Transfer/Processing Report

CROWN RECYCLING SERVICES
SWIS NO. 19-AR-0303
SUN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

January 2020
Five-Year Permit Review: November 2021
Amended: November 2023

Prepared For:
Crown Recycling Services
9147 De Garmo Avenue
Sun Valley, CA 91352

Prepared by:

SWT Civil & Environmental ENGINEERING www.swteng.com

800-C South Rochester Avenue
Ontario, CA 91761

CROWN RECYCLING SERVICES
TRANSFER/PROCESSING REPORT
TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF APPENDICES

I. INTRODUCTION

This Transfer/Processing Report (TPR) describes the design and operation of Crown Recycling Services facility (identified herein as the "Facility"), a Transfer Station and Materials Recovery Facility (TS/MRF) located in Sun Valley (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 Title 14 of the California Code of Regulations (14CCR), §18221.6, which list the specific requirements for inclusion in a TPR.

The Facility is operated by Arakelian Enterprises, Inc., dba Crown Recycling Services (CRS). The Facility is currently permitted to process a maximum daily throughput of 6,700 tons per day (TPD) of municipal solid waste (MSW) and recyclable materials per day. Facility operations are divided into three operational areas described as follows:

- The Front Yard, where the fully enclosed TS/MRF (TS/MRF building) receives and processes MSW, which includes commingled recyclables.

- The Backyard, where the building receives and processes the following waste materials: mixed construction and demolition (C&D) debris and inert debris, source-separated organic (wood waste and green waste), and Organics Separation Press (OSP)/food waste.

- The Scales/Parking area, located east of the TS/MRF building, across De Garmo Avenue, accommodates incoming vehicles (collection trucks) that line up and queue before entering the TS/MRF building. This area includes facility scales, employee/visitor parking, and compressed natural gas (CNG) fueling.

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 TPR 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 is operated by CRS and the land is owned by the T and R Fry Family Trust. The Facility property is leased by CRS as shown in 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 and 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 and 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 and 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 and 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 and 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 and 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.

The current Los Angeles County Assessor Parcel 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 (CUP) (Appendix A) 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

existing SWFP thus equates to 10.28 acres. The designated Los Angeles County Assessor Parcel Numbers (APN) 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 Parcel Maps, which are established by the Los Angeles County Assessor for tax purposes. In addition, 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. 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; Vulcan Materials Company and construction materials wholesaler on the north side Glenoaks Boulevard; small-scale heavy industrial uses along both sides of De Garmo Avenue to the southeast; and a heavy equipment rental company 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, and TS/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 organic (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 (two lanes in each direction).

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 fully enclosed TS/MRF building and Backyard building. The 2.25-acre portion of the parcel on the northeast side of De Garmo Avenue is identified as the Scales/Parking area and includes scales, employee parking, and vehicle queuing lanes. Ancillary/support facilities/operations located on a portion of the fully enclosed TS/MRF building include Administrative Offices, a maintenance shop, truck washing, storage, and parking. A Site Plan of the Facility showing the general site features is presented as Figure 3. This figure also includes the SWFP boundary for the Facility.

Further information regarding the site features for the operation/processing areas are presented in the following sections.

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

A schematic drawing of the Facility, including the SWFP boundary, is presented as Figure 3. As shown on Figure 3, the primary features/operations include the TS/MRF building; Backyard building; and Scales/Parking area.

1. Fully Enclosed TS/MRF Building

The Front Yard area occupies approximately 3.5-acre, which includes the TS/MRF building, of the 8.03-acre area on the southwest side of De Garmo Avenue between Randall Street and Pendleton Street. The fully enclosed TS/MRF building is a 67,390 square foot (sf) structure. This building houses the MSW and comingled recyclables waste handling operations including: tipping/unloading, processing, resource recovery, baling (when needed), and loading activities for MSW and recycled commodities (when needed). Access into and out of the TS/MRF building is via two separate locations along De Garmo Avenue for entry/exit and one entry/exit location off of Pendleton Street near the washing area.

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: Commercial Tipping; Self-haul Tipping; Materials Recovery Processing System; and Loadout and Transfer.

The Front Yard area adjacent to the TS/MRF building, includes storage of baled recyclables; Administrative Offices; maintenance shop; truck washing; storage and parking.

Further details regarding all of the TS/MRF building processing areas and ancillary facilities are presented below.

Commercial Tipping

The commercial tipping floor, located within the TS/MRF building (see Figure 4), 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, located within the TS/MRF building (see Figure 4), 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.

Materials Recovery Processing System

The materials recovery processing system is located along the back wall side of the TS/MRF building and is used for processing MSW and comingled recyclables from commercial vehicles and from self-haul customers. 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. The commercial and self-haul tipping floors are located near this system.

Loadout and Transfer

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

Bale Storage

Currently, baling is not taking place. When baling does take place, baled recyclable materials are stored (as needed) in an outdoor area to the west of the TS/MRF building awaiting shipment off-site for recycling. Loading of baled materials onto flatbed trailers or export containers occurs within the TS/MRF building.

Administration Office, Truck Maintenance, and Equipment Storage

A building is located at the southeast corner of De Garmo Avenue and Pendleton Street, adjacent to the TS/MRF building. This building houses Administration Offices, the truck maintenance facility, and equipment storage. The Administration Office section includes offices, break rooms, records storage, meeting rooms, accounting, and restroom facilities. The truck maintenance facility is located easterly and adjacent to the Administration Office and includes five bays. 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 Washing

Truck washing occurs adjacent to the Administration Office. Wash water is directed to collection drains connected to a three-stage clarifier that drains to the sanitary sewer.

Storage and Parking

The Front Yard area, adjacent to the TS/MRF building, is primarily used for truck/vehicle parking and staging, 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 TS/MRF building area include a Los Angeles Department of Water and Power (DWP) substation (along De Garmo Avenue).

2. Backyard Building

The Backyard building 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 structure to enclose the Backyard operations. The Backyard building encompasses the waste handling operations including

tipping/unloading, processing, resource recovery, and loading activities for C&D debris, inert debris, organic (wood waste and green waste), and OSP/food waste. The Backyard building has the following entrances and exit locations: two at the northwest side along Pendleton Street; a doorway at the northeast side of the building; and one at the southeast side along Randall Street.

The Backyard 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 organic (wood waste and green waste); and OSP/food waste. The Backyard building also includes a small bunker for free preprocessed compost for community members provided by American Organics.

Further details regarding all of the Backyard building processing areas and ancillary facilities are presented below.

Equipment Fueling

An above ground diesel tank is utilized for fueling the equipment, as shown on Figure 3.

C&D Debris

C&D debris material processing has the following tipping areas (one for each source): 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 within the Backyard building. The self-haul C&D debris tipping and stockpile area, commercial C&D tipping floor, and the source-separated clean inerts tipping and stockpile area are located in the South Backyard section (see Figure 5) of the building. The tipping floor and stockpile areas are paved with a concrete surface.

The mixed commercial C&D debris and self-haul C&D debris is processed through the resource recovery system, which is located along the back wall of the Backyard building. 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 Backyard 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 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 near the grinder. See Figure 5 for the wood waste processing tipping areas and stockpiles.

Green Waste

The green waste tipping area, located within the Backyard building (see Figure 5), consists of source-separated green waste loads primarily from landscapers, gardeners, nurseries, and source-separated residential curbside collection. The green waste processing equipment includes a grinder and conveyors. The ground material is transferred to a ground green waste material stockpile where loading of ground green waste occurs.

Organics Separation Press (OSP)

The Organics Separation Press (OSP) equipment began operation at the end of 2021. The OSP utilizes screw press technology to separate organic liquid from MSW (primarily food waste) to create a liquid feedstock slurry. The extracted liquid is hauled off-site daily to an anaerobic co-digester plant where the waste material is diverted from landfill disposal.

The OSP machine is adjacent to the organics waste tipping floor and the picking station. The OSP will process material and includes a 5,000-gallon catchment tank for water containment.

All liquids from the OSP processing and maintenance (rinse waters) are contained and hauled off-site daily. Two (2) tanker trucks, each with a capacity of 5,600 gallons, are used for hauling the liquid off-site. The volume varies by each production day's activities. An average of 2 tanker loads per day (5,400 gallons each load) are shipped off-site to be recycled via conversion technology by the County Sanitation District's Carson Liquid Waste Disposal Station or other similar facilities.

The off-site co-digester plant converts the liquid feedstock slurry into biogas used in the community as transportation energy. This biogas is conditioned into CNG for fueling vehicles, often at a public CNG station in Carson.

Food Waste Tipping

The food waste tipping area, which is located within the Backyard building, is used for the unloading of food waste material.

Ancillary Facilities

The Backyard building contains the following ancillary facilities:

- Two truck scales for weighing of outgoing recyclables and residuals from the Backyard building;
- 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. Scales/Parking Area

The Scales/Parking area occupies the approximately 2.25-acre portion of the parcel on the northeast side of De Garmo Avenue and along Randall Street. The Scales/Parking area is used for incoming vehicles (collection trucks) to enter, queue, and weigh at the truck scale before exiting and proceeding to the TS/MRF building across De Garmo Avenue or to the Backyard building via Pendleton Street or Randall Street. Following unloading, outbound public self-haul vehicles return to the Scales/Parking area to weigh-out and collect their deposit using the southernmost truck scale. These vehicles enter the Scales/Parking area in the same manner as described above for incoming vehicles and utilize a dedicated lane for outbound self-haul vehicles. Finally, the Scales/Parking area is used for employee and visitor parking. Three lanes, each approximately 500 feet long, are available for vehicle queuing along the northwestern and northeastern sides of the Scales/Parking 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 Scales/Parking area that collects storm water runoff from the Scales/Parking area.

Access into and out of the Scales/Parking area is via driveway openings: one from Randall Street for entering trucks; and one from De Garmo Avenue for exiting trucks. There is also a parking area for employees and visitors at the Scales/Parking area.

Scale House and Truck Scales

Scale House #1 and three truck scales (#1 through #3) are located at the Scales/Parking area and are used for exiting commercial vehicles and all outgoing TS/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. Two scales (#4 and #5) are located at the TS/MRF building. Scale House and scale locations are shown in Figure 3.

A second scale house (Scale House #2) is located inside the Backyard building. The location of Scale House #2 is shown on Figures 3 and 5. Two scales (#6 and #7) are located in the Backyard building, as shown on Figure 5.

Truck Fueling

Compressed natural gas (CNG) fueling tanks for Athen's collection vehicles are also located at the Scales/Parking area. Truck fueling takes place near the employee/visitor parking. The truck fueling is CNG fast fill, with four (4) pumps available for fueling.

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

The following sections 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. Layout plans of the TS/MRF and Backyard buildings are presented as Figures 4 and 5.

1. Fully Enclosed Transfer Station/Material Recovery Facility (TS/MRF) Building

Commercial Tipping and Resource Recovery

The TS/MRF building commercial tipping floor and resource recovery operations receive loads hauled in commercial collection vehicles from residential curbside collection and businesses that include both MSW and commingled recyclables. After passing through the scale in the Scales/Parking area, 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 (Appendix B). Vehicles exit the TS/MRF building 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 a series of equipment and ultimately ends up separated into different material types. Cardboard and newspaper are manually separated, and along with the concentrated mixed paper, is conveyed to the baler. Plastic (high-density polyethylene [HDPE] and polyethylene terephthalate [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 inch minus. This ground material is placed and compacted inside transfer trailers (25-to 26-ton capacity) 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 Assembly Bill (AB) 1126 requirements and contractual agreement conditions.

All recovered cardboard, newspaper, and mixed paper is baled and either directly loaded into trailers for transfer off-site or stored outside the TS/MRF 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 outside the TS/MRF building. Tin cans and other ferrous metals are also stored in roll-off boxes near the TS/MRF building until they are 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.

2. Backyard Building

Self-haul Tipping and Resource Recovery

The Backyard building 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 Scales/Parking Area inbound scale, vehicles turn left onto De Garmo Avenue, then right onto Randall Street and enter the Backyard building through the Randal Street driveway and are directed to the self-haul tipping area. 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 (Appendix B). Vehicles return to the TS/MRF scales for weigh-out and then exit the TS/MRF building through the northwesterly driveway.

The deposited material is sorted by heavy equipment for organic (i.e., wood and lumber, tree limbs, and 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 organic (wood and green) waste is transferred to the appropriate area within the Backyard building for further processing. The remainder is either processed at the MRF building 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.

C&D Debris Tipping and Resource Recovery

The Backyard building 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 Scales/Parking area, vehicles turn left onto De Garmo Avenue, then right onto Randall Street and enter the Backyard building through the Randall Street driveway and are directed to the appropriate tipping areas for either 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 tippling areas check the loads for any special or unacceptable material, which is 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.

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 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 15 days.

Metals are separated and collected in bins and are transferred off-site for recycling. 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 in 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 Backyard building 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 Scales/Parking area, commercial collection vehicles turn right onto De Garmo Avenue, then left onto Pendleton Street and enter the Backyard building through the northerly Pendleton Street driveway and are directed to the appropriate tipping area either for 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 Scales/Parking area via the Randall Street entrance and proceed to the Scale House #1 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 building 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 separate product piles: one for small wood fines; and another for 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.

Green Waste Tipping and Resource Recovery

The Backyard building 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 Scales/Parking area, commercial collection vehicles turn left onto De Garmo Avenue, then right onto Randall Street and enter the Backyard building through the Randall 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 building onto De Garmo Avenue and proceed to the Backyard building 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 building and ultimately transferred off-site to a permitted solid waste disposal facility. All residual waste is removed within 48 hours of receipt.

Animal manure is included in the green waste incoming feedstock.

Organics Separation Press (OSP)

The Backyard building Organics Separation Press (OSP) operation receives loads to separate organic liquid. After passing through the scale in the Scales/Parking area, vehicles turn left onto De Garmo Avenue, then right onto Randall Street and enter the Backyard building through the Randall Street driveway and proceed to the OSP material tipping area. Vehicles unload at the designated unloading stalls.

The Organics Separation Press (OSP) equipment began operation at the end of 2021. The OSP utilizes screw press technology to separate organic liquid from MSW (primarily food waste) to create a liquid feedstock slurry. The extracted liquid is hauled off-site daily to an anaerobic co-digester plant where the waste material is diverted from landfill disposal.

The OSP machine is adjacent to the organics waste tipping floor and the picking station. The OSP will process materials and includes a 5,000-gallon catchment tank for water containment.

All liquids from the OSP processing and maintenance (rinse waters) are contained and hauled off-site daily. Two (2) tanker trucks, each with a capacity of 5,600 gallons, are used for hauling the liquid off-site. The volume varies by each production day's activities. An average of 2 tanker

loads per day (5,400 gallons each load) are shipped off-site to be recycled via conversion technology by the County Sanitation District's Carson Liquid Waste Disposal Station or other similar facilities. 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.

The off-site co-digester plant converts the liquid feedstock slurry into biogas used in the community as transportation energy. This biogas is conditioned into CNG for fueling vehicles, often at a public CNG station in Carson.

Food Waste Tipping and Processing

The Backyard building food waste tipping floor receives loads of food waste from commercial collection trucks. After passing through the scale in the Scales/Parking area, vehicles turn left onto De Garmo Avenue, then right onto Randall Street and enter the Backyard building through the Randall Street driveway. Vehicles unload at the designated unloading stall. The food waste is processed through the system used to separate liquid from MSW to create a liquid feedstock slurry. All liquids from the processing and maintenance (rinse waters) are contained and hauled off-site daily. 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.

E. DAYS AND HOURS [14CCR, §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 Year's Day. Visitors can visit 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 fully enclosed TS/MRF building, Backyard building, and Scales/Parking area. The buildings within the SWFP boundary also include the combined Administration Office, Truck Maintenance, and Equipment Storage Building. 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 without limitations by material types. However, typical waste material quantities shown in Table 2. These amounts are subject to change and may vary.

TABLE 2 TYPICAL WASTE MATERIAL QUANTITIES	
Waste Type	**Quantity**
Mixed MSW Mixed C&D and Inert Debris Organic (Wood Waste and Green Waste)	up to approximately 2,500 TPD up to approximately 2,000 TPD up to approximately 2,200 TPD
MAXIMUM OVERALL TONS	**6,700 TPD**

A design capacity analysis was performed for processing of incoming loads, transfer of outgoing loads, and capacity of storage piles based on the permitted 6,700 TPD and for typical material type. The Facilities Capacity Study (Appendix C) shows that the Facility unloading bays, storage piles, and processing equipment is capable of handling the permitted throughput.

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

The Facility's TS/MRF building receives and processes MSW, which includes comingled recyclable materials. The Backyard building receives C&D and inert debris, organic (wood waste and green waste [including manure]), and OSP/food waste material. 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 sections.

1. Fully Enclosed TS/MRF Building

The bulk of the material delivered to the 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 material type received at the 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 commingled containers;
- Aluminum and tin cans;
- Miscellaneous metal;
- Glass;
- HDPE plastic containers;
- PET plastic containers; and
- Scrap metal and miscellaneous metallic appliances.

2. Backyard Building

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

- Mixed C&D and inert debris;
- Source-separated organics (wood waste and green waste)
- Source-separated animal manure; and
- Organics Separation Press (OSP)/food waste.

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 (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.

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 Backyard building of the Facility where the C&D debris and organic (green waste and wood waste) processing operations are located (see Figure 5.1). 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 Backyard 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.

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, parking, drainage, and operating hours. The design is such that the unloading and processing areas are restricted to within the buildings 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 are 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

<u>TS/MRF Building Commercial Tipping Floor</u>

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. 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 are also done to remove compacted residual materials found in cracks in the floor, and to repair cracks.

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 are also done to remove compacted residual materials found in cracks in the floor, and to repair cracks.

b. Backyard Building

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 approximately one hour after completion of all daily green waste loading activities. Portable pressure washers are used periodically to remove material residue buildup.

OSP/Food Waste Material Tipping Floor

The Backyard building OSP/food waste material tipping floor is cleaned within approximately one hour after completion of all daily 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. Section J – Quench or Process Water provides 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.

TS/MRF Building Residual Loading Areas

The TS/MRF building 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.

TS/MRF Building Bale Storage

The TS/MRF 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.

Backyard Building 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 processing produces a stockpile of ground 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

TS/MRF Building Processing Equipment

The TS/MRF Building 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 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, 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.

Backyard Building Processing Equipment

The Backyard building 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 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 OSP/food waste 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 4:00 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 Scales/Parking area 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 workday. 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 sweeping is 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 Backyard building, and the southeasterly portion of the Front Yard (TS/MRF) are enclosed (buildings). The new building enclosures improve drainage control of storm water, wash water, and wastewater. The roof drains are connected to underground storm water chambers to treat water prior to exiting the site. Storm water runoff is collected and stored in holding tanks and reused for dust and particulate control on-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: 553806 and 553805). 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 Scales/Parking area drains towards the south and discharges into a bioretention basin located in the southern corner of the parking area. The bioretention basin has an adequate storage capacity (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 necessary, 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. A Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) and a Monitoring Implementation Plan (MIP) have been prepared for the Facility in accordance with the NPDES General Permit requirements (WDID No. 4 19I028526).

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 the processing areas; misting systems; fencing and buffer zone; baghouse equipment; and sweeping and cleaning.

All waste material processing takes place inside the new full enclosures, with buildings covering the TS/MRF, and all Backyard material processing areas (C&D debris, organic [wood waste and green waste], and OSP/food waste 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. The enclosed buildings will prevent dust from migrating off-site. 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 also 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 waste 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). The buildings utilize fixed mist sprayers located above entryways and unloading areas – i.e., at the TS/MRF commercial waste tipping floor, organic (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 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 Section I (12)-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, organic (wood waste and green waste, and OSP/food waste material). In case of emergency, three (3) employee eye wash stations are located throughout the Facility.

The Facility maintains a contact number, available 24 hours a day, for any odor or dust complaints from the neighboring community. The contact number is posted on signs at all site entrances, and additional information is found in Section I (12) - Nuisance Control. A CRS 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 the following: 1) return waste to customer's vehicle, if safe, and let them take it away; 2) 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 3) if the generator cannot be determined, then arrangements will be made with a hazardous waste hauler to

remove, transport, and properly dispose. Hazardous waste is properly labeled and stored in a manner consistent with applicable regulations in the hazardous materials storage area located in the TS/MRF building.

Hazardous waste is not stored on-site for longer than 90 days. Universal waste can be stored for up to one year. All waste shipped off-site will comply with the State Manifest Requirements. CRS 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 waste are kept in the Administrative Office and are available for review during normal business hours.

Incidents of unlawful disposal of prohibited materials shall be reported to the LEA and other agencies as described in the SWFP.

8. Litter Control [14CCR, §17408.1]

A litter control program is enforced at the Facility to control litter in accordance with 14CCR, §17408.1. A summary of activities performed as part of the litter control program is as follows:

- Litter is picked up in the yards/general access areas (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 approximately 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 installed on the TS/MRF building roof (see Section I (6) – Dust Control).
- Enclosed structures will improve litter control by preventing it from migrating off-site.

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 California Department of Public Health, Medical Waste Management Program 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 Backyard building. Based on these circumstances, noise generated by the Facility operations are generally contained within the buildings, thereby providing protection to 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, 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 logbook. 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 hazardous waste, 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 (Appendix B) for the Facility. Section I (20) – Load Checking and Appendix B provide information 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, which 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 Backyard building and 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, as described in Section I (4).

Organic materials stored at the Facility are not allowed to exceed internal temperatures of 122°F. Temperature probe readings of the wood stockpiles are taken every 24 hours. If the wood waste is moved off-site in less than 24 hours, then probe readings may not be taken of the wood waste quickly moved off-site. A daily log of the temperature readings is kept on-site for three years and is made available for review by the LEA. The wood waste stockpile may be on-site for 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 Backyard 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 South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) Rule 410(d)(B)(i) requirements. Alternative Odor Management Plan for the Facility complies with Rule 410 and is included as Appendix D.

Two overhead mist water grids are located above the OSP/food waste material tipping floor and the ground green waste 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 OSP/food waste 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 utilize 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 contact number, available 24 hours a day for any odor or dust complaints. The phone 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 CRS staff in the Administrative Office. An incoming call between the hours of 5:00 P.M. and 8:00 A.M. is received at the Facility.

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) 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 investigation of the complaint, a written response is prepared to describe preventive action taken in response to the 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 Section I(6) – Dust Control. Additional odor control measures may be implemented upon the request of the LEA, if such measures 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 processing area grinder and conveyors;
- Organic Separation Press;
- 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 in Section I(23) – Supervision and Personnel, CRS 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]

CRS 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.

CRS 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 TS/MRF building and Backyard building. CRS maintain 3 or 4 traffic spotters outside the facility entrances to control traffic flow in and out, so as to minimize any vehicle queues. At the TS/MRF building, a spotter is typically positioned by the sidewalk in front of the Scale House #1 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 Backyard building, 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. During the busiest part of the day CRS will have at least two of these 'Gate Guards' at entry areas facing De Garmo Avenue, and one each on Randall and Pendleton Street entrances. These spotters also help to prevent illegal dumping near our property. 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 no 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 instructions, 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 CRS 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. A speed limit sign is posted at Scale House #1 indicating the speed limit for the TS/MRF building tipping areas is 3 miles per hour (mph). The speed limit for the Backyard building 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 CRS 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 completely paved with either concrete or asphalt concrete, with exception of landscaped areas. All roads providing access to the Facility are also paved with asphaltic concrete paving. The roads 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);
- Backyard building, within the green waste processing area (toilet, hand-washing sink, and drinking fountain);
- Backyard 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 Backyard 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 rooms.

Salvaging, in turn, is limited to the types of recyclable materials previously outlined in Section H(1) – Types and Daily Quantities of Materials. The bulk of the salvaging occurs as part of the materials recovery processing system operations. Section D – Operations Plan provides additional information on 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 TS/MRF and Backyard buildings, and two along Randall Street at the Scales/Parking area and Backyard buildings):

- An identification sign indicating the Facility name, telephone number, address, and hours/days of operation;
- The odor and dust complaint phone number;
- The speed limits (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 Scale House #1 located at the De Garmo Avenue entrance in the northwest corner of the TS/MRF building.

20. Load Checking [14CCR, §17409.5]

CRS implements a Hazardous Materials Load Checking Program to conform to the load checking requirements in 14CCR, §17409.5. The Hazardous Materials Load Checking Program (Appendix B) 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 CRS is required to implement the program. Since the Hazardous Materials Load Checking Program is dynamic, it undergoes periodic evaluation by CRS staff.

The minimum number of waste collection vehicle loads to be inspected is one (1) load, per 1.000 tons received in a day. Based on the tons received in a day, random load checks will be

conducted at the various unloading areas. 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 management and reporting procedures.

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 front of the tire shop within the Backyard 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 Facility 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.

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]

There are sufficient (140) designated parking spaces are available for CRS employees and visitors in the Scales/Parking area, including Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) accessible spaces for employees and visitors. Short-term and long-term bicycle parking and route truck parking is also available in the Scales/Parking area.

The overflow of collection trucks and trailers not able to be parked on-site are parked overnight at a nearby Athens Services yard. This lot is located at 11266 Peoria Street, Sun Valley, CA. Approximately four to six trailers are stored overnight in the Front Yard area. Collection trucks may park momentarily during operational hours in the TS/MRF building truck washing and maintenance areas, but overflow parking for collection trucks occurs at 11266 Peoria Street, as described above. The parking at the facility is adequate.

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

In accordance with 14CCR, §17410.1(a)(2), residual waste materials from the TS/MRF MSW resource recovery processing building 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 OSP/food waste material received in the Backyard building are removed from the Facility within 24 hours from the time of receipt. Except for Sundays, green waste material received by 5:00 P.M. on any given day, is processed by 12:00 A.M. (midnight) that same day. On Sundays, organic (green waste and wood waste) and OSP/food waste 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]

Athens Services has a long history of operating material recovery and transfer stations and has an experienced management team that will provide supervisory oversight of facility operations. An experienced facility manager and operations manager will be responsible for the day-to-day operations of the facility. Appendix E includes an organizational chart and management personnel resumes.

Supervisors and managers have the authority to commit company resources to resolve emergency issues, if such action is necessary. 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.

The Facility is permitted to operate up to 24 hours a day, seven days per week. A 24-hour workday breaks down into 3 shift schedules 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 Saturday/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.

Many of the employees work staggered shifts, arriving and leaving the site at varying times which do not necessarily fit into simple categories. These staggered shifts help to ensure the facility is always covered with supervisory personnel (from operations, maintenance, and hauling) during all operational hours.

At the permitted throughput, the facility will typically employ between 40 and 80 people per shift when operating at maximum daily incoming tonnage and maximum daily material recovery processing capacity. The number of material recovery sorters and equipment staffing will be dictated by the quality of the incoming materials to be processed, and will vary from time to time as material quality changes. The anticipated breakdown of the typical workforce per shift is shown in Table 3.

