	9070	75	0.02	2992	25	0.03	12062
BULKY ITEMS	19834	91	0.05	2053	9	0.02	21886
OTHER OTHER WASTE	4002554	94	10.26	190745	5	1.82	4193298
TOTAL SPECIAL WASTES	456955	83	1.17	95085	17	0.91	552040
ASH	137157	71	0.35	56985	29	0.54	194142
SEWAGE SLUDGE	44478	86	0.11	7226	14	0.07	51704
INDUSTRIAL SLUDGE	20480	99	0.05	127	1	0.00	20607
[illegible]STOS	6052	100	0.02	0	0	0.00	6052
AUTO SHRED WASTE	21144	100	0.05	29	0	0.00	21174
AUTO BODIES	1378	13	0.00	9032	87	0.09	10410
OTHER SPECIAL WASTE	226266	91	0.58	21686	9	0.21	247951

ACTUAL LANDFILL DISPOSAL FOR 1990 = 40,513,586 TONS, COMPARED TO ESTIMATED = 39,008,254 TONS (96% OF ACTUAL)

INFORMATION ON SAMPLED JURISDICTIONS: POPULATION = 20,247,261 OF 29,558,000 (69%) NUMBER = 279 OUT OF 517 (54%)

INTERIM DATABASE PROJECT 1/17/92 DRAFT





2.

336

DEFINITIONS OF AB 1820 WASTES FROM TITLE 14 CALIFORNIA CODE OF REGULATIONS SECTIONS 18720(a) AND 18722(j)

