Appendix I:
Joint Technical Document

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ADMINISTRATIVE DRAFT

JOINT TECHNICAL DOCUMENT CONTAINING

FACILITY PLAN FOR C&D RECYCLING AND

OPERATIONS PLAN FOR GREEN/WOOD WASTE PROCESSING

El Dorado Disposal

C&D and Green/Wood Waste Processing Facility

El Dorado County, California

May 21, 2018
Revised August 15, 2018

Prepared by:

Lawrence &Associates
3590 Iron Court
Shasta Lake, CA 96019

PREFACE

This Joint Technical Document (JTD) is being used to obtain a Registration-Tier Permit for a C&D Processing Facility and a Notification-Tier Permit for a green/wood waste processing facility located at the end of Wetsel-Oviatt Road, El Dorado County, California. This JTD presents the information required for a Facility Plan (FP) under current state regulations for the Registration Permit to recognize a medium volume (25 tons per day to 175 ton per day) construction and demolition (C&D) processing facility (Facility) and an Operations Plan (OP) for a Notification Tier permit to operate a small-volume (less than 200 tons/day) green/wood waste processing facility. To reduce duplication, the FP and OP have been incorporated into a single JTD.

While this document will be used as a project description for CEQA in which the facility would be described in future tense, for the purposes of permitting and later use as an operational document, this JTD is written in present tense.

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1. Introduction

While their existing Western El Dorado Materials Recovery System Facility (MRF), located at 4100 Throwita Way, Placerville, California is being remodeled, El Dorado Disposal Services (EDS), a subsidiary of Waste Connections, Inc. (WC), moved the MRF's construction, demolition, and inert (CDI, *aka* Construction & Demolition – C&D) and green/wood waste processing operations to an existing industrial area located at the end of Wetsel-Oviatt Road, approximately 14 miles southwest of the existing MRF. The Facility is known as the "El Dorado Disposal C&D and Green/Wood Waste Processing Facility" (hereinafter referred to as "Facility").

1.1. C&D Processing

Because the Facility will produce more than 10% residuals and accept more than 25 and less than 175 tons per day of CDI debris, it is considered by Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR §17381.2), to be a "medium volume transfer/processing facility" and is required to obtain a "registration" permit. A registration permit is issued locally by the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA). El Dorado County contracts with the Placer County Department of Environmental Health (PCDEH) to provide their LEA duties and is the granting agency for the registration permit.

Title 14 CCR §18223 requires operators of medium volume CDI processing facilities to prepare a Facilities Plan (FP). This document provides the contents required in a FP as described in 14 CCR §18221.6 and, as-such, constitutes the Report of Facility Information required by Title 27 §21570(f)(2).

1.2. Green/Wood Waste Processing Facility

In addition to CDI processing, green/wood waste is received, possibly shredded, and/or chipped, and hauled off site for beneficial use. Although performed at the same facility as the CDI processing facility describe above, the LEA has indicated that a separate permit must be obtained for the handling and processing of green/wood waste. As described in Title 14 CCR §17862.1, "chipping and grinding operations" that accept up to 200 tons of "compostable" materials are permitted as a small volume processing facility and are permitted under a Notification Tier permit. Title 14 CCR §17386 requires that the "chipping and grinding operation" provide an Operation Plan (OP).

1.3. Joint Technical Document

The contents of an FP, described in 14 CCR §18221.6 and OP, described in 14 CCR §17386, are essentially the same. Because both facilities will be operated on the same site by the same operator, preparing separate reports would be extremely duplicative, therefore, this plan has been submitted as a "Joint Technical Document" (JTD) that addresses both facilities.

The following JTD is organized sequentially following the required contents described in both Title 14 CCR §18221.6 (FP) and §17386 (OP) and other sections of Title 14 referenced by both of these sections. The regulation subsections for both sections are listed in each subject heading for the convenient reference of the regulatory agencies. The section pertaining to the FP is listed first, and the Section pertaining to the OP is listed second. A copy of the pertinent regulations is included in **Appendix A** for quick reference by the operator.

This JTD commonly cites text from Title 14 CCR, which contains the acronym "EA" (enforcement agency). EA is the generic form of an enforcement agency as differentiated from local enforcement agency (LEA). For the purpose of this JTD, the reader should consider the two synonymous.

2. CEQA Compliance

The facility was previously used for the same purposes (CDI and Green/Wood Waste processing), under a Special Use Permit S05-0001 that expired in 2007.[1] That permit was granted under a Mitigated Negative Declaration, assuming that the "the project, as proposed/conditioned, conforms to the 2004 General Plan in that it is consistent with those uses allowed under the Industrial Designation."

An application for a minor use permit was submitted to the El Dorado County Planning Department who provided review under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) prior to granting a permit. The resulting Use Permit is included in **Appendix B**.

3. Non-Disposal Facility Element

California Public Resources Code (PRC), §41730 et seq. requires that every California city and county prepare and adopt a Non-Disposal Facility Element (NDFE) of the County-Wide Integrated Waste Management Plan for all new non-disposal facilities, and/or expansion of

[1] El Dorado County Development Services, February 9, 2006, *Staff Report, Special Use Permit for Doug Veerkamp General Engineering, Inc.*

existing non-disposal facilities needed or used by a county or city, for the implementation of its local Source Reduction and Recycling Element (SRRE).

A non-disposal facility (NDF) is defined as any solid-waste facility, other than a disposal facility or a transformation facility (PRC §40151), that is required to obtain a Solid Waste Facility Permit (SWFP) from the California Department of Recycling and Recovery (CalRecycle, formerly the California Integrated Waste Management Board or CIWMB). NDFs primarily include solid-waste transfer stations, material recovery facilities (MRFs), and composting facilities. In some cases, conversion or biofuel operations, recycling facilities, drop off centers, and household-hazardous waste facilities can be described as NDFs.

El Dorado County determined that a NDFE revision is not required for the following reasons:

- The existing county NDFE includes the MRF and the CDI and green/wood waste operations.
- The relocation of the CDI and green/wood waste processing portion of the MRF is will not result in a net change in capacity within the county.
- A full SWFP will not be required.

4. Name of Operator 14 CCR §18223(a)(1), §17386(a)(1)

The operator's address and the location to send correspondence is:

Attn: Susan VanDelinder
El Dorado Disposal Systems
4100 Throwita Way
Placerville, CA 95667
(530) 295-3010

El Dorado Disposal Systems is a wholly owned subsidiary of Waste Connections, Inc.

Because the Facility has no fixed facilities or structures, it does not have a street address. The street address of the building near the entrance is:

2000 Wetsel-Oviatt Road
El Dorado Hills, CA 95762

This address is for location purposes only and is not intended for sending correspondence.

El Dorado Disposal Systems leases the property from the following Property Owner:

Mr. Gary Blanc, Owner's Representative
El Dorado Investment Co., LLC
P.O. Box 496014, Redding, CA 96049
Physical Address: 19794 Riverside Drive, Anderson, CA 96007
(530) 378-8149

5. Site Location, Characteristics and Landuse

5.1. Site Location Maps

Figure 1 (following the text) shows the location of the Facility relative to surrounding towns and Cities. **Figure 2** shows the property boundaries, Assessor Parcel Numbers (APNs), adjoining properties, and the names and addresses of adjoining property owners.

The Facility is located in Section 25, Township 9N, Range 8E, Mount Diablo Baseline and Meridian. The approximate center of the facility is located at 38.6029º north latitude and -121.0556º west longitude. The Facility is located on portions of El Dorado County Assessor's Parcel Numbers 117-020-008 and -009.

The Facility is accessed from Highway 50 in El Dorado Hills, California, by heading south on Latrobe Road for approximately 3.5 miles, turning right (southwest) on Wetsel-Oviatt Road, and proceeding for 1.5 miles to the end of Wetsel-Oviatt Road. The entrance to the Facility property is at the end of Wetsel-Oviatt Road. The on-site road to the Facility is to the left (southeast) and the Facility is 0.2 miles from the property entrance.

5.2. Landuse

Figure 3 shows the land use for the Facility Parcel and surrounding parcels. The Facility is zoned "Industrial Low" (IL) and is used for industrial uses. The surrounding parcels are zoned Transportation Corridor (TC; Railroad), Agricultural (AG), Rural Land (RL), Residential Estate, and Research and Development (R&D) with relatively large parcel sizes (10 acres and larger). The nearest residential zoning is approximately one mile to the northeast ("Valley View Specific Plan" – VV-SP). The nearest residence is an isolated farm house approximately 0.85 miles to the northwest on Payden Road. The nearest subdivision is 1.1 miles to the northeast in the vicinity of Royal Oaks Drive. The Facility is obscured from the residential areas by a hill.

5.3. Geography, Aesthetics, and Drainage

The Facility is located in the western portion of the Sierra Foothills geomorphic province. The topography of the Sierra Foothills generally consists of a series of northwest-southeast trending ridges that follow the geologic structure. Surface water flows along valleys between the ridges until it reaches a low spot where it flows through a ridge and continues on to the west. With more distance away from the Sierra Nevada Range, the ridges and hills become more subdued, finally ending at the Sacramento Valley.

The Facility is located at the base of the last ridge, at the point where the topography flattens and becomes more subdued to the west. The elevations near the ridge to northeast of the facility is approximately 670 feet above mean sea level (msl) and are approximately 500 feet msl at the Facility location. The Facility is hidden from residences to the northeast by the ridge adjacent to the facility.

As shown on **Figure 4**, the Facility is located between Carson Creek to the North and Deer Creek to the South. Runoff from the facility runs into a relatively flat swale (less than 3% slope) and flows to the southeast towards Deer Creek, approximately a mile to the south. Deer Creek is tributary to the Consumes River approximately 23 miles southwest of the Facility.

The Facility will be located on a previously cleared and leveled pad with slopes generally flatter than 5% and draining to the southwest. An existing drainage swale intercepts run-on to a portion of the pad and routes around the pad and into an existing sedimentation basin.

5.4. Geology and Soils

The Facility is located near the western edge of the Sierra Nevada Geomorphic Province of California. **Figure 5** is a geologic map of the vicinity surrounding the Facility. The Facility is underlain by steeply dipping Jurassic-age (200 to 145 million years old), Copper Hill Volcanics. The Copper Hill Volcanics are described by Gutierrez as "mafic to andesitic pyroclastic rocks, lava, and pillow lava with subordinate felsic porphyritic and pyroclastic rocks."[2] Generally speaking, the Copper Hill Volcanics are metamorphosed volcanics or meta-volcanics. According to Duffield and Sharp, the Copper Hill Volcanics are interbedded with metamorphosed greywacke and slate.[3] South of the Facility, the Copper Hill Volcanics are interbedded or structurally mixed with the Jurassic Salt Spring Slate. The deposits dip near

[2] Gutierrez, Carlos I., 2011, *Preliminary Geologic Map of the Sacramento 30' x 60' Quadrangle, California*, California Geologic Survey.
[3] Duffield, Wendell A., and Sharp, Robert V., 1975, *Geology of the Sierra Foothills Mélange and Adjacent Areas, Amador County, California*, U.S. Geological Survey Professional Paper 827.

vertically to the east and are separated by steeply dipping ancient (older than 2 million years) faults.

Thinly bedded (less than ½ inch), near vertically dipping, highly weathered, slate is exposed on the surface throughout the Facility area and may represent the presence of the Salt Spring Slate in the area rather than the Copper Hill Volcanics described by Duffield and Sharp.

Figure 6 shows the soils map for the vicinity of the Facility. The soils surrounding the facility, including the Whiterock Gravelly Silt Loam (WhE) and Auburn very Rocky Silt Loam (AxD) are typically less than 8- to 12-inches and 14- to 18-inches deep, respectively, on top of bedrock. Within the Facility area, the top soil is no longer present and weathered bedrock is exposed on much of the surface. Where bedrock is not exposed, it is covered by a thin veneer of gravel apparently from previous stockpiles. The southwest corner near the edge of the cleared pad may contain some shallow (less than 18 inches deep as demonstrated by eroded points along the edge of the pad) fill.

5.5. Geologic Risk Factors

5.5.1 Faulting and Seismic Effects

No historic (displacement within the last 200 years), active (displacement within Holocene Time - last 10,000 – 13,000 years, or potentially active (displacement within Quaternary time or the last 2 million years) have been mapped within or near the Facility property.[4, 5] The nearest potentially active faults are sections of the Foothills Fault System, including the Rescue Fault located approximately 10 miles north of the Facility, and the Waters Peak Fault located approximately 15 miles south of the Facility.[4] The nearest active faults are located near Lake Tahoe approximately 60 miles (90 kilometers) northeast of the Facility, and the Dunnigan Hills Fault System 60 miles northwest. Other active and historical faults are over 100 km (62 miles) from the Facility. Because there are no mapped active faults, the risk of fault movement or ground rupture is considered negligible.

The peak ground acceleration from an earthquake with a 10% chance of occurring within 50 years (similar to a Maximum Probable Earthquake) is estimated to be 0.134g at the site.[6] Because bedrock is exposed at the surface, no seismic acceleration magnification factors for soft

[4] California Department of Conservation, California Geologic Survey, *CGS Information Warehouse website*.
[5] United States Geologic Survey, Earthquake Hazards Program, Quaternary Fault and Fold Database of the United States, website.
[6] California Department of Conservation, 2008, *Ground Motion Interpolator*, website for the site coordinates.

sediment are required for this site. Because the Facility is located on relatively flat lying bedrock, it is not subject to liquefaction, or seismically induced collapse.

5.5.2 Stability and Rapid Geologic Change

The Facility is located on relatively flat ground with exposed bedrock. Bedrock of this age and type is not subject to subsidence, land sliding, or other rapid geologic change. The Facility is located over 500 feet from the toe of the slope of the adjacent hill and is not anticipated to be subject to landsliding, toppling, or mudflows from the hill, if present.

There is no known oil production in the vicinity of the site nor are collapsible soils present, therefore, the site is not considered at risk of land subsidence.

The facility is not located near a volcano and is not subject to lava flows or ash fall from volcanism.

Because of the lack of soil, the Facility is not subject to the potential for rapid erosion.

Based on the NCRS soils report and geology described above, the soils (where present) are gravelly loam, underlain by slate bedrock. There is no indication of clay soils that would have the potential to be expansive.

5.5.3 Seiches, Tsunamis, and Flooding

The Facility is not near a water body and cannot be threatened by seiches or tsunamis. According to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Map for the vicinity, the Facility is in Zone X and is not subject to flood inundation from streams.[7]

5.5.4 Groundwater

Bedrock is exposed at the surface of the Facility. Bedrock weathering along with fractures and voids tend to decrease with depth, resulting in low porosity and a lack of appreciable groundwater for industrial or domestic use. Based on these assumptions, groundwater is not a resource that will be consumed at this facility. Currently reclaimed water is used for fire and dust suppression at the site. The facility will use bottled water for domestic uses.

[7] Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), Flood Insurance Rate Map, September 26, 2008, *Map Number 06017C0950E.*

5.5.5 Wastewater Disposal

Because the facility is temporary, portable toilets and wash stations are used to dispose of domestic waste. The onsite bedrock, and where present, soils have not been investigated for septic use for this project.

5.6. Cultural Impacts

As described on Item 8 of the El Dorado County Use Permit Application, the North Central Information Center located at CSU-Sacramento, was contacted and provided the coordinates for the Facility. The record search did not identify any archaeological resources and was submitted to the El Dorado County as part of the Use Permit process.

5.7. Anticipated Traffic

5.7.1 Construction

Because the facility is considered temporary, minimal construction, and no permanent structures will be used. Construction is anticipated to consist of the following:

- Minor grading to construct a level pad for the construction-debris sorting line.
- Excavation to create a storm-water detention basin.
- Minor grading and culvert installation, to create drainage swales to route storm-water run-on around the facility and storm-water runoff into the storm-water detention basin.
- Paving portions of the site, if needed.
- Installing temporary power.
- Installing a temporary trailer/office and portable toilets.
- Placing temporary pre-cast concrete “k-rails” and “redi-blocks” for bunker crib walls and partitions.
- Delivering and installing the temporary construction debris sorting line.
- Delivering operations equipment, bins, and a shredder/chipper.

Table 1 summarizes the anticipated construction traffic to the Facility.

Table 1 – Estimated Construction Traffic

On-Road Equipment	**Hp**	**Trips**	**Miles/Trip[3]**	**Miles/Proj.**
On-Road Heavy Truck (delivery)	430	20	42	840
On-Road Light Truck (maintenance)	215	30	42	1,260
On-Road Light Truck Construction Employee Trips	NA	100[1]	42	4,200
Water truck	330	120[2]	2	240
Off-Road Equipment (or equivalent)	**Hp**	**Hrs/dy**	**Days**	**Hr**
CAT D6N Dozer or equivalent	150	8	3	24
CAT 336 Excavator	316	8	5	40
CAT CB534 Roller	107	8	3	24
Off-Road Dump Truck	453	8	5	40
Bomag Compactor	160	8	2	16
John Deer 410G Backhoe	96	4	15	60
Paving machine	100	8	1	8

Notes: 1: Assume 5 employees for 20 work days. 2: Assume 8 loads of water per day for 15 working days from on-site source. 3: Assume 21 miles each way to Placerville.

5.7.2 Operations

CDI Materials are hauled directly to the Facility by collection vehicles. Self haulers drop off CDI materials at the MRF where it is transloaded and hauled to the Facility. Collection vehicles haul green/wood waste directly to the Facility. Self haulers deliver green/wood waste to the MRF where it is transloaded and hauled to other facilities for processing.

Based on 2017 data from the existing MRF, an average of 54 tons of construction debris and 54 tons of green/wood waste will be delivered to the Facility per working day, although peak tonnages will be higher. A 10% increase is anticipated 2018 with potential additional increases thereafter. During the July through November 2017 period, the peak daily tonnage for construction debris was 111 tons and for green-waste was 140 tons, but is anticipated to increase in the coming years, therefore the higher peak tonnages shown on **Table 2** (following page) are assumed. In addition, these materials tend to arrive in greater amounts seasonally and in surges. Materials are delivered as often as daily. Processing occurs as often as daily, but less frequently as delivery quantities dictate.

Table 2 – Anticipated Peak and Average Traffic for Operation

Variant	Tons/Day	Trips In/Day[3]	Trips Out/Day[3]	Total Trips/Day	Miles/Trip	Miles/day[4]
Peak Per Day Demolition Debris[1]	175	58	9	67	42	2,184
Peak Per Day Green/Wood Waste[2]	200	20	10	30	42	1,260
Peak Maintenance & Fueling	NA	2	2	4	42	168
Peak Water Truck	NA	NA	NA	8	4	32
Peak Per Day Employees & Visitors	NA	20	20	24	42	1,008
Peak Total	NA	100	39	**133**	**NA**	**NA**
Average Per Day Demolition Debris[1]	54	18	3	21	42	882
Average Per Day Green/Wood Waste[2]	54	5	3	8	42	336
Average Maintenance & Fueling	NA	1	1	2	42	84
Average Water Truck	NA	NA	NA	4	4	16
Average Per Day Employees & Visitors	NA	10	10	20	42	840
Average Total	NA	51	17	**55**	**NA**	**NA**

Notes 1: Assuming 3 tons per load in and 20 tons per load out. 2: Assuming 10 tons per load in and 20 tons per load out. 3: Rounded to the nearest integer. 4: Assumes 42-mile round trip to Throwita Way in Placerville - some trips may be shorter, some longer. General: Minimum will be zero trips per day.

Loads of construction debris may be delivered in 30 to 40 cubic yard metal "roll off" boxes, or by dump trucks. Processed materials that are hauled off the site, are assumed to be shipped in transfer trucks or 40-cubic yard roll-off bins. For traffic estimating, the average weight per load for construction debris is assumed to be 3 tons in and 20 tons out. Green/wood waste will typically be delivered in route trucks or in roll-off bins, and transferred out in transfer trucks. For the purposes of traffic, it is assumed that the loads of green/wood waste will weigh 10 tons in and 20 tons out. The final weights will be different. **Table 2** summarizes the tonnage and trip assumptions.

5.7.3 Traffic Impact Determination

El Dorado County (Item 9 on the County's Use-Permit Application) requires that a "traffic impact determination" be made utilizing El Dorado County's Transportation Impact Study (TIS)

Initial Determination Form. The form was submitted to the El Dorado Planning Department, and no traffic study was required.

5.8. Biological Impacts

There are no oak trees or other plants within the facility area except sparse weeds. Therefore, an Oak Tree Preservation Plan has not been prepared for this Facility (Item 14 of the El Dorado County Use-Permit Application). The Facility is not located in an Ecological Preserve Overlay Zone. Therefore, consultation with the State Department of Fish & Wildlife was not required (Item 16). Because no wetlands or blue line streams were identified on the U.S.G.S quadrangle map for the Facility and because the Facility has no remaining topsoil or depressions that would retain water, there is no likelihood of a wetland being present within the Facility footprint. Therefore, the project does not have the potential to reduce the size of a wetland (Item 18).

Because the facility will be located completely on cleared, previously disturbed ground, there is negligible potential for special plant and/or animal habitats. Therefore, per Item 19 of the El Dorado County Use-Permit Application, no biological studies were performed.

5.9. Acoustical Impacts

An acoustical impacts analysis is required whenever, a noise-sensitive land use (residences, hospitals, churches, or libraries) are proposed adjacent to major transportation sources or near existing stationary noise sources. These cases do not apply to the Facility, therefore, an acoustic analysis is not required. The Facility is located on an existing industrial site, away from sensitive land uses.

5.10. Air Quality Impact Analysis

Per Item 21 of the El Dorado County Use-Permit Application, El Dorado County requires an air-quality impact analysis as described in the El Dorado County Air Pollution Control District's "Guide to Air Quality Assessment." The thresholds of significant for Ozone Precursors of Reactive Organic Gases (ROG) and Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx) are 82 pound per day, each.

Tables 1 and **2** above, list the estimated vehicle trips for both construction and operation. **Tables 3** and **4** (following page) list the anticipated types of equipment and hours of operation for construction and operation of the facility.

Table 3 – Estimated Off-Road Equipment During Construction

Off-Road Equipment (or equivalent)	Hp	Hrs/dy	Days	Total Hr
CAT D6N Dozer or equivalent	150	8	3	24
CAT 336 Excavator	316	8	5	40
CAT CB534 Roller	107	8	3	24
Off-Road Dump Truck	453	8	5	40
Bomag Compactor	160	8	2	16
John Deer 410G Backhoe	96	4	15	60
Paving machine	100	8	1	8

Table 4 – Estimated Off-Road Equipment During Operation

Off-Road Equipment (or equivalent)	Hp	Hrs/dy	Days	Hr/week
CAT 907M Loader	73	8	3	24
CAT 336 Excavator	316	8	5	40
Terminator 5000 Tier 4F Chipper	600	8	3	24

The air quality impact analysis for the traffic was submitted with the use permit application. The analysis showed that the emissions were below El Dorado County's thresholds of significance.

6. Schematic Drawings 14 CCR §18223(a)(2), §17386(a)(2)

Figure 7 is a site-vicinity map that shows the location of the facility entrance, boundary of the facility within the subject property, and location of the major site features. **Figure 8** shows both the CDI and green and wood-waste processing features within the Facility. **Drawings C0.0** though **C3.1** (following the figures, after the text) show the grading plan and storm-water controls for the facility. The Facility consists of two adjacent operational areas and temporary trailer office. The CDI operational area consist of a CDI sorting line, and associated bunkers, steel bins, stockpiles, and stockpile partitions. The green/wood waste processing area contains areas for stockpiling, processing (chipping or shredding), and loading green/wood waste. No permanent structures are anticipated. The Facility includes ditches and berms to route run-on around the facility and route run-off into a storm-water basin.

Because the Facility is located on bedrock, areas of cut have not been paved. Some areas of fill have been paved to reduce dust, and more areas may be paved at a later date, if needed to prevent contamination of the recyclables by dust or rock fragments. **Figure 8** shows a slab for the CDI sorting line.

7. Operating Schedule 14 CCR §18223(a)(4), §17386(a)(4)

Materials may be received any time of the day, but typically between 6:30 AM to 6:30 PM, seven days per week, although the operator may elect fewer days per week or shorter hours. Processing may occur during any time of the day, but typically occurs between 7:00 AM and 6:00 PM. During hot weather, the operator may elect to process material during dusk or dark hours. If needed, portable lighting will be provided to support operations. Maintenance may occur any time during or outside of these operating hours.

8. Total Acreage Contained Within the Operating Area 14 CCR §18223(a)(5), §17386(a)(5)

The Facility is located within portions of El Dorado County Parcels 117-020-08 (57.39 acres) and 117-020-09 (40 acres) as shown on **Figure 2**. The total acreage of the parcels is 97.39 acres of which approximately 3.5 acres is used for the Facility (excluding the scale near the entrance and power line). There is no formal boundary separating the Facility from the rest of the parcel, however, an approximate Facility boundary is shown on **Figures 7** and **8**.

9. Facility Design Capacity 14 CCR §18223(a)(6), §17386(a)(6)

The Facility is designed to accept up to 175 tons of CDI materials and 200 tons of green/wood waste per day. The site features and layout are shown on **Figures 7** and **8**. Operation of the Facility is described in Section 7 above.

The capacity of the CDI processing Facility is based on the operator's experience with the existing equipment (or similar equipment) that will be moved to the Facility. Assuming 1,200 pounds per cubic yard, the

As shown on **Figure 8**, the green/wood waste unloading area has capacity for four 260 cubic yard piles. At 800 pounds per cubic yard, the unloading areas have capacity for 416 tons of green/wood waste or double the maximum daily tonnage. The post-processing loading area has a similar capacity.

Depending on needs, a portion of the green/wood waste area may be used for temporary storage of either processed or unprocessed CDI material.

10. Nature and Quantity of Materials 14 CCR §18223(a)(7), §17386(a)(7), §17386(a)(8)

The Facility processes either mixed or presorted CDI Materials and green/wood waste. CDI material consists of debris from either demolition or construction projects that may include the following:

- Dimensional Lumber
- Plywood
- Paper and cardboard
- Insulation
- Drywall and Plaster
- Brick and mortar
- Concrete
- Metal
- Shingles
- Other miscellaneous materials used in construction

CDI materials are generally inert and do not attract flies or other vectors. The Facility does not accept waste, except as incidental to the CDI it receives.

As described in Section 5.7.2, above, an average of approximately 84 tons of construction debris and 84 tons of green/wood waste is delivered to the Facility per working day, although peak tonnages are higher. The density of CDI can vary widely from 1,000 pounds to 2,500 pounds per cubic yard. For planning purposes, an average of 1,500 pounds per cubic yard is assumed.

Green/wood waste meets the definition of "green material" as described in Title 14 CCR §17852(a)(21). "Green material" means any plant material except food material and vegetative food material that is separated at the point of generation, contains no greater than 1.0 percent of physical contaminants by dry weight, and meets the requirements of §17868.5 (see Section 13.2.3, below). Green material includes, but is not limited to tree and yard trimmings, untreated wood wastes, natural fiber products, wood waste from silviculture and manufacturing, and construction and demolition wood waste. Green material does not include food material, vegetative food material, biosolids, mixed material, material separated from commingled solid waste collection or processing, wood containing lead-based paint or wood preservative, or mixed construction and demolition debris. Agricultural material, as defined in Title 14, CCR §17852(a)(5), that meets this definition of "green material" may be handled as either agricultural material or green material.

11. Residuals 14 CCR §18223(a)(8)

For this facility, materials that are sorted and/or processed for use as daily landfill cover at a permitted waste disposal site are not considered residuals. They are materials recycled for beneficial reuse. Residuals are considered materials that cannot be beneficially reused or recycled. Residuals could include drywall, and trash. Residuals that cannot be beneficially used will be transported to a properly permitted Class III municipal refuse landfill for disposal or another suitably permitted solid waste disposal or processing facility.

12. Activities Conducted at the Facility 14 CCR §18223(a)(3), §17386(a)(3)

The Facility receives either mixed or source-sorted CDI materials from: (1) vendors that collect CDI from within the Facility's service area, (2) transfer vans or trucks bringing materials from other facilities, and (3) the MRF at the Placerville Facility. The facility also receives loads of green/wood waste collected by vendors from within the Facility's service area. Green/wood waste collected at the MRF are transloaded there and hauled to other processing facilities.

Incoming vehicles are weighed at the facility at the scale location shown on **Figure 7**. Vehicles enter the Facility and dump their loads either in the CDI unloading area or the green/wood waste unloading area.

CDI debris may be shredded prior to sorting using a portable shredder. Shredded or un-shredded CDI debris is placed on a feed conveyor and processed on a sorting line using either positive sorting (picking the desired materials from conveyor, leaving waste materials to exit the end of the conveyor) or negative sorting (picking waste materials out of the recyclable stream and allowing desired materials to exit the end of the conveyor).

Under positive sorting, recyclable materials such as metal and cardboard are picked off the line and dropped through slots into bins or bunkers beneath the conveyor. The remaining material exits the end sorting either into a bin or pile, is moved to bunkers, and later transported to a landfill for use as alternative daily cover (ADC).

Under negative sorting, waste materials, such as drywall and trash are picked from the line and dropped through slots for later disposal as municipal solid waste (MSW). The remaining material exits the sorting line as described above, to be used for ADC.

Depending on the material received, aspects of both positive and negative sorting may be used at the same time.

The bins or bunkers are either carried or emptied using a loader and taken to bunkers where the segregated materials are stored until at least a full truck load is accumulated. The segregated materials (such as metal) are shipped to recycling facilities.

Per Title 14 CCR §17410.1, a "Facility," as the CDI processing facility is termed is subject to removal of waste within 48-hours, "or at an alternate frequency approved by the EA, in order to prevent the propagation or attraction of flies, rodents or other vectors." Because the waste materials generated by this facility are generally inert (such as drywall), not putrescible, and not likely to attract vectors, an alternative removal schedule of 7 days is incorporated into this JTD and is considered "approved" with approval of this JTD. For the purposes of this regulation, processed CDI materials for re-use as daily cover or other beneficial re-use are not considered waste.

Green/wood waste will be unloaded and stored in piles no larger than 1,600 square feet with a 12-foot wide alley between piles (a restriction requested by the local Fire Marshal). The temperature of the piles will be monitored to ensure that they remain below 120 degrees F so as to prevent composting. The materials may either be loaded into transfer trucks as-is or processed (chipping and grinding) and placed in piles pending loading and transport off site. Processed or unprocessed green/wood waste is taken to permitted landfills and used for alternative daily cover or to permitted composting facilities for further processing. Unprocessed materials will be transloaded and transported to a compost facility for further processing.

Per Title 14 CCR §17410.1, an "Operation" as the green waste portion of the facility is termed, is subject to removal of waste within 7 days of receipt (or less frequently as allowed by the EA).

The configuration of the conveyors, sorting stations, equipment, bunkers, loading, unloading, and processing areas, may be modified to improve efficiency. Changes to the equipment or configuration do not constitute a significant change in the operating characteristics of the facility and would not require a Report of Facility Information (RFI) amendment.

