

APPENDIX N

Construction Waste Management and Recycling Plan

Construction Waste Management and Recycling Plan

Sapphire Solar Project

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Acronyms and Abbreviations

Acronym/Abbreviation	Definition
Applicant	Sapphire Solar, LLC
BESS	battery energy storage system
BLM	Bureau of Land Management
DRECP	Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan
Gen-tie	generation tie
kV	kilovolt
Linear Facility Routes	gen-tie line alignments, access roads, and collector line routes
MW	megawatt
PV	photovoltaic
SCADA	supervisory control and data acquisition

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1 Executive Summary

The following Construction Waste Management and Recycling Plan has been prepared for the Sapphire Solar Project (Project). The primary goals of this Construction Waste Management and Recycling Plan are to provide a structure for proper waste management procedures and to implement waste minimization and recycling efforts in order to reduce the volume of waste generated during the construction of the Project. This is a living document and will be updated as new rules and regulations are adopted.

Project and Approach Overview

EDF Renewables Development Inc. on behalf of Sapphire Solar, LLC (Applicant) proposes to entitle, construct, operate, and maintain the Project, located in Riverside County, California. The Project would consist of approximately 1,192 acres with approximately 1,082 acres of private lands and approximately 110 acres of Bureau of Land Management (BLM) administered lands. The Project would include up to 117-megawatts (MW) of photovoltaic (PV) solar generation and up to 117 MW of battery storage.

The Applicant is pursuing a Conditional Use Permit, Public Use Permit, and a Development Agreement from Riverside County for the private lands associated with the Project and a Right-of-Way Grant from the BLM for the BLM-administered lands associated with the Project. As such, Riverside County will serve as the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) lead agency and the BLM as the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) lead agency.

Riverside County will act as the CEQA lead agency and the BLM will act as the NEPA lead agency. This Construction Waste Management and Recycling Plan has been prepared to support preparation of the CEQA and NEPA documents, and the discretionary land use decisions that will be undertaken by the Riverside County Board of Supervisors and the BLM. Additionally, this Construction Waste Management and Recycling Plan has been prepared to demonstrate solid waste compliance and help Riverside County meet the objectives of Assembly Bill 939, Sher, Chapter 1095, Statutes of 1989 as amended (California Integrated Waste Management Act) and the 2019 California Green Building Standards Code (CCR Part 11, Title 24; CAL Green 2019).

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2 Project Description

EDF Renewables Development Inc., on behalf of Sapphire Solar, LLC, proposes to entitle, construct, operate, and maintain the Project, located in Riverside County, California. The Project would consist of approximately 1,192 acres with approximately 1,082 acres of private lands and approximately 110 acres of BLM administered lands. The Project would include up to 117 MW of photovoltaic solar generation and up to 117 MW of battery storage (Figure 1, Project Location).

The Project would primarily consist of PV panels, a single-axis tracker system, inverters, converters, transformers, electrical collection and communication lines, a 12 kilovolt (kV) distribution line for backup power, an on-site electrical substation, a battery energy storage system (BESS), security fence, an operations and maintenance facility including a stand-alone spare parts storage building, up to three on-site groundwater wells, a meteorological station and albedometer weather station, a microwave/communication tower, and a supervisory control and data acquisition (SCADA) system that are located on private lands.

The Project would also include up to three 230-kV generation tie (gen-tie) line alignment options (only one of which would be constructed), access roads, and collector line routes, collectively referred to as “Linear Facility Routes,” that are located on federal public lands administered by the BLM and designed to support the proposed Project, which is located on adjacent private lands. The Project would interconnect with the Southern California Edison Red Bluff Substation via the existing Desert Harvest gen-tie line located on BLM-administered lands.

Construction of the Project is anticipated to occur in two phases. The first phase would consist of construction of the gen-tie line, telecommunication line, 12-kV distribution line, and access roads associated with the Linear Facility Routes, and the construction of fences, gates, and the on-site substation located on the private lands associated with the Project. The second phase would consist of installation and operation of the approximately 117-MW solar array, the approximately 117-MW BESS, and ancillary facilities. Construction is anticipated to commence in September 2024, and the Commercial Operation Date is anticipated to occur in December 2025. The operational life of the Project is anticipated to be 39 years or greater.

