



# FOR

# SOLID WASTE, RECYCLABLE, & ORGANICS ENCLOSURES



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### **Table of contents**

BURRTEC "We'll Take Care Of It"

		Page
Ι.	Overview	
	A. <u>General</u>	2
	B. <u>Recycling Legislation</u>	2
	C. <u>Definitions</u>	4
	D. Container Specifications	8
П.	Single Family Residential Service	
	A. <u>Overview</u>	6
	B. <u>Types of Service</u>	6
	C. <u>Cart Storage</u>	7
	D. <u>Cart Staging Area</u>	7
	E. Access to Carts	7
	F. <u>Service Plan</u>	8
III.	Commercial, Industrial, & Multi-Family Service	
	A. <u>Overview</u>	10
	B. Determining Service Needs	10
	C. Indoor Storage	11
	D. Distance from Enclosure to User	11
	E. Gated Communities and Businesses	11
	F. <u>Compactors</u>	12
	G. Enclosure Design & Specifications	12
	H. Safety & Environmental Controls	20
IV.	Compostables/Food Waste Recycling Service	
	A. <u>Overview</u>	21
۷.	Collection Truck Maneuverability	
	A. <u>Overview</u>	22
	B. Truck Dimensions	22
	C. <u>Turning Radius</u>	23
	D. Vertical and Horizontal Clearances	26



#### I. Overview

#### A. General

These guidelines are intended to provide developers with design and operational information regarding the storage and collection of municipal solid waste, recyclables, and organic materials from residential, commercial, and industrial projects. The actual design of a project will be dependent upon the specific land use, waste generation, building layout, parcel configuration, site access, and specific development requirements of the City.

Developers are strongly urged to contact Burrtec early in the development process to determine enclosure locations and sizes, collection service needs, vehicle access, and storage requirements.

### B. Recycling Legislation

- a. AB939 The Integrated Waste Management Act of 1989 was the first comprehensive State legislation designed to reduce the amount of waste disposed at landfills. It required all cities and counties to develop Integrate Waste Management Plans to reduce, reuse, and/or recycle wastes to avoid landfill disposal. Diversion goals were set at 25 percent by 1995 and 50 percent by 2000. The bill established the first mandatory recycling programs and contributed to the development of Materials Recovery Facilities (MRFs) to process recovered materials.
- **b. AB341** In 2011, the State enacted Assembly Bill 341 that mandates recycling for business producing four of more cubic yards per week of solid waste and multi-family dwellings of five or more units. Entities affected by the law include:
  - Profit and non-profit businesses (commercial, industrial, and restaurants),
  - Schools,
  - Government agencies and facilities, and
  - Multi-family dwellings of 5 or more units.

This commercial recycling law took effect on July 1, 2012. Under the law, all affected businesses and multi-family projects must separate recyclables from MSW and either:

- Subscribe to City recycling programs offered by Burrtec, or
- Self-haul their recyclables to a licensed recycler who can provide evidence of the diversion.
- c. AB1826 In 2014, the State enacted Assembly Bill 1826 that mandates organic waste recycling for qualifying businesses and multi-family dwellings of five units or more. The commercial recycling law took effect on July 1, 2016 and is phased in over three years. Those affected in each phase are:



- April 1, 2016- All generators of 8 or more cubic yards of organic waste per week,
- January 1, 2017 All generators of 4 or more cubic yards of organic waste per week,
- January 1, 2019 All generators of 4 or more cubic yards of municipal solid waste per week,
- January 1, 2020 All generators of 2 or more cubic yards of municipal solid waste per week if statewide disposal or organics is not decreased by half.
- d. AB1383 AB1383 was adopted by the State legislature in 2016 as a method to assist in implementing the California Global Warming Solution Act of 2006. The bill adopts policies to reduce green house gas emissions generated in California to 1990 levels by 2020. It includes policies directed at specifically reducing organic materials disposed of in landfills including green waste and food waste with a goal of reducing the disposal of organics by 50 percent of 2014 levels by 2020 and a 75 percent reduction of 2014 levels by 2025.