TABLE 3 ESTIMATE NUMBER OF PERSONNEL BY SHIFT			
Position Description	**Shift #1 (Day)**	**Shift #2 (Evening)**	**Shift #3 (Overnight/ Weekend)**
Facility Administration/Miscellaneous:			
Operations Manager	1		
Safety Manager	1		
Administration/Clerical	2		
Maintenance Mechanics	2	2	1
Street Sweeper/Water Truck Operator	1	1	1
Litter Retrieval/Housekeeping	2	1	1
TS/MRF Building:			
Scale House Personnel	2	2	2
Transfer Station Supervisor	1	1	1
Transfer Station Loader Operator	1	1	1
Spotters/Floor Sorters	2	1	2
Compactor Operators	1	1	1
Transfer Truck Drivers	12	13	6
MRF Supervisor	1	1	1
Platform Sorters/Pickers	18	16	8
Equipment Operator	3	3	2
Backyard Building:			
Backyard 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	1
Organics Material Operators and Spotters	6	6	6
Scale House Personnel	2	2	2
TOTAL STAFF	81	73	40

Emergency Contact List

Daily operations at the Facility are the responsibility of CRS. In case of an emergency at the Facility, pertinent Facility personnel and supervisors 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	Cell
Enrique Gonzales	General Manager	(626) 255-6118
Victor Segura	Operations and Maintenance Manager	(818) 281-0968
Danny Urquilla	Operation Supervisor	(818) 290-0089
Mike Zamora	Transportation Manager	(626) 474-5732
Jaime Britt	Safety Director	(818) 862-0385
David Oeffling	Environmental Director	(626) 610-5517

24. Training [14CCR, §17410.3]

CRS 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, hazardous materials recognition and screening, emergency procedures, 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 competed 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 CRS personnel are included in the Facility's operating record. Copies of these records are maintained on-site in the Administration Office as discussed in Section I(26) – Record Keeping Requirements.

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 Backyard building. This provision provides control over the types of birds and animals that may be attracted by Facility operations.

Transferable residual wastes will be normally cleared from the tipping floor in less than approximately 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 OSP/food waste material operation has the most risk for attracting vectors. OSP/food waste material is moved quickly through processing so that there is not much time for piles of material to stand still and attract vectors. . The OSP food waste tipping area maintains fly bait stations year round. This area is monitored weekly to reduce/prevent the propagation of flies and other vectors. The OSP/food waste material tipping and processing area is cleaned thoroughly on a daily basis with wet and dry methods. Food waste is typically stored for three to four hours on the tipping floor while await processing and is generally stored less than 24 hours' time on-site. The material may wait longer, or rarely sits overnight in its bunker or tipping floor. If the OSP does have an issue that will cause lengthy processing delays beyond 24 hours, then CRS will either: (1) run the material through the processing system to recover MRF fines; or (2) blend the clean food waste with green waste for shipment to composting facility; or (3) mix the food waste with residuals for disposal at landfill.

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. Services of professional pest and animal control specialists are engaged, when needed. 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, personnel will use a pump style sprayer containing a dilute insecticide mixture and spray the affected area. Bait stations are monitored and maintained all year round.

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

CRS 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 in accordance with the SWFP and 14CCR, §17414. Further details regarding these components are presented in the following sections. 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.

<u>Disposal Reporting System Records</u>

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/OSP/Food Waste Material Records

Records are kept for green waste and OSP/food waste material received, which includes the date, time, type (i.e., OSP/food waste 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 three years.

Records are kept and maintained of any rejected green waste and OSP/food waste 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 OSP/food waste 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/OSP/food waste material that any green waste or OSP/food waste 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/OSP/food waste material will not be accepted by CRS. A copy of this advisory will be given to the SCAQMD upon request.

Odor and Dust Complaints

CRS maintains a contact number, available 24 hours a day 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 Backyard 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 CRS 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. CRS 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 three years.

Self-Monitoring

Monthly self-monitoring reports will be provided to the LEA in accordance with the SWFP. 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, organic [wood waste and green waste], OSP/food waste material) in the Backyard building. The operator will maintain these records at the Facility for a minimum of three years.
- Quantity and types of wastes salvaged/recycled per month and the destination of these diverted materials for each specified operation in the Backyard building.
- 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. Notification to the LEA within 24 hours of special occurrences, as stated above.
- 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 CRS).

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 items, together with the operating logs, will be the basic components of a preventative maintenance program.

Training

Training records of CRS 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, including emergencies. 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 TS/MRF building, five adequately sized "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 Backyard building, there are eight "adequately sized hose bibs equipped with fire hoses. Located adjacent to the property's perimeter are four fire hydrants. Chemical fire 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 Section I(4) – Cleaning, 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 Backyard 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 TS/MRF building and Backyard building, and in the Scales/Parking area 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 for each operational area.

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
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

TABLE 5 (Cont.) TYPE AND NUMBER OF EQUIPMENT AT 6,700 TPD		
Location / Description	**Function**	**Quantity**
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
Organics Separation Press		
Catchment Tank (5,000 Gallon)	Transfer	1
Tanker Truck (2)	Transfer	1
Scales/Parking Area		
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 used in OSP/food waste 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 Backyard building 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. CRS 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 Section I(24),

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 sections provide a summary of the types and vehicles per day (VPD) that utilize the Facility and descriptions of the general traffic flow associated with the site. The traffic flow patterns 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.

Scale House attendants 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.

Facility traffic spotters watch for any slow down or traffic queue developments in the adjacent streets and make efforts to mitigate issues if they arise.

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. Traffic to the site will not exceed 2,700 VPD or 5,400 daily trips.

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.

Front Yard Area and TS/MRF Building Access

There are three entrances to access the Front Yard area for the Administrative Offices; maintenance shop; truck washing; and storage and parking and four exits. There are three entrances to access the TS/MRF building and two exits.

Backyard Building Access

There are two entrances to access the Backyard building and three exits.

Scales/Parking Area Access

The scales area access has one entrance from Randall Street and one exit onto De Garmo Avenue. The parking area has one entrance/exit on De Garmo Avenue.

Traffic flow at the Facility is shown on Figures 6 and 7.

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/Visitor Parking Area

Most employees working at the Facility, park their vehicles in one of the parking spaces or bicycle parking spaces available in the Scales/Parking area, located on the northeast side of De Garmo Avenue. Additional parking spaces are also available in the Front Yard area near the TS/MRF Building. This parking area is shown on Figure 3.

36. Visual Screening [14CCR, §17419.1]

The Facility's building enclosures and concrete walls serve as a visual screen on all sides and provide an aesthetically acceptable appearance. The sides of the buildings run closely with the perimeter of the property. The east of De Garmo Avenue perimeter is screened by sides of building ranging in height up to 56 feet, plus concrete block walls up to 12 feet. The Pendleton Street side is screened by buildings (up to 56 feet in height) and a 12-foot concrete block wall. The Randall Street perimeter is screened by up to 56-foot building height and a 10-foot concrete block wall. The west side perimeter is screened by the building wall height up to 56 feet facing a neighboring property. The sidewalk area between the street curb and structural building/perimeter walls is landscaped with drought-tolerant trees and shrubs along De Garmo Avenue and Pendleton Street.

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, including drinking or emergency uses. The Facility is

served by water mains at the: transfer station, wood waste process area, and C&D debris process area. These water mains supply water from the Los Angeles DWP.

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

All unloading and processing operations are conducted within the TS/MRF building or Backyard 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.

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 Section G – Design Capacity and Section I(32)–- Equipment. Please refer to those sections 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 Section I(22) – Solid Waste Removal, 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 Facility strives 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)]

Currently, baling is not taking place at this time. When baling does take place, all baled processed recyclable products await shipment to off-site vendors are temporarily stored outside of the TS/MRF building. In addition, some processed recyclable products are stored in enclosed shipping containers or roll-off bins. In general, the Facility aims to ship the baled processed recyclable products on a daily basis. In the future, if the operator begins to bale materials or to store bales on-site the LEA will be notified in advance.

As outlined in Section D – Operations Plan, 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:

- Riel Johnson, Sr. Director: 30 years of solid waste management experience.
- Enrique Gonzales, General Manager: 20 years of solid waste management experience.
- Victor Segura, Operations Manager: 12 years of solid waste management 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 (PRC), Section 21081.6. CRS 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 PRC 21081.6.

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

TABLE 6
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)	12.14.16
Land Use Permit (CUP 2008-4336-CU-ZV-SPR)	City of Los Angeles Planning Department	09.01.14

TABLE 6 (Cont.) SUMMARY OF REGULATORY PERMITS		
Permit Type and Number	**Issuing Agency**	**Date Issued or Last Revised**
NPDES General Industrial Activity Storm Water Permit (WDID No. 419I025339)	State Water Resources Control Board	06.25.15
Permit to Operate G60200–- Engine for Fire Water Pump– G60228 – Solid Resource Recovery System G60229 – Construction Material System G60230 – Trim Cull Green waste Grinder G60232 – Nihot Baghouse G60233 – Baghouse, Donaldson Dust Collector G60234 – Mac Baghouse G60693 – Generator Engine G65653 – Peterson Grinder	South Coast Air Quality Management District	 06.23.19 01.29.20 01.29.20 01.29.20 01.29.20 01.29.20 01.29.20 01.29.20 01.29.20 01.29.20
Industrial Discharge Sanitary Sewer Permit (No. W-553806) – 11270 Pendleton Clarifier	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation	0101.18
Industrial Discharge Sanitary Sewer Permit (No. W-553805) – 9147 De Garmo Clarifier	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation	01.01.18
Findings of Conformance	City of Los Angeles Bureau of Sanitation	12.19.02

Q. ORGANICS SAMPLING (14CCR, §17409.5.1 THROUGH §17409.5.12)

The Facility, in accordance with 14CCR, Sections 17409.5.1 through 17409.5.12, conduct sampling and reporting as the facility processes applicable organic waste streams pursuant to the implementation of Senate Bill (SB) 1383.

Organic Waste Recovery Efficiency (§17409.5.1)

The facility operator shall

- Determine the sum of outgoing weights of organic waste recovered from the mixed waste organic collection stream by adding together the weights determined pursuant to §17409.5.2(b)(6) for each operating day that measurements were conducted during the reporting period.
- Determine the sum of outgoing weights of organic waste removed from the mixed waste organic collection stream for landfill disposal by adding together the weights as measured pursuant to 14CCR, §17409.5.3(b)(5) for each operating day that measurements were conducted during the reporting period.
- Report the sums CalRecycle pursuant to 14CCR, §18815.5.

Additionally, the facility operator shall:

- Determine the sum of outgoing weights of organic waste recovered from the source separated organic waste collection stream by adding together the weights determined

pursuant to Section 17409.5.4(b)(6) for each operating day that measurements were conducted during the reporting period.

- Determine the sum of outgoing weights of organic waste removed from the source separated organic waste collection stream that is sent for landfill disposal by adding together the weights as measured pursuant to Section 17409.5.5(b)(5) for each operating day that measurements were conducted during the reporting period.
- Report the sums of Subdivisions (d)(1) and (d)(2) to the Department pursuant to Section 18815.5.

The facility operator shall maintain records demonstrating compliance with this section in a manner approved by the EA and as described in §17414.2(a).

Measuring Organic Waste Recovered from Mixed Waste Organic Collection Stream (§17409.5.2)

The facility operator shall measure the amount by weight of organic waste separated from the mixed waste organic collection stream after processing for end-use, recovery or further processing at the following frequency:

- For each reporting period, the facility operator shall perform the sampling protocol over ten (10) consecutive operating days.
- The facility operator may use the results of samples conducted over a period of more than 10 days if the following apply: 1) If less than 10 additional days are sampled in the reporting period, the additional operating days where sampling is performed shall be a consecutive continuation of the original 10 consecutive days of sampling or 2) if 10 additional operating days or more are selected for sampling, the additional operating days shall be conducted on consecutive days but may be performed during a different part of the reporting period and are not required to be a continuation of the original 10 operating days.

The facility operator shall comply with the following sampling protocol:

- On each sampling day take one sample of at least two hundred (200) pounds from each organic waste type separated after processing at the operation or facility on that operating day prior to sending to a destination for end-use, recovery, or further processing. Each sample shall be representative of a typical operating day and a random, composite sample taken either from various times during the operating day or from various locations within each pile of each of the organic waste types separated after processing.
- Record the weight of each sample from each organic waste type. If the total weight of a single organic waste type processed in a single operating day is less than 200 pounds, the operator shall sample all of that organic waste type that is separated after processing for end-use, recovery or further processing.
- For each sample, remove any incompatible material and determine the remaining weight of organic waste in that sample.

- Determine a ratio for each type of organic waste in the mixed waste organic collection stream by dividing the total weight of organic waste in that sample by weight of each sample from each organic waste type.
- Multiply the ratio determined for each type of organic waste type by the total weight of all of the same type of organic waste separated after processing and destined for end-use, recovery or further processing.
- Determine the total weight of organic waste separated from the mixed waste organic collection stream for recovery by adding the sum of all the weights calculated.
- The operator shall conduct a measurement in the presence of the LEA when requested.
- If it is determined by the LEA that the measurements do not accurately reflect the records, the LEA may require the operator to increase the frequency of measurements, revise the measurement protocol, or both to improve accuracy.
- If the operator sends any material to a Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) that is not authorized to receive, pursuant to 14CCR, §17896.6(a)(1)(C) or (D), that material shall be deemed to constitute landfill disposal pursuant to 14CCR, §18983.1(a)(3), and the weight of that material shall be added to the total weight calculated pursuant to 14CCR, §17409.5.3 – Measuring Organic Waste in Material Removed from Mixed Waste Organic Collection Stream for Disposal.

<u>Measuring Organic Waste in Material Removed from Mixed Waste Organic Collection Stream for Disposal (§17409.5.3)</u>

The facility operator that accepts a mixed waste organic collection stream shall measure the amount by weight of organic waste present in the material removed from the mixed waste organic collection stream after processing that is sent to disposal.

The measurements required pursuant to this section shall be conducted over ten (10) consecutive operating days. An operator may use the results of samples conducted over a period of more than 10 days if less than 10 additional days are sampled in the reporting period, the additional operating days where sampling is performed shall be a consecutive continuation of the original 10 consecutive days of sampling and if 10 additional operating days or more are selected for sampling, the additional operating days shall be conducted on consecutive days but may be performed during a different part of the reporting period and are not required to be a continuation of the original 10 operating days.

The operator shall comply use the following protocol:

- On each sampling day, take one sample of at least two hundred (200) pounds of the material removed from mixed waste organic collection stream at the operation or facility on that operating day prior to sending to disposal. Each sample shall be: 1) Representative of a typical operating day; and 2) A random, composite sample taken either from various times during the operating day or from various locations within the pile(s) of material that will be sent to disposal.
- Record the total weight of the sample. If the total weight of the materials removed from the mixed waste organic collection stream in a single operating day is less than 200 pounds, the operator shall sample the stream that will be sent to disposal.

- Remove any incompatible material and determine the remaining weight of the organic waste in the sample.
- Determine the ratio of organic waste present in the materials removed from the mixed waste organic collection stream for disposal by dividing the total weight incompatible material by the total weight of the sample.
- Determine the total weight of organic waste removed from the mixed organic collection stream that is sent to disposal by multiplying the ratio of organic waste present in the materials removed from the mixed waste organic collection stream for disposal by the total weight of the materials removed from the mixed waste organic collection stream for disposal.
- The operator shall conduct a measurement in the presence of the LEA when requested.
- If it is determined by the LEA that the measurements do not accurately reflect the records, the LEA may require the operator to increase the frequency of measurements, revise the measurement protocol, or both to improve accuracy.
- The operator shall maintain records of measurements and the training of personnel in evaluating the amount of organic waste in the material removed from mixed waste organic collection stream for disposal.
- For the purposes of this section "disposal" has the same meaning as "Activities that constitute landfill disposal" as defined in 14CCR, §18982.

Measuring Organic Waste Recovered from Source-Separated Organic Waste Collection Stream (§17409.5.4)

The operator of a facility that accepts source-separated organic waste shall measure the amount by weight of organic waste separated from the source-separated organic waste collection stream after processing for end-use, recovery or further processing.

The measurements required pursuant to this section shall be conducted at the following frequency:

- For each reporting period, the operator shall perform the sampling protocol over ten (10) consecutive operating days.
- An operator may use the results of samples conducted over a period of more than 10 days if less than 10 additional days are sampled in the reporting period, the additional operating days where sampling is performed shall be a consecutive continuation of the original 10 consecutive days of sampling or if 10 additional operating days or more are selected for sampling, the additional operating days shall be conducted on consecutive days but may be performed during a different part of the reporting period and are not required to be a continuation of the original 10 operating days.

The operator shall use the following protocol:

- On each sampling day take one sample of at least two hundred (200) pounds from each organic waste type separated after processing at the operation or facility on that operating day prior to sending to a destination for end-use, recovery, or further processing. Each sample shall be representative of a typical operating day; and a random, composite sample taken either from various times during the operating day or

from various locations within each pile of each of the organic waste types separated after processing.

- Record the weight of each sample from each organic waste type. If the total weight of a single organic waste type processed in a single operating day is less than 200 pounds, the operator shall sample all of that organic waste type that is separated after processing for end-use, recovery or further processing.
- For each sample, remove any incompatible material and determine the remaining weight of organic waste in that sample.
- Then determine a ratio for each type of organic waste in the source-separated organic waste collection stream by dividing the total weight from Subdivision (b)(3) by the total weight recorded in Subdivision (b)(2).
- Multiply the ratio determined for each type of organic waste type pursuant to Subdivision (b)(4) by the total weight of all of the same type of organic waste separated after processing and destined for end-use, recovery or further processing.
- Determine the total weight of organic waste separated from the source-separated organic waste collection stream for recovery by adding the sum of all the weights calculated pursuant to Subdivision (b)(5).

The operator shall conduct a measurement in the presence of the EA when requested.

If it is determined by the EA that the measurements do not accurately reflect the records, the EA may require the operator to increase the frequency of measurements, revise the measurement protocol, or both to improve accuracy.

If the operator sends any material to a POTW that is not authorized to receive, pursuant to Section 17896.6(a)(1)(C) or (D), that material shall be deemed to constitute landfill disposal pursuant to Section 18983.1(a)(3), and the weight of that material shall be added to the total weight calculated pursuant to Section 17409.5.5.

Measuring Organic Waste in Materials Removed from Source-Separated Organic Waste Collection Stream for Disposal (§17409.5.5)

The operator of a facility that accepts source-separated organic waste shall measure the amount of organic waste by weight present in the materials removed from the source-separated organic waste collection stream after processing that is sent to disposal.

The measurements required pursuant to this section shall be conducted at the following frequency:

- For each reporting period, the operator shall perform the sampling protocol over ten (10) consecutive operating days.
- An operator may use the results of samples conducted over a period of more than 10 days if less than 10 additional days are sampled in the reporting period, the additional operating days where sampling is performed shall be a consecutive continuation of the original 10 consecutive days of sampling or if 10 additional operating days or more are selected for sampling, the additional operating days shall be conducted on consecutive

days but may be performed during a different part of the reporting period and are not required to be a continuation of the original 10 operating days.

The operator shall use the following protocol:

- On each sampling day take one sample of at least two hundred (200) pounds of the materials removed from source-separated organic waste collection stream at the operation or facility on that operating day prior to sending to disposal. Each sample shall be representative of a typical operating day; and a random, composite sample taken either from various times during the operating day or from various locations within the pile(s) of material that will be sent to disposal.
- Record the total weight of the sample. If the total weight of the materials removed from the source-separated organic waste collection stream in a single operating day is less than 200 pounds, the operator shall sample the stream that will be sent to disposal.
- Remove any incompatible material and determine the remaining weight of the organic waste in the sample.
- Then determine the ratio of organic waste present in the material removed from the source-separated organic waste collection stream for disposal by dividing the total weight of the incompatible material by the total weight recorded of the sample.
- Determine the total weight of organic waste removed from the source-separated organic waste collection stream that is sent to disposal by multiplying the ratio determined above by the total weight of the materials removed from the source-separated organic waste collection stream for disposal.
- The operator shall conduct a measurement in the presence of the LEA when requested.
- If it is determined by the LEA that the measurements do not accurately reflect the records, the LEA may require the operator to increase the frequency of measurements, revise the measurement protocol, or both to improve accuracy.
- For the purposes of this section "disposal" has the same meaning as "Activities that constitute landfill disposal" as defined in 14CCR, §18982.

Source-Separated Organic Waste Handling (§17409.5.6)

Source-separated organic waste processing shall be kept separate from other solid waste streams.

Remnant organic material separated from the gray container collection stream for recovery can be combined with organic material removed from the source-separated organic waste collection stream for recovery once the material from the source-separated organic waste collection stream has gone through the measurement protocol described in 14CCR, §17409.5.4.

Construction and Demolition Debris, as defined in 14CCR, §17381, shall be kept separate from the source-separated organic waste collection stream and the mixed waste organic collection stream and shall not be included in the measurements required pursuant to 14CCR, §17409.5.1- 17409.5.5 and 17409.5.8.

Source-separated organic waste and organic waste removed from a mixed waste organic collection service for recovery shall be:

- Stored away from other activity areas in specified, clearly identifiable areas as described in the Facility Plan or Transfer/Processing Report; and
- Removed from the site consistent with §17410.1 and either transported only to another solid waste facility or operation for additional processing, composting, in-vessel digestion, or other recovery as specified in 14CCR, §18983.1 or used in a manner approved by local, state, and federal agencies having appropriate jurisdiction.

Gray Container Waste Evaluations (§17409.5.7)

The operator of a facility that receives a gray container collection stream, and more than 500 tons of solid waste from at least one jurisdiction annually, shall conduct one gray container waste evaluation per quarter.

The operator shall use the following measurement protocol:

- Take one sample of at least 200 pounds from the incoming gray container collection stream received by the facility. Each sample shall be representative of a typical operating day; and a random, composite sample taken from various times during the operating day.
- Record the weight of the sample.
- For that sample, remove any remnant organic material and determine the weight of that remnant organic material.
- Determine the ratio of remnant organic material in the sample by dividing the total weight of the remnant organic material by the total weight of the sample.
- Upon written notification to the applicable LEA, the operator may conduct off-site gray container waste evaluations at an alternative, permitted or authorized solid waste facility or operation provided that the operator subject to this section does not process the material prior to its transfer off-site for the waste evaluation. The results of an off-site gray container waste evaluation performed shall be reported by the transfer/processing operation or facility subject to this section as required in 14CCR, §18815.5 and shall not be reported by the alternative solid waste facility or operation.
- The operator shall conduct a measurement in the presence of the LEA when requested.
- If it is determined by the LEA that the measurements do not accurately reflect the records, the LEA may require the operator to increase the frequency of measurements, revise the measurement protocol, or both to improve accuracy.
- The operator shall maintain records of waste evaluations and the training of personnel in evaluating the amount of remnant organic material. These records shall be maintained for five (5) years in the operating record and be available for review by the LEA and other duly authorized regulatory agencies.

Incompatible Materials Limit in Recovered Organic Waste (§17409.5.8)

A transfer/processing facility or operation shall only send off-site that organic waste recovered after processing from the source-separated organic waste stream and from the mixed waste organic collection stream that meets the following requirements with no more than 20 percent

of incompatible material by weight on and after January 1, 2022; and with no more than 10 percent of incompatible material by weight on and after January 1, 2024.

The operator shall measure compliance with the above by using the following protocol:

- Use the same samples taken to comply with 14CCR, §17409.5.2 and 17409.5.4 and the same total weight of each of those samples.
- For each sample, remove any incompatible material and determine the weight of the incompatibles in that sample.
- Determine a ratio of the incompatible material for each type of organic waste in the mixed waste organic collection stream and the source-separated organic waste collection waste stream by dividing the weight of the incompatible material by the total sample weight.
- Multiply the ratio for each type of organic waste by the total weight of all of the same type of organic waste separated after processing and destined for end-use, recovery or further processing.
- Determine the total weight of incompatible materials separated from the mixed waste organic collection stream and from the source-separated organic waste stream by adding the sum of all the weights calculated.
- Determine the ratio of incompatible materials by taking the total weight of incompatible materials and divide by the sum of the outgoing weights of the materials recovered from the mixed waste organic collection stream and from the source-separated organic waste stream.
- Determine the percentage of incompatible materials by multiplying the ratio by 100.

The recovered organic waste stream shall not be subject to 14CCR, §17409.5.8(a) if the recovered organic waste is sent to one or more of the following types of facilities that will further process that waste:

- A transfer/processing facility or operation that complies with 14CCR, §17409.5.8(a).
- A compostable material handling facility or operation that, pursuant to §17867(a)(16), demonstrates that the percentage of organic waste in the-materials sent to disposal is less than 20 percent on and after January 1, 2022 and less than 10 percent on and after January 1, 2024.
- An in-vessel digestion facility or operation that, pursuant to 14CCR, §17896.44.1, demonstrates that the percentage of organic waste in the materials sent to disposal is less than 20 percent on and after January 1, 2022 and less than 10 percent on and after January 1, 2024.
- An activity that meets the definition of a recycling center as described in 14CCR, §17402.5(d).
- The operator shall conduct a measurement in the presence of the LEA when requested.
- If it is determined by the LEA that the measurements do not accurately reflect the records, the LEA may require the operator to increase the frequency of measurements, revise the measurement protocol, or both to improve accuracy.

- For the purposes of this section "disposal" has the same meaning as "Activities that constitute landfill disposal" as defined in 14CCR, §18982.

Alternatives To Measurement Protocols (§17409.5.9)

The LEA may approve, with concurrence by CalRecycle, alternative measurement protocols to the requirements of 14CCR, §17409.5.2, 17409.5.3, 17409.5.4, 17409.5.5, 17409.5.7, and 17409.5.8, as long as they will still ensure that the measurements will be as accurate. CalRecycle shall concur with the LEA approval if it finds that the alternative measurement protocols will ensure that the measurements will be as accurate. For the purposes of this section, alternative measurement protocols may include, but are not limited to, measurements made with a different sampling frequency and/or weight than those specified in this article.

When required by this article, the operator shall report tonnages using a scale. If scales are not accessible, the LEA may approve, with written notification to CalRecycle, the operator to report the tonnages using a method described in 14CCR, §18815.9(g).

The LEA may approve, with written concurrence by CalRecycle, a substitute to certain requirements to sample and measure specific types of organic waste that are designated for an organic waste recovery activity with a quality standard imposed on the operator by the person, entity, or solid waste facility or operation accepting that organic waste type as specified in this subdivision. CalRecycle shall concur with the LEA approval if it verifies that there is a quality standard imposed on the operator by the person, entity, or solid waste facility or operation accepting that organic waste.