2.1 Project Location and Access

The proposed Project site is located in Riverside County, California, approximately 5 miles north of Desert Center, approximately 40 miles west of the City of Blythe, and 3.5 miles north of Interstate 10. The Project is bounded on the north, east, and west sides by BLM lands and to the south by Belsby Avenue. Melon Street runs along the west side of the Project boundary, and Jojoba Street runs on the east side. The east side of the Project site is adjacent to California State Route 177/Rice Road. Primary construction access would be from the main access road via Kaiser Road. A secondary access road for emergency services would be constructed within the Linear Facility Routes from either Kaiser Road (Linear Facility Route #1 or #2) or California State Route 177/Rice Road (exit 192) (Linear Facility Route #3). Figure 1 illustrates the location of the proposed Project relative to major highways, access roads, and cities.

While the Linear Facility Routes are within the land use jurisdiction of the BLM Palm Springs South Coast Field Office, the Sapphire Solar Project is within the land use jurisdiction of Riverside County. The entirety of the 110-acre area associated with the three Linear Facility Routes on BLM-administered lands is located within a

Development Focus Area for solar, wind, and geothermal projects as designated by the Desert Renewable Energy Conservation Plan (DRECP). The DRECP Final Environmental Impact Statement was approved by a Record of Decision signed on September 14, 2016 (Figure 2, DRECP Development Focus Areas).

2.2 Project Summary

The construction of the Project would begin once all applicable approvals and permits have been obtained. The Project would be completed approximately 12 to 18 months after the start of construction. The construction workforce would average 150 employees, with a maximum daily workforce of 250 employees. It is anticipated that the Project will be constructed in two distinct phases, as follow:

- **Phase I**
 - **Linear Facility Routes (BLM-Administered Lands):** gen-tie line, telecommunication line, access roads
 - **Sapphire Solar Project (Private Lands):** site preparation, installation of fences, gates, and on-site substation
- **Phase II**
 - **Sapphire Solar Project (Private Lands):** installation of an approximately 117 MW of PV solar panels, piles, trackers and associated infrastructure, and 117 MW of battery storage containers, converters, batteries, and other associated equipment required to operate the facility

3 Project Waste

The Project would generate waste during construction, limited waste during the operations and maintenance phase, and waste during Project decommissioning. This Construction Waste Management and Recycling Plan is intended to discuss the waste generated during the construction phase. Project construction would involve the use of some hazardous materials, such as fuel and grease for construction equipment. Such substances may be stored in temporary aboveground storage tanks or sheds located on the Project site. The fuels stored on site would be in a locked container within a fenced and secure temporary staging area.

The small quantities of chemicals to be stored at the Project site during construction include equipment and facilities maintenance chemicals. These materials would be stored in their appropriate containers in an enclosed and secured location, such as portable outdoor hazardous materials storage cabinets equipped with secondary containment to prevent contact with rainwater. The portable chemical storage cabinets may be moved to different locations around the site as construction activity locations shift. The chemical storage area would not be located adjacent to any drainage. Disposal of excess materials and wastes would be performed in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations; excess materials/waste would be recycled or reused to the maximum extent practicable.

If quantities exceed regulatory thresholds, the Project would ensure that storage is undertaken in compliance with the Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Rule and the hazardous materials business plan, which would be developed prior to construction. The use, storage, transport, and disposal of hazardous materials used in construction of the facility would be carried out in accordance with federal, state, and county regulations. No extremely hazardous substances are anticipated to be produced, used, stored, transported, or disposed of during construction. Material Safety Data Sheets for all applicable materials would be made readily available to on-site personnel. Construction materials would be sorted on site throughout construction and transported to appropriate waste management facilities. Recyclable materials would be separated from nonrecyclable items and stored until they could be transported to a designated recycling facility.

It is anticipated that at least 65% of construction waste would be recyclable. Wooden construction waste (such as wood from wood pallets) would be sold, recycled, or chipped and composted. Non-hazardous construction materials that cannot be reused or recycled would likely be disposed of at municipal county landfills. Hazardous waste and electrical waste would be transported to a hazardous waste handling facility (e.g., electronic-waste recycling). All contractors and workers would be educated about waste sorting, appropriate recycling storage areas, and how to reduce landfill waste. The roles and responsibilities to oversee proper waste disposal and with waste management requirements are discussed in detail below.

