

infoCycling

Winter 2006



A newsletter providing assistance in waste reduction to local governments, State agencies, and large State facilities. Published by Cal/EPA's **Integrated Waste Management Board**.

www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGLibrary/infoCycling/

Being prepared for a disaster and managing disaster debris

What does being prepared for a disaster and the debris that follows mean? Simply—it means having disaster-related information and assistance at your fingertips that could help alleviate unnecessary roadblocks to getting help and information.

Jurisdictions, State agencies, large State facilities, and others can access the following information on disaster preparedness, disaster response, debris management, disaster training, tracking disaster waste in the disposal reporting system (DRS), and more.

Disaster-related web pages, articles, and other resources

- Disaster Preparedness and Response.
www.ciwmb.ca.gov/Disaster/
- Debris Management Guide—FEMA Publication 325.
<http://www.fema.gov/rrr/pa/dmgtoc.shtm>
- Disaster Assistance Training by Governor's Office of Emergency Services.
<http://www.oes.ca.gov/Operational/OESHome.nsf/ALL/8D56C3FFB883A30688256F6C005B3B9A?OpenDocument>
- Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Independent Study Program: IS-632 Introduction to Debris Operations in FEMA's Public Assistance Program—Free online course.
<http://www.training.fema.gov/EMIWeb/IS/is632.asp>
- FEMA's Debris Management Course (3-Day Course)—Training on Demand.
http://www.swana.org/pdf/swana_pdf_245.pdf
- Debris Management in Disaster Recovery, January 2005. Disaster debris management training manual by Governor's Office of Emergency Services.
http://www.stopwaste.org/docs/disaster_debris_management_training_manual.pdf#search='disaster%20debris%20management%20%202005

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Join Governor Schwarzenegger to Keep California Rolling. Every Californian can help to reduce energy and fuel consumption. For a list of simple ways you can reduce demand and cut your energy and fuel costs, Flex Your Power and visit www.fypower.com.

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Copies of this document originally provided by CIWMB were printed on recycled paper containing 100 percent postconsumer fiber.

Disaster debris, continued from cover page

- Disaster Debris, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. <http://www.epa.gov/garbage/debris.htm>
- Planning for a Natural Disaster, June 2003. <http://wastenot.enr.state.nc.us/swhome/SWDisasterDebrisPlanningBroch.pdf#search='disaster%20debris%20management'>
- Disposing of a Disaster, May 1, 2004. http://wasteage.com/mag/waste_disposing_disaster/index.html
- Hurricane Katrina Disaster Debris Management Response: Vegetative Debris Disposal, September 3, 2005; and Building and Structural Debris Disposal, September 4, 2005. http://www.deq.state.ms.us/mdeq.nsf/page/SW_Home?OpenDocument
- Hurricane Katrina Disaster Debris Management: Lessons Learned from State and Local Governments-Briefing Report. <http://www.swana.org/>

Disaster Waste Guidelines—New on the Local Government Library website

The Disaster Waste Guidelines were created to assist jurisdictions in preparing for and dealing with disaster waste. Topics you can expect to find include predisaster preparation, postdisaster preparation, procedures for submitting disaster waste disposal

deduction claims, disasters and disaster waste regulations, and helpful contacts and websites. To access these guidelines and additional information, go to www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGLibrary/Disaster/.

In addition, you can contact your CIWMB Office of Local Assistance county representative for more information. A list of contacts can be found on the California Integrated Waste Management Board's (CIWMB) Local Assistance Contacts web page (www.ciwmb.ca.gov/OLA/Contacts.asp).

Tracking disaster waste

The California Integrated Waste Management Act (AB 939, Sher, Chapter 1095, Statutes of 1989 as amended [IWMA]) requires each city, county, or regional agency (jurisdiction) to reduce waste by recycling, composting, or other diversion activities.

Jurisdictions must report annually to the CIWMB on the progress they are making in reducing waste.

