

### Why Grape Growers Burn:

- Cost: Estimated cost to roll up a vineyard and burn it is \$400-\$1000/acre. Estimated cost to manually separate out metal stakes, drip hose, etc., prepare for shipment, cost of shipment and disposal, is \$4,000/acre;
- Vineyards on average get replanted every 20 years, so cost is \$200/acre/year versus \$50/acre/year.
- Disease: If a diseased vineyard is chipped and not removed, burned, or properly composted, it is believed that the chips may still be diseased and may contaminate future plantings

### Other discussion points:

- BAAQMD has greatly limited number of burn days, so more people burn on any given open burn day. Some of those chosen days are not really great burn days, but since there are so few of them people burn anyway
- Lots of research going on regarding low carbon farming practices;
- Grape growers working on low smoke burns and other BMPs
- Vineyards are everywhere; location drives shipping costs and access for trucks of the right size;
- Onsite treatment versus offsite hauling is on a case by case basis
- Tipping fee to dispose is approx. \$70/ton unsegregated (garbage rate); \$45/ton if segregated; about 5 tons of debris/acre
- Currently if UVDS/CFL receives an unsegregated "ball", it goes to the landfill.

### Potential Solutions on Company side:

- Slow Speed Grinder; \$750K; can accept waste that still has metal stakes wound up in it; NCRWS is already using, but primarily for urban wood waste.
- Cogen plants—expensive (\$4M?) (still requires separation of metal)
- Burn boxes—very slow
- Need enough guaranteed volume to make this worthwhile—if you build it they won't necessarily come (or you have to rely on out of county waste)
- Share with NCRWS?
- Industry instead of government creates solution?