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4 Roles and Responsibilities

4.1 Construction Supervisor

The Project construction supervisor(s) will be responsible for overall site compliance with this Construction Waste Management and Recycling Plan. The construction supervisor will be responsible for ensuring that all site workers are instructed and trained on appropriate waste management procedures, such as segregation, handling, recycling, reuse, and disposal. The construction supervisor(s) will also be responsible for waste monitoring and waste management reporting for nonhazardous and hazardous wastes at the Project site.

4.2 Construction Site Workers/Contractors

Construction site workers and/or contractors will be responsible for compliance with waste-handling procedures as described in this Construction Waste Management and Recycling Plan. Construction site workers will be responsible for ensuring that all waste is properly segregated, labeled, and stored pending proper recycling or disposal. Construction site workers will be monitored by the construction supervisor to ensure that they are in compliance with state and federal requirements related to construction-generated wastes.

In the event that contaminated soil is encountered during site activities, construction site workers will be trained on how to properly identify and manage contaminated soil. Possible indicators of contaminated soil include discolored soil, soil odors, leaking/broken piping, signs of underground piping or tanks (e.g., vent pipes), trash dumps, and/or buried debris/trash.

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5 Waste Management Requirements

All wastes (solid and liquid) at the Project site must be appropriately classified as hazardous or nonhazardous. The construction supervisor will provide information to assist contractors in waste classification. All site contractors and subcontractors are responsible for their own waste classification prior to storage and/or disposal. The primary goals of this Construction Waste Management and Recycling Plan are to provide a structure for proper waste management procedures and to implement waste minimization and recycling efforts in order to reduce the volume of waste generated during construction of this Project. The types of wastes and quantities that may be generated during construction are described in the following sections.

5.1 Construction-Generated Nonhazardous Waste

During the construction phase of the Project, most of the generated waste will be nonhazardous waste. Solid waste may include food waste, paper, wood, glass, plastics, concrete, and metal. Liquid waste may include industrial process water, stormwater runoff, and sanitary waste. Contractors and subcontractors will implement good housekeeping and best management practices at the Project site, including providing adequately sized waste storage location(s) with the appropriate size, type, and number of containers to store generated waste. Waste storage areas will be located either near the point of generation or at a dedicated storage area.

5.1.1 Food Waste

Food waste will be generated during the construction phase of the project, as construction workers are anticipated to consume meals on site. Food waste, including wrappers and food scraps, will be disposed of in enclosed sealed containers and regularly removed from the site to prevent wildlife scavenging. Each work area will be equipped with an appropriate sealed container. When approaching capacity, the sealed containers will be emptied into dumpsters available within a dedicated nonhazardous waste storage area. All dumpsters will be covered to prevent wildlife scavenging. Class III waste will be hauled off site by licensed transporters.

5.1.2 Paper, Wood, Glass, Plastics, and Concrete

Paper, wood, glass, plastic, and concrete waste will be generated from packing materials, waste lumber, insulating materials, and empty nonhazardous containers. Concrete will be generated during construction for building and infrastructure foundations. Approximately 15 cubic yards per week of nonhazardous solid wastes may be generated during Project construction. These wastes will be recycled where practical. For example, concrete waste should either be recycled on site or at another site as fill or transported to a concrete recycler where feasible. Concrete washout wastes can be placed in washout bins for pickup and off-site recycling. Potential local concrete recycling facilities include Eco-Pan. Waste that cannot be recycled will be disposed of in a Class III landfill.

While stored on site, the waste will be placed in dumpsters or otherwise segregated within a dedicated on-site nonhazardous waste storage area. Recyclables and Class III waste will be hauled off site by licensed transporters.

5.1.3 Metal

Metal waste, such as steel and aluminum, will be generated from welding/cutting operations, electrical wiring, packing materials, and empty nonhazardous containers. Metal wastes will be recycled where practical. Potential local recycling/scrap metal facilities include Industrial Scrap Metal and US Metals. Waste that cannot be recycled will be disposed of in a Class III landfill. Waste will be placed in dumpsters or otherwise segregated within a dedicated on-site nonhazardous waste storage area prior to being hauled off for recycling or disposal.