The LEA may approve, with written concurrence by CalRecycle, a substitute to certain requirements to sample and measure specific types of organic waste that are designated for an organic waste recovery activity with a quality standard imposed on the operator by the person, entity, or solid waste facility or operation accepting that organic waste type as specified in this subdivision. CalRecycle shall concur with the LEA approval if it verifies that there is a quality standard imposed on the operator by the person, entity, or solid waste facility or operation accepting that organic waste type as specified in this subdivision and that the standard meets the following requirements:

- The person, entity, or solid waste facility or operation accepting that organic waste type requires the operator to demonstrate that the presence of incompatible materials in the organic waste type is less than or equal to the level of incompatible materials specified in 14CCR, §17409.5.8(a).
- The person, entity, or solid waste facility or operation accepting that organic waste type requires the operator to demonstrate the presence of incompatible materials through sampling;
- The sampling protocol that is used to meet the quality standard of the person, entity, or solid waste facility or operation accepting that organic waste type is designed to accurately reveal the percentage of incompatible material by weight that is present in the samples;

- The end-user and the operator have a contract or written agreement specifying the sampling protocol and the maximum level of incompatible materials allowed in the organic material before it is accepted by the end-user;
- The contract or written agreement is available for review by the LEA;
- The sampling protocol is at least as effective as the sampling required in 14CCR, §17409.5.2, 17409.5.4 and 17409.5.8; and
- The operator allows the LEA to observe sampling upon request.

An operator that is authorized to substitute a quality standard for sampling requirements for a specific type of recovered organic waste type shall apply the weight of incompatible materials as measured in the quality standard to total weight of that organic waste type for the purposes of determining organic waste recovery efficiency as specified in 14CCR, §17409.5.1.

Solid Waste Handling at Consolidation Sites (§17409.5.10)

Consolidation sites are not subject to the requirements of 14CCR, §17409.5.1 through 17409.5.9 and are not subject to the recordkeeping and reporting requirements of 14CCR, §17414.2.

Consolidation sites shall keep source-separated organic waste streams separate from other solid waste streams. Materials shall be transported only to transfer/processing facilities or operations that comply with 14CCR, §17409.5.1.

Solid Waste Handling at Co-Located Facilities or Operations (§17409.5.10.5)

The operator of an attended solid waste facility or operation that is permitted or authorized and accepts a mixed waste organic collection stream, a source-separated organic waste collection stream, or both for processing and directly transfers the organic waste recovered from either collection stream to a co-located activity within the boundary of the facility for processing is subject to the following requirements:

- If sampling performed pursuant to 14CCR, §17409.5.3, 17409.5.5, 17867, or 17896.44.1, whichever is applicable, demonstrates the percent of the material removed for disposal that is organic waste is less than the percent specified in 14CCR, §17409.5.(c)(2) then only the organic waste that is sent off-site for further processing and landfill disposal are subject to the requirements of 14CCR, §17409.5.1 through 17409.5.8.
- If sampling performed pursuant to 14CCR, §17409.5.3, 17409.5.5, 17867, or 17896.44.1, whichever is applicable, demonstrates that the percent of the material for disposal that is organic waste is more than the percent specified in 14CCR, §17409.5.(c)(2) then the organic waste removed after processing and sent for further processing on-site or off-site and landfill disposal are subject to the requirements of 14CCR, §17409.5.1 through 17409.5.8.

Remnant Organic Material Separated from Gray Container Processing (§17409.5.11)

Remnant organic material separated from the gray container collection stream for recovery is not subject to the requirements of 14CCR, §17409.5.1 and 17409.5.8.

Remnant organic material removed from the gray container collection stream for recovery can be combined with organic material removed from the source-separated organic waste collection stream for recovery once the material from the source-separated organic waste collection stream has gone through the measurement protocol described in §17409.5.4.

Transfer/Processing Enforcement Agency Verification Requirements (§17409.5.12)

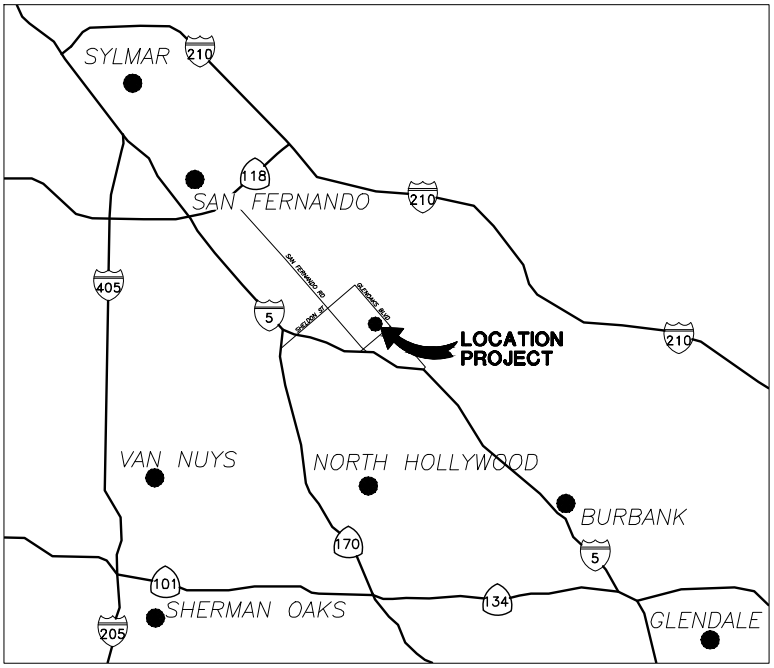
The operator shall provide the LEA all requested information and other assistance so that the LEA can verify that the measurements conducted by the operator are consistent with the requirements of 14CCR, §17409.5.2, 17409.5.3, 17409.5.4, 17409.5.5, 17409.5.7, and 17409.5.8.

The LEA shall conduct such verification through:

- The review of records required by 14CCR, §17414.2; and
- The periodic, direct observation of measurements at a frequency necessary to ensure that the operator is performing such measurements in a manner consistent with 14CCR, §17409.5.2, 17409.5.3, 17409.5.4, 17409.5.5, 17409.5.7, and 17409.5.8.

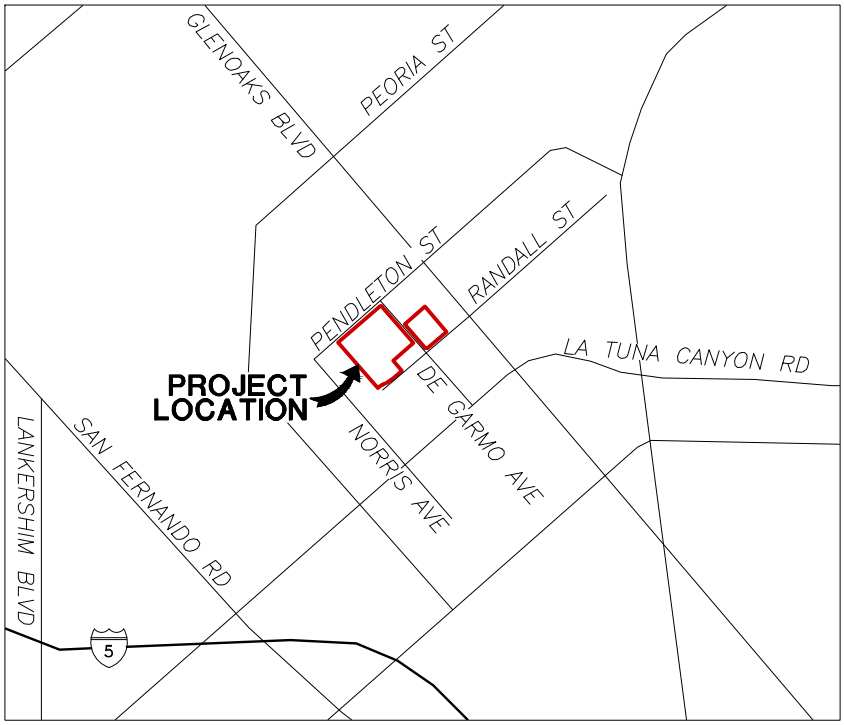
If, at any time, the LEA determines that the records under §17414.2(b) indicate that compostable material is sent off-site to any destination(s) other than an authorized permitted solid waste facility or operation, the LEA shall directly observe any compostable material on-site designated for such off-site destination(s). If physical contaminants, based on visual observation, clearly exceed the limits in 14CCR, §17852(a)(24.5)(A)1, the LEA may require the operator to further process such material.

FIGURES



VICINITY MAP

SCALE: 1"=4 MI



LOCATION MAP

SCALE: 1"=2,000'

PREPARED BY:

SWT Civil & Environmental Engineering

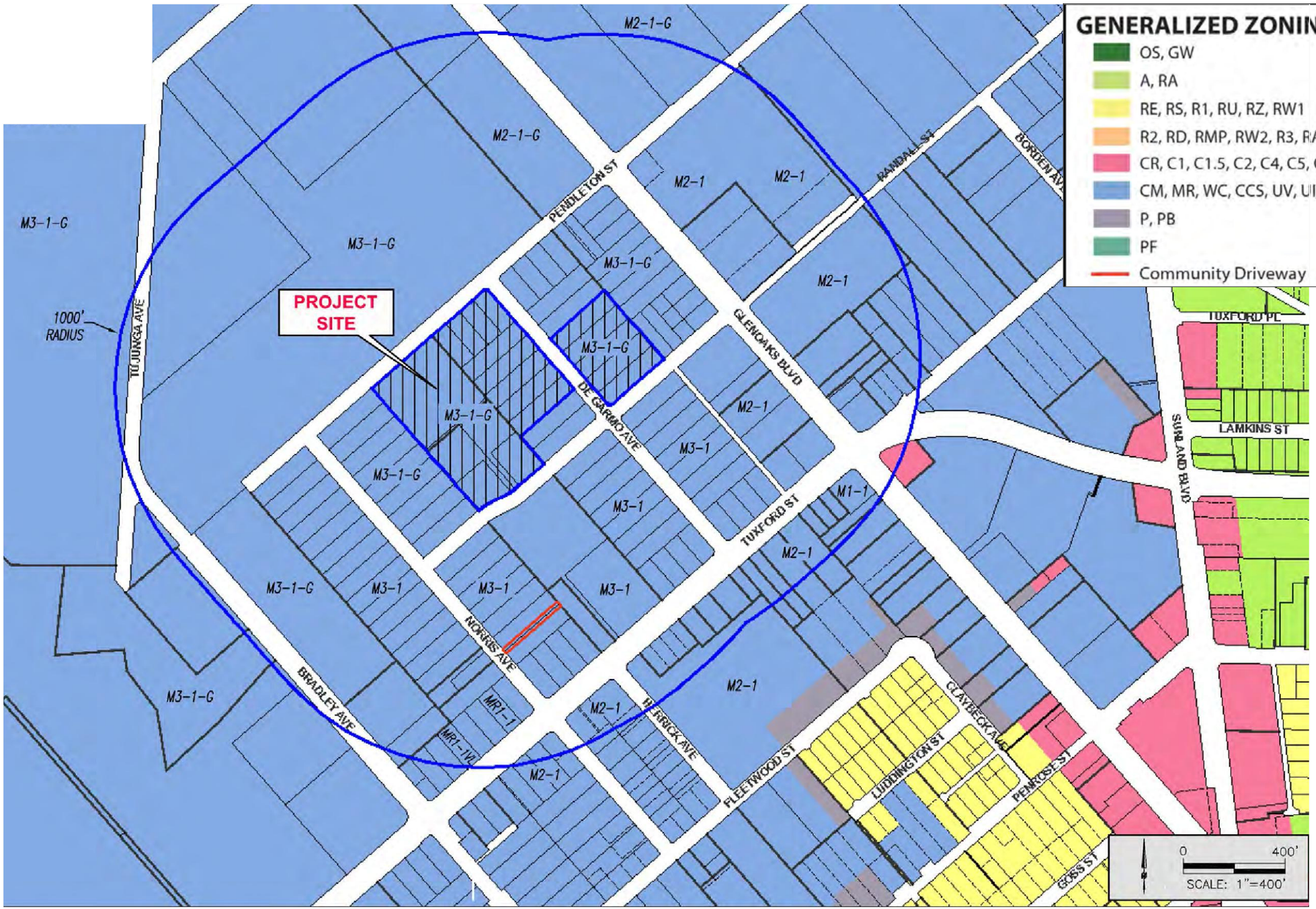
800-C SOUTH ROCHESTER AVENUE
ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA 91761

CROWN RECYCLING SERVICES

TRANSFER STATION & MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY
SITE LOCATION/VICINITY MAP

DESIGNED BY :	SCALE : AS SHOWN	
DRAWN BY :	DATE : 06-2022	FILE NO.:
CHECKED BY :	DATE : 06-2022	FIGURE 1
APPROVED BY :	DATE : 06-2022	

Z:\PROJECTS\ATHENS SERVICES\CROWN MRF\TPR_2022\ACAD\FIGURES\FIG01-LOCATION-VICINITY MAP-CROWN



PREPARED BY:

SWT Civil & Environmental **Engineering**

800-C SOUTH ROCHESTER AVENUE
ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA 91761

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

FIGURE 2

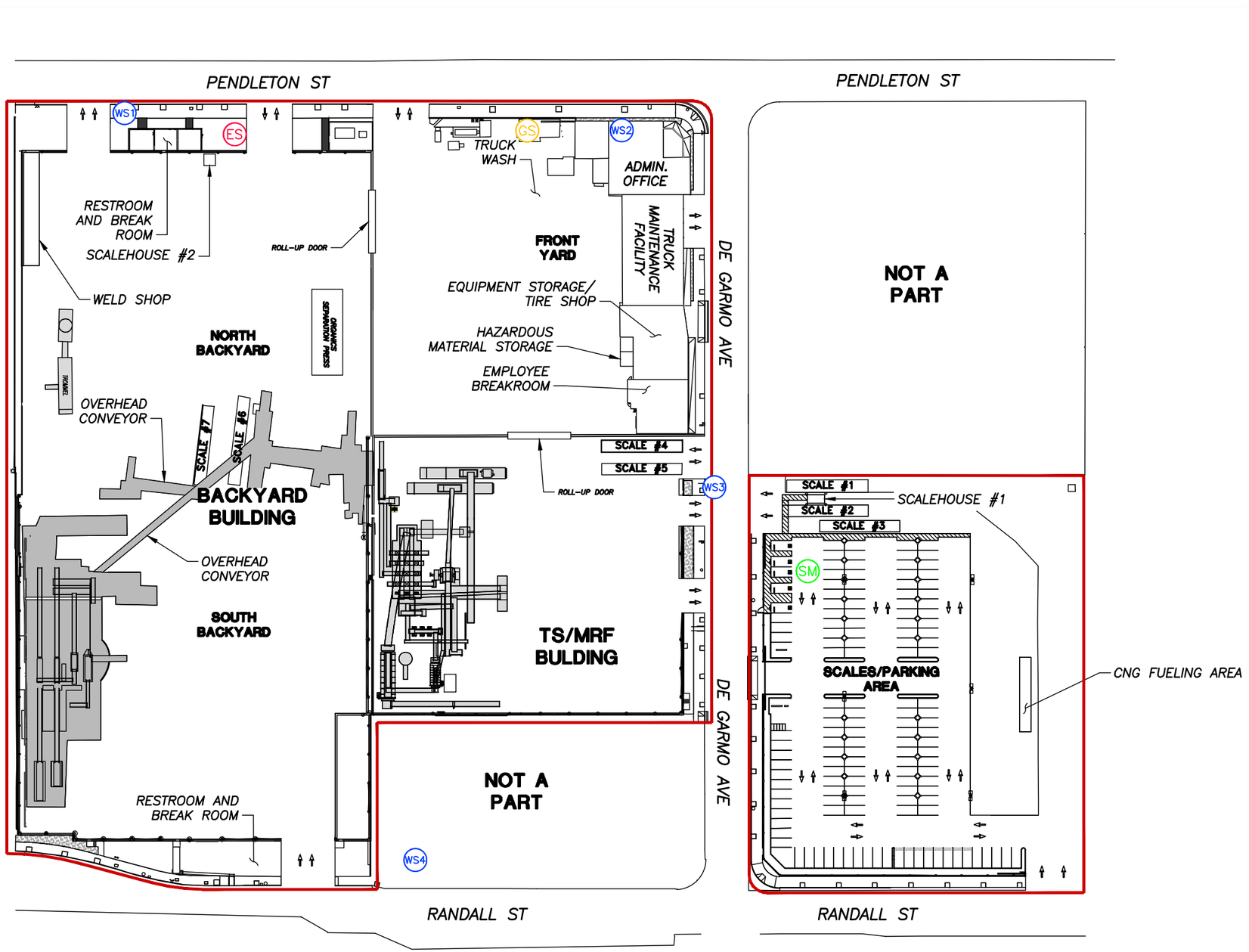
CROWN RECYCLING SERVICES

TRANSFER STATION & MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY

ZONING MAP WITH 1,000 FEET RADIUS

JUNE 2022

Z:\PROJECTS\ATHENS SERVICES\CROWN MRF\TPR_2022\ACAD\FIGURES\FIG02-ZONING MAP



PREPARED BY:

SWT Civil & Environmental Engineering

800-C SOUTH ROCHESTER AVENUE
ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA 91761

FIGURE 3

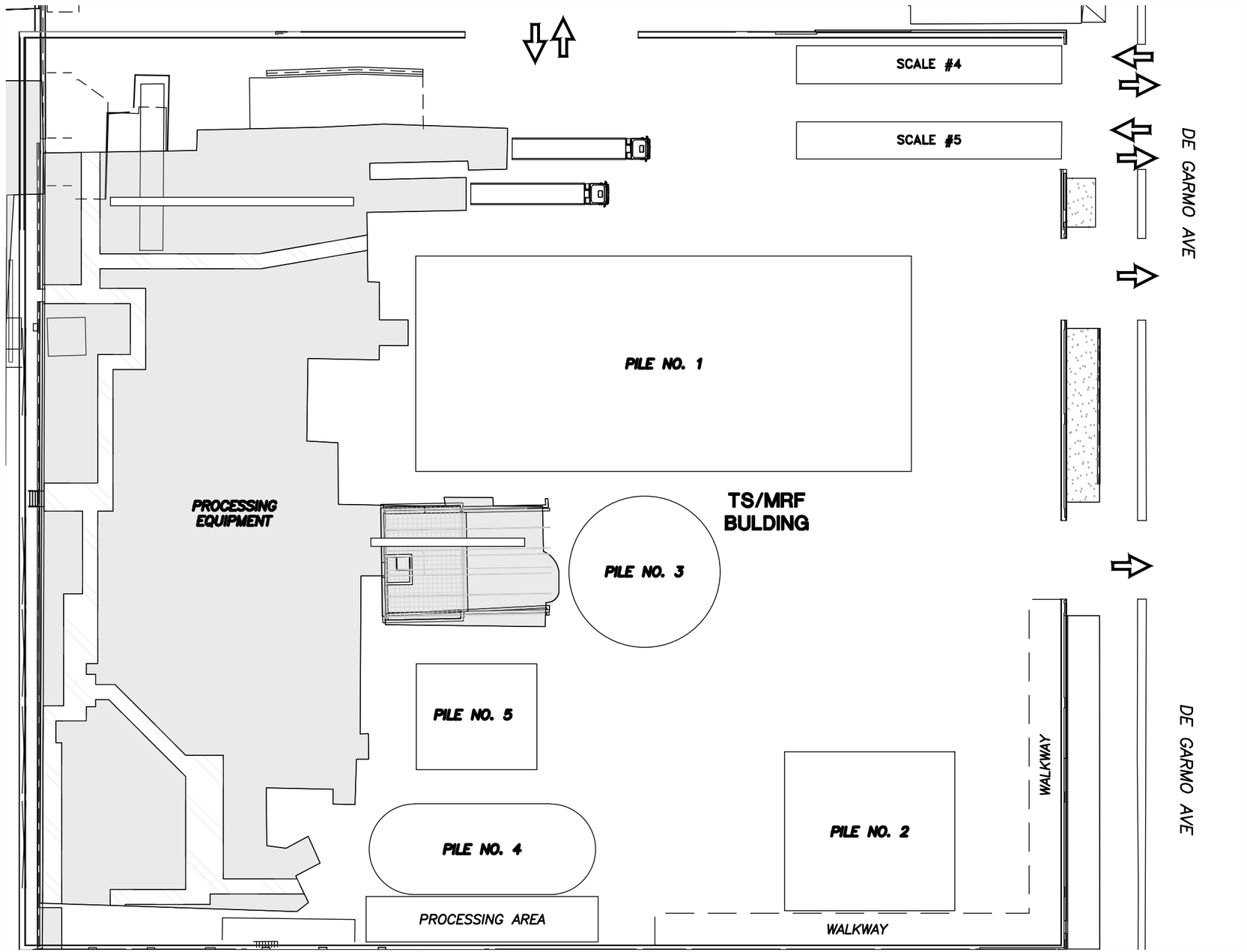
CROWN RECYCLING SERVICES

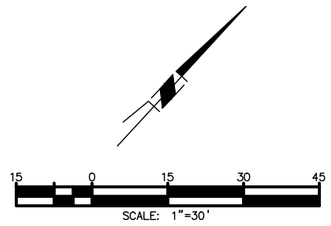
TRANSFER STATION & MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY

SITE PLAN

JANUARY 2023

Z:\PROJECTS\ATHENS SERVICES\CROWN MRF\TPR_2022\ACAD\FIGURES\FIG03-SITE PLAN





NOTE:
1. STOCKPILE CAPACITIES BASED ON MAXIMUM ACHIEVABLE PILE SIDE SLOPES, IN SOME CASES VERTICAL SLOPE WALLS WERE USED FOR THIS CALCULATION.
2. PILE SIZE INFORMATION BY CROWN RECYCLING SERVICES.
3. PILE SIZE/DIMENSIONS NOT TO SCALE.

Pile No.	Material	Max. Height (Ft.)	Max. Length x Width (Ft.)	Max. Stockpile (1) Capacity (CY)	Max. Stockpile Capacity (Tons)
1	MSW	25	131 x 57	4,811	842
2	Recyclables Transfer Pile	25	45 x 42	1,548	271
3	MRF Fines/ Residuals	15	50 x 50	3,183	239
4	MRF Mixed Waste	25	50 x 60	1,794	247
5	MRF Residuals	10	35 x 25	176	12

PREPARED BY:
SWT Civil & Environmental Engineering
800-C SOUTH ROCHESTER AVENUE
ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA 91761

FIGURE 4

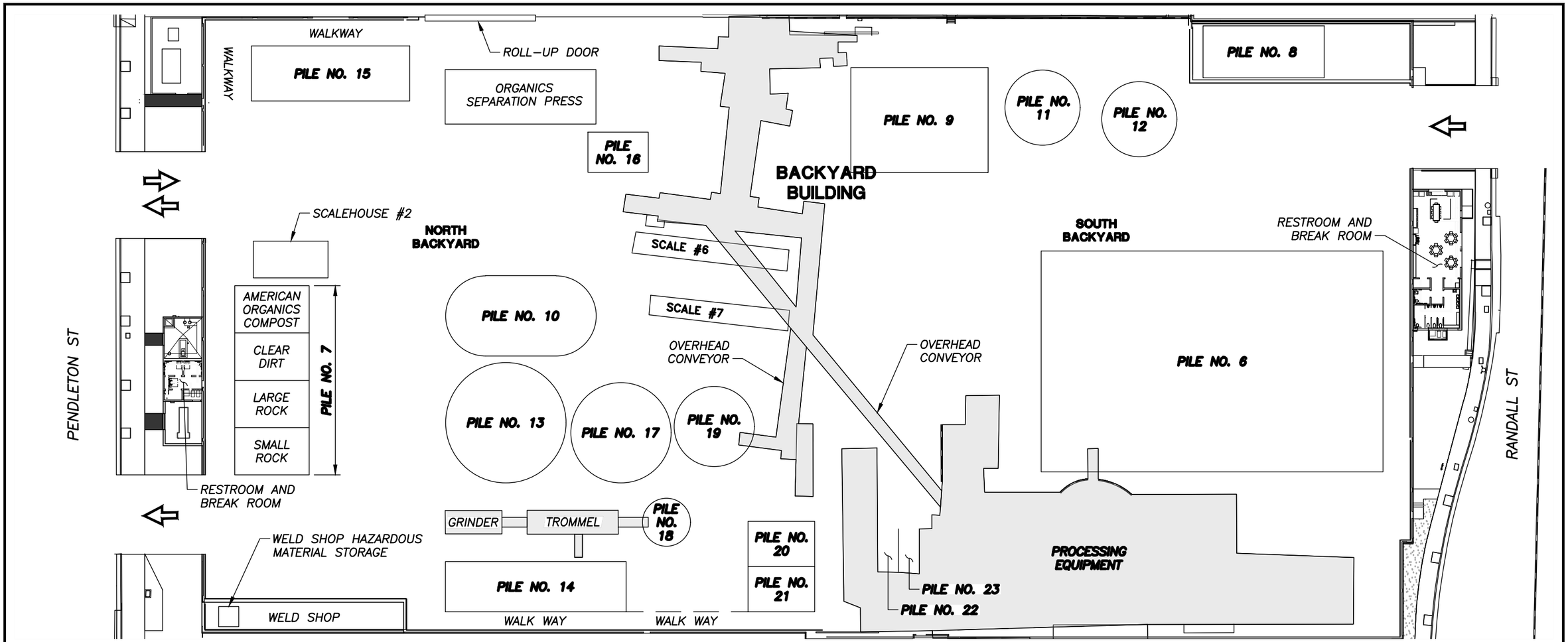
CROWN RECYCLING SERVICES

TRANSFER STATION & MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY

FLOOR PLAN - TS/MRF BUILDING

JANUARY 2023

Z:\PROJECTS\ATHENS SERVICES\CROWN MRF\TPR_2022\ACAD\FIGURES\FIG04-MRF BUILDING



Pile No.	Material	Max. Height (Ft.)	Max. Length x Width (Ft.)	Max. Stockpile Capacity (CY) [1]	Max. Stockpile Capacity (Tons)
6	Commercial C&D Debris	25	170 x 170	4,803	2,161
7	Inerts Bunkers #1	12	25 x 100	1,160	1,076
8	Self-Haul/C&D Debris	24	66 x 33	2,005	702
9	Green Waste	25	80 x 80	2,325	698
10	Ground Green Waste	25	62 x 20	5,135	1,925
11	Lumber	23	50 x 42	1,260	208
12	Tree Trimmings	18.5	40 x 40	510	80
13	Ground Wood Waste 6"	25	103 x 80	4,120	1,545
14	Ground Wood Fines	20	60 x 40	508	190

Pile No.	Material	Max. Height (Ft.)	Max. Length x Width (Ft.)	Max. Stockpile Capacity (CY) [1]	Max. Stockpile Capacity (Tons)
15	OSP Feedstock/ Food Waste	14	50 x 40	587	116
16	OSP Residual Fines	12	25 x 25	139	10
17	Ground Wood Chips	25	40 x 40	845	115
18	Ground Wood Chips 1"	10	10 x 10	37	5
19	Organic Grindings (Wood or GW)	25	30 x 30	833	113
20	Organic C&D	12	80 x 50	1026	103
21	Organic Blend	15	30 x 25	214	29
22	Small Rock and Concrete	12	60 x 12	232	290
23	Wood and Lightweight Plastics	12	30 x 12	112	13

25 0 25 50 75

SCALE: 1"=50'

PREPARED BY:

SWT Civil & Environmental Engineering
800–C SOUTH ROCHESTER AVENUE
ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA 91761

NOTE:
1. STOCKPILE CAPACITIES BASED ON MAXIMUM ACHIEVABLE PILE SIDE SLOPES, IN SOME CASES VERTICAL SLOPE WALLS WERE USED FOR THIS CALCULATION.
2. PILE SIZE INFORMATION BY CROWN RECYCLING SERVICES.
3. PILE SIZE/DIMENSIONS NOT TO SCALE.

