RECYCLING CERTIFICATION INSTITUTE

CONTRA COSTA WASTE SERVICES
MATERIAL RECOVERY FACILITY
PITTSBURG, CALIFORNIA.

Mt. Diablo Resource Recovery
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CORR PROTOCOL EVALUATION REPORT

Nothing Wasted

April 25, 2024
Evaluation Body: Nothing Wasted Consulting

Executive Summary

This report corresponds to the Evaluation of the Application for CORR Certification submitted to the Recycling Certification Institute (RCI) by Contra Costa Waste Services' (CCWS) C&D Material Recovery Facility (MRF) operation located at 1300 Loveridge Road in Pittsburg, CA. The MRF is currently owned and operated by Mt. Diablo Resource Recovery.

This Evaluation was conducted by Nothing Wasted Consulting (NWC) which is a certified evaluating body of RCI and represents an independent review of data and information provided by RCI. Due diligence was followed to ensure Duty of Care and Duty of Loyalty to the Institute and to manage any Conflict of Interest.

RCI Evaluators Manual 2.0 (EM) and RCI General CORR Protocol 1.9 (GCP) were used to guide the evaluation process as is standard practice for all Evaluations. The CCWS MRF has not previously participated in an RCI Sampling Protocol or CORR Protocol Evaluation.

RCI uses a 95% confidence level as its Minimum Quality standard when calculating recovery or recycling rates using the weights of materials recovered and recycled. The evaluation found neither material nor immaterial misstatements nor deviations from the described process train for the operations at the CCWS MRF site. The twelve months of recovery and recycling data submitted by CCWS iMRF was within the quantitative materiality threshold of 95% (less than 5% error) per EM Section 2.2.3.

Overview of Construction & Demolition Recycling Facility and Operations

Contra Costa Waste Services (CCWS) accepts, sorts, and diverts Construction and Demolition (C&D) debris. The C&D materials are delivered, tipped, sorted, and processed for recovery. The C&D processing area consists primarily of a compacted gravel base, with a concrete pad for tipping, loading, and operation of the sort-line equipment. The facility accepts Construction & Demolition debris (C&D) materials 7 days per week during normal operating hours, 7 AM to 6 PM. Materials are delivered to the facility in debris box trucks, commercial vehicles, and self-haul public vehicles. Vehicles are weighed at the facility entrance, on a certified scale with record keeping exclusive to the C&D operations. There is also a single-stream recycling MRF on-site that both sends material to and receives material from the C&D operation. CCWS has been accepting C&D debris since 2002.

Load Checking

Materials are delivered to the facility in debris box trucks, commercial vehicles, and self-haul public vehicles. Material is also brought over from the Transfer Station/Recycling MRF building. Incoming vehicles delivering C&D materials are weighed at the facility on one of the certified scales located just northeast of the C&D processing area. In the event that C&D material is brought from the Transfer Station to the C&D area, it is weighed as

inbound C&D and counted towards inventory. There is one 70 ft inbound scale and two outbound scales dedicated to the C&D area (one that is 35 ft and one that is 70 ft). These scales are equipped to record weights related to the C&D operations. While the hauling vehicles are positioned on the inbound scale, there is a digital view of the load viewable by the scale house operator provided via a mounted camera. The scalehouse operator determines if the load has at least 60% recoverable material in which case it will be instructed to dump at the C&D tipping floor. If the load contains less than 60% recoverable materials it is considered unrecoverable and redirected to the residual pit. The C&D material is comprised of roofing material, lumber, wood furniture, wallboard, concrete, and various other construction waste materials as allowed.

Processing

C&D material requiring little or no processing may be separated by a front-end loader and placed in individual debris boxes by commodity (e.g., metal, bulky items). Bulky materials are handled with an excavator and deposited in the appropriate debris boxes. The remaining materials requiring processing are sorted on a mechanical C&D processing line. The C&D materials are unloaded on the tipping floor near the C&D processing line and then, using an excavator and front-end loader, are loaded into the in-feed conveyor that transports the material up and onto the C&D sorting line.

The processing line recovers materials such as, but not limited to metal, wood, concrete, #1 & #2 plastics, aluminum, and residual Municipal Solid Waste (MSW). The residual MSW is weighed and moved daily from the C&D processing area to the tipping floor of the transfer station, where it is loaded into transfer trailers for transport offsite to a landfill for proper disposal. No shakers or screens are used to sort these materials, only manual sorting methods are employed on the sorting line. There are between six and ten sorters on the C&D line on a given shift. The recovered materials are manually sorted by material type and loaded into separate debris boxes. Once the debris boxes are full, a box truck pulls the loaded box, weighs the source-separated material, and places the material in its respective pile. The separated materials of fines, green (yard) waste, and clean wood are then further processed through the chipper for grinding (usually in the evening after the line stops running).