5.1.4 Soil

It is expected that all soil generated during Project construction will be reused as on-site fill during grading operations. Soil may be stockpiled on site for use during subsequent phases of development.

Although not anticipated, should stained or suspect soil be encountered during construction activities, work will stop, the construction supervisor(s) will be notified; the area will be marked to prevent unintended entry; and an investigation will be conducted. The investigation of the suspect area may include on-site screening of soil using hand-held monitoring devices (e.g., photoionization device for volatile organic compounds), sampling, and laboratory testing for characterization. If deemed necessary, the laboratory analysis of the impacted media will be determined based on the suspected contaminants (e.g., dark stained soil may indicate petroleum product release and would be analyzed for total petroleum hydrocarbons). Laboratory analytical results will be compared to appropriate regulatory thresholds, which will help in determining whether agency notification and/or further action is required.

5.1.5 Nonhazardous Waste Management and Disposal

Nonhazardous solid waste will be segregated into dumpsters that are properly labeled for each type of waste stream. Separate labeled containers will be designated for recyclable and nonrecyclable waste. Where feasible, the recyclables collection area will be located adjacent to the solid waste collection area. Nonhazardous liquid waste will be stored in designated wash areas.

Wastes will be transported to an approved disposal site using a certified hauler. Contractors and subcontractors must verify that their waste streams meet the criteria for acceptable waste disposal at the nonhazardous waste (Class III) landfill. Table 2 lists representative landfills near the Project site; however, other approved landfills in the area may be used if issues arise (e.g., logistics, hours of operation, natural disasters, etc.).

Table 2. Class III Landfills

Facility Name	Remaining Capacity	Maximum Permitted Throughout	Approximate Distance from Project
Desert Center Sanitary Landfill 17-991 Kaiser Road, Desert Center, California 92239	127,414 cubic yards (as of November 15, 2018)	60 tons/day	2 miles
Blythe Sanitary Landfill 1000 Midland Road Blythe, California 92225	3,834,470 cubic yards (as of May 24, 2016)	400 tons/day	62 miles

Table 2. Class III Landfills

Facility Name	Remaining Capacity	Maximum Permitted Throughout	Approximate Distance from Project
Lamb Canyon Landfill 16411 Lamb Canyon Road Beaumont, California 92223	39,681,513 cubic yards (as of January 8, 2015)	5,000 tons/day	105 miles
Badlands Sanitary Landfill 31125 Ironwood Avenue Moreno Valley, California 92555	34,400,000 cubic yards (as of December 18, 2020)	4,800 tons/day	115 miles

Source: CalRecycle 2022.

5.2 Construction-Generated Hazardous Waste

Limited hazardous wastes will be generated during the construction phase of the Project. Hazardous wastes may include paint and paint-related wastes (e.g., primer, paint thinner, and other solvents), equipment cleaning wastes, spent batteries, used oil, and, potentially, welding rods.

Contractors and subcontractors will review the Safety Data Sheets of any welding rods to determine whether they contain any hazardous constituents. If the rods are determined to be nonhazardous, they can be disposed of as solid waste as described in Section 5.1.5 above. Otherwise, the rod stubs will be separated and stored in waste containers and disposed of as hazardous waste.

Hazardous liquid waste materials may include used oil. Used oil and oil filters may be generated as a result of motor vehicle and equipment maintenance. Used oil is classified as a hazardous waste under California law if intended for disposal; however, used oil and oil filters can be recycled at an off-site facility. Used oil filters shall be drained of all free-flowing oil prior to being placed in a container for recycling. Waste that cannot be recycled will be placed in containers on-site prior to being hauled off for disposal.

Spill prevention and spill control will be incorporated into construction fueling and oil storage procedures and will be formalized into a spill prevention, control, and countermeasure plan available on-site.

Non-leaking used batteries can be stored on pallets within the designated hazardous waste storage area. Leaking batteries shall be stored in appropriate containers prior to off-site recycling.

The Sapphire Solar Project will obtain a hazardous waste generator identification number from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency prior to generating any hazardous waste during Project construction.

5.2.1 Hazardous Waste Management and Disposal

Hazardous materials that may be used for Project construction include paints, thinners, solvents, sealants, fuels, oils and lubricants, and drilling mud (for drilling cable conduits and possibly for water well drilling).

