

TRANSFER / PROCESSING REPORT
FOR
RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES
SUN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

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Prepared For:

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A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Dale Solheim', written over a horizontal line.

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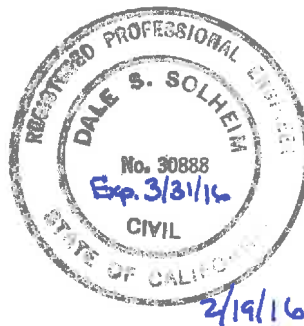


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I. INTRODUCTION

This Transfer/Processing Report (TPR) describes the design and operation of the Recology Los Angeles Facility (identified herein as the “Facility”), a Transfer Station and Materials Recovery Facility (TS/MRF) located in Sun Valley (an area within the City of Los Angeles), California. The Facility has been in operation since 1974 and operates as a large volume transfer station and resource recovery facility. This Report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations (14CCR), §18221.6, which list the specific requirements for inclusion in a TPR, also known as a Report of Facility Information.

The Facility is operated by Recology Los Angeles (RLA), a wholly owned subsidiary of Recology Inc., and is designed to accommodate the handling and processing of mixed municipal solid waste (MSW), recyclable materials, organic waste (wood, green, produce/food), construction and demolition (C&D) debris, and inert waste. The Facility's existing Solid Waste Facility Permit (SWFP) allows the TS/MRF to receive up 1,700 tons per day (TPD) of MSW in which recyclable materials are recovered. In addition, receipt of the organic waste, C&D debris, and inert waste components are allowed under a separate Interim Operating Agreement (IOA) that permits the acceptance of up to 2,900 TPD of these materials. Thus, the combined maximum daily throughput for the Facility is 4,600 TPD. Facility operations are divided into three operational areas described as follows:

- The Front Yard, where the transfer station and MRF receive and process 1,700 TPD of MSW, which includes commingled recyclables.
- The Back Yard, where the following waste materials are received and processed: 1,200 TPD of mixed C&D debris and inert debris, 150 TPD of source-separated wood waste, 1,200 TPD of source-separated green waste (including restaurant food waste and animal manure) and 350 TPD of produce material (supermarket trim and cull material).
- The Truck Yard, located east of the front yard, across De Garmo Avenue, where incoming vehicles (collection trucks) line up and queue before entering the front yard. This area is also used for employee parking.

Based on the maximum daily throughput of 4,600 TPD, the Facility is classified as a large volume transfer/processing facility by 14CCR, §17402(a)(8). Accordingly, this Report was prepared to comply with requirements set forth in 14CCR, §17403.7 and §17403.9 for large volume transfer/processing facilities and to address the respective TPR informational criteria stipulated in 14CCR, §18221.6.

RLA is currently in the process of updating the Facility's SWFP to consolidate the resource recovery (transfer station) and recycling operations at the Facility under one comprehensive permit in order to respond to new recycling industry regulations, and to increase the permitted daily tonnage. The update will also modify the method of

receiving materials and incorporate physical improvements that will include new buildings in both the front and back yard operations areas, additional truck scales in the truck yard, improved perimeter fencing, and landscaping. Once the revised SWFP is approved, the Facility's operations will be regulated under one SWFP and the IOA will no longer apply. Increases to the permitted tonnage limits (as described in Appendix E) will be included in the revised SWFP but will not go into effect until the buildings are in place. Therefore, the Facility will continue to operate under the current tonnage limits until the waste handling operations are fully enclosed.

A TPR reflecting these modifications and improvements is enclosed herein as Appendix E of this document. The TPR in Appendix E will come into effect upon adoption of the new SWFP and implementation of the proposed improvements. Please note that a period of transition will occur between the conditions described herein and those reflected in the future TPR (Appendix E). As such, this transition will evolve over time as additional details are gathered. Based on these circumstances, construction drawings and phasing plans will be provided to the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) as they become available during the development process and the TPR enclosed in Appendix E will be modified as necessary to reflect any changes.

RLA has prepared a construction plan detailing the phasing of the construction project and how the Facility will manage current operations throughout the transition. The construction plan is a standalone document that may be modified throughout the construction project as details change. All RLA employees and any contractors employed by RLA will abide by the terms and conditions of the construction plan.

II. TRANSFER/PROCESSING REPORT

A. OWNER/OPERATOR INFORMATION [14CCR, §18221.6(a)]

The Facility is owned and operated by RLA, a wholly owned subsidiary of Recology Inc. RLA's office is located at 9189 De Garmo Avenue, Sun Valley, CA 91352. The Facility property is leased by RLA and owned as shown in the following Table 1, which includes the legal description and area of each of the six parcels that comprise the Facility. These six parcels are the recorded properties and do not necessarily coincide with the Los Angeles County Assessor's Parcel Numbers.

TABLE 1 FACILITY PARCELS, OWNER, & LEGAL DESCRIPTION			
Parcel	Area (Acres)	Owner	Legal Description
1	1.556	The T & R Fry Family Trust, dated July 25, 1994	Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 21, and 22 of Tract No. 8950 in the City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, State of California, as per map recorded in Book 121 Pages 78 and 79 of Maps, in the office of the County Recorder of said County
2	1.805	The T & R Fry Family Trust, dated July 25, 1994	Lots 18, 19, and 20 of Tract No. 8950, in the City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, State of California, as per map recorded in Book 121 Pages 78 and 79 of Maps, in the office of the County Recorder of said County
3	2.256	The T & R Fry Family Trust, dated July 25, 1994	Lots 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 of Tract No. 8950, in the City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, State of California, as per map recorded in Book 121 Pages 78 and 79 of Maps, in the office of the County Recorder of said County
4	2.284	The T & R Fry Family Trust, dated July 25, 1994	That portion of Parcel B of Parcel Map L.A. No. 1892, in the City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, State of California, as per map recorded in Book 28 Pages 42 of Parcel Maps, in the office of the County Recorder of the County of Los Angeles, lying northwesterly of the southeasterly line of the northwesterly 330.7 feet of Lot 7 in block 21 of Los Angeles Land and Water Company's Subdivision of a part of Maclay Rancho, as per map recorded in Book 3 Pages 17 and 18 of Maps, in the office of the County Recorder of said County
5	0.076	The T & R Fry Family Trust, dated July 25, 1994	Parcel B, in the City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, State of California, as shown on Parcel Map L.A. No. 1892 filed in Book 28 page 42 of Parcel Maps, in the office of the County Recorder of the County of Los Angeles, lying northwesterly of the southeasterly line of the northwesterly 330.7 feet of Lot 7 in block 21 of Los Angeles Land and Water Cos Subdivision of a part of Maclay Rancho, as per map recorded in Book 3 Pages 17 and 18 of Maps, in said Recorders office
6	2.302	The T & R Fry Family Trust, dated July 25, 1994	Parcels A, B, C, and D as shown on Parcel Map L.A. No. 4202, filed in Book 110 Pages 2 and 3 of Parcel Maps, in the Office of the County Recorder of said County

B. FACILITY SPECIFICATIONS AND PLANS [14CCR, §18221.6(b)]

The Facility is located in the northeastern corner of the San Fernando Valley in the City of Los Angeles, approximately four miles north of the Burbank Airport. The Facility, with an address of 9147 De Garmo Avenue, Sun Valley, CA, occupies 10.28 acres and is located between Randall Street and Pendleton Street. A vicinity map showing the location of the Facility is presented as Figure 1 (Appendix A).

The current Los Angeles County Assessor's Maps indicate the Facility as comprising 12 parcels, for assessment purposes, (including 11 parcels totaling 8.03 acres on the southwest side of De Garmo Avenue between Pendleton Street and Randall Street and a 2.25-acre portion of the 4.26-acre parcel on the northeast side of De Garmo Avenue between Pendleton Street and Randall Street) for a total area of 10.28 acres. Note that the northerly approximately two acres of the 4.26-acre parcel on the northeast side of De Garmo Avenue was included in the 2014 Conditional Use Permit issued for the Facility, however, these parcels are not included as part of the Facility. The total area of the parcels that are included within the Solid Waste Facility Permit (SWFP) boundary thus equates to 10.28 acres. The designated Los Angeles County Assessor Parcel Numbers for the 12 parcels are: 2408-034-001, -002, -038, -042, -043, -047 (portion), and 2408-035-031, -034, -036, -037, -038, -039. Note that the parcels shown in Table 1 are the recorded properties and do not necessarily coincide with the parcels identified on the Assessor's Parcel Maps, which are established by the Los Angeles County Assessor for tax purposes. Note also that the parcels included in the northerly two acres of the 4.26-acre parcel are no longer included as part of the Facility.

All surrounding land within 1,000 feet of the Facility is zoned M-3 (Heavy Industrial), M-2 (Light Industrial), or M-1 (Limited Industrial), see Figure 2 (Appendix A). Land uses of note in the area, in addition to the Facility, include Pick Your Part (a closed landfill currently operating as an auto dismantling and salvage yard) across Pendleton Street to the northwest; Bradley Landfill to the west (west of Pick Your Part); Vulcan Processing Facility (rock crushing/gravel processing) located approximately 0.5 miles to the southwest of the site; Yellow Freight and Vulcan Inert Fill Pit to the north on the north side Glenoaks Boulevard; small-scale heavy industrial uses along both sides of De Garmo Avenue to the southeast; and a construction debris material recycling facility to the south. The nearest residence is located to the southeast approximately 1,800 feet from the Facility.

The main entrance to the Facility's office, shop, transfer station, and MRF is located along De Garmo Avenue between Randall Street and Pendleton Street. Access to the Facility's C&D debris operations is from an entrance at 11217 Randall Street and access to the wood and green waste operations is through entrances on Pendleton Street. The primary routes of delivery to the Facility are Glenoaks Boulevard and Tuxford Street, both are heavy industrial roads, four lanes wide.

The waste processing operations are located on a portion of the 8.03 acres on the southwest side of De Garmo Avenue that includes the front yard and back yard operations. The 2.25-acre portion of the parcel on the northeast side of De Garmo Avenue is identified as the truck yard area and includes a truck scale, employee

parking, and vehicle queuing lanes. Ancillary/support facilities/operations located on a portion of the front yard include administrative offices, a maintenance shop, truck fueling, truck washing, storage, and parking. These features are primarily concentrated within the northeast portion of the front yard. A site plan of the Facility showing the general site features is presented as Figure 3 (Appendix A). This figure also includes the demarcation of the SWFP boundary for the Facility. Further details regarding the site features for each operation/processing area are presented in the following sections.

C. SCHEMATIC DRAWING [14CCR, §18221.6(c)]

A schematic drawing of the Facility, including the demarcation of the corresponding SWFP boundary, is presented as Figure 3 (Appendix A). As shown on Figure 3, the primary features/operations include the Front Yard; Back Yard; and Truck Yard. Further details regarding each of these features/operations are presented in the following subsections.

1. Front Yard

The front yard occupies the approximately 3.5-acre northerly portion of the 8.03-acre area on the southwest side of De Garmo Avenue between Randall Street and Pendleton Street. It includes the TS/MRF that encompasses the MSW and comingled recyclables waste handling operations including: tipping/unloading, processing, resource recovery, baling, and loading activities for MSW and recycled commodities. Access into and out of the TS/MRF area is via three locations: two separate locations along De Garmo Avenue for entry/exit; and one entry/exit location off of Pendleton Street near the truck fueling and washing area.

The TS/MRF area contains the material unloading and processing operations and is divided into different areas based on material composition and source. These areas are identified herein as: Scale House and Truck Scales; Commercial Tipping; Self-haul Tipping; Restaurant Food Waste Tipping, Materials Recovery Processing System; and Loadout and Transfer.

The remaining front yard area, northwest of the TS/MRF area, includes a 7,800 square foot (sf) three-sided Recycling Building for the storage of baled recyclables; Administrative Offices; Truck Maintenance Facility; Truck Fueling and Washing; and Storage and Parking.

Further details regarding all of the front yard processing areas and ancillary facilities are presented below.

Scale House and Truck Scales

The Scale House and two truck scales are located at the northwest corner of the TS/MRF area and are used for exiting commercial vehicles and all outgoing transfer station and MRF residuals and recyclables. Commercial vehicles that have tare weights

established are not required to be weighed upon exiting. Inbound and outbound self-haul customers are also weighed on these scales.

Commercial Tipping

The commercial tipping floor is located on the southeasterly side of the TS/MRF area. This tipping floor serves as the receiving area for material loads from commercial collection vehicles to be processed through the materials recovery processing system. Push walls are installed around the perimeter of the tipping area as necessary. The surface of the commercial tipping floor is concrete.

Self-haul Tipping

The self-haul tipping floor for MSW is located in the central portion of the TS/MRF area. This tipping floor serves as the receiving area for material loads that are either processed through the materials recovery processing system or directly loaded for transfer off-site. The surface of the self-haul tipping floor is concrete.

Restaurant Food Waste Tipping

The restaurant food waste tipping area is located at the northeast corner of the TS/MRF area and is used for the unloading of restaurant food waste material. The processing of the food waste material for the removal of the non-food waste portion of restaurant food waste is performed over the materials recovery processing system described below.

Materials Recovery Processing System

The materials recovery processing system is located along the southerly side of the TS/MRF area and is used for processing MSW and comingled recyclables from commercial vehicles and from self-haul customers. The restaurant food waste material is also processed with this system. In general, the Materials Recovery Processing System is a series of infeed, incline, picking and sorting conveyors; trommels; an air separation system; grinder; magnetic separator; baler; and compactors. This system is located southerly of the commercial and self-haul tipping floors.

Loadout and Transfer

The residual waste loadout and transfer operations are primarily located on the northwest side of the materials recovery processing system. Residual waste is conveyed to one of two rear-loading compactors where the waste is transported off-site.

Recycling Building

The Recycling Building is a three-sided 7,800 sf metal framed structure open at the north side. This building is located adjacent to the TS/MRF area at its southwest corner. Baled recyclable materials are stored in this building awaiting shipment off-site for recycling. Loading of baled materials onto flatbed trailers or export containers

occurs in the area just north of the Recycling Building. The surface of the recycling building is concrete.

Administration Office, Truck Maintenance, and Equipment Storage

A building with an approximate footprint of 12,260 sf is located at the northeast corner of the front yard at the corner of De Garmo Avenue and Pendleton Street. This building houses administration and offices, the truck maintenance facility, and equipment storage. The administration and office section includes offices, break rooms, records storage, meeting rooms, accounting, and sanitary facilities. The truck maintenance facility is located easterly and adjacent to the administration and office section and includes five bays and five aboveground hoists. The two bays closest to the Administration Office are drive-through bays. The truck maintenance facility is utilized to perform maintenance and repairs on collection trucks, transfer trucks, and on-site equipment. It also houses miscellaneous storage containers used to store parts, equipment, petroleum products, used oil filters, etc. The section easterly of the truck maintenance facility is utilized for miscellaneous equipment storage.

Truck Fueling and Washing

Truck fueling and washing takes place on the southwestern side of the truck maintenance facility. There are seven underground storage tanks (USTs) in this area consisting of two 20,000-gallon diesel USTs, two 2,000-gallon USTs containing motor oil, one 2,000-gallon UST for hydraulic oil, one 1,000-gallon UST for gear oil, and one 4,000-gallon UST for waste oil. All of these USTs were installed in 2011. Former USTs in this same area were removed in 2011. Fuel dispensers are located in two areas 1) adjacent to the USTs southwest of the truck maintenance facility and 2) south of the USTs near the Recycling Building.

Truck washing occurs adjacent to the fueling area. Wash water is directed to collection drains that connect to a three-stage clarifier that connects to the sanitary sewer.

Storage and Parking

The remainder of the front yard area northwesterly of the TS/MRF area is primarily used for truck parking and staging, vehicle parking, equipment storage and maintenance, bin storage and bin repair. The entire surface of this area, not covered by buildings, is paved with asphaltic or concrete paving.

Ancillary Facilities

Ancillary facilities in the front yard area include a Los Angeles Department of Water and Power substation located along De Garmo Avenue.

2. Back Yard

The back yard occupies the approximately 4.5-acre southerly portion of the 8.03-acre area located on the southwest side of De Garmo Avenue between Randall Street and Pendleton Street. The back yard area encompasses the waste handling operations including tipping/unloading, processing, resource recovery, and loading activities for C&D debris, inert debris, wood waste, green waste and produce material (supermarket trim and cull materials). Access entering and exiting the back yard area is via four locations: two at the northwest side along Pendleton Street; one at the northeast side opening to the truck fueling and washing area; and one at the southeast side along Randall Street.

The back yard area contains the material unloading and processing operations and is divided into different operations based on material composition and source. These operations are identified herein as: mixed C&D Debris, which includes inert debris; source-separated Wood Waste; source-separated Green Waste; and Produce Material (supermarket trim and cull material).

Further details regarding all of the back yard processing areas and ancillary facilities are presented below.

C&D Debris

C&D debris material processing has three different tipping areas, one for each of the following sources: commercial mixed C&D debris; self-haul C&D debris; and source-separated clean inert materials. The commercial mixed C&D debris unloading and processing area is located at the southeasterly corner of the back yard area. The tipping floor and stockpile area are paved with a concrete surface. The self-haul C&D debris tipping and stockpile area is located northeasterly of the commercial C&D tipping floor at the northeasterly corner of the back yard area. The tipping floor and stockpile area are also on a concrete surface. The source-separated clean inerts tipping and stockpile area is located northerly and adjacent to the self-haul C&D debris tipping and stockpile area.

The mixed commercial C&D debris and self-haul C&D debris is processed through the resource recovery system located along the southerly (back) side of the back yard area at the easterly end. This processing system has extensive resource recovery equipment including screeners, conveyors, picking platforms, magnets, air classifier, and water flotation tanks. The resource recovery system equipment occupies an area approximately 200 feet long by 60 feet wide with conveyors reaching a peak height of approximately 45 feet.

Wood Waste

Wood waste processing has two tipping areas for incoming source-separated lumber and tree trimmings. The lumber and wood scraps that come primarily from construction sources and tree trimmings that come primarily from landscapers are unloaded and processed at the southwest corner of the back yard area. Separate stockpiles are

created for each type of material. The wood waste processing equipment includes a tub grinder, trommel, and conveyors and is located easterly of the stockpiles. The grinder and trommel screen create two separate product piles that are located adjacent to the grinder and trommel screen. The primary product pile corresponds to the ground wood chips product that is deposited by a conveyor at a point north and adjacent to the trommel. The second product pile is comprised of ground wood fines initially deposited by the trommel. Upon deposition, this material is picked up by a front end loader and transported to a stockpile located south of the grinder.

Green Waste

The green waste tipping area is located in the middle portion of the back yard area along the northeastern side. Incoming green waste material consists of source-separated green waste loads primarily from landscapers, gardeners, nurseries, and source-separated residential curbside collection. Street sweeping organics are also processed with the green waste. The green waste processing equipment includes a grinder and conveyors. The ground material is transferred to the southeastern side of the building to a ground green waste material stockpile. Loading of ground green waste occurs on the north side of the ground green waste material stockpile.

Produce Material

Commercial source-separated loads of produce material (supermarket trim and cull) are received at the produce material tipping floor located westerly of the green waste tipping area along the northeastern side of the back yard area. This material is processed with the same equipment (grinder and conveyors) as used for the green waste material, but at different times, and transferred to the same ground green waste material storage pile. The produce material tipping floor includes a liquid runoff collection tank system that includes a floor drain, collection tank, sump pump, screen, and a 10,000-gallon storage tank.

Ancillary Facilities

The back yard area contains the following ancillary facilities:

- Two truck scales for weighing of outgoing recyclables and residuals from the back yard operations;
- A maintenance area for tracked equipment (to avoid driving tracked equipment to the truck maintenance facility for maintenance and repairs);
- Employee break areas; and
- Hazardous materials storage area.

3. Truck Yard

The truck yard occupies the approximately 2.25-acre portion of the parcel on the northeast side of De Garmo Avenue between Randall Street and Pendleton Street. The truck yard area is used for incoming vehicles (collection trucks) to enter, queue, and weigh at the truck scale before exiting and proceeding to the front yard across De Garmo Avenue or to the back yard via Pendleton Street or Randall Street. This area is also used for employee parking. Two lanes, each approximately 500 feet long are available for vehicle queuing. Vehicles merge into one lane to weigh at the scale.

Access into and out of the truck yard is via two driveway openings: one at the northeast corner from Randall Street for entering vehicles; and one at the southwest corner from De Garmo Avenue for exiting vehicles.

D. OPERATIONS PLAN [14CCR, §18221.6(d)]

The following subsections outline the operations plan employed at each of the primary processing areas. These activities are implemented in accordance with applicable sections of 14CCR, Division 7, Chapter 3.0, Articles 5 (Solid Waste Storage and Removal Standards) and Article 6.0 (Transfer Operations Regulatory Requirements). Please note that the following information describes the material handling activities upon delivery to the respective tipping floors. Details regarding the administrative processing of loads (i.e., weighing, initial inspection, etc.) and corresponding routing of vehicles to the respective processing areas are described later in this Section. Schematic layout plans of the TS/MRF and back yard areas are presented as Figures 4 and 5 (Appendix A). Figure 6 (Appendix A) shows the material process flow for the overall Facility operations.

1. Front Yard - Transfer Station/Material Recovery Facility (TS/MRF) Area

Commercial Tipping and Resource Recovery

The front yard commercial tipping floor and resource recovery operations receive loads hauled in commercial collection vehicles from residential curbside collection and businesses and include both MSW and commingled recyclables. After passing through the scale in the truck yard, located on the northeast side of De Garmo Avenue, vehicles cross De Garmo Avenue and enter the TS/MRF area through the northerly driveway and are directed to the commercial tipping floor. Vehicles unload at the three available unloading stalls. After tipping, spotters check the load for any special, unacceptable or hazardous wastes, which if found is handled in accordance with the Facility's Hazardous Materials Load Checking Program, see Appendix B. Vehicles exit the TS/MRF area onto De Garmo Avenue through the southerly driveway.

The deposited material is then loaded, using a front-end loader, onto the in-feed conveyors to either the materials recovery processing system or the rear-load compactor for residuals. Loads high in recoverable recyclables are directed to the

materials recovery processing system while loads with low levels of recyclables are directed to conveyors and straight to transfer trucks for removal.

Once placed onto the materials recovery processing system in-feed conveyor, the material moves up onto the inclined material conveyor and runs through trommels, picking platforms, air separators, magnets, and ultimately ends up separated into different material types. The materials recovery processing system recovers cardboard, newspaper, mixed paper, plastics (high-density polyethylene [HDPE], polyethylene terephthalate [PET]), aluminum, ferrous metals (tin cans), and soiled waste paper. Cardboard and newspaper is manually separated, and along with the concentrated mixed paper, is conveyed to the baler. Plastic (HDPE and PET) beverage containers are also manually separated and placed into containers. Magnets remove the tin cans and other ferrous metal items, which are placed into containers. The residual MSW then goes to a blower that removes the lighter fraction (plastics and paper), which are then conveyed to a grinder that grinds the material to 1-1/2" minus. This ground material is placed and compacted inside transfer trailers (25 to 26 tons per trailer) and transferred off-site to either a permitted solid waste disposal facility or a cement plant for boiler fuel (identified as Engineered MSW). The transfer/use of this material as Engineered MSW depends on a variety of factors, including the need for this material by the cement plant and the ability to meet the requirements of AB 1126 and our contractual agreement with the facility. See Figures 7 and 7.1 (Appendix A) for process flow diagrams for the TS/MRF materials processing system and Figures 11 and 12 (Appendix A) for schematics (plan view and elevation) of the processing system.

All recovered cardboard, newspaper, and mixed paper is baled and either directly loaded into trailers for transfer off-site or stored in the Recycling Building awaiting transfer. Plastic beverage containers and aluminum cans are transferred to and stored in roll-off boxes until baled. Baled plastic materials are stored in the Recycling Building. Tin cans and other ferrous metals are stored in roll-off boxes near the Recycling Building until full and then transferred off-site. Steel scrap and wood waste salvaged from the tipping floor are stored in roll-off boxes and stored near the tipping floor.

Residuals from the materials recovery processing system and loads with low levels of recyclables are conveyed to the rear-loading compactor, loaded into trailers, and transferred off-site to a permitted solid waste disposal facility. All residual waste is removed within 48 hours of receipt.

Self-haul Tipping and Resource Recovery

The front yard self-haul tipping floor and resource recovery operations receive loads from self-haul customers and include MSW, bulky item loads, and recyclables. After passing through the TS/MRF inbound scale, vehicles are directed to the self-haul tipping floor. Vehicles unload at the four available unloading stalls. After tipping, spotters check the load for any special, unacceptable or hazardous wastes, which if found is handled in accordance with the Facility's Hazardous Materials Load Checking Program, see Appendix B. Vehicles return to the TS/MRF scales for weigh-out and then exit the TS/MRF area through the northwesterly driveway.

The deposited material is floor sorted manually for wood and lumber, tree limbs, brush, and large metal items (file cabinets, metal shelving, metal desks, etc.). Sorted items are stored in roll-boxes near the tipping floor. The metal is transferred off-site whereas the wood and green waste is transferred to the back yard operations for further processing. The remainder is either processed through the materials recovery processing system or loaded, using a front-end loader, onto the in-feed conveyors leading to the rear-load compactor for residuals, and transferred off-site to a permitted solid waste disposal facility. All residual waste is removed within 48 hours of receipt.

Restaurant Food Waste Tipping and Processing

The front yard restaurant food waste tipping floor receives loads of restaurant food waste from commercial collection trucks. After passing through the scale in the truck yard, vehicles cross De Garmo Avenue and enter the TS/MRF area through the northerly driveway and are directed to the food waste tipping floor. Vehicles unload at the designated unloading stall. The food waste is processed for the removal of non-food residual material through the materials recovery processing system used for the commercial MSW except that the air classifiers are not used due to the high liquid content of the waste. This occurs at night after all the MSW has been processed. Restaurant food waste is processed within 24 hours of receipt. The organic material is transported to the back yard operations for further processing with green waste. This transported material is placed at the front of the green waste processing area to ensure that it is processed in a timely manner. Residuals from the food waste are combined with residuals from the materials processing systems and transported off-site to a permitted solid waste disposal facility. All residual waste is removed within 48 hours of receipt.

2. Back Yard – Operations Area

C&D Debris Tipping and Resource Recovery

The back yard C&D debris tipping floors and resource recovery operations receive loads hauled in various types of commercial collection vehicles and from self-haul users. After passing through the scale in the truck yard, vehicles turn left onto De Garmo Avenue, then right onto Randall Street and enter the back yard area through the Randall Street driveway and are directed to one of three tipping areas: commercial mixed C&D debris; self-haul mixed C&D debris; and source-separated clean inert materials. Vehicles unload at the designated unloading stalls. After unloading, spotters at the respective tipping areas check the loads for any special or unacceptable material, which are removed from the feedstock.

The deposited material from the self-haul mixed C&D debris pile is pushed, using a front-end loader, to the larger commercial mixed C&D debris pile. An excavator pre-sorts debris from the pile, while other excavators move the debris up along the ramp as new material is deposited behind it and ultimately feeding the C&D resource recovery processing system conveyor. The ramp consists of crushed concrete and is adjacent to the processing system and used as support for the excavators that move the material towards the processing system. Once placed onto the C&D resource recovery

processing system in-feed conveyor, the material moves up the inclined material conveyor and runs through a series of equipment including screeners, conveyors, picking platforms, magnets, air classifier, and water floatation tanks. Materials that are separated include cardboard, gypsum, metal, wood, small rocks, large rocks, dirt (fines), organics, and residual waste. See Figure 8 (Appendix A) for a process flow diagram for the C&D debris material and Figures 13 - 16 (Appendix A) for schematics (plan view and cross sections) of the materials recovery processing system.

The C&D debris materials are processed within 15 days of receipt. Residual materials are removed within 48 hours. Materials are processed on a first in first out basis, thus assuring that materials are not on-site for longer than the required 15 days. After tipping, material is moved to the base of the ramp. A series of three excavators systematically pick up the material and move it up the ramp to the next conveyor, until it reaches the processing system conveyor. The way the material is moved up the ramp and managed assures that the material is not on-site for longer than the required 15 days.

Metals are separated and collected in bins and are transferred off-site for recycling. Wood and organics are collected in separate roll-off boxes and transferred to the wood waste or green waste processing areas for further processing. Gypsum is collected into a storage bay. Rocks (small and large), dirt, and clean inerts are conveyed into piles and are transferred off-site for reuse or recycling. Residual waste from the processing system and bulky waste that cannot be processed are conveyed to a rear-loading compactor, loaded into trailers, and transferred off-site to a permitted solid waste disposal facility. As previously noted, all residual materials resulting from the processing operations are removed within 48 hours.

Wood Waste Tipping and Resource Recovery

The back yard wood waste tipping floors and resource recovery operations receive loads hauled in various types of commercial collection vehicles and from self-haul users. After passing through the scale in the truck yard, commercial collection vehicles turn right onto De Garmo Avenue, then left onto Pendleton Street and enter the back yard area through the northerly Pendleton Street driveway and are directed to one of two tipping areas: lumber and wood scraps; or tree trimmings. These vehicles unload at the designated unloading stalls and exit the southerly Pendleton Street driveway. As for the self-haul vehicles, these vehicles initially weigh in at the TS/MRF scales, then exit the TS/MRF area onto De Garmo Avenue and proceed to the back yard area using the same route and procedures as described above for the commercial collection vehicles. Following unloading, the self-haul vehicles return to the TS/MRF scales for weigh-out prior to exiting the Facility.

Upon tipping of each load, spotters check the load for any special or unacceptable material such as residuals/trash, metals and treated lumber. Each of these material types are removed and placed into three separate bins. Painted wood waste is also removed and placed in the residuals/trash bin. The residuals/trash and metals bins are transferred to the TS/MRF and ultimately transferred off-site to a permitted solid waste disposal facility. All residual waste is removed within 48 hours of receipt. The treated

wood waste, in turn, is handled using the alternative management standards (i.e., stored in separate bin, covered in rain, specific labeling, etc.) as prescribed by the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC).

After sorting as described above, the deposited material in the two feedstock piles (lumber and tree trimmings) is loaded into a grinder using an excavator. This processing occurs within 48 hours from the time the material is deposited. The ground material is then conveyed to a trommel that separates and conveys the material into two separate product piles: small wood fines; and larger wood chips. The small wood fines are loaded into a trailer truck and hauled off-site for reuse. The wood chips are loaded into trailers using an excavator for transport off-site to a biomass plant for fuel. The removal of finished product occurs within seven days of being stockpiled. See Figure 9 (Appendix A) for a process flow diagram of the wood waste material and Figure 17 (Appendix A) for a schematic of the wood waste processing system.

Green Waste Tipping and Resource Recovery

The back yard green waste tipping floor and resource recovery operations receive loads hauled in various types of vehicles from landscapers, gardeners, nurseries, and source-separated residential curbside collection programs. After passing through the scale in the truck yard, commercial collection vehicles turn right onto De Garmo Avenue, then left onto Pendleton Street and enter the back yard area through the northerly Pendleton Street driveway and are directed to the tipping area. Vehicles unload at the designated unloading stalls. After tipping, spotters check the load for any special or unacceptable material, which are removed from the feedstock. As for the self-haul vehicles, these vehicles initially weigh in at the TS/MRF scales, then exit the TS/MRF area onto De Garmo Avenue and proceed to the back yard area using the same route and procedures as described above for the commercial collection vehicles. Following unloading, the self-haul vehicles return to the TS/MRF scales for weigh-out prior to exiting the Facility.

The deposited green waste material is loaded onto a conveyor with a loader and conveyed to a grinder, where the material is ground. The ground feedstock is conveyed to a pile where an excavator loads the material into transfer trailers for transfer off-site to a permitted compost facility. Overall, the green waste material is processed and removed within 24 hours of receipt. Residual waste removed from the incoming material is placed in bins and transferred to the TS/MRF area and ultimately transferred off-site to a permitted solid waste disposal facility. All residual waste is removed within 48 hours of receipt. See Figure 10 (Appendix A) for a process flow diagram of the green waste material and Figures 18 and 19 (Appendix A) for a schematic of the green waste processing system.

Included in the green waste incoming feedstock is animal manure and street sweepings. Street sweepings are not categorized as green waste, however loads with high organic content are allowed to unload adjacent to the green waste piles where the organics are blended with the green waste for compost. The residual material is treated the same as the other residual waste described above.

Produce Material Tipping and Resource Recovery

The back yard produce material (trim and cull) tipping floor and resource recovery operations receive source-separated loads from supermarkets. After passing through the scale in the truck yard, vehicles turn left onto De Garmo Avenue, then right onto Randall Street and enter the back yard area through the Randall Street driveway and proceed to the produce material tipping area. Vehicles unload at the designated unloading stalls.

The deposited produce material is loaded onto a conveyor with a loader and conveyed to the same grinder that is used for the green waste material, where the material is ground into a compost feedstock. The ground compost feedstock is conveyed to the compost feedstock pile where an excavator loads the material in transfer trailers for transfer off-site to a permitted compost facility. Overall, the produce material is processed and removed within 24 hours of receipt. Residual waste removed from the incoming waste is placed in bins and transferred to the TS/MRF area and ultimately transferred off-site to a permitted solid waste disposal facility. Contaminants in the incoming material, such as large pieces of plastic, polystyrene, and plastic film, are removed by hand sorting from the conveyor and placed into bins and transferred to the TS/MRF area where they are removed as residual waste. All residual waste is removed within 48 hours of receipt. See Figures 10, 18, and 19 (Appendix A) for process flow and schematics of the produce material processing system.

The produce material tipping floor includes a liquid runoff collection and storage system. Liquids from the material is collected in a floor drain and directed to a collection tank, which is pumped through a screen into a 9,500-gallon storage tank. The liquid level in the tank is checked regularly (typically twice per week at a minimum) to ensure that adequate capacity is maintained. The tank is also equipped with an overfill alarm that sounds if the liquid level reaches a certain level. The liquid is removed from the storage tank with a tanker truck and transported off-site to a permitted compost facility. The compost facility uses the liquid as process water to maintain appropriate moisture in the compost windrows.

E. DAYS AND HOURS [14CCR, §18218.6(c)(5) and §18221.6(e)]

The Facility is permitted to operate 24 hours per day, seven days per week (Monday through Sunday) for the receipt and processing of material loads. The 24-hour operating day for purposes of the SWFP begins at midnight.

A minimal amount of site activity takes place between the hours of 2:00 AM to 4:00 AM on weekdays and between 5:00 PM to 5:00 AM on weekends. This Facility is closed on the following holidays: Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, and New Years Day. Visitors are welcome to the site seven days per week, by appointment only.

F. FACILITY SIZE [14CCR, §18221.6(f)]

The SWFP boundary footprint encompasses approximately 10.28 acres. As previously outlined, the operational areas within the SWFP boundary include the Front Yard, Back Yard, and Truck Yard. The buildings within the SWFP boundary include the combined Administration and Office, Truck Maintenance, and Equipment Storage Building with a 12,260 sf footprint; Recycling Building (7,800 sf); and Scale House. The remainder of the SWFP boundary footprint is used for inbound and outbound vehicle access, parking, truck fueling and washing, and miscellaneous storage.

G. DESIGN CAPACITY [14CCR, §18221.6(g)]

The maximum daily throughput for the Facility is permitted for 4,600 TPD based on the following breakdown:

TABLE 2 SUMMARY OF WASTE MATERIAL QUANTITIES	
Waste Type	Quantity
Mixed MSW and Recyclables ⁽¹⁾	1,700 TPD
Mixed C&D and Inert Debris	1,200 TPD
Wood Waste	150 TPD
Green Waste ⁽²⁾	1,200 TPD
Produce Material	350 TPD
TOTAL WASTE MATERIAL QUANTITY	4,600 TPD

(1): Includes restaurant food waste.

(2): Includes street sweepings and manure.

A design capacity analysis was performed for each of the above waste types for processing of incoming loads, transfer of outgoing loads, and capacity of storage piles. See Appendix C – Facilities Capacity Study for the complete analysis showing that the Facility unloading bays, storage piles, and processing equipment is capable of handling the hypothetical peak throughput. Figures 40 through 44 (Appendix A) show waste pile capacity volumes for all waste types.

H. TYPES AND DAILY QUANTITIES OF MATERIALS [14CCR, §18221.6(h)]

The Facility's front yard area receives and processes MSW, which includes comingled recyclable materials. Source-separated loads of restaurant food waste are also received in the front yard. The back yard operations receive C&D and inert debris,

wood waste, green waste (including street sweepings and manure), and produce materials (supermarket trim and cull). A summary of the various types and quantities of material received at the Facility, as well as a listing of prohibited wastes, are presented in the following subsections.

1. Front Yard

The bulk of the material delivered to the front yard TS/MRF area consists of non-hazardous MSW. The composition of this MSW is derived from residential, commercial, agricultural, and industrial sources.

The second largest fraction of material received at the front yard TS/MRF area consists of non-hazardous comingled recyclables derived from curbside collection, debris boxes, and other commercial haulers. The composition of these recyclable materials include:

- Mixed papers (newspaper, ledger paper, magazines, etc.);
- Old corrugated cardboard (OCC);
- Mixed comingled containers;
- Aluminum and tin cans;
- Miscellaneous metal;
- Glass;
- HDPE plastic containers;
- PET plastic containers; and
- Scrap metal and miscellaneous metallic appliances.

The third type of material received at the front yard TS/MRF area is restaurant food waste from commercial collection haulers.

2. Back Yard

The back yard operations receive the following types of non-hazardous wastes from commercial and self-haul users:

- Mixed C&D and inert debris;
- Source-separated wood waste;
- Source-separated green waste;
- Source-separated animal manure;
- Produce material (supermarket trim and cull);
- Restaurant food waste; and
- Street sweepings.

3. Prohibited Waste

A summary of the various types of waste materials that are not accepted at the Facility include the following:

- Hazardous waste (as defined in 22CCR, §66261.3);

- Special waste (as defined in 22CCR, §66261.122);
- Designated waste (as defined in 27CCR, §20210);
- Liquid and high liquid content wastes (i.e., wastes with greater than 50 percent water by weight);
- Medical or infectious waste (as defined in 14CCR, §17225.36);
- Septic tank pumpings (as defined in 14CCR, §17225.64);
- Sewage sludge (as defined in 14CCR, §17225.65);
- Hazardous sludge waste (as defined in 14CCR, §17225.67); and
- Large and small dead animals.

Potentially prohibited wastes that are discovered through the Facility's Hazardous Materials Load Checking Program, see Appendix B, are either returned to the generator or temporarily stored onsite for transport off-site by a licensed hauler to a permitted facility.

4. Daily Quantities of Materials Received

The Facility's combined operations are permitted to process no more than 4,600 TPD of incoming material. A summary of the material quantities received per day for each waste type and operation are presented in Table 2 above.

I. STATE MINIMUM STANDARDS [14CCR, §18221.6(i)]

The following is a discussion of the methods used by the Facility to comply with each state minimum standard contained in 14CCR, §17406.1 through §17419.2.

1. Siting on Landfills [14CCR, §17406.1]

A closed disposal site known as the De Garmo Pit Landfill (Landfill), SWFP No. 19-AR-5176, underlies a portion of the back yard area of the Facility where the C&D debris, green waste, and wood waste processing operations are located (see Figure 5.1, Appendix A). A Facilities Report Closure and Postclosure Activities was prepared for the Landfill in 2009 and approved by the LEA on November 23, 2009. The Facility siting and operations comply with the requirements of 14CCR, §17406.1 (Siting on Landfills) and postclosure land use requirements pursuant to 27CCR, §21190. The Facility is operated in a manner that does not interfere with the postclosure maintenance of the Landfill.

Monitoring for methane in landfill gas is conducted in the back yard area and surrounding buildings in accordance with 27CCR, §20919.5 and §20931 through 20937 and 14CCR, §17406.1. Results are submitted to the LEA on a quarterly basis.

2. General Design Requirements [14CCR, §17406.2]

The general design of the Facility is appropriate for the nature and quantity of materials received, climatological factors, physical settings, adjacent land use (existing and

planned), vehicle use, and operating hours. The design is such that the unloading and processing areas are restricted to selected areas that allow for the employment of targeted operational controls to minimize the generation of dust and windblown material. Furthermore, the facility design accommodates the type of material received to minimize the propagation or attraction of flies, rodents or other vectors and the creation of nuisances.

3. Burning Wastes and Open Burning [14CCR, §17407.1]

“Open burning” operations are prohibited at the Facility. Furthermore, the Facility does not accept burning waste. Hot loads, if received, are separated and isolated from other materials to provide separation from the loading and processing areas but is still within the protection of nearby fire suppression equipment. As soon as a hot load is identified, all traffic entering the tipping floor for unloading is halted until the hot load is controlled and extinguished.

4. Cleaning [14CCR, §17407.2]

a. Front Yard

TS/MRF Building Commercial Tipping Floor

Cleaning activities occur at the Facility on a daily (or nightly) basis. Cleaning occurs approximately one hour after the last transfer trailer is loaded in the evening, generally between the hours of 6:00 P.M. at 2:00 A.M. Cleaning activities rotate between operational areas, with each operating area thoroughly cleaned at least once per week. Any remaining waste on the tipping floor is pushed to one side, and the exposed surface of the floor area is cleaned by scraping with the edge of a loader bucket, then passing over the surface repeatedly with a street sweeper vehicle. The remaining waste pile is then pushed to the other side of the tipping floor and the cleaning process is repeated for that side. Portable pressure washers are used periodically to remove material residue buildup. Periodic cleaning and maintenance is also done to remove compacted residual materials found in cracks in the floor, and to repair cracks.

The restaurant food tipping floor is cleaned similar methods as described above for the commercial tipping floor. These methods include scraping the tipping floor area with the edge of a loader bucket, passing over the surface with a street sweeper vehicle, and using a portable pressure washer to remove material residue buildup.

Any MSW or restaurant food waste that is remaining on the tipping floors is the first waste processed or transferred out in the following morning/evening.

TS/MRF Building Self-haul Tipping Floor

Cleaning activities occur at the Facility on a daily (or nightly) basis. Cleaning occurs approximately one hour after the last transfer trailer is loaded in the evening, generally between the hours of 6:00 P.M. at 2:00 A.M. Cleaning activities rotate between operational areas, with each operating area thoroughly cleaned at least once per week.

Portable pressure washers are used periodically to remove material residue buildup. One half of the self-haul tipping floor is cleaned on one day, and the other half is cleaned the next day, except on Saturday afternoons when the entire self-haul tipping floor is cleaned and swept. Portable pressure washers are used periodically to remove material residue buildup. Periodic cleaning and maintenance is also done to remove compacted residual materials found in cracks in the floor, and to repair cracks.

b. Back Yard

C&D Debris Commercial Tipping Floor

Cleaning activities occur at the Facility on a daily (or nightly) basis. Cleaning occurs approximately one hour after the last transfer trailer is loaded in the evening, generally between the hours of 6:00 P.M. at 2:00 A.M. Cleaning activities rotate between operational areas, with each operating area thoroughly cleaned at least once per week. The waste pile is pushed to the south as far as possible, and the exposed tipping floor is cleaned. Portable pressure washers are used periodically to remove material residue buildup.

C&D Debris Self-haul Tipping Floor

Cleaning activities occur at the Facility on a daily (or nightly) basis. Cleaning occurs approximately one hour after the last transfer trailer is loaded in the evening, generally between the hours of 6:00 P.M. at 2:00 A.M. Cleaning activities rotate between operational areas, with each operating area thoroughly cleaned at least once per week. The waste pile is pushed to and merged with the commercial C&D debris waste pile, and the exposed self-haul tipping floor is cleaned. Portable pressure washers are used periodically to remove material residue buildup.

Wood Waste Tipping Floor

Cleaning activities occur at the Facility on a daily (or nightly) basis. Cleaning occurs approximately one hour after the last transfer trailer is loaded in the evening, generally between the hours of 6:00 P.M. at 2:00 A.M. Cleaning activities rotate between operational areas, with each operating area thoroughly cleaned at least once per week. The wood waste pile is moved about the area as operations occur, exposing different portions of the floor from day to day for cleaning. Portable pressure washers are used periodically to remove material residue buildup.

Green Waste Tipping Floor

Cleaning activities occur at the Facility on a daily (or nightly) basis. Cleaning occurs approximately one hour after the last transfer trailer is loaded in the evening, generally between the hours of 6:00 P.M. at 2:00 A.M. Cleaning activities rotate between operational areas, with each operating area thoroughly cleaned at least once per week. Residual waste is removed from the processed green waste storage pad and the area is cleaned within one hour after completion of all daily green waste loading activities. Portable pressure washers are used periodically to remove material residue buildup.

Produce Material Tipping Floor

The back yard produce material tipping floor is cleaned within one hour after completion of all daily produce material loading activities. A wheel loader pushes the residual waste to one side, and the exposed tipping floor is cleaned with a portable pressure washer and then scraped with the edge of a loader bucket. A wheel loader is used to scrape waste material away from the water collection drain and to keep the drain clear to prevent ponding of liquid. The metal plate over the drain is removed and cleaned. The sump is washed out with water and the line is flushed out to the sump pump. The screen that separates the solids from the liquid is cleaned. See Section J – *Quench or Process Water* for additional details on the liquid runoff collection and storage system.

c. Containers, Trucks, Storage, and Loadout Areas

Containers and Trucks

All storage boxes containing recovered materials are repaired, cleaned, and repainted as necessary, so as not to create a nuisance or harbor vectors. Cleaning of storage box containers occurs at the truck washing facility in the front yard area where they are pressure washed on the wash pad, which includes a clarifier system for the collection and treatment of wash water.

Trucks and trailers are pressure washed at the front yard truck washing facility approximately two times per week and more as needed due to weather, circumstances, etc. Collection trucks are washed on a daily basis.

Roll-off bins, containers, and wheel loaders are pressure washed at the front yard truck washing facility on an as-needed basis.

Front Yard Residual Loading Areas

The front yard loading areas are cleaned to remove residual waste and minimize the potential for odor generation. The residual loading areas (compactors) are cleaned by a street sweeper vehicle and hand swept with a push broom. The rear-loading compactor loading areas are cleaned by hand-sweeping with push brooms and adjacent paved surface areas are cleaned with a street sweeper vehicle.

The transfer pit is cleaned daily after loading of transfer vehicles has ceased for the day by scraping the pit surface with the edge of a wheel loader bucket, and then hand swept with a push broom. Daily cleaning activities are completed by 7:00 P.M., Monday through Friday and by 5:00 P.M., Saturday and Sunday. Throughout the work day, Facility personnel monitor the cleanliness of the transfer pit and clean it more frequently as needed to minimize the potential for odor generation. When liquid is observed pooling in the transfer pit, a portable pump may be utilized to pump excess liquid to an on-site clarifier.

Front Yard Recyclables Storage

The front yard Recycling Building bale storage area is cleaned by a street sweeper vehicle and hand swept with a push broom. Bales are stacked in a neat and orderly manner. Any liquid leaking from bales is cleaned by adding absorbent then swept up.

All containers and roll-off bins utilized to store recovered materials are repaired, cleaned, and repainted as necessary, so as not to create odors or harbor vectors.

The baler area is cleaned daily with a push broom and the paved surface surrounding it is passed over with a street sweeper vehicle.

Back Yard Recovered Material Storage Areas

Bunkers that stockpile recovered materials from the C&D debris processing (concrete, asphalt, dirt, aggregates, wood, and metals) are cleaned on a daily basis. The piles are pushed back as far as possible and the traffic areas in front of the bunkers are scraped with a loader bucket.

The wood waste processing area produces two recyclable products: wood chips for biomass fuel and wood fines for landscapers/nurseries, which are shipped out on a daily basis. The piles are pushed back as far as possible and the traffic areas in front of the storage areas are scraped with a loader bucket.

The green waste and produce material processing produces a stockpile of compost feedstock material that is transported daily to a permitted compost facility. Any remaining material is pushed back as far as possible and the traffic area in front of the storage area is scraped with a loader bucket.

d. Processing Equipment

Front Yard - TS/MRF Building Processing Equipment

The front yard materials recovery processing equipment is cleaned over the course of the week with different sections cleaned on different days according to the daily scheduled described below. The processing equipment shuts down for cleaning by 12:00 A.M. Monday and Tuesday; by 10:00 P.M. Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday; and by 1:00 P.M. Saturday. The daily sectional cleaning of the processing equipment is completed by 2:00 A.M. Monday through Friday; and by 2:00 P.M. on Saturday. This processing equipment does not operate on Sunday and therefore is not cleaned on Sunday.

The inclined conveyor is cleaned of any loose material on a daily basis, whereas both trommels and the baghouse areas are cleaned in a similar manner on a weekly basis (Mondays). On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the picking platforms and adjacent conveyors are cleaned. On Friday, the magnetic separator, splitter chute, baler, and conveyors that unload residual materials from the system are cleaned. A

thorough cleaning of all equipment is performed each week on Saturdays. Equipment may be cleaned more frequently on an as-needed basis.

All floor areas around the processing equipment are cleaned and cleared of debris on a daily basis, from top to bottom by starting at the highest conveyors first and then finishing by cleaning up debris on the ground below the equipment. In the event that residual build up remains, a portable pressure washer may be utilized to remove material and residue.

Back Yard Operations Building Processing Equipment

The back yard C&D debris material processing equipment is cleaned at the end of every operating day by removing debris and sweeping the floor area under the equipment. Daily cleaning of the processing equipment is completed by 4:00 P.M. Monday through Friday; and by 2:00 P.M. on Saturday. The equipment does not operate on Sunday and therefore is not cleaned on Sunday.

The processing equipment in the wood waste, green waste, and produce material processing areas is cleaned daily by removing debris and sweeping the floor area under and around the equipment. Daily cleaning of the processing equipment is completed by 6:00 P.M., including both of the wood waste and green waste grinders.

e. Traffic Areas and Exterior Yard Management

On-Site Traffic Areas

On-site traffic lanes, driveways, and parking areas are cleaned at a minimum twice daily with a street sweeper vehicle and swept by hand with push brooms daily. The truck scales and truck yard queuing lanes are cleaned daily by sweeping with brooms. Litter is picked up throughout the Facility and stripped from fences/walls at the end of each working day, and periodically during the work day. During high wind events, the litter sweeping frequency may be increased to control off-site litter migration. The Facility's paved surfaces are reviewed periodically and repaired as necessary. In order to control off-site migration, litter is picked up around the Facility, seven days per week, between 6:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M.

Off-Site Traffic Areas

Adjacent and neighboring streets are cleaned a minimum of three times per day, seven days a week, with a street sweeper vehicle. The street sweeper driver keeps a daily log of time and frequency for sweeping of the adjacent and neighboring streets. Street sweepings are unloaded at the TS/MRF area commercial tipping floor (residuals pile). On an as-needed basis, off-site litter is picked up by hand.

5. Drainage Control [14CCR, §17407.3]

In general, the Facility's areas are almost flat and designed to drain storm water runoff towards the surrounding streets, however, the site has been designed to direct a portion of its surface water run-off to two three-stage clarifiers that connect to the sanitary sewer, multiple on-site pumps to holding tanks for water reuse on-site, and mesh-filtered trench drains. For the TS/MRF and back yard areas, discharge points are located at the existing driveways, however, these are precautionary in case one of the storm water discharge control systems would bypass and result in storm water discharges from the site. Under normal working conditions, the site is designed for low to zero discharge of storm water and non-storm water discharge, and all storm water run-off is stored in holding tanks and reused for dust and particulate control on site. Additionally, storm water that has been in contact with the Facility's operational processes can be discharged to the sanitary sewer (Industrial Discharge Sanitary Sewer Permits: 546486 and 546078). The truck wash area primarily drains to a collection drain and to a three-stage clarifier that connects to the sanitary sewer.

With the exception of the northernmost portion of the back yard area that drains towards the Pendleton Street driveways, the remainder of the back yard area is designed to drain in a southerly direction towards the Randall Street driveway. The majority of the back yard area is paved. The one exception corresponds to the northwest portion that is used for wood waste processing. This area has a soil surface.

Storm water from the truck yard drains towards a large speed bump and a trench drain located across the driveways in the eastern and western corners of the site. The runoff from the truck yard generally flows south, and is contained by a solid wall. The runoff will either stay in the pervious area, or move along the wall to a sump and be pumped to a holding tank. All storm water is stored in holding tanks and reused for dust and particulate control on-site, or can be discharged to the sanitary sewer.

If required, off-site discharge of collected storm water from the Facility is allowed under the Industrial General Permit, which is a statewide general National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit that regulates the discharge of storm water associated with industrial activity as defined by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The NPDES Permit is issued and regulated by the State Water Resources Control Board.

6. Dust Control [14CCR, §17407.4]

Adequate measures are taken 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 Facility utilizes dust and odor control measures required by the South Coast Air Quality Management District. Measures to control dust include, but are not limited to: misting systems in the various processing areas; misting system on the perimeter fencing (back yard); fencing/netting and buffer zone; baghouse equipment in the TS/MFR and C&D processing areas; reuse of process water from tanks sprayed on MSW and C&D piles; spraying of MSW loads with back pack sprayer (each load); and periodic sweeping and cleaning.

The equipment operators minimize the unnecessary handling of wastes during processing to prevent the creation of excessive dust. Both the TS/MRF materials recovery processing system and the C&D debris resource recovery system are equipped with a dust filter baghouse and a blower to contain any of the particulate matter emitted from transfer points while waste is being processed. The baghouse is in operation when the recovery equipment is operating.

Dust is also controlled through use of the following water spraying systems: overhead mist water grids and process sprayer systems; water truck sprayers; water hoses; and portable backpack sprayers (each load). Mist sprayers are utilized at the TS/MRF commercial waste tipping floor, wood waste and green waste tipping floors, and the C&D debris unloading area/tipping floor. The C&D debris commercial tipping area has an extra-large hose mounted on a crane to direct water on an as-needed basis to control the big pile's dusty loads. The C&D debris self-haul tipping area has two water hoses available for use on an as-needed basis to moisten loads. The C&D debris material processing equipment in-feed conveyor has a mist system spraying continuously while in operation to control dust. During unloading or loading, and material processing, workers apply water to the wood waste and C&D debris materials to control fugitive dust. Mist sprayers are fixed to green waste conveyors (for additional details see Subsection 17408.5 - *Nuisance Control*). The Facility grounds and surrounding streets are sprayed on an as-needed basis by a water truck in order to suppress odor and dust emissions. In addition, paving on-site and on the adjacent streets reduces migration of dirt and dust on and off-site.

All workers wear dust masks and eye protection when operating in tipping, loading, and sorting areas for MSW, C&D debris, wood waste, green waste, and produce material. In case of emergency, three (3) employee eye wash stations are located throughout the Facility.

When wind speed average reaches 25 miles per hour or greater (average over 15 minutes), as measured by a wind speed indicator installed on the top of the elevated conveyor system structure located over the green waste scales/rear-loading compactor, the following additional dust and odor mitigation practices are implemented:

- Increase the litter sweeping frequency to control off-site litter;
- Process already-tipped loads to minimize tipping floor storage of unprocessed solid waste and unprocessed source-separated materials; and
- Direct incoming loads identified as dusty or odorous (or otherwise problematic under increased wind conditions) to be tipped in an area to be immediately fed into the processing line or loaded into a transfer trailer.

In addition to the above, the operator may implement additional measures on an as-needed basis: such as the use of additional manned spray hoses, the enhancement of dust control misting systems, or momentary reductions in processing volume. RLA will

provide additional dust control measures upon the request of the LEA, if such measures as provided in the current TPR prove to be inadequate.

The Facility maintains a 24-hour hotline for any odor or dust complaints from the neighboring community. The hotline telephone is posted on signs at all site entrances, and additional information is found in Subsection I(12) - *Nuisance Control*. A RLA assigned liaison contact is available to meet with community groups, business organizations, and educational agencies on a regular scheduled basis to discuss any issues including updates, neighborhood impacts and mitigation measures, community events, and support projects. The liaison provides technical information and data when questions arise.

7. Hazardous, Liquid, Special and Universal Wastes [14CCR, §17407.5]

The Facility does not accept the following types of hazardous, liquid, special and universal wastes:

- Hazardous waste as defined in 22CCR, §66261.3;
- Liquid and high liquid content wastes (i.e., wastes with greater than 50 percent water by weight), including septic tank pumpings (as defined in 14CCR, §17225.64), sewage sludge (as defined in 14CCR, §17225.65), or non-hazardous sludge waste (as defined in 14CCR, §17225.67);
- Special wastes as defined in 22CCR, §66261.122; and
- Universal wastes as defined in 22CCR, §66273.1.

Hazardous or unacceptable waste that is found in a customer's load is handled in one of three ways: return waste to customer's vehicle, if safe, and let them take it away; if customer has departed but the generator can be immediately determined, the generator will be contacted and advised to make arrangements to pick up the material immediately; or if the generator cannot be determined, then arrangements will be made with a hazardous waste hauler for proper transportation and disposal. Hazardous wastes are properly labeled and stored in a manner consistent with applicable regulations in the hazardous materials storage area located easterly and adjacent to the truck scales in the northwest corner of the TS/MRF area.

Hazardous wastes are not stored on-site longer than 90 days. Universal wastes can be stored up to one year. All wastes shipped off-site will comply with State Manifesting Requirements. RLA will manage any prohibited materials (hazardous or suspected hazardous materials) in accordance with all local, state and federal regulations. The hazardous waste manifests for the wastes are kept in the Administrative Office, and are available for review during normal business hours.

8. Litter Control [14CCR, §17408.1]

A litter control program is enforced at the Facility to control litter in accordance with State minimum standards. A summary of activities performed as part of the litter control program is as follows:

- Litter is picked up in the yard/general access area (including entrances/exits), from fences, and building walls periodically during operating hours, and at the end of each working day.
- Processing equipment (sorting platforms, conveyors, trommels, etc.) are cleaned of litter weekly.
- All loads entering and exiting the Facility are fully covered and contained to control litter. All top-loaded transfer trailers are fully tarped within 15 minutes of loading. Any vehicles entering the Facility that are not in compliance with tarping requirements are assessed a fee.
- The adjacent surrounding streets are monitored daily and litter picked up between the hours 6:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., seven days a week. The adjacent surrounding streets are also cleaned twice daily with a street sweeper vehicle.
- Additional litter control measures are implemented when wind speed average reaches 25 miles per hour or greater (average over 15 minutes), as measured by the wind speed indicator as described in Subsection I(6) – *Dust Control*.

9. Medical Wastes [14CCR, §17408.2]

The Facility does not accept medical or infectious wastes as defined in 14CCR, §17225.36. If autoclaved (treated) medical waste is identified in a load, then the material is re-loaded in their vehicle. If that is not possible, the autoclaved waste is placed in a roll-off container and transferred off-site by an appropriately licensed hauler to a permitted disposal facility.

If non-autoclaved (un-treated) medical waste is identified in a load, the load is immediately segregated and isolated and the LEA and the State Department of Health Services, Medical Waste Management are notified for the proper disposition of the medical waste.

10. Noise Control [14CCR, §17408.3]

To prevent health hazards to workers, approved hearing protection is provided for employees and visitors, where necessary. All employees who work on the respective sort lines or operate equipment are trained in the use and need for ear protective equipment. Warning signs are also posted that recommend or require hearing protection. Mobile equipment, the front-end loaders and street legal automobiles/trucks

are equipped with mufflers to reduce the noise level. In addition, the on-site concrete block perimeter walls and structures serve to reduce noise transmission.

To monitor noise conditions at the Facility, noise readings are taken on a monthly basis around the perimeter of the Facility and recorded in a log book.

11. Non-Salvageable Items [14CCR, §17408.4]

Non-salvageable items, if encountered on the picking lines, such as poisons, syringes, pesticides, and other materials capable of causing public health or safety problems are handled and managed as hazardous materials in accordance with the Hazardous Materials Load Checking Program for the Facility. See discussion in Subsection I(20) – *Load Checking* of this Section and Appendix B (Hazardous Materials Load Checking Program) for additional discussion regarding the identification, removal, storage and disposal of hazardous waste found in the incoming material stream. Non-salvageable items such as foods and other materials that are not considered hazardous or capable of causing public health or safety problems are handled and managed as residual material.

12. Nuisance Control [14CCR, §17408.5]

All waste unloading, processing, and loading of processed recyclables and residual materials for transfer are conducted and maintained in a manner to minimize the creation of nuisances. All recyclables are stored within designated areas in the Facility and kept in a neat and orderly manner so as not to generate odor problems, harbor vectors, or pose a nuisance. To help control odors and other nuisances, cleaning of the Facility is performed on a routine basis, see Subsection I(4) – *Cleaning* for detailed information on Facility cleaning procedures.

Other provisions to control vectors include the use of propane canons during operating hours to control birds, contracting with pest-control services regularly (at least monthly), and elimination of standing water to control mosquitos.

Organic materials stored at the Facility are not allowed to exceed internal temperatures of 122°F. All green waste and produce materials are removed within 24 hours and a temperature probe is used every 24 hours on the wood waste stockpile. The wood waste stockpile may be on-site up to seven days.

Odor Control

Odor is primarily controlled by the removal of MSW and organics from the Facility in a timely manner. All residual waste is removed within 48-hours of receipt. Food waste, green waste, and produce material is processing with 24-hours of receipt. Two overhead mist water grids are located above the produce material tipping floor and the compost feedstock storage pile. These spray water mist on continuous basis during operating hours when material is present. An odor control agent is added to these sprayers on as-needed basis. During the grinding/mixing processes for the green waste and produce material, odor control agents are applied (sprayed). The sprayers are

located in three areas of the equipment: as material exits the grinder onto a conveyor, again as material reaches the end of this same conveyor, and then at the end of the next conveyor. These sprayers run on a continuous basis while equipment is in operation. When necessary, workers utilize backpack sprayers to apply odor control agents directly onto any highly-odorous load. In addition, operators will implement additional measures on as-needed basis: such as the use of additional manned spray hoses, the enhancement of odor control misting systems, or momentary reductions in processing volume.

As a mechanism to minimize odor and air pollution, vehicle operators are instructed to not idle their engines for periods longer than five minutes. The traffic spotter communicates with the operators to enforce this practice. Green waste loads that are checked under the Facility's Waste Acceptance Control Program are rejected if any load has begun to generate a strong or very strong odor. Records are maintained of all rejected loads including company, name, license number of the vehicle, full name of driver, load description, photos, date, and time.

The Facility maintains a 24-hour hotline for any odor or dust complaints. The hotline telephone number is posted on signs at all Facility entrances. A call received between the hours of 8:00 A.M. and 5:00 P.M. is answered by RLA operators in the Administrative Office. A call received between the hours of 5:00 P.M. and 8:00 A.M. is answered by the Facility's scale house attendant. If odor complaints are received by telephone or mail, the complaint is entered in an odor complaint log and investigated by Facility staff by conducting an odor survey (see Appendix D– SCAQMD Alternative Odor Management Plan) around the site perimeter, including noting where odors are observed (if any) in an odor complaint log. Temperature, wind speed/direction, and other weather conditions are recorded from the site's Weatherlink System and entered into the odor complaint log. Following the investigation, a written response is prepared detailing any preventive action taken in response to any odor complaint. A copy of the complaint and response is kept in a complaint file that is accessible to the public. The LEA is also notified within one day of receipt of the complaint. In addition, Facility staff conducts independent odor surveys of the surrounding neighborhood without reference to any requests or complaints, on as-needed basis.

When conditions are windy (average 25 miles per hour or greater), additional odor mitigation practices are implemented, see Subsection I(6) – *Dust Control*. Additional odor control measures may be implemented upon the request of the LEA, if such measures as currently being provided prove to be inadequate.

13. Maintenance Program [14CCR, §17408.6]

General

The Facility is maintained to provide a clean and safe facility for the public and its employees. The maintenance program for the Facility includes equipment maintenance for all stationary and mobile equipment, as well as the inspection and cleaning of pertinent facility components. These components include (but are not necessarily limited to) the tipping floors, material processing systems, storage bins and containers,

pavement sections and roadways, signs, and perimeter fencing and gates. Provisions are made to repair any damaged components that are identified as part of the routine inspections and observations. Preventative maintenance provisions (i.e., painting, pavement patching, etc.) are also implemented as appropriate.

Equipment Maintenance

All equipment is inspected and maintained in accordance with manufacturer recommendations and Cal-OSHA requirements. Primary machinery and equipment targeted by the maintenance program include (but are not necessarily limited to) the following:

- TS/MRF area resource recovery systems conveyors, trommels, sorting platforms, chutes, etc.;
- C&D debris processing area conveyors, screeners, sorting platforms, chutes, etc.;
- Wood waste processing area grinder, trommel, and conveyors;
- Green waste and produce material processing area grinder and conveyors;
- High-density balers;
- Waste compaction systems;
- Weigh scales; and
- Forklifts, front-end loaders, and other mobile equipment.

Daily maintenance of the material processing equipment typically occurs between shifts Monday through Friday, approximately 3:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M.

Operators of the equipment are instructed to monitor equipment performance and to notify the Operations Manager or Supervisor if any problems are observed or suspected.

In addition to preventative maintenance activities performed on a routine basis, the entire Facility is inspected on a regular basis to ensure that the equipment is well maintained. Any deteriorated or defective conditions identified from these inspections are repaired promptly. As outlined later in Subsection I(23) – *Supervision and Personnel* of this Section, RLA has on-site Maintenance Mechanics during the respective shifts to provide necessary repair and maintenance services. Repairs and maintenance to mobile equipment are performed on-site.

14. Personnel Health and Safety [14CCR, §17408.7]

RLA personnel are required to use adequate personal protection and safety equipment while working. Sort line employees are required to wear hard hats, dust masks, safety glasses, and hearing protection (if required). In addition, the elevated sort lines are equipped with railings for the protection of the employees. All ground personnel are required to wear hard hats, safety glasses, dust masks, reflective safety vests, and foot protection. Spotters and other employees that work in the vicinity of vehicular traffic are provided with high visibility clothing, flags, whistles, handheld lights and/or flashing

armbands. The public is responsible for supplying their own personal protective equipment if needed. As a measure to respond to minor personal injuries, a first-aid kit and emergency eye-wash station are maintained on-site.

RLA implements a variety of safety programs and provisions to ensure the health and safety of its employees. The nature of these programs and provisions include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following:

- Injury Illness and Prevention Program (IIPP);
- Health and Safety Program;
- First aid instruction for all managers and supervisors;
- Proper signage of safety hazards;
- Adherence to Cal-OSHA standards and procedures;
- Safely spotting vehicles and heavy equipment;
- Training on the types, identification procedures, and handling methods for all suspicious and/or prohibited wastes delivered to the Facility;
- Regularly scheduled safety meetings; and
- Monthly safety meeting for Safely Spotting Vehicles and Heavy Equipment to review procedures for spotting vehicles.

A copy of the IIPP and Health and Safety Plan is available at the Administration Office for review during normal business hours.

15. Protection of Users [14CCR, §17408.8]

Public safety rules are enforced to promote a safe working environment for haulers and public users at the Facility. The Facility is designed and operated in a manner to minimize contact between the public and waste material processing. Visitors are continuously monitored by site personnel to ensure their personal safety, and the safety of the operation. Railings, barriers, and signs serve to protect outside drivers and visitors from work areas and vertical drops. Guard rails are installed around all open pits.

Spotters are trained and used to safely direct traffic to the appropriate areas, and to not allow users (customers, drivers, visitors) to participate in any actions which may be hazardous to themselves, other users, or employees. Spotters are assigned to both the front yard and back yard areas. In the front yard area, a spotter is typically positioned by the sidewalk in front of the scalehouse near the TS/MRF entrance. This spotter controls the vehicles in cue to enter. Other spotters are typically positioned in the public and commercial tipping areas to ensure that vehicles tip in the appropriate areas and that customers are positioned safely by one another. In the back yard area, a spotter is typically positioned at the Randall Street entrance gate to check the customer's weight ticket and to direct them to the appropriate tipping area, depending upon the type of material being deposited. The spotters are trained in the following procedures for spotting vehicles:

- Prior to directing a vehicle into or out of the Facility, be sure a clear path exists to the vehicle's destination.
- Be sure you are clearly visible to the driver at all times. Maintain at least 15 feet of distance from the vehicle and make eye contact with the driver/operator.
- Never stand immediately behind a truck, car or heavy equipment, especially when it is traveling in reverse.
- Be alert of not only the vehicle you are spotting, but also of any other traffic or activities around you.
- Do not turn your back to actively moving vehicles or bend over between active vehicles.
- Use clear hand signals to direct all vehicles.
- Maintain very slow speed.
- If any driver fails to follow instruction, stop the vehicle and alert a supervisor.
- Do not allow pedestrians in an area when a commercial vehicle is backing up, except for the traffic spotter, which must maintain eye contact with the driver/operator at all times.
- Allow sufficient room on both sides of vehicles that use raised body dumping.

Other public safety rules enforced at the Facility include:

- Children, pets, and individuals not involved in the unloading of materials are required to remain in the vehicle at all times.
- All unloading is done by adults only and at locations directed by RLA personnel. Persons unloading are required to remain close to their vehicle at all times. Tools and removable tailgates are required to be kept in or under the vehicle to prevent damage to other vehicles.
- Drivers of incoming trucks are required to remain in their vehicles when inside the tipping/unloading area, except when performing functions directly related to unloading/loading.
- Users are required to observe the posted speed limits or the speed limit as directed by the spotters. The speed limit posted at the scale house for the TS/MRF tipping areas is 3 miles per hour (mph). The speed limit for the back yard area as posted at the Randall Street entrance and truck scales is 5 mph.

- Visitors are required to wear hard hats and reflective safety vests when in the tipping/unloading area during operations.
- Open shoes (e.g. sandals) and soft shoes (e.g. sneakers) are not permitted in the tipping/loading areas.
- Smoking is not permitted.
- Scavenging is not permitted.
- Firearms and explosives are not permitted.

On-site RLA personnel are responsible for enforcing the public safety rules. If a rule violation is observed, on-site personnel inform the individual of the violation and stress the importance of complying with the safety rules. In cases of repeated violations by an individual, the individual may be barred from entering the Facility until he/she agrees to abide by the public safety rules.

16. Roads [14CCR, §17409.1]

Most of the Facility is paved with either concrete or asphalt concrete. Exceptions include the wood waste processing area in the northwest portion of the back yard area and the employee parking area within the truck yard area. The surfaces of these areas are comprised of soil. All roads providing access to the Facility are also paved with asphaltic concrete paving. These roadway construction characteristics provide for all-weather access to and within the site. The roads are kept in safe condition and regularly maintained to minimize generation of dust and tracking of soils onto adjacent public roads, to provide fire breaks, and to control surface water drainage.

17. Sanitary Facilities [14CCR, §17409.2]

Sanitary facilities are available to employees in a reasonably clean and adequately supplied condition throughout the Facility at the following locations:

- TS/MRF area restrooms (toilets and hand-washing sinks) and commercial waste processing area (drinking fountains);
- Back yard area, within the green waste processing area (toilet, hand-washing sink, and drinking fountain);
- Back yard area, in the C&D debris processing area restrooms (toilets, hand-washing sink) and at the equipment area (drinking fountains); and
- Administrative Office (restrooms and showers).

In addition, emergency eye wash stations are located in the TS/MRF processing equipment area; in the back yard C&D debris processing equipment area; and in the

Truck Maintenance Building. There is also a drinking fountain in the Truck Maintenance Building near the emergency eye wash station.

The sanitary facilities are cleaned and maintained daily.

18. Scavenging and Salvaging [14CCR, §17409.3]

Scavenging of material is prohibited at the Facility. Employees, subcontractors, and temporary employees hired through an agency are informed that scavenging is prohibited, and will result in disciplinary action including termination of employment. Notices in both English and Spanish are posted in the employee break room.

Salvaging, in turn, is limited to the types of recyclable materials previously outlined in Subsection H(1) – *Types and Daily Quantities of Materials – Front Yard* of this Section. The bulk of the salvaging occurs as part of the materials recovery processing system operations. Please refer to Subsection D – *Operations Plan* of this Section for a detailed description of these operations. Limited salvaging of large or bulky recyclable items may also be performed on the tipping floor by spotters and floor sorters. These provisions are conducted so as not to interfere with the entry and exit of vehicles delivering the waste.

19. Signs [14CCR, §17409.4]

Signs are provided to ensure orderly and safe operation of the Facility. Signs are maintained and replaced as-needed to ensure easy readability and maintain aesthetics. At a minimum, the following signs are posted at the Facility's five entrances (De Garmo Avenue, two along Pendleton Street at the front and back yard areas, and two along Randall Street at the truck yard and back yard area):

- An identification sign indicating the Facility name, telephone number, address, and hours/days of operation;
- The odor and dust complaint hotline telephone number;
- The speed limit (3 and 5 mph); and
- Informational sign that indicate waste type materials that are acceptable and not acceptable.

Signs indicating the schedule of charges, tarping requirements, additional details on materials that are accepted and not accepted, and other useful information for customers are posted by the scale house located at the De Garmo Avenue entrance in the northwest corner of the TS/MRF area.

20. Load Checking [14CCR, §17409.5]

RLA implements a Hazardous Materials Load Checking Program to conform to the load checking requirements stipulated in 14CCR, §17409.5. The Hazardous Materials Load

Checking Program is designed to identify and remove hazardous/prohibited wastes from material loads delivered to the Facility. A joint effort and cooperation of local agencies and RLA is required to implement the program. Since the Hazardous Materials Load Checking Program is dynamic, it undergoes periodic evaluation as dictated by the waste stream.

The Facility conducts two (2) random load checks per day in each unloading area. The random load check consists of selecting an incoming load without prior notice, and spreading its contents on the tipping floor, or some suitable area, so that it may be visually inspected for hazardous waste, e-wastes, questionable waste, and unacceptable items. In addition to screening for unacceptable materials, green waste loads are screened or evaluated for excessive odors and mixed C&D debris loads are screened for excessive dust. Loads with excessive odor or dust are rejected.

In addition, all loaded vehicles crossing the scales are scanned for radioactive materials. Personnel are trained in the recognition of prohibited wastes and the management and reporting procedure thereof.

If hazardous and/or prohibited wastes are found and cannot be returned to the customer, employees remove them from the waste stream, and store them temporarily in the hazardous material storage area located in the northwest corner of the back yard area. If the generator of the waste can be identified, staff makes arrangements with the customer to come to the property and take back their hazardous/prohibited wastes. Customers are referred to hazardous waste disposal programs, companies and/or City agencies for help in managing their waste properly.

Problem customers and repeat offenders who intentionally and unlawfully dispose of hazardous waste are referred to the appropriate agencies for enforcement.

Training programs for workers are conducted on a variety of topics related to hazardous waste, including the recognition and management of hazardous waste, routes of exposure, waste exclusion procedures, emergency policies and procedures, and health and safety considerations.

A copy of the Hazardous Materials Load Checking Program document is included as Appendix B of this Report. Hazardous Materials Load Checking Program records of hazardous wastes collected, returned, and disposed of and kept in a log book on file at the Facility.

21. Parking [14CCR, §17409.6]

Approximately 139 designated parking spaces are available for RLA employees and visitors in the truck yard area.

All collection trucks and most trailers are parked overnight and stored empty at a nearby lot leased by RLA. This lot is located at 11311 Pendleton Street, Sun Valley, CA. Approximately four to six trailers are stored overnight in the front yard area near the Recycling Building. Collection trucks may park momentarily during operational hours in

the front yard truck washing and maintenance areas, but overnight parking for collection trucks occurs at the 11311 Pendleton Street lot as described above.

22. Solid Waste Removal [14CCR, §17410.1]

In accordance with 14CCR, §17410.1(a)(2), residual waste materials from the front yard MSW resource recovery processing operations are removed from the Facility within 48 hours from the time of receipt. Recyclables recovered (cardboard, paper, plastics, and metals) and recovered inerts (concrete, asphalt, dirt, and rocks) are removed from the Facility within 30 days from the time of receipt. C&D debris received at the Facility is processed within 15 days of receipt.

All green waste and produce material received in the back yard area are removed from the Facility within 24 hours from the time of receipt. Restaurant food waste received in the TS/MRF area is also removed within 24 hours from time of receipt. Except for Sundays, green waste and produce material received by 5:00 P.M. on any given day, is processed by 12:00 A.M. (midnight) that same day. On Sundays, green waste, wood waste, and produce material is received only and not processed. Material received on Sunday is processed and transferred off-site the following day (Monday).

23. Supervision and Personnel [14CCR, §17410.2]

Staffing and Responsibilities

The Facility is fully staffed with trained personnel to accommodate the operations at all times during operation hours, including daily and seasonal fluctuations in material load deliveries. See Figure 20 (Appendix A) for a Facility Organization Chart that shows management personnel and job classifications.

Supervisors and managers have the authority to commit company resources to resolve emergency and non-emergency health, safety and environmental issues, if such action is necessary to protect the health and safety of site employees and the nearby community. Supervisory personnel have been cross-trained with other operational personnel so they may be available to cover for workers when absences occur due to sudden illness, emergencies, or vacations.

A supervisor is on-site Monday through Friday from 4:00 A.M. to 11:00 P.M. and Saturday through Sunday 7:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. RLA supervisory/management personnel contacts on-site are:

General Manager – Joe Matz

Telephone: (818) 767-6000. Cell Phone: (530) 624-0709
Monday through Friday, 6:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M.

Operations Manager – Kurt Stauffer

Telephone: (818) 767-6000. Cell Phone: (818) 319-6510.
Monday through Friday, 6:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M.

Operations Manager, Processing – Frank Castillo
Telephone: (818) 767-6000. Cell Phone: (818) 968-1421
Monday through Friday, 6:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M.

Supervisor, Processing (Night and Weekend Supervisor) – Juvenal Terrazas
Telephone: (818) 767-6000. Cell Phone: (818) 640-2910
Monday through Friday, 4:00 P.M. to 1:00 A.M.
Sunday, 6:00 A.M. to 3:00 P.M.

Supervisor (Saturday Supervisor) – Gio Rodriguez
Telephone: (818) 767-6000. Cell Phone: (818) 640-0289
Monday through Friday, 5:00 A.M. to 3:30 P.M.
Saturday, 6:00 A.M. to 3:30 P.M.

As noted in Subsection E – *Days and Hours* of this Section, the Facility operates 24 hours a day, seven days per week. For overall site summary purposes Table 4 below shows estimated staffing and shift designations. Four shifts are identified as follows: Shift #1 is the day shift 6:00 A.M. to 3:00 P.M. Monday through Friday; Shift #2 is the evening shift 3:00 P.M. to 11:00 P.M. Monday through Friday; Shift #3 is the overnight shift 10:00 P.M. to 6:00 A.M. Monday through Friday, and 5:00 P.M. to 7:00 A.M. Saturday through Sunday; and Shift #4 is the weekend shift 7:00A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Saturday through Sunday. Table 3 shows a daily number of employees on-site per shift. (Note: many of the employees work staggered shifts of varying lengths which do not necessarily fit into simple categories.)

**TABLE 3
ESTIMATE NUMBER OF PERSONNEL BY SHIFT**

Position Description	Shift #1 (Day)	Shift #2 (Evening)	Shift #3 (Overnight)	Shift #4 (Weekend)
<i>Facility Administration/Miscellaneous:</i>				
Operations Manager	1			
Safety Manager	1			
Administration/Clerical	2			
Maintenance Mechanics	2			
Street Sweeper/Water Truck Operator	1	1		1
Litter Retrieval /Housekeeping	2	1		1
<i>Front Yard Operations:</i>				
Scale House Personnel	2	2	1	1
Transfer Station Supervisor	1	1		1
Transfer Station Loader Operator	1	1		1
Spotters/Floor Sorters	2	1	1	1
Compactor Operators	1	1		1
Transfer Truck Drivers	12	13		6
MRF Supervisor	1	1		1
Platform Sorters/Pickers	18	18		8
Baler Operator	1	1		1
Forklift Operator	1	1		1
MRF Loader Operator	1	1		
<i>Back Yard Operations:</i>				
Back Yard Supervisor	1	1		1
C&D Debris Supervisor	1	1		1
C&D Debris Loader Operator	1	1		1
Spotters/Floor Sorters	2	1		1
Platform Sorters/Pickers	18	18		8
Wood Waste/Produce Material Loader Operator	1	1		1
Wood Waste Load Spotter	1	1		1
Green Waste Loader Operator	1	1		1
Green Waste Load Spotter	1	1		1
Produce Material Load Spotter	1	1		1
Green Waste Scale/Compactor Operator	1	1		1
TOTAL STAFF	78	71	2	42

Emergency Contact List

Daily operations at the Facility are the responsibility of RLA. In case of an emergency at the Facility, pertinent Facility personnel are contacted as appropriate. An emergency contact list outlining contact information is presented in Table 4. This list is periodically revised/updated, as appropriate.

TABLE 4 EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION			
Name	Title	Phone	Cell
Joe Matz	General Manager	(818) 767-6000	(530) 624-0709
Kurt Stauffer	Operations Manager	(818) 767-6000	(818) 319-6510
Frank Castillo	Operations Manager, Processing	(818) 767-6000	(818) 968-1421
Daniel Pankau	Environmental Manager	(818) 767-6000	(805) 636-0213
Mario Quezada	Safety Manager	(818) 767-6000	(747) 245-9075
Jeff Sabia	Sustainability Building Design Manager	(818) 767-6000	(818) 535-3348
Juvenal Terrazas	Supervisor, Processing (Monday – Friday and Sunday)	(818) 767-6000	(818) 640-2910
Gio Rodriguez	Supervisor (Saturday Only)	(818) 767-6000	(818) 640-0289

24. Training [14CCR, §17410.3]

RLA has a training program for all new employees and a continuing re-training program for regular employees. The training includes safety, personal safety equipment, job-related training for equipment used and hazardous materials recognition, and other training as needed or required by the operations, LEA, Cal-OSHA, or other agencies.

Training is provided by in-house supervisory/management staff, and supported by outside professional specialists as needed. Much of the training consists of on-the-job instruction. Employees receive regular safety briefings. Certifications are obtained when required. New employees are not left unsupervised until they have satisfactorily completed the required training. Supervisory personnel are responsible for compliance with training procedures and health and safety policies. Infraction of company policy may result in verbal or written warnings, suspension from work, or dismissal/termination of employment.

Training records of RLA personnel are included in the Facility's operating record. Copies of these records are maintained on-site in the Administration Office (see Subsection I[26] – *Record Keeping Requirements* of this Section).

25. Vector, Bird and Animal Control [14CCR, §17410.4]

Transferable residual wastes will be normally cleared from the tipping floor in less than three to four hours, allowing little time for infestation by vermin. Any wastes stored overnight in covered loaded trailers are protected from vermin with a solid covering that overlaps the sides.

The produce material operation has the most risk for attracting vectors. Produce material is moved quickly through processing so that there is not much time for piles of material to stand still and attract vectors. A propane cannon bird deterrent mounted on the roof of the Recycling Building is also discharged on a regular basis to control the bird population. The produce material tipping and processing area is cleaned thoroughly on a daily basis with wet and dry methods.

At the end of the working day, the tipping floors, processing equipment, and storage areas are cleaned so as to minimize the harborage of vectors and sustenance for animals. Should problems arise, the services of professional pest and animal control specialists are engaged. A professional pest control vendor inspects the Facility weekly for rodents and insects and sprays weekly for insects. If a concentration of flies is observed in the bait stations, station personnel will immediately use a pump style sprayer containing a dilute insecticide mixture and spray the affected area.

26. Record Keeping Requirements [14CCR, §17414]

RLA implements a self-monitoring program to document the various aspects of Facility operations. Documentation maintained as part of the self-monitoring program includes inbound and outbound material quantities, daily logs of special occurrences, maintenance report, copies of inspection reports, and employee training documentation. Further details regarding these components are presented in the following subsections. All records associated with these components are maintained on-site at the Administration Office and are available for inspection by authorized persons during office hours from 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., Monday through Friday.

Disposal Reporting System Records

Material quantity records are maintained for the various types of materials received and processed at the Facility meeting the Disposal Reporting Systems (DRS) requirements of the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, Environmental Services Division, and also the reporting and documentation requirements for disposal and diversion jurisdiction of origin of the City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation, and the LEA.

Five scales are located at the Facility to weigh all incoming and outgoing vehicles. Tare weights are inputted into the computer system that is tied to the scales. The computer system will record all incoming and outgoing transactions. Records are maintained off incoming waste loads including jurisdiction of origin, and outgoing transferred residual loads and recyclables.

Accurate daily and monthly records are maintained, including monthly reports that reflect the number of incoming and outgoing vehicles, and total weight by category of material. The administrative staff is responsible for all reporting and record keeping activities, and for maintaining the computer system. The records are maintained on-site for at least three years from the date of record.

Green Waste/Produce Material Records

Records are kept for green waste and produce material received, which includes the date, time, type (i.e., produce material, curbside green waste, processed or unprocessed) and volume or weight of load received, location source of the material, truck license number, and the date and time the material was transferred off-site and its destination. This data is kept electronically and when requested, a detailed log report is generated. The log is retained on-site for at least one year

Records are kept and maintained of any rejected green waste and produce material loads including company name, truck license number, full name of driver, load description, date, and time. If the load is dumped on the tipping floor, pictures are taken.

To ensure that green waste or produce material, which is generating a very strong odor is not deposited on-site, the Facility operator will immediately advise (in writing) the generator delivering or sending the green waste/produce material that any green waste or produce material delivered to the Facility that must be stored after collection by the hauler at a prior site, and that unclear and/or highly odorous green waste/produce material will not be accepted by RLA. A copy of this advisory will be given to the SCAQMD upon request.

Odor and Dust Complaints

RLA maintains a 24-hour hotline to receive odor and dust complaints from surrounding neighbors. The facility keeps a daily log of complaints and specific corrective actions (including date and time) to investigate, identify, and mitigate the problem. The complaint log is maintained on-site for at least three years.

Special Occurrences

Any incidents or special occurrences are entered in the Special Occurrences Log. Special occurrences from both the TS/MRF and the back yard operations will be noted in the same log, and this log will be kept at the site's Administration Office. Incidents to note in the log may include: accidents, property damage, significant personal injuries, fires, explosions, flooding, power failures, earthquakes, hazardous waste incidents (i.e., discharge of hazardous liquids or gases to the ground or the atmosphere), receipt of unusual wastes (i.e., potentially live ammunition, etc.), rejected loads, vandalism or security problems. Each log entry will include a summary of actions taken by RLA to respond to the occurrence. If no special occurrences occur on a given day then that day's entry will read "none". The LEA will be notified by the Facility via phone or email within 24 hours of any special occurrence.

Only authorized personnel can make entries into the log. RLA will maintain this log to be available at all times to site personnel and to the LEA. Log records will be kept on-site for 3 years.

Self-Monitoring

Monthly self-monitoring reports will be provided to the LEA. The monitoring reports are delinquent 30 days after the end of the reporting period. Results of all self-monitoring programs will be reported as follows:

- Quantity and types of decomposable and inert wastes, including separated or commingled recyclables, received each day for each specified operation (C&D debris, wood waste, green waste, produce material) in the back yard area of the facility. The operator will maintain these records at the Facility for a minimum of one year.
- Quantity and types of wastes salvaged/recycled per month and the destination of these materials for each specified operation in the back yard area of the Facility.
- Quantity and types of hazardous wastes, untreated medical wastes, or otherwise prohibited wastes found in the waste stream and the disposition of these materials.
- All incidents of unlawful disposal of prohibited materials and the operator's actions taken. Indicate those incidents which occurred as a result of the random load checking program.
- Copies of all written complaints regarding the Facility and the operator's actions taken to resolve these complaints. Notification to the LEA within one day following the complaint is also required.
- Final disposal site for transferred wastes.
- The number and type of vehicles using the facility per day.
- Reports of all special/unusual occurrences and the operator's actions taken to correct these problems.
- Record of receipt of a Notice of Violation from any regulatory agency. In addition, the operator will notify the LEA at once following receipt of a Notice of Violation or upon receipt of notification of complaints regarding the Facility, which have been received by other agencies.
- Log of monthly noise readings (taken by RLA).

Maintenance

Maintenance manuals will be kept and updated as necessary. Maintenance records for each piece of equipment on-site will be kept as a vital part of cost and performance control. These, together with the operating logs, will be the basic components of a preventative maintenance program.

Training

Training records of RLA personnel are maintained on-site and are available for review by the appropriate agencies. Training records of temporary staff from temporary agencies are also maintained on-site with those of the permanent staff.

27. Documentation of Enforcement Agency Approvals, Determinations & Requirements [14CCR, §17414.1]

A copy of the Facility's SWFP, along with any subsequent approvals, determinations, or other requirements imposed on the Facility by the LEA, are placed in the operating record and maintained on-site in the Administration Office.

28. Communications Equipment [14CCR, §17415.1]

Telephone service at the Facility is available at the Administration Office and at the Scale House. The site managers are equipped with mobile telephones to provide remote contact capabilities for issues that require immediate attention. In addition, all supervisors and some equipment operators and transfer trailer drivers are equipped with two-way radios.

29. Fire Fighting Equipment [14CCR, §17415.2]

The Facility has fire suppression equipment continuously available, properly maintained and located as required by the local fire authority.

In the front yard, five 1-1/2" hose bibs equipped with fire hoses are located in and around the TS/MRF area processing area to provide quick response to fires. In the back yard area there are eight 1-1/2" hose bibs equipped with fire hoses. Located adjacent to the property's perimeter are three fire hydrants. Chemical extinguishers are located inside all structures and are prominently available on all sorting decks, close to the product bunkers, and adjacent to the balers. All in-plant mobile equipment is equipped with on-board fire extinguishers that are regularly inspected and serviced as necessary.

The nearest City of Los Angeles Fire Department fire station (#77) is located less than a mile from the Facility at 9224 Sunland Blvd., Sun Valley, CA 91352.

30. Housekeeping [14CCR, §17416.1]

In conjunction with the cleaning operations previously described in Subsection I(4) - *Cleaning* of this Section, general housekeeping measures are employed to minimize the accumulation of nonessential equipment and items. Adequate housekeeping is provided for the maintenance of Facility equipment and to minimize accumulations of fuel drums, inoperable equipment, parts, tires, scrap, and similar items. Items ancillary to the operations which may not be in active use, such as spare equipment and vehicle parts, are stored in specially designated areas, away from waste unloading/loading areas and traffic lanes.

31. Lighting [14CCR, §17416.2]

Floodlights are located around the Facility to provide adequate lighting for effective and safe operations. Lights are shielded to reduce potential light penetration or glare outside the property line. In general, lighting is provided at various locations in the front yard, back yard, and truck yard areas to illuminate operations in these areas.

32. Equipment [14CCR, §17416.3]

Type and Number of Units

The type and number of stationary and mobile equipment used for handling and processing waste materials, recyclable materials, and residual material are presented in Table 5. The equipment for each operational area is presented in the table.

TABLE 5
TYPE AND NUMBER OF EQUIPMENT AT 4,600 TPD

Location / Description	Function	Quantity
Transfer Station/MRF		
Wheel Loader with 8 CY bucket	Loading	2
Excavator for Feeding the Processing System	Loading	1
Compactor/Loader for Rear-loading Self-haul Waste	Loading	1
Compactor/Loader for Rear-loading Paper Biomass Fuel	Loading	1
Baler for Recyclables	Loading	1
Conveyor for Loading Compactor	Loading	1
Forklifts	Loading	2
Bins (6 CY)	Transfer	6
Truck Scales	Weighing	2
C&D Debris		
Stationary Compactor/Loader for Loading Residual Waste	Loading	1
Overhead Conveyor for Loading Stationary Compactor	Loading	1
Wheel Loader	Loading	1
Excavator for Feeding Processing System	Loading	3
Excavator for Pre-sorting and Feeding Processing System	Loading	1
Wheel Loaders (half-use/back-up)	Loading	1
Excavator	Back-up	2
Bins (6 CY)	Transfer	8
Green Waste		
Excavator for Feeding Conveyor	Loading	2
Conveyor	Loading	1
Wheel Loader	Loading	1
Bins (6 CY)	Transfer	1
Truck Scale	Weighing	1
Wood Waste		
Excavator for Feeding Transfer Trailers	Loading	1
Wheel Loader (1)	Loading	1
Excavator for Feeding Grinder	Loading	1
Excavator	Back-up	2
Conveyor	Loading	1
Bins (6 CY)	Transfer	1
Truck Scale	Weighing	1
Produce Material		
Liquid Tanker Trailer	Transfer	1
Bins (6 CY)	Transfer	1
Truck Yard		
Truck Scale	Weighing	1
General		
Semi Trucks	Transfer	15
Semi Trucks (garaged off-site)	Transfer	14
Transfer Trailers (130 CY capacity)	Transfer	14
Transfer Trailers (110 CY capacity)	Transfer	2
Transfer Trailers (110 CY capacity, garaged off=site)	Transfer	14
Roll-off Bins/boxes (25 CY, 40 CY, 50 CY)	Transfer	15

(1) Also use in produce material area.

All trailers can haul any material (residuals, green waste, wood chips, etc.), and some trailers are used to haul different materials on the same day. All back-up equipment is parked in the back yard area near the wood waste pile.

