



## **SAN MATEO COUNTY WILDFIRE DEBRIS MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS AND WORKPLAN**

To ensure safety to workers, the public, and the environment, certain protocols must be followed after a wildfire disaster when removing structural ash and debris from a fire. Due to the public health emergency, property owners are required to remove all burn debris from their properties in a timely manner. The property owner is required to submit a San Mateo County Debris Removal Application and Work Plan to San Mateo County Environmental Health Services (EHS) for approval prior to commencing debris removal.

After completion of the work described in the approved work plan, the owner must submit a certification showing that all work has been completed as specified. All cleanup activities must be completed pursuant to standards set forth by the County. These standards were established to ensure the protection of public health. Documentation of adequate cleanup and proper disposal is required. Property owners are encouraged to review all requirements thoroughly before commencing debris removal. Property owners will not be allowed to build on their property until there is a certification of completion for the property cleanup.

Due to the recent COVID-19 pandemic, California has issued industry guidance for construction. All contractors must read the the [COVID-19 Industry Guidance: Construction](#) and complete the [COVID-19 General Checklist for Construction Employers](#).

EHS is available to answer questions by calling **(650) 372-6200** or email [envhealth@smcgov.org](mailto:envhealth@smcgov.org).



## DEBRIS REMOVAL REQUIREMENTS

To ensure safety to the workers, public, and the environment, certain protocols must be followed after a wildfire disaster when removing structural ash and debris from a fire.

## PRIVATE DEBRIS CLEANUP PROCESS OVERVIEW

Below is an overview of the debris removal operations and protocols. This information was adapted from various sources and includes “best practices.”

Cleanup Operations	Cleanup Protocols
Assess Site Hazards	The property owner and their licensed contractor must evaluate and propose appropriate mitigations for safety of debris removal crews, including the evaluation and removal of any hazards, such as Hazard Trees as determined by a certified arborist. To the extent a Hazard Tree is also "Heritage Tree" as defined in Section 11.050 of the San Mateo County Ordinance No. 2427, the property owner and their licensed contractor must comply with those requirements.
Site Documentation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Measure and record foundation and cleanup area</li> <li>- Notify appropriate entities of cleanup, including local utilities, USA Underground, and Air Pollution Control District(s)</li> </ul>
Work Plan	Prepare a Work Plan that provides for evaluation and mitigation of site hazards including evaluation of hazard trees by a certified arborist, site testing and analysis, hazardous waste and asbestos removal, debris removal, erosion control, soil grading, and confirmation sampling. Visual monitoring shall be provided as part of work scope to ensure no fugitive ash or debris is created or dispersed during work. Also, the cleanup area shall be clearly delineated on a plan map with all proposed sampling locations.
Application Process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Owner or contractor will submit a debris removal application and work plan</li> <li>- Once the application and work plan are approved, the County will issue a permit</li> </ul>
Site Testing and Analysis	The property owner will need to hire a certified Asbestos Consultant and Soil Consultant (professional civil engineer or geologist) to evaluate and test the site.
Air Monitoring	Fugitive Dust - Dust is a significant concern and there should be adequate dust control water applied to burn ash materials at all times, most importantly during contractor disturbance and loading.



Hazardous Waste and Asbestos Removal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All hazardous waste remaining after the household hazardous waste must be identified and legally disposed of</li> <li>- Asbestos must be assessed by a Certified Asbestos Consultant and removed by a licensed Asbestos Abatement Contractor</li> </ul>
Debris Removal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Remove ash and debris, metals, and concrete from the site and dispose of properly</li> <li>- Recycle metals and concrete if possible</li> <li>- Work areas shall be clearly delineated, and be restricted to those personnel performing the cleanup with proper personal protection equipment (PPE)</li> </ul>
Foundations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Completely remove and dispose of foundation or</li> <li>- Submit a letter form a Licensed Civil or Structural Engineer certifying the foundation is acceptable for rebuild. The letter shall state reasons for their decision</li> </ul>
Soil Grading	Remove 3 to 6 inches of soil from the impacted area after the burn ash and debris is removed to a level of visually clean soil. Soil should be disposed along with ash and debris.
Confirmation & Background Sampling	A licensed Soil Consultant (civil engineer or geologist) will oversee the collection of soil samples from 0 to 3 inches for confirmation sampling and compare soil sample results against cleanup goals. Similarly, this same consultant will collect background samples off the burn footprint from 3 to 9 inches to establish cleanup levels above health screening goals.
Appliance and Vehicle Recycling	Appliances and vehicles must be handled properly to meet the requirements of metals recycling facilities.
Erosion Control	Hay and seed with straw wattle or other erosion control material will be used to maintain erosion control and water runoff after cleanup is complete.

