

MATERIALS MANAGEMENT

Attachment 3E. Tires



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Words followed by an asterisk are defined in Glossary: Tires

Scope of Services / Specifications

E3.01 Services

- a. Commencement.** Contractor will accept, unload, store, mobilize, transport, and divert waste tires* beginning on the date directed by County at least 10 days in advance.
- b. Services Plan.** Contractor will append its Services Plan to Attachment 3.01b, describing *how* it will provide services (the *manner*, such as storing, sorting) and *what* it will use to provide those services (the *means*, such as storage container, trucks) satisfactory to County. Contractor will append the address, description, and map of the materials management site in its Service Plan.

As of each July 1, Contractor will annually update the Services Plan to reflect changes in operations.

There are no Sections E3.02-E3.04

E3.05 Acceptance

- a. Signage.** Upon County request, Contractor will design, produce, and post signs satisfactory to County including description of acceptable and unacceptable materials, directions to or location of the material's discard sites, and instructions for unloading materials.
- b. Designated Drop-Off Areas.** Contractor will designate areas for storing tires or different types of tires as required under its Service Plan, law and the RDSI.
- c. Customer Unloading.** Contractor may, but is not required, to post staff during receiving hours who will:
- Direct customers to unload tires at designated areas,
 - Check loads for materials contamination such as trash, garbage, other types of materials (such as garden hoses, plastic lumber), and hazardous waste (such as treated wood).

If Contractor does *not* post staff, it must describe in its Service Plan how it will direct unloading and do load check.

- d. Customer Unloading.** Contractor may, but is not required, to post staff during receiving hours who will:
- Direct customers where to unload types of tires in designated places,

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- Check loads to identify and remove contamination such as trash, garbage, non-metal materials (such as rope, wire), and hazardous waste (such as used motor oil), and
- reject tires, including tires delivered by individuals and businesses, larger than 11R24.5 in size, such as loader or grader tires.

If Contractor does *not* post staff, it must describe in its Service Plan how it will direct unloading and do load check.

e. **CTL**** If customers must track tires under law, Contractor will comply with CTL protocol/procedures under law.

f. **Tire Rims.** Contractor will remove tires from rims immediately upon delivery at the materials management site. Contractor will temporality stockpile tires with rims separately from tires without rims.

E3.06 Stockpiling and Mobilization

a. **On-site.** Contractor may stockpile and mobilize tires on its materials management site for periods allowed under law and the RDSI.

b. **Limited Stockpile.** Contractor and County estimate that as of the Contract date the County handles approximately 12 tons of tire annually, which equals approximately 1100 tires annually or 3 tires daily. As of the Contract Date, its tires management site is “minor waste tire facility” under 14 CCR 42808(c)***** excluded from technical and operational requirements of 14 CCR 17350 et seq.. Therefor Contractor will *not* store, stockpile, accumulate or discard 500 or more tires at any time.

If its tires management site is no longer exempted from complying with operational requirements of 14 CCR 17350 et seq. Contractor will comply with applicable the technical and operational requirements of law. The service fee will not be adjusted to with respect to technical and operational requirement under law that are substantially similar to existing management obligations in following subsection c of this Contract.

c. **Management.** However, on the Contract date, as contractual obligations and not regulation, Contractor will do all the following:

- develop a fire safety plan, including how fire trucks can access the waste facility site and secure water, and stocking fire control equipment such as water tanks, fire extinguishers, pikes, and shovels,
- refrain from smoking, open burning, and use flammable equipment only at an appreciable distance from the stored tires.

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- control mosquitos and rats in a manner satisfactory to County,
 - build stable stacks of tires, considering height and slope, and law.
- d. Completion of Work.** Contractor will finish removing all tires from its materials management site within 30 days of beginning work. Contractor will empty and clean its materials management site to County satisfaction after each mobilization, including:
- sweeping the site to collect all remaining tire debris, and
 - removing residual materials that contaminate the tires.
- e. Noncompliance with Law.** In addition to provisions in the Master Contract and Materials Contract, Contractor will do both of the following:
- Pay any fines or penalties assessed under PRC 14835.
 - If ordered by CalRecycle under PRC 42845, clean up waste and tires, abate their effects, or take necessary actions to remediate pollution at its own expense or pay costs incurred by County.

County is not responsible for paying any fines, penalties, costs of clean up, abatement, or remediation.

There is no Section E.3.08

E3.08 Removal and Transport

- a. Weigh.** When removing tires and any residual (such as contaminating trash or garbage) from its materials management site, Contractor will separately weigh residual and tires. It will record all of the following for each load:
- Date and time,
 - Truck identification,
 - Material type,
 - Material weight.

If its materials management site is located at the County's Materials Management Facility, Contractor will weigh materials on a County-owned or operated scale.

- b. Transport.** Contractor will transport materials to materials management sites that it identifies on Attachment 3.07#2, including all of the following:
- primary and backup processing facilities for unregistered treated waste, and
 - disposal facility for residuals from the materials processing site and processing facilities.

Contractor will pay the cost of transport.

- c. **Registration.** Contractor will register as a waste tire hauler under PRC 42954, or review and confirm that its transport subcontractor registers.

E3.09 Diversion

(See “diversion” in Materials Contract GLOSSARY.)

a. **Processing.**

(1) Manner and Cost. Contractor may sort tires into categories or types of its choice. Contractor will use best efforts to divert tires from disposal. It will choose the manner of diversion, including further processing (such as shredding, crumbing, or chipping for use in tire-derived products) and beneficial reuse (such as for road base or playground padding). (See “processing” in Materials Contract GLOSSARY.)

