



SOLID WASTE ACCEPTANCE POLICY

COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO

DEPARTMENT OF
WASTE MANAGEMENT AND RECYCLING

January 2014

Approved by: _____

Paul Philleo

Paul Philleo, Director

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Date

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APPENDICES (FORMS)

1. BACKGROUND

The County of Sacramento, Department of Waste Management & Recycling (DWMR), operates the Class III Kiefer Landfill (KLF) and the North Area Recovery Station (NARS). The County of Sacramento solid waste facilities accept mixed municipal solid waste. Some type of wastes are prohibited due to regulatory constraints, environmental or public health concerns or because the waste can readily be recycled or disposed more appropriately at a different type of facility. Other wastes are accepted at the County of Sacramento facilities only when certain conditions are met during or prior to disposal. Wastes requiring “special clearance” include asbestos-containing waste, medical waste, industrial waste, contaminated soils, empty tanks and drums, oversized materials, and large quantities of food or beverages that must be destroyed. DWMR also provides residential collection, transfer, disposal, household hazardous waste, and waste reduction and recycling services to residents and businesses throughout Sacramento County.

DWMR has established a formal process for determining whether wastes can be accepted at the Kiefer Landfill. Through the waste clearance process DWMR gathers information on the waste in question. When appropriate, the County of Sacramento Department of Environmental Management, Division of Environmental Compliance (also serving as the Local Enforcement Agency) and the Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Public Health provide technical support in evaluating information obtained from waste generators. Other local, state and federal agencies are consulted when appropriate.

Waste Clearances are issued for wastes that may be disposed. The waste clearance describes where and at what times the waste may be disposed and any other conditions that must be met.

A “Hard to Handle Rate” is applied to materials, which require special handling, record keeping, or review. For more information on DWMR Waste Acceptance Program, please contact Mr. Ken Pereira by telephone at (916) 876 - 9458 or by email at pereirak@saccounty.net.

2. ORGANIZATIONS AFFECTED

This Solid Waste Acceptance Policy (SWAP) is applicable to DWMR. Waste Generators and Transporters in Sacramento County are also affected.

Facility information:

Kiefer Landfill

12701 Kiefer Boulevard

Sloughhouse, California 95683

Hours: Monday-Friday – 6:30AM – 4:30PM

Saturday-Sunday – 8:30AM – 4:30PM

Kiefer Landfill may close early on Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Year's Day

North Area Recovery Station (NARS)

4450 Roseville Road

North Highlands, California 95660

Hours: Monday-Friday – 6:30AM – 6:00PM

Saturday & Sunday 8:00AM – 6:00PM

NARS is open to the general public

NARS is closed: Thanksgiving Day - Christmas Day - New Year's Day

Permanent Household Hazardous Waste Facility

4450 Roseville Road

North Highlands, California 95660

Hours: Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, & Saturday

8:30AM – 4:00PM

PHHWCF is closed: Thanksgiving Day - Christmas Day - New Year's Day

Antifreeze, Batteries, Oil, and Paint Collection Facility

12701 Kiefer Blvd.

Sloughhouse, CA. 95683

Hours: Tues – Saturday

8:30am – 4:00pm

ABOP is closed: Thanksgiving Day - Christmas Day - New Year's Day

3. PURPOSE

DWMR accepts solid wastes and recyclables at the above County facilities pursuant to the policy defined herein. This Policy promotes efficiency and provides customers with fair notice and process. This Policy is established to achieve a net gain in environmental quality by protecting and restoring the natural environment, ensuring public health and safety, and complying with environmental standards.

These limitations are not intended to supersede more stringent Federal, State or local requirements. In all instances, it is the responsibility of the waste generator to ensure compliance with all Federal, State, and local laws, rules or regulations regarding waste packaging, handling, transportation or disposal including the policies and procedures of these facilities.

4. REFERENCES

- 4.1.** County of Sacramento Code (County Code) Chapter 6.20.
- 4.2.** County of Sacramento Integrated Waste Management Plan.
- 4.3.** State of California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 14.
- 4.4.** CCR Title 22.
- 4.5.** CCR Title 27.
- 4.5.1** California Health and Safety Code, Division 20, Chapter 6.5 Hazardous Waste Control
- 4.5.2** California Public Resource Code, Division 30 Waste Management
- 4.6.** EPA Regulations Appendix A, Subpart F, Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 763, Section 1.
- 4.7.** National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, 40 CFR Part 61.
- 4.8.** Federal Clean Air Act Amendments of November 14, 1990, 42 U.S.C. 7450-7459, Title VI Stratospheric Ozone Protection.
- 4.9.** US EPA Publication No. SW 846.
- 4.10.** Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR).
- 4.11.** State of California Department of Health Services Medical Waste Management; Chapter 2 Section 117635.
- 4.12.** Kiefer Landfill Solid Waste Facilities Permit.
- 4.13.** Kiefer Landfill Waste Discharge Requirements.
- 4.14.** North Area Recovery Station Solid Waste Facilities Permit.
- 4.15.** South Area Transfer Station Solid Waste Facilities Permit.

5. DEFINITIONS

The below definitions used in this Policy may be superseded by future changes in statute or regulations. In that case, the current definitions will apply.

5.1 Acutely hazardous waste means any commercial chemical products, manufacturing chemical intermediates or off-specification commercial chemical products or manufacturing chemical intermediates referred to in Title 22 section 66261.33 of the California Code of Regulations.

5.2 Asbestos-containing material means any friable material containing more than one percent (1%) asbestos, as determined in Title 22, Section 66261.24 of the California Code of Regulations.

5.3 Biohazardous waste means laboratory waste, including human or animal specimen cultures from medical and pathology laboratories; cultures and stocks of infectious agents from research and industrial laboratories; wastes from the production of bacteria, viruses, spores, discarded live and attenuated vaccines used in human health care or research, discarded animal vaccines, including Brucellosis and Contagious Ecthyma as identified by the Department of Health and culture dishes and devices used to transfer, inoculate, and mix cultures. Biohazardous wastes also include: human surgery specimens or tissues removed at surgery or autopsy, which are suspected by the attending physician and surgeon or dentist of being contaminated with infectious agents known to be contagious to humans; animal parts, tissues, fluids, or carcasses suspected by the attending veterinarian of being contaminated with infectious agents known to be contagious to humans; waste, which at the point of transport from the generator's site, at the point of disposal, or thereafter, contains recognizable fluid blood, fluid blood products, containers or equipment containing blood that is fluid, or blood from animals known to be infected with diseases which are highly communicable to humans; and waste containing discarded materials contaminated with excretion, exudates, or secretions from humans or animals that are required to be isolated by the infection control staff, the attending physician and surgeon, the attending veterinarian, or the local health officer, to protect others from highly communicable diseases or diseases of animals that are highly communicable to humans. In addition, waste that is hazardous only because it is comprised of human surgery specimens or tissues which have been fixed in formaldehyde or other fixatives, or only because the waste is contaminated through contact with or having previously contained, chemotherapeutic agents, including, but not limited to, gloves, disposable gowns, towels, and intravenous solutions bags and attached tubing which are empty. A biohazardous waste that meets the conditions of this paragraph is not subject to Chapter 6.5 (commencing with Section 25100 of Division 20.). For the purposes of this subdivision, "chemotherapeutic agent" means an agent that kills or prevents the reproduction of malignant cells. A container, or inner liner removed from a container, which previously contained a chemotherapeutic agent, is empty if the container or inner liner removed from the container has been emptied by the generator as much as possible, using methods commonly employed to remove waste or material from containers or liners so that when the material that the container or inner liner held is pourable, no

material can be poured or drained from the container or inner liner when held in any orientation, including, but not limited to, when tilted or inverted and when the material that the container or inner liner held is not pourable, no material or waste remains in the container or inner liner that can feasibly be removed by scraping. Waste that is hazardous only because it is comprised of pharmaceutical, as defined in Section 11747, notwithstanding subdivision (a) of Section 117690, medical waste included biohazardous waste that meets the conditions of this subdivision. Biohazardous waste that meets the conditions of this subdivision is not subject to Chapter 6.5 (commencing with Section 25100 of Division 20.) (hazardous waste standards)

5.4 Biosolids means Municipal sewage sludge that is principally organic, semisolid product resulting from the wastewater treatment process and containing twenty percent (20%) solids, or greater by weight with no free moisture (see Sludge at 5.39).