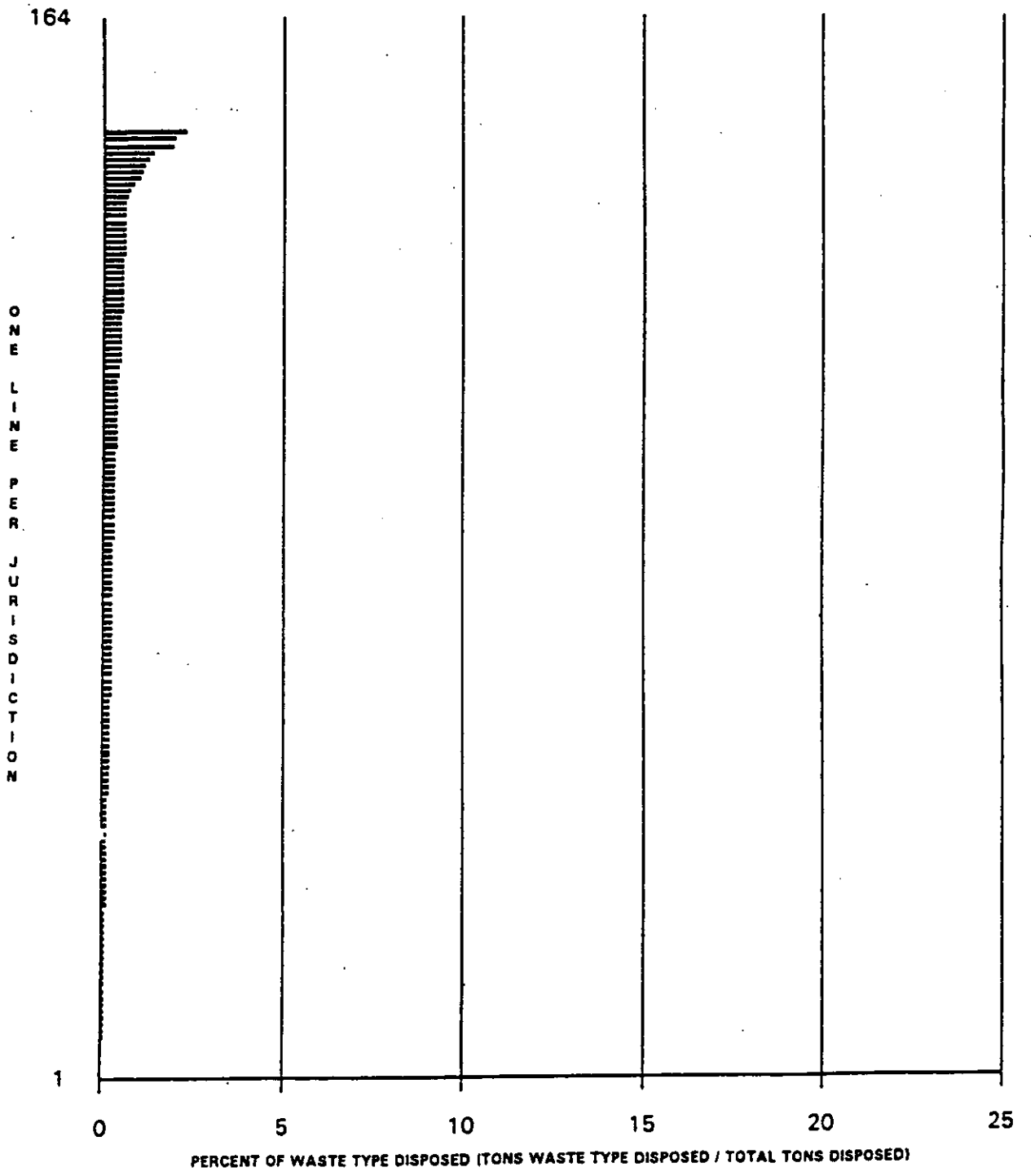
Waste	Definition
Inerts Solids	"Inert solids or inert waste" means a non-liquid solid waste including, but not limited to, soil and concrete, that does not contain hazardous waste or soluble pollutants at concentrations in excess of water-quality objectives established by a regional water board pursuant to Division 7 (commencing with section 13000) of the California Water Code and does not contain significant quantities of decomposable solid waste. [Sections 18720(a)(32) and 18722(j)(7)(A)]
Scrap Metals	Scrap metals consists of the following waste types listed in Section 18722(j)(4): bi-metal containers; ferrous metals and tin cans; non-ferrous metals including aluminum scrap; and other metals. [Section 18722(j)(4)(B)(C)(D)&(F)]
Agricultural Wastes	"Agricultural wastes" means solid wastes of plant and animal origin, which result from the production and processing of farm or agricultural products, including manures, orchard and vineyard prunings, and crop residues, which are removed from the site of generation for solid waste management. Agricultural refers to SIC Codes 011 through 0291. [Sections 18720(a)(1) and 18722(j)(6)(D) & (E)]
Sludge	"Sludge" means residual solids and semi-solids resulting from the treatment of water, waste water, and/or other liquids. Sludge includes sewage sludge and sludge derived from industrial processes, but does not include effluent discharged from such treatment processes. [Sections 18720(a)(69) and 18722(j)(8)(B) & (C)]

Discarded, white-coated major appliances	"Discarded, white-coated major appliances" is synonymous with the term "White goods". "White goods" means discarded, enamel- coated major appliances, such as washing machines, clothes dryers, hot water heaters, stoves and refrigerators. [Sections 18720(a)(83) and 18722(j)(4)(E)]

NUMBER OF JURISDICTIONS WHICH WOULD NOT BE ABLE TO COUNT THE FOLLOWING TYPES AT DIFFERENT LEVELS OF NORMALLY DISPOSED

	LEVEL OF NORMALLY DISPOSED				
	0.01	0.10	0.50	1.00	5.00
OCC	0	0	0	1	11
NEWS	0	0	0	2	72
HI-GRADE	1	2	20	52	133
HDPE	0	4	50	113	140
PET	0	19	127	137	139
FILM	1	1	1	6	134
CA-REDEM	0	1	17	53	140
ALUMINUM CANS	1	7	110	136	144
YARD WASTE	0	0	0	0	7
FOOD WASTE	0	0	0	0	15
FERROUS	0	0	1	3	123
INERTS	0	0	3	5	53