To prevent a jurisdiction's diversion from being impacted by disaster waste, the IWMA allows disaster waste to be subtracted from disposal tons if it is tracked. Because disasters (for example, earthquakes, fires, and floods) can generate a lot of waste, it is important for facility operators to track this waste to assure disposal reporting accuracy.

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Disaster debris, continued from page 2

Jurisdictions that do not know whether the facilities that receive their waste have contingency plans for tracking disaster waste may want to contact the DRS coordinators in the counties in which the facilities are located to determine whether disaster waste is tracked.

DRS county coordinator contact information can be found on the CIWMB's Local Assistance Contacts web page (www.ciwmb.ca.gov/OLA/Contacts.asp).

Disaster waste that is documented may be deducted in the annual report using the disposal modification process. See www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGCentral/Forms/RYDispTonMod.doc for more information and to access the form.

For more information on tracking disaster waste, e-mail WasteLine at wasteline@ciwmb.ca.gov or call (916) 341-6675.

**Revised regulations—
Reporting disaster waste in
the DRS**

Revised DRS regulations (effective January 1, 2006) require that all disaster waste loads be tracked by jurisdiction of origin, and that data be provided to jurisdictions upon request.

The regulations do not require that disaster waste tonnages be reported to the county or the CIWMB. Refer to the Revised Adjustment Method and Disposal Reporting System Regulations sections 18808.7(b)(6),

18809.7(d), 18810.7(c), 18811.7(c) at www.ciwmb.ca.gov/RuleArchive/2005/DRSAdjMethod/FinalDRSTxt.doc for more information.

For more information on the revised DRS regulations, e-mail WasteLine at wasteline@ciwmb.ca.gov or call (916) 341-6675.

**Emergency Waiver
requirements for tracking
and reporting disaster
waste**

The Emergency Waiver of Standards reporting requirements state that each facility must track the disaster waste and report jurisdiction of origin information to the enforcement agency (EA) and the county agency. The data reported to EA's should be consistent with data tracked for DRS purposes.

For more information, access the CIWMB's web page, Chapter 3, Minimum Standards for Solid Waste Handling and Disposal, Article 3, Emergency Waiver of Standards, section 17210.5 at www.ciwmb.ca.gov/Regulations/Title14/ch3a3.htm.

Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) Advisory Number 41, Emergency Waiver of Standards (www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LEAAdvisory/41/) also provides guidance on the issuance of emergency waivers of standards as allowed under the regulations.

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Disaster debris, continued from page 3

In addition, the CIWMB's LEA Advisory Number 43, Disaster Assistance (www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LEAAdvisory/43/) identifies disaster assistance CIWMB can provide to LEAs.

Does an Emergency Waiver exempt DRS reporting or payment of Board of Equalization (BOE) fees?

An emergency waiver does not exempt DRS reporting or payment of the BOE fees. In addition, the current requirement for the emergency waiver states that operators have to track the

disaster waste (Permitting and Enforcement Regulations 17210.5) and report jurisdiction of origin information to the EA, but DRS may not receive any of this information.

However, the jurisdiction tracking information reported to EA's should provide a contact point for jurisdictions to try to get disaster waste information by origin.

For more information on the Emergency Waiver, contact your CIWMB Permitting and Enforcement county contact. A list of P&E contacts can be found at www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LEACentral/CountyAssign.asp.

*What do the revised DRS regulations say about ADC?
See page 5 to find out.*

Alternative daily and intermediate covers

What are alternative daily cover (ADC) and alternative intermediate cover (AIC)?

ADC and AIC means cover material other than earthen material placed on the surface of a municipal solid waste landfill to control vectors, fires, odors, blowing litter, and scavenging.

ADC is applied on the surface of the acting face at the end of each operating day, while AIC is applied where no additional solid waste will be deposited for 180 days.

What do the permitting and enforcement regulations state about ADC?

These regulations stipulate types of materials that can be used, the processing requirements, and how permission can be obtained for site-specific demonstration projects.