5.5 Bulky Waste as defined by Title 27. Section 20164 of the California Code of Regulations, includes large items of solid waste such as appliances, furniture, large auto parts, trees, branches, stumps and other oversize wastes whose large size precludes or complicates their handling by normal collection, processing, or disposal methods.

5.6 Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators (CESQG) means a business concern (sole proprietorship, corporation, association, firm, partnership, trust, or other form of commercial organization) which meets the criteria specified in section 261.5 of Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations and generates less than 100 kg or 220 pounds (about 27 gallons) of hazardous waste per month and less than 1 kg or 2.2 pounds (about 1 quart) of acutely or extremely hazardous waste per month.

5.7 Construction waste means solid waste originating from the construction of buildings, road, and other structures. Generally, waste generated during construction consists of inert, new materials and may include, but is not limited to: concrete, brick, wood, masonry, composition roofing, roofing paper, shakes shingles, linoleum, glass, steel, aluminum, copper, galvanized or plastic piping, sheet rock (also called drywall or plasterboard) and plaster. In no event shall construction waste include hazardous waste, designated wastes, putrescible waste, sewage waste, animal carcasses, chemical waste, petroleum waste, asbestos, or other prohibited wastes.

5.8 Container means a device used for the collection, storage, and/or transportation of solid waste including but not limited to reusable containers, disposable containers, detachable containers and fixed or detachable tanks as defined in Title 22 section 66260.10 of the State of California Code of Regulations.

5.9 Cultures and stocks means waste infectious to humans and includes specimen cultures, cultures and stocks of etiologic agents, wastes from production of biologicals and serums, discarded live and attenuated vaccines, and laboratory waste that has come in to contact with cultures and stocks of etiologic agents or blood specimens. Such waste includes but is not limited to culture dishes, blood specimen tubes, and devices used to transfer, inoculate and mix cultures.

5.10 De-commissioned Materials means radioactive materials in excess of local background levels that have been released for unrestricted use as part of a decommissioning action by the Department of Public Health. Executive Order #D-62-02 and Cleanup and Abatement Order (CAO) #R5-2002-0728 call for a moratorium on the disposal of decommissioned materials to Class II and Unclassified Waste Management Units.

5.11 Demolition waste - solid waste, generally inert, originating from the demolition or razing of buildings, roads, and other structures. Demolition waste may include, but is not limited to: concrete, brick, wood, masonry, composition roofing, roofing paper, shakes, shingles, linoleum, glass, steel, aluminum, copper, galvanized or plastic piping, sheet rock, plaster, pallets and asphalt floor tile. In no event shall demolition waste include dangerous waste, hazardous waste, extremely hazardous waste, liquid waste, putrescible waste, sewage waste, animal carcasses, chemical waste, petroleum waste, or asbestos.

5.12 Designated waste means waste that meets either of the following conditions as defined in the California Water Code section 13173. Hazardous waste granted a variance from hazardous waste management requirements pursuant to Section 25143 of the Health and Safety Code. Nonhazardous waste that consists of, or contains, pollutants that, under ambient environmental conditions at a waste management unit, could be released in concentrations exceeding applicable water quality objectives or that could reasonably be expected to affect beneficial uses of the waters of the state as contained in the appropriate state water quality control plan.

5.13 Dewatered Sludge means residual semi-solid waste from which free liquid has been evaporated or otherwise removed. (27 CCR, Section 20164)

5.14 DWMR means the Department of Waste Management & Recycling.

5.15 Dusty Material means material that may cause ambient air quality standards for suspended particulates to be exceeded at the transfer station during unloading or at the active area of the landfill during placement. Dusty materials include materials such as sheetrock dust, silicone dust, saw dust, fiberglass dust or any other loads that become airborne when unloaded.

5.16 Empty according to California regulations set three standards to define an empty container, each based on the type of material held in the container: For containers that held a material that can be readily poured, all material must be removed by any practical means before the container can be considered empty. Containers that previously held materials that are non-pourable, no material shall remain in the container that can feasibly be removed by physical methods. This standard applies to materials that pour slowly or don't pour at all, including but not limited to, viscous materials, solids which have "caked up" inside the container, and non-pourable sludges. Containers that previously held acute or extremely hazardous waste are considered empty only if the container has been triple-

rinsed using a solvent capable of removing the material, or cleaning by another method which is proven to achieve equivalent removal to triple-rinsing.

5.17 Empty aerosol containers are managed by DWMR facilities as if they are Hazardous Waste Aerosol Containers (see; 5.22)

5.18 Extremely hazardous waste means a waste through which experience or testing has shown that human exposure may result in death, disabling personal injury or serious illness because of the carcinogenicity, high acute or chronic toxicity, bioaccumulative properties, or persistence in the environment. Any waste that is extremely hazardous pursuant to any of the criteria of section 66261.110 or 66261.113 of the California Code of Regulations shall be managed in accordance with the specific provisions of that division.

5.19 Free Liquid means liquid which readily separates from the solid portions of waste under ambient temperature and pressure. Free liquids are not present when a 100 milliliter representative sample of the waste can be completely retained in a standard 400 micron conical paint filter for 5 minutes without loss of any portion of the waste from the bottom of the filter (or an equivalent test approved by the Department of Toxic Substances Control). (27 CCR, Section 20164)

5.20 Friable mean asbestos-containing material that, when dry, can be crumbled, pulverized, or reduced to powder by hand pressure; of, in the case of cement asbestos products, by the forces expected to act upon the cement asbestos product in the course of demolition, renovation, or disposal.

5.21 Hazardous Waste means any waste which, under Article 1, Chapter 11, Division 4.5 (§66261.3 et seq.) of 22 CCR, is required to be managed according to Division 4.5 of 22 CCR.

5.22 Hazardous Waste Aerosol Container means a container in which gas under pressure issued to aerate and dispense any material through a valve in the form of a spray or foam and which is regulated as a hazardous waste. Aerosol containers with hazardous materials remaining in the container, including those due to clogged nozzle, damaged valve, or loss of propellant, are not considered empty and must be managed as hazardous wastes or managed as universal waste pursuant to California Health and Safety Code section 25201.16.