### C. Definitions

- a. Co-Collected Yard Trimmings and Food Waste: "Collected Yard Trimmings and Food Waste" means yard trimmings generated at residential premises that are collected with food waste generated at the same residential premises (including a single family dwelling, duplex, triplex, fourplex, or other multi-family complexes). "Collected Yard Trimmings and Food Waste" are stored together in one container and are collected together. "Collected Yard Trimmings and Food Waste, by weight.
- b. Commercial & Business Establishments (Business or Businesses): "Commercial & Business Establishments" means all business activities including offices, general retail, restaurants, hotels and motels, warehouses, manufacturing, hospitals, assisted living facilities and all other commercial, industrial, and office land use other than residential land uses.
- c. Compostables: "Compostables" means those materials that are processed in a controlled biological decomposition process, which are source separated from municipal solid waste and other recyclable materials. "Compostables" include food waste, soiled paper products, and yard trimmings that do not contain hazardous materials.
- **d. Containers:** "containers" means watertight metal or plastic objects with lids or covers designed and used to hold municipal solid waste, recyclables, food waste, yard trimmings, compostables, and cooking oil/grease prior to collection. Containers include wheeled carts with lids, open top bins with lids (dumpsters), roll off boxes, compactors, and oil/grease tanks and drums.



- e. Contamination: 'Contamination" means placing materials in a container that is labeled and intended for the storage of another type of material and, which would either interfere with the processing of the material or reduce the quality and value of the recovered material. This includes the placement of metal, glass or plastic in a container labeled for yard trimmings or placing food waste in a container labeled for recyclables.
- **f. Diversion:** "Diversion means any combination of recycling, composting, re-use, donation, source reduction or other activity that reduces the quantity of municipal solid waste disposed of at a landfill or other disposal facility.
- **g. Enclosure:** "Enclosure" means a walled structure designed for the storage of municipal solid waste, recyclables, and compostable containers. Enclosures have one or more gates to provide access for customers to place materials into containers and for collection vehicles to access the containers for dumping. Enclosures may be roofed depending upon specific City ordinances and specifications.
- h. Food Facility: "Food Facility" means a commercial or business establishment that stores, prepares, packages, vends, or otherwise provides food for human consumption. They include, restaurants, grocery stores, convenience stores, hospitals, schools, and food manufacturing and processing facilities.
- i. **Generate:** "Generate" means to produce material that is classified as municipal solid waste, recyclables, compostables, or yard trimmings.
- **j. Horizontal Clearance:** "Horizontal Clearance" means the clear width of the area in which a collection vehicle will either drive to an enclosure or where the bin is dumped into the truck. The area shall be clear of any obstruction including buildings, trees, signs, or any other object that may impede the movement of the truck.
- k. Multi-Family Complex: "Multi-Family" complex means a building dwelling or set of buildings that contain five or more residences. Multi-family complexes may have centralized collection points for municipal solid waste and recyclables that serve multiple units using enclosures and bins. They may also be served by individual carts kept at each residence. Multi-Family Complexes may also be served with yard waste collection services.
- I. Municipal Solid Waste (MSW): "MSW" means all putrescible and non- putrescible solid, semi-solid and liquid waste that is not recycled or recovered. MSW includes garbage, trash, refuse, waste paper, rubbish, ashes, non-hazardous industrial wastes, construction and demolition debris, discarded appliances, manure, vegetable and animal solid and non-solid waste and other non-hazardous discarded materials.
- **m. Recyclable Materials:** "Recyclable Materials" means material that would otherwise be classified as MSW, but by means of collecting, sorting, cleaning, treating



or reconstructing, may be returned to the economic mainstream as a finished product or as a material source for the production of new products. "Recyclables' include, but are not limited to, glass, plastics, newspaper, mixed paper, white paper, magazines, metals, cardboard and similar materials.

- **n. Vertical Clearance:** "Vertical Clearance" means the clear height of the area in which a collection vehicle will either drive to an enclosure or where the bin is dumped into the truck. The area shall be clear of any obstruction including building roofs or projections, trees, signs, or any other overhead object that may impede the movement of the truck.
- **o.** Yard Trimmings: "Yard Trimmings" means tree trimmings, grass clippings, leaves, branches and similar organic wastes.