FIGURE 5

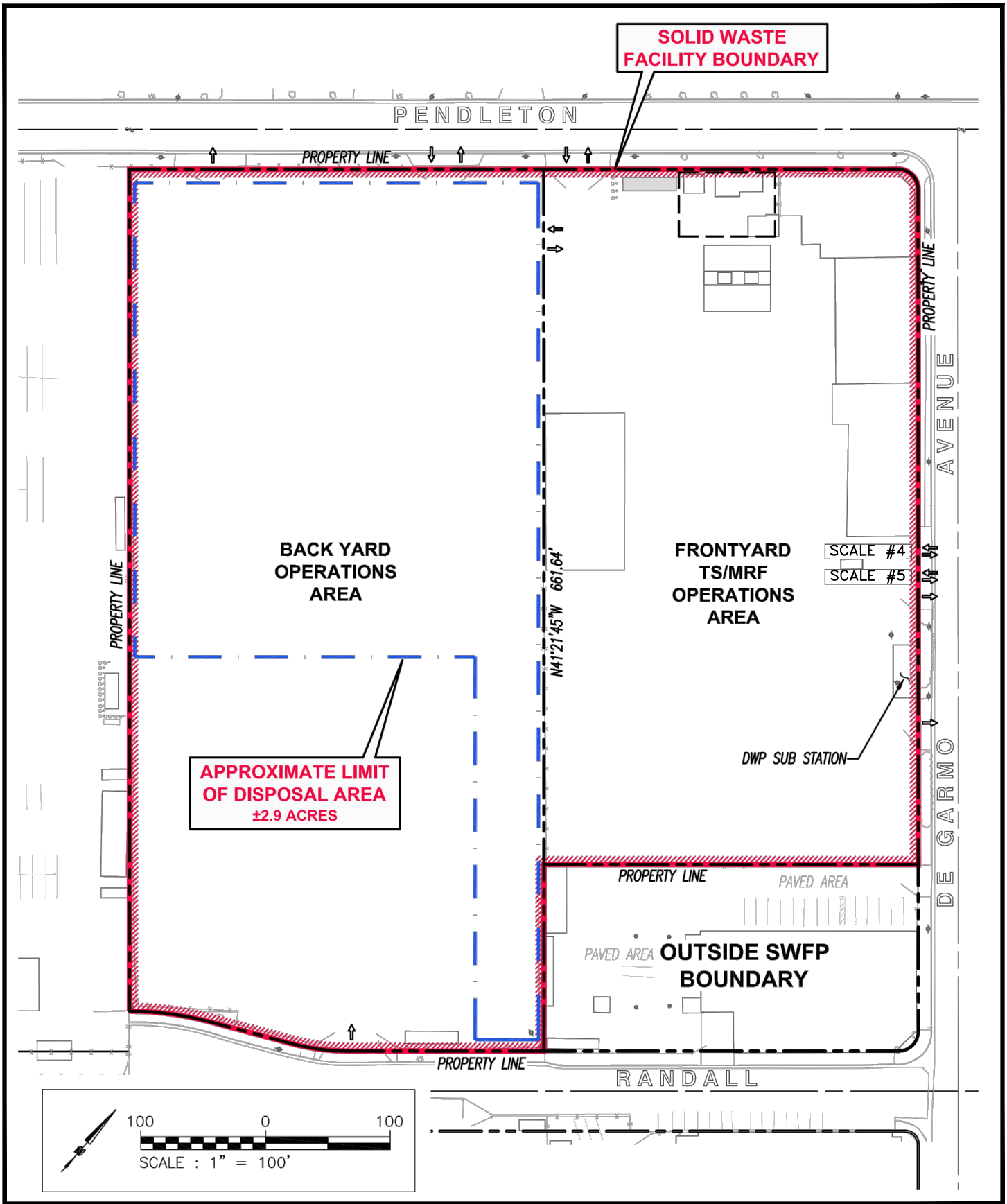
CROWN RECYCLING SERVICES

TRANSFER STATION & MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY

FLOOR PLAN - BACKYARD BUILDING

JANUARY 2023

Z:\PROJECTS\ATHENS SERVICES\CROWN MRF\TPR_2022\ACAD\FIGURES\FIG05–BACKYARD BUILDING



PREPARED BY:

SWT Civil & Environmental Engineering

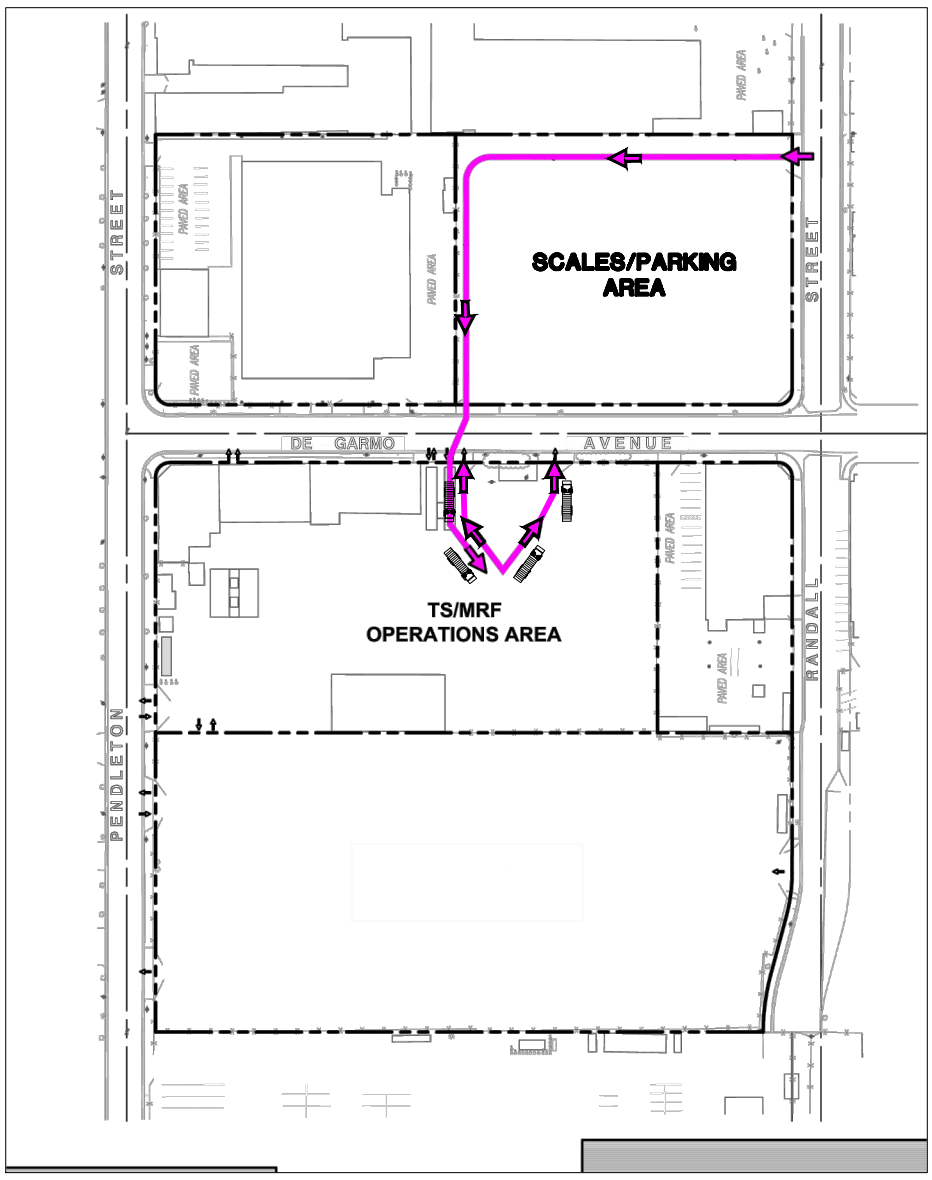
800-C SOUTH ROCHESTER AVENUE
ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA 91761

CROWN RECYCLING SERVICES

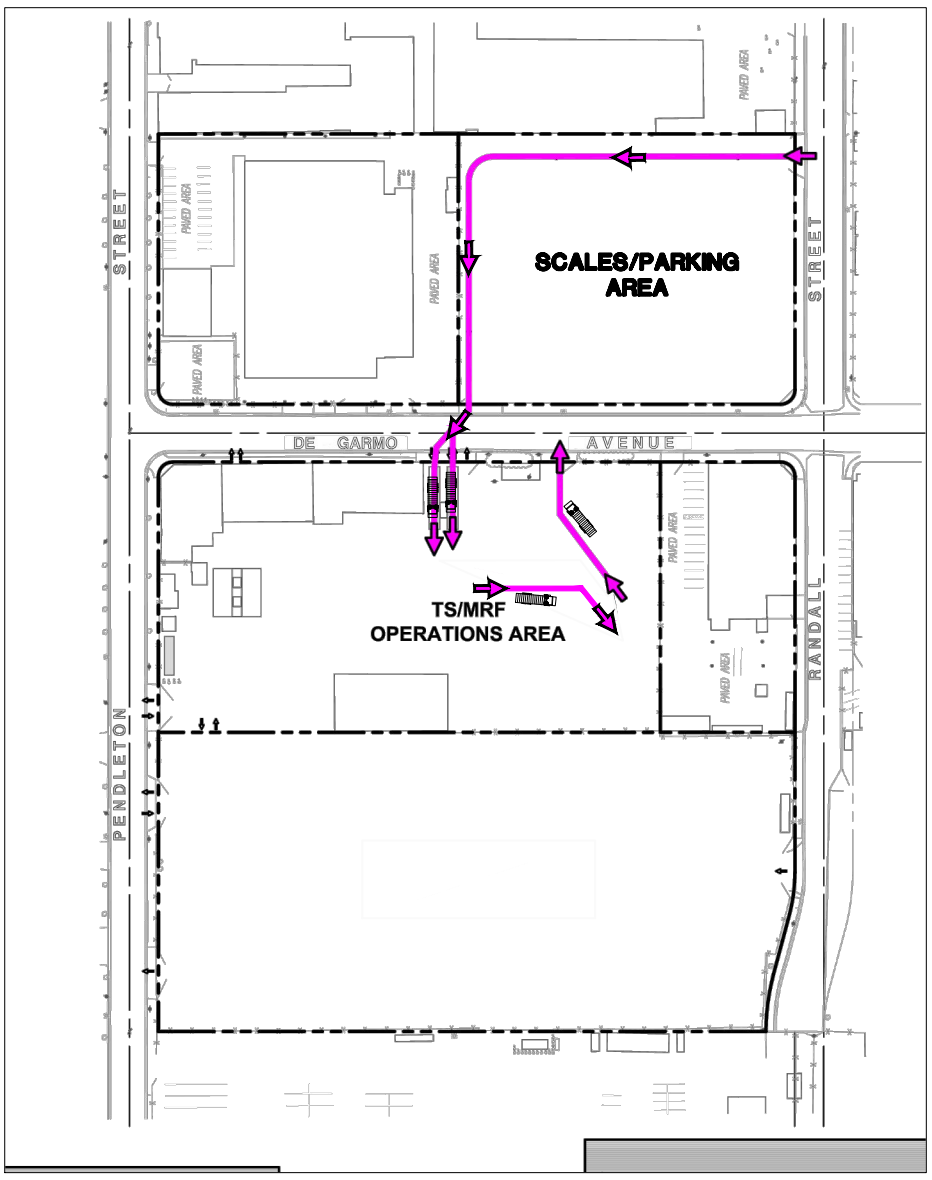
TRANSFER STATION & MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY
APPROXIMATE LIMIT OF DISPOSAL AREA

DESIGNED BY :	SCALE : AS SHOWN	
DRAWN BY :	DATE : 06-2022	FILE NO.:
CHECKED BY :	DATE : 06-2022	FIGURE 5.1
APPROVED BY :	DATE : 06-2022	

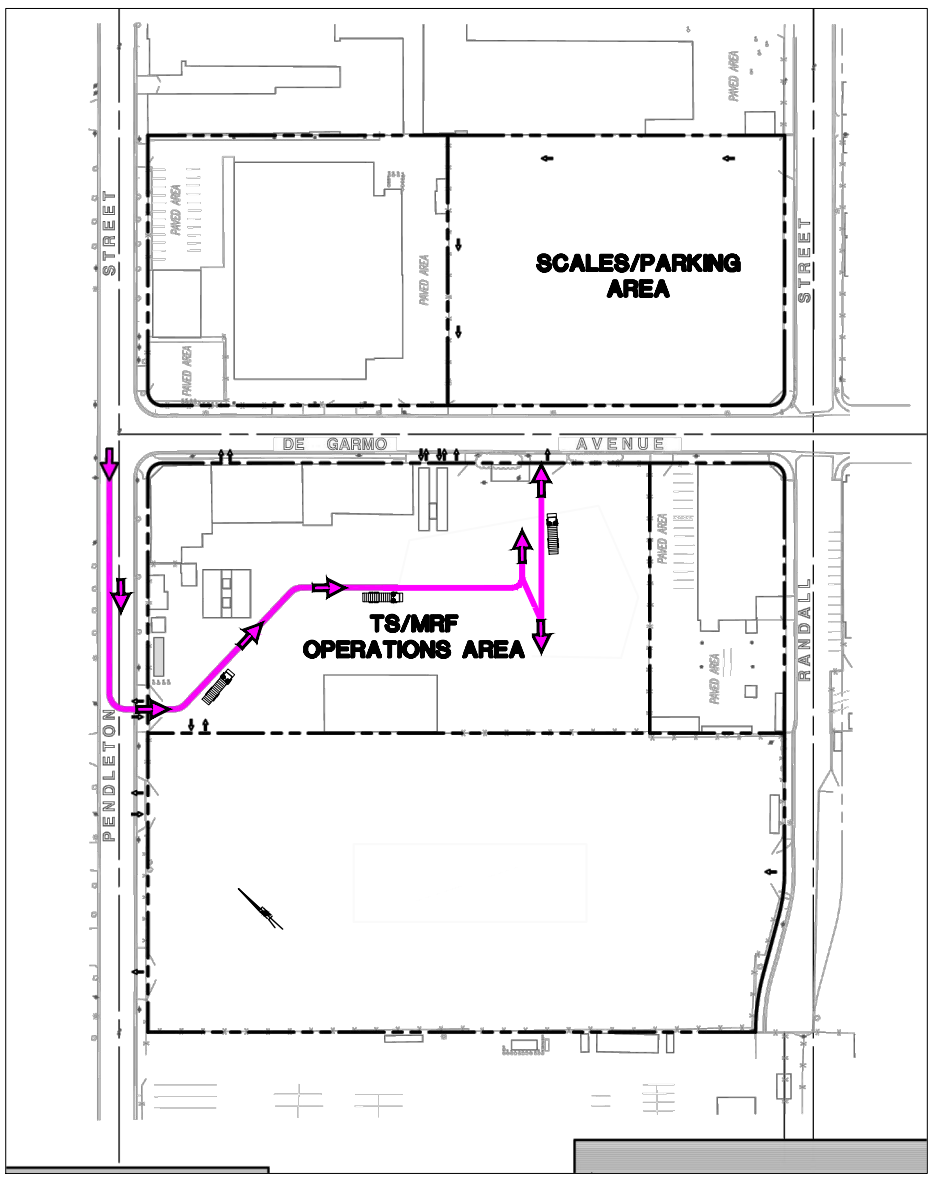
Z:\PROJECTS\ATHENS SERVICES\CROWN MRF\TPR_2022\ACAD\FIGURES\FIG05.1-APPROXIMATE LIMIT OF DISPOSAL AREA



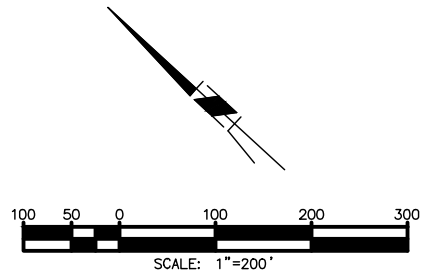
MSW
NTS



RECYCLABLES
NTS



MRF FINES/RESIDUALS
NTS



PREPARED BY:

SWT Civil & Environmental Engineering

800-C SOUTH ROCHESTER AVENUE
ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA 91761

TRAFIC FLOW DIRECTION
TRUCK TRAFFIC

FIGURE 6

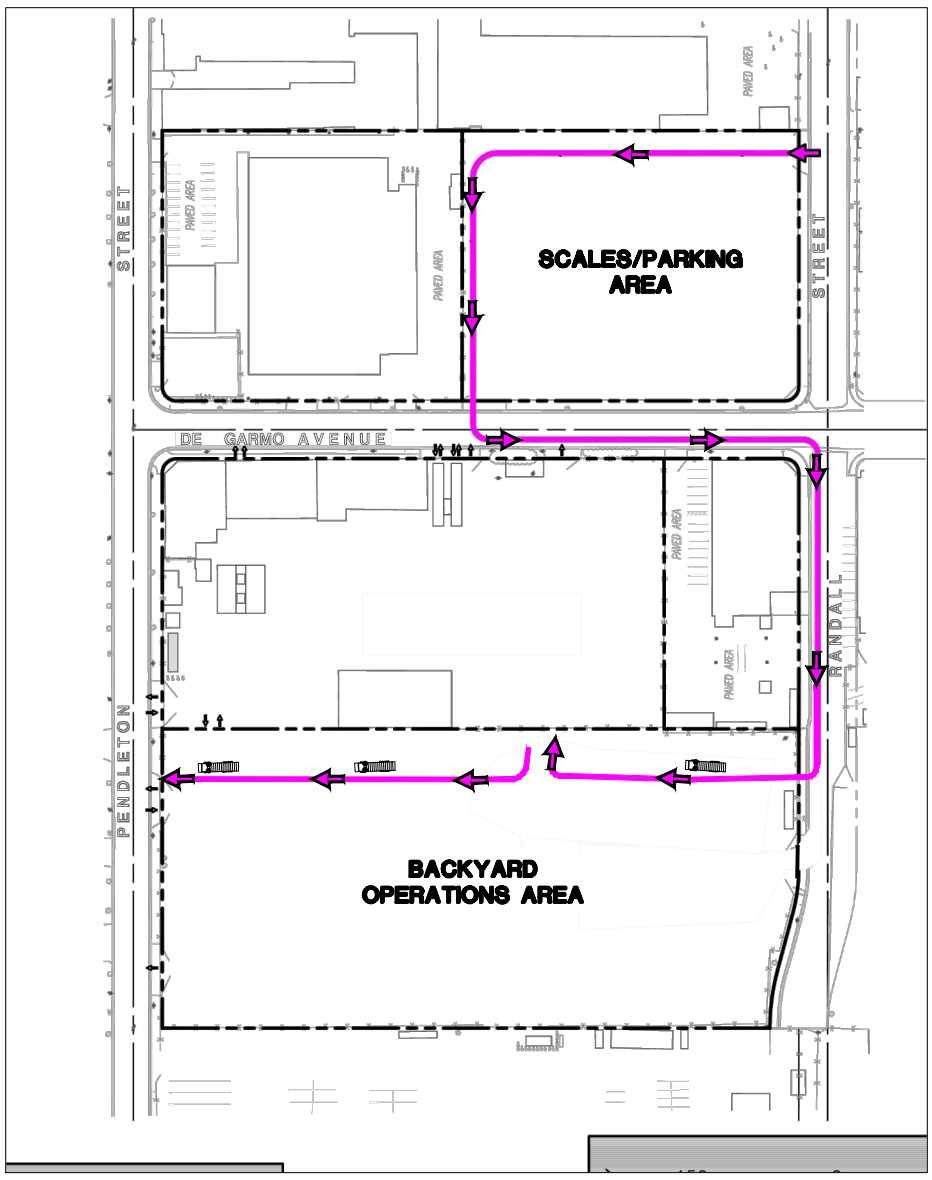
CROWN RECYCLING SERVICES

TRANSFER STATION & MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY

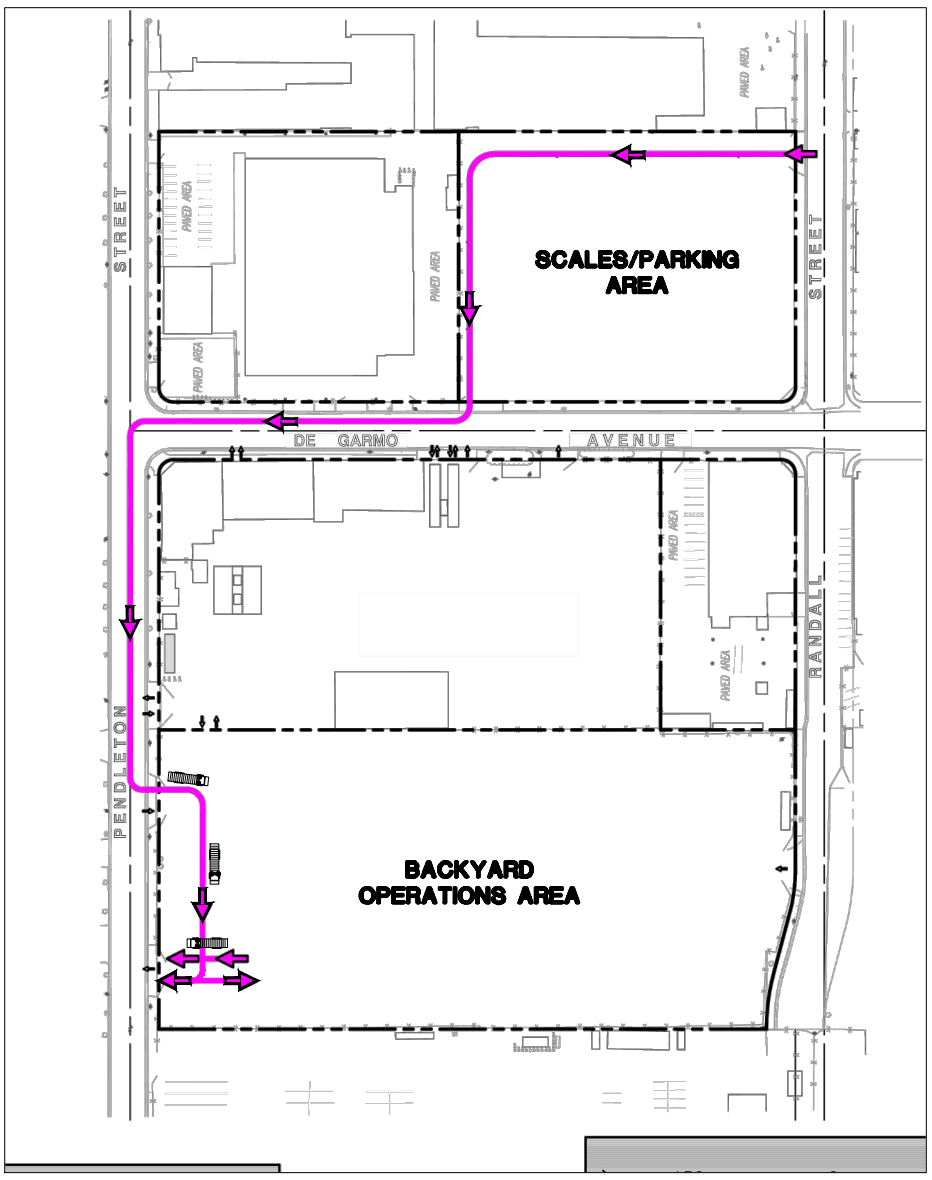
TRAFFIC FLOW DIAGRAM SCALES/PARKING/TS/ MRF/FRONT YARD AREA

JUNE 2022

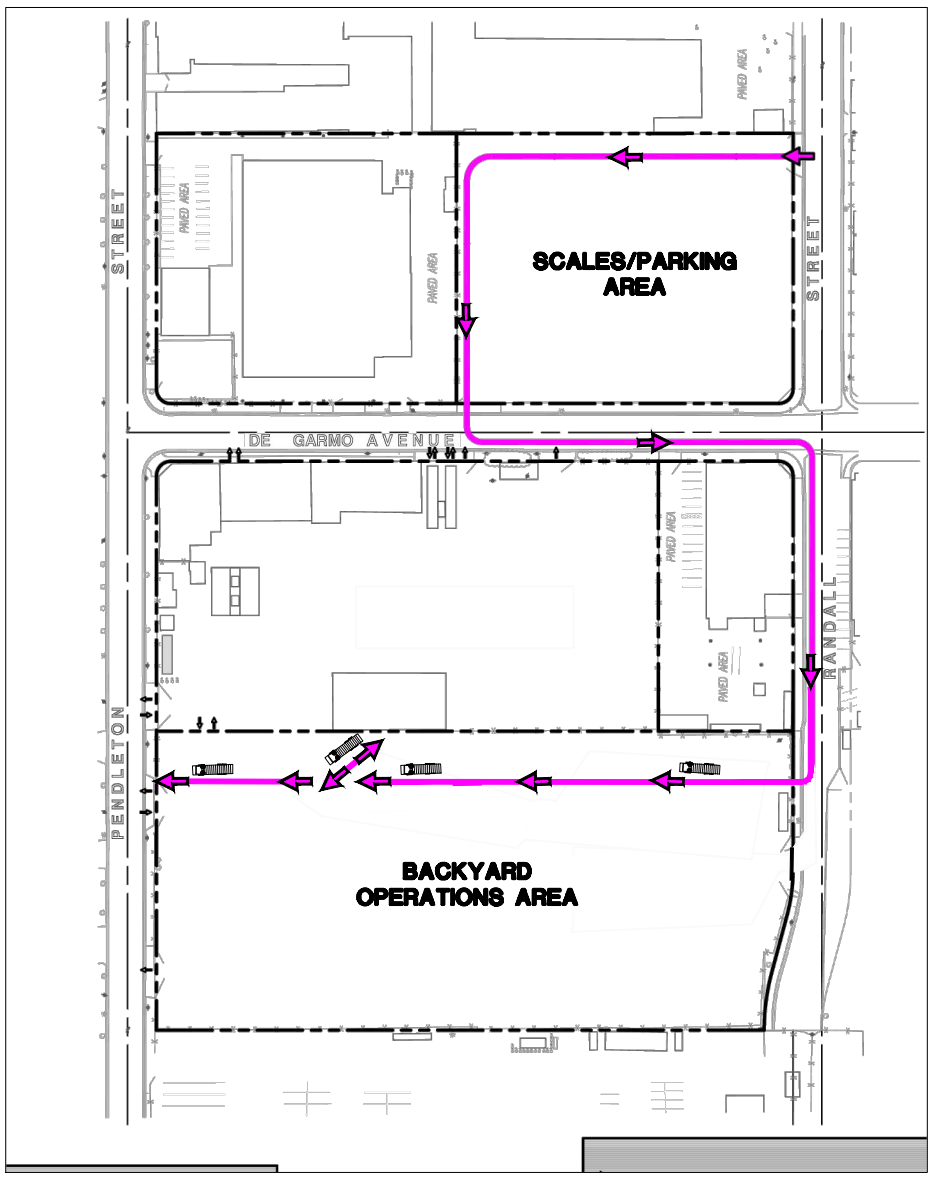
Z:\PROJECTS\ATHENS SERVICES\CROWN MRF\TPR_2022\ACAD\FIGURES\FIG06-TRUCK CIRCULATIONS-FRONT YARD