5.23 Health Department means the Department of Health and Human Services – County of Sacramento

5.24 Household means a single detached residence or a single unit of a multiple residence structure.

5.25 Household Hazardous Waste means hazardous waste generated incidental to owning or maintaining a place of residence. It includes, but is not limited to cleaning

agents, pesticides, solvents, motor fuels, crankcase oil, and chemicals used for home repair and remodeling, auto, boat and equipment maintenance, and hobby and recreational uses. It does not include hazardous waste generated in the course of operating a business concern at a residence.

5.26 Human Blood and blood products means discarded waste human blood and blood components, and materials containing free flowing blood and blood products.

5.27 Industrial Waste means all types of solid wastes and semi-solid wastes which result from industrial processes and manufacturing operations.

5.28 Inert Waste Defined by 27 CCR 20230 as that subset of solid waste that does not contain hazardous waste or soluble pollutants at concentrations in excess of applicable water quality objectives, and does not contain significant quantities of decomposable waste.

5.29 Land Clearing Waste means waste resulting from site clearing and includes, but is not limited to: stumps, tree trunks, brush, other vegetation, plant waste, rocks, mud, and other mineral waste. Most vegetative land clearing waste can be composted.

5.30 Manure means the accumulated moist animal excrement that does not undergo decomposition or drying as would occur on open grazing land or natural habitat. This definition shall include feces and urine which may be mixed with bedding materials, spilled feed, or soil.

5.31 Medical Waste means waste which meets both of the following requirements: (Health and Safety Code Section 117690)

5.31.1. The waste is composed of waste that is generated or produced as a result of any of the following:

- A. Diagnosis, treatment, or immunization of human beings or animals.
- B. Research pertaining to the activities specified in sub-paragraph (A).
- C. The production or testing of biologicals.
- D. The accumulation of properly contained home-generated sharps waste that is brought by a patient, a member of the patient's family, or by a person authorized by the enforcement agency, to a point of consolidation approved by the enforcement agency pursuant to Section 117904 or authorized pursuant to Section 118147.
- E. Removal of a regulated waste, as defined in Section 5193 of Title 8 of the California Code of Regulations, from a trauma scene by a trauma scene waste management practitioner.

5.31.2. The waste is either of the following:

- A. Biohazardous waste.
- B. Sharps waste.

5.32 Nonhazardous solid waste means all putrescible and non-putrescible solid, semi-solid, and liquid wastes, including garbage, trash, refuse, paper, rubbish, ashes, industrial

wastes, demolition and construction wastes, abandoned vehicles and parts thereof, discarded home and industrial appliances, manure, vegetable or animal solid and semi-solid wastes and other discarded waste (whether of solid or semi-solid consistency); provided that such wastes do not contain wastes which must be managed as hazardous wastes, or which exceed applicable water quality objectives, or could cause degradation of waters of the state (i.e., designated wastes).

5.33 Official of the County of Sacramento Department of Waste Management & Recycling means the Director of the Department of Waste Management & Recycling or his/her designee.

5.34 Putrescible Wastes include wastes that are capable of being decomposed by micro-organisms with sufficient rapidity as to cause nuisances because of odors, gases, or other offensive conditions.

5.35 Pharmaceutical waste means a prescription or over-the-counter human or veterinary drug, including, but not limited to, a drug as defined in section 109925 of the California Health and Safety Code (Sherman Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law) or the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act, as amended, (21 U.S.C.A. Sec 321 (g)(1), The Federal Resource Conservation Act and/or the Radiation Control Law as defined in Chapter 8 section 114960 of the California Health and Safety Code.

5.36 Regulated refrigerant means a class I or class II substances as listed in Title VI of the Federal Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.

5.37 Semi-solid Waste means waste containing less than 50 percent solids, by weight.

5.38 Sharps Waste means any device having acute rigid corners, edges, or protuberances capable of cutting or piercing, including but not limited to, (a) Hypodermic needles, hypodermic needles with syringes, blades, needles with attached tubing, syringes contaminated with biohazardous waste, acupuncture needles, and root canal files.(b) Broken glass items, such as Pasteur pipettes and blood vials contaminated with biohazardous waste. (c) Any item capable of cutting or piercing that is contaminated with trauma scene waste.

5.39 Sludge means residual solids or semi-solids from the treatment of water and wastewater. It does not include liquid effluent discharged from such treatment processes (see Municipal Sewage Sludge at 5.4).

5.40 SWAP means Solid Waste Acceptance Policy

5.41 Special Waste is a subset category of non-RCRA hazardous wastes. Wastes that qualify for a special waste are typically generated in larger volumes and pose less hazards. A special waste classification is not an automatic determination and a generator must apply to DTSC to request a special waste classification. Special wastes are eligible

to be managed to less stringent standards, but the management is subject to other agency's approval and not automatic.

5.41.1 Criteria – Special wastes must only be hazardous for inorganic chemicals. The constituent concentrations may exceed their respective STLCs or TTLCs. The WET-soluble concentration (when expressed in mg/kg) cannot exceed its TTLC value.

5.41.2 Management – Special waste can go into Class III landfills, but the landfill must have Waste Discharge Requirements (WDRs) for special waste, and the landfill operator must have a variance from DTSC.

5.42 Treated biomedical waste means biomedical waste that has undergone treatment consistent with the Medical Waste Management Act, Chapter 8 (commencing with Section 118215) and is not otherwise hazardous.

5.43 Treated Wood Waste means wood that has been treated with chemical preservative to protect it from insects, microorganisms, fungi, and other environmental conditions that can lead to decay of the wood and the chemical preservative is registered pursuant to the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act. This may include, but is not limited to waste wood that has been treated with creosote, chromated copper arsenate, acid copper chromate, ammoniacal copper arsenate, ammoniacal copper zinc arsenate, chromated zinc chloride, copper naphthenate, and pentachlorophenol. Other common surface applied coatings such as paint, varnish, and oil stains are not considered wood preservatives.

5.44 Universal Wastes are hazardous wastes that are more common and pose a lower risk to people and the environment than other hazardous wastes. Federal and State regulations identify universal wastes and provide simple rules for handling, recycling, and disposing of them. The regulations, called the “Universal Waste Rule,” can be found in the California Code of Regulations, Title 22, Division 4.5, Chapter 23.

- A.** Batteries, rechargeable nickel-cadmium batteries, silver button batteries, mercury batteries, small sealed lead acid batteries (burglar alarm and emergency light batteries), most alkaline batteries, carbon-zinc batteries, and any other batteries that exhibit a characteristic of a hazardous waste.
- B.** Thermostats containing mercury.
- C.** Universal waste lamps include, but are not limited to florescent, high intensity discharge (including mercury vapor, metal halide and high-pressure sodium) and any other lamps that exhibit the characteristic of a hazardous waste.
- D.** Non-empty aerosol cans.
- E.** Mercury thermometers.
- F.** Consumer electronic devices that exhibit hazardous characteristics such as cell phones, computer monitors, and computers.
- G.** Any other hazardous wastes defined as a universal waste by CCR, Title 22, Division 4.5, Chapter 23.

5.45 Waste Clearance Applications or Waste Characterization Forms are issued by DWMR. These forms are to be completed by waste generators and used by the agencies

to determine whether certain wastes may be handled, transported and disposed in an environmentally sound manner.

5.46 Waste Clearance Decision is a form issued by DWMR after reviewing a Waste Clearance Application. Waste Clearance Decisions may or may not authorize acceptance of the subject waste stream and are issued when a completed Waste Clearance Application form has been submitted to DWMR.

