OPERATIONS PLAN

& License Application

for:

J.R. Vinagro Recycling LLC:
Existing Construction & Demolition Debris Processing Facility
and
Proposed Solid Waste Transfer Station

Located at:
116 Shun Pike,
Johnston, Rhode Island

Prepared by DiPrete Engineering

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A. J. R. Vinagro Recycling LLC License Application Form
B. Operation Areas Exhibit
C. Radius Plan
D. Existing Conditions Survey
E. JCD Equipment Layout Plan
F. JTS Equipment Layout Plan
G. JTS Preliminary Site Plan and Preliminary Building Plans
H. Zoning Official Letter
I. J. R. Vinagro Recycling LLC License to Operate
J. Procedures for Operation of the Radiation Detector
K. Disposal Facilities – SUPPLEMENTAL CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION
L. JCD Emergency Action Plan & Fire Prevention Plan
M. JTS Emergency Action Plan & Fire Prevention Plan
N. Blasting Mat Locations Exhibit
1. **Introduction – Site Overview**

1.1. **General Information**

This Operations Plan has been prepared to comply with Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management’s (RIDEM) Rules and Regulations for Solid Waste Management Facilities and Organic Waste Management Facilities (250-RICR-140-05-1), Transfer Stations and Collection Stations (250-RICR-140-05-3), and Solid Waste Regulation No.7 Facilities That Process Construction and Demolition Debris (250-RICR-140-05-7). A copy of the associated License and Registration Application or Renewal Form is included as Attachment A.

It should be noted that there are multiple operations/business on this site, not all of which are addressed in this Operations Plan. This document covers only the currently licensed **Construction & Demolition Debris Processing Facility (JCD) and a proposed Transfer Station Facility (JTS)**. An Operation Area Exhibit for these facilities is included as Attachment B.

This Operations Plan does not cover the operations of the existing transfer station on site (WTS), licensed by Waste Connections of Rhode Island. To help minimize possible confusion between the existing transfer station licensed by Waste Connections (WTS) and the proposed JRV transfer station (JTS), the WTS and its operation area are shown on Attachment B.

Both the existing JCD and proposed JTS facilities will be owned and operated by J.R. Vinagro Recycling LLC. The underlying property is owned by Shun Properties LLC. Both LLCs are owned solely by Joseph R. Vinagro.

As noted above, this Operation Plan includes a proposed transfer station use on this site. The applicant wishes to maintain the licensed tons per day (tpd) of the JCD facility at 2,000 tpd and permit the proposed JTS for an additional maximum of 500 tpd. This will result in a combined facility total of 2,500 tpd processing capacity.

1.2. **Radius Plan**

A Radius Plan is included as Attachment C.

1.3. **Site Plan**

An Existing Conditions Survey of the entire parcel is included as Attachment D. Plans showing the location of loading and unloading areas as well as processing, tipping, sorting, and treatment areas are included as Attachments E and F for the JCD and JTS operations, respectively.

1.4. **Construction and Engineering Plans**

Site plans for the proposed transfer station building, showing its location on site and preliminary building plans are included as Attachment G. No changes are proposed to the existing C&D building, which is shown on the Existing Conditions Plan, included as Attachment D. Final construction documents can be provided, if requested, prior to the start of construction.
1.5. Other Approvals

1.5.1. Zoning

The site is currently zoned Industrial. All existing and proposed uses are compliant with the current zoning, as noted in the letter from the Zoning Official, included as Attachment H.

1.5.2. Fire Protection Plan

A Fire Prevention Plan meeting the requirements of § 7.2(D) was prepared individually for the JCD and JTS facilities. Each plan is discussed in more detail in sections 2.16 and 3.18 respectively.

1.5.3. Freshwater Wetlands

Permitting related to Freshwater Wetlands (FWW) has been obtained as the site has been developed. The most recent FWW Permit, and Insignificant Alteration Permit #15-0098 was approved November 6, 2015 (also included approval of RIPDES CGP RIR101289). In September of 2020, a request was submitted to renew the permit for the work associated with the proposed transfer station. This application was approved in May of 2021.

1.5.4. Underground Injection Control

An Underground Injection Control approval was issued simultaneously with the Freshwater Wetlands Permit. The permit number is UIC #001668.

1.5.5. RIPDES Stormwater Permits

RIPDES No. RIR 101289 was issued simultaneous with the FWW Insignificant Alteration Permit # 15-0098.

The JCD facility meets the criteria for an industrial activity subject to the requirements for a Multi-Sector General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities. The activity is categorized under Sector N – Scrap Recycling & Waste Recycling Facilities, which requires a permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activities under the RIPDES Multi-Sector General Permit. The Permit number of this site is, RIR50N008.

Exact requirements for stormwater runoff sampling and testing are detailed in the Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP) for the facility. A summary of the sampling and testing requirements for the RIPDES permit are included in section 2.20.4 below.
2. **Operations Plan - JCD Facility**

2.1. **General Operations Plan – JCD Facility**

2.1.1. **Operations Overview**

This section of the Operations Plan describes the operational procedures to be followed/maintained to minimize environmental hazards associated with the operation of the C&D Debris processing facility and to maintain the health and safety of the personnel.

The JR Vinagro C&D Debris Processing Facility (JCD) was originally issued a license to operate by the Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (RIDEM) dated February 15th, 2011 (copy of this approval is included in Attachment I). After issuance of the original license, JR Vinagro completed construction of the C&D Debris Processing Facility and began operations. Copies of the license renewals are also included in Attachment I.

The JCD building is accessed by trucks and mobile equipment through a series of roll-up doors. A small building mechanical, electrical and hydraulic area is located off the west side of the structure. This portion of the building also includes sanitary facilities for the workers. The existing equipment layout within the building is as shown on the Equipment Layout Plan (Attachment E).

The C&D Processing Facility is currently licensed to accept up to 2,000 tons per day (tpd) of C&D Debris. As noted above, JRV is proposing to reduce the daily intake of C&D debris to a maximum of 1,500 tpd if the proposed transfer station is approved for up to 500 tpd.

Pressure treated wood will not be accepted at the facility although small quantities of it may be received as part of other loads. Construction and Demolition Debris accepted at this facility is as defined in RIDEM’s Rules and Regulations for Solid Waste Management Facilities and Organic Waste Management Facilities (250-RICR-140-05-1) as follows:

“Construction and Demolition debris” or “C&D” means non-hazardous solid waste resulting from the construction, remodeling, repair, and demolition of utilities and structures; and uncontaminated solid waste resulting from land clearing. Such waste includes, but is not limited to wood (including painted, treated and coated wood and wood products), land clearing debris, wall coverings, plaster, drywall, plumbing fixtures, nonasbestos insulation, roofing shingles and other roofing coverings, glass, plastics that are not sealed in a manner that conceals other wastes, empty buckets ten gallons or less in size and having no more than one inch of residue remaining on the bottom, electrical wiring and components containing no hazardous liquids, and pipe and metals that are incidental to any of the above. Solid waste that is not C&D debris (even if resulting from the construction, remodeling, repair, and demolition of utilities, structures, and roads and land clearing) includes, but is not limited to, asbestos waste, garbage, corrugated container board, electrical fixtures containing hazardous liquids such as fluorescent light ballasts or transformers, fluorescent lights, carpeting, furniture, appliances, tires, drums, containers greater than ten gallons in size, any containers having more than one inch of residue remaining on the bottom, and fuel tanks. Also excluded from the definition of C&D debris is solid waste resulting from any processing technique that renders individual waste components unrecognizable, such as pulverizing or shredding, at a facility that processes C&D debris.
C&D debris accepted at the facility will be from both Rhode Island and out-of-state sources. The C&D Debris Processing Facility is a state-of-the-art facility capable of separating unsorted C&D debris into several recyclable streams including metal (ferrous and non-ferrous); paper products including cardboard; clean gypsum wall board; plastics; different wood products including adulterated and clean wood; C&D fines; painted concrete; and aggregate materials. The facility also includes extra sorting bins if there are larger quantities of any of the intended materials or for additional recyclable materials as end-markets become available or change their requirements. The following is a summary of the operations at the C&D Debris Processing Facility, as C&D debris enters the site and is weighed, unloaded, inspected, processed, separated, stored, and ultimately removed from the site to either a facility that recycles the material or to licensed disposal facilities.

2.1.2. Acceptance of C&D Debris

All vehicles delivering C&D debris to the facility enter at a single gated entrance located off Shun Pike and proceed to the inbound truck scale for weighing and the collection of the required record information discussed within the Operations Plan. The scale house operator will conduct an initial inspection of the incoming load for odors, leaking liquids, excessive dust or other issues that may indicate an unacceptable waste. During a past license period, JR Vinagro installed a radiation detector at the entrance to the scale. The procedures for operation of the radiation detector, including the procedures to be followed in the event of a detection alarm, are provided in Attachment J.

The location of the scale for the facility is approximately 600-feet from the entrance at Shun Pike. This additional area provides for up to 12 transfer trailer-sized trucks to be waiting to be weighed (note that additional trucks could be double stacked along portions of the access road in the unlikely event that more than 12 trucks are waiting to be weighed).

2.1.3. Unloading of C&D Debris

After completing the weigh-in process, all trucks with C&D debris proceed to enter the C&D Debris Processing Facility building through one of the roll-up doors located on the east side of the building. Several trucks can unload at this location concurrently with on-site equipment and laborers conducting initial inspections and separation of recyclables. Unloading of all C&D debris occurs within the building.

Once inside the building, the vehicles will unload onto the concrete tipping floor area. At that time, the unloaded waste will be inspected for any of the unacceptable items. The individuals responsible for this inspection are trained to identify unacceptable materials.

Once the initial inspection of the load is completed, individuals will start the process of separating recyclable materials by “kick-sorting” larger items either by hand or with appropriate equipment such as a small skid-steer loader and/or material handler. As the “kick-sorting” process is being completed, the operator will consolidate the load into a stockpile that will be used to feed into the fixed processing equipment. The C&D debris in the stockpile may be broken up and compacted using a bulldozer or other appropriate equipment in preparation for processing.

Employees are trained to identify adulterated wood. If adulterated wood is observed during the off-loading process, the material is removed from the process stream and returned to the individual off-loading the material.
2.1.4. Processing and Separation of C&D Debris

The initial phase of processing and separating is completed by “kick-sorting” recyclable materials including metals, cardboard, gypsum-containing wallboard, and unadulterated wood. If adulterated wood is observed during the C&D sorting processing, the material is removed and transfer to a designated area for final disposal at a licensed landfill facility. The materials collected from this initial phase in the process will be stored either in containers on the tipping floor adjacent the unloading areas or in temporary indoor stockpiles. The design of the processing equipment outlined below is intended to handle a maximum of 100 tons per hour of C&D debris. The processing described below is also depicted graphically on the JCD Equipment Layout Plan (Attachment E).

2.1.5. Initial Sizing and Processing

After kick-sorting is complete, the remaining C&D debris is consolidated into a single pile, which will be loaded onto a feed conveyor to the Taper Slot Screener manufactured by Continental Biomass Inc. (CBI). The Taper Slot Conveyor separates the C&D debris materials by size (greater than 9-inches known as “Overs” and less than 9-inches known as “Unders”). The Overs and Unders are processed through two separate conveyor systems where they are further sorted as outlined below.

2.1.6. Processing of Unders

The portion of the C&D debris that is less than 9-inch in size or the “Unders”, moves through a transfer and incline conveyor where it passes under a Long Drum Magnet that removes ferrous metals and deposits them into a roll-off container located under the conveyor. The remaining Unders then proceed to a Vibra-Snap Brand Screener conveyor system that automatically removes C&D fines less than 1-inch in size to a conveyor that transports them to a storage bin.

Following the vibratory screener, the remaining Unders pass through an Eddy Current process where non-ferrous metals (e.g., copper and aluminum) are removed and then conveyed to existing roll-off containers.

The remaining Unders larger than 1-inch continue to a “Dense-Out Air Separator” where air knives are used to separate the aggregate portion of the Unders from the lighter portion. The lighter portion is conveyed to an optical sorting system that separates painted and clean wood, plastic, paper, metals, and aggregate materials into bins. Unadulterated wood is sent to the bin located adjacent to the dock area while adulterated wood is discharged directly into a separate storage bin. Note that there are several magnets located throughout the system to remove ferrous metals as the Unders are processed further.

The denser portion of the Unders is sent by conveyor to a short-sorting system where aggregate materials are hand-sorted out and separated into an underlying bin.

Due to the volatility of recycling markets and their quality control requirements, the operator requires the flexibility to determine materials to be separated from the Unders stream on an ongoing basis. Additional material may be added as secondary markets become available and cost-effective to separate and deliver the materials. All recycled materials will be sent to recycling facilities that have the appropriate licenses and permits for the re-use of the material in accordance with Rhode Island or other states laws and regulations.
2.1.7. Processing of Overs

The portion of the C&D debris greater than 9-inches in size or "Overs" is initially conveyed to the Picking Room (described below) where materials are hand-sorted into underlying bins through chutes. The hand-sorted materials are intended to be recycled at off-site facilities. There are bins currently designated for wood, plastics, paper, cardboard, and aggregate materials (asphalt, brick and concrete) as well as three additional bins that can either be used for additional materials (such as gypsum wallboard or non-ferrous metals) should viable markets become available or as an overflow for the other materials.

Materials that pass the hand-sorting area are sent to a Hammer Mill shredder and Trammel screen at the end of the Overs processing line. The shredder reduces the size of the Overs remaining after the initial processing and the screen sorts the shredded Overs into C&D fines (for recycling) and wood-to-energy feedstock. Please see Appendix K for landfills and incinerators that accept these materials.

As with the Unders, the operator modifies the list of recyclable materials based on market availability, end-user quality control requirements and cost effectiveness of processing. All recycled materials will be sent to recycling facilities that have the appropriate licenses and permits for the re-use of the material in accordance with Rhode Island or other states laws and regulations.

The underlying storage bins can be either roll-off containers or material can be just stockpiled within the bins and removed as discussed below.

2.1.8. Picking Room

There are several individuals located in the elevated Picking Room where the various pre-screened and sized portions of the C&D debris are hand-sorted into underlying bins. This picking room is provided with an air-handling system separate from the remainder of the building to minimize the exposure of the workers to dust. The picking room ventilation system is designed to comply with the requirements of both Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and Rhode Island laws and regulations for workers safety.

The Picking Room is also provided with heat, air-conditioning, fire protection, and lighting appropriate for the sorting operations.

2.1.9. Final Processing

After hand-sorting is completed, materials separated out onto the Overs wood conveyor travel to another cross-belt magnet for removal of ferrous metal. After passing the magnet, material continues traveling up the conveyor to a CBI Grizzly Mill Grinder to be reduced to appropriate size for biomass fuel or landfill cover material depending on the market at that given time. The material from the grinder will be placed into a storage bin by a leveling screw conveyor that allows the C&D fines to be spread out throughout the bin and minimize handling.

Unders remaining after the optical sorting are also sent to the Grizzly Mill Grinder which reduces the material to the appropriate size for use as landfill cover or biomass fuel. This material is then passed through a permanent cross belt magnet to remove ferrous metals and stored in the same bin as the remaining Unders.
The operator requires flexibility in processing the C&D debris as end user and disposal facility markets requirements change. These changes may include their own facility limitations due to permits or recycled products re-use specifications. The operator may also process the material further to meet the needs of the disposal facility. All materials transported from the C&D processing facility will be handled in compliance with RIDEM Regulations, license permits and approvals for the selected disposal or recycling facility.

The biomass fuel materials are those that can be taken off-site for disposal and reuse at either conventional solid waste-to-energy plants or facilities that accept these materials for combustion and the generation of energy or steam. All the materials will be taken to disposal facilities that have the appropriate permits and approvals from local regulatory agencies to accept the processed biomass fuel material. J.R. Vinagro has contacted the disposal facilities for landfill cover material and biomass fuel and the amounts generated can be accommodated (see Attachment K, which has confidential information regarding the disposal facilities).

2.1.10. Processing Procedures for Aggregate Materials

Large pieces of concrete with rebar from typical building demolition projects will not be regularly received at this facility because they are usually separated at the construction site during building demolition and delivered directly to an appropriate aggregate processing plant for recycling.

Aggregate materials (asphalt, brick and concrete) removed at the facility from the Overs line will be visually checked to determine if there is any paint or other coatings or materials bonded to it prior to being directed into the aggregate materials recycling bin. Only materials free from paint, other coatings, or bonded material will be directed to the recycling bin.

Aggregate materials observed to be painted or have other coatings or bonded materials will be picked and processed for use as landfill cover. Sortable (larger) pieces of painted concrete are forwarded to J.R. Vinagro crushing facility located at Plainfield Pike. Samples are collected at the Plainfield Pike facility and checked for volatile organics, semi-volatile organics, total RCRA 8 metals, TPH, and PCB analysis. Non-sortable (smaller) pieces of painted concrete are processed at the C&D facility and then sent to a landfill deemed appropriate for these materials. See Attachment K for specific material and landfills.

Sampling requirements for this material will be as specified by the receiving facility. Concrete removed from the process may have rebar in it that will be removed from the concrete as part of the off-site crushing operation.

The separated aggregate materials will be taken off-site and processed for reuse as road base or construction backfill materials in accordance with appropriate specification and state regulations. To verify that the implemented visual inspection procedures are effective, the operator will collect a representative sample of aggregate materials that is removed for recycling, have it crushed by an analytical laboratory and tested for metals (arsenic, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, and nickel) and asbestos by the polarized light microscopy (PLM) test method. One grab sample test will be collected for every 2,500 tons of aggregate material that is separated. The sample will be collected at the beginning of the generation of the 2,500 tons of material being recycled. Based on the results of the initial rounds of sampling, the operator may request from RIDEM that the frequency of sampling be
revised. The maximum contaminant limits (MCLs) for the listed metals will be the residential direct exposure criteria established by RIDEM and the GA leachability criteria for these metals.

