



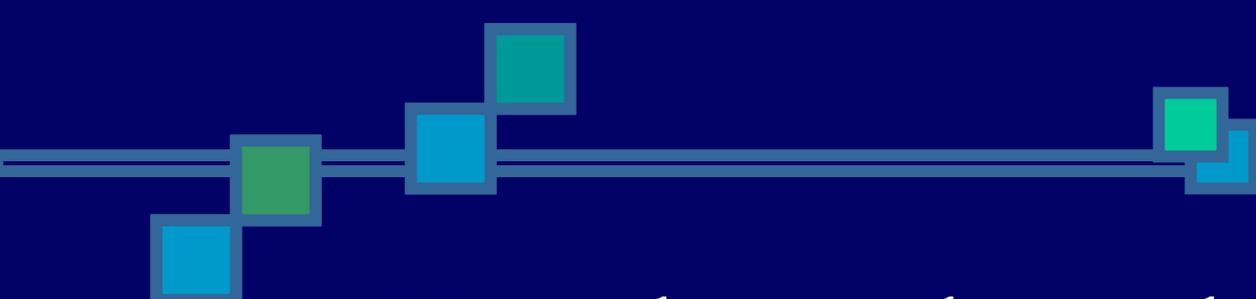
Got Loads?

by Christopher G.

Rummel

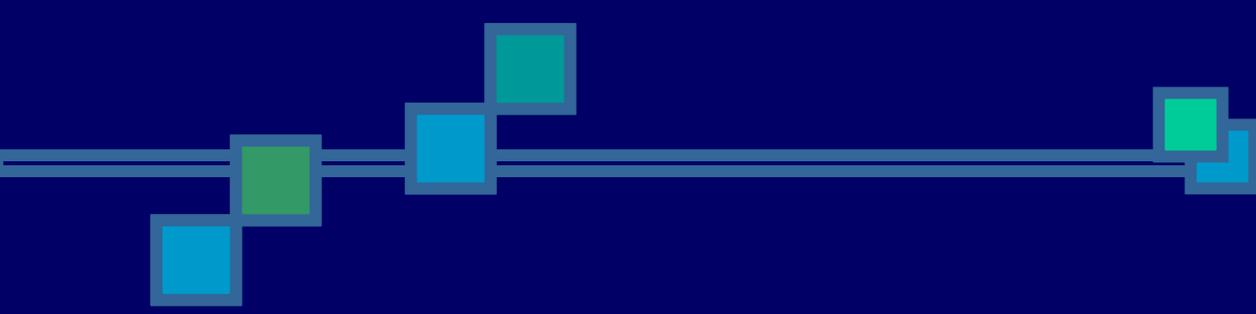
# Check...