5.47 WC# is the unique Waste Clearance number assigned for approval of a subject waste stream.

5.48 ABOP Wastes (e.g. Antifreeze, Batteries, Oil, and Paint) or Recycle-Only wastes are non-RCRA regulated hazardous materials, but are classified as “hazardous waste in California.” They will be collected at the KLF ABOP facility during operational hours. Collected materials will be consolidated, packaged, and periodically shipped offsite by a licensed contractor for treatment at a permitted disposal facility.

6. POLICIES – SOLID WASTE ACCEPTANCE

The County of Sacramento solid waste facilities are designed, constructed, and operated primarily for the handling and disposal of non-hazardous solid waste. Some wastes other than mixed municipal solid waste may be accepted with conditions, including formal waste clearance, or prohibited. The County of Sacramento rules for acceptance of various waste types are described below.

6.1 Air Conditioning Units and other appliances containing refrigerants (such as chlorofluorocarbon (CFCs)), hazardous wastes, compressor oils, and other materials requiring special handling. Commercial or industrial air conditioning units that have not been properly evacuated will not be accepted at County of Sacramento DWMR solid waste facilities unless hazardous materials, or other materials requiring special handling, have been properly removed. A Waste Clearance Decision Form must accompany commercial or industrial air conditioning units. Household air conditioning units, and other units containing refrigerant, are accepted at Kiefer Landfill – “White Goods/Appliance Area” and NARS “White Goods/Appliance Area”.

6.2 Animals, Individual Dead animals weighing less than 15 pounds may be disposed in the general waste stream. Dead animals weighing more than 15 pounds, or dead animals disposed in quantity are acceptable for disposal at KLF on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

6.3 Animal excrement is accepted at Sacramento County disposal facilities under the following conditions:

6.3.1 Animal excrement deposited in a public or residential garbage can, provide the animal excrement is wrapped in a closed, leak-proof bag or container and makes up no more than ten percent (10%) of the total volume of the can.

6.3.2 Excrement from livestock may be accepted at Kiefer Landfill only and when accompanied by a Waste Clearance Decision. Such waste shall contain 50 percent or greater solids by weight.

6.3.3 DWMR facilities do not accept animal excrement from commercial or hobby kennels or other commercial businesses.

6.4 Antifreeze is accepted at the PHHWCF and the ABOP facility. Antifreeze contaminated with motor oil is also accepted at both facilities. However, if contaminated with gasoline or diesel, the waste is accepted only at the PHHWCF.

6.5 Appliances and metallic discards from commercial and industrial sources are not accepted unless materials that require special handling have been removed prior to crushing, baling, shredding, or otherwise processing. These materials requiring special handling include, but are not limited to, refrigerants, oils, PCBs, and mercury (Public Resources Code 42167).

6.6 Friable asbestos waste disposal is prohibited at DWMR facilities.

6.7 Non-friable asbestos (piping, siding, etc.) is not subject to regulation as hazardous wastes under Title 22, Division 4.5 of the California Code of Regulations regardless of

asbestos content and will be accepted at Kiefer Landfill only on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 8:00 A.M. to 3:00 P.M. If you are not certain whether your asbestos waste is hazardous, you must have it tested (California Code of Regulations, title 22, section 66262.11) by a laboratory certified by the California Department of Public Health. The procedures listed below must be strictly followed.

6.7.1 The waste driver will notify the scale attendant that non-friable asbestos material is on board.

6.7.2 If the non-friable asbestos-containing waste is part of a mixed load and cannot be isolated, the entire load will be considered as asbestos and handled appropriately.

6.7.3 Without exception, all non-friable asbestos-containing material four feet (4') or shorter in length must be contained in bags.

6.7.4 The on-site Sacramento County Assistant Waste Management Specialist or Landfill Operations Supervisor or other so designated representative will reject any asbestos material that in their opinion exhibits friable characteristics or is suspected of containing other prohibited or hazardous wastes.

6.8 Batteries are accepted at the PHHWCF and the ABOP facility. Acceptable batteries include; lead acid, alkaline, lithium, and nickel cadmium.

6.9 Biosolids – see Sludge.

6.10 Burning or Smoldering Material is not accepted at any DWMR facility.

6.11 Catch basin residue and vector waste must be dewatered to the extent practicable and at least to the point where this waste does not exceed the solid limits (50% moisture). These wastes are accepted at the Kiefer Landfill.

6.12 Cathode Ray Tubes (CRTs) are accepted at the Kiefer Landfill at the Multi-Purpose Area (MPA) only and at the “Electronic Waste” area of NARS. CRTs are subject to universal waste regulations.

6.13 Compressed Gas Cylinders, other than propane tanks, will only be accepted at DWMR solid waste facilities with the pressure valves removed. (*Propane tanks - see 6.40*)

6.14 Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators (CESQG) meeting the requirements set forth in State and Federal Regulations may be accepted on an appointment only basis at the PHHWCF. The PHHWCF will not accept more than 100 kilograms (220 pounds/27gallons) of hazardous waste or 1 kilogram (2.2 pound/1 quart) of extremely hazardous waste from any one CESQG in a calendar month per section 25218.3 of the California Health and Safety Code.

6.15 Construction, demolition and land clearing (CDL) waste are accepted at County of Sacramento facilities. NARS has limits on the CDL waste that include but are not limited to the following:

6.16.1 Asphalt, concrete, masonry, stumps, rocks and other bulky items must be no greater than two feet by two feet by two feet (2 cubic feet) in size and weigh less than 200 pounds.

6.16.2 Loads must not have smoldering materials present.

6.16.3 Loads must be void of all asbestos-containing materials.

6.16.4 Loads must be void of odorous materials that would deem it a nuisance.

6.16.5 Loads must be void of hazardous materials.

6.17 Designated wastes are prohibited at DWMR facilities

6.18 Dusty material is accepted at Sacramento County solid waste facilities in mixed loads if the dusty material portion is the lesser ingredient of the waste and if the dusty material does not create a nuisance or health hazard during unloading. To the extent possible, dusty material shall be separated from other types of solid waste and shall be containerized in plastic bags or wetted to the extent the dusty materials do not create a nuisance or health hazard during unloading. When Sacramento County staff determines a specific load does contain excessive dusty material, this so designated dusty load may be classified as a “special handling” load and carry the burden of additional charges to be borne by the generator/hauler.

6.19 Empty aerosol containers are accepted only at the PHHWCF.

6.20 Empty Containers Empty containers greater than five gallons which previously held a hazardous waste are not accepted at DWMR facilities Empty containers five gallons (and smaller) that previously held a hazardous waste are accepted at DWMR facilities provided that they meet the definition of empty as defined in section 66261.7 of Title 22 California Code of Regulations. Fiber drums that are empty and are generated by private individuals may be disposed at NARS provided they are open at one end. Empty metal drums are accepted at both NARS and Kiefer however they must have both top and bottom removed or have been cut in half length wise and crushed in order to be accepted.

6.21 Explosives including fireworks, detonators, blasting caps, gunpowder and ammunition are not accepted at any DWMR facility.

6.22 Food products which are outdated, off-specification or damaged and are in excess of one cubic foot must be approved in writing by DWMR prior to disposal. Liquid wastes are not accepted.