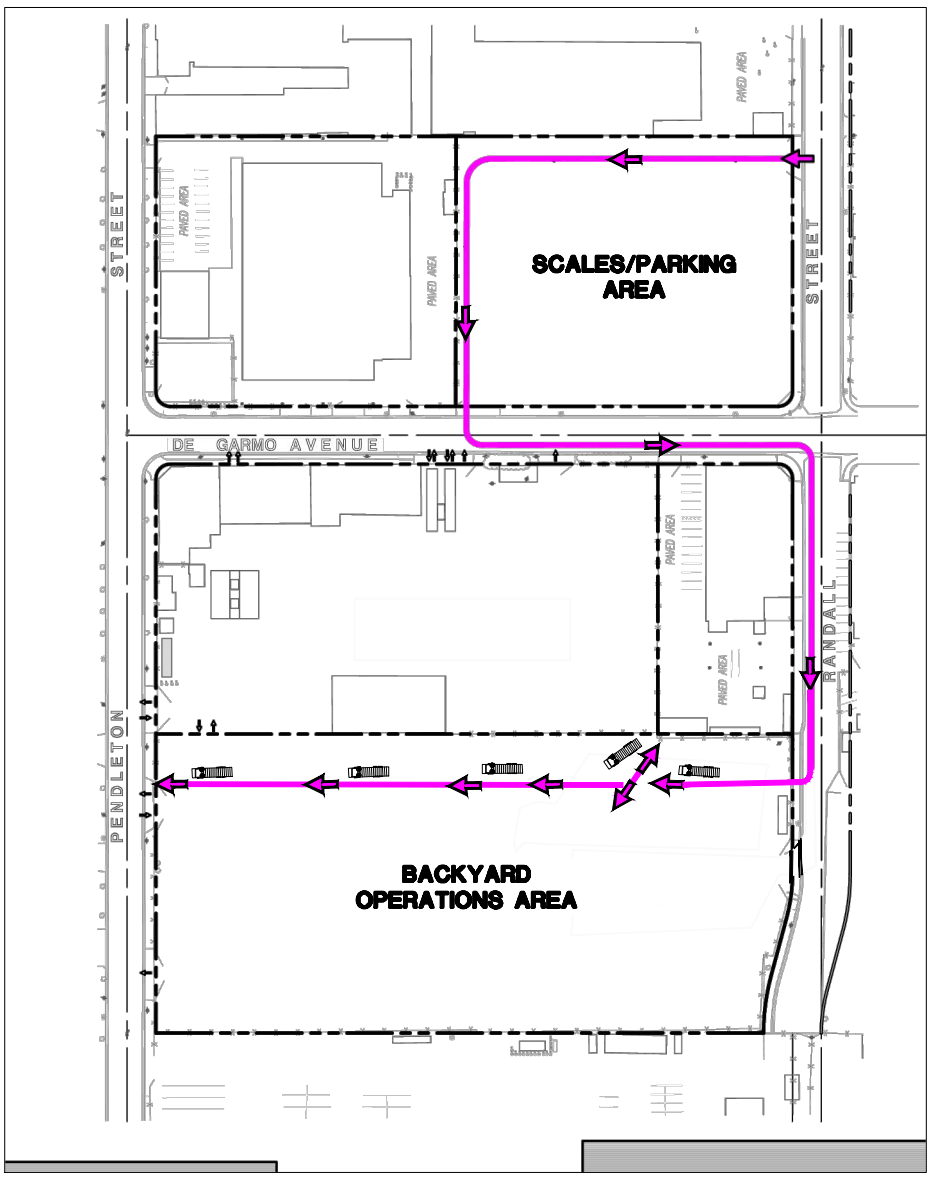
GREEN WASTE
NTS



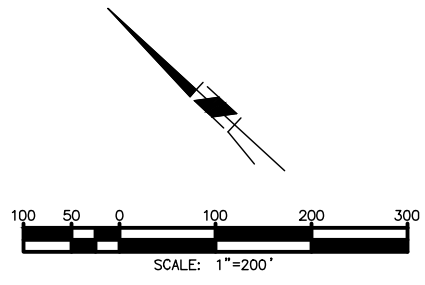
WOOD WASTE
NTS



ORGANIC MATERIAL SEPARATION PRESS/FOOD WASTE
NTS



SELF-HAUL/C&D DEBRIS
NTS



PREPARED BY:

SWT Civil & Environmental Engineering
800-C SOUTH ROCHESTER AVENUE
ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA 91761

TRAFIC FLOW DIRECTION
TRUCK TRAFFIC

FIGURE 7

CROWN RECYCLING SERVICES

TRANSFER STATION & MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY

TRAFFIC FLOW DIAGRAM BACKYARD AREA

JUNE 2022

Z:\PROJECTS\ATHENS SERVICES\CROWN MRF\TPR_2022\ACAD\FIGURES\FIG07-TRUCK CIRCULATIONS-BACK YARD

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A
CONDITIONAL USE PERMIT

LOS ANGELES CITY PLANNING COMMISSION

200 N. Spring Street, Room 272, Los Angeles, California, 90012, (213) 978-1300
www.lacity.org/PLN/index.htm

Determination Mailing Date: SEP 18 2014

CASE NO.: CPC-2008-4336-CU-ZV-SPR
CEQA: ENV-2006-6373-EIR

Location: 11256 – 11300 W. Pendleton Street
9143 – 9189 De Garmo Avenue
Council District: 6 – Martinez
Plan Area: Sun Valley – La Tuna Canyon
Request(s): Conditional Use, Zone Variance

Applicant: Community Recycling and Resource Recovery, Inc.
Representative: Fred Gaines

At its meeting on August 28, 2014, the following action was taken by the City Planning Commission:

1. **Disapproved** the requested entitlements for the As-Filed proposed Project.
2. **Approved** a **Conditional Use** for the Preferred Project to permit a Recycling Materials Processing Facility in the M3 Zone when the facility is not in compliance with 3 of the 16 conditions set forth in Section 12.21 A 18 (e) of the LAMC, specifically Nos.: (1) located at least 1,000 feet from an M1 zone; (3) Recyclable Materials collected and processed on the site shall be limited to paper, cardboard, glass, metal, plastic and other items that are deemed appropriate by the Department of Building and Safety, Bureau of Sanitation and the Fire Department; and (14) the facility shall be surrounded by a 6-foot high, concrete block wall and a 5-foot landscaped buffer, approved by the City Planning Department, adjoining all street frontages.
3. **Disapproved** as unnecessary a **Zone Variance** to permit 40 parking spaces in lieu of the required 75 parking spaces; as the Preferred Project will meet LAMC-required on-site parking requirements.
4. **Approved Site Plan Review** for the Preferred Project having more than 50,000 square feet of non-residential floor area.
5. **Adopted** the attached modified **Conditions of Approval**.
6. **Adopted** the attached **Findings**.
7. **Certified** Revised Final Environmental Impact Report No. **ENV-2006-6373-EIR** as the environmental clearance for the project, and Adopt the proposed Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program and the required findings.
8. **Advised** the applicant that, pursuant to California State Public Resources Code Section 21081.6, the City shall monitor or require evidence that mitigation conditions are implemented and maintained throughout the life of the project and the City may require any necessary fees to cover the cost of such monitoring.

Fiscal Impact Statement: There is no General Fund impact as administrative costs are recovered through fees.

This action was taken by the following vote:

Moved: Perlman
Seconded: Cabildo
Ayes: Ahn, Ambroz, Choe, Katz, Segura
Absent: Dake-Wilson, Mack

Vote: **7 - 0**

James K. Williams, Commission Executive Assistant II
City Planning Commission

Effective Date: **The decision of the City Planning Commission is effective upon the mailing date of the determination letter and becomes final if no appeals are filed within the specified time limits.**

Appeals: The City Planning Commission's decision regarding the Conditional Use and Site Plan Review may appealed to the City Council **within 15 days** after the mailing date of this determination. Any appeal not filed within the **15-day period** shall not be considered by the Council. All appeals shall be filed on forms provided at the Planning Department's Public Counters at 201 N. Figueroa Street, Fourth Floor, Los Angeles, or at 6262 Van Nuys Boulevard, Suite 251, Van Nuys.

Final Appeal Date: OCT 0 3 2014

If you seek judicial review of any decision of the City pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure Section 1094.5, the petition for writ of mandate pursuant to that section must be filed no later than the **90th day** following the date on which the City's decision became final pursuant to California Code of Civil Procedure Section 1094.6. There may be other time limits which also affect your ability to seek judicial review.

Attachments: Modified Conditions of Approval and Findings
Zoning Administrator: Fernando Tovar

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

A. Entitlement Conditions: Conditional Use for Waste Transfer Station and Materials Processing Facility.

1. **Entitlement Grant.** Pursuant to Section 12.24.U.22(c) of the Los Angeles Municipal Code (LAMC), a Conditional Use Permit is hereby approved for the continued operation of a Waste Transfer Station and Recycling Materials Processing Facility in the M3 Zone, when the facility is not in compliance with the following conditions, as set forth in Section 12.21.A.18(f) of the LAMC:

   a. Located at least 1,000 feet from any A, R, C, P. PB, MR, or M1 Zone (LAMC 12.21.A.18(f)(1));

   b. Recyclable Materials collected and processed on the site shall be limited to paper, cardboard, glass, metal, plastic and other items that are deemed appropriate by the Department of Building and Safety, Bureau of Sanitation, and Fire Department (LAMC 12.21.A.18(f)(3)); and

   c. The facility shall be surrounded by a 6-foot high, concrete block wall and a 5-foot landscape buffer, approved by the City Planning Department, adjoining all street frontages (LAMC 12.21.A.18(f)(14)).

2. **Use.** The use of the property shall be limited to the following:

   a. The existing Solid Waste Transfer Station and Recycling Materials Processing Facility operations and structures are a deemed-to-be-approved, non-conforming use. Construction and operation of new and modified structures on the site shall be permitted as follows: a new, 196,075 square-foot warehouse structure, to fully enclose existing back yard operations; a new, 64,120 square-foot warehouse structure, to fully enclose the existing front yard tipping floor and transfer station; and the modification of the existing, front yard 7,800 square-foot canopy used for storage of baled recycling materials, to partially enclose the structure on three (3) sides, as shown on the Site Plan labeled Exhibit B2, dated July 2014 and attached to the subject case file.

   b. A maximum of 6,700 tons per day (TPD) of recyclable materials may be received and processed by the Solid Waste Transfer Station and Recycling Materials Processing Facility, as follows: 2,500 TPD of municipal solid waste; 2,000 TPD of construction materials; 1,500 TPD of source-separated green waste; 500 TPD of source-separated supermarket trim and cull; and 200 TPD of source-separated wood waste, provided a Solid Waste Facility Permit that includes these amounts is issued by the Local Enforcement Agency (Los Angeles City Department of Building and Safety) and affirmed by CalRecycle.

   c. All received municipal solid waste and organic materials shall be processed and stored within one of the herein-approved enclosures. Storage of any materials on the subject property shall not exceed a period of 48 hours, except for green waste, including horse manure, restaurant food waste and supermarket trim and cull material, which shall be processed within 24 hours of receipt.

3. **Construction and Materials Received Phasing.** The requested increases in TPD of received materials shall be phased-in as enclosures are constructed, pursuant to the following schedule:

   a. **Phase 1.** Construction of a 196,075 square-foot warehouse structure to enclose existing back yard operations. Upon the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy (Temporary or Final) for this structure, the amount of material processed on the back yard portion of the site may be increased to 4,200 TPD, provided a Solid Waste Facility Permit that includes this amount is issued by the Local Enforcement Agency (Los Angeles City Department of Building and Safety) and affirmed by CalRecycle; and

   b. **Phase 2.** Construction of a 64,120 square-foot warehouse structure to enclose the existing front yard tipping floor and transfer station, and the modification of the existing, front yard 7,800 square-foot canopy used for storage of baled recycling material (enclose on three (3) sides). Upon the issuance of a Certificate of Occupancy (Temporary or Final) for the second of these two (2) structures, the amount of material processed on the front yard portion of the site may be increased to 2,500 TPD, provided a Solid Waste Facility Permit that includes this amount is issued by the Local Enforcement Agency (Los Angeles City Department of Building and Safety) and affirmed by CalRecycle. Total TPD of materials to be processed on the site (both front and back yard) at the completion of Phase 2 structures shall not exceed 6,700 TPD.

   c. Any increase to the above project description shall require a new application for a Conditional Use pursuant to Section 12.24 of the LAMC.

4. **Site Plan.** The use and development of the subject property shall be in substantial conformance with the site plan, floor plans, elevations, and landscape plan labeled Exhibits B2 - B5 and dated July 2014. Minor deviations may be allowed in order to comply with provisions of the LAMC, the subject conditions, and the intent of the subject permit authorization.

5. **Floor Area.** The floor area of the new warehouse enclosures shall not exceed 196,075 square feet for the structure enclosing back yard operations; 64,120 square feet for the structure enclosing front yard operations; and 7,800 square feet for the modified front yard canopy structure partially enclosing the baled recycling materials.

6. **Height.** The height of all proposed buildings and structures on the subject property shall not exceed 65 feet, as defined in Section 12.21.1 of the LAMC, and shall be in substantial conformance with the elevation plans labeled Exhibit B4, dated July 2014.

7. **Parking.** Pursuant to the provisions of Sections 12.21A.4(c) and 12.21A.4(J)(2) of the LAMC, 139 parking spaces shall be provided and maintained on-site.

8. **Air Filtration.** A continuous negative pressure and air filtration system shall be required for the new warehouse enclosures to ensure that all outgoing air is treated, specifically with an odor neutralizing misting system that is compliant with the Couth Coastal Air Quality Management District's Rule 410 "Odor Management Plan" ventilation requirements.

9. **Landscape Buffer.** A minimum 5-foot, landscaped setback shall be provided between all new building walls and the property line where such building walls front a public street, in conformance with the project's Landscape Plan, labeled Exhibit B5, dated July 2014.

10. **Greenhouse Gases.** The project, including all new construction, shall meet or exceed the 2008 Title 24 building energy efficiency requirements.

11. **Access, Traffic, and Circulation.** Access, traffic, and circulation shall be in substantial conformance with the diagram(s) and information contained in the EIR. In addition, the operator shall assign representatives to direct vehicles off streets to facility the alleviation of congestion. One or more representatives shall be available to direct vehicles from the queuing areas to the new facility.

12. **Environmental Justice.** The following condition shall be implemented by the applicant/operator in the spirit of furthering environmental justice and in an effort to reduce and off-set the impacts identified by the Environmental Impact Report, including project-specific and cumulative air quality impacts, and to further reduce less than significant, project-specific and cumulative land use compatibility impacts.

    a. **Fleet Replacement and Reduction of Diesel Emissions Plan**. Within three (3) months of the effective date of this grant, the applicant/operator shall submit a plan to the satisfaction of the Department of City Planning and the applicable City Council District office which shall include the following:

        1. A minimum of 10% of the total 75 existing diesel trash collection trucks shall be converted to or replaced by alternative low-emission fuel vehicles per year until all diesel trash collection trucks are converted or replaced;

        2. Purchasing a total of twelve (12) compressed and liquid natural gas front loader trucks by 2016;

        3. All new vehicles purchased shall be alternative fuel vehicles;

        4. Monetary incentives for third-party haulers to use alternative fuel vehicles;

        5. Phasing out the use of biodiesel fuel;

        6. New equipment purchased for onsite use shall be powered by hybrid technology, alternative fuel, natural gas, electricity, or other clean air source if available;

        7. Utilize clean fuel or Best Available Technology ("BAT") equipment as it becomes available;

        8. Participation in a study using a CARB-verified diesel particulate filter verified to reduce NOx emission on one refuse truck;

        9. Third-Party Validation. The applicant/operator shall fund third-party validations or other off-site studies up to $10,000 per year, only in the event that validation is required by the applicable City Council District office. The purpose of third-party validation is to ensure that the applicant/operator's data and figures are accurate;

        10. The operator shall submit a Heavy Duty Truck Route Plan to the satisfaction of the Department of City Planning and the applicable City Council District office;

11. The operator shall provide vendors, contractors, and customers with Heavy Duty Truck Route Plan information and driver responsibilities in English and Spanish;

12. The operator shall ensure that an employee is available at the scale that can provide information to drivers in English and Spanish regarding the Heavy Duty Truck Route Plan.

13. Subsequent to obtaining a building permit for the Back Yard enclosure for Phase 1 of the project but prior to the commencement of any construction on the project site, the applicant/operator shall meet with Council District 6 to present the final construction plans and the proposed schedule of construction. Similarly, subsequent to obtaining a building permit for the Front Yard enclosure for Phase 2 of the project but prior to the commencement of any construction for Phase 2, the applicant/operator shall again meet with Council District 6 to present the final construction plans and the proposed schedule of construction.

b. **Host Fee.** In the event the City Council establishes by Ordinance a Community Benefits Trust Fund, the applicant/operator shall collect a Host Fee and shall annually contribute all collected Host Fees into such Fund. Both the applicant/operator and representatives of the Sixth District City Council Office have represented to the City Planning Commission that they have agreed to support the establishment of such a Fund: 1) to be administered by the affected Council Districts with input from the community as deemed appropriate; 2) with all funds in such account to be disbursed locally for programs, activities, and improvements serving and benefitting local residents; and 3) that the Host Fee shall be collected in accordance to the following schedule, upon issuance of the Certificate of Occupancy (Temporary or Final):

    a) An annual flat fee of $80,000 for the up to 4,600 tons per day levels previously established under both the original Solid Waste Facility Permit (1,700 TPD) and the Interim Operating Agreement (2,900 TPD).

    b) In addition to said annual flat fee, a fee on the actual tonnage collected daily above the 4,600 threshold, determined by multiplying the corresponding rate per stream type, with rates as follow:

        1. Municipal Solid Waste - $1.00/ton
        2. Construction materials - $0.50/ton
        3. Source-Separated Green Waste - $0.40/ton
        4. Source-Separated Supermarket Trim and Cull - $0.25
        5. Source Separated Wood Waste - $0.25/ton

13. **Review of Condition Compliance and Project Impact (Compliance Report).**

a. No later than the six (6) month anniversary of the issuance of the Certificate of Occupancy (Temporary or Final) for the 196,075 square-foot, back yard warehouse enclosure, the applicant/operator shall file with the Department of City Planning and the City Council District office a Truck Flow and Queuing Report, to be prepared by a licensed traffic engineer. The Truck Flow and Queuing Report shall review and document truck flow and queuing over a consecutive three (3) weekday period and assess the effectiveness of ingress/egress patterns, queuing and average idling time, and make recommendations for modifications, if warranted. Subsequent to this initial submittal, the Truck Flow and Queuing Report shall be filed with and

incorporated into the annual Plan Approval/Condition Compliance Report required by Condition 13.b below.

b. No later than the one (1) year anniversary of the issuance of the Certificate of Occupancy (Temporary or Final) for the 196,075 square-foot, back yard warehouse enclosure, and each year thereafter on the anniversary date for a period of 5 years, and once every 5 years thereafter, the applicant/operator shall file a Plan Approval/Condition Compliance Report (using Plan Approval application forms) with the Department of City Planning, the Local Enforcement Agency, and the applicable City Council District office, for the purpose of evaluating the Project's compliance with the construction and operating conditions of this permit authorization, the Fleet Replacement and Reduction of Diesel Emissions Plan, the Truck Route Plan, and the traffic effects of the Project (including parking, truck flow and truck queuing) upon the surrounding community.

1. Upon issuance of the Project's first Certificate of Occupancy (Temporary or Final), the applicant/operator shall provide a copy of the Certificate of Occupancy to the Department of City Planning for inclusion in the subject City Plan Case file.

2. Upon review of the Plan Approval/Condition Compliance Report, the Director shall determine whether there will be need for additional conditions or measures, and state accordingly in his/her written determination.

3. If the Plan Approval/Condition Compliance Report provides evidence that corrective measures are necessary, the Director may require modifications to these conditions or additional conditions of approval pursuant to the purpose, authority, and procedures set forth in Section 12.27.1 of the LAMC.

4. The applicant/operator shall submit as part of the Plan Approval/Condition Compliance Report a record of any complaints received by the facility from the surrounding community, regarding project traffic, air quality, operations or noise, and measures undertaken to resolve legitimate community concerns, and the dates of the four (4) community clean-up days held each year.

5. The Plan Approval/Condition Compliance Report must be accompanied by the payment of appropriate fees and be accepted as complete by the Department of City Planning. The applicant's fee shall the same as the Plan Approval Fee in accordance with Section 19.01 of the LAMC.

6. The Plan Approval/Determination of Condition Compliance shall be determined by the Director of Planning, or the City Planning Commission on appeal. Should the Director require a public hearing, public notice shall be made to owners and occupants of property within a radius of 500 feet, at the expense of the applicant/operator.

7. The Plan Approval/Determination of Condition Compliance shall include the latest status of a detailed schedule of vehicle replacement or retrofitted vehicles, as set forth in Condition No. 12.a. above.

14. **Hours of Operation**. The facility shall be permitted to conduct operations 24 hours a day, seven (7) days a week.

15. **Complaint Response/Community Relations.**

a. The applicant/operator shall coordinate with the local division of the Los Angeles Police Department regarding appropriate monitoring of the community complaints concerning activities associated with the subject facility.

b. A 24-hour hotline phone number for the receipt of complaints from the community regarding the subject facility shall be posted outside the administrative office and on the company website.

c. The applicant/operator shall keep a log of complaints received, the date and time received, and the disposition of the response. The log shall be retained for a minimum of one year and shall be made available on request to the Department of City Planning for review.

d. The applicant/operator shall designate a Community Liaison. The liaison contact information will be available online, and will be 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 operator shall consider a liaison that can communicate with the community, as well as provide technical information and data when questions arise during the construction process. Alternatively, the operator will consider establishing two (2) liaison positions, one technical and one professional. Any community liaison shall be available by cell phone 24 hours a day.

e. The applicant/operator shall hold four (4) community clean-up days each year. Notice of the dates shall be provided online and to the community, the Working Group, the applicable City Council District office, and local businesses. Free compost shall be provided to attendees when available.

f. The applicant/operator shall provide ten (10) roll-off bins per year to be strategically placed within the surrounding community in which residents may place items for collection. The Community Liaison shall work with the applicable City Council District office and the Working Group to determine placement of the ten roll-off bins.

g. The applicant/operator shall update and maintain its company website, as follows:

    1. The "Contact" page shall be updated with an employment application link for individuals interested in viewing what positions are available within the company and applying directly online. There shall be a link to request a tour of the operator's facility. Based on the number of requests, the operator shall designate one Saturday every month for the community to tour the facility. The Community Liaison contact information shall also be contained under this tab;

    2. The "Community" page shall document the operator's involvement with the local community, including clean up events, compost giveaways, and the company newsletter;

    3. The "Regulatory Agencies" page shall include information for all governing organizations with which the operator works regularly such as the LEA, CalRecycle, AQMD, and City of Los Angeles, Bureau of Sanitation;

    4. The new "Sustainability" page shall provide information for recycling diversion rate requirement, certified recycling rates from the City of Los Angeles, as well as

information on Reducing/Reusing/Recycling, and links to other tips on energy efficiency improvements and recycling;

5. The updated website shall also include on online video tour of the operator's facility;

6. A link shall be provided called "Recursos en Espanol" on each page of the website translating the information to Spanish; and

7. A link shall be provided to the operator's Annual Report.

h. The applicant/operator shall implement local hiring practices.

i. The applicant/operator shall provide and/or coordinate educational presentations at local schools and/or on site tours to support environmental education. Additional educational outreach may include the development of a scholarship program for a local high school graduate interested in majoring in environment, energy, or waste studies and/or involvement with organizations such as the Osborne/Foothill Children's Museum.

j. The applicant/operator's Community Liaison shall provide the applicable City Council District office and Working Group with monthly reports during the construction process. In addition, the applicant/operator shall post signs during construction in English and Spanish that includes the Community Liaison's contact information.

16. **Public Address and Paging System.** The installation and operation of outdoor address or paging system shall be designed by a qualified audio sound engineer with the following minimum specifications:

a. Only low-pressure type speakers shall be used, which are designed to have a minimum coverage area of approximately 400 square feet each;

b. Distance between speakers shall not exceed 40 feet; and

c. Amplified signals shall be inaudible beyond the boundaries of the subject property.

17. **Signs.** All signs shall be of an identifying nature only.

a. Signs shall be in compliance with the LAMC.

b. Signs shall inform all incoming vehicles that certain materials (hazardous, etc.) are not accepted at the facility. Signs shall be in English and Spanish.

c. Signs shall be posted to direct vehicles to the appropriate driveway locations and shall include contact information, including an applicant/operator phone number/hotline number in English and Spanish.

18. **Public Improvements.**

a. Public Street Right-of-Way Dedication(s). No additional street dedications are required.

b. Public Street Right-of-Way Improvement(s).

1. Pendleton Street. The applicant/operator shall construct a continuous, 9-foot wide sidewalk adjacent to the existing roadway curb, install street tree wells and street trees, as shown on the project's Landscape Plan, Exhibit B5, dated July 2014, and construct a 3-foot wide, landscaped parkway adjacent to the property line, for the entire length of the property adjacent to Pendleton Street. A Revocable Encroachment Permit shall be applied for and approved by the Bureau of Engineering for the non-standard, landscaped parkway, and street trees and other landscaping shall be installed within this required 3-foot parkway as shown on the project's Landscape Plan, Exhibit B5, dated July 2014. Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements shall be complied with.