13. Methods Used to Comply with State Standards 14 CCR §18223(a)(9), §17386(a)(9)

The following sections address the code section listed in Title 14 CCR, Division 7, Chapter 3.0, Article 5.9 for both the CDI and green/wood waste processing facilities:

13.1. Minimum State Standards 14 CCR §17383(b)

As described in 14 CCR §17383(b), "*All small, medium and large CDI processing operations and facilities, inert debris processing operations and facilities and small, medium and large C&D wood debris chipping and grinding operations and facilities shall meet the State Minimum Standards requirements of CCR, Title 14, Division 7, Chapter 3.0, Article 6.2 and sections 17406.1, 17406.2 of Article 6.1 and 17414 of Article 6.3*." The following sections address these requirements:

13.1.1 Facilities Located on a Landfill Cover 14 CCR §17406.1

The Facility is not and will not be located on the landfill cover.

13.1.2 General Design Requirements 14 CCR §17406.2

13.1.2.1 Design Professionals

The Facility was designed by appropriate licensed (where pertinent) design professionals.

13.1.2.2 Design Criteria

As required by Title 14 CCR, 17406.2(b), the facility was designed to accommodate the following:

- Expected service area: The facility was designed with a footprint and capacity similar to that of the previous facility located at the El Dorado MRF, with the intent of serving the same service area.
- Anticipated nature and quantity of wastes to be received: The facility was designed to accommodate the quantities described in Section 5.7.2 above.
- Climatological factors: The facility was designed to provide drainage control for either the average flow from a 100-year 24-hour storm (5.31 inches in 24 hours) or the peak flow from a 25-year storm of a duration matching the time of concentration (0.26 inches in 5 minutes) at this location.[8]
- Adjacent land use (existing and planned): The facility has been designed for the land use described in Section 5.3, above, and is operated under a conditional use permit issued by El Dorado County (**Appendix B**). The use-permit process ensures that the facility is permitted to be consistent with existing and planned adjacent land use.

[8] NOAA *Atlas 14, Volume 6, Version 2 for El Dorado Hills, California, USA.*

- Types and number of vehicles anticipated to enter the operation or facility: The facility has been designed for the traffic described in Section 5.7.2, above.
- Adequate off-street parking facilities for transfer vehicles.
- Drainage control: Drainage control is described in Section 13.1.3.3, below.
- Hours of operation: Hours of operation are described in Section 7, above.
- Safety features that may be needed to public use: The facility will not be accessed by the general public.

13.1.2.3 Operational Design

As required by Title 14 CCR, 17406.2(b), the Facility was designed to restrict the unloading area to as small an area as practicable, provide adequate control of windblown material, minimize the propagation or attraction of flies, rodents or other vectors, and minimize the creation of nuisances by reason of CDI materials and green/wood waste being handled at the operation.

The CDI materials not putrescible and have a low potential to attract vectors than solid waste. Green/wood waste typically have a low potential to attract vectors as long as they are prevented from composting. Composting is not allowed at this facility.

Dust control is described in Section 13.1.3.4 below. Noise control is described in Section 13.1.3.7 below. The Facility will not be accessed by the general public and protection of health is related primarily to that of the employees.

13.1.2.4 Design Complying with Local Regulations

The following permits covering design, construction, and operation of the Facility are described below. Copies of site permits are kept on site at the Temporary office and at the MRF.

Grading Permit: Grading permit required by El Dorado County (if required).

Building Permit: No permanent structures are anticipated to be constructed, therefore, a building permit was not required. A permit was obtained for the temporary electrical installation.

Air District Permits: The facility utilizes portable diesel-fueled shredder that is over 30 hp and is required to be permitted. Because the shredder is portable, it is permitted by the California Air Resources Board (CARB) under the Statewide Portable Equipment Registration Program. No stationary diesel fueled equipment over 30 hp are anticipated to be required for this Facility,

therefore, a permit to operate has not been obtained for this facility. If such equipment is added, a permit will be obtained from the El Dorado County Air Quality Management District.

California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA): As described earlier in this JTD, a use permit was obtained from El Dorado County. A CEQA review was included in the use-permit process. A copy of the use permit is included in **Appendix B**.

County Use Permit (CUP): The Facility is described in the temporary El Dorado County use permit for the Facility (**Appendix B**). CUP conditions have been incorporated into this JTD, where applicable.

Facilities Permits per Title 14, CCR: The CDI processing portion of the facility is operated under a Registration Permit issued by the LEA. The green/wood waste processing portion of the facility is operated in conformance with a Notification Permit issued by the LEA. Both permits are included in **Appendix C**.

Construction Stormwater Permit: Construction of the facility required grading of an area of less than one acre, therefore Notice of Intent (NOI) for coverage under the State of California General Construction Stormwater Permit was not required.[9]

General Industrial Stormwater Permit: The Operator developed a SWPPP and filed a Notice of Intent (NOI) to operate under the California General Industrial Stormwater Permit.[10] Copies of the SWPPP and NOI are kept in the temporary trailer and at the MRF in Placerville.

Spill Prevention Control & Countermeasure Plan (SPCC): Gasoline or diesel powered equipment at the Facility are fueled by a fueling truck. Because the Facility does not store more than a cumulative quantity of 1,320 gallons of petroleum onsite, a SPCC is not required. Regardless of the need for a SPCC, spill containment will be provided for non-portable temporary fuel or waste-oil containers, where required by law.

13.1.2.5 Storage Container Durability

Recyclable and residual-storage containers of various sizes including roll-off containers and fork bins are constructed of painted steel and are durable, easily cleanable, designed for safe handling,

[9] National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (DPDES) General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Construction and Land Disturbance Activities, Order No. 2009-0009-DWQ, NPDES No, CAS000002.

[10] National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (DPDES) *General Permit for Storm Water Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities*, Order NPDES No, CAS000001.

and constructed to prevent loss of wastes from the container during storage. None of the containers store wet materials.

13.1.3 Operating Standards 14 CCR §17407.1 et seq.

13.1.3.1 Burning Wastes and Open Burning 14 CCR §17407.1

The facility does not utilize open burning. The Facility personnel are trained annually on the use of fire extinguishers. Should a load of burning or smoldering CDI or green/wood waste materials be received, the load would be dumped away from other combustible piles (in the overflow storage shown on **Figure 8**), spread out to isolate the burning portion of the load, and the fire extinguished. Once the fire is out, the load would continue to be isolated from other combustibles for 24 hours to make sure the fire is out before returning the material to the sorting line or other storage, loading, or unloading areas. If needed, the combusted materials will be hauled to a permitted disposal facility.

13.1.3.2 Cleaning and Litter Control 14 CCR §17407.2 and §17408.1

Title 14 CCR §17407.2 (Cleaning) requires the following:

(a) Operations, facilities, and their equipment, boxes, bins, pits and other types of containers shall be cleaned using the following schedule, or at a lesser frequency approved by the EA, in order to prevent the propagation or attraction of flies, rodents, or other vectors:

(1) all operations and facilities shall be cleaned each operating day of all loose materials and litter;

(2) all operations or facilities that operate 24 hours per day must clean the operations or facilities at least once every 24 hours.

(b) The entrance and exit shall be cleaned at a frequency which prevents the tracking or off-site migration of waste materials.

Because the Facility is a CDI and green/wood waste sorting facility, it does not handle putrescible waste and, therefore, is far less susceptible to the attraction of flies, rodents and other vectors, than refuse handling facilities.

"Loose materials and litter" are defined as loose paper or cardboard (not bailed or placed in bins for storage) or other debris such as windblown trash. In accordance with §17407.2(a), operations and facilities will be cleaned of loose litter each day (when present). In accordance with

§17407.2(b), the entrance and exit to the Facility (between the facility and property boundary) is monitored for litter and cleaned as needed to prevent offsite tracking of litter.

In accordance with §17407.2(a), the Facility processing equipment (sorting line), landings, stairways, and floor are cleaned over the course of the week with different sections cleaned on different days to prevent the accumulation of litter. Sections are cleaned as needed to prevent the excessive accumulation of litter. Facility equipment, stairs, and landings are cleaned more frequently on an as-needed basis or as requested by the EA to prevent the accumulation of loose materials and litter.

13.1.3.3 Drainage Control 14 CCR §17407.3

To the degree feasible, storm water that runs onto the Facility ("run-on") is routed around the facility and past the storm-water detention basin downslope of the facility. Runoff from the facility is routed into a storm-water detention basin as shown on **Figure 8**.

The drainage system surrounding the Facility has been designed to protect the structural integrity of roads and structures, protect public health, prevent safety hazards, and minimize interference with operations.

13.1.3.4 Dust Control 14 CCR §17407.4

Most of the site is operated on weathered bedrock surface, while portions of the facility are paved and/or graveled to reduce dust and mud. A water truck, hose, or sprinklers are used to water the non-paved or paved operation areas of the Facility, as needed, to reduce dust. When needed, the sorting line employees will be provided with dust masks.

13.1.3.5 Hazardous Liquids and Special Wastes 14 CCR §17407.5

The Facility does not intentionally accept hazardous materials. If suspected hazardous materials are found in the recyclables, the material will be handled in accordance with the MRFs load checking program (**Appendix D**).

13.1.3.6 Medical Wastes 14 CCR §17408.2

The Facility does not accept medical waste. If found, medical wastes will be handled as described in Section 13.1.3.17 below under the MRFs load checking program.

13.1.3.7 Noise Control 14 CCR §17408.3

Mobile equipment have mufflers to minimize noise impacts. Measures to control noise may include but are not limited to the following:

- Posting of warning signs that recommend or require hearing protection when entering a high noise area;
- Separation by barriers that limit access to authorized personnel only; and/or,
- Ear protection devices are worn by all employees subject to excessive noise levels in the Facility.

13.1.3.8 Non-Salvageable Items 14 CCR §17408.4

Facility residuals are placed in a bunker or bin for disposal at a license disposal facility.

13.1.3.9 Nuisance Control 14 CCR §17408.5

Wet and putrescible wastes are not processed and the Facility and surrounding areas are kept clean.

Odors have not been a problem at the Facility (when operated at the MRF) in the past.[11] If an odor problem develops, control measures will be developed, concurrence obtained from the LEA, and the measures implemented.

13.1.3.10 Maintenance Program 14 CCR §17408.6

A preventative maintenance program is followed to provide for the timely identification and correction of equipment and facility problems. The preventative maintenance program includes routine cleaning of refuse and litter from the processing equipment and areas outside of the processing area. A routine site walk is conducted by Facility personnel to identify areas of the site in need of cleaning or repair.

Facility equipment (sorting line and rolling equipment) is maintained under a program that focuses on identifying and correcting equipment problems before breakage or failure occurs. This program allows equipment maintenance to be scheduled for weekends or after hours to avoid disruptions to the processing operations. The inspection, maintenance, and repair program is in accordance with the equipment manufacturer's recommendations. Repair parts, as needed, are stocked in the Facility or MRF, as recommended by the equipment manufacturers.

[11] Pers. Comm.: Rick Vahl April 18, 2018.

13.1.3.11 Personnel Health & Safety 14 CCR §17408.7

The Facility complies with the Injury and Illness Prevention Program (IIPP) used at the MRF **Appendix E**). A Copy of the IIPP is available in the temporary Facility Office for review by local and state inspectors during normal business hours.

Suitable safety equipment is provided to all site personnel. Eye washes and first-aid kits are located in the processing area for quick treatment of personnel and customers. Workers are equipped with appropriate safety clothing, including gloves, hard hats, ear protection, and goggles. Where appropriate, additional specialty clothing is provided, such as safety vests, or aprons for sorters.

Employees are trained by staff skilled in (1) various aspects of the work, and (2) the proper use of Facility equipment for which they may be responsible. Potential hazards and safety features are stressed. No employee is permitted to operate equipment until the employee has demonstrated proficiency in its use. Annual review and refresher training ensures continued safe operations of the Facility and compliance with regulations.

13.1.3.12 Protection of Users 14 CCR §17408.8

The public is allowed only in the visitor/temporary office portion of the Facility unless accompanied by site personnel. Visitors that enter the processing area while it is operated are required to wear site-required personal protective equipment (a minimum of a hardhat, safety glasses, and a safety vest).

13.1.3.13 Roads 14 CCR §17409.1

On-site roads and driveways have been designed and are maintained to minimize the generation of dust and tracking of soil onto adjacent public roads. Such roads are kept in safe condition and maintained to allow vehicles utilizing the Facility to have reasonable all-weather access. Where needed, a water truck is used to suppress dust.

13.1.3.14 Sanitary Facilities 14 CCR §17409.2

Temporary, portable restrooms are kept near the temporary office. The temporary office serves as a break room (**Figure 8**).

13.1.3.15 Scavenging and Salvaging 14 CCR §17409.3

Scavenging at the Facility is prohibited. Salvaging of materials, such as wood, inerts, metal, paper, glass, and cardboard is permitted as an integral part of the operation, subject to conditions

established by the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA), the local land use authority, or other approving agencies. Scavenging is controlled to prevent health, safety, or nuisance problems.

Bulk storage of un-sorted, sorted, and partially sorted materials as described in Section 7 above is an integral part of the operation. Bulk materials are stored away from other activity areas in specified, clearly identifiable areas as noted on **Figure 8**.

In general, materials are removed regularly, but there is no established time limit for storage except for refuse residuals which are stored no longer than 7 days.

13.1.3.16 Signs 14 CCR §17409.4

The Facility name and business hours are shown on a sign at the entrance to the Facility. The Facility is not open for public recycling.

13.1.3.17 Load Checking 14 CCR §17409.5

The Facility accepts only CDI and green/wood waste. Facility staff are trained in the recognition of hazardous waste in combination with the "*Hazardous, Right to Know*" training.

CDI material is dumped and spread out for loading into a shredder or onto an in-feed conveyor and is inspected during various steps in the processing operation. In essence, load checking is performed continually during the process.

With respect to load checking of green/wood waste (green material, as defined in §17852(a)(21), and vegetative food material, as defined in §17852(a)(20)(A) and described in Section 11, above), the Facility complies with the following requirements:

> *(a) The feedstock shall undergo load checking to ensure that physical contaminants are no greater than 1.0 percent of total weight. Load checking shall include both visual observation of incoming waste loads and load sorting to quantify the percentage of physical contaminants and detect receipt of unacceptable feedstock (e.g., feedstock that does not meet the definition of green material or vegetative food material.*
>
> > *(1) A minimum of ten percent of daily incoming feedstock volume or at least one truck per day, whichever is greater, shall be inspected visually. If a visual load check indicates a physical contamination level greater than 1.0 percent, a representative sample shall be taken, physical contaminants shall be collected and weighed, and the percentage of physical contaminants determined. The load shall be rejected if physical contaminants are greater than 1.0 percent of total*

weight or if the load contains materials that do not meet the definitions of green material in §17852(a)(21) or vegetative food material in §17852(a)(20)(A).

(b) Upon request of the EA, and in the presence of the EA, the operator shall take a representative sample of feedstock, physical contaminants shall be collected and weighed, and the percentage of physical contaminants determined.

(c) Facility personnel shall be adequately trained to perform the activities specified in this section.

(d) Any operation or facility using this feedstock shall maintain records demonstrating compliance with this section.

If containers of antifreeze, lead-acid batteries, containers or motor oil or latex paint (ABOPs), universal waste (mercury-containing waste such as thermostats and neon light bulbs, and intact aerosol paint cans), and electronic waste, are found they will be set aside and the MRF staff will be contacted to retrieve them and manage them in accordance with the MRF household-hazardous waste operating procedures.

Other potential hazardous waste such as containers of solvents, poisons, and smoke detectors, must be retained on site, manifested, collected by a licensed hazardous waste transporter and properly disposed under California Department of Toxic Substances Control as described in the MRF load checking program in **Appendix D**. Because the likelihood of receiving hazardous waste at the facility is low, a small, lockable, 2-hour fire rated, exterior cabinet with integral spill containment is provided for this purpose.

13.1.3.18 Parking Areas 14 CCR §17409.6

Approximately 8 to 15 employees are typically employed at the Facility and park in the locations shown on **Figure 8**. There are additional spaces for visitor and vendor parking in front of the office. Additional employees may be hired with the implementation of additional processing activities waste diversion activities.

13.1.3.19 Solid Waste Removal

Solid waste is not accepted at the Facility. Waste generated by the Facility consists of residuals (left-over non-recyclable or non-recoverable materials). Residuals are typically not putrescible and generally inert or minimally degradable and thus less of a vector attraction. Residuals are

placed in bunkers, in roll-off bins, or fork bins and are taken to a permitted facility. As described in Section 12 above, an alternative removal schedule of 7 days is incorporated into this JTD.

13.1.3.20 Supervision and Personnel 14 CCR §17410.2

The Facility provides adequate supervision and a sufficient number of qualified personnel to ensure proper operation of the Facility in compliance with all applicable laws, regulations, permit conditions and other requirements. In accordance with 14 CCR §17410.2, the emergency contact list in **Appendix F** lists the name, address and telephone number of the person responsible for the Facility. **Appendix F** constitutes written notification for the operating record.

13.1.3.21 Training 14 CCR §17410.3

Personnel are trained in the proper use of Facility equipment. Staff training generally emphasizes on-the-job training under the supervision of other employees experienced in the skills and knowledge required. Potential hazards and safety procedures are stressed. No employee is permitted to operate equipment until the employee has demonstrated that he or she is competent.

The employee training program also includes, but is not limited to, initial and refresher training in the following areas (as they apply to a specific employee's duties; not all apply to each employee classification):

- First aid, health, and cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR).
- Hazard recognition and communication.
- Hazardous, infectious and prohibited waste identification and handling procedures.
- Occupational safety.
- Regulatory compliance.
- Job-specific cross-training.
- Right-to-know training.
- Environmental controls.
- Spill prevention control and countermeasures plan.
- Internal notification and external emergency response organizations notification.

Initial training and refresher courses occur as required to comply with federal, state, and corporate requirements.

Employees that record scale information are trained in the use of a data management program (currently WasteWorks) and associated tonnage reporting capabilities as required by 14 CCR

§18809.3 *et seq.* (CalRecycle tonnage reporting requirements). Scale information is recorded at a booth adjacent to the scale near the property entrance as shown on **Figure 7**. The scale data is processed at the MRF in Placerville and scale records are kept at the MRF office.

Records documenting employee training will be retained for a period of no less than three years, or for the duration of their employment, whichever is longer. Training records identify the topics covered, the date of the training sessions, and the name of the employees. Training records for the Facility are stored at the MRF Office and will be made available to regulating agencies upon request.

13.1.3.22 Vector and Bird Control 14 CCR §17410.4

Vectors and birds have not been a problem in the past at the MRF location and are, therefore, not anticipated at the Facility. If a vector problem develops, control measures will be developed by the Facility staff in cooperation with the LEA and implemented.

13.1.3.23 Record Keeping 14 CCR §17414

Duration of Record Keeping: The Facility records are kept for at least three years at the MRF office and will be made available to LEA/CalRecycle and other duly authorized regulatory agencies during regular business hours upon request.

Records Submittal: The operator shall submit copies of specified records to the LEA upon request or at a frequency approved by the EA.

Weight and Volume Records: Loads of CDI and green/wood waste material are weighted at the scale located near the entrance to the Facility property. Weight records are maintained at the MRF office.

Special Occurrences: Records of special occurrences that pertain to the Facility are kept at the temporary Facility office. Incidents involving fires, accidents, or explosions, regarding hazardous wastes, as well as any other unusual events, are logged as they occur. This information is kept on file in the Facility office under the supervision of the site supervisor.

Notification of Emergencies: The Facility will notify the LEA (See the contact list in **Appendix F**) by telephone within 24 hours of all incidents requiring the implementation of emergency procedures, unless the LEA determines that a less immediate form of notification will be sufficient to protect public health and safety and the environment.

Written Public Complaints: The Facility management will record any written public complaints received by the Facility operator, including:

- The nature of the complaint,
- the date the complaint was received,
- if available, the name, address, and telephone number of the person or persons making the complaint, and
- any actions taken to respond to the complaint.

Name & Address of the Operator: The name and address described within this JTD meet the requirement for providing written notification to the LEA of the owner and operator contact information.

Employee Training Records: Employee training records will be maintained at the MRF office and made available for inspection as described in Section 13.1.3.21 above.

Records Required to Meet 14 CCR §18809 - Disposal Reporting Requirements for a Station.

The Facility is considered auxiliary to the MRF and the following records are tracked through the MRF record keeping system, where applicable, under MRF SWFP.

- Signage: A sign is provided at the entrance of the scale to direct vehicles delivering CDI or Green/wood waste to weigh there prior to proceeding to the Facility.
- Scales Record: Weights are recorded at the on-site scale and records are maintained at the MRF.
- Training Requirements for a Station: Training records for scale operations are described in Section 13.1.3.21 above and are kept at the MRF.
- Retention of Hauler Records: Tonnage and origin records or CDI recyclables and wood/green waste are maintained at the MRF office, are summarized quarterly, kept for at least three years and made available to interested agencies upon request during regular business hours.
- Jurisdiction of Origin: Jurisdiction of origin (*i.e.*, county, city, or other) is recorded using the scale data management program and tracked by staff at the MRF.
- Frequency Origin Surveys: The source of the CDI debris and green/wood waste is recorded with each load (daily) and the records are maintained at the MRF.
- Origin of Waste: The Facility does not accept solid waste.
- Station Disposal Reports: Waste sent to other facilities is tracked under the MRF record keeping system.

- Non-Conformance: Report of non-compliance would be submitted through the MRF under the MRFs SWFP and are not the responsibility of Facility staff.

Enforcement Agency Approvals: Copies of approvals provided by the LEA that pertain solely to the Facility will be kept in the operating record for the Facility in the temporary Facility office. Approvals that apply to both the MRF and Facility will be kept at the MRF, unless there is a specific need to place them in the Facility record.

13.1.3.24 Communications Equipment 14 CCR §17415.1

The Facility has no land-line telephone or internet service. All communications will be via cell phone.

13.1.3.25 Fire Fighting Equipment 14 CCR §17415.2

A fire hydrant is located on the property 20 feet west of the Facility. The hydrant is gravity charged at 20 psi or more with reclaimed water. In addition, fire extinguishers are placed throughout the Facility and all rolling equipment have fire extinguishers.

13.1.3.26 Housekeeping 14 CCR §17416.1

The Facility is maintained to minimize accumulations of fuel drums, inoperable equipment, parts, tires, scrap, and similar items.

13.1.3.27 Lighting 14 CCR §17416.2

Night time operations are infrequent, therefore, no fixed lighting is anticipated on a permanent basis. Portable lighting may be used, if needed, during morning and evening hours or at night time during maintenance activities. Mobile equipment, such as the loader, fork truck, and roll-off truck are all equipped with lights.

13.1.3.28 Equipment 14 CCR §17416.3

The typical processing equipment is described in detail in Section 12 above. In addition, the Facility utilizes various roll-off and fork-type bins. If needed, additional equipment can be rented locally. Equipment is maintained as described in Section 13.1.3.10 above.

13.1.3.29 Site Security 14 CCR §17418.1

The property is surrounded by a barbed wire fence for livestock control. A security gate operated by a keypad is located at the entrance to the facility.

13.1.3.30 Site Attendant 14 CCR §17418.2

The Facility does not receive material from the public, therefore, a site attendant is not required for that purpose. The Facility is manned when processing and/or maintenance is being performed, but may not be manned if material is just being dropped off.

13.1.3.31 Traffic Control 14 CCR §17418.3

Traffic and associated road configuration within the Facility have been configured to accomplish the following:

Prevent safety hazards on adjacent public roads: The Facility is well within the property and there is no potential for traffic to back up onto public roads.

Prevent On-Site Safety Hazards: The on-site roads have been designed to provide access for two-way or one-way truck traffic and are either paved or graveled.

Prevent Interference with Operations: Traffic is routed around Facility operational areas.

13.1.3.32 Visual Screening 14 CCR §17419.1

The Facility is located over 0.85 miles from the nearest residence and is not visible from public roads.

13.1.3.33 Water Supply 14 CCR §17419.2

Water for dust suppression is supplied from a fire hydrant located 20 feet west of the facility (and elsewhere on the property). Water from the hydrant is reclaimed and is non-potable. Bottled drinking water is provided for the employees and visitors. Bottled eye wash stations are provided for the employees.

13.2. Small Volume Chipping and Grinding Operation Notification Permit Tier Requirements 14 CCR §17862.1

This section describes the specific requirements for "Small Volume" (as described in the introduction of this JTD) green material chipping and grinding operation as described in §17383.5 (a).

13.2.1 Contaminant Measurement 14 CCR, §17862.1(d)

As required by §17862.1(d), on and after January 1, 2018, a composite sample must be collected for every 5,000 cubic yards of chipped or shredded green waste produced and the percentage (by

weight) of physical contaminants over 4 millimeters determined "*using a method that provides accurate results and has been approved by the EA*." "Physical Contamination" or "Contaminants" means human-made inert material contained within compostable material, digestate, or compost, including, but not limited to, glass, metal, and plastic. At minimum, one composite sample must be evaluated per 12-month period. The determination of the percentage of physical contaminants shall occur prior to the point where material is removed from the site. The results of the analyses will be kept on-site at the MRF Office. The results of the analysis are only used to verify compliance for land application as described in the following Section. If no land application is performed, the records will be retained to comply with the regulations.

A chipping and grinding operation or facility is not subject to the provisions of section Title 14 CCR §17868.3.1 (sampling for composted materials), however, any chipped and ground material that will be land applied must meet the physical contamination requirements of §17852(a)(24.5)(A)(1).

13.2.2 If Used for Land Application14 CCR, §17862.1(e)

Per Title 14 CCR, §17852(a)(24.5)(A)(1), on and after January 1, 2018, the compostable material (green waste) and/or digestate shall not contain more than 0.5% by dry weight of physical contaminants greater than 4 millimeters (no more than 20% by dry weight of this 0.5% shall be film plastic greater than 4 millimeters), as specified in §17868.3.1, at the time of land application. If the processed green/wood waste is not used for land application, these limits do not apply.

A chipping and grinding operation of the Facility shall not be subject to the provisions of Title 14 CCR, §17868.1 through 17868.3, however, any chipped and ground material that will be land applied must meet the maximum metal concentration and pathogen reduction requirements of §17852(a)(24.5)(A)(2) and (3), which reference §17868.2 and §17868(b)(1). If processed material is used for land application, these regulations must be reviewed, sampling and analysis performed, and compliance demonstrated prior to transporting the processed material to the land-application site. Records of this demonstration will be kept at the MRF office.

13.2.3 If Contamination Limits Exceeded 14 CCR, §17862.1(f)

If a chipping and grinding operation or facility exceeds the contamination limits described above, it shall be regulated as set forth in the Transfer/Processing Regulatory requirements (commencing §17400). Per §17852(a)(21), green material shall contain no greater than 1.0 percent of physical contaminants by dry weight. While not specifically stated in the regulations,

it is assumed that if an exceedence of the 1.0% limit is detected, the Operator may remove the contaminants to bring the load below the limit, reject the load, or dispose of the load with residuals from the CDI processing facility. It is assumed that only repeated exceedances would trigger the requirement to comply with §17400 (although this decision is within the purview of the LEA, and an exceedence must be prevented).

13.2.4 If Storage Time Exceeded 14 CCR, §17862.1(g)

As described by Title 14 CCR §17852(a)(10)(A)(2), if any chipping and grinding operation stores material for a longer period of time than is allowed by the section, the Facility shall be regulated as a green material composting operation or facility. As allowed by this section, an alternative schedule allowing storage of these materials for 7 days is described in Section 3.1.3.19 of this JTD. It is assumed that an occasional exceedence does not require reclassification as a composting operation (although this is the decision of the LEA and should be avoided).

13.3. Medium Volume CDI Registration Permit Tier Requirements 14 CCR §17383.5

This section describes the specific requirements for "Medium Volume" (as described in the introduction of this JTD) construction and demolition debris processing facilities.

13.3.1 Maximum Allowable Residuals 14 CCR, §17383.5 (a)

Residuals are less than 40% of the processed material by weight, therefore, a full SWFP is not required.

13.3.2 Maximum Allowable Unprocessed Materials Storage Time 14 CCR, §17383.5 (b)

Unprocessed materials are not stored for more than 15 days prior to processing, and therefore, do not constitute illegal disposal.

13.3.3 Maximum Allowable Processed Materials Storage Time 14 CCR, §17383.5 (c)

CDI that has been processed and sorted for resale or reuse, is not stored on site for more than one year, and, therefore, is not considered unlawfully disposed.

13.3.4 Maximum Tonnage Stored Tonnage 14 CCR, §17383.5 (d) and (e)

In accordance with Title 14 CCR, §17383.5 (c), the maximum amount of material that may be stored on the site, including unprocessed material, material that is being processed, and material that has been processed, is that amount which is the product of 30 days multiplied by the maximum amount of incoming material permitted per day. According to Section 1, above, the maximum amount of CDI material that will be received daily is 175 tons, therefore, a maximum of 5,250 tons may be stored at any given time. Per §17383.5 (c), this storage limit may be exceeded when (1) permitted by a land-use entitlement (§17384(a)), (2) with submittal and approval of a Storage Plan ((§17384(b), and (3) with submittal of associated Financial Assurances ((§17384(c)).

13.3.5 Maximum Tonnage Stored Tonnage 14 CCR, §17383.5 (f)

Residual material shall be removed from the site within 48 hours or at an alternate frequency approved by the LEA. Because (1) the residual material is generally non putrescible, and does not attract vectors, and (2) during some holiday periods, the facility will not be operated for as much as 5 calendar days, a 7-day alternative residual removal frequency is described in Section 13.1.3.19, above.

13.3.6 Other Administrative Requirements 14 CCR, §17383.5 (g) and (j)

Submittal of this JTD complies with 14 CCR §17383.5 (g).

In accordance with Public Resources Code (PRC) §43218 and 14 CCR §17383.5 (g), CDI debris processing facilities shall be inspected monthly by the EA. To the greatest extent possible, all inspections shall be unannounced and shall be conducted at irregular intervals.

Title 14 CCR §17383.5(i) requires that, where the public may have access to them, the debris piles and other piles of materials on site must be stable and otherwise configured so as to protect the public health and safety. Public tipping is not anticipated at this facility, and the public are not anticipated to be in or around any piles.

Per Title 14 CCR §17383.5(j) "C&D mulch"[12] that is not a compostable material which is produced at a medium volume CDI processing operation must meet all requirements of a medium volume chipping and grinding operation, including the storage limits (maximum of 15

[12] "Construction and Demolition Wood Mulch" or "Wood Mulch" means source separated wood waste that is not compostable material (C&D mulch feedstock), including that portion of CDI debris that is lumber or wood, which has been mechanically reduced in size. C&D mulch feedstock does not include food material, animal material, biosolids, mixed solid waste, chromated copper arsenate (CCA) pressure treated wood, wood containing lead-based paint, or mixed CDI debris.

days unprocessed and one year processed). This regulation would apply to wood waste segregated from the CDI line that is chipped or shredded to create mulch.

Each operator of a medium volume CDI processing facility shall file with the EA, together with its application for a Registration Permit, a CDI Processing Facility Plan (as more fully described in Title 14 CCR, §18223). The information contained in the Plan shall be reviewed by the EA to determine whether it is complete and correct as defined in Title 14, CCR Chapter 5. Article 3.0, section 18101. This JTD constitutes the required Facility Plan.

