



GreenWaste Hayward Transfer Station Description of Materials

GreenWaste Hayward Transfer Station

3458 Enterprise Ave, Hayward, CA 94545

Hours:

Mon - Fri: 7:00 AM - 4:30 PM

Sat: 7:00 AM - 3:30 PM

Description of Materials

This document serves as a comprehensive guide detailing the materials accepted and not accepted at GreenWaste Hayward Transfer Station. Its primary purpose is to provide individuals and businesses with essential information regarding the types of waste materials that can be recycled or disposed of at this facility.

Included are details on various types of materials accepted, such as demolition debris, wood debris, yard debris, concrete, stucco/plaster, tar and gravel roofing, and more. Additionally, it outlines the LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) certification and waste management requirements applicable to construction and demolition projects.

Furthermore, the document delves into specific aspects such as load determination, diversion rates, and third-party certification through the Recycling Certification Institute (RCI). By offering in-depth insights and compliance guidelines, this document aims to assist individuals and businesses in navigating the recycling and waste disposal processes effectively at our GreenWaste Hayward Transfer Station.

RCI and Third Party Certification

The GreenWaste Hayward Transfer Station has received third party certification through the RCI (Recycling Certification Institute). As a result, projects that send their materials to GreenWaste are eligible for earning one LEED point through the Verified Construction and Demolition Recycling Rates Pilot Credit.

RCI ensures integrity, transparency, accuracy, and reliability in the recovery/recycling reports of C&D recycling facilities. RCI's purpose is to implement the Certification of Real Rates Protocol (CORR), an ISO-level third party certification standard developed in conjunction with the USGBC and a diverse group of building, construction, recycling industry, and government stakeholders.

LEED is better for business, people, and the environment. LEED can help reduce energy and waste, conserve water, prioritize safer materials, and lower our exposure to toxins. It is essential for achieving ESG, decarbonization and equity goals.

View our facility diversion rates [HERE](#).

The US Green Building Council and LEED.

Every LEED (Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design) project starts with a waste management plan and must be measured on its own merit, not just on a specific load of recyclables and/or trash. A project may have multiple contractors who each perform different functions, but each contractor must account for the waste their project generates, and must provide proper disposal receipts. The receipts go to the owner or responsible party to track all the waste and recyclables generated for the project.

Debris box companies bear the most responsibility of any waste-processing company for tracking and record-keeping for the projects, although they normally do not receive all the waste materials. The USGBC developed a Pilot Credit in LEED to reward third party verified recycling rates from facilities. The Pilot Credit is available for projects registered under LEED v3, LEED v4 and LEED v4.1.

The intent of the point is to achieve higher quality of construction and demolition waste diversion by encouraging a verification standard for recycling facilities that will accurately quantify waste data. LEED certification is recognized as a symbol of sustainability achievement.

LEED v4.1 Construction and Demolition Waste Management

LEED aims to reduce the amount of construction and demolition waste disposed of in landfills or incinerated through the implementation of sustainable waste management practices aimed at reusing, recovering, and recycling materials, conserving resources for future generations.

Requirements:

All projects must develop and implement a construction and demolition waste management plan:

1. Identify strategies to reduce the generation of waste during project design and construction.
2. Establish waste diversion goals for the project by identifying the materials (both structural and nonstructural) targeted for diversion.
3. Describe the diversion strategies planned for the project. Describe where materials will be taken and identify expected diversion rates for each material.

Read about the additional LEED Pilot Credit [HERE](#).



Clean Carpet

Must be dry, free of tack strips, nails, and other debris, cut into 5' widths, no smaller than 3', backing to the outside, and must be separated from carpet pad. Contaminants on carpet that will designate load as TRASH include paint and drywall mud, body fluids, chemical or pharmaceutical contaminants. Excessive amounts of padding will designate load as trash.



Clean Fill Dirt

Residential dirt that is visibly free of other materials, such as trash, concrete, wood, tree chips, stumps, brush, sod, or yard waste.



Composite Asphalt Roofing

Clean

Source separated residential roofing shingles. If wood, metals, or bags are commingled in the load, the load will be considered Composite Asphalt Roofing-Mixed.

Mixed

Commercial and Residential Asphalt Roofing containing lumber, flashing, cardboard, insulation, or trash. Wood shingles, trash and insulation may also appear in the load. This material is made into alternative daily cover (ADC).