If the metals testing results exceed the MCL’s, the material will be used for road base only. If the results of the asbestos PLM testing show the presence of asbestos greater than 1%, the material will be disposed of as asbestos waste.

One grab sample will also be collected for every 25,000 tons of aggregate material that is separated and analyzed for the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) metals. If the TCLP testing results exceed the hazardous waste characteristic standards, the material will be disposed of as a hazardous waste.

In addition, if the analytical testing thresholds are exceeded, the operator will review the visual procedures for separating aggregate materials from the Overs and determine if they need to be modified, if additional training is required or if the aggregate materials can no longer be processed for recycling at the facility. The analytical results as well as shipping and usage records will be maintained for RIDEM review to verify that material was disposed of appropriately.

2.1.11. Storage of Materials

All processed C&D debris and recyclable materials are stored within the main building, truck trailers, roll-off containers, or clean material stockpiles. Other than clean light iron and wood chips, there will be no stockpiles of any C&D debris or recyclable materials uncovered outside of a building at any time except during an emergency such as a fire.

Recyclable materials may be stored in truck trailers or roll-off containers outside, but efforts will be made to ensure that these materials are covered. All recyclable materials stored temporarily in truck trailers shall be removed from the site within 72 hours of being loaded.

Storage of unprocessed and/or processed C&D debris will be within designated areas (always within the limits of a building, unless noted specifically in this Plan) and will not exceed 20 feet in height and 50 feet in width. Piles have a minimum 50-foot separation unless they are within the bin system. C&D debris or processed materials will not be covered with soils or other material on-site.

At times, the acceptance rate for incoming materials may have to be reduced to accommodate the storage requirements outlined above. During peak times, the operator may need to hold trucks on paved areas on-site prior to unloading until the operations come back into compliance with the RIDEM storage requirements. If it becomes obvious that short-term holding of trucks will not be sufficient to accommodate the storage requirements, the operator will communicate with customers that the facility is not available for deliveries until such time that the operations can be performed in accordance with the storage requirements specified above.
2.1.12. Recycling End Uses and Residuals Disposal

All materials generated from the C&D Debris Processing Facility will be taken to recycling and disposal facilities that are appropriately licensed and permitted to receive the specific material. J.R. Vinagro anticipates requiring recycling and disposal facilities for the following materials separated from the incoming C&D debris:

- Ferrous and non-ferrous metals;
- Unadulterated (clean) wood such as pallets will be separated from the loads at the tipping area;
- Cardboard and other paper products;
- Plastics;
- Adulterated Wood removed from the processing line;
- Gypsum wallboard removed from the tipping floor and, potentially, from the sorting line;
- Aggregate materials (asphalt, brick and concrete); and
- C&D fines.

In addition, there will be some residual wastes that cannot be processed through the system. These waste materials will be set aside and periodically removed from the site for disposal at a licensed facility. The process for sorting materials and determining the specific materials that will be placed into each bin for re-use or disposal will be conducted in accordance with RIDEM regulations, the approved License for the facility, the specifications of the end users or disposal facilities and their operating permits and licenses. Except as noted in the section about the processing equipment, much of the separation will be conducted visually.

The recycling and disposal facilities used by J.R. Vinagro as well as the disposal facilities for residual wastes are provided in Attachment K. This information is being provided as confidential as allowed by RIDEM’s Solid Waste Regulations.
The following sections are the specific Operating Plan requirements outlined in RIDEM’s 250-RICR-140-05-07 Solid Waste No. 7, - Facilities that Process Construction and Demolition Debris.

2.2. Operating Days and Hours

The facility will accept C&D debris Monday through Saturday 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. The facility will be closed to the receipt of C&D debris on Sundays and holidays.

Separating, handling and processing of materials within the building will occur outside of the hours for accepting C&D debris. Processed materials and residual wastes may also be transported from the facility outside of the hours for receiving C&D debris. Operations may occur at any time on any date to maintain compliance with RIDEM storage requirements or general facility operations.

Gates at the entrance are locked outside of the operating hours when C&D debris is accepted.

A sign for C&D Debris processing is located at the entrance and lists the following information:

- Facility Name;
- Operator’s Name;
- List of Unacceptable (Restricted) Materials;
- Hours for the receipt of C&D Debris; and
- Emergency Contact Information including Emergency Contact Phone Number.

- Additional signs will be placed within the C&D Debris Processing Facility, as needed, to direct and control truck traffic.

2.3. Operating and Design Capabilities

The JCD facility is designed to process over 2,000 tons per day (tpd) of materials.

2.4. Types of Materials to be Accepted, Processed, Stored, Recycled and Disposed of Off-site

The material accepted at the facility is C&D debris, as defined in RIDEM’s Solid Waste Regulations. The specific types of materials expected to be accepted, processed, stored, recycled, and disposed of are described in the Operations Overview in Section 2.1. Pressure treated wood will not be accepted at the facility although small quantities of it may be received as part of incoming loads.

Materials recycled from the C&D debris material include metal, gypsum wallboard, plastic, wood, paper including cardboard, C&D fines, and miscellaneous aggregate materials (asphalt, brick, concrete). Waste materials that cannot be recycled and re-used will be disposed of at a licensed disposal facility in accordance with RIDEM’s Solid Waste Regulations and the disposal facility permits. As discussed above, this may include disposal of materials at waste-to-energy plants or facilities that accept biomass fuel for combustion and energy generation.

While every attempt is made to not accept materials containing Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs), these materials may find their way onto the site. If these materials are identified on site, they will be processed as follows:
• Any building material containing 50 mg/kg of PCBs or greater, shall be identified as hazardous waste, and shall be handled, transported, and disposed accordingly.
• PCBs <50 mg/kg & > 10 mg/kg containing building material shall be considered special solid waste and shall be handled, transported, and disposed in conformance with OSHA, RIDEM and EPA requirements.
• PCBs < 10mg/kg containing building material may be accepted at the facility without restrictions.

2.5. Personnel Duties

The JCD Facility is staffed with individuals that perform tasks related to the inspection and processing of materials. These same individuals may share responsibilities with the JTS. Primary personnel and their responsibilities are provided below:

• Site Safety Officer – Paul Askew – responsible for health and safety for J.R. Vinagro
• Facility Manager – Tony Langford – responsible for overseeing the entire operation. Specific responsibilities include:
  o Establishing materials acceptance policies and procedures;
  o Maintaining accurate record-keeping policies related to incoming materials for processing, dates, volumes and ultimate disposal;
  o Management of staff; and
  o Maintaining an efficient and environmentally controlled operation.
• Facility Supervisor – Michele Picozzi – responsible for managing the scale house operations including:
  o Initial screening of incoming material;
  o Recording dates, weights and vehicle information for incoming material; and
  o Generation of weight slips.
• Other Staff – There will be four machine operators (loaders and bobcats with grapples) who are assisted by approximately twelve manual picking and sorting personnel and truck drivers.

Note that other staff with similar experience and responsibilities may be substituted for the above referenced individuals during the operation of the facility.

2.6. Dust Control Program

Dust control at the facility is conducted by utilizing the following best management practices:

• All vehicles will utilize paved traffic areas that will be periodically watered down and swept with a mechanical street sweeper.
• Conditioning the ambient air over the tipping floor and C&D fines stockpile areas with an active misting system; and
• Adding water directly to C&D waste materials as they are unloaded onto the tipping floor and as they are processed, as necessary.
Having all vehicles enter, maneuver, and exit on paved roadways, which are swept regularly, prevents dust from becoming a nuisance condition. In addition to regular sweeping, water truck(s) are available to be utilized to spray down the roads. Visual inspections will occur on an ongoing basis and adjustment for the application of water for dust control will be made on an as-needed basis. The roads entering and exiting the building are paved and will be maintained in good condition through regular repair as necessary.

The existing misting system consists of a pressurized piping network throughout the C&D Debris Processing Facility with spray nozzles designed to operate at 40 psi (at the nozzle). A pressure gage is provided with the misting system piping in the control room to monitor the misting system pressure at any time. The misting system has in-line filters to remove foreign matter to prevent clogging of the spray nozzles.

The existing misting system operates when the facility is accepting or processing C&D debris. The system can be controlled to direct the necessary amount of water to various operations. In the unlikely event that the misting system creates run-off, the water will be collected in drains within the tipping floor and stored in the tight tanks/vault discussed below.

2.7. Odor Control Program

It is unlikely that there will be significant odor problems from the C&D debris portion of the facility. J.R. Vinagro will not accept any shipment of C&D debris emitting an odor or reasonably likely to emit an odor that may travel off site. Processing of material occurs within the pre-engineered metal building and the processed material will be shipped off site within timeframes provided under Rule 7.2.B of Solid Waste Regulation No. 7.

2.8. Litter Control Program

At the facility, litter control will be implemented by the picking and sorting personnel. The facility perimeter will be inspected daily. If materials are found, they will be picked up and disposed of as appropriate. The processing and storage of materials will be within the metal building therefore it is not expected that the operations will generate a significant amount of litter.

If litter becomes a problem, the operations will be modified to incorporate short-term controls such as shutting some or all the access doors or longer-term measures such as the installation of temporary or permanent litter fencing at the site.

2.9. Vector Control Program

It is unlikely that vector control will be a problem at the C&D debris processing facility. J.R. Vinagro has not experienced any vector issues resulting from prior operations at the site. However, J.R. Vinagro retains the services of an exterminator for vector control who also conducts regular inspections. An extermination program will be implemented should a problem develop.

2.10. Groundwater Monitoring Program

Since the processing and storage of materials will be contained within a pre-engineered metal building and there are no groundwater drinking wells or flowing water bodies proximate to the proposed facilities, a groundwater monitoring program is not necessary.
2.11. Final Disposal Quantities and Arrangement for Non-Recyclables and Processing Residuals

This information is provided in the confidential information in Attachment K.

2.12. Communication Equipment

Communication equipment utilized at the site includes two-way radios and cell phones. Security cameras are also located on the property.

2.13. Provisions for Limiting Access

Access to the site is limited by natural barriers including large boulder walls and trees. There is a fence with a gate at the entrance to the facility that is locked when the facility is not accepting material. When C&D debris is not being received, or processed, all the doors at the site will be closed.

2.14. Program for Recordkeeping of Incoming and Outgoing Loads

Specific information is maintained for all loads of C&D debris delivered to the facility and recyclable materials removed from the facility. The weighing scale and the gatehouse will be the focal point for the collection and storage of this information. All collected information will be computerized to efficiently track incoming and outgoing material.

For all trucks that enter the facility, the scale house operator will verify vehicle registration information. The scale house operator will then generate a load slip that will be certified by the driver of the vehicle verifying the origin of the load, volume and date and time of delivery. Each load slip will be computer generated and have weight information recorded relative to incoming and outgoing vehicle tare weights. Load slips will be in numerical sequence. The information from the load slips will be used for tracking of incoming and outgoing processed material. Incoming load inspection records will include the following information:

- Name of the person inspecting the incoming load;
- Name of driver and company delivering the load;
- Truck license plate number;
- Date and time of incoming load;
- General description of the material brought to the facility (e.g., C&D debris);
- Weight and approximate volume (based on truck size) of C&D debris brought to the facility;
- Specific address and source of the C&D debris;
- Contact information for the transporter; and
- Description of any unacceptable materials identified, and the process taken to manage the materials.

The same information is collected for all recyclable materials; non-processible, hazardous and unauthorized waste; biomass fuel and landfill cover; and residual wastes leaving the site with additional information being collected on the final disposal site for the materials or waste. The operator maintains records of all materials received at the site and recyclables and residual waste removed from the site to demonstrate that 75% of all materials received by the facility is processed and removed from the site within six weeks of receipt on a continuous basis. The facility will not store material on site for over three months in accordance with Solid Waste Regulation No. 7.
The names and addresses of the end users and facilities for the recyclables and processed wastes are available for review by RIDEM on a confidential basis.

All outgoing material will be recorded, and the records will contain the following information:

- Name of the person inspecting the outgoing load;
- Name of driver and company shipping the load;
- Truck license plate number;
- Date and time of outgoing load;
- General description of the material leaving the facility;
- Weight and approximate volume (based on truck size) of material leaving the facility;
- Specific address of the destination facility;
- Contact information for the transporter.

2.15. Weighing Facilities

Vehicles enter the facility at a curb cut off Shun Pike and the scale house is located past the entrance gate as shown on the Existing Conditions Survey plan (See Attachment D). Scale house operator(s) inquire as to the type of material contained in the load and direct the load to the appropriate area for unloading. The scale house attendant will make an initial screening to determine if the material is acceptable. The specific record-keeping procedure is detailed above. A secondary scale is available for use if there is a problem with the primary scale, or traffic congestion warrants segregating truck traffic.

2.16. Fire Control and Prevention Provisions including Contingency for Fires in Stockpile Areas

An Emergency Action Plan & Fire Prevention Plan (See Attachment L) was prepared for the JCD facility. The plan includes information regarding reporting emergency situations, notification procedures (for both regular and off-hours), and response procedures.

The plan also includes a section titled Fire Prevention Program, which includes sections on determining fire hazards, storage and handling procedures, housekeeping preventive techniques, fire protection equipment and training. The final page of the plan is a letter from the Fire Marshal for the Town of Johnston approving the plan.

As noted in the plan the staff is trained for emergency situations and has been provided with emergency phone numbers. If a “hot load” enters the facility, trained individuals are on site to reject the load, report and carry out emergency response procedures that will maintain the integrity of the facility.

Fire extinguishers are mounted throughout the building. Facility equipment including but not limited to dozers, front end loaders and compactors are also supplied with fire extinguishers.
2.17. Identification, Handling and Removal of Non-Processible, Hazardous and Unauthorized Waste

Incoming loads are visually inspected at the scale house and as they are unloaded on the tipping floor. Loads consisting of hazardous or unacceptable solid waste materials listed below will be rejected upon discovery:

- Waste streams that may cause nuisance conditions such as odors, excessive dust or litter that cannot be controlled by the existing systems;
- Non-hazardous Liquid and Semi-Liquid Waste as defined in RIDEM’s Solid Waste Regulation No. 1: General Requirements;
- Medical Waste as defined by RIDEM and USEPA regulations;
- Radioactive Waste as defined by RIDEM and USEPA regulations;
- Liquid wastes and wastewater sludge;
- Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) >50 mg/kg containing building materials;
- Vehicle batteries and tires;
- CFC or Freon – containing equipment and appliances;
- Asbestos – containing materials (ACM) including roof shingles, floor and ceiling tiles;
- Fuel tanks
- Electrical fixtures containing hazardous liquids such as fluorescent light ballasts or transformers;
- Fluorescent lights and bulbs;
- Any container having more than one inch of residue remaining on the bottom;
- Municipal Solid Waste including garbage;
- Carpeting except for incidentals included in accepted loads;
- Furniture except for incidentals included in accepted loads;
- Tires except for incidentals included in accepted loads;
- Appliances that are not CFC or Freon-containing equipment (e.g., washers, dryers, ranges, etc. do not contain Freon)
- Drums and containers > 10 gallon in size;
- Electronic waste and mercury-containing items and devices;
- Loads containing significant amounts of pressure-treated wood;
- Contaminated soils; and
- Hazardous Waste as defined by the Rhode Island Hazardous Waste Management Act Section 23-19.4(4), or in regulations adopted pursuant thereto.

The C&D debris accepted at the facility will only originate from buildings and projects that have been certified as abated for asbestos. If on-site staff observes asbestos-containing materials (ACM), it will be separated in accordance with regulations for its handling and storage. The ACM will be double-bagged and stored in a designated storage area until a disposal contractor removes the ACM from the facility for proper disposal.

Note that procedures for handling incoming loads that trigger an alarm at the radiation detectors located at the scale will be handled in accordance with the procedures outlined in Attachment J.
It can be anticipated that loads will occasionally contain unacceptable materials. The scale house and tipping area will be staffed and managed by personnel trained to identify unacceptable materials and will either reject the materials to prevent them from being unloaded or separate those materials for appropriate off-site disposal. The following table defines the general inspection for on-site personnel:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Direct the truck driver from their waiting position onto the scale platform and weigh them in. Make observations based on odors, excessive dust, leaking liquids, or other observable issues from the scale house. The scale house operator may reject the incoming load based on these findings or require it to unload in a segregated area within the building.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>If the scale house operator does not observe excessive dust, leaking liquids, odors, or other observable issues, the truck driver will be directed to the tipping area to unload. The operator will make observations of the incoming loads from roll-off containers after any tarp cover is removed prior to unloading.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>The driver will be directed to start unloading the truck on the tipping floor. While he Is unloading, the staff will visually observe the incoming waste for unacceptable Items as outlined above. Any identified items will be immediately separated by the facility staff and handled appropriately. In some cases, unacceptable items such as white goods or tires will be reloaded onto the truck and immediately removed from the site. At all times, the actions of the operator’s staff shall be to minimize any further release that endangers human health, safety and the environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>As waste is being moved around the tipping floor and loaded into processing equipment, the on-site staff will segregate any other observed unacceptable materials for removal.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table will be used by the scale house attendant as a guide to determine if a load may contain unacceptable materials:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If you see or smell any......</th>
<th>Then perform the following......</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Leaking Liquids</td>
<td>• Ask the driver about the contents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Reactions (i.e., steam, smoke)</td>
<td>• Notify the Operations Manager, and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Odors, or</td>
<td>• Reject the incoming load</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Excessive dust or particles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table will be used by the tipping floor attendant as a guide to determine if a load may contain unacceptable materials:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If you see or smell any......</th>
<th>Then perform the following......</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Liquids</td>
<td>• Ask the driver about the content</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Reactions (i.e., steam, smoke)</td>
<td>• Stop the unloading process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Unacceptable materials observed</td>
<td>• Notify the Operations Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Odors, or</td>
<td>• If the unacceptable waste could create a release to the environment, implement the proper controls to immediately mitigate a further release (see next table for discussion of decision-making process), and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Excessive dust or particulates</td>
<td>• Reject the incoming load and/or have the unacceptable materials reloaded and sent off site</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Based on the observations of the tipping floor inspector, if an unacceptable waste is observed in the load, the operator will do one of the following based on the existence of unacceptable materials in the load:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the load is.....</th>
<th>Then......</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acceptable</td>
<td>Allow the vehicle to leave the Transfer Station building after tipping the material in the appropriate area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unacceptable due to a few pieces of material</td>
<td>Have the vehicle move away from the tipping area and remove the unacceptable items as discussed below.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unacceptable due to materials such as liquid or hazardous waste, reactive materials or radioactive waste that can cause a release or a worker health and safety issue.</td>
<td>Segregate the materials and take the appropriate actions required by OSHA, RIDEM and USEPA regulations and requirements. A local emergency response contractor will be immediately contacted as discussed below.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unacceptable due to a large quantity of unacceptable materials is determined by the facility Supervisor.</td>
<td>Have the driver pull the truck away from the tipping area. Explain the nature of the rejection to the driver. Notify facility management. Re-load the truck for transportation off-site. Explain conditions of future returns and dismiss vehicle.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The tipping area is staffed and managed by personnel trained to identify unacceptable materials and if necessary, they will separate those materials for appropriate off-site disposal. A separate segregation area is located at the tipping area for unacceptable materials.