All types of ADC must be approved by the local enforcement agency (LEA) in writing prior to use. The following are waste-derived materials that can be used without the need for site specific demonstration projects.

- Ash and cement kiln dust.
- Treated auto shredder waste.
- Processed construction and demolition waste.

Continued on next page

ADC and AIC, continued from page 4

- Compost.
- Processed green waste material.
- Contaminated sediment.
- Sludge.
- Shredded tires.

All other materials would require demonstration projects to establish suitability as ADC. Only ADC waste-derived materials that have been approved by the LEA for use do not need to be reported as disposed.

The following are non-waste-derived materials that can be used as ADC without first conducting a site-specific demonstration project. These non-waste-derived materials **cannot** be reported as diversion:

- Foam products.
- Geosynthetic fabric or panel products (blankets).

For more information on the regulations and detailed descriptions of CIWMB material types, see Title 27, California Code of Regulations (27 CCR): Chapter 3, Subchapter 4, Article 2 (www.ciwmb.ca.gov/Regulations/Title27/ch3sb4a.htm#Article2).

For other ADC materials that may be reviewed on a case-by-case basis and more information on the regulations, see LEA Advisory #48, Disposal Site Daily and Intermediate Cover Regulations

(www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LEAAdvisory/48/).

What do Permitting & Enforcement regulations say about AIC?

Proposed use of AIC requires a site specific demonstration to establish suitability as intermediate cover. With approval by the LEA and concurrence by the CIWMB, only AIC waste-derived materials that have been approved for use by the LEA do not need to be reported as disposal.

What do the revised Disposal Reporting System (DRS) Regulations say about ADC?

Title 14, California Code of Regulations (14 CCR): Chapter 9, Article 9.2 was revised adding section 18801.1 to the regulations. This section was added to clarify that soil is not an alternative cover. Since soil is an earthen material that has normally been used for cover, it is not considered to be an alternative.

How does DRS record ADC and AIC?

The Public Resources Code (PRC) section 41781.3 (www.leginfo.ca.gov/cgi-bin/displaycode?section=prc&group=41001-42000&file=41780-41786) establishes that LEA-approved ADC use is considered diversion through recycling.

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ADC and AIC, continued from page 5

ADC and AIC use is required to be reported in DRS. ADC and AIC does not count as disposal if used in compliance with the regulations; therefore, it is considered diversion. However, if it is determined that excess amounts of ADC and AIC were used not in compliance with the regulations, CIWMB staff may need to reclassify the tons of overuse as disposal in DRS.

Contact information

For more information on ADC, go to the CIWMB's Alternative Daily Cover (ADC) web page at www.ciwmb.ca.gov/LGCentral/Basics/ADCBasic.htm.

For more information about disposal reporting system regulations in tracking ADC and AIC, contact WasteLine at wasteline@ciwmb.ca.gov or (916) 341-6675.

New law for the State Agency Buy Recycled Campaign Program begins January 1, 2006!

Out with the old and in with the new mandates...

The State Agency Buy Recycled Campaign (SABRC) Program is a legislatively mandated procurement arm written into the Public Contract Code (PCC). The intent of this law is to ensure new markets for commodities and materials that have been diverted from California's landfills. It adds a new dimension to the 'chasing arrow': Reduce, Reuse, Recycle – and, Buy Recycled.

When the Legislature and all State agencies purchase products within product categories the products must contain a certain amount of recycled-content material. The State agencies and Legislature then report annually on the recycled-content purchases.

Both State agencies and local governments have procurement

mandates that require the purchase of recycled-content products. A new law has been signed by Governor Schwarzenegger that went into effect on January 1, 2006.

Most of the changes in the law for the SABRC and local governments' buy recycled program are just "cleanup" language, moving codes together so that one does not have to look in several sections of the PCC to find out what the law says regarding procuring recycled-content products.

The new SABRC law is PCC 12200–12217, and the new local governments law is PCC 22150–22154. For detailed information on PCC 12200–12217 and PCC 22150–22154, go to www.leginfo.ca.gov/calaw.html.