# How long, has this been going on?

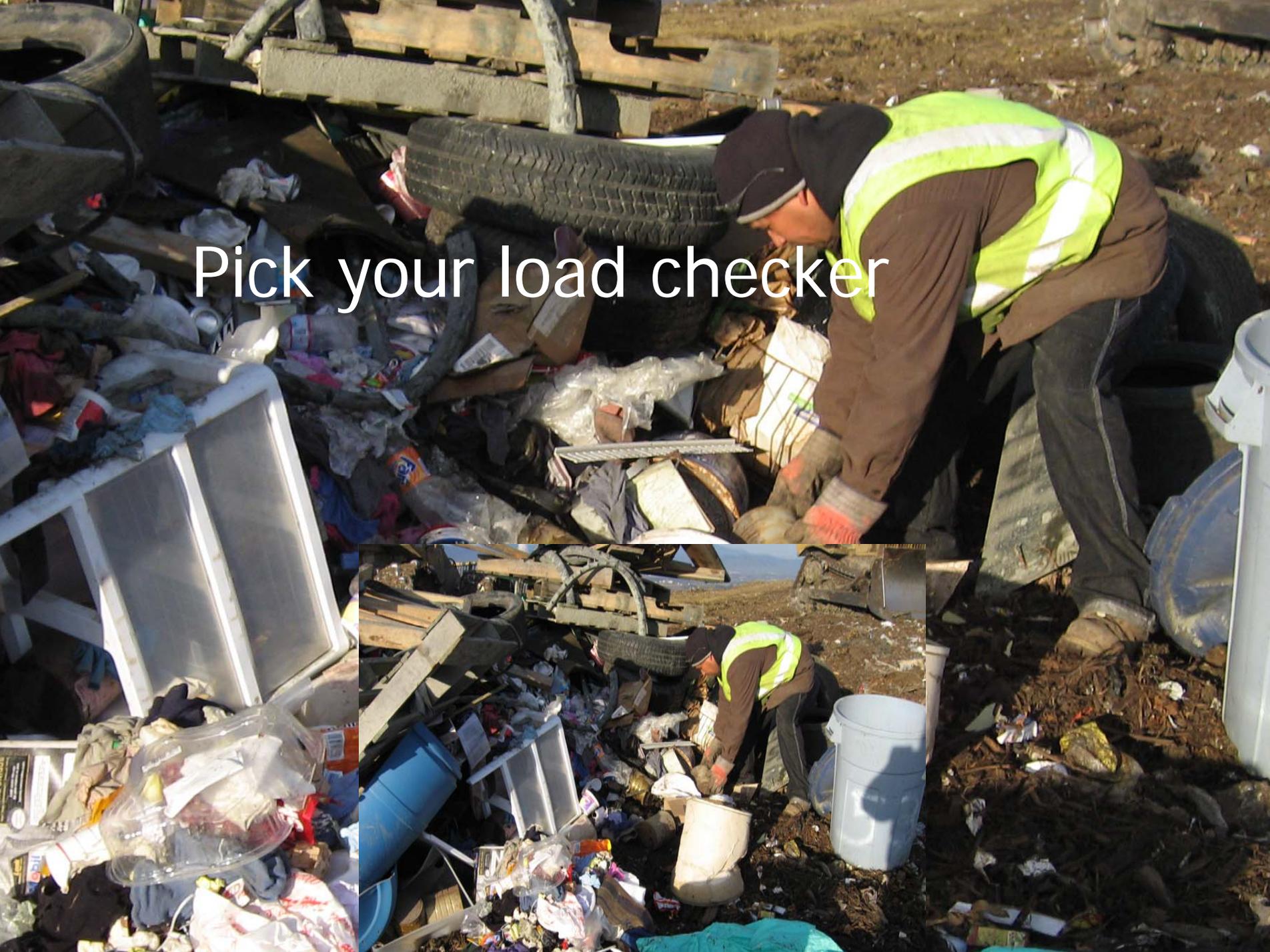
- RWQCB requires checking programs.
  - First formal programs in place by 1986.
  - Subtitle D federal regulations define programs.
  - Household Hazardous Waste programs begin to assist exclusion efforts.
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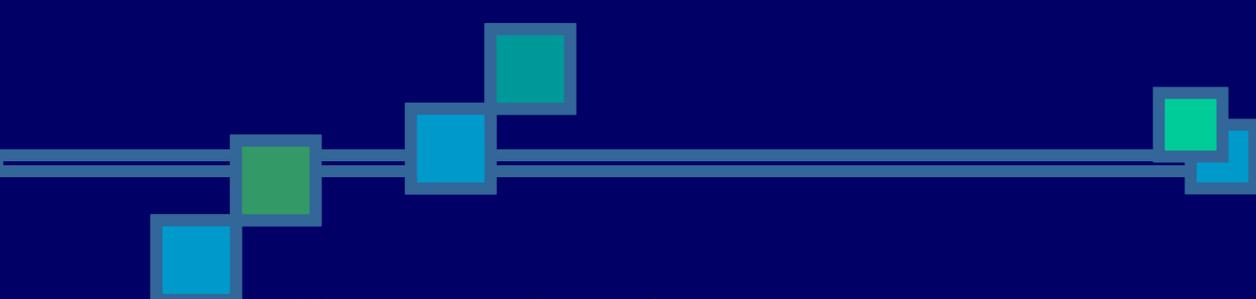
## And it is still going strong.