Per Title 14 CCR §17383.5(l), the Operator shall determine the weight of all material received at the facility for handling and shall maintain records of the weight of materials in accord with State Minimum Standards. Weight shall be determined by the use of scales which may be located at the facility or off-site. As described in Section 13.1.3.23 above, the scales will be located near the property entrance and the records will be kept at the MRF.

14. Process Water 14 CCR §18223(a)(10), §17386(a)(10)

The only water that is used on site will be for dust control and misting to control dust and heat. These uses are not considered quench or process water and will not generate wastewater.

15. Unusual Peak Loading 14 CCR §18223(a)(11), §17386(a)(11)

To overcome operational complications (such as, equipment breakdowns, labor shortages, etc.), the CDI Facility is capable of stockpiling up to 200 tons of CDI and then handling peak rates of 175 tons per day (using extended hours) to catch up. Peak rates will be handled using existing equipment and manpower. Because the rate of material being processed will be greater during these peak-handling operations, the percentage of recovered materials is likely to be less.

The green/wood waste Facility is capable of storing 630 tons of unprocessed material (over 3 times the maximum daily tonnage) and the same quantity of processed material and has capacity to accommodate unusual peaks.

If needed, acceptance of materials can be suspended temporarily, and in a worst-case scenario, diverted to the landfill for disposal.

16. Equipment Description 14 CCR §18223(a)(12), §17386(a)(12)

The processing equipment is described in detail in Section 12 above.

17. Final Disposition of Materials 14 CCR §18223(a)(13), §17386(a)(13)

The residuals and office waste generated by the CDI Facility will be disposed at a permitted facility. Recyclables are taken to various recyclable processing companies and ADC materials are taken to a permitted facility.

Processed green/wood waste is taken to a permitted Class III landfill and used for alternative daily cover or erosion control. Unprocessed, green/wood waste may be transloaded and taken to another permitted facility for processing and/or compositing. Although not currently land applied outside of a landfill, in the future, processed green/wood waste may be used for that purpose. In the future, processed green/wood waste may also be taken to permitted compost facilities for further processing.

18. Storage and Removal of Salvaged Material 14 CCR §18223(a)(14), §17386(a)(14)

Storage and removal of processed recyclables from the CDI processing facility is described in detail in Section 17, above. No salvaging will be performed for the green/wood waste processing facility.

19. Resume of Management Organization 14 CCR §18223(a)(15), §17386(a)(15)

The Facility is operated by subsidiaries of WCI. WCI is an integrated solid waste services company that provides solid waste collection, transfer, disposal and recycling services to more than two million residential, commercial, industrial and exploration and production customers from a network of operations across the United States. WCI has numerous staff members that are experienced in all aspects of recyclable and green/wood waste processing. Resumes of key management personnel are included in **Appendix G**. Revision of **Appendix G** is not assumed to require submittal of an RFI amendment. The current resumes, if changed, will be provided to the EA, upon request.

20. Records of Injury 14 CCR §18223(a)(16), §17386(a)(16)

The Facility operator shall record and retain records of any serious injury to the public occurring on-site and any complaint of adverse health effects to the public attributed to operations. Serious injury means any injury that requires inpatient hospitalization for a period in excess of 24 hours

or in which a member of the public suffers a loss of any member of the body or suffers any degree of permanent disfigurement. Records of Injury will be kept at the MRF office.

21. Records of Training 14 CCR §18223(a)(17), §17386(a)(16)

Training records are described in Section 13.1.3.21 above.

22. Injury and Illness Prevention Plan 14 CCR §18223(a)(18), §17386(a)(18)

The IIPP is described in Section 13.1.3.11, above. A copy if the IIPP can be found in **Appendix E**.

23. Fire Prevention, Control and Mitigation Plan 14 CCR §18223(a)(19), §17386(a)(19)

Appendix H contains a Fire Prevention Plan that has been submitted to the El Dorado Hills Fire Department for review and approval. **Appendix H** also contains documentation that the plan has been reviewed by the fire marshal as required by 14 CCR §18223(a)(19)(F) and §17386(a)(19)(F).

24. Revisions 14 CCR §18223(b), §17386(b)

Amendments will be filed with the LEA as necessary to maintain the accuracy of the JTD, except for minor changes as described herein. Amendments will be filed in a timely manner.

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FIGURES

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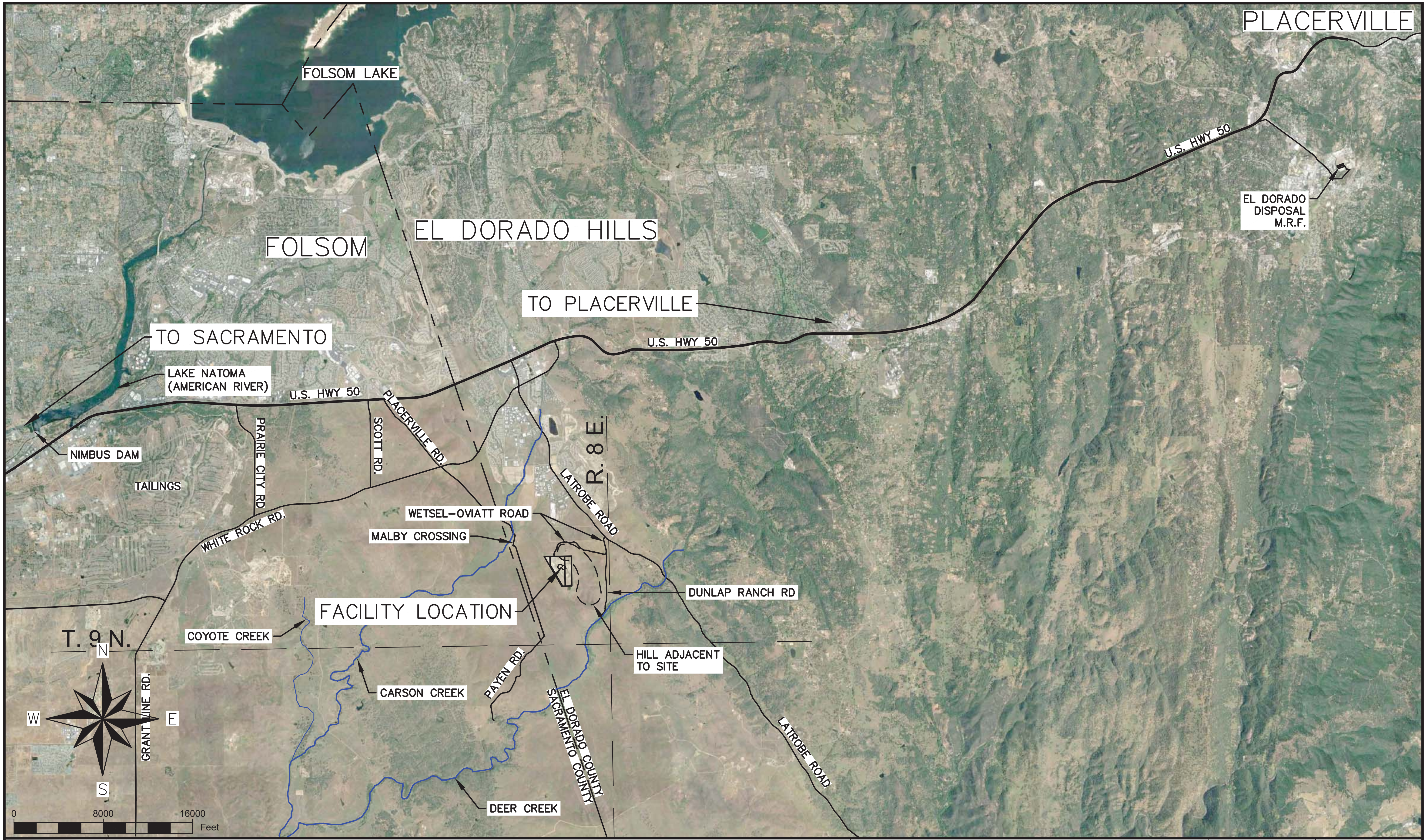


LAWRENCE & ASSOCIATES
ENGINEERS & GEOLOGISTS

SITE LOCATION MAP

WETSEL–OVIATT

ELDORADO DISPOSAL SYSTEMS

PROJECT NO: 016028.00	SCALE: 1" = 8,000'
DRAWN BY: J. BEERS	DATE: 4/11/2017
CHECKED BY: C. COLES	FIGURE 1

p:\016028.0... J.R.B. 4/11/2017

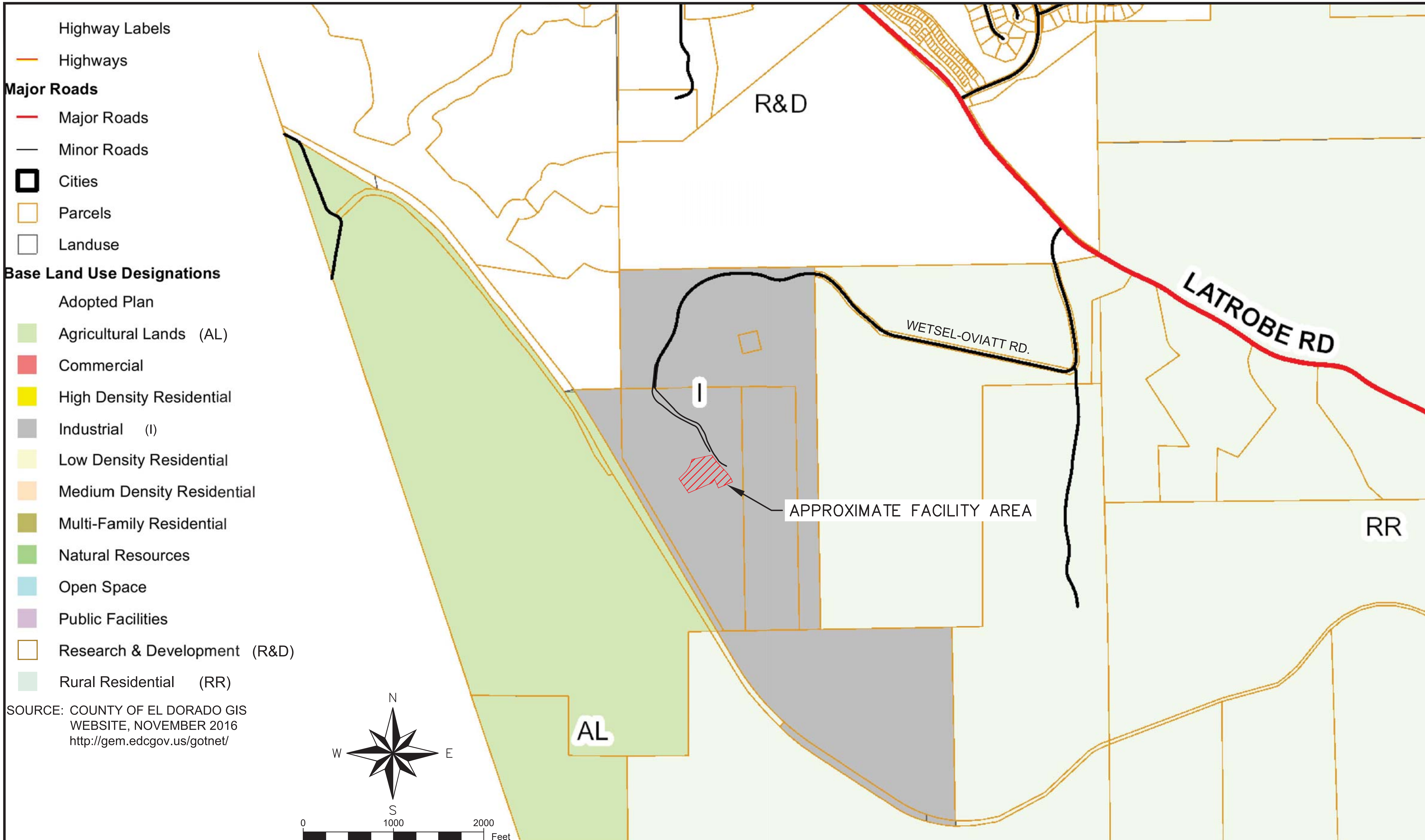
LAWRENCE & ASSOCIATES
ENGINEERS & GEOLOGISTS

PARCEL MAP

WETSEL–OVIATT

ELDORADO DISPOSAL SYSTEMS

PROJECT NO: 016028.00	SCALE: 1" = 400'
DRAWN BY: J. BEERS	DATE: 5/23/2018
CHECKED BY: C. COLES	FIGURE 2


Highway Labels
Highways
Major Roads
Major Roads
Minor Roads
Cities
Parcels
Landuse
Base Land Use Designations
Adopted Plan
Agricultural Lands (AL)
Commercial
High Density Residential
Industrial (I)
Low Density Residential
Medium Density Residential
Multi-Family Residential
Natural Resources
Open Space
Public Facilities
Research & Development (R&D)
Rural Residential (RR)
SOURCE: COUNTY OF EL DORADO GIS WEBSITE, NOVEMBER 2016 http://gem.edcgov.us/gotnet/
N
W
E
S
0
1000
2000
Feet
R&D
LATROBE RD
WETSEL-OVIATT RD.
I
APPROXIMATE FACILITY AREA
RR
AL

LAWRENCE & ASSOCIATES
ENGINEERS & GEOLOGISTS

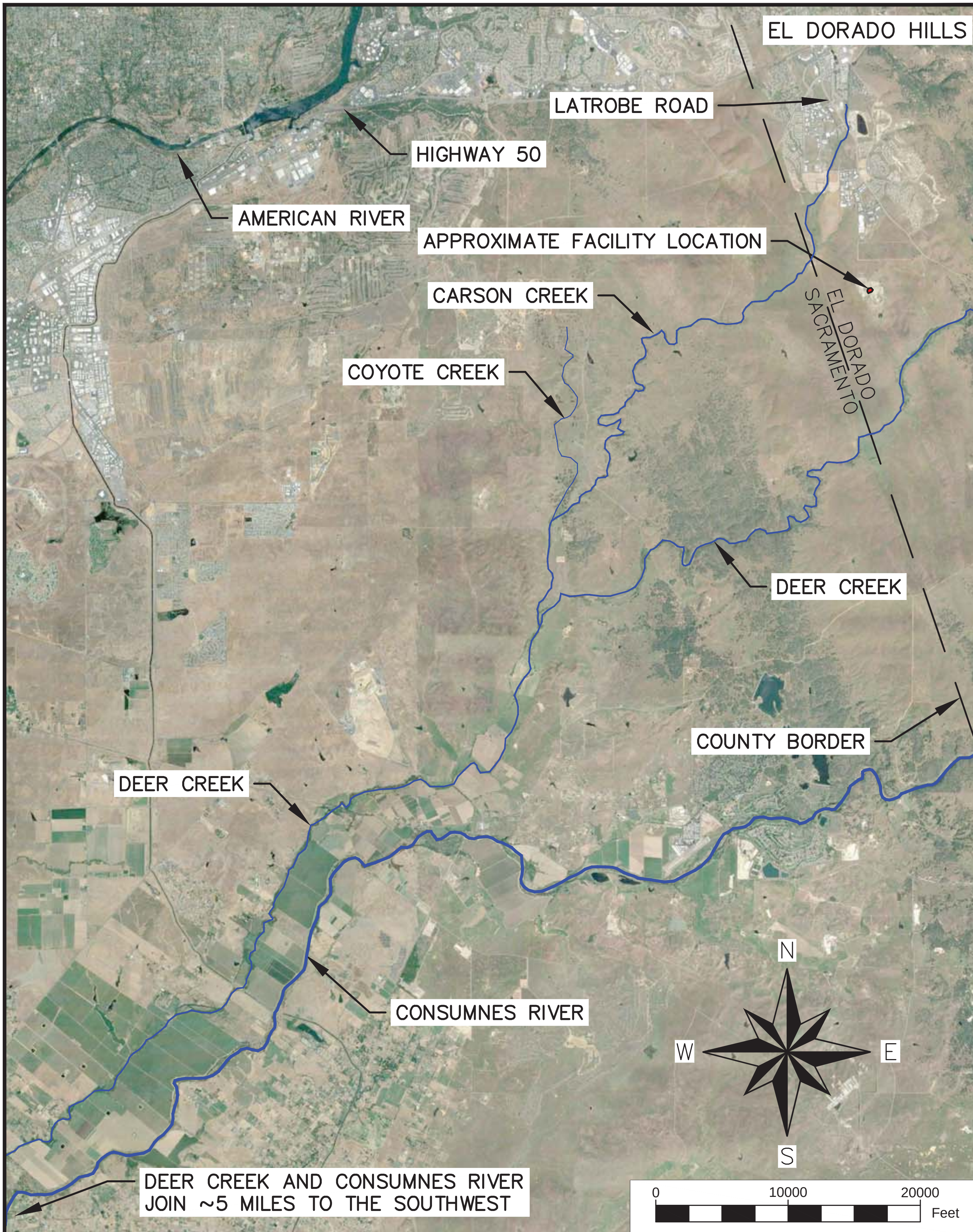
LAND USE MAP

WETSEL-OVIATT

ELDORADO DISPOSAL SYSTEMS

PROJECT NO: 016028.00	SCALE: 1" = 1000'
DRAWN BY: J. BEERS	DATE: 5/23/2018
CHECKED BY: C. COLES	FIGURE 3

p:\016028.00_wetsel_oviatt\fig3_land_use_map.dwg J.R.B. 5/23/2018



LAWRENCE & ASSOCIATES
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DRAINAGE MAP

PROJECT NAME: WETSEL-OVIATT	PROJECT NO: 016028.00	DATE: 1/20/2017	
CLIENT: ELDORADO DISPOSAL	DRAWN BY: J. BEERS	FIGURE 4	
SCALE: 1" = 10,000'	CHECKED BY: C. COLES		

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ABBREVIATED EXPLANATION
(Approximate stratigraphic relationships only)

CENOZOIC

QUATERNARY

Holocene

- af — Artificial fill
- alf — Artificial levee fill
- t — Dredge tailings
- Qhc — Latest Holocene stream channel deposits
- Qhay — Latest Holocene alluvial deposits
- Qhf — Holocene alluvial fan deposits
- Qha — Holocene alluvium
- Qhff — Holocene alluvial fan deposits
- Qhb — Holocene basin deposits
- Qhl — Holocene alluvial fan levee deposits
- Qf — Alluvial fan deposits
- Qa — Alluvium (undivided)
- Qls — Landslide deposit

Pleistocene

Modesto Formation

- Qm — Qm - Undivided; Qm_2 - Upper member; Qm_1 - Lower member

Older alluvium

- Qoa — Qoa - Undivided; Qoa_4 - Unit 4; Qoa_3 - Unit 3; Qoa_2 - Unit 2; Qoa_1 - Unit 1

Riverbank Formation

- Qr — Qr - Undivided; Qr_3 - Upper unit; Qr_2 - Middle unit; Qr_1 - Lower unit

- Qtl — Turlock Lake Formation

TERTIARY

Oligocene - Miocene - Pliocene

- Pl — Laguna Formation
- Pth — Tehama Formation

Mehrten Formation

- MPm — MPm - Undivided; MPmc - Cobble comglomerate; MPmb - Mudflow breccia

- OMvs — Valley Springs Formation

Eocene

- Ei — Ione Formation

CRETACEOUS

- Kc — Chico Formation
- Kr — Rocklin Pluton

MESOZOIC

JURASSIC

- Jp — Penryn Pluton
- Jch — Copper Hill Volcanics
- Jss — Salt Spring Slate
- Jgo — Gopher Ridge Volcanics

Foothill Melange

mv	sp	sa
mvs	py	pg
ms	gb	ls

- 85 — STRIKE AND DIP
- APPROXIMATE CONTACT
- CONTACT

mv - Metavolcanic rock
mvs - Metasedimentary and metavolcanic rock, undivided
ms - Metasedimentary rock
sp - Serpentine and peridotite
sa - Serpentine and amphibole, interlayered
py - Pyroxenite and metapyroxenite
pg - Pyroxenite and gabbro
gb - Gabbro and metagabbro
ls - Limestone

SOURCE: PRELIMINARY GEOLOGIC MAP OF THE SACRAMENTO 30'x60' QUADRANGLE, CALIFORNIA, 2011 BY THE CALIFORNIA DEPT. OF CONSERVATION AND THE CALIFORNIA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

LATROBE RD.
WETSEL–OVIATT RD.
RAILROAD
APPROXIMATE FACILITY LOCATION
DEER CREEK
Jss
Qa
Jch
Jgo
gb
mv
sp
t
88
60
72
85
74
75
N
S
E
W
0
2000
4000
Feet

LAWRENCE & ASSOCIATES
ENGINEERS & GEOLOGISTS

GEOLOGIC MAP

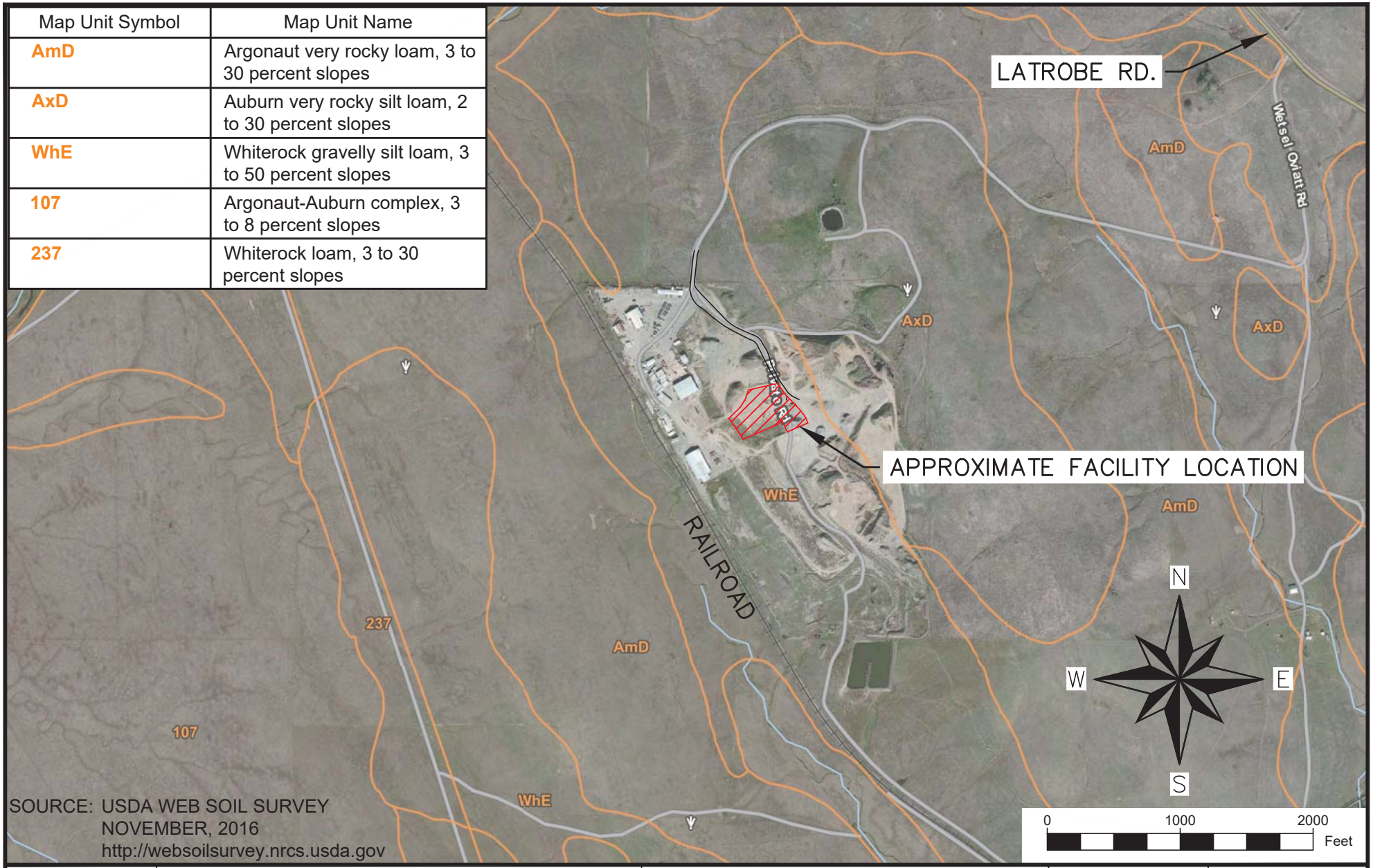
WETSEL–OVIATT

ELDORADO DISPOSAL SYSTEMS

PROJECT NO: 016028.00	SCALE: 1" = 2000'
DRAWN BY: J. BEERS	DATE: 5/23/2018
CHECKED BY: C. COLES	FIGURE 5

p:\016028.00\Wetsel-Oviatt\WE_Geo2018_Map.dwg J.R.B. 5/23/2018

Map Unit Symbol	Map Unit Name
AmD	Argonaut very rocky loam, 3 to 30 percent slopes
AxD	Auburn very rocky silt loam, 2 to 30 percent slopes
WhE	Whiterock gravelly silt loam, 3 to 50 percent slopes
107	Argonaut-Auburn complex, 3 to 8 percent slopes
237	Whiterock loam, 3 to 30 percent slopes



SOURCE: USDA WEB SOIL SURVEY
NOVEMBER, 2016
http://websoilsurvey.nrcs.usda.gov

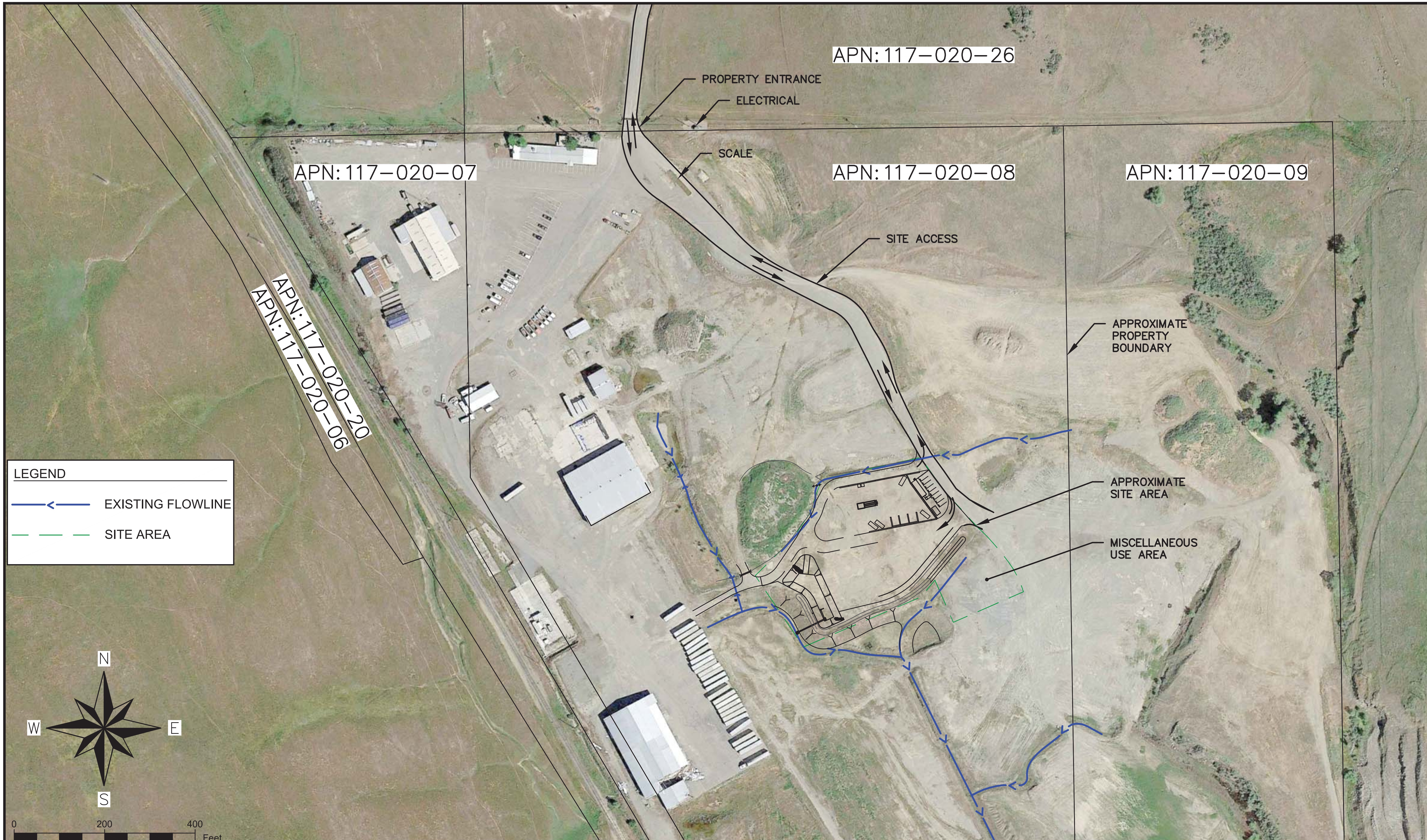
LAWRENCE & ASSOCIATES
ENGINEERS & GEOLOGISTS

SOILS MAP

WETSEL–OVIATT

ELDORADO DISPOSAL SYSTEMS

PROJECT NO: 016028.00	SCALE: 1" = 1000'
DRAWN BY: J. BEERS	DATE: 5/23/2018
CHECKED BY: C. COLES	FIGURE 6



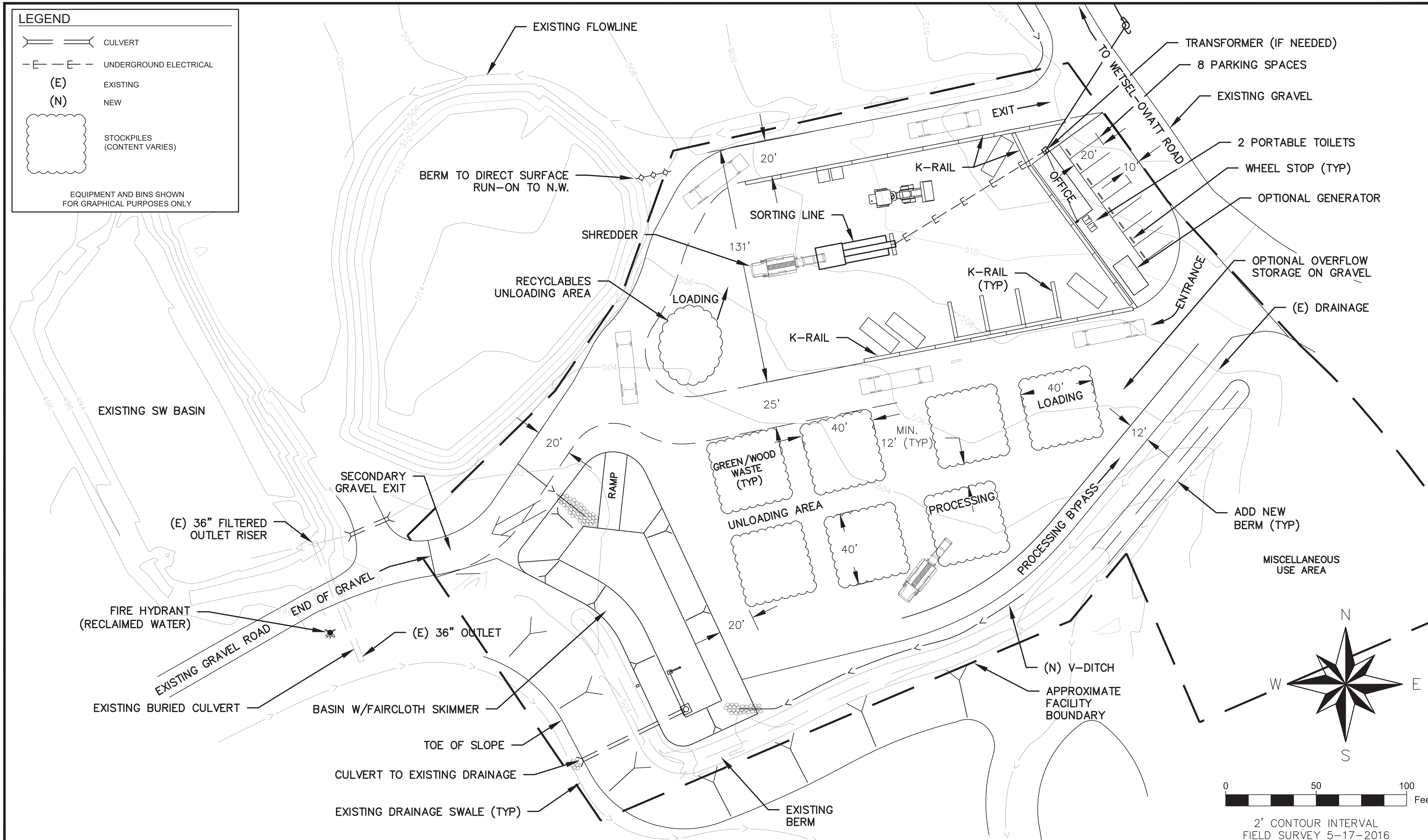
LAWRENCE & ASSOCIATES
ENGINEERS & GEOLOGISTS