PERCENT OF ALUMINUM CANS DISPOSED



AVERAGE EXISTING DIVERSION AND MOST COMMONLY DIVERTED WASTE TYPES: RURAL VS. NONRURAL

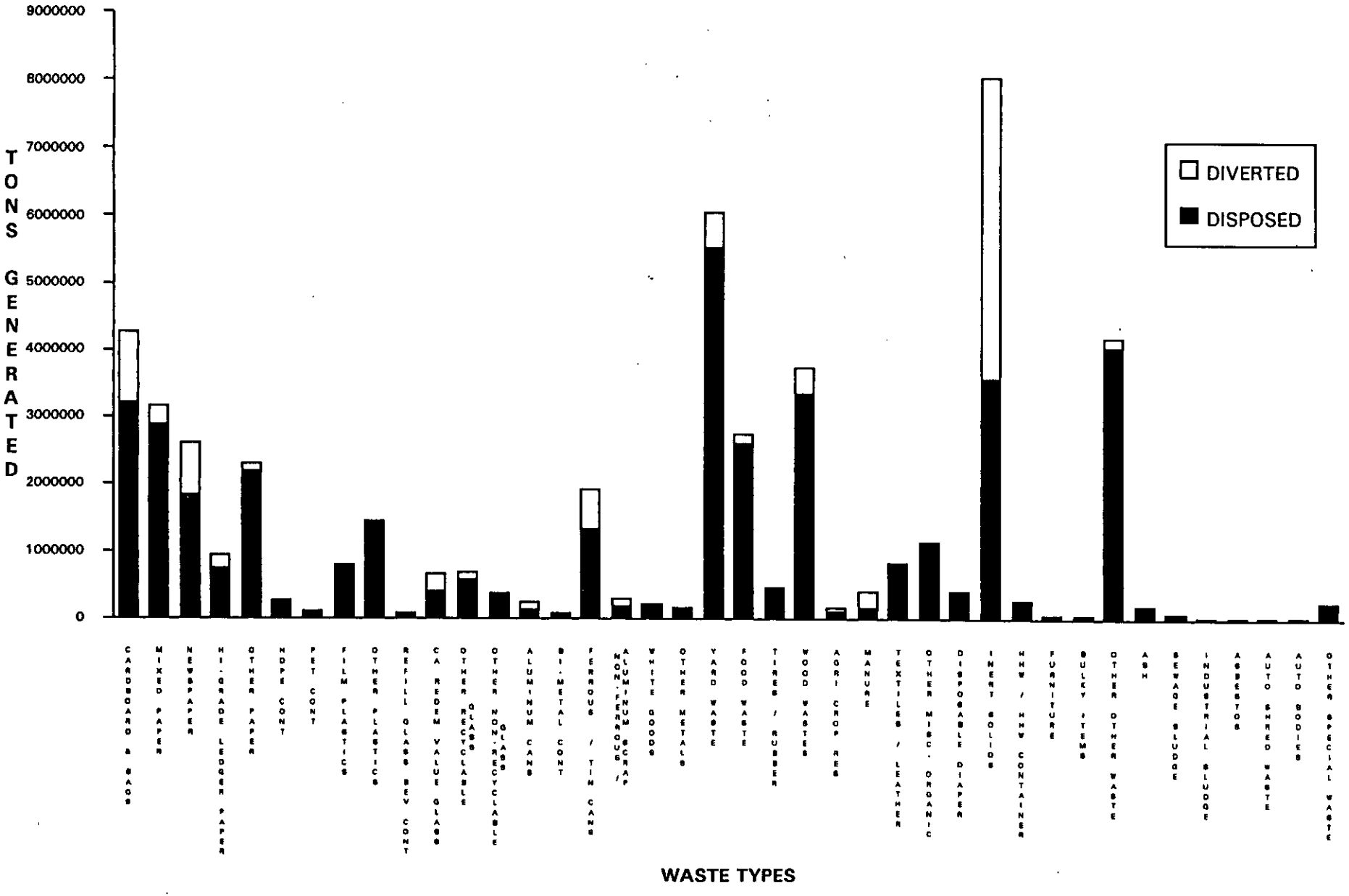
TOTAL NUMBER OF JURISDICTIONS INCLUDED = 189

