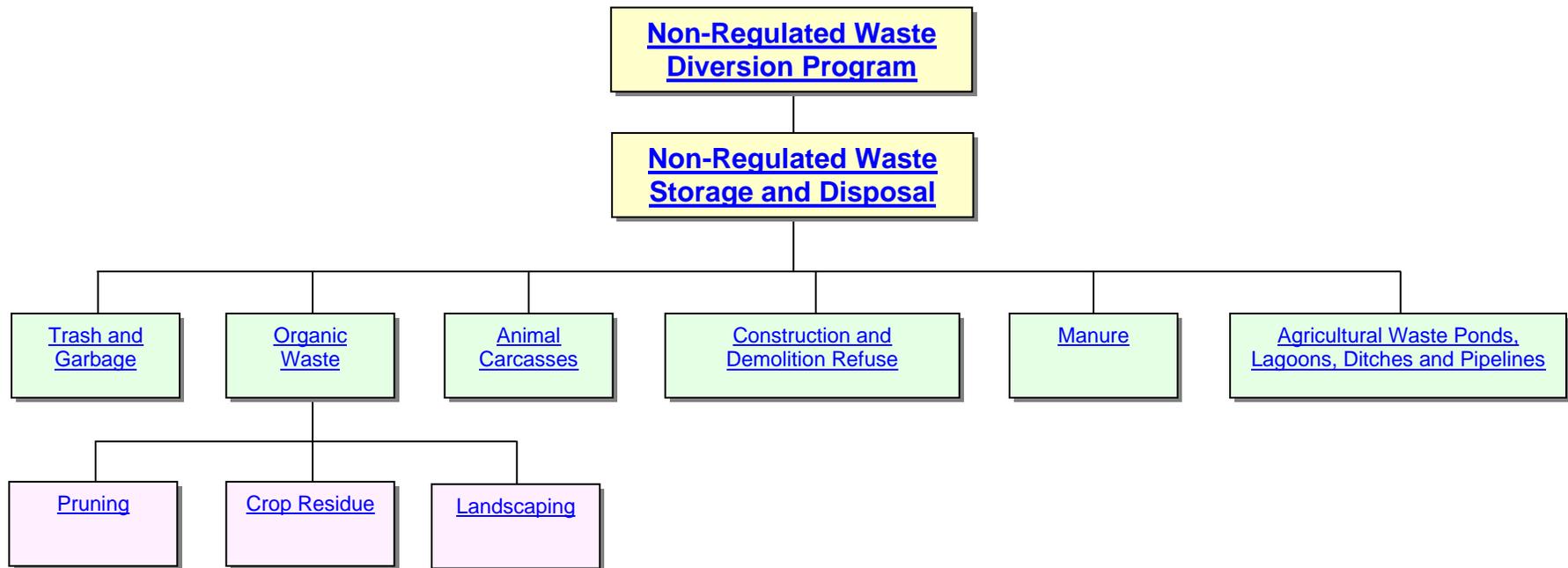


DISPOSAL OF NON-REGULATED WASTE



[Link to the entire Policy & Procedures \(9 pages\)](#)

**AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES
ADMINISTRATIVE GUIDELINES**

DISPOSAL OF NON-REGULATED WASTE

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	INTRODUCTION	2
II.	POLICY	2
III.	SCOPE	2
IV.	POLICY AND PROCEDURES FRAMEWORK	3
V.	NON-REGULATED WASTE DIVERSION PROGRAM	3
VI.	NON-REGULATED WASTE STORAGE AND DISPOSAL	
A.	Trash and Garbage	4
B.	Organic Waste	5
C.	Animal Carcasses	6
D.	Manure	8
E.	Agriculture Waste Ponds, Lagoons, Ditches, and Pipelines	8
F.	Construction and Demolition Refuse	9

ATTACHMENTS

[Attachment A](#) - Schematic Diagram Showing Pathways for Disposal of REC
Non-Regulated Waste

AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL RESOURCES ADMINISTRATIVE GUIDELINES

DISPOSAL OF NON-REGULATED WASTE

I. INTRODUCTION

As part of routine operating activities, Agriculture and Natural Resource (ANR) offices, facilities, and programs generate a variety of wastes. ANR offices, facilities, and programs include, Cooperative Extension (CE), Research and Extension Centers (RECs), and Statewide Programs.