SITE VICINITY MAP

WETSEL–OVIATT

ELDORADO DISPOSAL SYSTEMS

PROJECT NO: 016028.00	SCALE: 1" = 200'
DRAWN BY: J. BEERS	DATE: 5/23/2018
CHECKED BY: C. COLES	FIGURE 7



LEGEND
CULVERT
UNDERGROUND ELECTRICAL
(E) EXISTING
(N) NEW
STOCKPILES (CONTENT VARIES)
EQUIPMENT AND BINS SHOWN FOR GRAPHICAL PURPOSES ONLY
EXISTING FLOWLINE
TO WETSEL-OVIATT ROAD
TRANSFORMER (IF NEEDED)
8 PARKING SPACES
EXISTING GRAVEL
2 PORTABLE TOILETS
WHEEL STOP (TYP)
OPTIONAL GENERATOR
OPTIONAL OVERFLOW STORAGE ON GRAVEL
(E) DRAINAGE
EXIT
ENTRANCE
OFFICE
K-RAIL
K-RAIL (TYP)
SORTING LINE
SHREDDER
BERM TO DIRECT SURFACE RUN-ON TO N.W.
RECYCLABLES UNLOADING AREA
LOADING
EXISTING SW BASIN
SECONDARY GRAVEL EXIT
(E) 36" FILTERED OUTLET RISER
RAMP
GREEN/WOOD WASTE (TYP)
UNLOADING AREA
PROCESSING
MIN. 12' (TYP)
PROCESSING BYPASS
ADD NEW BERM (TYP)
MISCELLANEOUS USE AREA
END OF GRAVEL
EXISTING GRAVEL ROAD
FIRE HYDRANT (RECLAIMED WATER)
(E) 36" OUTLET
EXISTING BURIED CULVERT
BASIN W/FAIRCLOTH SKIMMER
TOE OF SLOPE
CULVERT TO EXISTING DRAINAGE
EXISTING DRAINAGE SWALE (TYP)
EXISTING BERM
(N) V-DITCH
APPROXIMATE FACILITY BOUNDARY
N
S
E
W
0 50 100 Feet
2' CONTOUR INTERVAL
FIELD SURVEY 5-17-2016

LAWRENCE & ASSOCIATES
ENGINEERS & GEOLOGISTS

SITE MAP

WETSEL-OVIATT

ELDORADO DISPOSAL SYSTEMS

PROJECT NO: 016028.00	SCALE: 1" = 50'
DRAWN BY: J. BEERS	DATE: 5/23/2018
CHECKED BY: C. COLES	FIGURE 8

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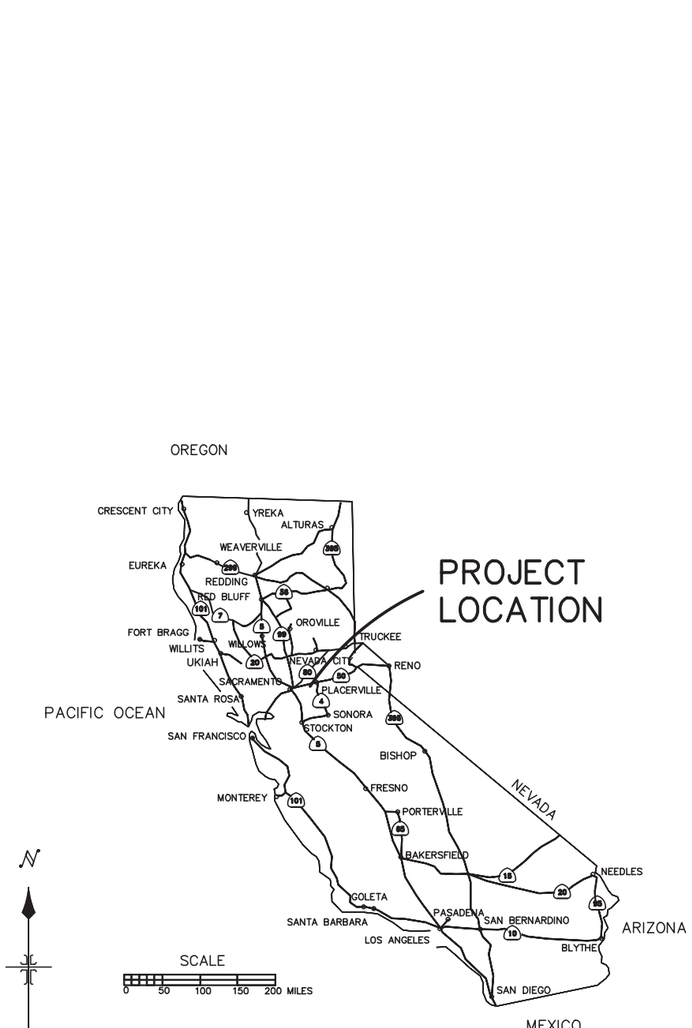
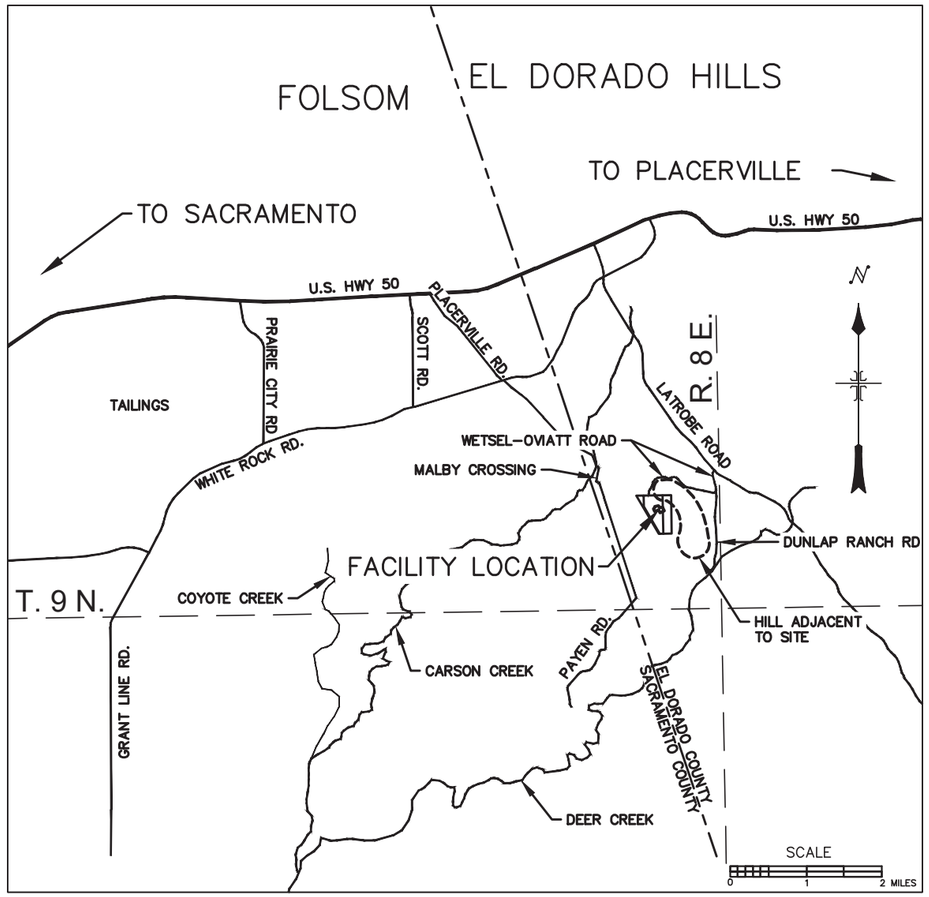
DRAWINGS

TEMPORARY PROCESSING FACILITY

MAY 2018



VICINITY MAP



INDEX TO DRAWINGS

DRAWING	DRAWING TITLE
C0.0	COVERSHEET & SITE LOCATION
C0.1	GENERAL NOTES
C1.0	SITE LOCATION MAP SHOWING TEMPORARY POWER
C1.1	SITE PLAN
C2.0	SITE GRADING PLAN
C2.1	GRADING DETAILS
C3.0	DETENTION BASIN DETAILS
C3.1	DETENTION BASIN DETAILS

PLANS PREPARED BY:

LAWRENCE AND ASSOCIATES
3590 IRON CT.
SHASTA LAKE, CA 96019

DAVID C. BROWN
RCE 69135

DRAFT

PLANS PREPARED FOR: ELDORADO DISPOSAL SYSTEMS

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GENERAL CONDITIONS

1. ALL CONSTRUCTION SHALL CONFORM TO THE STANDARD SPECIFICATIONS FOR PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION, DATED 2015 (GREEN BOOK). THE CONTRACTOR SHALL HOLD A CURRENT CALIFORNIA CLASS A CONTRACTORS LICENSE.

2. ALL UTILITIES SHOWN ARE STRICTLY FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF THE CONTRACTOR. UTILITY LOCATIONS ARE ONLY APPROXIMATE AND THE CONTRACTOR IS ADVISED TO INVESTIGATE EACH UTILITY SHOWN AS WELL AS BE AWARE OTHER UTILITIES NOT SHOWN MAY EXIST.

3. PRIOR TO TRENCH EXCAVATION, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL POTHOLE ALL UTILITIES TO BE CROSSED TO VERIFY THAT NO GRADE CONFLICTS EXIST. TRENCH BACKFILL SHALL BE MECHANICALLY COMPACTED.

4. DUST CONTROL SHALL BE MAINTAINED BY THE CONTRACTOR.

5. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR EROSION CONTROL MEASURES AND IMPLEMENTATION OF EROSION CONTROL DEVICES (FOLLOWING BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES) MEETING CITY, STATE, AND FEDERAL REQUIREMENTS.

6. CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR FIRE DAMAGE CAUSED BY ANY WORK RELATED TO THIS PROJECT.

7. THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR SHALL PROTECT ALL EXISTING STRUCTURES, UTILITIES, AND OTHER FACILITIES, UNLESS SPECIFICALLY STATED OTHERWISE IN THESE DOCUMENTS. ANY ITEMS DAMAGED OR DESTROYED BY THE CONTRACTOR OR HIS SUBCONTRACTORS SHALL BE REPAIRED OR REPLACED AT THE CONTRACTOR'S EXPENSE.

8. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN A SET OF RECORD DRAWINGS DURING THE CONSTRUCTION OF THIS PROJECT. THE DRAWINGS SHALL SHOW THE LOCATIONS, LENGTHS, AND DEPTHS OF ALL MATERIALS, EQUIPMENT AND WORK PERFORMED ON THIS PROJECT. SPECIFIC ATTENTION SHOULD BE GIVEN TO ACCURATE LOCATION OF BURIED PIPING AND UTILITIES.

9. THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATING ALL SUBCONTRACTORS AND INSPECTION OF THEIR WORK. THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR WILL BE HELD RESPONSIBLE AND FINANCIALLY ACCOUNTABLE FOR DEFICIENCIES IN SUBCONTRACTORS WORK.

10. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATING INSPECTIONS BY FEDERAL STATE, AND/OR LOCAL AGENCIES, WHERE REQUIRED.

11. THE GENERAL CONTRACTOR SHALL BE RESPONSIBLE FOR COORDINATING ALL SUBCONTRACTOR AND INSPECTION OF THEIR WORK.

12. ALL WORK SHALL BE PROVIDED COMPLETE IN PLACE, INCLUDING ALL LABOR, MATERIALS, EQUIPMENT, FEES, AND APPURTENANCES TO INSTALL THE WORK IN OPERATING CONDITION IN A WORKMAN LIKE MANNER.

13. CONTRACTOR MUST NOTIFY OWNER AND ENGINEER AT LEAST ONE WEEK PRIOR TO MOBILIZATION.

OWNER:
ENGINEER: DAVID BROWN (530) 275-4800

SITE SAFETY

1. FOR ALL TRENCHING EXCAVATIONS 5 FEET OR MORE IN DEPTH, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL OBTAIN A PERMIT FROM THE DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL SAFETY (381 HEMSTED DRIVE, REDDING CALIFORNIA, 530-224-4743) PRIOR TO BEGINNING EXCAVATION. A COPY OF THIS PERMIT SHALL BE AVAILABLE AT THE CONSTRUCTION SITE AT ALL TIMES.

2. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL BE SOLELY AND COMPLETELY RESPONSIBLE FOR FURNISHING, INSTALLING AND MAINTAINING ALL WARNING SIGNS AND DEVICES NECESSARY TO SAFEGUARD THE PUBLIC AND THE WORK, AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE PROPER AND CONTINUOUS SAFE ROUTING OF VEHICLE AND PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC DURING THE PERFORMANCE OF THE WORK. THIS REQUIREMENT SHALL APPLY CONTINUOUSLY AND NOT BE LIMITED TO WORKING HOURS.

3. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MAINTAIN A CURRENT COPY OF THEIR GENERAL COMPANY SAFETY PLAN EITHER ON SITE OR WITHIN 1/2 HOUR ROUND-TRIP TRAVEL TIME OF THE SITE. A SITE-SPECIFIC SITE-SAFETY AND HEALTH PLAN SHALL BE KEPT ON SITE ANYTIME WORK IS CONDUCTED WITH HAZARDOUS MATERIALS. THE PLAN SHALL INCLUDE ALL POTENTIAL HAZARDS AND METH0DS. FOR MITIGATING THE HAZARDS, THE PLAN SHALL INCLUDE DIRECTIONS AND A MAP SHOWING THE WAY TO THE NEAREST HOSPITAL, A LIST OF EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS, INCLUDING EMERGENCY SERVICES, THE OWNER, AND THE RESPONSIBLE CONTRACTOR'S BUSINESS, AND CELL PHONE NUMBERS.

4. THE CONTRACTOR SHALL MEET ALL APPLICABLE FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL SAFETY REQUIREMENTS, WHETHER STATED ABOVE OR NOT. IF UNSAFE CONDITIONS ARE FOUND BY THE CONTRACTOR, ALL WORK SHALL CEASE UNTIL THE SAFETY ISSUE IS RESOLVED.

EARTHWORK

1. CLEAR AND GRUB UPPER 2" TO REMOVE GRASS AND LOOSE SOIL.

2. USE EXISTING GRADE EXCEPT WHERE CUT AND FILL ARE SHOWN.

3. ALL FILLS BENEATH PAVEMENT AND OTHER FILLS SHALL BE COMPACTED TO NO LESS THAN 90% OF MAXIMUM DRY DENSITY PER ASTM D1557.

4. ALL FILLS BENEATH CONCRETE SLABS OR FOOTINGS SHALL BE CALTRANS CLASS 2 BASE OR APPROVED EQUAL AND COMPACTED TO 95% OF MAXIMUM DRY DENSITY PER ASTM D1557.

5. AREAS OF CUT ARE ON EXPOSED NATIVE ROCK AND HARDPAN. NO GEOTECHNICAL SOILS REPORT IS REQUIRED FOR EXISTING SOILS.

CONCRETE

1. CONCRETE SHALL BE 2,500 PSI AT 7 DAYS WITH A MEDIUM BROOM FINISH AND 3/4" BULL NOSED EDGES.

A/C PAVEMENT, IF USED

1. A/C PAVEMENT SHALL BE TYPE A OR B 3/4" HMA PG 64-10.

NO.	DATE	REVISIONS	BY	CHK

PROJECT NO: 016028.00	PROJECT ID:
DRAWN BY: J. BEERS	SCALE: NOT TO SCALE
ENGINEER: D. BROWN	DATE:
CHECKED BY: C. COLES	DATE:

ORIGINAL SCALE IN INCHES
0 1

LAWRENCE & ASSOCIATES
ENGINEERS & GEOLOGISTS

WETSEL–OVIATT

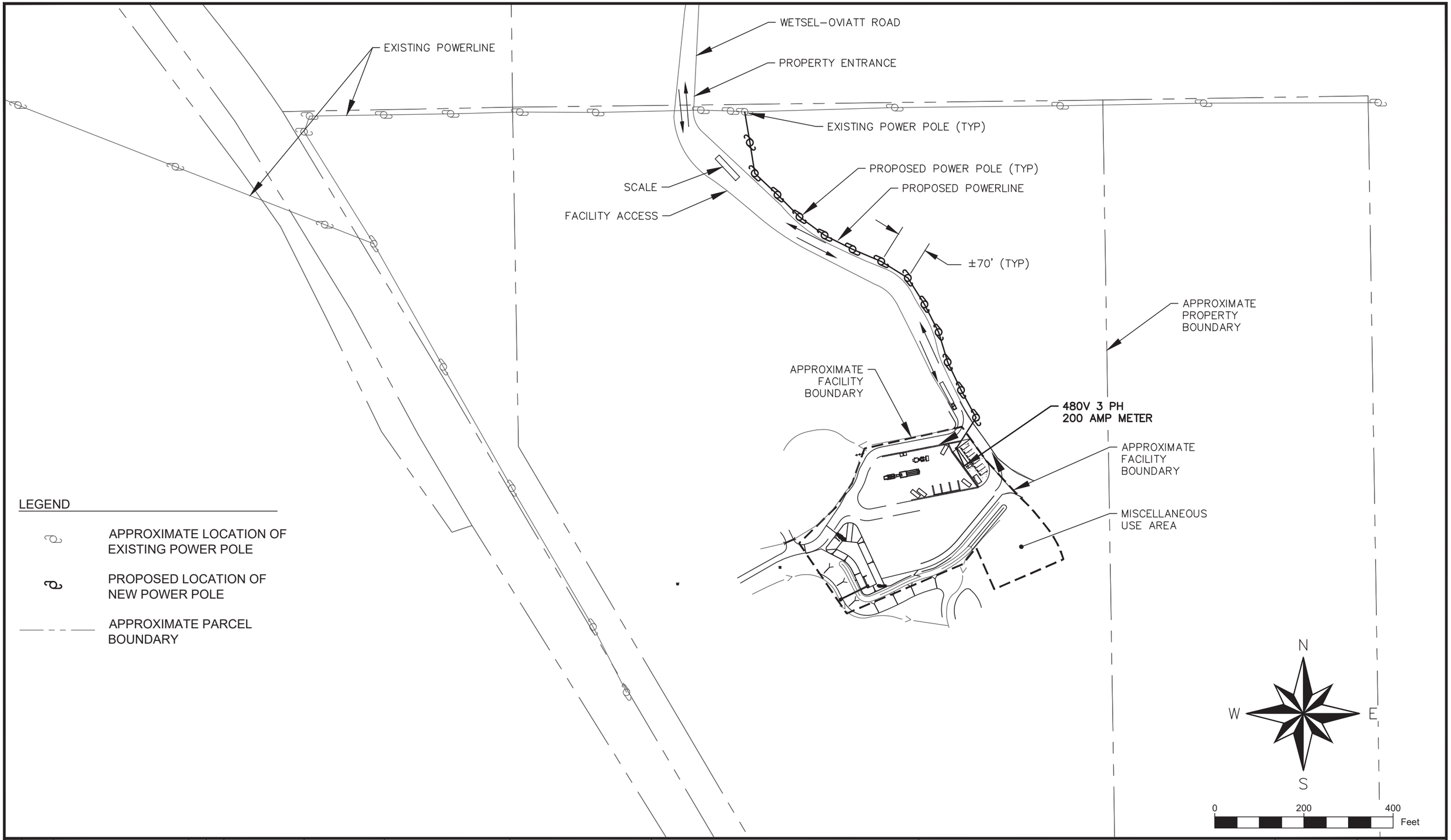
ELDORADO DISPOSAL SYSTEMS

GENERAL NOTES

DRAFT

DRAWING: C0.1
SHEET: OF
DATE: 5/23/2018

p: \016028.00_Wetsel_Oviatt \general_notes.dwg J.R.B. 5/23/2018



LEGEND

- APPROXIMATE LOCATION OF EXISTING POWER POLE
- PROPOSED LOCATION OF NEW POWER POLE
- APPROXIMATE PARCEL BOUNDARY

NO.	DATE	REVISIONS	BY	CHK

PROJECT NO: 016028.00	PROJECT ID:	ORIGINAL SCALE IN INCHES 0 1	WETSEL–OVIATT
DRAWN BY: J. BEERS	SCALE: 1" = 200'		ELDORADO DISPOSAL SYSTEMS
ENGINEER: D. BROWN	DATE:	LAWRENCE & ASSOCIATES ENGINEERS & GEOLOGISTS	SITE LOCATION MAP SHOWING TEMPORARY POWER
CHECKED BY: C. COLES	DATE:		DRAFT

DRAWING: C1.0
SHEET: OF
DATE: 5/23/2018

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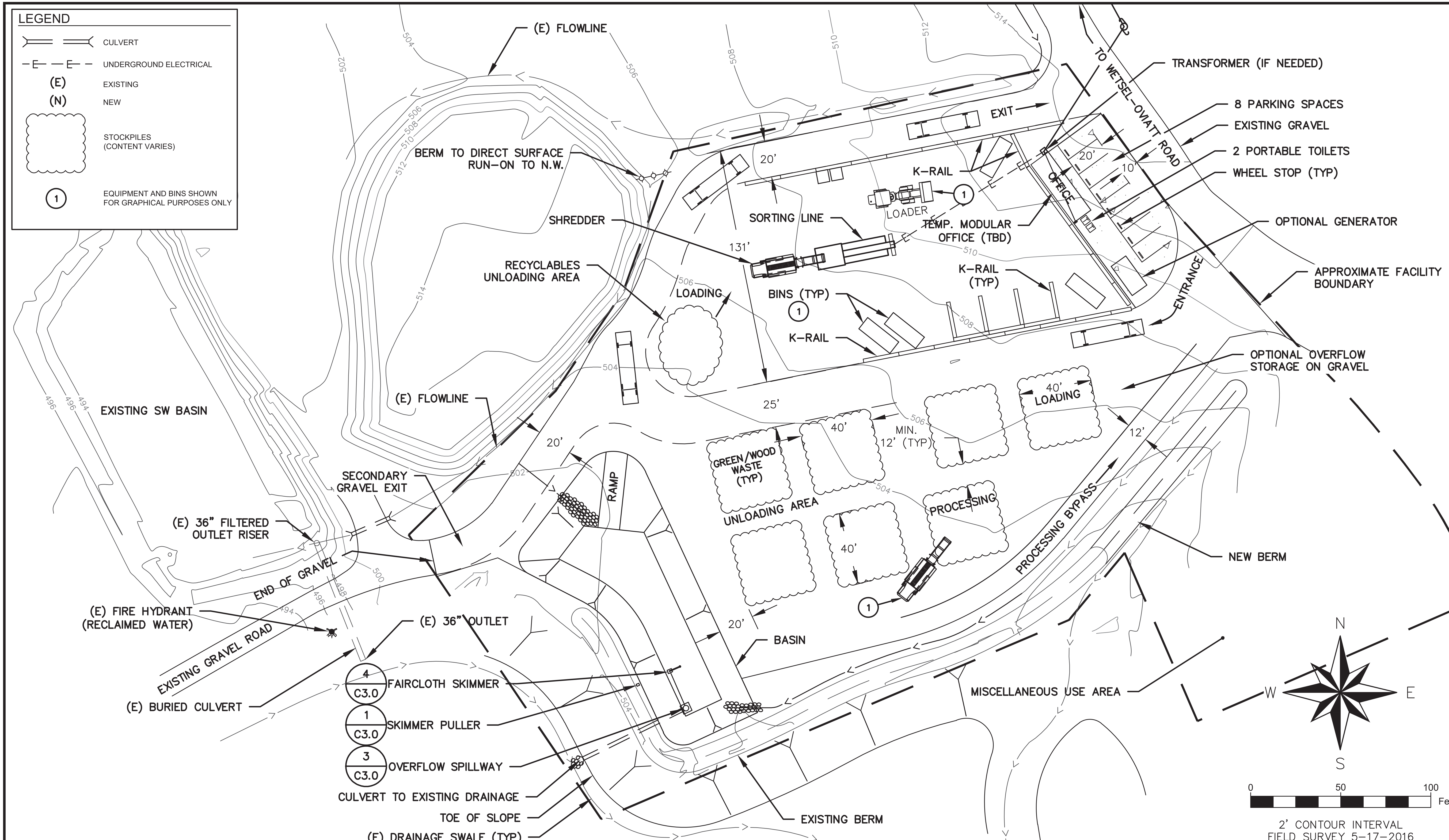
LEGEND
CULVERT
UNDERGROUND ELECTRICAL
(E) EXISTING
(N) NEW
STOCKPILES (CONTENT VARIES)
EQUIPMENT AND BINS SHOWN FOR GRAPHICAL PURPOSES ONLY
(E) FLOWLINE
BERM TO DIRECT SURFACE RUN-ON TO N.W.
SHREDDER
RECYCLABLES UNLOADING AREA
SORTING LINE
LOADER
TEMP. MODULAR OFFICE (TBD)
K-RAIL
K-RAIL (TYP)
BINS (TYP)
LOADING
EXIT
ENTRANCE
OFFICE
TO WETSEL-OVIATT ROAD
TRANSFORMER (IF NEEDED)
8 PARKING SPACES
EXISTING GRAVEL
2 PORTABLE TOILETS
WHEEL STOP (TYP)
OPTIONAL GENERATOR
APPROXIMATE FACILITY BOUNDARY
OPTIONAL OVERFLOW STORAGE ON GRAVEL
EXISTING SW BASIN
(E) FLOWLINE
SECONDARY GRAVEL EXIT
(E) 36" FILTERED OUTLET RISER
END OF GRAVEL
(E) FIRE HYDRANT (RECLAIMED WATER)
EXISTING GRAVEL ROAD
(E) 36" OUTLET
(E) BURIED CULVERT
4 C3.0 FAIRCLOTH SKIMMER
1 C3.0 SKIMMER PULLER
3 C3.0 OVERFLOW SPILLWAY
CULVERT TO EXISTING DRAINAGE
TOE OF SLOPE
(E) DRAINAGE SWALE (TYP)
RAMP
GREEN/WOOD WASTE (TYP)
UNLOADING AREA
MIN. 12' (TYP)
PROCESSING
LOADING
PROCESSING BYPASS
NEW BERM
BASIN
MISCELLANEOUS USE AREA
EXISTING BERM
131'
20'
10'
25'
40'
12'
N
S
E
W
0 50 100 Feet
2' CONTOUR INTERVAL
FIELD SURVEY 5-17-2016

NO.	DATE	REVISIONS	BY	CHK

PROJECT NO: 016028.00
PROJECT ID:
DRAWN BY: J. BEERS
SCALE: 1" = 50'
ENGINEER: D. BROWN
DATE:
CHECKED BY: C. COLES
DATE:

ORIGINAL SCALE IN INCHES
0 1

LAWRENCE & ASSOCIATES
ENGINEERS & GEOLOGISTS

WETSEL-OVIATT

ELDORADO DISPOSAL SYSTEMS

SITE PLAN

DRAFT

DRAWING: C1.1
SHEET: OF
DATE: 5/23/2018

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LEGEND

CULVERT

UNDERGROUND ELECTRICAL

(E) EXISTING

(N) NEW

SURFACE FLOW DIRECTION

EXISTING FLOWLINE

2' HIGH BERM TO DIRECT SURFACE RUN-ON TO N.W.