Continued on next page

State Agency Buy Recycled Campaign, continued from page 6

The table on page 8 lists SABRC product categories, content requirements, and procurement mandates.

Changes for the SABRC that will affect both the Legislature and State agencies are:

- The Legislature and State agencies will track only the product's postconsumer content material instead of both the secondary and postconsumer content.

Postconsumer content material is a commodity that has been diverted from the landfill through various recycling programs, whether it is from a business or a residence. This will make certifying the recycled-content material within the product much easier for both the State consumers and the vendors.

- When products in a category are purchased, at least half the total dollars spent must be used to purchase recycled-content products.
- There are now 11 instead of 12 product categories.
- "Mulch" has been added to the list of landscape additives (compost, co-compost) that can be counted as a SABRC product, which requires 80 percent postconsumer material.
- "Metal" has replaced "steel." Therefore, ALL metal products need to be reported. The percentage of postconsumer material for these products is set at 10 percent. "Steel" products will not need to be certified for postconsumer content pursuant to a

certification received from the American Steel Recyclers Institute.

- The "solvents" category has been removed altogether.
- Printed newspapers meeting the requirements of Chapter 15 of the Public Resources Code (PRC) commencing with section 42750 shall be considered in compliance with the requirements of SABRC. No additional certification is needed. For detailed information on PRC section 42750, go to www.leginfo.ca.gov/calaw.html.
- Full SABRC credit can now be obtained for all purchased toner cartridges in the following ways:
 - If purchased toner cartridges consists of at least 10 percent postconsumer plastic; or
 - Companies that manufacture toner cartridges must certify that, if they have a take-back program, their product components, which have been returned, are either used to manufacture new products; or
 - The cartridge(s) purchased is (are) remanufactured.

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State Agency Buy Recycled Campaign, continued from page 7

- The annual reports shall be submitted by State agencies to the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) on or before October 31 of each year.
- DGS must submit a report to the CIWMB every year of all the previous fiscal year contracts, agreements, or schedules used statewide by the Legislature and all State agencies for both recycled and non-recycled-content products that fall into one of the SABRC product categories.

Changes for the SABRC that will affect the Department of General Services (DGS) and the CIWMB:

- CIWMB now has full responsibility of annually collecting the SABRC reports from State agencies and submitting an agency-specific report to the Legislature every year.
- The product categories and their mandated postconsumer material percentage are listed below. The areas highlighted are updated by the passage of SB 1106. For the bill text, go to www.leginfo.ca.gov/bilinfo.html.

Product Categories, Content Requirements, and Procurement Mandates*

Column A	Column B	Column C
Product Categories	Minimum Content Requirements (Percent)	Procurement Mandates (Percent)
Paper products (PP)	30 percent postconsumer	50 percent
Printing and writing paper (PW)	30 percent postconsumer	50 percent
Plastic products (PL)	10 percent postconsumer	50 percent
Compost, co-compost, mulch (COM)	80 percent postconsumer	50 percent
Glass products (GL)	10 percent postconsumer	50 percent
Lubricating oils (LO)	70 percent postconsumer	50 percent
Paint (PT)	50 percent postconsumer	50 percent
Antifreeze (AF)	70 percent postconsumer	50 percent
Tire-derived products (TD)	50 percent postconsumer	50 percent
Tires (TI)	Reused or recapped	50 percent
Metal products (MT)	10 percent postconsumer	50 percent

* Highlighted areas show changes made by SB 1106.

Continued on next page

State Agency Buy Recycled Campaign, continued from page 8

How can the CIWMB assist State agencies?

The CIWMB assists procurement staff from the Legislature and all State agencies in establishing practices for purchasing recycled-content products and to help State agencies meet the requirements of the SABRC.

CIWMB staff can provide training and procurement options, which can assist State agencies to meet their mandated goals. If you have questions, contact your CIWMB State agency assistance section representative at (916) 341-6275. For a list of representatives, go to www.ciwmb.ca.gov/StateAgency/Contacts.htm.