The following materials are recovered, and their respective processing is described below each material:

Cardboard (OCC) and paper are manually sorted off the line and combined into a bin before being brought to MDRR's on-site MRF. OCC is also sorted on the tipping floor by the front loader or excavator and then brought to the MRF. The MRF bales paper and cardboard separately and sells them to recycled paper and cardboard manufacturers.

Clean Wood Clean Wood is manually sorted by at least two sorters. Wood is processed through the grinder before being sent off-site for use as biomass fuel, landscape mulch, or Alternative Daily Cover (ADC).

Concrete is collected from the sort line manually. and deposited into a debris box within a bunker. The recovered materials are then sent to Antioch Building Materials for recycling.

Durable/Rigid Plastics: Plastics are manually sorted off the line by at least four sorters. Recovered materials are transported to the recycling Material Recovery Facility (MRF), compressed into bales alongside other plastics, and subsequently sold to end markets for the production of new items, such as trailer side panels and window frames.
Fines Clean dirt and aggregate fines are unsorted material, processed over the C&D sort line, and stockpiled for use as ADC. Fines are manually sorted by at least two sorters. This includes Gypsum/drywall/sheetrock which is not sorted into a separate stream. This material is then processed through the grinder before being sent off-site for use as ADC.
Green Waste includes yard waste such as branches, leaves, and other organic trimmings. These organic materials are sorted off the line and later processed through the grinder separately from ADC.
Gypsum/Drywall/Sheetrock Gypsum, drywall, and sheetrock are unsorted material, that passes over the C&D sort line and is stockpiled for use as ADC with other material not sorted off the line. The collected gypsum/drywall/sheetrock is combined with other material that passes through the line and is loaded into a trailer for transport to be reused as a soil amendment (ADC).
Metals (ferrous & non-ferrous) Metals are manually sorted by at least two sorters. This includes aluminum and copper scrap metal which are separated and sent to the on-site MRF. Other ferrous and non-ferrous scrap material is sent off-site to a metal recycling company to be processed and recovered.
Hazardous Waste: Hazardous waste is optically inspected and sorted off the line. Examples of hazardous waste materials include fire extinguishers, car batteries, and similar items. The exception is pressure-treated wood which is sorted off the line and weighed as outbound material after its box is full.
Mixed Plastic Bottles: Mixed rigid plastics are manually sorted by at least two sorters. These are pulled off the belt and temporarily stored in containers on the walkway. Recovered materials from these containers are added to debris boxes before being transported to the recycling Material Recovery Facility (MRF), compressed into bales alongside other plastics, and subsequently sold to end markets for the production of new items, such as trailer side panels and window frames.
Residuals include bulky unsorted, non-recyclable materials manually sorted off the line. The material is moved into a pile away from the sort line and loaded daily into transfer trailers which transport it to a landfill off-site.

Development of Evaluation Plan

CCWS initiated the Certification process by first Registering its Mixed C&D line on RCI's Registration webpage: https://www.recyclingcertification.org/registration/ and subsequently submitted an Application for Certification. The application included monthly and annually detailed and summarized tonnage reports, lists of markets (material recipients and their contact info), and a variety of other background documents. Other information provided through the intake process includes:

- Name of the facility

- Street address of the facility (P.O. Box not acceptable)
- Name of the city/state where the facility is located
- Facility type
- Scale(s) certified (required)
- Permits – state/local Registration Number or state/local permit number
- Hours of facility operation
- Current tons of Inbound and Outbound materials
- Name of company contact person, their position/title, and contact information
- Website address

NWC conducted an interview with Bill Fraser, Director of Business Analytics regarding the submittal of documents that would be used in preparation for the Evaluation. Key elements of this information can be found in the CORR Protocols Edition 1.91, Appendices A and B. RCI also provided an overview of the Evaluation process to aid in the streamlining and completion of activities on the day of the site visit. On-site review would include:

- Tour of the facility
- Verify process train of materials as stated in Application for Certification
- Verify proper sorting and storage of the materials
- Verify use and calibration frequency of certified scales
- Observe and verify weighing of materials and electronic storage of information
- Observation and verification of load/material sorting and accuracy
- Observe and verify QC measures are in place to ensure accuracy in recovery and uploading of facility data
- Review of recyclables sales records
- Confirmation of permits
- Interviews with key personnel
- Review of employee training/safety manuals
- Calculation of variance in recovery and recycling rates
- Other materials/documentation that may aid in preparation of a Facility Evaluation Report and Evaluation Opinion.