- Programs are described in the RFI.
  - Waste Board authority covers the description and implementation of the program in the RFI.
  - The SW facility as the generator.
  - LEA is obligated to monitor and enforce load checks.
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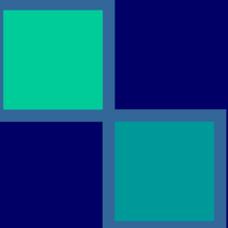
Pick your load checker

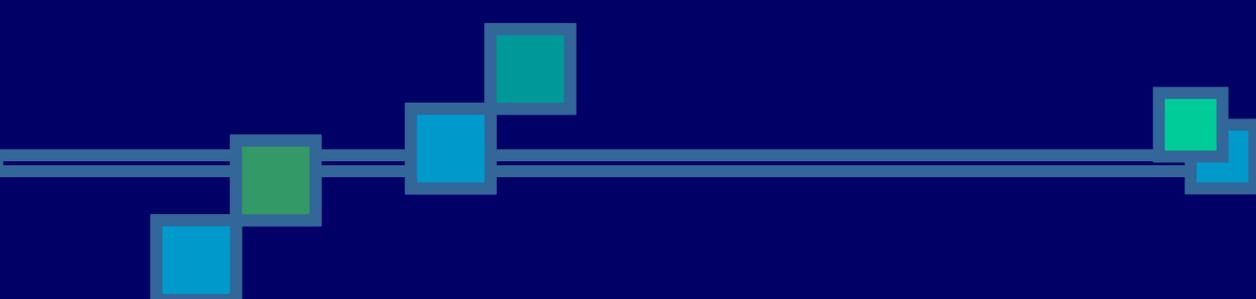






# Regulations

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- Title 27 CCR 20870 required elements:
    1. Random inspections
    2. Records of inspections
    3. Personnel training
    4. Notification of both the Haz mat agency and the RWQCB.
  - Title 14 CCR 17869(e): Compost facilities keep records.
  - Title 14 CCR 17409.5: Transfer stations records.
- 



# Check loads that matter

- LEA load check inspections are a good thing.
  - What are significant loads?
  - Make your intent known at facilities.
  - Repeatedly check certain hauler loads.
  - Expenses of getting caught is motivator.
  - What is hidden should result in consequences.
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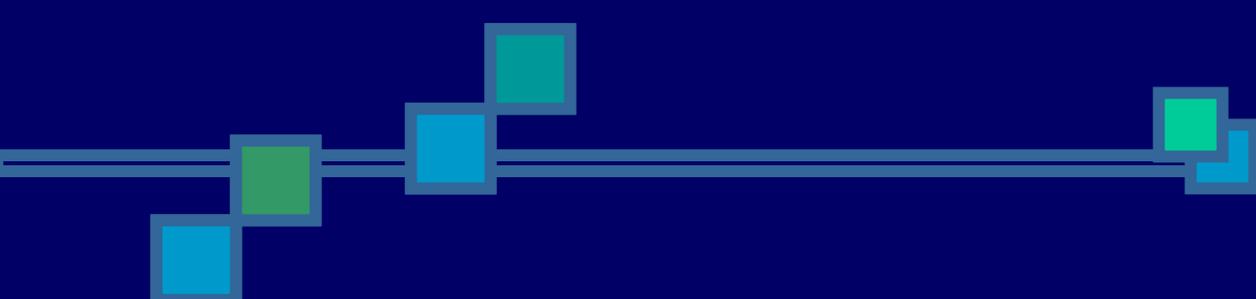