6.23 Grease (nonhazardous; e.g. kitchen grease) is accepted at the PHHWCF & ABOP.

6.24 Hazardous wastes (RCRA, Non-RCRA, Designated wastes) are not accepted at DWMR solid waste facilities. (see, Household Hazardous Wastes & Conditionally Exempt Small Quantity Generators)

6.25 Household Hazardous Wastes are accepted at the PHHWCF only. The total amount of household hazardous waste transported to the PHHWCF shall not exceed a total liquid volume of 15 gallons or a total dry weight of 125 pounds. If the hazardous waste transported is both liquid and non-liquid, the total amount transported shall not exceed a combined weight of 125 pounds. The maximum container size accepted is five (5) gallons. Liquids in containers larger than five gallons will not be accepted.

6.26 Human excrement should be disposed in a sanitary sewer or approved on-site sewage disposal system. Disposable diapers, adult incontinence products and other materials contaminated with feces may be placed in the solid waste disposal system as long as solid fecal material has been removed, or the item has been wrapped in a closed, leak-proof container. This section does not apply to facilities or institutions that are prevented by state or county regulation from handling used diaper products.

6.27 Industrial Wastes are accepted at Kiefer Landfill unless otherwise prohibited in this section.

6.28 Latex Paint in liquid form is accepted at the PHHWCF or ABOP. Solidified Latex Paint is acceptable for disposal as MSW at either KLF or NARS.

6.29 Liquids in small containers similar in size to those normally found in household waste are accepted in the general waste stream in quantities of one case or less and are not considered as hazardous wastes. Liquid waste is not accepted in other than nominal amounts as defined herein at any DWMR solid waste facilities.

6.30 Medical waste that has been treated will be accepted at Keifer Landfill under the following conditions a) The red-bagged bio-hazardous medical waste shall be placed within another autoclaved bag that is opaque and which is any color except red, orange or yellow b)The exterior bag holding the bio-hazardous medical waste must show clear evidence that it has been rendered non-infectious (e.g. indications of significant shrinkage and the presence of a heat sensitive color changing strip).All sharps produced by medical waste generators must be packaged in approved non-breakable containers, double-bagged and autoclaved. Note: Untreated Medical waste is prohibited at all DWMR solid waste facilities. Treated medical waste is accepted at Kiefer Landfill only. Home-generated sharps are not acceptable for disposal in the solid waste, recycling, or green waste. Home-generated sharps are acceptable at the PHHWCF and ABOP.

6.31 Motor Oil is accepted at the PHHWCF and ABOP.

6.32 Motor vehicles and major vehicle parts are not acceptable for disposal at DWMR solid waste facilities. Major parts are defined as those with the Vehicle Identification Numbers (VIN), such as engine blocks. Other vehicle parts, including bumpers, windshields and fenders are accepted at NARS. Vehicles and parts may be taken to salvage or wrecking yards, if a vehicle cannot be salvaged, a waste clearance application may be approved. Proof of ownership must be provided.

6.33 Non-hazardous Waste is accepted at all DWMR solid waste facilities unless otherwise prohibited in this section.

6.34 Odorous waste. Loads of waste with highly offensive, irritating or noxious odors may be required to be mitigated in some manner or to be disposed directly at the Kiefer Landfill. Waste clearance is required for odorous materials disposed directly at Kiefer Landfill.

6.35 Used Oil Filters are accepted at the PHHWCF and ABOP facilities. They are not acceptable for disposal at DWMR solid waste facilities.

6.36 Oversized materials. All materials disposed at DWMR solid waste facilities must be eight feet in length, or less. Oversized materials that cannot be broken down or cut into lengths of eight feet (8') or less may be accepted at the Kiefer Landfill and may require a Waste Clearance Decision and the assessment of an additional charge for special handling.

6.37 Pesticides are accepted at the PHHWCF from households and CESQGs. They are not accepted at DWMR solid waste facilities, or the ABOP.

6.38 Polystyrene packaging material is accepted at DWMR solid waste facilities if bagged or otherwise treated to prevent littering or nuisance conditions during unloading, transport and disposal. This material may be required to be disposed directly at the Kiefer Landfill if the waste cannot be adequately controlled at NARS.

6.39 POTW grit screenings are accepted with a minimum of 20 perfect solids and no free moisture. See the Waste Clearance Decision Form in the Appendices to this document.

6.40 Propane tanks that are small are accepted at the PHHWCF and ABOP facilities. Small tanks are defined as those with a capacity of 7 gallons or less. Propane tanks are not accepted at DWMR solid waste facilities.

6.41 Roofing material See Construction, demolition and land clearing waste. If roofing material contains asbestos, see Asbestos-containing waste.

6.43 Semi-solid wastes are not accepted at DWMR facilities.

6.43 Sharps waste generated from household are accepted at the PHHWCF and ABOP facilities, but only if the sharps are placed into a sealed rigid puncture proof container. Commercially or industrial generated sharps are accepted at KLF on Tuesdays and Thursdays by licensed haulers. The waste must be treated by an approved method (such as autoclaving) by a certified facility prior to disposal.

6.44 Shredded automobile bodies, household appliances and sheet metals are not accepted at DWMR facilities.

6.45 Sludge from water and wastewater treatment plants, including bio-solids, may be accepted at the Kiefer Landfill if accompanied by a Waste Clearance Decision and consistent with the Kiefer Landfill's operating permits. Such materials must be 20 percent or greater solids by weight and must be disposed at Kiefer Landfill only over lined areas having a leachate collection and removal system. Industrial sludge is not accepted. For an acceptance application, see the Waste Clearance Decision Form in the Appendices to this document.

6.46 Soils are handled in the following manner: uncontaminated or clean soil in large quantities can be disposed of at the Kiefer Landfill. Small quantities of clean soil (i.e. less than one full pick-up truck) are accepted at NARS from residential customers. Soil loads of 10 cubic yards or less (pick-up truck or small trailer load) will be accepted at Kiefer Landfill and NARS without prior notification or approval unless County personnel suspect contamination. If contamination is apparent or suspected, the load will be rejected until such time that the waste generator obtains a Waste Clearance Decision. Soil loads exceeding 10 cubic yards will require prior notification and approval from DWMR Special Waste and Operations sections. Representative analytical data may be requested for soil loads from unknown or suspicious origins. Contaminated soil means soil-containing contaminants at concentrations that would cause the soil to be a Designated or Hazardous Waste. Contaminated soil is not accepted at DWMR solid waste facilities. For an acceptance application, see the Waste Clearance Decision Form in the Appendices to this document.

6.47 Tanks, including home heating oil tanks, are accepted for disposal at the Kiefer Landfill and NARS. Tanks must be empty and have one end open or be punctured with several holes prior to being transported to County of Sacramento solid waste facility. A receipt certifying that the tank has been triple-rinsed, or otherwise decontaminated by approved DTSC methods, must accompany tanks that once held hazardous materials.

6.48 Thermometers and Thermostats are acceptable for disposal at the PHHWCF and ABOP facilities. These materials are not acceptable for disposal at DWMR solid waste facilities.

6.49 Tires are accepted at Kiefer Landfill and NARS. NARS will not accept tires larger than 16" (passenger tire size). Up to four (4) passenger vehicle tires per load are accepted from noncommercial customers. Large volumes are subject to additional fees & regulations. Loads containing more than 9 tires must be accompanied by a Tire Manifest.