33. Site Security [14CCR, §17418.1]

The Facility is open 24 hours per day, seven days a week with security personnel stationed at the De Garmo Avenue entrance. The site perimeter is surrounded by buildings, fencing, and gates to secure the entire Facility and prevent unauthorized access. Clear signage is displayed, denying access to unauthorized persons.

34. Site Attendant [14CCR, §17418.2]

The Facility is open to the public. RLA has at least one attendant present at each processing area of the site during public operating hours. The site attendant(s) is positioned near the front of the tipping area in order to direct haulers to the appropriate tipping spot and to ensure safe ingress and egress of all vehicles. The site attendant(s) is also responsible for enforcing health and safety provisions. As part of the Facility's training program described in Subsection I(24) of this Section, individuals serving as site attendants are appropriately trained for those tasks that they are responsible for implementing. The operations manager performs regular site inspections and self-monitoring in order to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements.

35. Traffic Control [14CCR, §17418.3]

The following subsections provide a summary of the types and numbers of vehicles that utilize the Facility and descriptions of the general traffic flow associated with the site operations. The traffic flow patterns described herein have been developed to prevent: interference with or creation of a safety hazard on adjacent public streets or roads; on-site safety hazards; and interference with operations. The scale house attendant and spotters assist in enforcing on-site traffic control.

Spotters play a vital role in traffic control and keeping the Facility as safe as possible. These individuals, as well as all employees who might work in the vicinity of vehicular traffic, are instructed to make all efforts to remain visible at all times. Maintaining visibility is enhanced through the use of high visibility clothing, flags, whistles, handheld lights and/or flashing armbands. Spotters are trained to position themselves in clear view of all drivers and are not allowed to stand or walk in the immediate vicinity of vehicles that are traveling in reverse, with the exception of the dedicated spotter positioned at a safe distance. Company drivers are also instructed to sound their horn twice to signal that they are initiating backward movement.

Types and Numbers of Vehicles

The Facility is designed to accommodate many different kinds of vehicles. The various types of vehicles that use the Facility include: commercial collection trucks delivering/unloading materials; container trucks hauling processed recyclable materials to vendors; transfer trucks hauling residual material off-site for additional recycling or to

a permitted solid waste disposal facility; public vehicles delivering recyclable materials; and employee/visitor vehicles. The maximum traffic volume at the Facility is estimated to be 1,682 vehicles, which is based on the maximum daily throughput of 4,600 TPD. A breakdown of the traffic volume is presented in Table 6.

TABLE 6 ESTIMATED TRAFFIC VOLUME AT 4,600 TPD		
Vehicle Type and Process Area	Vehicle Trips Per Day	Peak Hour Trips
<i>Incoming Loads</i>		
Transfer Station/MRF - Commercial Collection Trucks	364	40
Transfer Station/MRF – Public Self-haul Vehicles	140	20
C&D Debris – Commercial & Public Self-haul	280	45
Wood Waste – Commercial & Public Self-haul	132	20
Green Waste – Commercial & Public Self-haul	336	54
Produce Material – Commercial Collection Trucks	40	4
<i>Outgoing Loads</i>		
Transfer Station/MRF – Residual Trailers (compactor)	106	14
Transfer Station/MRF – Residual Trailers (trailer pit)	14	2
Transfer Station/MRF – Baled Recyclables	16	2
Transfer Station/MRF – Metals in Roll-off Trucks	8	2
C&D Debris – Recyclables (dirt, rocks, inerts)	80	6
C&D Debris – Residual Trailers (compactor)	10	2
C&D Debris – Residual Trailers (top-load, bulky)	2	2
Wood Waste – Recyclables (wood chips)	28	4
Wood Waste – Recyclables (wood fines)	2	2
Green Waste – Compost Feedstock Trailers	124	16
TOTAL	1,682	

Traffic Flow

The site is located approximately one mile east of the Interstate 5 (I-5) Freeway with several north and south bound entrances and exits available. Trucks northbound on I-5 can utilize Penrose Street or Sunland Boulevard exits. Trucks southbound on I-5 can utilize Lankershim Boulevard or Penrose Street exits. Primary vehicle routes between the freeway and the Facility include Penrose Street, Sunland Boulevard, or Tuxford Street to Glenoaks Boulevard, Pendleton Street, De Garmo Avenue, and Randall Street.

The intersection of Pendleton Street with Glenoaks Boulevard is controlled by a signal light. Pendleton Street is a two-lane road with no parking allowed on both sides Monday through Saturday, 8:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. De Garmo Avenue is a two-lane road with parking allowed on both sides (except for parking restriction between Pendleton Street and the Facility's De Garmo Avenue gate). A stop sign is posted on northbound De Garmo Avenue at Pendleton Street to help control traffic. Randall Street

is a two-lane road with parking allowed on both sides. A stop sign is posted on both eastbound and westbound Randall Street at De Garmo Avenue to help control traffic.

Nine driveways are utilized to enter and/or exit the Facility as described in the following Table 7:

TABLE 7 SITE ACCESS ENTRANCES/EXITS	
Entrance	Description/Vehicle Usage
Randall Street Truck Yard - Main Driveway	Entry – Weigh-in Incoming MSW Loads Entry – Weigh-in Incoming C&D Debris Loads Entry – Weigh-in Incoming Wood Waste Loads Entry – Weigh-in Incoming Green Waste Loads Entry – Weigh-in Incoming Produce Material Loads Entry/Exit - Employees
De Garmo Avenue Truck Yard - Driveway	Exit – MSW Loads Exit – C&D Debris Loads Exit – Wood Waste Loads Exit – Green Waste Loads Exit – Produce Material Loads Entry/Exit - Employees
De Garmo Avenue TS/MRF Area - Northwest Driveway	Entry – Incoming MSW Loads Entry – Incoming Restaurant Food Waste Loads Exit – Outgoing Transfer Trailers Residuals Exit – Outgoing Recyclables Loads Exit – Empty Commercial and Self-haul Vehicles Entry/Exit – Weigh-in/Weigh-out Self-haul Vehicles
De Garmo Avenue TS/MRF Area – Northeast Driveway	Exit – Empty Commercial Vehicles (tarred)
De Garmo Avenue Truck Maintenance Building - Door	Entrance/Exit – Trucks (maintenance/washing) [Not used for waste processing operation]
Randall Street Back Yard Area - Driveway	Entry - Incoming C&D Debris Loads Entry – Incoming Green Waste Vehicles Entry - Incoming Produce Material Loads Entry - Empty Trailers for Loading Recovered C&D Debris Entry - Empty Trailers for Loading C&D Residuals Entry - Empty Trailers for Loading Compost Feedstock Entry - Empty Trailers for Loading Wood Chips and Fines
Pendleton Street Front Yard - Driveway	Entry – Empty Trailers for TS/MRF Residuals Entry – Empty Trailers for TS/MRF Recyclables Entry/Exit - Employees
Pendleton Street Back Yard Area - North Driveway	Entry – Wood Waste Loads Exit – Empty Green Waste Vehicles Exit – Outgoing Transfer Trailer Residuals Exit – Empty C&D Debris Vehicles Exit – Outgoing Compost Feedstock Trailers Exit – Outgoing Wood Chips and Fines Trailers Exit – Outgoing C&D Inerts Recycled Exit – Outgoing C&D Residuals Exit – Empty Produce Material Vehicles
Pendleton Street Back Yard Area - Northwest Driveway	Exit – Empty Wood Waste Vehicles

Traffic flow within the Facility boundaries is dictated primarily by the locations of the various unloading/loading and processing areas. The different types of vehicle traffic include: commercial collection trucks, container/transfer trucks, public self-haul vehicles, and employee/visitor vehicles. Further descriptions regarding each of these traffic types by process are presented in the following subsections.

Incoming MSW Commercial Collection Loads

Incoming MSW commercial collection vehicles enter the truck yard from the Randall Street driveway to the Facility's vehicle queue entrance. Upon entering the truck yard, two lines of trucks are stacked along the northeastern boundary and merge into a single line along the northwestern boundary prior to reaching the truck scale for weigh-in. Approximately 24 vehicles can queue on-site in this manner. Upon exiting the scale, trucks cross De Garmo Avenue and drive directly to the TS/MRF area's northwestern driveway. Up to six commercial loads can queue on-site within the TS/MRF area -- four trucks in line to dump and two on outgoing scales. Spotters direct the truck to the proper tipping area (and check the load after tipping for any unacceptable, special or hazardous wastes). After unloading, tared vehicles exit onto De Garmo Avenue at the TS/MRF area's northeastern driveway. Other non-tared commercial vehicles proceed to the TS/MRF area's outbound scales for weigh-out and exit the northwestern driveway. See Figure 21 (Appendix A) for the truck circulation through the truck yard and within the TS/MRF area and Figure 22 (Appendix A) for truck maneuvering within the TS/MRF area.

Incoming MSW Self-haul Loads

Incoming MSW self-haul vehicles enter the TS/MRF area from De Garmo Avenue through the northwestern driveway and proceed to the truck scales. Following weigh-in, spotters direct the drivers to the self-haul tipping floor for unloading MSW or bulky waste. After unloading, the vehicles proceed back to the scales for weigh-out before exiting the Facility via the TS/MRF area's northwestern driveway. See Figure 23 (Appendix A) for the vehicle circulation through the truck yard and within the TS/MRF area and Figure 24 (Appendix A) for vehicle maneuvering within the TS/MRF area.

Incoming Restaurant Food Waste Loads

Incoming restaurant food waste vehicles also enter the truck yard from the Randall Street driveway to the Facility's vehicle queue entrance. From the truck yard they exit onto De Garmo Avenue, go across the street and enter the TS/MRF area's northwestern driveway. Spotters direct the drivers to the tipping floor for unloading restaurant food waste. After unloading they proceed to exit onto De Garmo Avenue via the TS/MRF area's northeastern driveway. See Figure 25 (Appendix A) for the vehicle circulation through the truck yard and within the TS/MRF area and Figure 26 (Appendix A) for vehicle maneuvering within the TS/MRF area.

Outgoing Recyclables from the TS/MRF Area

Empty trailers for loading of recyclables from the TS/MRF processing systems enter the Facility through the front yard gate on Pendleton Street and proceed into the TS/MRF area. The trucks proceed to the scales to record tare weight, if needed, then proceed to the Recycling Building for loading of recyclables to be removed for off-site recycling. After loading, the vehicles pull onto the same scales for weigh-out and exit onto De Garmo Avenue via the TS/MRF area's northwestern driveway.

Outgoing Residual Waste from the TS/MRF Area

Empty trailers that load residual waste from the TS/MRF area enter the Facility through the front yard gate on Pendleton Street and proceed to the rear-loading area of the TS/MRF for loading of residual wastes. After loading, the vehicles pull onto the transfer station scales for weigh-out, and exit onto De Garmo Avenue via the TS/MRF area's northwestern driveway. See Figure 35 (Appendix A) for the truck circulation for the residual waste trailers and Figure 36 (Appendix A) for the truck maneuvering within the TS/MRF area.

Incoming C&D Debris Commercial Loads

Incoming C&D debris commercial loads enter the truck yard from the Randall Street driveway to the Facility's vehicle queue entrance. From the truck yard they exit onto De Garmo Avenue, turn left, then right onto Randall Street and enter the back yard area and proceed to one of the C&D debris tipping areas, depending on the material: commercial pile, or clean inerts bunker. After unloading, vehicles exit onto Pendleton Street via the back yard area's northern driveway. See Figure 27 (Appendix A) for the truck circulation through the truck yard and within the back yard area and Figure 28 (Appendix A) for truck maneuvering within the back yard area.

Incoming C&D Debris Self-haul Loads

Incoming C&D Debris self-haul vehicles enter the TS/MRF area from De Garmo Avenue through the northwestern driveway and proceed to the truck scales. Following weigh-in, spotters direct the drivers to the self-haul tipping floor in the back yard for unloading C&D debris. After unloading, the self-haul vehicles proceed to the back yard area's northern driveway and exit onto Pendleton Street, whereupon the vehicles return to the TS/MRF scales via De Garmo Avenue for weigh-out. After weigh-out, the vehicles exit the Facility via the TS/MRF area's northwestern driveway.

Outgoing C&D Inerts Recyclables

Empty trucks enter the back yard area via the Randall Street driveway and proceed to the appropriate inert product pile or bunker for loading of recyclables (the clean inerts bunkers to the east or the dirt and rocks bunkers to the west). After loading, vehicles weigh-out at the back yard scale where the material type and destination is recorded, and then exit onto Pendleton Street via the back yard area's northern driveway.

Outgoing C&D Residual Waste

Empty trailers enter the back yard area via the Randall Street driveway and proceed to the rear-loading compactor for loading of residual wastes. After loading, the vehicles utilize the back yard scales for weigh-out, and then exit onto Pendleton Street via the back yard area's northern driveway. See Figure 37 (Appendix A) for truck maneuvering for outgoing residuals within the back yard area.

Incoming Wood Waste

Incoming wood waste loads enter the truck yard from the Randall Street driveway to the Facility's vehicle queue entrance. From the truck yard they exit onto De Garmo Avenue, turn right, then left onto Pendleton Street and enter the back yard area via the northern driveway and proceed to one of two wood tipping piles (tree trimmings or lumber) for unloading. Upon reaching the tipping pile area, the trucks initially pull forward, then back up to allow for direct unloading of loads onto the respective tipping piles. After unloading, the trucks pull forward and exit onto Pendleton Street via the back yard area's northwestern driveway. See Figure 29 (Appendix A) for the truck circulation through the truck yard and within the back yard area and Figure 30 (Appendix A) for truck maneuvering within the back yard area.

Incoming Wood Waste Self-haul Loads

Incoming wood waste self-haul vehicles enter the TS/MRF area from De Garmo Avenue through the northwestern driveway and proceed to the truck scales. Following weigh-in, spotters direct the drivers to the self-haul tipping floor in the back yard for unloading wood waste. After unloading, the self-haul vehicles proceed to the back yard area's northern driveway and exit onto Pendleton Street, whereupon the vehicles return to the TS/MRF scales via De Garmo Avenue for weigh-out. After weigh-out, the vehicles exit the Facility via the TS/MRF area's northwestern driveway.

Outgoing Wood Chips or Wood Fines Recyclables

Empty trailers enter the back yard via the Randall Street driveway and proceed to the wood chips pile for loading. The wood chips are loaded using an excavator. After loading, the vehicles utilize the back yard scale for weigh-out, and exit onto Pendleton Street via the back yard area's northern driveway. As for the wood fines, an empty trailer is initially parked on the back yard scale, whereupon the trailer is filled using a front end loader. Following loading and weigh-out, the vehicles exit the back yard area in the same manner as described above for the wood chips.

Incoming Produce Material

Incoming produce material loads enter the truck yard from the Randall Street driveway to the Facility's vehicle queue entrance. From the truck yard they exit onto De Garmo Avenue, turn left, then right onto Randall Street and enter the back yard area via the Randall Street driveway and proceed to the food waste processing area for unloading onto the tipping floor. After unloading, the vehicles proceed to the back yard area's

northern driveway and exit onto Pendleton Street. See Figure 33 (Appendix A) for the truck circulation through the truck yard and within the back yard area and Figure 34 (Appendix A) for truck maneuvering within the back yard area.

Incoming Green Waste

Incoming green waste loads enter the truck yard from the Randall Street driveway to the Facility's vehicle queue entrance. From the truck yard they exit onto De Garmo Avenue, turn left, then right onto Randall Street and enter the back yard area via the Randall Street driveway and proceed to the green waste processing area for unloading onto the tipping floor. After unloading, the vehicles proceed to the back yard area's northern driveway and exit onto Pendleton Street. See Figure 31 (Appendix A) for the truck circulation through the truck yard and within the back yard area and Figure 32 (Appendix A) for truck maneuvering within the back yard area.

Incoming Green Waste Self-haul Loads

Incoming self-haul green waste loads enter the TS/MRF area's northwestern driveway via De Garmo Avenue and proceed to the truck scales for weigh-in. After weigh-in, these vehicles exit the TS/MRF area onto De Garmo Avenue using the northwestern driveway, turn right, then left onto Randall Street and enter the back yard area via the Randall Street driveway, whereupon they proceed to the green waste processing area for unloading onto the tipping floor. After unloading, the self-haul vehicles proceed to the back yard area's northern driveway and exit onto Pendleton Street, whereupon the vehicles return to the TS/MRF scales via De Garmo Avenue for weigh-out. After weigh-out, the vehicles exit the Facility via the TS/MRF area's northwestern driveway.

Outgoing Compost Feedstock

Empty trailers enter the back yard area via the Randall Street driveway and proceed to the back yard scales for loading. The trucks are loaded while sitting on the scale, where weight is recorded along with the destination. After loading, the vehicles proceed to the back yard area's northern driveway and exit onto Pendleton Street.

Truck Yard

Incoming waste collection vehicles enter the truck yard from the Randall Street driveway to the Facility's vehicle queue entrance. Upon entering the truck yard, two lines of trucks are stacked along the northeastern boundary and merge into a single line along the northwestern boundary prior to reaching the truck scale for weigh-in. Approximately 24 collection vehicles can queue on-site in this manner. See Figures 38 and 39 (Appendix A) for truck staging and circulation through the truck yard.

Traffic Control Personnel and Spotters

Traffic control personnel and spotters are instructed that they must make all efforts to remain visible at all times by continued use of high visibility clothing and by positioning themselves in clear view of all drivers. Spotters are provided with signaling and visibility

tools such as flags, whistles, handheld lights, and flashing armbands. With the exception of the dedicated spotters positioned at a safe distance, no pedestrians are allowed to stand or walk in the immediate vicinity of vehicles that are traveling in reverse. Company drivers are required to sound their horn twice to signal that they are initiating backward movement.

Employee Parking

Most employees working at the Facility park their vehicles in one of the 120 parking spaces available in the truck yard, located on the northeast side of De Garmo Avenue. Nineteen parking spaces are also available in the front yard area near the Recycling Building.

36. Visual Screening [14CCR, §17419.1]

The majority of the southern, western and northern perimeters of the back yard area are equipped with litter netting/tarps that also serve as a visual screen. These netting/tarps range from approximately 20 to 25 feet in height. Similar screening is provided along portions of the front yard area's southern, eastern and northern perimeter boundaries. An approximately 25' high Administrative Office building is also located on the property perimeter. Other areas of the front yard are screened by a concrete block wall that is 8' high along De Garmo Avenue and Pendleton Street. A 10' wide area between the curb and the block wall is planted with trees and grass along De Garmo Avenue.

37. Water Supply [14CCR, §17419.2]

The Administrative Office, truck maintenance facility, and waste processing areas are supplied with water lines to serve Facility needs, drinking, or emergency uses. The Facility is served by 1-1/2" water mains at three site locations: transfer station, wood waste process area, and C&D debris process area. These three water mains supply water from the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (DWP).

J. QUENCH OR PROCESS WATER [14CCR, §18221.6(j)]

Water is used for the cleaning of storage bins, containers, trucks, and trailers at the truck washing facility where wash water runoff is collected, directed to a clarifier, and discharged to the sanitary sewer.

Process water is collected and re-used where appropriate for dust control. There is process water from misting systems, fire hose spray, and other dust control devices.

The C&D debris processing utilizes two water flotation tanks for separation of heavy- and light-weight materials. The tanks hold 3,500 gallons water each. The water is reused in the tanks, and while the unit is in operation, over 100 gallons of water is added to each tank per hour to continue processing. As solid materials exit the water tank, some water will exit the system as it finds itself attached to wood, rocks, or dirt.

There is no residual liquid waste water to pump out, and no ponding of water accumulation outside the system.

The produce material processing area is equipped with a liquid runoff collection tank system to recover the fluid or liquids generated from the grinding of produce material. The concrete tipping floor is sloped (inward) with a water collection drain located in the center. The drain is covered by a metal plate with grate openings. Below the drain is a 500-gallon collection tank, which has a sump pump to move material through a scalping-screen to filter liquids, and the filtered liquid goes to a fully-enclosed 9,500-gallon plastic storage tank (for collecting and temporarily holding liquids). The tipping floor is surrounded by a containment berm. The liquid level in the 9,500-gallon storage tank is checked regularly (typically twice per week at a minimum) to ensure that adequate capacity is maintained. The tank is also equipped with an overfill alarm that sounds if the liquid level reaches a certain level. The liquid is removed from the storage tank with a tanker truck and transported off-site to a permitted compost facility. The compost facility uses the liquid as process water to maintain appropriate moisture in the compost windrows.

K. UNUSUAL PEAK LOADING [14CCR, §18221.6(k)]

In the case of an unusual peak loading period, additional equipment and personnel will be utilized and allocated to the specific waste processing areas of the Facility that are in need. Peak loadings will be accommodated by scheduling additional personnel as needed, and temporarily extending hours dedicated to waste processing activities.

L. SITE EQUIPMENT [14CCR, §18221.6(l)]

Information regarding the classification, capacity and/or number of site equipment is described in Subsection G – *Design Capacity* and Subsection I(32) - *Equipment* of this Section. Please refer to those subsections for further details. All equipment is operated and maintained in compliance with 14CCR State Minimum Standards requirements and manufacturer's recommendations.

M. FINAL DISPOSITION OF SOLID WASTE [14CCR, §18221.6(m)]

As previously outlined in Subsection I(22) – *Solid Waste Removal* of this Section, residual materials are removed from the Facility within 48 hours from the time of receipt in accordance with 14CCR, §17410.1(a)(2). However, the operational goal for the Facility is to remove residual materials on a daily basis, when residual materials are present. All residual waste materials are transported off-site to a permitted solid waste disposal facility.

N. STORAGE AND REMOVAL OF SALVAGED MATERIAL [14CCR, §18221.6(n)]

All baled processed recyclable products awaiting shipment to off-site vendors are temporarily stored in the Recycled Building located westerly front yard area. In addition, some processed recyclable products are stored in enclosed shipping containers or roll-off bins. In general, the operating goal for the Facility is to ship the baled processed recyclable products on a daily basis.

As previously outlined in Subsection D – *Operations Plan* of this Section, green waste and wood waste is processed and transferred off-site for further processing (composting or bio-mass conversion) or reuse. Inerts (rock, concrete, asphalt, soil) is transferred off-site for reuse or further processing. Metals and other recyclable materials recovered from the C&D debris processing are temporarily stored and removed and transported off-site to vendors as needed.

O. RESUME OF MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION [14CCR, §18221.6(o)]

The following is the resume of the Facility management organization:

- **Joe Matz**, *General Manager* : 39 years of solid waste management experience
- **Kurt Stauffer**, *Operations Manager*: 27 years of solid waste management experience
- **Daniel Pankau**, *Environmental Manager*: 6 years of environmental compliance experience
- **Jeff Sabia**, *Sustainability Building Design Manager*: 12 years of solid waste supervisor experience
- **Juvenal Terrazas**, *Supervisor, Processing*: 41 years of solid waste supervisor experience
- **Frank Castillo**, *Operations Manager, Processing*: 22 years of solid waste supervisor experience.

P. LIST OF PERMITS [14CCR, §18221.6(p)]

The Facility complies with the State Minimum Standards for Solid Waste Handling and Disposal and complies with all federal, state, and local requirements and enactments including all mitigation measures given in any certified environmental document filed pursuant to the Public Resources Code, Section 21081.6. RLA will comply with all notices and orders issued by any responsible agency designated by the Lead Agency to

monitor the mitigation measures contained in any of the documents referenced within this permit pursuant to the Public Resources Code 21081.6.

Permits, approvals, agreements, findings, and other requirements are kept in the Facility's operating record on-site in the Administrative Office. The following Table 8 lists key permits, approvals, findings, and operating agreements that have been obtained for this site.

TABLE 8 SUMMARY OF REGULATORY PERMITS		
Permit Type and Number	Issuing Agency	Date Issued or Last Revised
Solid Waste Facility Permit (No. 19-AA-0303)	City of Los Angeles LEA (with CalRecycle concurrence)	06.09.98
Land Use Permit (CUP 2008-4336-CU-ZV-SPR)	City of Los Angeles Planning Department	08.24.14
NPDES General Industrial Activity Storm Water Permit (WDID No. 419I025339)	State Water Resources Control Board	06.25.15
permit to Operate G36019 - Misc. Materials Size Reduction G36043 – Wood Chips, Etc. Size Classification G34350 – Grains Blending G34347 – ICE (50-500 HP) N-EM Port N-Rent Diesel G34351 – Misc. Materials Size Reduction G34340 – Other Aggregate Size Classification G34345 – Wood Chips, Etc. Size Classification G34342 – Baghouse, Ambient Temp. (.100-500 sq. ft.) G34341 – Baghouse, Ambient Temp. (.500 sq. ft.) G34343 - Baghouse, Ambient Temp. (.500 sq. ft.) G34411 – Spray Booth Paint and Solvent	South Coast Air Quality Management District	06.05.15 06.10.15 01.28.15 01.28.15 01.28.15 01.28.15 01.28.15 01.28.15 01.28.15 01.28.15 01.13.15
Industrial Discharge Sanitary Sewer Permit (No. W-546486) – 11270 Pendleton Clarifier	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation	04.13.15
Industrial Discharge Sanitary Sewer Permit (No. W-546078) – 9147 De Garmo Clarifier	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation	01.21.15
Findings of Conformance	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation	12.19.02

APPENDIX A

FIGURES



825 SONOMA AVENUE
SUITE C
SANTA ROSA, CA 95404
TEL: (707) 544-0784

LOCATION MAP

RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES
TRANSFER STATION & MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY
9147 DE GARMO AVENUE, SUN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

FIGURE

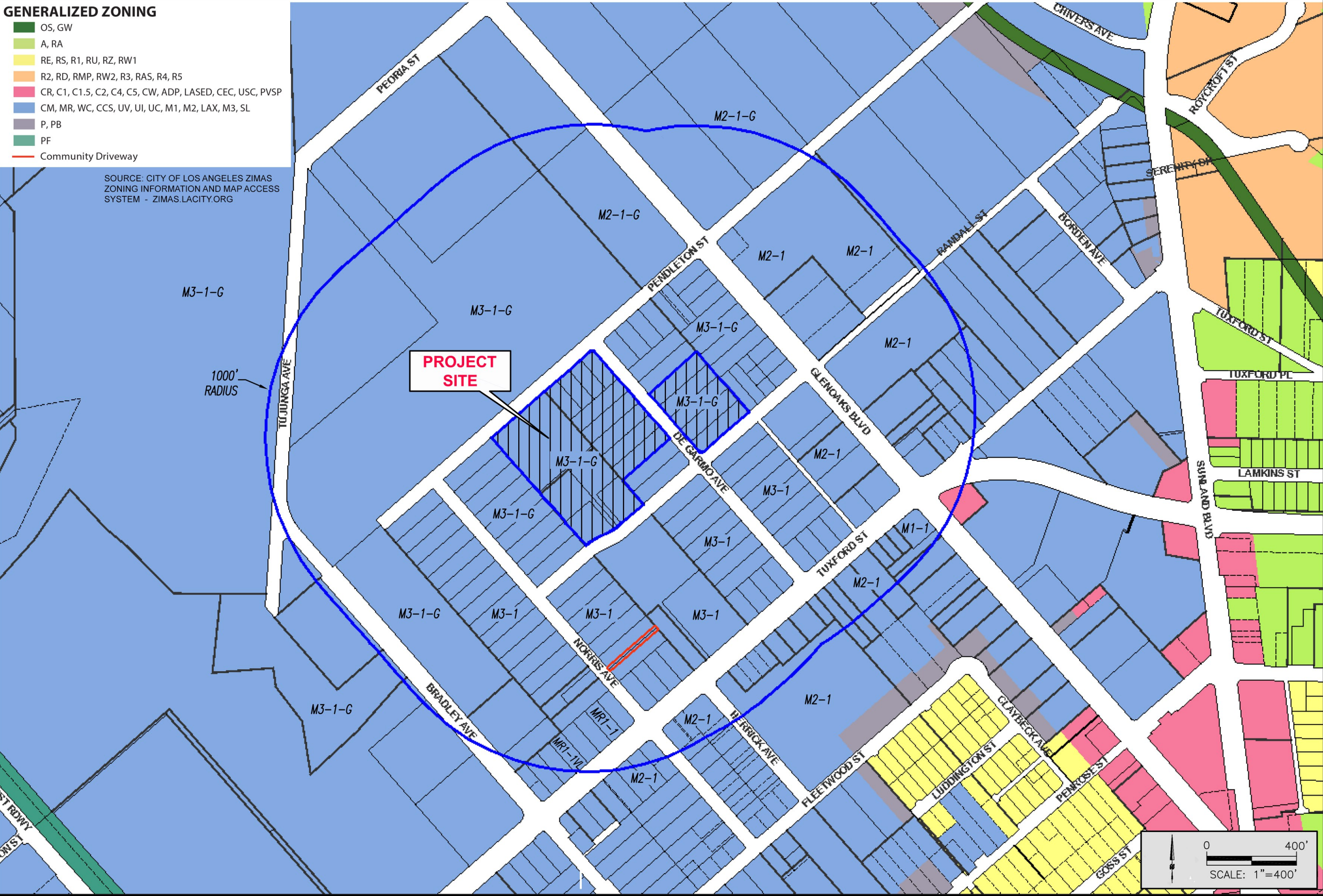
1

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GENERALIZED ZONING

- OS, GW
- A, RA
- RE, RS, R1, RU, RZ, RW1
- R2, RD, RMP, RW2, R3, RAS, R4, R5
- CR, C1, C1.5, C2, C4, C5, CW, ADP, LASED, CEC, USC, PVSP
- CM, MR, WC, CCS, UV, UI, UC, M1, M2, LAX, M3, SL
- P, PB
- PF
- Community Driveway

SOURCE: CITY OF LOS ANGELES ZIMAS ZONING INFORMATION AND MAP ACCESS SYSTEM - ZIMAS.LACITY.ORG



FIGURE

2

15-2147

ZONING MAP WITH 1000' RADIUS

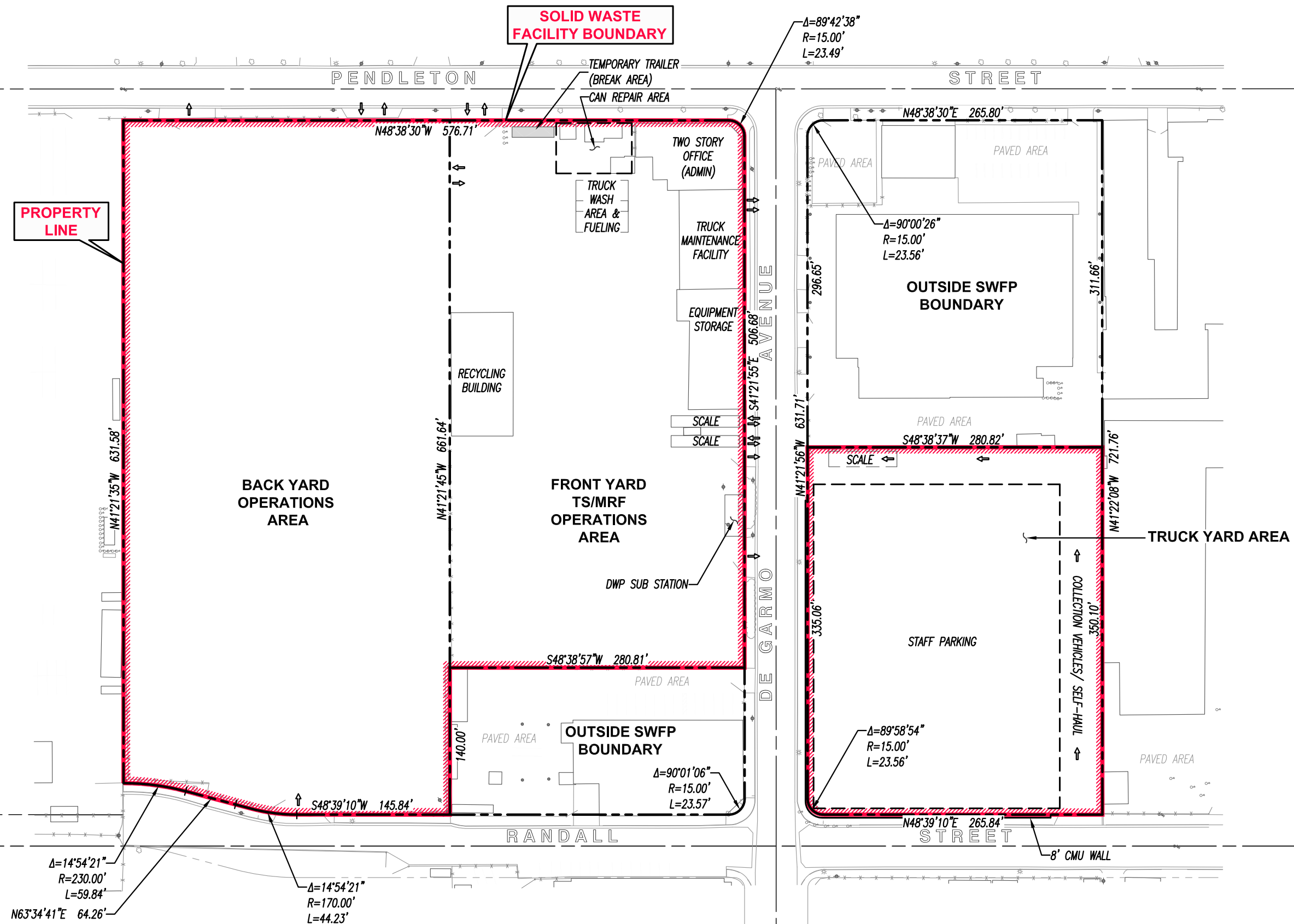
RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES

TRANSFER STATION & MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY

9147 DE GARMO AVENUE, SUN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

EBA
ENGINEERING

825 SONOMA AVENUE
SUITE C
SANTA ROSA, CA 95404
TEL (707) 544-0784

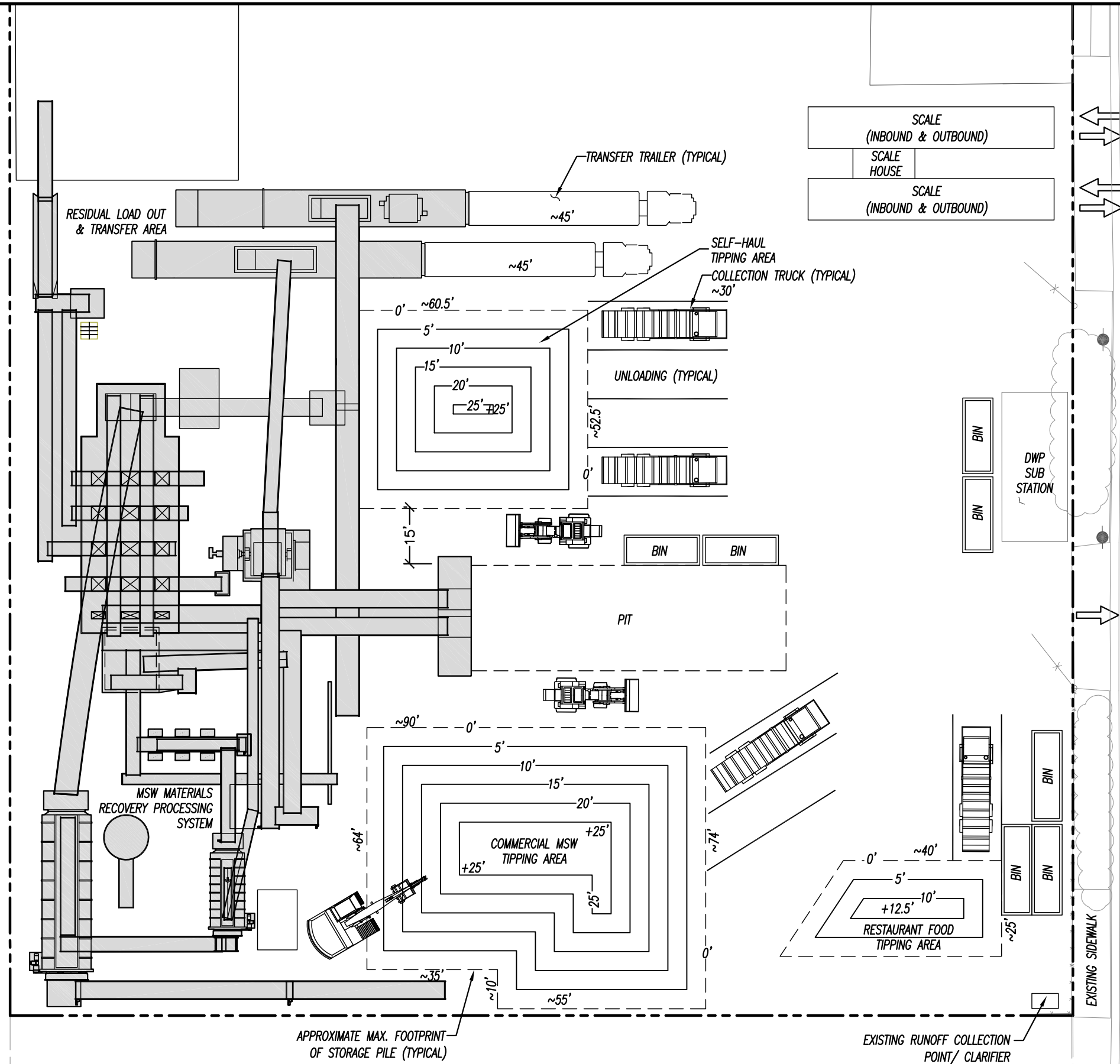


SITE PLAN

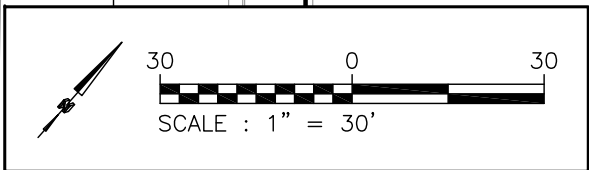
RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES
TRANSFER STATION & MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY
9147 DE GARMO AVENUE, SUN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

FIGURE
3

15-2147



- NOTES:
1. WASTE STORAGE PILES ARE A MAXIMUM 25' HIGH WITH MAXIMUM 1:1 SIDE SLOPES
 2. CONTOUR INTERVAL ON WASTE STORAGE PILES SHOWN AT 5'.
 3. SEE FIGURES 21 THROUGH 26 FOR TRUCK CIRCULATION, STAGING, AND MANEUVERING.

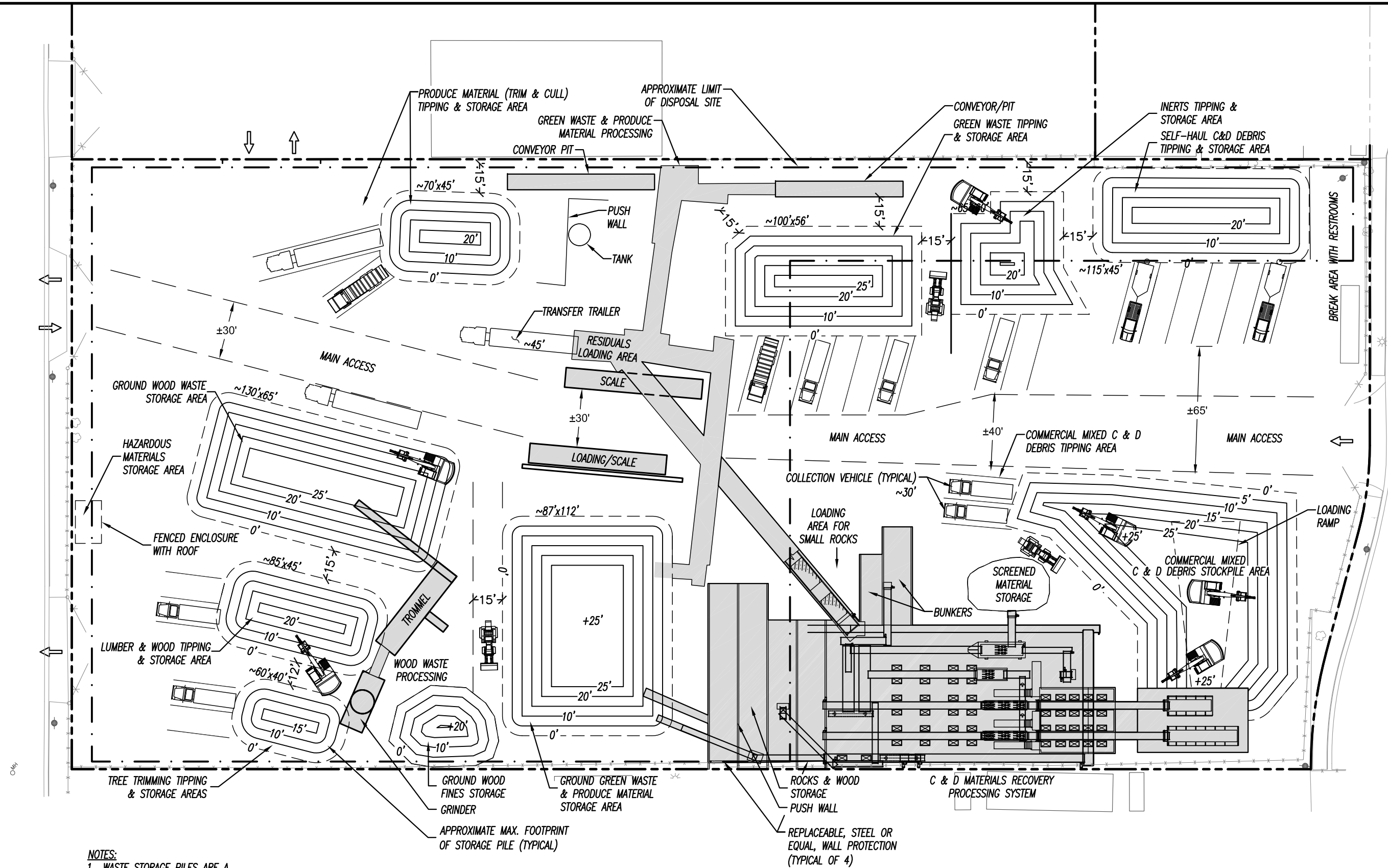


TS / MRF LAYOUT PLAN

RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES
TRANSFER STATION & MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY
9147 DE GARMO AVENUE, SUN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

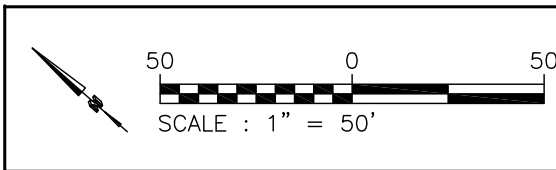
BACK YARD AREA LAYOUT PLAN

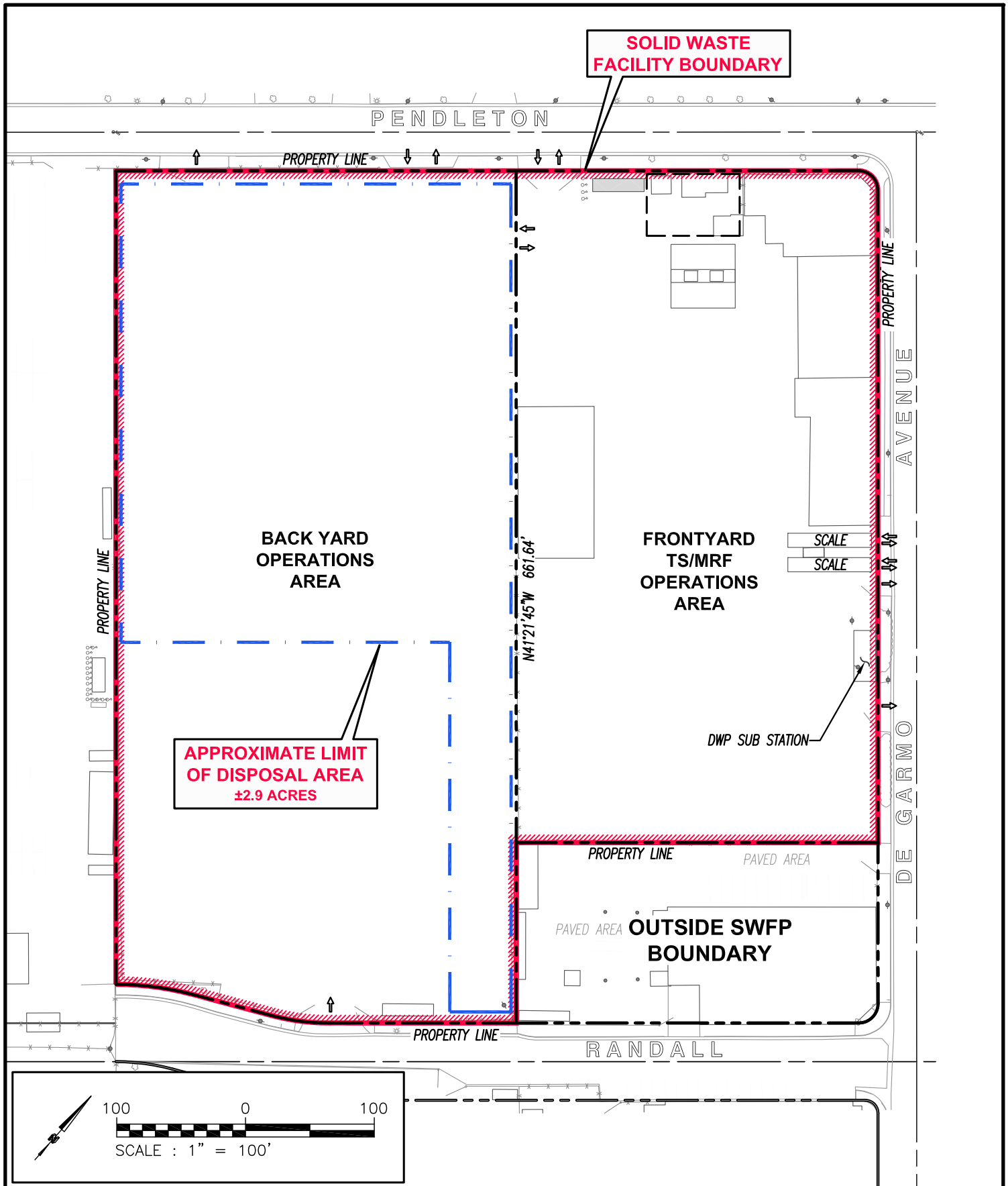
RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES
TRANSFER STATION & MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY
9147 DE GARMO AVENUE, SUN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA



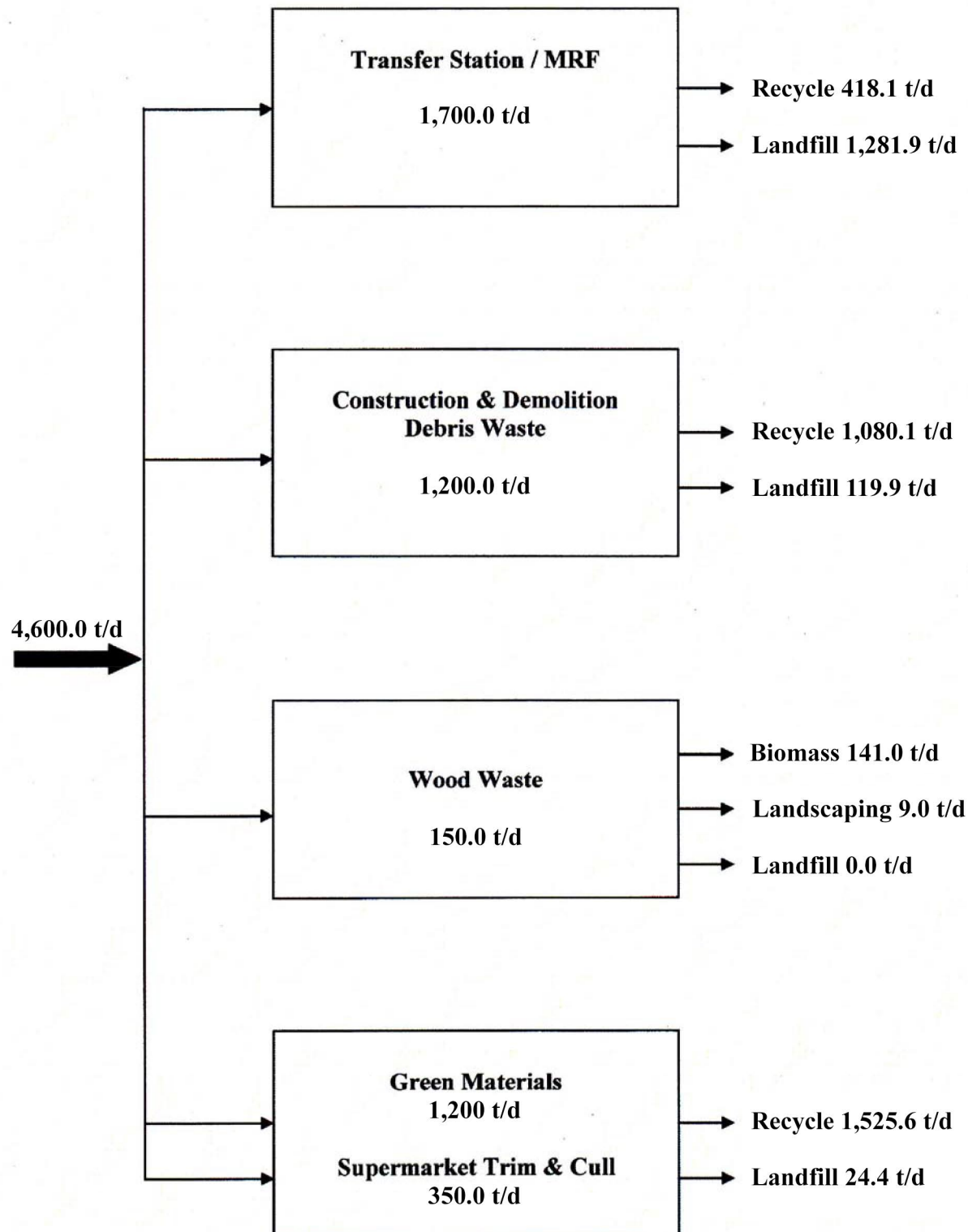
NOTES:

1. WASTE STORAGE PILES ARE A MAXIMUM 25' HIGH WITH MAXIMUM 1:1 SIDE SLOPES
2. CONTOUR INTERVAL ON WASTE STORAGE PILES SHOWN AT 5'.
3. SEE FIGURES 27 THROUGH 34 FOR TRUCK CIRCULATION, STAGING, AND MANEUVERING.





PROCESS FLOW - Overall Facility Operations (MAX.LIMITS)



PROCESS FLOW FOR OVERALL FACILITY OPERATIONS

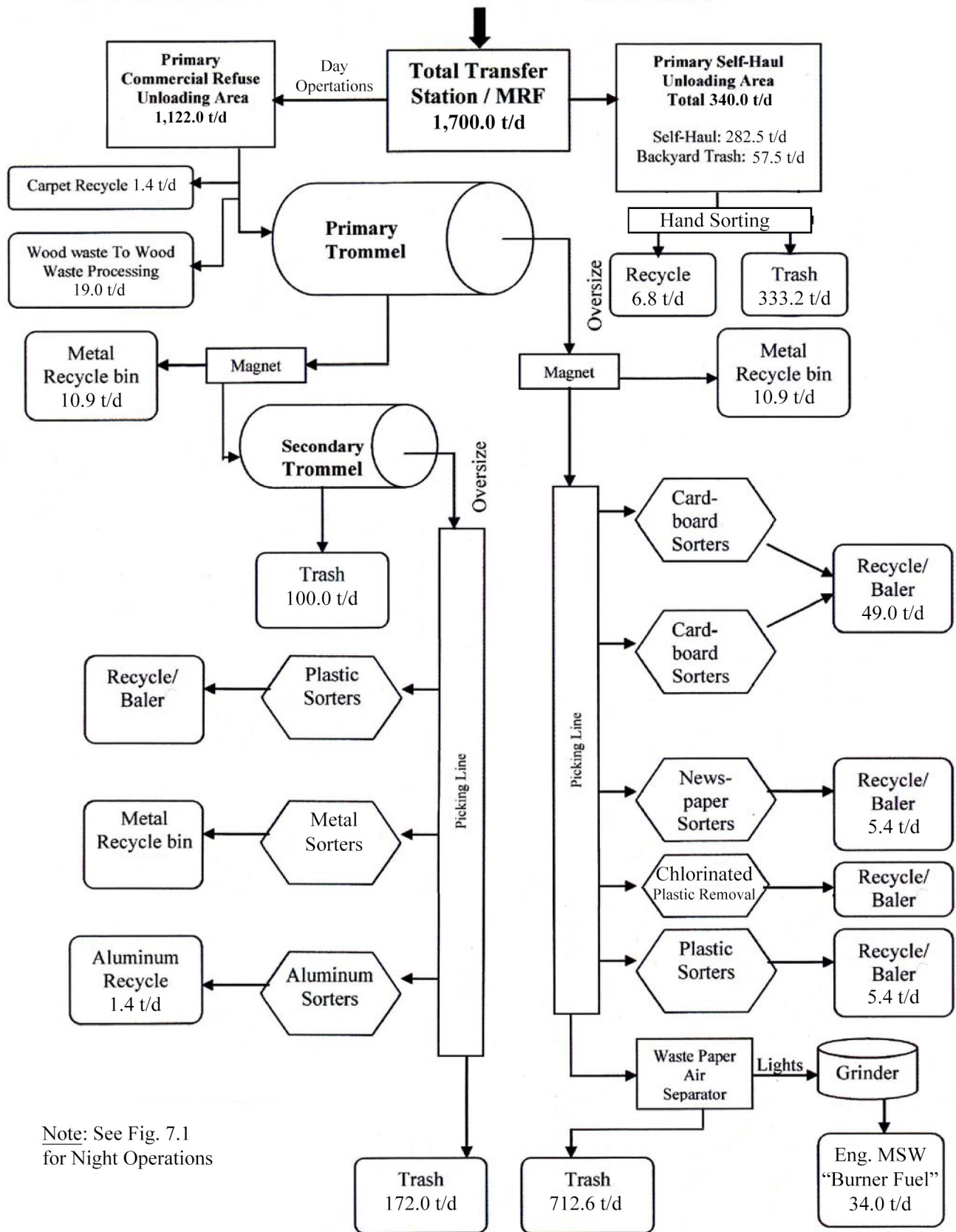
RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES
TRANSFER STATION & MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY
9147 DE GARMO AVENUE, SUN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

FIGURE

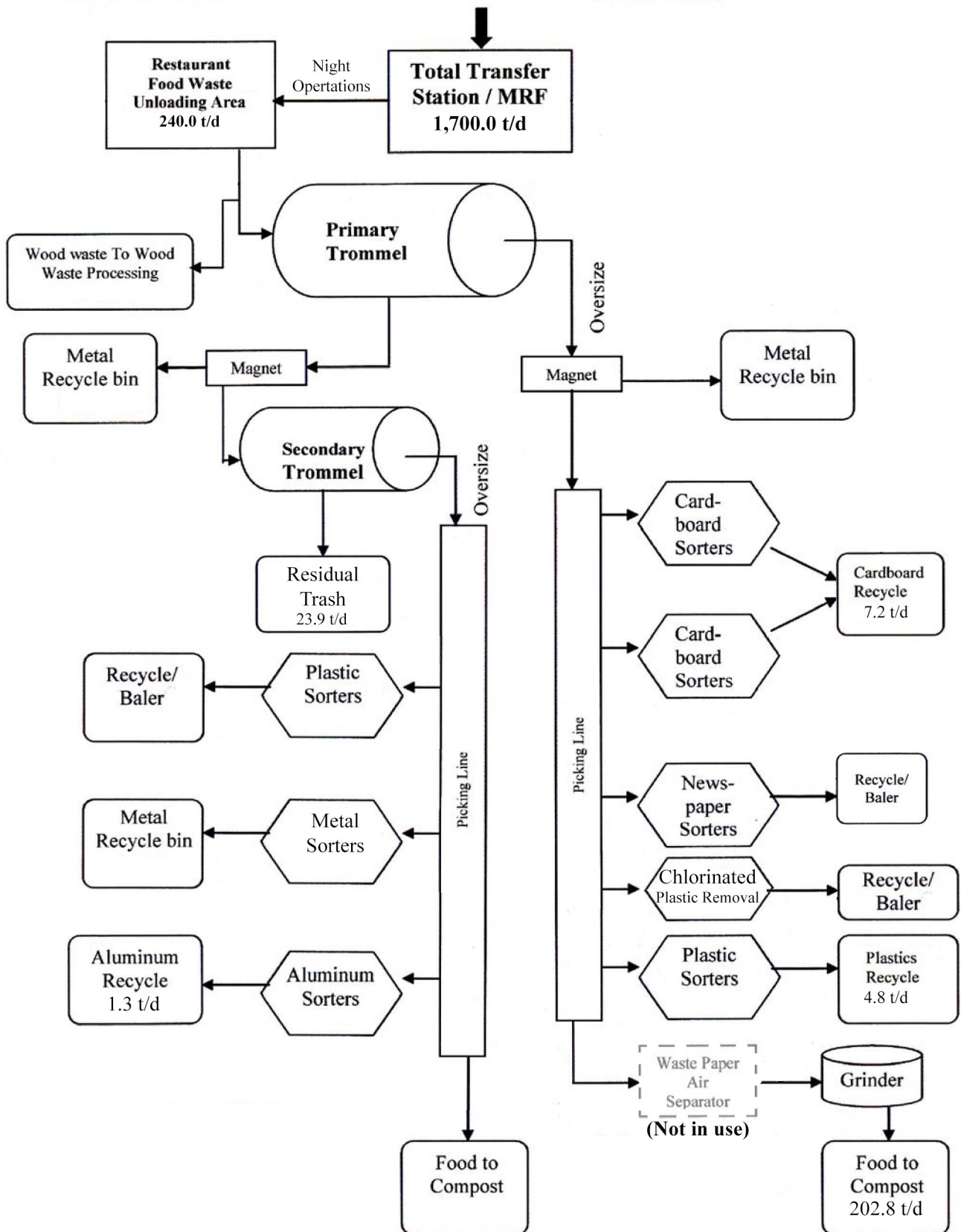
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15-2147

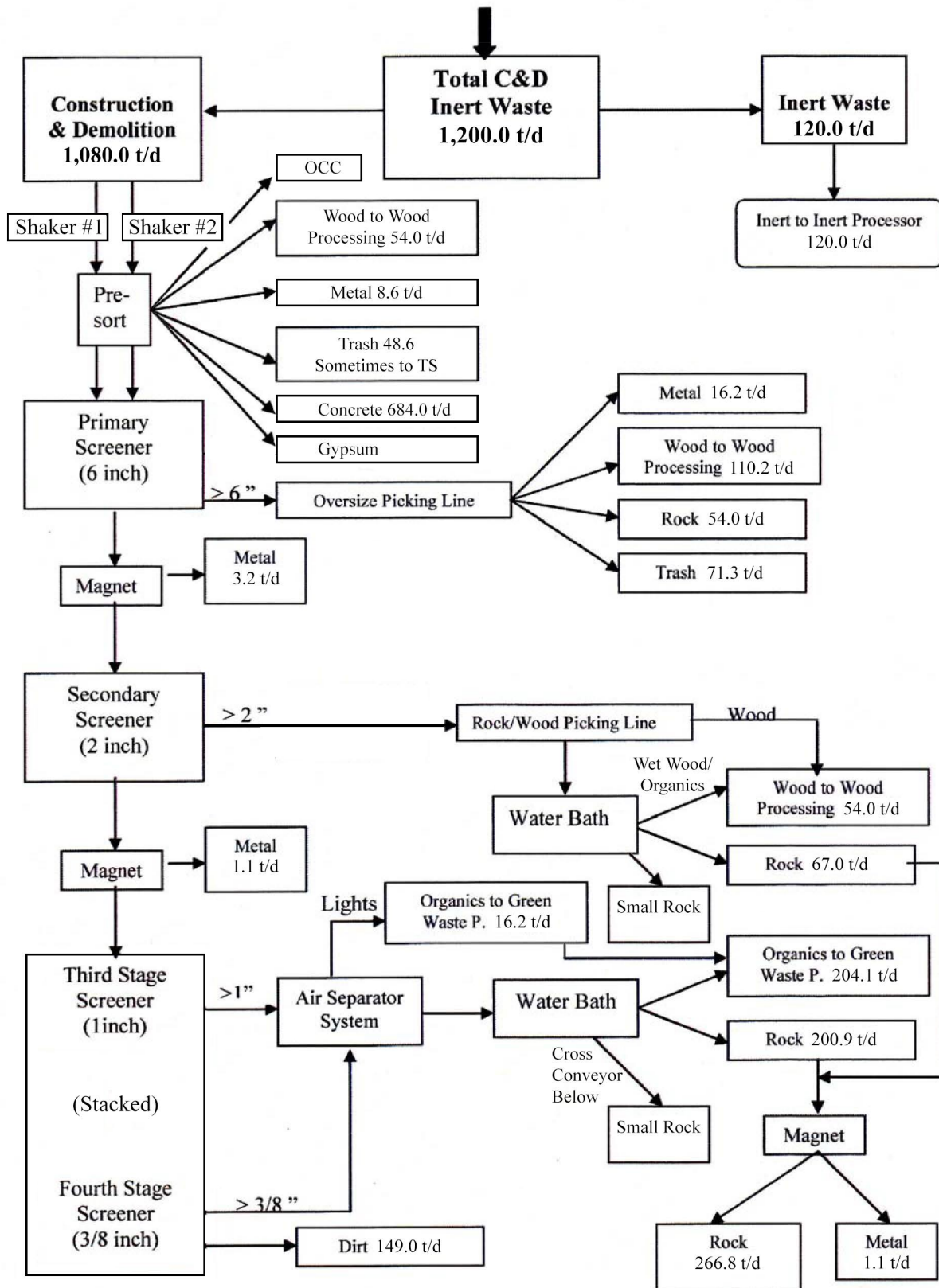
PROCESS FLOW – Transfer Station & MRF (MAX.LIMITS)



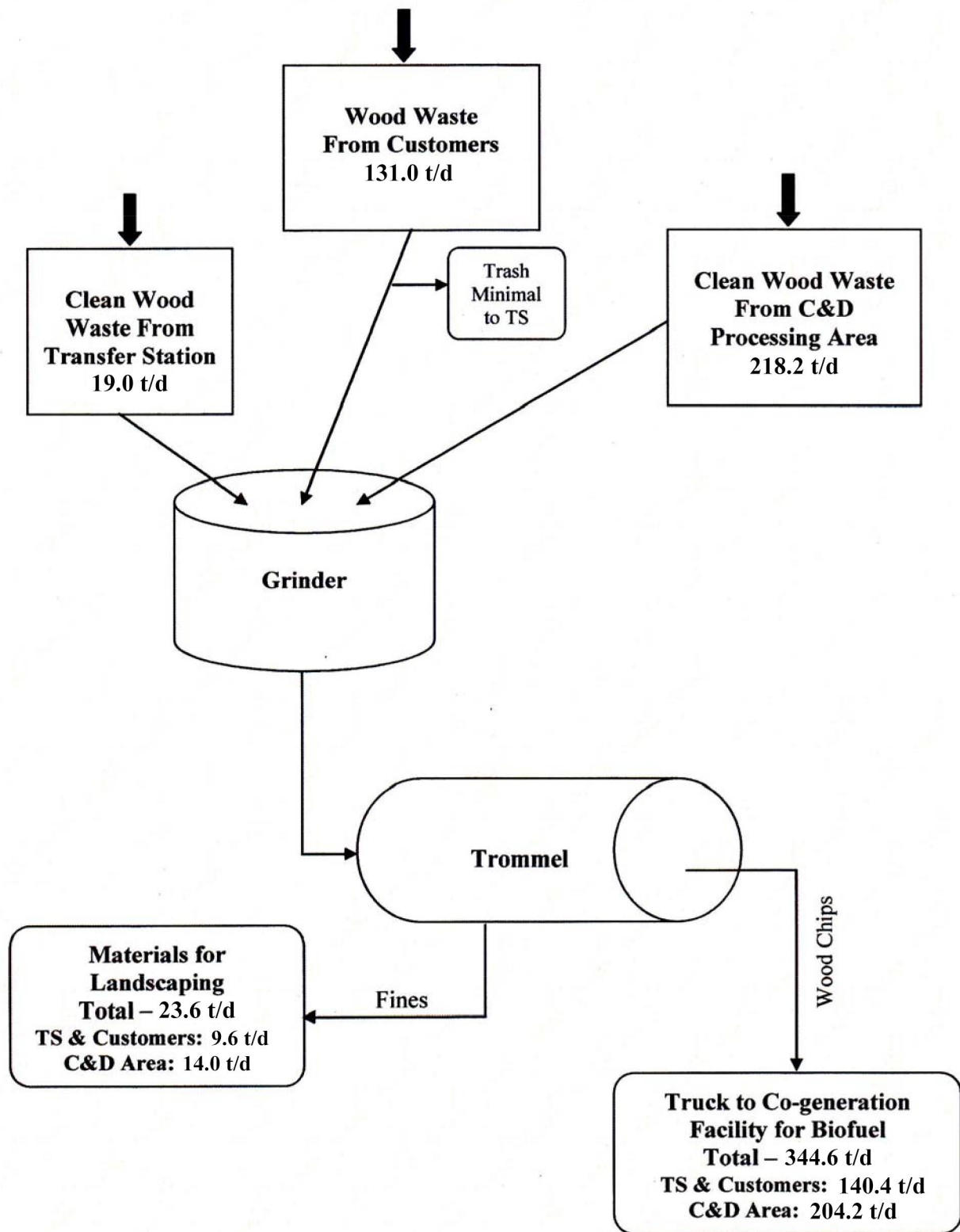
PROCESS FLOW – Transfer Station & MRF (MAX.LIMITS)



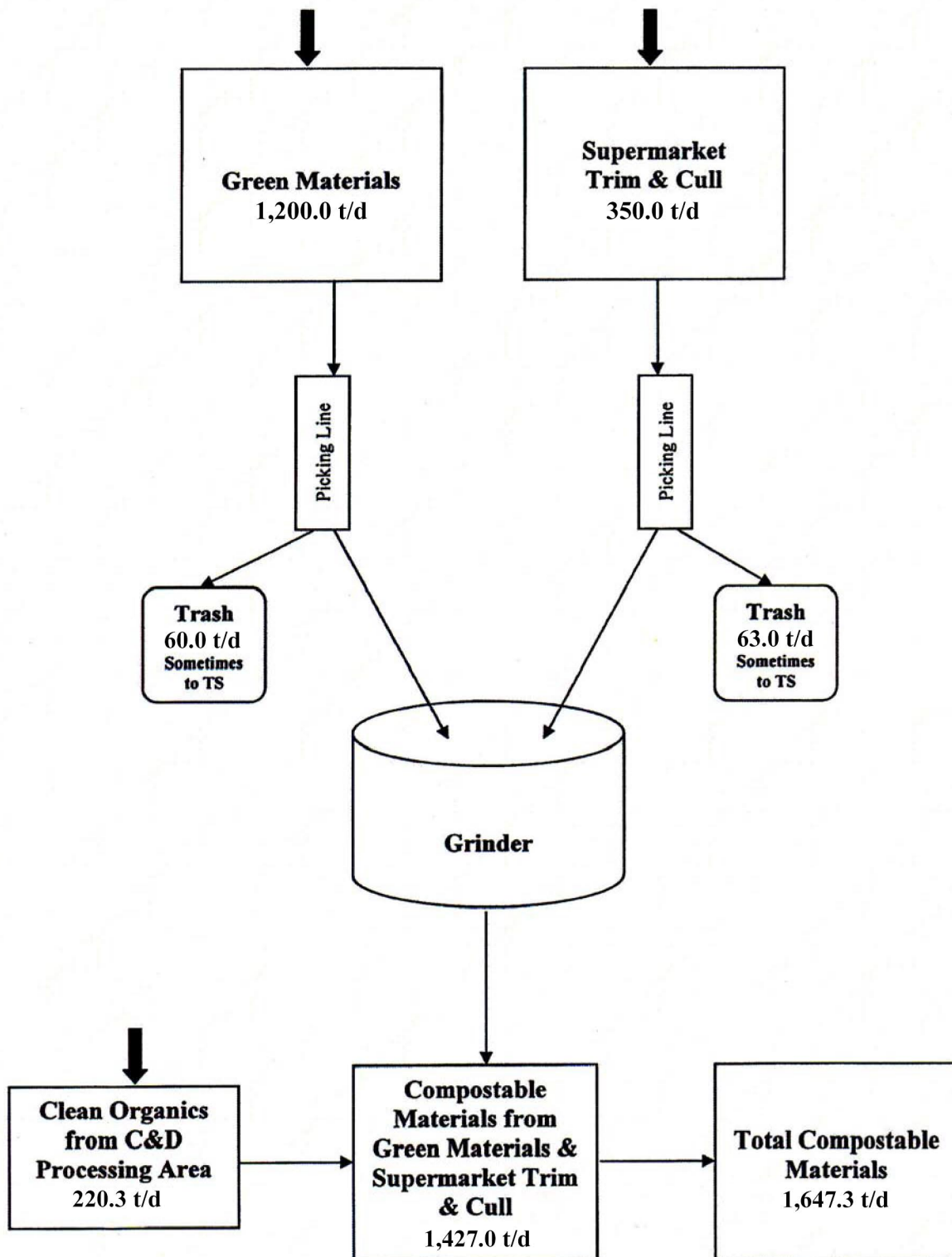
PROCESS FLOW – C & D Debris / Inerts (MAX.LIMITS)



PROCESS FLOW – Wood Waste (MAX.LIMITS)



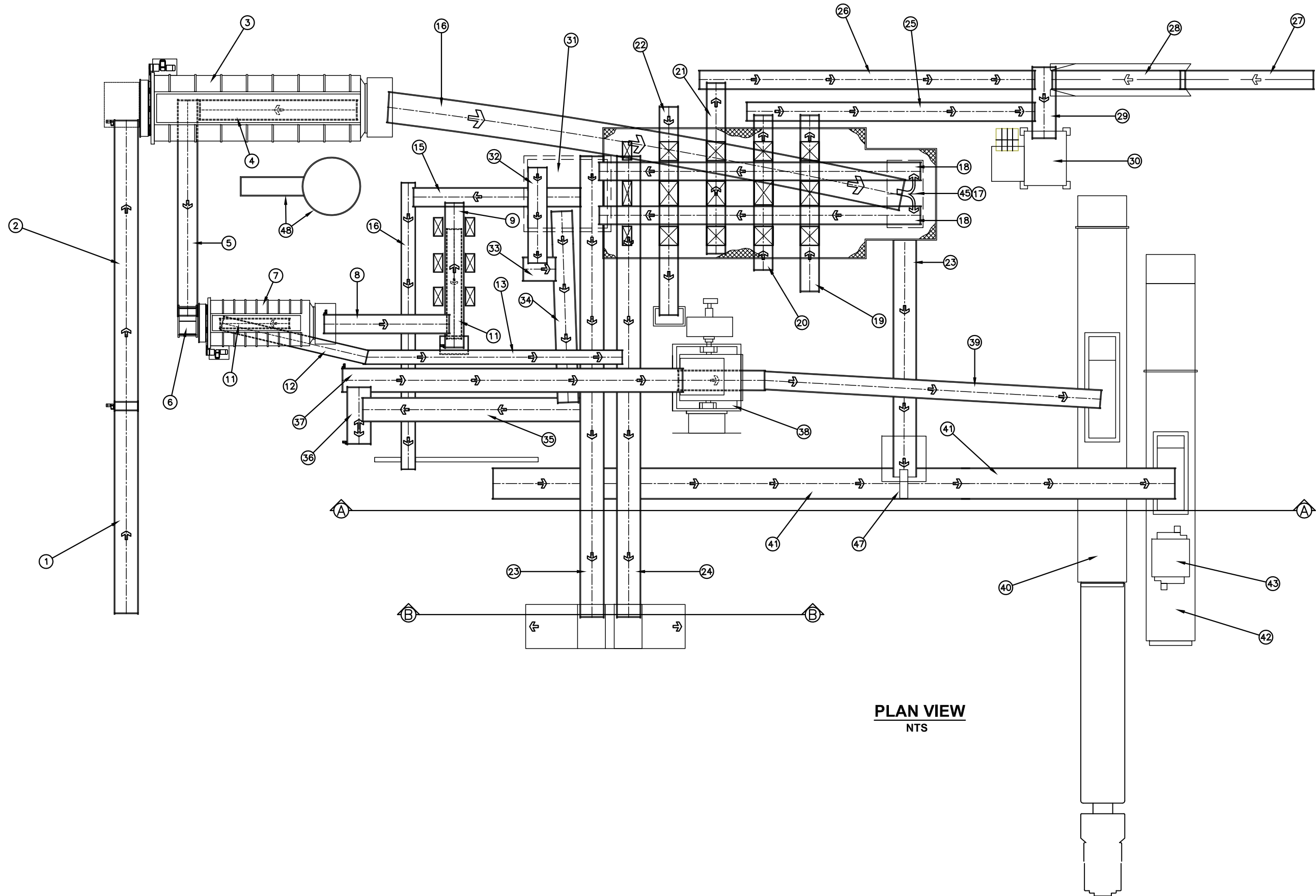
PROCESS FLOW – Green Waste / Trim & Cull (MAX.LIMITS)



MATERIALS FLOW DIAGRAM

DRAWING SOURCE:
FROM PLANS TITLED "COMMUNITY RECYCLING" PRODUCED BY: BRYAN A. STIRRAT & ASSOCIATES

* SEE FIGURE 12 FOR
EQUIPMENT LIST



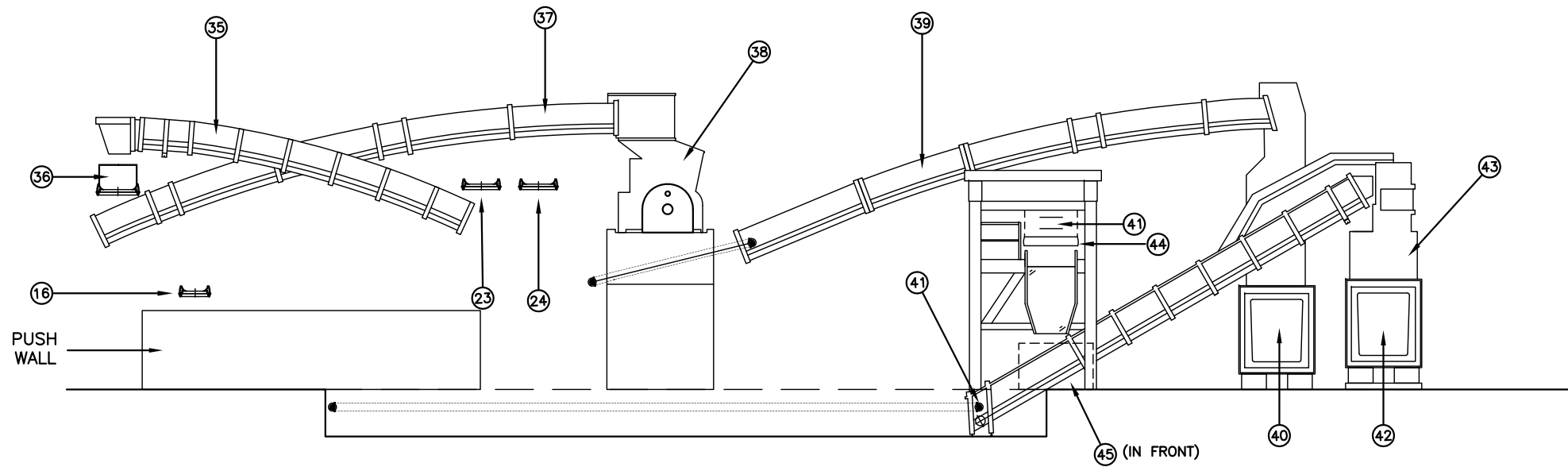
MATERIALS RECOVERY PROCESSING SYSTEM - PLAN VIEW

RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES
TRANSFER STATION & MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY
9147 DE GARMO AVENUE, SUN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

FIGURE
11

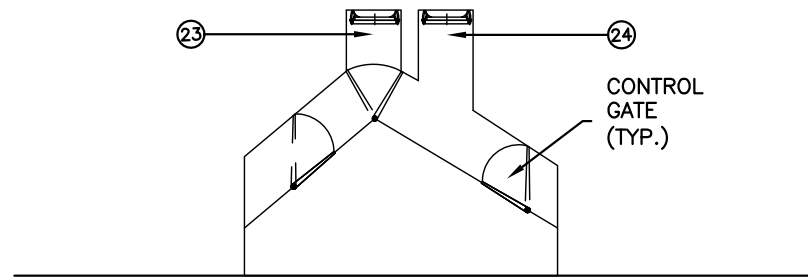
15-2147





SECTION A-A'
NTS

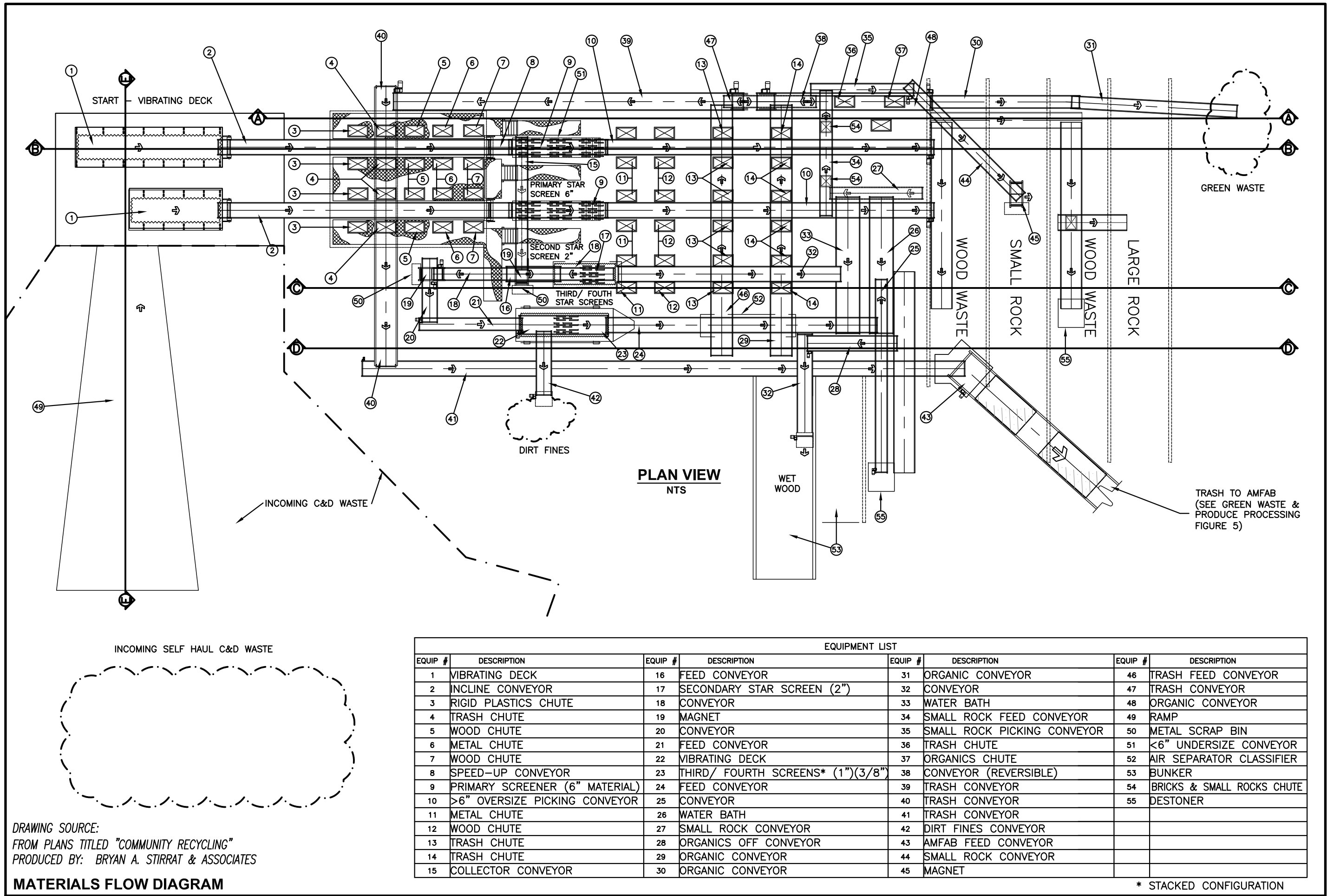
EQUIPMENT LIST					
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1	INFEED CONVEYOR	17	MAGNET	33	LIGHT MATERIAL CONVEYOR
2	INCLINE CONVEYOR	18	PICKING CONVEYOR	34	LIGHT MATERIAL CONVEYOR
3	PRIMARY TROMMEL (6" MATERIAL)	19	OCC CONVEYOR	35	LIGHT MATERIAL CONVEYOR
4	COLLECTION CONVEYOR	20	OCC CONVEYOR	36	LIGHT MATERIAL CONVEYOR
5	UNDERSIZE CONVEYOR	21	ONP CONVEYOR	37	LIGHT MATERIAL CONVEYOR
6	MAGNET	22	HDPE CONVEYOR	38	GRINDER
7	SECONDARY TROMMEL (2" MATERIAL)	23	TRASH CONVEYOR	39	LIGHT MATERIAL CONVEYOR
8	OVERSIZE INCLINE CONVEYOR	24	TRASH CONVEYOR	40	AMFAB MATERIAL COMPACTOR
9	PICKING CONVEYOR	25	OCC CONVEYOR	41	PIT CONVEYOR
10	ALUMINUM CONVEYOR	26	ONP CONVEYOR	42	SSI MATERIAL COMPACTOR
11	UNDERSIZE COLLECTOR	27	PIT CONVEYOR	43	DUST BAG HOUSE
12	UNDERSIZE TRASH CONVEYOR	28	INCLINE CONVEYOR	44	OVERHEAD CONVEYOR MAGNET
13	UNDERSIZE TRASH CONVEYOR	29	BALER CONVEYOR	45	VERTICAL SPLITTER UNIT
14	TRASH CONVEYOR (REVERSABLE)	30	BALER	46	METAL SCRAP BIN
15	SORTING CONVEYOR	31	AIR SEPARATION SYSTEM	47	ELECTROMAGNET STRIP
16	OVERSIZE INCLINE CONVEYOR	32	LIGHT MATERIAL CONVEYOR	48	MAC BAGHOUSE



SECTION B-B'
NTS

DRAWING SOURCE:
FROM PLANS TITLED "COMMUNITY RECYCLING" PRODUCED BY: BRYAN A. STIRRAT & ASSOCIATES

MATERIALS FLOW DIAGRAM



DRAWING SOURCE:
FROM PLANS TITLED "COMMUNITY RECYCLING"
PRODUCED BY: BRYAN A. STIRRAT & ASSOCIATES

MATERIALS FLOW DIAGRAM

FIGURE

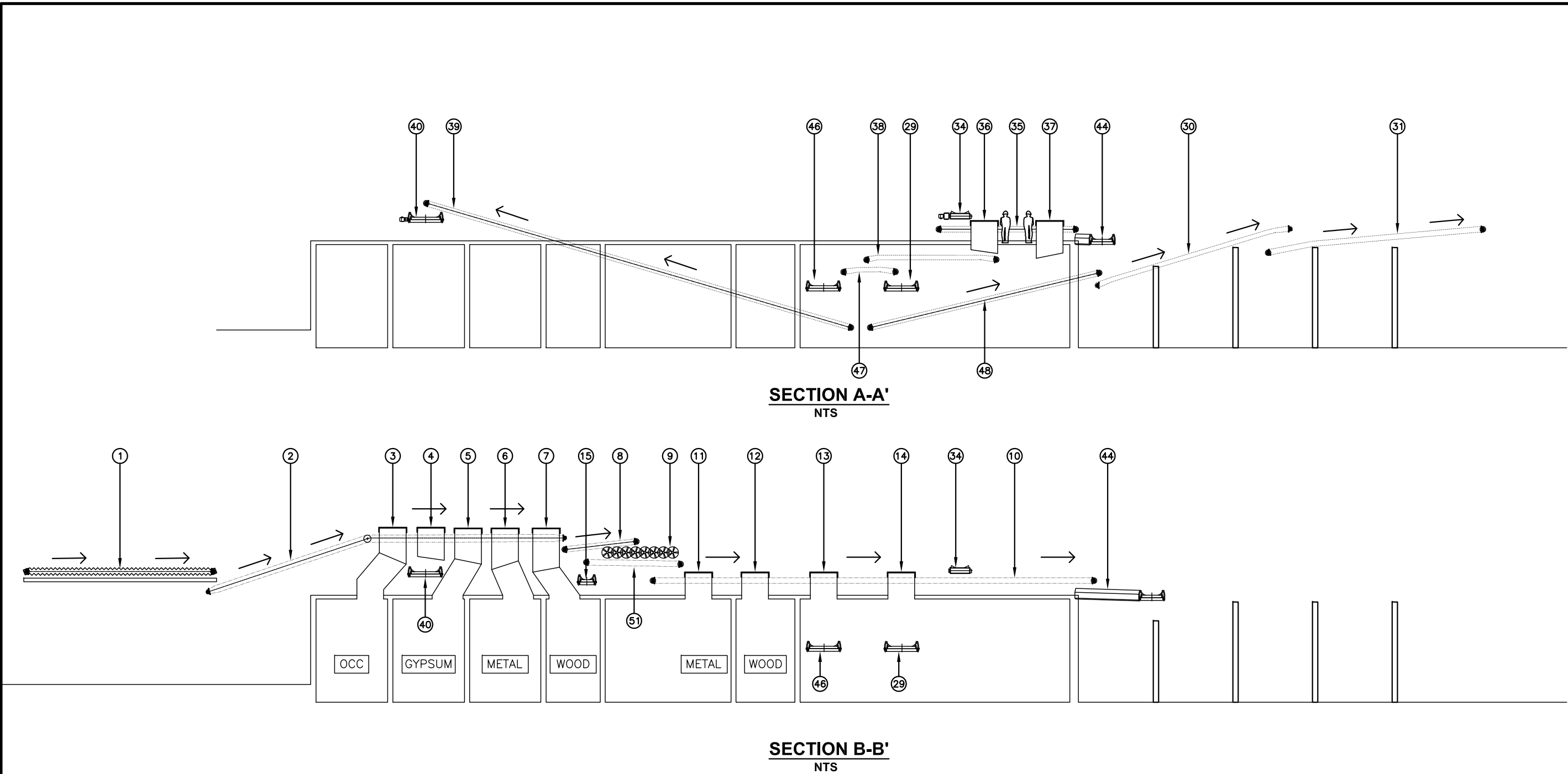
13

15-2147

C & D WASTE PROCESSING SYSTEM - PLAN VIEW

RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES
TRANSFER STATION & MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY
9147 DE GARMO AVENUE, SUN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

825 SONOMA AVENUE
SUITE C
SANTA ROSA, CA 95404
TEL (707) 544-0784



MATERIALS FLOW DIAGRAM

DRAWING SOURCE:
FROM PLANS TITLED "COMMUNITY RECYCLING" PRODUCED BY: BRYAN A. STIRRAT & ASSOCIATES

* SEE FIGURE 13 FOR
EQUIPMENT LIST

C & D WASTE PROCESSING SYSTEM - ELEVATION VIEW

RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES
TRANSFER STATION & MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY
9147 DE GARMO AVENUE, SUN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

FIGURE

14

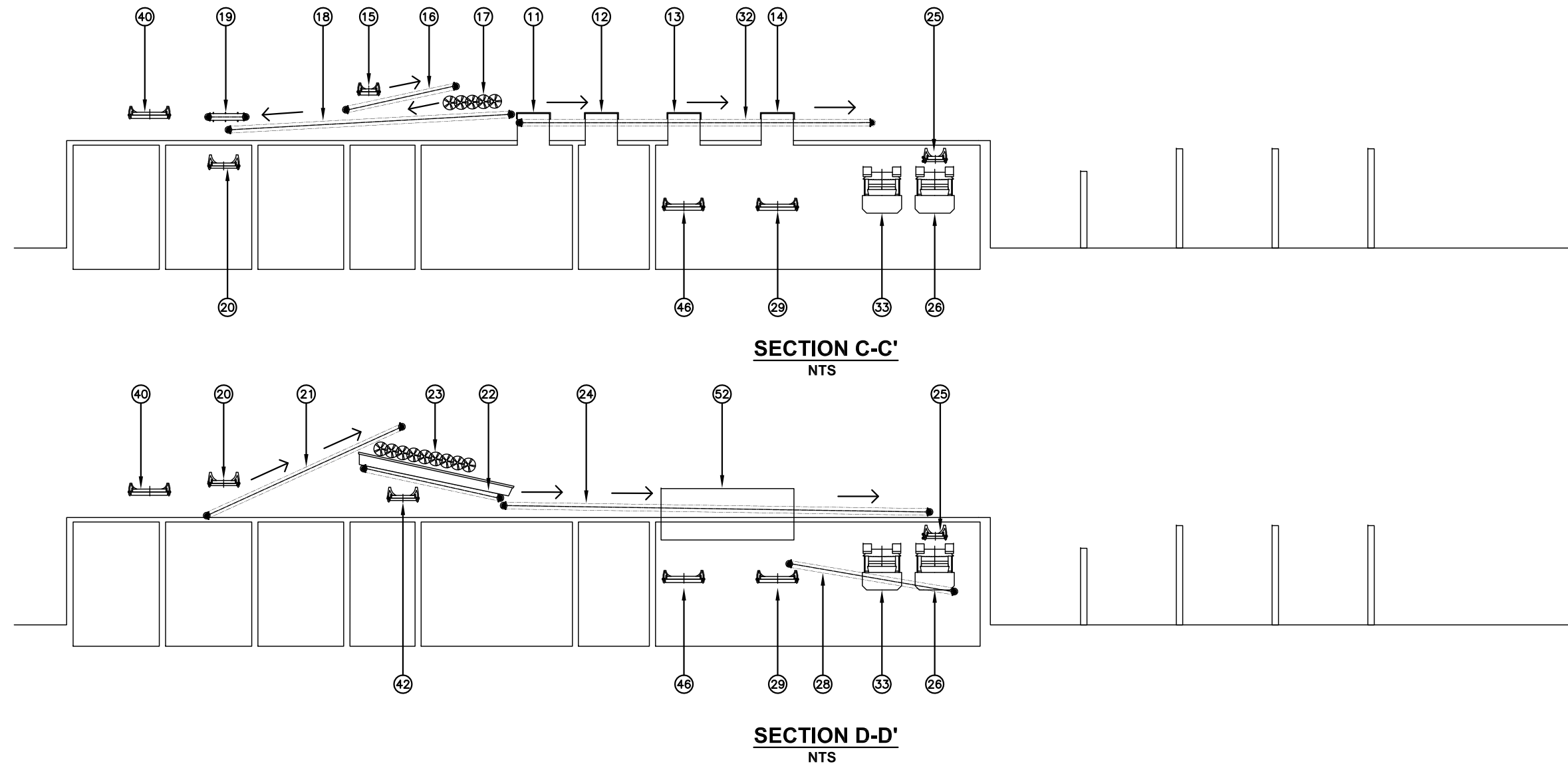
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MATERIALS FLOW DIAGRAM

DRAWING SOURCE:
FROM PLANS TITLED "COMMUNITY RECYCLING" PRODUCED BY: BRYAN A. STIRRAT & ASSOCIATES

* SEE FIGURE 13 FOR
EQUIPMENT LIST



C & D WASTE PROCESSING SYSTEM - ADDITIONAL ELEVATION VIEW

RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES
TRANSFER STATION & MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY
9147 DE GARMO AVENUE, SUN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

FIGURE

15

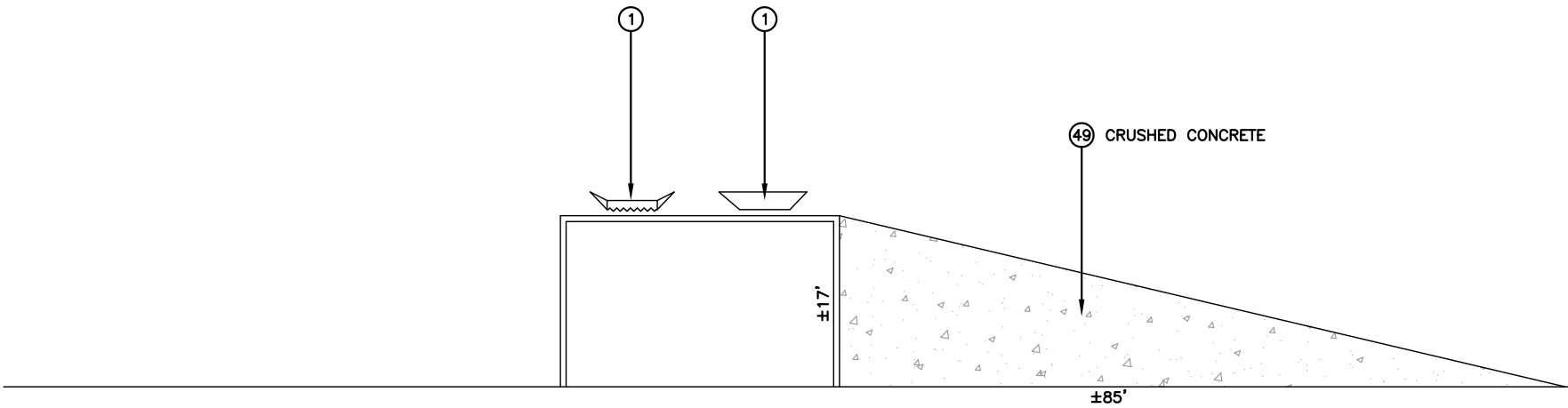
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MATERIALS FLOW DIAGRAM

