



INTEGRATED
WASTE
MANAGEMENT
BOARD

Litter Control at Solid Waste Facilities, Sites, and Operations

FACT SHEET

For the following:

- ✓ Solid Waste Landfills (Disposal Facilities)
- ✓ Construction and Demolition and Inert Debris Transfer/Processing Facilities
- ✓ Transfer/Processing Facilities
- ✓ Transfer Operations
- ✓ Inert Debris Engineered Fill Operations

The California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) provides this information as a tool for solid waste business and industry employees to use while conducting day-to-day operations. By using this fact sheet, the CIWMB hopes to increase the reader's understanding of how to prevent litter at solid waste facilities and operations.



Title 27, California Code of Regulations (CCR), Section (§) 20830. Litter Control.

Litter shall be controlled, routinely collected and disposed of properly. Windblown materials shall be controlled to prevent injury to the public and personnel. Controls shall prevent the accumulation, or off-site migration, of litter in quantities that create a nuisance or cause other problems.

14 CCR §17408.1. Litter Control.

Litter at operations and facilities shall be controlled, and routinely collected to



prevent safety hazards, nuisances or similar problems and off-site migration to the greatest extent possible given existing weather conditions.

27 CCR §20830 specifies the standards for litter control at solid waste landfills and inert debris engineered fill operations. 14 CCR §17408.1 specifies the standards for construction and demolition and inert debris transfer/processing facilities, transfer operations, and transfer/processing facilities.

The off-site migration of litter should be considered a serious matter as it indicates the operator's level of interest in running a compliant site that is not an eyesore or a nuisance to neighbors and/or the public. Blowing litter is a common occurrence at most waste handling facilities. A litter problem exists if litter has blown off-site in objectionable quantities or is allowed to accumulate excessively on-site (for example, piling up on fences, in fence corners, or on vegetation).

The litter that is created by the facility or operation should not be leaving the site. Any material that has blown or was carried off-site should be picked up as soon as is practical. Litter is also commonly generated by vehicles using the facility.

Control measures such as permanent or portable litter fences should be in place. If the operator is having additional problems, a litter crew should be available on a temporary or permanent basis, whichever is appropriate.



If litter is an ongoing problem the facility operator should show a good-faith effort to remediate or prevent litter problems. Some sites are poorly located and due to regular windy conditions have frequent off-site litter problems. Facilities in such locations should be prepared to clean up all litter daily.

If the facility operator is doing all that can be done but there is still a problem, perhaps a review of other operating procedures at the site should be undertaken. These could include the size of the working face or the fill sequencing of the facility, amount or size of openings in transfer buildings, or procedures for tarping and untarping loads would be in order. Facilities may be located next to sensitive areas such as wetlands or endangered habitat. Again, it is the operator's responsibility to prevent the facility from becoming a problem on any neighboring property.

Some things to consider when addressing litter problems include:

Is the location, number and type of litter control fences and other barriers adequate to prevent litter?

Is litter routinely picked up? Is there a regular litter control crew? Is the frequency of litter pickup adequate?

Have complaints been filed with the operator, local enforcement agency (LEA) or CIWMB, or other agency?

Is litter being scattered on off-site roads by facility traffic?

Has litter blown off-site onto roads or adjacent properties in quantities that are an eyesore or nuisance?

Has litter on-site been allowed to accumulate excessively, piling up on fences, fence corners, or on vegetation?

Is this a particularly windy site? Are there variations to wind patterns at the site? If so, litter could be mitigated by operational changes.

Are sensitive receptors such as wetlands or endangered habitat areas nearby?

Is a large working face causing too much waste to be exposed to wind?

Are the transfer or processing areas or buildings designed to prevent litter migration issues?



For further guidance on this issue, please contact your LEA. If you are not sure who your LEA is, please visit our LEA Directory web page at www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LEACentral/LEADirectory/. You can also contact the California Integrated Waste Management Board's Waste Compliance and Mitigation Program for additional information at (916) 341-6360.

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