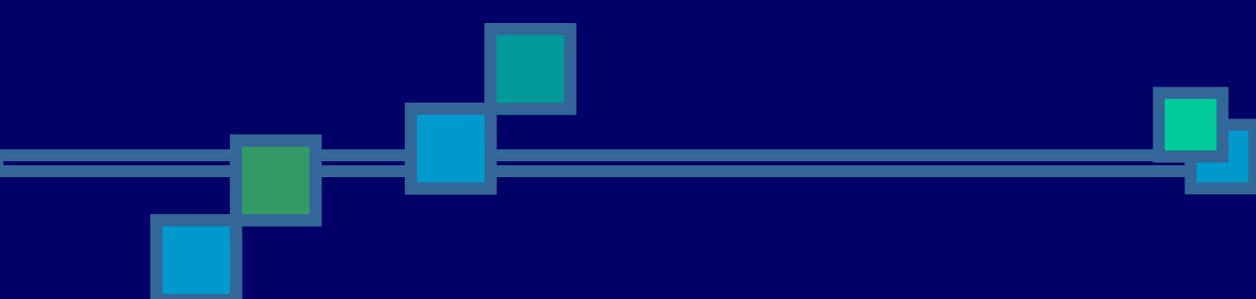






# When people are caught; Now what?

- There can be high stress.
  - Try to get to the source of the waste.
  - Landfills may have tough policies.
  - Sometime it is ignorance, other times it is deliberate.
  - Maintain a serious demeanor.
- 



# Solid waste facilities have concerns.

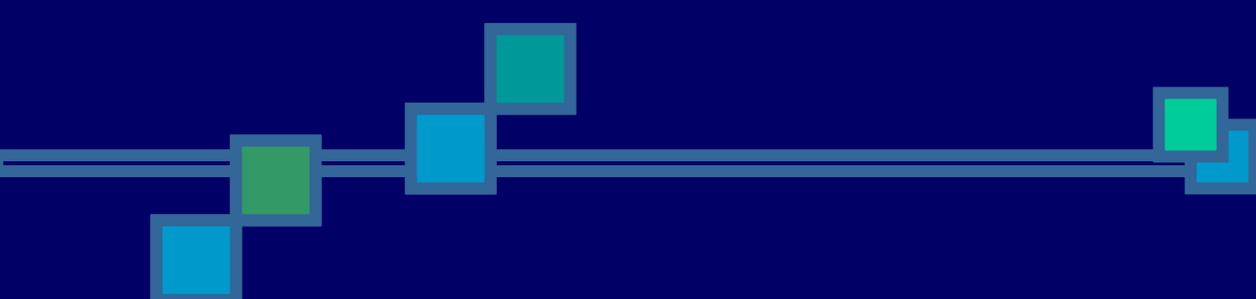
- Regulated waste lists are growing.
  - Some people do desperate things.
  - Not everyone is environmentally conscious.
  - Communications are often lacking.
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**As of February 8, 2006, Universal Waste is Not accepted for disposal at solid waste facilities.**

Please notify the Scale Attendant if your load contains any of the following

- Universal waste batteries
- Universal waste mercury thermos ats
- Universal waste lamps(e.g. fluorescent tube, high intensity discharge lamps, sodium vapor lamps)
- Universal waste electronic devices
- CRT - cathode ray tube (television screens)
- Non-empty aerosol cans
- Mercury switches
- Light switches
- Other mercury containing devices
- CPUs
- Printers
- Microwaves
- Cell phones
- Portable phones
- Answering machines
- VCR's
- Radios

