

Attachment A: City of Seattle C&D Processing Residuals Weighing Method Protocol

Objective

The objective of this protocol is to provide a method for determining the amount of banned materials in the residuals stream at certified C&D processing facilities that are processing loads of mixed C&D waste. Banned materials include:

- Concrete, asphalt paving, bricks (bans effective 2012)
- Metal, carpet, cardboard, plastic film wrap, new construction gypsum scrap (bans effective 2014)
- Unpainted/untreated wood, tear-off asphalt shingles (bans effective 2015)

This protocol defines the three main phases of weight-based sample characterization: sample selection, sample characterization, and analysis. Two appendices related to the weighing method follow this protocol: Appendix A-1: Material Definitions and Size Thresholds and Appendix A-2: Field Forms.

Field Work Preparation

Before beginning field work, prepare two sets of field forms:

- *Weight Based Data Form*: During sample selection and weight-based characterization, field staff will complete one of these forms for each characterized sample. The form captures information about the sample's material type composition, by weight. The form also asks field staff to note other relevant sample details, like residual stream of origin and date of sample collection.
- *Sample Placard*: The sample placard will identify each sample in photographs of the sample. The placard contains sample-specific information, including facility and residual stream of origin, sample collection date, and a unique sample id number, which identifies the sample in photographs and in analysis after the characterization.

Examples of these field forms are attached in Appendix A-2: Field Forms. The protocol testing period will use these sample forms, but the forms will change for the final protocol.

Sample Selection

At all facilities, use the following procedure to identify residual streams for sampling and to determine sample weights.

- **Identify all residual streams** at each individual facility, such as screened fines, post-processing residual waste, Alternative Daily Cover (ADC) and "Industrial Waste Stabilizer (IWS). Residual streams are defined as any non-recyclable waste generated from mixed C&D processing that is disposed in a landfill or used as ADC or IWS. Each stream must have a known annual quantity. If annual quantities are not available, combine residual streams prior to sampling.

- For each residual stream, **determine particle size** by measuring the longest dimension in inches of the largest visible particles in the stream.
- **Determine sample weight** for each residual stream based on average particle size, as follows.
 - Fines less than 2": Excluded from sampling (*unless facility regularly practices size reduction as explained in Director's Rule*)
 - Particles greater than 2" and less than 6": 25 lbs.
 - Particles greater than 6" and less than 12": 100 lbs.
 - Particles greater than 12": 250-300 lbs.

Option 1: Stockpile Method

Perform the following sampling procedure at facilities with stockpiled residual streams. Sampling will occur before any particle size reduction of stockpiled residual streams.

- Visually superimpose the 16-cell grid picture in Figure 1 below on the stockpiled residual streams. (*Please note that this is an overhead view, as if you were above the pile looking down on it.*)
- Using a digital camera, take photo of stockpile prior to extracting grab samples to identify sampling cells.
- Extract one grab sample each from three randomly selected sections of the stockpile of processing residual. Random cells are selected for sampling using the random number generator in Excel (function RANDBETWEEN). Cell numbers are preselected from the 16-cell grid prior to sampling. These three grab samples will be used to produce a single composite sample. Each grab sample should be approximately the same weight, and when added together, the three samples should generate a sample weight as specified above.
- Place the three grab samples into a single container with a known tare weight. Suitable containers include steel bins and facility equipment such as the bucket of a loader.
- Weigh the containerized sample using a truck scale or a commodity scale.
- Determine the weight of the complete sample by subtracting the tare weight from the gross weight of the containerized sample.
- Record the net weight of the complete sample on the *Sample Data Form* (see Appendix A-2: Field Forms).
- Collect a minimum of eight composite samples over the course of a processing shift. (Note: Eight composite samples will require extracting 24 individual grab samples from the residual stockpile)¹.

¹ In the final protocol, specifications will require two consecutive days of sampling each quarter with 5-8 composite samples required per day (15-24 grab samples), for a total of 10-16 (30-48 grab samples) per quarter and 40-64 (120-194 grab samples) per year (final specified number will depend on results of protocol testing.)