DRAWING SOURCE:
FROM PLANS TITLED "COMMUNITY RECYCLING" PRODUCED BY: BRYAN A. STIRRAT & ASSOCIATES

* SEE FIGURE 13 FOR
EQUIPMENT LIST

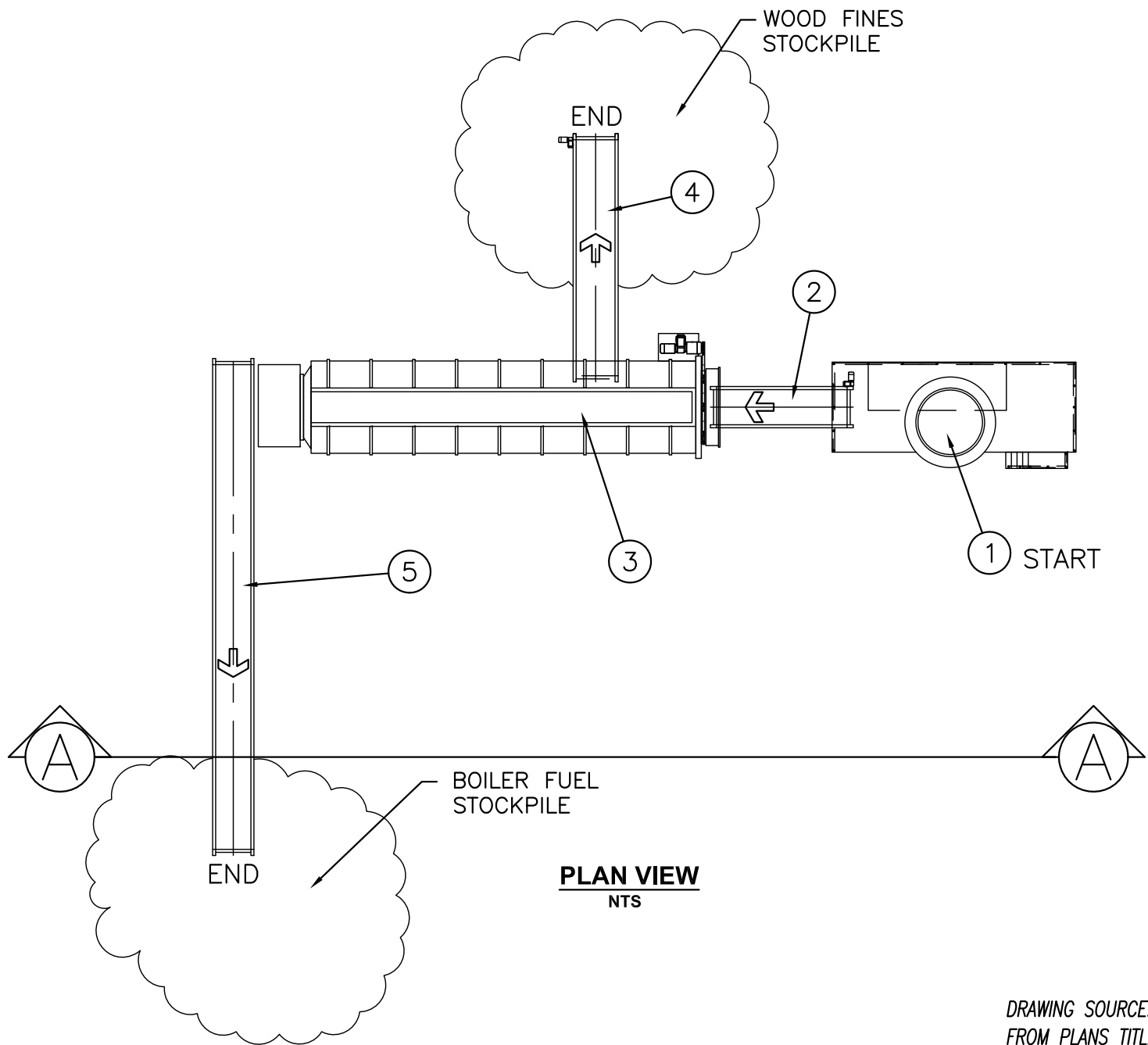


SECTION E-E'
NTS

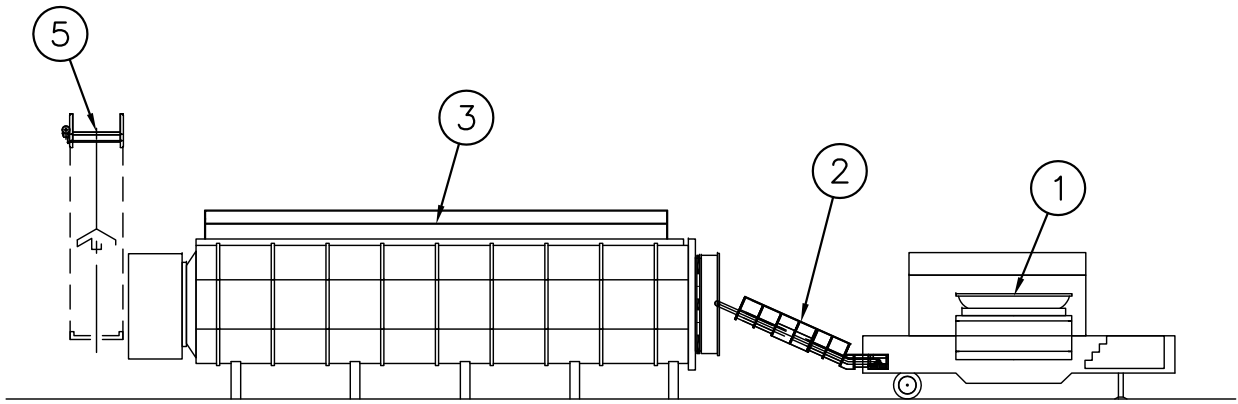
C & D WASTE PROCESSING SYSTEM - ADDITIONAL ELEVATION VIEW

RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES
TRANSFER STATION & MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY
9147 DE GARMO AVENUE, SUN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA





PLAN VIEW
NTS



SECTION A-A'
NTS

EQUIPMENT LIST	
EQUIP #	DESCRIPTION
1	WOOD GRINDER
2	CONVEYOR
3	TROMMEL
4	WOOD FINES CONVEYOR
5	BOILER FUEL CONVEYOR

WOOD WASTE PROCESSING SYSTEM - PLAN & SECTION

FIGURE

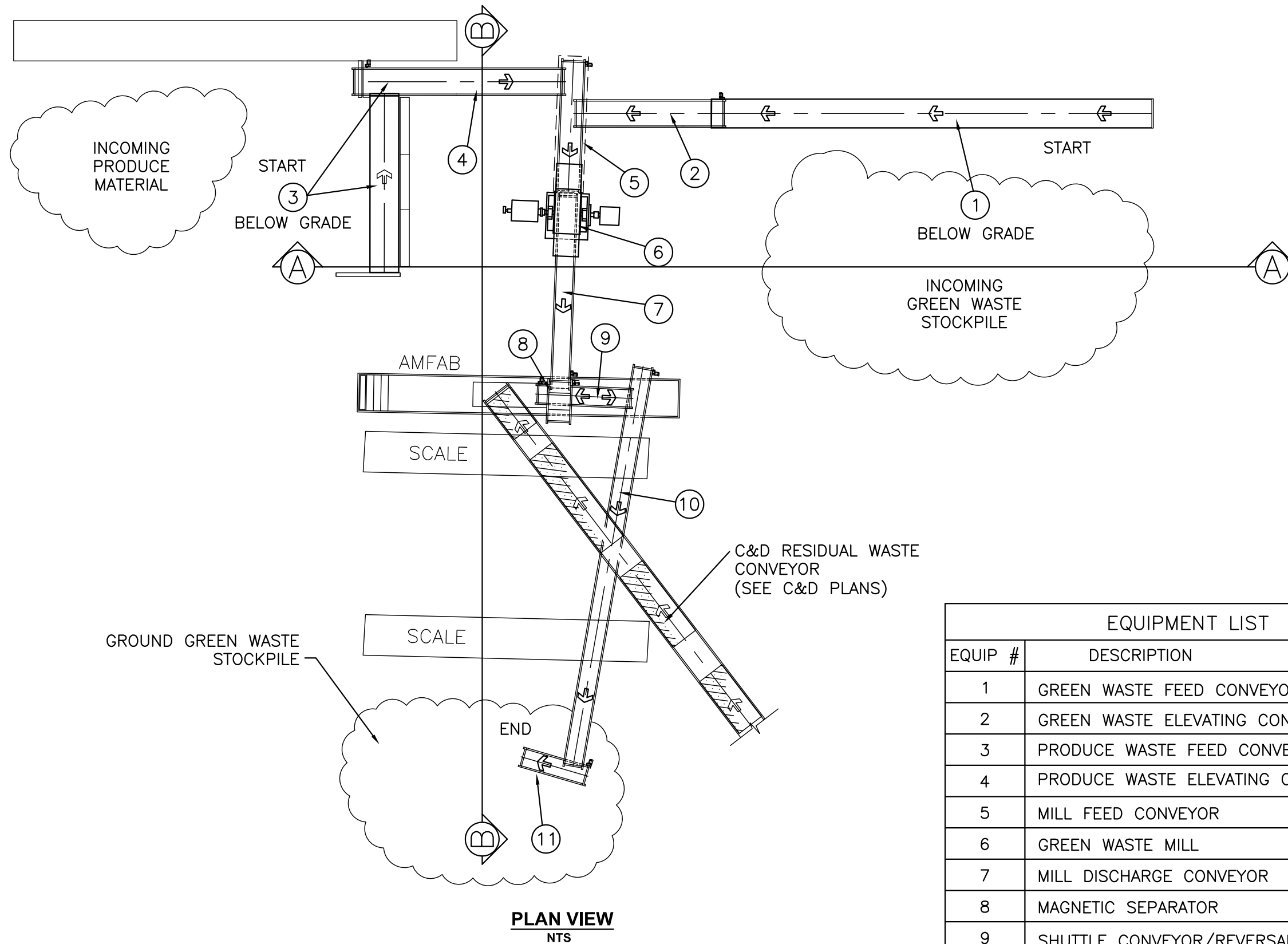
17

15-2147

RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES
TRANSFER STATION & MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY
9147 DE GARMO AVENUE, SUN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA



DRAWING SOURCE:
FROM PLANS TITLED "COMMUNITY RECYCLING" PRODUCED BY: BRYAN A. STIRRAT & ASSOCIATES



EQUIPMENT LIST	
EQUIP #	DESCRIPTION
1	GREEN WASTE FEED CONVEYOR
2	GREEN WASTE ELEVATING CONVEYOR
3	PRODUCE WASTE FEED CONVEYOR
4	PRODUCE WASTE ELEVATING CONVEYOR
5	MILL FEED CONVEYOR
6	GREEN WASTE MILL
7	MILL DISCHARGE CONVEYOR
8	MAGNETIC SEPARATOR
9	SHUTTLE CONVEYOR/REVERSABLE
10	FINISHED PRODUCT CONVEYOR
11	RADIAL STACKING CONVEYOR

DRAWING SOURCE:
FROM PLANS TITLED "COMMUNITY RECYCLING" PRODUCED BY: BRYAN A. STIRRAT & ASSOCIATES

MATERIALS FLOW DIAGRAM

GREEN WASTE PRODUCE (TRIM & CULL) WASTE PROCESSING SYSTEM

PLAN VIEW

RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES
TRANSFER STATION & MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY
9147 DE GARMO AVENUE, SUN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

FIGURE
18

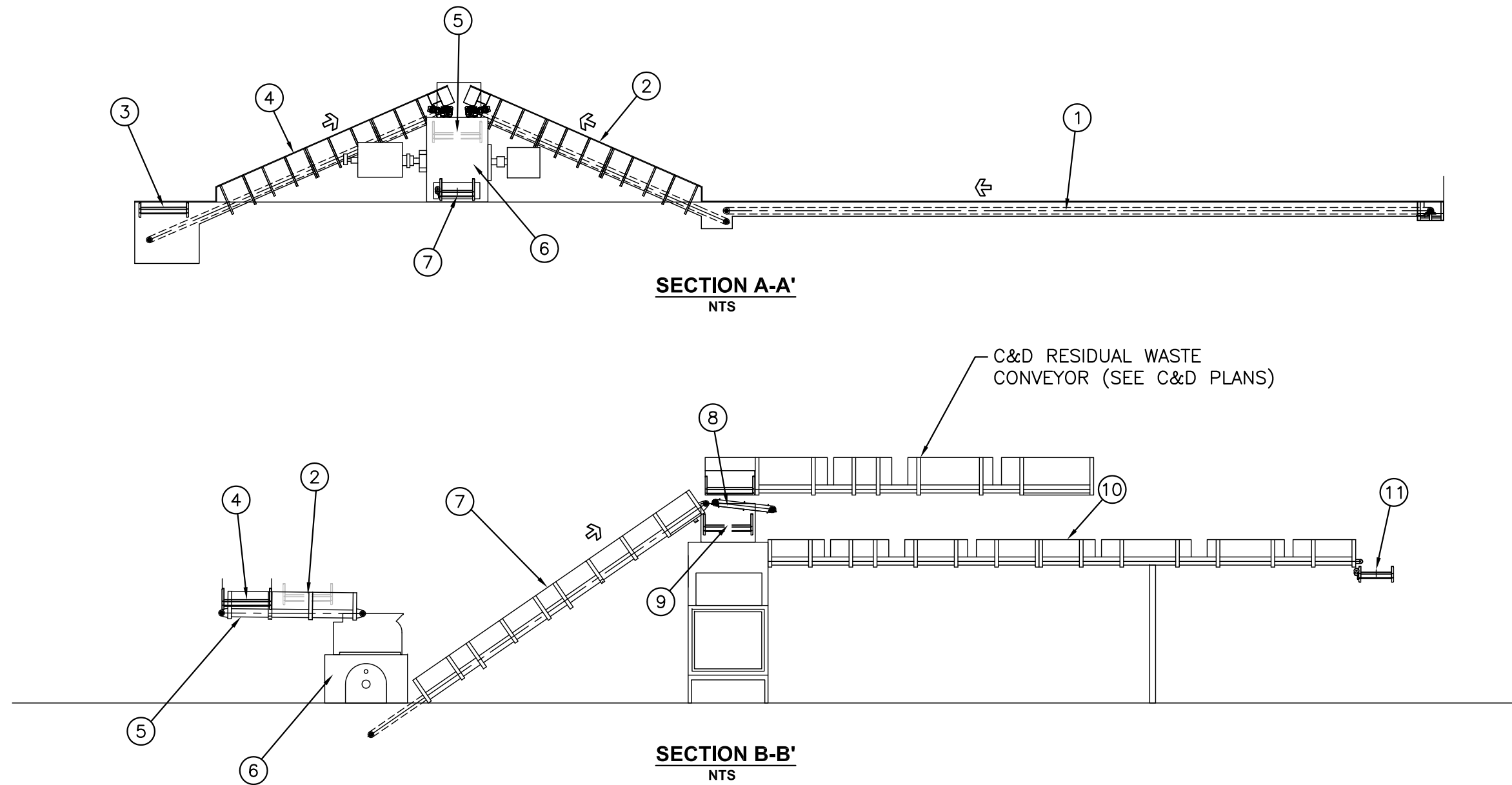
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MATERIALS FLOW DIAGRAM

DRAWING SOURCE:
FROM PLANS TITLED "COMMUNITY RECYCLING" PRODUCED BY: BRYAN A. STIRRAT & ASSOCIATES

* SEE FIGURE 18 FOR
EQUIPMENT LIST



GREEN WASTE PRODUCE (TRIM & CULL) WASTE PROCESSING SYSTEM

ELEVATION VIEW
RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES
TRANSFER STATION & MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY
9147 DE GARMO AVENUE, SUN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

FIGURE

19

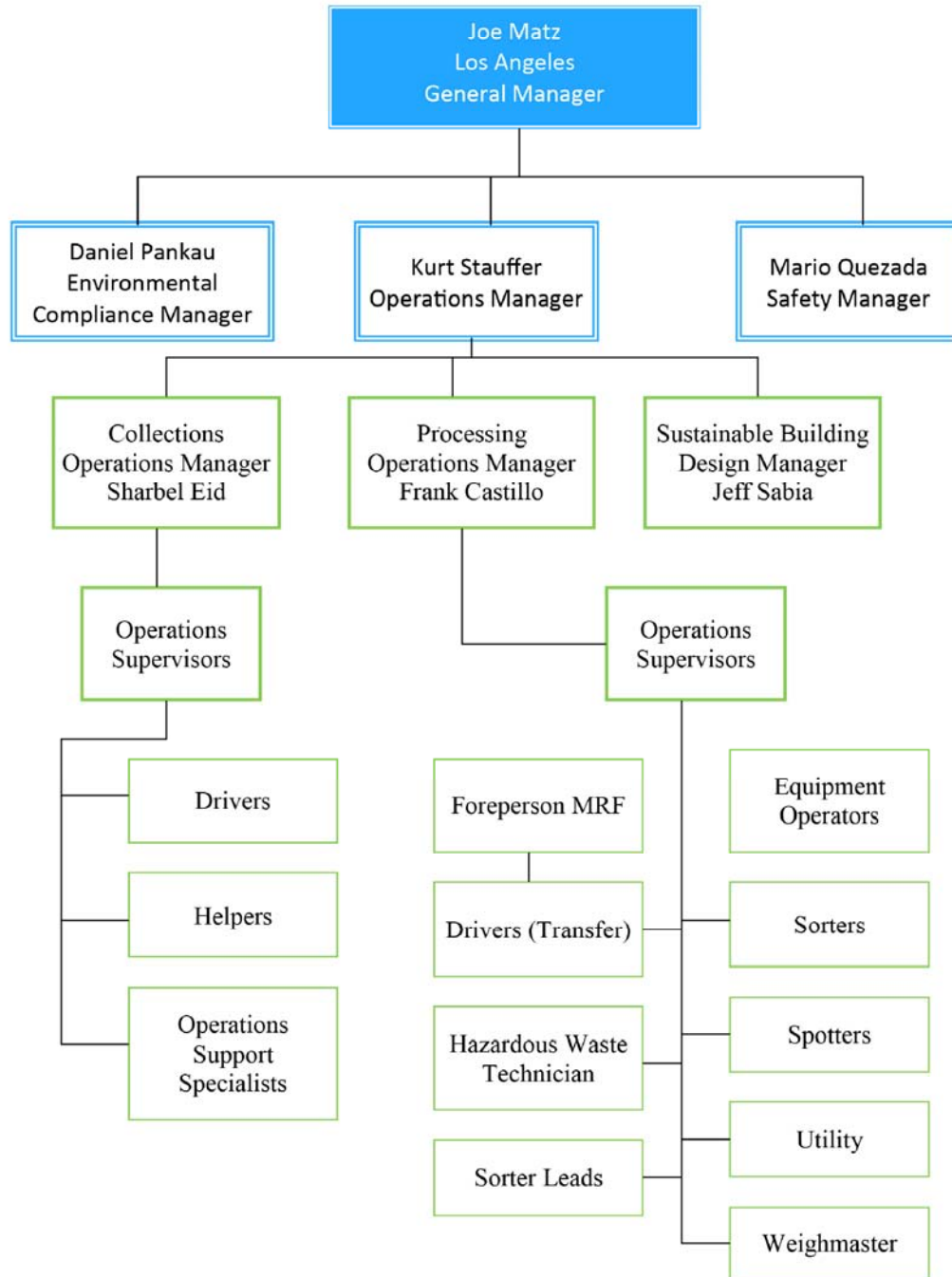
15-2147





Recology Los Angeles

*Subject to change



DRAFT Org. Chart (Subject to Change) 5/6/2015



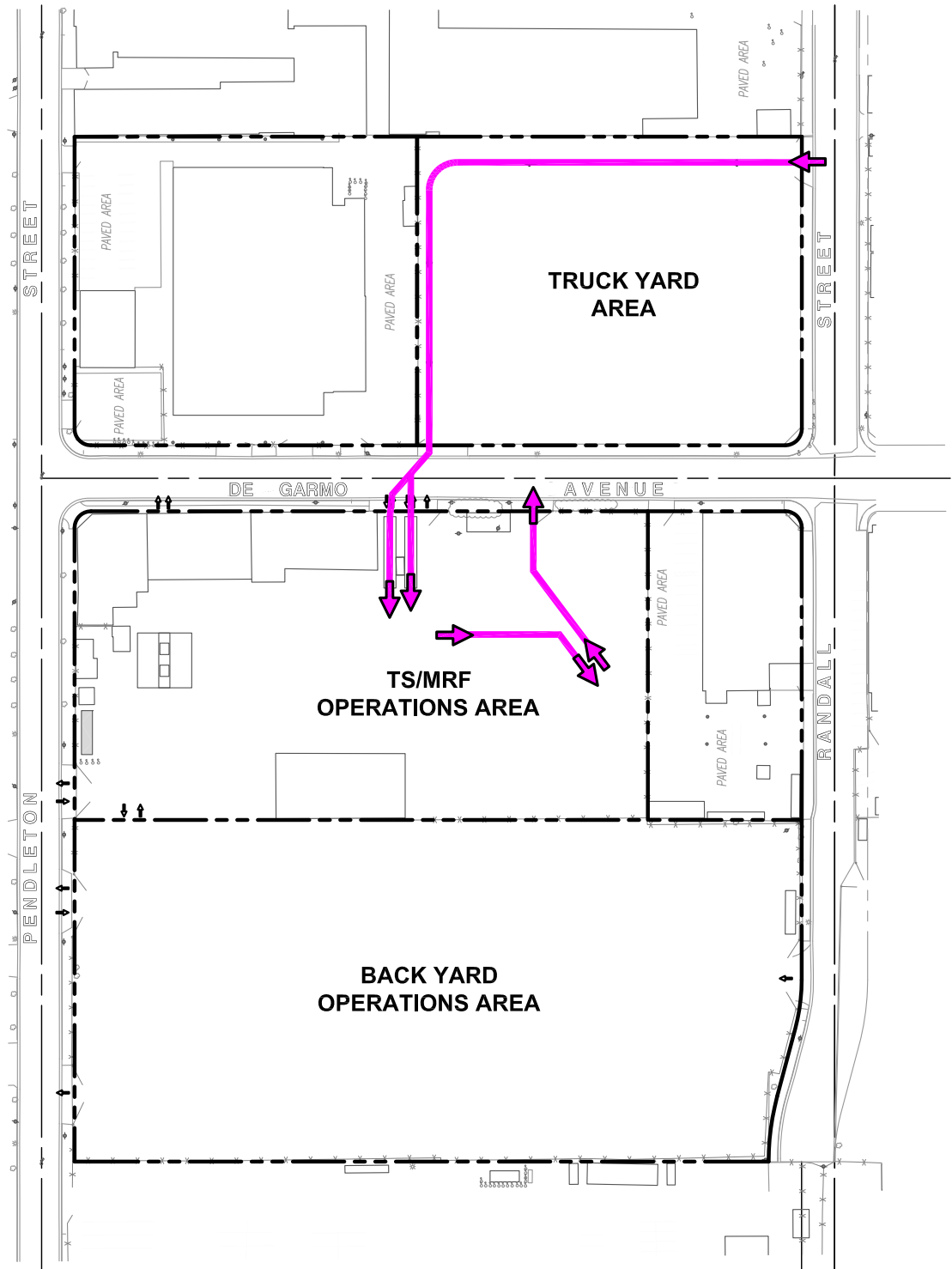
FACILITY ORGANIZATION CHART

RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES
TRANSFER STATION & MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY
9147 DE GARMO AVENUE, SUN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

FIGURE

20

15-2147



TRAFFIC FLOW DIRECTION



COMMERCIAL MSW



150 0 150
SCALE : 1" = 150'



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SUITE C
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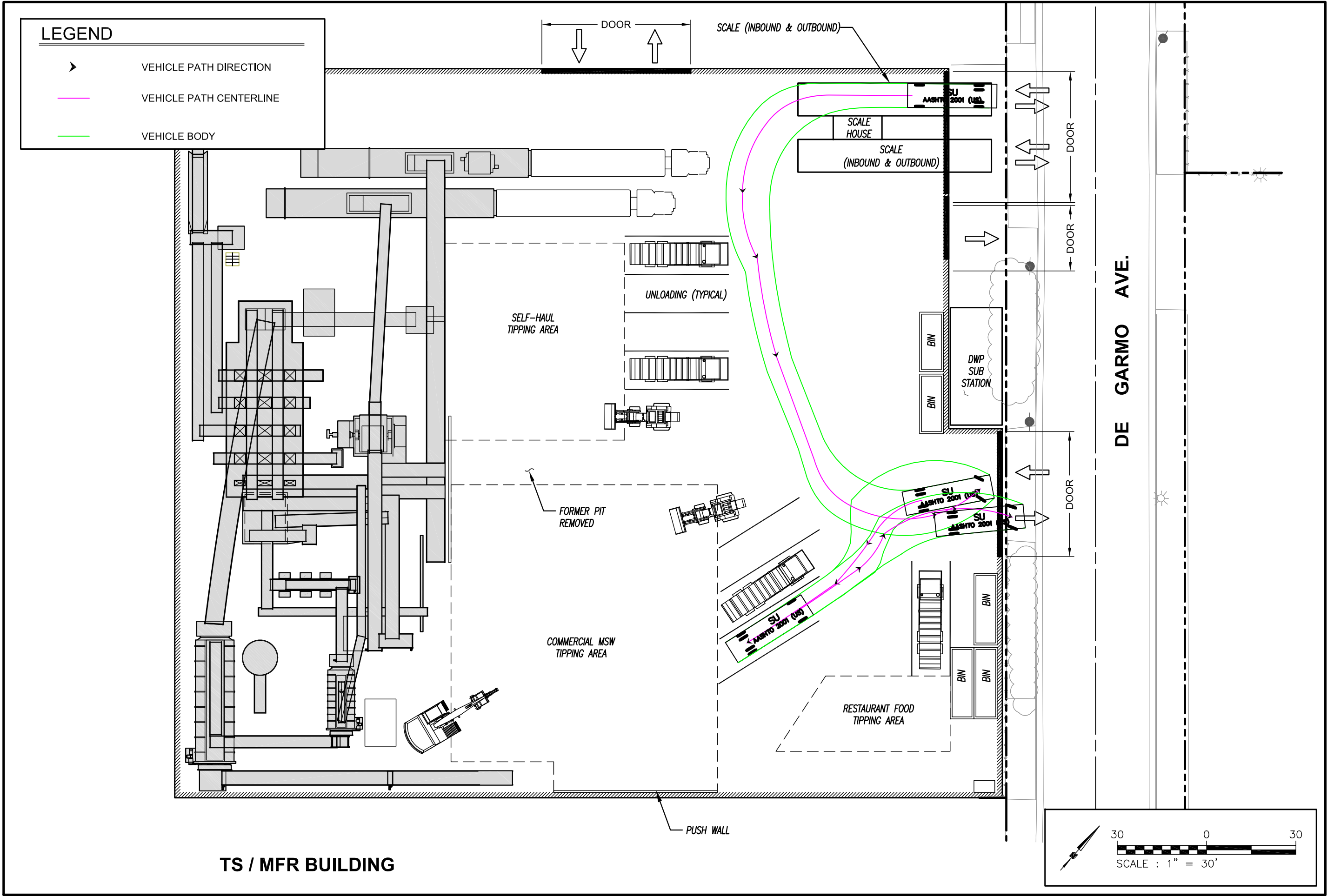
TRUCK CIRCULATION - COMMERCIAL MSW

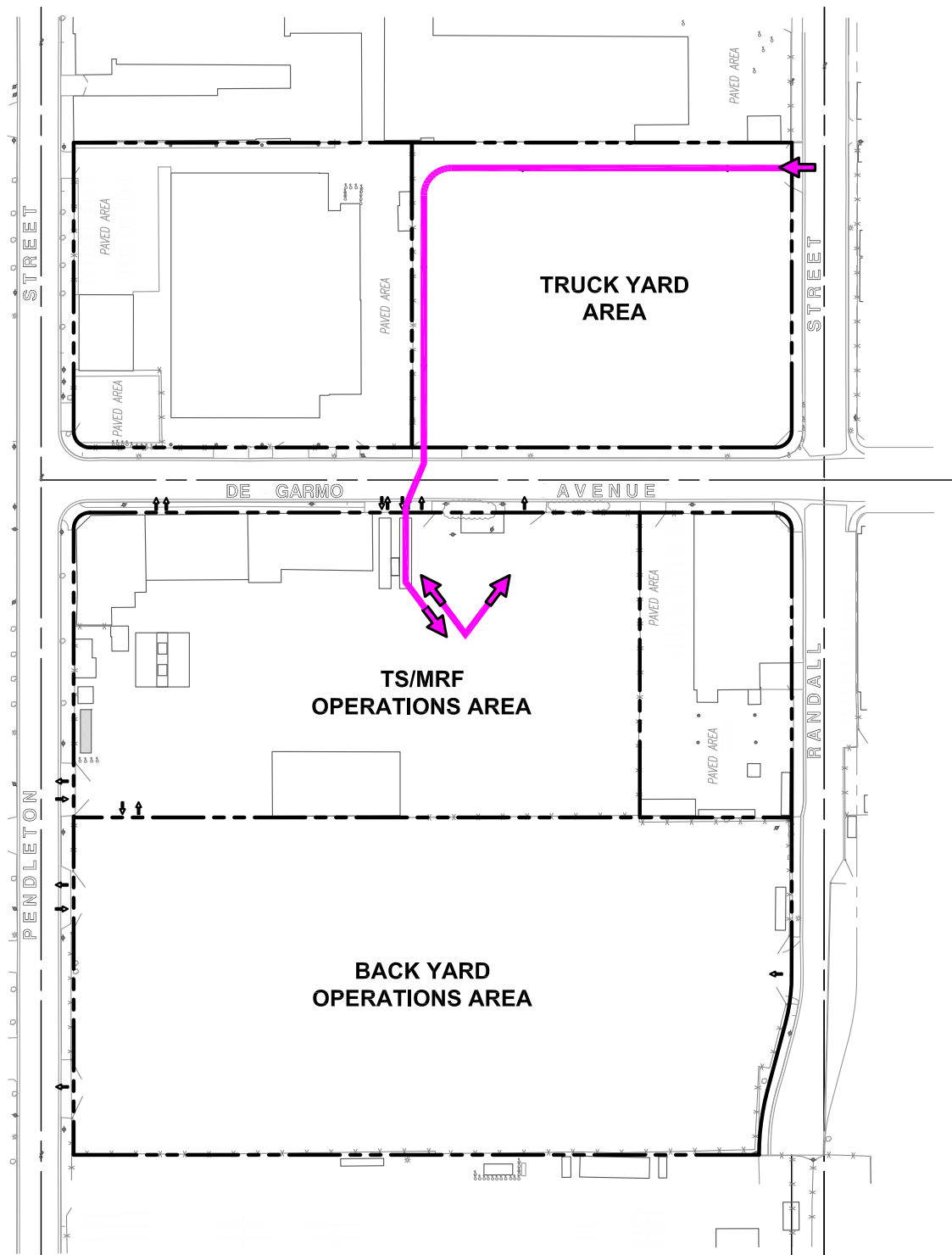
RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES
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9147 DE GARMO AVENUE, SUN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

FIGURE

21

15-2147





TRAFFIC FLOW DIRECTION



SELF-HAUL MSW



150 0 150
SCALE : 1" = 150'



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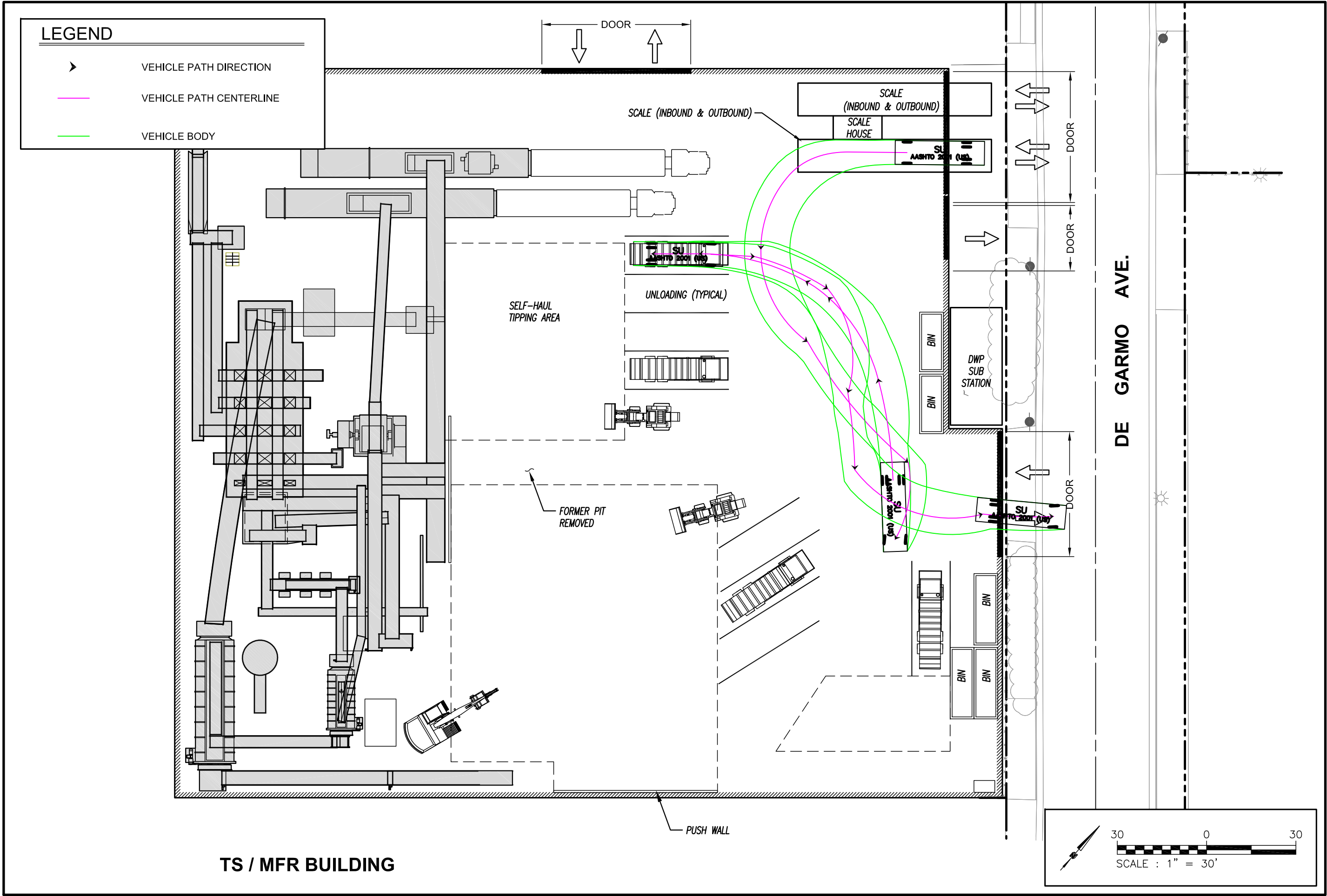
TRUCK CIRCULATION - SELF-HAUL MSW

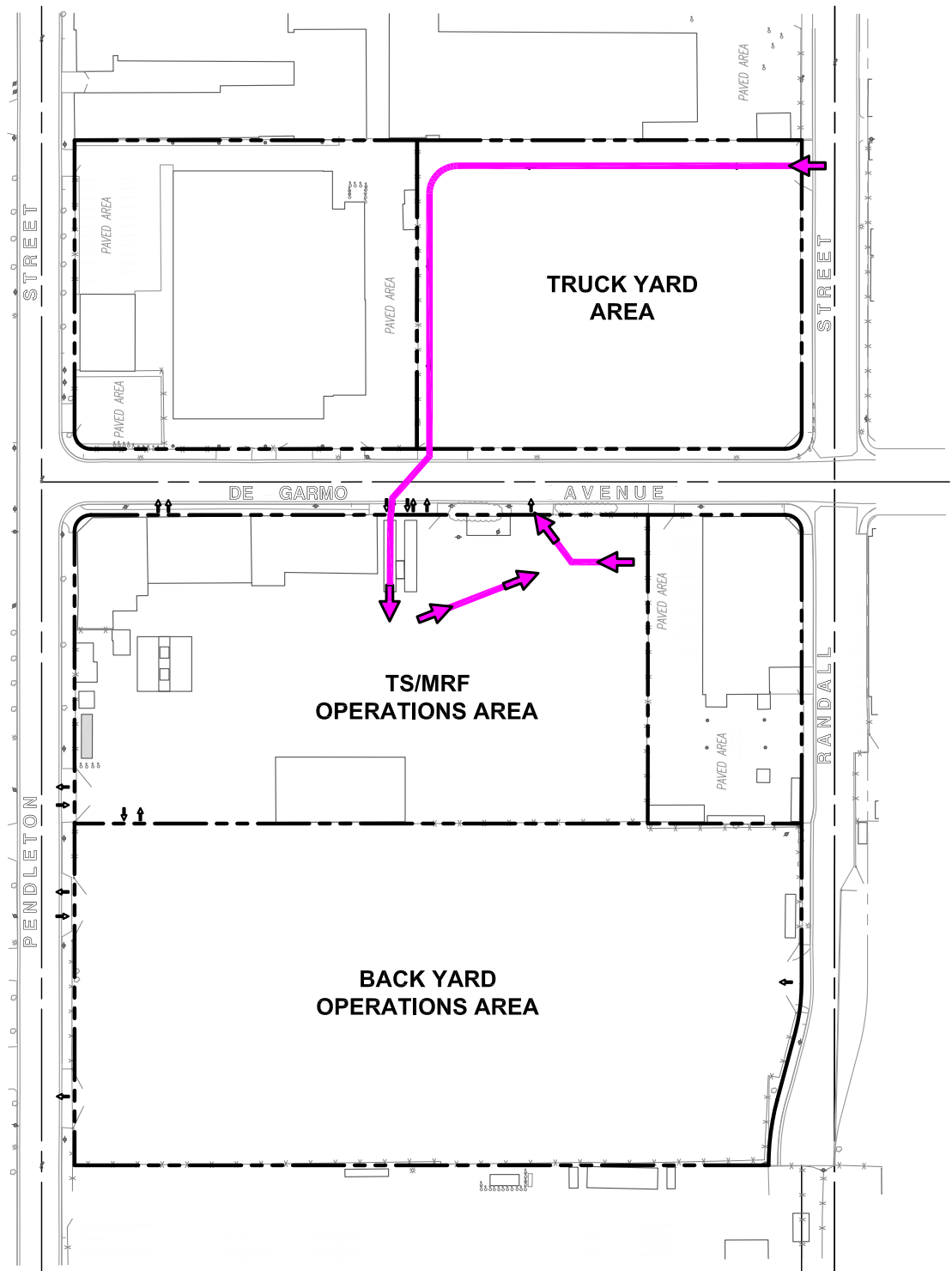
RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES
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9147 DE GARMO AVENUE, SUN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

FIGURE

23

15-2147





TRAFFIC FLOW DIRECTION



RESTAURANT FOOD WASTE



150 0 150
SCALE : 1" = 150'



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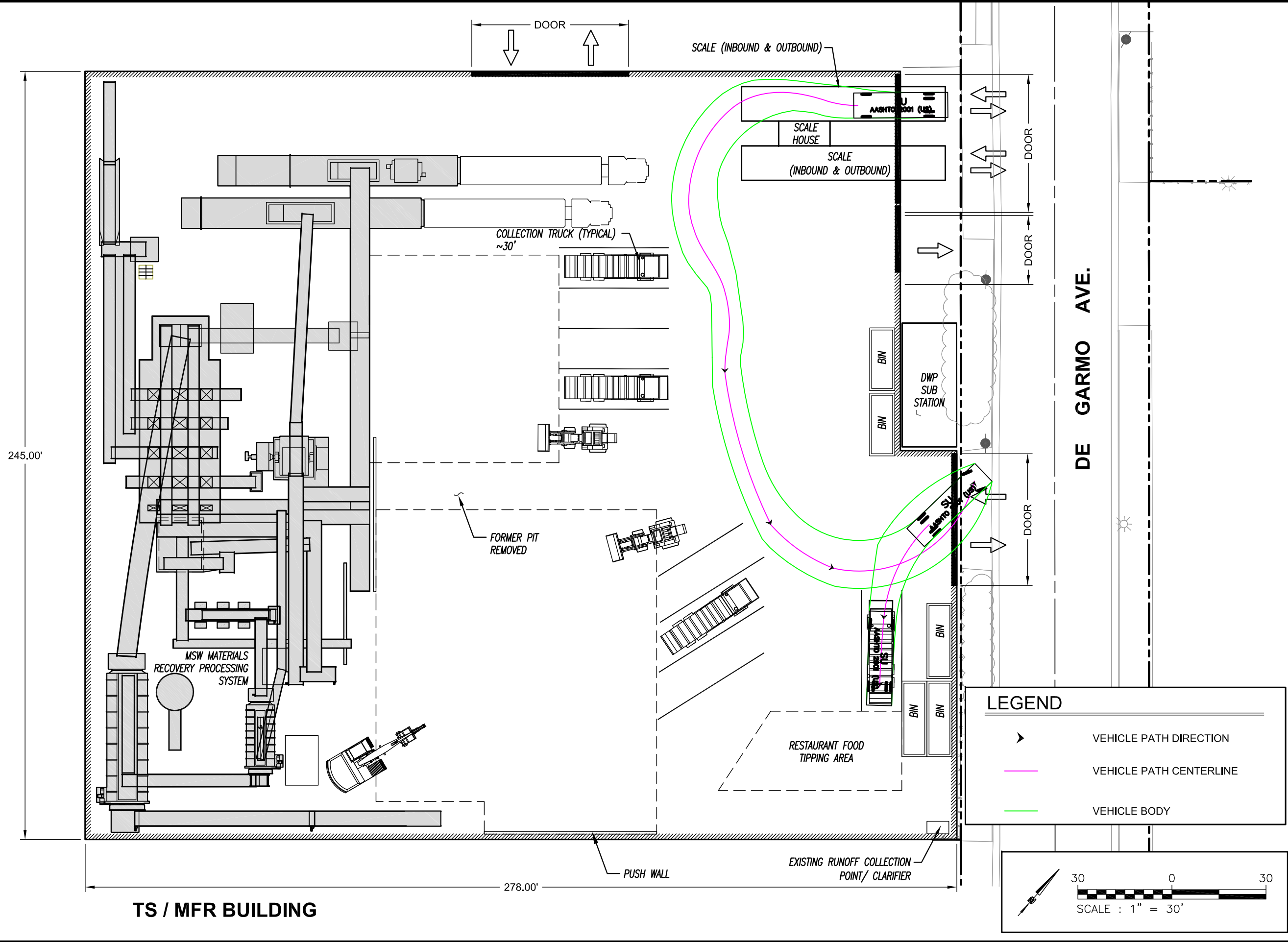
TRUCK CIRCULATION - RESTAURANT FOOD WASTE

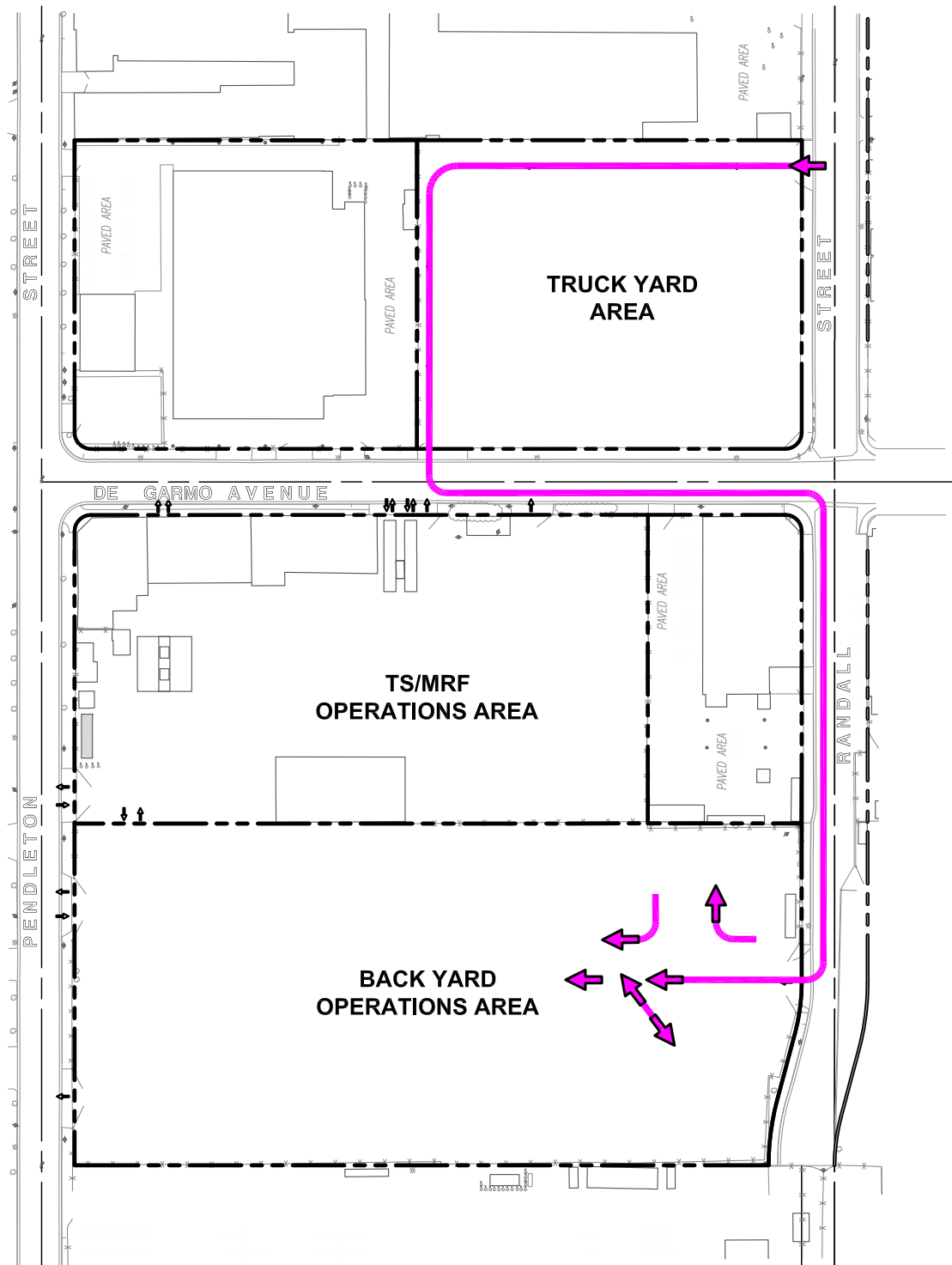
RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES
TRANSFER STATION & MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY
9147 DE GARMO AVENUE, SUN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

FIGURE

25

15-2147





TRAFFIC FLOW DIRECTION



COMMERCIAL & SELF-HAUL
C & D DEBRIS



150 0 150
SCALE : 1" = 150'



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TRUCK CIRCULATION - C & D DEBRIS

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FIGURE

27

15-2147

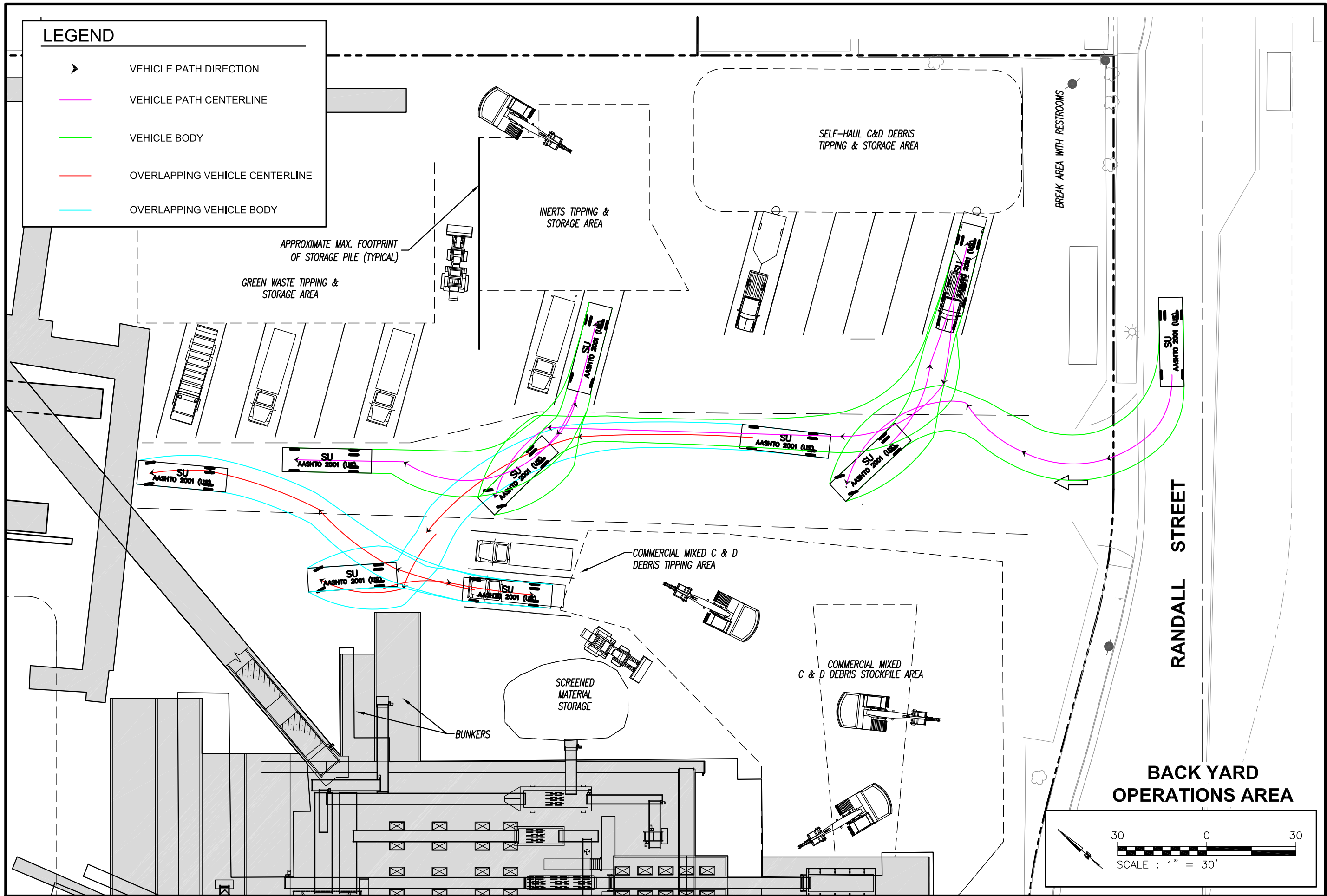


FIGURE 28

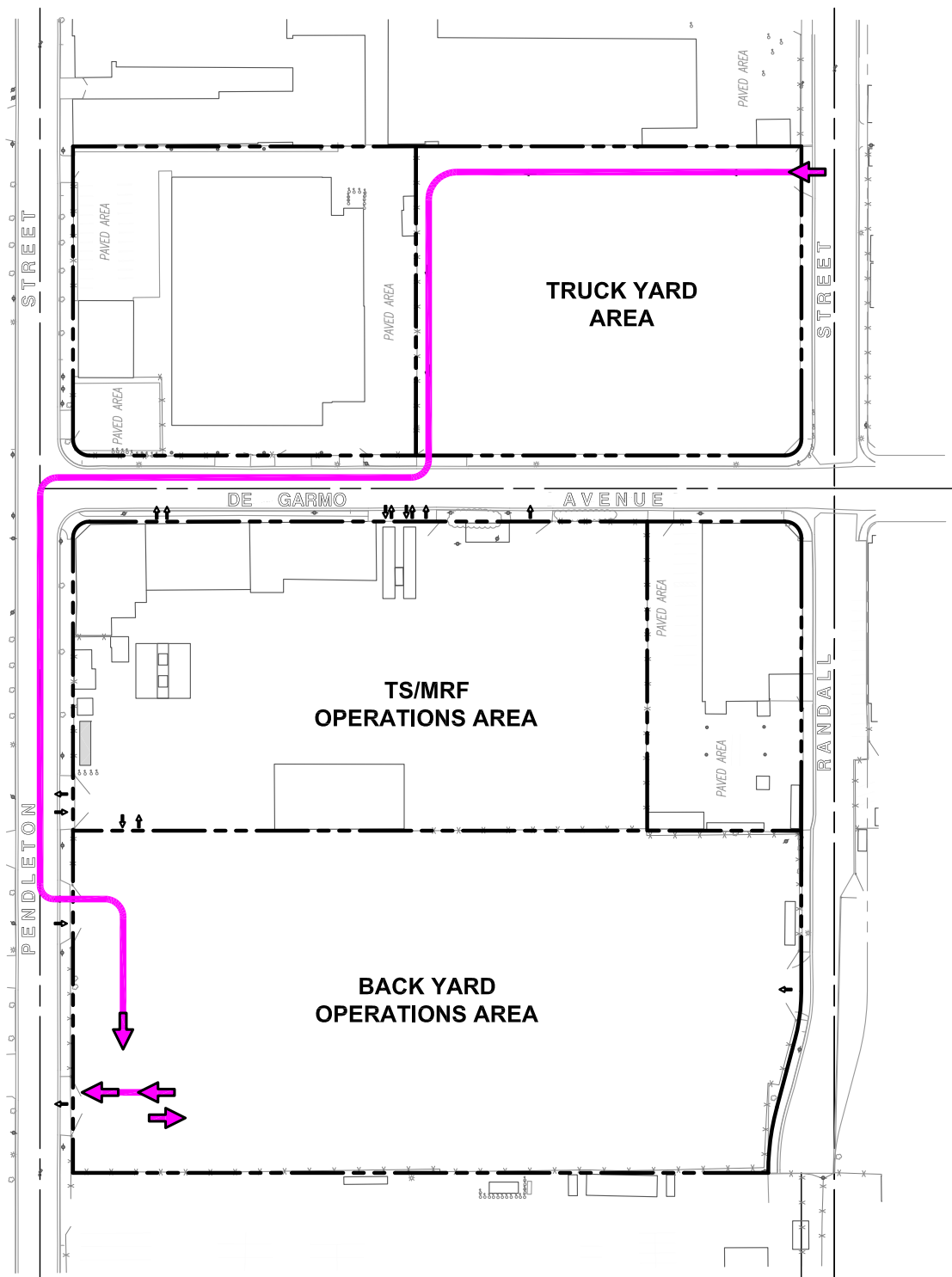
15-2147

TRUCK MANEUVERING - C & D DEBRIS

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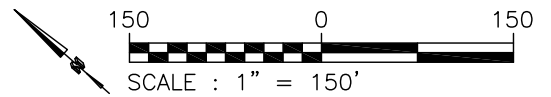
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TRAFFIC FLOW DIRECTION

← TRUCK TRAFFIC - WOOD WASTE



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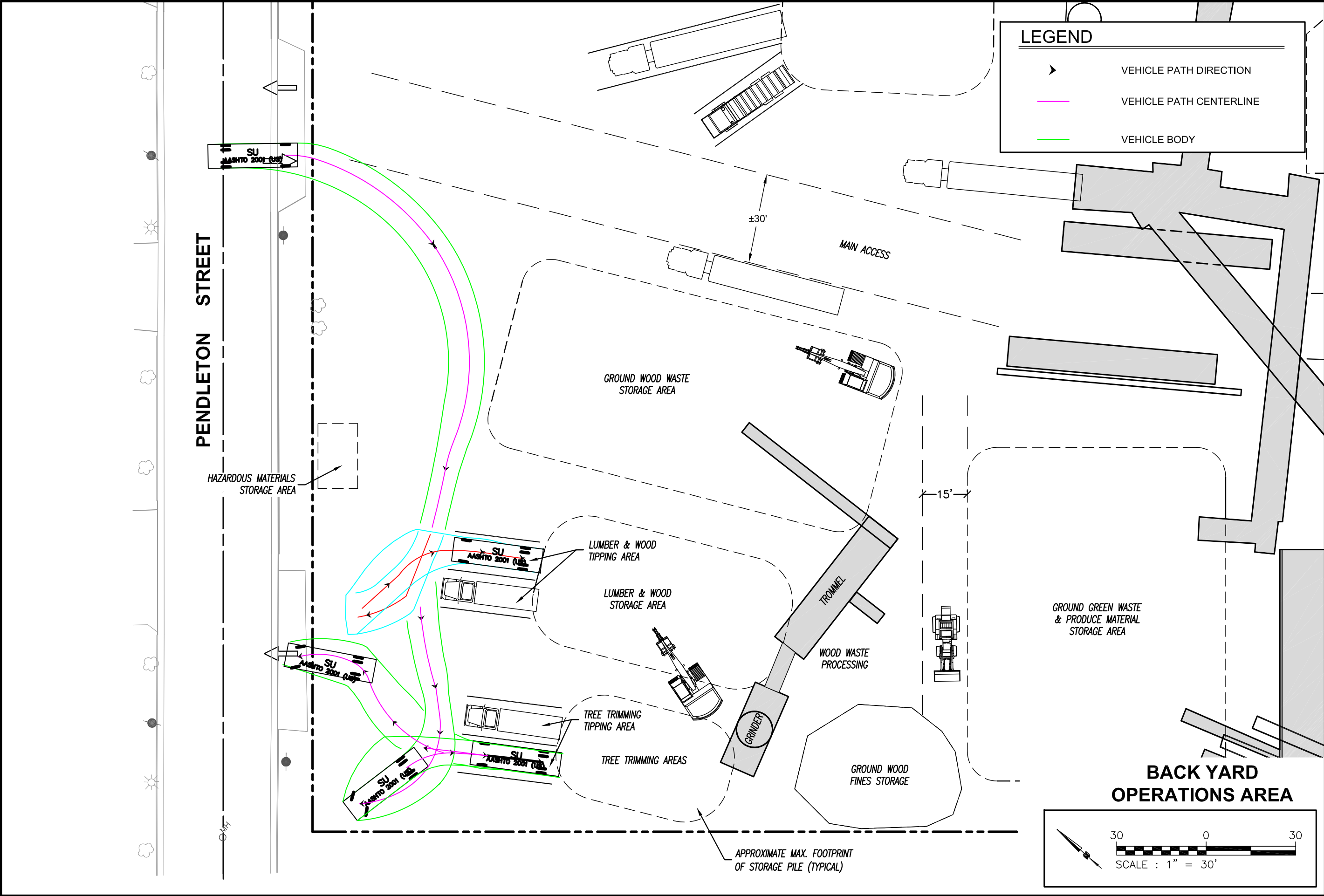
TRUCK TRAFFIC - WOOD WASTE

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FIGURE

29

15-2147



LEGEND

- VEHICLE PATH DIRECTION
- VEHICLE PATH CENTERLINE
- VEHICLE BODY

**BACK YARD
OPERATIONS AREA**

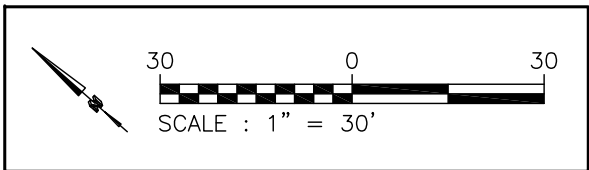


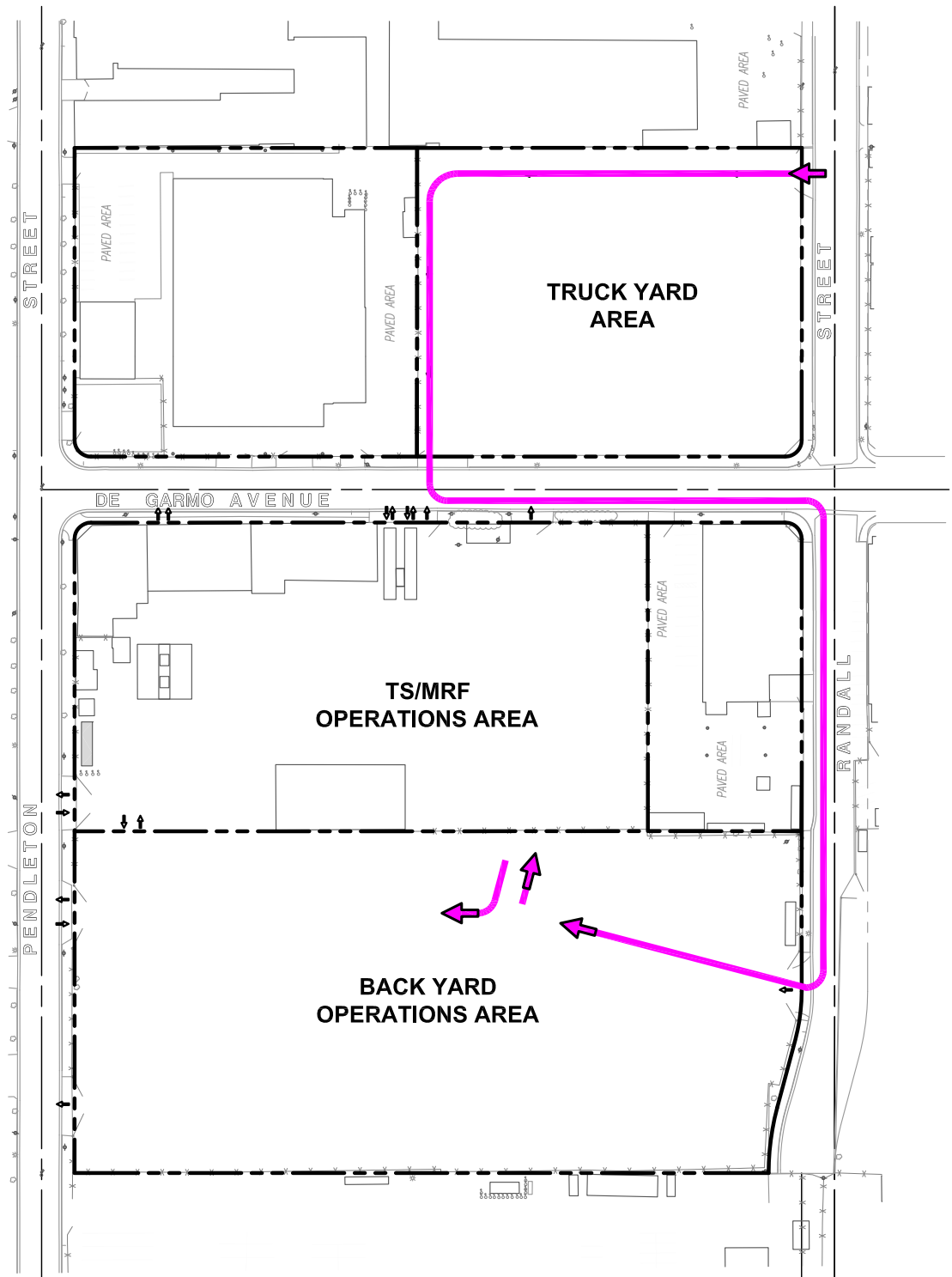
FIGURE 30

15-2147

TRUCK MANEUVERING - WOOD WASTE

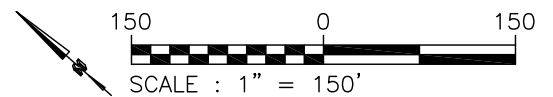
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TRAFFIC FLOW DIRECTION

← GREEN WASTE



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SUITE C
SANTA ROSA, CA 95404
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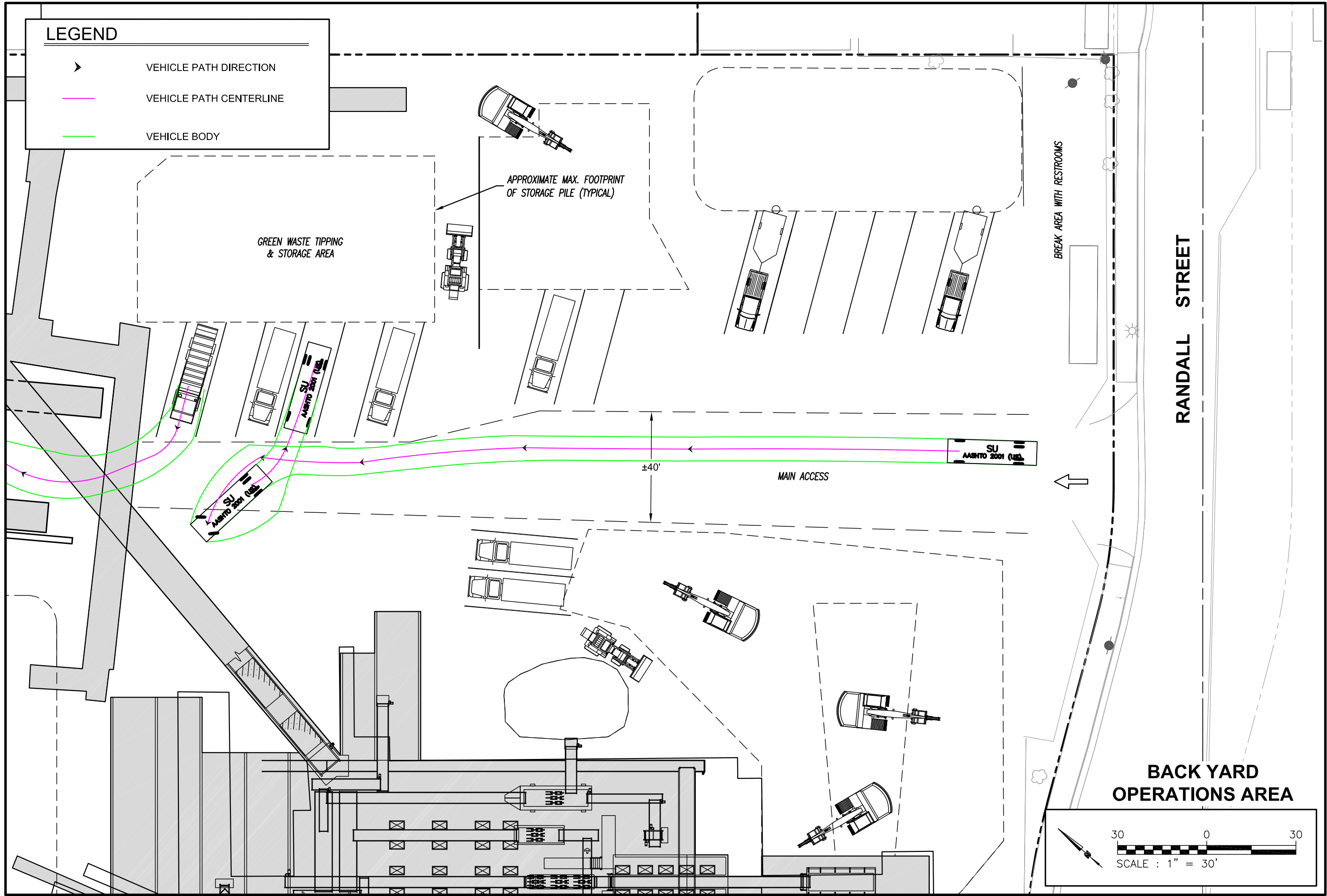
TRUCK CIRCULATION - GREEN WASTE

RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES
TRANSFER STATION & MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY
9147 DE GARMO AVENUE, SUN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

FIGURE

31

15-2147



TRUCK MANEUVERING - GREEN WASTE

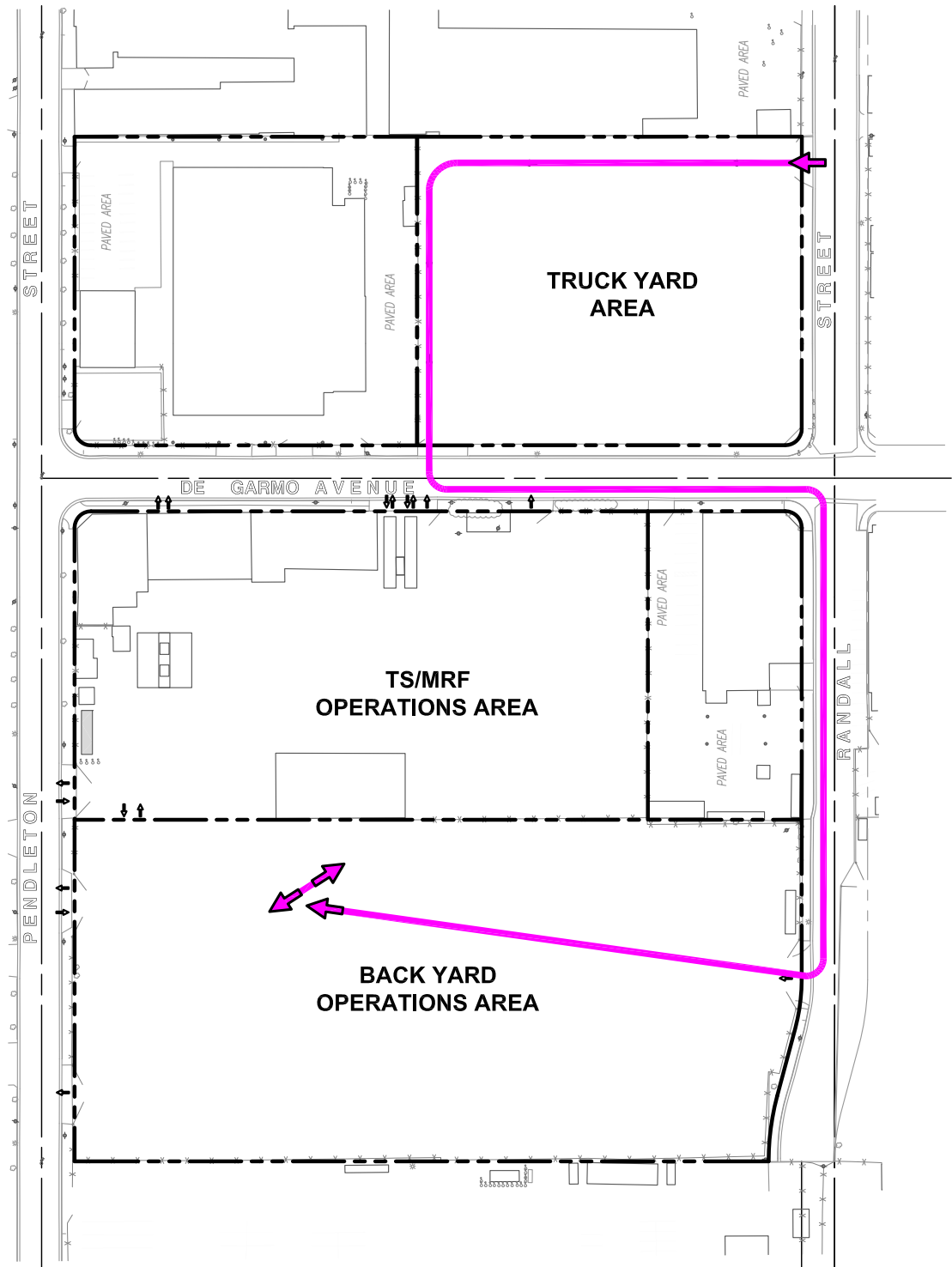
RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES
TRANSFER STATION & MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY
9147 DE GARMO AVENUE, SUN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

FIGURE 32

15-2147

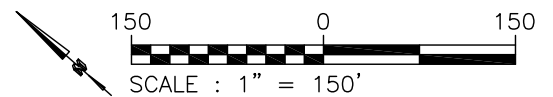
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TRAFFIC FLOW DIRECTION

← PRODUCE MATERIAL



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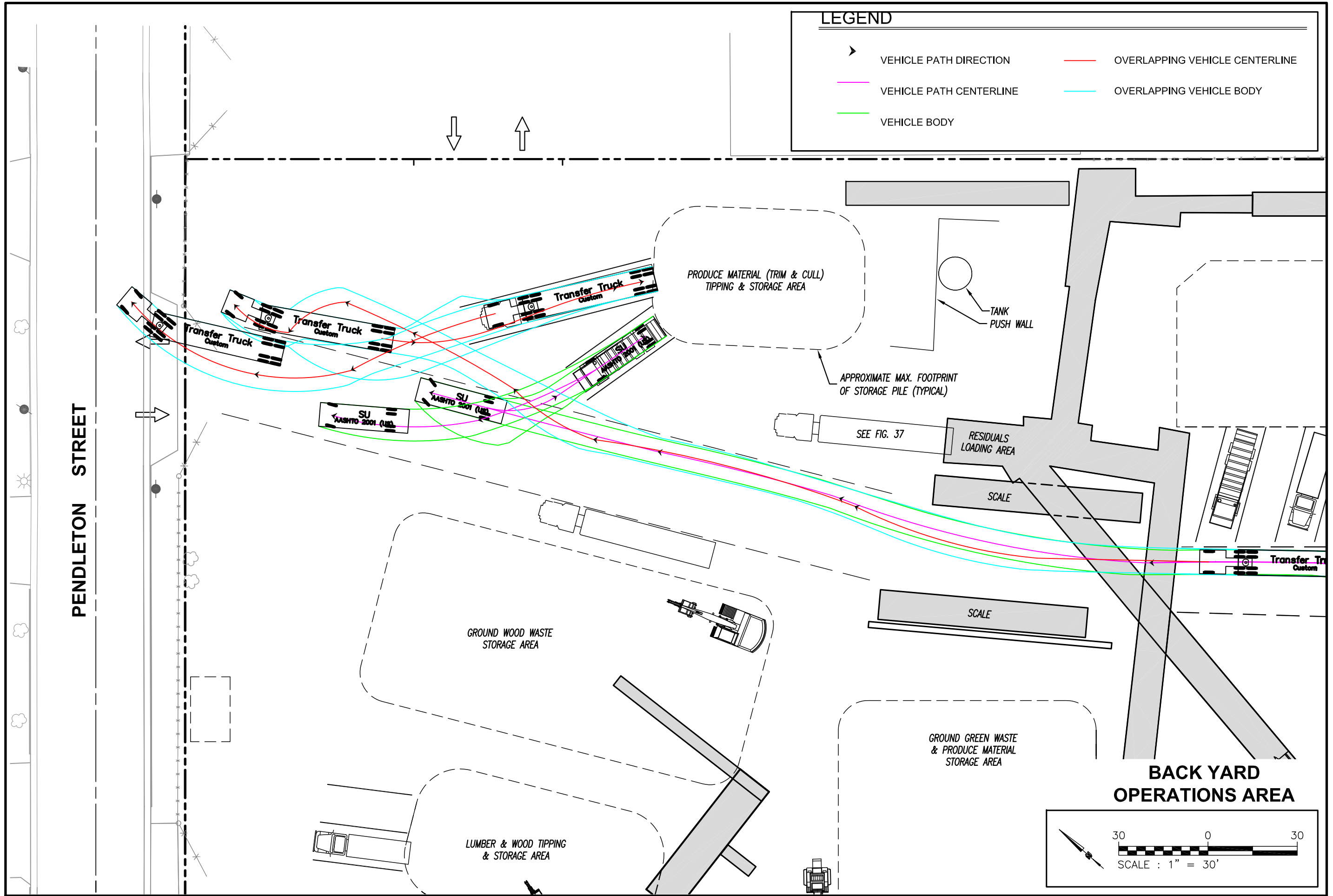
TRUCK CIRCULATION - PRODUCE MATERIAL

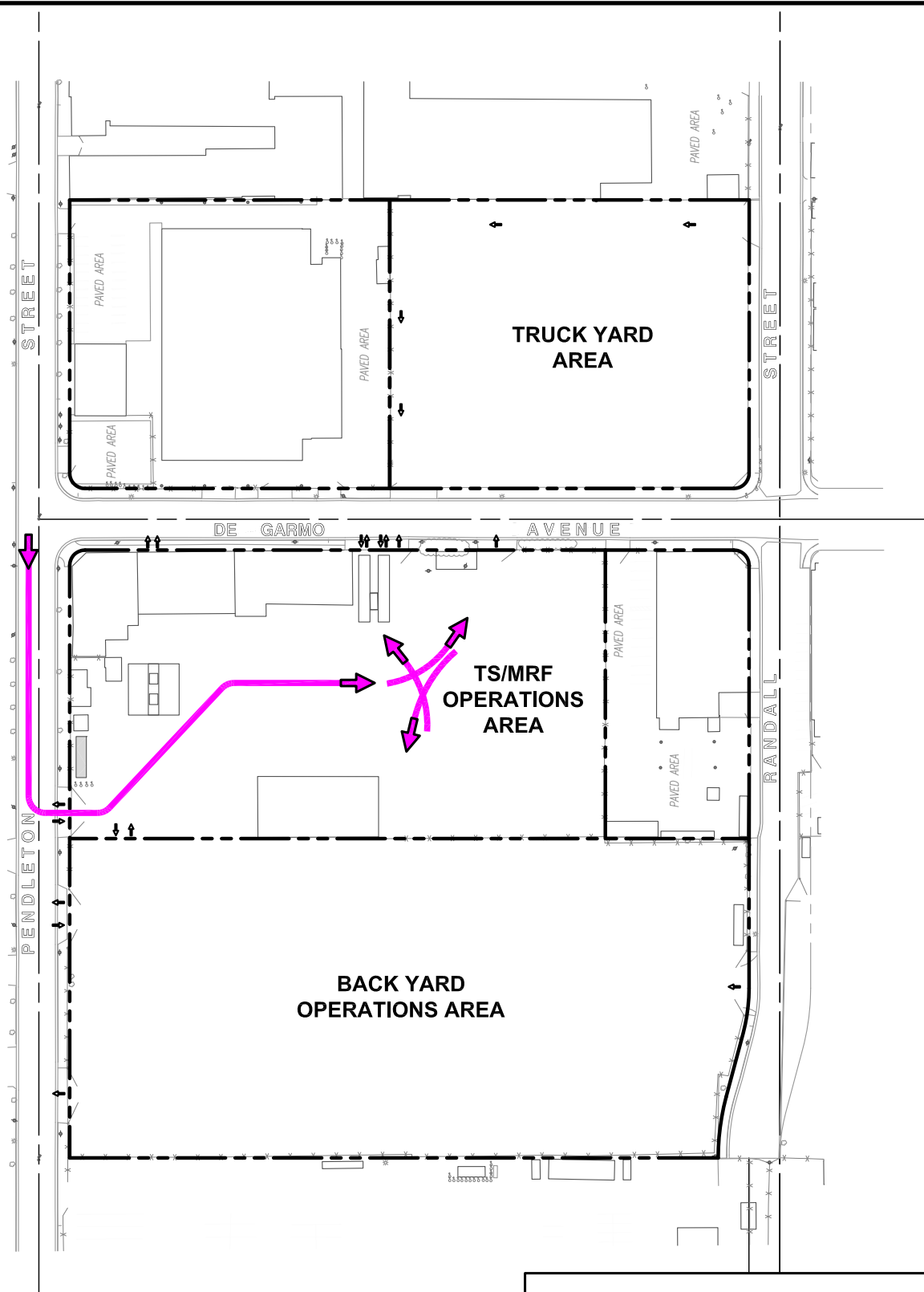
RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES
TRANSFER STATION & MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY
9147 DE GARMO AVENUE, SUN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

FIGURE

33

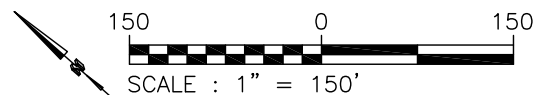
15-2147





TRAFFIC FLOW DIRECTION

 **RESIDUAL WASTE (FRONT YARD)**



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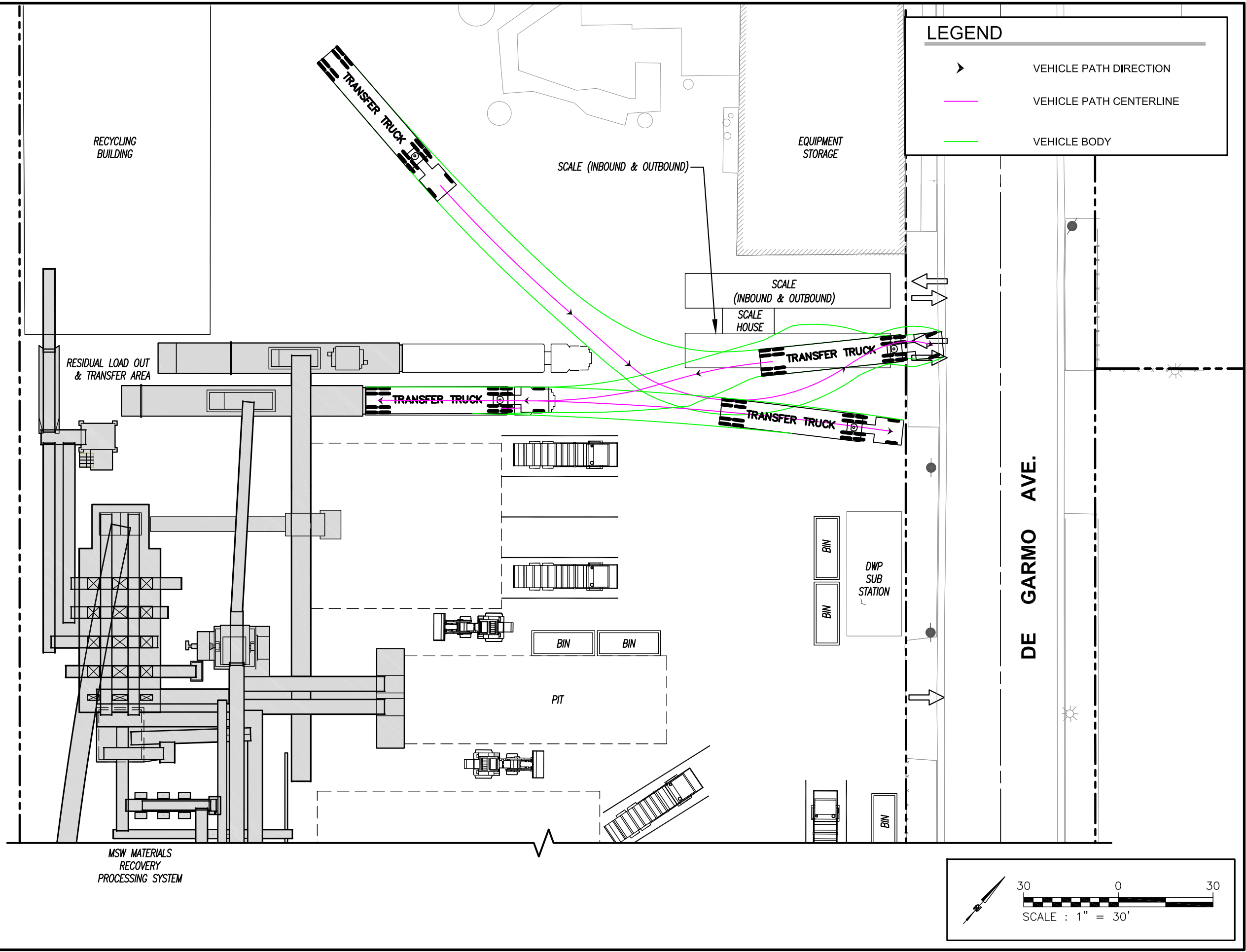
TRUCK CIRCULATION - RESIDUAL WASTE (FRONT YARD)

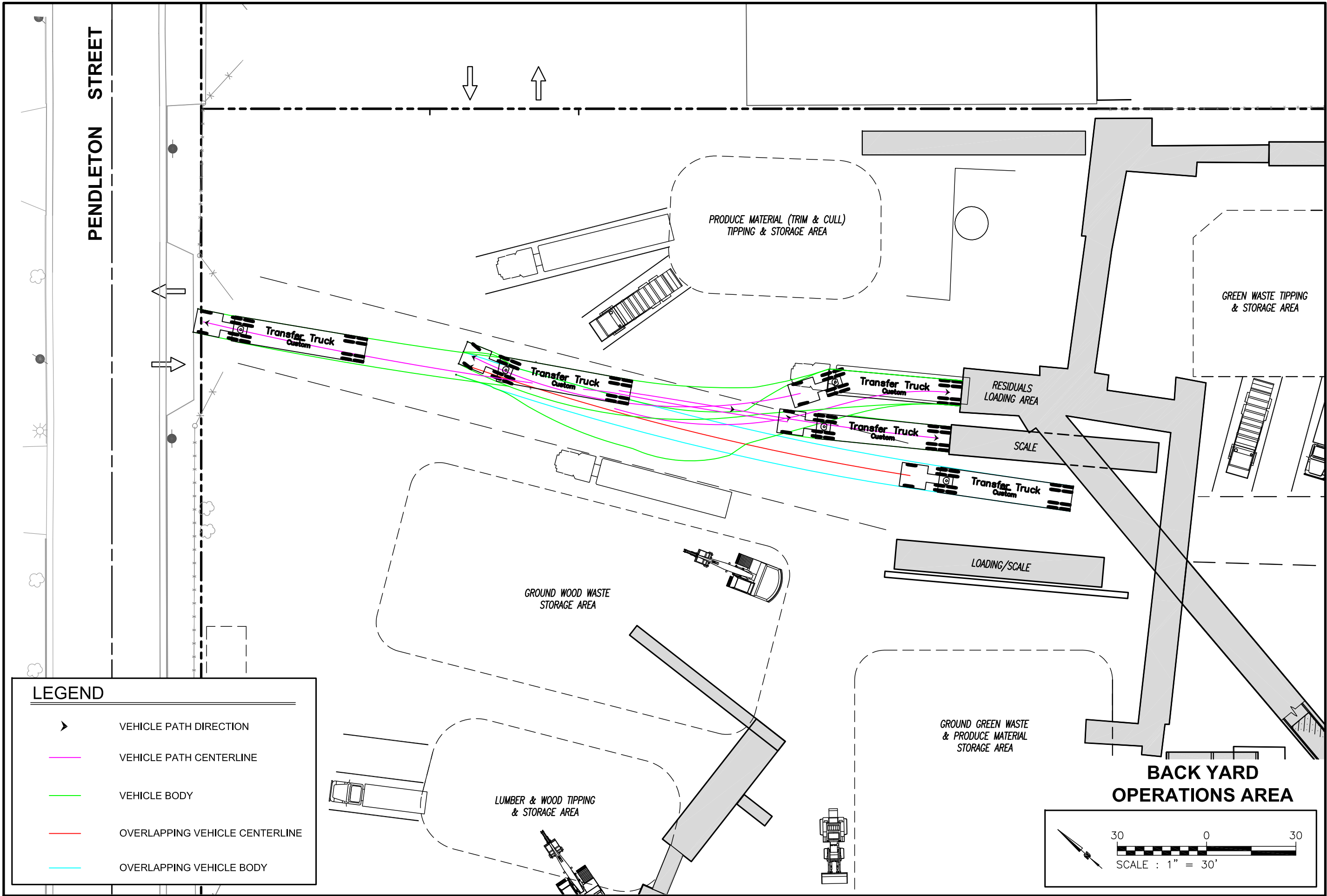
RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES
TRANSFER STATION & MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY
9147 DE GARMO AVENUE, SUN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

FIGURE

35

15-2147





FIGURE

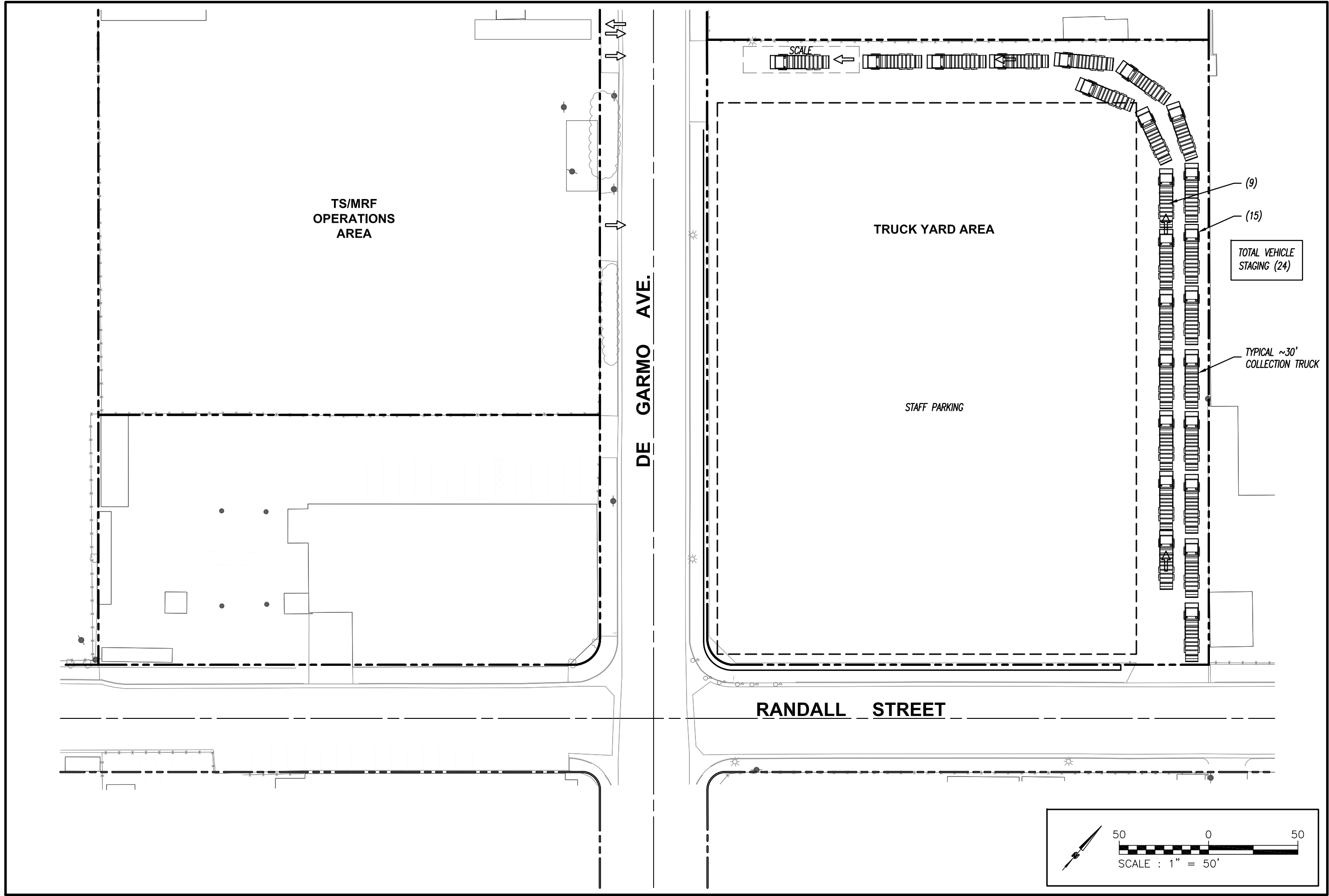
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TRUCK MANEUVERING - RESIDUAL WASTE (BACK YARD)