Hazardous wastes must be segregated from other wastes. Each contractor will be responsible for providing the Project construction supervisor with a list of hazardous materials they anticipate generating at the Project site. Contractors will be responsible for the proper identification, labeling, storage, manifesting, and transport of all

hazardous wastes generated at the Project site. Hazardous waste generated during construction activities will be recycled and reused to the maximum extent possible. All wastes that cannot be recycled will be disposed of in accordance with all applicable laws, ordinances, regulations, and standards.

Hazardous materials will be stored on site in storage tanks, vessels, or other containers specifically designed for the characteristics of the materials being stored. The containers will be permanently labeled with appropriate information to designate type of hazardous waste stored inside. Labels will indicate the material is "HAZARDOUS WASTE", and will include material name, type of waste, generator name and address, and start date of waste accumulation.

Storage containers shall be kept closed except while adding waste. Containers shall be kept in good condition and inspected periodically (e.g., weekly) to confirm proper storage.

The storage facilities will include secondary containment in case of tank or vessel failure. Secondary containment shall be designated to hold 110% of the volume of the largest container. The secondary containment area shall be covered so as to minimize the accumulation of rainwater. The storage area will be designated as a 90-day temporary storage area, will have clear signage indicating the presence of "HAZARDOUS WASTE" and will be separate from other waste storage areas. Additional signage posted will designate the area as a "No Smoking or Eating Area." Hazardous waste storage areas will be located away from existing drainage paths to prevent off-site migration. The storage area will be large enough to accommodate separation between noncompatible wastes and provide access for routine visual inspections.

The Construction Supervisor will identify hazardous waste storage areas at the point of generation (satellite accumulation areas), as appropriate. Hazardous waste can accumulate at the satellite accumulation areas for up to 90 days or until the volume of waste reaches 55 gallons, at which point the waste must be moved to the general 90-day hazardous waste storage area. Standards for accumulation times are included in the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 40, Volume 27, Section 262.34.

The hazardous waste generated during construction activities is expected to be known by the Project and contractors/subcontractors. As such, testing is not expected to be required to determine the characteristics of the waste. In the event that waste is generated, and classification is not clear, the waste will be tested by an appropriate laboratory to verify proper classification.

Prior to transportation off site, hazardous waste containers will be clearly labeled with a hazardous waste label. A hazardous waste manifest shall accompany the waste being transported for disposal and must include information such as U.S. Environmental Protection Agency identification number; U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or state waste code; generator name, address, and telephone number; transporter name, address, and telephone number; receiving company name, address, and telephone number; description and quantity of contents; and the date of transfer. Hazardous wastes shall be transported off site within 90 days of beginning storage.

Completed manifests shall be submitted to the State of California Department of Toxic Substances Control within 30 days of shipment.

A written record of wastes disposed will be maintained in the Project files on site. A written record of waste storage area inspections will also be maintained in the Project files on site.

Licensed transporters and disposal facilities will be used for the management of hazardous waste. Licensed hazardous waste transporters within 130 miles of the Project are listed below in Table 3. There are no landfills

within Riverside County that accept hazardous materials waste, however there are two major operating hazardous waste (Class I) landfills in southern California including, Clean Harbors Buttonwillow (2500 West Lokern Road, Buttonwillow, California) and Kettleman Hills Facility (35251 Old Skyline Road, Kettleman City, California) that may be used to dispose of hazardous materials.