#### D. Container Specifications

Containers for commercial and multi-family residential projects vary in size, dimensions, and capacity. Table 1 provides overall dimensions of each type of container as well as its volume in pounds.

	Container Dimensions					
Residential Container		Height		Width	Depth	Capacity
35 Gallon Residential Cart		36"		17"	17"	150 lbs
65 Gallon Residential Cart		38"		24″	24″	200 lbs
95 Gallon Residential Cart		41″		26″	26"	250 lbs
Commercial Containers		Front <sup>1</sup>	<b>Rear</b> <sup>1</sup>	Width	Depth	Capacity
1 Cubic Yard Bin		39"	39"	81″	26″	200 lbs
1 ½ Cubic Yard Bin		39"	46"	81″	30″	300 lbs
2 Cubic Yard Bin		43″	51"	81″	35″	400 lbs
3 Cubic Yard Bin		50"	60"	81"	42"	600 lbs
4 Cubic Yard Bin		54"	67"	81"	52″	800 lbs
6 Cubic Yard Bin		54" <sup>2</sup>	72″ <sup>2</sup>	81"	66"	800 lbs
Roll Off Boxes		Height <sup>3</sup>		Width	Depth	Capacity
10 Cubic Yard Roll Off Box		37"		96″	192″	N/A
20 Cubic Yard Roll Off Box		73″		96"	240"	N/A
40 Cubic Yard Roll Off Box		109"		96″	264″	N/A

<sup>1</sup> Includes 8" for wheels

<sup>2</sup> 6 cy bins do not have wheels

<sup>3</sup> Includes 13" for casters

# II. Single Family Residential Service

A. Overview

5|Page



Residential projects come in many forms. These include:

- Standard lot single family projects,
- Small lot single family projects,
- Attached single family projects (duplex, triplex, and fourplex),
- Standard condominium/town home projects,
- Rural residential projects.

Standard single family units on individual lots are typically served by individual residential carts for trash, mixed recyclables, and green waste. Small lot single family and 2, 3 and, 4-plex projects and some condominium projects may be served by either individual residential carts or community bins.

Most standard single family projects have historically participated in recycling since AB939 was enacted. However, State law requires that effective July 1, 2012 (Public Resources Code Section 41780.01 et. Seq.) all multi-family projects of five (5) or more dwelling units must participate in a program to recover and divert recyclable and organic materials that they generate. Therefore, qualified multi-family projects must size enclosures to store at least MSW and recyclables with adequate capacity to store the quantities they generate. If yard waste generated by the project from common and private landscaped areas are not hauled away by a landscape contractor or left as mulch on grass or other landscaped areas, the enclosure(s) must be sized to hold an additional container for the yard trimmings.

Multi-Family projects are not classified as food facilities and are not required to provide food waste recycling programs. However, if the project voluntarily elects to participate in a food waste recycling program, the enclosure must be sized to hold additional containers for food waste.

# B. Types of Service

The standard service for Single Family residential units are 95-gallon residential carts. In certain cases, smaller carts (35 and 65 gallon) may be provided for senior citizens or in cities with other special provisions for low waste generation customers.

Residential carts are collected using automated side load trucks that use a grapple arm located on the right side of the chassis to pick up carts for dumping. Since the arm is located on the right side of the truck, carts can only be collected from the right side. When designing projects, consideration should be given to this requirement regarding the staging of carts for collection.

# C. Cart Storage

Carts must be stored at each residence where they are not seen from the street. They may be staged in side yards or rear yard behind fences, in garages, or in storage structures in front yards as approved by the City. For multi-family and small lot single family units with minimal or no



street frontage other than driveways and front entrances, carts should be stored in the garage. Attention should be given during the design phase of a project to assure that there is adequate storage space for the carts.

# D. Cart Staging Area

Carts must be staged along the access drive or driveway in which they can be dumped without the driver getting out of the truck to position them. Carts should be placed with at least eighteen (18) inches between them to allow the grapple to pick up the cart without touching an adjacent cart.

If carts from multiple units will be staged side-by-side, they should be labeled with the address to avoid confusion when returning the carts after collection.