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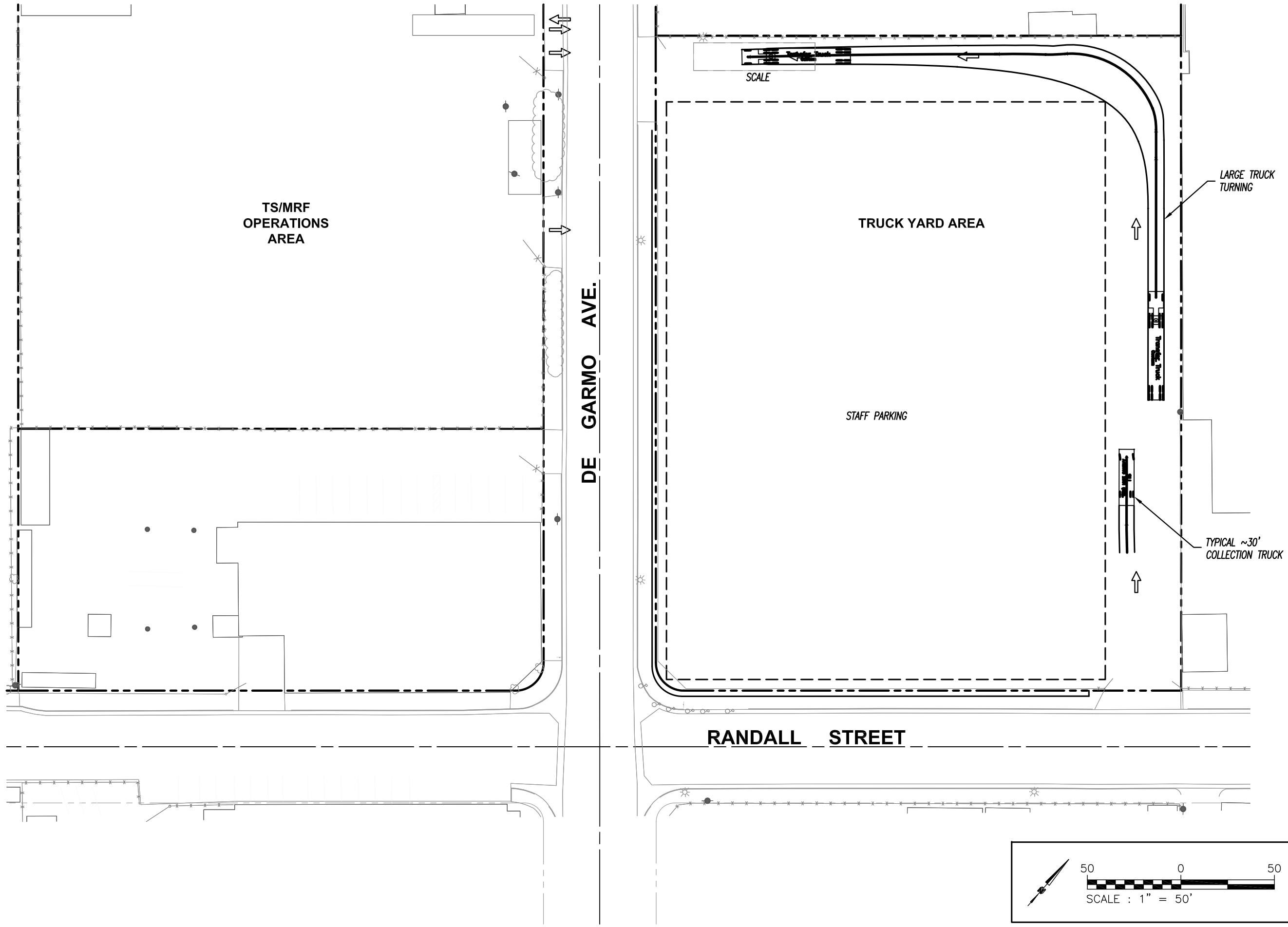
TRUCK STAGING - TRUCK YARD

RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES
TRANSFER STATION & MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY
9147 DE GARMO AVENUE, SUN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

FIGURE

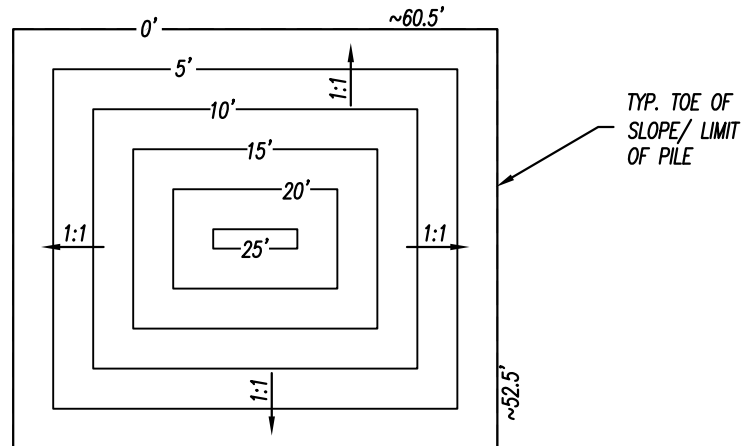
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SELF-HAUL MSW WASTE PILE

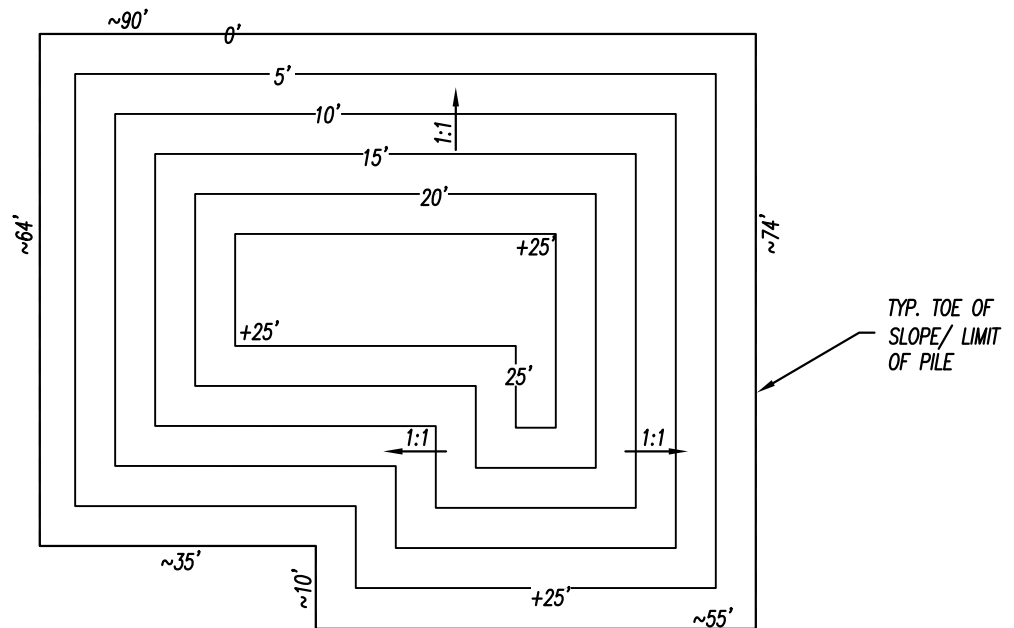
NTS



	LENGTH (FT)	WIDTH (FT)	AREA (SF)	AVERAGE AREA (SF)	STOCKPILE HEIGHT (FT)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (CF)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (CY)	MATERIAL DENSITY (LBS/CY)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (TONS)
STOCKPILE BASE	60.5	52.5	3176.25						
STOCKPILE TOP	10.5	2.5	26.25						
TOTAL				1601.25	25	29558.3	1094.8	350.0	191.6

COMMERCIAL MSW WASTE PILE

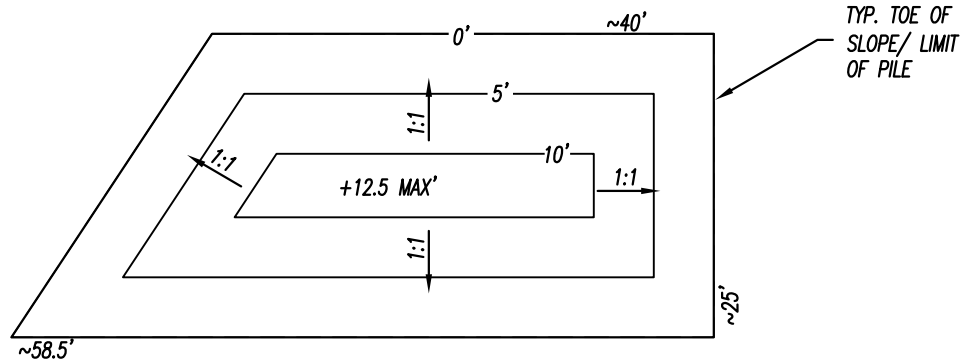
NTS



	LENGTH (FT)	WIDTH (FT)	AREA (SF)	AVERAGE AREA (SF)	STOCKPILE HEIGHT (FT)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (CF)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (CY)	MATERIAL DENSITY (LBS/CY)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (TONS)
STOCKPILE BASE	90	74	6297.9						
STOCKPILE TOP	40	24	612.2						
TOTAL				3455.1	25	129902.4	4811.2	350.0	842.0

RESTAURANT FOOD WASTE PILE

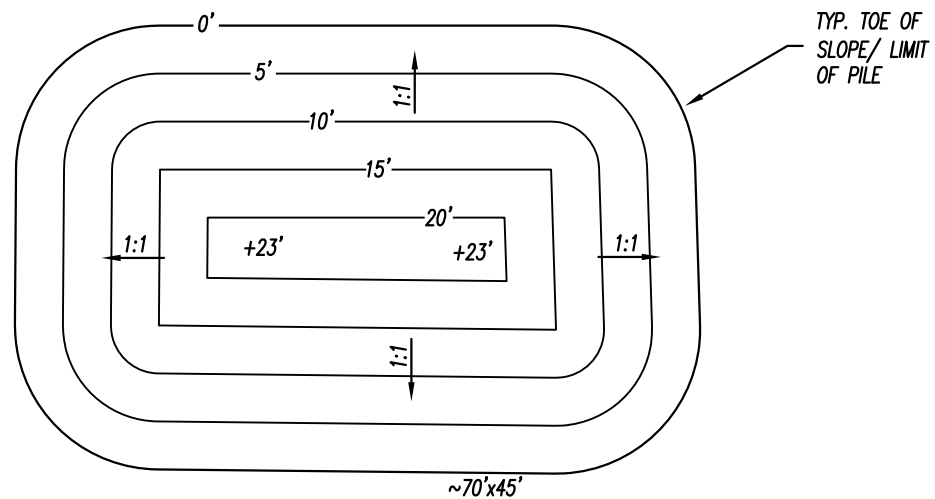
NTS



	LENGTH (FT)	WIDTH (FT)	AREA (SF)	AVERAGE AREA (SF)	STOCKPILE HEIGHT (FT)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (CF)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (CY)	MATERIAL DENSITY (LBS/CY)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (TONS)
STOCKPILE BASE	58.5	25	1268.9						
STOCKPILE TOP	22.5	0.0	0.0						
	TOTAL			634.5	12.5	6528.6	241.8	1000.0	120.9

PRODUCE MATERIAL WASTE PILE

NTS



	LENGTH (FT)	WIDTH (FT)	AREA (SF)	AVERAGE AREA (SF)	STOCKPILE HEIGHT (FT)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (CF)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (CY)	MATERIAL DENSITY (LBS/CY)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (TONS)
STOCKPILE BASE	70	45	3108.0						
STOCKPILE TOP	24.9	0.0	0.0						
	TOTAL			1554.0	23	28665.9	1061.7	1000.0	530.9



WASTE PILE CAPACITY - FOOD WASTE & PRODUCE

RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES
TRANSFER STATION & MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY
9147 DE GARMO AVENUE, SUN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

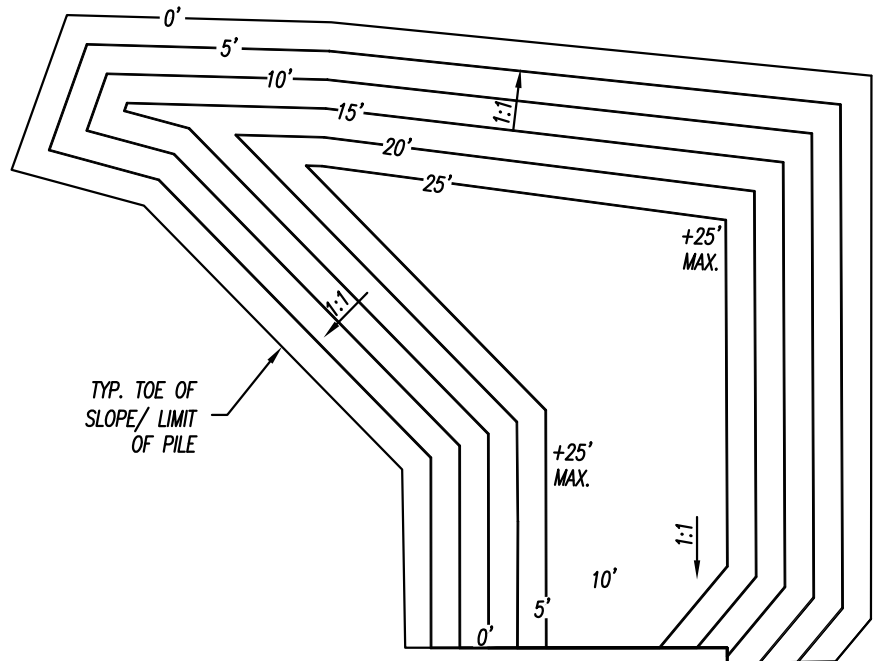
FIGURE

41

15-2147

COMMERCIAL C & D WASTE PILE

NTS

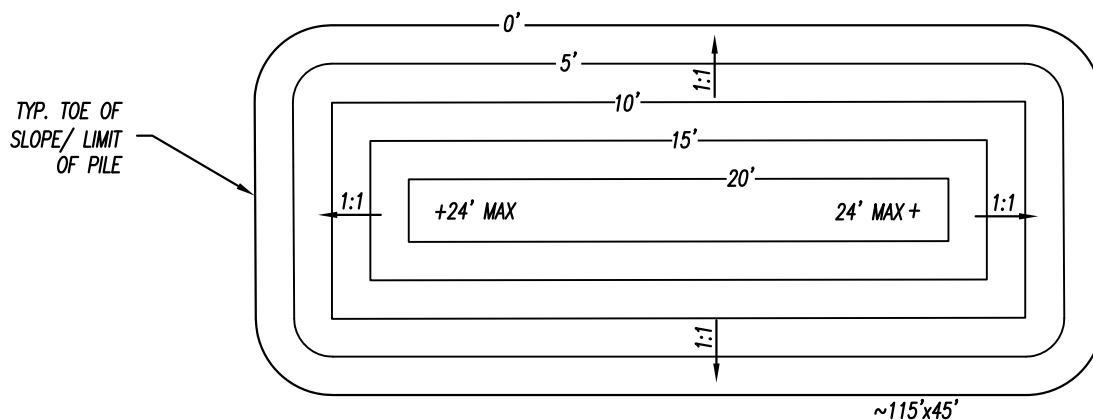


	LENGTH (FT)	WIDTH (FT)	AREA (SF)	AVERAGE AREA (SF)	STOCKPILE HEIGHT (FT)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (CF)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (CY)	MATERIAL DENSITY (LBS/CY)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (TONS)
STOCKPILE BASE	145.2	96.4	11232.6						
STOCKPILE TOP	73.4	46.8	2311.4						
	TOTAL			6772.0	25.0	137700 *	5100	900.0	2295

* INCLUDES REMOVAL OF RAMP (~700 CY)

SELF-HAUL C & D DEBRIS PILE

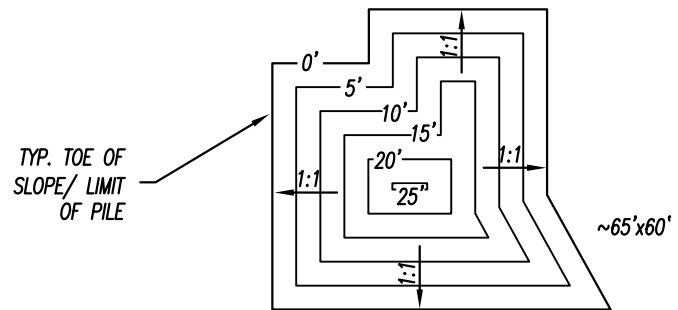
NTS



	LENGTH (FT)	WIDTH (FT)	AREA (SF)	AVERAGE AREA (SF)	STOCKPILE HEIGHT (FT)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (CF)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (CY)	MATERIAL DENSITY (LBS/CY)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (TONS)
STOCKPILE BASE	70.0	45.0	5222.3						
STOCKPILE TOP	62.0	0.0	0.0						
	TOTAL			2611.2	24.0	54156.6	2005.8	700.0	702.0

INERTS PILE

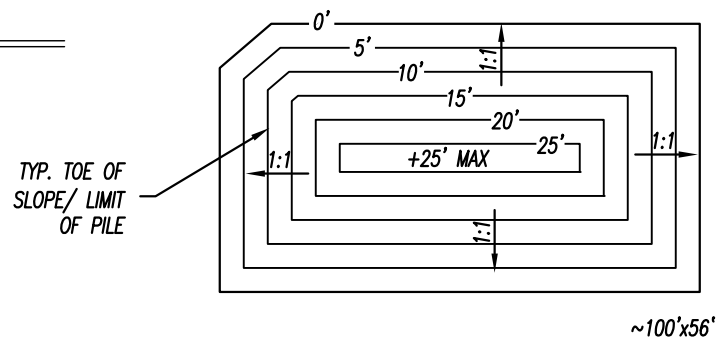
NTS



	LENGTH (FT)	WIDTH (FT)	AREA (SF)	AVERAGE AREA (SF)	STOCKPILE HEIGHT (FT)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (CF)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (CY)	MATERIAL DENSITY (LBS/CY)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (TONS)
STOCKPILE BASE	65.0	60.0	3512.9						
STOCKPILE TOP	7.3	1.3	9.5						
	TOTAL		1761.2		25.0	31244.4	1157.2	1860.0	1076.2

GREEN WASTE PILE

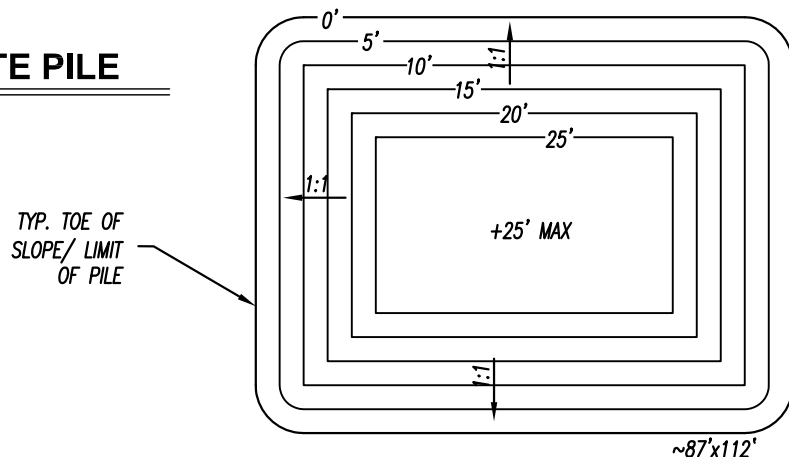
NTS



	LENGTH (FT)	WIDTH (FT)	AREA (SF)	AVERAGE AREA (SF)	STOCKPILE HEIGHT (FT)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (CF)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (CY)	MATERIAL DENSITY (LBS/CY)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (TONS)
STOCKPILE BASE	100.0	55.9	5537.6						
STOCKPILE TOP	50.0	5.9	239.5						
	TOTAL		2915.6		25.0	62807.4	2326.2	600.0	697.9

GROUND GREEN WASTE PILE

NTS

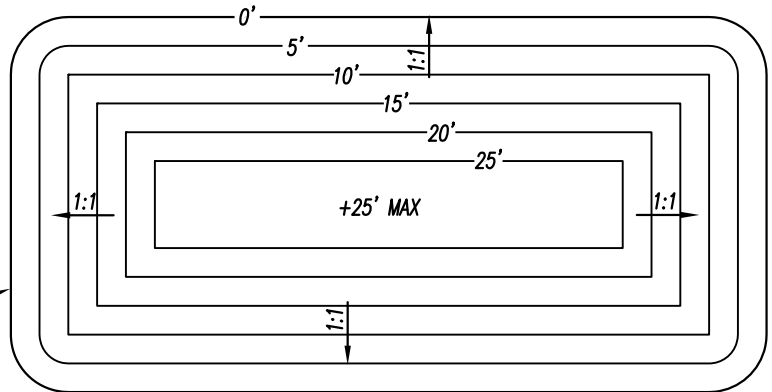


	LENGTH (FT)	WIDTH (FT)	AREA (SF)	AVERAGE AREA (SF)	STOCKPILE HEIGHT (FT)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (CF)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (CY)	MATERIAL DENSITY (LBS/CY)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (TONS)
STOCKPILE BASE	112.0	87.0	9605.6						
STOCKPILE TOP	61.9	36.6	2266.3						
	TOTAL		5936.0		25.0	138636.9	5134.7	750.0	1925.5

GROUND WOOD STORAGE PILE

NTS

TYP. TOE OF
SLOPE/
LIMIT
OF PILE

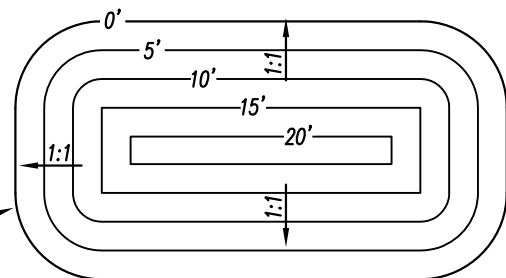


	LENGTH (FT)	WIDTH (FT)	AREA (SF)	AVERAGE AREA (SF)	STOCKPILE HEIGHT (FT)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (CF)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (CY)	MATERIAL DENSITY (LBS/CY)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (TONS)
STOCKPILE BASE	131.2	65.1	8455.7						
STOCKPILE TOP	81.2	15.1	1226.2						
	TOTAL		4841.0		25.0	111261.6	4120.8	750.0	1545.3

LUMBER & WOOD STORAGE PILE

NTS

TYP. TOE OF
SLOPE/
LIMIT
OF PILE

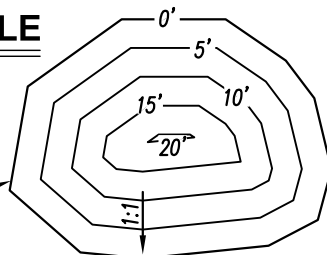


	LENGTH (FT)	WIDTH (FT)	AREA (SF)	AVERAGE AREA (SF)	STOCKPILE HEIGHT (FT)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (CF)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (CY)	MATERIAL DENSITY (LBS/CY)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (TONS)
STOCKPILE BASE	85.3	44.8	3627.9						
STOCKPILE TOP	0.0	0.0	0.0						
	TOTAL		1814.0		23.0	34062.9	1261.6	329.5	207.8

GROUND WOOD FINES STORAGE PILE

NTS

TYP. TOE OF
SLOPE/
LIMIT
OF PILE



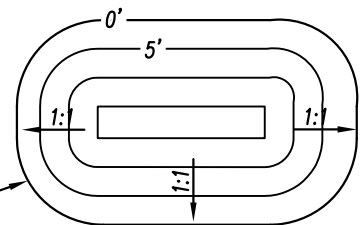
GROUND WOOD FINES
STORAGE PILE:

	LENGTH (FT)	WIDTH (FT)	AREA (SF)	AVERAGE AREA (SF)	STOCKPILE HEIGHT (FT)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (CF)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (CY)	MATERIAL DENSITY (LBS/CY)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (TONS)
STOCKPILE BASE	56.0	42.0	1838.9						
STOCKPILE TOP	8.0	1.0	16.8						
	TOTAL		927.9		20	13937.4	516.2	500.0	129.0

TREE TRIMMING STORAGE PILE

NTS

TYP. TOE OF
SLOPE/
LIMIT
OF PILE



TREE TRIMMING
STORAGE PILE:

	LENGTH (FT)	WIDTH (FT)	AREA (SF)	AVERAGE AREA (SF)	STOCKPILE HEIGHT (FT)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (CF)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (CY)	MATERIAL DENSITY (LBS/CY)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (TONS)
STOCKPILE BASE	59.0	35.5	1913.8						
STOCKPILE TOP	0.0	0.0	0.0						
	TOTAL		956.9		18.5	13707.9	507.7	315.0	80.0

APPENDIX B

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS LOAD CHECKING PROGRAM

***HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
LOAD CHECKING PROGRAM
FOR
RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES
SUN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA***



Prepared for
Recology Los Angeles
9189 De Garmo Ave.
Sun Valley, CA 91352

Updated
February 2016

LOADCHECKING PROGRAM RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES

Recology Los Angeles (RLA) has developed a program to conform to the load checking requirements stipulated in Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations (14CCR), §17409.5. The load checking program is designed to identify and remove hazardous/prohibited wastes from material loads delivered to the Facility. A joint effort and cooperation of local agencies and RLA is required to implement the program. Since the load checking program is dynamic, it will undergo periodic evaluation as dictated by the waste stream. The nature and scope of the load checking program is summarized in the following subsections. A copy of this document is maintained in RLA's administrative office and available for review by the appropriate regulatory agencies.

A. HANDLING OF UNACCEPTABLE MATERIAL

This program involves two daily inspections of random loads at each of the Facility tipping areas for unacceptable materials. Visual inspections are performed by a trained spotter and/or equipment operators. In the event that hazardous or suspected hazardous material, e-waste, liquids, sludge, infectious waste or unacceptable materials are brought to this facility, the operator will handle the situation as described below.

- a. If the driver that transported the material onto the facility is still on the premises:
 - (1) If the material can be safely transported by the hauler back to the generator, then the material will be reloaded into the hauler's vehicle after obtaining the driver's name, driver's license number, vehicle license number, and generator's name and address.
 - (2) If the material cannot be safely transported, the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) will be immediately notified and the driver will be instructed to remain on-site until the LEA's staff arrives or provides handling instruction. RLA personnel will obtain the driver's name, license number, vehicle number and generator's name and address. If the driver refuses to provide this information or remain on site, the LEA will be immediately notified.
- b. Barricade affected area with rope, cones or caution tape, effectively isolating the area, or remove the unacceptable waste source to a secure location which will not interfere with Facility operations.
- c. Immediately notify the Local Enforcement Agency at:

Monday – Friday
7:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
(213) 978-0892

Monday – Friday
5:00 p.m. – 7:00 a.m.
Weekends & Holidays
(213) 704-4730

- d. The following agencies will also be notified as appropriate:

The California Highway Patrol
(213) 736-2971

The California Department of Health Services
Medical Waste Management Program
(213) 974-7856

Los Angeles Fire Department
Hazardous Material Response
(213) 974-6824

Environmental Crimes Unit
Office of the District Attorney
(213) 974-6824

- e. If the material is stored overnight, the material must be stored in a contained area.

B. HAZARDOUS WASTE LOAD CHECK PROGRAM

The following procedure shall be followed if any waste material or mixture of waste, which is toxic, corrosive, flammable, an irritant, a strong sensitizer, which generates pressure through decomposition, heat, or other means, or if such waste or mixture of wastes that may cause substantial personal injury, serious illness or harm to humans, domestic animals, or wildlife, as an approximate result of the disposal of such wastes, is brought to this facility.

1. Signs:

A sign is displayed at the Facility's public entrances indicating the name of the operator, the operator's telephone number, hours of operation, and a listing of the general types of materials that either (1) WILL be accepted, or (2) WILL NOT be accepted.

2. Training of personnel in hazardous waste recognition and proper hazardous waste handling procedures:

- a. All supervisors, weighmasters, spotters and equipment operators will receive training in the recognition of hazardous waste or suspicious loads. Supervisors and select employees are trained in the recognition, handling, containment and storage of hazardous waste as well as personal protective equipment. Supervisors are familiar with all required reporting procedures. Training records will be maintained in the administrative office.
- b. Safety glasses, gloves and dust masks are available to workers involved in the load check program.

c. Safety measures:

Supervisory personnel are available at all times during the operation of the facility. A list located in the scale house is displayed providing the telephone numbers of supervisory personnel, the local Fire Department, the nearest hospital, the Local Enforcement Agency, the Department of Health Services, local Police Department, and Emergency 911. Supervisors are trained in First Aid and CPR. A first aid list is located at the main office and is readily available. Employees are trained in proper response to fires and procedures for emergency shut-downs. The facility has available a continuous supply of running water suitable for use as a decontaminating eye wash. Eye wash solution is located within the hazardous material temporary storage area.

- d. Supervisors have received formal training in Hazardous Materials Recognition and Response.

3. Visual Inspection of Waste Loads:

Every employee is instructed to be mindful of the need to exclude hazardous wastes from the site, and to be observant and alert to its presence. Supervisors and spotters are trained to perform the inspection of random loads.

4. Inspection of Random Incoming Loads:

- a. Inspect a minimum of two loads per day at each tipping area.
- b. Inspections are arranged at various times throughout the day.
- c. The location where the inspection will be carried out is on the tipping floor.
- d. The driver of the vehicle is asked to remain on the premises during the inspection and if hazardous or illegal materials are detected, they could

be immediately returned and administrative procedures begun to deal with the violators. If hazardous wastes are discovered, the driver is questioned regarding the identification of the generator.

- e. The driver is directed to the load check area. There is an assigned employee to act as an observer to watch for traffic and heavy equipment. The driver is instructed to dump the load in a long row by pulling forward while dumping. The load checker will then instruct the wheel loader operator to spread the waste, if necessary. All containers larger than two square feet (cardboard boxes, wooden crates, plastic bags, etc.) will be opened, if safe to do so, during this process to ascertain their contents.

The following is a list of materials that will be removed from the waste stream:

- (1) Any liquids
- (2) Any container with a hazardous label
- (3) Car batteries
- (4) Prohibited waste slurries
- (5) Dead animals
- (6) Untreated medical waste
- (7) Unlabeled suspected hazardous waste
- (8) Compressed gas cylinders
- (9) Treated wood waste
- (10) Painted wood waste

- f. Notification of Customers:

Commercial and public customers are notified that:

- (1) Hazardous, toxic and/or special wastes are not accepted at the facility.
- (2) A load checking program is in force at the facility.
- (3) Generators will be billed for the removal and disposal of any unacceptable waste delivered to the facility.
- (4) In addition to the possible loss of dumping privileges, there are Federal and State penalties for the improper disposal of hazardous and toxic wastes.

- g. Record keeping is recorded on a prepared form approved by the LEA. For each load inspected, the following information is recorded:

- (1) Date and time of load check.
- (2) Name and telephone number of hauling firm.
- (3) License plate number of vehicle.

- (4) Driver's name and license number.
- (5) Source and type of waste.
- (6) Type and amounts of any hazardous waste found.
- (7) Records are maintained on site and are available for inspection by the LEA.

5. Reporting Incidents of Unlawful Disposal to Specific Agencies:

- a. The incident is recorded in the special occurrence log including date, time, personnel involved, vehicle involved, driver's information and the material type.
- b. When illegal substances are discovered, RLA personnel will contact the appropriate agencies from the list below:

The California Highway Patrol
(213) 736-2971

Los Angeles Fire Department
Hazardous Material Response
(213) 890-4317

LEA, Environmental Affairs Department
(213) 978-0892
After hours pager: (213) 704-4730

Environmental Crimes Unit
Office of the District Attorney
(213) 974-6824

6. A Description of the Method of Storage and Handling of Hazardous Waste:

- a. The temporary storage of hazardous wastes is clearly delineated and marked on the plot plan. It is located in an area on the site easily accessible to the tipping floor but removed from any areas of high vehicular traffic and is accessible to emergency vehicles.
- b. The storage area/containment device is constructed to provide containment of any materials which may be accidentally spilled. Signs are posted to identify it as a hazardous waste storage area. An adequate supply of approved absorbent material is kept within the storage area at all times. Labels are available to attach to all containers in accordance with State regulations. Over Pack drums are maintained in order to accommodate damaged 55 gallon storage containers.

- c. A hazardous waste vendor is contracted to pack and transport hazardous waste resulting from the load checking program. Personnel who sort and package hazardous waste for transport to a hazardous waste facility are trained and knowledgeable in the incompatibility of various classes of waste. They are familiar and comply with DOT placard and labeling requirements and hazardous waste manifest requirements. Personnel are instructed to contact the Safety Manager, Environmental Manager or the hazardous waste vendor, if there is any doubt what hazard class a material is in.
 - d. The storage area is contained within a fence that is fully secured with a locked gate and entry is restricted to authorized personnel only.
- 7. A Maximum Storage Time for Hazardous Waste Prior to Removal:
 - a. Under State law the maximum time that a hazardous waste can be stored at a facility not permitted as a hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facility is ninety days, for large quantity generators. To comply with this requirement, a log is kept. An ID number is assigned to containers of hazardous waste and date of receipt and nature of the material is logged.
- 8. A Description of the Intended Method of Disposing of any Hazardous Waste Identified in the Screening Program:
 - a. Prior to transport to a hazardous waste disposal facility, small containers of the same hazard class may be packed together in larger drums. All drums used for the storage and transportation of hazardous waste must be certified by the manufacturer to meet the requirements of the Federal Department of Transportation. All lab packs must be packaged with enough absorbent material to contain any liquids in the event of a spill and to prevent breakage of containers. Packaging material must not be capable of reacting with, being decomposed, or ignited by the waste in the drum. Each container must be labeled in accordance with CFR 40 and 49 regulations. Waste will be transported to a hazardous waste facility by a licensed waste hauler registered by the California DOHS.

APPENDIX C
FACILITIES CAPACITY STUDY

FACILITY CAPACITY STUDY
FOR
RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES
SUN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

February 2016



Prepared For:

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FACILITY CAPACITY STUDY

The Recology Los Angeles Facility (Facility), a Transfer Station and Materials Recovery Facility, located in the Sun Valley community within the City of Los Angeles, is designed to accommodate the handling and processing municipal solid waste, recyclable materials, organic waste (wood, green, produce/food), construction and demolition (C&D) debris, and inert waste. The purpose of this Facility Capacity Study is to demonstrate that the Facility's design capacity can accommodate the proposed permitted capacity.

Waste Quantities

The Facility is permitted to process a maximum daily throughput of 4,600 tons of municipal solid waste and recyclable materials per day based on the following breakdown:

TABLE 1 SUMMARY OF MAXIMUM PERMITTED WASTE MATERIAL QUANTITIES			
Waste Type	Maximum Daily Throughput (Peak)	Density	Conversion to Cubic Yards
Mixed MSW	1,700 TPD	350 lbs/CY	9,700 CY/day
Mixed C&D Debris	1,200 TPD	900 lbs/CY	2,700 CY/day
Wood Waste	150 TPD	320 lbs/CY	950 CY/day
Green Waste	1,200 TPD	750 lbs/CY	3,200 CY/day
Produce Material	350 TPD	1,000 lbs/CY	700 CY/day
TOTAL	4,600 TPD		

MSW Municipal Solid Waste
C&D Construction and Demolition
TPD Tons per Day
CY Cubic Yards
lbs Pounds

The above table shows the estimated daily peak tonnage of each waste category converted into cubic yards of material using standard industry average densities and information provided by Recology Los Angeles. Note that waste generation may vary about 30% above and below the average in many communities. Whereas peak tonnage is being requested for permitting, the seasonal operational average is typically 30% below the peak. This Facility Capacity Study will analyze the peak tons, understanding that the average is typically 30% less than the peak.

Days and Hours of Operations

The Facility is permitted to operate 24 hours per day, seven days per week (Monday through Sunday) for the receipt and processing of material loads. Most operational activities take place during the hours as shown on Table 2.

TABLE 2 SUMMARY OF HOURS/DAYS OF OPERATION	
Operation Type	Hours/Days
Tipping/Receiving Commercial Loads	4:00 A.M. – 10:00 P.M., 7 days per week
Tipping/Receiving Self-Haul/Public Loads	5:00 A.M. – 8:00 P.M., 7 days per week
Recovery Equipment Operations	4:00 A.M. – 2:00 A.M., Monday – Friday 5:00 A.M. – 5:00 P.M., Saturdays
Waste Transfer	3:00 A.M. – 5:00 P.M., Monday - Saturday

Design Calculations – Transfer Station and Material Recovery Facility

The purpose of the following calculations is to demonstrate that the design of the unloading bays, storage piles, and processing equipment is capable of handling the maximum daily throughput of 1,700 TPD of mixed MSW (1,360 TPD of commercial, 240 TPD straight transfer, 100 TPD self-haul)

Unloading – Commercial MSW Tipping for Processing

Processing Area: Pile No. 1

Maximum Throughput: 1,360 TPD unloaded and processed

Assumptions: Average tons per load: 10.5 tons
Average unloading time: 7.5 min. = 8 loads/hr.
Number of tipping bays: 3

$3 \text{ bays} \times 8 \text{ loads/hr.} \times 10.5 \text{ tons/load} = 252 \text{ tons/hr.}$

1,360 tons can be received in 5.4 hours. A minimum of 18 hours are typically available for unloading of commercial loads.

Unloading –Straight Transfer (Commercial and Self-Haul)

Commercial

Processing Area: Pile No. 2

Maximum Throughput (commercial portion): 240 TPD

Assumptions: Average tons per load: 10.5 tons
Average unloading time: 7.5 min. = 8 loads/hr.
Number of tipping bays: 2

$2 \text{ bays} \times 8 \text{ loads/hr.} \times 10.5 \text{ tons/load} = 168 \text{ tons/hr.}$

240 tons can be received in 1.4 hour. A minimum of 18 hours are typically available for unloading of commercial loads

Self-Haul

Processing Area: Pile No. 2

Maximum throughput (self-haul portion):	100 TPD
Assumptions: Average tons per load:	2 tons
Average unloading time:	15 min. = 4 loads/hr.
Number of tipping bays:	2

2 bays x 4 loads/hr. x 2 tons/load = 16 tons/hr.

100 tons can be received in 6.5 hours. A minimum of 15 hours are typically available for unloading of self-haul loads.

Processing – Commercial Mixed MSW

The processing system equipment for the mixed MSW has a maximum capacity of 90 tons/hr. Operating at full capacity over the typical 22 hour day, up to 1,980 tons of mixed MSW can be processed with the system. This exceeds the anticipated maximum throughput of 1,360 TPD.

Residual Transfer Capacity

Assumptions: Tonnage transferred (not processed):	340 TPD
Residual from processing:	<u>1,156 TPD</u> (85%)
Total residual for transfer:	1,496 TPD
Average tons per load (trailer):	25 tons
Average loading time for compactor:	6 loads/hr.

At 1,496 tons per day of outgoing straight transfer, it will take the compactor approximately 10 hours to remove the outgoing MSW from the TS/MRF. A minimum of 14 hours are typically available for residual waste transfer.

Recyclables Transfer Capacity

Assumptions: Tonnage transferred (15%) recycled:	204 TPD
Average tons per load:	25 tons
Average loading time:	20 min. = 3 loads per hour

204 tons can be loaded in approximately 2.7 hours. A minimum of 14 hours are typically available for recyclable material load out.

Storage Pile Capacity

Commercial MSW for Processing – Pile No. 1

The maximum throughput for the commercial MSW processing area (Pile No. 1) is 1,360 TPD, which at a density of 350 lbs/CY equates to 7,770 CY/day. Pile No. 1 has an approximate stockpile capacity of 4,810 CY at the maximum height of 25 feet and 1:1 side slopes, which equates to approximately 0.62 days storage on the tipping floor.

Self-Haul and Commercial Straight Transfer – Pile No. 2

The maximum throughput for the self-haul and commercial straight transfer area (Pile No. 2) is 340 TPD, which at a density of 350 lbs/CY equates to 1,940 CY/day. Pile No. 2 has an approximate stockpile capacity of 1,095 CY at the maximum height of 25 feet and 1:1 sides, which equates to approximately 0.55 days storage on the tipping floor.

Restaurant Food Waste – Pile No. 3

The maximum throughput for the restaurant food waste area (Pile No.3) is 240 TPD, which at a density of 1,000 lbs/CY equates to 480 CY/day. Pile No. 3 has an approximate stockpile capacity of 242 CY at the maximum height of 12.5 feet and 1:1 sides, which equates to approximately 2 days storage on the tipping floor.

Design Calculations – C&D Debris Processing Areas

The purpose of the following calculations is to demonstrate that the design of the unloading bays, storage piles, and processing equipment is capable of handling the maximum daily throughput of 1,200 TPD of C&D debris (960 TPD commercial, 120 TPD straight transfer, 120 TPD self-haul).

Unloading – Commercial C&D Debris Tipping for Processing

Processing Area: Pile No. 4

Maximum Throughput: 960 TPD unloaded and processed

Assumptions: Average tons per load:	14 tons
Average unloading time:	7.5 min. = 8 loads/hr.
Number of tipping bays:	2

$2 \text{ bays} \times 8 \text{ loads/hr.} \times 14 \text{ tons/load} = 224 \text{ tons/hr.}$

960 tons can be received in approximately 4.3 hours. A minimum of 18 hours are typically available for unloading of commercial loads.

Unloading – Commercial C&D Debris Tipping for Straight Transfer

Processing Area: Pile No. 5

Maximum Throughput: 120 TPD unloaded and processed

Assumptions: Average tons per load: 14 tons
Average unloading time: 7.5 min. = 8 loads/hr.
Number of tipping bays: 1

1 bay x 8 loads/hr. x 14 tons/load = 112 tons/hr.

120 tons can be received in approximately 1.1 hours. A minimum of 18 hours are typically available for unloading of commercial loads.

Unloading – Self-Haul C&D Debris Tipping for Processing

Processing Area: Pile No. 6

Maximum Throughput: 120 TPD unloaded and processed

Assumptions: Average tons per load: 4 tons
Average unloading time: 20 min. = 3 loads/hr.
Number of tipping bays: 6

6 bays x 3 loads/hr. x 4 tons/load = 72 tons/hr.

120 tons can be received in approximately 1.7 hours. A minimum of 18 hours are typically available for unloading of self-haul loads.

Processing – C&D Debris

The processing system equipment for the C&D debris has a maximum capacity of 100 tons/hr. Operating at full capacity over the typical 22 hour day, up to 2,200 tons of C&D debris can be processed with the system. This exceeds the anticipated maximum throughput of 1,080 TPD (960 TPD commercial plus 12000 TPD self-haul). This assumes 120 TPD is clean and needs no processing and is considered straight transfer.

Straight Transfer Capacity – C&D Debris

Assumptions: Tonnage transferred (not processed): 120 TPD
Average tons per load (trailer): 22 tons
Average loading time for compactor: 5 loads/hr.

At 120 tons per day of outgoing straight transfer, it will take the approximately 1.1 hours to remove the outgoing straight transfer material from the C&D processing area. A minimum of 14 hours are typically available for residual waste transfer.

Residual Transfer Capacity – C&D Debris

Assumptions: Tonnage residual (19%) 205 TPD
Average tons per load (trailer): 25 tons

Average loading time for compactor: 5 loads/hr.

At 205 tons per day of outgoing residual material for transfer, it will take the AMFAB compactor approximately 1.6 hours to remove the outgoing residual material from the C&D processing area. A minimum of 14 hours are typically available for residual waste transfer

Recyclables/Outgoing Transfer Capacity from C&D Processing

The following table shows the breakdown of C&D debris received/recycled per day for outgoing transfer.

TABLE 3 INCOMING & RECYCLED C&D DEBRIS	
Waste Type	Tons per Day
Rocks	293
Wood	199
Organics (Green Waste)	221
Metal	26
Dirt	136
TOTAL	875

Of the 1,200 TPD total for C&D debris, 120 TPD is straight transfer (not processed) and 205 TPD is residual waste from the C&D processing.

Outgoing Products/Recyclables Transfer Capacity

Rocks: 293 TPD / 22 tons/load = 13 loads x 10 min. loading time = 2.16 hours
Wood: 199 TPD / 4 tons/load = 50 loads x 10 min. loading time = 8.33 hours
Organics: 221 TPD / 25 tons/load = 9 loads x 10 min. loading time = 1.5 hours
Metal: 26 TPD / 10 tons/load = 3 loads x 10 min. loading time = 0.5 hours
Dirt: 136 TPD / 25 tons/load = 5 loads x 10 min. loading time = 0.8 hours

Assuming simultaneous loading of different products, it will take approximately 8.33 hours to remove the 875 tons of outgoing products/recyclables from the C&D debris processing area.

Storage Pile Capacity

Commercial C&D Debris for Processing – Pile No. 4

The maximum throughput for the commercial C&D processing area (Pile No. 4) is 960 TPD, which at a density of 900 lbs/CY equates to 2,130 CY/day. Pile No. 4 has an approximate stockpile capacity of 5,100 CY, which includes the removal of the ramp material (~700 CY). At the maximum height of 25 feet and 1:1 side slopes, Pile No. 4 has approximately 2.4 days storage in the tipping area. With the self-haul storage pile at 120 tons (Pile No. 6) being moved

to Pile No. 4 overnight, and adding to the 960 tons, the storage in Pile No. 4 is still approximately 2.1 days of C&D debris.

Self-Haul C&D Debris for Processing – Pile No. 6

The maximum throughput for the self-haul C&D storage pile (Pile No. 6) is 120 TPD, which at a density of 700 lbs/CY equates to 345 CY/day. Pile No. 6 has an approximate stockpile capacity of 2,005 CY at the maximum height of 24 feet and 1:1 side slopes, which equates to approximately 5.8 days storage in the tipping area.

Inert Storage Pile – Pile No. 5

The maximum anticipated throughput for the inert C&D debris material (Pile No. 5) for straight transfer (not processed) is 120 TPD, which at a density of 1,860 lbs/CY equated to 130 CY/day. Pile No. 5 has an approximate stockpile capacity of 1,160 CY at the maximum height of 25 feet and 1:1 side slopes, which equates to approximately 8.9 days storage in the tipping area.

Design Calculations – Green Waste and Produce Material

The purpose of the following calculations is to demonstrate that the design of the unloading bays, storage piles, and processing equipment is capable of handling the maximum daily throughput of 1,200 TPD of Green Waste material.

Unloading – Green Waste Tipping for Processing

Processing Area: Pile No. 7

Maximum Throughput: 1,200 TPD unloaded and processed

Assumptions: Average tons per load (commercial loads): 9 tons

Average tons per load (self-haul): 1 ton

Average unloading time: 10 min. = 6 loads/hr.

Number of tipping bays: 6

6 bays x 6 loads/hr. = 36 loads/hr.

Assume 32 are commercial loads and 4 are self-haul loads

32 loads/hr. x 9 tons/load + 4 loads/hr. x 1 ton/load = 292 tons/hr.

1,200 tons can be received in approximately 4.1 hours. A minimum of 18 hours are typically available for unloading of green waste loads.

Unloading – Produce Material for Processing

Processing Area: Pile No. 8

Maximum Throughput: 350 TPD unloaded and processed

Assumptions: Average tons per load: 17 tons
Average unloading time: 15 min. = 4 loads/hr.
Number of tipping bays: 2

$2 \text{ bays} \times 4 \text{ loads/hr.} \times 17 \text{ tons/load} = 136 \text{ tons/hr.}$

350 tons can be received in approximately 2.6 hours. A minimum of 18 hours are typically available for unloading of produce material loads.

Processing – Green Waste and Produce Material

The grinder/processing system equipment for the green waste and produce material has a maximum capacity of 250 tons/hr. for the 1,500 hp motor and 100 tons/hr. for the 600 hp motor. Operating the 1,500 hp motor for 5 hrs. per day and the 600 hp motor for 12 hrs. per day, 2,450 tons of green waste and produce material can be processed daily. This exceeds the anticipated maximum throughput of 1,200 TPD.

Outgoing Products/Recyclables Transfer Capacity

Assumptions: Tonnage of green waste ground and transferred (99.5%): 1,194 TPD
Tonnage of produce material ground and transferred (99%): 346 TPD
Average tons per load (trailer): 25 tons
Average loading time: 10 min. = 6 loads/hr.

1,540 tons of ground green waste and produce material can be loaded in approximately 10.3 hours. A minimum of 14 hours are typically available for ground green waste and produce material load out.

Storage Pile Capacity

Green Waste for Processing – Pile No. 7

The maximum throughput for the green waste processing area (Pile No. 7) is 1,200 TPD, which at a density of 600 lbs/CY equates to 4,000 CY/day. Pile No. 7 has an approximate stockpile capacity of 2,325 CY at the maximum height of 25 feet and 1:1 side slopes, which equates to approximately 0.6 days storage in the tipping area.

Produce Material for Processing – Pile No. 8

The maximum throughput for the produce material processing area (Pile No. 8) is 350 TPD, which at a density of 1,000 lbs/CY equates to 700 CY/day. Pile No. 8 has an approximate stockpile capacity of 1,060 CY at the maximum height of 23 feet and 1:1 side slopes, which equates to approximately 1.7 days storage time in the tipping area.

Ground Green Waste and Produce Material for Transfer – Pile No. 9

The maximum throughput for the ground green waste and produce material (Pile No. 9) is 1,550 TPD, which at a density of 750 lbs/CY equates to 4,133 CY/day. Pile No. 9 has an approximate stockpile capacity of 5,135 CY at the maximum height of 25 feet and 1:1 side slopes, which equates to approximately 1.2 days storage time in the stockpile area.

Design Calculations – Wood Waste

The purpose of the following calculations is to demonstrate that the design of the unloading bays, storage piles, and processing equipment is capable of handling the maximum daily throughput of 150 TPD of wood waste material.

Unloading – Wood Waste Tipping for Processing

Processing Area: Pile No. 10 and 11

Maximum Throughput: 150 TPD unloaded and processed

Assumptions: Average tons per load (commercial loads):	3 tons
Average tons per load (self-haul):	2 ton
Average unloading time (commercial loads):	7.5 min. = 8 loads/hr.
Average unloading time (self-haul loads):	15 min. = 4 loads/hr.
Number of tipping bays (commercial):	3
Number of tipping bays (self-haul):	1

$(3 \text{ bays} \times 8 \text{ loads/hr.} \times 3 \text{ tons/load}) + (1 \text{ bay} \times 4 \text{ loads/hr.} \times 2 \text{ tons/load}) = 80 \text{ tons/hr.}$

150 tons can be received in approximately 1.9 hours. A minimum of 18 hours are typically available for unloading of green waste loads.

Processing – Wood Waste

The processing system equipment for the wood waste has a maximum capacity of 50 tons/hr. Operating at full capacity over the typical 22 hour day, up to 1,100 tons of wood waste can be processed with the system. This exceeds the anticipated maximum throughput of 150 TPD

Outgoing Products/Recyclables Transfer Capacity

Assumptions: Tonnage of wood waste ground and transferred (99%):	148 TPD
Average tons per load (trailer):	25 tons
Average loading time:	20 min. = 3 loads/hr.

148 tons of ground wood waste material can be loaded in approximately 2 hours. A minimum of 14 hours are typically available for ground wood waste load out.

Storage Pile Capacity

Wood Waste (Lumber and Tree Trimmings) for Processing – Pile No. 10 and 11

The maximum throughput for the wood waste processing area (Pile No. 10 and 11) is 150 TPD, which at a density of 320 lbs/CY equates to 940 CY/day. Pile No. 9 and Pile No. 10 have an approximate stockpile capacity of 1,770 CY at the maximum height of 25 feet and 1:1 side slopes, which equates to approximately 1.9 days storage in the tipping area.

Ground Wood Waste for Transfer – Pile No. 12

The maximum throughput for the ground wood waste material (Pile No. 12) is 150 TPD, which at a density of 750 lbs/CY equates to 400 CY/day. Pile No. 12 has an approximate stockpile capacity of 4,120 CY at the maximum height of 25 feet and 1:1 side slopes, which equates to approximately 10.3 days storage time in the stockpile area.

Ground Wood Fines for Transfer – Pile No. 13

Pile No. 13 has an approximate stockpile capacity of 516 CY at the maximum height of 10 feet and 1:1 sides, which equates to a stockpile capacity of approximately 129 tons.

Summary

The following Table 4 is a summary of all the waste material storage piles as indicated on Figure 1. Volume calculations were performed using AutoCAD drawings files for area and height as indicated.

TABLE 4 STORAGE PILE CAPACITIES						
Pile No.	Material	Area (SF)	Height (Ft.)	Stockpile Capacity (CF)	Stockpile Capacity (CY)	Stockpile Capacity (tons)
1	Commercial MSW	6,298	25	129,902	4,811	842
2	Self-Haul MSW	3,176	25	29,558	1,095	192
3	Food Waste	1,269	12.5	6,529	242	121
4	Commercial C&D Debris	11,233	25	137,700 *	5,100	2,295
5	Inerts	3,513	25	31,244	1,160	1,076
6	Self-Haul C&D Debris	5,222	24	54,157	2,005	702
7	Green Waste	5,538	25	62,807	2,325	698
8	Produce Material	3,108	23	28,666	1,060	531
9	Ground Green Waste	9,606	25	138,637	5,135	1,925
10	Lumber	3,628	23	34,063	1,260	208
11	Tree Trimmings	1,914	18.5	13,708	510	80
12	Ground Wood Waste	8,456	25	111,262	4,120	1,545
13	Ground Wood Fines	957	20	13,708	508	190

* Includes removal of ramp (~700 CY)

Traffic Handling Analysis

Vehicles that use the Facility include commercial collection trucks, debris box/roll-off hauling vehicles, transfer trucks carrying residual solid waste to landfills, transfer trucks carrying ground green and wood waste for further processing, trucks removing recovered materials, self-haul vehicles (pickups, trailers, vans, etc.), and vehicles used to transport employees to the Facility. Per previous traffic studies, the total maximum vehicle trips per day at the maximum 4,600 TPD is 1,682. The TS/MRF's twin scales weigh both incoming and outgoing self-haul and truck loads. The scale in the truck yard processes commercial collection trucks. The average processing time at the truck yard scale is 15 seconds for commercial vehicles. With the approximately 24 commercial collection trucks that can be queued in the two lanes at the truck yard (see Figure 38, Appendix A of TPR), over 260 vehicles can be processing/queued per hour, well exceeding the peak hourly trips.

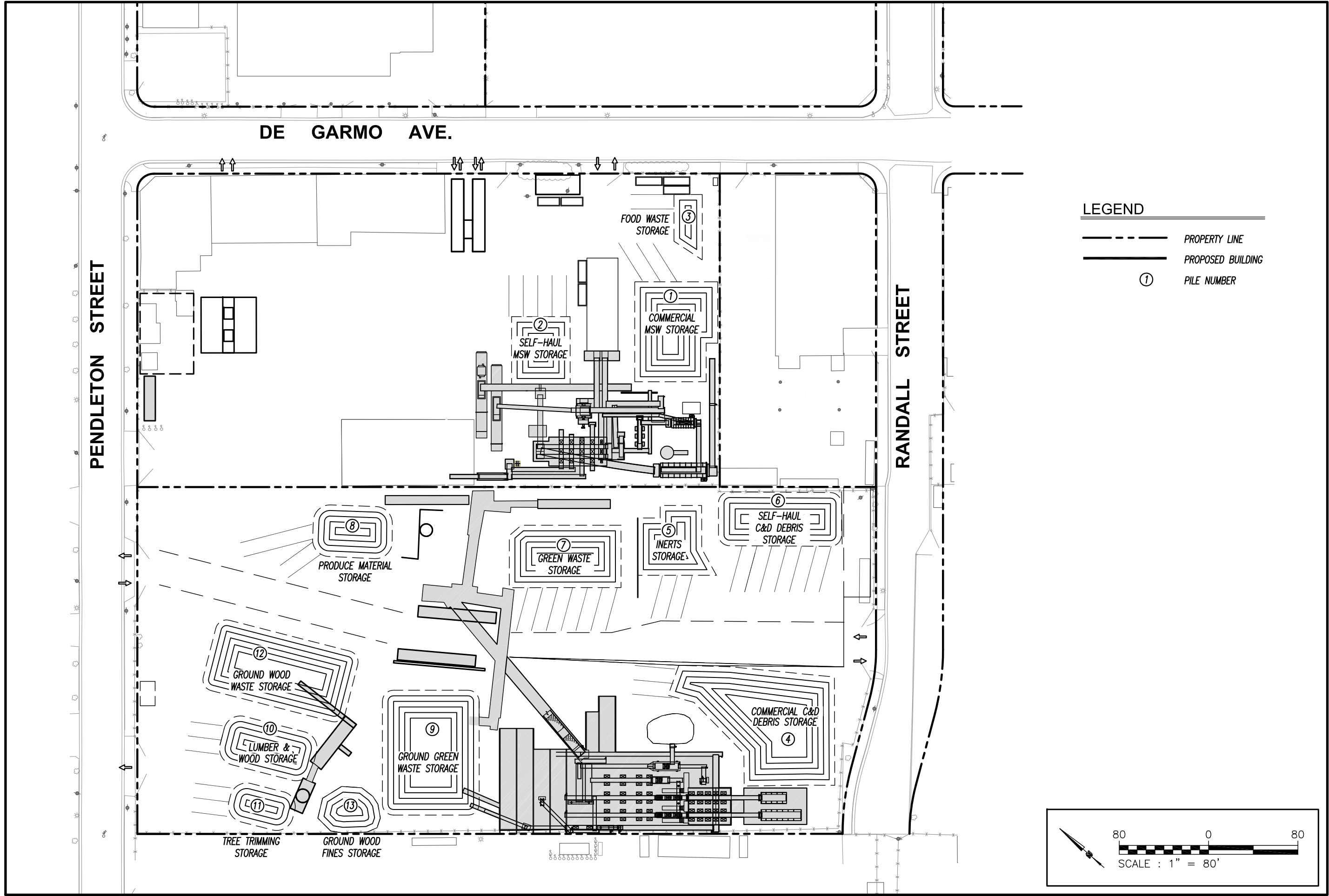


FIGURE
1
15-2147

FACILITY STORAGE AREAS

RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES
TRANSFER STATION & MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY
9147 DE GARMO AVENUE, SUN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

EBA
ENGINEERING
825 SONOMA AVENUE
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TEL (707) 544-0784

APPENDIX D

**SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
RULE 410
ALTERNATE ODOR MANAGEMENT PLAN**

***SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT
DISTRICT RULE 410
ALTERNATIVE ODOR MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR
RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES
SUN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA***

February 2016



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A. INTRODUCTION

South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Rule 410 entitled “Odors from Transfer Stations and Material Recovery Facilities” regulates odors from transfer stations and material recovery facilities for the purpose of establishing odor management practices and requirements to reduce odors from municipal solid waste transfer station and material recovery facilities.

Each facility subject to the rule shall achieve compliance with the rule requirements through either:

- SCAQMD-approved Rule 410 Odor Management Plan (OMP); or
- LEA-approved Alternative Odor Management Plan (AOMP).

Subsequent to the adoption of the rule by the SCAQMD, the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) now known as CalRecycle issued further guidance and instructions for preparation of an AOMP entitled “Instructions – Rule 410, Alternative Odor Management Plan”.

The Recology Los Angeles (RLA) Transfer Station and Materials Recovery Facility (TS/MRF and identified herein as the “Facility”), operates as a large volume transfer station and resource recovery facility. The Facility is located within a heavy industrial area in Sun Valley, an area within the City of Los Angeles, California. The Facility is located at 9147 De Garmo Avenue, between Randall Street and Pendleton Street.

The Facility is permitted to operate 24 hours per day, seven days per week (Monday through Sunday) for the receipt and processing of material loads.

A minimal amount of site activity takes place between the hours of 2:00 AM to 4:00 AM on weekdays and between 5:00 PM to 5:00 AM on weekdays. This Facility is closed on the following holidays: Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, and New Years Day. Visitors are welcome to the site seven days per week, by appointment only.

B. APPLICABILITY OF RULE 410

The Facility is designed to accommodate the handling and processing of municipal solid waste (MSW), recyclable materials, organic waste (wood, green, produce/food), construction and demolition (C&D) debris, and inert waste. The Facility is permitted to process a maximum daily throughput of 4,600 tons of municipal solid waste and recyclable materials per day with operations divided into three operational areas described as follows:

- The Front Yard, where the transfer station and MRF receive and process 1,700 tons per day (TPD) of MSW, which includes commingled recyclables.

- The Back Yard, where the following waste materials are received and processed: 1,200 TPD of mixed C&D debris and inert debris, 150 TPD of source-separated wood waste, 1,200 TPD of source-separated green waste (including restaurant food waste and animal manure) and 350 TPD of produce material (supermarket trim and cull material)..
- The Truck Yard, located east of the front yard, across De Garmo Avenue, where incoming vehicles (collection trucks and public self-haul) line up and queue before entering the front yard. This area is also used for employee parking.

The TS/MRF is subject to Rule 410 as well as the produce material tipping, grinding and processing operations. Per Rule 410 (i)(1)(a, b, d), the following operations are exempt: transfer and handling of mixed C&D / inert waste; chipping and grinding of source-separated wood waste (subject to Rule 1133.1); and grinding and processing source-separated green waste materials (subject to Rule 1133).

The combined total of the TS/MRF's 1,700 TPD of MSW and the 350 TPD of produce material will not exceed 2,050 TPD.

C. COMPLIANCE WITH RULE

As noted previously, a facility can comply with Rule 410 through an approved OMP or an AOMP. Therefore, this AOMP, in accordance with the requirements of Rule 410 and the CIWMB Instructions, has been prepared for RLA and included as Appendix D of the Facility's Transfer/Processing Report (TPR).

Upon approval by the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA), a copy of the approved AOMP and the LEA letter/document approving the AOMP will be submitted to the Executive Officer of the SCAQMD. As required by Rule 410, a copy of the LEA-approved AOMP will be posted in the administrative office at the Facility in a location and manner so as to be clearly visible to operation and inspection personnel.

D. PLAN ORGANIZATION AND CONTENTS

Because the AOMP is an Appendix to the TPR (Appendix D), the AOMP addresses only those items required by Rule 410 and the CIWMB Instructions. Please refer to the TPR for details and descriptions of the Facility design and operation.

The AOMP that follows is organized by the following required subject matter:

1. Housekeeping activities for the tipping floors, transfer areas, and site perimeter;
2. Odor control strategies used on the tipping floors and MRF; and

3. Community response procedures for responding to and resolving odor complaints received from the surrounding community.

E. HOUSEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

This section identifies all housekeeping activities for the MSW and produce material processing tipping floors and transfer areas as well as the overall facility perimeter. The TS/MRF area encompasses the MSW and comingled recyclables waste handling operations including tipping/unloading, processing, resource recovery, baling, and loading activities for MSW and recycled commodities. The back yard area encompasses the waste handling operations including tipping/unloading, processing, resource recovery, and loading activities for C&D debris, inert debris, wood waste, green waste, and produce material (supermarket trim and cull materials).

1. Tipping Floor

Transfer Station and MRF

The TS/MRF commercial and self-haul tipping floor and resource recovery operations receive loads hauled in commercial collection vehicles from residential curbside collection and businesses and from self-haul customers and include both MSW and comingled recyclables. After passing through the scales in the truck yard, located on the northeast side of De Garmo Avenue, vehicles cross De Garmo Avenue and enter the TS/MRF area through the northerly driveway and are directed to the commercial or self-haul tipping floor. Vehicles unload at the available unloading stalls. After tipping, spotters check the load for any special, unacceptable or hazardous wastes, which if found is handled in accordance with the Facility's Hazardous Materials Load Checking Program. Vehicles exit the TS/MRF area onto De Garmo Avenue through the southerly driveway.

Loads are rejected if any load has begun to generate a strong or very strong odor. Records are maintained of all rejected loads including company, name, license number of vehicle, full name of driver, load description, photos, date, and time.

The deposited material is then loaded, using a front-end loader, onto the in-feed conveyors to either the materials recovery processing system or the rear-load compactor for residuals. Loads high in recoverable recyclables are directed to the materials recovery processing system while loads with low levels of recyclables are directed to conveyors and straight to transfer trucks for removal.

Once placed onto the materials recovery processing system in-feed conveyor, the material moves up onto the inclined material conveyor and runs through trommels, picking platforms, air separators, magnets, and ultimately ends up separated into different material types. The materials recovery processing system recovers cardboard, newspaper, mixed paper, plastics (HDPE, PET), aluminum, ferrous metals (tin cans),

and soiled waste paper. Cardboard and newspaper is manually separated, and along with the concentrated mixed paper, is conveyed to the baler. Plastic (HDPE and PET) beverage containers are also manually separated and placed into containers. Magnets remove the tin cans and other ferrous metal items, which are placed into containers. Soiled waste paper materials are air classified, ground, and conveyed to a compactor. The soiled waste paper primarily consists of waste paper soiled by dirt or food wastes.

All recovered cardboard, newspaper, and mixed paper is baled and either directly loaded into trailers for transfer off site or stored in the Recycling Building awaiting transfer. Plastic beverage containers and aluminum cans are transferred to and stored in roll-off boxes until baled. Baled plastic materials are stored in the Recycling Building. Tin cans and other ferrous metals are stored in roll-off boxes near the Recycling Building until full and then transferred off site. Steel scrap and wood waste salvaged from the tipping floor are stored in roll-off boxes and stored near the tipping floor.

Residuals from the materials recovery processing system and loads with low levels of recyclables are conveyed to the rear-loading compactor, loaded into trailers, and transferred off site to a permitted solid waste disposal facility. All residual waste is removed within 48 hours of receipt.

Cleaning activities occur at the Facility on a daily (or nightly) basis. Cleaning occurs approximately one hour after the last transfer trailer is loaded in the evening, generally between the hours of 6:00 P.M. and 2:00 A.M. Cleaning activities rotate between operational areas, with each operating area thoroughly cleaned at least once per week.

Portable pressure washers are used periodically to remove material residue buildup. Periodic cleaning and maintenance is also done to remove compacted residual materials found in cracks in the floor, and to repair cracks. Any MSW that is remaining on the tipping floor is the first waste processed or transferred out in the following mornings.

The materials recovery processing equipment is cleaned over the course of the week with different sections cleaned on different days. All floor areas around the processing equipment are cleaned and cleared of debris, from top to bottom by starting at the highest conveyors first and then finishing by cleaning up debris on the ground below the equipment. In the event that residual build up remains, a portable pressure washer may be utilized to remove material and residue.

Produce Material Processing Area

The back yard produce material (trim and cull) tipping floor and resource recovery operations receive source-separated loads from supermarkets. After passing through the scale in the truck yard, vehicles turn left onto De Garmo Avenue, then right onto Randall Street and enter the back yard area through the Randall Street driveway and proceed to the produce material tipping area. Vehicles unload at the designated unloading stalls.

The deposited produce material is loaded onto a conveyor with a loader and conveyed to the same grinder that's used for the green waste material, where the material is ground into a compost feedstock. The ground compost feedstock is conveyed to the compost feedstock pile where an excavator loads the material in transfer trailers for transfer off site to a permitted compost facility. Residual waste removed from the incoming waste is placed in bins and transferred to the TS/MRF area for processing as residual waste for transfer off site to a permitted solid waste disposal facility. Contaminants in the incoming material, such as large pieces of plastic, polystyrene, and plastic film, are removed by hand sorting from the conveyor and placed into bins and transferred to the TS/MRF area where they are removed as residual waste.

The produce material tipping floor includes a liquid runoff collection and storage system. Liquids from the material is collected in a floor drain and directed to a collection tank, which is pumped through a screen into a storage tank. The liquid is removed from the storage tank with a tanker truck and transported off site to a permitted compost facility. The compost facility uses the liquid as process water to maintain appropriate moisture in the compost windrows.

The produce material tipping floor is cleaned within one hour after completion of all daily produce material loading activities. A wheel loader pushes the residual waste to one side, and the exposed tipping floor is cleaned with a portable pressure washer and then scraped with the edge of a loader bucket. A wheel loader is used to scrape waste material away from the water collection drain and to keep the drain clear to prevent ponding of liquid. The metal plate over the drain is removed and cleaned. The sump is washed out with water and the line is flushed out to the sump pump. The screen that separates the solids from the liquid is cleaned.

The produce material processing area is equipped with a liquid runoff collection tank system to recover the fluid or liquids generated from the grinding of produce material. The concrete tipping floor is sloped (inward) with a water collection drain located in the center. The drain is covered by a metal plate with grate openings. Below the drain is a 500-gallon collection tank, which has a sump pump to move material through a scalping-screen to filter liquids, and the filtered liquid goes to a fully-enclosed 10,000-gallon plastic storage tank (for collecting and temporarily holding liquids). The tipping floor is surrounded by a containment berm.

Cleaning of the produce material processing areas is performed daily by removing debris and sweeping the floor area under and around the equipment. Daily cleaning of the processing equipment is completed by 6:00 P.M.

RLA implements a Hazardous Materials Load Checking Program to conform to the load checking requirements stipulated in 14CCR, §17409.5. The Hazardous Materials Load Checking Program is designed to identify and remove hazardous/prohibited wastes from material loads delivered to the Facility as well as reject any load which has begun to generate a strong or very strong odor. At least two (2) random load checks are performed at the TS/MRF per day that consist of selecting an incoming load without

prior notice, and spreading its contents on the tipping floor, or some suitable area, so that it may be visually inspected. Loads with excessive odors are rejected.

2. Transfer Areas

Transfer Station and MRF

Residual waste materials from the front yard MSW resource recovery processing operations are removed from the Facility within 48 hours from the time of receipt. Recyclables recovered (cardboard, paper, plastics, and metals) and recovered inerts Cleaning activities occur at the Facility on a daily (or nightly) basis. Cleaning occurs approximately one hour after the last transfer trailer is loaded in the evening, generally between the hours of 6:00 P.M. and 2:00 A.M. Cleaning activities rotate between operational areas, with each operating area thoroughly cleaned at least once per week.

Portable pressure washers are used periodically to remove material residue buildup. Periodic cleaning and maintenance is also done to remove compacted residual materials found in cracks in the floor, and to repair cracks. Any MSW that is remaining on the tipping floor is the first waste processed or transferred out in the following mornings. (concrete, asphalt, dirt, and rocks) are removed from the Facility within 30 days from the time of receipt.

The Recycling Building bale storage area is cleaned by a street sweeper vehicle and hand swept with a push broom. Bales are stacked in a neat and orderly manner. Any liquid leaking from bales is cleaned by adding absorbent then swept up.

All containers and roll-off bins utilized to store recovered materials are repaired, cleaned, and repainted as necessary, so as not to create odors or harbor vectors.

The baler area is cleaned daily with a push broom and the paved surface surrounding it is passed over with a street sweeper vehicle

Processed Produce Material Transfer Area

The deposited produce materials and green waste material is loaded onto a conveyor with a loader and conveyed to a grinder, where the material is ground. The ground feedstock is conveyed to a pile where an excavator loads the material into transfer trailers for transfer off site to a permitted compost facility. Residual waste removed from the incoming waste is placed in bins and transferred to the TS/MRF area for processing as residual waste for transfer off site to a permitted solid waste disposal facility

Cleaning activities in the produce material waste processing area is performed daily. The trailer loading area in and around the scale is cleaned by scraping with a wheel loader and passing over the surface areas with a street sweeper vehicle daily.

3. Facility Perimeter

Onsite traffic lanes, driveways, and parking areas are cleaned twice daily with a street sweeper vehicle and swept by hand with push brooms daily. The truck scales and truck yard queuing lanes are cleaned daily by sweeping with brooms. Litter is picked up throughout the Facility and stripped from fences/walls at the end of each working day, and periodically during the work day. During high wind events, the litter sweeping frequency may be increased to control offsite litter migration. The Facility's paved surfaces are reviewed periodically and repaired as necessary. In order to control offsite migration, litter is picked up around the Facility, seven days per week, between 6:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M.

Adjacent and neighboring streets are cleaned a minimum of three times per day, seven days a week, with a street sweeper vehicle. The street sweeper driver keeps a daily log of time and frequency for sweeping of the adjacent and neighboring streets. Street sweepings are unloaded at the TS/MRF area commercial tipping floor (residuals pile).

A litter control program is enforced at the Facility to control litter in accordance with State minimum standards. A summary of activities performed as part of the litter control program is as follows:

- Litter is picked up in the yard/general access area (including entrances/exits), from fences, and building walls periodically during operating hours, and at the end of each working day.
- Processing equipment (sorting platforms, conveyors, trommels, etc.) are cleaned of litter weekly.
- All loads entering and exiting the Facility are fully covered and contained to control litter. All top-loaded transfer trailers are fully tarped within 15 minutes of loading. Any vehicles entering the Facility that are not in compliance with tarping requirements are assessed a fee.
- The adjacent surrounding streets are monitored daily and litter picked up between the hours 6:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., seven days a week. The adjacent surrounding streets are also cleaned twice daily with a street sweeper vehicle.

Additional litter control measures are implemented when wind speed average reaches 25 miles per hour or greater (average over 15 minutes), as measured by a wind speed indicator installed on the top of the elevated conveyor system structure located over the green waste scales/rear-loading compactor.

F. ODOR CONTROL STRATEGIES

Rule 410 specifies that an OAMP must include information on odor control strategies used on the tipping floor, transfer tunnel, and materials recovery facility. There is not a transfer tunnel at this Facility. The following provides odor control strategies adopted for the MSW tipping floor and processing area in the TS/MRF and for the produce material tipping and processing in the back yard area. The odor control strategies used at the Facility are identified using the terminology found in Table 1 – Suggestive Control Strategies found in the 2006 CIWMB (now CalRecycle) Instructions – Rule 410 Alternative Odor Management Plan.

Control Strategy TF-1 and MRF-1

Control Strategies TF-1 and MRF-1 are: “Operation of a handheld or overhead misting system”.

Two overhead mist water grids are located above the produce material tipping floor and the compost feedstock storage pile. These spray water mist on continuous basis during operating hours when material is present. An odor control agent is added to these sprayers on as-needed basis. During the grinding/mixing processes for the green waste and produce material, odor control agents are applied (sprayed). The sprayers are located in three areas of the equipment: as material exits the grinder onto a conveyor, again as material reaches the end of this same conveyor, and then at the end of the next conveyor. These sprayers run on a continuous basis while equipment is in operation. When necessary, workers utilize backpack sprayers to apply odor control agents directly onto any highly-odorous load. In addition, operators will implement additional measures on as-needed basis: such as the use of additional manned spray hoses, the enhancement of odor control misting systems, or momentary reductions in processing volume.

Control Strategy TF-5 and MRF-5

Control Strategies TF-5 and MRF-5 are: “A buffer zone where the facility is located more than 1,000 feet (500 feet if facility throughput is less than 500 TPD) from any property zoned for residential or mixed land use and from any property designated as a site for a school or school under construction”. All surrounding land within 1,000 feet of the Facility is zoned M-3 (Heavy Industrial), M-2 (Light Industrial), or M-1 (Limited Industrial). Land uses of note in the area, in addition to the Facility, include Pick Your Part (a closed landfill currently operating as an auto dismantling and salvage yard) across Pendleton Street to the northwest; Bradley Landfill to the west (west of Pick Your Part); Vulcan Processing Facility (rock crushing/gravel processing) located approximately 0.5 miles to the southwest of the site; Yellow Freight and Vulcan Inert Fill Pit to the north on the north side Glenoaks Boulevard; small-scale heavy industrial uses along both sides of De Garmo Avenue to the southeast; and a construction debris material recycling facility to the south. The nearest residence is located to the southeast approximately 1,800 feet from the Facility.

G. COMMUNITY RESPONSE PROCEDURES

The community response procedure is the protocol for receiving and responding to odor complaints from the surrounding community. The Community Coordinator for the Facility is responsible for oversight and implementation of the community response procedures. The Community Coordinator for the Facility is: Mr. Ruben Zaragoza, office phone number: 818-504-1432; cell phone number: 818-319-3705.

The Facility maintains a 24-hour hotline for any odor or dust complaints. The hotline telephone number is posted on signs at all Facility entrances. A call received between the hours of 8:00 A.M. and 5:00 P.M. is answered by RLA operators in the Administrative Office. A call received between the hours of 5:00 P.M. and 8:00 A.M. is answered by the Facility's scale house attendant. If odor complaints are received by telephone or mail, the complaint is entered in an odor complaint log and investigated by Facility staff by conducting an odor survey around the site perimeter, including noting where odors are observed (if any) in an odor complaint log. The forms to be completed by Facility staff are included in Attachment 1 of this AOMP. Temperature, wind speed/direction, and other weather conditions are recorded from the site's Weatherlink System and entered into the odor complaint log. Following the investigation, a written response is prepared detailing any preventive action taken in response to any odor complaint. A copy of the complaint and response is kept in a complaint file that is accessible to the public. The LEA is also notified within one day of receipt of the complaint. In addition, Facility staff conducts independent odor surveys of the surrounding neighborhood without reference to any requests or complaints, on an as-needed basis.

When wind speed average reaches 25 miles per hour or greater (average over 15 minutes), as measured by a wind speed indicator installed on the top of the elevated conveyor system structure located over the green waste scales/rear-loading compactor, the following additional dust and odor mitigation practices are implemented:

- Increase the litter sweeping frequency to control offsite litter;
- Process already-tipped loads to minimize tipping floor storage of unprocessed solid waste and unprocessed source-separated materials; and
- Direct incoming loads identified as dusty or odorous (or otherwise problematic under increased wind conditions) to be tipped in an area to be immediately fed into the processing line or loaded into a transfer trailer.

In addition to the above, the operator may implement additional measures on an as-needed basis: such as the use of additional manned spray hoses, the enhancement of dust control misting systems, or momentary reductions in processing volume. RLA will provide additional dust control measures upon the request of the LEA, if such measures as provided in the current TPR prove to be inadequate.

To facilitate communication of odor concerns from the community, a contact sign is posted at the property perimeter adjacent to the De Garmo Avenue main gate, at the Randall Street entrance, and at the Pendleton Street entrances to the Facility. The sign contains the contact information for the Community Coordinator, the LEA, and the SCAQMD. The following is a reasonable representation of the sign, which is approximately 48 inches by 48 inches in size with lettering size of 4 inches.

RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES

IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS OR COMPLAINTS REGARDING THIS FACILITY
PLEASE CONTACT US:

FACILITY 24 HOUR COMPLAINT HOTLINE: PHONE 818-504-1490

CITY OF LOS ANGELES LOCAL ENFORCEMENT AGENCY: PHONE 213-978-0892

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT: PHONE 800-288-7664

H. ENFORCEABILITY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

"I am voluntarily submitting this Alternative Odor Management Plan to the Local Enforcement Agency in lieu of submitting an Odor Management Plan to the South Coast Air Quality Management District as required by South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule 410. I agree to abide by the provisions of the Alternative Odor Management Plan and understand that the Alternative Odor Management Plan is subject to enforcement by the Local Enforcement Agency. I understand that I must also comply with any or all applicable state statutes and federal and local rules and regulation, including those provisions relating to public nuisance."

Signature

Date

Print Name

ATTACHMENT 1

FORMS

(Housekeeping, Odor Complaint Log/Survey)

RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES

TRANSFER STATION & MRF HOUSEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

Performed by:

Employee Name (print)

Employee Signature

Date: _____

CHECK BOX When Task Complete, CHECK AM/PM, and INITIAL Each

<u>Daily Activities:</u>	<u>AM</u>	<u>PM</u>	<u>Sign Initials</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> MSW piles pushed to one side as tipping floors scraped clean with loader bucket			
<input type="checkbox"/> Tipping floors swept clean with street sweeper vehicle			
<input type="checkbox"/> Transfer pit scraped clean with edge of loader bucket and swept with push broom			
<input type="checkbox"/> Transfer compactors area swept clean with push broom and street sweeper vehicle			
<input type="checkbox"/> MRF recovery equipment swept with push broom and free of litter/debris			
<input type="checkbox"/> Recycling building storage area swept with street sweeper vehicle and push broom			
<input type="checkbox"/> Scales swept with push broom and clean of inbound spillage and litter/debris			
<input type="checkbox"/> Buildings and other structures clean and free of litter/debris			
<input type="checkbox"/> Facility paved surfaces swept by street sweeper vehicle			
<input type="checkbox"/> Perimeter fence/walls and adjacent grounds clean and free of litter/debris			
<input type="checkbox"/> Gate entrance/exit areas monitored for spillage, clean and free of litter/debris			
<input type="checkbox"/> Offsite adjacent roadways clean with use of street sweeper and litter retrieval crew			
<input type="checkbox"/> Comments: _____ _____			

RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES

BACKYARD HOUSEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

Performed by:

Employee Name (print)

Employee Signature

Date:

CHECK BOX When Task Complete, CHECK AM/PM, and INITIAL Each

<u>Daily Activities:</u>	<u>AM</u>	<u>PM</u>	<u>Sign Initials</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> Feedstock piles pushed to one side as tipping floors scraped clean with loader bucket			
<input type="checkbox"/> C&D, wood, and greenwaste tipping floors swept clean with street sweeper vehicle			
<input type="checkbox"/> Trim & cull tipping floor pressure washed including drain plate and screen			
<input type="checkbox"/> Transfer compactor and top-load area swept clean with push broom and street sweeper vehicle			
<input type="checkbox"/> Processing and recovery equipment in C&D, wood, greenwaste, and trim & cull areas swept with push broom and free of litter/debris			
<input type="checkbox"/> Compost Feedstock pile and C&D stockpile storage areas scraped clean with loader bucket			
<input type="checkbox"/> Greenwaste scales swept with push broom and clean of litter/debris			
<input type="checkbox"/> Building and other structures clean and free of litter/debris			
<input type="checkbox"/> Backyard paved surfaces swept by street sweeper vehicle			
<input type="checkbox"/> Perimeter fence/walls and adjacent grounds clean and free of litter/debris			
<input type="checkbox"/> Gate entrance/exit areas monitored for spillage, clean and free of litter/debris			
<input type="checkbox"/> Comments:			
<hr/> <hr/>			

Odor Complaint Log	
Date/Time Received Complaint:	
Date/Time of Odor Event:	
Complainant Name: (complainant's option)	
Complainant Telephone Number: (for follow-up)	
Location Where Odor Observed: (attach map if necessary)	
Description of Odor:	
Wind/Temperature: (attach Weatherlink log)	
Corrective Actions Taken: (to eliminate offsite odors)	
Odor Survey	
Survey Conducted by:	
Time Survey Initiated/Completed:	
Weather Conditions: (attach Weatherlink log)	Temperature: Wind direction from: <input type="checkbox"/> North <input type="checkbox"/> South <input type="checkbox"/> East <input type="checkbox"/> West Wind speed? <input type="checkbox"/> Still <input type="checkbox"/> Light Breezy <input type="checkbox"/> Breezy <input type="checkbox"/> Windy <input type="checkbox"/> Very Windy
Facility Perimeter Survey: (survey at least 4 surrounding locations)	Odor detected? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, answer questions below: Location of odor: Odor strength/intensity: <input type="checkbox"/> Weak <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> Strong Odor description: <input type="checkbox"/> Trash <input type="checkbox"/> Greenwaste <input type="checkbox"/> Foul <input type="checkbox"/> Gas <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical <input type="checkbox"/> Other Source of odor - Can odor be attributed to facility activities? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, describe here:
Facility Perimeter Survey:	Odor detected? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, answer questions below: Location of odor: Odor strength/intensity: <input type="checkbox"/> Weak <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> Strong Odor description: <input type="checkbox"/> Trash <input type="checkbox"/> Greenwaste <input type="checkbox"/> Foul <input type="checkbox"/> Gas <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical <input type="checkbox"/> Other Source of odor - Can odor be attributed to facility activities? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, describe here:

Odor Survey	
Facility Perimeter Survey:	<p>Odor detected? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, answer questions below:</p> <p>Location of odor:</p> <p>Odor strength/intensity: <input type="checkbox"/> Weak <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> Strong</p> <p>Odor description: <input type="checkbox"/> Trash <input type="checkbox"/> Greenwaste <input type="checkbox"/> Foul <input type="checkbox"/> Gas <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical <input type="checkbox"/> Other</p> <p>Source of odor - Can odor be attributed to facility activities? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, describe here:</p>
Facility Perimeter Survey: (attach additional sheets as needed)	<p>Odor detected? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, answer questions below:</p> <p>Location of odor:</p> <p>Odor strength/intensity: <input type="checkbox"/> Weak <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> Strong</p> <p>Odor description: <input type="checkbox"/> Trash <input type="checkbox"/> Greenwaste <input type="checkbox"/> Foul <input type="checkbox"/> Gas <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical <input type="checkbox"/> Other</p> <p>Source of odor - Can odor be attributed to facility activities? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, describe here:</p>
Complaint Follow-Up (if necessary)	
Date and Time of Follow-Up:	
Summary of Conversation:	
<div> <div>Community Coordinator Name (print)</div> <div>Community Coordinator Signature</div> <div>Date</div> </div>	

MAP HERE (if necessary)

APPENDIX E

**TRANSFER / PROCESSING REPORT
FOR
FUTURE OPERATIONS**

TRANSFER / PROCESSING REPORT
FOR
RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES
SUN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

February 2016



Prepared For:

Recology Los Angeles
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Prepared By:

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I. INTRODUCTION

This Transfer/Processing Report (TPR) describes the design and operation of the Recology Los Angeles Facility (identified herein as the “Facility”), a Transfer Station and Materials Recovery Facility (TS/MRF) located in Sun Valley (an area within the City of Los Angeles), California. The Facility has been in operation since 1974 and operates as a large volume transfer station and resource recovery facility. This Report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations (14CCR), §18221.6, which list the specific requirements for inclusion in a TPR, also known as a Report of Facility Information.

The Facility is operated by Recology Los Angeles (RLA), a wholly owned subsidiary of Recology Inc., and is designed to accommodate the handling and processing of mixed municipal solid waste (MSW), recyclable materials, organic waste (wood, green, produce/food), construction and demolition (C&D) debris, and inert waste. The facility is permitted to process a maximum daily throughput of 6,700 tons of municipal solid waste and recyclable materials per day. Facility operations are divided into three operational areas described as follows:

- The Front Yard, where the transfer station and MRF receive and process 2,500 tons per day (TPD) of MSW, which includes commingled recyclables.
- The Back Yard, where the following waste materials are received and processed: 2,000 TPD of mixed C&D debris and inert debris, 200 TPD of source-separated wood waste, 1,500 TPD of source-separated green waste (including restaurant food waste and animal manure) and 500 TPD of produce material (supermarket trim and cull material).
- The Truck Yard, located east of the front yard, across De Garmo Avenue, accommodates incoming vehicles (collection trucks and public self-haul) that line up and queue before entering the front yard, as well as outbound public self-haul vehicles required to weigh-out and collect their deposit. This area is also used for employee and truck parking.

Based on the maximum daily throughput of 6,700 TPD, the Facility is classified as a large volume transfer/processing facility by 14CCR, §17402(a)(8). Accordingly, this Report was prepared to comply with requirements set forth in 14CCR, §17403.7 and §17403.9 for large volume transfer/processing facilities and to address the respective TPR informational criteria stipulated in 14CCR, §18221.6.

II. TRANSFER/PROCESSING REPORT

A. OWNER/OPERATOR INFORMATION [14CCR, §18221.6(a)]

The Facility site improvements are owned and operated by RLA, a wholly owned subsidiary of Recology Inc. RLA's office is located at 9189 De Garmo Avenue, Sun Valley, CA 91352. The Facility property is leased by RLA and owned as shown in the following Table 1, which includes the legal description and area of each of the six parcels that comprise the Facility. These six parcels are the recorded properties and do not necessarily coincide with the Los Angeles County Assessor's Parcel Numbers.

TABLE 1 FACILITY PARCELS, OWNER, & LEGAL DESCRIPTION			
Parcel	Area (Acres)	Owner	Legal Description
1	1.556	The T & R Fry Family Trust, dated July 25, 1994	Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 21, and 22 of Tract No. 8950 in the City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, State of California, as per map recorded in Book 121 Pages 78 and 79 of Maps, in the office of the County Recorder of said County
2	1.805	The T & R Fry Family Trust, dated July 25, 1994	Lots 18, 19, and 20 of Tract No. 8950, in the City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, State of California, as per map recorded in Book 121 Pages 78 and 79 of Maps, in the office of the County Recorder of said County
3	2.256	The T & R Fry Family Trust, dated July 25, 1994	Lots 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15 of Tract No. 8950, in the City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, State of California, as per map recorded in Book 121 Pages 78 and 79 of Maps, in the office of the County Recorder of said County
4	2.284	The T & R Fry Family Trust, dated July 25, 1994	That portion of Parcel B of Parcel Map L.A. No. 1892, in the City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, State of California, as per map recorded in Book 28 Pages 42 of Parcel Maps, in the office of the County Recorder of the County of Los Angeles, lying northwesterly of the southeasterly line of the northwesterly 330.7 feet of Lot 7 in block 21 of Los Angeles Land and Water Company's Subdivision of a part of Maclay Rancho, as per map recorded in Book 3 Pages 17 and 18 of Maps, in the office of the County Recorder of said County
5	0.076	The T & R Fry Family Trust, dated July 25, 1994	Parcel B, in the City of Los Angeles, County of Los Angeles, State of California, as shown on Parcel Map L.A. No. 1892 filed in Book 28 page 42 of Parcel Maps, in the office of the County Recorder of the County of Los Angeles, lying northwesterly of the southeasterly line of the northwesterly 330.7 feet of Lot 7 in block 21 of Los Angeles Land and Water Cos Subdivision of a part of Maclay Rancho, as per map recorded in Book 3 Pages 17 and 18 of Maps, in said Recorders office
6	2.302	The T & R Fry Family Trust, dated July 25, 1994	Parcels A, B, C, and D as shown on Parcel Map L.A. No. 4202, filed in Book 110 Pages 2 and 3 of Parcel Maps, in the Office of the County Recorder of said County

B. FACILITY SPECIFICATIONS AND PLANS [14CCR, §18221.6(b)]

The Facility is located in the northeastern corner of the San Fernando Valley in the City of Los Angeles, approximately four miles north of the Burbank Airport. The Facility, with an address of 9147 De Garmo Avenue, Sun Valley, CA, occupies 10.28 acres and is located between Randall Street and Pendleton Street. A vicinity map showing the location of the Facility is presented as Figure 1 (Appendix A).

The current Los Angeles County Assessor's Maps indicate the Facility as comprising 12 parcels, for assessment purposes, (including 11 parcels totaling 8.03 acres on the southwest side of De Garmo Avenue between Pendleton Street and Randall Street and a 2.25-acre portion of the 4.26-acre parcel on the northeast side of De Garmo Avenue between Pendleton Street and Randall Street) for a total area of 10.28 acres. Note that the northerly approximately two acres of the 4.26-acre parcel on the northeast side of De Garmo Avenue was included in the 2014 Conditional Use Permit issued for the Facility, however, these parcels are not included as part of the Facility. The total area of the parcels that are included within the Solid Waste Facility Permit (SWFP) boundary thus equates to 10.28 acres. The designated Los Angeles County Assessor Parcel Numbers for the 12 parcels are: 2408-034-001, -002, -038, -042, -043, -047 (portion), and 2408-035-031, -034, -036, -037, -038, -039. Note that the parcels shown in Table 1 are the recorded properties and do not necessarily coincide with the parcels identified on the Assessor's Parcel Maps, which are established by the Los Angeles County Assessor for tax purposes. Note also that the parcels included in the northerly two acres of the 4.26-acre parcel are no longer included as part of the Facility.

All surrounding land within 1,000 feet of the Facility is zoned M-3 (Heavy Industrial), M-2 (Light Industrial), or M-1 (Limited Industrial), see Figure 2 (Appendix A). Land uses of note in the area, in addition to the Facility, include Pick Your Part (a closed landfill currently operating as an auto dismantling and salvage yard) across Pendleton Street to the northwest; Bradley Landfill to the west (west of Pick Your Part); Vulcan Processing Facility (rock crushing/gravel processing) located approximately 0.5 miles to the southwest of the site; Yellow Freight and Vulcan Inert Fill Pit to the north on the north side Glenoaks Boulevard; small-scale heavy industrial uses along both sides of De Garmo Avenue to the southeast; and a construction debris material recycling facility to the south. The nearest residence is located to the southeast approximately 1,800 feet from the Facility.

The main entrance to the Facility's office, shop, transfer station, and MRF is located along De Garmo Avenue between Randall Street and Pendleton Street. Access to the Facility's C&D debris operations is from an entrance at 11217 Randall Street and access to the wood and green waste operations is through entrances on Pendleton Street. The primary routes of delivery to the Facility are Glenoaks Boulevard and Tuxford Street, both are heavy industrial roads, four lanes wide.

The waste processing operations are located on a portion of the 8.03 acres on the southwest side of De Garmo Avenue that includes the front yard and back yard operations. The 2.25-acre portion of the parcel on the northeast side of De Garmo Avenue is identified as the truck yard area and includes truck scales, employee and

truck parking, and vehicle queuing lanes. Ancillary/support facilities/operations located on a portion of the front yard include administrative offices, a maintenance shop, truck fueling, truck washing, storage, and parking. These features are primarily concentrated within the northeast portion of the front yard. A site plan of the Facility showing the general site features is presented as Figure 3 (Appendix A). This figure also includes the demarcation of the SWFP boundary for the Facility. Further details regarding the site features for each operation/processing area are presented in the following sections.

C. SCHEMATIC DRAWING [14CCR, §18221.6(c)]

A schematic drawing of the facility, including the demarcation of the corresponding SWFP boundary, is presented as Figure 3 (Appendix A). As shown on Figure 3, the primary features/operations include the Front Yard; Back Yard; and Truck Yard. Further details regarding each of these features/operations are presented in the following subsections.

1. Front Yard

The front yard occupies the approximately 3.5-acre northerly portion of the 8.03-acre area on the southwest side of De Garmo Avenue between Randall Street and Pendleton Street. It includes a fully enclosed, 62,000 square foot (sf) warehouse structure Transfer Station/MRF (TS/MRF) Building. This building houses the MSW and comingled recyclables waste handling operations including: tipping/unloading, processing, resource recovery, baling, and loading activities for MSW and recycled commodities. Access into and out of the Transfer Station/MRF Building is via three openings: two at the northeast side along De Garmo Avenue for entry/exit; and one at the northwest side leading to the truck fueling and washing area and to an existing driveway onto Pendleton Street.