2. De Garmo Avenue. The applicant/operator shall construct a continuous, 7-foot wide sidewalk adjacent to the existing roadway curb, and a 3-foot wide landscaped parkway adjacent to the property line on both sides of De Garmo Avenue for the entire length of the property adjacent to De Garmo Avenue. A Revocable Encroachment Permit shall be applied for and approved by the Bureau of Engineering for the non-standard, landscaped parkway, and street trees and other landscaping shall be installed within this required 3-foot parkway as shown on the project's Landscape Plan, Exhibit B5, dated July 2014. ADA requirements shall be complied with.

3. Randall Street, west of De Garmo Avenue. The applicant/operator shall construct a continuous, 8-foot wide sidewalk adjacent to the existing roadway curb, and install street tree wells and street trees, as shown on the project's Landscape Plan, Exhibit B5, dated July 2014. No landscaped parkway is required. ADA requirements shall be complied with.

4. Randall Street, east of De Garmo Avenue. The applicant/operator shall construct a continuous, 7-foot sidewalk adjacent to the existing roadway curb, and a 3-foot wide landscaped parkway adjacent to the property line. A Revocable Encroachment Permit shall be applied for and approved by the Bureau of Engineering for the non-standard, landscaped parkway, and street trees shall be installed within this required 3-foot parkway as shown on the project's Landscape Plan, Exhibit B5, dated July 2014. ADA requirements shall be complied with.

5. Street Lighting. Install any required street lighting on adjacent streets, as determined by the Department of Public Works, Bureau of Street Lighting.

6. As part of early consultation and site plan review, the applicant/operator shall contact the responsible agencies to ensure that required improvements are specifically verified and acknowledged by the applicant/operator.

7. Prior to issuance of sign offs for final site plan approval by the City Planning Department, the applicant/operator shall provide written verification to the City Planning Department from the responsible agency acknowledging the agency's consultation with the applicant/operator. The required improvements may necessitate redesign of the project. Any changes to project design required by a public agency shall be documented in writing and submitted for review by the City Planning Department.

c. Prior to issuance of a building/grading permit, the applicant/operator shall provide proof of obtaining a Waste Discharge Identification (WDID) Number from the Los Angeles Regional Water Quality Control Board (LARWQCB) to the Department of

Building and Safety. The WDID No. can be obtained by filing an NOI with LARWQCB and paying the applicable fees.

d. The Standard Urban Stormwater Mitigation Plan (SUSMP) is to be submitted to the Department of Public Works, Bureau of Sanitation, Watershed Protection Division (WPD) for review and approval. If the existing on-site retention basin is to be used for treatment of additional surface runoff from the new facilities, the operator must demonstrate sufficient capacity of the retention basin for treatment of the additional flow and include these calculations in the SUSMP. Guidelines for preparation and submitting the SUSMP documents can be found on the City of Los Angeles' website at www.lastormwater.org.

e. There are no existing or known sewer service problems/deficiencies in the project area at this time. Further detailed gauging and evaluation will be required as part of the permit processing to identify a sewer connection point. If the local sewer lines at the time have insufficient capacity, the project applicant will be required to build a secondary line to the nearest sewer line with sufficient capacity. A final approval for sewer capacity and connection permit will be made at that time. Prior to the issuance of any building permits, public improvements and dedications for streets and other rights of way adjoining the subject property shall be guaranteed to the satisfaction of the Bureau of Engineering, Fire Department, and other responsible City, regional and federal government agencies, as may be necessary.

f. The applicant/operator shall perform street sweeping in the immediate vicinity around the project site on a regular basis. Street sweepers shall cover DeGarmo Avenue, Randall Street, Tuxford Street, Norris Avenue, Pendleton Street, and Glenoaks Boulevard. Sweeping shall be performed a minimum of three times per day, seven days a week. The operator shall direct street sweepers to make unplanned sweeping sessions as needed.

19. **Fire Protection.** The following requirements shall be complied with, to the satisfaction of the Fire Department.

a. Fire-flow. A minimum residual water pressure of 20 pounds per square inch (PSI) is to remain in the water system, with the required gallons per minute flowing. The required fire-flow for this project is 9,000 gallons per minute (GPM) from 6 fire hydrants flowing simultaneously.

b. Firefighting Access.

1. A minimum of 2 ingress/egress roads for each area shall be required to accommodate major fire apparatus and provide evacuation during emergency situations.

2. Adequate off-site and on-site private fire hydrants may be required. Their number and location shall be determined after the Fire Department review of the plot plan.

3. Private streets and entry gates will be to City Standards to the satisfaction of the City Engineer and Fire Department.

4. Businesses that intend to handle regulated substances (previously called extremely hazardous substances) which are listed in Section 2770.5 of the California Code of Regulations (CCR) Title 19, Division 2, Chapter 4.5, may be

required to participate in the California Accidental Release Prevention Program (CalARP). These businesses shall notify the fire Department's Unified Program Agency in writing. For additional information regarding Unified Program, please contact the Technical Section of the fire Department at (213) 978-3680.

5. Risk Management Plans involve all administrative and operational procedures of a business which are designated to prevent the accident risk of regulated substances, including, but not limited to, programs which include design safety of new and existing equipment standard operating procedures, preventative maintenance programs, operator training and accident investigation procedures, risk assessment for unit operations or operating alternatives, emergency response planning, and internal external audit procedures to ensure that these programs are being executed as planned. Refer to CCR Title 19, Division 2, chapter 4.5 and Federal regulations 40 CFR Part 68: "Chemical Accidental Prevention Provisions" for further information and requirements regarding this program. If a business is required to submit a Risk Management Plan, the plan shall be also submitted to the Fire Department prior to the facility being operational.

6. In order to mitigate the inadequacy of the fire protection in travel distance, sprinkler systems will be required throughout any structure to be built in accordance with Section 57.09.07 of the LAMC.

7. Submit plot plans indicating access road and turning area for Fire Department approval.

8. Construction of public or private roadways in the proposed development shall not exceed 15 percent grade.

9. The width of private roadways for general access use and fire lanes shall not be less than 20 feet clear to the sky.

10. Fire lanes where required and dead ending streets shall terminate in a cul-de-sac or other approved turning area. No dead ending street or fire lane shall be greater than 700 feet in length or secondary access shall be required.

11. Access roads and/or fire roads shall be developed to the required standards and the Fire Department's satisfaction.

12. All access roads, including fire lanes, shall be maintained in an unobstructed manner, removal of obstructions shall be at the owner's expense. The entrance to all required fire lanes or required private driveways shall be posted with a sign no less than 3 square feet in area, in accordance with Section 57.09.05 of the LAMC.

13. When a fire lane must accommodate the operation of Fire Department aerial ladder apparatus or where fire hydrants are installed, those portions shall not be less than 28 feet in width.

14. No building or portion of a building shall be constructed more than 150 feet from the edge of a roadway of an improved street, access road, or designated fire lane.

15. Where access for a given development requires accommodation of Fire Department apparatus, overhead clearance shall not be less than 14 feet.

16. Adequate public and private fire hydrants shall be required.

17. Access for Fire Department apparatus and personnel to and into all structures shall be required.

18. The proposed project shall comply with all applicable State and local codes and ordinances, and the guidelines found in the Fire Protection and Fire Prevention Plan, as well as the Safety Plan, both of which are elements of the General Plan of the City of Los Angeles (CPC 19708).

19. Any required fire hydrants to be installed shall be fully operational and accepted by the Fire Department prior to any building construction.

20. The operator shall submit a plot plan for approval by the Fire Department prior to the issuance of a building permit.

20. **Police Services.**

a. The plans shall incorporate the design guidelines relative to security, semi-public and private spaces, which may include but not be limited to access control to building, secured parking facilities, walls/fences with key systems, well-illuminated public and semi-public space designed with a minimum of dead space to eliminate areas of concealment, location of toilet facilities or building entrances in high-foot traffic areas, and provision of security guard patrol throughout the project site if needed. Please refer to Design out Crime Guidelines: Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design published by the Los Angeles Police Department's Crime Prevention Section (located at Parker Center, 150 N. Los Angeles Street, Room 818, Los Angeles, (213) 485-3134. These measures shall be approved by the Police Department prior to the issuance of building permits.

b. The operator shall provide the Foothill Area Commanding Officer with a diagram of each portion of the property. The diagram should include access routes and any additional information that might facilitate police response.

21. **Radiation Monitoring and Detection.** The operator shall use a radiation detection device and test it weekly for proper operation. Testing results shall be recorded in a log and made available upon request. Radiation detection devices shall be replaced every 5-10 years or as needed.

B. Entitlement Conditions: Site Plan Review:

22. **Entitlement Grant.** Pursuant to Section 16.05 of the LAMC, a Site Plan Review Approval is granted for the subject Preferred Project having more than 50,000 square feet of non-residential floor area.

23. **Site Plan.** The use and development of the subject property shall be in substantial conformance with the site plan, floor plans, elevations, and landscape plan labeled Exhibits B2 - B5, dated July 2014. Minor deviations may be allowed in order to comply with provisions of the LAMC, the subject conditions, and the intent of the subject permit authorization.

24. **Warehouse Enclosure Facades.** In conformance with the building elevations labeled Exhibit B4, dated July 2014, the enclosure facades shall include three variations of materials and colors which shall complement each other and be visually pleasing. The lower 20 feet shall be textured concrete; the next 20 feet shall be light beige, horizontal rib metal panels; and the top eaves area shall be neutral color stucco. The roof shall be a light-colored metal to reflect heat.

25. **Landscape Plan.** Landscaping of the site and the adjacent public street parkways, and the installation of street trees, shall be in accordance with the Landscape Plan, labeled as Exhibit B-5 and dated July 2014. An Irrigation Plan shall be prepared by a licensed landscape architect which utilizes maximum water saving methods and technologies, and which, where physically feasible, provides irrigation to the street trees adjacent to the subject site. The Landscape Plan and the Irrigation Plan shall be submitted to the City Planning Department for review and approval prior to City Planning Department clearance for any grading or building permit.

26. **Loading/Unloading Areas.** Loading and unloading of all materials processed on the project site shall take place within the approved enclosures.

27. **Walkability Characteristics.**

    a. To reduce massiveness and scale, the building should have a variety of facades by employing plane variation, varied roof/parapet line or height, color, different textures or construction material or other architectural elements.

    b. Off-Street Parking and Driveways. All surface parking areas adjoining the street should be screened by a durable barrier (i.e., a solid wall, fence, berm or hedge) and/or landscaping that is tall enough to at least screen car headlights.

    c. Easily identifiable pedestrian walkways should be provided from the parking area to the sidewalk and to the entrances of buildings. Techniques such as landscaped light wells and surface treatments could be used.

    d. All surface parking areas and integrated pedestrian walkways should be illuminated with adequate, uniform and glare-free lighting such that there is even light distribution and there are no harsh shadows.

    e. Pedestrian scale (i.e. building signage, walkways, etc.). The entrance may be upgraded to reflect an attractively landscaped driveway with identification and directional signs to the appropriate transfer station/recycling venues.

28. **Community Plan Design Guidelines.**

    a. Design the site and building(s) to convey visual interest and to be visually compatible with adjacent uses.

    b. Treat large expanses of blank walls and tilt-up concrete walls visible from the public right-of-way with contrasting complementary colors, building plane variation, murals, planters and/or other landscape elements to create visual interest.

    c. Screen mechanical and electrical equipment from public view.

29. **Exterior Lighting.** Outdoor lighting shall be designed and installed with shielding, such that the light source cannot be seen from adjacent properties, the public right-of-way, nor from above.

30. **Safety Hazards.** The applicant shall submit a parking and driveway plan that incorporates design features that reduce accidents to the Bureau of Engineering and the Department of Transportation for approval.

C. Environmental Conditions

31. **Hydrology and Water Quality.**

a. Prior to issuance of the construction permit and the SWFP permit, the operator shall install a drain collection and a third water clarifier system in the southeast area of the back yard, south of the proposed enclosures. The clarifier system shall be planned pursuant to the design criteria outlined in the NPDES Permit No. CAS004001 (Part 4.D.3). Further, the clarifier system shall have a capacity of 3,000 gallons and be equipped with a control valve to regulate the flow during the first hour of a significant rain event. From the clarifier, the runoff water shall drain onto Randall Street. Per the regulations of the Industrial Waste Permit (No. W-433180), storm water up to 0.1 inch is discharged to the sewer system before the rain valve shunts the remaining storm water to the curb in Randall Street. **(MM A-1)**

b. Prior to issuance of the construction permit and revised SWFP permit, the operator shall install a trench drain on the property East of De Garmo Avenue in front of the Randall Street driveway that will include grates and filters that shall be cleaned monthly. Commercial-grade drains shall be installed that are capable of accommodating incidental runoff from the project site structures, as well as the sheet flow runoff. The trench drain shall be placed on the project side of the property and shall be as long as the opening of the driveway. The trench drain filtration system is anticipated to reduce, to extremely low levels, the concentration of pesticides, insecticides, etc. into street gutters and storm drains. **(MM A-2)**

32. **Air Quality.**

a. **Construction Phase Emissions**. The operator shall implement the following measures to reduce the emission of pollutants generated by heavy-duty, diesel-powered equipment operating at the project site throughout the project construction phases:

1. Keep all construction equipment in proper tune in accordance with manufacturer's specifications;

2. Use late model, heavy-duty, diesel-powered equipment at the project site to the extent that it is readily available in the South Coast Air Basin (meaning that it does not have to be imported from another air basin and that the procurement of the equipment would not cause a delay in construction activities of more than two weeks);

3. Use low-emission diesel fuel for all heavy-duty diesel-powered equipment operating and refueling at the project site, to the extent that it is readily available and cost effective in the South Coast Air Basin (meaning that it does not have to be imported from another air basin, that the procurement of the equipment would not

cause a delay in construction activities of more than two weeks, that the cost of the equipment use is not more than 20 percent greater than the cost of standard equipment). (This measure does not apply to diesel-powered trucks traveling to and from the site.);

4. Utilize alternative fuel construction equipment (e.g., compressed natural gas, liquid petroleum gas, and unleaded gasoline) to the extent that the equipment is readily available and cost effective in the South Coast Air Basin (meaning that it does not have to be imported from another air basin, that the procurement of the equipment would not cause a delay in construction activities of more than two weeks, that the cost of the equipment use is not more than 20 percent greater than the cost of standard equipment);

5. Limit truck and equipment idling time to five minutes or less;

6. Rely on the electricity infrastructure surrounding the construction sites rather than electrical generators powered by internal combustion engines, to the extent feasible. **(MM C-1)**

7. **Fugitive Dust.** The operator shall implement fugitive dust control measures in accordance with SCAQMD Rule 403. The operator shall include in construction contracts the control measures required and recommended by the SCAQMD at the time of development, which at a minimum shall include:

   a. Use watering to control dust generation during demolition of structures or break-up of pavement, and on an as-needed basis;

   b. Water active grading/excavation sites and unpaved surfaces at least three times daily, or on an as-needed basis;

   c. Cover stockpiles with tarps or apply non-toxic chemical soil binders;

   d. Limit vehicle speed on unpaved roads to 15 miles per hour;

   e. Sweep daily (with water sweepers) all paved construction parking areas and staging areas, and on an as-needed basis;

   f. Provide daily clean-up of mud and dirt carried onto paved streets from the site, and on an as-needed basis;

   g. Install wheel washers for all exiting trucks, or wash off the tires or tracks of all trucks and equipment leaving the site;

   h. Suspend excavation and grading activity when winds (instantaneous gusts) exceed 15 miles per hour over a 30-minute period or more, or when dust becomes a visible problem;

   i. An information sign shall be posted at the entrance to each construction site that identifies the permitted construction hours and provides a telephone number (for both the SCAQMD and LEA) to call and receive information about the construction project or to report complaints regarding excessive fugitive dust generation. Any reasonable complaints shall be rectified within 24 hours of their receipt. **(MM C-2)**

b. **Operational Phase.** The operator shall implement fugitive dust control measures during project operations, including the following control measures:

1. All incoming and unloading operations will be watered to suppress the rise of dust particles;

2. All CR&RR trucks will be washed on-site prior to exiting to reduce the potential for transport of dust and foreign objects onto surrounding streets and neighborhoods, and on an as-needed basis;

3. Facilities will be swept at least once per hour and streets at least twice per day;

4. A light coat of water will be sprayed over the facility grounds every two to four hours, and on an as-needed basis;

5. Misting nozzles will be placed over unloading and load-out areas to prevent migration of dust. **(MM C-3)**

c. **Odor Control.** The operator shall implement odor control measures in accordance with SCAQMD Rule 410:

1. Enclosure buildings shall be constructed over the entire back yard, and the tipping floor and transfer station in the front yard.

2. The buildings shall include a ventilation system that includes large axial fans located on the roof of the enclosures that would have misting nozzles above the fans that can be used to spray an odor neutralizer solution into the discharge air stream. On the inside of the enclosures, water-misting nozzles would surround the fans and would be used to provide prevention and suppression of the operations located directly below.

3. Enclosure openings shall not be opened for more than 30 minutes during any 8-hour shift, except:

   a. for the enclosure openings which are routinely used for ingress and egress of refuse vehicles and transfer trucks or trailers; or

   b. enclosure openings that, when aggregated together with all other openings, do not exceed the percentage of openings required by subparagraph (d)(1)(A) at any time, and meet the SCAQMD's inward face velocity requirements;

   c. during routine maintenance of a door that does not meet the criteria specified by the SCAQMD; or

   d. during repair operations following breakdown of a door, provided the owner or operator of the facility demonstrates compliance with Rule 430; or (2) demonstrate that the facility is located greater than 1,000 feet from any property zoned for residential or mixed land use, or designated as a site for a school or a school under construction, measured from the side of the odor generating source located nearest to the area zone for residential or mixed land use or school to the closest property line of the receptor. **(MM C-4)**

4. The operator shall implement a number of both self-imposed and regulatory performance standards in its daily operations to help mitigate odor impacts:

a. Supermarket trim and cull material is processed within twenty-four hours of receipt, and the processed material transported to a composting facility in an adjacent county.

b. Only fresh-cut green waste is accepted, and any green waste that is noticed to have a strong odor upon entry to the site is rejected.

c. Daily logs of green waste receiving and shipping are maintained as proof of operator's efforts to control waste.

d. Every two to four hours, and on an as-needed basis, the facility grounds are sprayed with a light coat of water to help manage odor. **(MM C-5)**

33. **Geology and Soils.**

a. The proposed steel buildings shall be supported on foundations embedded into the alluvium or on foundations embedded into the existing compacted fill.

b. The existing fill shall be removed and replaced as compacted fill to a depth equal to the depth of the proposed grade beam.

c. The site shall be maintained by the operator as outlined in the Drainage and Maintenance section below. **(MM D-1)**

34. **Drainage and Maintenance.** Maintenance of structures must be performed to avoid serious damage and/or instability to improvements. Most problems are associated with or triggered by water. Therefore, a comprehensive drainage system shall be designed and incorporated into the final plans. In addition, pad areas shall be maintained and planted in a way that will allow this drainage system to function as intended. The following are specific drainage, maintenance, and landscaping requirements.

a. Pad Drainage. Positive pad drainage shall be incorporated into the final plans. All drainage from the roof and pad shall be directed so that water does not pond adjacent to the foundations or flow toward them. All drainage from the site shall be collected and directed via non-erosive devices to a location approved by the building official. Planters placed adjacent to the structures shall be designed to drain away from the structure. Area drains, subdrains, weep holes, roof gutters and downspouts should be inspected periodically to ensure that they are not clogged with debris or damaged. If blockage or damage is evident, have it corrected.

b. Landscaping. All slopes shall be maintained with a dense growth of plants, ground-covering vegetation, shrubs and trees that possess dense, deep root structures and require a minimum of irrigation. Plants surrounding the development shall be of a variety that requires a minimum of watering. A landscape architect shall be consulted regarding planting adjacent to improvements. It will be the responsibility of the property owner to maintain the planting. Alterations of planting schemes shall be reviewed by the landscape architect.

c. Irrigation. An adequate irrigation system is required to sustain landscaping. Over-watering resulting in runoff and/or ground saturation must be avoided. Irrigation systems must be adjusted to account for natural rainfall conditions. Any leaks or defective sprinklers must be repaired immediately. To mitigate erosion and saturation, automatic sprinkling systems must be adjusted for rainy seasons. A

landscape architect shall be consulted to determine the best times for landscape watering and the maximum amount of water usage. **(MM D-2)**

35. **Grading and Earthwork**. Proposed grading will consist of removal and re-compaction of the upper fill and foundation excavations. All grading shall be carried forth as outlined below:

    a. Flatland Grading

    1. Prior to commencement of work, a pre-grading meeting shall be held. Participants at this meeting will consist of the contractor, the owner or his representative, and the soils engineer. The purpose of the meeting is to avoid misunderstanding of the recommendations set forth in this report that might cause delays in the project.

    2. Prior to placement of fill, all vegetation, rubbish, and other deleterious material shall be disposed of off site. The proposed structures shall be staked out in the field by a surveyor. This staking shall, as a minimum, include areas for over-excavation, toes of slopes, tops of cuts, setbacks, and easements. All staking shall be offset from the proposed grading area at least five feet. The proposed construction shall be excavated down to a depth of the proposed grade beam.

    3. The natural ground, that is determined to be satisfactory for the support of the filled ground, shall then be scarified to a depth of at least six inches and moistened as required. The scarified ground shall be compacted to at least 90 percent of the maximum laboratory density.

    4. The fill soils shall consist of materials approved by the project Soils Engineer or his representative. These materials may be obtained from the excavation areas and any other approved sources, and by blending soils from one or more sources. The material used shall be free from organic vegetable matter and other deleterious substances, and shall not contain rocks greater than eight inches in diameter nor of a quantity sufficient to make compaction difficult.

    5. The approved fill material shall be placed in approximately level layers six inches thick, and moistened as required. Each layer shall be thoroughly mixed to attain uniformity of moisture in each layer.

    6. When the moisture content of the fill is three percent or more below the optimum moisture content, as specified by the Soils Engineer, water shall be added and thoroughly mixed in until the moisture content is within three percent of the optimum moisture content.

    7. When the moisture content of the fill is three percent or more above the optimum moisture content as specified by the Soils Engineer, the fill material shall be aerated by scarifying or shall be blended with additional materials and thoroughly mixed until the moisture content is within three percent or less of the optimum moisture content.

    8. Each layer of fill material shall be compacted to a minimum of 90 percent of the maximum dry density as determined by ASTM D 1557, using approved compaction equipment. Where cohesion-less soil having less than 15 percent finer than 0.005 millimeters is used for fill, the fill material shall be compacted to a minimum of 95 percent of the maximum dry density.

9. Review of the fill placement shall be provided by the Soils Engineer or his representative during the progress of grading. In general, density tests will be made at intervals not exceeding two feet of fill height or every 500 cubic yards of fill placed.

10. During the inclement part of the year, or during periods when rain is threatening, all fill that has been spread and awaits compaction shall be compacted before stopping work for the day or before stopping because of inclement weather. These fills, once compacted, shall have the surfaces sloped to drain to one area where water may be removed.

11. Work may start again, after the rainy period, once the site has been reviewed by the Soils Engineer and he has given his authorization to resume. Loose materials not compacted prior to the rain shall be removed and aerated so that the moisture content of these fills will be within three percent of the optimum moisture content.

12. Surface materials previously compacted before the rain, shall be scarified, brought to the proper moisture content, and re-compacted prior to placing additional fill, if deemed necessary by the Soils Engineer. **(MM D-3)**

36. **Foundations**. The proposed structures shall be supported on foundations embedded into the alluvium or existing compacted fill.

a. Existing Compacted Fill

1. The minimum continuous footing size is 12 inches wide and 24 inches deep into the compacted fill, measured from the lowest adjacent grade of compacted fill. Continuous footings may be proportioned, using a bearing value of 1500 pounds per square foot. Column footings placed into the compacted fill may be proportioned, using a bearing value of 1,500 pounds per square foot, and shall be a minimum of two feet in width and 24 inches deep, below the lowest adjacent grade of compacted fill.

2. The bearing values given above are net bearing values; the weight of concrete below grade may be neglected. These bearing values may be increased by one-third for temporary loads, such as wind or semi seismic forces.

3. Lateral loads may be resisted by friction at the base of the conventional foundations and by passive resistance within the existing compacted fill. A coefficient of friction of 0.4 may be used between the foundations and the compacted fill. The passive resistance may be assumed to act as a fluid with a density of 400 pounds per cubic foot. A maximum passive earth pressure of 5000 pounds per square foot may be assumed. For isolated poles, the allowable passive earth pressure may be doubled.

b. Alluvium

1. The minimum pile diameter is 24 inches. Piles shall extend into the alluvium a minimum of 5 feet. The piles may be proportioned using end bearing value of 4000 pounds per square foot.

2. All footing excavation depths will be measured from the lowest adjacent grade of recommended bearing material. Footing depths will not be measured

from any proposed elevations or grades. Any foundation excavations that are not the recommended depth into the recommended bearing materials will not be acceptable to this office.