## E. Access to Carts

Carts should be staged in a manner that allows the collection truck to continuously move in a forward direction. Backing movements required to pick up a cart should be minimized.

All driveways and streets that are used to access or dump carts must have at least 15 feet of clear vertical height. The area where a cart is dumped must have at least 23 feet of clear vertical height to allow the grapple arm to raise the cart and dump it into the truck's hopper.

Carts must be staged only on straight sections of roadway and away from street intersections and crosswalks. Carts may only be staged in visitor parallel parking spaces with approval from the City.

The staging of carts on "Motor Court" driveways should be avoided. Carts from these units should be staged along a main thoroughfare.

Carts staged along dead end driveways or alleys cannot be more than 50 feet from the intersection with the cross street or driveway. If carts are to be staged on driveways or alleys more than 50 feet long, a turnaround suitable for a 35-foot long truck must be provided at the dead end.

Whenever possible, carts should be staged for collection away from any vertical obstructions that are perpendicular to the driveway or alley. Obstructions include, but are not limited to, walls, trees, street light poles, and mailboxes. Please refer to Section V. - Collection Truck Maneuverability.

## F. Service Plan

If carts are proposed for use in a multi-family or small lot single family project, the developer shall prepare a Collection Plan for review and approval by Burrtec. The Plan shall identify the following:



- 1. The specific locations where each cart will be staged proving that there is adequate space for all carts. Any deviation from the approved plan may result in service disruptions,
- 2. Widths of all streets and driveways that must be used to provide service including ingress and egress from the project,
- 3. Curb radii, both inside and outside curves at all intersections and curves.

When identifying cart locations the following guidelines should be considered:

- 1. There must be eighteen (18) inches between the carts and on both ends of a row of carts so that the grapple arm can grasp the cart without knocking over or moving adjacent carts,
- 2. Carts cannot be staged on driveway or roadway curves. The truck must be able to approach parallel to the cart in a straight line,
- 3. Carts cannot be staged in front of parked vehicles,
- 4. Carts cannot be placed at or extended into intersection corners.





# III. Commercial, Industrial, & Multi-Family Service

# A. Overview

Waste and recyclable collection at most commercial, industrial and multi-family residential projects is performed using standard frontload wheeled bins (Dumpsters) located in walled trash enclosures. Service can be provided to individual commercial and industrial customers or through shared bins at shopping centers, business parks and apartment projects. Similar services are provided for institutional uses such as schools and public facilities. For small generators, residential cart service may also be provided.

# B. Determining Service Needs

The actual type and amount of service will depend upon the specific needs of a business or multi-family project. Businesses may be general retail, food service, wholesale, manufacturing, or distribution. Each business type has a different service demand for MSW, recyclables, and organics. Multi-family projects will require at least MSW, recyclable, and possibly organics service with service levels that meet the need of each multi-family building. It is recommended that developers and business owners contact Burrtec to help them determine the best level of each service type.

<u>Multi-Family Residential:</u> At a minimum, the following service levels must be provided:

MSW:	One (1) 3-cubic yard bin for every twenty (20) units
Recycling:	One (1) 3-cubic yard bin for every twenty (20) units
Organics:	At least one (1) 3-cubic yard bin for the entire project if not removed by
	a landscape contractor

Service shall be at least once per week. Additional collections per week may be required.

<u>General Commercial:</u> A minimum of one (1) 3-cubic yard MSW bin and one (1) 3-cubic yard recycling bin is required for a commercial use. Additional bins for MSW and recycling, as well as an organics bin, may be required based upon the actual waste generation rates of the proposed use. Please contact Burrtec for assistance in calculating generation rates of each material type. Multi-tenant commercial uses shall have one enclosure for at least four bins located within 250 feet of all unit service entrances. Restaurants should have a designated MSW, recycling, and organics (food waste) bin for their private use.

<u>Industrial:</u> Industrial waste generation is based upon the actual use. At a minimum, a one (1) 3-cubic yard MSW bin and one (1) 3-cubic yard recycling bin is required for the office of an industrial building. An organcis bin may also be required depending upon whether the land use has on onsite employee cafeteria and how landscape green waste is managed. Additional enclosures may be required for activities performed in the industrial building. Industrial uses may also require a trash or recyclable compactor, a cardboard baler, or roll off box service to support the industrial activities.