Table 3. Registered Hazardous Waste Haulers Serving Riverside County

Name	Phone Number	Approximate Distance from Project	Notes
Act Enviro 600 Iowa St Redlands, California 92373	866.333.9222 909.406.4400	118 miles	Full service hazardous waste bulk and tanker trucks. Available 24-hour emergency response.
Advanced Cleanup Technologies, Inc. 12345 S. La Cadena Dr Colton, California 92324	800.334.2284 909.423.0438	126 miles	Full service hazardous waste bulk and tanker trucks. Available 24-hour emergency response.
American Technologies Inc. 1175 Hall Dr Riverside, California 92509	800.400.9353 951.682.9200 833.400.0056	128 miles	Transports known containerized hazardous waste.
EFR Environmental Services 3390 Dogwood Rd Imperial, California 92241	800.244.1202	112 miles	Full service hazardous waste cleanup. Bulk or containerized waste. Available 24-hour emergency response.
Environmental Logistics, Inc. 140 W. Monte Ave Bloomington, California 92316	909.546.1354	127 miles	Unknown spill cleanup; transports bulk or containerized waste. Available 24-hour emergency response.
Hazmat TSDF, Inc. 180 W. Monte Ave Bloomington, California 92376	800.698.4377 909.873.4141	127 miles	Transporter of various wastes; emergency response; drop off and pickup services; recycles various wastes.
Statewide Towing & Recovery, Inc. 190 N Main St Riverside, California 92501	951.682.9336	126 miles	Full-service hazardous waste cleanup. Available 24-hour emergency response.
Stericycle Environmental Solutions 121 Main St Riverside, California 92501	877.324.9628 951.683.6994	126 miles	Unknown spill cleanup. Available 24-hour emergency response.

Source: Riverside County Department of Environmental Health 2020.

5.3 Sanitary Waste

Sanitary wastes will be collected in portable self-contained chemical toilets. The wastes will be pumped periodically to tanker trucks by licensed contractors for transport to a sanitary wastewater treatment plant.

5.4 Waste Recycling Plan

Contractors and their subcontractors will implement measures to minimize waste generation and enhance recycling during construction activities at the Project site. The Riverside County Construction and Demolition Waste Diversion Program has established performance goals for projects that have the potential to generate construction and demolition waste (Riverside County Department of Waste Resources 2022). The performance goals of the program state:

- The project will recycle, reuse, compost, and/or salvage a minimum of 65% by weight of the material and/or waste generated on site.

The Project will achieve these goals by all site personnel using the following waste minimization approaches to the extent feasible:

- Separating recyclable/salvage materials from trash and placing items in separate labeled bins for each
- Using nonhazardous alternatives when possible
- Storing only the required amount of materials to perform construction tasks at the Project site

Though not anticipated, should panels, piles, trackers, or other PV equipment be damaged during the construction and installation process, all damaged steel, aluminum, and copper would be recycled to the maximum extent possible, and damaged PV modules would be recycled in accordance with the PV manufacturer's recycling program. Additionally, if batteries, containers, or other BESS-related equipment is damaged during the construction and installation process, all fluids, wiring, cables, batteries, heating, metal, or any other damaged components would be recycled to the maximum extent possible or disposed of in accordance with state local and federal regulations.

6 Estimated Quantity and Frequency of Waste Generation

Table 4 provides a summary of the estimated waste to be generated along with proposed recycling options.

Table 4. Estimated Waste Generation and Recycling

Waste Stream and Classification	Origin and Composition	Estimated Amount	Estimated Frequency of Generation	On-Site Treatment	Waste Management Method/ Off-Site Treatment	Recycling Options
Construction waste – Nonhazardous	Scrap wood, concrete, steel, glass, plastic, paper	15 cubic yards/week	Intermittent	None	Recycle wherever possible, otherwise dispose to Class III landfill	Concrete: <i>use as fill or recycle</i> Others: <i>recycle</i>
Construction waste – Hazardous	Solvents, cleaning chemicals, used oil, paint, oily rags	300 gallons	Every 90 days	None. Accumulate on-site for <90 days	Recycle or use for energy recovery, otherwise dispose in Class I landfill	Used oil, filters, and rags: <i>recycle</i> Some paints, thinners, and solvents: <i>recycle</i>
Construction waste – Hazardous	Empty hazardous material containers	1 cubic yard per week	Intermittent	None. Accumulate on site for <90 days	Return to vendor or dispose at permitted hazardous waste disposal facility	N/A
Spent batteries – Universal Waste	Lead acid, alkaline type	20 in 2 years	Intermittent	None. Accumulate on-site for <90 days	Recycle	<i>Recycle</i>

Table 4. Estimated Waste Generation and Recycling

Waste Stream and Classification	Origin and Composition	Estimated Amount	Estimated Frequency of Generation	On-Site Treatment	Waste Management Method/ Off-Site Treatment	Recycling Options
Sanitary Waste – Nonhazardous	Portable chemical toilets	200 gallons/day	Periodically pumped into tanker truck by licensed contractor	None	Ship to sanitary wastewater treatment plant	N/A
Office waste – Nonhazardous	Paper, aluminum, food	3 cubic yards per week	Intermittent	None	Recycle or dispose to Class III landfill	Paper and metal: <i>recycle</i>
Soil	Excavated soil	16,000 cubic yards	Intermittent	None	Reuse on-site	Reuse on site