3 C2.1

SWALE TO BASIN

FL 502.00

2 C2.1 DRIVABLE SWALE

RIM 501.75

SWL 501.75

12% RAMP

4:1

BOT 497.00

497.00 BOT

RIM 502.00

SECONDARY GRAVEL EXIT

END OF GRAVEL (CONFORM)

(E) 36" FILTERED OUTLET RISER

FIRE HYDRANT (RECLAIMED WATER)

EXISTING GRAVEL ROAD

(E) 36" OUTLET

EXISTING BURIED CULVERT

BASIN W/FAIRCLOTH SKIMMER

1 C3.0 SKIMMER PULLER

TOE OF SLOPE

CULVERT TO EXISTING DRAINAGE WITH 6"-8" RIP RAP, ELEV: ~491'

EXISTING DRAINAGE SWALE (TYP)

EXISTING SW BASIN

EXISTING SLOPE

18" CMP

BEDROCK SURFACE B C2.1

FAIRCLOTH SKIMMER 4 C3.0

OVERFLOW SPILLWAY 3 C3.0

3:1

502.00

TOP OF RISER 500.1'

502.00 RIM

FL 501.00

496.00 BOT

BOT 496.40

1 C2.1 NEW DRAINAGE DITCH

EXISTING BERM

EXISTING SLOPE

MATCH GRADE

R25'

508.50

R50'

508.00

EXIT

513.00

K-RAIL

10' OR 20' K-RAIL PLACED ON GRADE (TYP)

K-RAIL

DIRECT DRAINAGE TO (E) SWALE

TRANSFORMER (IF NEEDED)

8 PARKING SPACES

TO WETSEL-OVIATT ROAD

EXISTING GRAVEL

SWALE TO DIRECT RUN-ON AROUND SITE

OPTIONAL GENERATOR

OFFICE

ENTRANCE

OPTIONAL OVERFLOW STORAGE ON GRAVEL

(E) DRAINAGE

MATCH GRADE

509.00

FL 508.00

ADD NEW BERM

4 C2.1 NEW BERM

MISCELLANEOUS USE AREA

503.75

FL 502.75

503.50

502.50 FL

(N) V-DITCH

N

W E

S

50 100 Feet

2' CONTOUR INTERVAL
FIELD SURVEY 5-17-2016

NO.	DATE	REVISIONS	BY	CHK

PROJECT NO: 016028.00	PROJECT ID:
DRAWN BY: J. BEERS	SCALE: 1" = 50'
ENGINEER: D. BROWN	DATE:
CHECKED BY: C. COLES	DATE:

ORIGINAL SCALE IN INCHES 0 1

LAWRENCE & ASSOCIATES
ENGINEERS & GEOLOGISTS

WETSEL-OVIATT

ELDORADO DISPOSAL SYSTEMS

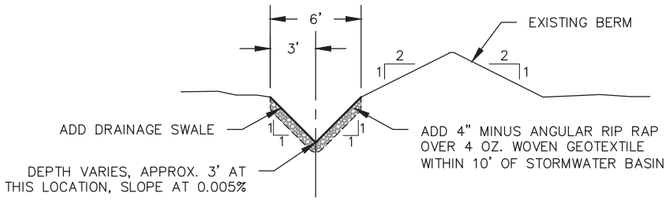
SITE GRADING PLAN

DRAFT

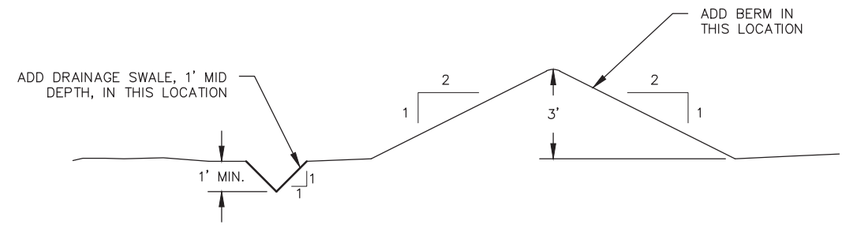
DRAWING: C2.0

SHEET: OF

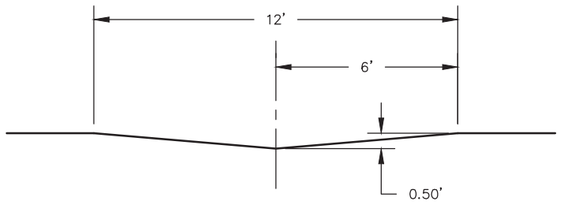
DATE: 5/23/2018



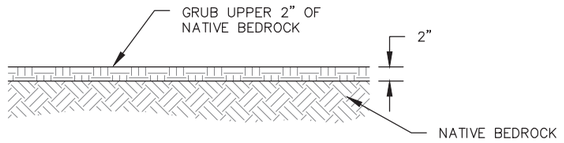
1 — (N) DRAINAGE DITCH AT EXISTING BERM
NOT TO SCALE



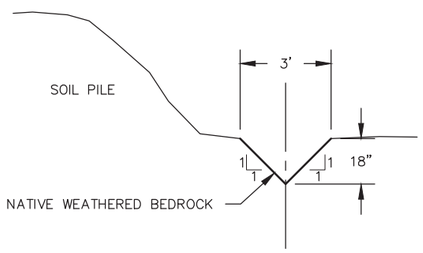
4 — ADD NEW BERM
NOT TO SCALE



2 — DRIVABLE DRAINAGE SWALE
NOT TO SCALE



B — BEDROCK SECTION
NOT TO SCALE



3 — DRAINAGE DITCH AT SOIL PILE
NOT TO SCALE

NO.	DATE	REVISIONS	BY	CHK

PROJECT NO: 016028.00	PROJECT ID:
DRAWN BY: J. BEERS	SCALE: AS SHOWN
ENGINEER: D. BROWN	DATE:
CHECKED BY: C. COLES	DATE:

ORIGINAL SCALE IN INCHES
0 1

LAWRENCE & ASSOCIATES
ENGINEERS & GEOLOGISTS

WETSEL–OVIATT

ELDORADO DISPOSAL SYSTEMS

GRADING DETAILS

DRAFT

DRAWING: C2.1
SHEET: OF
DATE: 5/22/2018

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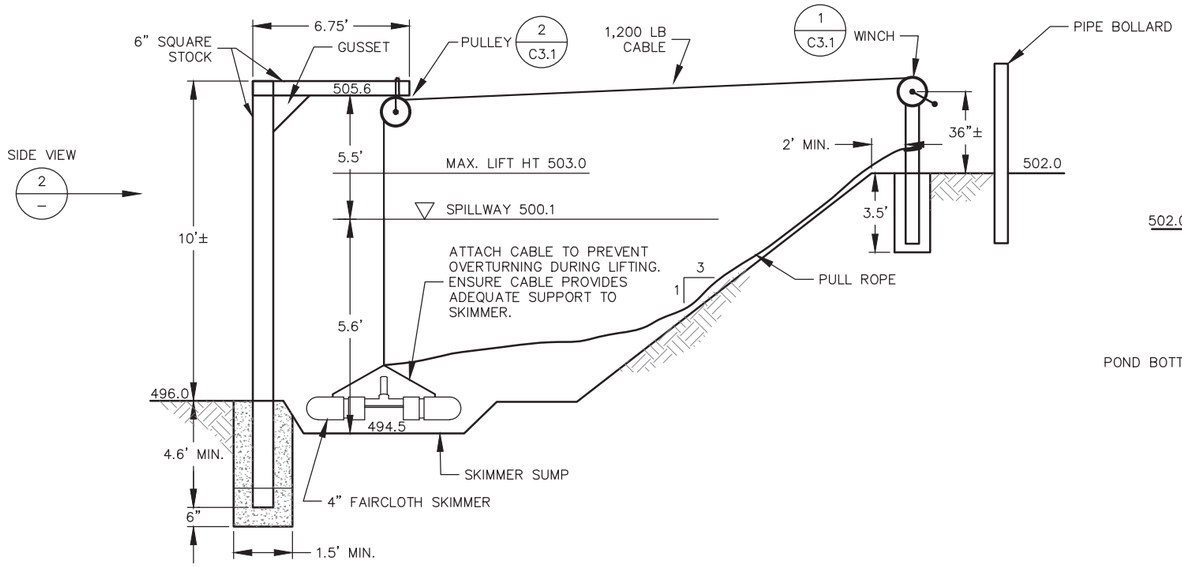
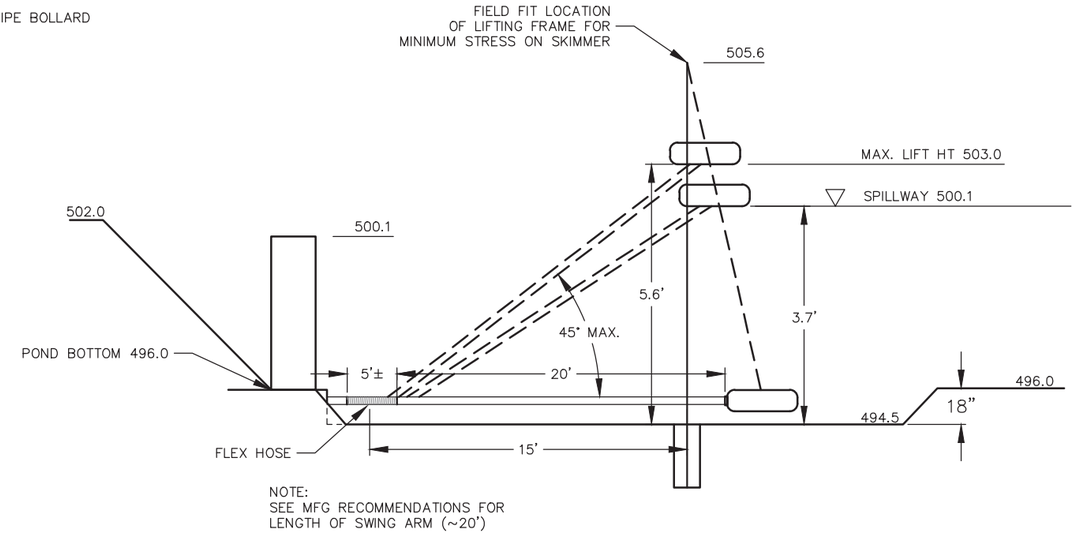


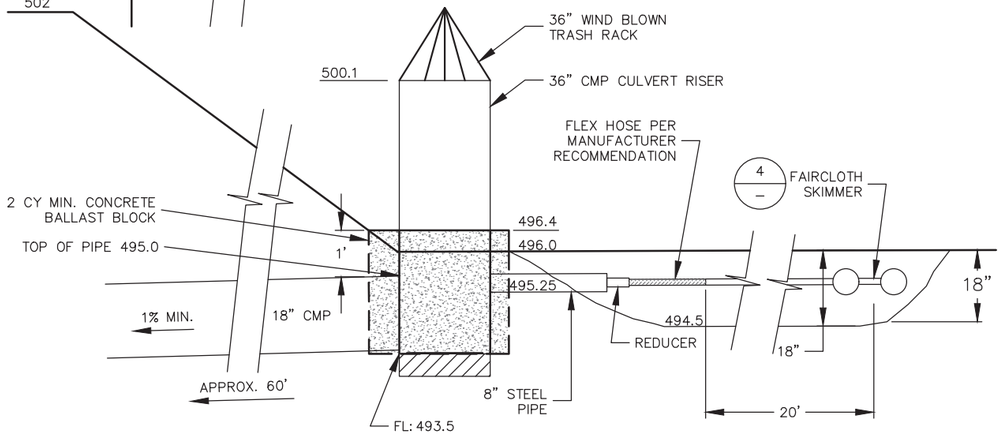
1 – SKIMMER PULLER

SCALE: N.T.S.



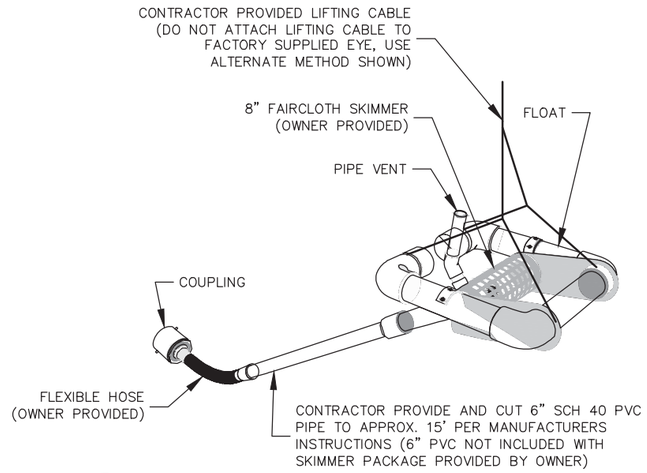
2 – SKIMMER PULLER (SIDE VIEW)

SCALE: N.T.S.



3 – OVERFLOW SPILLWAY

SCALE: N.T.S.



4 – FAIRCLOTH SKIMMER

SCALE: N.T.S.

NO.	DATE	REVISIONS	BY	CHK

PROJECT NO: 016028.00	PROJECT ID:
DRAWN BY: J. BEERS	SCALE: AS SHOWN
ENGINEER: D. BROWN	DATE:
CHECKED BY: C. COLES	DATE:

ORIGINAL SCALE IN INCHES

0 1

LAWRENCE & ASSOCIATES
ENGINEERS & GEOLOGISTS

WETSEL–OVIATT

ELDORADO DISPOSAL SYSTEMS

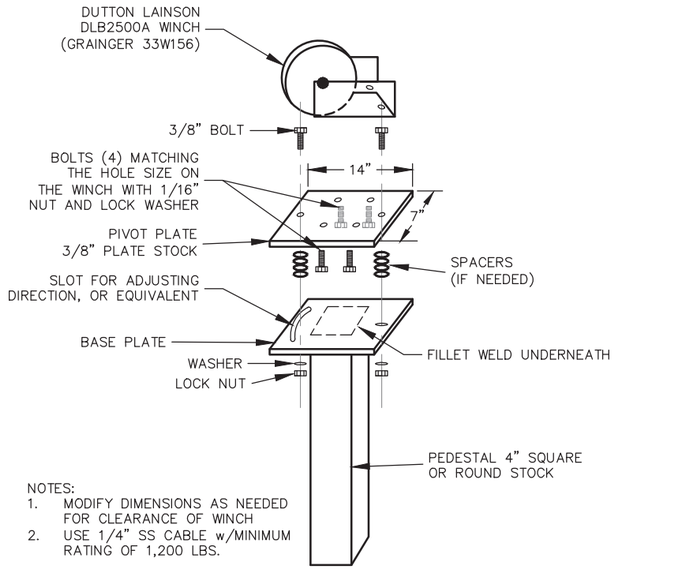
DETENTION BASIN DETAILS

DRAFT

DRAWING: C3.0

SHEET: OF

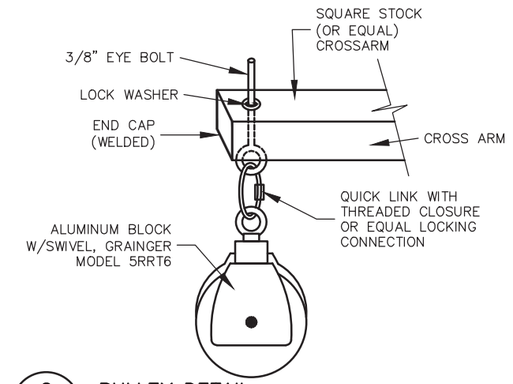
DATE: 5/23/2018



NOTES:
1. MODIFY DIMENSIONS AS NEEDED FOR CLEARANCE OF WINCH
2. USE 1/4" SS CABLE w/MINIMUM RATING OF 1,200 LBS.

1 / – WINCH PEDESTAL DETAIL

SCALE: N.T.S.



2 / – PULLEY DETAIL

SCALE: N.T.S.

NO.	DATE	REVISIONS	BY	CHK

PROJECT NO: 016028.00	PROJECT ID:
DRAWN BY: J. BEERS	SCALE: AS SHOWN
ENGINEER: D. BROWN	DATE:
CHECKED BY: C. COLES	DATE:

ORIGINAL SCALE IN INCHES
0 1

LAWRENCE & ASSOCIATES
ENGINEERS & GEOLOGISTS

WETSEL–OVIATT

ELDORADO DISPOSAL SYSTEMS

DETENTION BASIN DETAILS

DRAFT

DRAWING: C3.1
SHEET: OF
DATE: 5/21/2018

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APPENDIX A
Copies of Pertinent Regulations

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REGULATIONS FOR C&D (CDI) POCESSING FACILITIES

Note: These Regulations are available on line at the following location:

http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Laws/Regulations/Title14/default.htm

(p) list of permits already obtained, and the date obtained or last revised;

(q) An Odor Impact Minimization Plan pursuant to section 17896.31 and, if applicable, an Odor Best Management Practice Feasibility Report and associated plan pursuant to section 17896.30.

Note:

Authority cited: Sections 40502, 43020 and 43021, Public Resources Code.
Reference: Sections 40053, 43020 and 43021, Public Resources Code.

Section 18222. Repealed.

Section 18223. Facility Plan For Medium Volume Construction and Demolition/Inert Debris Processing Facilities and Medium Volume C&D Wood Debris Chipping and Grinding Facilities.

(a) Each operator of a medium volume CDI debris processing facility or medium volume C&D wood debris chipping and grinding facility that is required to obtain a Registration Permit, as set forth in CCR, Title 14, Division 7, Chapter 3.0, Article 5.9, sections 17383.5 or 17383.3, and CCR, Title 14, Division 7, Chapter 5.0, Article 3.0, commencing at section 18100 et. seq., shall file with the EA, together with its application for a Registration Permit, a CDI Debris Processing Facility Plan or C&D Wood Debris Chipping and Grinding Plan, as applicable. The Plan shall contain the following:

(1) Names of the operator and owner, and the key employee responsible for operation of the site;

(2) Schematic drawing all buildings and other structures showing layout and general dimensions of the operations area, including, but not limited to, unloading, storage, loading, and parking areas;

(3) Descriptive statement of the manner in which activities are to be conducted at the facility;

(4) Days and hours that the facility is to operate. If the hours of debris receipt differ from the hours of material processing, each set of hours shall be stated. For facilities with continuous operations, indicate the start of the operating day for purpose of calculating amount of debris received per operating day. The operator may also indicate whether or not, and when, other activities, such as routine maintenance will take place, if those activities will occur at times other than those indicated above;

(5) Total acreage contained within the operating area;

(6) Facility design capacity including the assumptions, methods, and calculations performed to determine the total capacity;

(7) Information showing the types and the daily quantities of debris to be received. In any calculations necessary as part of the plan, amounts shall be figured in tons. If tonnage is figured from cubic yards, include the conversion factors used as approved by the EA;

(8) Estimates of the amount of residual to be generated on a monthly basis and the amount of material salvaged and/or recycled;

(9) Description of the methods used by the facility to comply with each State Minimum Standard required by CCR, Title 14, Division 7, Chapter 3.0, Article 5.9;

(10) Anticipated volume of quench or process water and the planned method of treatment, and disposal of any wastewater;

(11) Description of provisions to handle unusual peak loading;

(12) Description of transfer, recovery and processing equipment, including classification, capacity and the number of units;

(13) Planned method for final disposition of debris received at the facility, including but not limited to materials being transferred to other facilities or operations for further processing, recycled materials, and solid waste;

(14) Planned method for the storage and removal of salvaged material;

(15) Resume of management organization which will operate the facility;

(16) The operator shall record and retain records of any serious injury to the public occurring on-site and any complaint of adverse health effects to the public attributed to operations. Serious injury means any injury that requires inpatient hospitalization for a period in excess of 24 hours or in which a member of the public suffers a loss of any member of the body or suffers any degree of permanent disfigurement; and

(17) The operator shall retain a record of training and instruction completed in accordance with Article 6.2, section 17410.3.

(18) A copy of the operator's Injury and Illness Prevention Plan (as applicable under current law).

(19) Fire Prevention, Control and Mitigation Plan ("Plan") which contains the following:

(A) Description of the measures the operator will take to prevent fires and to control and extinguish fires at the site;

(B) Identification and description of the equipment the operator will have available (on site and readily available off-site) to control and extinguish fires;

(C) Description of the measures the operator will take to mitigate the impacts of any fire at the site to the public health and safety and the environment;

(D) Description of the arrangements the operator has made with the local fire control authority having jurisdiction to provide fire prevention, control and suppression;

(E) Discussion of the ability of the local fire control authority to suppress fires at the site in light of the authority's personnel, expertise and equipment, the availability of water, access to the site and to flammable materials on the site, the nature of flammable materials on site, the quantity and dimensions of materials on the site, and the potential for subsurface fires in accumulations of flammable materials on the site.

(F) Evidence that the operator has submitted the Plan to the local fire control authority for review and that the authority has found it to be in compliance with the authority's applicable requirements.

(b) The operator must file amendments as necessary to maintain the accuracy of the Plan. Such amendments may become the basis for revisions to the Registration Permit for the facility. Failure to submit timely amendments may be cause for suspension or revocation of the permit.

Note:

Authority cited: Sections 40502, 43020, and 43021, Public Resources Code.
Reference: Sections 40053, 43020, and 43021, Public Resources Code.

Section 18223.5. Facility Reports For Construction and Demolition/Inert or Inert Debris Facilities and Large Volume C&D Wood Debris Chipping and Grinding Facilities.

(a) Each operator of a large volume CDI debris processing facility or inert debris processing facility, or large volume C&D wood debris chipping and grinding facility that is required to obtain a Full Permit, as set forth in CCR, Title 14, Division 7, Chapter 3.0, Article 5.9, sections 17383.6 or 17383.8, or 17383.3 and 27, CCR, Division 2, Subdivision 1, Chapter 4, commencing with section 21450, shall file with the EA, together with its application for a Full Permit, a CDI Debris Processing Facility Report or Inert Debris Processing Facility Report, as applicable. The Report shall contain the following:

(1) Names of the operator and owner, and the key employee responsible for operation of the site;

(2) Schematic drawing all buildings and other structures showing layout and general dimensions of the operations area, including, but not limited to, unloading, storage, loading, and parking areas;

REGULATIONS FOR GREEN/WOODWASTE POCESSING FACILITIES

Note: These Regulations are available on line at the following location:

http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Laws/Regulations/Title14/default.htm

(c) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in this Article, until that date which is two (2) years from the effective date of this Article (the "Temporary Permit Expiration Date") or any extension of such Temporary Permit Extension Date, large volume CDI debris processing facilities which are existing on the effective date of this Article may elect to obtain and operate under a temporary Registration Permit pursuant to subsection (b) above, rather than a Full Permit. Operators of facilities so electing shall obtain temporary Registration Permits in the manner as set forth in subsection (b) above. Operators of large volume CDI debris processing facilities that receive temporary Registration Permits under this subsection (c) shall apply for a Full Permit no later than one (1) year from the date the owner or operator of the facility receives notification from the EA that a Full Permit is required under this Article, whichever first occurs, as provided in subsection (b) above, and shall obtain a Full Permit no later than the Temporary Permit Expiration Date. Notwithstanding, the Temporary Permit Extension Date may be extended by one or more periods not exceeding a total of three (3) years by the EA (the last such extension is the "Extended Temporary Permit Expiration Date") in the event that the EA finds that the operator, for reasons beyond its control, has been unable to obtain a Full Permit despite having exercised good faith and due diligence in attempting to obtain such a permit. Registration Permits obtained under this subsection (c) are temporary and shall expire no later than the Temporary Permit Expiration Date or the Extended Temporary Permit Expiration Date, whichever is applicable. The Full Permit that the operator obtains shall supercede, and cause the expiration of, the facility's temporary Registration Permit obtained under this subsection (c). If any large volume CDI debris processing facility fails to obtain the required Full Permit within the specified time, the EA shall take appropriate enforcement action.

(d) Waste handling activities which are existing on the effective date of this Article and which handle exclusively construction and demolition wastes, as defined in Section 17225.15 of Article 4 of this Chapter, that do not qualify as C&D debris under this Article shall obtain the appropriate permit as a transfer/processing operation or facility as provided in Articles 6.0 through 6.4, inclusive, of this Chapter. Notwithstanding, such activities shall obtain the necessary permits in the same manner and within the same time frames as if they were operations or facilities subject to this Article, as specified in this Section 17385, such that limited volume transfer operations (defined at section 17403.3) shall comply with EA notification requirements within 30 days from the date the owner or operator receives the written determination from the EA, whichever first occurs, medium volume transfer/processing facilities (defined at section 17403.6) shall obtain a Registration Permit within 60 days from the date the owner or operator receives the written determination from the EA, whichever first occurs, and large volume transfer/processing facilities (defined at 17403.7) shall obtain a Full Permit within 180 days from the date the owner or operator receives the written determination from the EA, whichever first occurs. Large volume transfer/processing facilities which handle exclusively construction and demolition wastes may elect to obtain and operate under a temporary Registration Permit in the same manner, under the same procedures and subject to the same limitation as a large volume CDI debris processing facility under subsection 17385(c). If an activity subject to this subsection fails to obtain the required permit or submit documentation within the specified time, the EA shall take appropriate enforcement action.

Note:

Authority cited: Sections 40502, 43020, and 43021, Public Resources Code.
Reference: Sections 43020 and 43021, Public Resources Code.

Section 17386. Operations Plans

(a) Each operator of a small volume CDI debris processing operation, inert debris processing operation Type A, or small volume C&D wood debris chipping and grinding operation that is required to obtain an EA Notification, as set forth in CCR, Title 14, Division 7, Chapter 5.0, Article 3.0, commencing at section 18100 shall file with the EA, together with its EA Notification, an Operation Plan. The Plan shall contain the following:

(1) Names of the operator and owner, and key employee responsible for operation of the site;

(2) Schematic drawing all buildings and other structures showing layout and general dimension of the operations area, including, but not limited to, unloading, storage, loading, and parking areas;

(3) Descriptive statement of the manner in which activities are to be conducted at the operation;

(4) Days and hours that the business is to operate. If the hour of debris receipt differ from the hours of material processing, each set of hours shall be stated. For businesses with continuous operations, indicate the start of the operating day for the purpose of calculating amount of debris received per operating day. The operator may also indicate whether or not, and when, other activities, such as routine maintenance will take place, if those activities will occur at times other than those indicated above;

(5) Total acreage contained within the operating area;

(6) Operation design capacity including the assumptions, methods, and calculations performed to determine the total capacity;

(7) Information showing the types and the daily quantities of debris to be received;

(8) In any calculations necessary as part of the plan, amounts shall be figured in tons. If tonnage is figured from cubic yards, include the conversion factors used as approved by the EA;

(9) Description of the methods used by the operation to comply with each State Minimum Standard required by CCR, Title 14, Division 7, Chapter 3.0, Article 5.9;

(10) Anticipated volume of quench or process water and the planned method of treatment, and disposal of any wastewater;

(11) Description of provisions to handle unusual peak loading;

(12) Description of transfer, recovery and processing equipment, including classification, capacity and the number of units;

(13) Planned method for final disposition of debris received at the operation, including but not limited to materials being transferred to to other facilities or operations fro further processing, recycled materials, and solid waste;

(14) Planned method for the storage and removal of salvaged material;

(15) Resume of management organization which will operate the operation;

(16) The operator shall record and retain records of any serious injury to the public occurring on-site and any complaint of adverse health effects to the public attributed to operations. Serious injury means any injury that requires inpatient hospitalization for a period in excess of 24 hours or in which a member of the public suffers a loss of any member of the body or suffers any degree of permanent disfigurement; and

(17) The operator shall retain a record of training and instruction completed in accordance with, Article 6.2, section 17410.3.

(18) A copy of the operator's Injury and Illness Prevention Plan (as applicable under current law).

(19) Fire Prevention, Control and Mitigation Plan ("Plan") which contains the following:

(A) Description of the measures the operator will take to prevent fires and to control and extinguish fires at the site;

(B) Identification and description of the equipment the operator will have available (on site and readily available off-site) to control and extinguish fires;

(C) Description of the measures the operator will take to mitigate the impacts of any fire at the site to the public health and safety and the environment;

(D) Description of the arrangements the operator has made with the local fire control authority having jurisdiction to provide fire prevention, control and suppression;

(E) Discussion of the ability of the local fire control authority to suppress fires at the site in light of the authority's personnel, expertise and equipment, the availability of water, access to the site and to flammable materials on the site, the nature of flammable materials on site, the quantity and dimensions of materials on the site, and the potential for subsurface fires in accumulations of flammable materials on the site.

(F) Evidence that the operator has submitted the Plan to the local fire control authority for review and that the authority has found it to be in compliance with the authority's applicable requirements.

(b) The operator must file amendments as necessary to maintain the accuracy of the Plan. Failure to submit timely amendments may be cause for suspension or revocation of the EA Notification.

Note:

REGULATIONS DESCRIBING MINIMUM STATE STANDARDS

Note: These Regulations are available on line at the following location:

http://www.calrecycle.ca.gov/Laws/Regulations/Title14/default.htm

CalRecycle

Regulations: Title 14, Natural Resources--Division 7

Chapter 3. Minimum Standards for Solid Waste Handling and Disposal

Article 6.1 | Article 6.2 | Article 6.3 | Article 6.35 | Article 6.4

Article 6.1. Siting and Design

Section: 17406.1 | 17406.2

Section 17406.1. Siting On Landfills.

(a) Operations and facilities or portions thereof, located atop fully or partially closed solid waste landfills shall meet postclosure land use requirements pursuant to Title 27, California Code of Regulations, section 21190.

(b) Operations and facilities or portions thereof, located on intermediate cover on a solid waste landfill shall locate operations areas on foundation substrate that is stabilized, either by natural or mechanical compaction, to minimize differential settlement, ponding, soil liquefaction, or failure of pads or structural foundations.

(c) Operations and facilities or portions thereof, located on intermediate cover on a solid waste landfill shall be operated in a manner not to interfere with the operations of the landfill or with the closure or postclosure maintenance of the landfill.

Note:

Authority cited: Sections 40502, 43020, and 43021, Public Resources Code.
Reference: Sections 40053, 43020 and 43021, Public Resources Code.

Section 17406.2. General Design Requirements.

(a) The design of a new operation or facility shall utilize expert advice, as appropriate, from persons competent in engineering, architecture, landscape design, traffic engineering, air quality control, and design of structures.

(b) The design shall be based on appropriate data regarding the expected service area, anticipated nature and quantity of wastes to be received, climatological factors, physical settings, adjacent land use (existing and planned), types and number of vehicles anticipated to enter the operation or facility, adequate off-street parking facilities for transfer vehicles, drainage control, the hours of operation and other pertinent information. If the operation or facility is to be used by the general public, the design shall take account of safety features that may be needed to accommodate such public use.

(c) The operation or facility shall be designed in such a manner as to restrict the unloading area to as small an area as practicable, provide adequate control of windblown material, minimize the propagation or attraction of flies, rodents or other vectors and the creation of nuisances by reason of solid wastes being handled at the operation. Other factors which shall be taken into consideration are: dust control, noise control, public safety, and other pertinent matters related to the protection of public health at the operation or facility.

(d) In reviewing the design of a proposed operation or facility, the EA may require the applicant to describe how he or she has complied with applicable local and state requirements regarding odor control measures, personnel health and safety, and sanitary facilities.

(e) Solid waste storage containers shall be durable, easily cleanable, designed for safe handling, and constructed to prevent loss of wastes from the container during storage. If such a container is used to store garbage, other wet or liquid producing wastes, or wastes composed of fine particles, such container shall in all cases be non-absorbent and leak-resistant. Unloading areas shall be easily cleanable, designed for safe handling, and constructed to prevent loss of wastes.

Note:

Authority cited: SSections 40502, 43020, and 43021, Public Resources Code.
Reference: Sections 40053, 43020 and 43021, Public Resources Code.

Article 6.2. Operating Standards.

Sections: 17407.1 - 17407.5 | 17408.1 - 17408.8 | 17409.1 - 17409.6 | 17410.1 - 17410.4

Section 17407.1. Burning Wastes and Open Burning.

(a) If burning wastes are received at an operation or facility, they shall be separated from other wastes and deposited in a safe area, spread, and extinguished. A safe area is defined as being away from unloading, transfer, or processing areas, structures on adjacent properties and other fire hazard areas.

(b) Open burning of solid waste, except for the infrequent burning of agricultural wastes, silvicultural wastes, landclearing debris, diseased trees, or debris from emergency clean-up operations, or any other wastes as approved by local regulatory agencies, approved by the EA, local air district, and local fire department, is prohibited at all operations and facilities.

Note:

Authority cited: Sections 40502, 43020, and 43021, Public Resources Code.
Reference: Sections 40053, 43020 and 43021, Public Resources Code.

Section 17407.2. Cleaning.

(a) Operations, facilities, and their equipment, boxes, bins, pits and other types of containers shall be cleaned using the following schedule, or at a lesser frequency approved by the EA, in order to prevent the propagation or attraction of flies, rodents, or other vectors:

(1) all operations and facilities shall be cleaned each operating day of all loose materials and litter;

(2) all operations or facilities that operate 24 hours per day must clean the operations or facilities at least once every 24 hours.

(b) The entrance and exit shall be cleaned at a frequency which prevents the tracking or off-site migration of waste materials.