Certain hazardous and recyclable wastes are regulated by the State of California and are discussed in the Research and Extension Center Policy and Procedures document entitled [Storage and Removal of Regulated Waste](#). Other routinely generated waste that must be managed prudently or according to regulations is the subject of this document.

These Administrative Guidelines have been developed for the purpose of establishing management procedures for proper disposal of non-regulated waste and should be considered as a reference document for CE, RECs, and Statewide Programs.

II. POLICY

The ANR Environmental Health and Safety (EH&S) Office, CE, RECs, and Statewide Programs are committed to protecting the health and safety of employees and the public, minimizing impacts to the environment, and maintaining compliance with regulatory requirements. Accordingly, the EH&S Office has cooperatively developed this document with input from staff at other ANR programs to provide guidance on how to properly manage non-regulated waste and thereby, protect employees, the public, and/or the environment.

The EH&S Office, CE, RECs, and Statewide Programs are also committed to being environmental stewards. In this capacity, the EH&S Office, CE, RECs, and Statewide Programs support source reduction and recycling of all non-regulated waste as an organizational goal.

III. SCOPE

In concurrence with good waste management practices, the EH&S Office, CE, RECs, and Statewide Programs have committed to establishing procedures for properly storing and disposing of non-regulated waste, including reusable or recyclable waste when feasible. These Administrative Guidelines identify the types of non-regulated wastes typically generated at the EH&S Office, CE, RECs, and Statewide Programs and provides guidance for proper on-site management and disposal of these non-regulated wastes.

CE County Directors, REC Superintendents, Statewide Program Managers, or their designees are responsible for implementing non-regulated waste disposal activities described in this document.

IV. ADMINISTRATIVE GUIDELINES FRAMEWORK

- A. These Administrative Guidelines are structured such that the preferred option of diverting non-regulated waste from landfills is presented prior to the less preferred option of disposal of non-regulated waste at a permitted landfill.
- B. References to applicable sections of California Codes, California Code of Regulations (CCR), and Code of Federal regulations (CFR) occur within parentheses at the end of sentences. California Codes are referenced by section and CCRs and CFRs are referenced by title number and section. Portions of this document that are not referenced to either code or regulations provide general background information or describe prudent disposal practices.
- C. For the purposes of these Administrative Guidelines, the term “non-regulated waste” refers to those CE, REC, and Statewide Program wastes that are not designated by either the California Code or CCRs to be either hazardous or recyclable wastes and therefore, specially disposed of to prevent adverse impacts to people or the environment.

A schematic diagram that shows pathways for the disposal of non-regulated waste is presented in [Attachment A](#).

V. NON-REGULATED WASTE DIVERSION PROGRAM

- A. Assembly Bill 75, passed in 1999, encouraged the UC Regents to implement a program to meet waste diversion goals of 25 percent by 2002 and 50 percent by 2004. Waste diversion encompasses an integrated approach to waste management whereby various products and materials are diverted from landfill disposal.
- B. Waste diversion from landfill disposal encompasses activities such as source reduction, reuse, and recycling.
 - 1. The U. S. Environmental Protection Agency describes source reduction as any change in design, manufacture, purchase, or use of materials or products to reduce their amount or toxicity before they become landfill solid waste.
 - 2. Implementing source reduction is accomplished by evaluating, prior to purchase, other acquisition, or use, whether an alternative product or approach is available or feasible for use that can result in reductions in landfill disposal. Examples of source reduction include:

- (a) Using durable products;
 - (b) Using repairable products;
 - (c) Making more efficient use of products; and
 - (d) Evaluating processes and procedures to identify and revise practices contributing to increased landfill disposal.
3. Reusing products, when feasible, contributes to reductions in landfill disposal. Examples of reusable products include the following:
- (a) Toner and ink jet cartridges for laser printers, photocopiers, and facsimile machines;
 - (b) Refillable containers;
 - (c) Rechargeable batteries;
 - (d) Cardboard boxes and associated bubble wrap and styrofoam packing pieces and "peanuts;" and
 - (e) Scrap lumber.
4. Recycling waste, where feasible, contributes to reductions in landfill disposal. Examples of recyclable waste include the following:
- (a) Paper, cardboard, magazines, directories, envelopes, and grocery sacks;
 - (b) Aluminum, tin and steel cans and empty aerosol cans;
 - (c) Plastic bottles, containers, and sheeting; and
 - (d) Glass bottles and jars.
5. Using alternative products that have lower inherent toxic properties also is considered to be a type of source reduction.