If the load is found unacceptable after unloading, due to a few items of unacceptable waste, then the vehicle will return to the scale area for weighing of the tare load and the unacceptable items will be segregated to the designated unacceptable waste area of the tipping floor. Loads with large quantities of unacceptable wastes will be removed from the site in their entirety.

If hazardous material is encountered at the facility, a local emergency response company will be contacted to provide hazardous waste removal and clean-up services. Any hazardous materials encountered will be segregated and isolated until a response contractor removes the materials. The RI DEM Office of Waste Management will be notified by in writing (e-mail acceptable) within 48 hours of any reasonably significant incident involving the encountering and management of unacceptable materials including but not limited to hazardous, medical, or radioactive materials.

2.18. Methods for Identifying and Separating Adulterated Wood Waste

The staff is trained to identify and distinguish between unadulterated and adulterated wood materials as defined by RIDEM regulations. However, the operator may supply end users with a combined adulterated and unadulterated wood product. Staff will be continuously trained to separate wood materials in accordance with the specifications required by end-users. Staff will also be trained to identify and remove pressure-treated wood since this is an unacceptable waste.

2.19. Marketing and Disposal on Non-Marketable Recyclable Materials

If materials are separated in anticipation of being recycled and then are rejected by the end user or markets, they will be transported off site for disposal at one of the facilities listed in the confidential information included in Attachment K.
2.20. Sampling and Testing Plan

2.20.1. Recycled Materials

In accordance with Rule 7.3 Construction and Demolition Debris: Reuse, Sampling and Testing Requirements, the following sample and testing plan will be conducted on representative samples of screenings and wood chips. Samples will be analyzed for the parameters listed below as well as the parameters required by end-user facilities.

Samples of C&D screenings will be collected for analysis of the following parameters. A minimum of three grab samples must be composited monthly and analyzed for the following parameters:

- Metals: Arsenic; Cadmium; Chromium; Copper; Lead; Mercury; and Nickel;
- PCBs;
- Endrin;
- Toxaphene;
- 2,4,5-T;
- 2,4,5-TP; and
- Asbestos.

The Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs) for this material are the industrial/commercial direct exposure criteria as established by RIDEM. One grab sample will also be collected for every 7,500 tons of screenings generated and analyzed for the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure (TCLP) metals. If the TCLP results exceed the hazardous waste characteristic standards, the material will be disposed of as a hazardous waste.

Any analytical data collected as part of the ongoing program and to meet facility requirements will be available to RIDEM for review. If other uses for the screenings are considered, the proposed usage will be submitted for review and approval by RIDEM in accordance with Rule 7.3.B.2.

Wood chips generated from the pulverizing and processing of C&D debris that are utilized for purposes other than fuel usage and approved by RIDEM (e.g., re-used as erosion cover on approved landfills or other RIDEM approved uses) will be sampled and analyzed for the following parameters at the RIDEM with detection limits below the MCLs:

- Asbestos;
- Ignitable Petroleum Distillates;
- Chromated Copper Arsenate;
- Metals: Arsenic; Chromium; Copper; Lead; Mercury; and
- Creosote, Creosol and Pentachlorophenol.

If the operator utilizes the wood chips generated from pulverizing and processing of C&D debris only as a fuel for an entire month, no samples will be collected and analyzed for these parameters. If these wood chips are utilized for a non-fuel use, the operator will collect a composite sample per 5,000 tons of wood chips generated or monthly, whichever is more frequent, and submit it to a Rhode Island certified analytical laboratory. Testing result limits will be as required to meet the industrial/commercial MCLs as described above. Other parameters may be added based on the requirements of the landfill accepting the material for erosion control material or as required for any other re-use.
Any revision of the sampling procedures including the selection of parameters and the frequency of sampling and testing will be subject to approval by RIDEM. The sampling and analyses results, for screening and wood chip material will be maintained at the facility for RIDEM reviews.

A fund will be established and maintained with RIDEM to include the cost of two rounds of sampling and analyses of the generated screenings and wood chips.

2.20.2. Environmental Management District

The C&D Debris Processing Facility is located within the Environmental Management District (EMD) as established in RIDEM’s Solid Waste Regulations. As such, the facility may be required to comply with additional on-site and off-site groundwater and air monitoring. Since the processing and storage of materials will be contained within a pre-engineered metal structure and there are no groundwater drinking wells or flowing water bodies proximate to the proposed facilities, a groundwater monitoring program is not necessary at this time.

2.20.3. Air Quality Monitoring

An environmental monitoring program for dust at the C&D Debris Processing Facility perimeter will be continued. The proposed air quality program includes monitoring for particulates, lead, asbestos, and hydrogen sulfide on a quarterly basis. Air monitoring will be conducted at four locations: one location up-wind, and three locations down-wind of the C&D processing/storage area. Two of the down-wind locations will be selected directly down-wind and near the processing/storage area. The third down-wind location will be selected downwind near the perimeter of the C&D Facility operations. The exact locations will be variable based on the wind direction.

The PM10 monitoring will be conducted using a Direct-Read Aerosol Monitor (e.g., TSI Dust Trak, DataRAM, etc.). The PM10 results will be compared to the on-site guideline of 5 mg/m3 (based upon OSHA 8-Hour Time Weighted Average) and the perimeter guideline of 0.150 mg/m3 (based upon National Ambient Air Quality Standards – 24 Hour Average Concentration). Hydrogen sulfide (HS) monitoring will be conducted at each of the four monitoring locations and along the perimeter of the C&D Facility using a Direct-Read hydrogen sulfide analyzer (e.g., Interscan, Jerome, ToxiRAE Pro, etc.). The HS readings will be compared to RIDEM’s Regulation No. 22 Acceptable Ambient Level 1-hour limit of 40 ug/m3.

Lead and asbestos sampling will be conducted using two air sampling pumps (SKC, Gilian, etc.) connected to a mixed cellulose ester (MEC) filter. The sampling pump flow rates will be set to approximately 2 L/min. The sample volumes are approximate and may be adjusted to achieve the appropriate detection limits for lead and asbestos. Lead will be analyzed by SW846 Method 6010B – Metals by ICP, and asbestos will be analyzed by Phase Contrast Microscopy. The lead results will be compared to the on-site guideline (OSHA 8-Hour Time Weighted Average) concentration of 0.05 mg/m3 and the perimeter guideline concentration of 0.00015 mg/m3 (based upon National Ambient Air Quality Standards – Quarterly Average Concentration). The asbestos results will be compared to the on-site guideline (OSHA 8-Hour Time Weighted Average) concentration of 0.1 fibers/cm3 and the perimeter guideline of 0.01 fibers/cm3 (based upon the OSHA Asbestos Abatement Clearance Criteria).

A monitoring report will be submitted to RIDEM within 45 days of the quarterly monitoring event. If the sampling conducted above results in an exceedance of the limits specified, the sampling frequency for
the location and parameter that exceeded the limit will be increased to weekly, and the facility operations will be adjusted until it can be demonstrated that the results are below the limits established. If a determination is made of the presence of significant contamination, the finding will be reported to RIDEM by telephone within 24 hours of the receipt of the monitoring data and a written report within 7 days of receipt of the data.

2.20.4. Surface Water Monitoring

Surface water quality monitoring is to be consistent with the requirements of the RIPDES Multi-Sector General Permit for Stormwater Discharge Associated with Industrial Activity RIR500000 and the facility’s Stormwater Management Plan (SWMP). The table below is provided for reference only and is subject to change per the RIPDES Multi-Sector General Permit for Stormwater Discharge Associated with Industrial Activity. For detailed information regarding the sampling and analytical monitoring requirements for the facility, refer to the facility’s SWMP.

In addition to the requirements in the SWMP for Outfall 001 (sampling point WQ-6), surface water samples are collected from the on-site water body (sampling point WQ-5) on a quarterly basis. Samples from both WQ-5 and WQ-6 are analyzed per the SWMP.

VIII.N.6. Sector-Specific Benchmarks (See also Part VI. of the permit). Table VIII.N.1. identifies benchmarks that apply to Sector N. These benchmarks apply to both the primary industrial activity and any co-located industrial activities, which describe the site activities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subsector (The permittee may be subject to requirements for more than one sector/subsector)</th>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Benchmark Monitoring Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Subsector N1. Scrap Recycling and Waste Recycling Facilities (SIC 5093)</td>
<td>Chemical Oxygen Demand (COD)</td>
<td>120 mg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Suspended Solids (TSS)</td>
<td>100 mg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Aluminum</td>
<td>0.75 mg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Copper¹ (fresh water discharges)</td>
<td>Hardness Dependent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Copper (salt water discharges)</td>
<td>0.0048 mg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Iron</td>
<td>1.0 mg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Lead¹ (fresh water discharges)</td>
<td>Hardness Dependent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Lead (salt water discharges)</td>
<td>0.21 mg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Zinc¹ (fresh water discharges)</td>
<td>Hardness Dependent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total Zinc (salt water discharges)</td>
<td>0.06 mg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Additional monitoring required for facilities where shredding activities and/or shredding materials are exposed to stormwater</td>
<td>PCB-1016²</td>
<td>0.000434 mg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PCB-1221</td>
<td>0.10 mg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PCB-1232²</td>
<td>0.000387 mg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PCB-1242²</td>
<td>0.000293 mg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PCB-1248</td>
<td>0.002644 mg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PCB-1264</td>
<td>0.10 mg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>PCB-1260</td>
<td>0.000477 mg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Oil and Grease</td>
<td>15 mg/L</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ The benchmark values of some metals are dependent on water hardness for fresh water discharges. For these parameters, permittees must determine the hardness of the receiving fresh water body (see Appendix D, “Calculating Hardness in Receiving Waters for Hardness Dependent Metals,” for methodology), in accordance with Part VI.B.1.a., to identify the applicable “hardness range” for determining their benchmark value applicable to their facility. The ranges occur in 25 mg/L increments. Hardness Dependent Benchmarks follow in the table below.
² The minimum detection limit for this parameter is greater than the EPA benchmark value, therefore sampling results at which an exceedance determination will be based is the Minimum Detection Limit, listed in this Table. These values may be reduced by permit modification as more sensitive methods are approved by EPA and the State.
The closest off-site waterbody is the Simmons Reservoir, a Class B water body (R10006018L-03). The on-site waterbodies will therefore be classified as Class B waterbodies and surface water results will be compared to RIDEM’s Ambient Water Quality Criteria and Guidelines, human health criteria for consumption of aquatic organisms only or the chronic aquatic life criteria for freshwater. For the parameters that have both aquatic life and human health criteria or guidelines, the applicable criteria or guideline is the more stringent of the aquatic life or human health criteria or guideline. Detection limits for analytical methods will be lower than the lowest of the above listed guidelines.

As required by the SWMP, sampling results must be submitted electronically to RIDEM using NetDMR. In addition, a monitoring report will be submitted to RIDEM Office of Land Revitalization and Sustainable Materials Management within 45 days of the quarterly monitoring event. The monitoring report will include a discussion of the analytical results, a figure indicating sampling locations, and other pertinent information.

2.21. Identification of Proposed Markets

This information is provided in the confidential proprietary information in Attachment K.

2.22. Provisions for Solid Waste and Leachate Containment

All wastewater collected from the building areas including that used in any processing or cleaning of the facility shall be disposed of in a manner that will not pollute any source of public or private water supply or any surface water or groundwater. Records will be maintained on-site of the quantity of any wastewater collected from the building areas that is removed for disposal including the quantity, date and time of pumping and removal and off-site disposal facility.

Two tight tanks/vaults are located outside of the JCD building to contain any leachate that is collected from the tipping floor and processing areas of the facility. The tanks include a level-detection system including a level detection gauge that can be read and an alarm to indicate when the tank needs to be emptied. The alarm is set to activate when the tank reaches a level of two-thirds full. The wastewater pumped from the tanks will be transported to an off-site licensed disposal facility. There will be no treatment of any leachate collected from the buildings on site unless required by the licensed disposal facility.

Records will be maintained on-site of the quantity of wastewater, if any, collected from the JCD area including:

- Date, time, and quantity of liquid collected
- Date and time of removal
- Name of off-site disposal facility

2.23. Routine Maintenance and House Cleaning Schedules

Employees are responsible for practicing good housekeeping during their scheduled working hours. This includes preventative maintenance of equipment and vehicles. Equipment will be maintained following manufacturer-specified maintenance schedules.
2.24. Erosion and Sedimentation Control

The processing and storage of materials will be conducted within a building and sediment transport is expected to be minimal.

The C&D building has roof leaders to direct clean rooftop runoff to the underground infiltration system. A drainage collection system including catch basins has been constructed to prevent contact water from mixing with stormwater and to convey stormwater runoff to the stormwater basin on site. Overflow from the stormwater basin eventually discharges to the Simmons Reservoir, a Class B waterbody (R10006018L-03). The Stormwater Operation and Maintenance plan for the facility details the requirements for maintenance of the basin, including removal of accumulated sediments.
3. **Operations Plan - JTS Facility**

3.1. **General Operations Plan – JTS Facility**

The proposed JTS will be in a new building to be constructed near the southwest corner of the property (see Attachment G). The proposed building will be approximately 13,500 square feet (proposed 91-feet by 150-feet).

The building will include a depressed transfer trailer loading pit at the northwestern corner of the building immediately adjacent to the tipping floor. The loading pit is sized for a single transfer trailer.

The proposed building is a pre-engineered metal building with cast-in-place concrete foundations and walls. Portions of the perimeter of the building include a concrete push wall to facilitate loading of solid waste into the transfer trailer.

The entire building, other than the loading pit, is one large space. Offices, break areas, and sanitary facilities for workers are provided elsewhere on-site.

The JTS is accessed by both trucks and mobile equipment through open areas along the northern side of the building. Attachment B shows the proposed truck access and exit paths for the JTS.

The JTS is a typical operation where customers unload solid waste from smaller vehicles such as curbside collection packer trucks or roll-off containers onto a concrete tipping floor. The unloaded waste is then inspected for unacceptable materials and other wastes to be sorted as described below. The operator will "kick-sort" some of the unloaded waste for recyclable materials such as cardboard and metals or items that may be banned from disposal at off-site facilities (e.g., tires, white goods). Once the initial inspection is completed, the waste is either temporarily stored within the building or loaded directly into the transfer trailer.

All received waste will be removed from the transfer station within 48-hours of receipt in accordance with RIDEM regulations. The loading of transfer trailers is completed by either a front-end loader or an excavator fitted with appropriate grappling equipment. The disposal facilities where waste from the transfer station will be delivered is provided as confidential information Attachment K.

All vehicles delivering solid waste to the transfer station enter at a single gated entrance located off Shun Pike and proceed to the inbound truck scale for weighing and the collection of the required record information discussed below. The scale house operator will conduct an initial inspection of the incoming load for odors, excessive dust or other issues that may indicate an unacceptable waste as described below. A radiation detector is installed at the entrance to the scale. The procedures to be followed in the event of a radiation detection alarm are provided in Attachment J.

The location of the scale for the facility is approximately 600-feet from the curb cut entrance at Shun Pike. This driveway length provides space for up to 12 transfer trailer-sized trucks to be waiting to be weighed. Queuing of trucks onto Shun Pike will not be permitted. If necessary, an additional truck weighing scale may be installed on-site.

The JTS is proposed to be licensed to accept up to 500 tons per day (tpd) of solid waste. This application proposes to accept Commercial Waste from both Rhode Island and out-of-state sources.
JRV has an existing agreement with the Rhode Island Resource Recovery Corporation (RIRRC) to deliver solid waste generated in Rhode Island to the Central Landfill for disposal. Infrequently, when the Central Landfill is closed, solid waste to be delivered to the Central Landfill will be taken to the JTS for subsequent delivery to the Central Landfill.

All solid waste received by JTS will be tracked by source at the scale house when it arrives. All solid waste received by JTS will be separated depending on State of origin. Out-of-state material will transfer to out-of-state facilities for final disposal. In-state material will be segregated and shipped to either the RIRRC or out-of-state disposal facilities. The following sections are the specific Operating Plan requirements outlined in RIDEM’s 250-RICR-140-05-03 Transfer Stations and Collection Stations.

### 3.2. Operating hours

The facility will accept solid waste Monday through Saturday 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. The facility will be closed to the receipt of solid waste on Sundays and holidays.

Separating, handling, and processing of materials within the building will occur outside of the hours for accepting solid waste. Processed materials and residual wastes may also be transported from the facility outside of the hours for receiving solid waste. Operations may occur at any time on any date to maintain compliance with RIDEM storage requirements or general facility operations.

Gates at the entrance are locked outside of the operating hours when solid waste is accepted.

