

## **Rule III**

### **Standards and Criteria for Materials Recovery Facilities**

#### **1 Scope of Rule.**

- 1.1 This Rule sets forth the standards and criteria to be used in evaluating permit applications for materials recovery facilities issued pursuant to Solid Waste Authority Rule I. This rule shall not preclude the application of any other permit requirements or procedures for certain types of facilities or activities as contained in other rules of the Authority.

#### **2 Definitions.**

- 2.1 All definitions contained in Chapter 75-473, Laws of Florida, as amended, and Solid Waste Authority Rule I, to the extent they are consistent with the definitions of this rule, are applicable to the terms used in this rule.
- 2.2 When used in this rule, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the term:
- (a) “Acceptable Materials” means construction and demolition debris, yard trash, and other recyclable materials which have been source separated.
  - (b) “Construction and demolition debris” means discarded materials generally considered to be not water-soluble and nonhazardous in nature, including, but not limited to, steel, glass, brick, concrete, asphalt roofing material, pipe, gypsum wallboard, and lumber, from the construction or destruction of a structure as part of a construction or demolition project or from the renovation of a structure, and including rocks, soils, tree remains, trees, and other vegetative matter that normally results from land clearing or land development operations for a construction project, including such debris from construction of structures at a site remote from the construction or demolition project site. Mixing of construction and demolition debris with other types of solid waste will cause it to be classified as other than construction and demolition debris. The term also includes:
    - (i) Clean cardboard, paper, plastic, wood, and metal scraps from a construction project;
    - (ii) Except as provided in FS 403.707(13)(j), unpainted, non-treated wood scraps from facilities manufacturing materials used for construction of structures or their components and unpainted, non-treated wood pallets provided the wood scraps and pallets are separated from other solid waste where generated and the generator of such wood scraps or

pallets implements reasonable practices of the generating industry to minimize the comingling of wood scraps or pallets with other solid waste; and

- (iii) De minimis amounts of other nonhazardous wastes that are generated at construction or destruction projects, provided such amounts are consistent with best management practices of the industry.
- (d) “Materials recovery facility”(MRF) means a solid waste management facility that provides for the extraction from solid waste of recyclable materials, materials suitable for use as a fuel or soil amendment, or any combination of such materials.
- (e) ”Recovered Screened Materials - Yard Trash” (RSM) means the recovered screened material resulting from the processing of yard trash, as defined by the Department. This material shall be managed in a manner consistent with Department regulations and policies.
- (f) ”Recovered Screened Materials - C/D” (RSM) means the recovered screened material resulting from the processing of construction and demolition debris from which all Class I solid waste has been removed. This material shall be treated and managed in a manner consistent with Department regulations and policies.
- (g) “Source separated” means recovered materials are separated from solid waste where the solid waste and recovered materials are generated. The term does not require that various types of recovered materials be separated from each other and recognizes de minimis solid waste, in accordance with industry standards and practices, may be included in the recovered material.
- (h) “Recovered Materials Processing Facility”(RMPF) means a facility that provides for the processing of only source separated recyclable materials.
- (h) “Processing capacity” means the volume or tonnage of materials that a solid waste management facility is capable of processing per day through use of site specific processing equipment and manpower as detailed in an approved operational plan.
- (i) “Special wastes” means solid wastes that can require special handling and management, including but not limited to white goods, waste tires, used oil, lead-acid batteries, construction and demolition debris, ash residue, yard trash and biological wastes.

- (j) “Speculative Accumulation” is the recovery and stockpiling of materials removed from solid waste, for which no feasible means of recycling is readily available.

### **3 Conflict of Definitions.**

- 3.1 In case of conflict between definitions contained herein and as they may be stated elsewhere, the definitions stated herein shall prevail. Definitions stated elsewhere may be used to clarify the meaning of terms used in this rule, unless use of such definitions would defeat the purpose or alter the intended provisions of this rule.

### **4 Prohibitions.**

- 4.1 No materials recovery facility will be permitted to process any material that is not source separated, except for yard waste and construction/demolition debris (C/D).
- 4.2 No materials recovery facility shall be operated, maintained, expanded or modified without the appropriate and currently valid permit issued by the Authority. The Authority may issue a permit to a materials recovery facility only after it receives reasonable assurance that the operation of the materials recovery facility will not cause a violation of any of the provisions of the Palm Beach County Solid Waste Act, Authority Plans, or any rules promulgated thereunder.
- 4.3 No materials recovery facility may engage in the speculative accumulation of materials.

### **5 Standards and Criteria.**

- 5.1 Materials Recovery Facilities shall be designed and operated to recycle a minimum of fifty percent (50%) of each individual waste stream or waste type received by the facility.
- 5.2 Materials Recovery Facilities are permitted to recycle only acceptable materials, as defined herein.
- 5.3 Applications for Materials Recovery Facilities shall include site plans of sufficient detail to show the size, location and volume of stockpile areas for each individual waste stream or waste type, and for each recovered material produced.
- 5.4 Materials Recovery Facilities shall weigh all incoming waste and source separated materials, as well as all wastes and recovered materials leaving the facility.

5.5 Proof of financial responsibility shall be provided in the form of cash, irrevocable letter of credit or surety bond. The amount of the bond shall be based upon the cost to load, transport to Authority facilities and dispose of the permitted quantities of stockpiled wastes identified on the site plan.

- (a) In the event another agency requires a bond as a condition of approval, and said bond provides proof of financial responsibility for items identical to those required by the Authority, the Authority may, at its option, waive the requirement for a bond.

## **6 Reporting Requirements.**

6.1 All Materials Recovery Facilities shall report their recycling activities on a monthly basis and on Authority approved report forms.

- (a) All quantities of materials received, processed, recovered, stockpiled, transshipped and shipped for disposal shall be reported in tons.
- (b) All Facility Report Forms shall be submitted to the office of Special Programs by the fifteenth day of each month and shall document the facility's previous month's recycling activities.

## **7 Exemptions.**

7.1 Recovered Materials Processing Facilities shall be exempt from the provisions of this rule.