VI. NON-REGULATED WASTE STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

A. Trash and Garbage

- 1. On-site burial of trash or garbage is prohibited.
- 2. Trash and garbage receptacles shall be emptied at frequencies adequate to prevent the development of noxious odors or excessive insect vectors or rodents.
- 3. Trash and garbage collected from receptacles shall be temporarily stored in dumpsters or other similar containers.

4. Trash and garbage dumpsters or containers shall be equipped with lids to prevent access by rodents or insect vectors.
5. Trash and garbage shall be hauled to a Class III municipal solid waste landfill for disposal.

B. Organic Waste

1. Pruning Waste. Pruning waste may be managed as follows:
 - (a) Composted;
 - (b) Burned, as allowed by an approved burn permit issued by the local air district or fire marshal;
 - (c) Chipped, shredded, and/or ground for use as a soil bed cover or amendment;
 - (d) Used as a livestock feed supplement; or
 - (e) Removed from an ANR facility for disposal at a permitted composting facility or Class III landfill.
2. Crop Residue Waste. Crop residue waste shall be managed as follows:
 - (a) Any ANR facility that sustains, stores, manages, or receives agricultural by-products or other waste materials generated as a result of the operation of any agricultural property or produce processing plant shall do so in such a manner as to prevent the spread of disease, the occurrence of excessive vectors, odor, dust, or feathers or other such adverse conditions related to public health and well-being (CCR Title 14, Section 17820). In addition:
 - (1) The presence of excessive vectors on the property shall be prima facie evidence that an adverse public health/well-being hazard exists (CCR Title 14, Section 17820 a); and
 - (2) The determination of excess vectors shall take into account the proximity of the agricultural operation to neighboring human habitation and use areas, the population density of the entire area, and the severity of the public health/well-being hazard posed by said vectors (CCR Title 14, Section 17820 c).
 - (b) Vegetable or fruit crop residues which can be a source of excessive vectors or other conditions that adversely affect the public health/well-being shall be incorporated into the soil when conditions of soil moisture permit, completely consumed by

livestock, removed from the field prior to the development of such conditions, or managed by other appropriate measures to suppress the adverse effect (CCR Title 14, Section 17823.2).

- (c) After removal from the field, crop residue wastes shall be stored, processed, or disposed of so as to prevent the creation of conditions adverse to the public health/well-being (CCR Title 14, Section 17823.2).
 - (d) Where decomposable wastes from vegetable or field crop processing operations can become a source of excessive vectors or other conditions that adversely affect the public health/well-being, approved management practices to prevent such conditions shall be initiated (CCR Title 14, Section 17823.3).
 - (e) Removed from an ANR facility for disposal at a permitted composting facility or Class III landfill.
3. Landscaping Waste. Landscaping waste may be managed as follows:
- (a) Composting;
 - (b) Burned, as allowed by an approved burn permit issued by the local air district or fire marshal;
 - (c) Incorporated into soil;
 - (d) Used as a livestock feed supplement;
 - (e) Chipped, shredded, and/or ground for use as a soil bed cover or amendment; or
 - (f) Removed from an ANR facility for disposal at a permitted composting facility or Class III landfill.

C. Animal Carcasses

- 1. The carcasses of animals with any contagious disease shall be disposed of by means prescribed by the California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA), Division of Animal Industry (CCR Title 14, Section 17823.5).
 - (a) Any person that has the care or control of any animal that dies from any contagious disease shall immediately cremate or bury the animal (Food and Agricultural Code, Section 9141).
 - (b) An animal which has died from any contagious disease shall not be transported, except to the nearest crematory. The transportation of the animal to the crematory shall be pursuant to

such regulations as CDFA may adopt (Food and Agricultural Code, Section 9142).