A sign for the JTS facility is located at the entrance and lists the following information:

- Facility Name;
- Operator’s Name;
- List of Unacceptable (Restricted) Materials;
- Hours for the receipt of solid waste; and
- Emergency Contact Information including Emergency Contact Phone Number.
- Additional signs will be placed within the solid waste facility, as needed, to direct and control truck traffic.

### 3.3. Operating and Design Capacities

The facility is sized to handle in excess of 500 tons per day (tpd) of solid waste and provide adequate space for trucks to maneuver and unload in the building.

### 3.4. Types of Refuse to be Accepted, Transferred, and/or Recycled with Corresponding Approximate Percentages of the Total Refuse

The solid waste to be accepted at the JTS is a combination of waste material received but not accepted at the JCD operation and Commercial Waste from both Rhode Island and out-of-state sources and out-of-state Municipal Solid Waste (MSW). As described in Section 3.1, when the Central Landfill is not open, solid waste that would otherwise be delivered to the Central Landfill may be taken to the JTS. Waste deemed to be received from outside the state of Rhode Island will be segregated and disposed at a licensed facility located outside the state of Rhode Island. Waste deemed to originate from Rhode Island will be disposed of at either the RIRRC or an out-of-state disposal facility.
A small quantity of recyclable materials (<10%), primarily cardboard and metals, that can be "kick-sorted" out of the incoming waste stream will be separated for recycling. This facility is not designed or intended to remove significant quantities of recyclables from the incoming waste. The “kick-sorting” operation is minor in comparison to the overall waste transferred. These "kick-sorted" recyclables will be set aside and regularly transferred over to the C&D Debris Processing Facility (after being weighed) for processing and further sorting. Mattresses may also be accepted at the JTS and will be kept in a separate area as shown on the attached building plan prior to being transported off-site for disposal or recycling.

No other recyclable materials will be accepted at the JTS.

3.5. Personnel and Duties

The JTS Facility is staffed with individuals that perform tasks related to the inspection and processing of materials. These same individuals may share responsibilities with the JCD. Primary personnel and their responsibilities are provided below:

- Site Safety Officer – Paul Askew – responsible for health and safety for J.R. Vinagro
- Facility Manager – Tony Langford – responsible for overseeing the entire operation. Specific responsibilities include:
  - Establishing materials acceptance policies and procedures;
  - Maintaining accurate record-keeping policies related to incoming materials for processing, dates, volumes and ultimate disposal, including material category and State of origin and disposal;
  - Management of staff; and
  - Maintaining an efficient and environmentally controlled operation.
- Facility Supervisor – Michele Picozzi – responsible for managing the scale house operations including:
  - Initial screening of incoming material;
  - Recording vehicle information, dates, weights, State of origin/destination, and other records/tracking information for incoming and outgoing material; and
  - Generation of weight slips.
- Other Staff – There will be three machine operators (loader, bailer, and excavator/material handler) and support staff.

Note that other staff with similar experience and responsibilities may be substituted for the above referenced individuals during the operation of the facility.

3.6. Dust Control Program

Dust created by the JTS operation is not expected to be a significant issue. Dust control will be conducted by utilizing the following best management practices:

- All vehicles will utilize paved traffic areas that will be periodically watered down and swept with a mechanical street sweeper
- Adding water directly to solid waste materials as they are unloaded onto the tipping floor, if they generate significant amounts of dust
Having all vehicles enter, maneuver, and exit on paved roadways, which are swept regularly, prevents dust from becoming a nuisance condition. In addition to regular sweeping, water spraying trucks are available to be utilized to spray down the roads. Visual inspections will occur on an ongoing basis and adjustment for the application of water for dust control will be made on an as-needed basis. The roads entering and exiting the JTS building are paved.

3.7. Odor Control Program

Odor control at the JTS will primarily be accomplished by the timely removal of solid waste in accordance with RIDEM requirements. If necessary, additional odor suppressants will be incorporated into the operation.

3.8. Litter Control Program

At the JTS, litter control will be implemented by on-site staff. The property perimeter will be inspected daily. If litter materials are found, they will be picked up and disposed of through the JTS. The acceptance and storage of solid waste will be within the building. Because of this, it is not expected that the operations will generate significant litter. All trucks entering and leaving the facility will be tarped in accordance with state highway regulations.

If litter becomes a problem, the operations will be modified to incorporate short-term controls such as expedited removal of solid waste, short-term suspension of operations or longer-term measures such as the installation of temporary or permanent litter fencing.

3.9. Substitute Disposal and/or Transfer Arrangements

The JTS will primarily service third party trash hauler’s trucks that collect solid waste in Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Massachusetts. If these trucks cannot utilize the JTS, they will transfer their solid waste directly to the various disposal facilities or transfer stations that are outlined in the confidential proprietary information included in Attachment K.

3.10. Communications Equipment Available

Communication equipment utilized at the site includes two-way radios and cell phones. Security cameras are also located on the property.

3.11. Population and Service Area

It is anticipated that this facility will service customers located throughout Rhode Island, eastern Connecticut, and southeastern and central Massachusetts.


Access to the site is limited by natural barriers including large boulder walls and trees. There is a fence with a gate at the entrance to the facility that is locked when the facility is not accepting material. When C&D debris is not being received, or processed, all the doors at the site will be closed.
3.13. Weighing Facilities

Vehicles enter the facility at a curb cut off Shun Pike and the scale house is located past the entrance gate as shown on the Existing Conditions Survey plan (See Attachment D). Scale house operator(s) inquire as to the type of material contained in the load and direct the load to the appropriate area for unloading. The scale house attendant will make an initial screening to determine if the material is acceptable. The specific record-keeping procedure is detailed in section 3.1 above. A secondary scale is available for use if there is a problem with the primary scale, or traffic congestion warrants segregating truck traffic.


Aesthetic considerations were included in the design of the proposed building and its location on site.

3.15. Identification of Provisions or Methods of Solid Waste and Leachate Containment

Given the absorbent nature of solid waste to be received at the JTS, it is anticipated that any free liquids will be absorbed into the outgoing waste as part of the ongoing operations. However, all wastewater collected from the building areas including that used in any processing or cleaning of the facility shall be disposed of in a manner that will not pollute any source of public or private water supply or any surface water or groundwater. Records will be maintained on-site of the quantity of any wastewater collected from the building areas that is removed for disposal including the quantity, date and time of pumping and removal and off-site disposal facility.

A watertight tank/vault is located outside of the JTS building to contain any leachate that is collected from the tipping floor and processing areas of the facility. The tank includes a level-detection system including a level detection gauge that can be read and an alarm to indicate when the tank needs to be emptied. The alarm is set to activate when the tank reaches a level of two-thirds full. The wastewater pumped from the tanks will be transported to an off-site licensed disposal facility. There will be no treatment of any leachate collected from the buildings on site unless required by the licensed disposal facility.

Records will be maintained on-site of the quantity of wastewater, if any, collected from the JTS area including:

- Date, time, and quantity of liquid collected
- Date and time of removal
- Name of off-site disposal facility

3.16. Final Disposal Arrangements

This information is provided in the confidential information in Attachment K.

3.17. Vector Control Program

It is unlikely that vector control will be a problem at the JTS facility. J.R. Vinagro has not experienced any vector issues resulting from prior operations at the site. However, J.R. Vinagro retains the services of an exterminator for vector control who also conducts regular inspections. An extermination program will be implemented should a problem develop.

An Emergency Action Plan & Fire Prevention Plan (See Attachment M) was prepared for the JTS facility. The plan includes information regarding reporting emergency situations, notification procedures (for both regular and off-hours), and response procedures.

The plan also includes a section titled Fire Prevention Program, which includes sections on determining fire hazards, storage and handling procedures, housekeeping preventive techniques, fire protection equipment and training. The final page of the plan is a letter from the Fire Marshal for the Town of Johnston approving the plan.

As noted in the plan the staff is trained for emergency situations and has been provided with emergency phone numbers. If a “hot load” enters the facility, trained individuals are on site to reject the load, report and carry out emergency response procedures that will maintain the integrity of the facility.

Fire extinguishers are mounted throughout the building. Facility equipment including but not limited to dozers, front end loaders and compactors are also supplied with fire extinguishers.

3.19. On-site Traffic Patterns

The on-site traffic flow, including areas for trucks to maneuver, and storage of transfer trailers is shown on Attachment B. There is adequate space for the trucks associated with the JTS as well as other trucks utilizing the areas of the site.

3.20. Special Waste Handling Procedures as listed in § 2.3.6 of this Subchapter

Special Wastes will not be accepted at the JTS.


Bulky wastes such as white goods (washer, dryers, etc.) and Special Wastes will not be accepted at the JTS. If they are delivered, they will be handled in accordance with section 3.24 below.

3.22. Routine House Cleaning Schedules

Employees are responsible for practicing good housekeeping during their scheduled working hours. This includes preventative maintenance of equipment. Equipment will be maintained following manufacturer-specified maintenance schedules.

3.23. Description of Methods and/or Equipment Used for any Recycling, Operations, Including Separation Techniques and Storage of, Recyclables and/or Handling Procedures and Storage of Source Segregated Recyclable Materials

A small quantity of recyclable materials (<10%) primarily cardboard and metals that can be "kick-sorted" out of the incoming waste stream will be separated for recycling. This facility is not designed or intended to remove significant quantities of recyclables from the incoming waste. The “kick-sorting” operation is minor in comparison to the overall waste transferred. These "kick-sorted" recyclables will be set aside and regularly transferred over to the C&D Debris Processing Facility (after being weighed) for processing and further sorting.

This facility is not designed for (and has no plans for) accepting Source Segregated Recyclable Materials.
3.24. Methods Describing how Non-Processible Waste, Hazardous Waste, Radioactive Waste, and Waste Not Authorized by the Department will be Identified and Handled at the Facility

Incoming loads are visually inspected at the scale house and as they are unloaded on the tipping floor.

Loads consisting of non-processible waste, hazardous waste, radioactive waste, or other waste not authorized will be rejected upon discovery.

Note that procedures for handling incoming loads that trigger an alarm at the radiation detectors located at the scale will be handled in accordance with the procedures outlined in Attachment J.

It can be anticipated that loads will occasionally contain unacceptable materials. The scale house and tipping area will be staffed and managed by personnel trained to identify unacceptable materials and will either reject the materials to prevent them from being unloaded or separate those materials for appropriate off-site disposal.

RIDEM Office of Emergency Response shall be contacted immediately by phone if hazardous waste is encountered at the facility.

The following table defines the general inspection for on-site personnel:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Step</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Direct the truck driver from their waiting position onto the scale platform and weigh them in. Make observations based on odors, excessive dust, leaking liquids, or other observable issues from the scale house. The scale house operator may reject the incoming load based on these findings or require it to unload in a segregated area within the building.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>If the scale house operator does not observe excessive dust, leaking liquids, odors, or other observable issues, the truck driver will be directed to the tipping area to unload. The operator will make observations of the incoming loads from roll-off containers after any tarp cover is removed prior to unloading.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>The driver will be directed to start unloading the truck on the tipping floor. While he is unloading, the staff will visually observe the incoming waste for unacceptable items. Any identified items will be immediately separated by the facility staff and handled appropriately. In some cases, unacceptable items such as white goods or tires will be reloaded onto the truck and immediately removed from the site. At all times, the actions of the operator’s staff shall be to minimize any further release that endangers human health, safety, and the environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>As waste is being moved around the tipping floor, the on-site staff will segregate any other observed unacceptable materials for removal.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The following table will be used by the scale house attendant as a guide to determine if a load may contain unacceptable materials:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If you see or smell any......</th>
<th>Then perform the following......</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Leaking Liquids</td>
<td>• Ask the driver about the contents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Reactions (i.e., steam, smoke)</td>
<td>• Notify the Operations Manager, and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Odors, or</td>
<td>• Reject the incoming load</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Excessive dust or particles</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The following table will be used by the tipping floor attendant as a guide to determine if a load may contain unacceptable materials:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If you see or smell any......</th>
<th>Then perform the following......</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Liquids</td>
<td>• Ask the driver about the content</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Reactions (i.e., steam, smoke)</td>
<td>• Stop the unloading process</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Unacceptable materials observed</td>
<td>• Notify the Operations Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Odors, or</td>
<td>• If the unacceptable waste could create a release to the environment, implement the proper controls to immediately mitigate a further release (see next table for discussion of decision-making process), and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Excessi ve dust or particulates</td>
<td>• Reject the incoming load and/or have the unacceptable materials reloaded and sent off site</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Based on the observations of the tipping floor inspector, if an unacceptable waste is observed in the load, the operator will do one of the following based on the existence of unacceptable materials in the load:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>If the load is.....</th>
<th>Then.....</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acceptable</td>
<td>Allow the vehicle to leave the Transfer Station building after tipping the material in the appropriate area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unacceptable due to a few pieces of material</td>
<td>Have the vehicle move away from the tipping area and remove the unacceptable items as discussed below.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unacceptable due to materials such as liquid or hazardous waste, reactive materials or radioactive waste that can cause a release or a worker health and safety issue.</td>
<td>Segregate the materials and take the appropriate actions required by OSHA, RIDEM and USEPA regulations and requirements. A local emergency response contractor will be immediately contacted as discussed below.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unacceptable due to a large quantity of unacceptable materials is determined by the facility Supervisor.</td>
<td>Have the driver pull the truck away from the tipping area. Explain the nature of the rejection to the driver. Notify facility management. Re-load the truck for transportation off-site. Explain conditions of future returns and dismiss vehicle.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The tipping area is staffed and managed by personnel trained to identify unacceptable materials and if necessary, they will separate those materials for appropriate off-site disposal. A separate segregation area is located at the tipping area for unacceptable materials.

If the load is found unacceptable after unloading, due to a few items of unacceptable waste, then the vehicle will return to the scale area for weighing of the tare load and the unacceptable items will be segregated to the designated unacceptable waste area of the tipping floor. Loads with large quantities of unacceptable wastes will be removed from the site in their entirety.

If hazardous material is encountered at the facility, a local emergency response company will be contacted to provide hazardous waste removal and clean-up services. Any hazardous materials encountered will be segregated and isolated until a response contractor removes the materials. The RI DEM Office of Waste Management will be notified by in writing (e-mail acceptable) within 48 hours of any reasonably significant incident involving the encountering and management of unacceptable materials including but not limited to hazardous, medical, or radioactive materials.
4. **Closure Plans – JCD and JTS Facilities**

4.1. **Closure Plan - Introduction**

This section outlines the Closure Plans, including estimates of costs, for the C&D Debris Processing Facility and the proposed Transfer Station. The Closure Plans provide notification, safety, and removal and disposal steps to be implemented for a planned closure of the facility. If the C&D Debris Processing Facility is forced to close, it will immediately cease accepting any incoming material.

As noted above, JR Vinagro also operates a construction company focusing on demolition and site preparation work. Equipment such as blast mats consisting of used tires connected by steel cables used during blasting of bedrock will be stored at this Site. These non-solid waste construction materials will not be disposed of on-site or processed through either the Transfer Station or the C&D Debris Processing Facility. To address the potential cost of removal of these mats from the site in the event the C&D Debris facility is closed, the estimated removal cost is included in table 3-1 below. The location and quantity of the mats are shown on Attachment N. This attachment also includes a letter from RIRRC providing a cost estimate for disposal of the blasting mats as waste.

4.2. **C&D Debris Processing Facility Closure Plan**

While with proper maintenance and operation, the C&D Debris Processing Facility could operate indefinitely, if it were to be closed, the following measures would be put in-place:

- RIDEM will be notified at least 90 days prior to the facility closure. At that time, a schedule will be provided to RIDEM with the dates of notification to customers that the facility will be closed with a final acceptance of unprocessed material date, the final volume estimates of material remaining to be processed, and the schedule for removal of processed material at the facility. An updated Post-Closure Plan for the facility will also be submitted with the schedule.
- Security including temporary fencing and gates would be installed as needed to prevent unauthorized access to the facility. All doors would be kept closed. The security cameras would be kept in operation to deter unauthorized access
- All remaining C&D Debris, recyclable material and residual wastes would be removed from the site and disposed of at licensed, permitted disposal and recycling facilities
- Existing processing equipment will be decommissioned and removed from the site
- Pump out the leachate storage tanks
- Stabilize existing vegetated areas outside the pavement as needed; and
- Identify a future use for the building and appurtenant facilities. It is anticipated that a building of this configuration could be used for other numerous purposes (e.g., other waste-related operations, warehouse storage of materials)

The costs for facility closure will primarily be the removal of any remaining waste and recyclables in the C&D Debris Processing Facility and pumping/disposal of the leachate containment tanks. Even though it is likely that any cost to Dismantling and Remove Equipment will be offset by the value of the equipment, even as scrap metal, a $50,000 allowance is included for this work. Estimates of the costs for facility closure are outlined on Table 4.2-1
### Table 4.2-1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Basis</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Haul Cost</th>
<th>Disposal Cost</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pumping out Tight Tanks</td>
<td>Pump out tanks</td>
<td>12000 gallons</td>
<td>$1000 allowance</td>
<td>$1.00 per gallon</td>
<td>$13,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remove Recycling Materials from Bins</td>
<td>7 bins - 250 cy each 1 bin - 400 cy</td>
<td>2150 cy or 1075</td>
<td>$0 per truck(^2)</td>
<td>$0 per ton(^2)</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remove C&amp;D Fines</td>
<td>Bins - 455 cy plus Stockpiles - 2300 tons</td>
<td>2523 tons(^1)</td>
<td>$250 per truck / 25 tons per truck</td>
<td>$40 per ton(^5)</td>
<td>$126,150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remove Residual Waste</td>
<td>Assume 25 Tons</td>
<td>25 tons</td>
<td>$250 per truck / 25 tons per truck</td>
<td>$85 per ton</td>
<td>$2,375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dismantle and Remove Equipment</td>
<td>Allowance</td>
<td>lump sum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$50,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C&amp;D Debris on Tipping Floor</td>
<td>1-1/2 days deliveries (1500 tons maximum /day)</td>
<td>2250 tons</td>
<td>$250 per truck / 25 tons per truck</td>
<td>$80 per ton(^3)</td>
<td>$202,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remove Blasting Mats</td>
<td>725 Mats - 7500 lbs each</td>
<td>2719 tons</td>
<td>$250 per truck / 25 tons per truck</td>
<td>$80 per ton(^3) plus $250/ load handling</td>
<td>$271,960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labor and Equipment to Load Waste for Off-Site Delivery</td>
<td>Four (4) days for Loader and Labor</td>
<td>4 days</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facility Decontamination</td>
<td>Allowance</td>
<td>lump sum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$40,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stabilize Site</td>
<td>Allowance</td>
<td>lump sum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$10,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total Estimated Closure Costs - C&D Facility** $723,985

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1– Recyclables and C&D fines assumed density 1,000 pounds per cubic yard in bins.
2- Recyclable material is currently being sold at values above zero (0) therefore no assumed cost for Recyclable material disposal or haul cost.
3- Disposal rate is being calculated as an average between RIRRC and New England Waste Disposal, allowing for half the material to be disposed of out of state.
4- Weight of a blasting mat is 9000 lbs with 1500 lbs being steel, therefore we are assuming disposal of 7500 lbs per blasting mat.
5- Disposal is budgeted to be at New England Waste Disposal, in Taunton, MA.
4.3. Transfer Station Closure Plan

While with proper maintenance and operation, the Transfer Station Facility could operate indefinitely, if it were to be closed, the following measures would be put in-place:

- RIDEM will be notified at least 90 days prior to the facility closure. At that time, a schedule will be provided to RIDEM with the dates of notification to customers that the facility will be closed with a final acceptance of unprocessed material date, the final volume estimates of material remaining to be processed, and the schedule for removal of processed material at the facility. An updated Post-Closure Plan for the facility will also be submitted with the schedule.
- Security including temporary fencing and gates would be installed as needed to prevent unauthorized access to the facility. All doors would be kept closed. The security cameras would be kept in operation to deter unauthorized access.
- All remaining solid waste, recyclable material and residual wastes would be removed from the site and disposed of at licensed, permitted disposal and recycling facilities.
- Stabilize existing vegetated areas outside the pavement as needed; and
- Identify a future use for the building and appurtenant facilities. It is anticipated that a building of this configuration could be used for other numerous purposes (e.g., other waste-related operations, warehouse storage of materials).