The CIWMB also has several websites that assist procurement officers in locating recycled-content products. For more information on the SABRC program, access the CIWMB's State Agency Buy Recycled Campaign website at www.ciwmb.ca.gov/BuyRecycled/StateAgency/.

In addition to the mandated SABRC, purchasing environmentally preferable products (EPP) is another statutory requirement, which is above and beyond the SABRC program. For information on purchasing EPPs, please visit the CIWMB's Environmentally Preferable Purchasing website at www.ciwmb.ca.gov/EPP/.

As of February 9, 2006, regulations changed; hazardous waste referred to as universal waste is banned from trash.

For more information, go to www.zerowaste.ca.gov.

Zero Waste California

The California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) believes in "Zero Waste—You Make It Happen!" The CIWMB supports Californians' efforts in working toward a Zero Waste California.

The CIWMB encourages Californians to use the Zero Waste California and the CIWMB websites to help them find useful tools and information in meeting their zero waste goals. See www.zerowaste.ca.gov and www.ciwmb.ca.gov.

Zero Waste California website

The Zero Waste California website

offers information to assist Californians in reducing, reusing, recycling, and responsibly disposing of resources. While browsing the Zero Waste California website's home page, you will find a list of California zero waste news and activities.

In addition, users can access the eRecycle.org website and the e-recycle PSA by selecting the eRecycle.org logo or the PSA photo on the Zero Waste home page. Information on fluorescent lamps and batteries is also available by selecting the links on the Zero Waste page (eRecycle.org logo and e-recycle PSA photo are shown on page 10).

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eRecycle (www.erecycle.org/)



eRecycle Public Service Announcement

Wait—there is more!

The following web pages are also available through the website.

What is Zero Waste?

(www.zerowaste.ca.gov/WhatIs.htm) offers an informative overview on the meaning of what is a zero waste California.

CIWMB Commitment to a Zero Waste California

(<http://www.zerowaste.ca.gov/Commitment.htm>) provides information from the CIWMB's November 2001 Strategic Plan and its commitment to zero waste.

Finding Your Nearest Recycling Center

(www.ciwmb.ca.gov/PublicEd/Earths911.htm) provides an easy-to-use-tool to help locate a recycling center near you.

Several links to waste prevention topics, such as reuse, used oil, electronics, construction and demolition debris, and much more are also available. Select one these topics to give you direct access to an abundance of CIWMB waste prevention information on a particular topic.

Looking for information just for kids? Then, select the Kids link. After selecting this link, you will have access to the CIWMB's Kids Stuff web page (www.ciwmb.ca.gov/KidStuff/).

Information for teachers is available at the Teachers link. This link takes you to the CIWMB School Waste Management Education and Assistance web page (www.ciwmb.ca.gov/Schools/).

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Zero Waste California, continued from page 10

Contact information

For more information on a Zero Waste California, contact the

CIWMB's Office of Public Affairs at (916) 341-6300 or e-mail them at opa@ciwmb.ca.gov.

Safe Needle Disposal Act of 2004

The "Safe Needle Disposal Act of 2004," (Figueroa, SB 1362, Chapter 157, Statutes of 2004) became effective January 1, 2005.

This act authorizes a program for the safe collection, treatment, and disposal of sharps waste generated by households (hypodermic needles, syringes, and lancets).

This act also authorizes a permitted household hazardous waste collection facility to operate as a home-generated sharps consolidation point under certain conditions.

Jurisdictions—Did you know?

A jurisdiction's household hazardous waste element may include a program for the safe collection, treatment, and disposal of sharps waste generated by households. However, jurisdictions are **not required** to amend their household hazardous waste elements (HHWE) to include

information regarding sharps programs.

Jurisdictions are encouraged to include information regarding sharps programs through their electronic annual reports that will ultimately be included in their updated HHWE program information in the Planning Annual Report Information System (PARIS). If you have questions, please contact your California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) Office of Local Assistance representative. A list of contacts is available on the CIWMB's Local Assistance Contacts web page at www.ciwmb.ca.gov/OLA/Contacts.asp.