Note:

Authority cited: Sections 40502, 43020, and 43021, Public Resources Code.
Reference: Sections 40053, 43020 and 43021, Public Resources Code.

Section 17407.3. Drainage Control.

(a) Drainage at all operations and facilities shall be controlled to:

(1) minimize the creation of contact water;

(2) prevent to the greatest extent possible given existing weather conditions, the uncontrolled off-site migration of contact water;

(3) protect the integrity of roads and structures;

(4) protect the public health; and

(5) prevent safety hazards and interference with operations.

Note:

Authority cited: Sections 40502, 43020, and 43021, Public Resources Code.
Reference: Sections 40053, 43020 and 43021, Public Resources Code.

Section 17407.4. Dust Control.

(a) The operator shall take adequate measures to minimize the creation, emission, or accumulation of excessive dust and particulates, and prevent other safety hazards to the public caused by obscured visibility. The operator shall minimize the unnecessary handling of wastes during processing to prevent the creation of excessive dust. Measures to control dust include, but are not limited to: reduced processing, periodic sweeping and cleaning, misting systems or ventilation control. One or more of the following may be an indication that dust is excessive:

(1) safety hazards due to obscured visibility; or

(2) irritation of the eyes; or

(3) hampered breathing;

(4) migration of dust off-site.

Note:

Authority cited: Sections 40502, 43020, and 43021, Public Resources Code.
Reference: Sections 40053, 43020 and 43021, Public Resources Code.

Section 17407.5. Hazardous, Liquid, and Special Wastes.

(a) An operation or facility shall not intentionally accept or store hazardous wastes, including batteries, oil, paint, and special wastes, unless it has been approved to handle the particular waste by the appropriate regulatory agencies. Such approvals shall be placed in the operating record.

(b) At operations and facilities where unauthorized hazardous wastes are discovered, control measures as are necessary to protect public health, safety and the environment, such as elimination or control of dusts, fumes, mists, vapors or gases shall be taken prior to isolation or removal from the operation or facility,

(c) Liquid wastes and sludges shall not be accepted or stored at an operation or facility unless the operator has written approval to accept such wastes from the appropriate agencies and the EA. The EA shall authorize acceptance of these wastes only if the operation, facility, and the transfer vehicles are properly equipped to handle such wastes in a manner to protect public health, safety, and the environment.

Note:

Authority cited: Sections 40502, 43020, and 43021, Public Resources Code.
Reference: Sections 40053, 43020 and 43021, Public Resources Code.

Section 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.

Note:

Authority cited: Sections 40502, 43020, and 43021, Public Resources Code.
Reference: Sections 40053, 43020 and 43021, Public Resources Code.

Section 17408.2. Medical Wastes.

Medical waste, unless treated and deemed to be solid waste, which is regulated pursuant to the Medical Waste Management Act (commencing with section 117600 of the Health and Safety Code), shall not be accepted at an operation or facility, unless approved by the appropriate regulatory agency.

Note:

Authority cited: Sections 40502, 43020, and 43021, Public Resources Code.
Reference: Sections 40053, 43020 and 43021, Public Resources Code.

Section 17408.3. Noise Control.

Noise shall be controlled to prevent health hazards and to prevent nuisance to nearby residents. Measures to control noise include but are not limited to: posting of warning signs that recommend or require hearing protection; separation by barriers that limit access to authorized personnel only; or, enclosures to reduce noise transmission. Compliance with specific provisions regarding noise control in a local land use approval, such as a conditional use permit or CEQA mitigation measures, shall be considered compliance with this standard.

Note:

Authority cited: Sections 40502, 43020, and 43021, Public Resources Code.
Reference: Sections 40053, 43020 and 43021, Public Resources Code.

Section 17408.4. Non-Salvageable Items.

Drugs, cosmetics, foods, beverages, hazardous wastes, poisons, medical wastes, syringes, needles, pesticides and other materials capable of causing public health or safety problems shall not be salvaged at operations or facilities unless approved by the local health agency and the EA.

Note:

Authority cited: Sections 40502, 43020, and 43021, Public Resources Code.
Reference: Sections 40053, 43020 and 43021, Public Resources Code.

Section 17408.5. Nuisance Control.

Each operation and facility shall be conducted and maintained to prevent the creation of a nuisance. Compliance with specific provisions regarding nuisance control in a local land use approval, such as a conditional use permit or CEQA mitigation measures, shall be considered compliance with this standard.

Note:

Authority cited: Sections 40502, 43020, and 43021, Public Resources Code.
Reference: Sections 40053, 43020 and 43021, Public Resources Code.

Section 17408.6. Maintenance Program.

All aspects of the operation or facility shall be maintained in a state of good repair. The operator shall implement a preventative maintenance program to monitor and promptly repair or correct deteriorated or defective conditions.

Note:

Authority cited: Sections 40502, 43020, and 43021, Public Resources Code.
Reference: Sections 40053, 43020 and 43021, Public Resources Code.

Section 17408.7. Personnel Health and Safety.

The Injury, Illness, and Prevention Program (IIPP) shall be available for review by local and state inspectors during normal business hours. Nothing in this section is intended to make the EA responsible for enforcing the IIPP.

Note:

Authority cited: Sections 40502, 43020, and 43021, Public Resources Code.
Reference: Sections 40053, 43020 and 43021, Public Resources Code.

Section 17408.8. Protection of Users.

An operation or facility shall be designed, constructed, operated, and maintained so that contact between the public and solid wastes is minimized. This may be accomplished through the use of railings, curbs, grates, fences, and/or spotters.

Note:

Authority cited: Sections 40502, 43020, and 43021, Public Resources Code.
Reference: Sections 40053, 43020 and 43021, Public Resources Code.

Section 17409.1. Roads.

All on-site roads and driveways shall be designed and maintained to minimize the generation of dust and tracking of soil onto adjacent public roads. Such roads shall be kept in safe condition and maintained to allow vehicles utilizing the operation or facility to have reasonable all-weather access to the site.

Note:

Authority cited: Sections 40502, 43020, and 43021, Public Resources Code.
Reference: Sections 40053, 43020 and 43021, Public Resources Code.

Section 17409.2. Sanitary Facilities.

The operator shall maintain all sanitary and hand-washing facilities in a reasonably clean and adequately supplied condition.

Note:

Authority cited: Sections 40502, 43020, and 43021, Public Resources Code.
Reference: Sections 40053, 43020 and 43021, Public Resources Code.

Section 17409.3. Scavenging and Salvaging.

Each operation or facility shall meet the following requirements:

(a) scavenging shall be prohibited;

(b) salvaging of materials, such as metal, paper, glass and cardboard is permitted as an integral part of the operation, subject to conditions established by the EA, the local land use authority, or other approving agencies.

(c) salvaging activities shall be conducted in a planned and controlled manner and not interfere with other aspects of site operation. Activities shall be conducted so as not to interfere with expeditious entry and exit of vehicles delivering waste to the transfer or processing operation or facility. Salvaging activities conducted at a transfer/processing operation or facility shall be confined to specified, clearly identified areas of the operation or facility, and controlled to prevent health, safety or nuisance problems;

(d) storage of materials salvaged from solid wastes shall be ancillary to the activities of the operation or facility unless such storage is planned as an integral part of the operation. Materials salvaged on-site shall be stored away from other activity areas in specified, clearly identifiable areas as noted in the Facility Plan or Transfer/Processing Report. They shall be arranged to minimize risk of fire, health and safety hazard, vector harborage, or other hazard or nuisance, and limited to a specified volume and/or duration as described in the Enforcement Agency Notification, Facility Plan, or Transfer/Processing Report.

Note:

Authority cited: Sections 40502, 43020, and 43021, Public Resources Code.
Reference: Sections 40053, 43020 and 43021, Public Resources Code.

Section 17409.4. Signs.

(a) For operations or facilities not open to the public, each point of access from a public road shall be posted with an easily visible sign indicating the operation or facility name and location of nearest public operation or facility.

(b) If the operation or facility is open to the public, there shall be an easily visible sign at all public entrances indicating the name of the operator, the operator's telephone number, schedule of charges, hours of operation, and a listing of the general types of materials which either (1) WILL be accepted, or (2) WILL NOT be accepted.

Note:

Authority cited: Sections 40502, 43020, and 43021, Public Resources Code.
Reference: Sections 40053, 43020 and 43021, Public Resources Code.

Section 17409.5. Loadchecking.

(a) The operator of an attended operation or facility shall implement a loadchecking program to prevent the acceptance of waste which is prohibited by this Article. This program must include at a minimum:

(1) the number of random loadchecks to be performed;

(2) a location for the storage of prohibited wastes removed during the loadchecking process that is separately secured or isolated;

(3) records of loadchecks and the training of personnel in the recognition, proper handling, and disposition of prohibited waste. A copy of the loadchecking program and copies of the loadchecking records for the last year shall be maintained in the operating record and be available for review by the appropriate regulatory agencies.

Note:

Authority cited: Sections 40502, 43020, and 43021, Public Resources Code.
Reference: Sections 40053, 43020 and 43021, Public Resources Code.

Section 17409.6. Parking.

Adequate off-street parking area(s) shall be provided, if necessary, for transfer vehicles. Compliance with specific provisions regarding adequacy of off-street parking in a local land use approval, such as a conditional use permit or CEQA mitigation measures, shall be considered compliance with this standard.

Note:

Authority cited: Sections 40502, 43020, and 43021, Public Resources Code.
Reference: Sections 40053, 43020 and 43021, Public Resources Code.

Section 17410.1. Solid Waste Removal.

(a) All solid wastes shall be removed at the following frequencies or at an alternate frequency approved by the EA, in order to prevent the propagation or attraction of flies, rodents or other vectors:

(1) operations shall remove solid wastes accepted at the site within 7 days from the date of receipt;

(2) facilities shall remove solid waste accepted at the site within 48 hours from the time of receipt.

Note:

Authority cited: Sections 40502, 43020, and 43021, Public Resources Code.
Reference: Sections 40053, 43020 and 43021, Public Resources Code.

Section 17410.2. Supervision and Personnel.

The operator shall provide adequate supervision and a sufficient number of qualified personnel to ensure proper operation of the site in compliance with all applicable laws, regulations, permit conditions and other requirements. The operator shall notify the EA in writing of the name, address and telephone number of the operator or other person responsible for the operation. A copy of the written notification shall be placed in the operating record.

Note:

Authority cited: Sections 40502, 43020, and 43021, Public Resources Code.
Reference: Sections 40053, 43020 and 43021, Public Resources Code.

Section 17410.3. Training.

Personnel assigned to the operation or facility shall be adequately trained in subjects pertinent to site solid waste operations and maintenance, hazardous materials recognition and screening, use of mechanized equipment, environmental controls, emergency procedures and the requirements of this Article. A record of such training history shall be maintained and made available for inspection.

Note:

Authority cited: Sections 40502, 43020, and 43021, Public Resources Code.
Reference: Sections 40053, 43020 and 43021, Public Resources Code.

Section 17410.4. Vector, Bird and Animal Control.

The operator shall take adequate steps to control or prevent the propagation, harborage and attraction of flies, rodents, or other vectors, and animals, and to minimize bird attraction.

Note:

Authority cited: Sections 40502, 43020, and 43021, Public Resources Code.
Reference: Sections 40053, 43020 and 43021, Public Resources Code.

Section 17411. Repealed.
Section 17412. Repealed.
Section 17413. Repealed.

Article 6.3. Record Keeping Requirements.

Section: 17414 | 17414.1

Section 17414. Record Keeping Requirements.

Each operator shall meet the following requirements:

(a) each operator shall maintain records of incoming weights or volumes and outgoing salvage or residual weights or volumes in a form and manner approved by the EA. Such records shall be: submitted to the EA or CIWMB upon request; be adequate for overall planning and control purposes; and, be as current and accurate as practicable;

(b) all records required by this Article shall be kept by the operator in one location and accessible for three (3) years and shall be available for inspection by the EA and other duly authorized regulatory agencies during normal working hours.;

(c) the operator shall submit copies of specified records to the EA upon request or at a frequency approved by the EA;

(d) the operator shall maintain a daily log book or file of special occurrences encountered during operations and methods used to resolve problems arising from these events, including details of all incidents that required implementing emergency procedures. Special occurrences shall include but are not limited to: fires, injury and property damage, accidents, explosions, receipt or rejection of prohibited wastes, lack of sufficient number of personnel pursuant to section 17410.2, flooding, earthquake damage and other unusual occurrences. In addition, the operator shall notify the EA by telephone within 24 hours of all incidents requiring the implementation of emergency procedures, unless the EA determines that a less immediate form of notification will be sufficient to protect public health and safety and the environment;

(e) the operator shall record any written public complaints received by the operator, including:

(1) the nature of the complaint,

(2) the date the complaint was received,

(3) if available, the name, address, and telephone number of the person or persons making the complaint, and

(4) any actions taken to respond to the complaint;

(f) the operator shall maintain a copy of the written notification to the EA and local health agency of the name, address and telephone number of the operator or other person(s) responsible for the operations as required by section 17410.2;

(g) the operator shall maintain records of employee training as required by section 17410.3;

(h) all transfer/processing operations and facilities shall maintain records as required by section 18809 et seq.

Note:

Authority cited: Sections 40502, 43020, and 43021, Public Resources Code.
Reference: Sections 40053, 43020 and 43021, Public Resources Code.

Section 17414.1. Documentation of Enforcement Agency Approvals, Determinations, and Requirements.

Approvals, determinations, and other requirements the EA is authorized to make under this Subchapter shall be provided in writing to the operator and placed in the operating record by the operator.

Note:

Authority cited: Sections 40502, 43020, and 43021, Public Resources Code.
Reference: Sections 40053, 43020 and 43021, Public Resources Code.

Article 6.35. Additional Operating Requirements for Facilities Only.

Section: 17415.1 | 17415.2 | 17416.1 | 17416.2 | 17416.3 | 17418.1 | 17418.2 | 17418.3 | 17419.1 | 17419.2

Section 17415.1. Communications Equipment.

Each facility shall have adequate communication equipment available to site personnel to allow quick response to emergencies.

Note:

Authority cited: Sections 40502, 43020, and 43021, Public Resources Code.
Reference: Sections 40053, 43020 and 43021, Public Resources Code.

Section 17415.2. Fire Fighting Equipment.

Each Facility shall have fire suppression equipment continuously available, properly maintained and located as required by the local fire authority.

Note:

Authority cited: Sections 40502, 43020, and 43021, Public Resources Code.
Reference: Sections 40053, 43020 and 43021, Public Resources Code.

Section 17416.1. Housekeeping.

The operator shall provide adequate housekeeping for the maintenance of facility equipment and shall minimize accumulations of fuel drums, inoperable equipment, parts, tires, scrap, and similar items.

Note:

Authority cited: Sections 40502, 43020, and 43021, Public Resources Code.
Reference: Sections 40053, 43020 and 43021, Public Resources Code.

Section 17416.2. Lighting.

The facility and/or equipment shall be equipped with adequate lighting, either through natural or artificial means, to ensure the ability to monitor incoming loads, effectiveness of operations, and public health, safety and the environment.

Note:

Authority cited: Sections 40502, 43020, and 43021, Public Resources Code.
Reference: Sections 40053, 43020 and 43021, Public Resources Code.

Section 17416.3. Equipment.

Equipment shall be adequate in type, capacity and number, and sufficiently maintained to allow the facility to meet all requirements of Articles 6.3 and 6.35 of these standards.

Note:

Authority cited: Sections 40502, 43020, and 43021, Public Resources Code.
Reference: Sections 40053, 43020 and 43021, Public Resources Code.

Section 17418.1. Site Security.

The facility shall be designed to discourage unauthorized access by persons and vehicles through the use of either a perimeter barrier or topographic constraints.

Note:

Authority cited: Sections 40502, 43020, and 43021, Public Resources Code.
Reference: Sections 40053, 43020 and 43021, Public Resources Code.

Section 17418.2. Site Attendant.

A facility open to the public shall have an attendant present during public operating hours or the facility shall be inspected by the operator on a regularly scheduled basis as approved by the EA to ensure that it meets all of the requirements of Articles 6.2, 6.3 and 6.35.

Note:

Authority cited: Sections 40502, 43020, and 43021, Public Resources Code.
Reference: Sections 40053, 43020 and 43021, Public Resources Code.

Section 17418.3. Traffic Control.

(a) Traffic flow through the facility shall be controlled to prevent the following:

(1) interference with or creation of a safety hazard on adjacent public streets or roads,

(2) on-site safety hazards, and

(3) interference with operations.

Note:

Authority cited: Sections 40502, 43020, and 43021, Public Resources Code.
Reference: Sections 40053, 43020 and 43021, Public Resources Code.

Section 17419.1. Visual Screening.

The facility shall have appropriate treatment of areas open to public view to create and maintain an aesthetically acceptable appearance as approved by the local land use authority, or if none exist, in consultation with the EA. Compliance with specific provisions regarding visual screening in a local land use approval, such as a conditional use permit, or CEQA mitigation measures shall be considered compliance with this standard.

Note:

Authority cited: Sections 40502, 43020, and 43021, Public Resources Code.
Reference: Sections 40053, 43020 and 43021, Public Resources Code.

Section 17419.2. Water Supply.

A safe and adequate water supply for drinking and emergency use (i.e.: first aid) shall be available.

Note:

Authority cited: Sections 40502, 43020, and 43021, Public Resources Code.
Reference: Sections 40053, 43020 and 43021, Public Resources Code.

Article 6.4. Repealed

Title 14 Home

APPENDIX B
Use Permit and CEQA Documentation

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APPENDIX C
Facilities Permit

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APPENDIX D
Load Checking Program

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El Dorado Disposal

Western El Dorado Recovery Systems

Load Check Program

Load checking program to prevent the acceptance of waste which is prohibited by Title 14 CCR, Section 17409.5(a).

Revised April 16, 2018

Table of Contents

Attachments

Program Overview

Western El Dorado Recovery Systems (WERS) has formulated this program in order to safeguard our employees and the public from exposure to hazardous substances. This program will help to ensure the exclusion of hazardous, prohibited and polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) waste from landfills or other authorized disposal and processing facilities.

Procedures for the identification, removal, storage and documentation of such wastes are outlined by this program.

The program shall be reviewed on an annual basis, or as frequently as necessary.

The primary elements of the program are:

- Public Awareness/Education
- Employee Training
- Continuous Load Monitoring
- Random Load Inspection
- Substance Storage and Disposal
- Notification and Record Keeping

Public Awareness and Education

A sign is posted at the facility entrance which indicates that certain wastes are prohibited. Examples are listed on the sign, with a statement indicating that facility personnel should be contacted for further information. The El Dorado County Environmental Management Department telephone number is also on the sign (see attachment A).

Handouts are available regarding prohibited, hazardous, and PCB wastes. General legal requirements regarding handling and disposal of theses wastes are outlined in laymen's terms. Acceptable disposal alternatives are also identified. Leaflets listing acceptable hazardous materials (latex paint, auto batteries, motor oil) and special handling materials (asbestos, animal carcasses) are available at the gatehouse and facility office. Special procedures or surcharges for these types of materials are outlined in the leaflet.

A list of acceptable disposal alternatives, and providers or facilities offer such services is available. These information materials will be provided by, or developed in cooperation with the El Dorado County Environmental Management Department and Local Enforcement Agency (Placer County Department of Environmental Health). [1]

Employee Training

All employees shall be trained in the recognition, hazards and safety precautions regarding hazardous, prohibited and PCB wastes. A Hazardous Communication Program has been developed to educate employees of the risks associates with theses and other substances.

Copies of this Load Screening Program and the Hazardous Communication Program are available to all employees and the material shall be covered as a portion of initial employee training. Certification of training in and receipt of documents shall be placed in each employees training file.

Any new information, regulation updates, or other pertinent information shall be disseminated to employees as soon as possible.

A training outline has been specifically developed for use in educating employees who will be engaged in duties which may encompass Load Screening. Supervisors teaching the course will use the outline as a handout, in addition to examples, photos and other materials.

Load Screening Procedures

To enter the facility, all vehicles will be required to stop at the gatehouse. The attendant will inquire as to the nature, origin and composition of the load. The attendant will visually verify the load and ask the driver if there are any hazardous or prohibited materials in the load. In the event that such items are

[1] El Dorado County, contracts with the Placer County Department of Environmental Health (PCDEH) to provide their LEA duties

present, the attendant shall advise the driver of the appropriate procedure (will vary based upon type, quantity or material, etc.).

A visual inspection may require the attendant to exit the gatehouse for closer examination of the suspicious or suspect loads. Prohibited material will be rejected and the driver advised of the disposal alternatives. A log entry will be made by the attendant. The type and quantity of material, vehicle description and identification, and the driver identity and description will be recorded. Notification will be made to the Environmental Management Department as soon as is practical.

Loads requiring special handling (asbestos, animal carcasses) will be identified as such and the hauler advised of the appropriate requirements and procedures. Haulers with acceptable hazardous wastes (antifreeze, latex paint, auto batteries, and motor oil) shall be advised of the applicable procedures, and directed to the appropriate area of the facility.

Procedures for Encountering Prohibited, Hazardous or PCB Wastes

Haulers with prohibited, hazardous, or PCB waste shall be advised that these materials cannot be accepted, and the procedure as outlined above will be followed. In the event that a hazardous, prohibited, or PCB waste is encountered at the facility, the following procedures shall be taken by WERS personnel.

Persons who may be affected shall be immediately notified, and the affected area isolated as appropriate. If safe handling is possible, the material shall be containerized, identified, and placed in the designated storage area. *Under no circumstances should employees attempt to move, handle, or containerize materials unless they have the proper equipment and training to do so. If an immediate threat to safety and health exists, then emergency personnel should be contacted immediately.* Emergency procedures as outlined in the Emergency Response Plan shall be implemented as appropriate. The occurrence shall be logged, and the local enforcement agency (LEA) and the Environmental Management Department (EMD) notified. A "Hazardous Waste Screening Reporting Form" shall be completed. The container shall be marked with the identified by a reference number which corresponds to the Hazardous Material Log Entry number assigned.

The Household Hazardous Waste facility which has been inspected and approved by the LEAD and EMD will be used for the storage of such wastes. Stored waste will be segregated and handled by trained personnel.

Random Load Inspections

All commercial or self-haul vehicles using the facility shall be subject to random load inspection. A sign advising this shall be posted at the facility entrance.

The frequency of random inspection shall be proportional to the frequency of prohibited, hazardous, or PCB wastes incidents occurring. The initial minimum level of effort shall be one inspection monthly. Increased incidents shall result in greater frequency of inspection, as determined by facility staff.

A vehicle shall be randomly selected, and directed to a specific tipping stall. The floor area of this stall shall be impermeable material, with raised berms. A temporary wall shall divide this tipping area from the other stalls. A Hazardous Waste Screening Reporting Form and Waste Inspection Form shall be completed. If prohibited wastes or PCB are encountered, the hauler will be interviewed regarding the origin and nature of the wastes. Hazardous wastes, PCB wastes or prohibited wastes shall be handled as outlined above in Procedures for Encountering Hazardous, Prohibited, or PCB Wastes. The hauler will remain present until the inspection is complete. A copy of the Screening Form (Attachment D) and Inspection Form (Attachment F) will be available to the hauler.

Substance Storage and Disposal

All hazardous substances encountered will be returned to the hauler or containerized, stored, and disposed of in a manner recommended and approved by the El Dorado County Environmental Management Department, and LEA. Containers will be clearly labeled with the date received, a reference number corresponding to the report or log entry completed, and marked with the words Hazardous Wastes or Special Handling as appropriate.

Hazardous Waste material will be handled by the Permanent Household Hazardous Waste Facility and may be stored up to one year per Title 22 Section 67450.25(a)(6).

Notification and Record Keeping

All loads that are screened will require completion of the Hazardous Waste Screening Reporting Form (Attachment D). Copies of the completed form shall be available to the LEA and El Dorado County Environmental Management Department. Copies of the completed forms will also be available to persons whose loads have been screened.

WERS employees will also complete a Waste Inspection Form (Attachment F). A log entry shall also be made in such instances.

Record of inspection and log entries shall be maintained a minimum of 3 years.

Attachment A

Western El Dorado Recovery Systems, Inc.

Western El Dorado County Material Recovery Facility

Facility Sign – Prohibited Wastes

Prohibited Hazardous Materials:

1. Biomedical Wastes
2. Radioactive Wastes
3. PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyl) in any form
4. Explosive or Reactive Materials
5. Liquid Wastes
6. Toxic Chemicals or Substances
7. Fuel Wastes
8. Contaminated Soils or Sand
9. Other Wastes not specifically listed may also be prohibited

If you are unsure about an item, please ask the attendant. We will assist you in disposing of the item in a safe, legal manner. It is your responsibility to ensure items you have are properly disposed of. Failure to do so may result in fines, arrest or both.

IT IS ILLEGAL TO DISPOSE OF HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IN AN UNAUTHORIZED MANNER OR FACILITY.

VEHICLES ENTERING THIS FACILITY ARE SUBJECT TO INSPECTIOB FOR HAZARDOUS OR UNAUTHORIZED MATERIALS

Additional information may be obtained from the El Dorado County Environmental Management Department at 530-621-5300.

Attachment B

Load Screening Inspection Procedures and Hazardous Materials Recognition Training

Employee Training Record

This document certifies that I have completed the Wester El Dorado Recovery Systems Load Screening Inspection Procedures and Hazardous Material Recognition Training.

I have received a copy of the company Load Screening Program and Hazard Communications program. I understand that procedure and guidelines established in these documents and shall follow them to the best of my abilities.

Employee Name & Signature

Supervisor Signature

Date

Attachment C

Western El Dorado Recovery Systems, Inc.
Employee Training Outline – Load Screening

A. Identifying Hazardous Wastes – What to Look For:

a. Hazardous placarding, markings, or warning labels
b. Liquids
c. Powders or dusts
d. Sludge
e. Bright or unusual colors
f. Drums, or commercial containers
g. Chemical odors
h. Smoke

B. Types of hazardous materials:

a. Fours categories
b. Ignitable – burns easily (Examples: gasoline, propane gas)
c. Corrosive – causes damage upon contact (Examples: sulfuric acid, lye)
d. Reactive – reacts violently with other substances (Examples: ammonia, liquid bleach)
e. Toxic – poisonous substances (Examples: lead, cyanide)

C. What to do with a suspect waste:

a. DO NOT – Smell it, Touch it, or Taste it
b. Segregate the load or item, if it can be safely done
c. Warn others and contact supervisor
d. Use protective clothing or equipment
e. Call 911 if emergency

D. PCB's – What are they?

a. Polychlorinated biphenyls are usually a clear to yellow oily liquid or solid
b. Cancer causing chemical which can also cause reproductive damage, liver damage, central nervous system damage, and severe skin rash
c. They do not "break-down" easily, and may remain in the environment for decades. In living tissue PCB concentrations can increase.
d. PCB's may enter the body through the skin, lungs or gastrointestinal tract.

E. PCB's – Where they may be encountered:

a. PCB's were most commonly used as an insulator in electronic components (transformers and capacitors). It was also used as an additive in some paints, caulking compounds, hydraulic fluids and florescent lamp ballasts.

b. Federal law requires labeling of all products containing PCBs.

c. Production of PCBs was stopped in 1977, and Federal law outlawed its' manufacture shortly thereafter.

d. Other trade names for PCBs:

i. Aroclor

ii. Askarel

iii. Pyroclor

iv. Sanaotherm

v. Pyranol

F. Documentation/Forms:

a. Hazardous Waste Screening Reporting Form (attachment D)

b. Waste Inspection Form (attachment F)

Attachment C

COUNTY OF EL DORADO
ENVIROMENTAL MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT
HAZARDOUS WASTE SCREENING REPORTING FORM
This form to be used for all loads that are screened at the facility

Date: _____ Time:_____

Method of screening (circle one): Load was observed Load was random checked

Vehicle License Number: _____

Type of Vehicle: _____

Driver's License Number: _____

Telephone Number: _____

Firm/Company Name: _____

Telephone Number: _____

Type of Hazardous Waste: Liquids Solids Gas

Name of Product:
Chemical Name:

Approximate Quantity (Cubic Yards, Pounds, Gallons):

ACTION TAKEN (circle one):

Category 1: Normal waste, No further action required
Category 2: Prohibited Waste, Not accepted, Hauler Removed
Category 3: Load not Accepted, Load removed by Hauler
Category 4: Potential Hazardous Waste, Load isolated pending action
Category 5: Hazardous Waste, HAZMAT team contacted
Category 6: Other, see comments below

Comments:

_____
_____
_____

Inspection Completed By:_____

Attachment E

LOAD SCREENING WORKSHEET

Materials Found (Circle YES or NO):

Oil Products	YES	NO
Paint (Oil Based)	YES	NO
Latex Paint (Water Based)	YES	NO
Aerosols	YES	NO
Antifreeze	YES	NO
Batteries (Automotive)	YES	NO
Tires	YES	NO
Tanks or Cylinders	YES	NO
Other	YES	NO

Comments:

_____
_____
_____
_____
_____

Telephone Numbers

El Dorado Disposal – Waste Connections		
Rick Vahl, Site Manager	530-295-2880 (office)	760-709-2452 (cell)
El Dorado County - Environmental Management		
George Sanders	530-621-5306 (Work)	530 -622-2234 (Home)
HAZMAT Team:		
Dave Johnson	530-621-5896 (work)	530-626-0834 (Home)
Diamond Springs Fire Department:	626-3190 (Office Calls)	911 for Emergencies

Attachment F

Western El Dorado Recovery Systems, Inc.
Material Recovery Facility
Waste Inspection Form

Date/Time: _____ License/Truck#: _____
Truck Type: _____ Hauler: _____
Source: _____ Est Weight/vol: _____
Other Info: _____

Composition Percent (estimated)

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APENDIX E
Injury and Illness Prevention Program

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Injury and Illness Prevention Program

District #4031
Western El Dorado Recovery Systems

4100 Throwita Way
Placerville, CA 95667

It is the policy of **Western El Dorado Recovery Systems** to maintain a safe and healthy work environment. California employers must establish, implement and maintain a written Injury and Illness Prevention Program (IIPP) and a copy must be maintained at each workplace or at a central worksite if the employer has non-fixed worksites. The requirements for establishing, implementing and maintaining an effective written injury and illness prevention program are contained in Title 8 of the California Code of Regulations, Section 3203 (T8 CCR 3203) and consist of the following eight elements:

1. **Responsibility**
2. **Compliance**
3. **Communication**
4. **Hazard Assessment**
5. **Incident/Exposure Investigation**
6. **Hazard Correction**
7. **Training and Instruction**
8. **Recordkeeping**

Management has prepared this program for use by all employees working at **Western El Dorado Recovery Systems**. This program was written to provide the essential framework required for an Injury and Illness Prevention Program. Proper use of this program requires the IIPP administrator of each facility to carefully review the requirements for each of the eight IIPP elements and update those items that are applicable to your facility on an annual basis.