Concrete - Clean

Clean concrete from building pads, driveways, road construction, etc. May include native stone and asphalt, with minimal flush-cut wire or rebar. Minimal base rock (less than 10%), no dirt, brick, roofing tiles, wood, or trash.



Concrete - Mixed

Heavily mixed concrete loads containing brick, adobe block, asphalt with petromat, roofing tiles, clay tile roofing or other inert style of roofing.



Construction Debris

These are materials that contain over 75% recyclable items. These types of loads come from construction sites, but may contain some demolition debris, and are usually hand-loaded. Recyclable items in these loads may include lumber, drywall, concrete, brick, tile, granite, rigid plastics, OCC, paper, metals, rock, asphalt, windows, appliances and toilets.



Demolition Debris

Structural building and house demolition debris containing more than 75% lumber by weight or volume. Materials are mechanically demolished and loaded into high-side trailers, end-dumps, or transfer trucks. Pressure-treated lumber and lead-contaminated lumber are not allowed. This debris does NOT include shredded materials.



Drywall

Clean

Source separated drywall.

Mixed

Drywall that contains nominal amounts of other items such as Visqueen, ceiling tiles, wood, or other debris.



Stucco/Plaster

This load contains stucco, plaster, pool plaster or gunite. Loads must not be wrapped in Visqueen or contained within garbage bags or boxes. Please place Visqueen in a trash bag at the front of your load.



Tar & Gravel Roofing

Clean

Roofing materials containing roofing felt or paper, tar and assorted gravel materials.

Mixed

Roofing materials containing excessive amount of trash and other materials.



Wood Debris

Clean

Includes dimensional lumber, pallets, fencing, plywood, and lumber used for cement forms. Small amounts of metal affixed to the lumber such as nails or hinges are acceptable.

Mixed

Primarily wood with some nominal contamination, which normally includes plastics, painted lumber, and metals. Large amounts of contamination will automatically designate the load as trash.



Mattresses

Must be dry and free of liquids.



Tires

Includes car and truck tires.



Freon Containing Items

Appliances containing freon. Refrigerators, freezers, air conditioners, dehumidifiers, and water coolers contain ozone-depleting refrigerants (CFCs / Freon) that must be removed by a certified professional.

Materials Not Accepted

- Acetylene sludge
- Acid wastes
- AFU floc (What is this)
- Alkaline corrosive liquids
- Alum sludge
- Ash
- Liquid or emulsion form
- Bag house waste
- Batteries/Battery acid
- Beryllium waste
- Bilge water
- Boiler cleaner waste
- Brush/Yardwaste
- Buffing dust
- Bunker oil
- Catalyst
- Caustic sludge/Caustic waste
- Cement kiln dust/Cement liquid
- Chemical toilet cleaners
- Chemical wastes
- Cleaner alkaline
- Cleaning compounds
- Cleaning solvents
- Coking process wastes
- Contaminated soil or sand
- Corrosion Inhibitor
- Creosote Treated Items
- Cyanide solutions or waste
- Data processing fluid
- Distillation bottoms & light ends
- Drilling fluids and mud
- Dyes
- Emission control wastes
- Epoxy waste
- Explosives
- Finishing waste
- Flammable materials & waste
- Fuel gas emission control waste
- Fly ash
- Fuel waste
- Glaze sludge
- Hazardous waste
- Heavy ends waste
- Ink printing
- Insecticides
- Laboratory wastes
- Lagoon waste
- Lime and water
- Lime sludge and waste water
- Metal waste
- Mine Tailings
- Muriatic acid and Oil ash
- Paint remover or stripper/Paint thinner
- Paint waste or slops
- Petroleum refining wastes
- Pesticide waste
- Pesticide containers
- Pharmaceuticals/Drugs
- Pickling waste
- Pigments
- Plating waste
- Polychlorinated biphenyl (PCBs)
- Pressure treated wood/Printing Ink
- Produced water
- Radioactive wastes
- Railroad Ties
- Resin manufacturing waste
- Sandblasting residue
- Scrubber sludge
- Slag waste
- Slop oil
- Sludge acid
- Sludge waste
- Soda ash (Sodium carbonate)
- Solvents
- Still bottoms waste
- Stripping solution
- Sulfur sludge's
- Sump waste
- Tank bottom sediment
- Tank cleaning sludge
- Tanning sludge
- Toxic materials and waste
- Tree Trimmings
- Treated wood waste
- Waste water
- Weed killer
- Wood preservation waste

Please note there are other potential materials not listed that may not be accepted.



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