RURAL* OR NONRURAL	CITY OR UNINCORPORATED	NUMBER OF JURISDICTIONS	AVERAGE EXISTING DIVERSION	WASTE TYPES DIVERTED			
				1	2	3	4
RURAL	CITIES	37	13%	CARDBOARD	CA REDEM GLASS	NEWSPAPER	ALUM CANS
	UNINCORPORATED	12	8%	WOOD WASTE	CARDBOARD	CA REDEM GLASS	ASH
NONRURAL	CITIES	122	18%	INERT SOLIDS	CARDBOARD	NEWSPAPER	YARD WASTE
	UNINCORPORATED	18	19%	INERT SOLIDS	MANURE	CARDBOARD	OTHER OTHER**

* RURAL/NONRURAL DETERMINATION BASED ON CRITERIA IN "WASTE DIVERSION IN RURAL CALIFORNIA" (CIWMB, SEPTEMBER 1991).

** OTHER OTHER WASTE CONSISTS OF UNSPECIFIED WASTE TYPES (MAY INCLUDE INERT SOLIDS).

ESTIMATED AMOUNTS OF EACH WASTE TYPE IN THE CALIFORNIA WASTE STREAM: WITH THE PROPORTIONS DIVERTED AND DISPOSED



State-wide Totals for Tons and Percentage of Selected Wastes in California, 1990

	Waste Generated		Waste Diverted		Waste Disposed	
	Tons*	% Total Gen	Tons*	% Total Divert	Tons*	% Total Disp
Inert Solids	8.1	16.3	4.5	43.1	3.5	9.1
Scrap Metals	2.4	4.9	0.8	7.4	1.6	4.2
Agric Wastes	0.5	1.1	0.3	3.2	0.2	0.5
Total	11.0	22.3	5.6	53.8	5.3	13.8
White Goods	0.2	0.5	0.03	0.3	0.2	0.5
Sludge	0.07	0.1	0.01	0.1	0.06	0.2
Total	0.3	0.6	0.04	0.4	0.26	0.7

Notes:

1. * = All tonnage figures are given in millions of short (English) tons
2. Total waste generated in state is estimated at 49.5 million tons in 1990, in this model
3. Total solid waste diverted in state is estimated at 10.5 million tons in 1990, in this model
4. Information in this Table is extrapolated from data given in 279 Preliminary Draft SRREs submitted to the Board

TABLE__.

SUMMARY TABLE ON THE ESTIMATED IMPACTS OF THE FIVE OPTIONS ON CALIFORNIA JURISDICTIONS

BASED ON PRELIMINARY DRAFT SRREs OF 279 CALIFORNIA JURISDICTIONS

OPTION	STATE-WIDE AVERAGE DIVERSION CLAIM(%)	NUMBER OF JURISDICTIONS CLAIMING 25% DIVERSION OR MORE	NUMBER OF JURISDICTIONS WITH CLAIMS REDUCED FOR EACH OPTION	NUMBER OF JURISDICTIONS WITH CLAIMS REDUCED BY 1+% (# MAY APPEAL)	NUMBER OF JURISDICTIONS WITH CLAIMS REDUCED BY 5+% (# LIKELY TO APPEAL)
EXISTING CONDITIONS	16.5	112	NA	NA	NA
1. LINK TO LOCAL ACTION	11.0 TO 16.5	32 TO 112	UP TO 454	UP TO 302 (NO APPEAL)	UP TO 163 (NO APPEAL)
2. EXCLUSION NO CRITERIA	11.0	32	454	302 (NO APPEAL)	163 (NO APPEAL)
3. EXCLUSION UNLESS CRITERIA MET	11.0 TO 16.5	32 TO 112	UP TO 454	UP TO 302 (MAY APPEAL)	UP TO 163 (MAY APPEAL)
4. MAXIMUM ALLOWANCE (5%) NO CRITERIA	13.0	44	326	154 (NO APPEAL)	113 (NO APPEAL)
5. MAXIMUM ALLOWANCE (5%) UNLESS CRITERIA MET	13.0 TO 16.5	32 TO 112	UP TO 326	UP TO 154 (MAY APPEAL)	UP TO 113 (MAY APPEAL)

NOTE: EXCLUSIONS AND MAXIMUM ALLOWANCES WOULD APPLY ONLY TO THE DIVERSION OF INERT SOLIDS, SCRAP METAL, AND AG. WASTE IN THE BASE YEAR.