1. Responsibility

The Injury and Illness Prevention Program administrator is the Site Manager. The Site Manager has the authority and responsibility for implementing the provisions of this program for **Western El Dorado Recovery Systems**, evaluating reports of unsafe conditions, and coordinating corrective action. Listed below is the program administrator for **Western El Dorado Recovery Systems**:

Program Administrator: Rick Vahl, Site Manger

All managers, supervisors, and lead personnel are responsible for implementing and maintaining the IIPP in their work areas and for answering employee questions about the IIPP. A copy of this IIPP is available from each manager, supervisor, lead personnel, with the master document located in the office at 4100 Throwita Way, Placerville, CA 95667.

Employees are responsible to comply with all applicable health and safety requirements, policies, and established work practices. Employees are to report any unsafe conditions immediately to a supervisor, and immediately stop work if there is an imminent threat.

2. Compliance

It is the responsibility of management to ensure that all safety and health policies and procedures are communicated and understood by all employees. Managers and supervisors are expected to enforce the rules fairly and uniformly.

All employees are responsible for using safe work practices, for following all directives, policies and procedures, and for assisting in maintaining a safe work environment.

Western El Dorado Recovery Systems system of ensuring that all workers comply with the rules and maintain a safe work environment includes the following:

- Informing workers of the provisions of the IIPP:
  - ✓ Annual IIPP training through documented Safety Meeting Record and program review.
- Ensuring a safe work environment exists:
  - ✓ Monthly facility inspections and certification
  - ✓ Pre / Post trip vehicle/equipment inspections
  - ✓ Preventative maintenance program on equipment
- Evaluating the safety performance of all workers:
  - ✓ Periodic Supervisor observations
  - ✓ Annual ergonomic training for office personnel
- Recognizing employees who perform safe and healthful work practices:
  - ✓ **Western El Dorado Recovery Systems** encourages a "see it, say it" philosophy. When an employee is acting in a safe manner, all employees are empowered to give direct feedback. This is also true when an employee is seen performing an unsafe act.
- Providing training to workers whose safety performance may be deficient:
  - ✓ Monthly safety training and/or tailgates
  - ✓ Documented retraining on safety performance deficiencies
- Progressive discipline system for workers failing to comply with safe and healthful work practices:
  - ✓ Documented verbal warning
  - ✓ Written warning
  - ✓ Final written warning - Suspension
  - ✓ Termination
  - ✓ Serious safety violations - e.g., no seat belt, tampering with safety device, excessive speed, using a hand-held device while operating/driving company vehicle or being under the influence of alcohol or drugs may result in immediate termination.

3. Communication

Western El Dorado Recovery Systems recognizes that open, two-way communication between management and staff on health and safety issues is essential to an injury-free, productive workplace. The following system of communication is designed to facilitate a continuous flow of safety and health information between management and staff in a form that is readily understandable and consists of the following items:

- New hire orientation including an introduction to and review of all safety and health policies and procedures including:
    - ✓ Heat Illness Prevention Plan as required by Cal OSHA
- Annual review of our Injury and Illness Prevention Program
- Regularly scheduled and as required safety meetings
    - ✓ Specific training as required or when new hazards or tasks/procedures are identified
    - ✓ Monthly safety meetings
- Effective communication of safety and health concerns between workers and supervisors, including translation
    - ✓ Safety quizzes when applicable
    - ✓ Safety Committee meetings
    - ✓ Safety demonstrations when applicable
- Posted or distributed safety information and the use of appropriate signage:
    - ✓ Employee bulletin board located in break room.
    - ✓ Throughout the facility as required by Cal-OSHA
- A system for workers to inform management about workplace hazards:
    - ✓ Open communication during tailgates, meetings, and as needed with local management
    - ✓ Direct contact to the Human Resources department outside of the chain of command
    - ✓ Through any member of the Safety Committee
    - ✓ Open door policy at all levels of management including local, regional, and executive.
- Program administrators and management team members meet periodically to review incident investigations, exposures, and consider employee suggestions for the prevention of future incidents.

4. Hazard Assessment

Periodic inspections to identify and evaluate workplace hazards shall be performed by the Program Administrator or designated competent observer according to the following schedule:

- When the Injury and Illness Prevention Program is first established
- When new substances, processes, procedures or equipment that present potential new hazards are introduced into the workplace
- When new, previously unidentified hazards are recognized
- When occupational injuries and illnesses occur
- When we hire and/or reassign permanent or intermittent workers to processes, operations, or tasks for which a hazard evaluation has not been previously conducted
- Whenever workplace conditions warrant an inspection
- At least monthly
- During periods of potential high heat

Periodic inspections consist of identification and evaluation of workplace hazards utilizing applicable sections of the Facility Inspection Checklist and any other effective methods to identify and evaluate workplace hazards.

5. Incident / Exposure Investigations

Investigation of workplace incidents, hazardous substance exposures and near-incidents will be completed by the Program Administrator or designated competent observer and will include the following:

- Visiting the scene as soon as possible
- Interviewing affected workers and witnesses
- Examining the workplace for factors associated with the incident/exposure/near-incident
- Determining the causes of the incident/exposure/near-incident
- Taking corrective action to prevent the incident/exposure/near-incident from reoccurring
- Record the findings and corrective actions taken on the appropriate form(s) listed below:
    - ✓ RPT-F001 Vehicle/Property Incident Report
    - ✓ RPT-F003 Injury Report Log
    - ✓ DWC 1 Worker's Compensation Claim Form
    - ✓ OSHA's Form 300, 300A, and 301

6. Hazard Correction

Unsafe or unhealthy work conditions, practices or procedures shall be corrected in a timely manner based on the severity of the hazards. Hazards shall be corrected according to the following procedures:

- When observed or discovered.
- When an imminent hazard exists which cannot be immediately abated without endangering employee(s) and/or property, we will remove all exposed workers from the area except those necessary to correct the existing condition. Workers necessary to correct the hazardous condition shall be provided with the necessary protection.
- All such actions taken and dates they are completed shall be documented on appropriate forms as required.

7. Training and Instruction

All workers, including management, supervisors, and lead personnel shall have training and instruction on general and job-specific safety and health practices. Training and instruction shall be provided as follows:

- When the IIPP is first established
- To all new workers
- To all workers given new job assignments for which training has not previously been provided
- Whenever new substances, processes, procedures or equipment are introduced to the workplace and represent a new hazard

- Whenever we become aware of a new or previously unrecognized hazard
- To supervisors to familiarize them with the safety and health hazards to which workers under their immediate direction and control may be exposed
- To all workers with respect to hazards specific to each employee's job assignment.

This training will include (but is not limited to):

- Explanation of our IIPP, emergency action plan and fire prevention plan, and measures for reporting any unsafe conditions, work practices, injuries and when additional instruction is needed.
- Availability of toilet, hand-washing, and drinking water.
- Provisions for medical services and first aid, including emergency procedures.
- Proper housekeeping, such as keeping stairways and isles clear, work areas neat and orderly, and promptly cleaning up spills.
- Prohibiting horseplay, scuffling, or other acts that adversely influence safety.
- Proper storage to prevent:
    - ✓ Stacking goods in an unstable manner
    - ✓ Storing materials against doors, exits, extinguishing equipment and electrical panels.
- Prevention of musculoskeletal disorders, including proper lifting techniques.
- Identification and prevention of heat illness
- Use of appropriate clothing, including gloves, footwear, and personal protective equipment.
- Information about chemical hazards to which employees could be exposed and other hazard communication program information.
- Proper food and beverage storage to prevent them from becoming contaminated.

In addition, we provide specific instructions to all workers regarding hazards unique to their job assignment, to the extent that such information was not already covered in other training.

8. Recordkeeping

Western El Dorado Recovery Systems has taken the following steps to implement and maintain our IIPP:

- Records of scheduled and periodic inspections including the person(s) conducting the inspection, the workplace hazards (i.e., unsafe conditions and work practices that have been identified) and the action(s) taken to correct the identified unsafe conditions and work practices, are recorded on the appropriate form(s) listed below. These records are maintained for at least five (5) years.
    - ✓ Facility Safety Inspection Form
    - ✓ RPT-F001 Vehicle/Property Incident Report
    - ✓ RPT-F003 Injury Report Log
    - ✓ DWC 1 Worker’s Compensation Claim Form
    - ✓ OSHA’s Form 300, 300A, and 301

- Documentation of safety and health training for each worker, including the worker's name or other identifier, training dates, type(s) of training, and training providers are recorded on the Worker Training and Instruction Record. This documentation is maintained for at least three (3) years.

It is the intent of **Western El Dorado Recovery Systems** to reduce the risk of incident and/or injury to anyone by providing training to its employees. It is the employee's responsibility to utilize this training and to perform their job in a safe manner. Full cooperation and awareness of all employees is necessary to make every safety program successful.

On _____, I was trained on the **Western El Dorado Recovery Systems** Injury and Illness Prevention Program (IIPP) and discussed the program with my trainer. I had the opportunity to ask questions and to request additional information. I understand that I may request additional training and/or information at any time I feel it is necessary.

Safety violations, or violations of specific department procedures related to the Injury and Illness Prevention Program (IIPP), will constitute a serious violation and employees will be subject to disciplinary actions up to and including termination.

Employee Name: _____

Employee Signature: _____ Date: _____

Trainer Name: _____

Trainer Signature: _____ Date: _____

Annual Review

I certify that I have reviewed the **Injury Illness Prevention Program** and that its contents are current and up to date.

_____ _____

Signature Date

_____

Print Name

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APPENDIX F
Emergency Contact List

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EMERGENCY CONTACT LIST

FACILITY MANAGEMENT

El Dorado Disposal Service, Inc.
4100 Throwita Way
Placerville, CA 95667

Susan VanDelinder
Facility Manager
Office: (530) 295-3010
Cell: (916) 801-0200

CORPORATE

El Dorado Disposal Service, Inc.
580 Truck St.
Placerville, CA 95667

Susan VanDelinder
District Manager
Office: (530) 626-4141
Cell: (916) 801-0200

Waste Connections, Inc.
10001 Woodlock Forest Dr Suite 400
The Woodlands, TX 77380

Office: (916) 608-8200

AGENCIES

El Dorado Hills Fire Department
1050 Wilson Blvd.
El Dorado Hills, CA 95762
mcox@edhfire.com

Marshall Cox
Fire Marshal
Emergencies: 911
Office: (916) 933-6623

Placer County Environmental Health – Auburn Office (Local Enforcement Agency)
3091 County Center Dr. Suite #180
Auburn, CA 95603

Office: (530) 745-2300

El Dorado County Air Pollution Control District
330 Fair Lane
Placerville, CA 95667
aqmd@edcgov.us

(530) 621-7501

California Department of Toxic Substance Control (800) 260-3972

National Response Center (USCG/EPA) (800) 424-8802

California Office of Emergency Services (800) 852-7550

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APPENDIX G
Resumes of Key Personnel

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Rick Vahl
Site Manager
El Dorado Disposal
rickv@wcnx.org
Phone: 530-295-2880
Cell: 760-709-2452

Work History

07/2017 – Present	El Dorado Disposal; Placerville, CA Site Manger Responsible for all elements of El Dorado Disposal - Material Recovery Facility including operations, maintenance, and administration.
11/2013 – 06/2017	Mammoth Disposal Company; Mammoth Lakes, CA Bishop Waste Disposal; Bishop, CA District Manager Responsible for all elements of Mammoth Disposal including operations, maintenance, and administration.
05/2010 – 10/2013	Alaska Waste; Kodiak, AK Site Manager Responsible for all elements of Alaska Waste (Kodiak) including operations, maintenance, and administration.
06/2006 – 04/2010	Alaska Waste; Anchorage, AK Customer Service Supervisor Responsible for over-site of customer service department at the Anchorage site including account maintenance, customer service and billing

My previous experience as a Training Specialist at Alaska Children's Service set me up for success in my role as Customer Service Supervisor. Our customer service department was supported by 7 representatives that fielded approximately 400 calls per day. I worked with the team to promote excellent customer service while maintaining a high level of accuracy.

During my career in the waste industry, I have been assigned numerous roles with increased responsibility. As a Manger, I have had the pleasure of working closely with local jurisdictions to accomplish numerous results; i.e. initiate new programs, execute community outreach and summarize a scorecard for progress.

I believe that my experience and continued growth will support the success of a Construction Material Disposal Site.

Education

May 2003	Lewis & Clark College, Portland, OR Bachelor of Arts, Psychology

Sue VanDelinder

Division Vice President

Responsibility

As Division Vice President, Sue will provide transition guidance to District Manager, Rigo Diaz to map-out and implement a program for the transition that ensures reliable operations. She will ensure that District Manager Rigo Diaz has the financial, staffing, and equipment resources needed to cost-effectively support the City's collection needs. Sue will oversee contract negotiations and collaborate with the existing contract provider during transition. She will be ultimately responsible for equipment, container, and cart acquisition.

Company

Waste Connections of California, Inc.

Years of Experience

- This Company: 12
- Other Similar Companies: 18

Education

- Degree(s): Bachelor of Science, San Jose State University
- Year/Specialization: 1985/Finance

Background

Sue VanDelinder has over 30 years of experience in the Solid Waste Industry. She is Vice President of Waste Connection's Northern California Division, with operations in Tehama, Calaveras, Mono, Inyo, El Dorado County and the San Luis Obispo region and has been employed with Waste Connections since 2006. Through her experience, she has learned that Waste Connections customer service must be second to none and that safety must be a guiding principle in all operations. She has been highly successful in leading contract transitions, cart, recycling, and green waste service startups, and Material Recovery Facility enhancements in diversion in small and large markets throughout Northern California. This can be attributed to her focus on listening to the voice of the municipalities she serves and developing real connections in a community in order to understand its needs.

She has received the praise of municipal customers such as the City of Placerville, where she successfully started up and rolled out a three-cart program in 2008, educating over 2,600 residential

and commercial customers. In 2014, she co-authored a new contract with El Dorado County (over 15,000 residents/businesses), providing for a three cart program, rolled out to every resident subscribing along with a myriad of other programs and enhancements, in addition to the food waste and organics programs for commercial businesses and multi family complexes wishing to participate. A pioneer for rural counties trying to meet diversion requirements, Sue and her team, in 2006, helped El Dorado County to be recognized by the State of California (CIWMB) as one of only a few counties to meet the 50% diversion goal on time.

Prior to working at WCN, she was employed at Waste Management, Inc., serving as Western region contract compliance coordinator from 2001-2006 and as District Manger and Controller from 1988-2001, for BFI, where she oversaw solid waste operations in the Sacramento market and medical waste and portable services throughout Northern California. She holds a Bachelor of Science degree in Finance from San Jose State University in California.

References

1. Cleve Morris, City Manager, City of Placerville (530) 642-5200
2. Kevin Loewen, General Manager, El Dorado Hills Community Services District (916) 933-6624
3. Greg Stanton, Director El Dorado County Community Development Services, Environmental Management Department (530) 621-6658
4. Shiva Frentzen, Supervisor – Board of Supervisor President, District Two, El Dorado County (530) 621-5651
5. Noelle Mattock, Director, El Dorado Hills Community Services District (916) 933-2895

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APPENDIX H
Fire Response Plan

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LAWRENCE & ASSOCIATES
ENGINEERS & GEOLOGISTS

016028.00
Task 3

DRAFT

FIRE PREVENTION, CONTROL, AND MITIGATION PLAN

FOR

EL DORADO DISPOSAL

TEMPORARY C&D PROCESSING AND WOOD/GREEN WASTE PROCESSING FACILITY

WETSEL OVIATT ROAD

EL DORADO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

June 2017

Prepared for:

EL Dorado Disposal Systems, Inc.
4100 Throwita Way
Placerville, CA 95667

Table of Contents

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Attachment

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1050 Wilson Blvd.
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mcox@edhfire.com

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3091 County Center Dr. Suite #180
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(530) 621-7501

California Department of Toxic Substance Control (800) 260-3972

National Response Center (USCG/EPA) (800) 424-8802

California Office of Emergency Services (800) 852-7550

PURPOSE

The purpose of this Fire Prevention, Control, and Mitigation Plan (FPCMP) is to provide general guidelines to be followed to prevent, resolve, or mitigate unusual but foreseeable fire-related situations that could potentially impact the normal operation of the Eldorado Disposal, Temporary Construction and Demolition (C&D) debris and green/wood waste processing and recycling facility (hereinafter referred to as "Facility") located at the end of Wetsel-Oviatt Road, in El Dorado County, California (**Figure 1**). This FPCMP includes guidance on specific actions that can be taken to provide emergency response and to maintain uninterrupted service during fire emergencies. This FPCMP also describes prevention methods that will be incorporated into the day-to-day Facility operations as a means of preventing fire-causing conditions from occurring in the first place.

Please note that this Plan is written in present tense (even though a version may be submitted prior to Facility implementation) and is written for use during operation of the Facility.

BACKGROUND

The Facility has two separate functions. The first function is to accept C&D debris, run it across a conveyor sorting line to separate recyclables, such as dimension lumber, metals, and cardboard, and then haul the remaining "residuals" to a licensed landfill for disposal or beneficial re-use or to a recycling facility for further processing. Un-sorted C&D Debris is placed in a pile at the end of the conveyor. Recyclables, such as cardboard and metals, are placed in metal bins. Dimension lumber, and inert materials (*e.g.* brick, concrete, and tile) are placed in metal or concrete "bunkers" beneath the conveyor and then moved into piles before being loaded for recycling. Residuals fall into either metal bins for transport to a landfill or into a pile that is subsequently loaded in transfer vans or bins. Residuals typically consist of drywall, insulation, plaster, and smaller bits of wood that cannot be separated.

The second function is transfer and potentially grinding or chipping of green waste and wood waste. Green waste typically consists of yard trimmings including branches, and lawn clippings. Green waste are maintained at temperatures that preclude composting (and minimize the potential for spontaneous combustion). Wood waste typically consists of pallets, logs, and other non-compostable wood materials. Some wood materials may be diverted to the C&D Sorting area for recycling.

Normally, C&D debris is sorted and green/wood waste is processed for recycling and reuse at the El Dorado Disposal Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) located at 4100 Throwita Way, Placerville, California. However, the MRF is undergoing a major remodel and these facilities have temporarily been moved to the Wetsel-Oviatt site. It is anticipated that they will be operated for approximately two years, but may be extended, if needed.

Development of this FPCMP is required by regulations promulgated by CalRecycle, and implemented by the "Local Enforcement Agency (LEA)." The LEA acts the local representative for CalRecycle. El Dorado County contracts its LEA responsibilities to the Placer County Environmental Health Department. Because the Facility accepts less than 175 tons of C&D debris per day, it is regulated by the LEA as a "Medium Volume" processing facility, locally under a "Registration Permit"[1] To obtain a Registration Permit, the operator is required to submit a "Facilities Plan" to the LEA. The regulatory requirements for C&D processing facilities are described in Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR). Title 14 CCR §18223(a)(19)(A) through (F) as detailed herein. Subsection (F) requires that a FPCMP include:

> "(F) Evidence that the operator has submitted the Plan to the local fire control authority for review and that the authority has found it to be in compliance with the authority's applicable requirements."

For the Wetsel site, the local fire control authority is the Eldorado Hills Fire Department Fire Marshal (or his or her designated representative). A draft version of this FPCMP was submitted to the Fire Marshall and their comments were incorporated. Attachment A contains a letter approving the final version of this FPCMP.

RESPONSIBILITIES

Facility Management is responsible for seeing that fire-prevention procedures are established and enforced; fire suppression systems are inspected regularly and maintained; supervisors are trained to use fire extinguishers for incipient fires; and employees are trained to use evacuation routes and procedures.

Supervisors are responsible for monitoring the use of flammable materials; training employees in safe storage, use and handling of flammables; and ensuring that storage areas for flammables are maintained properly.

Employees are responsible for following company procedures for the safe storage, use and handling of flammable materials, and reporting violations of the fire prevention plan.

COMPLIANCE CODES

Compliance with the following codes will be adhered to:

- California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Section 18223 (Facility Plan For Medium Volume Construction and Demolition/Inert Debris Processing Facilities and Medium Volume C&D Wood Debris Chipping and Grinding Facilities),

[1] As opposed the full Solid Waste Facilities Permit required for larger facilities and requiring more oversight from CalRecycle.

- El Dorado County Fire Safe Regulations, Title 14, including the following:
    - Article 2, Emergency Access. **Figure 2** shows the geometry of the facility. The requisite road with, all weather surface, and turnaround areas are provided with the geometry shown.
    - Article 3, Signing and Building Numbering. For the purpose of this temporary project the existing address of 2000 Wetsel Oviatt Road will be used and posted at the facility entrance.
    - Article 4, Emergency Water Standards. **Figure 2** shows the locations of on-site fire hydrants. As required by Section 1275.20 a reflectorized blue marker has been placed adjacent to the nearest hydrant.
    - Article 5, Fuel Modification Standards. Maintenance of defensible space. The facility is located in an old quarry. There is no brush and little dry grass in the immediate vicinity of the facility and therefore has a significant defensible space.

It must be recognized that this plan cannot foresee all eventualities and as such may not provide the best course of actions to be followed – written word should not replace sound common sense.

Fires are a threat because of the obvious danger to human health, property, equipment, and the environment. Fires on a processing site would generally result from one of following main causes:

- Delivery of hot loads by waste transportation vehicles.
- Welding or cutting associated with equipment maintenance.
- Equipment fires.
- Out-of-control range fires.
- Spontaneous combustion of stockpiled materials.
- Structure fires unrelated to Facility operations.

In each case, prevention and prior planning are the most importation actions that can be undertaken.

MEASURES TO PREVENT FIRES 14 CCR §18223(A)(19)(A)

General Measures

Measures that the operator will take to prevent fires and to control and extinguish fires at the site include the following:

1. **Training** – All onsite personnel will be trained in the proper response to the various types of onsite fires described below. Safety meetings will routinely address fire prevention and fire-fighting techniques, as they relate to this Facility.
2. **Fire Extinguishers** – The temporary office trailer (if any), sorting line, and rolling equipment will have fully operational and current fire extinguishers mounted in an appropriate location. *These fire extinguishers will be regularly serviced and maintained to assure their availability during a fire.*
3. **Water Truck and Water Storage** – During the fire season, whenever the water truck is not in use, it will be refilled and parked full and ready for use. If the water truck is not available during the fire season, a fire hose will be connected to the nearest fire hydrant and a valve wrench available so that the hose can be charged, if needed.
4. **No Smoking** – Improperly extinguished matches or smoking material can and do ignite paper or other combustible materials on the landfill property. Smoking is allowed only in the designated area on the landfill site – No Exceptions.
5. **Equipment Parking and Storage** – Whenever the heavy equipment is not in use it will be parked away from the stockpiles in an area away from tall dry grass.
6. **Equipment Maintenance** – Equipment maintenance will not take place on stockpiles. Both rolling stock and fixed equipment will be maintained to prevent buildup of flammable materials.
7. **Fire Break** – The working area of the Facility will be surrounded by fire breaks that would aid in cutting any wind driven grass or range fire. The fire breaks may consist of roads or may include a roughly 12-foot wide trail cleared of vegetation where feasible and not in conflict with other rules and regulations.
8. **Communications** – The water truck, loaders, excavators and service vehicles will either have two-way radios or the operators operating this equipment will have cellular phones at all times during the daily operations.
9. **Combustibles Managemen**t - Smoking will be allowed in designated areas only.

C&D Debris

Potentially flammable C&D materials consist of dimension lumber cardboard, and paper related to building demolition. These materials are not susceptible to spontaneous combustion. Materials, such as brick, mortar, drywall, plaster, and metal are generally non-combustible. Flammable materials, such as cardboard, and dimension lumber are placed in piles on a paved surface or in metal bins. By virtue of the process, piles of lumber and cardboard are regularly hauled off-site for processing. In addition to the general methods described above, the following additional methods will be used to reduce the risk of fires:

1. **Sorting Line Maintenance**: The sorting line will be cleaned periodically to remove flammable debris from moving parts and motors.

2. **Regular Flammable Material Removal**: Cardboard and/or dimension lumber will be removed from the site regularly to prevent excessive accumulation.

Provisions for Fire Prevention Green Waste

Green waste and wood waste are delivered to the Facility, unloaded, some materials are processed by chipping or grinding, and then the processed materials are reloaded and transported off site. These materials are managed in piles and/or rows that are either turned periodically or removed from the site before they can reach temperatures that would cause them to compost as described below. Therefore, the risk of any pile reaching a temperature that would cause spontaneous combustion is low. Spontaneous combustion typically occurs in damp materials and commonly produces a smoldering fire. The following methods of fire prevention apply specifically to wood/green waste:

1. **Pile Separation** – Piles of green waste will be no larger than 40 feet by 40 feet and separated by 12-foot-wide aisles (**Figure 3**).

2. **Green Waste Temperature Monitoring** – Piles of green waste will be monitored periodically for temperature to ensure that they remain below 123 degrees Fahrenheit (the temperature at which composting starts).

FIRE RESPONSE

Buildings and Structures

The only structure on site is a temporary construction trailer that is used for an office and breakroom. Although, many small internal fires may be extinguished by use of the appropriate extinguisher, when the Facility staff is unable to control the fire, the emergency response system must be activated and 911 must be called. The following is the general procedure for initial response.

- The person who discovers a fire should notify his or her supervisor and other building occupants.
- You should only fight a fire if the fire department has been notified; if the fire is small and confined to its point of origin; if the air is relatively smoke free; if you have an escape route available and can fight the fire with your back to the exit. Be sure you have a proper, fully functioning fire extinguisher, and are trained to use it. When in doubt, evacuate and notify 911.
- Leave your work area if you hear a fire alarm. Close all windows and doors, and turn off any gas appliance valves when you leave; evacuate the building and move away from exits,

and assemble in an area designated in the company evacuation plan. Remain outside until a competent authority says it is safe to re-enter the building.

When emergency officials, such as the local fire department, respond to an emergency at the Facility, they will assume responsibility for the safety of building occupants and have the authority to make decisions regarding evacuation and whatever other actions are necessary to protect life and property. The highest-ranking responder will assume the incident command role and will work with the onsite emergency coordinator, but will be responsible for directing all response activities.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulates fire drills and evacuation in the workplace. According to OSHA's Employee Emergency Plans and Fire Prevention Plans (Regulations, Standard 29 CFR, Standard 1910, Subpart E, Means of Egress), the minimum elements of an onsite emergency action plan include the following information:

- Emergency escape procedures.
- Escape routes.
- Procedures to be followed by employees who remain to operate critical plant operations before they evacuate.
- Procedures to account for all employees after evacuation has been completed.
- Duties for employees designated to perform rescue and medical functions.
- The preferred means of reporting fires and other emergencies.
- The names or regular job titles of people or departments that can be contacted for further information or explanation of duties under the plan.

In addition, the OSHA Standard 1910, Subpart E, requires establishing types of evacuation and training, and a review of the plan. A written plan is required in workplaces with more than 10 employees. The processing facility meets this standard and has a written plan for this purpose as described in Appendix J of the Joint Technical Document (JTD) available on site. Evacuation maps are posed on the site.

Fires on Processing Line or Recyclable Piles

Fires on or in the processing line – fires in or on the recyclables piles from whatever source.

1. Upon noticing a fire around the processing line or recyclables piles, the employee will notify all other employees working in the vicinity of the working area.
2. The primary means of extinguishing a fire on the working area is smothering it with water using the water truck. Operators will not exit heavy equipment and attempt to extinguish a fire with a fire extinguisher.
3. The staff will contact site management to inform them of the situation.
4. If deemed prudent by the operator or site management, the fire department may be called.

5. The operators or other employees will direct all incoming loads from the affected area until the fire is extinguished or have them turn around and exit the facility. The roadway to the working face must be kept clear for emergency equipment.
6. The Facility water truck will use a fog-spray to extinguish the fire.
7. If the water truck is not successful, 911 will be called.
8. The Operation Manager will note the incident in the daily log.

Spontaneous Combustion in Green Waste, Wood Waste Piles

Green waste, and wood waste are delivered to the Facility and are unloaded. Some materials are processed by chipping or grinding, and then the processed materials reloaded and transported off site. These materials are managed in piles and/or rows that are either turned periodically or removed from the site before they can reach temperatures that would cause them to compost. Therefore, the risk of any pile reaching a temperature that would cause spontaneous combustion is low. Spontaneous combustion typically occurs in damp materials and commonly produces a smoldering fire. A smoldering fire can flare up when exposed to the air. To extinguish a fire in these materials perform the flowing steps:

1. Report the occurrence to the Landfill Management and record it in the landfill log.
2. Landfill Management will notify the local fire responder on a non-emergency basis, if needed.
3. Restrict public and commercial access to the location.
4. If the material is in a row, separate the unaffected portions of the row.
5. During summer months, ensure that the fire suppression water runoff is routed to the Stormwater basin. During the winter months, build a soil berm around the area and collect the fire suppression runoff before it enters the storm-water basin.
6. Excavate and spread the pile while applying water to prevent flare ups and extinguish the fire.
7. Allow the material to dry before moving back into a pile.
8. Review and modify temperature and pile monitoring procedures.
9. Site Management will determine a regulatory-compliant method to dispose of the fire water or, if feasible, use it for dust control on-site.

Hot Loads

This section refers to commercial loads of waste materials that are smoldering, smoking, or on fire and displaying flames.

1. Upon receipt of a load suspected of being or known to be hot (smoking or steaming), the operator will direct the vehicle to a safe location away from other combustible piles, or dry grass, and ask the driver to wait for further guidance. The vehicle should be parked and

turned off. The driver and all other personnel will be required to stay away from the vehicle until an assessment can be made.

2. If flames are visible or smoke is excessive, then the local fire department will be contacted immediately. If flames are not visible or smoke is not excessive, then site management will assess the situation and determine the next course of action. ***If in doubt, call the fire department.***
3. In any case, the operator will immediately contact the District Manager, Operations Manger or Foreman and explain the situation.
4. Do not allow the load to be discharged before an assessment can be made and personnel are in place to respond. ***Smoldering waste contained inside an enclosed truck is much safer than an uncontrolled debris or green-waste fire that is blowing in the wind.***
5. Based on the assessment of the situation, the vehicle containing the Hot Load may be directed to a secure location away from any other combustible vegetation or building. ***Do not tip these loads on other piles – small fires can become big fires with enough fuel***.
6. Site management will direct the loaded water truck and wheel loader to the location where the Hot Load is to be discharged and a soil berm will be prepared to collect fire-water runoff.
7. Once personnel and equipment are in place to respond, if the suspected load is Hot, then the load will be discharged in an area where the load can be segregated from other combustible materials, spread out and extinguished with water or fire extinguishers or smothered with soil.
8. Once the material is extinguished or shown not to be on fire, the material will be either disposed in place or relocated to the daily working face.
9. The Operation Manager will note the incident in the daily log.

Welding or Cutting

Welding and cutting on heavy equipment and trucks are necessary and routine operations; however, these activities should never be conducted without proper precautions to prevent a spark from igniting a fire in nearby combustible materials. Welding or cutting should not occur on the near combustible stockpiles unless no reasonable alternative is available. If no reasonable alternative is available, then the following steps shall be taken.

1. Inform site management of the situation.
2. If the equipment to be welded is mobile, move it to a location away from flammable piles and dry grass.
3. If the equipment is immobile, move the surrounding flammable piles away from the welding area.