- (c) An animal which has died from any contagious disease shall not be used for the food of any human being, domestic animal, or fowl (Food and Agricultural Code, Section 9143).
2. Animal carcasses for which the cause of death has not been diagnosed may be transported to the UC Davis campus or other diagnostic laboratory for examination and diagnoses.
3. Animal carcasses from confined animal operations (i.e., feedlots) shall be collected, stored, and removed from an ANR facility to an approved processing facility or disposal site prior to the creation of adverse public health/well-being conditions, or disposed of on the property in a manner approved by the local regulatory agency (CCR Title 14, Section 17823.5).
4. Animal carcasses from animals on pasture or rangeland shall be managed so as to prevent the creation of excessive vectors or other adverse public health/well-being conditions (CCR title 14, Section 17823.5).
5. The composting of unprocessed mammalian tissue, including but not limited to, flesh, organs, hide, blood, bone, and marrow is prohibited, except when from the food service industry, grocery stores, or residential food scrap collection. Carcasses of animals with any contagious disease shall not be composted, unless approved in writing by CDFA, Division of Animal Husbandry (CCR Title 14, Section 17855.2).
6. The owner of a live animal is permitted to bury the animal on the owner's property after the animal dies if the burial is within three miles of where the animal died (Food and Agriculture Code, Section 19348 b).
7. Animal Carcass Burial. The following conditions shall apply for healthy animal carcasses buried on-site⁽¹⁾:
 - (a) Animal carcasses shall be buried in a timely manner, within 24 to 48 hours.
 - (b) Each animal carcass shall be buried in a separate excavation, unless mass burial is deemed necessary in an emergency situation to protect public health or the health of other livestock or wildlife.
 - (c) An animal carcass shall be buried to a depth such that four to six feet of compacted soil will cover the buried carcass.

- (d) Animal carcasses shall be buried in areas that are not likely to be disturbed in the future.
- (e) Animal carcasses shall be buried in areas that are not in direct contact with surface or ground water.
- (f) Recommended burial site distances to prevent environmental degradation or public health risks:
 - (1) Property lines..... 25 feet
 - (2) Streams, canals, and ponds (high water mark)... 100 feet
 - (3) Water wells and springs..... 100 feet
 - (4) Ground water (minimum distance to pit water)... 5 feet
 - (5) Major cuts or embankments..... 25 feet
 - (6) Dwelling units..... 100 feet
 - (7) Other structures..... 25 feet
 - (8) Roads and highways..... 0.25 miles

1. Information modified from Doran, M., 2004, Livestock Carcass Disposal, Solano County Cooperative Extension, University of California.

D. Manure

- 1. Manure management practices being performed by an ANR facility shall be conducted so as to prevent the creation of excessive vectors or other adverse public health/well-being conditions, otherwise manure shall be removed at intervals frequent enough to prevent the occurrence of such conditions. Manure removed from confined animal areas (i.e., feedlots) shall be managed so as to prevent the creation of adverse public health/well-being (CCR Title 14, Section 17823.1).
- 2. Manure from confined animal operations may be applied as a soil nutrient on-site or off-site on another farm property, provided the REC prepares and implements a Nutrient Management Plan (40 CFR, Section 122.42 e 1).

E. Agriculture Waste Ponds, Lagoons, Ditches, and Pipelines

- 1. Ponds, lagoons, ditches, and pipelines used for the transfer, holding, treatment, and stabilization of manure or vegetable or fruit crop wastes shall be managed so as to prevent the creation or harborage of excessive vectors or other conditions that affect the public health/well being (CCR Title 14, Section 17824).

2. Accumulations of floating solids, scum, and thick aquatic vegetation, and the growth of weeds and emergent aquatic vegetation at the waters edge shall be continuously maintained at a minimal level to assist in the prevention of adverse conditions described above under Paragraph VI.E.1. (CCR Title 14, Section 1784).
3. Disposal or utilization of the contents of such facilities shall not create excessive vectors or other adverse public health/well-being conditions (CCR Title 14, Section 1784).
4. Waste ponds and lagoons shall be constructed and maintained according to Regional Water Quality Board regulations and orders.

F. Construction, Demolition, and Renovation Refuse

1. On-site burial of construction, demolition, and renovation refuse is prohibited.
2. Construction, demolition, and renovation refuse shall be inspected by ANR facility personnel to identify and reclaim reusable or recyclable items such as scrap lumber, bricks, and plumbing fixtures.
3. Construction, demolition, and renovation refuse shall be temporarily stored in a controlled area or in dumpsters or other similar containers.
4. Construction, demolition, and renovation dumpsters or containers should be equipped with lids to prevent access by rodents or insect vectors.
5. Construction, demolition, and renovation waste shall be hauled to a Class III municipal solid waste landfill for disposal.