3. Lateral loads may be resisted by friction at the base of the conventional foundations and by passive resistance within the recommended compacted fill. A coefficient of friction of 0.4 may be used between the foundations and the compacted fill. The passive resistance may be assumed to act as a fluid with a density of 300 pounds per cubic foot. A maximum passive earth pressure of 4500 pounds per square foot may be assumed. For isolated poles, the allowable passive earth pressure may be doubled. **(MM D-4)**

37. **Settlement**. Settlement of continuous footings is anticipated to be on the order of ¼ inches. Isolated footings shall have a settlement of ¾ inches. Differential settlement between the two foundation unit types is not expected to exceed ½ inches. **(MM D-5)**

38. **Excavations**

    a. Excavations ranging in vertical height up to four feet are anticipated for the grading. Conventional excavation equipment may be used to make these excavations. Excavations shall expose fill. These soils shall be trimmed back at 1:1 slope gradient. This shall be verified by the project Soils Engineer during construction so that modifications can be made if variations in the soil occur.

    b. All excavations shall be stabilized within 30 days of initial excavation. If this time is exceeded, the project Soils Engineer must be notified, and modifications, such as shoring or slope trimming may be required. Water shall not be allowed to pond on top of the excavation, nor to flow toward it. All excavations shall be protected from inclement weather. Excavations shall be kept moist, not saturated, to reduce the potential for raveling and sloughing during construction. No vehicular surcharge shall be allowed within three feet of the top of cut. **(MM D-6)**

39. **Plan Review and Plan Notes**. The final grading, building, and/or structural plans shall be reviewed and approved by a soils engineer to ensure that all mitigation measures are incorporated into the design or shown as notes on the plan. The final plans shall reflect the following:

    a. The Soils Engineering Investigation by GeoConcepts, Inc. is a part of the plans.

    b. Plans must be reviewed and signed by the Soils Engineer.

    c. All grading must be reviewed by the project Soils Engineer.

    d. All foundations shall be reviewed by the project Soils Engineer. **(MM D-7)**

40. **Construction Review**. Reviews will be required to verify all work. It is required that all footing excavations, seepage pits, and grading be reviewed by the Soils Engineer. The Soils Engineer should be notified at least <u>two working days</u> in advance of any field reviews so that staff personnel may be made available. **(MM D-8)**

41. **Hazards and Hazardous Materials.**

    a. All waste shall be disposed of properly. Use appropriately labeled recycling bins to recycle construction materials including: solvents, water-based paints, vehicle

fluids, broken asphalt and concrete; wood, and vegetation. Non-recyclable materials/wastes shall be taken to an appropriate landfill. **(MM E-1)**

b. Leaks, drips and spills shall be cleaned up immediately to prevent contaminated soil on paved surfaces that can be washed away into the storm drains. **(MM E-2)**

c. Pavement shall not be hosed down in the event of a material spill. Dry cleanup methods shall be used whenever possible. **(MM E-3)**

d. All vehicle/equipment maintenance, repair, and washing shall be conducted away from storm drains. All major repairs shall be conducted off-site. Drip pans or drop cloths shall be used to catch drips and spills. **(MM E-4)**

e. The operator shall follow guidelines pertaining to prohibited wastes, load checking program, load screening program, and hazardous and unacceptable materials handling procedures, as set forth in the Interim Operating Agreement as detailed in the information provided by EcoTelesis, dated August 29, 2007, located in Appendix J of the DEIR. **(MM E-5)**

f. The operator shall include in their contracts with contractors and haulers that hazardous materials including asbestos, lead paint, lead-painted materials shall not be accepted at the facility. **(MM E-6)**

g. The operator shall train personnel to spot hazardous materials including asbestos, lead paint, and lead-painted materials and for the personnel handling asbestos-containing material (ACM) to be certified to handle ACM. If no personnel on a work shift is certified, the protocol in the event that such materials are dumped at the site shall be to cone off the area and contact the appropriate agency immediately to handle the hazardous materials. **(MM E-7)**

h. Prior to issuance of the building permit, the operator shall install a radiation detector at the backyard green waste scale. This detector shall be the same or similar to the caliber of the detectors currently used at the Main Scale and at the Crown Vehicle Scale (on the 4.26-acre lot east of De Garmo Avenue).**(MM E-8)**

i. The operator shall design and install a methane mitigation system that shall include, but not be limited to, measures such as passive, active, and miscellaneous mechanical venting systems, methane gas detection alarms, impermeable membrane beneath the enclosure, trench dam, cable or conduit seal fitting or additional vent risers. Pursuant to Ordinance No. 175790, the methane mitigation testing of the site shall be conducted under the supervision of a licensed Architect or registered Engineer or Geologist and shall be performed by a testing agency approved by the Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety. **(MM E-9)**

42. **Transportation and Traffic.**

a. **Signalized Intersections**.

Glenoaks Boulevard & Tuxford Street

1. The intersection of Glenoaks Boulevard and Tuxford Street can be mitigated during both peak periods with an additional eastbound left-turn lane on Tuxford Street. This mitigation can be accomplished within the existing right-of-way and would require re-striping the west leg of Tuxford Street. This would result in the

following lane configuration and widths: a 20-foot westbound curb lane with parking; a 10-foot westbound through lane; dual 11-foot eastbound left-turn lanes; a 10-foot eastbound through lane; and a 20-foot eastbound curb lane with parking. The recommended mitigations meet the minimum LADOT design standards. The signal would be modified to provide protected left-turn phasing on Tuxford Street. **(MM H-1)**

2. **Bradley Avenue and Penrose Street**

   a. On the eastbound approach on Penrose Street, the addition of a 12-foot left-turn lane is proposed. The approach will require shifting the existing through lane 12 feet south to accommodate the left-turn lane. A 245-foot taper will be added to accommodate this lane shift. No widening of this approach is proposed; the 12-foot through lane will be located in an existing 21-foot-wide section of the roadway that is striped-out for traffic/parallel parking. The resulting eastbound approach configuration from the centerline will be a 12-foot left-turn lane, a 12-foot through/right-turn lane, and 9 feet of curb parking.

   b. On the eastbound departure on Penrose Street, realignment of the receiving lane to align with the proposed eastbound through lane is proposed. The departure will require a 12-foot shift of the existing receiving lane and a 245-foot taper. The section of roadway to accommodate the shifted lane is currently unimproved; property records indicate that the necessary right-of-way is already dedicated. An approximately 225-foot section of the roadway would require paving to the half roadway standard of a Secondary Highway designation or 45 feet. The installation of curb, gutter, and sidewalk would also be required as part of these improvements. The resulting eastbound departure configuration from the centerline will be a variable width painted median (maximum 12-foot width) and a 12-foot through lane transitioning back to the centerline, approximately 245 feet east of the intersection.

   c. Signal modification will also be required due to the reconfiguration of the eastbound approach. The extent of the signal improvement may include installation/relocation of loop detectors, the upgrading of signal heads, and revisions to the signal plan. **(MM H-4)**

b. **Unsignalized Intersections**.

1. **I-5 Southbound Ramps & Penrose Street**. The project impact at the intersection of the I-5 Southbound Ramps and Penrose Street could be mitigated during both peak periods with the addition of an eastbound right-turn lane. Although the intersection is unsignalized and signal warrants were performed, physical improvements are the recommended mitigation measure. The physical improvement would require re-striping the eastbound approach, which currently provides a 25-foot shared through/right-turn lane. The eastbound approach could be re-striped to provide a 13-foot through lane and a 12-foot right-turn lane. Parking restrictions would be required along 240 feet of the south curb of Penrose Street.

   Although the signal warrant analysis indicated that Warrants 2 and 3 were met, signalization is not recommended at this location. The intersection is approximately 250 feet east of the intersection of San Fernando Road and

Penrose Street, so signalization of this intersection may interfere with the operation at this adjacent intersection. **(MM H-2)**

2. **Glenoaks Boulevard & Randall Street**. The project impact at the intersection of Glenoaks Boulevard and Randall Street can be mitigated during both peak periods with the installation of a traffic signal. A signal warrant analysis was performed, and Warrants 2 and 3 were each satisfied. Therefore, signalization is recommended to reduce the impact at this location to less than significant levels. **(MM H-3)**

43. To the extent feasible, the operator shall stagger the timing of trucks departing from the project site to prevent platooning. **(MM H-5)**

44. The project operator shall not run trucks under his control on Sheldon Street from Laurel Canyon Boulevard to San Fernando Road during school hours, except for local collection trucks working in the area, and except in case of an emergency where the operator may be directed to use this street by the local law enforcement or fire department. **(MM H-6)**

D. <u>Administrative Conditions</u>:

45. **Approval, Verification and Submittals.** Copies of any approvals, guarantees or verification of consultations, review or approval, plans, etc., as may be required by the subject conditions, shall be provided to the Planning Department for placement in the subject file.

46. **Code Compliance.** Area, height and use regulations of the M3 zone classification of the subject property shall be complied with, except where herein conditions are more restrictive. Further, compliance with the provisions of Section 190.01. Solid Waste Enforcement Program is required.

47. **Covenant.** Prior to the issuance of any permits relative to this matter, an agreement concerning all the information contained in these conditions shall be recorded in the County Recorder's Office. The agreement shall run with the land and shall be binding on any subsequent property owners, heirs or assign. The agreement must be submitted to the Planning Department for approval before being recorded. After recordation, a copy bearing the Recorder's number and date shall be provided to the Planning Department for attachment to the file.

48. **Definition.** Any agencies, public officials or legislation referenced in these conditions shall mean those agencies, public officials, legislation or their successors, designees or amendment to any legislation.

49. **Enforcement.** Compliance with these conditions and the intent of these conditions shall be to the satisfaction of the Planning Department and any designated agency, or the agency's successor and in accordance with any stated laws or regulations, or any amendments thereto.

50. **Building Plans.** Page 1 of the grants and all the conditions of approval shall be printed on the building plans submitted to the City Planning Department and the Department of Building and Safety.

51. **Indemnification.** The applicant shall defend, indemnify and hold harmless the City, its agents, officers, or employees from any claim, action, or proceeding against the City or

its agents, officers, or employees relating to or to attack, set aside, void or annul this approval which action is brought within the applicable limitation period. The City shall promptly notify the applicant of any claim, action, or proceeding and the City shall cooperate fully in the defense. If the City fails to promptly notify the applicant of any claim action or proceeding, or if the City fails to cooperate fully in the defense, the applicant shall not thereafter be responsible to defend, indemnify, or hold harmless the City.

52. **Project Plan Modifications.** Any corrections and/or modifications to the Project plans made subsequent to this grant that are deemed necessary by the Department of Building and Safety, Housing Department, or other Agency for Code compliance, and which involve a change in site plan, floor area, parking, building height, yards or setbacks, building separations, or lot coverage, shall require a referral of the revised plans back to the Department of City Planning for additional review and final sign-off prior to the issuance of any building permit in connection with said plans. This process may require additional review and/or action by the appropriate decision making authority including the Director of Planning, City Planning Commission, Area Planning Commission, or Board.

53. **Mitigation Monitoring.** The applicant/operator shall identify mitigation monitors who shall provide periodic status reports on the implementation of the Environmental Conditions specified herein, as to area of responsibility, and phase of intervention (pre-construction, construction, post-construction/maintenance) to ensure continued implementation of the Environmental Conditions.

54. **Implementation/Cost Recovery**. The applicant/operator shall provide fees as determined by the Director of Planning to pay for the mitigation monitoring, enforcement program and related personnel costs incurred by the Local Enforcement Agency and other city departments. Such costs may include activities relating to inspection, permitting, and enforcement of the landfill, closure activities, coordination of mitigation monitoring, administrative support, technical studies, and other efforts as may be required, including the hiring of independent consultants to assist the Local Enforcement Agency. This shall also include funds for staff to ensure compliance.

55. **Utilization of Concurrent Entitlement.** The subject Conditional Use and Site Plan Review require completion of all applicable conditions of approval herein, to the satisfaction of the Department of City Planning, and the effective date of the Site Plan Review shall coincide with that of the associated Conditional Use on the property involved. The applicant/operator shall have a period of three years from the effective date of the subject Conditional Use to effectuate the terms of the entitlement(s) by either securing a building permit or a Certificate of Occupancy for the authorized use. Thereafter, the entitlements shall be deemed terminated and the property owner shall be required to secure a new authorization for the use. If a building permit is obtained during this period, but subsequently expires, this determination shall expire with the building permit.

APPENDIX B
HAZARDOUS MATERIALS LOAD CHECKING PROGRAM

LOAD CHECKING PROGRAM FOR

ATHENS SERVICES

CROWN MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY

Athens Services recognizes the need to exclude hazardous materials from being delivered to the facility and transferred to a Class III landfill. It is recognized that there may be some hazardous materials (from small quantity generators and/or households) contained within some loads associated with small businesses or garage cleanups. Studies conducted at MSW facilities throughout the United States and California indicate that while quantities of these materials are less than one percent, by weight, they still represent a potential hazard to workers and to the environment.

This facility will reduce the amount of materials to the facility through a five-step program designed to prevent hazardous materials from entering the waste stream and ultimately deposited in Class III landfills.

This program consists of the following steps:

1. At the scale house, where every vehicle enters the site, signs will notify customers that hazardous materials will not be accepted at the facility and that disposal or attempted disposal is unlawful.

2. The scale operators will verbally remind drivers that they cannot dispose of hazardous materials at the facility.

3. All load spotters will be trained to recognize hazardous materials and will be instructed to be alert for their presence in loads being discharged within the station.

4. Equipment operators will be trained to recognize hazardous materials and to be alert for their presence on the tipping floor.

5. Tipping floors will be monitored to identify haulers illegally disposing of hazardous materials.

The effectiveness of these procedures will be evaluated by implementing a program to randomly check incoming loads based on the following daily incoming tonnage thresholds:

--Less than 1,000 tons/day of incoming material - one incoming load will be randomly selected for load checking.

--1,000 tons/day or more of incoming material - a minimum of one incoming load, per 1,000 tons will be randomly selected for load checking.

These loads will be dumped apart from other vehicles, and then inspected for the presence of hazardous materials. The personnel inspecting these loads will be trained to recognize, handle, and contain hazardous materials in a safe and proper manner.

Random Selection of Vehicles

Facility personnel will randomly select the vehicle(s), at the minimum daily frequency outlined above, to participate in the mandatory load inspections. The goal of the program is to select vehicles and loads that provide a representative sample (in the aggregate) of the vehicles delivering to the site. The vehicles will be selected at different times each day, to prevent station users from scheduling deliveries to avoid inspections. Requests by representatives of regulatory agencies for inspection of a specific vehicle or vehicles of a specific company will be honored to the maximum extent possible.

Dumping Procedure

Selected vehicles will be directed to deposit their loads in clean areas of the tipping floor. This area may be different for each selected load. No specific location has been set aside for load checking. Rather the area will vary depending on which portions of the facility are being used for different operations. The selected loads will be separated from other site operations by traffic cones. Contents from the vehicle selected for inspection will not be mixed with other incoming loads. After load sorting, all non-hazardous contents will be mixed in the unprocessed pile. Hazardous materials will be handled as described below.

Sorting Process

After the selected vehicle has dumped its load on the tipping floor, the sorting personnel will thoroughly inspect the load for unacceptable materials. This separation process will require that all containers (paper and plastic bags, boxes and other containers) large enough to contain other materials be opened to reveal their contents, if safe to do so.

Training Process

Only those personnel who have been trained in the use of Personal Protective Equipment, Emergency Response, Identification of Hazardous Materials, and Proper handling procedures shall be allowed to sort loads.

Training is required at the time of an employee's initial assignment and whenever a new hazard is introduced into the workplace. In addition, supervisory staff shall conduct training sessions related to the specific aspects of the load checking program. Training will be reinforced at annual intervals. Training records will be made available to the inspectors or regulatory personnel if required.

Personnel Protective Equipment

The following types of personal protective equipment shall be provided to workers involved in the load check program:

--Gloves--No one will be allowed to touch anything without a glove.

--Eye Protection--All workers involved in the load check program shall wear safety glasses or goggles.

--Body Protection--All workers involved in the load check program shall wear a hard hat, long pants and long sleeved shirt.

--Respiratory Protection--All workers involved in the load check program shall wear a facemask. If any hazardous material will be handled or any suspect hazardous material is seen, a person qualified to use a N95 respirator will be the only one allowed to handle these materials.

--Situations involving a need for a greater level of protection will be referred to the LA City Haz-Mat or to a hazardous waste contractor.

Emergency Procedures

General

Emergency Coordinators

Primary: Operations Manager
9189 De Garmo Ave, Sun Valley, CA 91352
Phone: (201) 912-1536

Secondary: Operations Supervisor, 1st Shift
9189 De Garmo Ave., Sun Valley, CA 91352
Phone: (818) 290-0089

Tertiary: Operations Supervisor, 2nd Shift
9189 De Garmo Ave, Sun Valley, CA. 91352
Phone: (818) 640-0289

The Emergency Coordinator or his/her alternative shall be available at all times (on site or on-call) during operation of the facility.

A list shall be displayed in the office and dispatch area providing the telephone numbers of the Emergency Coordinator, Alternate Coordinator, local fire department, nearest hospital, police department, fire department and ambulance. A map shall be posted showing the locations and best routes to the medical facility.

There shall be a First Aid Kit readily available at the facility. The facility shall have available a continuous water supply suitable for use as decontaminating eye wash or shower. If a person must be decontaminated, an attempt will be made to contain all potentially contaminated water.

Site personnel should not be expected to remove any container from the site that generates heat, noise or pressure. The City or county health authorities should be immediately notified and respond accordingly.

Spill Procedures

In the event of a spill of hazardous or potentially hazardous liquid chemicals, the Emergency Coordinator shall be notified and shall coordinate cleanup of the spill.

Standard commercial absorbent materials shall be kept on site and accessible to be used for cleanup and containment of spills. This absorbent material is located in the scale house and also is readily available as wood fines on site where wood grinding is performed.

All contaminated waste shall be placed in the proper storage container, with particular care to ensure that incompatible wastes are not commingled (see below for discussion of incompatible wastes).

Following cleanup of the spill, immediate decontamination of the area where the spill occurred will be undertaken. Contaminated equipment, building surfaces, and pavements will be cleaned with water or water/detergent as appropriate depending on the nature of the contamination. Liquid wastes will be contained with absorbent dikes and collected. All materials used in the decontamination shall be placed in the appropriate container.

Leaking containers shall be transferred to larger intact containers, if safe to do so. The leaking container shall be placed into the secondary container after personnel ensure that an amount of absorbent sufficient to absorb any residue is contained in the secondary container.

Fire or Explosion Procedure

The person who discovers a fire or explosion shall sound the alarm and ensure that the facility is evacuated. The Emergency Coordinator shall be notified immediately and shall have the authority to take whatever measures are necessary to protect the public health and the environment.

The Los Angeles City Fire Department and police department shall be notified by calling 911.

The Fire Department shall be given the following information:

--Name of the facility, the address and the location
--Nature of the incident
--Quantity and type of material involved
-- Possible hazards

Once evacuation is accomplished, the Emergency Coordinator shall determine whether there are any injuries. If the extent of the injuries warrants, medical assistance shall be obtained through the following agencies (provide agency names and telephone numbers):

--L.A. City Paramedics: 91 1
--Occu-Med Medical Center (559) 435-2800

The Emergency Coordinator shall document the incident in its entirety. If hazardous or potentially hazardous materials were involved; the Department of Health Services shall be notified. An official report shall be submitted within 15 days to the Department of Health Services. This will include the time, date and details of the incident.

Procedures for Handling Hazardous Materials

To the maximum extent possible, station personnel shall attempt to identify the transporters of any hazardous materials identified by spotters or during random load checks. If the transporter is known, he will be notified immediately and asked to remove the materials from the facility. The Department of Health Services, (213) 240-8101, will also be notified. In addition, station personnel will cooperate with the District Attorney in terms of providing any evidence determined necessary to prosecute illegal disposers of hazardous waste.

Handling of Hazardous Materials when the Transporter Cannot be Identified

Hazardous materials of unknown origin may occasionally be removed from loads, despite all attempts to identify the transporter. This material cannot be delivered to the landfill, or Athens will be liable for illegal disposal. The material must be removed from the load and prepared for proper disposal via a qualified hazardous waste contractor.

If the transporter or generator cannot be identified, Athens will then become the generator of record.

The remainder of this load check program discusses required procedures in this eventuality.

--Hazardous wastes removed from the loads will be of the following types:
--Unwanted or unusable labeled packaged products.
--Cleanup materials from labeled packaged products, which are the result of accidental spills.
--Unlabeled wastes which can be reasonably identified.
--Unlabeled wastes which cannot be identified.

As materials are removed from the loads, they should be temporarily set aside according to the type of material. Leaking containers should be immediately taken to the appropriate storage container, if safe to do so.

Identifiable materials should be classified and marked according to the hazard category of the waste material. Standard hazard categories include flammable and combustible, oxidizers, poisons, poisons containing heavy metals, corrosives (acids), and corrosives (bases).

Care must be taken in assigning hazard categories, as some material may be properly classified in more than one category. Check all the ingredients listed on the package. Some packages may be labeled POISON (such as sulfuric acid) when their correct classification is CORROSIVE (ACID). Once the proper hazard category has been determined, the wastes can be taken to their assigned storage locations.

Procedures for Handling Unknowns

Any materials, which are removed from the refuse because they appear to be hazardous but are otherwise unidentifiable should be set aside, away from other materials. Athens shall contact its hazardous waste contractor to perform an identification of the material.

Packaging Procedures

Athens personnel will not perform consolidation or lab packing of hazardous waste. A qualified hazardous waste contractor will be contacted to package, label and transport the material to a permitted TSDF.

Disposal Procedures

Hazardous wastes must typically not accumulate at the transfer station for more than 90 days, unless the volume does not exceed 100Kg(220Ibs)/month. Once the facility has reached the weight threshold or other regulatory triggers, a qualified hazardous waste company will come and remove them from the facility.

The Athens facility has secured an EPA ID number, as a hazardous waste generator in the event that the facility operator must dispose of illegally dumped wastes.

All hazardous wastes are to be transported off site, by a commercial hazardous waste hauler. A hazardous waste manifest or approved shipping document will be prepared before such transport. The manifest contains the following information.

--Company name, mailing address, telephone number and EPA identification number
--Name and EPA number of transporter.
--Name, address, and EPA number of designated and alternate treatment/disposal facility.
--Description of the wastes.
--Total quantity of each waste type and the number of containers as loaded onto the transport vehicle.

Once the manifest has been completed, Athens will retain two copies and shall give the remaining copies to the transporter. Athens will also submit a legible copy to DTSC. Athens will later receive a copy of the manifest signed by the operator or owner of the designated treatment/disposal facility. Athens shall keep copies of all manifests for at least 3 years.

Athens shall only use permitted hazardous waste transporters and treatment/disposal facilities.

Under the law, as the generator of records, Athens will be responsible for the proper disposal of these hazardous wastes. Athens can be liable if the transporter or disposal facility does not properly handle the waste.

Reporting and Record Keeping Procedures

The types and amounts of hazardous wastes removed from the loads shall be documented on a California Hazardous Waste Manifest or other appropriate shipping document. This manifest/shipping paper will be used when hazardous wastes are shipped via a registered hazardous waste transporter. Copies of all manifests prepared on site shall be kept on file either at the facility or in the management offices.

A complete inventory of the types and amounts of hazardous wastes collected at the station will be kept on file at the facility. Other types of records to be kept at the facility or the management offices shall include the following.

--Training records (including Health and Safety certifications).
--Inspection records.
--Spill or emergency incident reports.
--Copy of the Load Check Plan.

APPENDIX C
FACILITIES CAPACITY STUDY

FACILITY CAPACITY STUDY

The Crown Recycling Services (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, 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
TYPICAL WASTE MATERIAL QUANTITIES

Waste Type	Approximate Daily Throughput (Peak)	Density
Mixed MSW	up to approximately 2,500 TPD	350 lbs./CY
Mixed C&D and Inert Debris	up to approximately 2,000 TPD	900 lbs./CY
Organics (Wood Waste and Green Waste)	up to approximately 2,200 TPD	320 lbs./CY
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 using standard industry average densities and information provided by Crown Recycling Services.

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

TABLE 2 (cont.) SUMMARY OF HOURS/DAYS OF OPERATION	
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 approximate 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

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 bays x 8 loads/hr. x 10.5 tons/load = 252 tons/hr.

1,750 tons can be received in 6.9 hours.

Unloading –Straight Transfer (Commercial and Self-Haul)

Commercial
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 bays x 8 loads/hr. x 10.5 tons/load = 168 tons/hr.

650 tons can be received in 3.9 hours

Self-Haul
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.

Residual Transfer Capacity

Assumptions:	Tonnage transferred (not processed):	750 TPD
	Residual from processing:	1,488 TPD (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.

Storage Pile Capacity

Commercial MSW for Processing

The maximum throughput for the commercial MSW processing area is 1,750 TPD, which at a density of 350 pounds (lbs.)/cubic yard (CY) equates to 10,000 CY/day. The MSW processing area 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

The maximum throughput for the self-haul and commercial straight transfer area is 750 TPD, which at a density of 350 lbs./CY equates to 4.285 CY/day. The self-haul and commercial straight transfer area 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.

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 approximate daily throughput of 2,000 TPD of C&D debris.

Unloading – Commercial C&D Debris Tipping for Processing

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 bays x 8 loads/hr. x 14 tons/load = 224 tons/hr.

1,300 tons can be received in approximately 5.8 hours.

Unloading – Commercial C&D Debris Tipping for Straight Transfer

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.

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

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.

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 TPD 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.

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 TPD 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.

Recyclables/Outgoing Transfer Capacity from C&D Processing

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

TABLE 3
TYPICAL INCOMING AND RECYCLING 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 2,000 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

The maximum throughput for the commercial C&D processing area is 1,300 TPD, which at a density of 900 lbs./CY equates to 2,890 CY/day. The commercial C&D processing area 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, the commercial C&D processing area has 1.7 days storage in the tipping area. With the self-haul storage pile at 500 tons being moved to the the commercial C&D processing area overnight, and adding the 1,300 tons, the storage in the commercial C&D processing area is still approximately 1.2 days of C&D debris.

Self-Haul C&D Debris for Processing

The maximum throughput for the self-haul C&D storage pile is 500 TPD, which at a density of 700 lbs./CY equates to 1,430 CY/day. The self-haul C&D storage area 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

The maximum anticipated throughput for the inert C&D debris material for straight transfer (not processed) is 200 TPD, which at a density of 1,860 lbs./CY equated to 215 CY/day. The inert C&D debris material area 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

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 approximate daily throughput of 1,500 TPD of Green Waste material.

<u>Unloading – Green Waste Tipping for Processing</u>

Approximate 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.

Outgoing Recyclables Transfer Capacity

Assumptions: Tonnage of green waste ground and transferred (99.5%): 1,492.5 TPD
Average tons per load (trailer): 25 tons
Average loading time: 10 min. = 6 loads/hr.

1,492.5 tons of ground green waste can be loaded in approximately 10 hours. A minimum of 14 hours are typically available for ground green waste material load out.

Storage Pile Capacity

Green Waste for Processing

The approximate throughput for the green waste processing area is 1,500 TPD, which at a density of 600 lbs./CY equates to 5,000 CY/day. The green waste processing area 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.

Ground Green Waste Material for Transfer

The approximate throughput for the ground green waste material is 2,000 TPD, which at a density of 750 lbs./CY equates to 5,333 CY/day. The ground green waste area 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 approximate daily throughput of 200 TPD of wood waste material.

Unloading – Wood Waste Tipping for Processing

Approximate 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 bays x 8 loads/hr. x 3 tons/load) + (1 bay x 4 loads/hr. x 2 tons/load) = 80 tons/hr.

200 tons can be received in approximately 2.5 hours.

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.

Storage Pile Capacity

Wood Waste (Lumber and Tree Trimmings) for Processing

The maximum throughput for the wood waste processing area is 200 TPD, which at a density of 320 lbs./CY equates to 1,250 CY/day. The wood waste processing area has 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

The maximum throughput for the ground wood waste material is 200 TPD, which at a density of 750 lbs./CY equates to 533 CY/day. The ground wood waste material 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

The ground wood fines area has an approximate stockpile capacity of 508 CY at the maximum height of 20 feet and 1:1 sides, which equates to a stockpile capacity of approximately 190 tons.

Summary

The following Table 4 is a summary of all the waste material storage piles. Volume calculations were performed 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
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
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	OSP Feedstock	3,750	14	52,500	1,944	2,624
13	Ground Wood Fines	957	0	13,708	508	190

* Includes removal of ramp

Food waste is typically stored for three to four hours on the tipping floor while await processing and is generally stored less than 24 hours' time on-site. The material may wait longer, or rarely sits overnight in its bunker or tipping floor. If the OSP does have an issue that will cause lengthy processing delays beyond 24 hours, then CRS will either: (1) run the material through the processing system to recover MRF fines; or (2) blend the clean food waste with green waste for shipment to composting facility; or (3) mix the food waste with residuals for disposal at landfill.