The TS/MRF Building contains the material unloading and processing operations and is divided into different areas based on material composition and source. These areas are identified herein as: Scale House and Truck Scales; Commercial Tipping; Self-haul Tipping; Restaurant Food Waste Tipping, Materials Recovery Processing System; and Loadout and Transfer.

The remaining front yard area, northwest of the TS/MRF Building, includes the 7,400 sf three-sided Recycling Building for the storage of baled recyclables; Administrative Offices; Truck Maintenance Facility; Truck Fueling and Washing; and Storage and Parking.

Further details regarding all of the front yard processing areas and ancillary facilities are presented below.

Scale House and Truck Scales

The Scale House and two truck scales are located at the northwest corner of the TS/MRF Building and are used for exiting commercial vehicles and all outgoing transfer

station and MRF residuals and recyclables. Commercial vehicles that have tare weights established are not required to be weighed upon exiting.

Commercial Tipping

The commercial tipping floor is located on the southeasterly side of the TS/MRF Building. This tipping floor serves as the receiving area for material loads from commercial collection vehicles to be processed through the materials recovery processing system. Push walls are installed around the perimeter of the tipping area as necessary. The surface of the commercial tipping floor is concrete.

Self-haul Tipping

The self-haul tipping floor for MSW is located in the central portion of the TS/MRF Building. This tipping floor serves as the receiving area for material loads that are either processed through the materials recovery processing system or directly loaded for transfer off-site. The surface of the self-haul tipping floor is concrete.

Restaurant Food Waste Tipping

The restaurant food waste tipping area is located at the northeast corner of the TS/MRF Building and is used for the unloading of restaurant food waste material. The processing of the food waste material for the removal of the non-food waste portion of restaurant food waste is performed over the materials recovery processing system described below.

Materials Recovery Processing System

The materials recovery processing system is located along the southerly side of the TS/MRF Building and is used for processing MSW and comingled recyclables from commercial vehicles and from self-haul customers. The restaurant food waste material is also processed with this system. In general, the materials recovery processing system is a series of infeed, incline, picking and sorting conveyors; trommels; an air separation system; grinder; magnetic separator; baler; and compactors. This system is located southerly of the commercial and self-haul tipping floors.

Loadout and Transfer

The residual waste loadout and transfer operations are primarily located on the northwest side of the materials recovery processing system. Residual waste is conveyed to one of two rear-loading compactors where the waste is transported off-site.

Recycling Building

The Recycling Building is a three-sided 7,400 sf metal framed structure open at the north side. This building is located adjacent to the TS/MRF Building at its southwest corner. Baled recyclable materials are stored in this building awaiting shipment off-site for recycling. Loading of baled materials onto flatbed trailers or export containers

occurs in the area just north of the Recycling Building. The surface of the recycling building is concrete.

Administration Office, Truck Maintenance, and Equipment Storage

A building with an approximate footprint of 12,260 sf is located at the northeast corner of the front yard at the corner of De Garmo Avenue and Pendleton Street. This building houses administration and offices, the truck maintenance facility, and equipment storage. The administration and office section includes offices, break rooms, records storage, meeting rooms, accounting, and sanitary facilities. The truck maintenance facility is located easterly and adjacent to the administration and office section and includes five bays and five aboveground hoists. The two bays closest to the Administration Office are drive-through bays. The truck maintenance facility is utilized to perform maintenance and repairs on collection trucks, transfer trucks, and on-site equipment. It also houses miscellaneous storage containers used to store parts, equipment, petroleum products, used oil filters, etc. The section easterly of the truck maintenance facility is utilized for miscellaneous equipment storage.

Truck Fueling and Washing

Truck fueling and washing takes place on the southwestern side of the truck maintenance facility. There are seven underground storage tanks (USTs) in this area consisting of two 20,000 gallon diesel USTs, two 2,000 gallon USTs containing motor oil, one 2,000 gallon UST for hydraulic oil, one 1,000 gallon UST for gear oil, and one 4,000 gallon UST for waste oil. All of these USTs were installed in 2011. Former USTs in this same area were removed in 2011. Fuel dispensers are located in two areas 1) adjacent to the USTs southwest of the truck maintenance facility and 2) south of the USTs near the Recycling Building.

Truck washing occurs adjacent to the fueling area. Wash water is directed to collection drains that connect to a three-stage clarifier that connects to the sanitary sewer.

Storage and Parking

The remainder of the front yard area northwesterly of the TS/MRF Building is primarily used for truck parking and staging, vehicle parking, equipment storage and maintenance, bin storage and bin repair. The entire surface of this area, not covered by buildings, is paved with asphaltic or concrete paving.

Ancillary Facilities

Ancillary facilities in the front yard area include a Los Angeles Department of Water and Power substation located along De Garmo Avenue.

2. Back Yard

The back yard occupies the approximately 4.5-acre southerly portion of the 8.03-acre area located on the southwest side of De Garmo Avenue between Randall Street and

Pendleton Street. It includes a fully enclosed, 184,280 sf warehouse structure to enclose the back yard operations. This Back Yard Operations Building houses the waste handling operations including tipping/unloading, processing, resource recovery, and loading activities for C&D debris, inert debris, wood waste, green waste and produce material (supermarket trim and cull materials). Access entering and exiting the Back Yard Operations Building is via four openings: two at the northwest side along Pendleton Street; one at the northeast side opening to the truck fueling and washing area; and one at the southeast side along Randall Street. All openings are equipped with 20-foot high roll-up coiling doors.

The Back Yard Operations Building contains the material unloading and processing operations and is divided into different operations based on material composition and source. These operations are identified herein as: mixed C&D Debris, which includes inert debris; source-separated Wood Waste; source-separated Green Waste; and Produce Material (supermarket trim and cull material).

Further details regarding all of the back yard processing areas and ancillary facilities are presented below.

C&D Debris

C&D debris material processing has three different tipping areas, one for each of the following sources: commercial mixed C&D debris; self-haul C&D debris; and source-separated clean inert materials. The commercial mixed C&D debris unloading and processing area is located at the southeasterly corner of the Back Yard Operations Building. The tipping floor and stockpile area are paved with a concrete surface. The self-haul C&D debris tipping and stockpile area is located northeasterly of the commercial C&D tipping floor at the northeasterly corner of the Back Yard Operations Building. The tipping floor and stockpile area are also on a concrete surface. The source-separated clean inerts tipping and stockpile area is located northerly and adjacent to the self-haul C&D debris tipping and stockpile area.

The mixed commercial C&D debris and self-haul C&D debris is processed through the resource recovery system located along the southerly (back) side of the Back Yard Operations Building at the easterly end. This processing system has extensive resource recovery equipment including screeners, conveyors, picking platforms, magnets, air classifier, and water flotation tanks. The resource recovery system equipment occupies an area approximately 200 feet long by 60 feet wide with conveyors reaching a peak height of approximately 45 feet.

Wood Waste

Wood waste processing has two tipping areas for incoming source-separated lumber and tree trimmings. The lumber and wood scraps that come primarily from construction sources and tree trimmings that come primarily from landscapers are unloaded and processed at the southwest corner of the Back Yard Operations Building. Separate stockpiles are created for each type of material. The wood waste processing equipment includes a tub grinder, trommel, and conveyors and is located easterly of the stockpiles.

The grinder and trommel screen create two separate product piles that are located adjacent to the grinder and trommel screen. The primary product pile corresponds to the ground wood chips product that is deposited by a conveyor at a point north and adjacent to the trommel. The second product pile is comprised of ground wood fines initially deposited by the trommel. Upon deposition, this material is picked up by a front end loader and transported to a stockpile located south of the grinder.

Green Waste

The green waste tipping area is located in the middle portion of the Back Yard Operations Building along the northeastern side. Incoming green waste material consists of source-separated green waste loads primarily from landscapers, gardeners, nurseries, and source-separated residential curbside collection. Street sweeping organics are also processed with the green waste. The green waste processing equipment includes a grinder and conveyors. The ground material is transferred to the southeastern side of the building to a ground green waste material stockpile. Loading of ground green waste occurs on the north side of the ground green waste material stockpile.

Produce Material

Commercial source-separated loads of produce material (supermarket trim and cull) are received at the produce material tipping floor located westerly of the green waste tipping area along the northeastern side of the Back Yard Operations Building. This material is processed with the same equipment (grinder and conveyors) as used for the green waste material, but at different times, and transferred to the same ground green waste material storage pile. The produce material tipping floor includes a liquid runoff collection tank system that includes a floor drain, collection tank, sump pump, screen, and a 10,000 gallon storage tank.

Ancillary Facilities

The back yard area contains the following ancillary facilities:

- Two truck scales for weighing of outgoing recyclables and residuals from the back yard operations;
- A maintenance area for tracked equipment (to avoid driving tracked equipment to the truck maintenance facility for maintenance and repairs);
- Employee break areas; and
- Hazardous materials storage area.

3. Truck Yard

The truck yard occupies the approximately 2.25-acre portion of the parcel on the northeast side of De Garmo Avenue between Randall Street and Pendleton Street. The

truck yard area is used for incoming vehicles (collection trucks and public self-haul) to enter, queue, and weigh at the two northernmost truck scales before exiting and proceeding to the front yard across De Garmo Avenue or to the back yard via Pendelton Street or Randall Street. Following unloading, outbound public self-haul vehicles return to the truck yard to weigh-out and collect their deposit using the southernmost truck scale. These vehicles enter the truck yard in the same manner as described above for the incoming vehicles and utilize a dedicated lane for outbound self-haul vehicles. Finally, the truck yard area is used for employee and truck parking. Three lanes, each approximately 500 feet long, are available for vehicle queuing along the northwestern and northeastern sides of the truck yard area. One of the lanes is for inbound commercial collection trucks and the other two are for self-haul vehicles (inbound and return outbound). A bioretention basin is present in the southern corner of the truck yard that collects storm water runoff from the truck yard area.

Access into and out of the truck yard is via two driveway openings: one at the northeast corner from Randall Street for entering vehicles; and one at the southwest corner from De Garmo Avenue for exiting vehicles.

D. OPERATIONS PLAN [14CCR, §18221.6(d)]

The following subsections outline the operations plan employed at each of the primary processing areas. These activities are implemented in accordance with applicable sections of 14CCR, Division 7, Chapter 3.0, Articles 5 (Solid Waste Storage and Removal Standards) and Article 6.0 (Transfer Operations Regulatory Requirements). Please note that the following information describes the material handling activities upon delivery to the respective tipping floors. Details regarding the administrative processing of loads (i.e., weighing, initial inspection, etc.) and corresponding routing of vehicles to the respective processing areas are described later in this Section. Schematic floor plans of the TS/MRF Building and Back Yard Operations Building are presented as Figures 4 and 5 (Appendix A). Figure 6 (Appendix A) shows the material process flow for the overall Facility operations.

1. Front Yard - Transfer Station/Material Recovery Facility (TS/MRF) Building

Commercial Tipping and Resource Recovery

The front yard commercial tipping floor and resource recovery operations receive loads hauled in commercial collection vehicles from residential curbside collection and businesses and include both MSW and commingled recyclables. After passing through the scale in the truck yard, located on the northeast side of De Garmo Avenue, vehicles cross De Garmo Avenue and enter the TS/MRF Building through the northerly entrance door and are directed to the commercial tipping floor. Vehicles unload at the three available unloading stalls. After tipping, spotters check the load for any special, unacceptable or hazardous wastes, which if found is handled in accordance with the Facility's Hazardous Materials Load Checking Program, see Appendix B. Vehicles exit the TS/MRF Building onto De Garmo Avenue through the southerly exit door.

The deposited material is then loaded, using a front-end loader, onto the in-feed conveyors to either the materials recovery processing system or the rear-load compactor for residuals. Loads high in recoverable recyclables are directed to the materials recovery processing system while loads with low levels of recyclables are directed to conveyors and straight to transfer trucks for removal.

Once placed onto the materials recovery processing system in-feed conveyor, the material moves up onto the inclined material conveyor and runs through trommels, picking platforms, air separators, magnets, and ultimately ends up separated into different material types. The materials recovery processing system recovers cardboard, newspaper, mixed paper, plastics (high-density polyethylene [HDPE], polyethylene terephthalate [PET]), aluminum, ferrous metals (tin cans), and soiled waste paper. Cardboard and newspaper is manually separated, and along with the concentrated mixed paper, is conveyed to the baler. Plastic (HDPE and PET) beverage containers are also manually separated and placed into containers. Magnets remove the tin cans and other ferrous metal items, which are placed into containers. The residual MSW then goes to a blower that removes the lighter fraction (plastics and paper), which are then conveyed to a grinder that grinds the material to 1-1/2" minus. This ground material is placed and compacted inside transfer trailers (25 to 26 tons per trailer) and transferred off-site to either a permitted solid waste disposal facility or a cement plant for boiler fuel (identified as Engineered MSW). The transfer/use of this material as Engineered MSW depends on a variety of factors, including the need for this material by the cement plant and the ability to meet the requirements of AB 1126 and our contractual agreement with the facility. See Figures 7 and 7.1 (Appendix A) for process flow diagrams for the TS/MRF materials processing system and Figures 11 and 12 (Appendix A) for schematics (plan view and elevation) of the processing system.

All recovered cardboard, newspaper, and mixed paper is baled and either directly loaded into trailers for transfer off-site or stored in the Recycling Building awaiting transfer. Plastic beverage containers and aluminum cans are transferred to and stored in roll-off boxes until baled. Baled plastic materials are stored in the Recycling Building. Tin cans and other ferrous metals are stored in roll-off boxes near the Recycling Building until full and then transferred off-site. Steel scrap and wood waste salvaged from the tipping floor are stored in roll-off boxes and stored near the tipping floor.

Residuals from the materials recovery processing system and loads with low levels of recyclables are conveyed to the rear-loading compactor, loaded into trailers, and transferred off-site to a permitted solid waste disposal facility. All residual waste is removed within 48 hours of receipt.

Self-haul Tipping and Resource Recovery

The front yard self-haul tipping floor and resource recovery operations receive loads from self-haul customers and include MSW, bulky item loads, and recyclables. After passing through the scale in the truck yard, located on the northeast side of De Garmo Avenue, vehicles cross De Garmo Avenue and enter the TS/MRF Building through the northerly entrance door and are directed to the self-haul tipping floor. Vehicles unload at the four available unloading stalls. After tipping, spotters check the load for any

special, unacceptable or hazardous wastes, which if found is handled in accordance with the Facility's Hazardous Materials Load Checking Program, see Appendix B. Vehicles exit TS/MRF Building through the southerly exit door and proceed to the truck yard for queuing and weigh-out.

The deposited material is floor sorted manually for wood and lumber, tree limbs, brush, and large metal items (file cabinets, metal shelving, metal desks, etc.). Sorted items are stored in roll-boxes near the tipping floor. The metal is transferred off-site whereas the wood and green waste is transferred to the back yard operations for further processing. The remainder is either processed through the materials recovery processing systems or loaded, using a front-end loader, onto the in-feed conveyors leading to the rear-load compactor for residuals, and transferred off-site to a permitted solid waste disposal facility. All residual waste is removed within 48 hours of receipt.

Restaurant Food Waste Tipping and Processing

The front yard restaurant food waste tipping floor receives loads of restaurant food waste from commercial collection trucks. After passing through the scale in the truck yard, vehicles cross De Garmo Avenue and enter the TS/MRF Building through the northerly entrance door and are directed to the food waste tipping floor. Vehicles unload at the designated unloading stall. The food waste is processed for the removal of non-food residual material through the materials recovery processing system used for the commercial MSW except that the air classifiers are not used due to the high liquid content of the waste. This occurs at night after all the MSW has been processed. Restaurant food waste is processed within 24 hours of receipt. The organic material is transported to the Back Yard Operations Building for further processing with green waste. This transported material is placed at the front of the green waste processing area to ensure that it is processed in a timely manner. Residuals from the food waste are combined with residuals from the materials processing systems and transported off-site to a permitted solid waste disposal facility. All residual waste is removed within 48 hours of receipt.

2. Back Yard – Operations Building

C&D Debris Tipping and Resource Recovery

The back yard C&D debris tipping floors and resource recovery operations receive loads hauled in various types of commercial collection vehicles and from self-haul users. After passing through the scale in the truck yard, vehicles turn left onto De Garmo Avenue, then right onto Randall Street and enter the Back Yard Operations Building through the Randall Street entrance door and are directed to one of three tipping areas: commercial mixed C&D debris; self-haul mixed C&D debris; and source-separated clean inert materials. Vehicles unload at the designated unloading stalls. After unloading, spotters at the respective tipping areas check the loads for any special or unacceptable material, which are removed from the feedstock.

The deposited material from the self-haul mixed C&D debris pile is pushed, using a front-end loader, to the larger commercial mixed C&D debris pile. An excavator pre-

sorts debris from the pile, while other excavators move the debris up along the ramp as new material is deposited behind it and ultimately feeding the C&D resource recovery processing system conveyor. The ramp consists of crushed concrete and is adjacent to the processing system and used as support for the excavators that move the material towards the processing system. Once placed onto the C&D resource recovery processing system in-feed conveyor, the material moves up the inclined material conveyor and runs through a series of equipment including screeners, conveyors, picking platforms, magnets, air classifier, and water floatation tanks. Materials that are separated include cardboard, gypsum, metal, wood, small rocks, large rocks, dirt (fines), organics, and residual waste. See Figure 8 (Appendix A) for a process flow diagram for the C&D debris material and Figures 13 - 16 (Appendix A) for schematics (plan view and cross sections) of the materials recovery processing system.

The C&D debris materials are processed within 15 days of receipt. Residual materials are removed within 48 hours. Materials are processed on a first in first out basis thus assuring that materials are not on-site for longer than the required 15 days. After tipping, material is moved to the base of the ramp. A series of three excavators systematically pick up the material and move it up the ramp to the next conveyor, until it reaches the processing system conveyor. The way the material is moved up the ramp and managed assures that the material is not on-site for longer than the required 15 days.

Metals are separated and collected in bins and are transferred off-site for recycling. Wood and organics are collected in separate roll-off boxes and transferred to the wood waste or green waste processing areas for further processing. Gypsum is collected into a storage bay. Rocks (small and large), dirt, and clean inerts are conveyed into piles and are transferred off-site for reuse or recycling. Residual waste from the processing system and bulky waste that cannot be processed are conveyed to a rear-loading compactor, loaded into trailers, and transferred off-site to a permitted solid waste disposal facility. As previously noted, all residual materials resulting from the processing operations are removed within 48 hours.

Wood Waste Tipping and Resource Recovery

The back yard wood waste tipping floors and resource recovery operations receive loads hauled in various types of commercial collection vehicles and from self-haul users. After passing through the scale in the truck yard, vehicles turn right onto De Garmo Avenue, then left onto Pendleton Street and enter the Back Yard Operations Building through the northerly Pendleton Street entrance door and are directed to one of two tipping areas: lumber and wood scraps; or tree trimmings. Vehicles unload at the designated unloading stalls and exit the southerly Pendleton Street entrance door. In the case of self-haul vehicles, these vehicles return to the truck yard via the Randall Street entrance and proceed to the scale house for final weigh-out prior to exiting onto De Garmo Avenue to leave the Facility.

Upon tipping of each load, spotters check the load for any special or unacceptable material such as residuals/trash, metals and treated lumber. Each of these material types are removed and placed into three separate bins. Painted wood waste is also

removed and placed in the residuals/trash bin. The residuals/trash and metals bins are transferred to the TS/MRF and ultimately transferred off-site to a permitted solid waste disposal facility. All residual waste is removed within 48 hours of receipt. The treated wood waste, in turn, is handled using the alternative management standards (i.e., stored in separate bin, covered in rain, specific labeling, etc.) as prescribed by the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC).

The deposited material in the two feedstock piles (lumber and tree trimmings) is loaded into a grinder using an excavator. This processing occurs within 48 hours from the time the material is deposited. The ground material is then conveyed to a trommel that separates and conveys the material into two separate product piles: small wood fines; and larger wood chips. The small wood fines are loaded into a trailer truck and hauled off-site for reuse. The wood chips are loaded into trailers using an excavator for transport off-site to a biomass plant for fuel. The removal of finished product occurs within seven days of being stockpiled. See Figure 9 (Appendix A) for a process flow diagram of the wood waste material and Figure 17 (Appendix A) for a schematic of the wood waste processing system.

Green Waste Tipping and Resource Recovery

The back yard green waste tipping floor and resource recovery operations receive loads hauled in various types of vehicles from landscapers, gardeners, nurseries, and source-separated residential curbside collection programs. After passing through the scale in the truck yard, vehicles turn right onto De Garmo Avenue, then left onto Pendleton Street and enter the Back Yard Operations Building through the northerly Pendleton Street entrance door and are directed to the tipping area. Vehicles unload at the designated unloading stalls. After tipping, spotters check the load for any special or unacceptable material, which are removed from the feedstock.

The deposited green waste material is loaded onto a conveyor with a loader and conveyed to a grinder, where the material is ground. The ground feedstock is conveyed to a pile where an excavator loads the material into transfer trailers for transfer off-site to a permitted compost facility. Overall, the green waste material is processed and removed within 24 hours of receipt. Residual waste removed from the incoming material is placed in bins and transferred to the TS/MRF Building and ultimately transferred off-site to a permitted solid waste disposal facility. All residual waste is removed within 48 hours of receipt. See Figure 10 (Appendix A) for a process flow diagram of the green waste material and Figures 18 and 19 (Appendix A) for a schematic of the green waste processing system.

Included in the green waste incoming feedstock is animal manure and street sweepings. Street sweepings are not categorized as green waste, however loads with high organic content are allowed to unload adjacent to the green waste piles where the organics are blended with the green waste for compost. The residual material is treated the same as the other residual waste described above.

Produce Material Tipping and Resource Recovery

The back yard produce material (trim and cull) tipping floor and resource recovery operations receive source-separated loads from supermarkets. After passing through the scale in the truck yard, vehicles turn left onto De Garmo Avenue, then right onto Randall Street and enter the Back Yard Operations Building through the Randall Street entrance door and proceed to the produce material tipping area. Vehicles unload at the designated unloading stalls.

The deposited produce material is loaded onto a conveyor with a loader and conveyed to the same grinder that's used for the green waste material, where the material is ground into a compost feedstock. The ground compost feedstock is conveyed to the compost feedstock pile where an excavator loads the material in transfer trailers for transfer off-site to a permitted compost facility. Overall, the produce material is processed and removed within 24 hours of receipt. Residual waste removed from the incoming waste is placed in bins and transferred to the TS/MRF Building and ultimately transferred off-site to a permitted solid waste disposal facility. Contaminants in the incoming material, such as large pieces of plastic, polystyrene, and plastic film, are removed by hand sorting from the conveyor and placed into bins and transferred to the TS/MRF Building where they are removed as residual waste. All residual waste is removed within 48 hours of receipt. See Figures 10, 18, and 19 (Appendix A) for process flow and schematics of the produce material processing system.

The produce material tipping floor includes a liquid runoff collection and storage system. Liquids from the material is collected in a floor drain and directed to a collection tank, which is pumped through a screen into a 9,500-gallon storage tank. The liquid level in the tank is checked regularly (typically twice per week at a minimum) to ensure that adequate capacity is maintained. The tank is also equipped with an overfill alarm that sounds if the liquid level reaches a certain level. The liquid is removed from the storage tank with a tanker truck and transported off-site to a permitted compost facility. The compost facility uses the liquid as process water to maintain appropriate moisture in the compost windrows.

E. DAYS AND HOURS [14CCR, §18218.6(c)(5) and §18221.6(e)]

The Facility is permitted to operate 24 hours per day, seven days per week (Monday through Sunday) for the receipt and processing of material loads. The 24-hour operating day for purposes of the SWFP begins at midnight.

A minimal amount of site activity takes place between the hours of 2:00 AM to 4:00 AM on weekdays and between 5:00 PM to 5:00 AM on weekends. This Facility is closed on the following holidays: Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, and New Years Day. Visitors are welcome to the site seven days per week, by appointment only.

F. FACILITY SIZE [14CCR, §18221.6(f)]

The SWFP boundary footprint encompasses approximately 10.28 acres. As previously outlined, the operational areas within the SWFP boundary include the Front Yard, Back Yard, and Truck Yard. The buildings within the SWFP boundary include the TS/MRF Building (62,000 sf); Back Yard Operations Building (184,280 sf); a combined Administration and Office, Truck Maintenance, and Equipment Storage Building with a 12,260 sf footprint; Recycling Building (7,400 sf); and two Scale Houses. The remainder of the SWFP boundary footprint is used for inbound and outbound vehicle access, parking, truck fueling and washing, and miscellaneous storage.

G. DESIGN CAPACITY [14CCR, §18221.6(g)]

The maximum daily throughput for the Facility is permitted for 6,700 TPD based on the following breakdown:

TABLE 2 SUMMARY OF WASTE MATERIAL QUANTITIES	
Waste Type	Quantity
Mixed MSW and Recyclables	2,500 TPD
Mixed C&D and Inert Debris	2,000 TPD
Wood Waste	200 TPD
Green Waste ⁽¹⁾	1,500 TPD
Produce Material	500 TPD
TOTAL WASTE MATERIAL QUANTITY	6,700 TPD

(1): Includes restaurant food waste, street sweepings and manure.

A design capacity analysis was performed for each of the above waste types for processing of incoming loads, transfer of outgoing loads, and capacity of storage piles. See Appendix C – Facilities Capacity Study for the complete analysis showing that the Facility unloading bays, storage piles, and processing equipment is capable of handling the hypothetical peak throughput. Figures 40 through 44 (Appendix A) show waste pile capacity volumes for all waste types.

H. TYPES AND DAILY QUANTITIES OF MATERIALS [14CCR, §18221.6(h)]

The Facility's front yard area receives and processes MSW, which includes comingled recyclable materials. The back yard operations receive C&D and inert debris, wood waste, green waste (including restaurant food waste, street sweepings and manure),

and produce materials (supermarket trim and cull). A summary of the various types and quantities of material received at the Facility, as well as a listing of prohibited wastes, are presented in the following subsections.

1. Front Yard

The bulk of the material delivered to the front yard TS/MRF Building consists of non-hazardous MSW. The composition of this MSW is derived from residential, commercial, agricultural, and industrial sources.

The second largest fraction of material received at the front yard TS/MRF Building consists of non-hazardous comingled recyclables derived from curbside collection, debris boxes, and other commercial haulers. The composition of these recyclable materials include:

- Mixed papers (newspaper, ledger paper, magazines, etc.);
- Old corrugated cardboard (OCC);
- Mixed comingled containers;
- Aluminum and tin cans;
- Miscellaneous metal;
- Glass;
- HDPE plastic containers;
- PET plastic containers; and
- Scrap metal and miscellaneous metallic appliances.

The third type of material received at the front yard TS/MRF Building is restaurant food waste from commercial collection haulers.

2. Back Yard

The back yard operations receive the following types of non-hazardous wastes from commercial and self-haul users:

- Mixed C&D and inert debris;
- Source-separated wood waste;
- Source-separated green waste;
- Source-separated animal manure;
- Produce material (supermarket trim and cull);
- Restaurant food waste; and
- Street sweepings.

3. Prohibited Waste

A summary of the various types of waste materials that are not accepted at the Facility include the following:

- Hazardous waste (as defined in 22CCR, §66261.3);

- Special waste (as defined in 22CCR, §66261.122);
- Designated waste (as defined in 27CCR, §20210);
- Liquid and high liquid content wastes (i.e., wastes with greater than 50 percent water by weight);
- Medical or infectious waste (as defined in 14CCR, §17225.36);
- Septic tank pumpings (as defined in 14CCR, §17225.64);
- Sewage sludge (as defined in 14CCR, §17225.65);
- Hazardous sludge waste (as defined in 14CCR, §17225.67); and
- Large and small dead animals.

Potentially prohibited wastes that are discovered through the Facility's Hazardous Materials Load Checking Program, see Appendix B, are either returned to the generator or temporarily stored on-site for transport off-site by a licensed hauler to a permitted facility.

4. Daily Quantities of Materials Received

The Facility's combined operations are permitted to process no more than 6,700 TPD of incoming material. A summary of the material quantities received per day for each waste type and operation are presented in Table 2 above.

I. STATE MINIMUM STANDARDS [14CCR, §18221.6(i)]

The following is a discussion of the methods used by the Facility to comply with each state minimum standard contained in 14CCR, §17406.1 through §17419.2.

1. Siting on Landfills [14CCR, §17406.1]

A closed disposal site known as the De Garmo Pit Landfill (Landfill), SWFP No. 19-AR-5176, underlies a portion of the back yard area of the Facility where the C&D debris, green waste, and wood waste processing operations are located (see Figure 5.1, Appendix A). A Facilities Report Closure and Postclosure Activities was prepared for the Landfill in 2009 and approved by the LEA on November 23, 2009. The Facility siting and operations comply with the requirements of 14CCR, §17406.1 (Siting on Landfills) and postclosure land use requirements pursuant to 27CCR, §21190. The Facility is operated in a manner that does not interfere with the postclosure maintenance of the Landfill.

An evaluation has been performed at the site in accordance with City of Los Angeles Ordinance No. 175790 (Methane Mitigation Requirements) for construction in the defined Methane Zones and Methane Buffer Zones within the City. Provisions to comply with this Ordinance and with 27CCR, §21190 regarding structural improvements on top of landfilled areas include the following:

- Passive venting under the new concrete slab areas of the Back Yard Operations Building, which will include subslab vent pipe and vent risers;

- Trench dams in utility trenches where the underground utilities enter the building; and
- Conduit seals in the “dry utility” pipes and conduits for electrical, telephone, and other communications conduit.

Monitoring for methane in landfill gas is conducted in accordance with 27CCR, §20919.5 and §20931 through 20937 and 14CCR, §17406.1. Results are submitted to the LEA on a quarterly basis.

2. General Design Requirements [14CCR, §17406.2]

The general design of the Facility buildings is appropriate for the nature and quantity of materials received, climatological factors, physical settings, adjacent land use (existing and planned), vehicle use, and operating hours. The design is such that the unloading and processing areas are restricted to within the buildings to control dust and windblown material. Furthermore, the facility design accommodates the type of material received to minimize the propagation or attraction of flies, rodents or other vectors and the creation of nuisances.

3. Burning Wastes and Open Burning [14CCR, §17407.1]

“Open burning” operations are prohibited at the Facility. Furthermore, the Facility does not accept burning waste. Hot loads, if received, are separated and isolated from other materials to provide separation from the loading and processing areas but is still within the protection of the building’s fire sprinkler system and near the fire suppression equipment. As soon as a hot load is identified, all traffic entering the tipping floor for unloading is halted until the hot load is controlled and extinguished.

4. Cleaning [14CCR, §17407.2]

a. Front Yard

TS/MRF Building Commercial Tipping Floor

Cleaning activities occur at the Facility on a daily (or nightly) basis. Cleaning occurs approximately one hour after the last transfer trailer is loaded in the evening, generally between the hours of 6:00 P.M. at 2:00 A.M. Cleaning activities rotate between operational areas, with each operating area thoroughly cleaned at least once per week. Any remaining waste on the tipping floor is pushed to one side, and the exposed surface of the floor area is cleaned by scraping with the edge of a loader bucket, then passing over the surface repeatedly with a street sweeper vehicle. The remaining waste pile is then pushed to the other side of the tipping floor and the cleaning process is repeated for that side. Portable pressure washers are used periodically to remove material residue buildup. Periodic cleaning and maintenance is also done to remove compacted residual materials found in cracks in the floor, and to repair cracks.

The restaurant food tipping floor is cleaned similar methods as described above for the commercial tipping floor. These methods include scraping the tipping floor area with the edge of a loader bucket, passing over the surface with a street sweeper vehicle, and using a portable pressure washer to remove material residue buildup.

Any MSW or restaurant food waste that is remaining on the tipping floors is the first waste processed or transferred out in the following morning/evening.

TS/MRF Building Self-haul Tipping Floor

Cleaning activities occur at the Facility on a daily (or nightly) basis. Cleaning occurs approximately one hour after the last transfer trailer is loaded in the evening, generally between the hours of 6:00 P.M. at 2:00 A.M. Cleaning activities rotate between operational areas, with each operating area thoroughly cleaned at least once per week. Portable pressure washers are used periodically to remove material residue buildup. One half of the self-haul tipping floor is cleaned on one day, and the other half is cleaned the next day, except on Saturday afternoons when the entire self-haul tipping floor is cleaned and swept. Portable pressure washers are used periodically to remove material residue buildup. Periodic cleaning and maintenance is also done to remove compacted residual materials found in cracks in the floor, and to repair cracks.

b. Back Yard

C&D Debris Commercial Tipping Floor

Cleaning activities occur at the Facility on a daily (or nightly) basis. Cleaning occurs approximately one hour after the last transfer trailer is loaded in the evening, generally between the hours of 6:00 P.M. at 2:00 A.M. Cleaning activities rotate between operational areas, with each operating area thoroughly cleaned at least once per week. The waste pile is pushed to the south as far as possible, and the exposed tipping floor is cleaned. Portable pressure washers are used periodically to remove material residue buildup.

C&D Debris Self-haul Tipping Floor

Cleaning activities occur at the Facility on a daily (or nightly) basis. Cleaning occurs approximately one hour after the last transfer trailer is loaded in the evening, generally between the hours of 6:00 P.M. at 2:00 A.M. Cleaning activities rotate between operational areas, with each operating area thoroughly cleaned at least once per week. The waste pile is pushed to and merged with the commercial C&D debris waste pile, and the exposed self-haul tipping floor is cleaned. Portable pressure washers are used periodically to remove material residue buildup.

Wood Waste Tipping Floor

Cleaning activities occur at the Facility on a daily (or nightly) basis. Cleaning occurs approximately one hour after the last transfer trailer is loaded in the evening, generally between the hours of 6:00 P.M. at 2:00 A.M. Cleaning activities rotate between

operational areas, with each operating area thoroughly cleaned at least once per week. The wood waste pile is moved about the area as operations occur, exposing different portions of the floor from day to day for cleaning. Portable pressure washers are used periodically to remove material residue buildup.

Green Waste Tipping Floor

Cleaning activities occur at the Facility on a daily (or nightly) basis. Cleaning occurs approximately one hour after the last transfer trailer is loaded in the evening, generally between the hours of 6:00 P.M. at 2:00 A.M. Cleaning activities rotate between operational areas, with each operating area thoroughly cleaned at least once per week. Residual waste is removed from the processed green waste storage pad and the area is cleaned within one hour after completion of all daily green waste loading activities. Portable pressure washers are used periodically to remove material residue buildup.

Produce Material Tipping Floor

The back yard produce material tipping floor is cleaned within one hour after completion of all daily produce material loading activities. A wheel loader pushes the residual waste to one side, and the exposed tipping floor is cleaned with a portable pressure washer and then scraped with the edge of a loader bucket. A wheel loader is used to scrape waste material away from the water collection drain and to keep the drain clear to prevent ponding of liquid. The metal plate over the drain is removed and cleaned. The sump is washed out with water and the line is flushed out to the sump pump. The screen that separates the solids from the liquid is cleaned. See Section J – *Quench or Process Water* for additional details on the liquid runoff collection and storage system.

c. Containers, Trucks, Storage, and Loadout Areas

Containers and Trucks

All storage boxes containing recovered materials are repaired, cleaned, and repainted as necessary, so as not to create a nuisance or harbor vectors. Cleaning of storage box containers occurs at the truck washing facility in the front yard area where they are pressure washed on the wash pad, which includes a clarifier system for the collection and treatment of wash water.

Trucks and trailers are pressure washed at the front yard truck washing facility approximately two times per week and more as needed due to weather, circumstances, etc. Collection trucks are washed on a daily basis.

Roll-off bins, containers, and wheel loaders are pressure washed at the front yard truck washing facility on an as-needed basis.

Front Yard Residual Loading Areas

The front yard loading areas are cleaned to remove residual waste and minimize the potential for odor generation. The residual loading areas (compactors) are cleaned by a

street sweeper vehicle and hand swept with a push broom. The rear-loading compactor loading areas are cleaned by hand-sweeping with push brooms and adjacent paved surface areas are cleaned with a street sweeper vehicle.

Front Yard Recyclables Storage

The front yard Recycling Building bale storage area is cleaned by a street sweeper vehicle and hand swept with a push broom. Bales are stacked in a neat and orderly manner. Any liquid leaking from bales is cleaned by adding absorbent then swept up.

All containers and roll-off bins utilized to store recovered materials are repaired, cleaned, and repainted as necessary, so as not to create odors or harbor vectors.

The baler area is cleaned daily with a push broom and the paved surface surrounding it is passed over with a street sweeper vehicle.

Back Yard Recovered Material Storage Areas

Bunkers that stockpile recovered materials from the C&D debris processing (concrete, asphalt, dirt, aggregates, wood, and metals) are cleaned on a daily basis. The piles are pushed back as far as possible and the traffic areas in front of the bunkers are scraped with a loader bucket.

The wood waste processing area produces two recyclable products: wood chips for biomass fuel and wood fines for landscapers/nurseries, which are shipped out on a daily basis. The piles are pushed back as far as possible and the traffic areas in front of the storage areas are scraped with a loader bucket.

The green waste and produce material processing produces a stockpile of compost feedstock material that is transported daily to a permitted compost facility. Any remaining material is pushed back as far as possible and the traffic area in front of the storage area is scraped with a loader bucket.

d. Processing Equipment

Front Yard - TS/MRF Building Processing Equipment

The front yard materials recovery processing equipment is cleaned over the course of the week with different sections cleaned on different days according to the daily schedule described below. The processing equipment shuts down for cleaning by 12:00 A.M. Monday and Tuesday; by 10:00 P.M. Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday; and by 1:00 P.M. Saturday. The daily sectional cleaning of the processing equipment is completed by 2:00 A.M. Monday through Friday; and by 2:00 P.M. on Saturday. This processing equipment does not operate on Sunday and therefore is not cleaned on Sunday.

The inclined conveyor is cleaned of any loose material on a daily basis, whereas both trommels and the baghouse areas are cleaned in a similar manner on a weekly basis.

(Mondays). On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the picking platforms and adjacent conveyors are cleaned. On Friday, the magnetic separator, splitter chute, baler, and conveyors that unload residual materials from the system are cleaned. A thorough cleaning of all equipment is performed each week on Saturdays. Equipment may be cleaned more frequently on an as-needed basis.

All floor areas around the processing equipment are cleaned and cleared of debris on a daily basis, from top to bottom by starting at the highest conveyors first and then finishing by cleaning up debris on the ground below the equipment. In the event that residual build up remains, a portable pressure washer may be utilized to remove material and residue.

Back Yard Operations Building Processing Equipment

The back yard C&D debris material processing equipment is cleaned at the end of every operating day by removing debris and sweeping the floor area under the equipment. Daily cleaning of the processing equipment is completed by 4:00 P.M. Monday through Friday; and by 2:00 P.M. on Saturday. The equipment does not operate on Sunday and therefore is not cleaned on Sunday.

The processing equipment in the wood waste, green waste, and produce material processing areas is cleaned daily by removing debris and sweeping the floor area under and around the equipment. Daily cleaning of the processing equipment is completed by 6:00 P.M., including both of the wood waste and green waste grinders.

e. Traffic Areas and Exterior Yard Management

On-Site Traffic Areas

On-site traffic lanes, driveways, and parking areas are cleaned at a minimum twice daily with a street sweeper vehicle and swept by hand with push brooms daily. The truck scales and truck yard queuing lanes are cleaned daily by sweeping with brooms. Litter is picked up throughout the Facility and stripped from fences/walls at the end of each working day, and periodically during the work day. During high wind events, the litter sweeping frequency may be increased to control off-site litter migration. The Facility's paved surfaces are reviewed periodically and repaired as necessary. In order to control off-site migration, litter is picked up around the Facility, seven days per week, between 6:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M.

Off-Site Traffic Areas

Adjacent and neighboring streets are cleaned a minimum of three times per day, seven days a week, with a street sweeper vehicle. The street sweeper driver keeps a daily log of time and frequency for sweeping of the adjacent and neighboring streets. Street sweepings are unloaded at the TS/MRF Building commercial tipping floor (residuals pile). On an as-needed basis, off-site litter is picked up by hand.

5. Drainage Control [14CCR, §17407.3]

The entire back yard area and the southeasterly portion of the front yard are enclosed (buildings). Storm water runoff from the building roofs is directed to the surrounding streets: De Garmo Avenue, Randall Street, and Pendleton Street. The open yard area of the northwesterly portion of the front yard primarily drains to either the northerly Pendleton Street driveway or to the east towards De Garmo Avenue. Storm water runoff is collected and stored in holding tanks and reused for dust and particulate control on-site. Additionally, storm water that has been in contact with the Facility's operational processes can be discharged to the sanitary sewer (Industrial Discharge Sanitary Sewer Permits: 546486 and 546078). Under normal working conditions, this portion of the front yard is designed for low to zero discharge of storm water. The truck wash area primarily drains to a collection drain and to a three-stage clarifier that connects to the sanitary sewer.

Storm water from the truck yard drains towards the south and discharges into a bioretention basin located in the southern corner of the truck yard area. The bioretention basin has a storage capacity of 4,075 cubic feet, which exceeds the required on-site storage capacity of 3,842 cubic feet. The bioretention basin is equipped with an overflow outlet to De Garmo Avenue to compensate for storm events exceeding the basin's design capacity.

If required, off-site discharge of collected storm water from the Facility is allowed under the Industrial General Permit, which is a statewide general National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit that regulates the discharge of storm water associated with industrial activity as defined by the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The NPDES Permit is issued and regulated by the State Water Resources Control Board.

6. Dust Control [14CCR, §17407.4]

Adequate measures are taken 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 Facility utilizes dust and odor control measures required by the South Coast Air Quality Management District. Measures to control dust include, but are not limited to: building enclosures covering processing areas; misting systems; fencing and buffer zone; baghouse equipment; and periodic sweeping and cleaning.

All waste material processing takes place inside full enclosures, with buildings covering the TS/MRF, and all back yard material processing areas (C&D debris, wood waste, green waste, and produce material). The buildings' bay doors are equipped with sensors for rapid opening and closing to minimize the escape of dust and odors through any openings. The doors will remain closed when not in operation. A negative pressure ventilation system is utilized to draw air into the building from the openings and exhaust it through large roof fans. Water misting nozzles are located on the inside of the building surrounding the fans and are used to spray droplets large enough to capture particulate matter inside the building and drop the particulate to the ground.

The equipment operators minimize the unnecessary handling of wastes during processing to prevent the creation of excessive dust. Both the TS/MRF materials recovery processing system and the C&D resource recovery system are equipped with a dust filter baghouse and a blower to contain any of the particulate matter emitted from transfer points while waste is being processed. The baghouse is in operation when the recovery equipment is operating.

Dust is also controlled through use of the following water spraying systems: overhead mist water grids and process sprayer systems; water truck sprayers; water hoses; and portable backpack sprayers. The buildings utilize fixed mist sprayers located above entryways and unloading areas – i.e., the TS/MRF commercial waste tipping floor, wood waste and green waste tipping floors, and the C&D debris unloading area/tipping floor. The C&D debris commercial tipping area has an extra-large hose mounted on a crane to direct water on an as-needed basis to control the big pile's dusty loads. The C&D debris self-haul tipping area has two water hoses available for use on an as-needed basis to moisten loads. The C&D debris material processing equipment in-feed conveyor has a mist system spraying continuously while in operation to control dust. During unloading or loading, and material processing, workers apply water to the wood waste and C&D debris materials to control fugitive dust. Mist sprayers are fixed to green waste conveyors (for additional details see Subsection 17408.5 - *Nuisance Control*). The Facility grounds and surrounding streets are sprayed on an as-needed basis by a water truck in order to suppress odor and dust emissions. In addition, paving on-site and on the adjacent streets reduces migration of dirt and dust on and off-site.

All workers wear dust masks and eye protection when operating in tipping, loading, and sorting areas for MSW, C&D debris, wood waste, green waste, and produce material. In case of emergency, three (3) employee eye wash stations are located throughout the Facility.

When wind speed average reaches 25 miles per hour or greater (average over 15 minutes), as measured by a wind speed indicator installed on the TS/MRF Building roof, the following additional dust and odor mitigation practices are implemented:

- Increase the litter sweeping frequency to control off-site litter;
- Process already-tipped loads to minimize tipping floor storage of unprocessed solid waste and unprocessed source-separated materials; and
- Direct incoming loads identified as dusty or odorous (or otherwise problematic under increased wind conditions) to be tipped in an area to be immediately fed into the processing line or loaded into a transfer trailer.

In addition to the above, the operator may implement additional measures on an as-needed basis: such as the use of additional manned spray hoses, the enhancement of dust control misting systems, or momentary reductions in processing volume. RLA will provide additional dust control measures upon the request of the LEA, if such measures as provided in the current TPR prove to be inadequate.

The Facility maintains a 24-hour hotline for any odor or dust complaints from the neighboring community. The hotline telephone is posted on signs at all site entrances, and additional information is found in Subsection I(12) - *Nuisance Control*. A RLA assigned liaison contact is available to meet with community groups, business organizations, and educational agencies on a regular scheduled basis to discuss any issues including updates, neighborhood impacts and mitigation measures, community events, and support projects. The liaison provides technical information and data when questions arise.

7. Hazardous, Liquid, Special and Universal Wastes [14CCR, §17407.5]

The Facility does not accept the following types of hazardous, liquid, special and universal wastes:

- Hazardous waste as defined in 22CCR, §66261.3;
- Liquid and high liquid content wastes (i.e., wastes with greater than 50 percent water by weight), including septic tank pumpings (as defined in 14CCR, §17225.64), sewage sludge (as defined in 14CCR, §17225.65), or non-hazardous sludge waste (as defined in 14CCR, §17225.67);
- Special wastes as defined in 22CCR, §66261.122; and
- Universal wastes as defined in 22CCR, §66273.1.

Hazardous or unacceptable waste that is found in a customer's load is handled in one of three ways: return waste to customer's vehicle, if safe, and let them take it away; if customer has departed but the generator can be immediately determined, the generator will be contacted and advised to make arrangements to pick up the material immediately; or if the generator cannot be determined, then arrangements will be made with a hazardous waste hauler for proper transportation and disposal. Hazardous wastes are properly labeled and stored in a manner consistent with applicable regulations in the hazardous materials storage area located easterly and adjacent to the truck scales in the northwest corner of the TS/MRF Building.

Hazardous wastes are not stored on-site longer than 90 days. Universal wastes can be stored up to one year. All wastes shipped off-site will comply with State Manifesting Requirements. RLA will manage any prohibited materials (hazardous or suspected hazardous materials) in accordance with all local, state and federal regulations. The hazardous waste manifests for the wastes are kept in the Administrative Office, and are available for review during normal business hours.

8. Litter Control [14CCR, §17408.1]

A litter control program is enforced at the Facility to control litter in accordance with State minimum standards. A summary of activities performed as part of the litter control program is as follows:

- Litter is picked up in the yard/general access area (including entrances/exits), from fences, and building walls periodically during operating hours, and at the end of each working day.
- Processing equipment (sorting platforms, conveyors, trommels, etc.) are cleaned of litter weekly.
- All loads entering and exiting the Facility are fully covered and contained to control litter. All top-loaded transfer trailers are fully tarped within 15 minutes of loading. Any vehicles entering the Facility that are not in compliance with tarping requirements are assessed a fee.
- The adjacent surrounding streets are monitored daily and litter picked up between the hours 6:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., seven days a week. The adjacent surrounding streets are also cleaned twice daily with a street sweeper vehicle.
- Additional litter control measures are implemented when wind speed average reaches 25 miles per hour or greater (average over 15 minutes), as measured by a wind speed indicator installed on the TS/MRF Building roof (see Subsection I(6) – *Dust Control*).

9. Medical Wastes [14CCR, §17408.2]

The Facility does not accept medical or infectious wastes as defined in 14CCR, §17225.36. If autoclaved (treated) medical waste is identified in a load, then the material is re-loaded in their vehicle. If that is not possible, the autoclaved waste is placed in a roll-off container and transferred off-site by and appropriately licensed hauler to a permitted disposal facility.

If non-autoclaved (un-treated) medical waste is identified in a load, the load is immediately segregated and isolated and the LEA and the State Department of Health Services, Medical Waste Management are notified for the proper disposition of the medical waste.

10. Noise Control [14CCR, §17408.3]

All waste unloading, processing, and loading of processed recyclables and residual materials for transfer are conducted inside the fully-enclosed TS/MRF Building or the Back Yard Operations Building. Based on these circumstances, noise generated by the Facility operations are generally contained within the buildings, thereby protecting the surrounding neighbors from noise generation.

To prevent health hazards to workers, approved hearing protection is provided for employees and visitors, where necessary. All employees who work on the respective sort lines or operate equipment are trained in the use and need for ear protective equipment. Warning signs are also posted that recommend or require hearing

protection. Mobile equipment, the front-end loaders and street legal automobiles/trucks are equipped with mufflers to reduce the noise level.

To monitor noise conditions at the Facility, noise readings are taken on a monthly basis around the perimeter of the Facility and recorded in a log book. On an annual basis, noise readings are taken inside the buildings.

11. Non-Salvageable Items [14CCR, §17408.4]

Non-salvageable items, if encountered on the picking lines, such as poisons, syringes, pesticides, and other materials capable of causing public health or safety problems are handled and managed as hazardous materials in accordance with the Hazardous Materials Load Checking Program for the Facility. See discussion in Subsection I(20) – *Load Checking* of this Section and Appendix B (Hazardous Materials Load Checking Program) for additional discussion regarding the identification, removal, storage and disposal of hazardous waste found in the incoming material stream. Non-salvageable items such as foods and other materials that are not considered hazardous or capable of causing public health or safety problems are handled and managed as residual material.

12. Nuisance Control [14CCR, §17408.5]

All waste unloading, processing, and loading of processed recyclables and residual materials for transfer are conducted inside the fully-enclosed TS/MRF Building or the Back Yard Operations Building and are conducted and maintained to minimize the creation of nuisances. All recyclables are stored within designated areas in the Facility and kept in a neat and orderly manner so as not to generate odor problems, harbor vectors, or pose a nuisance. To help control odors and other nuisances, cleaning of the Facility is performed on a routine basis, see Subsection I(4) – *Cleaning* for detailed information on Facility cleaning procedures.

Organic materials stored at the Facility are not allowed to exceed internal temperatures of 122°F. All green waste and produce materials are removed within 24 hours and a temperature probe is used every 24 hours on the wood waste stockpile. The wood waste stockpile may be on-site up to seven days.

Odor Control

All waste unloading, processing, and loading of processed recyclables and residual materials for transfer are conducted inside the fully-enclosed TS/MRF Building or the Back Yard Operations Building, which aids greatly in controlling odors. The building's bay doors are equipped with sensors for rapid opening and closing to minimize the escape of dust and odors through any openings. The doors remain closed when the Facility is not in operation.

A negative pressure ventilation system draws air into the building from the openings and exhausts it through large roof fans. These roof fans are located over each of the waste processing areas and stockpiles, especially potentially odorous areas. The ventilation

system's roof fans are ringed with stainless steel tubing with nozzles to distribute odor-neutralizing chemicals into the exhaust air. In addition, water misting nozzles are located on the inside of the building surrounding the fans. These water misting nozzles spray droplets large enough to capture particulate matter inside the building and drop the particulate to the ground. The ventilation system complies with SCAQMD Rule 410(d)(B)(i) requirements. See Appendix D - SCAQMD Rule 401 Alternate Odor Management Plan for additional details.

Two overhead mist water grids are located above the produce material tipping floor and the compost feedstock storage pile. These spray water mist on continuous basis during operating hours when material is present. An odor control agent is added to these sprayers on as-needed basis. During the grinding/mixing processes for the green waste and produce material, odor control agents are applied (sprayed). The sprayers are located in three areas of the equipment: as material exits the grinder onto a conveyor, again as material reaches the end of this same conveyor, and then at the end of the next conveyor. These sprayers run on a continuous basis while equipment is in operation. The buildings utilizes fixed mist sprayers located above entryways and unloading areas for the TS/MRF Building commercial waste tipping floor, C&D debris unloading area, and green waste unloading area. When necessary, workers utilize backpack sprayers to apply odor control agents directly onto any highly-odorous load. In addition, operators will implement additional measures on as-needed basis: such as the use of additional manned spray hoses, the enhancement of odor control misting systems, or momentary reductions in processing volume.

Signs are posted where vehicles queue to enter the buildings instructing drivers to idle engines less than five minutes and, if necessary, to shutoff engines in order to minimize odor and air pollution. In addition, a traffic spotter will remind queuing vehicle operators to idle their engines no longer than five minutes. Green waste loads that are checked under the Facility's Waste Acceptance Control Program are rejected if any load has begun to generate a strong or very strong odor. Records are maintained of all rejected loads including company, name, license number of the vehicle, full name of driver, load description, photos, date, and time.

The Facility maintains a 24-hour hotline for any odor or dust complaints. The hotline telephone number is posted on signs at all Facility entrances. A call received between the hours of 8:00 A.M. and 5:00 P.M. is answered by RLA operators in the Administrative Office. A call received between the hours of 5:00 P.M. and 8:00 A.M. is answered by the Facility's scale house attendant. If odor complaints are received by telephone or mail, the complaint is entered in an odor complaint log and investigated by Facility staff by conducting an odor survey (see Appendix D— SCAQMD Alternative Odor Management Plan) around the site perimeter, including noting where odors are observed (if any) in an odor complaint log. Temperature, wind speed/direction, and other weather conditions are recorded from the site's Weatherlink System and entered into the odor complaint log. Following the investigation, a written response is prepared detailing any preventive action taken in response to any odor complaint. A copy of the complaint and response is kept in a complaint file that is accessible to the public. The LEA is also notified within one day of receipt of the complaint. In addition, Facility staff conducts independent odor

surveys of the surrounding neighborhood without reference to any requests or complaints, on as-needed basis.

When conditions are windy (average 25 miles per hour or greater), additional odor mitigation practices are implemented, see Subsection I(6) – *Dust Control*. Additional odor control measures may be implemented upon the request of the LEA, if such measures as currently being provided prove to be inadequate.

13. Maintenance Program [14CCR, §17408.6]

General

The Facility is maintained to provide a clean and safe facility for the public and its employees. The maintenance program for the Facility includes equipment maintenance for all stationary and mobile equipment, as well as the inspection and cleaning of pertinent facility components. These components include (but are not necessarily limited to) the tipping floors, material processing systems, storage bins and containers, pavement sections and roadways, signs, and perimeter fencing and gates. Provisions are made to repair any damaged components that are identified as part of the routine inspections and observations. Preventative maintenance provisions (i.e., painting, pavement patching, etc.) are also implemented as appropriate.

Equipment Maintenance

All equipment is inspected and maintained in accordance with manufacturer recommendations and Cal-OSHA requirements. Primary machinery and equipment targeted by the maintenance program include (but are not necessarily limited to) the following:

- TS/MRF Building resource recovery systems conveyors, trommels, sorting platforms, chutes, etc.;
- C&D debris processing area conveyors, screeners, sorting platforms, chutes, etc.;
- Wood waste processing area grinder, trommel, and conveyors;
- Green waste and produce material processing area grinder and conveyors;
- High-density balers;
- Waste compaction systems;
- Weigh scales; and
- Forklifts, front-end loaders, and other mobile equipment.

Daily maintenance of the material processing equipment typically occurs between shifts Monday through Friday, approximately 3:00 P.M. to 6:00 P.M.

Operators of the equipment are instructed to monitor equipment performance and to notify the Operations Manager or Supervisor if any problems are observed or suspected.

In addition to preventative maintenance activities performed on a routine basis, the entire Facility is inspected on a regular basis to ensure that the equipment is well maintained. Any deteriorated or defective conditions identified from these inspections are repaired promptly. As outlined later in Subsection I(23) – *Supervision and Personnel* of this Section, RLA has on-site Maintenance Mechanics during the respective shifts to provide necessary repair and maintenance services. Repairs and maintenance to mobile equipment are performed on-site.

14. Personnel Health and Safety [14CCR, §17408.7]

RLA personnel are required to use adequate personal protection and safety equipment while working. Sort line employees are required to wear hard hats, dust masks, safety glasses, and hearing protection (if required). In addition, the elevated sort lines are equipped with railings for the protection of the employees. All ground personnel are required to wear hard hats, safety glasses, dust masks, reflective safety vests, and foot protection. Spotters and other employees that work in the vicinity of vehicular traffic are provided with high visibility clothing, flags, whistles, handheld lights and/or flashing armbands. The public is responsible for supplying their own personal protective equipment if needed. As a measure to respond to minor personal injuries, a first-aid kits and emergency eye-wash stations are maintained on-site.

RLA implements a variety of safety programs and provisions to ensure the health and safety of its employees. The nature of these programs and provisions include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following:

- Injury Illness and Prevention Program (IIPP);
- Health and Safety Program;
- First aid instruction for all managers and supervisors;
- Proper signage of safety hazards;
- Adherence to Cal-OSHA standards and procedures;
- Safely spotting vehicles and heavy equipment;
- Training on the types, identification procedures, and handling methods for all suspicious and/or prohibited wastes delivered to the Facility;
- Regularly scheduled safety meetings; and
- Monthly safety meeting for Safely Spotting Vehicles and Heavy Equipment to review procedures for spotting vehicles

A copy of the IIPP and Health and Safety Plan is available at the Administration Office for review during normal business hours.

15. Protection of Users [14CCR, §17408.8]

Public safety rules are enforced to promote a safe working environment for haulers and public users at the Facility. The Facility is designed and operated in a manner to minimize contact between the public and waste material processing. Visitors are continuously monitored by site personnel to ensure their personal safety, and the safety of the operation. Railings, barriers, and signs serve to protect outside drivers and

visitors from work areas and vertical drops. Guard rails are installed around all open pits.

Spotters are trained and used to safely direct traffic to the appropriate areas, and to not allow users (customers, drivers, visitors) to participate in any actions which may be hazardous to themselves, other users, or employees. Spotters are assigned to both the front yard and back yard areas. In the front yard area, a spotter is typically positioned by the sidewalk in front of the TS/MRF Building entrance. This spotter controls the vehicles in cue to enter. Other spotters are typically positioned in the public and commercial tipping areas to ensure that vehicles tip in the appropriate areas and that customers are positioned safely by one another. In the back yard area, a spotter is typically positioned at the Back Yard Operations Building entrance on Randall Street to check the customer's weight ticket and to direct them to the appropriate tipping area, depending upon the type of material being deposited. The spotters are trained in the following procedures for spotting vehicles:

- Prior to directing a vehicle into or out of the Facility, be sure a clear path exists to the vehicle's destination.
- Be sure you are clearly visible to the driver at all times. Maintain at least 15 feet of distance from the vehicle and make eye contact with the driver/operator.
- Never stand immediately behind a truck, car or heavy equipment, especially when it is traveling in reverse.
- Be alert of not only the vehicle you are spotting, but also of any other traffic or activities around you.
- Do not turn your back to actively moving vehicles or bend over between active vehicles.
- Use clear hand signals to direct all vehicles.
- Maintain very slow speed.
- If any driver fails to follow instruction, stop the vehicle and alert a supervisor.
- Do not allow pedestrians in an area when a commercial vehicle is backing up, except for the traffic spotter, which must maintain eye contact with the driver/operator at all times.
- Allow sufficient room on both sides of vehicles that use raised body dumping.

Other public safety rules enforced at the Facility include:

- Children, pets, and individuals not involved in the unloading of materials are required to remain in the vehicle at all times.

- All unloading is done by adults only and at locations directed by RLA personnel. Persons unloading are required to remain close to their vehicle at all times. Tools and removable tailgates are required to be kept in or under the vehicle to prevent damage to other vehicles.
- Drivers of incoming trucks are required to remain in their vehicles when inside the tipping/unloading area, except when performing functions directly related to unloading/loading.
- Users are required to observe the posted speed limits or the speed limit as directed by the spotters. The speed limit posted at the TS/MRF Building entrance is 3 miles per hour (mph). The speed limit for the back yard area as posted at the Back Yard Operations Building entrance (Randall Street) and truck scales is 5 mph.
- Visitors are required to wear hard hats and reflective safety vests when in the tipping/unloading area during operations.
- Open shoes (e.g. sandals) and soft shoes (e.g. sneakers) are not permitted in the tipping/loading areas.
- Smoking is not permitted.
- Scavenging is not permitted.
- Firearms and explosives are not permitted.

On-site RLA personnel are responsible for enforcing the public safety rules. If a rule violation is observed, on-site personnel inform the individual of the violation and stress the importance of complying with the safety rules. In cases of repeated violations by an individual, the individual may be barred from entering the Facility until he/she agrees to abide by the public safety rules.

16. Roads [14CCR, §17409.1]

The Facility is 100 percent paved with either concrete or asphalt concrete. All roads providing access to the Facility are also paved with asphaltic concrete paving. These roadway construction characteristics provide for all-weather access to and within the site. The roads are kept in safe condition and regularly maintained to minimize generation of dust and tracking of soils onto adjacent public roads, to provide fire breaks, and to control surface water drainage.

17. Sanitary Facilities [14CCR, §17409.2]

Sanitary facilities are available to employees in a reasonably clean and adequately supplied condition throughout the Facility at the following locations:

- TS/MRF Building restrooms (toilets and hand-washing sinks) and commercial waste processing area (drinking fountains);
- Back Yard Operations Building, in the green waste processing area (toilet, hand-washing sink, and drinking fountain);
- Back Yard Operations Building, in the C&D debris processing area restrooms (toilets, hand-washing sink) and at the equipment area (drinking fountains); and
- Administrative Office (restrooms and showers).

In addition, emergency eye wash stations are located in the TS/MRF Building processing equipment area; in the Back Yard Operations Building C&D debris processing equipment area; and in the Truck Maintenance Building. There is also a drinking fountain in the Truck Maintenance Building near the emergency eye wash station.

The sanitary facilities are cleaned and maintained daily.

18. Scavenging and Salvaging [14CCR, §17409.3]

Scavenging of material is prohibited at the Facility. Employees, subcontractors, and temporary employees hired through an agency are informed that scavenging is prohibited, and will result in disciplinary action including termination of employment. Notices in both English and Spanish are posted in the employee break room.

Salvaging, in turn, is limited to the types of recyclable materials previously outlined in Subsection H(1) – *Types and Daily Quantities of Materials – Front Yard* of this Section. The bulk of the salvaging occurs as part of the materials recovery processing system operations. Please refer to Subsection D – *Operations Plan* of this Section for a detailed description of these operations. Limited salvaging of large or bulky recyclable items may also be performed on the tipping floor by spotters and floor sorters. These provisions are conducted so as not to interfere with the entry and exit of vehicles delivering the waste.

19. Signs [14CCR, §17409.4]

Signs are provided to ensure orderly and safe operation of the Facility. Signs are maintained and replaced as-needed to ensure easy readability and maintain aesthetics. At a minimum, the following signs are posted at the Facility's five entrances (De Garmo Avenue, two along Pendleton Street at the front yard area and Back Yard Operations Building, and two along Randall Street at the truck yard and Back Yard Operations Building):

- An identification sign indicating the Facility name, telephone number, address, and hours/days of operation;

- The odor and dust complaint hotline telephone number;
- The speed limit (3 and 5 mph); and
- Informational sign that indicate waste type materials that are acceptable and not acceptable.

The truck yard scale house is located towards the end of the stacking lanes prior to the driveway exiting onto De Garmo Avenue. Signs indicating the schedule of charges, tarping requirements, additional details on materials that are accepted and not accepted, and other useful information for customers are posted by the scale house.

20. Load Checking [14CCR, §17409.5]

RLA implements a Hazardous Materials Load Checking Program to conform to the load checking requirements stipulated in 14CCR, §17409.5. The Hazardous Materials Load Checking Program is designed to identify and remove hazardous/prohibited wastes from material loads delivered to the Facility. A joint effort and cooperation of local agencies and RLA is required to implement the program. Since the Hazardous Materials Load Checking Program is dynamic, it undergoes periodic evaluation as dictated by the waste stream.

The Facility conducts two (2) random load checks per day. The random load check consists of selecting an incoming load without prior notice, and spreading its contents on the tipping floor, or some suitable area, so that it may be visually inspected for hazardous waste, e-wastes, questionable waste, and unacceptable items. In addition to screening for unacceptable materials, green waste loads are screened or evaluated for excessive odors and mixed C&D debris loads are screened for excessive dust. Loads with excessive odor or dust are rejected.

In addition, all loaded vehicles crossing the scales are scanned for radioactive materials. Personnel are trained in the recognition of prohibited wastes and the management and reporting procedure thereof.

If hazardous and/or prohibited wastes are found and cannot be returned to the customer, employees remove them from the waste stream, and store them temporarily in the hazardous material storage area located in the northwest corner of the TS/MRF Building. If the generator of the waste can be identified, staff makes arrangements with the customer to come to the property and take back their hazardous/prohibited wastes. Customers are referred to hazardous waste disposal programs, companies and/or City agencies for help in managing their waste properly.

Problem customers and repeat offenders who intentionally and unlawfully dispose of hazardous waste are referred to the appropriate agencies for enforcement.

Training programs for workers are conducted on a variety of topics related to hazardous waste, including the recognition and management of hazardous waste, routes of exposure, waste exclusion procedures, emergency policies and procedures, and health and safety considerations.

A copy of the Hazardous Materials Load Checking Program document is included as Appendix B of this Report. Hazardous Materials Load Checking Program records of hazardous wastes collected, returned, and disposed of are kept in a log book on file at the Facility.

21. Parking [14CCR, §17409.6]

Approximately 139 designated parking spaces are available for RLA employees and visitors in the truck yard area, including five (5) ADA accessible spaces for employees and visitors. Short-term and long-term bicycle parking (27 and 26 spaces, respectively) and route truck parking is also available in the truck yard.

Most collection trucks and trailers are parked overnight and stored empty at a nearby lot leased by RLA. This lot is located at 11311 Pendleton Street, Sun Valley, CA. Approximately four to six trailers are stored overnight in the front yard area near the Recycling Building. Collection trucks may park momentarily during operational hours in the front yard truck washing and maintenance areas, but overnight parking for collection trucks occurs mostly at the 11311 Pendleton Street lot as described above.

22. Solid Waste Removal [14CCR, §17410.1]

In accordance with 14CCR, §17410.1(a)(2), residual waste materials from the front yard MSW resource recovery processing operations are removed from the Facility within 48 hours from the time of receipt. Recyclables recovered (cardboard, paper, plastics, and metals) and recovered inerts (concrete, asphalt, dirt, and rocks) are removed from the Facility within 30 days from the time of receipt. C&D debris received at the Facility is processed within 15 days of receipt.

All green waste and produce material received in the Back Yard Operations Building are removed from the Facility within 24 hours from the time of receipt. Restaurant food waste received in the TS/MRF Building is also removed within 24 hours from time of receipt. Except for Sundays, green waste and produce material received by 5:00 P.M. on any given day, is processed by 12:00 A.M. (midnight) that same day. On Sundays, green waste, wood waste, and produce material is received only and not processed. Material received on Sunday is processed and transferred off-site the following day (Monday).

23. Supervision and Personnel [14CCR, §17410.2]

Staffing and Responsibilities

The Facility is fully staffed with trained personnel to accommodate the operations at all times during operation hours, including daily and seasonal fluctuations in material load

deliveries. See Figure 20 (Appendix A) for a Facility Organization Chart that shows management personnel and job classifications.

Supervisors and managers have the authority to commit company resources to resolve emergency and non-emergency health, safety and environmental issues, if such action is necessary to protect the health and safety of site employees and the nearby community. Supervisory personnel have been cross-trained with other operational personnel so they may be available to cover for workers when absences occur due to sudden illness, emergencies, or vacations.

A supervisor is on-site Monday through Friday from 4:00 A.M. to 11:00 P.M. and Saturday through Sunday 7:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. RLA supervisory/management personnel contacts on-site are:

General Manager – Joe Matz

Telephone: (818) 767-6000. Cell Phone: (530) 624-0709
Monday through Friday, 6:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M.

Operations Manager – Kurt Stauffer

Telephone: (818) 767-6000. Cell Phone: (818) 319-6510.
Monday through Friday, 6:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M.

Operations Manager, Processing – Frank Castillo

Telephone: (818) 767-6000. Cell Phone: (818) 968-1421
Monday through Friday, 6:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M.

Supervisor, Processing (Night and Weekend Supervisor) – Juvenal Terrazas

Telephone: (818) 767-6000. Cell Phone: (818) 640-2910
Monday through Friday, 4:00 P.M. to 1:00 A.M.
Sunday, 6:00 A.M. to 3:00 P.M.

Supervisor (Saturday Supervisor) – Gio Rodriguez

Telephone: (818) 767-6000. Cell Phone: (818) 640-0289
Monday through Friday, 5:00 A.M. to 3:30 P.M.
Saturday, 6:00 A.M. to 3:30 P.M.

As noted in Subsection E – *Days and Hours* of this Section, the Facility operates 24 hours a day, seven days per week. For overall site summary purposes Table 4 below shows estimated staffing and shift designations. Four shifts are identified as follows: Shift #1 is the day shift 6:00 A.M. to 3:00 P.M. Monday through Friday; Shift #2 is the evening shift 3:00 P.M. to 11:00 P.M. Monday through Friday; Shift #3 is the overnight shift 10:00 P.M. to 6:00 A.M. Monday through Friday, and 5:00 P.M. to 7:00 A.M. Saturday through Sunday; and Shift #4 is the weekend shift 7:00A.M. to 5:00 P.M. Saturday through Sunday. Table 3 shows a daily number of employees on-site per shift. (Note: many of the employees work staggered shifts of varying lengths which do not necessarily fit into simple categories.)

**TABLE 3
ESTIMATE NUMBER OF PERSONNEL BY SHIFT**

Position Description	Shift #1 (Day)	Shift #2 (Evening)	Shift #3 (Overnight)	Shift #4 (Weekend)
<i>Facility Administration/Miscellaneous:</i>				
Operations Manager	1			
Safety Manager	1			
Administration/Clerical	2			
Maintenance Mechanics	2			
Street Sweeper/Water Truck Operator	1	1		1
Litter Retrieval /Housekeeping	2	1		1
<i>Front Yard Operations:</i>				
Scale House Personnel	2	2	1	1
Transfer Station Supervisor	1	1		1
Transfer Station Loader Operator	1	1		1
Spotters/Floor Sorters	2	1	1	1
Compactor Operators	1	1		1
Transfer Truck Drivers	12	13		6
MRF Supervisor	1	1		1
Platform Sorters/Pickers	18	18		8
Baler Operator	1	1		1
Forklift Operator	1	1		1
MRF Loader Operator	1	1		
<i>Back Yard Operations:</i>				
Back Yard Supervisor	1	1		1
C&D Debris Supervisor	1	1		1
C&D Debris Loader Operator	1	1		1
Spotters/Floor Sorters	2	1		1
Platform Sorters/Pickers	18	18		8
Wood Waste/Produce Material Loader Operator	1	1		1
Wood Waste Load Spotter	1	1		1
Green Waste Loader Operator	1	1		1
Green Waste Load Spotter	1	1		1
Produce Material Load Spotter	1	1		1
Green Waste Scale/Compactor Operator	1	1		1
TOTAL STAFF	78	71	2	42

Emergency Contact List

Daily operations at the Facility are the responsibility of RLA. In case of an emergency at the Facility, pertinent Facility personnel are contacted as appropriate. An emergency contact list outlining contact information is presented in Table 4. This list is periodically revised/updated, as appropriate.

TABLE 4 EMERGENCY CONTACT INFORMATION			
Name	Title	Phone	Cell
Joe Matz	General Manager	(818) 767-6000	(530) 624-0709
Kurt Stauffer	Operations Manager	(818) 767-6000	(818) 319-6510
Frank Castillo	Operations Manager, Processing	(818) 767-6000	(818) 968-1421
Daniel Pankau	Environmental Manager	(818) 767-6000	(805) 636-0213
Mario Quezada	Safety Manager	(818) 767-6000	(747) 245-9075
Jeff Sabia	Sustainability Building Design Manager	(818) 767-6000	(818) 535-3348
Juvenal Terrazas	Supervisor, Processing (Monday – Friday and Sunday)	(818) 767-6000	(818) 640-2910
Gio Rodriguez	Supervisor (Saturday Only)	(818) 767-6000	(818) 640-0289

24. Training [14CCR, §17410.3]

RLA has a training program for all new employees and a continuing re-training program for regular employees. The training includes safety, personal safety equipment, job-related training for equipment used and hazardous materials recognition, and other training as needed or required by the operations, LEA, Cal-OSHA, or other agencies.

Training is provided by in-house supervisory/management staff, and supported by outside professional specialists as needed. Much of the training consists of on-the-job instruction. Employees receive regular safety briefings. Certifications are obtained when required. New employees are not left unsupervised until they have satisfactorily completed the required training. Supervisory personnel are responsible for compliance with training procedures and health and safety policies. Infraction of company policy may result in verbal or written warnings, suspension from work, or dismissal/termination of employment.

Training records of RLA personnel are included in the Facility's operating record. Copies of these records are maintained on-site in the Administration Office (see Subsection I[26] – *Record Keeping Requirements* of this Section).

25. Vector, Bird and Animal Control [14CCR, §17410.4]

Waste unloading, processing, and load out operations are conducted inside the fully-enclosed TS/MRF Building or Back Yard Operations Building. This provision provides significant control over the types of birds and animals that have access to the Facility.

Transferable residual wastes will be normally cleared from the tipping floor in less than three to four hours, allowing little time for infestation by vermin. Any wastes stored overnight in covered loaded trailers are protected from vermin with a solid covering that overlaps the sides.

The produce material operation has the most risk for attracting vectors. Produce material is moved quickly through processing so that there is not much time for piles of material to stand still and attract vectors. The produce material tipping and processing area is cleaned thoroughly on a daily basis with wet and dry methods.

At the end of the working day, the tipping floors, processing equipment, and storage areas are cleaned so as to minimize the harborage of vectors and sustenance for animals. Should problems arise, the services of professional pest and animal control specialists are engaged. A professional pest control vendor inspects the Facility weekly for rodents and insects and sprays weekly for insects. If a concentration of flies is observed in the bait stations, station personnel will immediately use a pump style sprayer containing a dilute insecticide mixture and spray the affected area.

26. Record Keeping Requirements [14CCR, §17414]

RLA implements a self-monitoring program to document the various aspects of Facility operations. Documentation maintained as part of the self-monitoring program includes inbound and outbound material quantities, daily logs of special occurrences, maintenance report, copies of inspection reports, and employee training documentation. Further details regarding these components are presented in the following subsections. All records associated with these components are maintained on-site at the Administration Office and are available for inspection by authorized persons during office hours from 8:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M., Monday through Friday.

Disposal Reporting System Records

Material quantity records are maintained for the various types of materials received and processed at the Facility meeting the Disposal Reporting Systems (DRS) requirements of the Los Angeles County Department of Public Works, Environmental Services Division, and also the reporting and documentation requirements for disposal and diversion jurisdiction of origin of the City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation, and the LEA.

Seven scales are located at the Facility to weigh all incoming and outgoing vehicles. Tare weights are inputted into the computer system that is tied to the scales. The computer system will record all incoming and outgoing transactions. Records are

maintained off incoming waste loads including jurisdiction of origin, and outgoing transferred residual loads and recyclables.

Accurate daily and monthly records are maintained, including monthly reports that reflect the number of incoming and outgoing vehicles, and total weight by category of material. The administrative staff is responsible for all reporting and record keeping activities, and for maintaining the computer system. The records are maintained on-site for at least three years from the date of record.

Green Waste/Produce Material Records

Records are kept for green waste and produce material received, which includes the date, time, type (i.e., produce material, curbside green waste, processed or unprocessed) and volume or weight of load received, location source of the material, truck license number, and the date and time the material was transferred off-site and its destination. This data is kept electronically and when requested, a detailed log report is generated. The log is retained on-site for at least one year

Records are kept and maintained of any rejected green waste and produce material loads including company name, truck license number, full name of driver, load description, date, and time. If the load is dumped on the tipping floor, pictures are taken.

To ensure that green waste or produce material, which is generating a very strong odor is not deposited on-site, the Facility operator will immediately advise (in writing) the generator delivering or sending the green waste/produce material that any green waste or produce material delivered to the Facility that must be stored after collection by the hauler at a prior site, and that unclean and/or highly odorous green waste/produce material will not be accepted by RLA. A copy of this advisory will be given to the SCAQMD upon request.

Odor and Dust Complaints

RLA maintains a 24-hour hotline to receive odor and dust complaints from surrounding neighbors. The facility keeps a daily log of complaints and specific corrective actions (including date and time) to investigate, identify, and mitigate the problem. The complaint log is maintained on-site for at least three years.

Special Occurrences

Any incidents or special occurrences are entered in the Special Occurrences Log. Special occurrences from both the TS/MRF and the back yard operations will be noted in the same log, and this log will be kept at the site's Administration Office. Incidents to note in the log may include: accidents, property damage, significant personal injuries, fires, explosions, flooding, power failures, earthquakes, hazardous waste incidents (i.e., discharge of hazardous liquids or gases to the ground or the atmosphere), receipt of unusual wastes (i.e., potentially live ammunition, etc.), rejected loads, vandalism or security problems. Each log entry will include a summary of actions taken by RLA to respond to the

occurrence. If no special occurrences occur on a given day then that day's entry will read "none". The LEA will be notified by the Facility via phone or email within 24 hours of any special occurrence.

Only authorized personnel can make entries into the log. RLA will maintain this log to be available at all times to site personnel and to the LEA. Log records will be kept on-site for 3 years.

Self-Monitoring

Monthly self-monitoring reports will be provided to the LEA. The monitoring reports are delinquent 30 days after the end of the reporting period. Results of all self-monitoring programs will be reported as follows:

- Quantity and types of decomposable and inert wastes, including separated or commingled recyclables, received each day for each specified operation (C&D debris, wood waste, green waste, produce material) in the back yard area of the facility. The operator will maintain these records at the Facility for a minimum of one year.
- Quantity and types of wastes salvaged/recycled per month and the destination of these materials for each specified operation in the back yard area of the Facility.
- Quantity and types of hazardous wastes, untreated medical wastes, or otherwise prohibited wastes found in the waste stream and the disposition of these materials.
- All incidents of unlawful disposal of prohibited materials and the operator's actions taken. Indicate those incidents which occurred as a result of the random load checking program.
- Copies of all written complaints regarding the Facility and the operator's actions taken to resolve these complaints. Notification to the LEA within one day following the complaint is also required.
- Final disposal site for transferred wastes.
- The number and type of vehicles using the facility per day.
- Reports of all special/unusual occurrences and the operator's actions taken to correct these problems.
- Record of receipt of a Notice of Violation from any regulatory agency. In addition, the operator will notify the LEA at once following receipt of a Notice of Violation or upon receipt of notification of complaints regarding the Facility, which have been received by other agencies.
- Log of monthly noise readings (taken by RLA).

Maintenance

Maintenance manuals will be kept and updated as necessary. Maintenance records for each piece of equipment on-site will be kept as a vital part of cost and performance control. These, together with the operating logs, will be the basic components of a preventative maintenance program.

Training

Training records of RLA personnel are maintained on-site and are available for review by the appropriate agencies. Training records of temporary staff from temporary agencies are also maintained on-site with those of the permanent staff.

27. Documentation of Enforcement Agency Approvals, Determinations & Requirements [14CCR, §17414.1]

A copy of the Facility's SWFP, along with any subsequent approvals, determinations, or other requirements imposed on the Facility by the LEA, are placed in the operating record and maintained on-site in the Administration Office.

28. Communications Equipment [14CCR, §17415.1]

Telephone service at the Facility is available at the Administration Office and at the Scale Houses. The site managers are equipped with mobile telephones to provide remote contact capabilities for issues that require immediate attention. In addition, all supervisors and some equipment operators and transfer trailer drivers are equipped with two-way radios.

29. Fire Fighting Equipment [14CCR, §17415.2]

The Facility has fire suppression equipment continuously available, properly maintained and located as required by the local fire authority.

In the front yard, five 1-1/2" hose bibs equipped with fire hoses are located in and around the TS/MRF Building processing area to provide quick response to fires. In the Back Yard Operations Building there are eight 1-1/2" hose bibs equipped with fire hoses. Located adjacent to the property's perimeter are three fire hydrants. Chemical extinguishers are located inside all structures and are prominently available on all sorting decks, close to the product bunkers, and adjacent to the balers. All in-plant mobile equipment is equipped with on-board fire extinguishers that are regularly inspected and serviced as necessary.

The nearest City of Los Angeles Fire Department fire station (#77) is located less than a mile from the Facility at 9224 Sunland Blvd., Sun Valley, CA 91352.

30. Housekeeping [14CCR, §17416.1]

In conjunction with the cleaning operations previously described in Subsection I(4) - *Cleaning* of this Section, general housekeeping measures are employed to minimize the accumulation of nonessential equipment and items. Adequate housekeeping is provided for the maintenance of Facility equipment and to minimize accumulations of fuel drums, inoperable equipment, parts, tires, scrap, and similar items. Items ancillary to the operations which may not be in active use, such as spare equipment and vehicle parts, are stored in specially designated areas, away from waste unloading/loading areas and traffic lanes.

31. Lighting [14CCR, §17416.2]

Energy efficient overhead lighting is provided throughout the TS/MRF Building and Back Yard Operations Building that consists of high bay and low bay fixtures. Skylights and open doors also provide adequate light for all activities conducted inside the buildings. Site lighting is provided in the front yard, back yard, and in the truck yard to illuminate operations in these areas.

32. Equipment [14CCR, §17416.3]

Type and Number of Units

The type and number of stationary and mobile equipment used for handling and processing waste materials, recyclable materials, and residual material are presented in Table 5. The equipment for each operational area is presented in the table.

TABLE 5
TYPE AND NUMBER OF EQUIPMENT AT 6,700 TPD

Location / Description	Function	Quantity
Transfer Station/MRF		
Wheel Loader with 8 CY bucket	Loading	2
Excavator for Feeding the Processing System	Loading	1
Compactor/Loader for Rear-loading Self-haul Waste	Loading	1
Compactor/Loader for Rear-loading Paper Biomass Fuel	Loading	1
Baler for Recyclables	Loading	1
Conveyor for Loading Compactor	Loading	1
Forklifts	Loading	2
Bins (6 CY)	Transfer	6
Truck Scales	Weighing	2
C&D Debris		
Stationary Compactor/Loader for Loading Residual Waste	Loading	1
Overhead Conveyor for Loading Stationary Compactor	Loading	1
Wheel Loader	Loading	1
Excavator for Feeding Processing System	Loading	3
Excavator for Pre-sorting and Feeding Processing System	Loading	1
Wheel Loaders (half-use/back-up)	Loading	1
Excavator	Back-up	2
Bins (6 CY)	Transfer	8
Green Waste		
Excavator for Feeding Conveyor	Loading	2
Conveyor	Loading	1
Wheel Loader	Loading	1
Bins (6 CY)	Transfer	1
Truck Scale	Weighing	1
Wood Waste		
Excavator for Feeding Transfer Trailers	Loading	1
Wheel Loader (1)	Loading	1
Excavator for Feeding Grinder	Loading	1
Excavator	Back-up	2
Conveyor	Loading	1
Bins (6 CY)	Transfer	1
Truck Scale	Weighing	1
Produce Material		
Liquid Tanker Trailer	Transfer	1
Bins (6 CY)	Transfer	1
Truck Yard		
Truck Scales	Weighing	3
General		
Semi Trucks	Transfer	15
Semi Trucks (garaged off-site)	Transfer	14
Transfer Trailers (130 CY capacity)	Transfer	14
Transfer Trailers (110 CY capacity)	Transfer	2
Transfer Trailers (110 CY capacity, garaged off-site)	Transfer	14
Roll-off Bins/boxes (25 CY, 40 CY, 50 CY)	Transfer	15

(1) Also use in produce material area.

All trailers can haul any material (residuals, green waste, wood chips, etc.), and some trailers are used to haul different materials on the same day. All back-up equipment is parked in the back yard area near the wood waste pile.

33. Site Security [14CCR, §17418.1]

The Facility is open 24 hours per day, seven days a week with security personnel stationed at the De Garmo Avenue entrance. The site perimeter is surrounded by buildings, fencing, and gates to secure the entire Facility and prevent unauthorized access. Clear signage is displayed, denying access to unauthorized persons.

34. Site Attendant [14CCR, §17418.2]

The Facility is open to the public. RLA has at least one attendant present at each processing area of the site during public operating hours. The site attendant(s) is positioned near the front of the tipping area in order to direct haulers to the appropriate tipping spot and to ensure safe ingress and egress of all vehicles. The site attendant(s) is also responsible for enforcing health and safety provisions. As part of the Facility's training program described in Subsection I(24) of this Section, individuals serving as site attendants are appropriately trained for those tasks that they are responsible for implementing. The operations manager performs regular site inspections and self-monitoring in order to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements.

35. Traffic Control [14CCR, §17418.3]

The following subsections provide a summary of the types and numbers of vehicles that utilize the Facility and descriptions of the general traffic flow associated with the site operations. The traffic flow patterns described herein have been developed to prevent: interference with or creation of a safety hazard on adjacent public streets or roads; on-site safety hazards; and interference with operations. The scale house attendant and spotters assist in enforcing on-site traffic control.

Spotters play a vital role in traffic control and keeping the Facility as safe as possible. These individuals, as well as all employees who might work in the vicinity of vehicular traffic, are instructed to make all efforts to remain visible at all times. Maintaining visibility is enhanced through the use of high visibility clothing, flags, whistles, handheld lights and/or flashing armbands. Spotters are trained to position themselves in clear view of all drivers and are not allowed to stand or walk in the immediate vicinity of vehicles that are traveling in reverse, with the exception of the dedicated spotter positioned at a safe distance. Company drivers are also instructed to sound their horn twice to signal that they are initiating backward movement.

Types and Numbers of Vehicles

The Facility is designed to accommodate many different kinds of vehicles. The various types of vehicles that use the Facility include: commercial collection trucks delivering/unloading materials; container trucks hauling processed recyclable materials to vendors; transfer trucks hauling residual material off-site for additional recycling or to

a permitted solid waste disposal facility; public vehicles delivering recyclable materials; and employee/visitor vehicles. The maximum traffic volume at the Facility is estimated to be 2,450 vehicles, which is based on the maximum daily throughput of 6,700 TPD. A breakdown of the traffic volume is presented in Table 6.

TABLE 6 ESTIMATED TRAFFIC VOLUME AT 6,700 TPD		
Vehicle Type and Process Area	Vehicle Trips Per Day	Peak Hour Trips
<i>Incoming Loads</i>		
Transfer Station/MRF - Commercial Collection Trucks	530	58
Transfer Station/MRF – Public Self-haul Vehicles	204	30
C&D Debris – Commercial & Public Self-haul	408	66
Wood Waste – Commercial & Public Self-haul	192	30
Green Waste – Commercial & Public Self-haul	490	78
Produce Material – Commercial Collection Trucks	58	6
<i>Outgoing Loads</i>		
Transfer Station/MRF – Residual Trailers (compactor)	174	24
	24	
Transfer Station/MRF – Baled Recycles	12	4
Transfer Station/MRF – Metals in Roll-off Trucks	116	4
C&D Debris – Recyclables (dirt, rocks, inerts)	14	8
C&D Debris – Residual Trailers (compactor)	4	4
C&D Debris – Residual Trailers (top-load, bulky)	40	4
Wood Waste – Recyclables (wood chips)	4	6
Wood Waste – Recyclables (wood fines)	180	4
Green Waste – Compost Feedstock Trailers		24
TOTAL	2,450	

Traffic Flow

The site is located approximately one mile east of the Interstate 5 (I-5) Freeway with several north and south bound entrances and exits available. Trucks northbound on I-5 can utilize Penrose Street or Sunland Boulevard exits. Trucks southbound on I-5 can utilize Lankershim Boulevard or Penrose Street exits. Primary vehicle routes between the freeway and the Facility include Penrose Street, Sunland Boulevard, or Tuxford Street to Glenoaks Boulevard, Pendleton Street, De Garmo Avenue, and Randall Street.

The intersection of Pendleton Street with Glenoaks Boulevard is controlled by a signal light. Pendleton Street is a two-lane road with no parking allowed on both sides Monday through Saturday, 8:00 A.M. to 6:00 P.M. De Garmo Avenue is a two-lane road with parking allowed on both sides (except for parking restriction between Pendleton Street and the Facility's De Garmo Avenue gate). A stop sign is posted on northbound De Garmo Avenue at Pendleton Street, as well as at the exit of the Truck Yard prior to egressing onto De Garmo Avenue, to help control traffic. Randall Street is

a two-lane road with parking allowed on both sides. A stop sign is posted on both eastbound and westbound Randall Street at De Garmo Avenue to help control traffic.

Nine driveways are utilized to enter and/or exit the Facility through building doors or driveways/gates as described in the following Table 7:

TABLE 7 SITE ACCESS ENTRANCES/EXITS	
Entrance	Description/Vehicle Usage
Randall Street Truck Yard - Main Driveway	Entry – Weigh-in Incoming MSW Loads Entry – Weigh-in Incoming C&D Debris Loads Entry – Weigh-in Incoming Wood Waste Loads Entry – Weigh-in Incoming Green Waste Loads Entry – Weigh-in Incoming Produce Material Loads Entry – Weigh-out Outbound Self-haul Vehicles Entry/Exit - Employees
De Garmo Avenue Truck Yard - Driveway	Exit – MSW Loads Exit – C&D Debris Loads Exit – Wood Waste Loads Exit – Green Waste Loads Exit – Produce Material Loads Exit – Outbound Self-haul Vehicles Entry/Exit - Employees
De Garmo Avenue TS/MRF Building - Northwest Door	Entry – Incoming MSW Loads Entry – Incoming Restaurant Food Waste Loads Exit – Outgoing Transfer Trailers Residuals Exit – Outgoing Recyclables Loads Exit – Empty Commercial Vehicles
De Garmo Avenue TS/MRF Building – Northeast Door	Exit – Empty Commercial Vehicles (tarred)
De Garmo Avenue Truck Maintenance Building - Door	Entrance/Exit – Trucks (maintenance/washing) [Not used for waste processing operation]
Randall Street Back Yard Operations Building -Door	Entry - Incoming C&D Debris Loads Entry – Incoming Green Waste Vehicles Entry - Incoming Produce Material Loads Entry - Empty Trailers for Loading Recovered C&D Debris Entry - Empty Trailers for Loading C&D Residuals Entry - Empty Trailers for Loading Compost Feedstock Entry - Empty Trailers for Loading Wood Chips and Fines
Pendleton Street Front Yard -Driveway	Entry – Empty Trailers for TS/MRF Residuals Entry – Empty Trailers for TS/MRF Recyclables Entry/Exit - Employees
Pendleton Street Back Yard Operations Building - North Door	Entry – Wood Waste Loads Exit – Empty Green Waste Vehicles Exit – Outgoing Transfer Trailer Residuals Exit – Empty C&D Debris Vehicles Exit – Outgoing Compost Feedstock Trailers Exit – Outgoing Wood Chips and Fines Trailers Exit – Outgoing C&D Inerts Recycled Exit – Outgoing C&D Residuals Exit – Empty Produce Material Vehicles
Pendleton Street Back Yard Operations Building - Northwest Door	Exit – Empty Wood Waste Vehicles

Traffic flow within the Facility boundaries is dictated primarily by the locations of the various unloading/loading and processing areas. The different types of vehicle traffic include: commercial collection trucks, container/transfer trucks, public self-haul vehicles, and employee/visitor vehicles. Further descriptions regarding each of these traffic types by process are presented in the following subsections.

Incoming MSW Commercial Collection Loads

Incoming MSW commercial collection vehicles enter the truck yard from the Randall Street driveway to the Facility's vehicle queue entrance and pull into the commercial vehicle stacking lane for weigh-in. Approximately 15 commercial vehicles can queue on-site in the stacking lane. Upon exiting the scale, trucks cross De Garmo Avenue and drive directly into the TS/MRF Building's northwestern entrance door. Up to six commercial loads can queue on-site inside the TS/MRF Building -- four trucks in line to dump and two on outgoing scales. Spotters direct the truck to the proper tipping area (and check the load after tipping for any unacceptable, special or hazardous wastes). After unloading, tared vehicles exit onto De Garmo Avenue at the TS/MRF Building's northeastern door. Other non-tared commercial vehicles proceed to the TS/MRF Building's outbound scales for weigh-out and exit the northwestern door. See Figure 21 (Appendix A) for the truck circulation through the truck yard and into the TS/MRF and Figure 22 (Appendix A) for truck maneuvering within the TS/MRF.

Incoming MSW Self-haul Loads

Incoming MSW self-haul vehicles also enter the truck yard from the Randall Street driveway to the Facility's vehicle queue entrance and pull into the inbound self-haul vehicle stacking lane. From the scale house they exit onto De Garmo Avenue, go across the street and into the TS/MRF Building's northwestern door. Spotters direct the driver to the self-haul tipping floor for unloading MSW or bulky waste. After unloading, the vehicles proceed to exit onto De Garmo Avenue at the TS/MRF Building's northeastern door. See Figure 23 (Appendix A) for the vehicle circulation through the truck yard and into the TS/MRF and Figure 24 (Appendix A) for vehicle maneuvering within the TS/MRF. After exiting the TS/MRF onto De Garmo Avenue, the vehicles proceed to the truck yard via the Randall Street driveway and then proceed to the scale house for final weigh-out using the dedicated outbound self-haul lane. From the scale house, the vehicles exit onto De Garmo Avenue to leave the Facility.