6.50 Treated wood waste (TWW) will be accepted at DWMR solid waste facilities as follows; dedicated loads of TWW are accepted only at Kiefer Landfill. The waste and its volume must be documented on a Non-hazardous Waste Manifest, bill of lading, or other shipping document. Completed copies of these documents must be left with the accepting facility, and an additional copy must be left with the waste generator and transporter. Mixed loads of TWW and solid waste are accepted at both Kiefer Landfill and NARS. This waste is accepted as regular solid waste, and must be handled in

accordance with “Alternative Management Standards” for TWW {promulgated by the California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) which can be found in Title 22 of the California Code of Regulations Sections 67386.1 et seq. available at <http://www.calregs.com>}. {Authority: CA Health and Safety Code Sections 25143.1.5, 25150.7, and 25150.8}. TWW may only be disposed over lined landfill areas.

6.51 Universal Wastes are accepted at the PHHWCF and ABOP facilities. Certain universal wastes (i.e. E-Waste) are accepted in designated areas at NARS and KLF. These materials are not acceptable for disposal in the solid waste stream (i.e. tipping pad)

6.52 Vector Waste See; Catch basin residue.

6.53 White Goods (major appliances) may be disposed of in designated areas at DWMR solid waste facilities. These items (stoves, washers, dryers, water heaters, refrigerators, freezers contain hazardous materials and must be handled properly). These items are received at both Kiefer Landfill – “White Goods Area” and NARS – “White Goods Area”. All food must be removed from refrigerators and freezers in order to be received at the “White Goods Area.”

6.54 Wood Preservatives are only accepted at the PHHWCF. See; 6.47 for Treated Wood Waste.

6.55 Yard Waste is accepted at both Kiefer Landfill and NARS. Both Kiefer Landfill and NARS do provide segregated areas for placement of yard waste so that this material may be recycled or used as Alternative Daily Cover after it is processed further by DWMR staff. “Yard Waste” means waste resulting from maintenance or removal of vegetation, including, but not limited to: brush, branches, leaves, flowers, shrubs and small trees. Yard waste shall not include; animal excrement, rocks, garbage, solid waste, demolition debris, moderate risk items, biomedical waste, dangerous waste, or hazardous waste. Yard waste may not include treated or painted wood.

6.56 Other Waste. Other waste materials may be designated as a conditionally accepted waste. DWMR may opt to accept these materials on a case-by-case basis. These other wastes may require special handling and Waste Clearance Decisions as deemed appropriate by DWMR. Call (916) 875 - 5555 for information on waste materials not identified above.

6.57 Denial of Acceptance. DWMR may deny entry to incoming loads such as loads suspected of containing waste which is regulated hazardous waste or any loads suspected of containing improperly handled waste, burning waste, untreated infectious waste, or other prohibited wastes. These “suspicious loads” may be denied entry until such time that a Waste Clearance Decision is issued. Suspicious loads may be identified but not limited to:

6.57.1 observation of regulated materials, smoke fumes, or the presence of liquids in the loads,

6.57.2 labeling suggesting the presence of regulated materials in the loads

6.57.3 loads that carry highly offensive, irritating or noxious odors that may cause discomfort to employees, customers or surrounding residents

6.57.4 loads generated by specific waste generators or haulers where past problems have been identified with the specific waste generator or hauler. Loads containing waste that may cause damage to DWMR solid waste handling equipment or environmental protection systems may not be accepted for disposal, at the discretion of DWMR staff, (i.e. bulky waste, non-containerized liquid waste or sticky, viscous materials).

6.58 Rights of Prosecution. The Director of DWMR or his/her designee is authorized and responsible to enforce or seek enforcement through the prosecutor's office of this Public Rule pursuant to the civil penalty provisions of the County of Sacramento.

7. PROCEDURES

The following is intended to define the actions required by the parties and the responsibilities of the parties involved in the transportation, handling, and disposal of various waste streams at KLF and NARS.

7.1. Generator determines if Waste Clearance is needed and makes contact with DWMR Special Waste Division contact by telephoning Ken Pereira at (916) 876 – 9458 or by email at PereiraK@saccounty.net

7.2 DWMR will provide the generator with this Special Waste Acceptance Policy and an Application for Waste Clearance Decision (as seen below) and provide the generator with information regarding analytical testing of the materials. These tests may include, but are not limited to the California Administrative Manual test (CAM17), EPA8260, Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP), Soluble Threshold Limit Concentration (STLC), and/or Total Threshold Limit Concentration (TTLC). DWMR may also provide the generator with a list of Designated Waste threshold limits for the KLF. These limits would extend to NARS as well.

7.3 Generator submits a completed Application for Waste Clearance Decision, along with all of the required test results, to DWMR for review.

7.4 DWMR will review the application and test results. DWMR will notify the generator whether the material can be accepted at KLF and provide an explanation for the decision. The decision will be made based on whether any of the tested contaminants exceed the total threshold limits for designated/hazardous waste. Any contaminants that are found over the totals will disqualify the load. However, the generator may provide both an STLC and TCLP test for those contaminants. If both tests demonstrate the levels to be less than their designated limits, the waste may be accepted. Additionally, any contaminants detected at a level within 10% of the total threshold limit will also disqualify the load unless the generator provides both STLC and TCLP test results for that contaminant.

7.5 DWMR will issue a Certificate of Acceptance to the generator for loads that are deemed acceptable for disposal at KLF. This certificate will state whether the material will be delivered as a one-time disposal, or as a repeat/continuous project. Certificates for materials that qualify for repeat/continuous disposal will contain an Expiration Date. Loads brought in with Certificates beyond the expiration date will not be accepted.

7.6 DWMR will retain copies of all documents provided by the generator. This includes the Application for Waste Clearance Decision, all analytical test results, and a copy of the Certificate of Acceptance.

7.7 DWMR Special Waste Division will provide the generator with contact information for the KLF manager or supervisors. At this time, Special Waste Division will provide details to KLF management about the acceptability of the load(s). A copy of the Waste Clearance Decision will be provided to the Scale-house attendants. The Special Waste Divisions will notify the Generator of the acceptance or rejection of the wastes.

7.8 Generator makes contact with KLF management to make arrangements for the delivery of the material.

7.9 Generator provides their transporter (when applicable) with a copy of the Certificate of Acceptance, and a copy of the Application for Waste Clearance Decision for each relevant load. The generator will also inform the transporter of the logistical arrangement made between the generator and KLF management.

7.10 Transporter will provide the KLF scale-house with a copy of the Certificate of Acceptance and Application for Waste Clearance Decision upon arrival at KLF.

7.11 Scale-house attendants will receive the Certificate of Acceptance. Loads brought to KLF without a relevant Certificate of Acceptance will be rejected. Loads brought to KLF with a relevant Certificate of Acceptance that are past the expiration date will be rejected. Additional loads brought to KLF with a relevant Certificate of Acceptance that indicate a one-time acceptance (or beyond the number of loads indicated on the certificate) will be rejected.

7.12 Scale-house attendants will retain a copy of all Certificates of Acceptance for loads that are accepted/approved at KLF. The attendants will attach a scale ticket and cashier receipt to a copy of the Certificate of Acceptance and Application for Waste Clearance Decision Form. The Scale-house will forward this packet of documents to the KLF Operations management for record keeping.