CCWS submitted twelve prior months' data for RCI's review to determine accuracy of the mass-balance calculations. CCWS provided an Excel spreadsheet that allowed for calculations and data review as well as the determination of random sampling to occur during the site visit including weight tags, days, dates, materials, tons, etc. RCI noted areas of potential risk on which to follow up during the site visit.

SITE VISIT

On April 15, 2024, NWC performed an on-site evaluation of the CCWS C&D MRF operations. Vincent Colvis, Bill Fraser, and Ritchie Granzella conducted the tour of the facility. Mr. Colvis and Mr. Fraser served as CCWS' lead contacts throughout the Evaluation process and were responsible for submitting the initial application and responding to subsequent inquiries. NWC completed a thorough walk-through of the

facility, examining where all materials enter, are measured, deposited, processed/sorted, and staged before they eventually leave the facility.

The site visit also included follow-up questions from NWC and RCI's initial review of CCWS' submitted data and facility narrative. Interviews with Mr. Fraser and Mr. Colvis were conducted as they were found to be the two staff members primarily responsible for recording, accessing, maintaining, and reviewing the integrity of the data collection process. Mr. Fraser provided a demonstration of their use of the Targit software that CCWS uses to upload weight data. The weight tickets themselves are generated by another program called Soft Pak which subtracts outbound tare weights from inbound gross weights. Once calculated, the net weight generated by Soft Pak is uploaded into the Targit data warehouse which also categorizes the weight tickets based on material codes, generates reports, and can be used to retrieve the stored information. He demonstrated that this data could be accessed both digitally and as hard copies printed physically. NWC also reviewed training manuals and in-person training logs to determine if adequate quality control (QC) existed for those staff with the potential to directly affect the recycling and recovery rates self-reported by the facility and determined adequate and ongoing training exists in these key positions to maintain quality control of processes and data.

Overall, the CCWS facility (including administrative offices, C&D MRF, scale house, and Public drop-off area) was observed to be clean and well-maintained, and maintenance logs were well-kept. Adequate signage was observed indicating safety, hazards, material identification, directions for traffic, and where different materials should be deposited. All personnel were observed to be wearing appropriate personal protective equipment.

Regulatory Compliance Test

Contra Costa Waste Services possesses the necessary permits to operate.

The facility permits held by CCWS include a Solid Waste Facility Permit issued by the City of Pittsburg, an Appliance Recycler Certification issued by CalEPA's Department of Toxic Substances Control, a Permit to Operate issued by the Bay Area Air Quality Management District, and a Hazardous Materials Programs Certified Unified Program Agency Permit issued by Contra Costa County Health Services.

There has been no substantiated non-compliance with permitted operations or other regulations governing the operations of this facility in the past twelve months. No irregularities were found involving management or employees who have a significant role in internal controls, or that could have a material effect on the reporting of CCWS' recovery and recycling rates.

Use of Scales

NWC concludes that the CCWS satisfies the requirements for use of scales.

CCWS has three metal platform scales that are calibrated every two weeks to each month by American Scale Co. Every incoming vehicle is required to go over the inbound scale and record its weight before disposing of any material at the tipping floor or the residual pit. The scale house building houses a computer that displays live video of loads for staff to use to identify load composition. The computer also records weights from both the inbound and outbound scale platforms which the Soft Pak software uses to calculate and record net weight. The software also calculates the price for each load based on the facility's current rates.

Materials In

All incoming loads are assessed to determine their origin and waste type. Vehicle load capacities range in size from 1 cubic yard (minimum recorded capacity) to 50-yard debris boxes. Material weight received ranges from 0.01 tons to 20 tons per vehicle. There are also select contractors and self-haul trucks that are directed to dump their material at the Recycling MRF. These customers are required to get inbound and outbound weight on each load dumped, though these weights are not combined with other C&D load data.

Materials Out

Outbound tons from the C&D line are tracked through the Soft Pak system. Source-separated debris boxes and bins of material removed from the C&D processing line are brought over one of the scales and input into Soft Pak by material type. After being weighed, these materials are placed in their respective stockpiles, as inventory. When the materials from the stockpiles leave the facility, they are also weighed as outbound from the facility. Each weight ticket contains a numeric ticket number, date, time, origin, commodity type (material code), and price (if applicable).

Supporting Data for Rate Estimates

NWC concludes CCWS maintains required supporting data as required by the EM for recycling and recovery rate estimates.