Incoming Restaurant Food Waste Loads

Incoming restaurant food waste vehicles also enter the truck yard from the Randall Street driveway to the Facility's vehicle queue entrance. From the truck yard they exit onto De Garmo Avenue, go across the street and into the TS/MRF Building's northwestern door. Spotters direct the drivers to the tipping floor for unloading restaurant food waste. After unloading they proceed to exit onto De Garmo Avenue at the TS/MRF Building's northeastern door. See Figure 25 (Appendix A) for the vehicle circulation through the truck yard and into the TS/MRF and Figure 26 (Appendix A) for vehicle maneuvering within the TS/MRF Building.

Outgoing Recyclables from the TS/MRF Building

Empty trailers for loading of recyclables from the TS/MRF processing systems enter the Facility through the front yard gate on Pendleton Street and proceed into the TS/MRF Building. The trucks proceed to the scales to record tare weight, if needed, then proceed to the Recycling Building for loading of recyclables to be removed for off-site recycling. After loading, the vehicles pull onto the same scales for weigh-out and exit onto De Garmo Avenue through the TS/MRF Building's northwestern door.

Outgoing Residual Waste from the TS/MRF Building

Empty trailers that load residual waste from the TS/MRF Building enter the facility through the front yard gate on Pendleton Street and proceed to the rear-loading area of the TS/MRF Building for loading of residual wastes. After loading, the vehicles pull onto the transfer station scales for weigh-out, and exit onto De Garmo Avenue through the TS/MRF Building's northwestern door. See Figure 35 (Appendix A) for the truck circulation for the residual waste trailers and Figure 36 (Appendix A) for the truck maneuvering within the TS/MRF Building.

Incoming C&D Debris Commercial Loads

Incoming C&D debris commercial loads enter the truck yard from the Randall Street driveway to the Facility's vehicle queue entrance. From the scale house they exit onto De Garmo Avenue, turn left, then right onto Randall Street and enter the Back Yard Operations Building and proceed to the C&D debris tipping areas, depending on the material: commercial pile or clean inerts bunker. After unloading, vehicles exit the Back Yard Operations Building's northern door onto Pendleton Street. See Figure 27 (Appendix A) for the truck circulation through the truck yard and into the Back Yard Operations Building and Figure 28 (Appendix A) for truck maneuvering within the Back Yard Operations Building.

Incoming C&D Debris Self-haul Loads

Incoming C&D Debris self-haul vehicles enter the truck yard from the Randall Street driveway to the Facility's vehicle queue entrance. From the scale house they exit onto De Garmo Avenue, turn left, then right onto Randall Street and enter the Back Yard Operations Building and proceed to the self-haul C&D debris tipping area. After unloading, the vehicles proceed to the Back Yard Operations Building's northern door and exit onto Pendleton Street, whereupon they proceed to the truck yard via the Randall Street entrance and then proceed to the scale house for final weigh-out using the self-haul return lane. From the scale house, the self-haul vehicles exit onto De Garmo Avenue to leave the Facility.

Outgoing C&D Inerts Recyclables

Empty trucks enter the Back Yard Operations Building through the Randall Street door and proceed to the appropriate inert product pile or bunker for loading of recyclables (the clean inerts bunkers to the east or the dirt and rocks bunkers to the west). After

loading, vehicles weigh-out at the back yard scale where the material type and destination is recorded, and then exit the Back Yard Operations Building's northern door onto Pendleton Street.

Outgoing C&D Residual Waste

Empty trailers enter the Back Yard Operations Building through the Randall Street door and proceed to the rear-loading compactor for loading of residual wastes. After loading, the vehicles utilize the back yard scales for weigh-out, and then exit the Back Yard Operations Building's northern door onto Pendleton Street. See Figure 37 (Appendix A) for truck maneuvering for outgoing residuals within the Back Yard Operations Building.

Incoming Wood Waste

Incoming wood waste loads enter the truck yard from the Randall Street driveway to the Facility's vehicle queue entrance. From the scale house they exit onto De Garmo Avenue, turn right, then left onto Pendleton Street and enter the northern Back Yard Operations Building door and proceed to one of two wood tipping piles (tree trimmings or lumber) for unloading. Upon reaching the tipping pile area, the trucks initially pull forward, then back up to allow for direct unloading of loads onto the respective tipping piles. After unloading, the trucks pull forward and exit through the Back Yard Operations Building's northwestern door onto Pendleton Street. See Figure 29 (Appendix A) for the truck circulation through the truck yard and into the Back Yard Operations Building and Figure 30 (Appendix A) for truck maneuvering within the Back Yard Operations Building.

Incoming Wood Waste Self-haul Loads

Incoming self-haul wood waste loads enter the truck yard from the Randall Street driveway to the Facility's vehicle queue entrance. From the scale house they exit onto De Garmo Avenue, turn right, then left onto Pendleton Street and enter the northern Back Yard Operations Building door and proceed to one of two wood tipping piles (tree trimmings or lumber) for unloading. Upon reaching the tipping pile area, the trucks initially pull forward, then back up to allow for direct unloading of loads onto the respective tipping piles. After unloading, the vehicles proceed to the Back Yard Operations Building's northern door and exit onto Pendleton Street, whereupon they proceed to the truck yard via the Randall Street entrance and then proceed to the scale house for final weigh-out using the self-haul return lane. From the scale house, the self-haul vehicles exit onto De Garmo Avenue to leave the Facility.

Outgoing Wood Chips or Wood Fines Recyclables

Empty trailers enter the Back Yard Operations Building through the Randall Street door and proceed to the wood chips pile for loading. The wood chips are loaded using an excavator. After loading, the vehicles utilize the back yard scale for weigh-out, and exit the Back Yard Operations Building's northern door onto Pendleton Street. As for the wood fines, an empty trailer is initially parked on the back yard scale, whereupon the trailer is filled using a front end loader. Following loading and weigh-out, the vehicles

exit the Back Yard Operations Building in the same manner as described above for the wood chips.

Incoming Produce Material

Incoming produce material loads enter the truck yard from the Randall Street driveway to the Facility's vehicle queue entrance. From the scale house they exit onto De Garmo Avenue, turn left, then right onto Randall Street and enter the Back Yard Operations Building through the Randall Street door and proceed to the food waste processing area for unloading onto the tipping floor. After unloading, the vehicles proceed to the Back Yard Operations Building's northern door and exit onto Pendleton Street. See Figure 33 (Appendix A) for the truck circulation through the truck yard and into the Back Yard Operations Building and Figure 34 (Appendix A) for truck maneuvering within the Back Yard Operations Building

Incoming Green Waste

Incoming green waste loads enter the truck yard from the Randall Street driveway to the Facility's vehicle queue entrance. From the scale house they exit onto De Garmo Avenue, turn left, then right onto Randall Street and enter the Back Yard Operations Building via the Randall Street door and proceed to the green waste processing area for unloading onto the tipping floor. After unloading, the vehicles proceed to the Back Yard Operations Building's northern door and exit onto Pendleton Street. See Figure 31 (Appendix A) for the truck circulation through the truck yard and into the Back Yard Operations Building and Figure 32 (Appendix A) for truck maneuvering within the Back Yard Operations Building

Incoming Green Waste Self-haul Loads

Incoming self-haul green waste loads enter the truck yard Randall Street driveway to the Facility's vehicle queue entrance. From the scale house they exit onto De Garmo Avenue, turn right, then left onto Randall Street and enter the Back Yard Operations Building, whereupon they proceed to the green waste processing area for unloading onto the tipping floor. After unloading, the vehicles proceed to the Back Yard Operations Building's northern door and exit onto Pendleton Street, whereupon they proceed to the truck yard via the Randall Street entrance and then proceed to the scale house for final weigh-out using the self-haul return lane. From the scale house, the self-haul vehicles exit onto De Garmo Avenue to leave the Facility.

Outgoing Compost Feedstock

Empty trailers enter the Back Yard Operations Building through the Randall Street door and proceed to the back yard scales for loading. The trucks are loaded while sitting on the scale, where weight is recorded along with the destination. After loading, the vehicles proceed to the Back Yard Operations Building's northern door and exit onto Pendleton Street.

Truck Yard

Incoming waste collection vehicles enter the truck yard from the Randall Street driveway to the Facility's vehicle queue entrance and pull into the commercial vehicle stacking lane for weigh-in. Approximately 15 collection vehicles can queue on-site in the stacking lane. See Figures 38 and 39 (Appendix A) for truck staging and circulation through the truck yard.

Traffic Control Personnel and Spotters

Traffic control personnel and spotters are instructed that they must make all efforts to remain visible at all times by continued use of high visibility clothing and by positioning themselves in clear view of all drivers. Spotters are provided with signaling and visibility tools such as flags, whistles, handheld lights, and flashing armbands. With the exception of the dedicated spotters positioned at a safe distance, no pedestrians are allowed to stand or walk in the immediate vicinity of vehicles that are traveling in reverse. Company drivers are required to sound their horn twice to signal that they are initiating backward movement.

Employee Parking

Most employees working at the Facility park in one of the 139 vehicle parking spaces or 53 bicycle parking spaces available in the truck yard, located on the northeast side of De Garmo Avenue. Nineteen vehicle parking spaces are also available in the front yard area near the Recycling Building.

36. Visual Screening [14CCR, §17419.1]

Waste receiving, processing and load out are contained within enclosures that act as a visual screen. The entire back yard is enclosed by a large warehouse style building with a maximum height of 45' at the wall, and 65' at the highest point. The TS/MRF operations are contained in a 45'-65' building enclosure. An approximately 25' high Administrative Office Building is also located on the property perimeter. Other areas of the front yard are screened by a concrete block wall that is 8' high along De Garmo Avenue and Pendleton Street. A 10' wide area between the curb and the block wall is planted with trees and grass along De Garmo Avenue.

37. Water Supply [14CCR, §17419.2]

The Administrative Office, truck maintenance facility, and waste processing areas are supplied with water lines to serve facility needs, drinking, or emergency uses. The Facility is served by 1-1/2" water mains at three site locations: transfer station, wood waste process area, and C&D debris process area. These three water mains supply water from the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (DWP).

J. QUENCH OR PROCESS WATER [14CCR, §18221.6(j)]

All unloading and processing operations are conducted within the TS/MRF Building or Back Yard Operations Building. Based on this mode of operation, the material loads delivered to the Facility are not exposed to rainfall or other sources that may generate liquids.

Water is used for the cleaning of storage bins, containers, trucks, and trailers at the truck washing facility where wash water runoff is collected, directed to a clarifier, and discharged to the sanitary sewer.

Process water is collected and re-used where appropriate for dust control. There is process water from misting systems, fire hose spray, and other dust control devices.

The C&D debris processing utilizes two water flotation tanks for separation of heavy and light weight materials. The tanks hold 3,500 gallons water each. The water is reused in the tanks, and while the unit is in operation over 100 gallons of water is added to each tank per hour to continue processing. As solid materials exit the water tank, some water will exit the system as it finds itself attached to wood, rocks, or dirt. There is no residual liquid waste water to pump out, and no ponding of water accumulation outside the system.

The produce material processing area is equipped with a liquid runoff collection tank system to recover the fluid or liquids generated from the grinding of produce material. The concrete tipping floor is sloped (inward) with a water collection drain located in the center. The drain is covered by a metal plate with grate openings. Below the drain is a 500-gallon collection tank, which has a sump pump to move material through a scalping-screen to filter liquids, and the filtered liquid goes to a fully-enclosed 9,500-gallon plastic storage tank (for collecting and temporarily holding liquids). The tipping floor is surrounded by a containment berm. The liquid level in the 9,500-gallon storage tank is checked regularly (typically twice per week at a minimum) to ensure that adequate capacity is maintained. The tank is also equipped with an overfill alarm that sounds if the liquid level reaches a certain level. The liquid is removed from the storage tank with a tanker truck and transported off-site to a permitted compost facility. The compost facility uses the liquid as process water to maintain appropriate moisture in the compost windrows.

K. UNUSUAL PEAK LOADING [14CCR, §18221.6(k)]

In the case of an unusual peak loading period, additional equipment and personnel will be utilized and allocated to the specific waste processing areas of the Facility that are in need. Peak loadings will be accommodated by scheduling additional personnel as needed, and temporarily extending hours dedicated to waste processing activities.

L. SITE EQUIPMENT [14CCR, §18221.6(l)]

Information regarding the classification, capacity and/or number of site equipment is described in Subsection G – *Design Capacity* and Subsection I(32) - *Equipment* of this Section. Please refer to those subsections for further details. All equipment is operated and maintained in compliance with 14CCR State Minimum Standards requirements and manufacturer's recommendations.

M. FINAL DISPOSITION OF SOLID WASTE [14CCR, §18221.6(m)]

As previously outlined in Subsection I(22) – *Solid Waste Removal* of this Section, residual materials are removed from the Facility within 48 hours from the time of receipt in accordance with 14CCR, §17410.1(a)(2). However, the operational goal for the Facility is to remove residual materials on a daily basis, when residual materials are present. All residual waste materials are transported off-site to a permitted solid waste disposal facility.

N. STORAGE AND REMOVAL OF SALVAGED MATERIAL [14CCR, §18221.6(n)]

All baled processed recyclable products awaiting shipment to off-site vendors are temporarily stored in the Recycled Building located westerly front yard area. In addition, some processed recyclable products are stored in enclosed shipping containers or roll-off bins. In general, the operating goal for the Facility is to ship the baled processed recyclable products on a daily basis.

As previously outlined in Subsection D – *Operations Plan* of this Section, green waste and wood waste is processed and transferred off-site for further processing (composting or bio-mass conversion) or reuse. Inerts (rock, concrete, asphalt, soil) is transferred off-site for reuse or further processing. Metals and other recyclable materials recovered from the C&D debris processing are temporarily stored and removed and transported off-site to vendors as needed.

O. RESUME OF MANAGEMENT ORGANIZATION [14CCR, §18221.6(o)]

The following is the resume of the Facility management organization:

- **Joe Matz**, *General Manager* : 39 years of solid waste management experience
- **Kurt Stauffer**, *Operations Manager*: 27 years of solid waste management experience

- **Daniel Pankau**, *Environmental Manager*: 6 years of environmental compliance experience
- **Jeff Sabia**, *Sustainability Building Design Manager*: 12 years of solid waste supervisor experience
- **Juvenal Terrazas**, *Supervisor, Processing*: 41 years of solid waste supervisor experience
- **Frank Castillo**, *Operations Manager, Processing*: 22 years of solid waste supervisor experience.

P. LIST OF PERMITS [14CCR, §18221.6(p)]

The Facility complies with the State Minimum Standards for Solid Waste Handling and Disposal and complies with all federal, state, and local requirements and enactments including all mitigation measures given in any certified environmental document filed pursuant to the Public Resources Code, Section 21081.6. RLA will comply with all notices and orders issued by any responsible agency designated by the Lead Agency to monitor the mitigation measures contained in any of the documents referenced within this permit pursuant to the Public Resources Code 21081.6.

Permits, approvals, agreements, findings, and other requirements are kept in the Facility's operating record on-site in the Administrative Office. The following Table 8 lists key permits, approvals, findings, and operating agreements that have been obtained for this site.

**TABLE 8
SUMMARY OF REGULATORY PERMITS**

Permit Type and Number	Issuing Agency	Date Issued or Last Revised
Solid Waste Facility Permit (No. 19-AA-0303)	City of Los Angeles LEA (with CalRecycle concurrence)	06.09.98
Land Use Permit (CUP 2008-4336-CU-ZV-SPR)	City of Los Angeles Planning Department	08.24.14
NPDES General Industrial Activity Storm Water Permit (WDID No. 419I025339)	State Water Resources Control Board	06.25.15
Permit to Operate G36019 - Misc. Materials Size Reduction G36043 – Wood Chips, Etc. Size Classification G34350 – Grains Blending G34347 – ICE (50-500 HP) N-EM Port N-Rent Diesel G34351 – Misc. Materials Size Reduction G34340 – Other Aggregate Size Classification G34345 – Wood Chips, Etc. Size Classification G34342 – Baghouse, Ambient Temp. (.100-500 sq. ft.) G34341 – Baghouse, Ambient Temp. (.500 sq. ft.) G34343 - Baghouse, Ambient Temp. (.500 sq. ft.) G34411 – Spray Booth Paint and Solvent	South Coast Air Quality Management District	06.05.15 06.10.15 01.28.15 01.28.15 01.28.15 01.28.15 01.28.15 01.28.15 01.28.15 01.28.15 01.13.15
Industrial Discharge Sanitary Sewer Permit (No. 546486) – 11270 Pendleton Clarifier	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation	04.13.15
Industrial Discharge Sanitary Sewer Permit (No. 546078) – 9147 De Garmo Clarifier	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation	01.21.15
Findings of Conformance	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation	12.19.02

APPENDIX A

FIGURES



825 SONOMA AVENUE
SUITE C
SANTA ROSA, CA 95404
TEL: (707) 544-0784

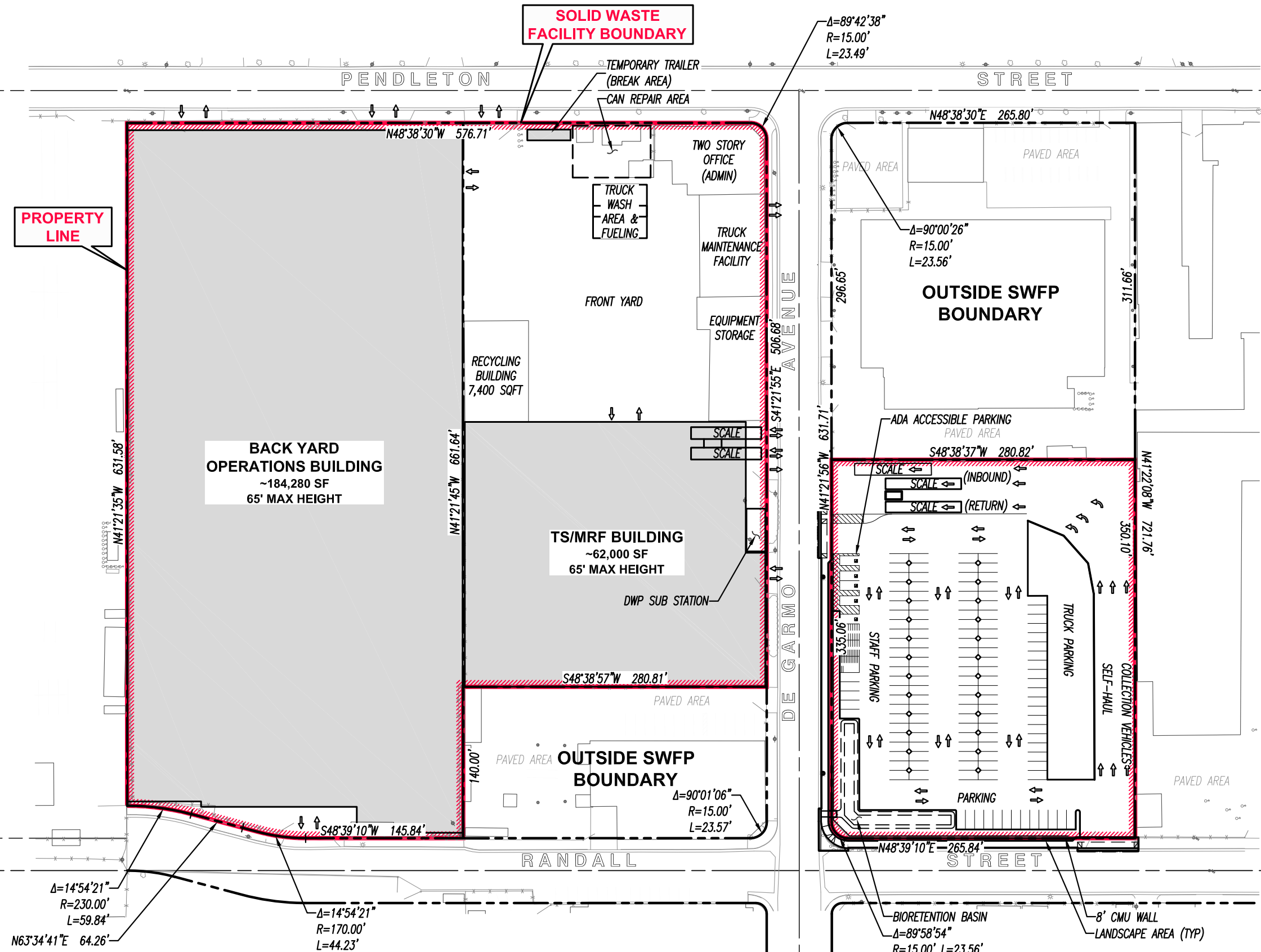
LOCATION MAP

RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES
TRANSFER STATION & MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY
9147 DE GARMO AVENUE, SUN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

FIGURE

1

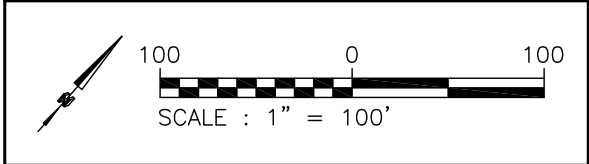
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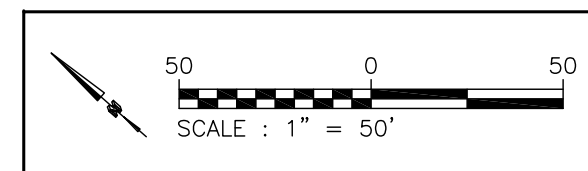
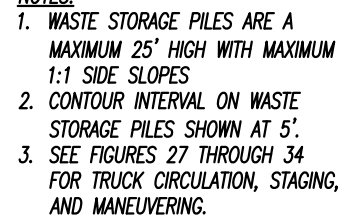
LEGEND

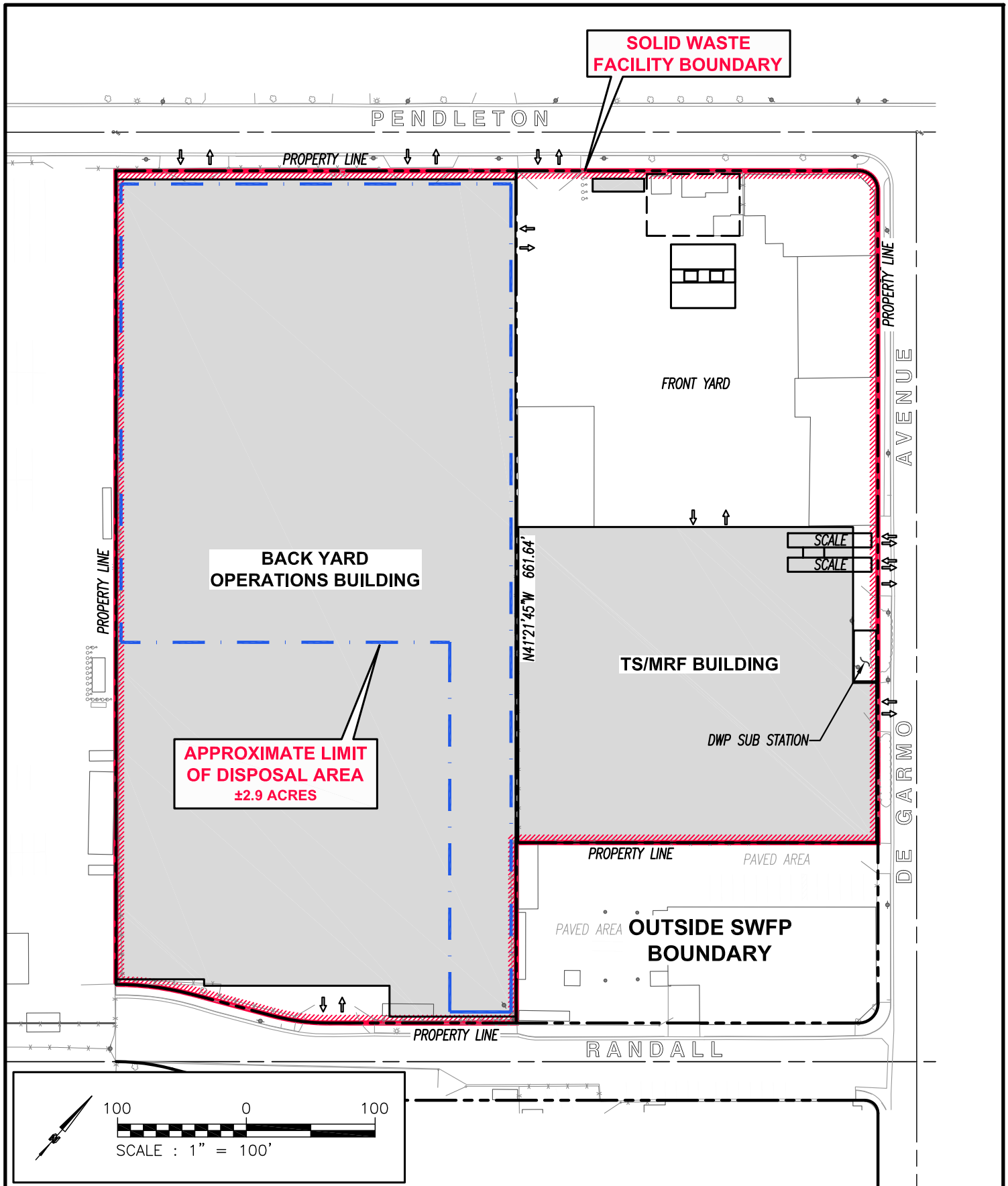
SWFP SOLID WASTE FACILITY PERMIT

DWP DEPARTMENT OF WATER & POWER



RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES
TRANSFER STATION & MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY
9147 DE GARMO AVENUE, SUN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA





825 SONOMA AVENUE
SUITE C
SANTA ROSA, CA 95404
TEL: (707) 544-0784

APPROXIMATE LIMIT OF DISPOSAL AREA

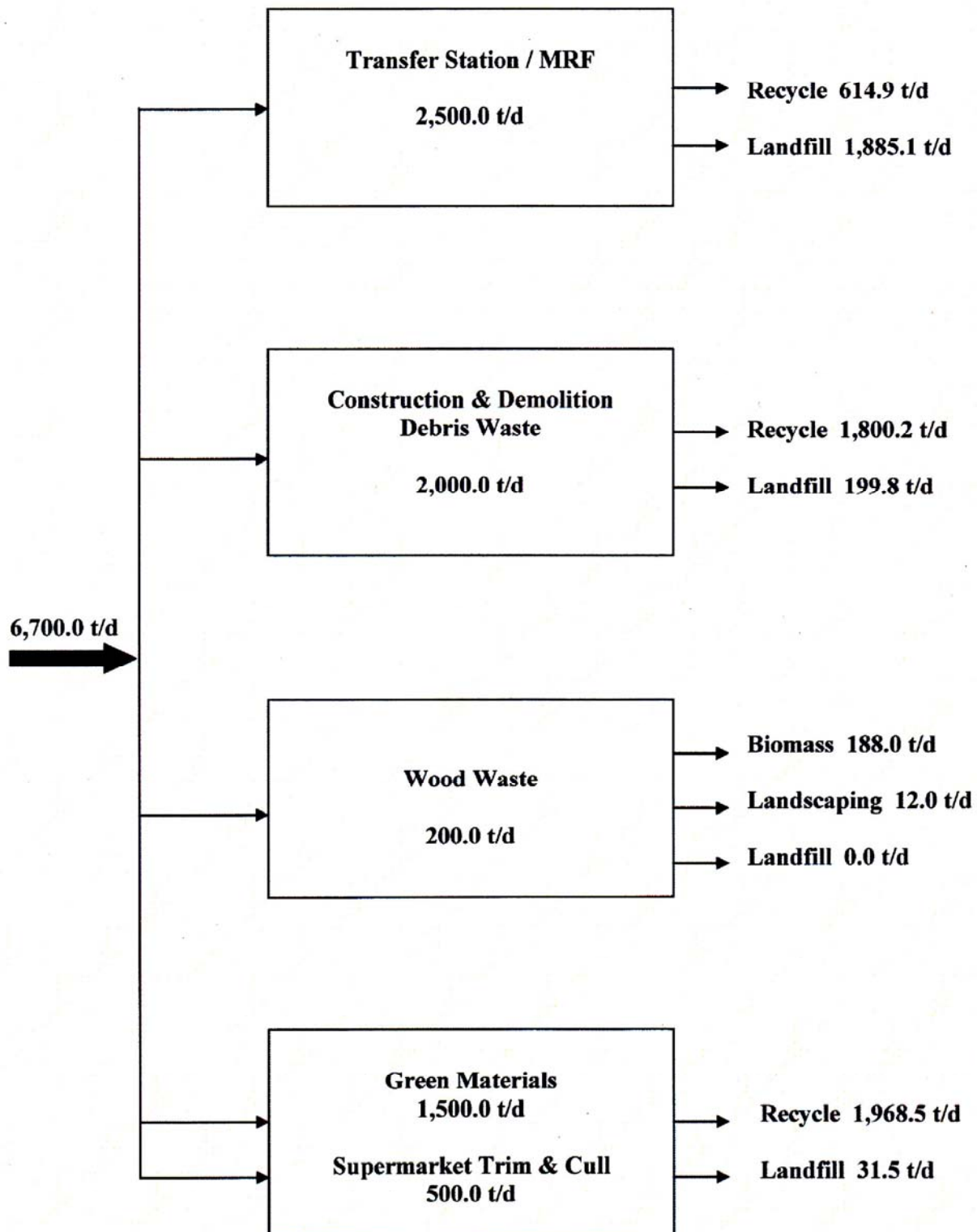
RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES
TRANSFER STATION & MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY
9147 DE GARMO AVENUE, SUN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

FIGURE

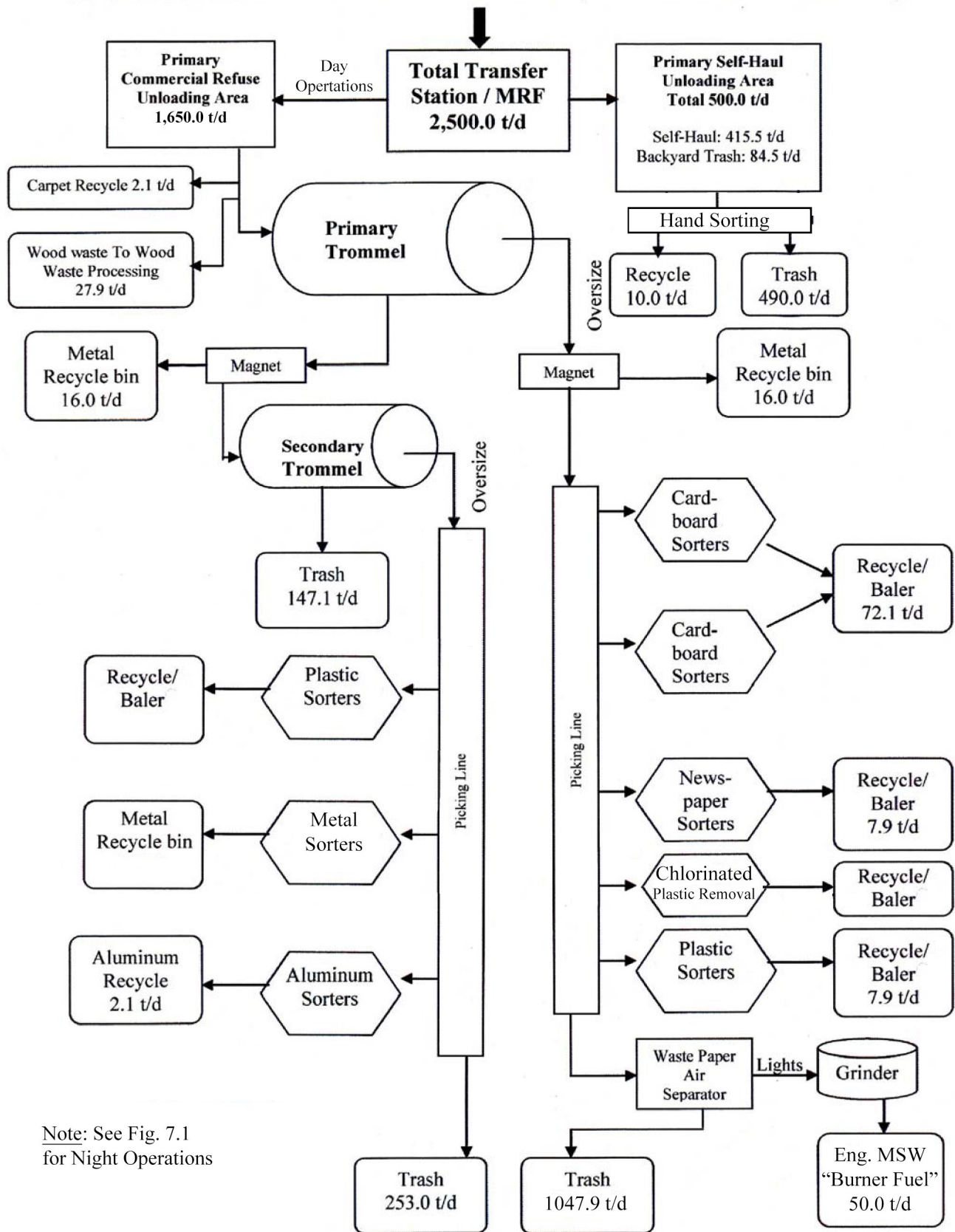
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15-2147

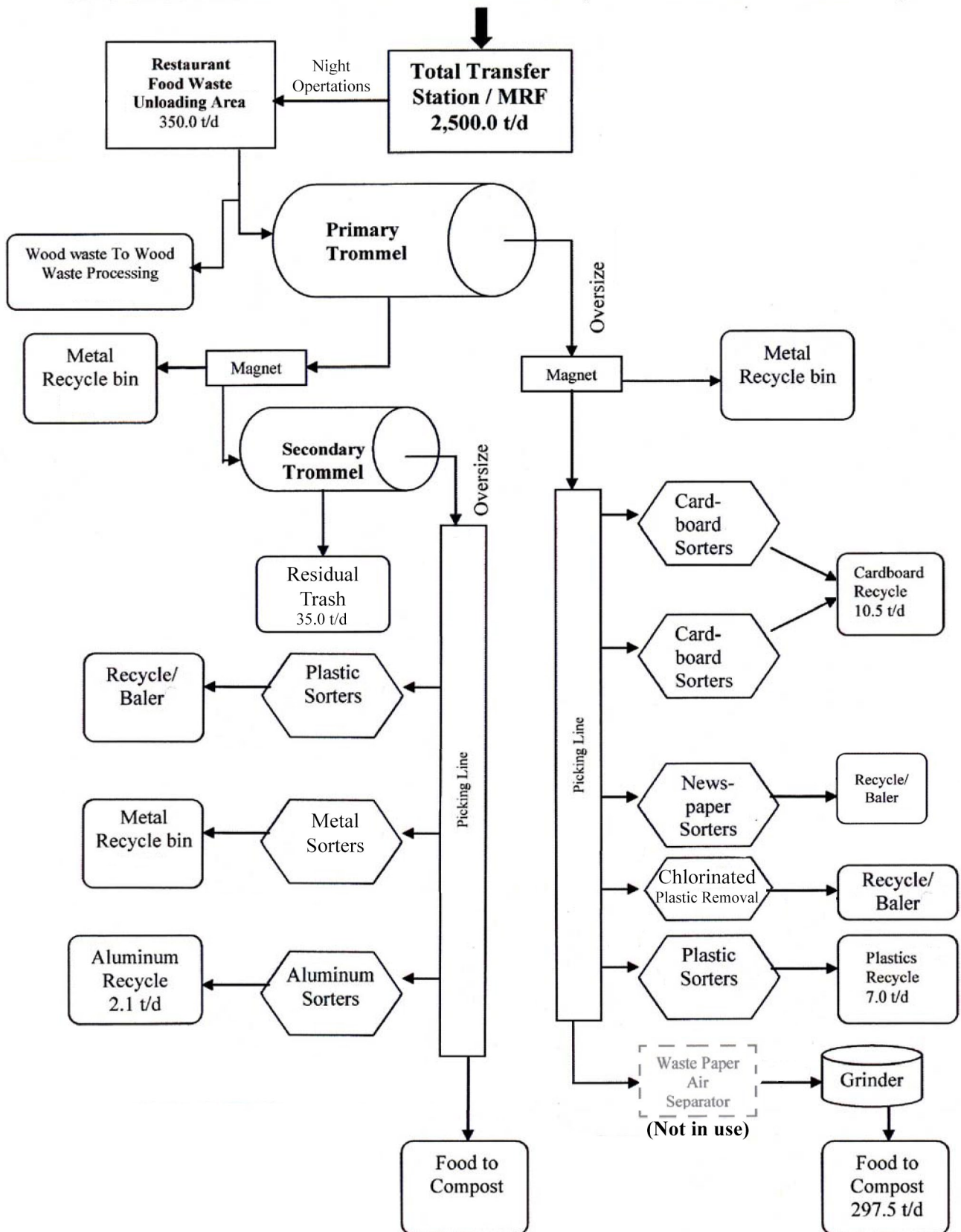
PROCESS FLOW - Overall Facility Operations (PROPOSED PROJECT MAX.LIMITS)



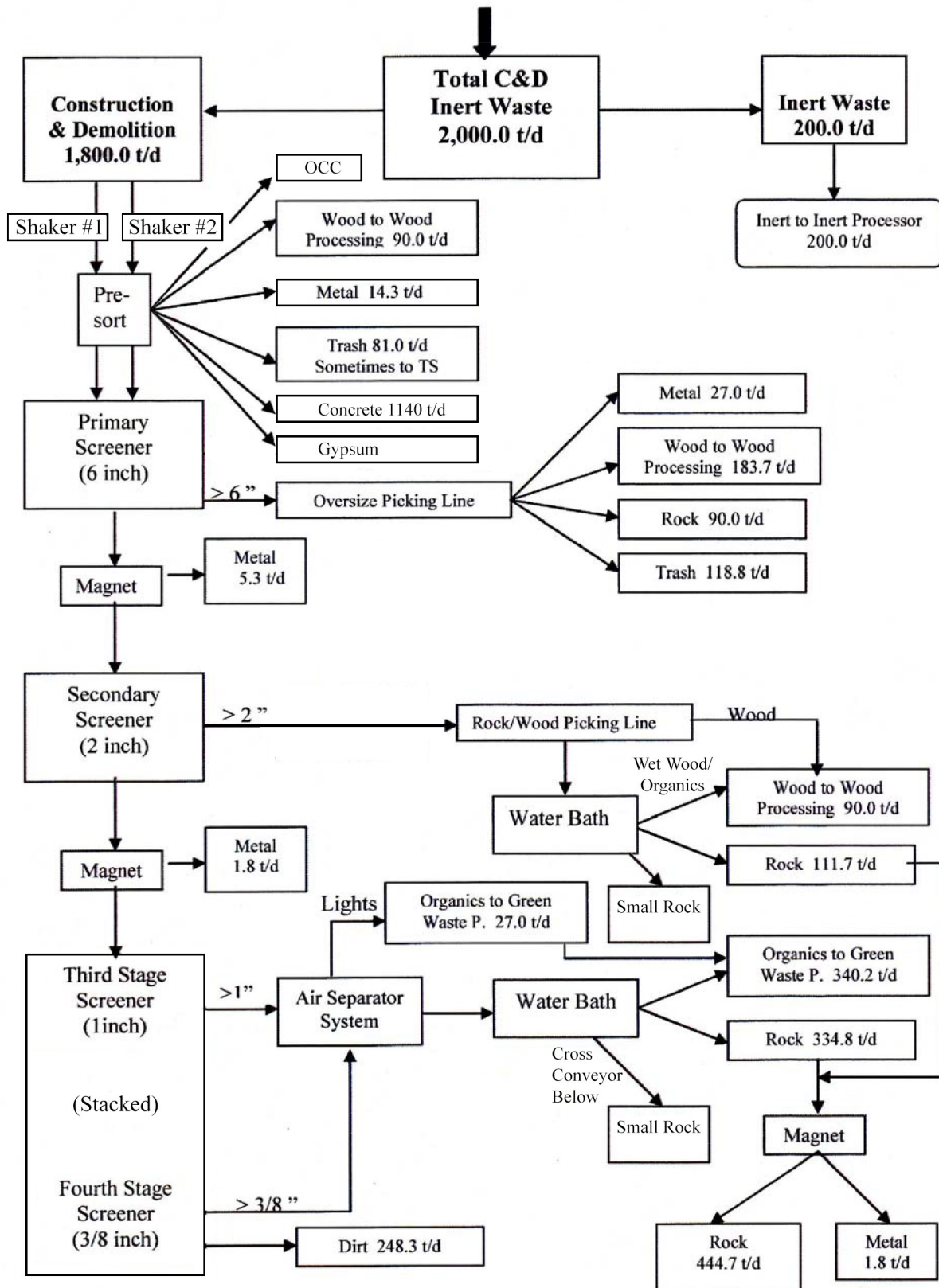
PROCESS FLOW – Transfer Station & MRF (PROPOSED PROJECT MAX.LIMITS)



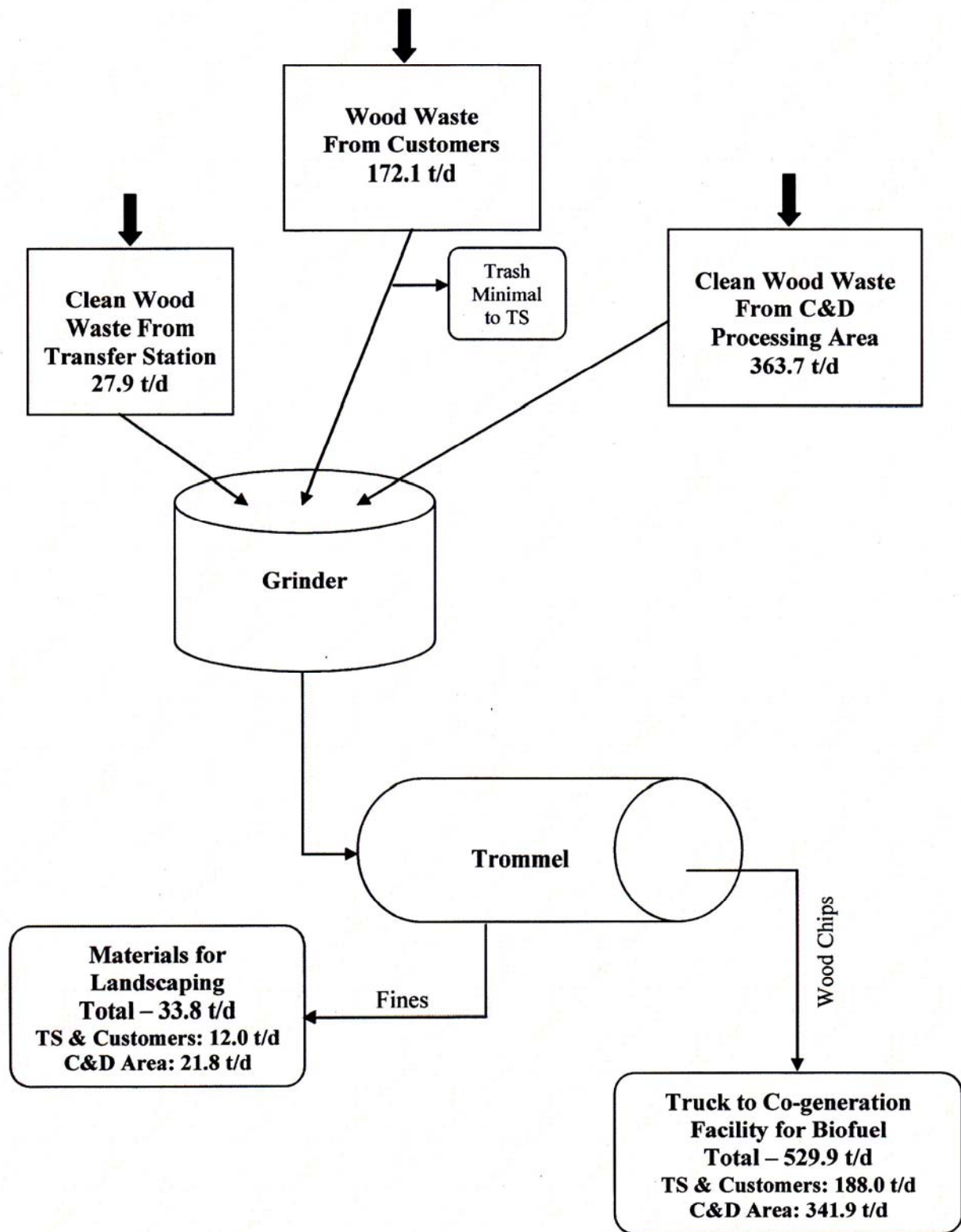
PROCESS FLOW – Transfer Station & MRF (PROPOSED PROJECT MAX.LIMITS)



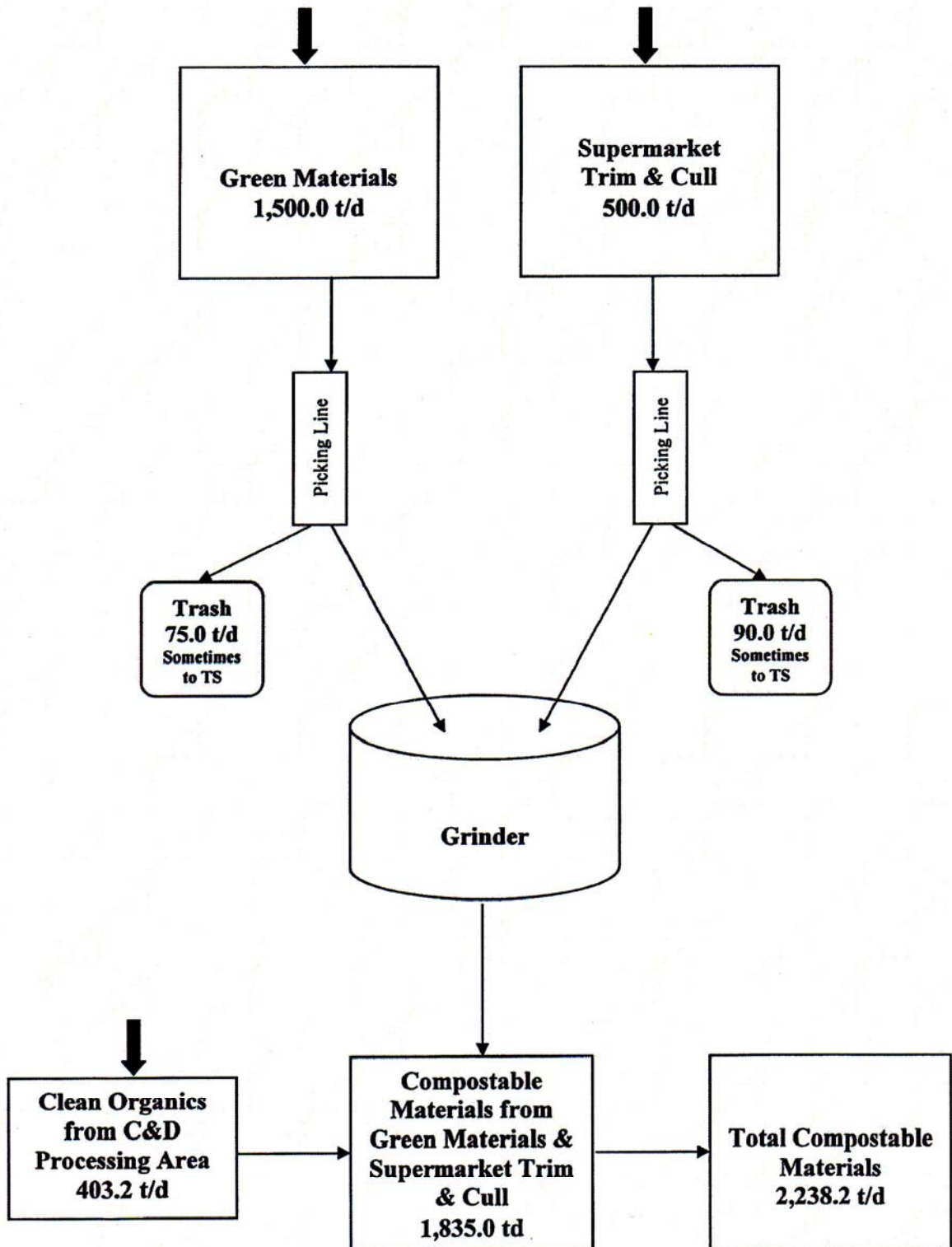
PROCESS FLOW – C & D Debris / Inerts (PROPOSED PROJECT MAX. LIMITS)



PROCESS FLOW – Wood Waste (PROPOSED PROJECT MAX. LIMITS)



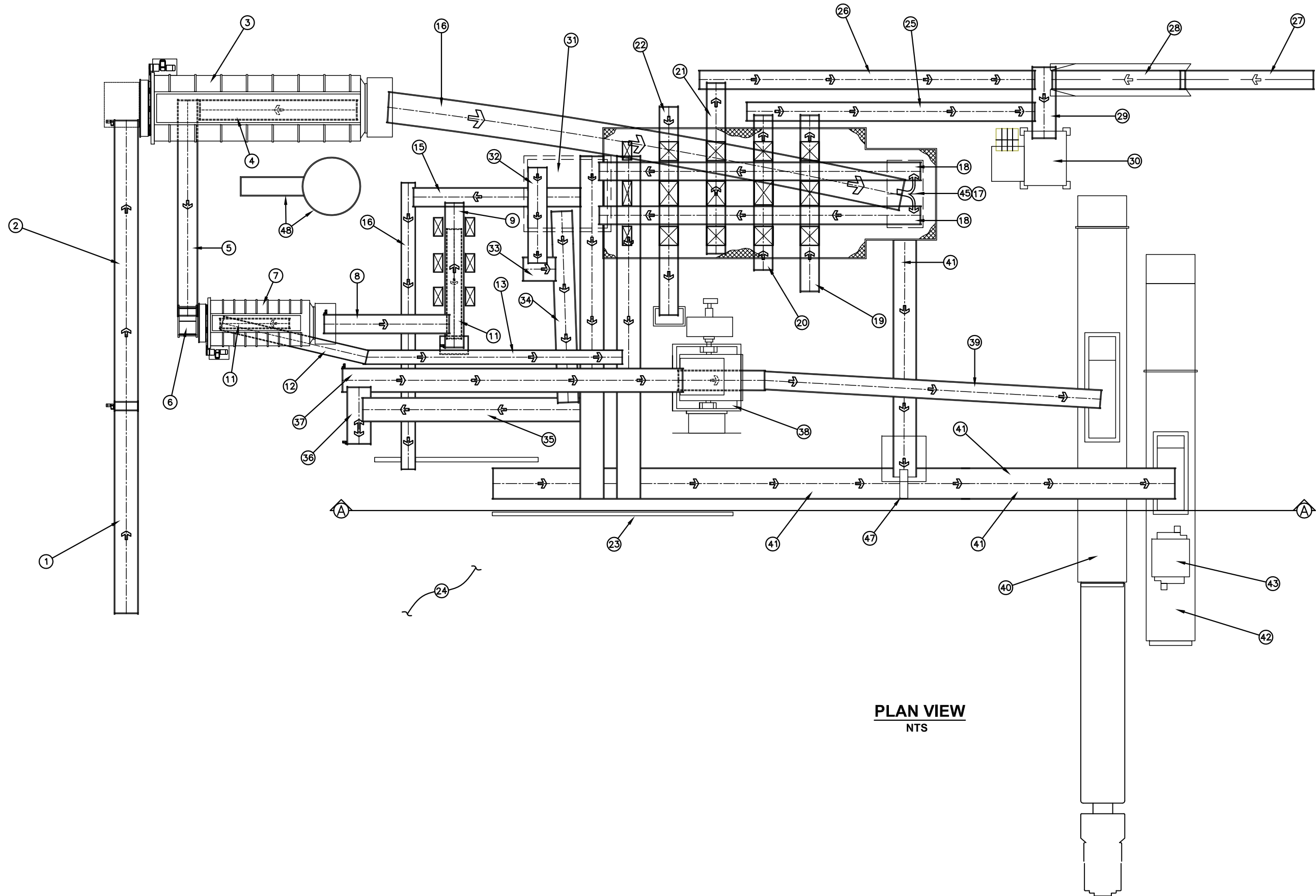
PROCESS FLOW – Greenwaste / Trim & Cull (PROPOSED PROJECT MAX. LIMITS)



MATERIALS FLOW DIAGRAM

DRAWING SOURCE:
FROM PLANS TITLED "COMMUNITY RECYCLING" PRODUCED BY: BRYAN A. STIRRAT & ASSOCIATES

* SEE FIGURE 12 FOR
EQUIPMENT LIST



MATERIALS RECOVERY PROCESSING SYSTEM - PLAN VIEW

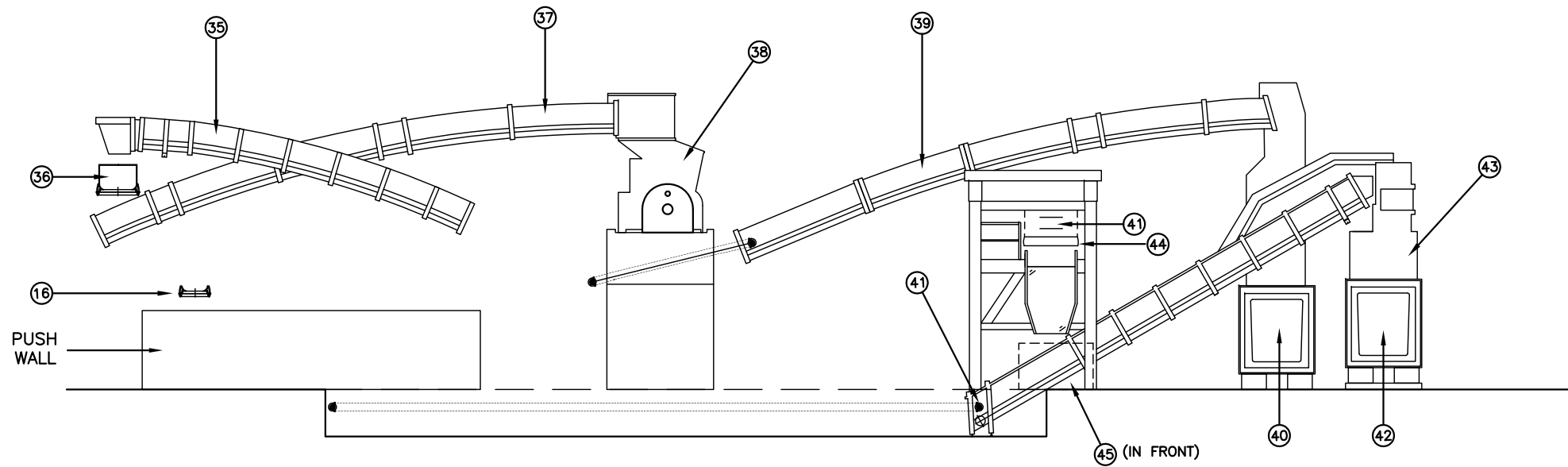
RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES
TRANSFER STATION & MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY
9147 DE GARMO AVENUE, SUN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

FIGURE

11

15-2147

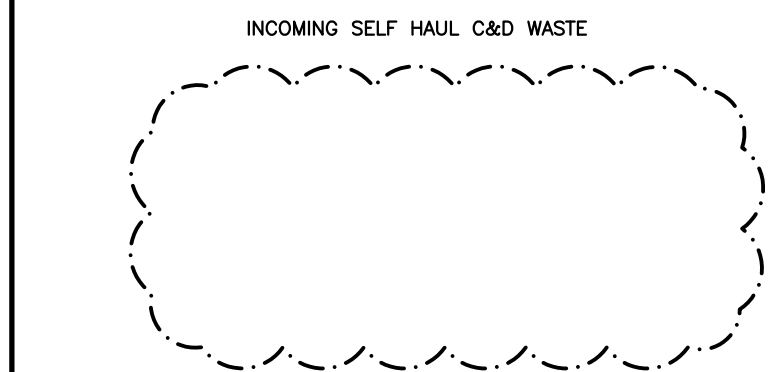
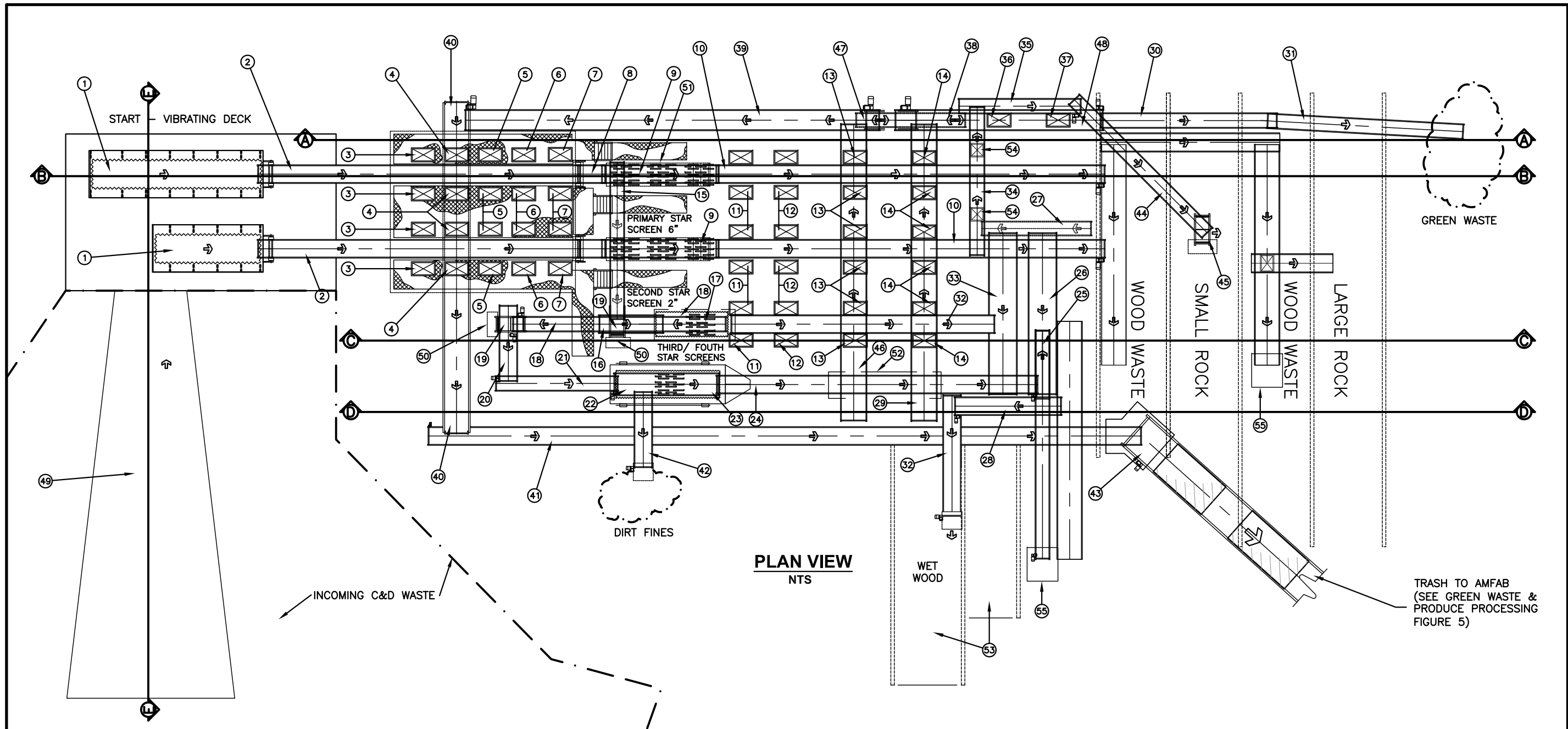




SECTION A-A'
NTS

EQUIPMENT LIST					
#	DESCRIPTION	#	DESCRIPTION	#	DESCRIPTION
1	INFEED CONVEYOR	17	MAGNET	33	LIGHT MATERIAL CONVEYOR
2	INCLINE CONVEYOR	18	PICKING CONVEYOR	34	LIGHT MATERIAL CONVEYOR
3	PRIMARY TROMMEL (6" MATERIAL)	19	OCC CONVEYOR	35	LIGHT MATERIAL CONVEYOR
4	COLLECTION CONVEYOR	20	OCC CONVEYOR	36	LIGHT MATERIAL CONVEYOR
5	UNDERSIZE CONVEYOR	21	ONP CONVEYOR	37	LIGHT MATERIAL CONVEYOR
6	MAGNET	22	HDPE CONVEYOR	38	GRINDER
7	SECONDARY TROMMEL (2" MATERIAL)	23	PUSH WALL	39	LIGHT MATERIAL CONVEYOR
8	OVERSIZE INCLINE CONVEYOR	24	TIPPING AREA	40	AMFAB MATERIAL COMPACTOR
9	PICKING CONVEYOR	25	OCC CONVEYOR	41	PIT CONVEYOR
10	ALUMINUM CONVEYOR	26	ONP CONVEYOR	42	SSI MATERIAL COMPACTOR
11	UNDERSIZE COLLECTOR	27	PIT CONVEYOR	43	DUST BAG HOUSE
12	UNDERSIZE TRASH CONVEYOR	28	INCLINE CONVEYOR	44	OVERHEAD CONVEYOR MAGNET
13	UNDERSIZE TRASH CONVEYOR	29	BALER CONVEYOR	45	VERTICAL SPLITTER UNIT
14	TRASH CONVEYOR (REVERSABLE)	30	BALER	46	METAL SCRAP BIN
15	SORTING CONVEYOR	31	AIR SEPARATION SYSTEM	47	ELECTROMAGNET STRIP
16	OVERSIZE INCLINE CONVEYOR	32	LIGHT MATERIAL CONVEYOR	48	MAC BAGHOUSE

DRAWING SOURCE:
FROM PLANS TITLED "COMMUNITY RECYCLING" PRODUCED BY: BRYAN A. STIRRAT & ASSOCIATES



DRAWING SOURCE:
FROM PLANS TITLED "COMMUNITY RECYCLING"
PRODUCED BY: BRYAN A. STIRRAT & ASSOCIATES

MATERIALS FLOW DIAGRAM

EQUIPMENT LIST					
EQUIP #	DESCRIPTION	EQUIP #	DESCRIPTION	EQUIP #	DESCRIPTION
1	VIBRATING DECK	16	FEED CONVEYOR	31	ORGANIC CONVEYOR
2	INCLINE CONVEYOR	17	SECONDARY STAR SCREEN (2")	32	CONVEYOR
3	RIGID PLASTICS CHUTE	18	CONVEYOR	33	WATER BATH
4	TRASH CHUTE	19	MAGNET	34	SMALL ROCK FEED CONVEYOR
5	WOOD CHUTE	20	CONVEYOR	35	SMALL ROCK PICKING CONVEYOR
6	METAL CHUTE	21	FEED CONVEYOR	36	TRASH CHUTE
7	WOOD CHUTE	22	VIBRATING DECK	37	ORGANICS CHUTE
8	SPEED-UP CONVEYOR	23	THIRD/ FOURTH SCREENS* (1")(3/8")	38	CONVEYOR (REVERSIBLE)
9	PRIMARY SCREENER (6" MATERIAL)	24	FEED CONVEYOR	39	TRASH CONVEYOR
10	>6" OVERSIZE PICKING CONVEYOR	25	CONVEYOR	40	TRASH CONVEYOR
11	METAL CHUTE	26	WATER BATH	41	TRASH CONVEYOR
12	WOOD CHUTE	27	SMALL ROCK CONVEYOR	42	DIRT FINES CONVEYOR
13	TRASH CHUTE	28	ORGANICS OFF CONVEYOR	43	AMFAB FEED CONVEYOR
14	TRASH CHUTE	29	ORGANIC CONVEYOR	44	SMALL ROCK CONVEYOR
15	COLLECTOR CONVEYOR	30	ORGANIC CONVEYOR	45	MAGNET
				46	TRASH FEED CONVEYOR
				47	TRASH CONVEYOR
				48	ORGANIC CONVEYOR
				49	RAMP
				50	METAL SCRAP BIN
				51	<6" UNDERSIZE CONVEYOR
				52	AIR SEPARATOR CLASSIFIER
				53	BUNKER
				54	BRICKS & SMALL ROCKS CHUTE
				55	DESTONER

* STACKED CONFIGURATION

C & D WASTE PROCESSING SYSTEM - PLAN VIEW

RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES
TRANSFER STATION & MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY
9147 DE GARMO AVENUE, SUN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

FIGURE
13

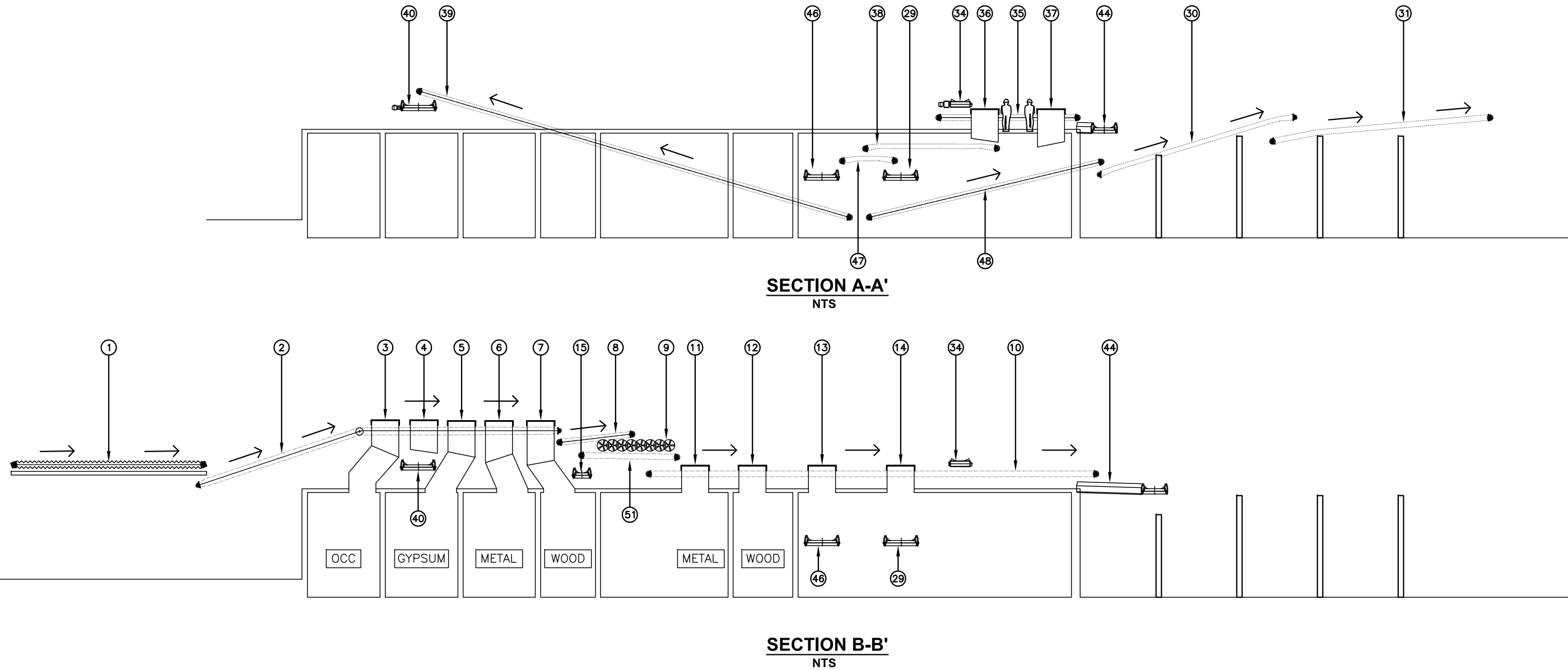
15-2147



MATERIALS FLOW DIAGRAM

DRAWING SOURCE:
FROM PLANS TITLED "COMMUNITY RECYCLING" PRODUCED BY: BRYAN A. STIRRAT & ASSOCIATES

* SEE FIGURE 13 FOR
EQUIPMENT LIST



C & D WASTE PROCESSING SYSTEM - ELEVATION VIEW

RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES
TRANSFER STATION & MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY
9147 DE GARMO AVENUE, SUN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

FIGURE

14

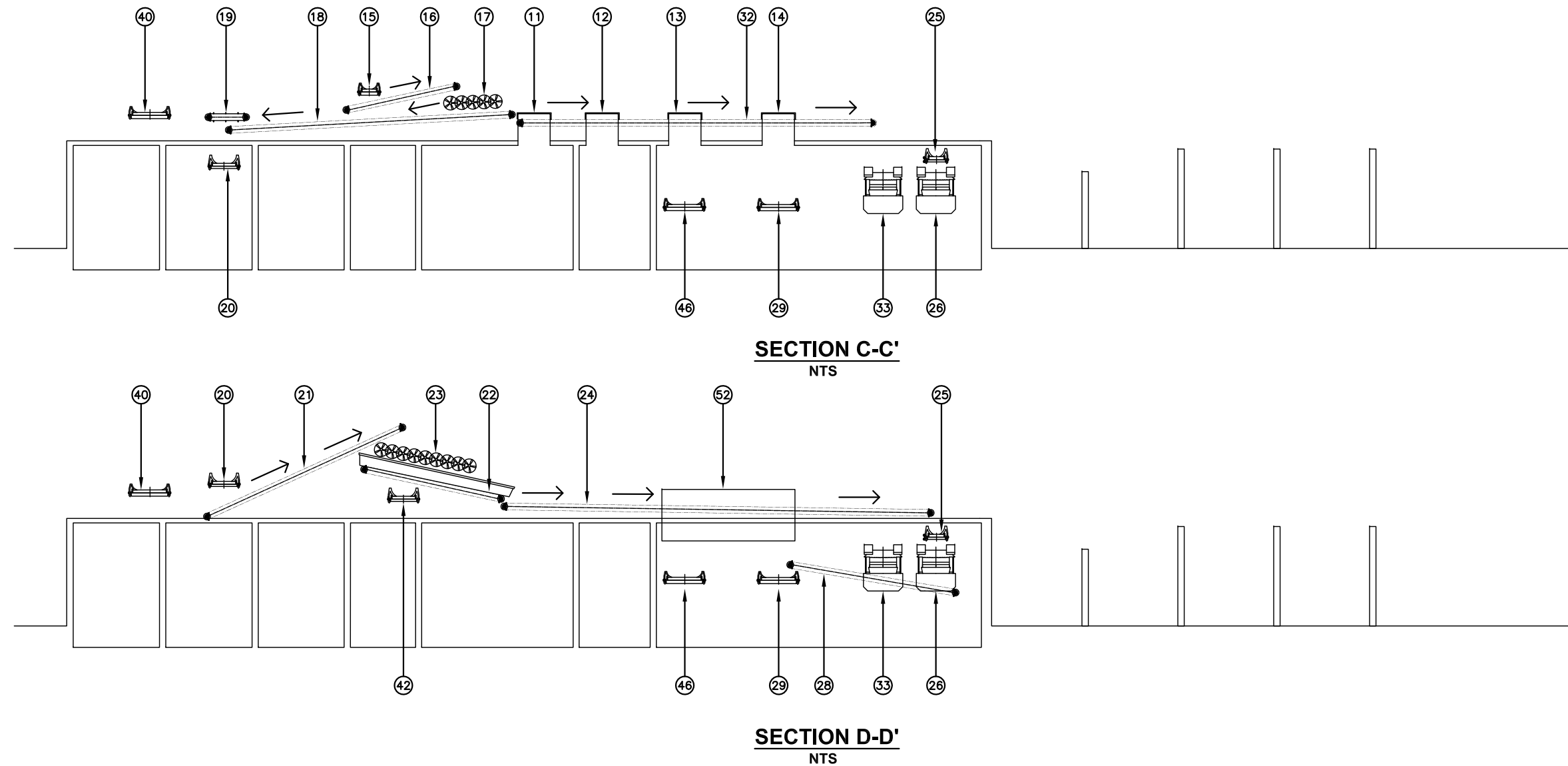
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MATERIALS FLOW DIAGRAM

DRAWING SOURCE:
FROM PLANS TITLED "COMMUNITY RECYCLING" PRODUCED BY: BRYAN A. STIRRAT & ASSOCIATES

* SEE FIGURE 13 FOR
EQUIPMENT LIST



C & D WASTE PROCESSING SYSTEM - ADDITIONAL ELEVATION VIEW

RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES
TRANSFER STATION & MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY
9147 DE GARMO AVENUE, SUN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

FIGURE

15

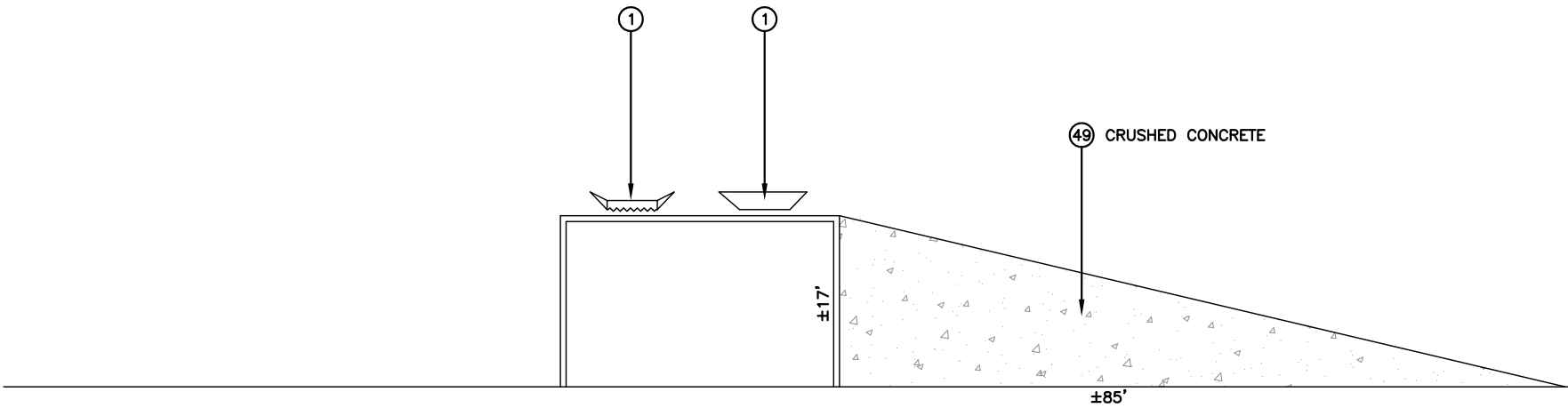
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MATERIALS FLOW DIAGRAM

DRAWING SOURCE:
FROM PLANS TITLED "COMMUNITY RECYCLING" PRODUCED BY: BRYAN A. STIRRAT & ASSOCIATES

* SEE FIGURE 13 FOR
EQUIPMENT LIST



SECTION E-E'
NTS

C & D WASTE PROCESSING SYSTEM - ADDITIONAL ELEVATION VIEW

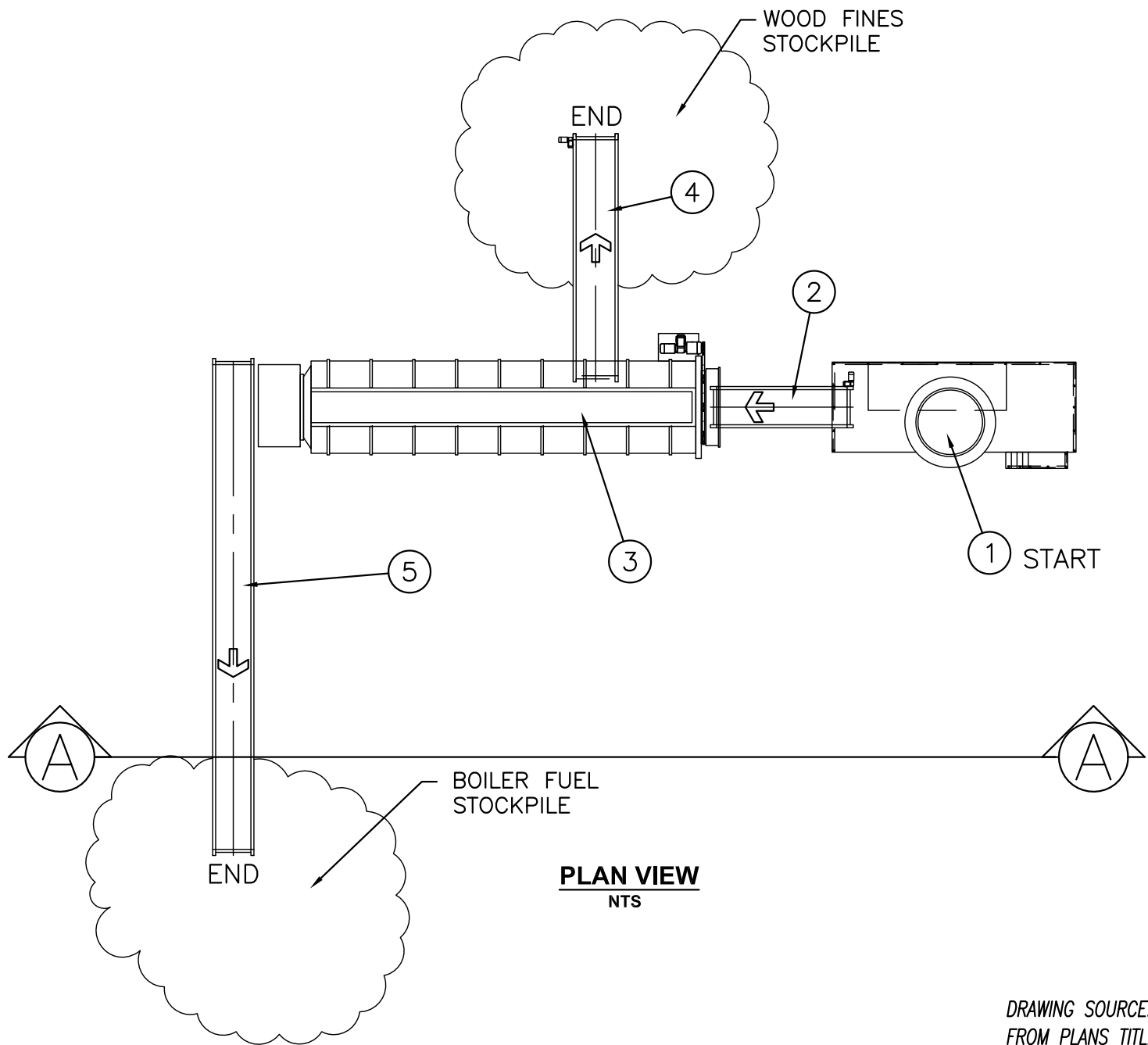
RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES
TRANSFER STATION & MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY
9147 DE GARMO AVENUE, SUN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

FIGURE

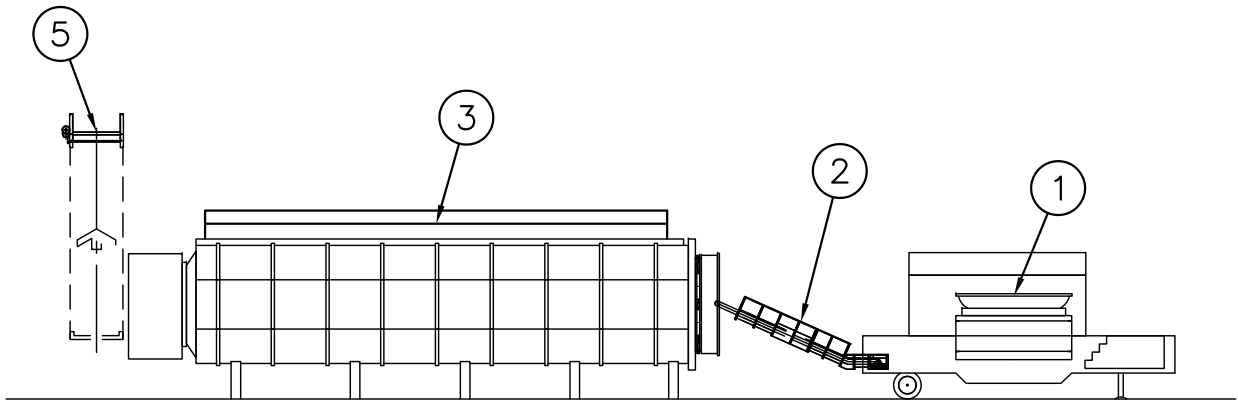
16

15-2147





PLAN VIEW
NTS



SECTION A-A'
NTS

EQUIPMENT LIST	
EQUIP #	DESCRIPTION
1	WOOD GRINDER
2	CONVEYOR
3	TROMMEL
4	WOOD FINES CONVEYOR
5	BOILER FUEL CONVEYOR

DRAWING SOURCE:
FROM PLANS TITLED "COMMUNITY RECYCLING" PRODUCED BY: BRYAN A. STIRRAT & ASSOCIATES

WOOD WASTE PROCESSING SYSTEM - PLAN & SECTION

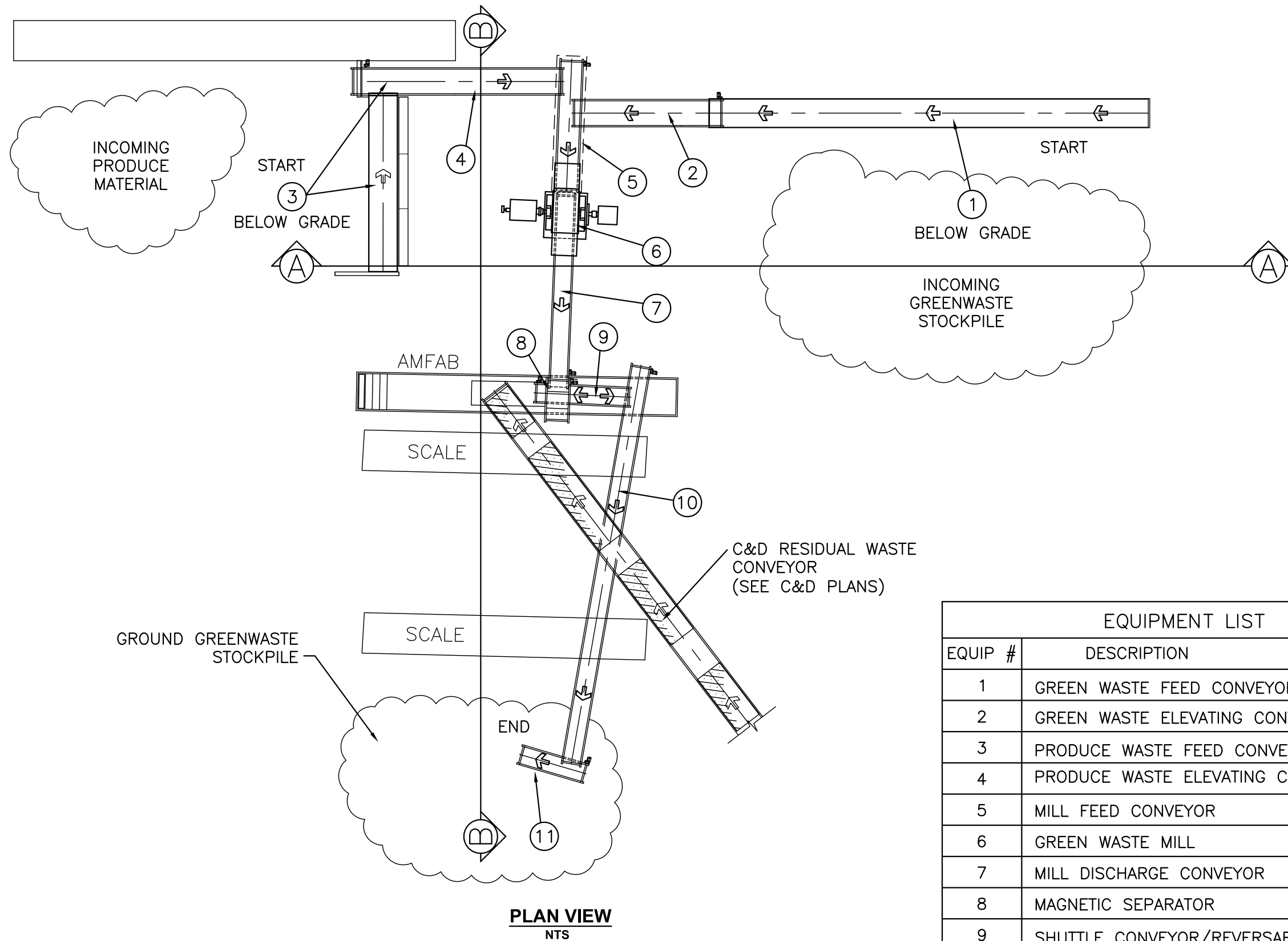
FIGURE

17

15-2147

RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES
TRANSFER STATION & MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY
9147 DE GARMO AVENUE, SUN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA





DRAWING SOURCE:
FROM PLANS TITLED "COMMUNITY RECYCLING" PRODUCED BY: BRYAN A. STIRRAT & ASSOCIATES

MATERIALS FLOW DIAGRAM

FIGURE

18

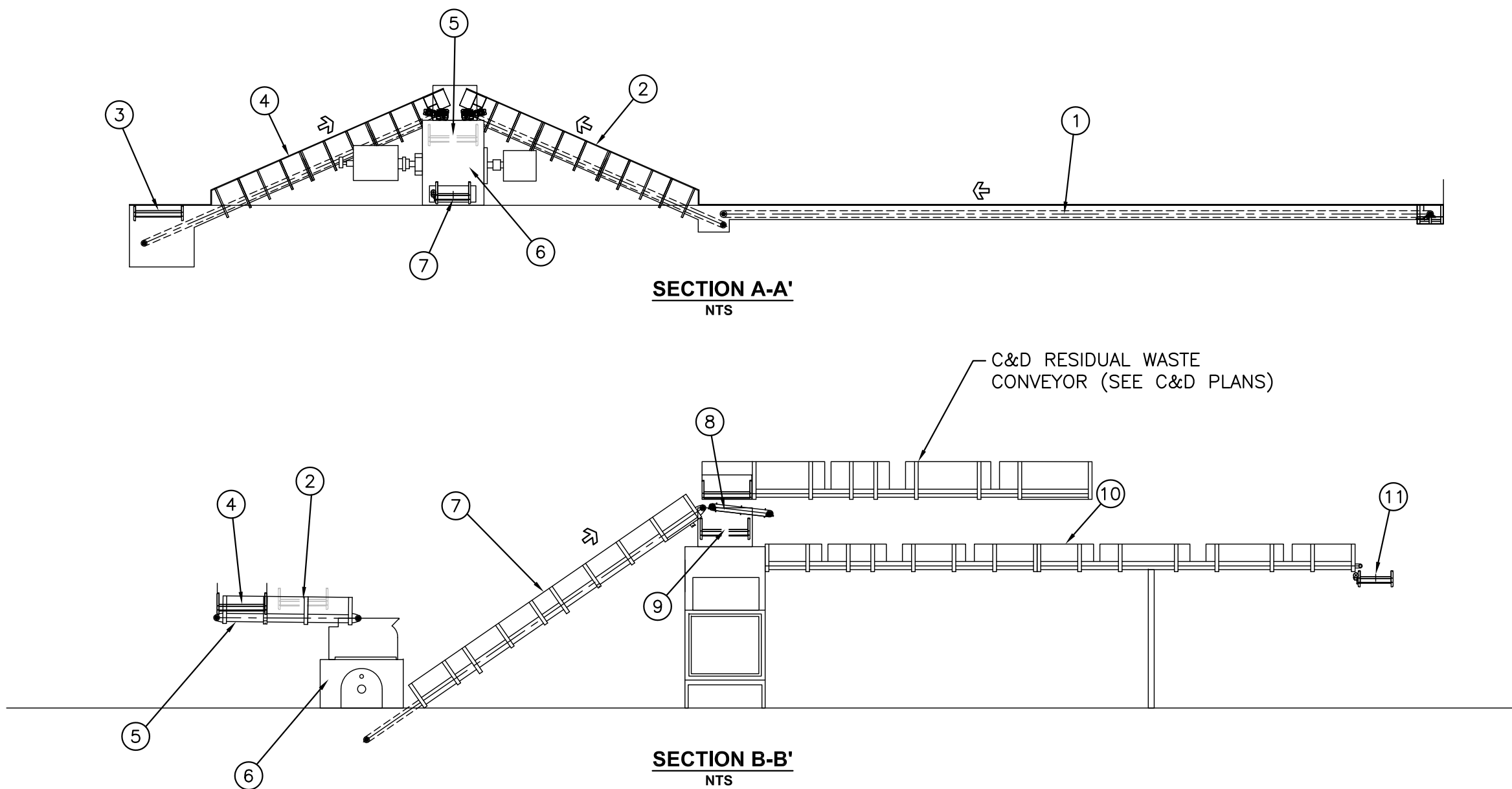
15-2147

GREENWASTE PRODUCE (TRIM & CULL) WASTE PROCESSING SYSTEM

PLAN VIEW

RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES
TRANSFER STATION & MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY
9147 DE GARMO AVENUE, SUN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA





DRAWING SOURCE:
FROM PLANS TITLED "COMMUNITY RECYCLING" PRODUCED BY: BRYAN A. STIRRAT & ASSOCIATES

* SEE FIGURE 18 FOR
EQUIPMENT LIST

MATERIALS FLOW DIAGRAM

GREENWASTE PRODUCE (TRIM & CULL) WASTE PROCESSING SYSTEM

ELEVATION VIEW
RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES
TRANSFER STATION & MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY
9147 DE GARMO AVENUE, SUN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

FIGURE

19

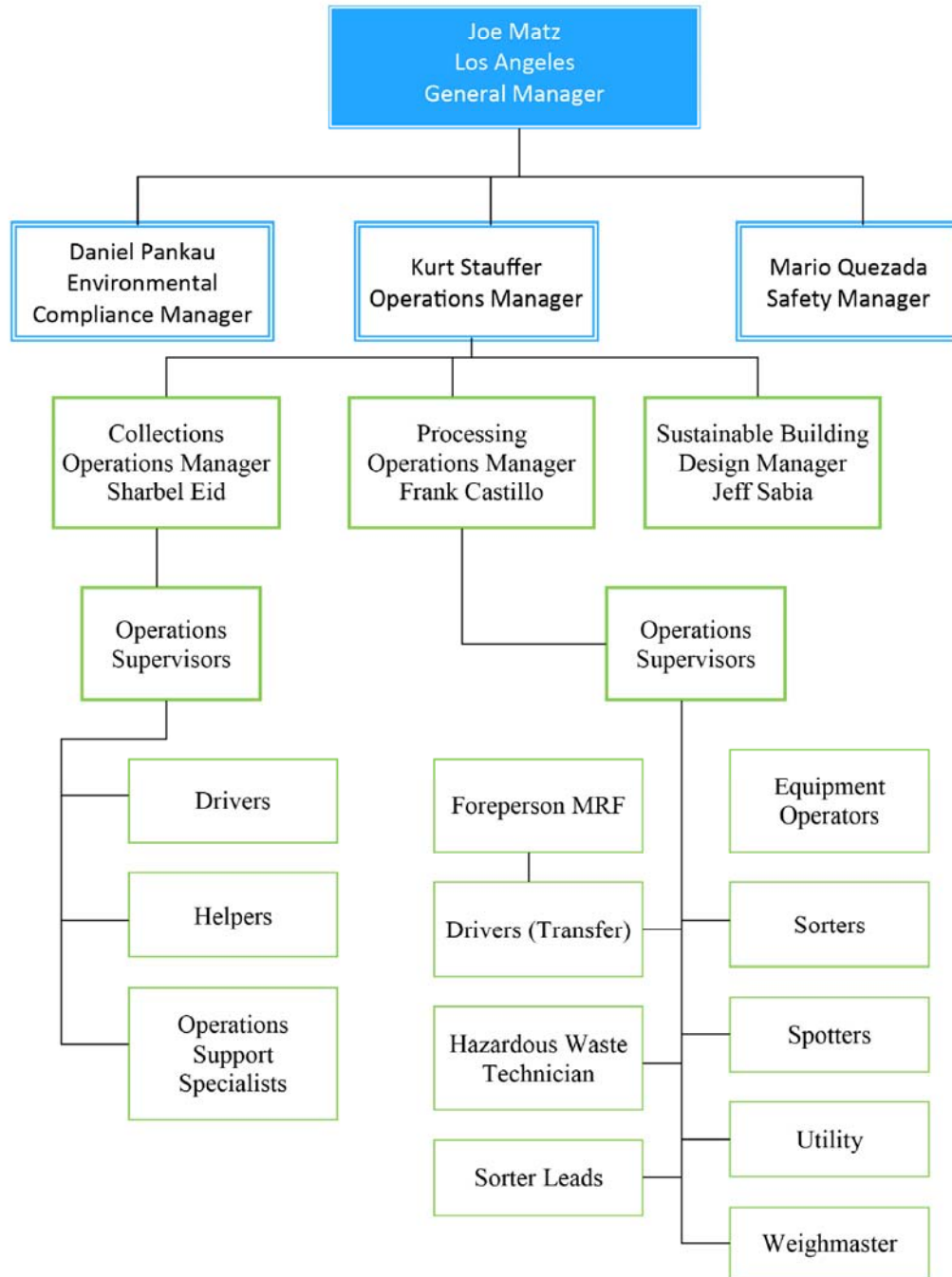
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Recology Los Angeles