## BACKGROUND SAMPLING

As no regional background data exists for this event, baseline sampling should be conducted under the supervision of a professionally licensed civil engineer, petroleum engineer, or geologist to determine background conditions in the vicinity of the cleanup. These results will establish site specific cleanup levels that may be in excess of published health screening levels for the site.

The establishment of background conditions must take into consideration site specific data relative to local geology, and the geologic chemical data in the background data. Results within 20% of the background data set will be considered passing.



## SITE SPECIFIC BACKGROUND DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSES

The following requirements apply:

- 1) Three sampling locations shall be identified away from the impacted/cleanup area, such that minimal air blown ash or debris may disturb the desired samples. Locations should be staggered to represent the area. Please note, these are to be three discreet samples analyzed separately and shall not be composited into one.
- 2) In order to assure a “clean” or “native” sample, the first 3 inches of dirt shall be removed from the ground surface.
- 3) Samples shall be collected from 3 to 9 inches and placed in appropriate containers for transport to an analytical laboratory.
- 4) Samples shall be analyzed for metals using EPA Method 6020 and Mercury by EPA Method 7471A. Confirmation samples taken later must use the same analytical method as used for determining background.
- 5) Analytical results will be reviewed and compiled by the licensed professional, and a determination made if the results are representative of background for the subject site.

## CONFIRMATION SAMPLING

Confirmation sampling should be conducted by a licensed professional after fire-related debris has been removed from a property. Representative soil samples should be collected and analyzed to determine compliance with cleanup goals. The total number of samples to be collected is based on estimated square footage of ash footprint as follows:

<b>Estimated Square Footage of Ash Footprint (Decision Unit)</b>	<b>Number of 5-Point Aliquots</b>
0 - 100 square feet	1
101 - 1,000 square feet	2
1,001 - 1,500 square feet	3
1,501 - 2,000 square feet	4
2,0001 - 5,000 square feet	5
>5,000 square feet	Must consult with local environmental health officials

All confirmation samples should be collected from a depth of 0 to 3 inches using a dedicated 4-ounce plastic scoop and be placed in 8-ounce jars. Samples should be taken to an approved laboratory for analysis of Title 22 Metals including antimony, arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, lead, molybdenum, nickel, selenium, silver, thallium, vanadium, and zinc.



**CONFIRMATION SAMPLING**

Analyte	Health Screening Level (mg/Kg)	Screening Level
Antimony	11	RWQCB ESL
Arsenic	0.067	RWQCB ESL
Barium	3,000	RWQCB ESL
Beryllium	16	DTSC HERO Note 3
Cadmium	51	RWQCB ESL
Chromium	117,000	USEPA RSL
Cobalt	23	RWQCB ESL
Copper	3,100	RWQCB ESL
Lead	80	DTSC HERO Note 3
Mercury	1	DTSC HERO Note 3
Molybdenum	390	RWQCB ESL
Nickel	820	DTSC HERO Note 3
Selenium	390	RWQCB ESL
Silver	390	RWQCB ESL
Thallium	0.78	RWQCB ESL
Vanadium	390	RWQCB ESL
Zinc	23,000	RWQCB ESL

ESLs: Environmental Screening Levels (ESLs) published by the California Regional Water Quality Control Board, San Francisco Bay Region (CRWQCB-SFBR), 2019 (Rev. 2) Update

HERO Note 3: California Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC) Office of Human and Ecological Risk (HERO) Human Health Risk Assessment Note Number 3, June 2020 Update

RSLs: United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) Regional Screening Levels for Chemical Contaminants at Superfund Sites (RSLs), May 2020 Update



These Initial Screening Criteria have been established based on current health-based screening criteria for soil confirmation sampling after completion of visible cleanup of properties. These are initial health screening criteria in the absence of specific background data. Screening levels provided here **should be raised** (to become more lenient) if ambient concentrations of metals are found to be prevalent in background data sets established by the licensed professional conducting the background study.