Figure 1. Visual overlay for Stockpile Method showing “cells” of material



Option 2: Direct Load Method

Perform the following sampling procedure at facilities that load residual streams directly into a transport trailer or other container. At these facilities, extract samples from a minimum of 20 cubic yards of processing residual. Sampling will occur before any particle size reduction of the residual stream.

- Level processing residual already loaded in a trailer to a uniform height and extend in one direction to create a roughly rectangular shape.
- Visually superimpose the three dimensional grid pictured in Figure 2. Visual overlay for Direct Load Method showing “cells” of material below on the processing residual. *(Please note that this is a side view, facing the left-hand side of the trailer)*
- Using a digital camera, take photo of load prior to extracting grab samples to identify sampling cells.
- Extract one grab sample each from three randomly selected sections of the processing residual intended for transport trailers. Random cells are selected for sampling using the random number generator in Excel (function RANDBETWEEN). Cell numbers are preselected from the 16-cell grid prior to sampling. These three grab samples will be used to produce a single composite sample. Each individual grab sample should be approximately the same weight, and when added together, the three samples should generate a sample weight as specified above.
- Complete the method by following Steps 4 through 8 of the stockpile method described above.

Figure 2. Visual overlay for Direct Load Method showing “cells” of material



Sample Characterization

Regardless of the sampling method used, perform the following sorting procedures at all C&D processing facilities, and document the resulting data and site observations on the Weight Based Sample Data Form.

- Take each complete sample to a safe sorting location away from vehicle and equipment traffic.
- Tip the complete sample onto the ground.
- Using a digital camera, take a picture of the sample in which a Sample Placard identifying the sample is visible.
- Manually sort the complete sample in its entirety. During this sort, segregate out all of the banned materials that appear to exceed the indicated dimensions noted in Table 1 below. Appendix A-1: Material Definitions and Size Thresholds for more detailed descriptions of each material. Ensure that no portion of the sample remains unsorted.
- After sorting the complete sample, measure the segregated materials to determine if they exceed the indicated dimensions. Tools such as a “check box” (a wooden frame in 6”, 8”, and 12” dimensions identified in Table 4) are useful for the quick measurement of segregated materials. Materials are placed in the check box frame to quickly estimate their size.
- Place all of the materials that exceed the defined dimensions into separate containers (for example, concrete/asphalt/bricks in one container and metal in another container) where the weight of the individual container is known and can be subtracted from the sample weight. Plastic baskets or refuse cans are suitable for this purpose.
- Use a scale with a minimum accuracy of 0.1 pounds to weigh each separate container.
- Subtract the tare weights from the gross weights of each containerized material in order to determine the net weights of each.

- Record the gross and tare weights for each of the recoverable materials on the Weight Based Sample Data Form.

Table 1. Banned material sizing

Material	Size Threshold
Concrete/asphalt paving/bricks	>6" in its longest dimension
Metal	>6" in its longest dimension
Carpet	12" in its shortest dimension
Cardboard	>8" in its longest dimension
Plastic film wrap	12" in its shortest dimension
New construction gypsum scrap	>6" in its longest dimension
Unpainted/untreated wood	>6" in its longest dimension
Tear-off shingles	>8" in its longest dimension

Analysis

Enter data from the Sample Data Forms completed throughout the sample characterization into a database. The database will use the following formulae to conduct the required analysis and generate detailed C&D residual composition estimates.

Composition Calculations

The composition estimates represent the ratio of each material's weight to the total sample weight. They are derived by adding each material's weight across all of the selected records and dividing by the sum of the total sample weight, as shown in the following equation:

$$r_j = \frac{\sum_i c_{ij}}{\sum_i w_i}$$

where:

c = weight of particular material type

w = sum of all material type weights

for i 1 to n

where n = number of selected samples

for j 1 to m

where m = number of components

The confidence interval for this estimate is derived in two steps. First, the variance around the estimate is calculated, accounting for the fact that the ratio includes two random variables (the material type and total sample weights). The variance of the ratio estimator equation follows:

$$\hat{V}_{r_j} = \left(\frac{1}{n} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{1}{\bar{w}^2} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{\sum_i (c_{ij} - r_j w_i)^2}{n-1} \right)$$

$\bar{w} = \frac{\sum_i w_i}{n}$

Second, confidence intervals at the 90% confidence level are calculated for a material's mean as follows:

$$r_j \pm \left(t \cdot \sqrt{\hat{V}_{r_j}} \right)$$

where:

t = the value of the t-statistic (1.645) corresponding to a 90% confidence level

For more detail, please refer to Chapter 6 "Ratio, Regression and Difference Estimation" of *Elementary Survey Sampling* by R.L. Scheaffer, W. Mendenhall and L. Ott (PWS Publishers, 1986).