*Subject to change



DRAFT Org. Chart (Subject to Change) 5/6/2015



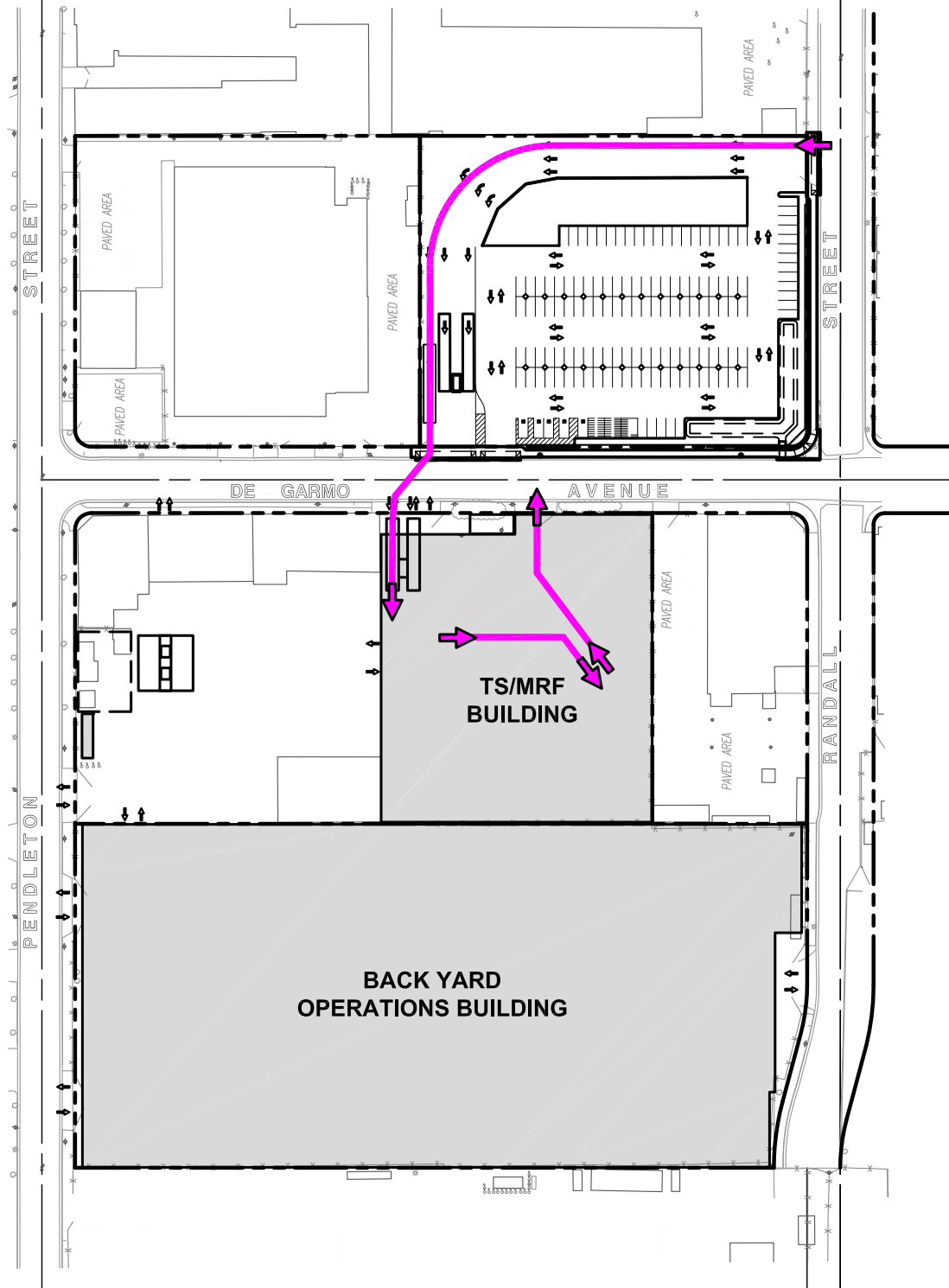
FACILITY ORGANIZATION CHART

RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES
TRANSFER STATION & MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY
9147 DE GARMO AVENUE, SUN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

FIGURE

20

15-2147



TRAFFIC FLOW DIRECTION



COMMERCIAL MSW



150 0 150
SCALE : 1" = 150'



825 SONOMA AVENUE
SUITE C
SANTA ROSA, CA 95404
TEL: (707) 544-0784

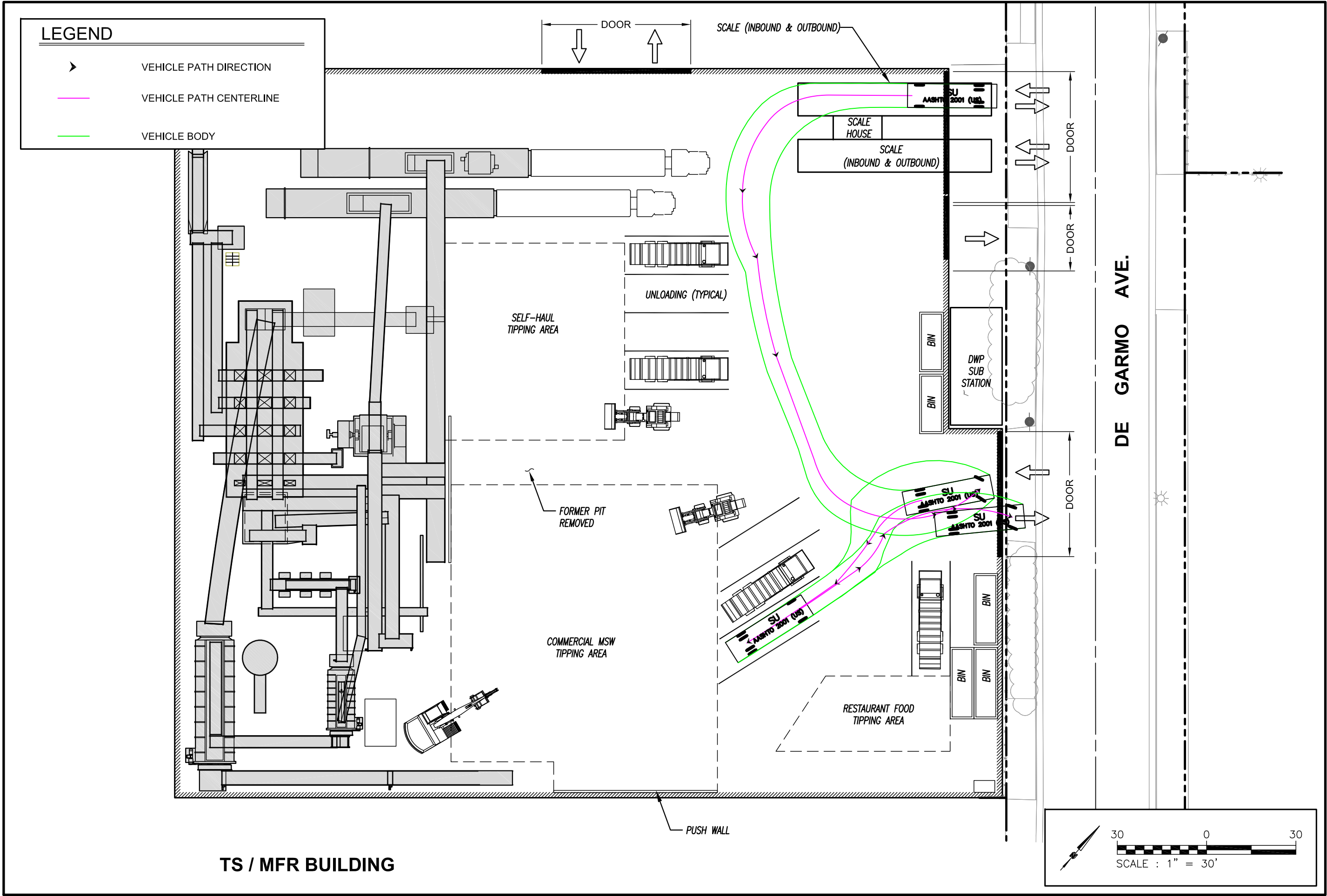
TRUCK CIRCULATION - COMMERCIAL MSW

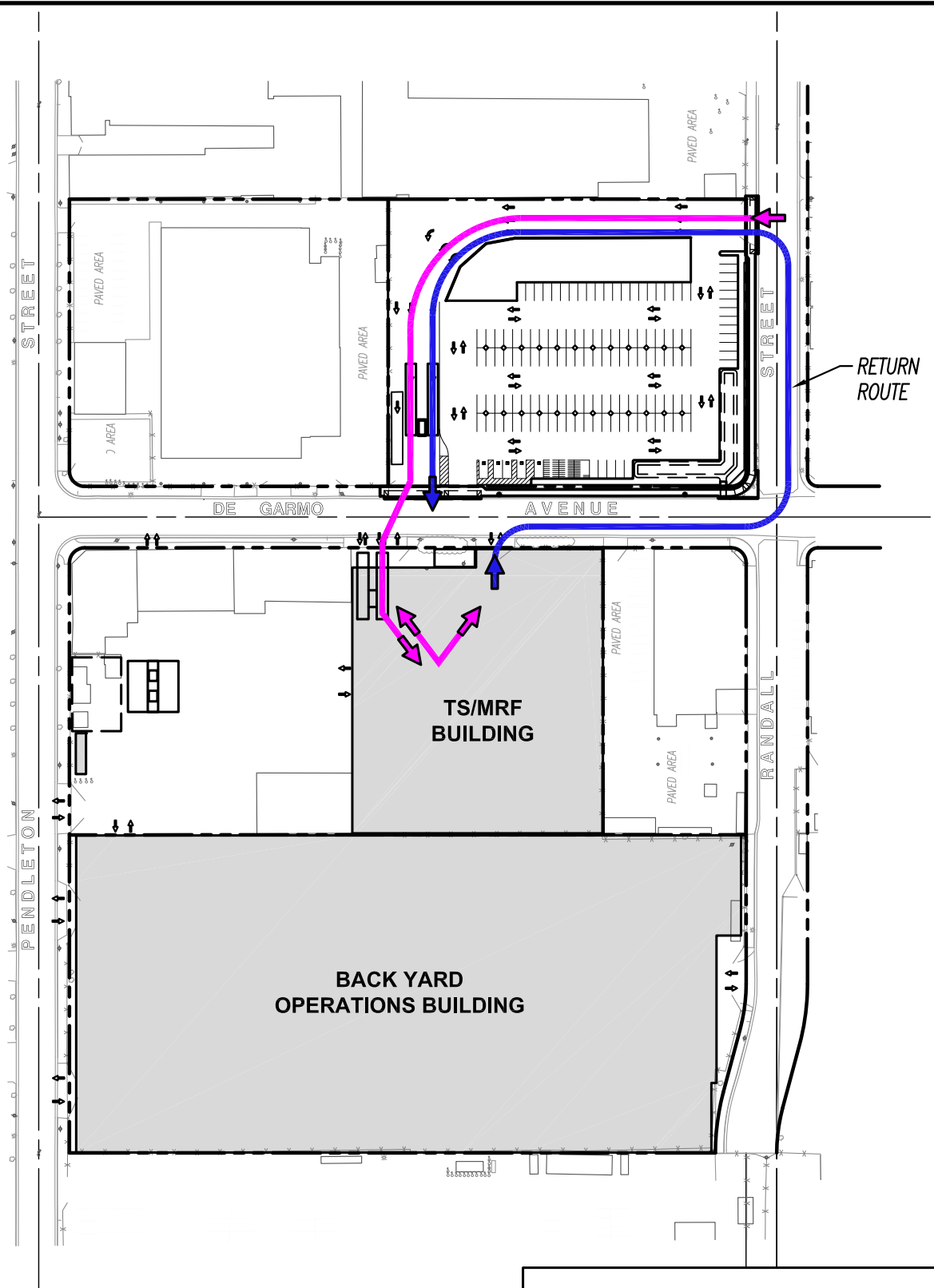
RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES
TRANSFER STATION & MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY
9147 DE GARMO AVENUE, SUN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

FIGURE

21

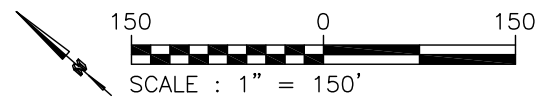
15-2147





TRAFFIC FLOW DIRECTION

- SELF-HAUL MSW
- SELF-HAUL MSW RETURN



825 SONOMA AVENUE
SUITE C
SANTA ROSA, CA 95404
TEL: (707) 544-0784

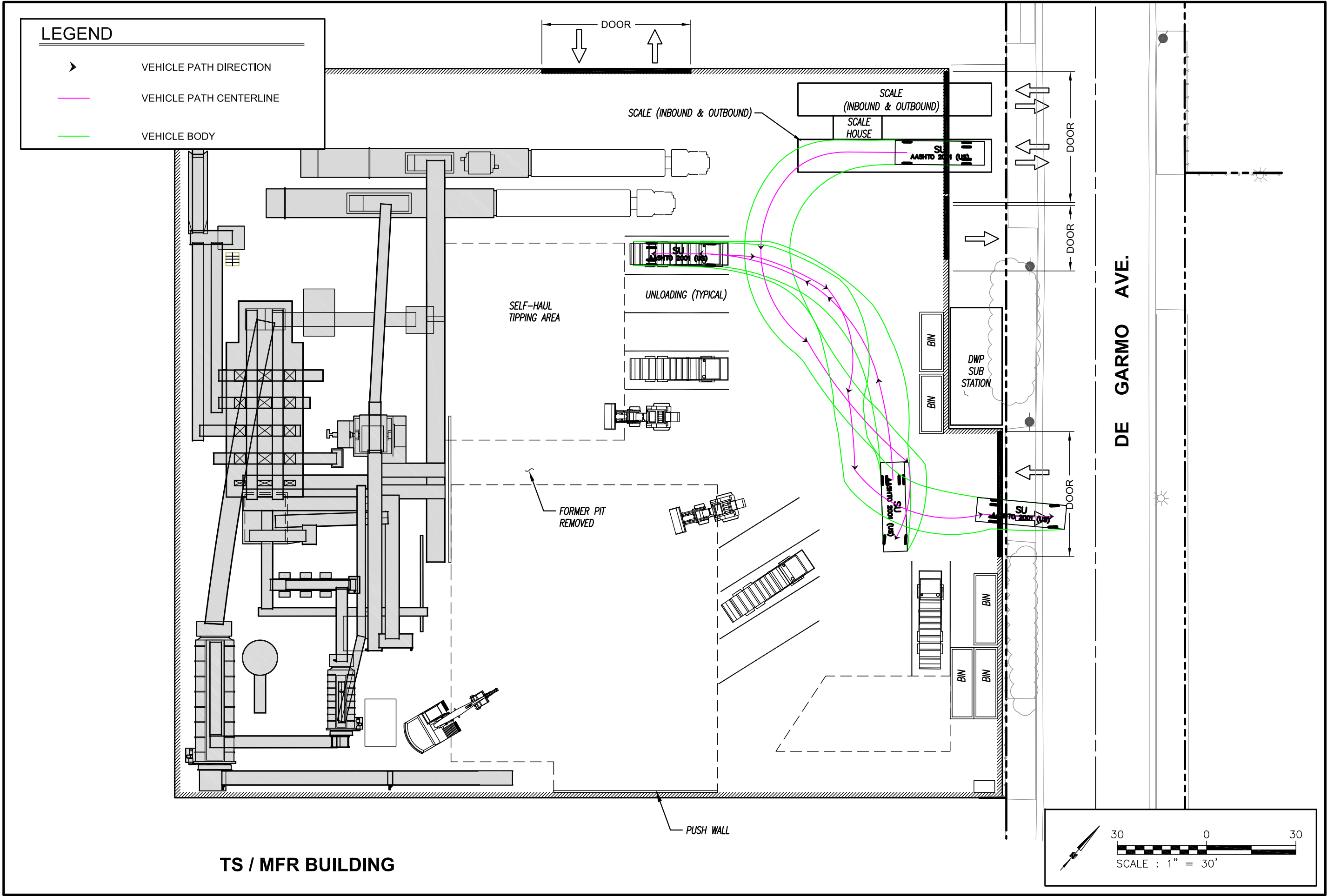
TRUCK CIRCULATION - SELF-HAUL MSW

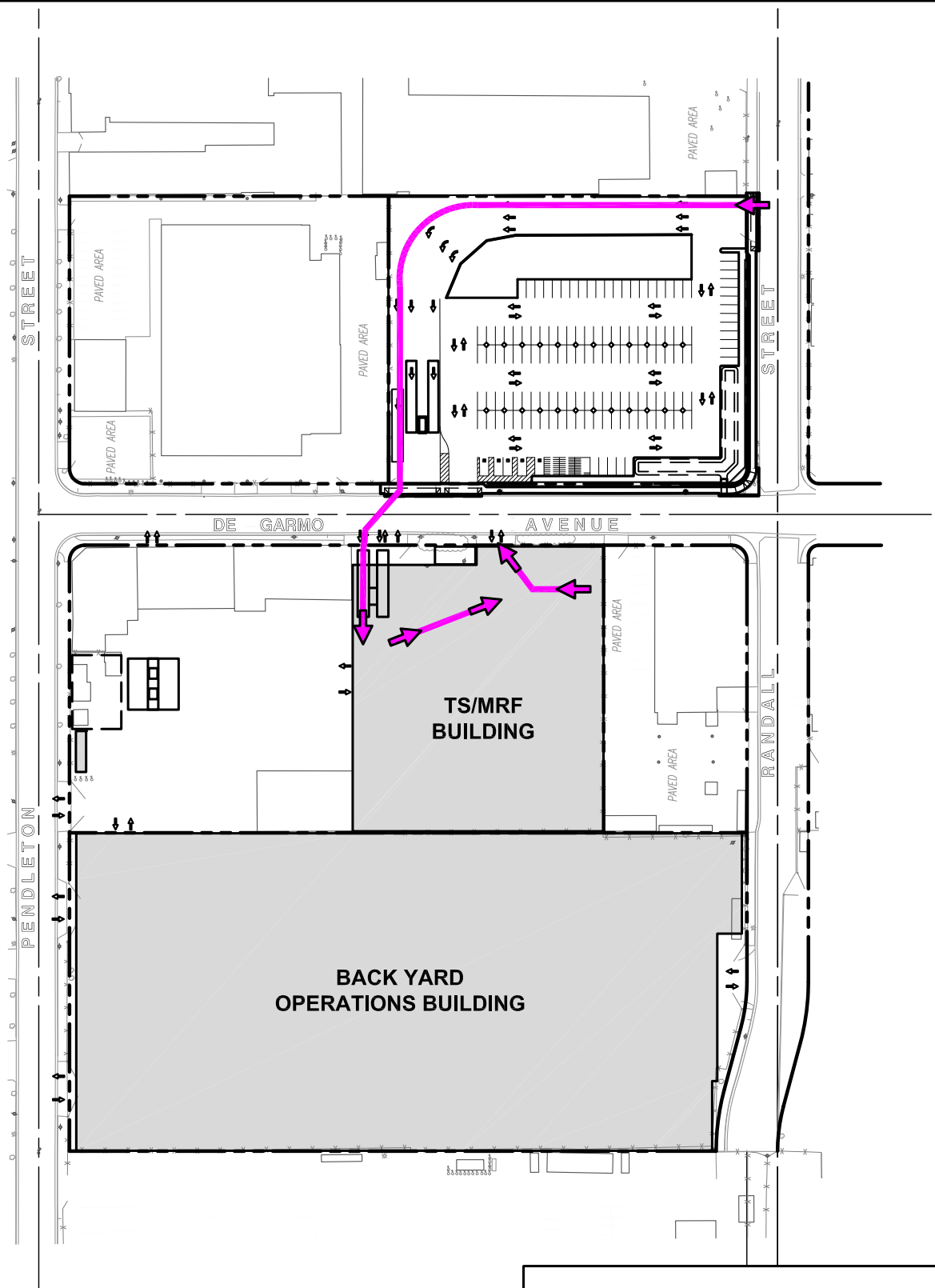
RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES
TRANSFER STATION & MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY
9147 DE GARMO AVENUE, SUN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

FIGURE

23

15-2147





TRAFFIC FLOW DIRECTION



RESTAURANT FOOD WASTE



150 0 150



SCALE : 1" = 150'



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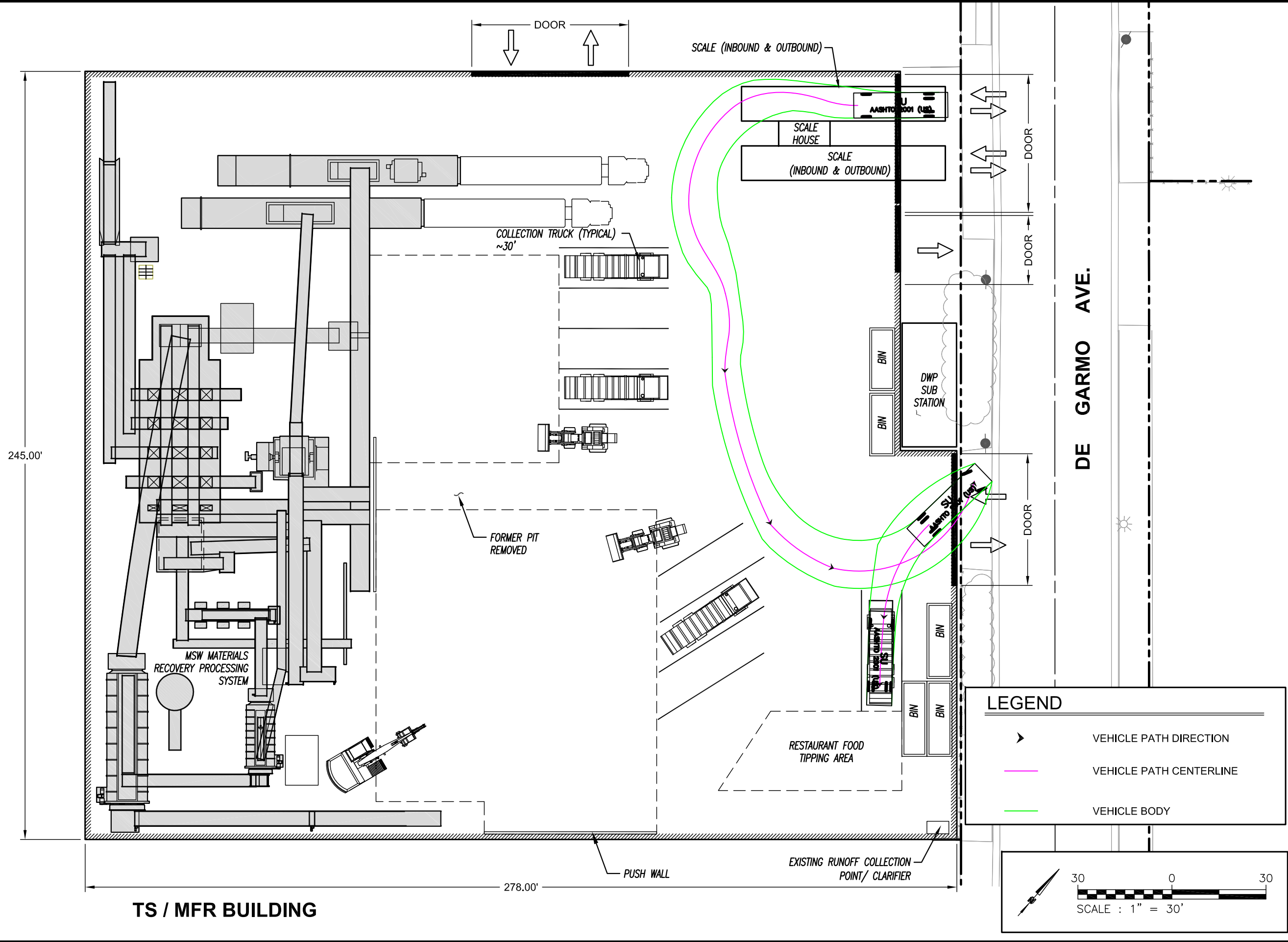
TRUCK CIRCULATION - RESTAURANT FOOD WASTE

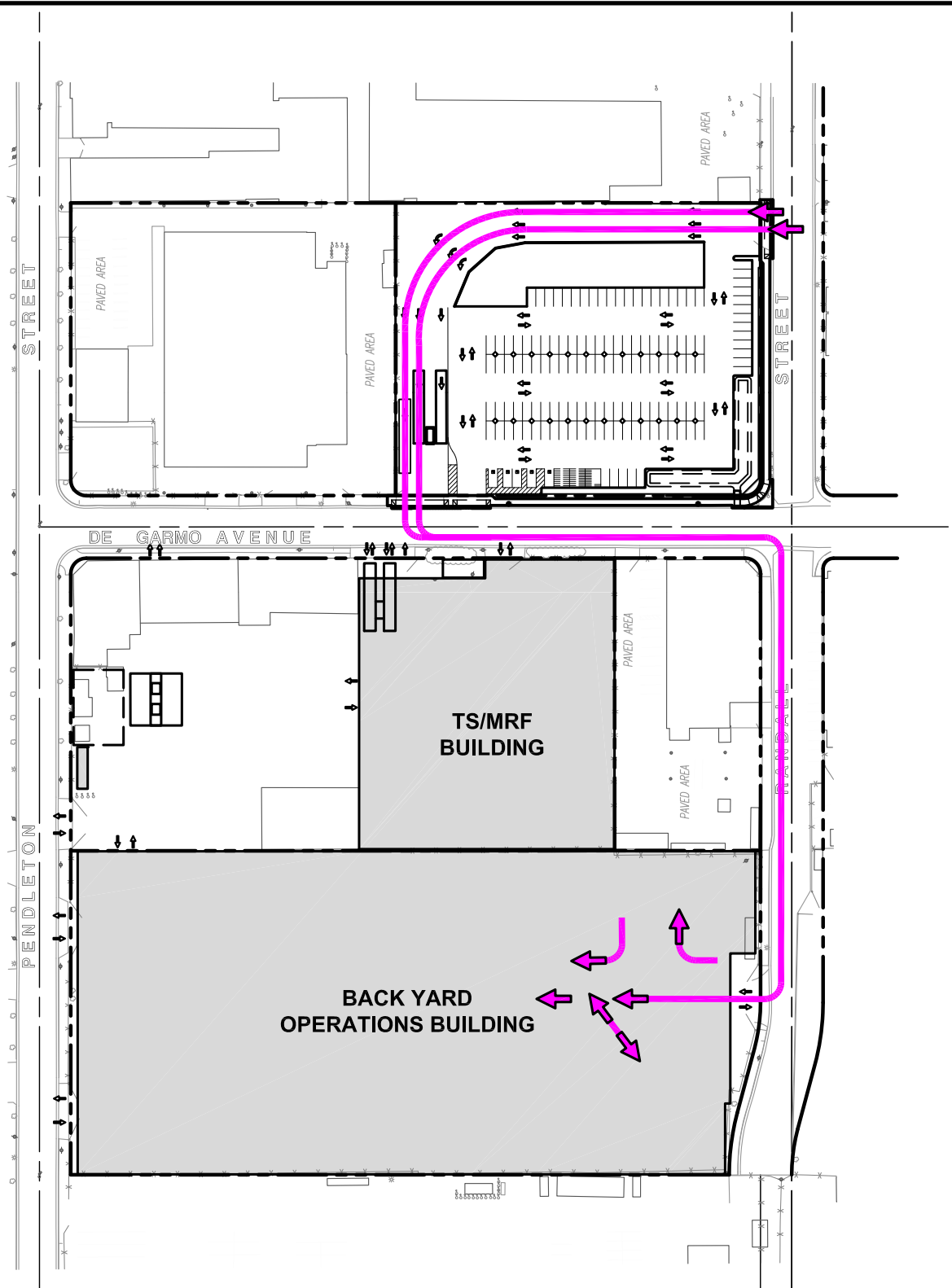
RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES
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FIGURE

25

15-2147





TRAFFIC FLOW DIRECTION



COMMERCIAL & SELF-HAUL
C & D DEBRIS



150 0 150
SCALE : 1" = 150'



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TRUCK CIRCULATION - C & D DEBRIS

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FIGURE

27

15-2147

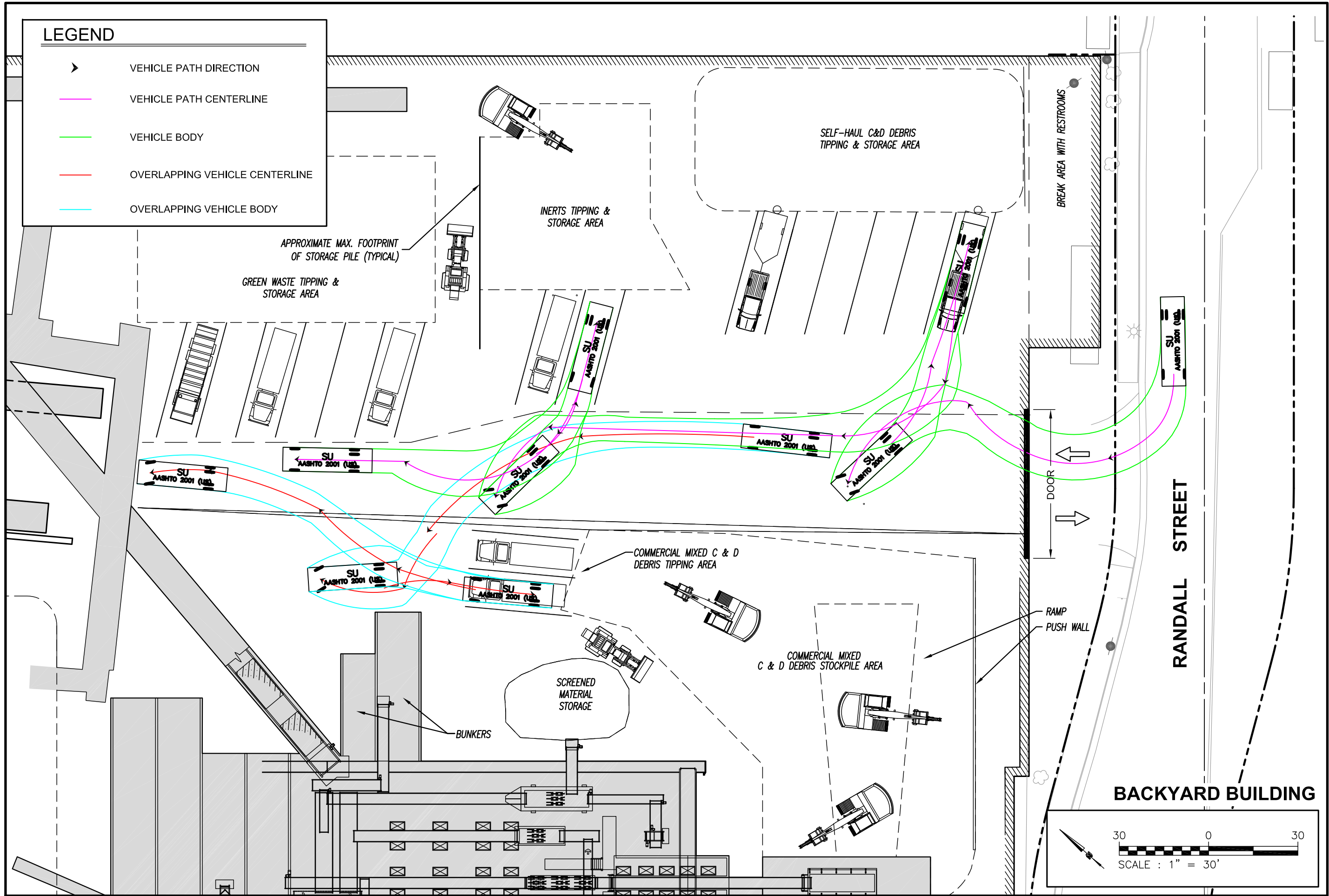


FIGURE 28

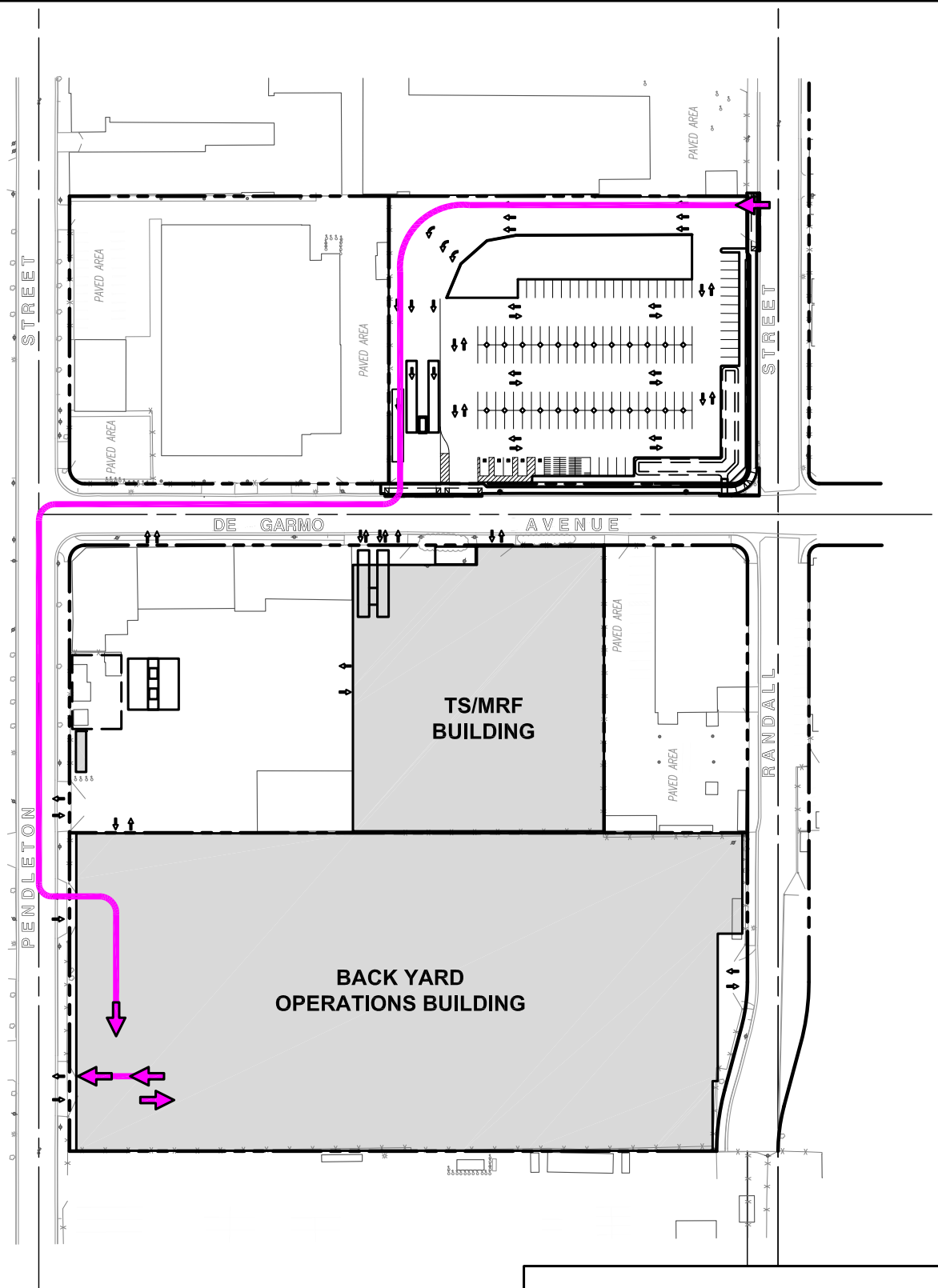
15-2147

TRUCK MANEUVERING - C & D DEBRIS

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9147 DE GARMO AVENUE, SUN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

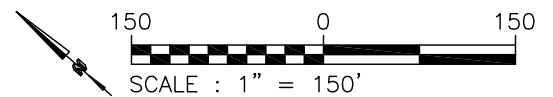
EBA
ENGINEERING

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TEL (707) 544-0784



TRAFFIC FLOW DIRECTION

← TRUCK TRAFFIC - WOOD WASTE



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SANTA ROSA, CA 95404
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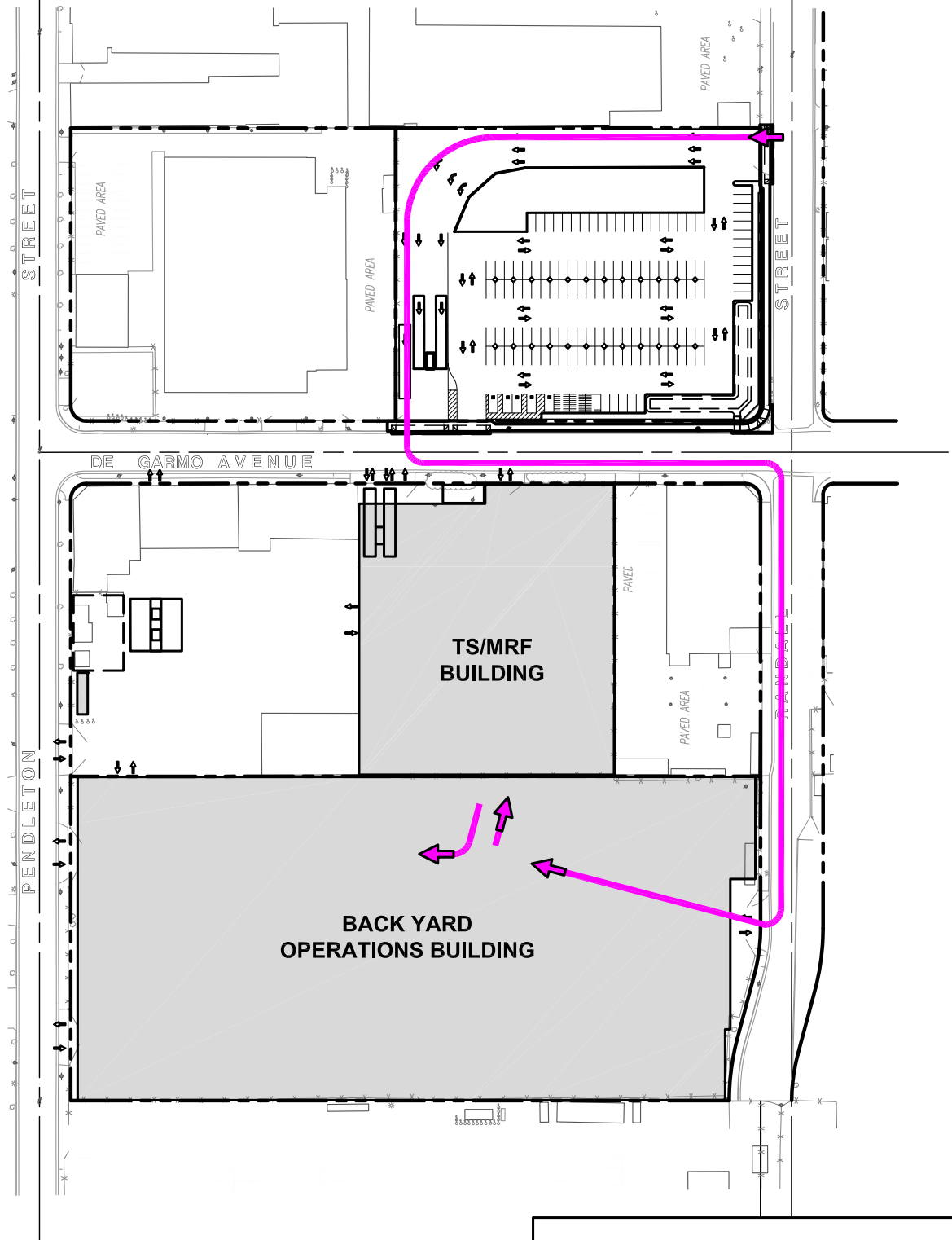
TRUCK TRAFFIC - WOOD WASTE

RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES
TRANSFER STATION & MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY
9147 DE GARMO AVENUE, SUN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

FIGURE

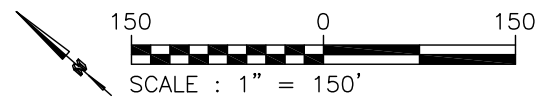
29

15-2147



TRAFFIC FLOW DIRECTION

← GREEN WASTE



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SUITE C
SANTA ROSA, CA 95404
TEL: (707) 544-0784

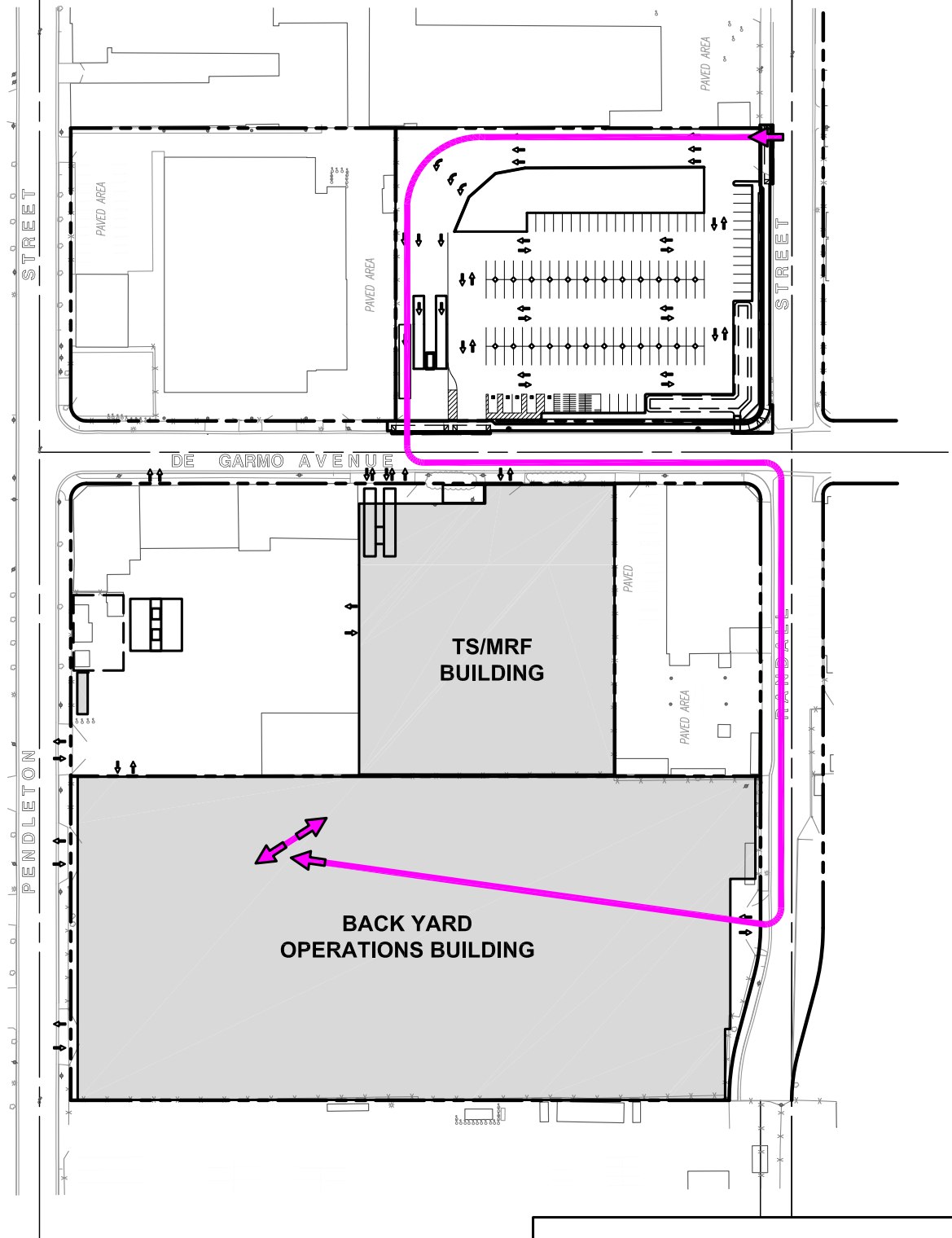
TRUCK CIRCULATION - GREEN WASTE

RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES
TRANSFER STATION & MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY
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FIGURE

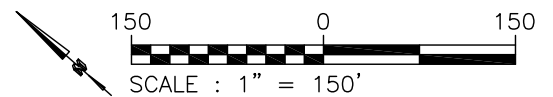
31

15-2147



TRAFFIC FLOW DIRECTION

← PRODUCE MATERIAL



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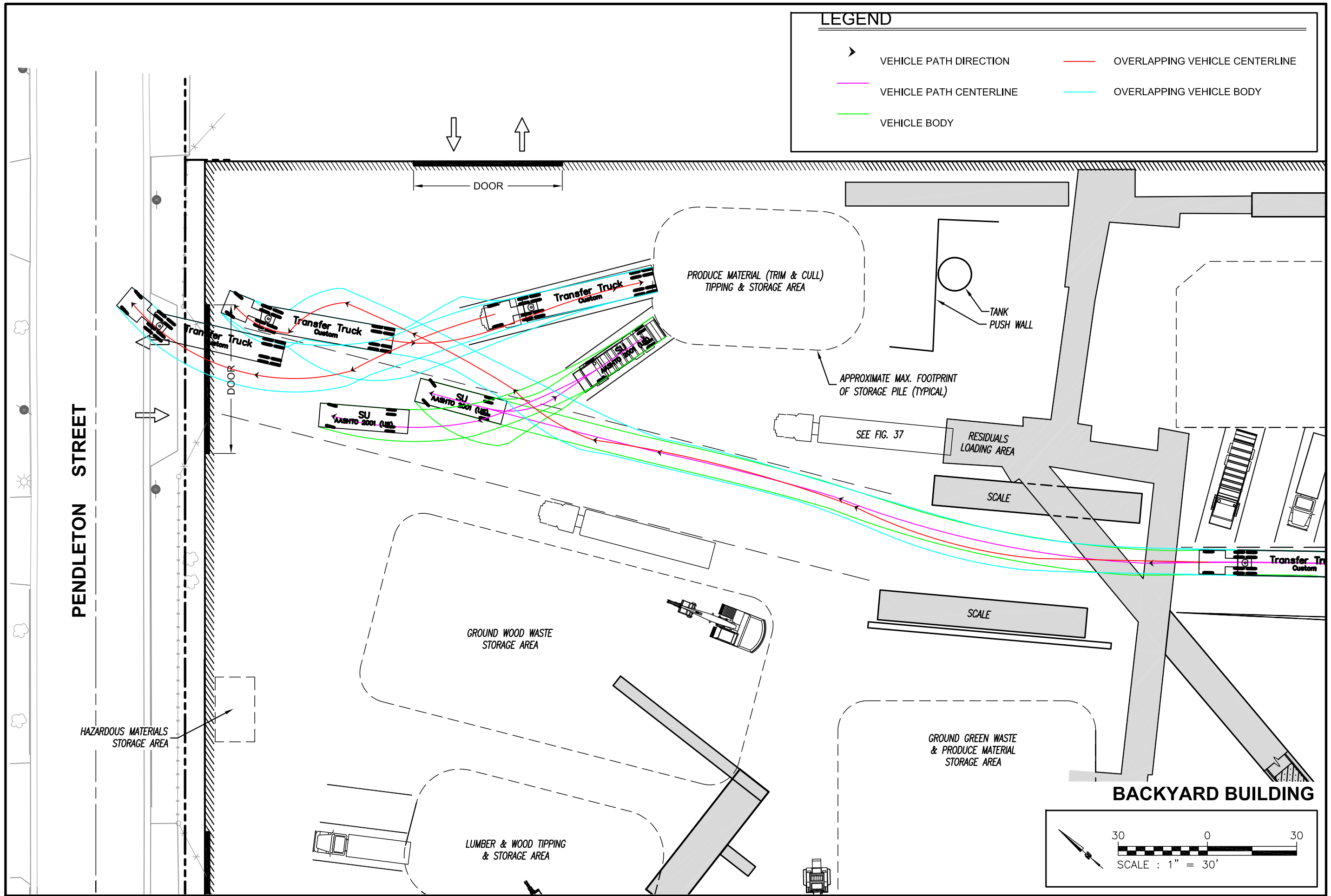
TRUCK CIRCULATION - PRODUCE MATERIAL

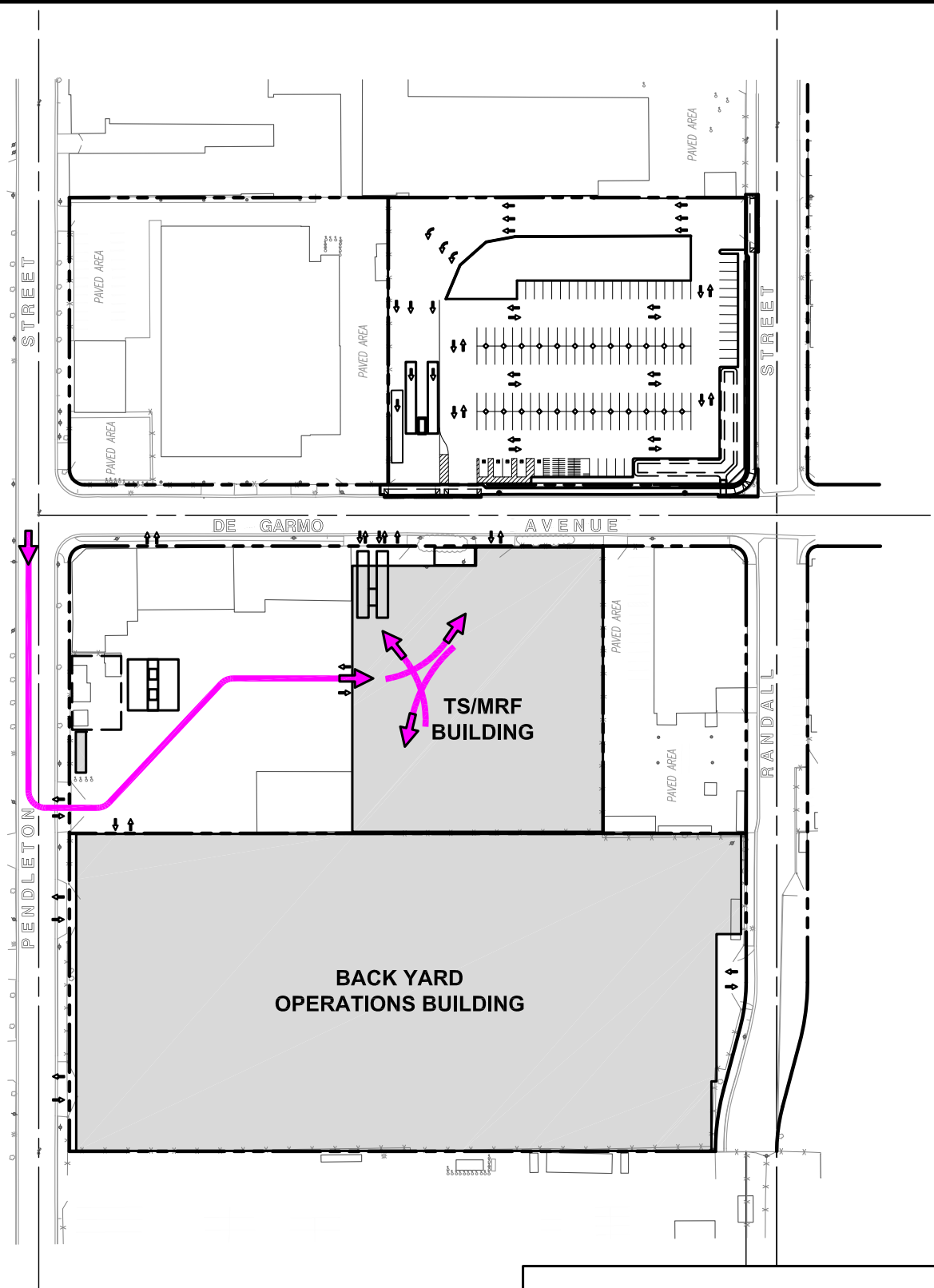
RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES
TRANSFER STATION & MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY
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FIGURE

33

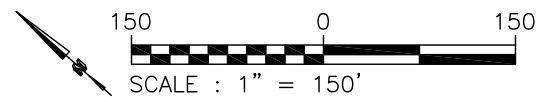
15-2147





TRAFFIC FLOW DIRECTION

 **RESIDUAL WASTE (FRONT YARD)**



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SUITE C
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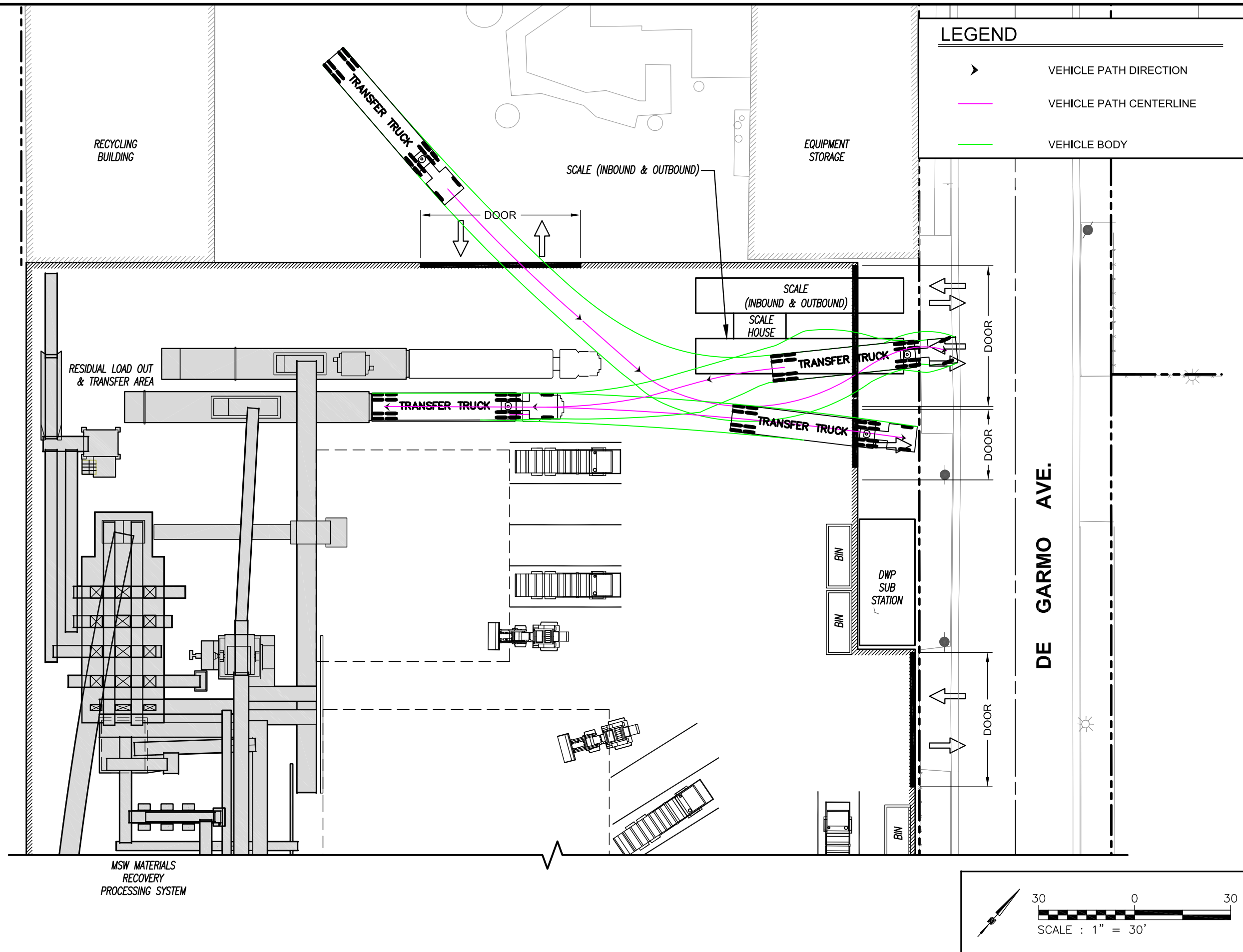
TRUCK CIRCULATION - RESIDUAL WASTE (FRONT YARD)

RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES
TRANSFER STATION & MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY
9147 DE GARMO AVENUE, SUN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

FIGURE

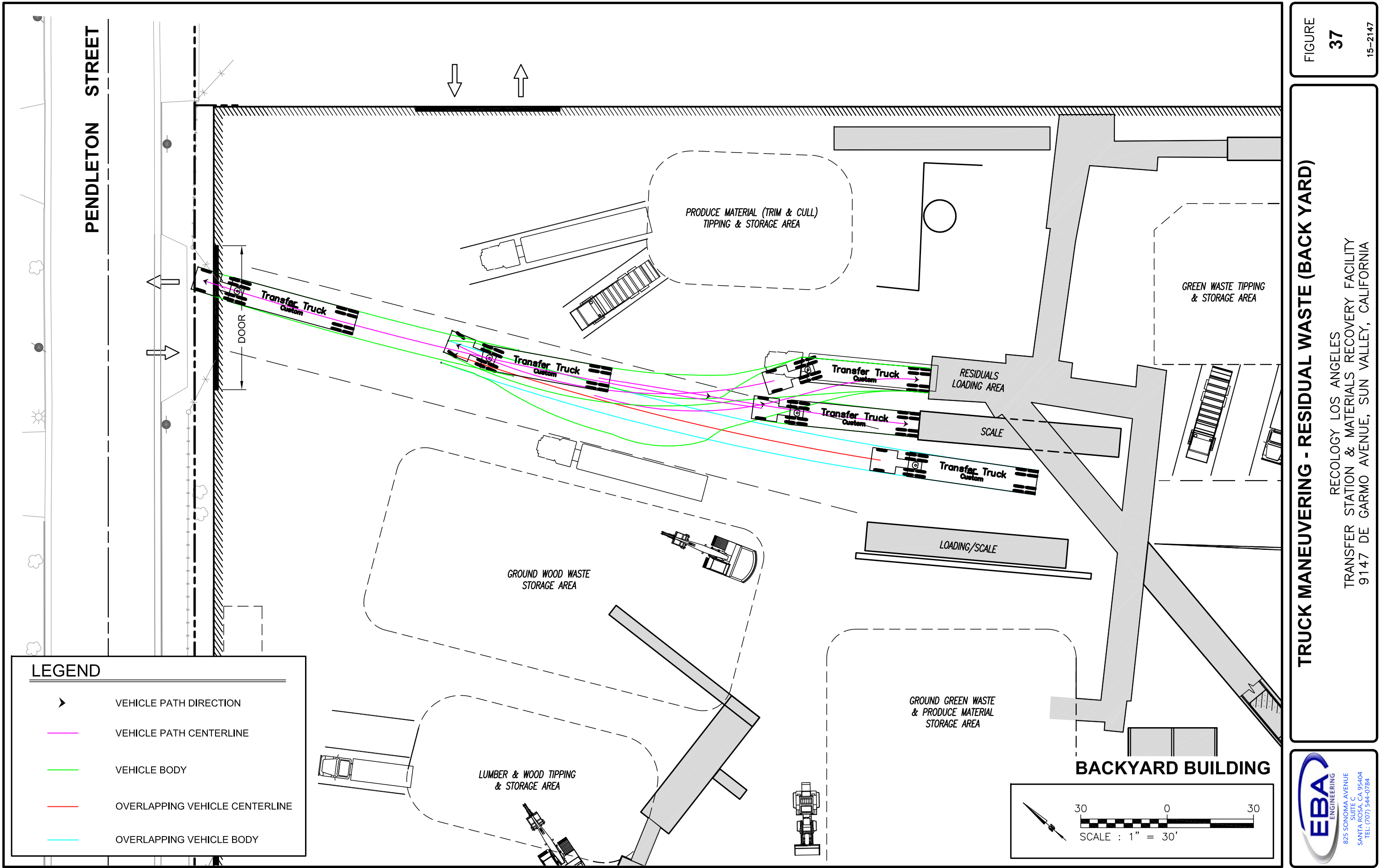
35

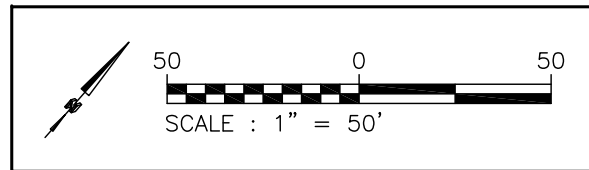
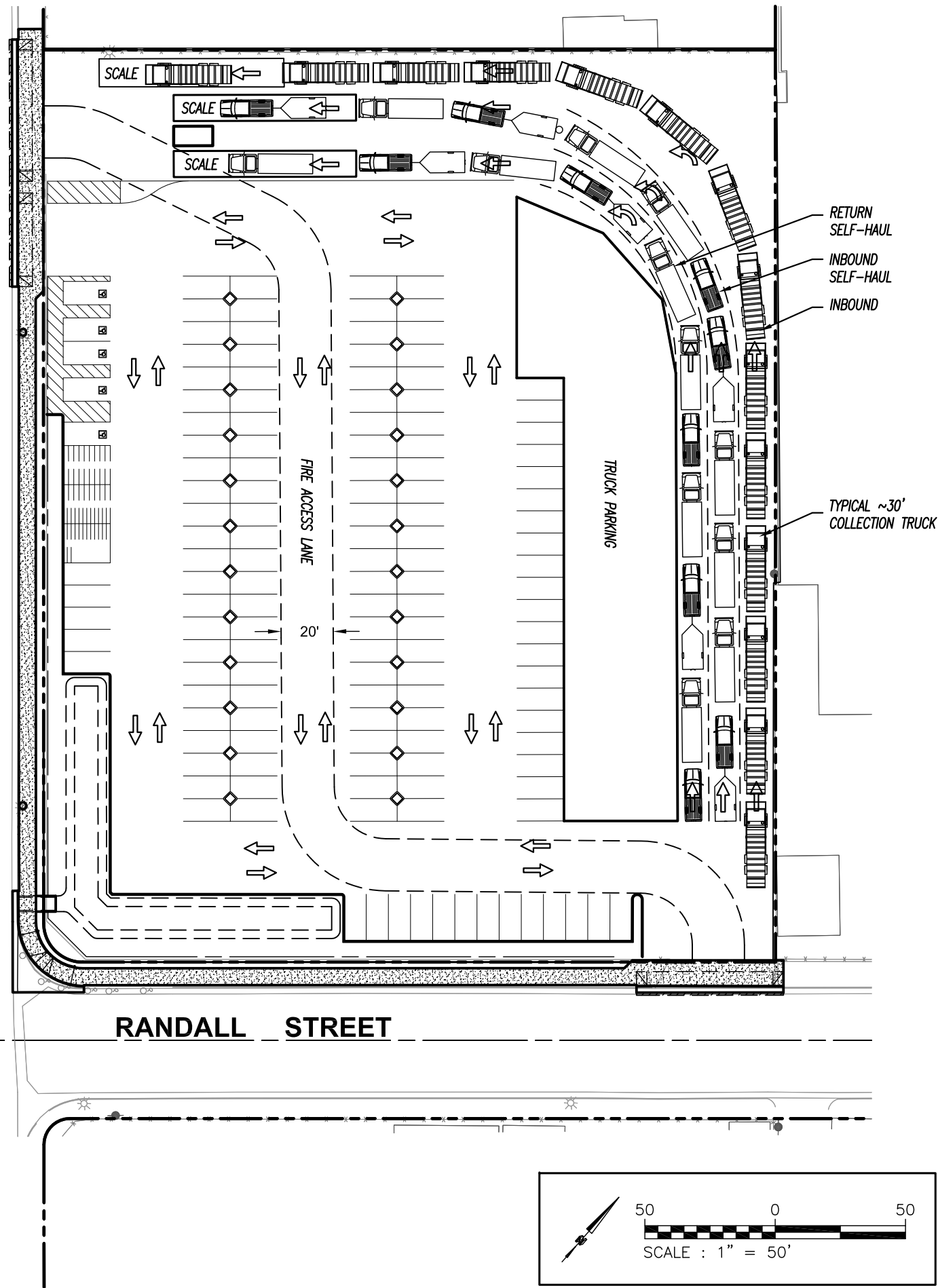
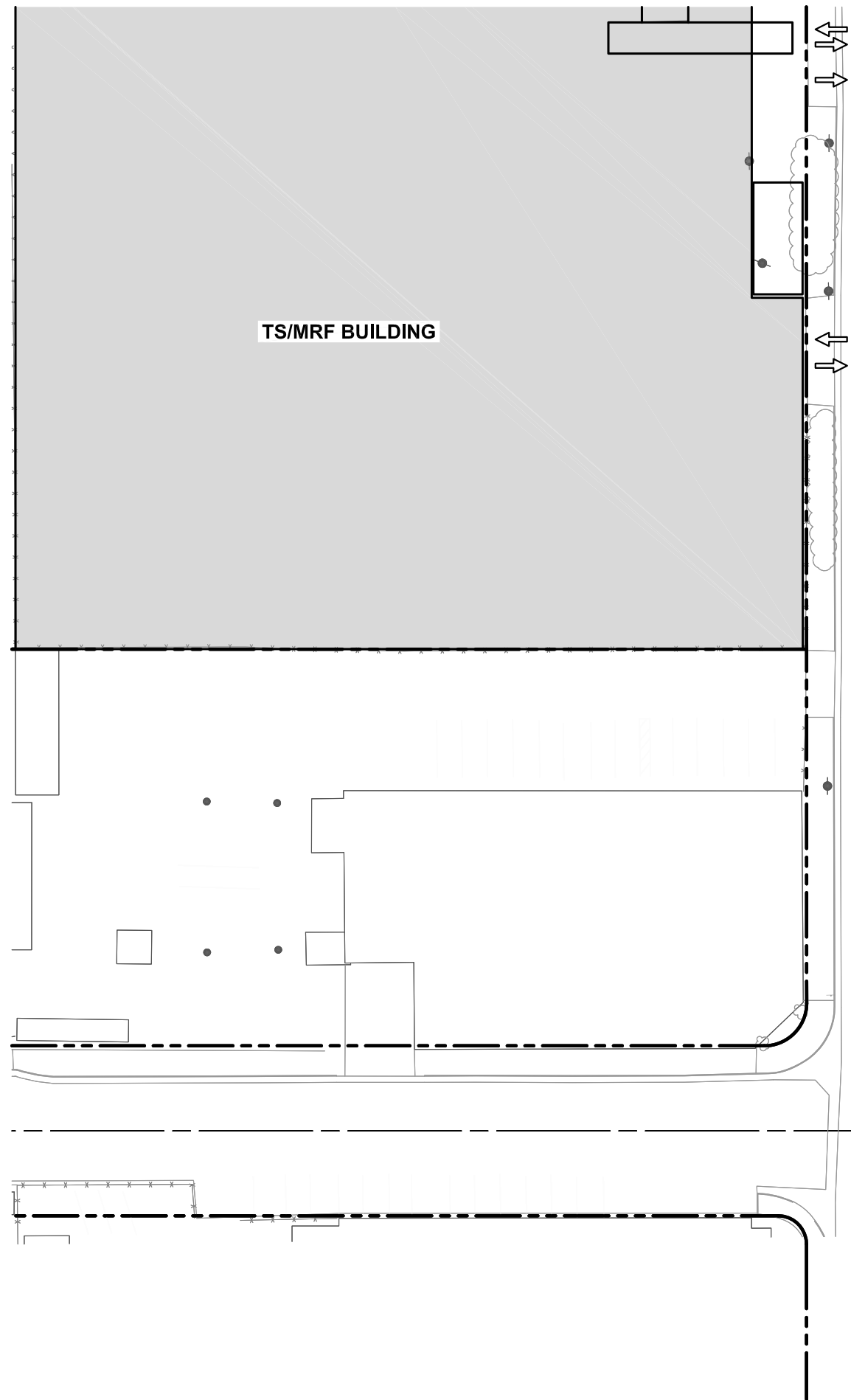
15-2147



TRUCK MANEUVERING - RESIDUAL WASTE (FRONT YARD)

RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES
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9147 DE GARMO AVENUE, SUN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA





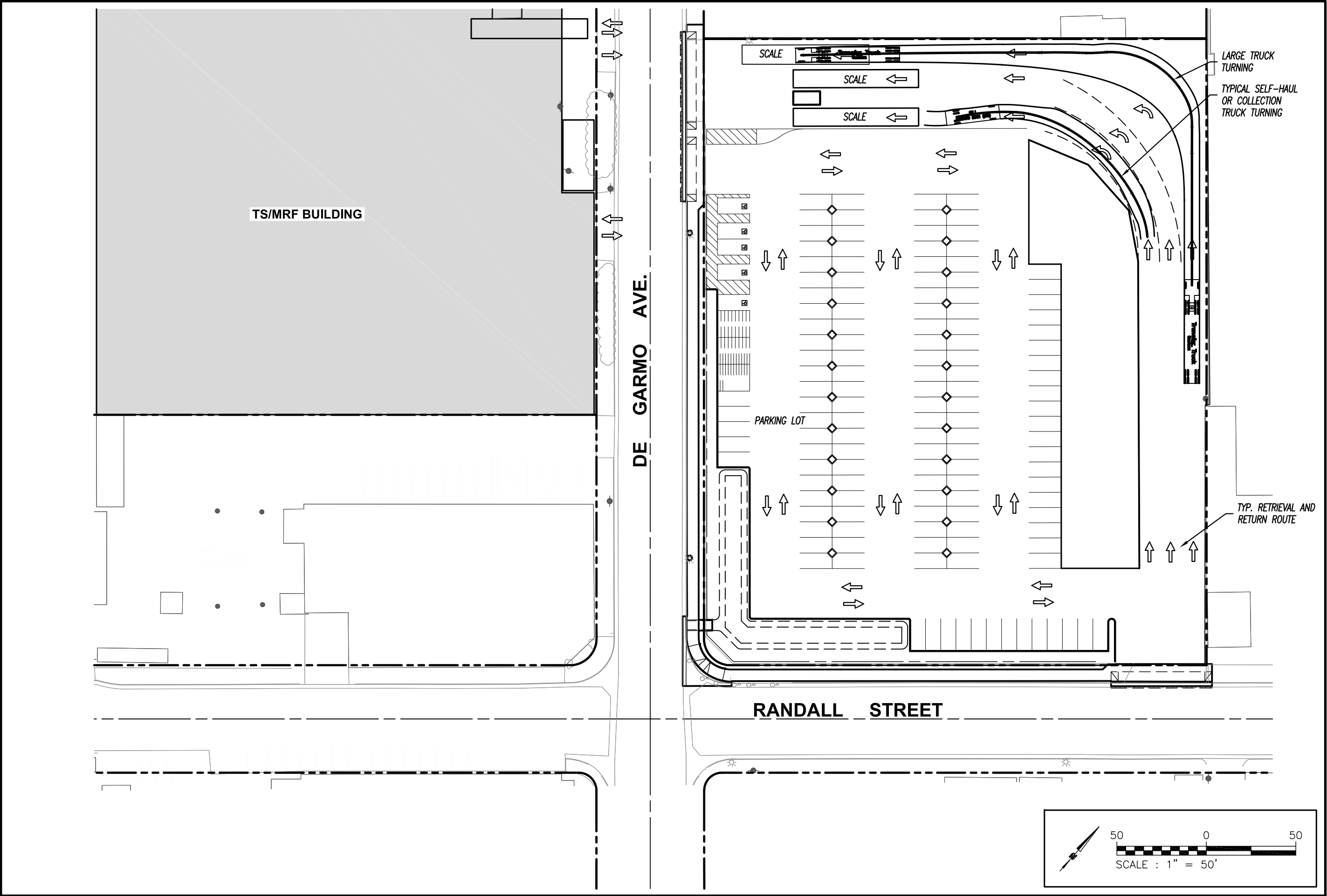
TRUCK STAGING - TRUCK YARD

RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES
TRANSFER STATION & MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY
9147 DE GARMO AVENUE, SUN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

FIGURE

38

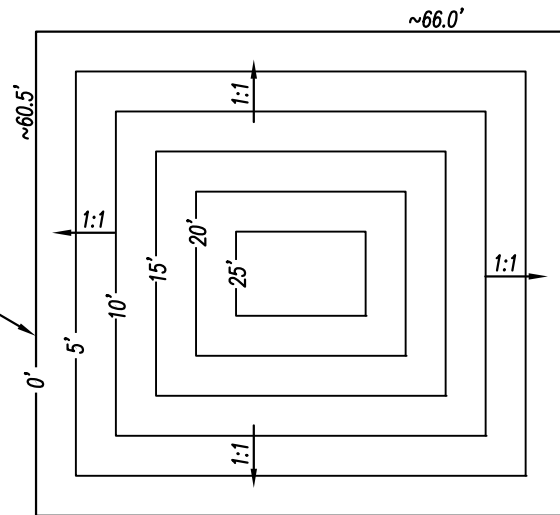
15-2147



SELF-HAUL MSW WASTE PILE

NTS

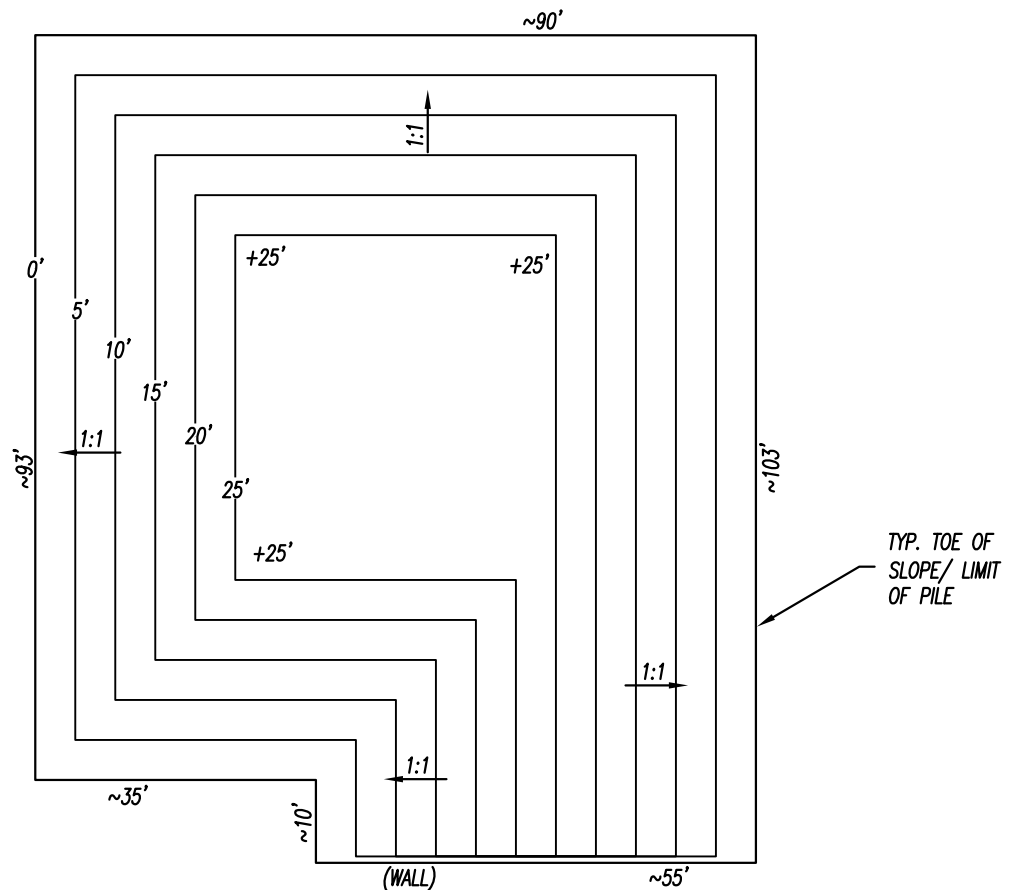
TYP. TOE OF
SLOPE/ LIMIT
OF PILE



	LENGTH (FT)	WIDTH (FT)	AREA (SF)	AVERAGE AREA (SF)	STOCKPILE HEIGHT (FT)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (CF)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (CY)	MATERIAL DENSITY (LBS/CY)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (TONS)
STOCKPILE BASE	60.5	66.0	4006.6						
STOCKPILE TOP	10.5	16.2	170.5						
	TOTAL			2088.5	25	41796.0	1548.0	350.0	270.9

COMMERCIAL MSW WASTE PILE

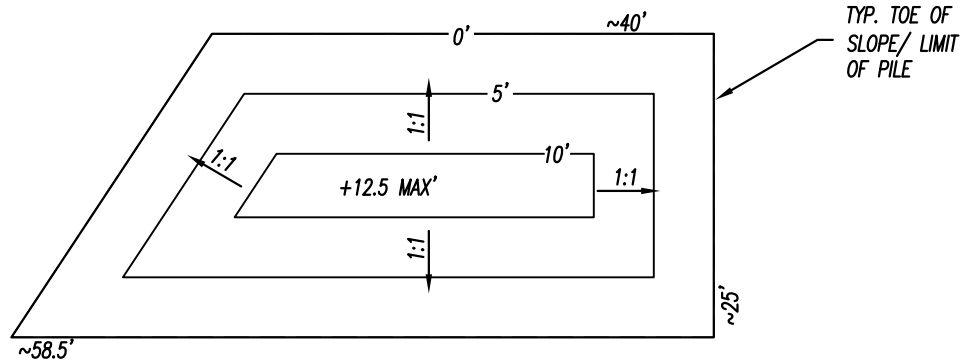
NTS



	LENGTH (FT)	WIDTH (FT)	AREA (SF)	AVERAGE AREA (SF)	STOCKPILE HEIGHT (FT)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (CF)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (CY)	MATERIAL DENSITY (LBS/CY)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (TONS)
STOCKPILE BASE	103.0	90.0	8955.2						
STOCKPILE TOP	43.0	40.0	1899.9						
	TOTAL			5427.55	25	129902.4	4811.2	350.0	842.0

RESTAURANT FOOD WASTE PILE

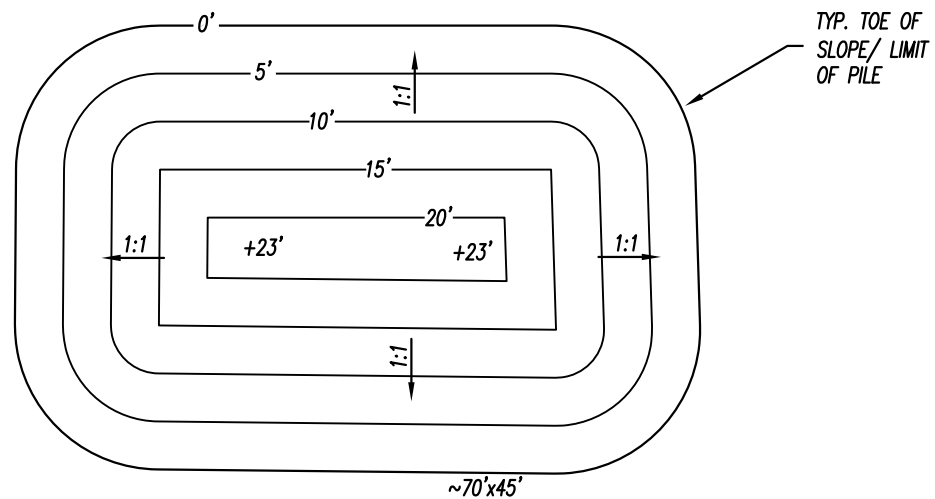
NTS



	LENGTH (FT)	WIDTH (FT)	AREA (SF)	AVERAGE AREA (SF)	STOCKPILE HEIGHT (FT)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (CF)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (CY)	MATERIAL DENSITY (LBS/CY)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (TONS)
STOCKPILE BASE	58.5	25	1268.9						
STOCKPILE TOP	22.5	0.0	0.0						
TOTAL				634.5	12.5	6528.6	241.8	1000.0	120.9

PRODUCE MATERIAL WASTE PILE

NTS



	LENGTH (FT)	WIDTH (FT)	AREA (SF)	AVERAGE AREA (SF)	STOCKPILE HEIGHT (FT)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (CF)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (CY)	MATERIAL DENSITY (LBS/CY)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (TONS)
STOCKPILE BASE	70	45	3108.0						
STOCKPILE TOP	24.9	0.0	0.0						
TOTAL				1554.0	23	28665.9	1061.7	1000.0	530.9



WASTE PILE CAPACITY - FOOD WASTE & PRODUCE

RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES
TRANSFER STATION & MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY
9147 DE GARMO AVENUE, SUN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

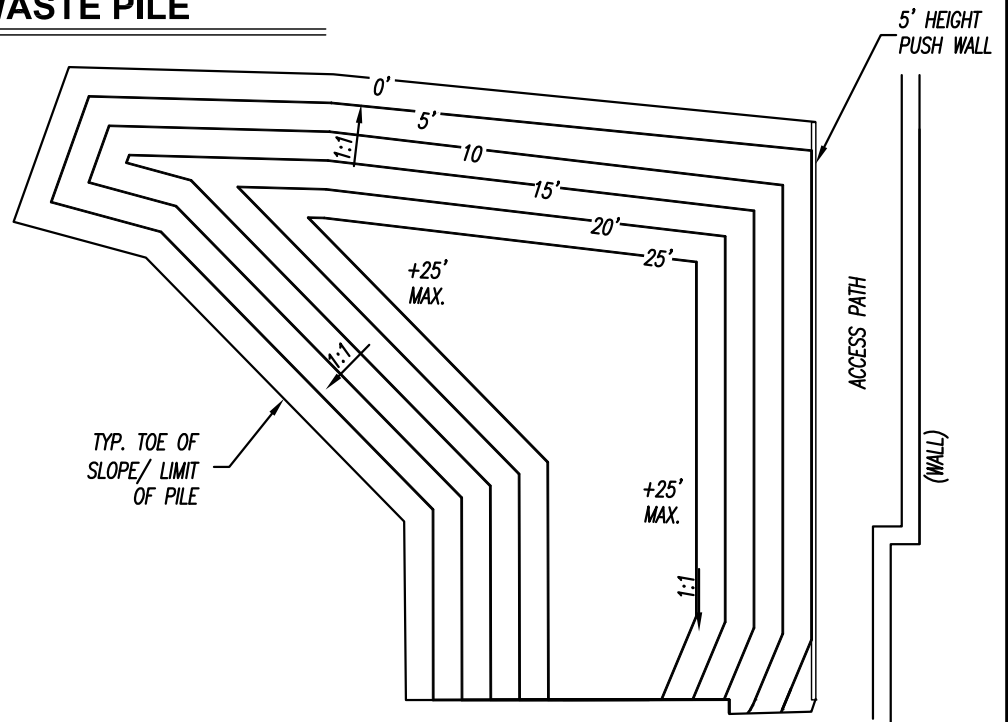
FIGURE

41

15-2147

COMMERCIAL C & D WASTE PILE

NTS

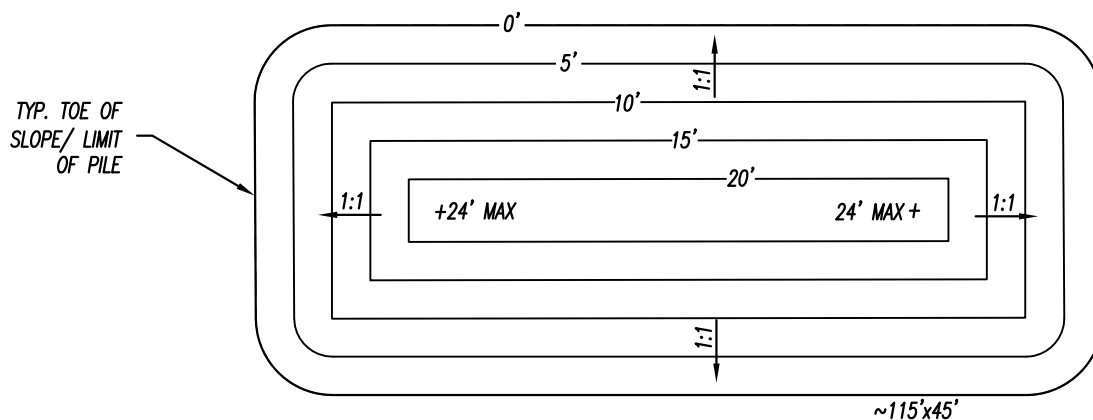


	LENGTH (FT)	WIDTH (FT)	AREA (SF)	AVERAGE AREA (SF)	STOCKPILE HEIGHT (FT)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (CF)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (CY)	MATERIAL DENSITY (LBS/CY)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (TONS)
STOCKPILE BASE	138.5	104.5	10338.4						
STOCKPILE TOP	68.0	48.0	2086.1						
TOTAL				6212.25	25.0	129681 *	4803	900.0	2161

* INCLUDES REMOVAL OF RAMP (~700 CY)

SELF-HAUL C & D DEBRIS PILE

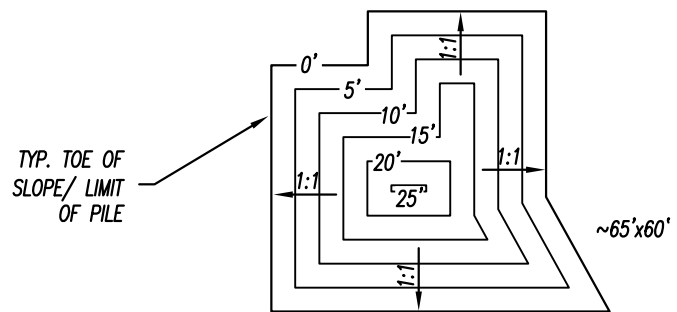
NTS



	LENGTH (FT)	WIDTH (FT)	AREA (SF)	AVERAGE AREA (SF)	STOCKPILE HEIGHT (FT)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (CF)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (CY)	MATERIAL DENSITY (LBS/CY)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (TONS)
STOCKPILE BASE	70.0	45.0	5222.3						
STOCKPILE TOP	62.0	0.0	0.0						
TOTAL				2611.2	24.0	54156.6	2005.8	700.0	702.0

INERTS PILE

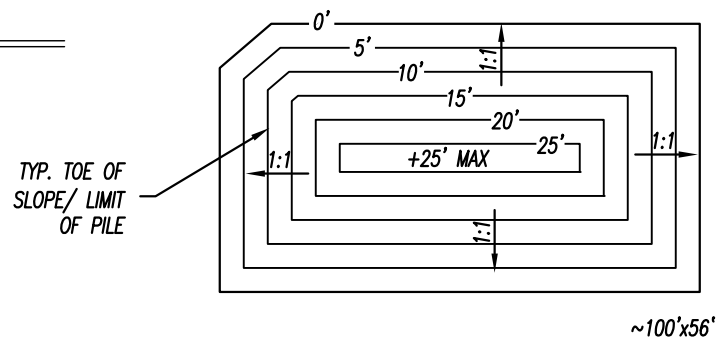
NTS



	LENGTH (FT)	WIDTH (FT)	AREA (SF)	AVERAGE AREA (SF)	STOCKPILE HEIGHT (FT)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (CF)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (CY)	MATERIAL DENSITY (LBS/CY)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (TONS)
STOCKPILE BASE	65.0	60.0	3512.9						
STOCKPILE TOP	7.3	1.3	9.5						
	TOTAL		1761.2		25.0	31244.4	1157.2	1860.0	1076.2

GREEN WASTE PILE

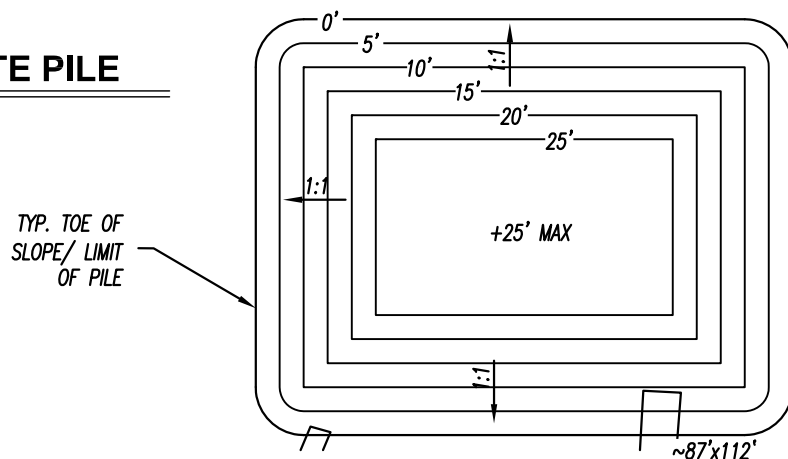
NTS



	LENGTH (FT)	WIDTH (FT)	AREA (SF)	AVERAGE AREA (SF)	STOCKPILE HEIGHT (FT)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (CF)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (CY)	MATERIAL DENSITY (LBS/CY)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (TONS)
STOCKPILE BASE	100.0	55.9	5537.6						
STOCKPILE TOP	50.0	5.9	239.5						
	TOTAL		2915.6		25.0	62807.4	2326.2	600.0	697.9

GROUND GREEN WASTE PILE

NTS

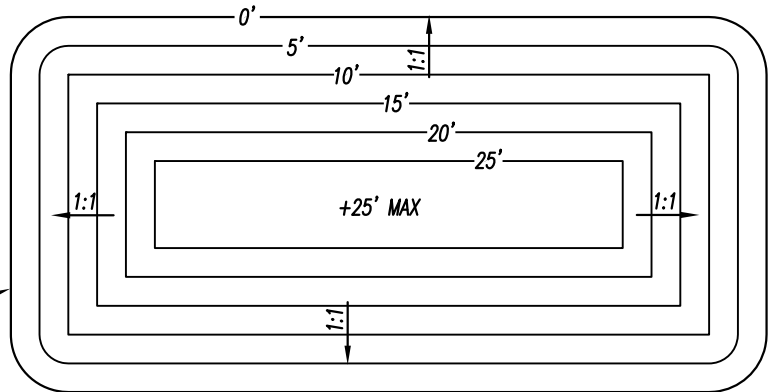


	LENGTH (FT)	WIDTH (FT)	AREA (SF)	AVERAGE AREA (SF)	STOCKPILE HEIGHT (FT)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (CF)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (CY)	MATERIAL DENSITY (LBS/CY)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (TONS)
STOCKPILE BASE	112.0	87.0	9605.6						
STOCKPILE TOP	61.9	36.6	2266.3						
	TOTAL		5936.0		25.0	138636.9	5134.7	750.0	1925.5

GROUND WOOD STORAGE PILE

NTS

TYP. TOE OF
SLOPE/
LIMIT
OF PILE

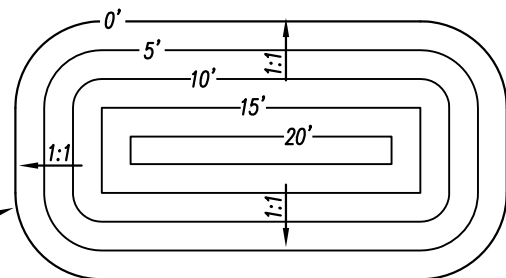


	LENGTH (FT)	WIDTH (FT)	AREA (SF)	AVERAGE AREA (SF)	STOCKPILE HEIGHT (FT)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (CF)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (CY)	MATERIAL DENSITY (LBS/CY)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (TONS)
STOCKPILE BASE	131.2	65.1	8455.7						
STOCKPILE TOP	81.2	15.1	1226.2						
	TOTAL			4841.0	25.0	111261.6	4120.8	750.0	1545.3

LUMBER & WOOD STORAGE PILE

NTS

TYP. TOE OF
SLOPE/
LIMIT
OF PILE

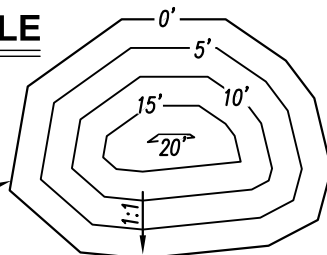


	LENGTH (FT)	WIDTH (FT)	AREA (SF)	AVERAGE AREA (SF)	STOCKPILE HEIGHT (FT)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (CF)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (CY)	MATERIAL DENSITY (LBS/CY)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (TONS)
STOCKPILE BASE	85.3	44.8	3627.9						
STOCKPILE TOP	0.0	0.0	0.0						
	TOTAL			1814.0	23.0	34062.9	1261.6	329.5	207.8

GROUND WOOD FINES STORAGE PILE

NTS

TYP. TOE OF
SLOPE/
LIMIT
OF PILE



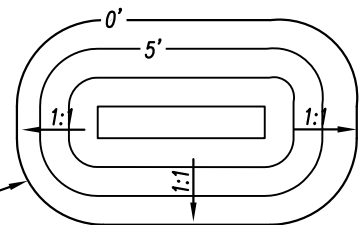
GROUND WOOD FINES
STORAGE PILE:

	LENGTH (FT)	WIDTH (FT)	AREA (SF)	AVERAGE AREA (SF)	STOCKPILE HEIGHT (FT)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (CF)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (CY)	MATERIAL DENSITY (LBS/CY)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (TONS)
STOCKPILE BASE	56.0	42.0	1838.9						
STOCKPILE TOP	8.0	1.0	16.8						
	TOTAL			927.9	20	13937.4	516.2	500.0	129.0

TREE TRIMMING STORAGE PILE

NTS

TYP. TOE OF
SLOPE/
LIMIT
OF PILE



TREE TRIMMING
STORAGE PILE:

	LENGTH (FT)	WIDTH (FT)	AREA (SF)	AVERAGE AREA (SF)	STOCKPILE HEIGHT (FT)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (CF)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (CY)	MATERIAL DENSITY (LBS/CY)	STOCKPILE CAPACITY (TONS)
STOCKPILE BASE	59.0	35.5	1913.8						
STOCKPILE TOP	0.0	0.0	0.0						
	TOTAL			956.9	18.5	13707.9	507.7	315.0	80.0

APPENDIX B

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS LOAD CHECKING PROGRAM

***HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
LOAD CHECKING PROGRAM
FOR
RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES
SUN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA***



Prepared for
Recology Los Angeles
9189 De Garmo Ave.
Sun Valley, CA 91352

Updated
February 2016

LOADCHECKING PROGRAM RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES

Recology Los Angeles (RLA) has developed a program to conform to the load checking requirements stipulated in Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations (14CCR), §17409.5. The load checking program is designed to identify and remove hazardous/prohibited wastes from material loads delivered to the Facility. A joint effort and cooperation of local agencies and RLA is required to implement the program. Since the load checking program is dynamic, it will undergo periodic evaluation as dictated by the waste stream. The nature and scope of the load checking program is summarized in the following subsections. A copy of this document is maintained in RLA's administrative office and available for review by the appropriate regulatory agencies.