Samples should be sent to an approved laboratory for analysis of Title 22 Metals including antimony, arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, lead, molybdenum, nickel, selenium, silver, thallium, vanadium, and zinc by EPA Method 6020, and mercury by EPA Method 7471A.

**Additional Advisory:**

In cases where a subject site has been cleaned up to background levels that exceed initial screening levels, property owners should be advised of the exceedance.

**Reporting:**

In order to facilitate the expedient review of cleanup documentation, results of testing and analyses shall be outlined in tables for each site compared against the identified screening level. Certified analytical reports shall be attached including all QA/QC documentation from the lab. As the results presented will include interpretation, all reports must be certified and stamped by the licensed professional (civil engineer, petroleum engineer, or geologist) who is taking responsible charge for the work.

## REQUIREMENTS

**Cleanups shall meet the following standards:**

1. Remove vehicles for recycling. Collect, stockpile, and remove metals, appliances, and similar items for recycling.
2. Trees that pose a hazard to the home site or to workers during debris removal activities, or that will pose a hazard during reconstruction activities, shall be removed under permit from the San Mateo County Building and Planning Department. Trees may be cut and set aside for firewood or taken off site and recycled per owner's instruction.
3. A certified asbestos consultant and soil consultant must be hired to test the site. Submit a report of the asbestos survey with analytical reports (if applicable) to Environmental Health Services for cleanup authorization.
4. Hazardous materials encountered which were missed in the previous sweep of the property, shall be set aside for later collection.
5. Remove all structural ash and debris from the impacted property.





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smchealth.org/eh

6. Remove structural foundation and associated concrete. Driveways may stay in place, when appropriate, to aid in erosion control during the rebuilding phase. They can then remove and replace, as necessary, as one of the last steps to reconstruction.
7. Dust control and erosion protection measures shall be incorporated as follows:
  - a. Ash and debris shall be thoroughly wetted prior to removal. Hoses with fine spray nozzles shall be used to apply water to the work site prior to and during active debris removal. The materials shall also be wetted while being loaded into trucks to prevent visible dust from crossing property lines. Care shall be taken to avoid excessive use of water in order to prevent runoff. Any runoff produced shall be contained onsite.
  - b. Silt fences, fiber rolls, erosion control blankets, and other best management practices shall be used to prevent ash or soil from washing into the street, drainage courses and culverts, or into neighboring properties. A copy of the County's stormwater best management practices may be found [here](#).
  - c. Stockpiled materials that are not immediately loaded for transport shall be handled and stored on site in such a manner as to avoid offsite migration. This may include wetting and covering the waste until it is loaded and transported.
8. Structural ash and debris shall be transported to and disposed of at an approved landfill.
  - a. Ash and debris shall be wetted, wrapped with plastic sheeting, taped closed, and covered with a tarp to eliminate the release of dust during transport (burrito wrapping).
  - b. Mixed burned debris and ash shall be transported to an approved landfill in California or Nevada. Property owners or contractors shall make contact with the landfill operator prior to hauling the waste to ensure its acceptance. Note that waste characterization testing may be required by the landfill that is the final point of disposal.
  - c. A receipt for waste disposal shall be obtained from the landfill operator and a copy provided to the County as part of certification of the work.
9. Transport and disposal of recyclable materials - concrete, metal, etc., shall be handled as follows:
  - a. Trees and wood waste, metal, vehicles, appliances, and aggregate material (concrete, etc.) may be recycled locally.
  - b. These materials must be cleaned sufficiently of ash and debris at the site to allow safe transportation. Landfill staff may reject loads that appear to be contaminated.
  - c. If recyclable materials cannot be cleaned of ash and debris, they must be handled and disposed of as mixed burned debris.



10. Soil shall be sampled and analyzed to verify that cleanup standards have been met.
  - a. Following removal of all debris and impacted soil from the site, soil samples shall be collected from the impacted structure area. Sample collection shall be performed under the supervision of a California licensed professional Civil Engineer, Petroleum Engineer, or Geologist. A report of analytical results shall be prepared by this engineering contractor and a copy provided to Environmental Health Services as part of certification of the work.
  - b. Confirmation samples will be collected from the impacted structure area (burn footprint) in native soil, to effectively represent the cleanup area. The selection of sample locations shall be based on a 10 by 10-foot grid overlay of the impacted area with the number of samples to be collected based on the square footage.

Property owners shall ensure that contractors are licensed for the work they will perform. The guidance below is provided to ensure that all mixed burned debris and ash generated by the disaster will be transported, handled, and managed in a manner that will protect public health and the environment. Proper personal protective equipment, including respiratory protection, should be used by anyone who handles ash or burned debris or who may come into contact with these materials during transport or management.

## STORAGE OF WASTE ONSITE

Mixed burned debris stored onsite prior to transport for disposal shall be managed to prevent offsite migration of ash and dust. This may include wetting and covering the waste. Bins containing debris and/or refuse shall be kept covered and wetted down as necessary. The property owner or contractor shall ensure that ash and dust are contained to the greatest extent possible.

Property owners or contractors should segregate recyclable materials from mixed burned debris. Recyclables should be taken to a facility that can accept trees and wood waste, metal, vehicles, appliances, and aggregate material (concrete, etc.). These materials must be cleaned sufficiently of ash and debris at the site to allow safe transportation, as landfill staff may reject loads that appear to be contaminated. If recyclable materials cannot be cleaned of ash and debris, they must be handled and disposed of as mixed burned debris.

Best management practices shall be used to prevent tracking ash and debris into the roadway.





## PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Property owners and their contractors should use personal protective equipment (PPE) when handling burned debris and ash (Level C protection). This includes but is not limited to the following:

- Respiratory protection - such as a N-95 or P-100 particulate mask or NIOSH approved respirator
- Eye protection - safety goggles or safety glasses
- Chemical resistant clothing (one piece coverall, hooded two piece chemical splash suit, chemical resistant hood and apron, disposable chemical resistant coveralls.)
- Hand protection - heavy work gloves
- Head protection - hard hat, if necessary
- Foot protection - shoes or boots with heavy lug soles
- Clothing - long pants and long sleeved shirts, Tyvek or similar protective, disposable clothing
- Hearing protection - if working in an area with excessive noise from equipment such as chain saw, backhoes, tractors, or other heavy equipment

## GENERAL GUIDANCE FOR HANDLING OR REMOVAL OF ASH

- Wear gloves, long sleeved shirts, and long pants and avoid skin contact.
- If you do get ash on your skin, wash it off as soon as possible.
- If you have a vegetable garden or fruit trees, wash the fruit or vegetables thoroughly before eating them.
- Avoid getting ash into the air as much as possible. Do not use leaf blowers or take other actions that will put ash into the air.
- Shop vacuums and other common vacuum cleaners do not filter our small particles, but rather blow such particles out the exhaust into the air where they can be breathed. The use of shop vacuums and other non-HEPA filter vacuums is not recommended. HEPA filter vacuums could be used, if available.
- Well-fitting dust masks may provide some protection during cleanup. A mask rated N-95 or P-100 will be more effective than simpler dust or surgical masks in blocking particles from ash. In general, many ash particles are larger than those found in smoke; thus, wearing a dust mask can significantly reduce (but not completely eliminate) the amount of particles inhaled.
- Persons with heart or lung disease should consult their physician before using a masks during post-fire cleanup.
- If ash is wet down, use as little water as possible.



## TEMPLATES AND RESOURCE LIST FOR PROPERTY OWNERS, CONTRACTORS, AND CONSULTANTS

The following templates have been created in order to assist property owners and/or contractors and consultants through the cleanup process. While the templates presented here are optional, it is highly encouraged that the organizational processes outlined are adhered to in order to facilitate an expedient review and approval of work plans and reports such that a property completion certification can be issued.

### WORK PLANS AND REPORTS CHECKLIST/CONTENTS

Please be advised it is the intent of work plans and reports to provide working guidance so that no steps are missed in the cleanup process that might unduly burden property owners in having to perform additional or unnecessary work that may have been caught at the early stages of the project cleanup. **Submittals made under these guidelines can be abbreviated to the bare necessities** in order to achieve cleanup removal and disposal goals. For example, items such as fugitive dust control may be addressed by referencing posted Environmental Health Services documents and acknowledging that practices outlined therein will be adhered to.

Included as Attachment A and B to this document, please find general work plan and report format templates that will assist in the timely review of submitted documents.

### WORK PLANS AND REPORTS CHECKLIST/ CONTENTS

- Attachment A**                      Standard Work Plan Template
- Attachment B**                      Report Checklist/Contents



## **ATTACHMENT A STANDARD WORK PLAN TEMPLATE**

To ensure safety to workers, the public and the environment, property owners, contractors and consultants must follow proper protocol when removing structural ash and debris left from the CZU Lightning Complex Fire. Environmental Health Services is offering two ways for property owners to manage the fire debris and ash from the wildfire disaster:

- 1) Participate in the Government (CalOES) Program or
- 2) Submit the Property Owner Application to hire a Private Contractor for Fire Debris Removal (Private Contractor Program Application) and Work Plan to Environmental Health Services.

Property owners who choose not to participate in the Government (CalOES) Program (or who have qualifying structures on the property but are not eligible for the Government (CalOES) Program) will need to submit the Private Contractor Program Application and Work Plan application to the County. Property owners/contractors may begin debris removal when the County has approved the application and work plan.

If a property did **not** include a qualifying structure (120 square feet or more), the property owner is **not** required to complete the Private Contractor Program Application. These property owners should complete the San Mateo County Debris Removal Exemption Application.

Property owners/contractors must complete debris removal and cleanup to the Government (CalOES) Program standard, as required by the urgency ordinances approved by local government. These standards are established to ensure protection of the public health and environment. **This document is a standard work plan template for the Private Contractor Fire Debris Removal Program Work Plan.**

Complete and submit both this standard work plan and the Private Contractor Program Application to Environmental Health Services located at 2000 Alameda de las Pulgas, Suite 100, San Mateo CA 94403, by appointment, or send to [envhealth@smcgov.org](mailto:envhealth@smcgov.org).

Due to the recent COVID-19 pandemic, California has issued industry guidance for construction. All contractors must read the [COVID-19 Industry Guidance: Construction](#) and complete the [COVID-19 General Checklist for Construction Employers](#).

This document sometimes refers to property owners, owners, contractors, consultants, or you. These terms all refer to the property owner and his or her duties, as an owner is required to use contractors and consultants to complete the cleanup process.



## ATTACHMENT A: STANDARD WORK PLAN TEMPLATE

### I. PROJECT OVERVIEW

#### Property Information and Property Owners

Property Owner Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Burned Property Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Assessor's Parcel Number (APN): \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Mailing Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

#### List of Contractor(s) and Consultant(s)

Contractor Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

License Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Contractor Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

License Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Contractor Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

License Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Contractor Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Email: \_\_\_\_\_

License Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone Number: \_\_\_\_\_



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**Initial Site Safety Evaluation and Mitigation:** Provide evaluation of potential physical site risks and any proposed mitigation measures to allow access for clean-up activities. A detailed site safety plan for clean-up operations should be discussed in a later section. All properties must be evaluated by a certified arborist for potential hazard trees that may impact site access or the cleanup area. Hazard trees to be removed should be permitted through San Mateo County Building and Planning. Septic systems and wells that may create a site hazard should be identified. Repair or modifications to septic systems or wells should be permitted through San Mateo County Environmental Health and discussed in later sections.

**Scope of Work:** Provide a brief description of property and proposed activities (footprint, description of structures, and/or debris). Attach photos/sketches of ash footprint.

**Identify/discuss proposed equipment material staging areas:**

**Identify/discuss site health, safety protocols, and traffic control:**

**If applicable, damaged water wells and/or water lines on property will be addressed in the following manner:**

**If applicable, damaged septic systems and/or sewer lines on property will be addressed in the following manner:**



**REQUIRED Notifications/Permits**

**The following notifications will be made and permits obtained:**

Underground Service Alert (USA) - Call 811 Dig Alert prior to digging.

Obtain approval of your Property Owner Application to Hire a Private Contractor for Fire Debris Removal from: San Mateo County Environmental Health Services, 2000 Alameda de Las Pulgas, Suite 100, San Mateo, by appointment or email [envhealth@smcgov.org](mailto:envhealth@smcgov.org).