8. RESPONSIBILITIES

8.1 Generators/Transporters are required to and are responsible for:

- 8.1.1** Ensuring that the waste is properly characterized treated and handled.
- 8.1.2** Determining the appropriate disposal facility for types of waste generated.
- 8.1.3** Delivering waste to the appropriate solid waste facility.
- 8.1.4** Completion of a Waste Clearance Decision Application Form for wastes requiring a Waste Clearance Decision.

8.2 DWMR is required to and is responsible for:

- 8.2.1** Checking representative loads of waste arriving at DWMR solid waste facilities.
- 8.2.2** Denying access to and/or gather information sufficient to support enforcement action against persons with prohibited loads.
- 8.2.3** Reviewing Waste Clearance Decision Application Forms and provide Waste Clearance Decisions when appropriate.
- 8.2.4** Ensuring that County of Sacramento solid waste facilities are available for use by the residents of Sacramento County for municipal waste handling and disposal, and that these facilities are constructed and operated in conformance with applicable federal, state and local regulations.
- 8.2.5** Providing training on the SWAP to all pertinent staff. This training will be done on an annual basis and will be conducted during regular safety tailgate meetings.
- 8.2.6** Implement this SWAP to ensure that Hazardous Waste is not accepted at any DWMR Solid Waste Facilities and not disposed of in Kiefer Landfill.

8.3 All those generating solid waste for ultimate disposal at DWMR disposal facilities are responsible for ensuring that the solid waste is not being improperly handled and that, when required, a Waste Clearance Decision Form accompanies the solid waste loads.

8.4 Transporters of solid waste to DWMR facilities are responsible for not knowingly transporting improperly handled waste, wastes not included in the Waste Clearance Approval Form, and for presenting a Waste Clearance Decision Form as requested by Sacramento County officials or facility attendants.

8.5 DWMR is responsible for requiring transporters to present an approved Waste Clearance Decision Form and Certificate of Acceptance at the disposal facility prior to unloading materials covered by this Policy. DWMR has the authority to check incoming loads to ensure that the waste being delivered is consistent with the waste described on the Waste Clearance Approval Form.

8.6 Officials at DWMR are responsible for processing Waste Clearance Applications Forms and for maintaining records of materials approved for disposal.

8.7 DWMR will provide training to all relevant staff involved in the process of waste clearance and acceptance. This includes KLF Supervisors, Managers, Scale-house Attendants, and Special Waste staff.

8.7.1 Training will be conducted during routine “tailgate” safety meetings. The SWAP will be reviewed with all applicable staff on an annual basis.

8.7.2 Additional information regarding the specifics of SWAP training can be found in DWMR Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) binder.

APPENDICES

(Forms)



**COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO
DEPARTMENT OF WASTE MANAGEMENT & RECYCLING**

WASTE CLEARANCE DECISION FORM

Initial Request WC#

Renewal Previous WC # _____

A. WASTE GENERATOR:

Company/Individual Name			
_____		(____)	_____
Contact Name/Title		Phone #	
_____		_____	
E-mail Address		EPA #	
_____		CA.	_____
Address Where Waste Generated		City	Zip Code
_____		CA.	_____
Mailing Address of Generator		City	Zip Code

B. CONSULTANT (if applicable):

Consultant Company Name			
_____		(____)	_____
Contact Name/Title		Phone #	

E-mail Address			

C. TRANSPORTER:

Company/Individual Name			
_____		(____)	_____
Contact Name/Title		Phone #	
_____		_____	
E-mail Address		EPA #	
_____		CA.	_____
Mailing Address of Waste Hauler		City	Zip Code

D. WASTE STREAM INFORMATION:

NAME/DESCRIPTION OF WASTE

PROCESS GENERATING WASTE

Annual Amount (pounds/tons/cubic yards)

Estimated Amount Per Each Delivery

Frequency of Disposal;

One Time Only Weekly Monthly Other

E. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF WASTE:

1. Color? _____
2. Does the waste have a strong incidental odor? No Yes – Describe: _____
3. Physical State? Solid Liquid Semi-Solid Powder/Dust Other: _____
4. Free Liquids? No Yes % moisture by volume - _____%
5. pH? ≤ 2 > 2 & ≤ 4 > 4 & ≤ 7 > 7 & ≤ 10 > 10 & ≤ 12.5 ≥ 12.5
6. Flash Point? <140F/60C 140F-199F/60C-93C ≤200F/93C

F. WASTE CHARACTERIZATION

7. Pursuant to Section 66262.11 Title 22, California Code of Regulations, It is the responsibility of the generator to determine if his/her waste is hazardous by testing representative samples of the waste using methods set forth in Chapter 11, Division 4.5, 22CCR and/or applying knowledge of the hazardous characteristics of the waste in light of the materials or process used to generate the waste.

8. Determinative Method(Check all that apply)?

- Total Threshold Limit Concentration (TTLC)
- Soluble Limit Threshold Concentration (STLC)
- Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP)
- Generator Knowledge
- Other (describe) _____

9. The Department of Waste Management and Recycling reserves the right to request copies of all analytical used by the generator in making their waste characterization as well as the right to require additional sampling and/or analytical as deemed necessary for determining a Waste Clearance Decision.

G. SAMPLING INFORMATION (if applicable):

1. Source of Sample (i.e. drum, stockpile, sump, tank, etc.)? _____
2. Sampling Method? Composite Discrete/Grab Other: _____
3. Number of Samples? _____.

Note: all samples must be representative of the wastes for disposal.

H. GENERATOR CERTIFICATION:

By signing this Waste Characterization Form/Application Form for Waste Clearance Decision, the Generator certifies:

1. This waste is not a "Hazardous Waste" as determined using the method set forth in Chapter 11, Division 4.5, 22 CCR.
2. This waste does not contain regulated radioactive materials or regulated concentrations of PCBs (Polychlorinated Biphenyls).
3. All information provided is a true and accurate description of the waste material. All relevant information regarding known and suspected hazards in the possession of the Generator has been disclosed herein.
4. This waste complies with the regulations of the County of Sacramento Department of Waste Management & Recycling.
5. The analytical data presented herein, attached hereto, or otherwise submitted for the purpose of completing or supplementing any or all of the information on this form was derived from testing a representative sample taken in accordance with 40 CFR 261.20(c) or equivalent rules.
6. If any changes occur in the character of the waste (i.e., physical characteristics, chemical composition, process of generation, etc.), the Generator shall notify the County of Sacramento Department of Waste Management & Recycling Special Waste Division.
7. That Generator assumes responsibility for costs incurred if incorrect or inaccurate representation of the wastes is submitted.
8. That to the best of my knowledge and belief, the information contained herein is a true, complete and accurate description of the waste material being offered for disposal and all known or suspected hazards have been disclosed. All analytical Results/Material Safety Data Sheets submitted are truthful and complete and are representative of the waste. I further certify that by utilizing this profile, neither myself nor other employees of the company will deliver for disposal or attempt to deliver for disposal any waste which is classified as toxic waste, hazardous waste or infectious waste, decommissioned radioactive waste or any other waste material this facility is prohibited from accepting by law. I shall immediately give written notice of any change or condition pertaining to the waste not provided herein.
9. To the fullest extent permitted by law, Generator shall indemnify, defend, and hold harmless County, its Board of Supervisors, officers, directors, officials, employees, volunteers, and agents, (collectively "Indemnified Parties") from and against any and all claims, demands, actions, losses, liabilities, damages, including fines imposed by any local, state or federal authority, and all expenses and costs incidental thereto (collectively "Claims") including cost of defense, settlement, arbitration, and reasonable attorneys' fees, resulting from injuries to or death of persons, and damage to or destruction of property, arising out of, pertaining to, or resulting from the acts or omissions of the Generator, its officers, agents or employees, or the acts or omissions of anyone else directly or indirectly acting on behalf of the Generator, or for which the Generator is legally liable under law regardless of whether caused in part by an Indemnified Party. Generator shall not be liable for any Claims to the extent caused by the active negligence or willful misconduct of an Indemnified Party. This indemnity shall not be limited by the types and amounts of insurance maintained by the Generator or the Generator's contractors or transporters. Nothing in this Indemnity shall be construed to create any duty to, any standard of care with reference to, or any liability or obligation, contractual or otherwise, to any third party. The provisions of this Indemnity shall survive the expiration or termination of the Agreement.
10. That the individual signing below has the authority to bind the Generator to the provisions set forth in this document.