### C. Indoor Storage

Some businesses and multi-family projects prefer to store collection containers in a room or area attached to the business or residential project. These may be acceptable methods of storage if the area complies with City development standards and they are positioned in a manner so that Burrtec can efficiently and safely access the bins to service them. However, additional "pull out" service fees may be charged for this service depending upon the specific conditions and the City's franchise agreement with Burrtec.

If enclosures are to be provided in parking garages of multi-story mixed use or multi-family structures, the access drive to the enclosure must have at least fifteen (15) feet clear height from the garage entrance to the enclosure to allow a bin truck to move the bin outside for dumping. In this case, an area must be designated for bin staging outside of the structure that does not block travel lanes and allows for safe dumping maneuvers.

### D. Distance From Enclosure To User

Enclosures must be designed to make it convenient for those parties (i.e. renters, tenants, employees, and property owners) who use the bins. Containers should be placed in a manner where they can be easily accessed and are not blocking each other. Adequate area should be kept around the bin so that lids can be shut when not in use. Adequate space should be left behind the bins to allow the collection driver to safely push the bins out for servicing instead of pulling them.

For multi-family residential projects, enclosures must be located <u>no more than 150 feet</u> from any residential unit. Distance is measured as the actual walking distance using designated sidewalks or other pedestrian paths from the unit to the enclosure.

For commercial projects, enclosures must be <u>no more than 250 feet</u> from any unit. Distance is measured from the service entrance of each unit to the enclosure using designated sidewalks or other pedestrian paths from the unit to the enclosure.

## E. Gated Communities & Businesses

Whenever service is provided to a gated residential community that does not have a manned guardhouse, Burrtec shall be provided with all access codes to any entrance gate. If a multi-family residential project is provided with individual cart service, it may be necessary to gain access from emergency vehicle access gates in order to serve specific units from the right side.

For any business or multi-family residential project that is secured by locked gates and does not have a manned guardhouse, Burrtec shall be provided with access codes or keys that allow access to all enclosure areas.



## F. Compactors

Some commercial and industrial uses prefer to use a compactor to manage all or part of the waste load. There are a variety of manufacturers, models and sizes of compactors that each require special consideration for siting, access, and electrical. If a customer is considering the use of a compactor, please contact Burrtec for assistance in unit selection and siting.

### G. Enclosure Design & Specifications

#### a. Location and Accessibility

All enclosures are required to have direct access to collection trucks. Direct access means that the collection truck can drive directly to the enclosure with minimal turning movements and no backing movements. The driver should be able to safely exit the truck and access the enclosure and bins.

A minimum straight approach of fifty (50) feet is required to line up bins for dumping. Vertical clearance within the 50-foot dumping zone shall be a minimum of twenty-six (26) feet. Roll-off boxes and compactors require a minimum of seventy-five (75) feet of straight approach.

Angled direct access of up to thirty (30) degrees may be acceptable, but is subject to individual site conditions and approval from Burrtec and the City.

It is difficult and dangerous for a collection truck to back up. Looped streets or driveways are preferred that keep the truck moving in a forward direction. The maximum back up distance is fifty (50) feet and must be in a straight line. If bins must be serviced on dead end streets or alleys more than fifty (50) feet long, a hammerhead or other turn around, capable of accommodating a collection truck, must be provided at the end of the street or alley. See Section V. – Collection Truck Maneuverability.

Enclosures shall not be installed behind parking spaces or landscaping that would impede access to the enclosure.

#### b. Driveway and Parking Lot Design

Driveways and parking lots providing access to enclosures shall be paved in asphalt or concrete and designed to accommodate a gross vehicle weight of 60,000 pounds. Driveways in front of enclosures must be straight for at least fifty (50) feet from the enclosure gate.



#### c. Concrete Apron

All corners and intersections on streets and driveways leading to enclosures must have a turning radius adequate for a 35-foot long, three-axle collection truck. The minimum inside curb radius shall be at least 28 feet. The minimum outside curb radius shall be at least 42 feet. All streets and driveways shall comply with applicable City standards.