Obtain approval for hazard tree removal from San Mateo County Planning and Building Department.

**II. BACKGROUND SITE ASSESSMENT**

Site Testing and Analysis Plan (asbestos and soil): A certified asbestos consultant and soil consultant will be hired to test the site. Site testing and analysis for asbestos and soil will be addressed in the following manner:

Submit a report of the asbestos survey with analytical reports to Environmental Health Services for general debris removal authorization.

**Foundation Analysis and Plan**

In general, the structural integrity of concrete and masonry can adversely be affected in fire situations, especially when the structure is completely consumed by the fire. The properties of the material may be irreversibly altered deeming it unsatisfactory for reuse in supporting a rebuilt structure.

Property owners have two options:

1. Completely remove and dispose of foundation
2. If foundation is to remain in place, testing, engineer's certification including testing data is required. Foundations are retained at the property owner's own risk, and may not be accepted by the County for reuse.

**Structural foundations on the property will be addressed in the following manner:**





**Disposal Facility(s)**

**III. HAZARDOUS WASTE AND ASBESTOS REMOVAL**

**Hazardous Waste and Asbestos Removal**

During Phase I of Consolidated Fire Debris Removal, experts from the US EPA/contractors inspected the property and removed any identifiable and accessible household hazardous waste that may pose a threat to human health, animals, and the environment such as batteries, oil, propane tanks, visible bulk asbestos, and paints. However, some hazardous materials and/or asbestos or asbestos containing materials (ACM) may still be present on the property and pose a threat to public health and the environment. Proper protection should be worn when handling, sorting, and transporting these materials (sturdy footwear, gloves, respiratory protection).

**Hazardous Waste and Household Hazardous Waste Removal**

All remaining hazardous waste and household hazardous waste shall be identified and disposed by a certified hazardous waste contractor. Household hazardous wastes (batteries, propane tanks, paint, gasoline cans, cleaning products, pesticides, fluorescent light bulbs, etc.) must be identified, segregated, and disposed of properly.

**Certified Hazardous Materials/Waste Contractor**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ License Number: \_\_\_\_\_

**Disposal Facility(s)**

Submit a report of the hazardous waste survey and disposal documentation to Environmental Health Services for disposal authorization.

**Asbestos Removal**

Asbestos or ACM requires assessment by a Certified Asbestos Consultant. **This must be completed for all properties participating in the Private Contractor Program.** Asbestos and asbestos containing material must be removed by a licensed Asbestos Abatement Contractor. If bulk loading ACM, the bin or container used for transport shall be double-lined with 10-mil poly in such a way that once loaded both layers can be sealed up independently (burrito wrap method).



**Asbestos Handling and Removal Procedures**

**Certified Asbestos Consultant hired to test the site**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ License Number: \_\_\_\_\_

**Asbestos Removal Contractor**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ License Number: \_\_\_\_\_

**Air Monitoring Protocols for Fugitive Dust Control**

Property owners or their contractors must provide water or an approved dust palliative, or both, to prevent a dust nuisance at the site. Dust resulting from performance of the work will be controlled at all times in a manner that does not generate runoff. Dust Control Methods include:

- **Control 1** - Water or an approved dust palliative, or both, will be used to prevent dust nuisance at each site. Each area where ash and debris are to be removed will be pre-watered with a fine spray nozzle in advance of initiating debris removal and as needed during the removal.
- **Control 2** - All loads shall be covered with a tarp; this includes metal debris. Ash and debris loads shall be fully encapsulated with 10-millimeter plastic ("burrito wrap" method). Concrete loads are exempt from a tarp provided the loads are wetted prior to leaving. If concrete loads generate dust, then the loads must be wetted and covered.
- **Control 3** - All waste material that is not unloaded at the end of each workday will be consolidated, sufficiently wetted, and/or covered to prevent the offsite migration of contaminants.
- **Control 4** - All visibly dry disturbed soil surface areas of operation should be watered to minimize dust emissions during performance of work.
- **Control 5** - Speeds must be reduced when driving on unpaved roadways.
- **Control 6** - Procedures will be implemented to prevent or minimize dirt, soil or ash contaminating roadways, neighboring parcels or creating an airborne health hazard.