The costs for facility closure will primarily be the removal of any remaining waste and recyclables in the JTS Facility. Estimates of the costs for facility closure are outlined on Table 4.3-1.

Table 4.3-1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Basis</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
<th>Haul Cost</th>
<th>Disposal Cost</th>
<th>Total Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pumping out Leachate Tank</td>
<td>Pump out tank</td>
<td>5000 gallons</td>
<td>$1000 allowance</td>
<td>$1.00 per gallon</td>
<td>$5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remove Residual Waste</td>
<td>Assume 5 Tons</td>
<td>5 tons</td>
<td>$250 per truck</td>
<td>$85 per ton</td>
<td>$675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dismantle and Remove Equipment</td>
<td>Allowance, lump sum</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$5,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solid Waste on Tipping Floor</td>
<td>1-1/2 days deliveries</td>
<td>750 tons</td>
<td>$250 per truck</td>
<td>$80 per ton</td>
<td>$67,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(500 tons maximum</td>
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<td>/day)</td>
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<td>Labor and Equipment to Load Waste</td>
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<td>and Labor</td>
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Total Estimated Closure Costs – Transfer Station $105,175

1- Disposal rate is being calculated as an average between RIRRC and New England Waste Disposal, allowing for half the material to be disposed of out of state.
Attachment A
License Application Form
RI DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
SOLID WASTE & RECYCLING FACILITY
LICENSE AND REGISTRATION APPLICATION OR RENEWAL FORM

STEP 1

Fill in the form by using the TAB key to advance to the next entry. Please save this file with your Facility Name and year of submittal as the document name. Example: My facility 2018. For help please contact the Office of Waste Management at 401-222-2797.

Note: Those applying for transporter permits should not use this form but submit forms shown on the Transporter Permit Page:

Date of Application or Renewal: 9/13/21

Facility Name: J. R. Vinagro Recycling C&D Processing Facility
Facility Site Address: 116 Shun Pike, Johnston, RI 02919

APPLICANT(S)
Name(s): J. R. Vinagro Recycling LLC  Telephone: 401-943-7100
Email Address: rickw@jrvinagrocorp.com
Mailing Address: 2208 Plainfield Pike, Johnston, RI 02919

FACILITY OPERATOR
Name: J. R. Vinagro Recycling LLC  Telephone: 401-943-7100
Email Address: rickw@jrvinagrocorp.com
Mailing Address: 2208 Plainfield Pike, Johnston, RI 02919

FACILITY SITE PROPERTY OWNER(S)
Name(s): Shun Properties LLC  Telephone: 401-943-7100
Email Address: rickw@jrvinagrocorp.com
Mailing Address: 2208 Plainfield Pike, Johnston, RI 02919

Digital Copy of Application (email or enclosed): emailed to Mark Dennen mark.dennen@dem.ri.gov
**STEP 2**

1. Applicants for a new License or Registration to operate a Waste Management Facility shall complete the Business Concern Disclosure Statement found at:  

2. **APPLICATION AND RENEWAL FEES ARE TO BE PAID BY CHECK OR MONEY ORDER MADE PAYABLE TO:**

   **R.I. GENERAL TREASURER**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Type of Application or Renewal: Check one box: ☒</th>
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**STEP 2**

PRINT THIS APPLICATION FORM AND ATTACH IT TO YOUR PAYMENT AND SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS (EXAMPLE: FACILITY OPERATING PLAN).

**STEP 3**

PLEASE DELIVER THE SUBMITTAL PACKAGE CONSISTING OF:

1. 1 copy of this application form from step 2.
2. 2 hard copies of Application and supporting documents
3. A digital copy of the application or printout of email transmission of digital copy to RIDEM
4. Check or money order to the RI General treasurer
5. Business Concern Disclosure Statement (New Facility Applications Only)
6. Copy of notification to Municipality of the proposed activity (New Facility Applications Only)

To:
Mark M. Dennen, Supervising Environmental Scientist
RIDEM/Office of Waste Management
235 PROMENADE STREET
PROVIDENCE, RI 02908
Mark.dennen@dem.ri.gov

FOR DEPARTMENT USE ONLY:

Fee Amount Received: $__________
Date Received: ________________
Check #: ________________
Receipt Account: ________________
Processed by: ________________
Attachment B

Operation Areas Exhibit
General Notes

1. THE SITE IS FOUND ON ASSESSOR’S PLAT 32, LOT 17 IN THE TOWN OF JOHNSTON, PROVIDENCE COUNTY, RHODE ISLAND, AND OWNED BY SHUN PROPERTIES, LLC PER DEED BOOK 2135, PAGE 275.

2. THE PURPOSE OF THIS PLAN IS TO ILLUSTRATE THE DEDICATED AND COMMON OPERATION AREA FOR EACH OF THE OPERATIONS NOTED IN THE LEGEND. PRIMARY TRAFFIC FLOW FOR EACH OPERATION AND COMMON SECONDARY TRAFFIC FLOW ARE ALSO ILLUSTRATED ON THE PLAN.

3. AIR QUALITY SAMPLING POINTS ARE SHOWN FOR REFERENCE ONLY. ACTUAL LOCATIONS MAY VARY DEPENDING ON WIND DIRECTION ON THE DAY OF SAMPLING.
Attachment C
Radius Plan
Attachment D
Existing Conditions Survey
Attachment E

JCD Equipment Layout Plan
Equipment Layout Plan

JR Vinagro Recycling, LLC
116 Shun Pike, Johnston, RI

116 Shun Pike, Johnston, RI
tel 401-943-1000 fax 401-464-6006

Scale: 1"=30'

0 15' 30' 60'

EQUIPMENT LIST
(Note: Numbering is not intended to be sequential)
1. FEED CONVEYOR
2. TAPER SLOT SCREENER
3. OVERS INCLINE CONVEYOR
4. OVERS PICKING CONVEYOR
5. WOOD CONVEYORS (QTY 2) (81-DIR)
6. ELECTRO MAGNET
7. METAL PICKING CONVEYOR
8. DENSE OUT SEPARATOR
9. HEAVIES PICKING CONVEYOR
10. LIGHTS PICKING CONVEYOR
11. MILL GRINDER
12. DRUM MAGNET
13. MILL HOPPER FEED CONVEYOR
14. MILL FEEDER CONVEYOR
15. MILL
16. MILK DISCHARGE CONVEYOR
17. TRUMMEL FEED CONVEYOR
18. TRUMMEL SCREEN

DiPrete Engineering
Two Stafford Court Cranston, RI 02920
Tel 401-947-6200 Fax 401-947-6288 www.diprete-eng.com

Equipment Layout Plan
JR Vinagro Recycling, LLC
116 Shun Pike, Johnston, RI
04/16/2020
Attachment F

JTS Equipment Layout Plan
Attachment G

JTS Preliminary Site Plan and Preliminary Building Plans
# Universal Steel Buildings

## JR Vinagro Group C/O Treyco

**F0# 25213**

**Building 1 of 1**

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**INDEX OF DRAWINGS**

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**MINQIAO ZHU**

No. 7710

REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEER (CIVIL)

08/03/2021

T&Z Consulting Services, LLC
Rhode Island COA No. 8660

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2208 Plainfield Pike
Johnston, RI 02919
June 24, 2021

To whom it may concern,

JR Vinagro Recycling LLC’s Construction and demolition debris Facility, located at 116 Shun Pike, Johnston RI 02919 is operating within zoning and all other local ordinances.

Their proposed building addition used as a Transfer Station Facility is consistent with the allowed uses of the property and as proposed, will not create a zoning or any other violation of local ordinance.

Thank you,

Bernard J. Nascenzi
Attachment I

JR Vinagro License to Operate

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND
AND
PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS
DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

LICENSE

THIS LICENSE IS ISSUED TO:

Waste Connections of Rhode Island, Inc.


ISSUED DATE: 5/31/18
EXPIRES: 5/31/2021

DIRECTOR
DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

LICENSE

THIS LICENSE IS ISSUED TO:

Waste Connections of Rhode Island, Inc.


ISSUED DATE: 5/31/18  EXPIRES: 5/31/2021

DIRECTOR
DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
License Conditions:

1. The facility must be operated in accordance with the, approved February 20, 2017 operating plan (formerly issued the J.R. Vinagro Corporation) and in accordance with any subsequent RIDEM approved operating amendments.

2. The facility must also be operated in accordance with the 2018 250-RICR-140-05 Rules and Regulations for Solid Waste, in particular, 250-RICR-140-05-3 (Transfer Stations) and 250-RICR-140-05-7 (Construction and Demolition Debris Processing Facilities).

3. In the event of any amendment(s) to the Regulations, the facility shall forthwith amend its operating plan to comply with the adopted change(s).

4. The construction and demolition processing facility shall not receive more than 2000 tons per day of construction and demolition debris ("C & D") and the transfer station shall not receive more than 500 tons per day of solid waste.

5. The Facility shall provide the Department, its authorized officers, employees, and representatives, and all other persons under Department oversight, an irrevocable right of access to the facility at all reasonable times for the purposes of performing inspections, investigations, testing, and examining records. The Department or other authorized designated personnel shall have the right to access the facility at all reasonable times for the above-stated purposes without prior notice. Refusal to permit reasonable inspections, tests and investigations shall constitute valid grounds for denial, revocation or suspension of license, denial, revocation or suspension of a registration; and/or issuance of a Notice of Violation with Administrative Penalty.

6. Issuance of the Solid Waste License does not relieve the Facility from complying with all applicable local, state and federal laws and regulations.
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND
AND
PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS
DEPARTMENT OF

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
LICENSE

THIS LICENSE IS ISSUED TO:

J.R. Vinagro Corporation

TO OPERATE A CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION DEBRIS
PROCESSING FACILITY AND TRANSFER STATION SOLID WASTE
MANAGEMENT FACILITY, KNOWN AS THE: J.R. VINAGRO
CORPORATION CONSTRUCTION AND DEMOLITION DEBRIS
PROCESSING FACILITY AND TRANSFER STATION LOCATED AT: 116
SHUN PIKE IN: JOHNSTON, RHODE ISLAND, IN CONFORMITY WITH
CHAPTER 23-18.9 OF THE GENERAL LAWS OF RHODE ISLAND, 1956, AS
AMENDED, AND THE RULES AND REGULATIONS ADOPTED
THEREUNDER AND SUBJECT TO THE ATTACHED CONDITIONS.

ISSUED: FEBRUARY 15, 2017 EXPIRES: FEBRUARY 15, 2020

NO. 69

DIRECTOR,
DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
J.R. Vinagro Corp. Construction and Demolition Debris Processing Facility and Transfer Station License Conditions:

1. The facility must be operated in accordance with the approved February 20, 2017 operating plan and in accordance with any subsequent RIDEM approved operating amendments.

2. The facility must also be operated in accordance with the January 1997 “Rules and Regulations for Composting Facilities and Solid Waste Management Facilities”, amended April 2001, October 2005, and April 2016, in particular, Solid Waste Regulation No. 3 for transfer stations and Solid Waste Regulation No. 7 for Construction and Demolition Debris Processing Facilities.

3. In the event of any amendment(s) to the Regulations, the facility shall forthwith amend its operating plan to comply with the adopted change(s).

4. The construction and demolition processing facility shall not receive more than 2000 tons per day of construction and demolition debris (“C & D”) and the transfer station shall not receive more than 500 tons per day of solid waste.

5. The Corporation shall provide the Department, its authorized officers, employees, and representatives, and all other persons under Department oversight, an irrevocable right of access to the facility at all reasonable times for the purposes of performing inspections, investigations, testing, and examining records. The Department or other authorized designated personnel shall have the right to access the facility at all reasonable times for the above-stated purposes without prior notice. Refusal to permit reasonable inspections, tests and investigations shall constitute valid grounds for denial, revocation or suspension of a license; denial, revocation or suspension of a registration; and/or issuance of a Notice of Violation with Administrative Penalty.
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND
AND
PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS
DEPARTMENT OF

ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
LICENSE

THIS LICENSE IS ISSUED TO:

J.R. Vinagro Corporation


NO. 69

DIRECTOR,
DEPT. OF ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
J. R. Vinagro Corp. Construction and Demolition Debris Processing Facility and Transfer Station License Conditions:

1. The facility must be operated in accordance with the approved February 7, 2014 operating plan, including the February 13 and 14, 2014 revisions and in accordance with any subsequent RIDEM approved operating amendments.

2. The facility must also be operated in accordance with the January 1997 “Rules and Regulations for Composting Facilities and Solid Waste Management Facilities”, amended October 25, 2005, in particular, Solid Waste Regulation No. 3 for transfer stations and Solid Waste Regulation No. 7 for Construction and Demolition Debris Processing Facilities.

3. In the event of any amendment(s) to the Regulations, the facility shall forthwith amend its operating plan to comply with the adopted change(s).

4. The construction and demolition processing facility shall not receive more than 2000 tons per day of construction and demolition debris (“C & D”) and the transfer station shall not receive more than 500 tons per day of solid waste.

5. The Corporation shall provide the Department, its authorized officers, employees, and representatives, and all other persons under Department oversight, an irrevocable right of access to the facility at all reasonable times for the purposes of performing inspections, investigations, testing, and examining records. The Department or other authorized designated personnel shall have the right to access the facility at all reasonable times for the above-stated purposes without prior notice. Refusal to permit reasonable inspections, tests and investigations shall constitute valid grounds for denial, revocation or suspension of a license; denial, revocation or suspension of a registration; and/or issuance of a Notice of Violation with Administrative Penalty.
Mr. Dana Zewinski, Manager of Operations and Environmental Compliance
J.R. Vinagro Corporation
116 Shun Pike
Johnston, Rhode Island 02919

Re: J.R. Vinagro Corporation
Construction & Demolition Debris Processing Facility and Transfer Station Facility – License Approval

Dear Mr. Zewinski:

The Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management (Department) has completed its review of the information submitted in support of your application for a license to operate a Construction and Demolition Debris Processing Facility and Transfer Station Facility at 116 Shun Pike, Johnston, R.I. As a result of our review, we have determined that the revised application materials submitted substantially comply with the requirements of the Solid Waste Regulations.

Therefore, the Department hereby approves and issues a license to J.R. Vinagro Corporation to operate a 2,000 tons per day Construction and Demolition Debris Processing Facility and a 500 tons per day Transfer Station Facility. J.R. Vinagro Corporation shall submit a signed original closure bond in the amount of five hundred sixty-nine thousand nine hundred and thirty dollars ($569,930.00) to satisfy the financial assurance requirements prior to receiving the license.

The Department is imposing the attached conditions as part of the license.

Please feel free to call Leo Hellesed or myself at (401) 222-4700 if you have any questions regarding this letter.

Sincerely,

Laurie A. Grandchamp, P.E., Supervising Engineer
Rhode Island Department of Environmental Management

R. Matarese, Johnston Fire Marshal
Attachment A

License Conditions for J. R. Vinagro Corp.
116 Shun Pike Johnston, Rhode Island
Date: February 2011
Construction and Demolition Debris Processing Facility and Transfer Station

1. The facility shall be operated in accordance with the approved June 4, 2010 operating plan, including the July 29, 2010 revisions and in accordance with any subsequent RIDEM approved operating amendments.

2. The facility shall also be operated in accordance with the January 1997 “Rules and Regulations for Composting Facilities and Solid Waste Management Facilities”, amended October 25, 2005, in particular, Solid Waste Regulation No. 3 for transfer stations and Solid Waste Regulation No. 7 for Construction and Demolition Debris Processing Facilities.

3. In the event of any amendment(s) to the Regulations, the facility shall forthwith amend its operating plan to comply with the adopted change(s).

4. The construction and demolition processing facility shall not receive more than 2000 tons per day of construction and demolition debris (C & D).