A. HANDLING OF UNACCEPTABLE MATERIAL

This program involves two inspections of random loads per day at each of the tipping locations within the Facility. Visual inspections are performed by a trained spotter and/or equipment operators. In the event that hazardous or suspected hazardous material, e-waste, liquids, sludge, infectious waste or unacceptable materials are brought to this facility, the operator will handle the situation as described below.

- a. If the driver that transported the material onto the facility is still on the premises:
 - (1) If the material can be safely transported by the hauler back to the generator, then the material will be reloaded into the hauler's vehicle after obtaining the driver's name, driver's license number, vehicle license number, and generator's name and address.
 - (2) If the material cannot be safely transported, the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA) will be immediately notified and the driver will be instructed to remain on-site until the LEA's staff arrives or provides handling instruction. RLA personnel will obtain the driver's name, license number, vehicle number and generator's name and address. If the driver refuses to provide this information or remain on site, the LEA will be immediately notified.
- b. Barricade affected area with rope, cones or caution tape, effectively isolating the area, or remove the unacceptable waste source to a secure location which will not interfere with Facility operations.
- c. Immediately notify the Local Enforcement Agency at:
Monday – Friday
7:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m.
(213) 978-0892

Monday – Friday
5:00 p.m. – 7:00 a.m.
Weekends & Holidays
(213) 704-4730

- d. The following agencies will also be notified as appropriate:

The California Highway Patrol
(213) 736-2971

The California Department of Health Services
Medical Waste Management Program
(213) 974-7856

Los Angeles Fire Department
Hazardous Material Response
(213) 974-6824

Environmental Crimes Unit
Office of the District Attorney
(213) 974-6824

- e. If the material is stored overnight, the material must be stored in a contained area.

B. HAZARDOUS WASTE LOAD CHECK PROGRAM

The following procedure shall be followed if any waste material or mixture of waste, which is toxic, corrosive, flammable, an irritant, a strong sensitizer, which generates pressure through decomposition, heat, or other means, or if such waste or mixture of wastes that may cause substantial personal injury, serious illness or harm to humans, domestic animals, or wildlife, as an approximate result of the disposal of such wastes, is brought to this facility.

1. Signs:

A sign is displayed at the Facility's public entrances indicating the name of the operator, the operator's telephone number, hours of operation, and a listing of the general types of materials that either (1) WILL be accepted, or (2) WILL NOT be accepted.

2. Training of personnel in hazardous waste recognition and proper hazardous waste handling procedures:

- a. All supervisors, weighmasters, spotters and equipment operators will receive training in the recognition of hazardous waste or suspicious loads.

Supervisors and select employees are trained in the recognition, handling, containment and storage of hazardous waste as well as personal protective equipment. Supervisors are familiar with all required reporting procedures. Training records will be maintained in the administrative office.

- b. Safety glasses, gloves and dust masks are available to workers involved in the load check program.
- c. Safety measures:

Supervisory personnel are available at all times during the operation of the facility. A list located in the scale house is displayed providing the telephone numbers of supervisory personnel, the local Fire Department, the nearest hospital, the Local Enforcement Agency, the Department of Health Services, local Police Department, and Emergency 911. Supervisors are trained in First Aid and CPR. A first aid list is located at the main office and is readily available. Employees are trained in proper response to fires and procedures for emergency shut-downs. The facility has available a continuous supply of running water suitable for use as a decontaminating eye wash. Eye wash solution is located within the hazardous material temporary storage area.

- d. Supervisors have received formal training in Hazardous Materials Recognition and Response.

3. Visual Inspection of Waste Loads:

Every employee is instructed to be mindful of the need to exclude hazardous wastes from the site, and to be observant and alert to its presence. Supervisors and spotters are trained to perform the inspection of random loads.

4. Inspection of Random Incoming Loads:

- a. Inspect a minimum of two random loads per day at each tipping area.
- b. Inspections are arranged at various times throughout the day.
- c. The location where the inspection will be carried out is on the tipping floor.
- d. The driver of the vehicle is asked to remain on the premises during the inspection and if hazardous or illegal materials are detected, they could be immediately returned and administrative procedures begun to deal with the violators. If hazardous wastes are discovered, the driver is questioned regarding the identification of the generator.

- e. The driver is directed to the load check area. There is an assigned employee to act as an observer to watch for traffic and heavy equipment. The driver is instructed to dump the load in a long row by pulling forward while dumping. The load checker will then instruct the wheel loader operator to spread the waste, if necessary. All containers larger than two square feet (cardboard boxes, wooden crates, plastic bags, etc.) will be opened, if safe to do so, during this process to ascertain their contents.

The following is a list of materials that will be removed from the waste stream:

- (1) Any liquids
- (2) Any container with a hazardous label
- (3) Car batteries
- (4) Prohibited waste slurries
- (5) Dead animals
- (6) Untreated medical waste
- (7) Unlabeled suspected hazardous waste
- (8) Compressed gas cylinders
- (9) Treated wood waste
- (10) Painted wood waste

- f. Notification of Customers:

Commercial and public customers are notified that:

- (1) Hazardous, toxic and/or special wastes are not accepted at the facility.
- (2) A load checking program is in force at the facility.
- (3) Generators will be billed for the removal and disposal of any unacceptable waste delivered to the facility.
- (4) In addition to the possible loss of dumping privileges, there are Federal and State penalties for the improper disposal of hazardous and toxic wastes.

- g. Record keeping is recorded on a prepared form approved by the LEA. For each load inspected, the following information is recorded:

- (1) Date and time of load check.
- (2) Name and telephone number of hauling firm.
- (3) License plate number of vehicle.
- (4) Driver's name and license number.
- (5) Source and type of waste.
- (6) Type and amounts of any hazardous waste found.

- (7) Records are maintained on site and are available for inspection by the LEA.

5. Reporting Incidents of Unlawful Disposal to Specific Agencies:

- a. The incident is recorded in the special occurrence log including date, time, personnel involved, vehicle involved, driver's information and the material type.
- b. When illegal substances are discovered, RLA personnel will contact the appropriate agencies from the list below:

The California Highway Patrol
(213) 736-2971

Los Angeles Fire Department
Hazardous Material Response
(213) 890-4317

LEA, Environmental Affairs Department
(213) 978-0892
After hours pager: (213) 704-4730

Environmental Crimes Unit
Office of the District Attorney
(213) 974-6824

6. A Description of the Method of Storage and Handling of Hazardous Waste:

- a. The temporary storage of hazardous wastes is clearly delineated and marked on the plot plan. It is located in an area on the site easily accessible to the tipping floor but removed from any areas of high vehicular traffic and is accessible to emergency vehicles.
- b. The storage area/containment device is constructed to provide containment of any materials which may be accidentally spilled. Signs are posted to identify it as a hazardous waste storage area. An adequate supply of approved absorbent material is kept within the storage area at all times. Labels are available to attach to all containers in accordance with State regulations. Over Pack drums are maintained in order to accommodate damaged 55 gallon storage containers.
- c. A hazardous waste vendor is contracted to pack and transport hazardous waste resulting from the load checking program. Personnel who sort and package hazardous waste for transport to a hazardous

waste facility are trained and knowledgeable in the incompatibility of various classes of waste. They are familiar and comply with DOT placard and labeling requirements and hazardous waste manifest requirements. Personnel are instructed to contact the Safety Manager, Environmental Manager or the hazardous waste vendor, if there is any doubt what hazard class a material is in.

- d. The storage area is contained within a fence that is fully secured with a locked gate and entry is restricted to authorized personnel only.

7. A Maximum Storage Time for Hazardous Waste Prior to Removal:

- a. Under State law the maximum time that a hazardous waste can be stored at a facility not permitted as a hazardous waste treatment, storage and disposal facility is ninety days, for large quantity generators. To comply with this requirement, a log is kept. An ID number is assigned to containers of hazardous waste and date of receipt and nature of the material is logged.

8. A Description of the Intended Method of Disposing of any Hazardous Waste Identified in the Screening Program:

- a. Prior to transport to a hazardous waste disposal facility, small containers of the same hazard class may be packed together in larger drums. All drums used for the storage and transportation of hazardous waste must be certified by the manufacturer to meet the requirements of the Federal Department of Transportation. All lab packs must be packaged with enough absorbent material to contain any liquids in the event of a spill and to prevent breakage of containers. Packaging material must not be capable of reacting with, being decomposed, or ignited by the waste in the drum. Each container must be labeled in accordance with CFR 40 and 49 regulations. Waste will be transported to a hazardous waste facility by a licensed waste hauler registered by the California DOHS.

APPENDIX C
FACILITIES CAPACITY STUDY

FACILITY CAPACITY STUDY
FOR
RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES
SUN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

February 2016



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FACILITY CAPACITY STUDY

The Recology Los Angeles Facility (Facility), a Transfer Station and Materials Recovery Facility, located in the Sun Valley community within the City of Los Angeles, is designed to accommodate the handling and processing municipal solid waste, recyclable materials, organic waste (wood, green, produce/food), construction and demolition (C&D) debris, and inert waste. The purpose of this Facility Capacity Study is to demonstrate that the Facility's design capacity can accommodate the proposed permitted capacity.

Waste Quantities

The Facility is permitted to process a maximum daily throughput of 6,700 tons of municipal solid waste and recyclable materials per day based on the following breakdown:

TABLE 1 SUMMARY OF MAXIMUM PERMITTED WASTE MATERIAL QUANTITIES			
Waste Type	Maximum Daily Throughput (Peak)	Density	Conversion to Cubic Yards
Mixed MSW	2,500 TPD	350 lbs/CY	14,300 CY/day
Mixed C&D Debris	2,000 TPD	900 lbs/CY	4,400 CY/day
Wood Waste	200 TPD	320 lbs/CY	1,250 CY/day
Green Waste	1,500 TPD	750 lbs/CY	4,000 CY/day
Produce Material	500 TPD	1,000 lbs/CY	1,000 CY/day
TOTAL	6,700 TPD		

MSW Municipal Solid Waste
C&D Construction and Demolition
TPD Tons per Day
CY Cubic Yards
lbs Pounds

The above table shows the estimated daily peak tonnage of each waste category converted into cubic yards of material using standard industry average densities and information provided by Recology Los Angeles. Note that waste generation may vary about 30% above and below the average in many communities. Whereas peak tonnage is being requested for permitting, the seasonal operational average is typically 30% below the peak. This Facility Capacity Study will analyze the peak tons, understanding that the average is typically 30% less than the peak.

Days and Hours of Operations

The Facility is permitted to operate 24 hours per day, seven days per week (Monday through Sunday) for the receipt and processing of material loads. Most operational activities take place during the hours as shown on Table 2.

TABLE 2 SUMMARY OF HOURS/DAYS OF OPERATION	
Operation Type	Hours/Days
Tipping/Receiving Commercial Loads	4:00 A.M. – 10:00 P.M., 7 days per week
Tipping/Receiving Self-Haul/Public Loads	5:00 A.M. – 8:00 P.M., 7 days per week
Recovery Equipment Operations	4:00 A.M. – 2:00 A.M., Monday – Friday 5:00 A.M. – 5:00 P.M., Saturdays
Waste Transfer	3:00 A.M. – 5:00 P.M., Monday - Saturday

Design Calculations – Transfer Station and Material Recovery Facility

The purpose of the following calculations is to demonstrate that the design of the unloading bays, storage piles, and processing equipment is capable of handling the maximum daily throughput of 2,500 TPD of mixed MSW (1,750 TPD commercial, 650 TPD straight transfer, 100 TPD self-haul).

Unloading – Commercial MSW Tipping for Processing

Processing Area: Pile No. 1

Maximum Throughput: 1,750 TPD unloaded and processed

Assumptions: Average tons per load: 10.5 tons
Average unloading time: 7.5 min. = 8 loads/hr.
Number of tipping bays: 3

$3 \text{ bays} \times 8 \text{ loads/hr.} \times 10.5 \text{ tons/load} = 252 \text{ tons/hr.}$

1,750 tons can be received in 6.9 hours. A minimum of 18 hours are typically available for unloading of commercial loads.

Unloading –Straight Transfer (Commercial and Self-Haul)

Commercial

Processing Area: Pile No. 2

Maximum Throughput (commercial portion): 650 TPD

Assumptions: Average tons per load: 10.5 tons
Average unloading time: 7.5 min. = 8 loads/hr.
Number of tipping bays: 2

$2 \text{ bays} \times 8 \text{ loads/hr.} \times 10.5 \text{ tons/load} = 168 \text{ tons/hr.}$

650 tons can be received in 3.9 hours. A minimum of 18 hours are typically available for unloading of commercial loads

Self-Haul

Processing Area: Pile No. 2

Maximum throughput (self-haul portion):	100 TPD
Assumptions: Average tons per load:	2 tons
Average unloading time:	15 min. = 4 loads/hr.
Number of tipping bays:	2

2 bays x 4 loads/hr. x 2 tons/load = 16 tons/hr.

100 tons can be received in 6.5 hours. A minimum of 15 hours are typically available for unloading of self-haul loads.

Processing – Commercial Mixed MSW

The processing system equipment for the mixed MSW has a maximum capacity of 90 tons/hr. Operating at full capacity over the typical 22 hour day, up to 1,980 tons of mixed MSW can be processed with the system. This exceeds the anticipated maximum throughput of 1,750 TPD.

Residual Transfer Capacity

Assumptions: Tonnage transferred (not processed):	750 TPD
Residual from processing:	<u>1,488 TPD</u> (85%)
Total residual for transfer:	2,238 TPD
Average tons per load (trailer):	25 tons
Average loading time for compactor:	7 loads/hr.

At 2,238 tons per day of outgoing straight transfer, it will take the compactor approximately 13 hours to remove the outgoing MSW from the TS/MRF. A minimum of 14 hours are typically available for residual waste transfer.

Recyclables Transfer Capacity

Assumptions: Tonnage transferred (15%) recycled:	262 TPD
Average tons per load:	25 tons
Average loading time:	20 min. = 3 loads per hour

262 tons can be loaded in approximately 3.5 hours. A minimum of 14 hours are typically available for recyclable material load out.

Storage Pile Capacity

Commercial MSW for Processing – Pile No. 1

The maximum throughput for the commercial MSW processing area (Pile No. 1) is 1,750 TPD, which at a density of 350 lbs/CY equates to 10,000 CY/day. Pile No. 1 has an approximate stockpile capacity of 4,811 CY at the maximum height of 25 feet and 1:1 side slopes, which equates to approximately 0.5 days storage on the tipping floor.

Self-Haul and Commercial Straight Transfer – Pile No. 2

The maximum throughput for the self-haul and commercial straight transfer area (Pile No. 2) is 750 TPD, which at a density of 350 lbs/CY equates to 4.285 CY/day. Pile No. 2 has an approximate stockpile capacity of 1,550 CY at the maximum height of 25 feet and 1:1 sides, which equates to approximately 0.35 days storage on the tipping floor.

Restaurant Food Waste – Pile No. 3

The maximum throughput for the restaurant food waste area (Pile No.3) is 240 TPD, which at a density of 1,000 lbs/CY equates to 480 CY/day. Pile No. 3 has an approximate stockpile capacity of 242 CY at the maximum height of 12.5 feet and 1:1 sides, which equates to approximately 2 days storage on the tipping floor.

Design Calculations – C&D Debris Processing Areas

The purpose of the following calculations is to demonstrate that the design of the unloading bays, storage piles, and processing equipment is capable of handling the maximum daily throughput of 2,000 TPD of C&D debris.

Unloading – Commercial C&D Debris Tipping for Processing

Processing Area: Pile No. 4

Maximum Throughput: 1,300 TPD unloaded and processed

Assumptions: Average tons per load: 14 tons
Average unloading time: 7.5 min. = 8 loads/hr.
Number of tipping bays: 2

$2 \text{ bays} \times 8 \text{ loads/hr.} \times 14 \text{ tons/load} = 224 \text{ tons/hr.}$

1,300 tons can be received in approximately 5.8 hours. A minimum of 18 hours are typically available for unloading of commercial loads.

Unloading – Commercial C&D Debris Tipping for Straight Transfer

Processing Area: Pile No. 5

Maximum Throughput: 200 TPD unloaded and processed

Assumptions: Average tons per load: 14 tons
Average unloading time: 7.5 min. = 8 loads/hr.

Number of tipping bays: 1

1 bay x 8 loads/hr. x 14 tons/load = 112 tons/hr.

200 tons can be received in approximately 1.8 hours. A minimum of 18 hours are typically available for unloading of commercial loads.

Unloading – Self-Haul C&D Debris Tipping for Processing

Processing Area: Pile No. 6

Maximum Throughput: 500 TPD unloaded and processed

Assumptions: Average tons per load: 4 tons
Average unloading time: 20 min. = 3 loads/hr.
Number of tipping bays: 6

6 bays x 3 loads/hr. x 4 tons/load = 72 tons/hr.

500 tons can be received in approximately 6.9 hours. A minimum of 18 hours are typically available for unloading of self-haul loads.

Processing – C&D Debris

The processing system equipment for the C&D debris has a maximum capacity of 100 tons/hr. Operating at full capacity over the typical 22 hour day, up to 2,200 tons of C&D debris can be processed with the system. This exceeds the anticipated maximum throughput of 1,800 TPD (1,300 TPD commercial plus 500 TPD self-haul). This assumes 200 TPD is clean and needs no processing and is considered straight transfer.

Straight Transfer Capacity – C&D Debris

Assumptions: Tonnage transferred (not processed): 200 TPD
Average tons per load (trailer): 22 tons
Average loading time for compactor: 5 loads/hr.

At 200 tons per day of outgoing straight transfer, it will take the approximately 1.8 hours to remove the outgoing straight transfer material from the C&D processing area. A minimum of 14 hours are typically available for residual waste transfer.

Residual Transfer Capacity – C&D Debris

Assumptions: Tonnage recycled (19%): 342 TPD
Average tons per load (trailer): 25 tons
Average loading time for compactor: 5 loads/hr.

At 342 tons per day of outgoing residual material for transfer, it will take the AMFAB compactor approximately 2.7 hours to remove the outgoing residual material from the C&D processing area. A minimum of 14 hours are typically available for residual waste transfer

Recyclables/Outgoing Transfer Capacity from C&D Processing

The following table shows the breakdown of C&D debris received/recycled per day for outgoing transfer.

TABLE 3 INCOMING & RECYCLED C&D DEBRIS	
Waste Type	Tons per Day
Rocks	489
Wood	331
Organics (Green Waste)	368
Metal	44
Dirt	226
TOTAL	1,458

Of the 2,500 TPD total for C&D debris, 200 TPD is straight transfer (not processed) and 342 TPD is residual waste from the C&D processing.

Outgoing Products/Recyclables Transfer Capacity

Rocks: 489 TPD / 22 tons/load = 22 loads x 10 min. loading time = 6.67 hours
 Wood: 331 TPD / 4 tons/load = 83 loads x 10 min. loading time = 13.83 hours
 Organics: 368 TPD / 25 tons/load = 15 loads x 10 min. loading time = 2.50 hours
 Metal: 44 TPD / 10 tons/load = 5 loads x 10 min. loading time = 1.00 hours
 Dirt: 226 TPD / 25 tons/load = 9 loads x 10 min. loading time = 1.50 hours

Assuming simultaneous loading of different products, it will take approximately 13.83 hours to remove the 1,458 tons of outgoing products/recyclables from the C&D debris processing area.

Storage Pile Capacity

Commercial C&D Debris for Processing – Pile No. 4

The maximum throughput for the commercial C&D processing area (Pile No. 4) is 1,300 TPD, which at a density of 900 lbs/CY equates to 2,890 CY/day. Pile No. 4 has an approximate stockpile capacity of 4,800 CY, which includes the removal of the ramp material (~700 CY). At the maximum height of 25 feet and 1:1 side slopes, Pile No. 4 has 1.7 days storage in the tipping area. With the self-haul storage pile at 500 tons (Pile No. 6) being moved to Pile No. 4 overnight, and adding the 1,300 tons, the storage in Pile No. 4 is still approximately 1.2 days of C&D debris.

Self-Haul C&D Debris for Processing – Pile No. 6

The maximum throughput for the self-haul C&D storage pile (Pile No. 6) is 500 TPD, which at a density of 700 lbs/CY equates to 1,430 CY/day. Pile No. 6 has an approximate stockpile capacity of 2,005 CY at the maximum height of 24 feet and 1:1 side slopes, which equates to approximately 1.4 days storage in the tipping area.

Inert Storage Pile – Pile No. 5

The maximum anticipated throughput for the inert C&D debris material (Pile No. 5) for straight transfer (not processed) is 200 TPD, which at a density of 1,860 lbs/CY equated to 215 CY/day. Pile No. 5 has an approximate stockpile capacity of 1,160 CY at the maximum height of 25 feet and 1:1 side slopes, which equates to approximately 5.4 days storage in the tipping area.

Design Calculations – Green Waste and Produce Material

The purpose of the following calculations is to demonstrate that the design of the unloading bays, storage piles, and processing equipment is capable of handling the maximum daily throughput of 1,500 TPD of Green Waste material.

Unloading – Green Waste Tipping for Processing

Processing Area: Pile No. 7

Maximum Throughput: 1,500 TPD unloaded and processed

Assumptions: Average tons per load (commercial loads): 9 tons

Average tons per load (self-haul): 1 ton

Average unloading time: 10 min. = 6 loads/hr.

Number of tipping bays: 6

6 bays x 6 loads/hr. = 36 loads/hr.

Assume 32 are commercial loads and 4 are self-haul loads

32 loads/hr. x 9 tons/load + 4 loads/hr. x 1 ton/load = 292 tons/hr.

1,500 tons can be received in approximately 4.5 hours. A minimum of 18 hours are typically available for unloading of green waste loads.

Unloading – Produce Material for Processing

Processing Area: Pile No. 8

Maximum Throughput: 500 TPD unloaded and processed

Assumptions: Average tons per load: 17 tons

Average unloading time: 15 min. = 4 loads/hr.

Number of tipping bays: 2
2 bays x 4 loads/hr. x 17 tons/load = 136 tons/hr.

500 tons can be received in approximately 3.7 hours. A minimum of 18 hours are typically available for unloading of produce material loads.

Processing – Green Waste and Produce Material

The grinder/processing system equipment for the green waste and produce material has a maximum capacity of 250 tons/hr. for the 1,500 hp motor and 100 tons/hr. for the 600 hp motor. Operating the 1,500 hp motor for 5 hrs. per day and the 600 hp motor for 12 hrs. per day, 2,450 tons of green waste and produce material can be processed daily. This exceeds the anticipated maximum throughput of 2,000 TPD.

Outgoing Products/Recyclables Transfer Capacity

Assumptions: Tonnage of green waste ground and transferred (99.5%):	1,492.5 TPD
Tonnage of produce material ground and transferred (99%):	495 TPD
Average tons per load (trailer):	25 tons
Average loading time:	10 min. = 6 loads/hr.

1,987.5 tons of ground green waste and produce material can be loaded in approximately 13.25 hours. A minimum of 14 hours are typically available for ground green waste and produce material load out.

Storage Pile Capacity

Green Waste for Processing – Pile No. 7

The maximum throughput for the green waste processing area (Pile No. 7) is 1,500 TPD, which at a density of 600 lbs/CY equates to 5,000 CY/day. Pile No. 7 has an approximate stockpile capacity of 2,325 CY at the maximum height of 25 feet and 1:1 side slopes, which equates to approximately 0.5 days storage in the tipping area.

Produce Material for Processing – Pile No. 8

The maximum throughput for the produce material processing area (Pile No. 8) is 500 TPD, which at a density of 1,000 lbs/CY equates to 1,000 CY/day. Pile No. 8 has an approximate stockpile capacity of 1,060 CY at the maximum height of 23 feet and 1:1 side slopes, which equates to approximately 1 days storage time in the tipping area.

Ground Green Waste and Produce Material for Transfer – Pile No. 9

The maximum throughput for the ground green waste and produce material (Pile No. 9) is 2,000 TPD, which at a density of 750 lbs/CY equates to 5,333 CY/day. Pile No. 9 has an approximate stockpile capacity of 5,135 CY at the maximum height of 25 feet and 1:1 side slopes, which equates to approximately 1 days storage time in the stockpile area.

Design Calculations – Wood Waste

The purpose of the following calculations is to demonstrate that the design of the unloading bays, storage piles, and processing equipment is capable of handling the maximum daily throughput of 200 TPD of wood waste material.

Unloading – Wood Waste Tipping for Processing

Processing Area: Pile No. 10 and 11

Maximum Throughput: 200 TPD unloaded and processed

Assumptions: Average tons per load (commercial loads):	3 tons
Average tons per load (self-haul):	2 ton
Average unloading time (commercial loads):	7.5 min. = 8 loads/hr.
Average unloading time (self-haul loads):	15 min. = 4 loads/hr.
Number of tipping bays (commercial):	3
Number of tipping bays (self-haul):	1

$(3 \text{ bays} \times 8 \text{ loads/hr.} \times 3 \text{ tons/load}) + (1 \text{ bay} \times 4 \text{ loads/hr.} \times 2 \text{ tons/load}) = 80 \text{ tons/hr.}$

200 tons can be received in approximately 2.5 hours. A minimum of 18 hours are typically available for unloading of green waste loads.

Processing – Wood Waste

The processing system equipment for the wood waste has a maximum capacity of 50 tons/hr. Operating at full capacity over the typical 22 hour day, up to 1,100 tons of wood waste can be processed with the system. This exceeds the anticipated maximum throughput of 200 TPD

Outgoing Products/Recyclables Transfer Capacity

Assumptions: Tonnage of wood waste ground and transferred (99%):	198 TPD
Average tons per load (trailer):	25 tons
Average loading time:	20 min. = 3 loads/hr.

198 tons of ground wood waste material can be loaded in approximately 2.6 hours. A minimum of 14 hours are typically available for ground wood waste load out.

Storage Pile Capacity

Wood Waste (Lumber and Tree Trimmings) for Processing – Pile No. 10 and 11

The maximum throughput for the wood waste processing area (Pile No. 10 and 11) is 200 TPD, which at a density of 320 lbs/CY equates to 1,250 CY/day. Pile No. 9 and Pile No. 10 have an approximate stockpile capacity of 1,770 CY at the maximum height of 25 feet and 1:1 side slopes, which equates to approximately 1.4 days storage in the tipping area.

Ground Wood Waste for Transfer – Pile No. 12

The maximum throughput for the ground wood waste material (Pile No. 12) is 200 TPD, which at a density of 750 lbs/CY equates to 533 CY/day. Pile No. 12 has an approximate stockpile capacity of 4,120 CY at the maximum height of 25 feet and 1:1 side slopes, which equates to approximately 7.7 days storage time in the stockpile area.

Ground Wood Fines for Transfer – Pile No. 13

Pile No. 13 has an approximate stockpile capacity of 516 CY at the maximum height of 10 feet and 1:1 sides, which equates to a stockpile capacity of approximately 129 tons.

Summary

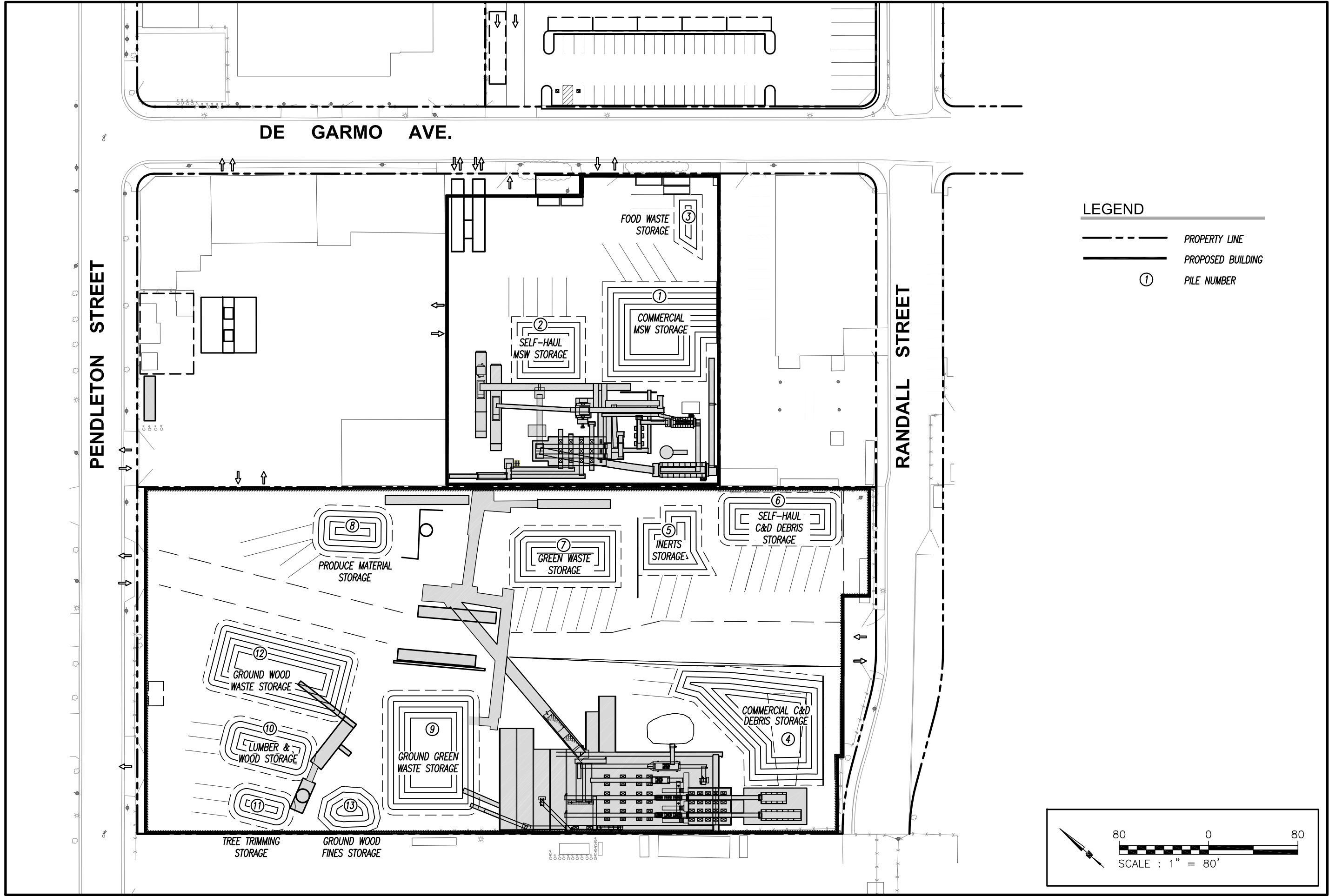
The following Table 4 is a summary of all the waste material storage piles as indicated on Figure 1. Volume calculations were performed using AutoCAD drawings files for area and height as indicated.

TABLE 4 STORAGE PILE CAPACITIES						
Pile No.	Material	Area (SF)	Height (Ft.)	Stockpile Capacity (CF)	Stockpile Capacity (CY)	Stockpile Capacity (tons)
1	Commercial MSW	8,955	25	129,902	4,811	842
2	Self-Haul MSW	4,006	25	41,796	1,548	271
3	Food Waste	1,269	12.5	6,529	242	121
4	Commercial C&D Debris	10,338	25	129,681 *	4,803	2,161
5	Inerts	3,513	25	31,244	1,160	1,076
6	Self-Haul C&D Debris	5,222	24	54,157	2,005	702
7	Green Waste	5,538	25	62,807	2,325	698
8	Produce Material	3,108	23	28,666	1,060	531
9	Ground Green Waste	9,606	25	138,637	5,135	1,925
10	Lumber	3,628	23	34,063	1,260	208
11	Tree Trimmings	1,914	18.5	13,708	510	80
12	Ground Wood Waste	8,456	25	111,262	4,120	1,545
13	Ground Wood Fines	957	20	13,708	508	190

* Includes removal of ramp

Traffic Handling Analysis

Vehicles that use the Facility include commercial collection trucks, debris box/roll-off hauling vehicles, transfer trucks carrying residual solid waste to landfills, transfer trucks carrying ground green and wood waste for further processing, trucks removing recovered materials, and vehicles used to transport employees to the Facility. Per the Traffic Study performed as part of the Use Permit Modification, peak incoming hourly traffic at the maximum 6,700 TPD is 242 AM trips and 294 PM for the front yard and back yard combined. Three incoming scales are to be provided in the truck yard for all incoming waste material. The average processing time at the truck yard scale house is 15 seconds for commercial vehicles and 45 seconds for self-haul vehicles. Each scale for commercial vehicles can process up to 240 vehicles per hour and the scale for self-haul users can process up to 80 vehicles per hour. With the approximately 15 commercial collection trucks that can be queued in the northerly lane at the truck yard (see Figure 38, Appendix A of TPR), over 500 vehicles can be processing/queued per hour, well exceeding the PM peak hourly trips of 294 vehicles.



FACILITY STORAGE AREAS

RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES
TRANSFER STATION & MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY
9147 DE GARMO AVENUE, SUN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

FIGURE

1

15-2147

APPENDIX D

**SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT
RULE 410
ALTERNATE ODOR MANAGEMENT PLAN**

***SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT
DISTRICT RULE 410
ALTERNATIVE ODOR MANAGEMENT PLAN
FOR
RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES
SUN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA***

February 2016



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LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT 1	ODOR AND DUST EMISSIONS CONTROL DESIGN (Process Engineering & Mfg., Inc., February 7, 2014)
ATTACHEMENT 2	FORMS (Housekeeping, Odor Complaint Log/Survey)

A. INTRODUCTION

South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Rule 410 entitled “Odors from Transfer Stations and Material Recovery Facilities” regulates odors from transfer stations and material recovery facilities for the purpose of establishing odor management practices and requirements to reduce odors from municipal solid waste transfer station and material recovery facilities.

Each facility subject to the rule shall achieve compliance with the rule requirements through either:

- SCAQMD-approved Rule 410 Odor Management Plan (OMP); or
- LEA-approved Alternative Odor Management Plan (AOMP).

Subsequent to the adoption of the rule by the SCAQMD, the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB) now known as CalRecycle issued further guidance and instructions for preparation of an AOMP entitled “Instructions – Rule 410, Alternative Odor Management Plan”.

The Recology Los Angeles (RLA) Transfer Station and Materials Recovery Facility (TS/MRF and identified herein as the “Facility”), operates as a large volume transfer station and resource recovery facility. The Facility is located within a heavy industrial area in Sun Valley, an area within the City of Los Angeles, California. The Facility is located at 9147 De Garmo Avenue, between Randall Street and Pendleton Street.

The Facility is permitted to operate 24 hours per day, seven days per week (Monday through Sunday) for the receipt and processing of material loads.

A minimal amount of site activity takes place between the hours of 2:00 AM to 4:00 AM on weekdays and between 5:00 PM to 5:00 AM on weekdays. This Facility is closed on the following holidays: Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, and New Years Day. Visitors are welcome to the site seven days per week, by appointment only.

B. APPLICABILITY OF RULE 410

The Facility is designed to accommodate the handling and processing of municipal solid waste (MSW), recyclable materials, organic waste (wood, green, produce/food), construction and demolition (C&D) debris, and inert waste. The Facility is permitted to process a maximum daily throughput of 6,700 tons of municipal solid waste and recyclable materials per day with operations divided into three operational areas described as follows:

- The Front Yard, where the transfer station and MRF receive and process 2,500 tons per day (TPD) of MSW, which includes commingled recyclables.

- The Back Yard, where the following waste materials are received and processed: 2,000 TPD of mixed C&D debris and inert debris, 200 TPD of source-separated wood waste, 1,500 TPD of source-separated green waste (including restaurant food waste and animal manure) and 500 TPD of produce material (supermarket trim and cull material). All operations are fully enclosed within the Backyard Operations Building.
- The Truck Yard, located east of the front yard, across De Garmo Avenue, where incoming vehicles (collection trucks and public self-haul) line up and queue before entering the front yard. This area is also used for truck parking and bin storage.

The TS/MRF is subject to Rule 410 as well as the produce material tipping, grinding and processing operations. Per Rule 410 (i)(1)(a, b, d), the following operations are exempt: transfer and handling of mixed C&D / inert waste; chipping and grinding of source-separated wood waste (subject to Rule 1133.1); and grinding and processing source-separated green waste materials (subject to Rule 1133).

The combined total of the TS/MRF's 2,500 TPD of MSW and the 500 TPD of produce material will not exceed 3,000 TPD.

C. COMPLIANCE WITH RULE

As noted previously, a facility can comply with Rule 410 through an approved OMP or an AOMP. Therefore, this AOMP, in accordance with the requirements of Rule 410 and the CIWMB Instructions, has been prepared for RLA and included as Appendix D of the Facility's Transfer/Processing Report (TPR).

Upon approval by the Local Enforcement Agency (LEA), a copy of the approved AOMP and the LEA letter/document approving the AOMP will be submitted to the Executive Officer of the SCAQMD. As required by Rule 410, a copy of the LEA-approved AOMP will be posted in the administrative office at the Facility in a location and manner so as to be clearly visible to operation and inspection personnel.

D. PLAN ORGANIZATION AND CONTENTS

Because the AOMP is an Appendix to the TPR (Appendix D), the AOMP addresses only those items required by Rule 410 and the CIWMB Instructions. Please refer to the TPR for details and descriptions of the Facility design and operation.

The AOMP that follows is organized by the following required subject matter:

1. Housekeeping activities for the tipping floors, transfer areas, and site perimeter;

2. Odor control strategies used on the tipping floors and MRF; and
3. Community response procedures for responding to and resolving odor complaints received from the surrounding community.

E. HOUSEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

This section identifies all housekeeping activities for the MSW and produce material processing tipping floors and transfer areas as well as the overall facility perimeter. The TS/MRF houses the MSW and commingled recyclables waste handling operations including tipping/unloading, processing, resource recovery, baling, and loading activities for MSW and recycled commodities. The Backyard Operations Building houses the waste handling operations including tipping/unloading, processing, resource recovery, and loading activities for C&D debris, inert debris, wood waste, green waste, and produce material (supermarket trim and cull materials).

1. Tipping Floor

Transfer Station and MRF

The TS/MRF commercial and self-haul tipping floor and resource recovery operations receive loads hauled in commercial collection vehicles from residential curbside collection and businesses and from self-haul customers and include both MSW and commingled recyclables. After passing through the scales in the truck yard, located on the northeast side of De Garmo Avenue, vehicles cross De Garmo Avenue and enter the TS/MRF Building through the northerly entrance door and are directed to the commercial or self-haul tipping floor. Vehicles unload at the available unloading stalls. After tipping, spotters check the load for any special, unacceptable or hazardous wastes, which if found is handled in accordance with the Facility's Hazardous Materials Load Checking Program. Vehicles exit the TS/MRF Building onto De Garmo Avenue through the southerly exit door.

Loads are rejected if any load has begun to generate a strong or very strong odor. Records are maintained of all rejected loads including company, name, license number of vehicle, full name of driver, load description, photos, date, and time.

The deposited material is then loaded, using a front-end loader, onto the in-feed conveyors to either the materials recovery processing system or the rear-load compactor for residuals. Loads high in recoverable recyclables are directed to the materials recovery processing system while loads with low levels of recyclables are directed to conveyors and straight to transfer trucks for removal.

Once placed onto the materials recovery processing system in-feed conveyor, the material moves up onto the inclined material conveyor and runs through trommels, picking platforms, air separators, magnets, and ultimately ends up separated into

different material types. The materials recovery processing system recovers cardboard, newspaper, mixed paper, plastics (HDPE, PET), aluminum, ferrous metals (tin cans), and soiled waste paper. Cardboard and newspaper is manually separated, and along with the concentrated mixed paper, is conveyed to the baler. Plastic (HDPE and PET) beverage containers are also manually separated and placed into containers. Magnets remove the tin cans and other ferrous metal items, which are placed into containers. Soiled waste paper materials are air classified, ground, and conveyed to a compactor. The soiled waste paper primarily consists of waste paper soiled by dirt or food wastes.

All recovered cardboard, newspaper, and mixed paper is baled and either directly loaded into trailers for transfer off site or stored in the Recycling Building awaiting transfer. Plastic beverage containers and aluminum cans are transferred to and stored in roll-off boxes until baled. Baled plastic materials are stored in the Recycling Building. Tin cans and other ferrous metals are stored in roll-off boxes near the Recycling Building until full and then transferred off site. Steel scrap and wood waste salvaged from the tipping floor are stored in roll-off boxes and stored near the tipping floor.

Residuals from the materials recovery processing system and loads with low levels of recyclables are conveyed to the rear-loading compactor, loaded into trailers, and transferred off site to a permitted solid waste disposal facility. All residual waste is removed within 48 hours of receipt.

Cleaning activities occur at the Facility on a daily (or nightly) basis. Cleaning occurs approximately one hour after the last transfer trailer is loaded in the evening, generally between the hours of 6:00 P.M. and 2:00 A.M. Cleaning activities rotate between operational areas, with each operating area thoroughly cleaned at least once per week.

Portable pressure washers are used periodically to remove material residue buildup. Periodic cleaning and maintenance is also done to remove compacted residual materials found in cracks in the floor, and to repair cracks. Any MSW that is remaining on the tipping floor is the first waste processed or transferred out in the following mornings.

The materials recovery processing equipment is cleaned over the course of the week with different sections cleaned on different days according to the daily scheduled described below. The processing equipment shuts down for cleaning by 12:00 A.M. Monday and Tuesday; by 10:00 P.M. Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday; and by 1:00 P.M. Saturday. The daily sectional cleaning of the processing equipment is completed by 2:00 A.M. Monday through Friday; and by 2:00 P.M. on Saturday. This processing equipment does not operate on Sunday and therefore is not cleaned on Sunday.

The inclined conveyor, both trommels, and baghouse areas are cleaned of any loose material on Mondays. On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the picking platforms and adjacent conveyors are cleaned. On Friday, the magnetic separator, splitter chute, baler, and conveyors that unload residual materials from the system are cleaned, and on Saturday the first conveyor for loading materials into the system is cleaned. Equipment may be cleaned more frequently on an as-needed basis.

All floor areas around the processing equipment are cleaned and cleared of debris on a daily basis, from top to bottom by starting at the highest conveyors first and then finishing by cleaning up debris on the ground below the equipment. In the event that residual build up remains, a portable pressure washer may be utilized to remove material and residue.

Produce Material Processing Area

The back yard produce material (trim and cull) tipping floor and resource recovery operations receive source-separated loads from supermarkets. After passing through the scales in the truck yard, vehicles turn left onto De Garmo Avenue, then right onto Randall Street and enter the Back Yard Operations Building through the Randall Street entrance door and proceed to the produce material tipping area. Vehicles unload at the designated unloading stalls.

The deposited produce material is loaded onto a conveyor with a loader and conveyed to the same grinder that's used for the green waste material, where the material is ground into a compost feedstock. The ground compost feedstock is conveyed to the compost feedstock pile where an excavator loads the material in transfer trailers for transfer off site to a permitted compost facility. Residual waste removed from the incoming waste is placed in bins and transferred to the TS/MRF Building for processing as residual waste for transfer off site to a permitted solid waste disposal facility. Contaminants in the incoming material, such as large pieces of plastic, polystyrene, and plastic film, are removed by hand sorting from the conveyor and placed into bins and transferred to the TS/MRF Building where they are removed as residual waste.

The produce material tipping floor includes a liquid runoff collection and storage system. Liquids from the material is collected in a floor drain and directed to a collection tank, which is pumped through a screen into a storage tank. The liquid is removed from the storage tank with a tanker truck and transported off site to a permitted compost facility. The compost facility uses the liquid as process water to maintain appropriate moisture in the compost windrows.

The produce material tipping floor is cleaned within one hour after completion of all daily produce material loading activities. A wheel loader pushes the residual waste to one side, and the exposed tipping floor is cleaned with a portable pressure washer and then scraped with the edge of a loader bucket. A wheel loader is used to scrape waste material away from the water collection drain and to keep the drain clear to prevent ponding of liquid. The metal plate over the drain is removed and cleaned. The sump is washed out with water and the line is flushed out to the sump pump. The screen that separates the solids from the liquid is cleaned.

The produce material processing area is equipped with a liquid runoff collection tank system to recover the fluid or liquids generated from the grinding of produce material. The concrete tipping floor is sloped (inward) with a water collection drain located in the center. The drain is covered by a metal plate with grate openings. Below the drain is a

500 gallon collection tank, which has a sump pump to move material through a scalping-screen to filter liquids, and the filtered liquid goes to a fully-enclosed 10,000 gallon plastic storage tank (for collecting and temporarily holding liquids). The tipping floor is surrounded by a containment berm.

Cleaning of the produce material processing areas is performed daily by removing debris and sweeping the floor area under and around the equipment. Daily cleaning of the processing equipment is completed by 6:00 P.M.

RLA implements a Hazardous Materials Load Checking Program to conform to the load checking requirements stipulated in 14CCR, §17409.5. The Hazardous Materials Load Checking Program is designed to identify and remove hazardous/prohibited wastes from material loads delivered to the Facility as well as reject any load which has begun to generate a strong or very strong odor. At least two (2) random load checks are performed at the TS/MRF per day that consist of selecting an incoming load without prior notice, and spreading its contents on the tipping floor, or some suitable area, so that it may be visually inspected. Loads with excessive odors are rejected.

2. Transfer Areas

Transfer Station and MRF

Residual waste materials from the front yard MSW resource recovery processing operations are removed from the Facility within 48 hours from the time of receipt. Recyclables recovered (cardboard, paper, plastics, and metals) and recovered inerts (concrete, asphalt, dirt, and rocks) are removed from the Facility within 30 days from the time of receipt. Cleaning activities occur at the Facility on a daily (or nightly) basis. Cleaning occurs approximately one hour after the last transfer trailer is loaded in the evening, generally between the hours of 6:00 P.M. and 2:00 A.M. Cleaning activities rotate between operational areas, with each operating area thoroughly cleaned at least once per week.

Portable pressure washers are used periodically to remove material residue buildup. Periodic cleaning and maintenance is also done to remove compacted residual materials found in cracks in the floor, and to repair cracks. Any MSW that is remaining on the tipping floor is the first waste processed or transferred out in the following mornings. (concrete, asphalt, dirt, and rocks) are removed from the Facility within 30 days from the time of receipt.

The Recycling Building bale storage area is cleaned by a street sweeper vehicle and hand swept with a push broom. Bales are stacked in a neat and orderly manner. Any liquid leaking from bales is cleaned by adding absorbent then swept up.

All containers and roll-off bins utilized to store recovered materials are repaired, cleaned, and repainted as necessary, so as not to create odors or harbor vectors.

The baler area is cleaned daily with a push broom and the paved surface surrounding it is passed over with a street sweeper vehicle

Processed Produce Material Transfer Area

The deposited produce materials and green waste material is loaded onto a conveyor with a loader and conveyed to a grinder, where the material is ground. The ground feedstock is conveyed to a pile where an excavator loads the material into transfer trailers for transfer off site to a permitted compost facility. Residual waste removed from the incoming waste is placed in bins and transferred to the TS/MRF Building for processing as residual waste for transfer off site to a permitted solid waste disposal facility

Cleaning activities in the produce material waste processing area is performed daily. The trailer loading area in and around the scale is cleaned by scraping with a wheel loader and passing over the surface areas with a street sweeper vehicle daily.

3. Facility Perimeter

Onsite traffic lanes, driveways, and parking areas are cleaned twice daily with a street sweeper vehicle and swept by hand with push brooms daily. The truck scales and truck yard queuing lanes are cleaned daily by sweeping with brooms. Litter is picked up throughout the Facility and stripped from fences/walls at the end of each working day, and periodically during the work day. During high wind events, the litter sweeping frequency may be increased to control offsite litter migration. The Facility's paved surfaces are reviewed periodically and repaired as necessary. In order to control offsite migration, litter is picked up around the Facility, seven days per week, between 6:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M.

Adjacent and neighboring streets are cleaned a minimum of three times per day, seven days a week, with a street sweeper vehicle. The street sweeper driver keeps a daily log of time and frequency for sweeping of the adjacent and neighboring streets. Street sweepings are unloaded at the TS/MRF Building commercial tipping floor (residuals pile).

A litter control program is enforced at the Facility to control litter in accordance with State minimum standards. A summary of activities performed as part of the litter control program is as follows:

- Litter is picked up in the yard/general access area (including entrances/exits), from fences, and building walls periodically during operating hours, and at the end of each working day.
- Processing equipment (sorting platforms, conveyors, trommels, etc.) are cleaned of litter weekly.

- All loads entering and exiting the Facility are fully covered and contained to control litter. All top-loaded transfer trailers are fully tarped within 15 minutes of loading. Any vehicles entering the Facility that are not in compliance with tarping requirements are assessed a fee.
- The adjacent surrounding streets are monitored daily and litter picked up between the hours 6:00 A.M. and 4:00 P.M., seven days a week. The adjacent surrounding streets are also cleaned twice daily with a street sweeper vehicle.

Additional litter control measures are implemented when wind speed average reaches 25 miles per hour or greater (average over 15 minutes), as measured by a wind speed indicator installed on the TS/MRF Building roof.

F. ODOR CONTROL STRATEGIES

Rule 410 specifies that an OAMP must include information on odor control strategies used on the tipping floor, transfer tunnel, and materials recovery facility. There is not a transfer tunnel at this Facility. The following provides odor control strategies adopted for the MSW tipping floor and processing area in the TS/MRF and for the produce material tipping and processing in the Back Yard Operations Building. The odor control strategies used at the Facility are identified using the terminology found in Table 1 – Suggestive Control Strategies found in the 2006 CIWMB (now CalRecycle) Instructions – Rule 410 Alternative Odor Management Plan.

Control Strategy TF-1 and MRF-1

Control Strategies TF-1 and MRF-1 are: “Operation of a handheld or overhead misting system”. The TS/MRF and Back Yard Operations Building areas equipped with a negative pressure ventilation system that draws air into the building from the openings and exhausts it through large roof fans. These roof fans are located over each of the waste processing areas and stockpiles, especially potentially odorous areas. The ventilation system’s roof fans are ringed with stainless steel tubing with nozzles to distribute odor-neutralizing chemicals into the exhaust air. In addition, water misting nozzles are located on the inside of the building surrounding the fans. These water misting nozzles spray droplets large enough to capture particulate matter inside the building and drop the particulate to the ground. For ventilation system details, see Attachment 1 included with this AOMP, which is a letter prepared by Process Engineering & Mfg., Inc., dated February 7, 2014, that outlines the design for the odor and dust control measures.

Two overhead mist water grids are located above the produce material tipping floor and the compost feedstock storage pile. These spray water mist on continuous basis during operating hours when material is present. An odor control agent is added to these sprayers on as-needed basis. During the grinding/mixing processes for the green waste and produce material, odor control agents are applied (sprayed). The sprayers are

located in three areas of the equipment: as material exits the grinder onto a conveyor, again as material reaches the end of this same conveyor, and then at the end of the next conveyor. These sprayers run on a continuous basis while equipment is in operation. The buildings utilizes fixed mist sprayers located above entryways and unloading areas for the TS/MRF Building commercial waste tipping floor, C&D debris unloading area, and green waste unloading area. When necessary, workers utilize backpack sprayers to apply odor control agents directly onto any highly-odorous load. In addition, operators will implement additional measures on as-needed basis: such as the use of additional manned spray hoses, the enhancement of odor control misting systems, or momentary reductions in processing volume.

Control Strategy TF-4 and MRF-4

Control Strategies TF-4 and MRF-4 are: “Full enclosure, consisting of a permanent roof structure covering the tipping floor and four walls”. All waste unloading, processing, and loading of processed recyclables and residual materials for transfer are conducted inside the fully-enclosed TS/MRF Building or the Back Yard Operations Building, which aids greatly in controlling odors. The building’s bay doors are equipped with sensors for rapid opening and closing to minimize the escape of dust and odors through any openings. The doors remain closed when the Facility is not in operation.

Control Strategy TF-5 and MRF-5

Control Strategies TF-5 and MRF-5 are: “A buffer zone where the facility is located more than 1,000 feet (500 feet if facility throughput is less than 500 TPD) from any property zoned for residential or mixed land use and from any property designated as a site for a school or school under construction”. All surrounding land within 1,000 feet of the Facility is zoned M-3 (Heavy Industrial), M-2 (Light Industrial), or M-1 (Limited Industrial). Land uses of note in the area, in addition to the Facility, include Pick Your Part (a closed landfill currently operating as an auto dismantling and salvage yard) across Pendleton Street to the northwest; Bradley Landfill to the west (west of Pick Your Part); Vulcan Processing Facility (rock crushing/gravel processing) located approximately 0.5 miles to the southwest of the site; Yellow Freight and Vulcan Inert Fill Pit to the north on the north side Glenoaks Boulevard; small-scale heavy industrial uses along both sides of De Garmo Avenue to the southeast; and a construction debris material recycling facility to the south. The nearest residence is located to the southeast approximately 1,800 feet from the Facility.

G. COMMUNITY RESPONSE PROCEDURES

The community response procedure is the protocol for receiving and responding to odor complaints from the surrounding community. The Community Coordinator for the Facility is responsible for oversight and implementation of the community response procedures. The Community Coordinator for the Facility is: Mr. Ruben Zaragoza, office phone number: 818-504-1432; cell phone number: 818-319-3705.

The Facility maintains a 24-hour hotline for any odor or dust complaints. The hotline telephone number is posted on signs at all Facility entrances. A call received between the hours of 8:00 A.M. and 5:00 P.M. is answered by RLA operators in the Administrative Office. A call received between the hours of 5:00 P.M. and 8:00 A.M. is answered by the Facility's scale house attendant. If odor complaints are received by telephone or mail, the complaint is entered in an odor complaint log and investigated by Facility staff by conducting an odor survey around the site perimeter, including noting where odors are observed (if any) in an odor complaint log. The forms to be completed by Facility staff are included in Attachment 2 of this AOMP. Temperature, wind speed/direction, and other weather conditions are recorded from the site's Weatherlink System and entered into the odor complaint log. Following the investigation, a written response is prepared detailing any preventive action taken in response to any odor complaint. A copy of the complaint and response is kept in a complaint file that is accessible to the public. The LEA is also notified within one day of receipt of the complaint. In addition, Facility staff conducts independent odor surveys of the surrounding neighborhood without reference to any requests or complaints, on an as-needed basis.

When wind speed average reaches 25 miles per hour or greater (average over 15 minutes), as measured by a wind speed indicator installed on the TS/MRF Building roof, the following additional dust and odor mitigation practices are implemented:

- Increase the litter sweeping frequency to control offsite litter;
- Process already-tipped loads to minimize tipping floor storage of unprocessed solid waste and unprocessed source-separated materials; and
- Direct incoming loads identified as dusty or odorous (or otherwise problematic under increased wind conditions) to be tipped in an area to be immediately fed into the processing line or loaded into a transfer trailer.

In addition to the above, the operator may implement additional measures on an as-needed basis: such as the use of additional manned spray hoses, the enhancement of dust control misting systems, or momentary reductions in processing volume. RLA will provide additional dust control measures upon the request of the LEA, if such measures as provided in the current TPR prove to be inadequate.

To facilitate communication of odor concerns from the community, a contact sign is posted at the property perimeter adjacent to the De Garmo Avenue main gate, at the Randall Street entrance, and at the Pendleton Street entrances to the Facility. The sign contains the contact information for the Community Coordinator, the LEA, and the SCAQMD. The following is a reasonable representation of the sign, which is approximately 48 inches by 48 inches in size with lettering size of 4 inches.

RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES

IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS OR COMPLAINTS REGARDING THIS FACILITY
PLEASE CONTACT US:

FACILITY 24 HOUR COMPLAINT HOTLINE: PHONE 818-504-1490

CITY OF LOS ANGELES LOCAL ENFORCEMENT AGENCY: PHONE 213-978-0892

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT: PHONE 800-288-7664

H. ENFORCEABILITY ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

"I am voluntarily submitting this Alternative Odor Management Plan to the Local Enforcement Agency in lieu of submitting an Odor Management Plan to the South Coast Air Quality Management District as required by South Coast Air Quality Management District Rule 410. I agree to abide by the provisions of the Alternative Odor Management Plan and understand that the Alternative Odor Management Plan is subject to enforcement by the Local Enforcement Agency. I understand that I must also comply with any or all applicable state statutes and federal and local rules and regulation, including those provisions relating to public nuisance."

Signature

Date

Print Name

ATTACHMENT 1
ODOR AND DUST EMISSIONS
CONTROL DESIGN

February 7, 2014

South Coast Air Quality Management District
Permitting Section
21865 Copley Dr.
Diamond Bar, CA 91765

Site/Operation: Community Recycling & Resource Recovery, Inc.
Facility ID 99777

Location: 9182 De Garmo
Sun Valley, CA 91352

Subject: UpDates to Rule 410 "Odor Management Plan" Ventilation requirements to address Odor and Dust emissions. Changes to the ventilation design are now required as the current proposed site plan improvements will completely enclose both the Front & Back Yard Operations. This plan will provide enclosure ventilation and associated Odor and Dust control as required by SCAQMD Rule 410.

Equipment: Axial Ventilation Fans w/Integral Spray Curtains on vertically down facing Inlet, Suspended Roof Mount

Project: Provide the required site Design Modifications to address Enclosure Ventilation. Engineered metal buildings with door and louver openings are now to be provided for full process containment and provide environmental air make up. Vent Fans in roof to be provided which will to pull through the openings for both emission control and employee comfort.

Summary:

PE&M is providing the process information required to describe the "OMP" revisions associated with the planned operations enclosures. Please find the enclosed process, dust, and odor control information along with the appropriate process parameters for review and evaluation.

The design parameters for ventilation rate design provided in Rule 410 exceed the typical requirements for process Hourly Air Changes or Garage Ventilation Rates/SqFt per ASHREA standards.

Both enclosure ventilation rates were determined using Rule 410 criteria of 2% Enclosure Openings @ a minimum face velocity of 100 Ft/Min. The openings consist of door way openings and the balance of the 2% is comprised of louvered openings along sides providing cross flow air travel across processing operations before entering the ceiling mounted axial exhausters fans.

Process Engineering & Mfg., Inc.

13653 Beach St. Cerritos, CA 90703
310-548-1523 Fax: 562-602-1918
www.peandm.com

Ventilation Axial Flow Fans:

The Front Yard enclosure, 245'x312'x32'H, will be provided with 4-60" Rd Axial Fans, 15Hp ea, 60,000 CFM for a total of 240,000 CFM. Area of door and louver openings is 2250 SqFt (2% opening) for a face velocity in excess of 100 Ft/Min. Two door openings of 1760 SqFt and Louver openings provide the necessary open area.

The Back Yard enclosure, 312x670'x32'H will be provided with 10-60" Rd Axial Fans, 15Hp ea, 60,000 CFM for a total of 600,000 CFM. Area of door and louver openings is 5440 SqFt (2% opening) for a face velocity in excess of 100 Ft/Min. Three door openings of 3000 SqFt and Louver openings provide the necessary open area.

All Axial Fans are mounted in the roof at 100 Ft min centers, typ. They are located to provide ventilation balanced to site usage areas. Positions shown on drawings may be adjusted to provide maximum effectiveness with changes to processing requirements. Fans and motors are under the roof and the exhaust silencer extends above the roof line.

Spray Curtains:

Ceiling mounted, ultra fine spray misters were initially thought to be a possible solution; however, they do not operate well where air velocities are in excess of a breeze. They also do not have the capability to form a curtain through which the exiting air/dust must pass before entering the exhaust fan suction. Our experience for applications where spray pattern definition needs to be maintained for an extended distance from the nozzle tip indicates that swirl or corkscrew nozzle designs are best suited. Other nozzles with well defined patterns may also be considered as situations dictate. The dust collected in the spray needs to be carried to the floor for collection. Very fine sprays which don't make it to the floor release any collected dust back to the enclosure or just enter the exhaust system and are discharged.

Each Axial Fan will incorporate a manifold hex ring assembly containing at least 6 nozzles @ 120" Dia. pointing in a downward to radial outward direction. These will be used to provide an annular spray curtain providing dust knock down control to the exhaust gas prior to discharge. The Spray pattern at floor/pile contact will cover be appx. 20' Rd for downward pointed nozzles. Spray pattern can be increased/modified by the use of additional spray heads, varying orientation/angle, and spray angle. Spray volume will be adjustable by varying pressure and nozzle size. Application rate to floor can range from nothing in non-dusty areas to an equivalent rain fall of up to 1/2"/hr. The wetted area under the exhaust fans will be utilized to provide prevention and suppression of the operations located directly below. This way the water usage performs both air cleaning and dust generation prevention.

Particularly dusty loads or operations are to be controlled by the "spotters" through the use of currently existing devices at his control. The option of increasing the associated flow rate of the Exhaust Fan Sprays Curtains located in the affected area will also provide additional dust suppression and collection.

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Nozzle Options:

Numerous options are available for consideration. Various nozzle spray angles and flow rates are off the shelf. Air assist, electrostatic, and high pressure designs are used in various applications; however, since the site is currently providing the required prevention simple spray nozzles using supply pressure available in the supply main will be utilized for the initial configuration. Booster pumps will be incorporated if additional pressure is required.

Spray angles range from 60 to 120 Deg. Flat fan designs and other nozzle spray characteristics may also have some applications. Attached are some sketches of possible options. Not shown are attempts to extend the wetting diameter, but it would be just a matter of additional fittings and nozzles.

Non-plugging nozzle types with large orifices and well defined patterns will be specified. The spray pattern must stay defined until the spray curtain has passed the fan suction, high velocity inlet area, and then re-entrainment velocities/issues are not an issue.

Flow rates for spiral cut nozzles ranges from 4.2 gpm @ 20psi & .188 orifice to 26 gpm @ 100 psi & .313 orifice. The manifold/nozzle assemblies are easily to access and perform the required spray pattern modifications.

Prevention & Suppression:

Currently CR&RR has developed emission prevention procedures and systems to address dust and odor control. This approach is very effective as it addresses the potential problems before they occur. Once the fugitive dust or odor is air born control/capture efforts become orders of magnitude more difficult. These prevention based systems consist of operational practices, manual sprays, water cannon, wet fans, portable spray devices for dumping/load out, etc. These practices & systems will remain in operation once the front and back yard areas are enclosed. Special attention to Odor control is maintained through the use of unique operating principles and local addition of odor reducing compounds on an as needed basis

Currently in the planning stages are additional dust control spray systems at additional material handling and transfer points. Designs are being generated to accommodate the future additional site capacity. Once the enclosures are complete additional locations will be fitted with spray systems as then identified.

This design package was prepared under the direction of Mr. John Richardson, VP, Community Recycling & Resource Recovery, Inc., The ventilation design has been prepared with the available site plans, equipment, and process information provided. It is configured to accommodate future process volume increases.

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Design Package Items:

- 1-CR&RR Enclosure Prelim
- 2-CR&RR SiteEnclosure1-Elevation
- 3-CR&RR SiteEnclosure2
- 4-CR&RR FanCurves
- 5-CR&RR VentFans
- 6-SprayCurtainConcepts

Please do not hesitate to call Mr. Richardson should more information be required. PE&M is available to discuss particulars/design issues and answer any technical question per Mr. Richardson's direction.

Yours very truly,

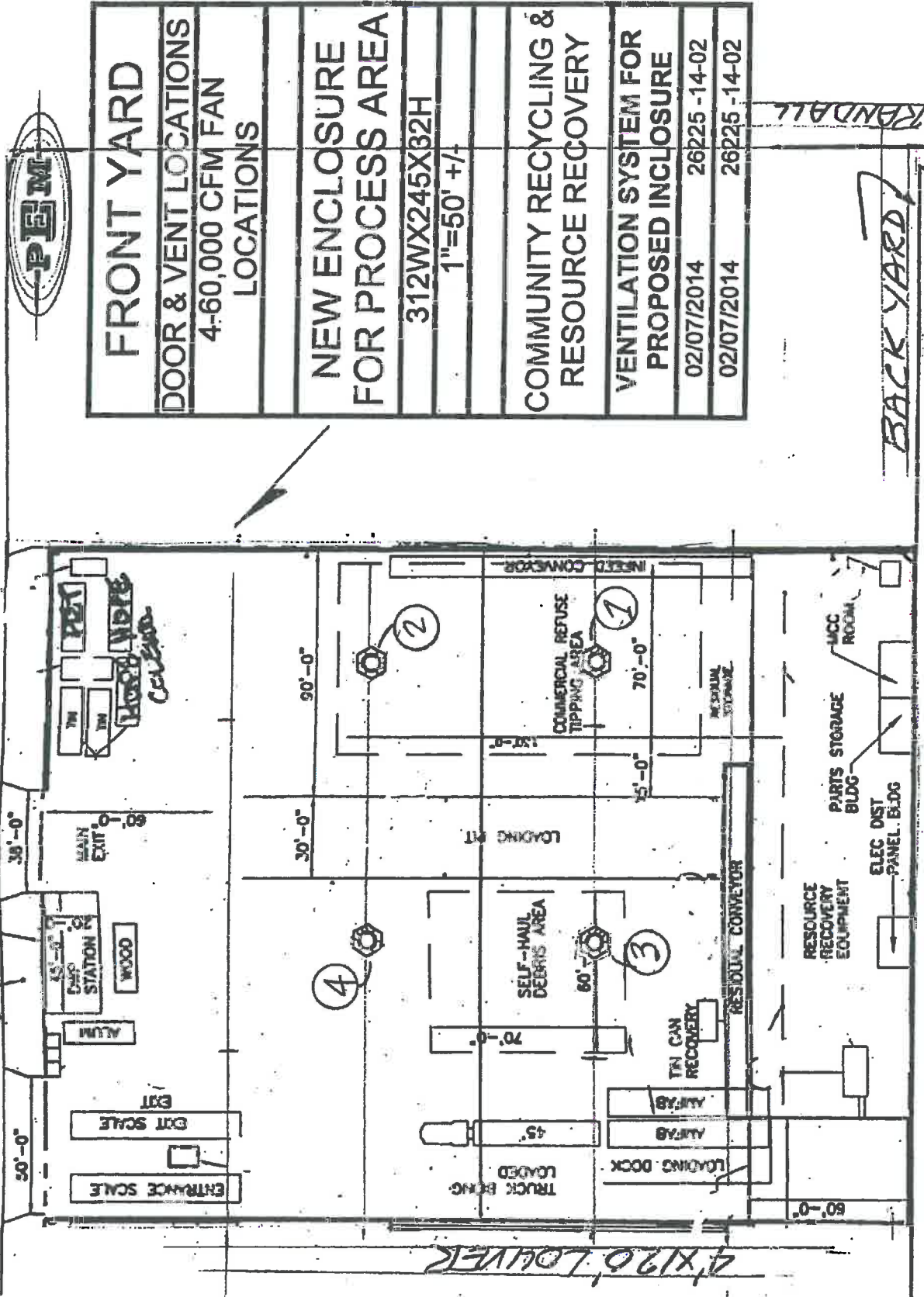
R.S. Crews, PE
Mechanical-Agricultural
PE&M

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grid

DE GARMO

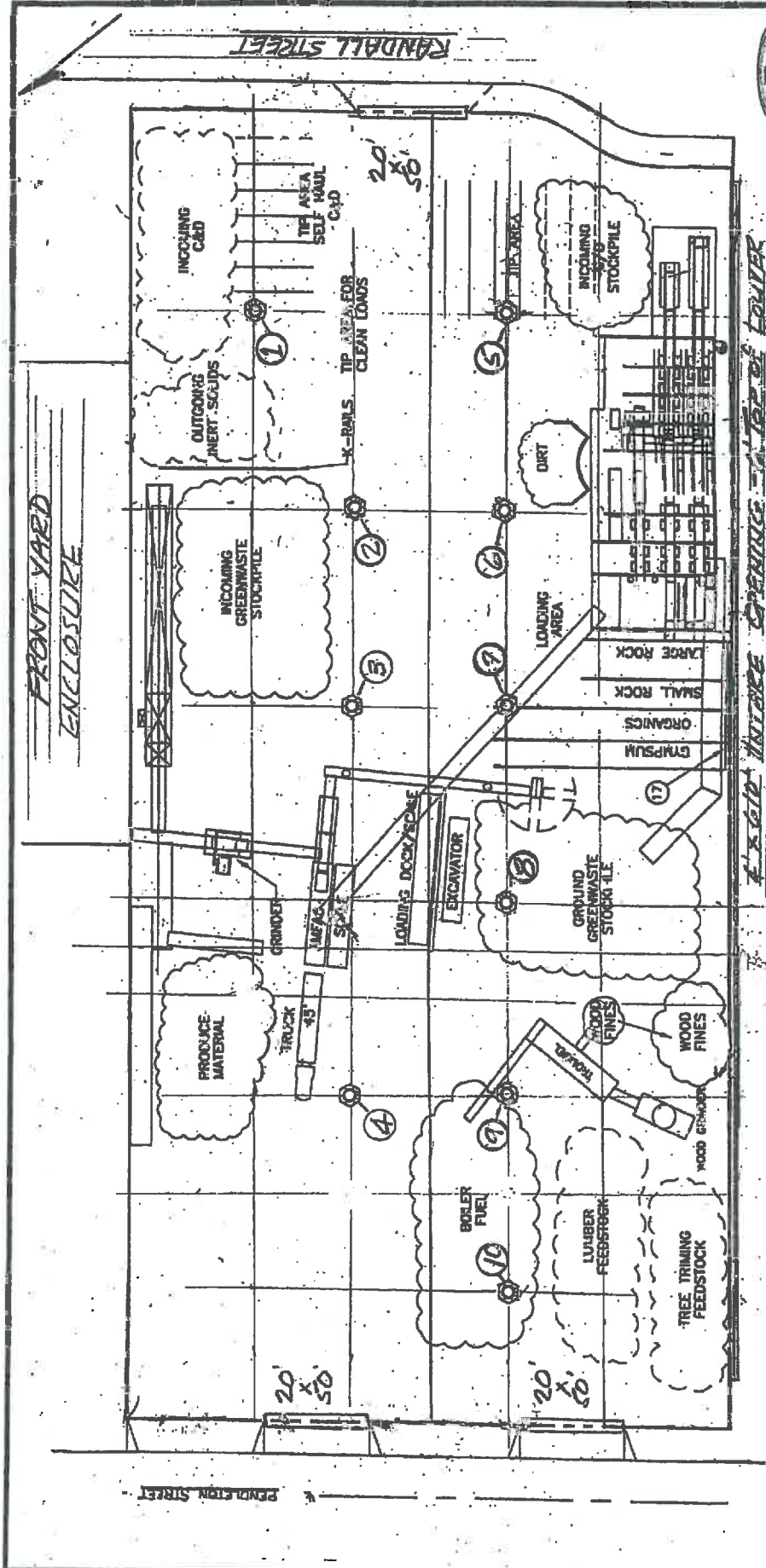


FRONT YARD		
DOOR & VENT LOCATIONS		
4-60,000 CFM FAN LOCATIONS		
NEW ENCLOSURE FOR PROCESS AREA		
312WX245X32H		
1"=50' +/-		
COMMUNITY RECYCLING & RESOURCE RECOVERY		
VENTILATION SYSTEM FOR PROPOSED INCLOSURE		
02/07/2014	26225 -14-02	
02/07/2014	26225 -14-02	

BACK YARD

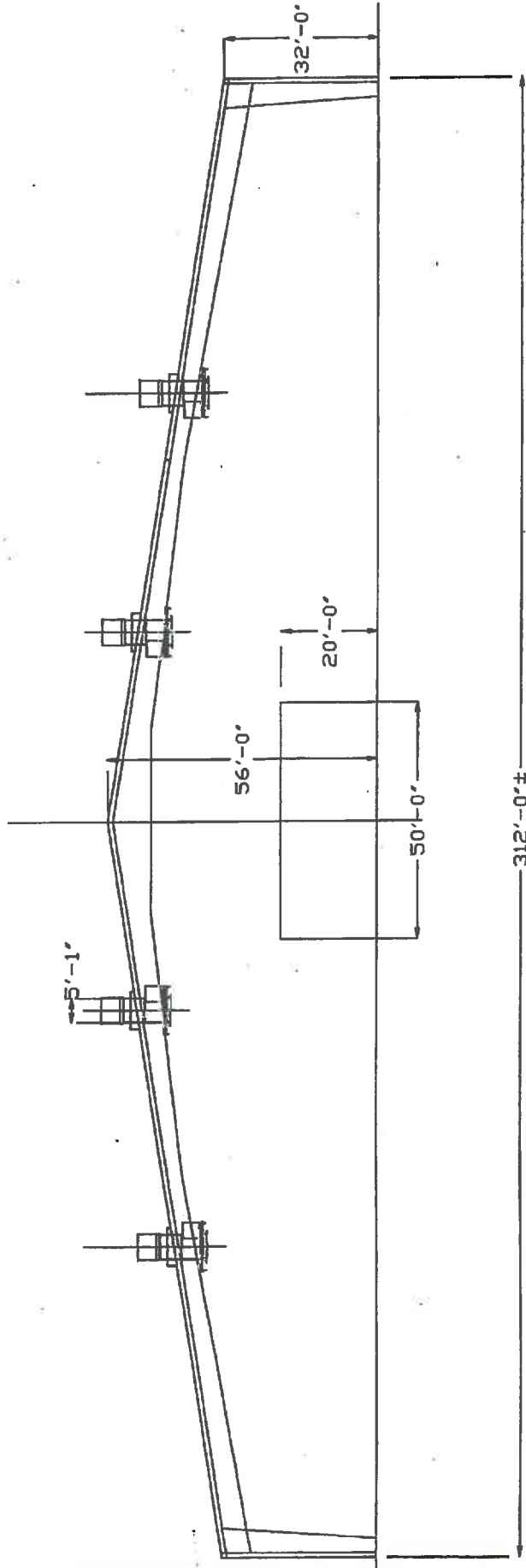
RANDALL

boarder



<p>NEW ENCLOSURE FOR PROCESS AREA</p> <p>312WX670X32H</p> <p>1"= 60' +/-</p>	<p>BACK YARD</p> <p>DOOR & VENT LOCATIONS</p> <p>10-60,000 CFM FAN LOCATIONS</p>	<p>COMMUNITY RECYCLING & RESOURCE RECOVERY, INC.</p> <p>VENTILATION SYSTEM FOR PROPOSED INCLOSURE</p> <p>02/07/2014 R S CREWS 26225-14-01</p>
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grid

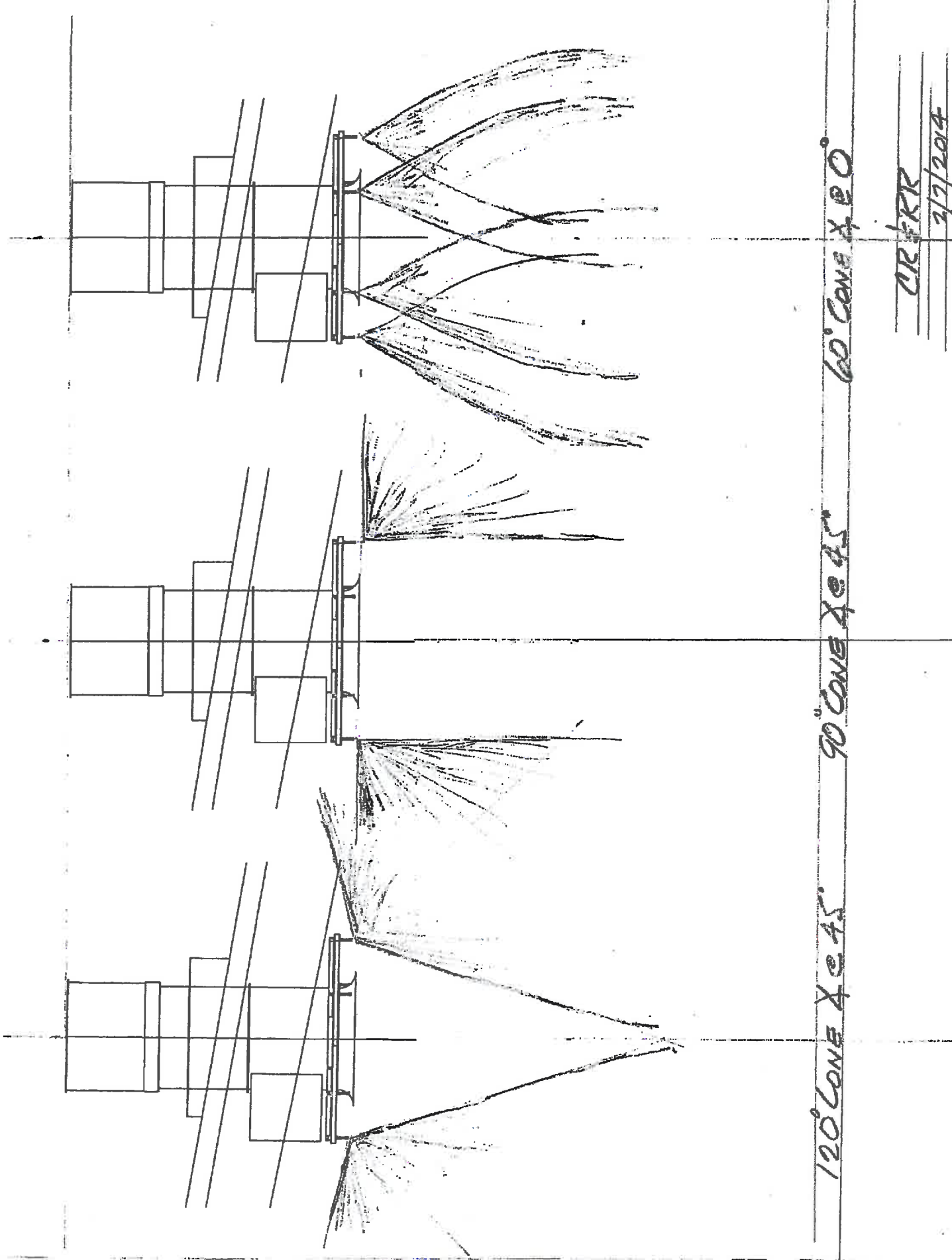


1/32" = 1'-0"

COMMUNITY RECYCLING & RESOURCE RECOVERY

PROCESS AREA ENCLOSURE-ELEVATION

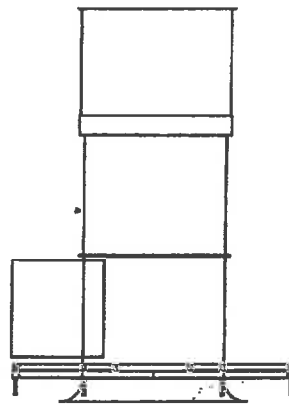
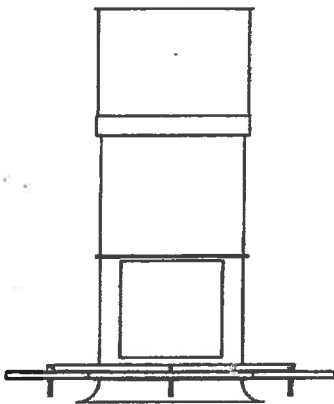
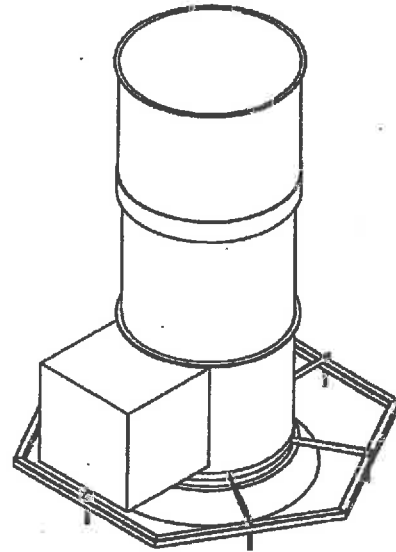
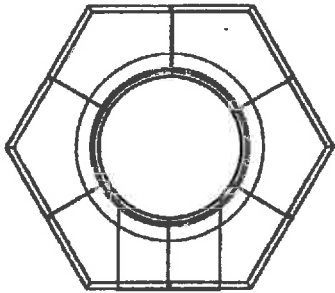
02/07/2014 R S CREWS 26225 -14-03



120° CONE & 45° 90° CONE & 45° 60° CONE & 0°

CIR & RR

2/7/2014

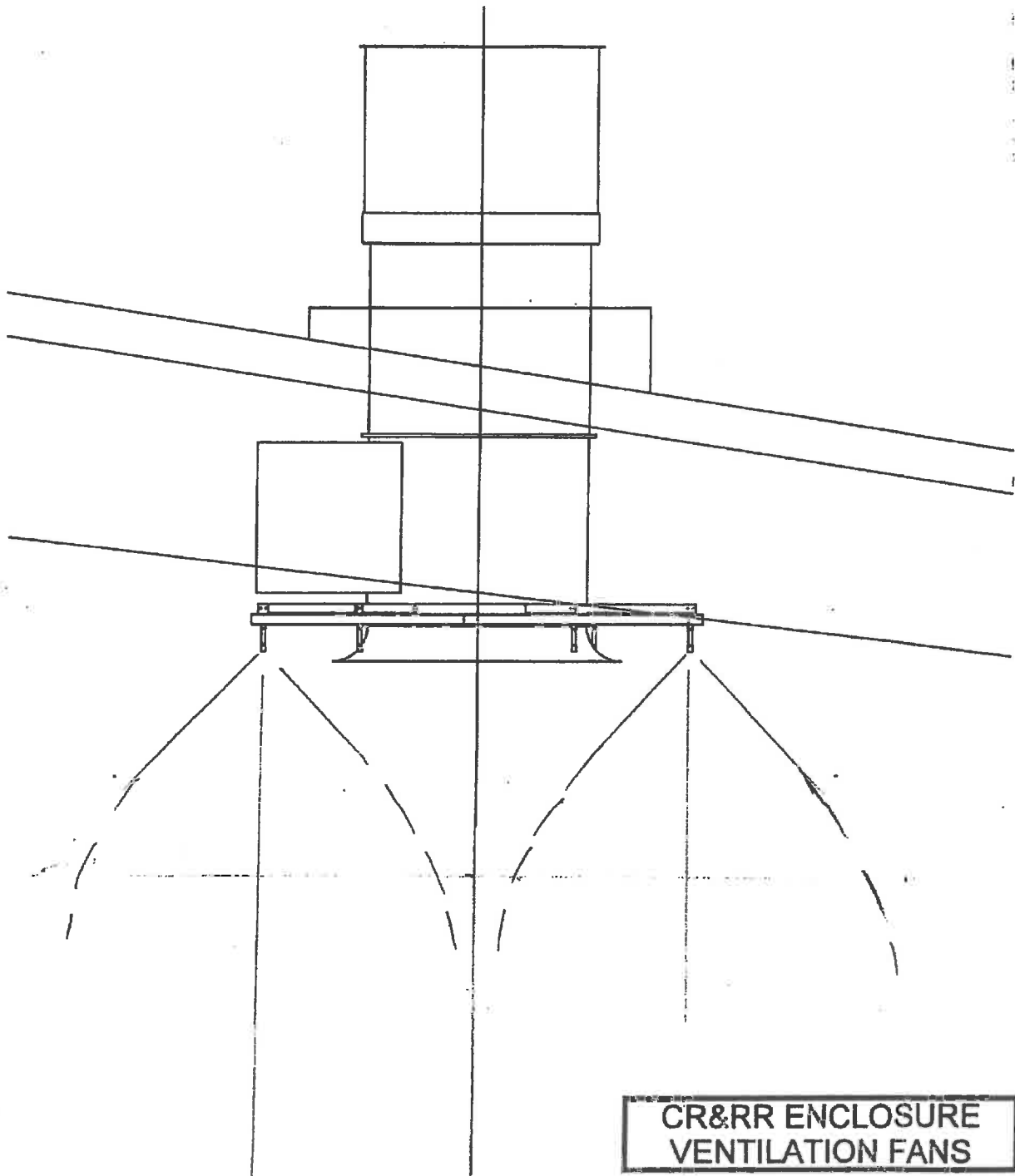


VENTILLATION FAN VIEWS
w/INLET DUST CONTROL
CURTAIN SPRAYS

CR&RR ENCLOSURE
VENTILATION FANS

VANEAXIAL FAN
SIZE 608, 15 HP
60,000 CFM @ 0.5" H₂O

FEBRUARY 7, 2014 PE&M



VENTILLATION FAN
ROOF MOUNTED, Typ

CR&RR ENCLOSURE VENTILATION FANS

VANEAXIAL FAN
SIZE 608, 15 HP
60,000 CFM @ 0.5" H2O

FEBRUARY 7, 2014 PE&M

ATTACHMENT 2

FORMS

(Housekeeping, Odor Complaint Log/Survey)

RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES

TRANSFER STATION & MRF HOUSEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

Performed by:

Employee Name (print)

Employee Signature

Date: _____

CHECK BOX When Task Complete, CHECK AM/PM, and INITIAL Each

<u>Daily Activities:</u>	<u>AM</u>	<u>PM</u>	<u>Sign Initials</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> MSW piles pushed to one side as tipping floors scraped clean with loader bucket			
<input type="checkbox"/> Tipping floors swept clean with street sweeper vehicle			
<input type="checkbox"/> Transfer pit scraped clean with edge of loader bucket and swept with push broom			
<input type="checkbox"/> Transfer compactors area swept clean with push broom and street sweeper vehicle			
<input type="checkbox"/> MRF recovery equipment swept with push broom and free of litter/debris			
<input type="checkbox"/> Recycling building storage area swept with street sweeper vehicle and push broom			
<input type="checkbox"/> Scales swept with push broom and clean of inbound spillage and litter/debris			
<input type="checkbox"/> Buildings and other structures clean and free of litter/debris			
<input type="checkbox"/> Facility paved surfaces swept by street sweeper vehicle			
<input type="checkbox"/> Perimeter fence/walls and adjacent grounds clean and free of litter/debris			
<input type="checkbox"/> Gate entrance/exit areas monitored for spillage, clean and free of litter/debris			
<input type="checkbox"/> Offsite adjacent roadways clean with use of street sweeper and litter retrieval crew			
<input type="checkbox"/> Comments: _____ _____			

RECOLOGY LOS ANGELES

BACKYARD HOUSEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

Performed by:

Employee Name (print)

Employee Signature

Date: _____

CHECK BOX When Task Complete, CHECK AM/PM, and INITIAL Each

	<u>AM</u>	<u>PM</u>	<u>Sign Initials</u>
<u><i>Daily Activities:</i></u>			
<input type="checkbox"/> Feedstock piles pushed to one side as tipping floors scraped clean with loader bucket			
<input type="checkbox"/> C&D, wood, and greenwaste tipping floors swept clean with street sweeper vehicle			
<input type="checkbox"/> Trim & cull tipping floor pressure washed including drain plate and screen			
<input type="checkbox"/> Transfer compactor and top-load area swept clean with push broom and street sweeper vehicle			
<input type="checkbox"/> Processing and recovery equipment in C&D, wood, greenwaste, and trim & cull areas swept with push broom and free of litter/debris			
<input type="checkbox"/> Compost Feedstock pile and C&D stockpile storage areas scraped clean with loader bucket			
<input type="checkbox"/> Greenwaste scales swept with push broom and clean of litter/debris			
<input type="checkbox"/> Building and other structures clean and free of litter/debris			
<input type="checkbox"/> Backyard paved surfaces swept by street sweeper vehicle			
<input type="checkbox"/> Perimeter fence/walls and adjacent grounds clean and free of litter/debris			
<input type="checkbox"/> Gate entrance/exit areas monitored for spillage, clean and free of litter/debris			
<input type="checkbox"/> Comments: <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 15px; margin-top: 5px;"></div> <div style="border-bottom: 1px solid black; height: 15px; margin-top: 5px;"></div>			

Odor Complaint Log	
Date/Time Received Complaint:	
Date/Time of Odor Event:	
Complainant Name: (complainant's option)	
Complainant Telephone Number: (for follow-up)	
Location Where Odor Observed: (attach map if necessary)	
Description of Odor:	
Wind/Temperature: (attach Weatherlink log)	
Corrective Actions Taken: (to eliminate offsite odors)	
Odor Survey	
Survey Conducted by:	
Time Survey Initiated/Completed:	
Weather Conditions: (attach Weatherlink log)	Temperature: Wind direction from: <input type="checkbox"/> North <input type="checkbox"/> South <input type="checkbox"/> East <input type="checkbox"/> West Wind speed? <input type="checkbox"/> Still <input type="checkbox"/> Light Breezy <input type="checkbox"/> Breezy <input type="checkbox"/> Windy <input type="checkbox"/> Very Windy
Facility Perimeter Survey: (survey at least 4 surrounding locations)	Odor detected? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, answer questions below: Location of odor: Odor strength/intensity: <input type="checkbox"/> Weak <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> Strong Odor description: <input type="checkbox"/> Trash <input type="checkbox"/> Greenwaste <input type="checkbox"/> Foul <input type="checkbox"/> Gas <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical <input type="checkbox"/> Other Source of odor - Can odor be attributed to facility activities? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, describe here:
Facility Perimeter Survey:	Odor detected? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, answer questions below: Location of odor: Odor strength/intensity: <input type="checkbox"/> Weak <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> Strong Odor description: <input type="checkbox"/> Trash <input type="checkbox"/> Greenwaste <input type="checkbox"/> Foul <input type="checkbox"/> Gas <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical <input type="checkbox"/> Other Source of odor - Can odor be attributed to facility activities? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, describe here:

Odor Survey	
Facility Perimeter Survey:	<p>Odor detected? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, answer questions below:</p> <p>Location of odor:</p> <p>Odor strength/intensity: <input type="checkbox"/> Weak <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> Strong</p> <p>Odor description: <input type="checkbox"/> Trash <input type="checkbox"/> Greenwaste <input type="checkbox"/> Foul <input type="checkbox"/> Gas <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical <input type="checkbox"/> Other</p> <p>Source of odor - Can odor be attributed to facility activities? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, describe here:</p>
Facility Perimeter Survey: (attach additional sheets as needed)	<p>Odor detected? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, answer questions below:</p> <p>Location of odor:</p> <p>Odor strength/intensity: <input type="checkbox"/> Weak <input type="checkbox"/> Moderate <input type="checkbox"/> Strong</p> <p>Odor description: <input type="checkbox"/> Trash <input type="checkbox"/> Greenwaste <input type="checkbox"/> Foul <input type="checkbox"/> Gas <input type="checkbox"/> Chemical <input type="checkbox"/> Other</p> <p>Source of odor - Can odor be attributed to facility activities? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No If yes, describe here:</p>
Complaint Follow-Up <i>(if necessary)</i>	
Date and Time of Follow-Up:	
Summary of Conversation:	
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 20px;"> <div>Community Coordinator Name (print)</div> <div>Community Coordinator Signature</div> <div>Date</div> </div>	

MAP HERE *(if necessary)*