Appendix A-1: Material Definitions and Size Thresholds

This section lists the materials that the residual characterization will track. Materials are listed in pairs according to the material size banned from the C&D residual stream – the first size threshold in each pair is allowed in the residual stream for disposal, and the second size threshold is banned.

Field staff will use this material list during protocol testing, to ensure that staff weigh and categorize all materials larger than 2 inches. In the final protocol to determine % of total banned materials in the residual bound for landfill disposal, this list of materials will be reduced to only those materials that exceed specified dimensions.

Material	Size Threshold	Definition
Concrete/asphalt paving/bricks	2"-6" in its longest dimension	<i>Concrete, asphalt paving, and bricks in pieces between 2" and 6" in its longest dimension. Concrete is defined as a hard material made from sand, gravel, aggregate, cement mix, and water. Asphalt means a black or brown, tar-like material mixed with aggregate used as a paving material. Both categories include materials containing steel mesh and/or reinforcement bars, or "rebar". Bricks are defined as complete or partial portions of bricks made of red clay material. Does not include other types of aggregate material.</i>
Concrete/asphalt paving/bricks	> 6" in its longest dimension	<i>Concrete, asphalt paving, and bricks in pieces > 6" in its longest dimension. Concrete is defined as a hard material made from sand, gravel, aggregate, cement mix, and water. Asphalt means a black or brown, tar-like material mixed with aggregate used as a paving material. Both categories include materials containing steel mesh and/or reinforcement bars, or "rebar". Bricks are defined as complete or partial portions of bricks made of red clay material. Does not include other types of aggregate material.</i>
Metal	2"-6" in its longest dimension	<i>Includes tin/steel food cans, major appliances, other ferrous, aluminum cans, and other non-ferrous metals in lengths between 2" and 6" in its longest dimension. Includes Mixed Recoverable Metal meaning composite, multi-metal products or products with non metal contaminants. The metal content must be more than 90% by weight of the material.</i>
Metal	> 6" in its longest dimension	<i>Includes tin/steel food cans, major appliances, other ferrous, aluminum cans, and other non-ferrous metals in lengths > 6" in its longest dimension. Includes Mixed Recoverable Metal meaning composite, multi-metal products or products with nonmetal contaminants. The metal content must be more than 90% by weight of the material.</i>
Carpet	less than 12 inches in	<i>'Carpet' means flooring applications at least 2"X 2" in area that is primarily constructed of a top visible surface of</i>

	shortest dimension	<i>synthetic face fibers or yarns or tufts attached to a backing system derived from synthetic or natural materials. It includes broadloom and carpet tiles; it does not include a rug, pad, cushion, or underlayment. Material must be dry and free of excessive contamination such as paint, grease, grime, or dirt</i>
Carpet	> 12" in its shortest dimension	<i>'Carpet' means flooring applications > 12" in its shortest dimension that is primarily constructed of a top visible surface of synthetic face fibers or yarns or tufts attached to a backing system derived from synthetic or natural materials. It includes broadloom and carpet tiles; it does not include a rug, pad, cushion, or underlayment. Material must be dry and free of excessive contamination such as paint, grease, grime, or dirt.</i>
Cardboard	2"-8" in its longest dimension	<i>Cardboard between 2" and 8" in length in its longest dimension. Can have tape, staples and other fasteners</i>
Cardboard	> 8" in its longest dimension	<i>Cardboard > 8" in length in its longest dimension. Can have tape, staples and other fasteners</i>
Plastic film wrap	less than 12 inches in its shortest dimension	<i>Plastic film used to package or wrap commercial and industrial product that is at least 2"X 2" in area. Examples include shrink-wrap, and building wrap/Tyvek packaging. Material must be dry and free of excessive contamination such as paint, grease, grime, or dirt.</i>
Plastic film wrap	> 12" in its shortest dimension	<i>Plastic film used to package or wrap commercial and industrial products in dimensions > 12" in its shortest dimension. Examples include shrink-wrap, and building wrap/Tyvek packaging. Material must be dry and free of excessive contamination such as paint, grease, grime, or dirt.</i>
New construction gypsum scrap	2"-6" in its longest dimension	<i>Unpainted gypsum wallboard or interior wall covering made of a sheet of gypsum sandwiched between paper layers between 2" and 6" in length in its longest dimension. Examples: This category includes used or unused, broken or whole sheets. Gypsum board may also be called sheetrock, drywall, plasterboard, gypboard, gyproc, or wallboard.</i>
New construction gypsum scrap	> 6" in its longest dimension	<i>Unpainted gypsum wallboard or interior wall covering made of a sheet of gypsum sandwiched between paper layers in lengths > 6" in length in its longest dimension. Examples: This category includes used or unused, broken or whole sheets. Gypsum board may also be called sheetrock, drywall, plasterboard, gypboard, gyproc, or wallboard.</i>
Unpainted/untreated	2"-6" in its	<i>Includes unpainted/unstained new and demolition scrap</i>