**The above items must be segregated and removed for proper disposal or recycling**



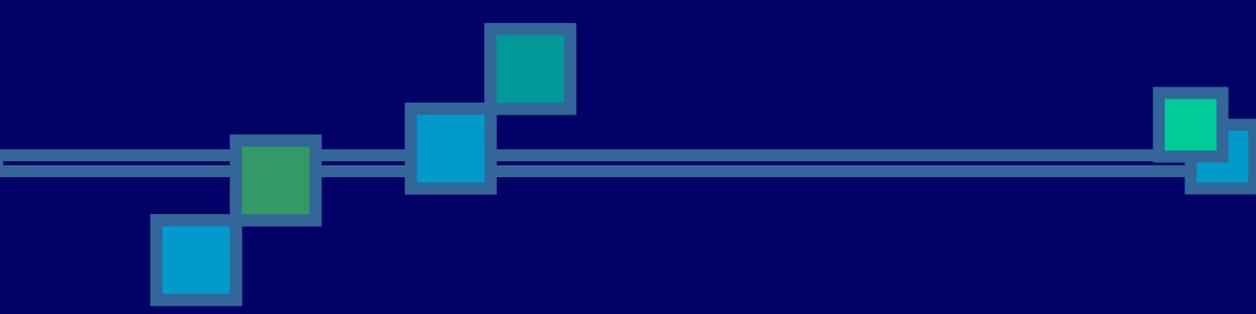
# Typical LEA procedures for load checking

- Requiring a load check.
  - When to give a violation.
  - Spotter/flagger instructions to the driver.
  - Take control if things are going wrong.
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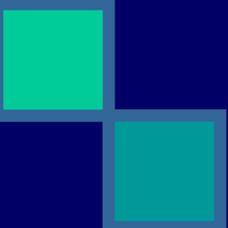


# More procedures

- Photography of finds.
  - Determine your source of the waste load.
  - Document events.
  - Make the calls.
  - Share your expertise.
  - Be ready for the worst case.
- 



# Good evidence

- 
- Mail and packaging.
  - Collect all evidence.
  - Handwritten notes.
  - Business loads and employee dumping.
  - Check for worker garments.
- 



Load checking – A lonely job, but important



3.25.98



CAUTION  
RADIOACTIVE  
MATERIAL

IS STORED IN THIS ENCLOSURE

Uranyl Nitrate  
PURE SCIENTIFIC

Uranyl Nitrate  
PURE SCIENTIFIC  
U-7  
250 g  
500

3-25-98







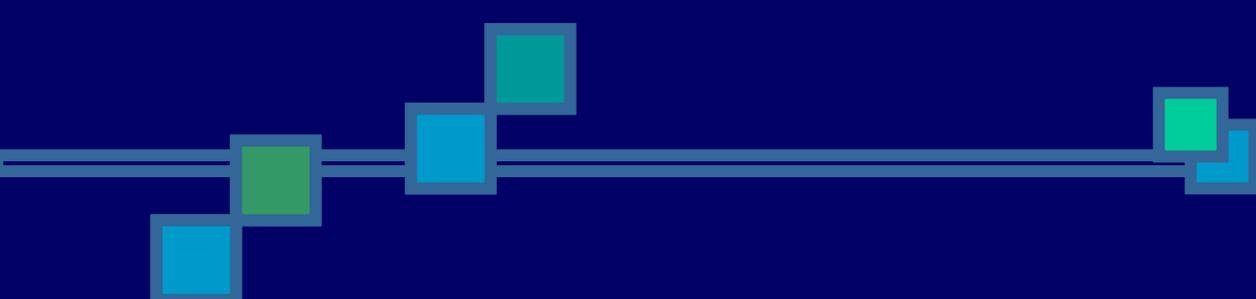
WARNING!  
OXIDANT



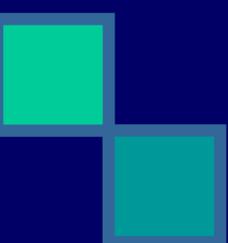


# Haz Mat and Enforcement

- Haz Mat and RWQCB are interested.
  - Entire loads may become hazardous.
  - Be prepared for medical or radiological waste.
  - Conduct joint inspections with the Haz Mat inspector.
  - Removal of hazardous wastes by the responsible businesses.
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# Recommendations

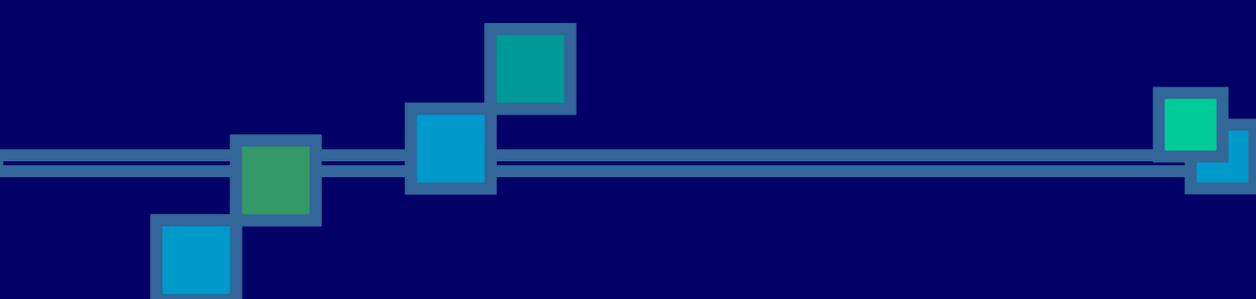
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- Load check on each routine inspection.
  - Scrutinize records at every inspection.
  - Determine who is trained on site.
  - Provide multilingual notices.
- 

# Yours Truly Landfill

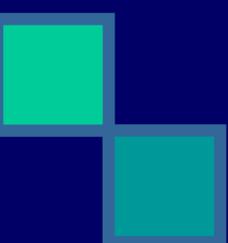
## Basura Peligrosa y Prohibida

Basura prohibida de tirar, sin embargo no es limitada a lo siguiente:

- Monitores de computadora y Televisiones
- Equipo electrónico
- Computadoras, radios y teléfonos
- Baterías domesticas
- Tubos fluorescentes
- Interruptores y termómetros de mercurio
- Líquidos inflamables
- Pintura
- Pesticidas y Venenos
- Aerosoles
- Baterías de Automóvil
- Aceite
- Cilindros de gas comprimido
- Ácidos y cáusticos
- Tablas de Circuitos Impresas (PCBs) y Lastres de luz
- Explosivos
- Basura radioactiva
- Basura infecciosa o médica
- Productos farmacéuticos
- Madera tratada



# More Recommendations

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- How to spread a large load.
  - PPE is a must.
  - Prepare a good work area.
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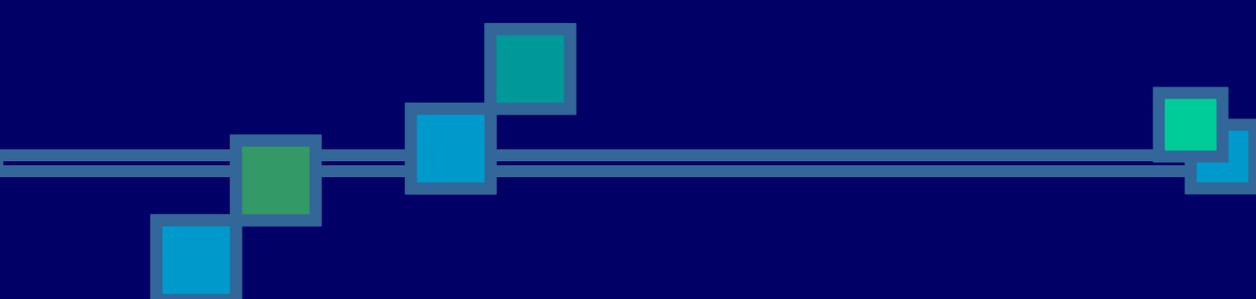
To crush or not to crush...that is the question.



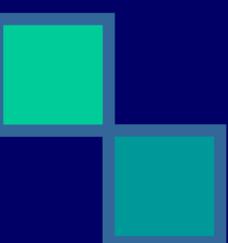


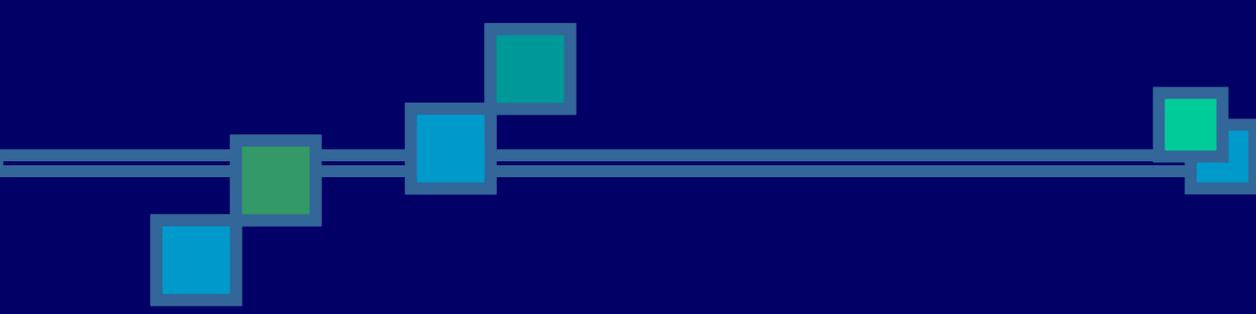
Or, you can pick-it, Wilson.





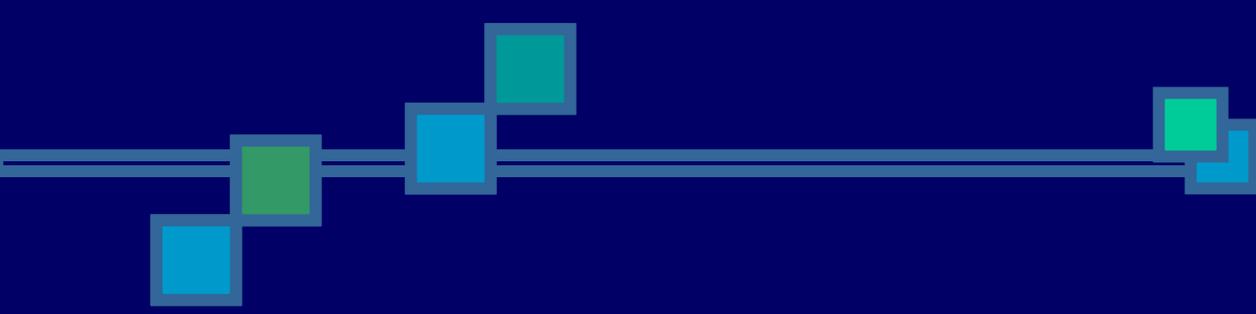
# Cradle to Grave.

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- Toxic materials are still coming in.
  - People are to blame.
  - The vision: change the behavior.
  - Or make it cost \$\$\$.
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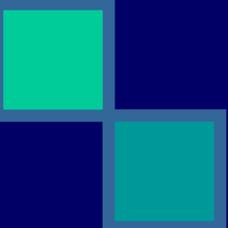


# Follow-up on the cradle...

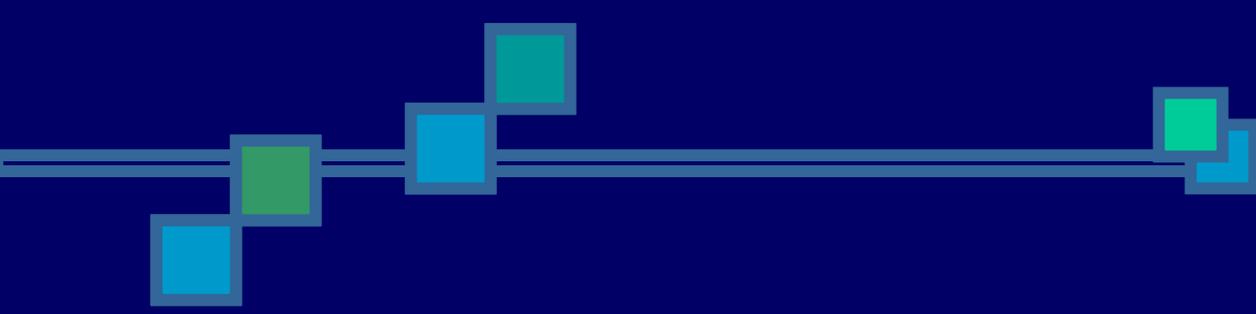
- Make it a level playing field.
  - CUPA or Haz Mat agency follows up with generators.
  - Generators must be in control
- 



..to the grave.

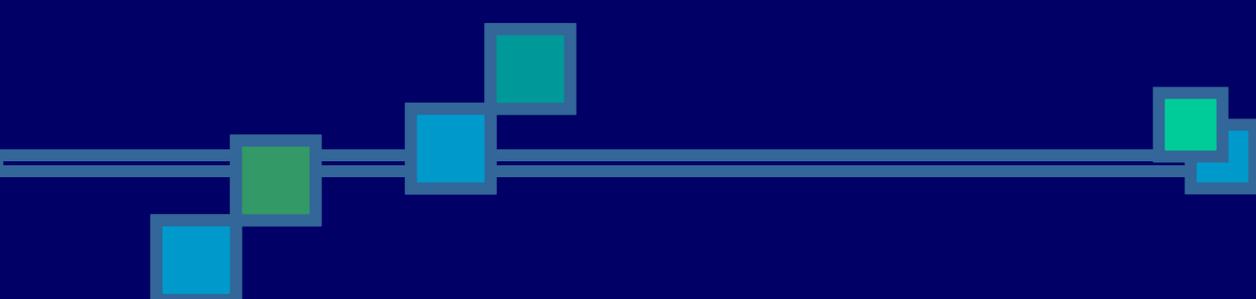


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- Track all returns to businesses by landfills.
  - Collect evidence on returns you witness.
  - Assume hazardous for “grey-area” items.

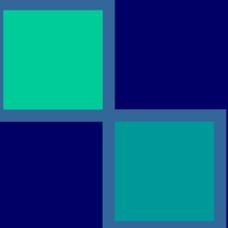


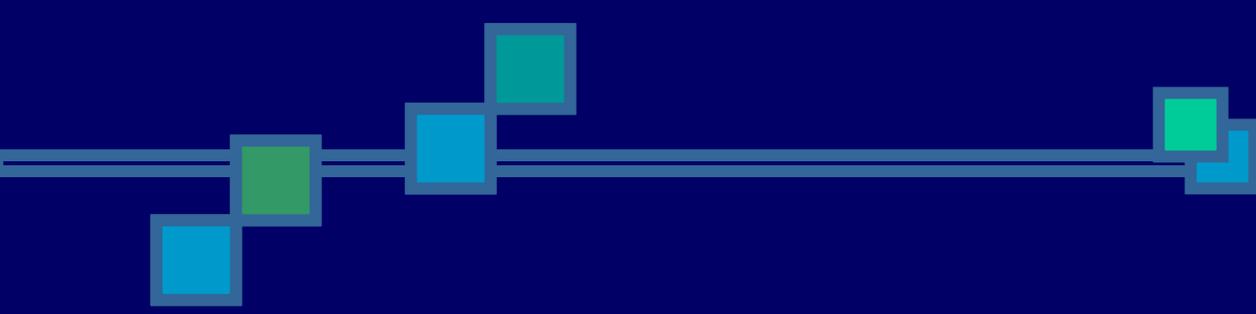
# Results

- Businesses learn from other's mistakes.
  - Employees learn to not get their managers in trouble.
  - Environmental protection.
  - Public perception & good PR for landfills.
- 



# How clean can we get it?

- 
- Be realistic.
  - Public outreach for chronic problems.
  - Work with your household hazardous waste programs.
  - Random inspections critical.
  - Target the worst violators.
- 



# Get Busy!

- Become informed and properly trained.
  - Be a wealth of knowledge.
  - Participate in load-checks.
  - Focus on the facilities with problem programs.
  - Check any suspect loads.
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# Questions???

- There otter be some.
- (There's some otters, thinking about it)