For detailed information on the Safe Needle Disposal Act of 2004, go to Health and Safety Code section 25218.13 and Public Resources Codes sections 40190.5, 41502, and 41512. This information is available on the California Law website at www.leginfo.ca.gov/calaw.html.

Kern County Fairground Recycles

The 15th District Agricultural Association, also known as the Kern County Fairgrounds, is comprised of 161 acres, of which 57 acres are dirt parking lots. The remaining acreage is covered in

lawns, trees, flower beds, and oleander bushes.

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Kern County Fairground recycles, continued from page 11

The Fairgrounds enjoys the benefits of recycling all year long!

The Fairgrounds finds it economical to recycle rather than throw away. In fact, they would like to be able to recycle everything. The Fairgrounds saves about \$400 per load of material diverted when compared to the costs associated with the disposal of the same load of material at a landfill.

Recycling at Kern County Fairgrounds in 2004

Materials recycled in 2004 at the Kern County Fairgrounds included the following:

Green waste, animal bedding/manure, and wood—120 tons of green waste, 912 tons of animal bedding and manure, plus 48 tons of wood were ground up into mulch and used to make a ground cover or soil amendment at a Bakersfield facility. The facility processes almost all the green waste in the Bakersfield area. Green waste, animal bedding/manure, and wood are picked up weekly.

Cooking Oil—2.3 tons were placed in special containers provided by a Paso Robles company and hauled off after the 2004 Kern County Fair. The cooking oil is made into biodiesel, or filtered and processed into animal feed.

Metal—29.5 tons were sold to a Bakersfield company. The metal is sold once a year.

Concrete—48 tons were taken to a Bakersfield facility and processed into a road base. The concrete was delivered to the facility after the Fairgrounds completed a project.

Cardboard—88 tons were hauled off after the 2004 Kern County Fair by the local trash hauler and recycled.

Pallets—1 ton was sold to pallet brokers to be reused or recycled into wood. The pallets are delivered to the pallet brokers several times a year.

Vehicle Batteries—Half a ton was exchanged on replacement with a local battery supplier. Vehicle batteries are exchanged on an as-needed basis.

Papers and magazines—2.5 tons were taken to a facility run by BARC (Bakersfield Association of Retarded Citizens). The papers and magazines are taken monthly to BARC who packs and ships the items to recyclers.

Contact information

For more information on the Kern County Fairgrounds diversion programs, contact Bob Putney, Recycling Coordinator, Kern County Fairgrounds, at (661) 833-4908, or e-mail him at bputney@kerncountyfair.com.

Restaurant kitchen grease helps power the City of Millbrae's wastewater treatment plant

Millbrae's drive to go above and beyond diversion requirements shows in their creative diversion of inedible (used) kitchen grease.

In August 2006 Millbrae's wastewater treatment plant, the Water Pollution Control Plant (WPCP), will begin reusing restaurant kitchen grease, a waste by-product of food preparation, to help power the WPCP.

The technical term for used kitchen grease is "inedible kitchen grease." This definition comes from the **proposed** Department of Food and Agriculture regulations that control disposal of this waste product. The term "inedible" is used to distinguish it from deep fryer grease that can be recycled. Inedible kitchen grease cannot be recycled.

The new cogeneration system, currently under construction, is powered by a combination of natural gas and biogas. Biogas, a by-product of the wastewater treatment process called anaerobic digestion, is produced in part by adding used kitchen grease to the digesters.

Feeding the grease into anaerobic digesters enables the system to

produce 80 percent of the WPCP's electrical needs. The WPCP is one of the first wastewater treatment plants in the United States to receive and process used kitchen grease in a specifically designed system that controls odors, generates reliable power, captures waste heat, reduces energy costs, and provides a new municipal revenue stream.

The new system is projected to save about \$112,000 per year in energy costs after nearly a 12-month startup period. The \$112,000 is energy savings based on the PG & E energy cost to Millbrae in 2004.