**In addition to the above listed methods, dust from debris removal activities on the property will be addressed in the following manner:**



## IV. DEBRIS REMOVAL AND DISPOSAL / RECYCLING

Remove ash, debris, contaminated soil, metals, and concrete from the site and dispose of properly. Metals and concrete shall be recycled if possible. Appliances and vehicles shall be handled properly to meet the requirements of metals recycling facilities. All waste shall be disposed of at an approved location from the list provided, or at other locations authorized to accept such waste. (See Appendix C in Guidelines, Templates and Resource List for Property Owners, Contractors and Consultants). Debris shall be handled in the following manner:

Ash, Fire Debris, and Soil

Metals Including Vehicles and Appliances

Concrete, Brick, and Masonry

Any solid waste facility (Appendix C) will need certification from Environmental Health Services that the ash and debris has been assessed for hazardous waste and asbestos and any discovered has been properly removed and disposed.

## V. SOIL GRADING AND EROSION CONTROL

### Description of Grading

After burn ash and debris are cleaned from the property to a level of visually clean, remove 3 to 6 inches of soil from the impacted area. Soil shall be properly disposed of as described above.

### Description of Erosion Controls

When active fire ends, it leaves behind bare dirt or decreased vegetative cover. Because of the loss of vegetation, the top layer of soil becomes loosened, making it vulnerable to increased runoff, erosion and sedimentation. Erosion and sediment stabilization practices will be implemented to keep sediment and debris from impacting homes. Erosion and sediment stabilization techniques to be used are listed below and are consistent with recognized best management practices and outlined in Appendix C: Guidelines, Templates, and Resource List provided.



## VI. CONFORMATION SAMPLING

Initial Screening Criteria and protocols have been established and are outlined in San Mateo County Wildfire Debris Management Requirements for soil confirmation sampling after completion of visible cleanup of properties. These are initial health screening criteria in the absence of background data. Testing of metals must be performed by EPA Lab Method 6020. A qualified soil consultant shall collect soil samples from a depth of 0 to 3 inches for confirmation sampling and compare results to cleanup goals. Three samples shall be taken at a depth of 3 to 9 inches outside the ash footprint (20 ft. minimum) to act as background samples to determine if naturally occurring levels of any metals tested are above the screening levels. If samples from the ash footprint are below the screening levels then the lab will not need to test the background samples. If sample results for any metals are above the screening levels but are at or below the background sample results, this must be adequately explained by your soil consultant in the final testing report.

### Soil Consultant Collecting Samples

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

License Number: \_\_\_\_\_

### State Certified Laboratory

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

License Number: \_\_\_\_\_

A site plan must be provided showing the proposed in relation to debris and ash (sample locations may be shown on Google Maps).

### Final Report

After implementation of the approved work plan, the San Mateo County Debris Removal Completion Certification, along with a Final Report shall be submitted to Environmental Health Services. Information and documentation included in the Final Report will follow the outline provided in Appendix B of the Guidelines, Templates and Resource List for Property Owners, Contractors and Consultants.



## **Attachment B**

### **Report Checklist/Contents**

#### **Index of Report Contents**

- Section 1: Property Information (Assessor's Parcel Number, contacts for owner/contractor(s)/consultant(s))
- Section 2: Description of work performed:
- 2A Site Testing and Analyses - Description and Summary of Results (Asbestos and Soil)
  - 2B Air Monitoring Protocols for Fugitive Dust Implementation
  - 2C Hazardous Waste and Asbestos Removal Documentation
  - 2D Debris Removal Documentation (Disposal Receipts)
  - 2E Soil Grading / Removal to Level of Visually Clean
  - 2F Foundations (Removal or Testing Results for Potential Reuse)
  - 2G Confirmation Sampling Results Discussion
  - 2H Documentation of Appliance and Vehicle Recycling or Disposal
  - 2I Documentation of Work Related to Well and Septic
- Section 3: Vicinity Map, Plan Maps and Drawings (Site plans may be prepared from Google Maps)
- Section 4: Analytical Test Results Compared with State Health Screening Criteria
- Section 5: Certified Lab Reports