5. The transfer station facility shall not receive more than 500 tons per day of solid waste.

6. Prior to commencement of transfer station activities and acceptance of any non-C&D solid waste, J.R. Vinagro Corporation shall receive a special use permit from the Town of Johnston.


8. In accordance with Section 1.5 of the Operating Plan, a final set of construction and engineering plans for the C & D processing facility and transfer station building, equipment, and site, shall be stamped by a registered P.E and provided to the Department for its review and approval, prior to the start of facility construction.

9. In accordance with Section 2.2 of the C & D processing facility operating plan, J.R. Vinagro Corporation (“the Corporation”) shall provide details and specifications of the final types of C & D processing equipment to be used to RIDEM for its review and approval, prior to the start of facility construction. The equipment specifications in Attachment E of the application shall be modified accordingly.
10. J.R. Vinagro shall maintain financial assurance for the C&D activities in the amount of $479,930.00 and for the transfer station activities in the amount of $82,000.00 to satisfy financial assurance requirements per rules 1.5.10, 3.1.06, 7.1.06 and 7.2.08 of the Regulations.

11. J.R. Vinagro shall not exceed the storage limit of C&D waste as outlined in Section 2.2.3.6 of the approved operating plan.

12. J.R. Vinagro Corporation shall separate out all used asphalt, brick, concrete, metal, wood and clean gypsum wallboard from the loads received and divert these materials from disposal to recycling and reuse markets.

13. J.R. Vinagro Corporation shall submit a Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) Plan for water quality monitoring that meets the Department’s latest standards. Said QA/QC Plan shall include but not be limited to: a) Field Sampling Standard Operating Procedures detailing and providing rationale for sampling locations, sampling design, equipment used, QA/QC field procedures implemented, chain-of-custody procedures followed, and field observations including recording of a measurable rainfall within the previous 5 days; b) Laboratory SOP’s detailing sample handling, equipment and instruments used, standard methods followed, detection limits and quantitation levels for each parameter analyzed and how the detection limit and quantitation limit were determined; c) Annual affirmation of sampling plan; d) Metals sampling shall follow the procedures specified in EPA’s Standard Operating Procedure for the Collection of Low Level Metals Ambient Water Samples (ECASOP-Metals, revision 2, May 21, 2007).

The Department may require the submission of data in an excel format supplied by the Department.

14. J.R. Vinagro Corporation shall maintain RIPDES permit coverage under the Multi-Sector Industrial Storm Water General Permit (MSGP) (permit No: RIR50N008) and shall comply with all of the conditions of the MSGP.”

15. It shall be the responsibility of J.R. Vinagro Corporation to comply with all requirements and conditions set forth in its Fire Protection Plan, as approved by the Town of Johnston Fire Marshal, dated May 20, 2010. Any subsequent modifications to said plan shall be forwarded to the Department within twenty-one (21) days after approval by the Town of Johnston Fire Marshal.

16. J.R. Vinagro Corporation shall provide the Department, its authorized officers, employees, and representatives, and all other persons under Department oversight, an irrevocable right of access to the facility at all reasonable times for the purposes of performing inspections, investigations, testing, and examining records. The Department or other authorized designated personnel shall have the right to access the facility at all reasonable times for the above-stated purposes without prior notice. Refusal to permit reasonable inspections, tests and investigations shall constitute valid grounds for denial, revocation or suspension of a license; denial, revocation or suspension of a registration; and/or issuance of a Notice of Violation with Administrative Penalty.
17. It shall be the responsibility of J. R. Vinagro to ensure compliance with all zoning requirements and other applicable laws of the Town of Johnston. The granting of this license shall in no way restrict the Town’s right or ability to enforce all applicable local laws. In the event that local zoning limits the operation of the facility to more stringent conditions than provided in this license, the facility must submit a proposed amendment to this license within twenty-one (21) days of the effective date of those conditions to reflect consistency with the conditions imposed by the Town of Johnston.

18. Issuance of this Solid Waste License does not relieve J.R. Vinagro Corporation from complying with all applicable local, state and federal laws and regulations.
Attachment J

Radiation Detector Policy
RADIATION DETECTION POLICY

J.R. VINAGRO RECYCLING CONSTRUCTION & DEMOLITION DEBRIS PROCESSING FACILITY

116 SHUN PIKE, JOHNSTON, RHODE ISLAND

This document is already on file with DEM and is omitted here to save paper and file size. A paper and/or electronic copy can be provided upon request.

PREPARED BY:

J.R. VINAGRO RECYCLING LLC

2208 Plainfield Pike

Johnston, RI 02919

(401) 943-7100

FAX (401) 647-5041
The following information provides an update to the final disposal locations for disposal of solid waste collected at the Construction & Demolition Debris Processing Facility operated by J.R. Vinagro Recycling LLC at 116 Shun Pike, Johnston, Rhode Island. This confidential information is provided in the License Modification dated September 2021, as revised in April 2022.

2.1.1 Operation Overview

Disposal Outlets for adulterated wood and small pieces of coated concrete:
In-state material will be transferred to RIRRC for final disposal.
In-state and out of-state materials may be transferred to any of the following:
- WinWaste - Tunnel Hill Reclamation Landfill
  8822 Tunnel Hill Road
  New Lexington, OH 43764
- WinWaste - Sunny Farms Landfills
  12500 West Country Road 18
  Fostoria, OH 44830
- Waste Management - Crossroad Landfill
  357 Mercer Road
  Norridgewock, ME 04957

2.1.7 Processing Overs

Wood-to-energy feedstock:
- Plainfield Renewable Energy – Greenleaf Power
  12 Mill Brook Rd
  Plainfield, CT 06374
- Tafisa
  4660 rue Villeneuve
  Lad-Megantic, Quebec
  Canada G6B 2C3
- Kruger Inc.
  7525 Boul Henri-Bourassa E,
  Montreal, QC
  Canada H1E 1N9
CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION
ON FILE WITH RIDEM
Attachment L

JCD Emergency Action Plan & Fire Prevention Plan
EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN & FIRE PREVENTION PLAN
FOR THE C & D BUILDING
EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN

(Ref: 1910.38)

INTRODUCTION:

This document is a plan to prepare for workplace emergencies at the J.R. Vinagro C & D building located at 116 (rear) Shun Pike Property. By auditing the workplace, training employees, obtaining and maintaining the necessary equipment, and by assigning responsibilities, human life and company resources will be preserved. The intent of this plan is to ensure all employees a safe and healthful workplace. Those employees assigned specific duties under this plan will be provided the necessary training and equipment to ensure their safety. This plan applies to emergencies that could be reasonably expected in our workplace such as fire/smoke, tornadoes, bomb threats, leaks, etc.

EMERGENCY PLAN COORDINATORS:

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Coordinators are responsible for the proper inventory and maintenance of equipment. They may be contacted by employees for further information on this Plan.

PLAN OUTLINE/DESCRIPTION:

I. **Means of Reporting Emergencies:** All fires and emergencies will be reported by one or more of the following means as appropriate:

   a. Verbally to the Coordinator during normal working hours.
   b. By telephone if after hours/weekends.
   c. By the building alarm system.

Note: The following numbers will be posted throughout the facility:

FIRE/EMS: 911 or 401 351-1600     POLICE: 911 or 401 231-8100
II. **Alarm System Requirements:** Alarm system requirements for notifying employees during an emergency are as follows:

a. Provides warning for safe escape.
b. Can be perceived by all employees.
c. Alarm is distinctive and recognizable.
d. Employees have been trained on the alarm system.
e. Emergency phone numbers are posted.
f. Emergency alarms have priority over all other communications.
g. Alarm system is properly maintained.

III. **Sounding the Alarm:** The signal for immediate evacuation of the facility will be the fire alarm system. The alternate means of notification will be employees’ hand-held radios.

IV. **Evacuation Plans:** Emergency evacuation escape route plan are posted in key areas of the facility. All employees shall be trained on primary and secondary evacuation routes.

V. **Employee Accountability:** In the event of an evacuation, all occupants shall promptly exit the building via the nearest exit. Go to your designated assembly point and report to your supervisor. Each supervisor (or designee) will account for each assigned employee via a head count. All supervisors shall report their head count to first responders and safety department.

VI. **Building Re-Entry:** Once evacuated, no one shall re-enter the building. Once the Fire Department or other responsible agency has notified us that the building is safe to re-enter, then personnel shall return to their work areas.

VII. **Training:** All supervisors have been trained to assist in the safe and orderly emergency evacuation of employees.

Employee training is provided when this plan is initiated, when employees required responsibilities change, when the plan changes and initially for new hires. Subjects to be covered include:

a. Emergency escape procedures/routes
b. Fire extinguisher locations and proper use
c. Head count procedures
d. Major facility fire hazards
e. Fire prevention practices
f. Means of reporting fires/emergencies (use of alarm systems)
g. Names/titles of Coordinators
h. Availability of the plan to employees
i. Housekeeping practices
j. No smoking areas
k. Hazardous weather procedures
l. Special duties as assigned to Coordinators and those listed above.

Written records shall be maintained of all Emergency Action Plan training.
FIRE PREVENTION PROGRAM

(Ref: 1910.39)
FI RE PREV E NTION PLAN

I. Policy

Established, January 1, 2020

(date)

Matthew H. Leonard
(Executive officer)

It is the policy of J.R. Vinagro Corporation to provide to employees the safest practical workplace free from areas where potential fire hazards exist. The primary goal of this fire protection program is to reduce or eliminate fire in the workplace by heightening the fire safety awareness of all employees. Another goal if this plan is to provide all employees with the information necessary to recognize hazardous conditions and take appropriate action before such conditions result in a fire emergency.

This fire prevention plan complies with the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.39.

This plan details the basic steps necessary to minimize the potential for fire occurring in the workplace. Prevention of fires in the workplace is the responsibility of everyone employed by the company but must be monitored by each supervisor overseeing any work activity that involves a major fire hazard. Every effort will be made by the company to identify those hazards that might cause fires and establish a means for controlling them.

The fire prevention plan will be administered by Matthew H. Leonard who will compile a list of all major workplace fire hazards, the names or job titles of personnel responsible for fire control and prevention equipment maintenance, names or job titles of personnel responsible for control of fuel source hazards and locations of all fire extinguishers in the workplace. The plan administrator, or safety officer, must also be familiar with the behavior of employees that may create fire hazards as well as periods of the day, month, and year in which the workplace could be more vulnerable to fire.

This fire prevention plan will be reviewed annually and updated as needed to maintain compliance with applicable regulations and standards and remain up-to-date with the state of the art in fire protection. Workplace inspection reports and fire incident reports will be maintained and used to provide corrections and improvements to the plan.

This plan will be available for employee review at any time during all normal working hours.

II. CLASSIFICATION

Fire is a chemical reaction involving the rapid oxidation or burning of a fuel. It needs four elements to occur as illustrated below in the tetrahedron. This is described by the following illustration:
The first component of the tetrahedron is fuel. Fuel can be any combustible material such as: solid (such as wood, paper, or cloth), liquid (such as gasoline) or gas (such as acetylene or propane). Solids and liquids generally convert to gases or vapors before they will burn.

Another component of the tetrahedron is oxygen. Fire only needs an atmosphere with at least 16% oxygen.

Heat is also a component of the tetrahedron. Heat is the energy necessary to increase the temperature of the fuel source to a point in which enough vapors are emitted for ignition to occur.

The final side of the tetrahedron represents a chemical chain. When these components are brought together in the proper conditions and preparations, fire will develop. Take away any one of these elements, and the fire cannot exist or will be extinguished if it was already burning.

Fires are classified into four groups according to sources of fuel: Class A, B, C, and D based on the type of fuel source. Table 1 below describes the classifications of fire which can be used in making hazard assessment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class A</td>
<td>Ordinary combustible materials such as paper, wood, cloth and some rubber and plastic materials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class B</td>
<td>Flammable or combustible liquids, flammable gases, greases and similar materials, and some rubber and plastic materials</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class C</td>
<td>Energized electrical equipment and power supply circuits and related materials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class D</td>
<td>Combustible metals such as magnesium, titanium, zirconium, sodium, lithium and potassium.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### III. DETERMINING FIRE HAZARDS

This section consists of two steps: first, identifying the existing fire hazards in the workplace and, second, taking action to resolve them is performed daily by the safety office. Material hazards shall be identified, as evident on the specific Safety Data Sheets (SDS) and labeled on containers as soon as they arrive in the workplace. The identification system shall also include incorporation into the company’s hazard communication program.
OXYGEN-ENERGIZED ATMOSPHERES

Oxygen-enriched atmospheres involve operating rooms and anesthesia machines, oxygen tents as used by ambulances, fire and police or rescue squads; hospitals and laboratory supply systems; cutting and welding. If practical, nonflammable anesthetic agents will be used. To prevent dangerous adiabatic heating of flammable anesthetic gases, the cylinder valves will be opened very slowly to allow the gradual introduction of the high-pressure gas downstream from the cylinder valve. This will permit a slow buildup of pressure and hence temperature. An aid to the identification of hazards associated with medical agents and gases in NFPA 704, Standard Systems for the Identification of the Fire Hazards of Materials.

INDUSTRIAL TRUCKS

The type of industrial truck being used shall be approved for use within any building storing hazardous materials. All refueling operations shall be conducted outside and away from storage of flammable materials. Areas that are used for maintenance and battery charging of electrical trucks should be separated from storage areas.

TRUCKS and EXCAVATORS

All trucks and excavators will be removed from the building during non-operations and parked away from the building.

IV. STORAGE AND HANDLING PROCEDURES

The storage of material shall be arranged such that adequate clearance is maintained away from heating surfaces, air ducts, heaters, flue pipes, and lighting fixtures. All storage containers or areas shall prominently display signs to identify the material stored within. Storage of chemicals shall be separated from other materials is storage, from handling operations, and from incompatible materials. All individual containers shall be identified as to their contents.

Only containers designed, constructed, and tested in accordance with the U. S. Department of Transportation specifications and regulations are used for storage of compressed or liquefied gases. Compressed gas storage rooms will be areas reserved exclusively for that purpose with good ventilation and at least 1-hour fire resistance rating. The gas cylinders shall be secured in place and stored away from any heat or ignition source. Pressurized gas cylinders shall never be used without pressure regulators.

ORDINARY COMBUSTIBLES

- Wooden pallets will not be stacked over 6 feet tall. If feasible, extra pallets will be stored outside or in separate buildings to reduce the risk of fire hazards.

- Piles of combustible materials shall be stored away from buildings and located apart from each other sufficiently to allow firefighting efforts to control an existing fire.

- The C & D material will be processed daily to reduce fire load.
FLAMMABLE MATERIALS

• Bulk quantities of flammable liquids shall be stored outdoors and away from buildings. Smaller quantities are subsequently brought into a mixing room where they are prepared for use. The mixing room shall be located next to an outside wall equipped with explosion relief vents. The room shall also have enough mechanical ventilation to prevent the accumulation of flammable vapor concentration in the explosive range.

• Small quantities (limited to amount necessary to perform an operation for one working shift) of flammable liquids shall be stored in, and dispensed from, approved safety containers equipped with vapor-tight, self-closing caps, screens or covers.

• Flammable liquids shall be stored away from sources that can produce sparks.

• Flammable liquids shall only be used in areas having adequate and, if feasible, positive ventilation. If the liquid is highly hazardous, the liquid shall only be used in areas with a local exhaust ventilation.

• Flammable liquids shall never be transferred from one container to another by applying air pressure to the original container. Pressurizing such containers may cause them to rupture, creating a serious flammable liquid spill.

• When dangerous liquids are being handled, a warning sign will be posted near the operation, notifying other employees and giving warning that open flames are hazardous and are to be kept away.

• The storage and usage areas will include fire-resistive separations, automatic sprinklers, special ventilation, explosion-relief valves, separation of incompatible materials, and the separation of flammable materials from other materials.

V. POTENTIAL IGNIITION SOURCES

• Ensure that utility lights always have some type of wire guard over them.

• Don’t misuse fuses. Never install a fuse rated higher than specified for the circuit.

• Investigate any appliance or equipment that smells strange. Space heaters, microwave ovens, hot plates, coffee makers and other small appliances shall be rigidly regulated and closely monitored.

• The use of extension cords to connect heating devices to electric outlets shall be prohibited.

• If a hot or under inflated tire is discovered, it should be moved well away from the vehicle. As an alternative, the driver should remain with the vehicle until the tire is cool to the touch, and then make repairs. If a vehicle is left with a hot tire, the tire might burst into flames and destroy the vehicle and load.
Table 2 below lists common sources of ignition that cause fires in the workplace, gives examples in each case, and suggests preventive measures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources of Ignition</th>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Preventive Measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electrical equipment</td>
<td>Electrical defects, generally due to poor maintenance, mostly in wiring, motors switches, lamps and hot elements.</td>
<td>Use only approve equipment. National Electrical Code. regular maintenance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friction</td>
<td>Hot bearings, misaligned or broken machine parts, poor adjustment.</td>
<td>Follow a regular schedule of inspection maintenance and lubrication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open flames</td>
<td>Cutting and welding torches, gas oil burners, misuse of gasoline torches.</td>
<td>Follow established welding cautions. Keep burners clean properly adjusted. Do not use flames near combustibles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smocking and matches</td>
<td>Dangerous near flammable liquids and in areas where combustibles are stored or used.</td>
<td>Smoke only in permitted sure matches are out. Use receptacles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Static electricity</td>
<td>Occurs where liquid flows from pipes.</td>
<td>Ground equipment. Use static eliminators. Humidify the atmosphere.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hot surfaces</td>
<td>Exposure of combustibles to Furnaces, electric lamps or irons.</td>
<td>Provide ample clearances, circulation. Check heating apparatus prior to leaving it unattended.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


IV. WELDING AND CUTTING

Welding and cutting will not be permitted in areas not authorized by management. A Hot Permit is required by the Safety Department if welding is needed for repairs.

