

Please Note: There are very specific requirements regarding what can be chipped and how vegetation should be stacked. The following chipping instructions outline specific requirements. Vegetation that does not meet these requirements will not be chipped and will be left on site. The property owner will be responsible for legal disposal of any material that cannot be chipped.

Chipping Instructions

- Cut vegetation must be stacked by the first day of scheduled chipping for your area. **Chippers will only make one pass through each neighborhood.** Material stacked after scheduled start date will not be chipped and will be the responsibility of the homeowner to remove.
- Cut material should not be placed along the roadway until 2 weeks prior to chipping.
- Cut vegetation must be laid in a pile along the street area and outside of the drivable roadway.
- The cut end of all vegetation must face the street so contractors can easily handle vegetation.
- Branches and limbs should be no greater than 10 inches in diameter.
- Piles must be stacked no more than 4 feet in height. Long piles are OK as long as they are not over 4 feet in height.
- Brush should be left in long lengths (4-7 feet). Cut vegetation is much easier to chip when it is longer.
- Cut vegetation should not be tied into bundles.
- Old dead vegetation that has been lying around for years cannot be chipped (this type of vegetation damages chipper blades).
- Pine needles or other leaf litter cannot be chipped.
- Piles or materials such as root balls that have rocks, dirt, or other debris cannot be chipped.
- Piles pushed or moved by mechanical equipment, i.e. tractor will not be chipped.
- Material in plastic bags will not be picked up or chipped.
- Agave and succulent plants or leaves will not be chipped.
- Palm fronds will not be chipped.
- Exotic pest plants will not be chipped. These plants include, castor bean, Arundo, thistle, pampas grass, Scotch/French/Spanish broom, bamboo, Cape/German