11.

INTERIM DATABASE PROJECT

346

TABLE__.

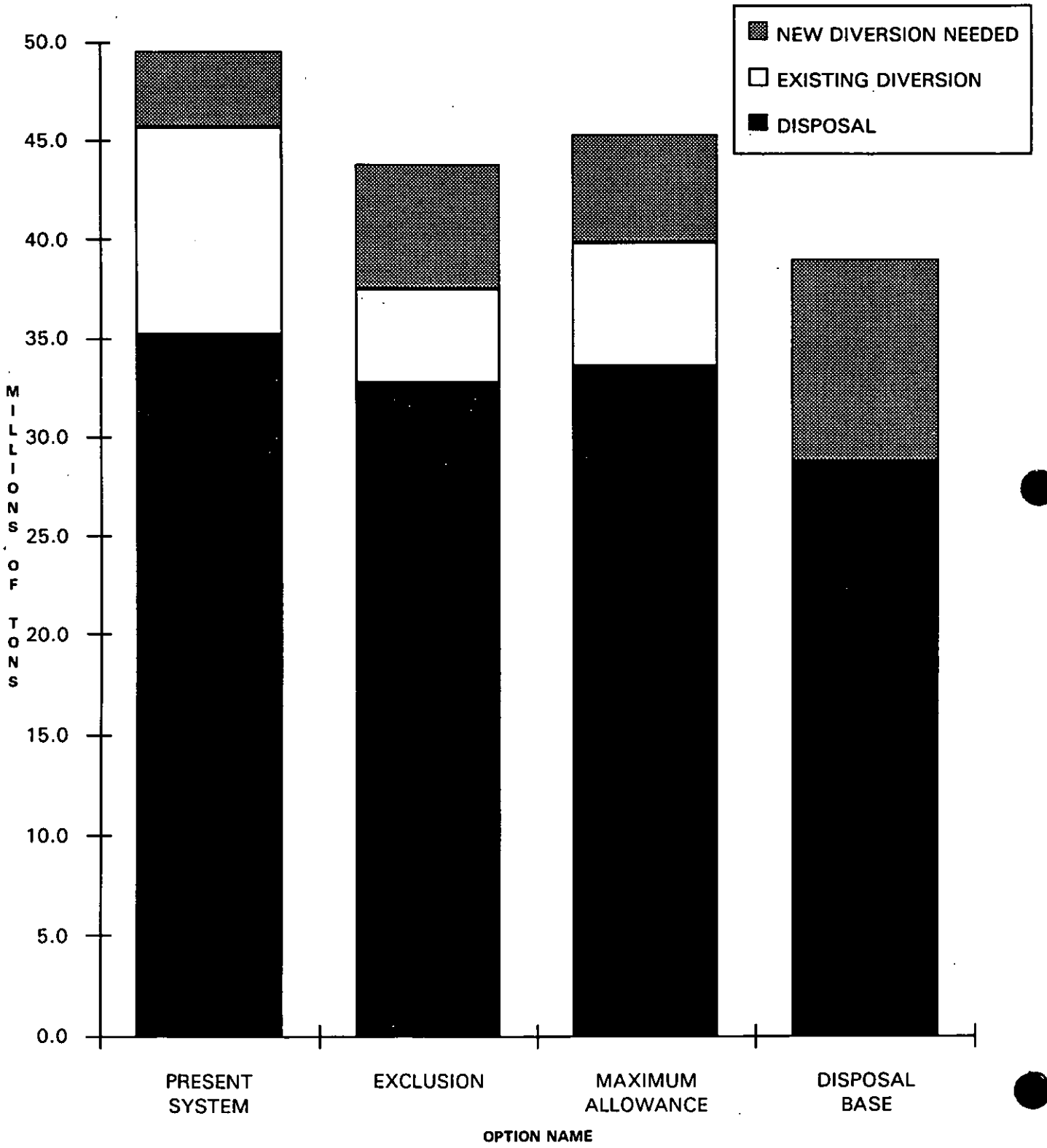
ESTIMATED STATEWIDE 1995 DISPOSAL AND DIVERSION AMOUNTS (IN MILLIONS OF TONS) NEEDED TO MEET THE 25% GOAL
BASED ON 279 PRELIMINARY SRREs - THESE FIGURES ARE NOT ADJUSTED FOR POPULATION CHANGES