If practical, welding and cutting operations shall be conducted in well-ventilated rooms with a fire-resistant floor. If this practice is not feasible, a member of the safety department shall ensure that the work areas have been surveyed for fire hazards; the necessary precautions taken to prevent fires; and issue a hot permit. This hot permit shall only encompass the area, item and time which is specified on it.

If welding is to be performed, floors will be swept clean, wetted down, and covered with either fire-retardant blankets, metal or other noncombustible coverings.

Welding will not be permitted in or near areas containing flammable or combustible materials (liquids, vapors, or dusts). Welding will not be permitted in or near closed tanks that contain or have contained flammable liquids unless they have been thoroughly drained, purged and tested free from flammable gases or vapors. Welding shall not begin until all combustible materials have been removed at least 35 feet from the affected areas, or if unable to relocate, covered with a fire-retardant covering. Openings in walls, floors, or ducts shall be covered if located within 35 feet of the intended work area. Welding will not be permitted on any closed containers.

Fire extinguishers will be provided at each welding or cutting operation. A trained watcher will always be stationed during the operation and for at least 30 minutes following the completion of the operation. This person will assure that no stray sparks cause a fire and will immediately extinguish fires that do start.

OPEN FLAMES

No open flames will be permitted in or near spray booths or spray rooms. If indoor spray-painting work needs to be performed outside of standard spray-painting booths, adequate ventilation will be provided. All potential ignition sources will also be eliminated.

Gasoline or alcohol torches shall be place so that the flames are at least 18 inches away from wood surfaces. They will not be used in the presence of dusts, vapors, flammable combustible liquids, paper or similar materials. Torches shall never be left unattended while they are burning.

The company has a specific policy regarding cigarette/cigar/pipe smoking in the workplace. Smoking and no-smoking areas will be clearly delineated with conspicuous signs. Rigid enforcement will always be maintained. The plan administrator will enforce observance of permissible and prohibited smoking areas for employees and outside visitors to the workplace. Fire-safe, metal containers will be provided where smoking is permitted. No-smoking areas will be checked periodically for evidence of discard smoking materials.

STATIC ELECTRICITY

The company recognizes that it is impossible to prevent the generation of static electricity in every situation, but the company realizes that the hazard of static sparks can be avoided by preventing the buildup of static charges. One or more of the following preventive methods will
be used: grounding, bonding, maintaining a specific humidity level (usually 60-70 percent), and ionizing the atmosphere.

Where a static accumulating piece of equipment is unnecessarily located in a hazardous area, the equipment will be relocated to a safe location rather than attempt to prevent static accumulation.

VI. **HOUSEKEEPING PREVENTIVE TECHNIQUES**

The following are housekeeping techniques and procedures to prevent occurrences of fire.

- Keep storage and working areas free of trash.
- Place oily rags in covered containers and dispose of daily.
- Do not use gasoline or other flammable solvent or finish to clean floors.
- Use noncombustible oil-absorptive materials for sweeping floors.
- Dispose of materials in noncombustible containers that are emptied daily.
- Remove accumulation of combustible dust.
- Don’t refuel gasoline-powered equipment in a confined space, especially in the presence of equipment such as furnaces or water heaters.
- Don’t refuel gasoline-powered equipment while it is hot.
- Follow proper storage and handling procedures.
- Ensure combustible materials are present only in areas in quantities required for the work operation.
- Clean up any spill of flammable liquids immediately.
- Ensure that if a worker’s clothing becomes contaminated with flammable liquids, these individuals change their clothing before continuing to work.
- Post “No Smoking” caution signs near the storage areas.
- Report any hazardous condition, such as old wiring, worn insulation and broken electrical equipment, to the supervisor.
- Keep motors clean and in good working order.
- Don’t overload electrical outlets.
- Ensure all equipment is turned off at the end of the workday.
• Maintain the right type of fire extinguisher available for use.

• Use the safest cleaning solvents (nonflammable and nontoxic) when cleaning electrical equipment.

• Ensure that all passageways and fire doors are unobstructed. Stairwell doors shall never be propped open, and materials shall not be stored in stairwells.

• Periodically remove over spray residue from walls, floors, and ceilings of spray booths and ventilation ducts.

• Remove contaminated spray booth filters from the building as soon as replaced or keep immersed in water until disposed.

• Don’t allow material to block automatic sprinkler systems, or to be piled around fire extinguisher locations. To obtain the proper distribution of water, a minimum of 18 inches of clear space must be maintained below sprinkler deflectors. If there are no sprinklers, a 3-foot clearance between piled material and the ceiling must be maintained to permit use of hose streams. These distances must be doubled when stock is piled higher than 15 feet.

• Check daily for any discard lumber, broken pallets or pieces of material stored on site and remove properly.

• Repile immediately any pile of material which falls into an aisle or clear space.

• Use weed killers that are not toxic and do not pose a fire hazard.

VII. FIRE PROTECTION EQUIPMENT

The entire facility is protected by a dry pipe system that notifies the Johnston Fire department when activated. If one or more of the automatic sprinkler heads is triggered, it opens allowing the air in the piping to vent from that sprinkler. Each sprinkler operates independently, as its temperature rises above its triggering threshold. As the air pressure in the piping drops, the pressure differential dry pipe valve changes, allowing water to enter the piping system. Water flow from sprinklers, needed to control the fire, is delayed until the air is vented from the sprinklers. In regions using NFPA 13 regulations, the time it takes water to reach the hydraulically remote sprinkler from the time that sprinkler is activated is limited to a maximum of 60 seconds. In industry practice, this is known as the "Maximum Time of Water Delivery". The maximum time of water delivery may be required to be reduced, depending on the hazard classification of the area protected by the sprinkler system.

VIII. FIRE PROTECTION EQUIPMENT

The C & D building is equipped with an electrically managed, manually operated fire alarm system. When activated, the system will sound alarms that can be heard above the ambient noise levels throughout the workplace. The fire alarm will also be automatically transmitting to the fire department. Any fire suppression or fire detection system will automatically actuate the building alarm system.
The automatic sprinkler system adheres to NFPA 13, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems. The sprinkler system and components will be electrically supervised to ensure reliable operation. This includes gate valve tamper switches with a local alarm at a constantly attended site when the valve is closed. If a single water supply is provided be a connection to the city mains, a low-pressure monitor is included. If pressure tanks are the primary source of water, air pressure, water level, and temperature shall be supervised. If fire pumps are provided to boost system pressure, supervision will monitor loss of pump power, pump running indication, low system pressure, and low pump suction pressure.

Portable fire extinguishers are placed in a building. Fire extinguishers must be kept fully charged and in their designated places. The extinguishers will not be obstructed or obscured from view. The fire extinguishers will also be inspected by a member of the safety department, at least monthly, to make sure that they are in their designated places, have not been tampered with or actuated, and are not corroded or otherwise impaired.

The location of all hydrants, hose houses, portable fire extinguishers, or other fire protective equipment should be properly marked with arrows and signs painted on the pavement.

VII. TRAINING

All employees shall be instructed on the locations and proper use of fire extinguishers in their work areas. Employees shall also be instructed as to how to operate the building’s fire alarm system and be familiar with evacuation routes. The training of all employees shall include the locations and types of materials and/or processes which pose potential fire hazards. The training program shall also emphasize the following:

1. Use and disposal of smoking materials
2. The importance of electrical safety
3. Proper use of electrical appliances and equipment
4. Unplugging heat-producing equipment and appliances at the end of each workday
5. Correct storage of combustible and flammable materials
6. Safe handling of compressed gases and flammable liquids (where appropriate)

Initial training and ongoing training shall include regularly scheduled fire drills. Training documentation shall be stored in the Vairkko software system.
Appendix A
FIRE PREVENTION CHECKLIST
This checklist should be reviewed regularly and kept up to date.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT
  _ No makeshift wiring
  _ Extension cords serviceable
  _ Motors and tools free of dirt and grease
  _ Lights clear of combustible materials
  _ Safest cleaning solvents used
  _ Fuse and control boxes clean and closed
  _ Circuits properly fused or otherwise protected
  _ Equipment approved for use in hazardous areas (if required)

FRICTION
  _ Machinery properly lubricated
  _ Machinery properly adjusted and/or aligned

SPECIAL FIRE-HAZARD MATERIALS
  _ Storage of special flammable isolated
  _ Nonmetal stock free of tramp metal

WELDING AND CUTTING
  _ Area surveyed for fire safety
  _ Combustible removed or covered
  _ Permit issued

OPEN FLAMES
  _ Kept away from spray rooms and booths
  _ Portable torches clear of flammable surfaces
  _ No gas leaks

PORTABLE HEATERS
  _ Set up with ample horizontal and overhead clearances
  _ Safely mounted on noncombustible surfaces
  _ Secured against tipping or upset
  _ Use of steel drums prohibited
  _ Combustibles removed or covered
  _ Not used as rubbish burners

HOT SURFACES
  _ Hot pipes clear of combustible materials
  _ Ample containers available and serviceable
  _ Soldering irons kept off combustible surfaces
  _ Ashes in metal containers

SMOKING AND MATCHES
  _ “No smoking” and “smoking” areas clearly marked
  _ Butt containers available and serviceable
  _ No discarded smoking materials in prohibited areas

SPONTANEOUS IGNITION
  _ Flammable waste material in closed, metal containers
  _ Piled material, dry, and well ventilated
  _ Flammable waste material containers emptied frequently
  _ Trash receptacle emptied daily

STATIC ELECTRICITY
  _ Flammable liquid dispensing vessels grounded and bonded
  _ Proper humidity maintained
  _ Moving machinery grounded
HOUSEKEEPING
- No accumulation of rubbish
- Safe storage of flammables
- Passageways clear of obstacles
- Automatic sprinklers unobstructed

FIRE PROTECTION
- Proper type of fire extinguisher
- Fire extinguisher in proper location
- Access to fire extinguishers unobstructed
- Access to fire extinguishers clearly marked

- Premises free of unnecessary combustible materials
- No leaks or dripping of flammables and floor free of spills
- Fire doors unblocked and operating freely
- Extinguishing system in working order
- Service date current
- Personnel trained in use of equipment
- Personnel exits unobstructed and maintained
EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN

PERMIT # 21-1.EP-PM

LOCATION: VINAGRO CORP. 2208 PLAINFIELD PIKE, JOHNSTON, RI  CONTACT: Mike Molicone 401-639-6204

OWNER:  APPLICANT:

VERIFICATION FIRE DEPARTMENT RECEIVED

Battalion Chief THOMAS F MARCELLO

07/19/2021
07/19/2021

Dear Applicant,

Now that your plan has been approved please note any conditions listed below. Any changes to the approved plans must be re-submitted to this office for review and approval. Field changes will not be approved.

Please feel free to contact Battalion Chief THOMAS F MARCELLO in this office at any time if questions arise. Please refer to plan review number 21-1.EP-PM when calling.

CONDITIONS:

- Emergency Action Plan reviewed and updated
- Plan must be submitted and updated yearly

Sincerely,

Battalion Chief THOMAS F MARCELLO

Any violation, deficiency, or requirement that may have been overlooked in the course of this Fire prevention plan review is also subject to the correction or inclusion under the provision of any applicable code. If for any reason you wish to have a hearing related to this report, you may apply in writing to the Fire Safety Code Board of Appeal and Review for a variation or to have your concerns addressed. Applications for variations are done on a separate form available at the State Fire Marshal’s office.
Attachment M

JTS Emergency Action Plan & Fire Prevention Plan
EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN & FIRE PREVENTION PLAN
FOR THE FUTURE PROPOSED
MSW BUILDING EXPANSION PERMIT
EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN
(Ref: 1910.38)

INTRODUCTION:

This document is a plan to prepare for workplace emergencies at the J.R. Vinagro Corporation future proposed MSW Building Expansion located at 116 (rear) Shun Pike Property. By auditing the workplace, training employees, obtaining and maintaining the necessary equipment, and by assigning responsibilities, human life and company resources will be preserved. The intent of this plan is to ensure all employees a safe and healthful workplace. Those employees assigned specific duties under this plan will be provided the necessary training and equipment to ensure their safety. This plan applies to emergencies that could be reasonably expected in our workplace such as fire/smoke, tornadoes, bomb threats, leaks, etc.

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<td>(401) 339-4890</td>
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<td>Michael Mollicone</td>
<td>Director of Maintenance</td>
<td>(401) 639-6204</td>
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<td>Operations Manager</td>
<td>(401) 639-2259</td>
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PLAN OUTLINE/DESCRIPTION:

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a. Verbally to the Coordinator during normal working hours.
b. By telephone if after hours/weekends.
c. By the building alarm system.

Note: The following numbers will be posted throughout the facility:

FIRE/EMS: 911 or (401) 351-1600 / POLICE: 911 or (401) 231-8100
II. **Alarm System Requirements:** Alarm system requirements for notifying employees during an emergency are as follows:

a. Provides warning for safe escape.
b. Can be perceived by all employees.
c. Alarm is distinctive and recognizable.
d. Employees have been trained on the alarm system.
e. Emergency phone numbers are posted.
f. Emergency alarms have priority over all other communications.
g. Alarm system is properly maintained.

III. **Sounding the Alarm:** The signal for immediate evacuation of the facility will be the fire alarm system. The alternate means of notification will be employees’ hand-held radios.

IV. **Evacuation Plans:** Emergency evacuation escape route plan are posted in key areas of the facility. All employees shall be trained on primary and secondary evacuation routes.

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g. Names/titles of Coordinators
h. Availability of the plan to employees
i. Housekeeping practices
j. No smoking areas
k. Hazardous weather procedures
l. Special duties as assigned to Coordinator(s) and those listed above.

Written records shall be maintained of all Emergency Action Plan training.
FIRE PREVENTION PROGRAM

(Ref: 1910.39)
FIRE PREVENTION PLAN

I. Policy

Established: May 26, 2021

Paul Askew
(Safety Director)

It is the policy of J.R. Vinagro Corporation to provide to employees the safest practical workplace free from areas where potential fire hazards exist. The primary goal of this fire protection program is to reduce or eliminate fire in the workplace by heightening the fire safety awareness of all employees. Another goal if this plan is to provide all employees with the information necessary to recognize hazardous conditions and take appropriate action before such conditions result in a fire emergency.

This fire prevention plan complies with the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.39.

This plan details the basic steps necessary to minimize the potential for fire occurring in the workplace. Prevention of fires in the workplace is the responsibility of everyone employed by the company but must be monitored by each supervisor overseeing any work activity that involves a major fire hazard. Every effort will be made by the company to identify those hazards that might cause fires and establish a means for controlling them.

The fire prevention plan will be administered by Paul Askew who will compile a list of all major workplace fire hazards, the names or job titles of personnel responsible for fire control and prevention equipment maintenance, names or job titles of personnel responsible for control of fuel source hazards and locations of all fire extinguishers in the workplace. The plan administrator, or safety manager, must also be familiar with the behavior of employees that may create fire hazards as well as periods of the day, month, and year in which the workplace could be more vulnerable to fire.

This fire prevention plan will be reviewed annually and updated as needed to maintain compliance with applicable regulations and standards and remain up-to-date with the state of the art in fire protection. Workplace inspection reports and fire incident reports will be maintained and used to provide corrections and improvements to the plan.

This plan will be available for employee review at any time during all normal working hours.

II. CLASSIFICATION

Fire is a chemical reaction involving the rapid oxidation or burning of a fuel. It needs four elements to occur as illustrated below in the tetrahedron. This is described by the following illustration:
The first component of the tetrahedron is fuel. Fuel can be any combustible material such as: solid (such as wood, paper, or cloth), liquid (such as gasoline) or gas (such as acetylene or propane). Solids and liquids generally convert to gases or vapors before they will burn.

Another component of the tetrahedron is oxygen. Fire only needs an atmosphere with at least 16% oxygen.

Heat is also a component of the tetrahedron. Heat is the energy necessary to increase the temperature of the fuel source to a point in which enough vapors are emitted for ignition to occur.

The final side of the tetrahedron represents a chemical chain. When these components are brought together in the proper conditions and preparations, fire will develop. Take away any one of these elements, and the fire cannot exist or will be extinguished if it was already burning.

Fires are classified into four groups according to sources of fuel: Class A, B, C, and D based on the type of fuel source. Table 1 below describes the classifications of fire which can be used in making hazard assessment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Class A</td>
<td>Ordinary combustible materials such as paper, wood, cloth and some rubber and plastic materials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class B</td>
<td>Flammable or combustible liquids, flammable gases, greases and similar materials, and some rubber and plastic materials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class C</td>
<td>Energized electrical equipment and power supply circuits and related materials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Class D</td>
<td>Combustible metals such as magnesium, titanium, zirconium, sodium, lithium and potassium.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III. DETERMINING FIRE HAZARDS

This section consists of two steps: first, identifying the existing fire hazards in the workplace and, second, taking action to resolve them is performed daily by the safety department. Material hazards shall be identified, as evident on the specific Safety Data Sheets (SDS) and labeled on containers as soon as they arrive in the workplace. The identification system shall also include incorporation into the company’s hazard communication program.
OXYGEN-ENERGIZED ATMOSPHERES

Oxygen-enriched atmospheres involve operating rooms and anesthesia machines, oxygen tents as used by ambulances, fire and police or rescue squads; hospitals and laboratory supply systems; cutting and welding. If practical, nonflammable anesthetic agents will be used. To prevent dangerous adiabatic heating of flammable anesthetic gases, the cylinder valves will be opened very slowly to allow the gradual introduction of the high-pressure gas downstream from the cylinder valve. This will permit a slow buildup of pressure and hence temperature. An aid to the identification of hazards associated with medical agents and gases in NFPA 704, Standard Systems for the Identification of the Fire Hazards of Materials.

INDUSTRIAL TRUCKS

The type of industrial truck being used shall be approved for use within any building storing hazardous materials. All refueling operations shall be conducted outside and away from storage of flammable materials. Areas that are used for maintenance and battery charging of electrical trucks should be separated from storage areas.

TRUCKS and EXCAVATORS

All trucks and excavators will be removed from the building during non-operations and parked away from the building.