#### d. Enclosure Pad

The enclosure pad shall be at the same elevation as the apron and have a maximum slope of one (1) percent away from the bins. The enclosure pad shall be engineered to withstand a minimum of twenty (20,000) pounds of direct downward force from a single truck axle.

A high point may be provided to allow any runoff to be contained in the enclosure. The high point shall be located in a manner that does not impede the removal or replacements of bins in the enclosure. If a high point is proposed, the enclosure must provide a drainage system as approved by the City.

#### e. Enclosure Interior

The enclosure shall be large enough to provide an eighteen (18) inch walkway 6 inches high along the back wall and sidewalls to allow the driver to push the bins or carts out of the enclosure. This walkway provides the collection truck driver access to push the bin out of the enclosure while protecting the enclosure walls. It's recommended that all containers have a minimum of two (2) feet clearance between the bin and the front gates.

All enclosures shall be kept clean and free of any material outside the bins. Enclosures shall not have water faucets or electrical boxes inside the enclosures, on the front of the enclosure or anywhere where they may be damaged during the removal or replacement of bins.

The storage of grease, oils or other products shall not be stored within the enclosure.

#### f. Walls

Enclosure walls shall be a minimum of six (6) feet high as approved by the City.

#### g. Enclosure Materials

The enclosure shall be constructed of material as approved by the City. Materials should generally match the exterior surface of the building it serves or provide an aesthetic look as approved by the City.



### h. Roof

All enclosure roofs shall be a minimum of eight (8) feet high at its lowest point and must extend over any open side or the rear of enclosure by at least six (6) inches or as approved by the City.

#### i. Gates and Doors

All enclosures shall have at least two gates depending on the dimensions of the enclosure. Gates shall open to at least 110 degrees and not obstruct bin dumping activities.

Gates shall be free standing with no center pole. If a center pole is necessary, the enclosure width will be increased by twelve (12) inches.

Gates shall have solid metal outside handles and slide latches to secure the gates when closed. Bolts must be used to secure gates to poles or walls. All gates shall be provided with a means to secure the gates when opened or closed such as a cane bolt with sleeve. Cane bolts shall be a minimum of ½ inch in diameter and with the sleeve double the size of the bolt. All bolts should drop at least four (4) inches into the ground.

All gates shall remain closed unless in use.

#### j. Pedestrian Access

A separate pedestrian access shall be provided for all enclosures. Depending upon the location of the enclosure, it may be located on the back or side of the enclosure. All pedestrian gates shall be a minimum of thirty-six (36) inches wide and comply with current ADA standards.

For multi-family residential projects, enclosures shall be located no more than 150 feet from any residential unit. Distances shall be measured using sidewalks or other pedestrian access routes from the unit to the enclosure.

For commercial and industrial uses, enclosures shall be no more than 250 feet from any unit. Distances shall be measured from the service door of each unit using sidewalks and/or driveways. If rear service entrances not provided, the distance shall be measured from the front door of the unit.

#### k. Signage

The area directly in front of the enclosure gates shall have "NO PARKING" painted on the ground. The letters shall be a minimum height of twenty-four (24) inches. "NO



PARKING" signs shall also be attached to the enclosure gates or painted onto the gates. Letters shall be a minimum of six (6) inches high.

A sign shall also be placed on or near the enclosure with contact information for the property owner, property management company or other party responsible for maintenance of the bins and enclosure.

Signage shall also be provided prohibiting illegal dumping and the storage of hazardous materials or wastes.

#### I. Electrical

If a compactor is proposed to be installed in the enclosure, the enclosure shall be provided with electrical service as approved by Burrtec and the City. This may be either 220 or 110 volt service depending upon the selected compactor. Any electrical boxes must be placed in a manner where they are protected from damage during the removal or replacement of bins.

Area lighting within an enclosure shall comply with City standards and be protected from damage during the removal or replacement of bins in the enclosure.

#### m. Storage of Other Materials

The party responsible for the enclosure shall ensure that the enclosure is only used for the storage of containers for MSW, recyclables and organics. The enclosure shall not be used to store any other containers or other materials such as racks, pallets, or used equipment. Cooking oil drums should not be stored within an enclosure.