11. Signature: _____ Title: _____

12. Print Name: _____ Date: _____

Send the completed application to:

Mail: County of Sacramento
 Department of Waste Management & Recycling
 Special Waste – Mr. Ken Pereira
 9850 Goethe Road
 Sacramento, California 95827-3561

E-mail: Pereirak@saccounty.net
 Phone: (916) 876 – 9458

INSTRUCTIONS

APPLICATION FOR WASTE CLEARANCE DECISION FORM

Information on this form is used to determine if questionable waste is a “special waste” that may be disposed as solid waste, in a legal, safe and environmentally sound manner. Answers must be provided for all selections of this form, and must be printed in ink or typed. A response of “NONE” or “N/A” (not applicable) can be made if appropriate. If additional space is needed, indicate on the Application form and attach. If you have questions concerning this form, please contact the Special Waste Division at (916) 481-4316.

PARTS A. – C. Enter appropriate contact information. If you have a waste generator ID number issued by the USEPA or State of California, enter it in Section A.

PART D. WASTE STREAM INFORMATION:

Name of Waste – Enter the name generally descriptive of this waste (e.g., paint sludge, contaminated soil, soil, dust, etc.).

Process Generating Waste – List the specific process/operation or source that generates the waste (e.g. spray painting, spill cleanup, process waste water treatment, building maintenance, etc.).

Annual Amount – Enter the amount of waste that will be generated and transported by your firm annually (expressed in pounds, tons, or cubic yards. Enter the amount that will be hauled each trip (expressed in pounds, tons, or cubic yards).

Frequency of Disposal – Enter how often this waste will be transported.

Special Handling Instructions/Supplemental Information – For all wastes, describe any special handling requirements and any additional information that you feel would assist in determining the proper method(s) for transportation, treatment, storage, and disposal of the waste.

PART E. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF WASTE:

1. Color – Describe the color of the waste (e.g. blue, transparent, varies, etc.).
2. Odor – **DO NOT SMELL THE WASTE!** If the waste has a known incidental odor check “Yes” and describe it (e.g., acrid, pungent, solvent, sweet).
3. Physical State – Check the appropriate box for the physical state of the waste. Include a description if “other” is chosen (e.g., gas, etc.).
4. Free Liquids – Check “Yes” if liquid is usually present when packaging for shipment and estimate the percentage of the liquid. Check “No” if there are no free liquids as determined by the Paint Filter Test (Method 9095 of SW-846) or direct observation.
5. pH – Check the appropriate box for the pH of a representative sample of the waste. For solid or non-aqueous waste streams, indicate the pH of the sample when mixed with an equivalent weight of water.
6. Flash Point – Check the appropriate box for the flash point of the waste and the method used to obtain the flash point, if applicable.

PART F. WASTE CHARACTERIZATION:

1. Read the regulatory requirements set forth by the California Code of Federal Regulations as stated in number 7
2. Indicate the determinative method used in making the waste characterization (check all that apply)

3. Attach copies of all analytical and/or other documentation pertaining to characterization of the waste stream in question. Note: Analytical requirements may be obtained from DWMR Special Waste.

PART G. SAMPLING INFORMATION:

1. Indicate where the sample of the waste was obtained.
2. Check the appropriate box indicating the method of sampling.
3. Indicate the number of samples taken.
For soil loads between 0-300 cu. yd. a minimum of one 4-point composite per 150 cu. yd is required.
For soil loads between 300-750 cu. yd. a min. of one 4-point composite per 250 cu. yd is required.
For soil loads between 750-1500 cu. yd a min of one 4-point composite sample per 500 cu yd is required
For soil loads in excess of 1500 cu. yd a minimum of one 4-point composite per 750 cu yd. is required

If the sample was handled using a Chain of Custody, attach the completed form.

PART H. GENERATOR CERTIFICATION:

By signing this form, the Generator **CERTIFIES** that the statements in the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 ,5 and 6 are true and accurate with respect to the waste streams listed.

7. Signature – An authorized employee of the Generator. This is not required if the form is electronically submitted. However, the CERTIFICATION is validated by electronically submitting this form.
8. Title – Enter employee’s title.
9. Name – Type or print.
10. Date – Enter the date submitted.

ANALYTICAL REQUIREMENTS:

1. The analytical data must be less than 12 months old when received by the County of Sacramento
2. The analytical report must be legible, typed on the laboratory letterhead, and include the address and phone number of the laboratory.
3. Draft or preliminary reports will not be accepted.
4. Results must include test method and have units of measure identified.
5. For results reported as “non detect” (or “ND”) a detection limit or reporting level must be included. The laboratory detection limits must be less than the regulatory thresholds
6. Incomplete or inconsistent data may result in a request for new or additional analytical information

Examples of inconsistencies include but are not limited to:

- a) Required holding times not met.
- b) Chain of custody not included or incomplete.
- c) QA/QC reports not included.
7. The generator will need to provide analytical data from all tests required by DWMR. These tests may include (but are not limited to) the CAM17 and EPA8260. The CAM17 analysis will include TTLC test results. Contaminants found to exceed the designated levels, or are within 10% of the designated limit will be initially rejected. The generator may then provide both an STLC and TCLP test for the specified contaminant (as these tests will determine leachate levels). If these levels are below the designated limits, the material may be acceptable for disposal at KLF.



**COUNTY OF SACRAMENTO
DEPARTMENT OF WASTE MANAGEMENT & RECYCLING**

CERTIFICATE OF ACCEPTANCE

WC # _____ EXPIRATION DATE: _____

A. WASTE GENERATOR:

Company/Individual Name			
Contact Name/Title	()	Phone #	
E-mail Address		EPA #	
Address Where Waste Generated	City	CA	Zip Code
Mailing Address of Generator	City	St.	Zip Code

B. TRANSPORTER:

Company/Individual Name			
Contact Name/Title	()	Phone #	
E-mail Address		EPA #	
Mailing Address of Waste Hauler	City	CA	Zip Code

C. WASTE STREAM INFORMATION:

NAME/DESCRIPTION OF WASTE			
Annual Amount (pounds/tons/cubic yards)	Estimated	Amount	Per Each
Delivery			
Frequency of Disposal;	<input type="checkbox"/> One Time Only	<input type="checkbox"/> Weekly	<input type="checkbox"/> Monthly <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

Approved by: _____ Date: _____

Printed Name & Title: _____