IV. STORAGE AND HANDLING PROCEDURES

The storage of material shall be arranged such that adequate clearance is maintained away from heating surfaces, air ducts, heaters, flue pipes, and lighting fixtures. All storage containers or areas shall prominently display signs to identify the material stored within. Storage of chemicals shall be separated from other materials is storage, from handling operations, and from incompatible materials. All individual containers shall be identified as to their contents.

Only containers designed, constructed, and tested in accordance with the U. S. Department of Transportation specifications and regulations are used for storage of compressed or liquefied gases. Compressed gas storage rooms will be areas reserved exclusively for that purpose with good ventilation and at least 1-hour fire resistance rating. The gas cylinders shall be secured in place and stored away from any heat or ignition source. Pressurized gas cylinders shall never be used without pressure regulators.

ORDINARY COMBUSTIBLES

- Wooden pallets will not be stacked over 6 feet tall. If feasible, extra pallets will be stored outside or in separate buildings to reduce the risk of fire hazards.

- Piles of combustible materials shall be stored away from buildings and located apart from each other sufficiently to allow firefighting efforts to control an existing fire.

- The Municipal Solid Waste material will be processed daily to reduce fire load.
FLAMMABLE MATERIALS

• Bulk quantities of flammable liquids shall be stored outdoors and away from buildings. Smaller quantities are subsequently brought into a mixing room where they are prepared for use. The mixing room shall be located next to an outside wall equipped with explosion relief vents. The room shall also have enough mechanical ventilation to prevent the accumulation of flammable vapor concentration in the explosive range.

• Small quantities (limited to amount necessary to perform an operation for one working shift) of flammable liquids shall be stored in, and dispensed from, approved safety containers equipped with vapor-tight, self-closing caps, screens or covers.

• Flammable liquids shall be stored away from sources that can produce sparks.

• Flammable liquids shall only be used in areas having adequate and, if feasible, positive ventilation. If the liquid is highly hazardous, the liquid shall only be used in areas with a local exhaust ventilation.

• Flammable liquids shall never be transferred from one container to another by applying air pressure to the original container. Pressurizing such containers may cause them to rupture, creating a serious flammable liquid spill.

• When dangerous liquids are being handled, a warning sign will be posted near the operation, notifying other employees and giving warning that open flames are hazardous and are to be kept away.

• The storage and usage areas will include fire-resistive separations, automatic sprinklers, special ventilation, explosion-relief valves, separation of incompatible materials, and the separation of flammable materials from other materials.

V. POTENTIAL IGNITION SOURCES

• Ensure that utility lights always have some type of wire guard over them.

• Don’t misuse fuses. Never install a fuse rated higher than specified for the circuit.

• Investigate any appliance or equipment that smells strange. Space heaters, microwave ovens, hot plates, coffee makers and other small appliances shall be rigidly regulated and closely monitored.

• The use of extension cords to connect heating devices to electric outlets shall be prohibited.

• If a hot or under inflated tire is discovered, it should be moved well away from the vehicle. As an alternative, the driver should remain with the vehicle until the tire is cool to the touch, and then make repairs. If a vehicle is left with a hot tire, the tire might burst into flames and destroy the vehicle and load.
Table 2 below lists common sources of ignition that cause fires in the workplace, gives examples in each case, and suggests preventive measures.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sources of Ignition</th>
<th>Examples</th>
<th>Preventive Measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electrical equipment</td>
<td>Electrical defects, generally due to poor</td>
<td>Use only approved equipment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Follow</td>
<td>maintenance, mostly in wiring, motors, switches, lamps and hot elements.</td>
<td>National Electrical Code.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Establish</td>
<td></td>
<td>regular maintenance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Friction</td>
<td>Hot bearings, misaligned or broken machine</td>
<td>Follow a regular schedule of inspection maintenance and</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>parts, poor adjustment.</td>
<td>lubrication.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open flames</td>
<td>Cutting and welding torches, gas oil burners,</td>
<td>Follow established welding caution. Keep burners clean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pre-</td>
<td>misuse of gasoline torches.</td>
<td>properly adjusted. Do not use flames near combustibles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>open</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smoking and matches areas.</td>
<td>Dangerous near flammable liquids and in areas</td>
<td>Smoke only in permitted areas sure matches are out. Use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make appropriate</td>
<td>where combustibles are stored or used.</td>
<td>receptacles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Static electricity</td>
<td>Occurs where liquid flows from pipes.</td>
<td>Ground equipment. Use static eliminators. Humidify the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>atmosphere.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hot surfaces</td>
<td>Exposure of combustibles to furnaces, electric</td>
<td>Provide ample clearances, circulation. Check heating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>insulation, air</td>
<td>lamps or irons.</td>
<td>apparatus prior to leaving it unattended.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
V. WELDING AND CUTTING

Welding and cutting will not be permitted in areas not authorized by management. A Hot Permit is required by the Safety Department if welding is needed for repairs.

If practical, welding and cutting operations shall be conducted in well-ventilated rooms with a fire-resistant floor. If this practice is not feasible, a member of the safety department shall ensure that the work areas have been surveyed for fire hazards; the necessary precautions taken to prevent fires; and issue a hot permit. This hot permit shall only encompass the area, item and time which is specified on it.

If welding is to be performed, floors will be swept clean, wetted down, and covered with either fire-retardant blankets, metal or other noncombustible coverings.

Welding will not be permitted in or near areas containing flammable or combustible materials (liquids, vapors, or dusts). Welding will not be permitted in or near closed tanks that contain or have contained flammable liquids unless they have been thoroughly drained, purged and tested free from flammable gases or vapors. Welding shall not begin until all combustible materials have been removed at least 35 feet from the affected areas, or if unable to relocate, covered with a fire-retardant covering. Openings in walls, floors, or ducts shall be covered if located within 35 feet of the intended work area. Welding will not be permitted on any closed containers.

Fire extinguishers will be provided at each welding or cutting operation. A trained watcher will always be stationed during the operation and for at least 30 minutes following the completion of the operation. This person will assure that no stray sparks cause a fire and will immediately extinguish fires that do start.

OPEN FLAMES

No open flames will be permitted in or near spray booths or spray rooms. If indoor spray-painting work needs to be performed outside of standard spray-painting booths, adequate ventilation will be provided. All potential ignition sources will also be eliminated.

Gasoline or alcohol torches shall be place so that the flames are at least 18 inches away from wood surfaces. They will not be used in the presence of dusts, vapors, flammable combustible liquids, paper or similar materials. Torches shall never be left unattended while they are burning.

The company has a specific policy regarding cigarette/cigar/pipe smoking in the workplace. Smoking and no-smoking areas will be clearly delineated with conspicuous signs. Rigid enforcement will always be maintained. The plan administrator will enforce observance of permissible and prohibited smoking areas for employees and outside visitors to the workplace. Fire-safe, metal containers will be provided where smoking is permitted. No-smoking areas will be checked periodically for evidence of discard smoking materials.

STATIC ELECTRICITY

The company recognizes that it is impossible to prevent the generation of static electricity in every situation, but the company realizes that the hazard of static sparks can be avoided by preventing the buildup of static charges. One or more of the following preventive methods will
be used: grounding, bonding, maintaining a specific humidity level (usually 60-70 percent), and ionizing the atmosphere.

Where a static accumulating piece of equipment is unnecessarily located in a hazardous area, the equipment will be relocated to a safe location rather than attempt to prevent static accumulation.

VI. HOUSEKEEPING PREVENTIVE TECHNIQUES

The following are housekeeping techniques and procedures to prevent occurrences of fire.

- Keep storage and working areas free of trash.
- Place oily rags in covered containers and dispose of daily.
- Do not use gasoline or other flammable solvent or finish to clean floors.
- Use noncombustible oil-absorptive materials for sweeping floors.
- Dispose of materials in noncombustible containers that are emptied daily.
- Remove accumulation of combustible dust.
- Don’t refuel gasoline-powered equipment in a confined space, especially in the presence of equipment such as furnaces or water heaters.
- Don’t refuel gasoline-powered equipment while it is hot.
- Follow proper storage and handling procedures.
- Ensure combustible materials are present only in areas in quantities required for the work operation.
- Clean up any spill of flammable liquids immediately.
- Ensure that if a worker’s clothing becomes contaminated with flammable liquids, these individuals change their clothing before continuing to work.
- Post “No Smoking” caution signs near the storage areas.
- Report any hazardous condition, such as old wiring, worn insulation and broken electrical equipment, to the supervisor.
- Keep motors clean and in good working order.
- Don’t overload electrical outlets.
- Ensure all equipment is turned off at the end of the workday.
• Maintain the right type of fire extinguisher available for use.

• Use the safest cleaning solvents (nonflammable and nontoxic) when cleaning electrical equipment.

• Ensure that all passageways and fire doors are unobstructed. Stairwell doors shall never be propped open, and materials shall not be stored in stairwells.

• Periodically remove over spray residue from walls, floors, and ceilings of spray booths and ventilation ducts.

• Remove contaminated spray booth filters from the building as soon as replaced or keep immersed in water until disposed.

• Don’t allow material to block automatic sprinkler systems, or to be piled around fire extinguisher locations. To obtain the proper distribution of water, a minimum of 18 inches of clear space must be maintained below sprinkler deflectors. If there are no sprinklers, a 3-foot clearance between piled material and the ceiling must be maintained to permit use of hose streams. These distances must be doubled when stock is piled higher than 15 feet.

• Check daily for any discard lumber, broken pallets or pieces of material stored on site and remove properly.

• Re-pile immediately any pile of material which falls into an aisle or clear space.

• Use weed killers that are not toxic and do no pose a fire hazard.

VII. FIRE PROTECTION EQUIPMENT

The entire facility is protected by a dry pipe system that notifies the Johnston Fire department when activated. If one or more of the automatic sprinkler heads is triggered, it opens allowing the air in the piping to vent from that sprinkler. Each sprinkler operates independently, as its temperature rises above its triggering threshold. As the air pressure in the piping drops, the pressure differential dry pipe valve changes, allowing water to enter the piping system. Water flow from sprinklers, needed to control the fire, is delayed until the air is vented from the sprinklers. In regions using NFPA 13 regulations, the time it takes water to reach the hydraulically remote sprinkler from the time that sprinkler is activated is limited to a maximum of 60 seconds. In industry practice, this is known as the "Maximum Time of Water Delivery". The maximum time of water delivery may be required to be reduced, depending on the hazard classification of the area protected by the sprinkler system.

VIII. FIRE PROTECTION EQUIPMENT

The future proposed MSW Building expansion will be equipped with an electrically managed, manually operated fire alarm system. When activated, the system will sound alarms that can be heard above the ambient noise levels throughout the workplace. The fire alarm will also be automatically transmitting to the fire department. Any fire suppression or fire detection system will automatically actuate the building alarm system.
The automatic sprinkler system adheres to NFPA 13, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems. The sprinkler system and components will be electrically supervised to ensure reliable operation. This includes gate valve tamper switches with a local alarm at a constantly attended site when the valve is closed. If a single water supply is provided be a connection to the city mains, a low-pressure monitor is included. If pressure tanks are the primary source of water, air pressure, water level, and temperature shall be supervised. If fire pumps are provided to boost system pressure, supervision will monitor loss of pump power, pump running indication, low system pressure, and low pump suction pressure.

Portable fire extinguishers are placed in a building. Fire extinguishers must be kept fully charged and in their designated places. The extinguishers will not be obstructed or obscured from view. The fire extinguishers will also be inspected by a member of the safety department, at least monthly, to make sure that they are in their designated places, have not been tampered with or actuated, and are not corroded or otherwise impaired.

The location of all hydrants, hose houses, portable fire extinguishers, or other fire protective equipment should be properly marked with arrows and signs painted on the pavement.

IX. MAINTENANCE

Apple Valley Alarms, LLC, 435 Sawmill Road, North Scituate, RI 02857; 401-934-7663 is to be contacted for any issue arising with the electrically managed, manually operated fire alarm system.

All maintenance/repairs and quarterly inspections of the sprinkler system is performed by Allied Fire Protection, 108 Pond Street, West Warwick, RI 02893; 401-828-2600.

Johnston Fire Department will be advised when annual testing of the sprinkler system and fire alarm system is to be performed.

All fire extinguishers are maintained by Admiral Fire, Corp., 59 Blackstone Avenue, Pawtucket, RI 02860; 401-726-3473.

X. TRAINING

All employees shall be instructed on the locations and proper use of fire extinguishers in their work areas. Employees shall also be instructed as to how to operate the building’s fire alarm system and be familiar with evacuation routes. The training of all employees shall include the locations and types of materials and/or processes which pose potential fire hazards. The training program shall also emphasize the following:

1. Use and disposal of smoking materials
2. The importance of electrical safety
3. Proper use of electrical appliances and equipment
4. Unplugging heat-producing equipment and appliances at the end of each workday
5. Correct storage of combustible and flammable materials
6. Safe handling of compressed gases and flammable liquids (where appropriate)

Initial training and ongoing training shall include regularly scheduled fire drills. Training documentation shall be stored in the Vairkko software system.
Appendix A
FIRE PREVENTION CHECKLIST
This checklist should be reviewed regularly and kept up to date.

ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT
  _ No makeshift wiring
  _ Extension cords serviceable
  _ Motors and tools free of dirt and grease
  _ Lights clear of combustible materials
  _ Safest cleaning solvents used
  _ Fuse and control boxes clean and closed
  _ Circuits properly fused or otherwise protected
  _ Equipment approved for use in hazardous areas (if required)

FRICITION
  _ Machinery properly lubricated
  _ Machinery properly adjusted and/or aligned

SPECIAL FIRE-HAZARD MATERIALS
  _ Storage of special flammable isolated
  _ Nonmetal stock free of tramp metal

WELDING AND CUTTING
  _ Area surveyed for fire safety
  _ Combustible removed or covered
  _ Permit issued

OPEN FLAMES
  _ Kept away from spray rooms and booths
  _ Portable torches clear of flammable surfaces
  _ No gas leaks

PORTABLE HEATERS
  _ Set up with ample horizontal and overhead clearances
  _ Safely mounted on noncombustible surfaces
  _ Secured against tipping or upset
  _ Use of steel drums prohibited
  _ Combustibles removed or covered
  _ Not used as rubbish burners

HOT SURFACES
  _ Hot pipes clear of combustible materials
  _ Ample containers available and serviceable
  _ Soldering irons kept off combustible surfaces
  _ Ashes in metal containers

SMOKING AND MATCHES
  _ “No smoking” and “smoking” areas clearly marked
  _ No discarded smoking materials in prohibited areas
  _ Butt containers available and serviceable

SPONTANEOUS IGNITION
  _ Flammable waste material in closed, metal containers
  _ Piled material, dry, and well ventilated
  _ Flammable waste material containers emptied frequently
  _ Trash receptacle emptied daily

STATIC ELECTRICITY
  _ Flammable liquid dispensing vessels grounded and bonded
  _ Moving machinery grounded
  _ Proper humidity maintained
HOUSEKEEPING
- No accumulation of rubbish
- Safe storage of flammables
- Passageways clear of obstacles
- Automatic sprinklers unobstructed
- Premises free of unnecessary combustible materials
- No leaks or dripping of flammables and floor free of spills
- Fire doors unblocked and operating freely

FIRE PROTECTION
- Proper type of fire extinguisher
- Fire extinguisher in proper location
- Access to fire extinguishers unobstructed
- Access to fire extinguishers clearly marked
- Extinguishing system in working order
- Service date current
- Personnel trained in use of equipment
- Personnel exits unobstructed and maintained
EMERGENCY ACTION PLAN

PERMIT # 21-1.EP-PM

LOCATION: VINAGRO CORP. 2208 PLAINFIELD PIKE, JOHNSTON, RI  CONTACT: Mike Molicone 401-639-6204

OWNER:  APPLICANT:

VERIFICATION FIRE DEPARTMENT RECEIVED

Battalion Chief THOMAS F MARCELLO

07/19/2021
07/19/2021

Dear Applicant,

Now that your plan has been approved please note any conditions listed below. Any changes to the approved plans must be re-submitted to this office for review and approval. Field changes will not be approved.

Please feel free to contact Battalion Chief THOMAS F MARCELLO in this office at any time if questions arise. Please refer to plan review number 21-1.EP-PM when calling.

CONDITIONS:

- Emergency Action Plan reviewed and updated
- Plan must be submitted and updated yearly

Sincerely,

Battalion Chief THOMAS F MARCELLO

Any violation, deficiency, or requirement that may have been overlooked in the course of this Fire prevention plan review is also subject to the correction or inclusion under the provision of any applicable code. If for any reason you wish to have a hearing related to this report, you may apply in writing to the Fire Safety Code Board of Appeal and Review for a variation or to have your concerns addressed. Applications for variations are done on a separate form available at the State Fire Marshal’s office.
Attachment N

Blasting Mat Locations Exhibit
Blasting Mat Locations Exhibit

Blasting Mat Locations Exhibit

DiPrete Engineering
Two Stafford Court Cranston, RI 02920
tel 401-943-1000 fax 401-464-6006 www.diprete-eng.com

JR Vinagro Recycling, LLC
116 Shun Pike, Johnston, RI
04/15/2020

100 PIECES± BLASTING MATS

100 PIECES± BLASTING MATS

525 PIECES± BLASTING MATS

Scale: 1"=150'

0 75' 150' 300'

North
April 16, 2020

Mr. Rick Wyatt  
JR Vinagro Corp  
2208 Plainfield Pike  
Johnston, RI 02919

Dear Mr. Wyatt:

In reference to blasting mat disposal at the Central Landfill, they are acceptable as long as they are from RI and the tipping fee is $85/ton.

Due to the fact that they are difficult to landfill, the difficult to manage fee is $40/ton with a maximum fee of $100 for a load up to ten tons, loads over 10 tons the fee is $40/ton with a maximum fee of $250/load.

Sincerely

Steven Pietrantozzi  
Scale House Manager