#### STANDARD RECOMMENDED BIN ENCLOSURE



16 | Page









## STANDARD COMMERCIAL FOOD RECOMMENDED BIN ENCLOSURE









## H. Safety & Environmental Controls

### a. Storm Water Pollution Prevention

All enclosures shall comply with the Industrial Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) requirements as required by the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) as adopted by the City. This includes the implementation of Best Management Practices necessary to control the discharge of potential contaminants generated by stored MSW, recyclables, and organics.

### b. Fire Protection

All enclosures shall comply with current California Fire Codes and any additional fire prevention requirements of the responsible fire agency. This shall include, but not be limited to the following:

- Storage of combustible material shall not produce conditions that will create a nuisance or a hazard to the public health, safety or welfare.
- Combustible material and MSW kept within a structure shall be stored in accordance with the current California Fire Code.
- Materials susceptible to spontaneous ignition, such as oily rags, shall be stored in an approved container. The contents of such containers shall be moved and disposed each business day.
- Containers with a capacity exceeding 40 gallons shall have a tight fitting lid. All containers and lids shall be constructed of noncombustible materials or approved organic materials.
- Containers with a capacity of at least 1.5 cubic yards shall not be stored in buildings or placed within five (5) feet of combustible walls, openings, or combustible roof eaves unless the storage area is equipped with an approved automatic fire sprinkler system. Container storage shall not be prohibited where a structure is of a Type I or IIA construction, not located less than ten (10) feet from other buildings, and is used exclusively for storage of MSW, recyclable, and organics containers.



# IV. Compostables/Food Waste Recycling Service

### A. Overview

If a business stores, prepares, packages, serves, vends, or otherwise provides food for human consumption, it is designated as a Food Facility. Food Facilities include, but are not limited to, restaurants (full service and fast food), grocery stores, convenience stores, hospitals, nursing homes, schools, and food manufacturing and processing facilities. Food waste may be collected in 65-gallon carts or 2-cubic yard bins. Multiple carts may be used. All food waste carts and bins must be watertight with closed lids.

Food waste carts and bins shall be kept free of contaminants such and paper, plastic, glass containers, and other non-food wastes. Burrtec can assist customers in setting up a food waste recycling program including employee training.

Due to the nature of food waste regarding odors and potential vectors, it is often collected more than once per week.



# V. Collection Truck Maneuverability

### A. Overview

Wastes, recyclables, and organics wastes are collected using two types of standard collection trucks. Residential carts are collected using automated side load trucks that use a grapple arm located on the right side of the chassis to pick up carts for dumping. Since the arm is located on the right side of the truck, carts can only be collected from the right side. When designing projects, consideration should be given to this requirement regarding the staging of carts for collection.

Commercial bins (Dumpsters) at commercial, industrial and multi-family customers are collected using front-end loading trucks. These trucks must "stab" the channels on the sides or bottom of the bins in order to dump them into a hopper behind the cab. Therefore, they require straight access to an enclosure and the necessary vertical clearance.

In certain cases, roll-off trucks may also be used to service large volume customers such as large manufactures or shopping centers that require roll off boxes or compactors.

### B. Truck Dimensions

Collection dimensions are presented in Table 2.

Table 2   Collection Truck Dimensions					
Body Length	32 – 35 feet				
Front-End Loader with Forks Down	40 feet				
Body Width to Outside of Mirrors	10 ft. 4 in.				
Body Height	14 feet				



# C. Truck Turning Radius

All corners and intersections on streets and driveways leading to enclosures must have a turning radius adequate for a 35-foot long, three-axle collection truck. The minimum inner curb radius shall be at least 28 feet. The minimum outside curb radius shall be at least 42 feet. All streets and driveways shall comply with applicable City standards.











# D. Vertical and Horizontal Clearances

The minimum vertical clearance for collection trucks along the entire route to the enclosure is fifteen (15) feet. The minimum vertical clearance in front of the enclosure where the truck will dump the bin shall be 26 feet. The clear height shall be free of building overhangs, trees, and utility lines.

The minimum horizontal clearance along the entire route to an enclosure is 12 feet.