Additionally, the new system will produce an estimated \$152,000 in annual revenue from tipping charges for grease received, a significant new revenue stream to the city. Disposing used grease in this manner represents a major environmental benefit too.

According to Richard York of the WPCP, the benefits of using grease to help power the WPCP are numerous. The table on page 14 outlines these benefits.

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Restaurant kitchen grease, continued from page 13

Benefits of Using Grease to Help Power the WPCP

Project Attribute	Benefit
Used kitchen grease is used to produce energy.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Under California regulations, inedible (used) kitchen grease cannot be used in animal feed, nor is it suitable for production of biodiesel. • Using the grease to produce energy is more environmentally sound than other grease disposal alternatives, many which could potentially create pollution problems.
Heat produced by the production of electricity is used to maintain optimum temperature of the anaerobic digestion process.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emissions of global warming gasses are reduced. This is because the heat released when producing electricity from used kitchen grease is applied to maintain the optimum temperature of the process that produces the biogas instead of burning fossil fuel to maintain the temperature.
Used kitchen grease disposed at the new grease receiving facility is fed into anaerobic digesters.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bacteria established within the anaerobic digesters, without any added energy or processes, convert used kitchen grease into biogas. A combination of about 30 percent carbon dioxide and 70 percent methane (natural gas) is cleanly burned in a microturbine to produce electricity and hot water. • Used kitchen grease is about 80 percent digestible. • Remaining grease is biologically stable and when released back into the environment causes much less harm than raw used kitchen grease. • Reusing used kitchen grease saves landfill space.
Millbrae project replaces inefficient boiler.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modern efficient boiler reduces air pollution.
Millbrae project replaces existing diesel generator with microturbine.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduces air pollution from operating the diesel generator when power fails.
Grease receiving facility includes manual high pressure truck washing equipment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grease trucks need regular washing to remove odor. • Truck driver is required to wash truck when dumping each load. • Grease receiving facility is "deodorized" each time a load of inedible kitchen grease is dumped.
Project employs unique feeding design, virtually eliminating grease-fouled piping.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Millbrae will not have to use additional equipment to clear line blockages.
Convenient disposal location. Location convenient to major freeway; driving time off freeway is less than one minute.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convenient location helps facilitate its usage, enabling the benefits listed above to be achieved.

Continued on next page

Restaurant kitchen grease, continued from page 14

The WPCP cogeneration and grease receiving project is just one of many innovative ways the City of Millbrae keeps waste out of the landfill. The city has continually met or exceeded the State-mandated diversion rate since 1999 through their diversion programs.

Contact information

For more information about this project, go to Millbrae's website at <http://www.ci.millbrae.ca.us>, select "What's New," then "Co-Generation Project Case Study." Or contact Richard York, Superintendent, WPCP, at (650) 259-2393, or e-mail him at dyork@ci.millbrae.ca.us.

How can I get California Materials Exchange (CalMAX) updates?

CalMAX, the free classified listing service for potentially reusable or recyclable discards, will e-mail the latest ads directly to you! Through this free service, e-mails will be sent twice a month with the new listings. The listings will be provided alphabetically by county so that you can easily scroll to see

the ads in your area. To subscribe, simply go to the CalMAX website, www.CalMAX.org and select the "Add me to the Listserv" link.

If you have any questions, please contact CalMAX by e-mail at calmax@ciwmb.ca.gov, or call the toll free number at 1-877-520-9703.

Editor's note

I hope you enjoyed this edition of *infoCycling*. Look for the next edition of *infoCycling* in spring 2006. Look for articles on universal waste in future editions of *infoCycling*. Please contact me with suggestions on articles you would like to see included in *infoCycling* and announcements of events in your jurisdiction or at your State agency. You can e-mail me at twebb@ciwmb.ca.gov or reach me at (916) 341-6240.

Your comments and suggestions on *infoCycling* are always welcome!

Tracy