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 TS/MRF building and Backyard building combined. Two incoming scales are to be provided in the Scales/Parking area for all incoming waste material. The average processing time at the Scales/Parking area 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 Scales/Parking area , over 500 vehicles can be processing/queued per hour, well exceeding the PM peak hourly trips of 294 vehicles.

APPENDIX D
ALTERNATIVE ODOR MANAGEMENT PLAN

SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT

RULE 410

ALTERNATIVE ODOR MANAGEMENT PLAN

FOR

ARAKELIAN ENTERPRISES INC.,
dba CROWN RECYCLING SERVICES
SUN VALLEY, CALIFORNIA

February 2016
Updated January 2023

Prepared For:

Arakelian Enterprises Inc.,
dba Crown Recycling Services
9147 De Garmo Avenue
Sun Valley, CA 91352

Prepared By:

EBA Engineering
825 Sonoma Avenue
Santa Rosa, CA 95404
(707) 544-0784
EBA Job No. 15-2147

Updated By:

SWT Engineering
800-C South Rochester
Ontario, CA 91761

TABLE OF CONTENTS

FIGURES

ATTACHMENTS

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 (TS/MRF) 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
- Local Enforcement Agency (LEA)-approved Alternative Odor Management Plan (AOMP).

After the adoption of the rule by the SCAQMD, CalRecycle issued further guidance and instructions for preparation of an AOMP entitled "Instructions – Rule 410, Alternative Odor Management Plan".

The Crown Recycling Services (CRS) Facility (TS/MRF and identified herein as "Facility") is 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 at 9147 De Garmo Avenue, between Randall Street and Pendleton Street (Figure 1). The Facility is operated by Arakelian Enterprises, Inc., dba Crown Recycling Services.

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 in accordance with the current Solid Waste Facility Permit (SWFP) No. 19-AR-0303.

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 Year's Day. Visitors can visit the site seven days per week, by appointment only.

This AOMP has been updated as of January 2023.

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 MSW and recyclable materials per day. The Backyard building enclosures were completed in 2021. Operations are divided into three operational areas (Figure 2) described as follows:

- The Front Yard area, where the TS/MRF building receives and processes MSW, which includes commingled recyclables. The MRF building was enclosed in 2021, which substantially enhances control of dust and odors.

- The Backyard building, where the building receives and processes the following waste materials: mixed C&D debris and inert debris, source-separated wood waste, source-separated green waste, and Organics Separation Press Material (OSP)/Food Waste Material. All operations are fully enclosed within the Backyard building.
- The Scales/Parking area, located east of the TS/MRF, across De Garmo Avenue, where incoming vehicles (collection trucks and public self-haul) line up and queue before entering the Front Yard area. The Scales/Parking area is also used for employee/visitor parking and compressed natural gas (CNG) fueling area.

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, and 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 Facility's combined operations are permitted to process no more than 6,700 TPD of incoming material.

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 CalRecycle Instructions, has been prepared and updated for CRS Transfer/Processing Report (TPR).

Upon approval by the 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 to be clearly visible to operation and inspection personnel.

D. PLAN ORGANIZATION AND CONTENTS

The AOMP addresses only those items required by Rule 410 and the CalRecycle Instructions. Please refer to the TPR (which includes this AOMP) 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 within the TS/MRF and Backyard building and site perimeter;
2. Odor control strategies used on the tipping floors within the TS/MRF and Backyard buildings; 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 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. The Backyard 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. 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.
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.

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.

Periodic cleaning and maintenance are 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 morning/evening.

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 daily, from top to bottom by starting at the highest conveyors first and then finishing by cleaning up debris on the ground below the equipment. If residual build up remains, a portable pressure washer may be utilized to remove material and residue.

Organics Separation Press/Food Waste Material Processing Area

The Backyard building (OSP)/Food Waste tipping floor and resource recovery operations receive source-separated loads from supermarkets. Vehicles unload at the designated unloading stalls.

The OSP/Food Waste material is loaded for processing using a loader, and the material is conveyed into the OSP. The OSP applies pressure to extract liquid from the material. The extracted liquid is collected into a tank. The liquid in the tank is transferred to a tanker truck and shipped offsite daily.

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.

2. Transfer Areas

Transfer Station and MRF building

Residual waste materials from the TS/MRF MSW resource recovery processing building 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.

The TS/MRF 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

Green Waste Material Transfer Area

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 waste is placed in bins and transferred to the TS/MRF building and ultimately transferred 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, at a minimum, twice daily with a street sweeper vehicle and swept by hand with push brooms daily. The truck scales and Scales/Parking area queuing lanes are cleaned daily by sweeping with brooms.

A litter control program is enforced at the Facility to control litter in accordance with 14CCR, Section 17408.1. 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 approximately 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., six days a week. The adjacent surrounding streets are also cleaned twice daily with a street sweeper vehicle.
- Enclosed structures will improve litter control by preventing it from migrating off site.

F. ODOR CONTROL STRATEGIES

Rule 410 specifies that an AOMP must include information on odor control strategies used on the tipping floor, transfer tunnel, and MRF. 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 building and for the produce material tipping and processing in the Backyard building.

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 Backyard buildings are 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.

Overhead mist water grids are located above the tipping floor and the storage piles. 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 food waste material, odor control agents are applied (sprayed). These sprayers run on a continuous basis while equipment is in operation. The buildings utilize fixed mist sprayers located above entryways, bay door openings, 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 Backyard building, which aids greatly in controlling odors. 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 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; Vulcan Materials Company and construction material wholesaler on the north side Glenoaks Boulevard; small-scale heavy industrial uses along both sides of De Garmo Avenue to the southeast; and a heavy equipment rental company 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. Mike Zamora, office phone number: 626-855-7239; cell phone number: (626) 474-5732.

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 CRS staff 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 if 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 investigation of the complaint, a written response is prepared to describe preventive action taken in response to the 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 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. CRS 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.

CROWN RECYCLING SERVICES

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

FACILITY 24-HOUR CONTACT NUMBER: PHONE 855-384-0956

CITY OF LOS ANGELES LOCAL ENFORCEMENT AGENCY: PHONE 213-252-3939

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 statues and federal and local rules and regulation, including those provisions relating to public nuisance."

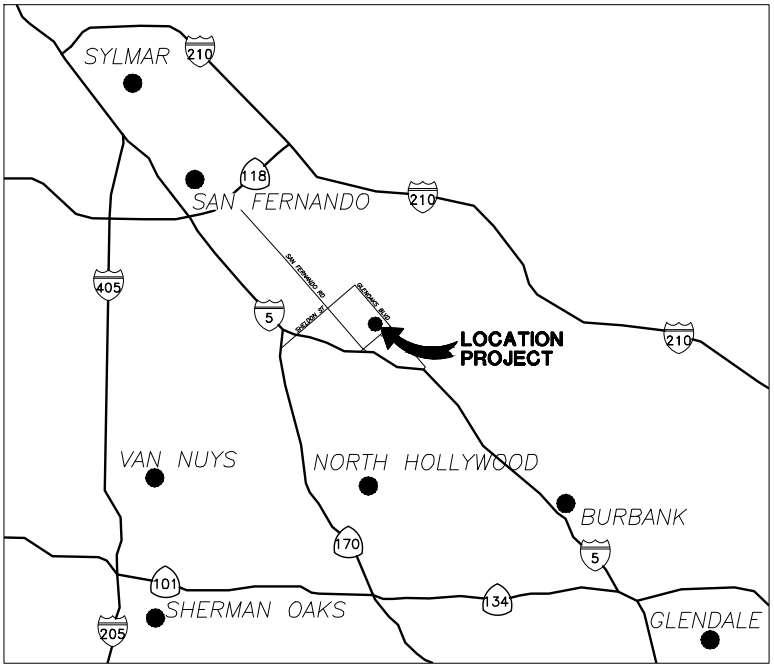
_____ _____

Signature Date

_____

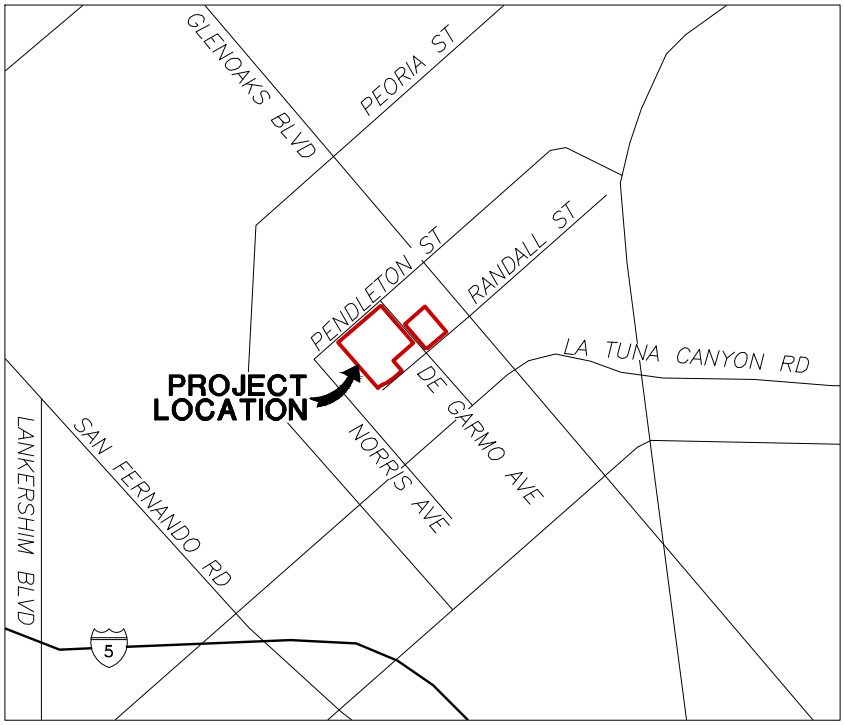
Print Name

FIGURES



VICINITY MAP

SCALE: 1"=4 MI



LOCATION MAP

SCALE: 1"=2,000'

PREPARED BY:

SWT Civil & Environmental Engineering

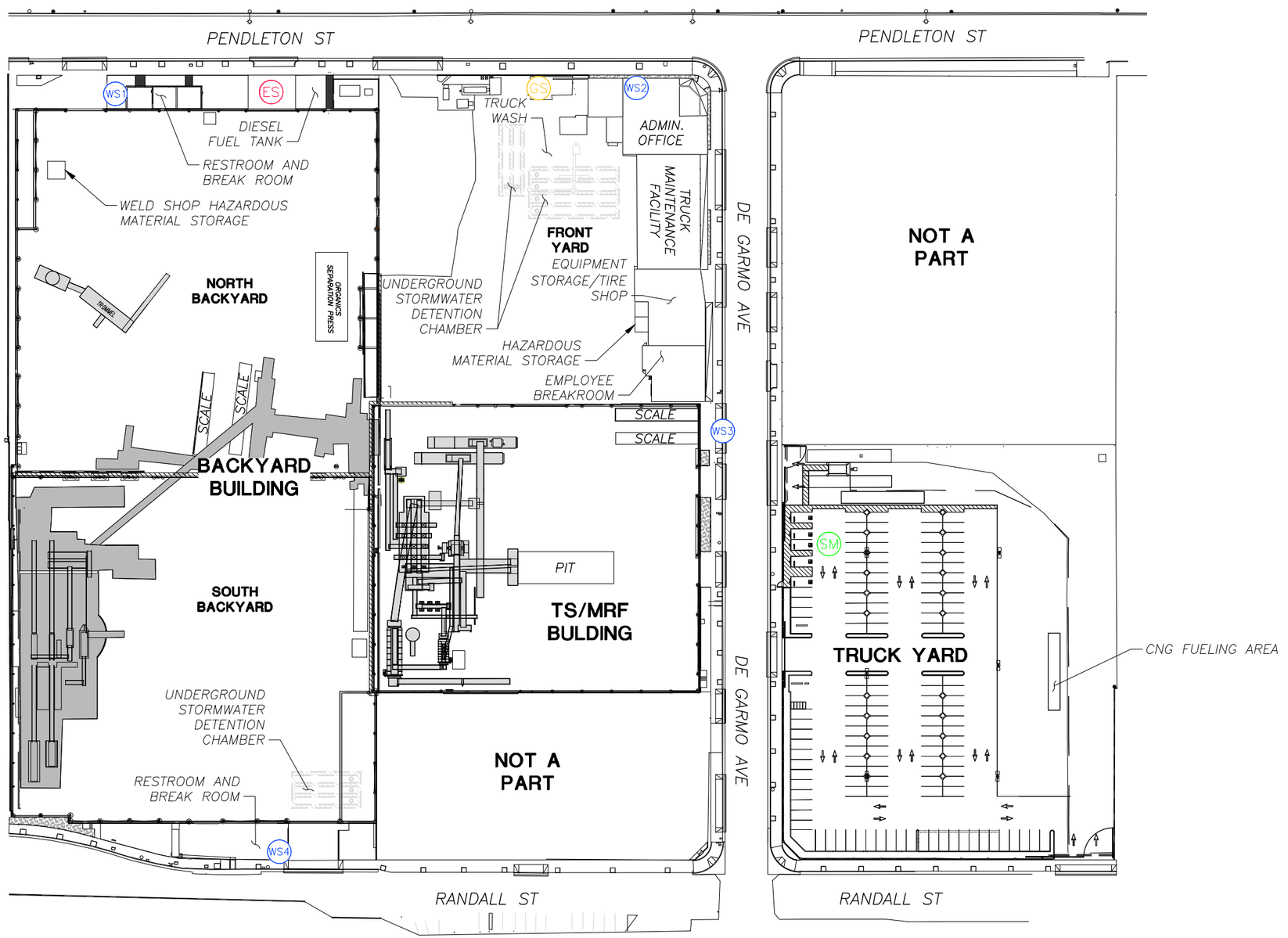
800-C SOUTH ROCHESTER AVENUE
ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA 91761

CROWN RECYCLING SERVICES

SITE LOCATION/VICINITY MAP

DESIGNED BY :	SCALE : AS SHOWN	
DRAWN BY :	DATE : 06-2022	FILE NO.:
CHECKED BY :	DATE : 06-2022	**FIGURE 1**
APPROVED BY :	DATE : 06-2022	

Z:\PROJECTS\ATHENS SERVICES\CROWN MRF\TPR_2022\APPENDICES\APP D AOMP\ACAD\FIGURES\FIG01-LOCATION-VICINITY MAP-CROWN



50 25 0 50 100 150

SCALE: 1"=100'

LEGEND

- ES — ELECTRICAL SHUT-OFF
- WS1 — WATER SHUT-OFF
- GS — GAS SHUT-OFF
- SM — SAFETY MEETING AREA

PREPARED BY:

SWT Civil & Environmental Engineering

800-C SOUTH ROCHESTER AVENUE
ONTARIO, CALIFORNIA 91761

FIGURE 2

CROWN RECYCLING SERVICES

TRANSFER STATION & MATERIALS RECOVERY FACILITY

SITE PLAN

JUNE 2022

Z:\PROJECTS\ATHENS SERVICES\CROWN MRF\TPR_2022\APPENDICES\APP D AOMP\ACAD\FIGURES\FIG02-SITE PLAN

ATTACHMENTS

ATTACHMENT 1
FORMS
(Housekeeping, Odor Complaint Log/Survey)

CROWN RECYCLING SERVICES

TRANSFER STATION & MRF HOUSEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

Performed by:

Employee Name (print) _____ Employee Signature _____

Date: _____

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

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

BACKYARD HOUSEKEEPING ACTIVITIES

Performed by:

Employee Name (print) _____ Employee Signature _____

Date: _____

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

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

Log Entry No: _____

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: (attachWeatherlink log)	
Corrective Actions Taken: (to eliminate offsite odors)	
Odor Survey	
Survey Conducted by:	
Time Survey Initiated/Completed:	
Weather Conditions: (attachWeatherlink log)	Temperature: Wind direction from: ☐ North ☐ South ☐ East ☐ West Wind speed? ☐ Still ☐ Light Breezy ☐ Breezy ☐ Windy ☐ Very Windy
Facility Perimeter Survey: (survey at least 4 surrounding locations)	Odor detected? ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, answer questions below: Location of odor: Odor strength/intensity: ☐ Weak ☐ Moderate ☐ Strong Odor description: ☐ Trash ☐ Greenwaste ☐ Foul ☐ Gas ☐ Chemical ☐ Other Source of odor - Can odor be attributed to facility activities? ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, describe here:
Facility Perimeter Survey:	Odor detected? ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, answer questions below: Location of odor: Odor strength/intensity: ☐ Weak ☐ Moderate ☐ Strong Odor description: ☐ Trash ☐ Greenwaste ☐ Foul ☐ Gas ☐ Chemical ☐ Other Source of odor - Can odor be attributed to facility activities? ☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, describe here:

Log Entry No: _____

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

MAP HERE *(if necessary)*

APPENDIX E
MANAGEMENT RESUMES AND ORGANIZATION CHART

Riel Johnson – Senior Director of Resource Recovery Athens Services

Profile *Accomplished manager of solid waste operations with almost 30 years of management experience in Los Angeles and Southern California. I began my career in the industry working as an environmental technician in 1990, progressing his career into Site Supervisor, Operations Manager and Site Manager. I took the position of Director of Operations for a water district in 2005 and came to Athens services as a General Manger in 2010.*

Skills Worked in two national publicly traded companies, one public agency, and one private company in leadership position since 1992. Responsible for all aspects of the operations: customer service, employee and management development, P/L, operations, maintenance, capital expenditures, permitting, development of MRFs and landfills, equipment selection, and equipment installation.

Experience

Athens Services, Senior Director of Resource Recovery 2020-Present

Currently permitting and designing a 6,000 ton a day permitted capacity facility in the City of Irwindale with various waste processing systems involved. Assisted in fully enclosing a 6-acre facility while it was operating. Installed a mixed organics processing system using an improved version of the Organic Separation Press (OSP) with screening and residue compaction incorporated in the system.

Athens Services, Director of Resource Recovery 2017- 2020

Helped design, install, and operate an organics processing system in the City of Industry utilizing the first of its kind (OSP). Helped design 50 tph curbside greenwaste processing system.

Athens Services, General Manager 2010 -2017

Manage P/L and operations of the Materials Recovery Facilities (MRF) in Sun Valley (1,500 TPD permitted capacity), the City of Industry (5,000 TPD permitted capacity) and a composting operation in the Victorville area (750 TPD permitted capacity). Assisted in the taking over of the operations of six landfills and nine transfer stations in San Bernardino County selected all of the mobile equipment and transition of over 100 staff members. Participated in the designed and construction of a high tech 70 ton an hour MRF system.

Director of Operations, Newhall County Water District 2005 - 2010

Manage P/L and operations of the field service and construction crews as well as water quality personnel with the District servicing nearly 44,000 customers.

Site Manager, Allied Waste Industries 2000- 2005

Responsible for disposal activities, safety, and equipment maintenance at a large 12,100 TPD landfill (Sunshine Canyon) in the San Fernando Valley.

Enviro. Tech./Site Sup./Ops. Manager, Waste Management 1990-2000
Environmental technician testing groundwater and air samples. Site supervisor in charge of 1,000 TPD greenwaste operation and 500 TPD C&D operation. Operations Manager over seeing greenwaste, C&D, and 10,000 TPD landfill.

Education

California State University Northridge
Bachelor of Arts, Biology
Masters of Science, Environmental Health

Enrique Gonzalez

Athens Services
Director of MRF & Transfer Station Operations

Profile

As a key senior manager with Athens for 15 years, I have been assigned to manage several Collection Divisions for the Los Angeles, Open Market Sales, and multiple maintenance and repair departments. Since 2012, I have been a Project Manager for multiple infrastructure projects, including the new Sun Valley Material Recovery Facility & Transfer, Athens LA North Division, and Crown Recycling Services Material Recovery Facility Division. As the new Director of MRF Operations, I will be working closely with Division Mangers to ensure daily operations and services meet current standards and develop and partner with the Leadership team to improve current and new operations & processing systems for increase recovery for diversion and disposal cost savings.

Work Experience

Athens Services - 2006 to Present

- **Director of MRF Operations 2022 to Present**
    - Coordinate and manage improvement projects for all the MRF and transfer stations. Work and partner with Division Managers to ensure day to day operations perform to Company Standards. Work and support Executive Team to ensure a cohesive partnership with Hauling Operations, Governmental Affairs, Sales, and all other lines of businesses

- **General Manger for Crown Recycling Services 2019 to 2022**
    - Manage the day to day operations for the MRF and transfer station. Construction Project Manager for the new MRF buildings. Coordinate and build new sales for C&D with the Athens Roll Off Sales Department and all inbound open market construction and demolition customers

- **General Manager for Container Division 2018 to 2019**
    - Reorganize and set up container division at Van Norman and Peoria Division to include management of all barrels, bins, roll off boxes, and compactor repairs. Set up and implemented transportation and complete equipment roll out for the new Los Angeles Franchise.

- **Special Project Manager 2012 to 2017**
    - Special projects included multiple assignments across the entire company. Managed improvements projects at all Hauling Divisions to improve Building Facilities, Maintenance Shops, Truck parking lot, Welding shops, and other improvement projects at the MRF's and other company properties. Management projects included the acquisition of SBC Landfills and Transfer stations, the setup of tippers at Mid-Valley landfill, Project Management for the construction of the New Sun Valley MRF, design and project management of the new LA North office.

- **General Manager for Multiple Hauling & Container Divisions 2006 to 2012**
    - Worked in conjunction with other managers to set up hauling and container operations for the Los Angeles area. This include working out of the Maple Division, San Fernando Division, Peoria Division, and the Van Norman Division. During this tenure we acquired and transitioned the Norcal Waste Company and awarded multiple VIP contracts in the Los Angeles area to include Disney Studios, UCLA, and USC contracts.

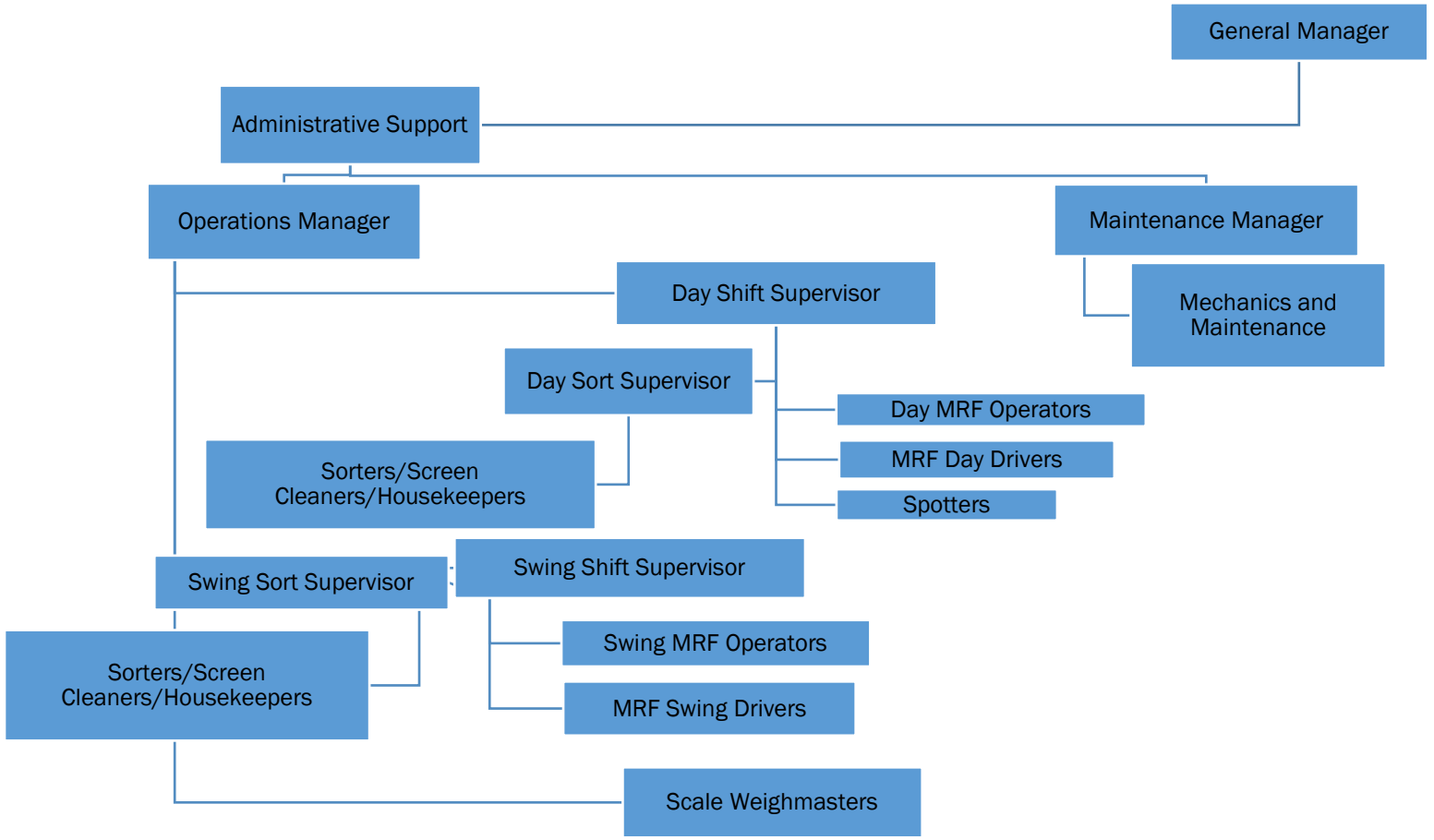
American Waste Industries – 1995 to 2006

- **Director of Operations 2002 to 2006**
    - Management of all Sales, Municipal Accounts, Hauling, Maintenance, and MRF operations.
- **General Manager of Operations 1998 to 2002**
    - Management of day to day operations the Los Angeles Division. Set up and rolled out the Beverly Hills Franchise. Managed Municipal contracts for City of Santa Monica and West Hollywood. Set up operations for the new C&D facility in Sun Valley and consolidated the Los Angeles and San Fernando offices into one single division.
- **Operations Supervisor 1995 to 1998**
    - Supervision of all Los Angeles Collection and Roll Off routes. Point of contact for all City and major film studios to include Fox Studios, Paramount Studios, ABC, CBS, Raleigh Studios, Disney Studios, and NBC.

B.C. Rubbish 1990 to 1995

- Owner operated Family business that ran commercial routes from Hollywood to Santa Monica. Day to day Operations Coverage, Vehicle Maintenance & Bin Repairs, Sales, Billing, and Collections.

CROWN RECYCLING SERVICES
ORGANIZATION CHART



Note: Staffing is subject to change based on facility needs.