4. Before the welding or cutting begins, the water truck shall be filled and directed to the location of the welding or cutting and to stand by in case of fire.
5. Wet down the area thoroughly (except during wet periods in the winter).
6. Bring a fire extinguisher over to the work location.
7. Have a second employee stand by to look out for any fires that begin.
8. Complete the welding or cutting job.
9. Extinguish any sparks or fires that begin.
10. If equipment is immobile, once it can be moved away from flammable piles, move it away to finish welding.
11. Douse the area with water from the water truck after welding or cutting is completed.
12. Inspect the pile for any sparks, embers, or smoke.
13. The Operations Manager shall note the incident in the daily log.
14. If the fire extinguishers were used, the Operations Manager shall be informed so he or she can schedule to have the fire extinguishers serviced.

Equipment Fires

Electrical fires in heavy equipment are commonly the result of improper maintenance or inadequate cleaning of the equipment. Fires that result from the ignition of combustible materials on the exhaust system are also commonly the result of improper maintenance or inadequate cleaning of the equipment. Prevention of this situation, by performing proper maintenance and proper cleaning, is the most desirable way to address equipment fires. There are rare and unusual situations when a well-maintained and properly cleaned machine catches on fire. The following steps should be followed if an equipment fire occurs:

1. Upon noticing smoke or flames, the equipment operator will notify nearby employees of the situation.
2. If the machine is on a flammable pile, it will be moved away from the pile.
3. If the machine has an on-board fire suppression system, the equipment operator will activate it.
4. The machine will be shut down, if feasible.
5. The operator will use the onboard fire extinguisher to attempt to extinguish the fire to an area on bare dirt away from dry grass.
6. Site Management will be immediately notified of the situation.
7. If necessary, fire extinguishers from nearby heavy equipment, sorting line or office will also be used.
8. If the fire is not immediately extinguished, the Fire Department will be called.
9. The water truck will be directed to the machine to either standby while the chemical fire extinguishers are being utilized or to douse the fire after the chemical fire extinguishers are consumed. Generally, equipment fires are electrical or oil in nature, and water may not

extinguish the fire; however, the water may mitigate the situation while awaiting the fire department.

10. Contain fire water runoff from proper disposal, using soil berms, where feasible.
11. Once the fire is out, an assessment of any damage will be carried out and repairs scheduled.
12. Backup or rental equipment will be employed if necessary to perform any functions normally carried out by the equipment that was damaged by fire.
13. The Operations Manager will note the incident in the daily log.
14. The Operations Manager will be informed of any and all of the fire extinguishers that were used so he can schedule to have the fire extinguishers serviced.
15. Report the event in the daily log.

Range Fires

Grass or range fires are unfortunately a part of life in the dry summer season of California. Prevention is again the primary line of defense:

1. Upon noticing a grass or range fire on or around the Facility, the employee will immediately notify Site Management.
2. The Water Truck will be directed to the area of fires adjacent to the Facility and shall be deployed to extinguish the fire, if safe to do so.
3. The Fire Department will be called.
4. If necessary and safe to do so, the wheel loader, may be directed to build additional temporary fire breaks to cut-off the progress of the fire.
5. Once the fire is controlled, the water truck shall douse the area until the fire is completely and thoroughly extinguished.
6. The Operations Manager will note the incident in the daily log.

If fighting the fire appears unsafe evacuate the site and call 911. When in doubt evacuate the site and call 911.

IDENTIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION OF EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE CONTROL 14 CCR §18223(A)(19)(B)

Title 14 CCR, §18223(A)(19)(B) requires that the FP provide "Identification and description of the equipment the operator will have available (on site and readily available off-site) to control and extinguish fires." At minimum, the following equipment will be available on-site.

1. Water truck during dry periods (when dust control is required).
2. Loader that is normally used to load materials and move piles, but can also be used to build a soil berm to contain fire-water runoff.
3. Soil pile to be used for fire suppression water containment.
4. Fire extinguishers located on the processing line (**Figure 3**).

5. Fire extinguishers on all rolling equipment (except the chipper).
6. Fire extinguishers in the temporary landfill office.
7. Some equipment may have internal fire suppression systems.

In addition, a fire hydrant containing pressurized reclaimed water is located 50 feet west of the facility to which a fire hose can be connected.

DESCRIPTION OF MEASURES TO MITIGATE IMPACTS OF FIRES 14 CCR §18223(A)(19)(C)

Title 14 CCR, §18223(A)(19)(C) requires that the FP provide a "description of the measures the operator will take to mitigate the impacts of any fire at the site to the public health and safety and the environment." Fires generate, ash, partially burned materials and fire-water runoff.

For the C&D processing facility, fully extinguished ash and partially combusted materials will be placed in roll off boxes, tested for acceptance criteria if required by the disposal facility, and shipped to a properly licensed disposal facility. Roll-off boxes may be left on site for the amount of time required to collect samples, perform analyses, and obtain approval for disposal. During rain periods the roll-off container will be covered.

For green-waste piles, combustion typically involves smoldering that occurs unevenly through the pile. For these types of fires, the fully extinguished, ash and partially combusted green waste will be blended with other green waste for recycling or reuse. If a pile burns completely to ash, the ash would be collected and disposed similarly to combusted C&D materials described above.

For any kind of fire, fire suppression water will be contained either (1) by the Stormwater basin during summer months, or (2) by soil berms (as feasible) during winter months. During the winter months the water may be pumped into portable water tanks until the disposition of the water is determined. Site Management will coordinate with the LEA and/or State of California Regional Water Quality Control Board to perform screening analyses (if required) and a proper disposal method. Disposal of fire-suppression runoff could range from use on-site for dust control to transport and disposal and a properly licenser municipal waste water system.

DESCRIPTION OF MEASURES TO MITIGATE IMPACTS OF FIRES 14 CCR §18223(A)(19)(D)

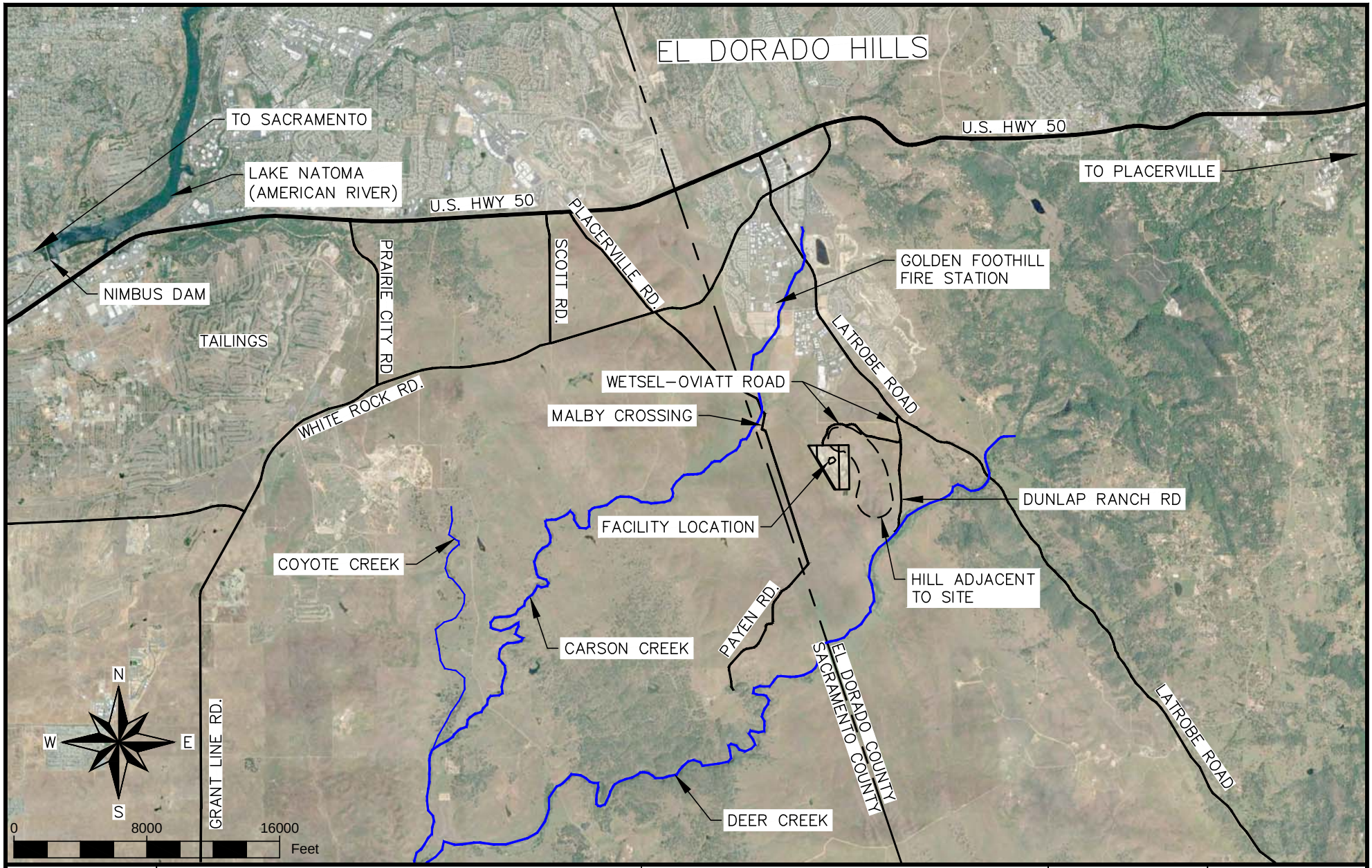
Title 14 CCR, §18223(A)(19)(D) requires that the FP provide a "description of the arrangements the operator has made with the local fire control authority having jurisdiction to provide fire prevention, control and suppression.

A draft version of the FP was submitted to the El Dorado Hills Fire department for review and approval as documented by the letter of approved in **Attachment A**. By the fire-control authority with jurisdiction over the facility reviewing, providing comment, where appropriate, and approving the plan, the requirements of 14 CCR §18223(A)(19)(C) have been met.

ABILITIES OF LOCAL FIRE CONTROL AUTHORITY 14 CCR §18223(A)(19)(E)

Title 14 CCR, §18223(A)(19)(E) requires that the FP provide a "*discussion of the ability of the local fire control authority to suppress fires at the site in light of the authority's personnel, expertise and equipment, the availability of water, access to the site and to flammable materials on the site, the nature of flammable materials on site, the quantity and dimensions of materials on the site, and the potential for subsurface fires in accumulations of flammable materials on the site*."

The El Dorado Hills Fire Department has a fire station within three miles of the facility (**Figure 1**). Reclaimed water is available for fire suppression at several location on the site property. As described above, aisles are provided between green and wood-waste piles to limit the propagation of fires between piles. There is no potential for subsurface fires, as the site is located on inert bedrock and there are no known buried flammable utilities (such as natural gas lines).



LAWRENCE & ASSOCIATES
ENGINEERS & GEOLOGISTS

SITE LOCATION MAP

WETSEL-OVIATT

ELDORADO DISPOSAL SYSTEMS

PROJECT NO: 016028.00	SCALE: 1" = 8,000'
DRAWN BY: J. BEERS	DATE: 6/16/2017
CHECKED BY: C. COLES	FIGURE H-1

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LAWRENCE & ASSOCIATES
ENGINEERS & GEOLOGISTS

EMERGENCY FIRE EGRESS

WETSEL–OVIATT

ELDORADO DISPOSAL SYSTEMS

PROJECT NO: 016028.00	SCALE: 1" = 150'
DRAWN BY: J. BEERS	DATE: 6/16/2017
CHECKED BY: C. COLES	FIGURE H–2

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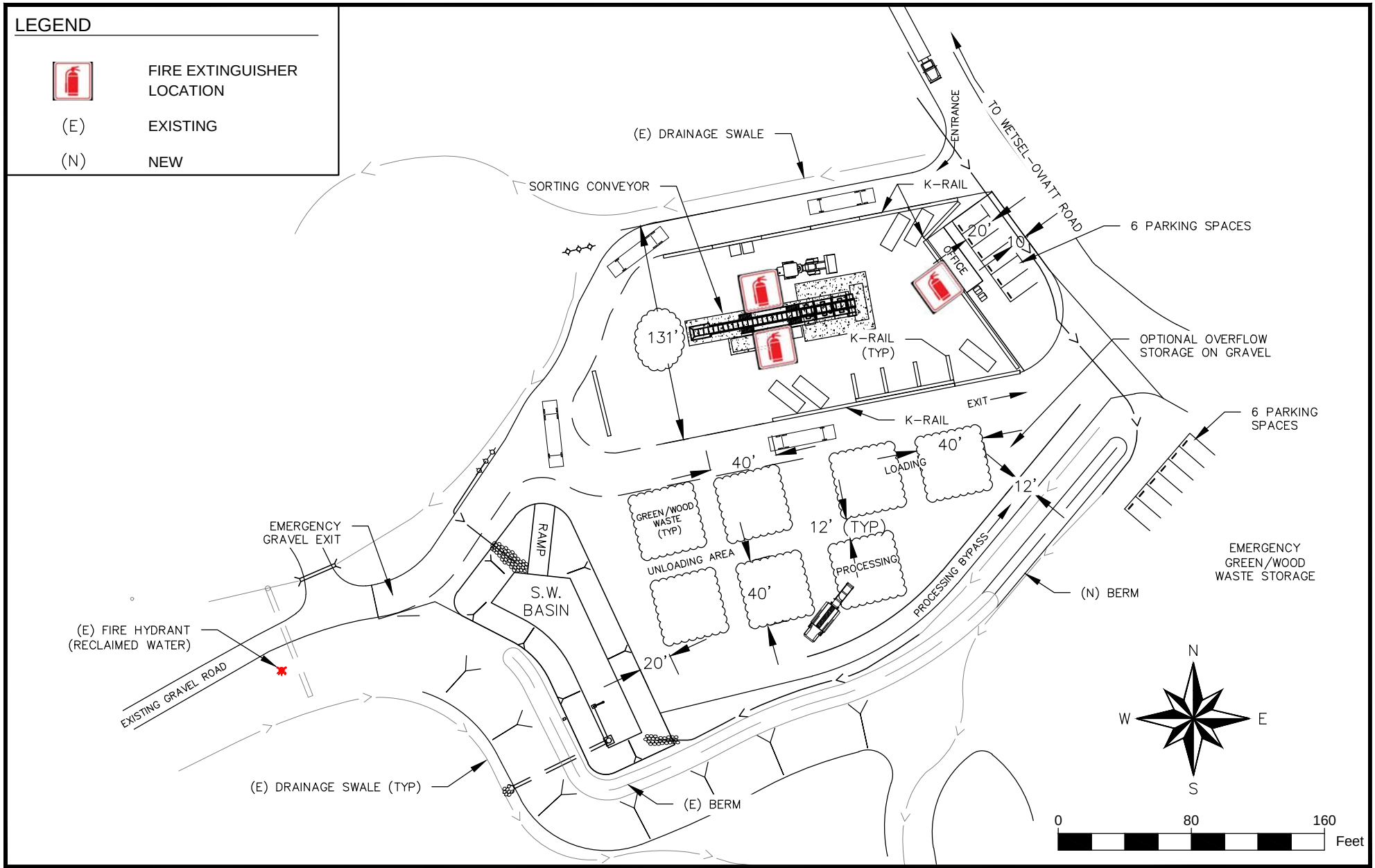

LAWRENCE & ASSOCIATES
ENGINEERS & GEOLOGISTS

PROPOSED FIRE EXTINGUISHER LOCATIONS

WETSEL-OVIATT

ELDORADO DISPOSAL SYSTEMS

PROJECT NO: 016028.00	SCALE: 1" = 80'
DRAWN BY: J. BEERS	DATE: 6/16/2017
CHECKED BY: C. COLES	FIGURE H-3

ATTACHMENT A
Fire Marshall Review Documentation

The Approval Letter will be inserted onto the Final Version of this Plan

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APPPENDIX I
Air Quality Permits

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AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
345 Fair Lane, T-1, Placerville, CA 95667
Phone: (530) 621-7501 Fax: (530) 295-2774
http://www.edcgov.us/AirQualityManagement

PERMIT TO OPERATE #10-1887

Revocable and Non-Transferable
Valid from 1-5-2018 until revoked or cancelled
Permit fees due annually

PERMIT ISSUED TO:
Waste Connections of California, Inc.
3 Waterway Sq. Place Ste. 110
The Woodlands, TX 77380

EQUIPMENT LOCATION:
Portable Throughout El Dorado County
Home Base: Western El Dorado Recovery System
4100 Throwita Way
Placerville, CA 95667

This permit is for the equipment described below and as shown on approved plans and specifications. Equipment operation is subject to the conditions listed on the following pages.

Portable Grinding Operation – Construction, Demolition and Wood Waste Processing Equipment

Type	Rotating Drum Grinder
Manufacturer	Komptech
Model Number	Terminator Universl 6000S "F" Low Speed Shredder
Serial Number	TBD
Capacity	100 Tons/Hour, 175 Tons/Day, 63,525 Tons/Year

The annual fees for this permit cover up to four hours of staff time; any additional hours required will be billed at the approved District rate.

This Permit does not authorize emissions of air contaminants in excess of limits allowed by federal, state, or district rules and regulations. Air Quality Management District Rules are available at the District Office and www.arb.ca.gov/drdb/ed/cur.htm.

BY Lisa Petersen for
Dave Johnston
AIR POLLUTION CONTROL OFFICER

Feb. 8, 2018
ISSUE DATE

THANK YOU FOR WORKING WITH US TO IMPROVE AIR QUALITY.

All applicant proposals are conditions of approval unless otherwise specified herein.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

1. If any permit condition is found invalid, such finding shall not affect the remaining permit conditions.

2. **PERMIT ACCEPTANCE:** Permit acceptance is deemed acceptance of all conditions specified herein and acceptance of the El Dorado County Air Quality Management District (District) Rules and Regulations.

3. **OPERATION:** Equipment operation must be conducted in compliance with all data and specifications submitted with the application under which this permit was issued. (Rule 501, General Permit Requirements section 501.4.E)

4. **PERMIT AMENDMENT:** The District reserves the right to amend this permit, upon annual renewal, in order to ensure facility compliance with District Rules and Regulations. (Rule 501, General Permit Requirements section 501.3.F)

5. **OPERATION CHANGES:** An application for an authority to construct, permit to operate, change of ownership or a permit amendment must be submitted prior to occurrence. (Rule 501, General Permit Requirements section 501.3)

6. **UPSET/BREAKDOWN:** The District must be notified of any upset or breakdown. (Rule 516, Upset Breakdown Conditions)

7. **ADDITIONAL SOURCES:** The District must be notified prior to the addition, altering or replacement of any equipment or other contrivance, the use of which may cause, eliminate, reduce, or control the issuance of air contaminants. (Rule 501, General Permit Requirements section 501.3.A)

8. **NUISANCE:** A person shall not discharge from any source quantities of air contaminants or other material which cause injury, detriment, nuisance or annoyance to any considerable number of persons, or to the public, or which endanger the comfort, repose, health or safety of any such persons, or the public, or which cause to have a natural tendency to cause injury or damage to business or property. (Rule 205, Nuisance)

9. **RIGHT OF ENTRY:** To enforce or administer any State or local law, order, regulation, or rule relating to air pollution, the Air Pollution Control Officer and his duly authorized agents shall have the right of entry to any premises on which an air pollution emission source is located for the purpose of inspecting such source, including securing samples of emissions there from or any

records required to be maintained therewith by the District. The Air Pollution Control Officer or his duly authorized agent shall have the right to inspect sampling and monitoring apparatus as deemed necessary. (Rule 509, Authority to Inspect)

10. **PERMIT ON PREMISES:** The owner or operator shall maintain a legible copy of this permit on the premises of the subject equipment. (Rule 501, General Permit Requirements section 501.4.A)

OPERATING CONDITIONS

11. **PROCESSING CAPACITY:** Komptech grinder throughput shall be limited to the following:

Interval	Processing Limits (Tons)
Daily	175
Quarterly	30,000
Annually	63,525

12. **FUGITIVE DUST RULE:** The permittee shall at all times comply with District Rule 223 - Fugitive Dust and any amendments thereto.

EMISSION LIMITATIONS

13. **EMISSIONS LIMITATION:** Emissions from the grinding operation including conveying and landing shall not exceed the following limits:

Pollutant	Pounds/Day	Pounds/Quarter	Pounds/Year
PM10	5	864	1830

14. **VISIBLE EMISSIONS:** No source of emissions shall be as dark or darker in shade as that designated as No. 1 (20% Opacity) on the Ringelmann Chart for a period or periods aggregating more than three (3) minutes in any one hour. (Rule 202, Visible Emissions)

RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING

15. **LOCATION NOTIFICATIONS:** The owner or operator shall notify the District at least five days prior to relocating the operation. The new operating address and expected dates of operation at the new location shall be included in the notification. (Rule 501, General Permit Requirements section 501.4.A)

16. **LOGS:** A log of throughput quantities on a daily, quarterly and annual basis shall be maintained. (Rule 501, General Permit Requirements section 501.5.C.1)

17. **RECORD RETENTION:** All record keeping logs shall be retained for no less than 5 years and shall be made available to District personnel upon request. (Rule 501, General Permit Requirements section 501.5.C.1)

END OF CONDITIONS

APPENDIX J
Evacuation Action Plan

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Emergency Action Plan

Emergency Escape Procedures

The Facility is defined as the operating area of the construction and demolition and green/wood waste processing areas. The Property is defined at the areas south of the entrance from Wetsel Oviatt Road. The Property contains several other facilities unrelated to this Facility.

In case of fire or emergency that requires escape from the Facility, follow the paths on **Figure J2** (attached) to the Rallying Point. Notify the Site Manager, in an email of the employees present on site at the time of the incident and that they were all successfully evacuated. In case of an injury follow the site Injury and Illness Prevention Plan (IIPP).

Escape Routes

For emergencies that require that the entire Property be vacated, follow the route shown on **Figure J1**. For evacuation from the Facility follow the directions on **Figure J2**.

Procedures to Account for all Employees after Evacuation has been Completed

If the Facility must be evacuated, the lead employee shall count the total number of employees on site before evacuation and note that they have all made it to the Rallying Point, and note in writing (or as a note on their Smart Phone), the names of the employees that have been evacuated before releasing them to leave the property.

Duties for Employees Designated to Perform Rescue and Medical Functions

It is assumed that site personnel have not been trained in rescue or medical functions. In case of an emergency call 911 and then call the facility manager.

The Preferred Means of Reporting Fires and other Emergencies

At least one employee shall have a functioning cell phone. For smoldering fires in the green waste, the staff may use the onsite water truck to wet the pile and a loader to spread the pile. The water must be collected and either evaporated on site or properly disposed of. If there is a question call the fire department at their non-emergency number at (916) 933-6623 during business hours. If in doubt or there is an active or spreading fire call 911.

The Names or regular Job Titles of People or Departments that can be Contacted for Further Information or Explanation of Duties Under This Plan

For further information or clarification call the Material Recovery Facility Site Manager, Rick Vahl:

Office: 530-295-2880
Cell: 760-709-2452
Email: Frederick.Vahl@WasteConnections.com

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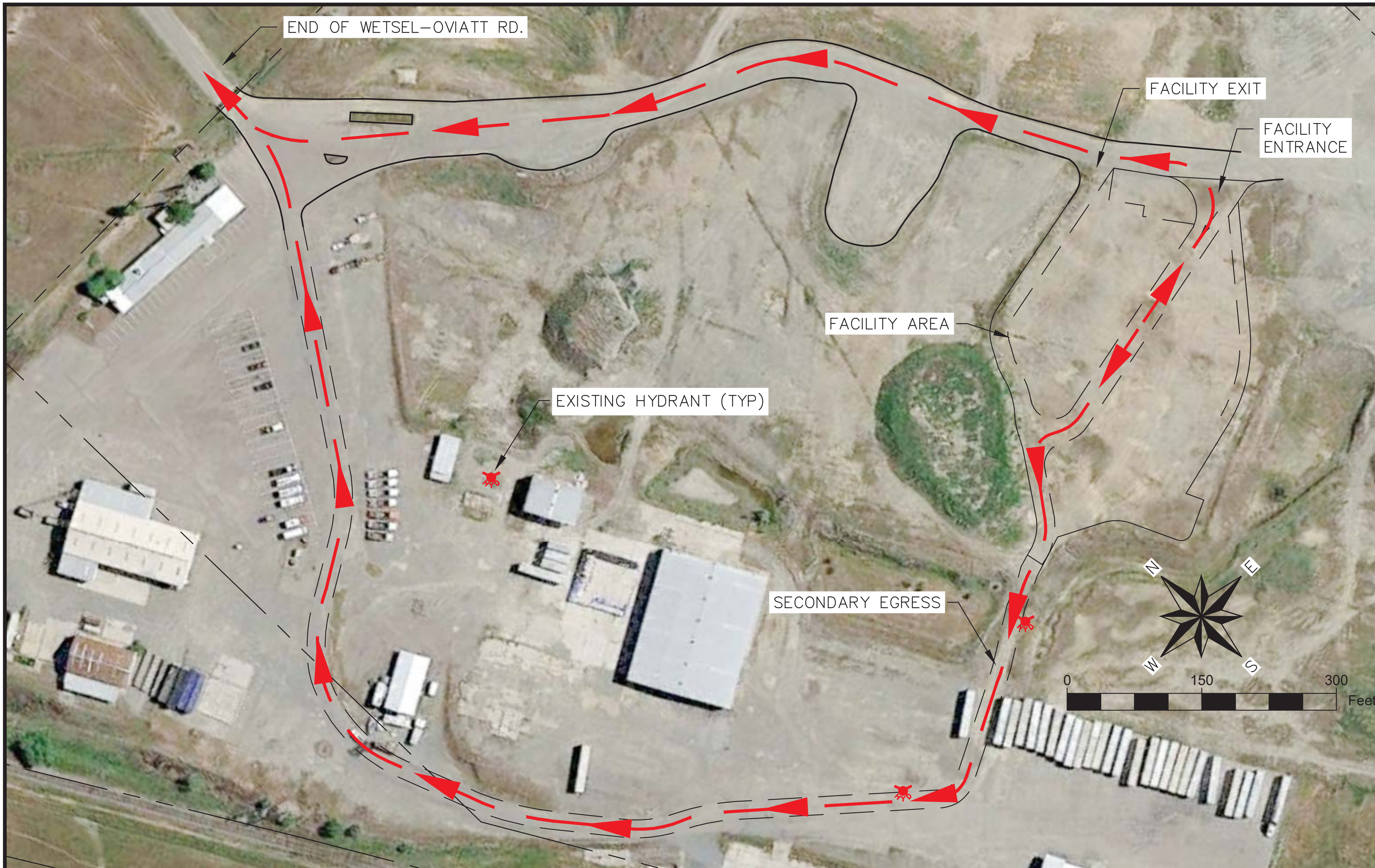

LAWRENCE & ASSOCIATES
ENGINEERS & GEOLOGISTS

PROPERTY EXIT PLAN

WETSEL–OVIATT

ELDORADO DISPOSAL SYSTEMS

PROJECT NO: 016028.00	SCALE: 1" = 150'
DRAWN BY: J. BEERS	DATE: 5/22/2018
CHECKED BY: C. COLES	FIGURE J–1

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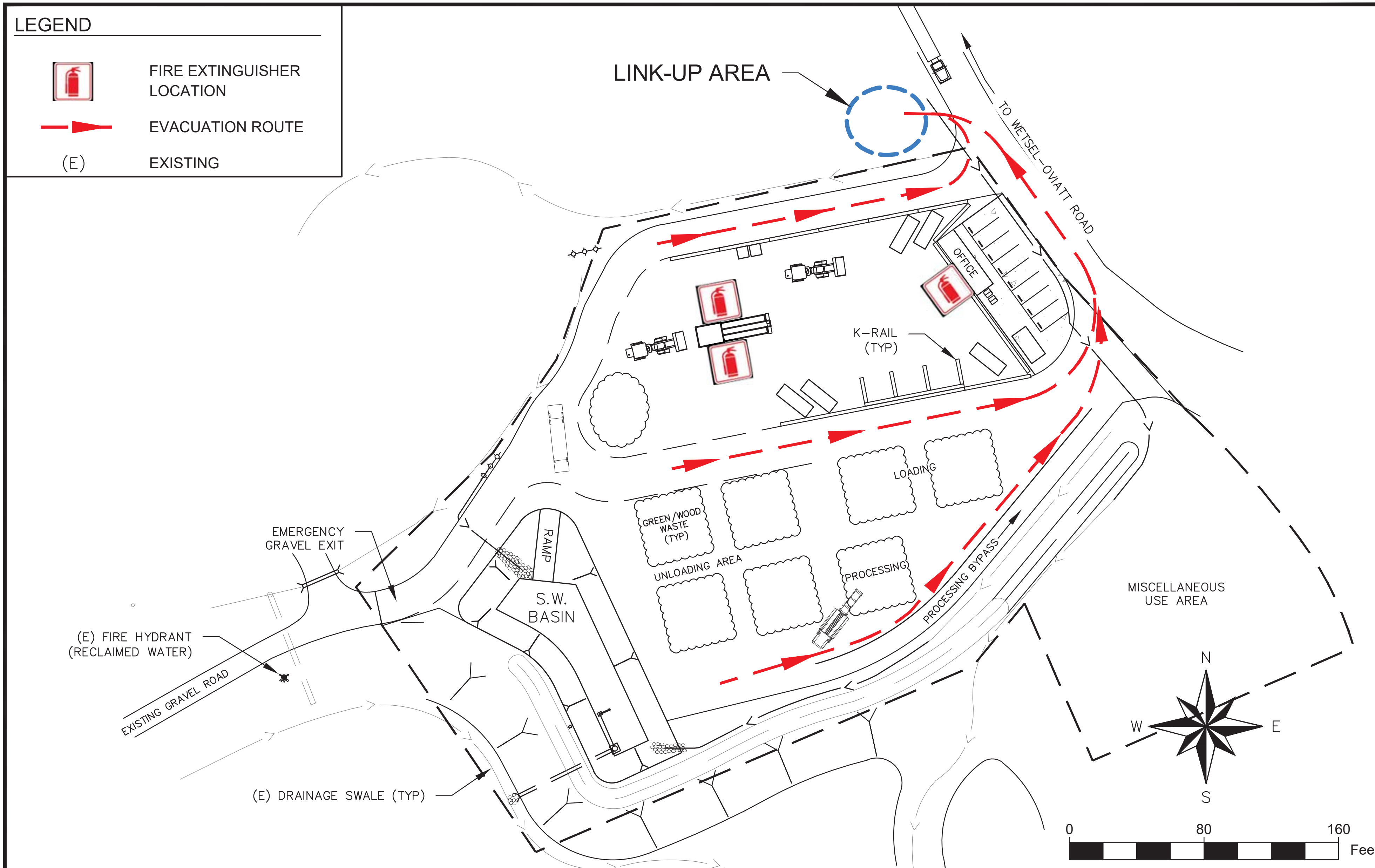

LAWRENCE & ASSOCIATES
ENGINEERS & GEOLOGISTS

EVACUATION PLAN

WETSEL–OVIATT

ELDORADO DISPOSAL SYSTEMS

PROJECT NO: 016028.00	SCALE: 1" = 80'
DRAWN BY: J. BEERS	DATE: 5/22/2018
CHECKED BY: C. COLES	FIGURE J–2

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