7 References

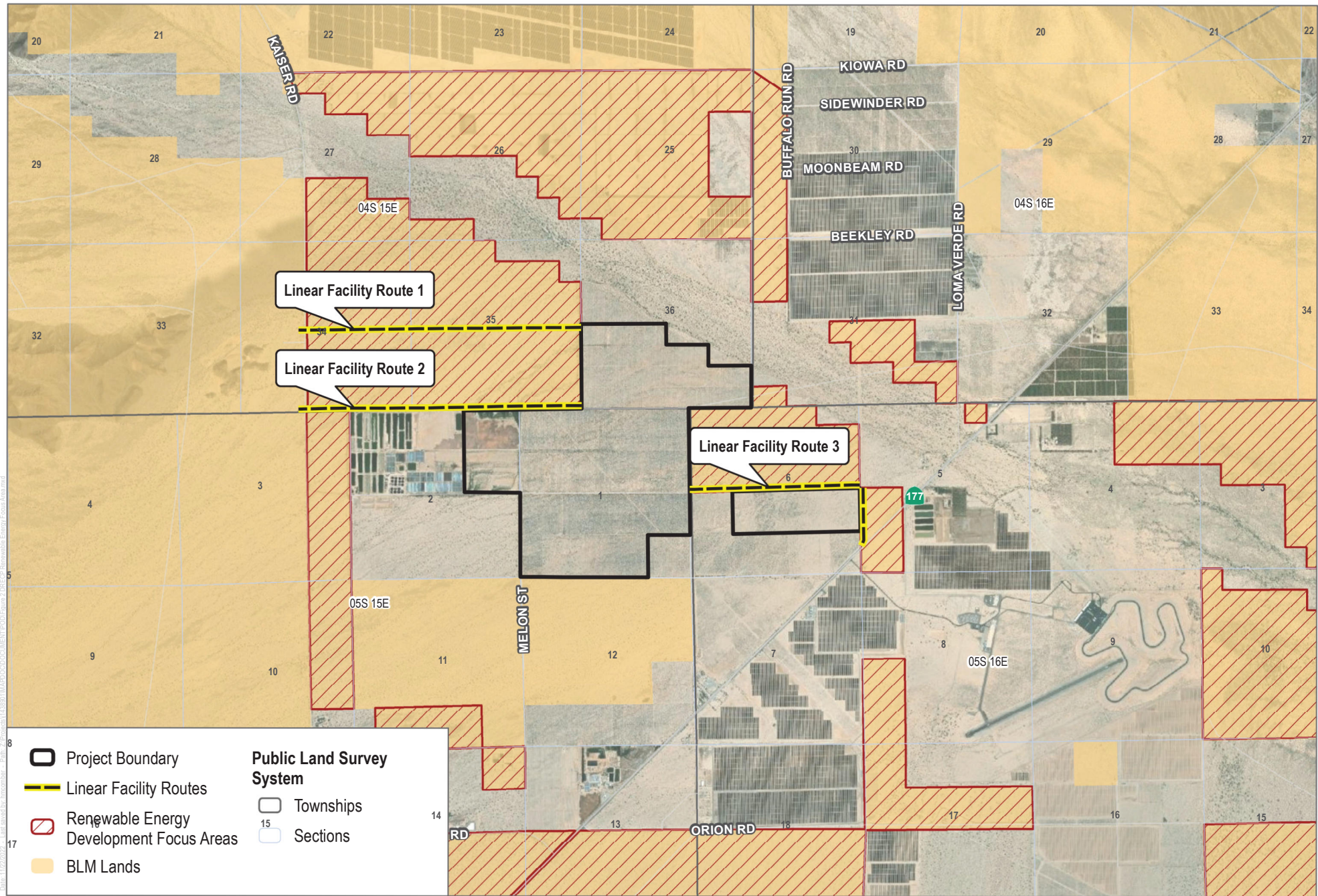
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