CCWS uses the Soft Pak and software program to record, track, and process weight transactions on each vehicle and load entering and exiting the facility. The scales used to record these weights are calibrated an average of every 3 weeks (above the CORR minimum) by a scale contractor licensed by the State of California (American Scales Co.). CCWS' electronic data management system (Targit) is then utilized to store all weight tags generated from the schoolhouse. During the site visit, NWC reviewed a dozen digital weight tags within the Targit program to verify the accuracy of CCWS' self-reporting as well as the process for any subsequent adjustments. Mr. Fraser explained how the Targit program is used to filter data by material code which is used to generate their monthly reports to RCI.

Data Transcription and Management

Sufficient QC exists for creation of reuse and recycling rate tables from EMS data.

NWC interviewed Mr. Fraser regarding the Soft Pak Scale software as well as the Targit software used for data storage, report generation, and mass balance spreadsheet creation. Material data is calculated by the Soft Pak system during weighing before being uploaded into the Targit system daily. The monthly reports that Mr. Fraser later generates using Targit are reviewed to verify accuracy before submittal to RCI.

NWC verified CCWS' procedures by observing different steps throughout the data recording process and concluded that sufficient quality control exists for data transcription and management.

Individuals Properly Trained for Functions They Perform

CCWS employees receive adequate in-house initial and recurring training, including training from outside sources.

NWC reviewed CCWS' training schedules and modules/materials as well as conducted interviews with key employees during the site visit. Adequate signage was observed for safety, hazards, and material identification, and all personnel were observed to be utilizing appropriate personal safety equipment.

CCWS regularly conducts training with its staff on various topics (see complete list below). Potential hazards and safety procedures are stressed during these training sessions. During each meeting, employees are required to sign log sheets. These training log sheets identify the topics covered, the date and time of the training sessions, the name and title of the instructor, the name and job titles of the employees, and documentation by the trainer of successful completion.

NWC was able to verify, upon request, that CCWS' C&D employees receive initial and refresher training in the following areas:

Confined Space
Excavator & Wheel Loader
Facility Inspection
Fall Protection & Ladders
Hazardous Communications
Hearing Protection
Heat Management
Injury & Illness Prevention Plan & Incident Reporting
Lockout-Tagout
Near Miss Reporting & Holiday Safety
Personal Protective Equipment
Respiratory Protection/Dust Control
Spill Prevention & Containment
Transfer Truck Safety

Violence Prevention and Active Shooter Response

These log sheets are filed on-site as well as uploaded digitally into the KPA Flex EHS software. Based on the observations of staff, the work areas, and the initial and ongoing training of CCWS employees, NWC concludes that CCWS provides employees with adequate and appropriate training.

Performance Standard Test

Reported recovery and recycling rates are within 5% allowed threshold.

RCI requested electronic copies of mass balance spreadsheets from CCWS before scheduling the site visit. RCI reviewed the files and noted areas requiring clarification. Email correspondence and an in-person interview with Mr. Fraser were conducted to review RCI's questions regarding the twelve-month mass balance sheet and monthly entries. NWC and Mr. Fraser also discussed the methodology for how CCWS will upload this information into RCI's web-based reporting system moving forward.

Formulas were reviewed, their validity was tested, and a general overview was scheduled for discussion during the site visit. The recycling and recovery rates information submitted by CCWS fell within the Quantitative Materiality threshold (95 percent or better accuracy) as defined in the EM. NWC concludes that CCWS reported reuse and recycling rates that satisfy the Performance Standard Test required per the EM.

Evaluation Statement Overview

Based on an extensive review of data from CCWS' C&D MRF operation, the findings according to RCI protocols via the evaluation process, and the on-site visit and interviews with key staff, NWC finds that CCWS' C&D MRF operation meets RCI's eligibility requirements, complies with all measurement and record-keeping requirements, and has no existing material or significant immaterial non-conformances or misstatements in its reported data. NWC hereby certifies the Recovery and Recycling rates submitted by CCWS as Real Rates as outlined in the EM and per RCI CORR and Sampling Protocols.

The undersigned hereby certify that the information provided herein is true, complete, and accurate; they have read and understand the protocols developed by RCI, and are familiar with the requirements of RCI. Furthermore, they also certify that any signatories duly elected, qualified, and acting officers of their respective organizations and that their organizations agree to be bound to the protocols of RCI.

For Nothing Wasted Consulting:

By

Melissa Baxter
Print Name

CEO and Founder
Title

4/25/24
Date

By

Print Name

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For Contra Costa Waste Services:

By

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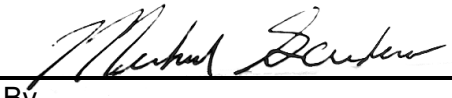

By

Michael Scudero
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April 29, 2024
Date

Director of Operations
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April 29, 2024
Date