OPTION NUMBER	OPTION NAME	DISPOSAL MILLION TONS	BASELINE DIVERSION MILLION TONS	NEW DIVERSION MILLION TONS	GENERATION MILLION TONS
0	PRESENT SYSTEM	35.2	10.5	3.8	49.5
1	LINK TO LOCAL ACTION	THE NUMBERS WOULD BE BETWEEN THOSE FOR OPTION 0 AND OPTION 2.			
2	EXCLUSION NO CRITERIA	32.7	4.8	6.3	43.8
3	EXCLUSION WITH CRITERIA	THE NUMBERS WOULD BE BETWEEN THOSE FOR OPTION 0 AND OPTION 2.			
4	MAXIMUM ALLOWANCE (5%) NO CRITERIA	33.6	6.3	5.4	45.3
5	MAXIMUM ALLOWANCE (5%) WITH CRITERIA	THE NUMBERS WOULD BE BETWEEN THOSE FOR OPTION 0 AND OPTION 4.			
NA	DISPOSAL BASE NO EXISTING DIVERSION ALLOWED	28.8	NA	10.2	NA

NOTE: EXCLUSIONS AND MAXIMUM ALLOWANCES WOULD APPLY ONLY TO THE DIVERSION OF INERT SOLIDS, SCRAP METAL, AND AG. WASTE IN THE BASE YEAR.

INTERIM DATABASE PROJECT

ESTIMATED STATEWIDE 1995 DISPOSAL AND DIVERSION AMOUNTS UNDER VARIOUS OPTIONS



DRAFT 3/18/92

ATTACHMENT 3

Summary of Options to Achieve the Diversion Mandates of the Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989

SUMMARY OF OPTIONS TO ACHIEVE THE DIVERSION MANDATES OF AB 939

- Option 1, Generation-based Diversion Calculation - Maintain existing generation-based diversion calculation system.
  - **Option 1A** - Jurisdictions use waste generation data as currently allowed by statute and regulation.
  - **Option 1B** - Jurisdictions modify baseline waste generation data to exclude inerts, agricultural wastes, scrap metal, sludge and discarded, white-coated major appliances. Diversion of these wastes does not count in the future.
- Option 2, Disposal-based Diversion Calculation - Change to a disposal-based determination of whether a jurisdiction meets the 25% and 50% diversion goals.
  - **Option 2A** - Require jurisdictions to report annual tonnage disposed, adjusted for population growth, With no credit for waste diverted.
  - **Option 2B** - Require jurisdictions to report annual tonnage disposed, adjusted for population growth, plus waste diverted.
  - **Option 2C** - Require jurisdictions to report annual tonnage disposed, adjusted for population growth, plus diversion which is tied to local action.
  - **Option 2D** - Require jurisdictions to report annual tonnage disposed, adjusted for population growth and adjusted for baseline waste diversion using a "fair share weighted factor".
- Option 3, Statewide or Regional Diversion Goals - Change to a system with statewide diversion goals of 25% and 50%, not jurisdiction-specific goals and which requires each jurisdiction to achieve maximum diversion for marketable materials.
  - **Option 3A** - Eliminate overall jurisdiction diversion goals and substitute the statewide goals.
  - **Option 3B** - Eliminate city and county overall diversion goals and establish regional 25% and 50% goals.
  - **Option 3C** - Eliminate city goals, keep county goals at 25% and 50%.
- Option 4, Clarify Reporting Requirements - Modify existing regulations, and/or develop Board policy requiring annual reports by jurisdictions be less intensive than their original waste generation reports, with a more intensive study required prior to the 5-year revision of the County Integrated Waste Management Plan.
- Option 5, Place Cap on Credit for Selected Wastes - Set a cap on the diversion credit a jurisdiction can receive for inerts, agricultural wastes, scrap metal, sludge and discarded, white-coated major appliances.