Contractor will pay the costs of tires.

(2) Certification. Contractor will secure a receipt including all of the following information when delivering tires to the diversion site or facility:

- Location / name of diversion site or facility,
- Date and time,
- Truck identification,
- Material type, and
- Material weight.

Contractor will sign an affidavit satisfactory to County certifying that Contractor diverted the tires.

(3) Revenues and Costs. Contractor may retain any revenue that it receives for diverting tires and will assume any losses. The County has no right to receive revenue and is not liable for any losses.

E3.10 Disposal

a. **Residual.** Contractor will dispose of residual wastes that:

- it sorted from clean-green at its materials management site and
- that a processor sorted at a processing facility.

b. **Hazardous Waste.** Contractor will dispose or otherwise manage hazardous waste under law.

- c. **County Consent.** Contractor may not dispose of tires without County consent. If County consents, Contractor will dispose of tires at the disposal facility (or back-up dispose facility) of its choice that it identifies in Attachment 3.07#2.
- d. **Cost.** Contractor will pay all disposal costs.

Glossary: Tires

*

waste tire means a pneumatic tire or solid tire manufactured for use on any type of motor vehicle tire that

- is no longer mounted on a vehicle and
- is no longer suitable for use as a vehicle tire due to wear, damage, or deviation from the manufacturer’s original specifications.

“waste tire” includes any or all of the following:

1. a **repairable tire** that is a worn, damaged, or defective tire that *is* repairable (retreadable, recappable, or regrooveable), or that can be otherwise returned to its use as a vehicle tire, and that meets the applicable requirements of the Vehicle Code and Title 14 CCR; ,
2. **scrap tire** that is a worn, damaged, or defective and *not* repairable;
3. **altered waste tire** that is shredded, chopped, split apart or baled by being compressed and secured with a binding material for the purpose of reducing its volume; it is *not* crumb rubber comprised of rubber granules less-than-or-equal-to 1/4 “ or 6 mm in size made from a waste tire
4. a **used tire** that
 - is no longer mounted on a vehicle but is still suitable for use as a vehicle tire, and
 - meets the applicable requirements of the Vehicle Code and Title 13 of the California Code of Regulations, but
 - is *not* organized for inspection and resale by size in a rack or a stack under PRC 42806.5, and
 - is *not a* tire derived product or crumb rubber

When used in this Attachment, “tire” includes “waste tire”

**

CTL procedure:

1. Ask the customer for its the Comprehensive Trip Log (CTL) (as of the contract date, form (CalRecycle 203)) that tracks generation to disposal of tires within California.
2. Review the CTL to determine its accuracy and completeness and then initial it.
3. Keep the top copy of the CTL and return the the remaining copies of the CTL to the customer.
4. Keep the copy for 3 years at the Materials Management Facility or Contractor’s office.
or as required by law.

Examples of **beneficial use of tires** include:

- ground rubber applications / production of rubberized asphalt;
- tire derived fuel;
- pyrolysis;
- crumb rubber products (such as floor mats, belts, gaskets, shoe soles, dock bumpers, seals, muffler hangers, shims, and washers); and
- use in civil engineering applications (landfill trenches and LFG and leachate conduit; construction base and backfill; sewage and water diversion systems)

Examples of **tire recycling** include production of:

- highway bump barriers,
- boat bumpers at marine docks, and
- agricultural use.

waste tire facility means a location, other than a solid waste facility permitted pursuant to law receives for transfer or disposal less than 150 tires per day averaged on an annual basis, where, at any time, waste tires are stored, stockpiled, accumulated, or discarded. “**waste tire facility**” includes all of the following in conformance with 14 CCR 42808: . . .

(c)“**Major waste tire facility**” means a waste tire facility where, at any time, 5,000 or more waste tires are or will be stored, stockpiled, accumulated, or discarded.

(d)“**Minor waste tire facility**” means a waste tire facility where, at any time, 500 or more, but less than 5,000, waste tires are or will be stored, stockpiled, accumulated, or discarded. However, a “minor waste tire facility” does not include a tire dealer or an automobile dismantler, as defined in Sections 220 and 221 of the Vehicle Code , who stores waste tires on the dealer's or dismantler's premises for less than 90 days if not more than 1,500 total used or waste tires are ever accumulated on the dealer's or dismantler's premises.

ATTACHMENT 4.04 Compliance with Law

a. Examples:

Waste Management. The Master Contract lists examples of laws related to managed materials as a convenience for the parties in performing and administering contracts.

Tires Management. This Attachment lists examples of laws related specifically to tires:

- **Tires Recycling Act of 1989** (Assembly Bill 1843 (Brown, Statutes of 1989) established the waste tire program in 1990, beginning with with section 42800 in Chapter 16 of the Public Resources Code; Act augmented in SB 876, 2000;
- **Technical standards** (14 CCR 17350 ff, such as fire prevention, site security, vector control, outdoors/indoors storage, recordkeeping, and transportation.)
- **Waste Tire Hauler Registration and Manifest Program** in Chapter 19, 42950 of the PRC; 14 CCR 18249 ff.

b. Permits

[attach all permits necessary to provide services for tires]

ATTACHMENT 8.01 Service Fee Schedule

[INSERT FROM PROPOSAL]