wood	longest dimension	<i>dimensional lumber such as 2 x 4s, 2 x 6s, 2 x 12s, and other residual materials from framing and related construction activities, engineered wood, pallets and crates in lengths between 2" and 6" in length in its longest dimension. Such wood can have nails, screws and metal fasteners. It does not include particle board or laminated veneer wood.</i>
Unpainted/untreated wood	> 6" in its longest dimension	<i>Includes unpainted/unstained new and demolition scrap dimensional lumber such as 2 x 4s, 2 x 6s, 2 x 12s, and other residual materials from framing and related construction activities, engineered wood, pallets and crates in lengths > 6" in its longest dimension. Such wood can have nails, screws and metal fasteners. It does not include particle board or laminated veneer wood.</i>
Tear-off Asphalt Roofing shingles	2"-8" in its longest dimension	<i>Composite shingles composed of fiberglass or organic felts saturated with asphalt and covered with inert aggregates including asphalt shingles and attached roofing tar and tar paper in lengths between 2" and 8" in its longest dimension.</i>
Tear-off Asphalt Roofing shingles	> 8" in its longest dimension	<i>Composite shingles composed of fiberglass or organic felts saturated with asphalt and covered with inert aggregates including asphalt shingles and attached roofing tar and tar paper in lengths > 8" in its longest dimension.</i>

Appendix A-2: Field Forms

Weight Based Sample Data Form

Step 1: Enter Data

Site: _____

Residuals Stream (circle): _____

Mixed C&D MSW Bulky

Date: _____

Sample ID: _____

Step 2: Photograph Samples

Stockpile/Load Photo Taken:

Sample Photo Taken

Step 3: Weigh and record sample weight.

Sample Net Weight: _____

Net Weight	Material Type
	Concrete/asphalt paving/bricks 2"-6" (longest)
	Concrete/asphalt paving/bricks >6" (longest)
	Metal 2"-6" (longest)
	Metal >6" (longest)
	Carpet > 2"-2"
	Carpet >12" (shortest)
	Cardboard 2"-8" (longest)
	Cardboard >8" (longest)
	Plastic film wrap > 2"x2"
	Plastic film wrap >12" (shortest)
	New construction gypsum scrap 2"-6" (longest)
	New construction gypsum scrap >6" (longest)
	Unpainted/untreated wood 2"-6" (longest)
	Unpainted/untreated wood >6" (longest)
	Tear-off shingles 2"-8" (longest)
	Tear-off shingles >8" (longest)
lbs	Grand Total

Evaluation Notes: _____

Time Notes:

Selection Time (from request to sample on ground): _____

Characterization Time (from beginning to end of sort): _____

Practicality Notes: _____

Impact (circle): 1 2 3

Feasibility (circle): 1 2 3

Sample Placard

Random

Cells:

5 7 15

SAMPLE ID

W-1

RESIDUAL STREAM:

Mixed C&D

DATE:

Facility: