

Part IV

SITE OPERATING PLAN

Pescadito Environmental Resource Center

MSW-2374

Webb County, Texas

PESCADITO

ENVIRONMENTAL RESOURCE CENTER

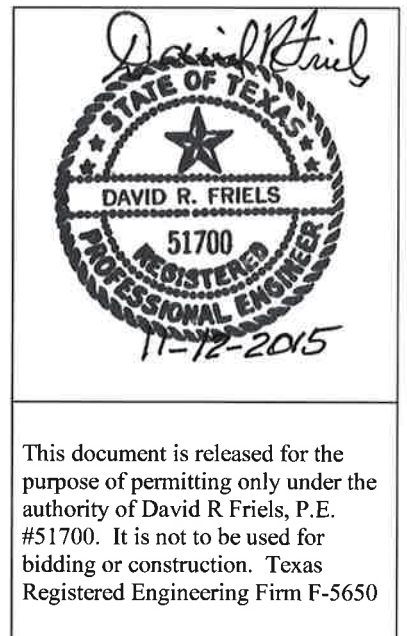
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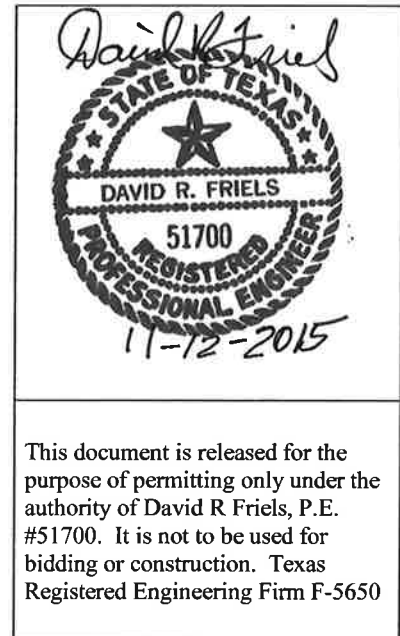
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1.0 INTRODUCTION §330.121

The Site Operating Plan (SOP) has been developed for the Pescadito Environmental Resource Center (PERC) pursuant to requirements as set forth in 30 TAC §330.65, and is Part IV of the Facility Permit. The approved SOP along with all other plans required by Chapter 330 become operational requirements and is a part of the Site Operating Record of the facility. The SOP contains information about how the facility operator will conduct daily operations at the site and descriptions of how the items required in 30 TAC Chapter 330, Subchapter D (relating to Operational Standards for Municipal Solid Waste Landfill Facilities) will be implemented. Additionally, implementation of applicable parts of 30 TAC Chapter 330, Subchapter E (relating to Operational Standards for Municipal Solid Storage and Processing Units Waste Landfill Facilities) are also included.

The facility does not have an environmental management system such as that described in 30 TAC §90.32.

Proper management of this facility requires that supervisory personnel understand the regulations pertaining to site operations, recordkeeping and reports required by the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality (TCEQ). This plan provides guidance to the General Manager and operating personnel to assist them in conducting operations in a manner consistent with federal, state, and local regulations and the engineer's design throughout the life of the facility.

This SOP will be retained on site throughout the active life of the facility and throughout the post-closure care maintenance period.

1.1 Waste Processing and Disposal Units

The PERC will consist initially of a landfill disposal unit with the provision to add other waste processing units as the need arises in the future. Initial operations will include landfill disposal of municipal solid waste (MSW) and non-hazardous industrial waste (NHIW). The following waste management units will be constructed and operated:

- Two Type 1 Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Landfill units that will also accept non-hazardous industrial waste Class 1, 2, and 3, including regulated asbestos containing material (RACM) and non-RACM.

In order to provide full service waste disposal, treatment, and processing, the PERC may add one or more of the following facilities as demands dictate:

- A Liquid Waste Solidification Unit that will accept Class 1, 2, and 3 non-hazardous industrial liquid wastes as well as MSW liquid waste.
- Citizen Convenience Center including recyclables collection that will allow citizens to drop off MSW and materials for recycling. This facility will be located near the entrance and will reduce traffic within the landfill and at the working face.
- A leachate, contaminated water, and gas condensate storage facility.
- A reusable item storage area for inert and non-inert materials.
- A storage area for large items, white goods, and whole tires.

1.2 Facility Location and Access

The PERC facility contains approximately 953 acres of ranch land located approximately 20 miles east of Laredo in Webb County, Texas. Within one mile of the site, the land is used for cattle ranching with some oil and gas production. Site access is via approximately 3 miles of private road connecting to County Road 1000 (locally called Jordon Road) which extends approximately 2 miles to intersect State Highway 359. The main line of the Kansas City Southern Railroad (KCS) passes within approximately 2 miles south of the facility. The site is bounded on all sides, except for a small triangular parcel located at the southern end of the property, by a minimum of approximately 1350 feet of land owned by the principals of the PERC. Only two residential structures and one mobile home are located within one mile of the site, and these facilities are located on land owned by the PERC principals. Because of the size of the site and the surrounding land ownership and usage, site operations and waste delivery will not adversely impact the public.

1.3 Waste Delivery

Waste from Webb and nearby counties will be transported by truck or by transfer trailers. The KCS Railroad (approximately 2 miles south of the facility) is accessible by all-weather roads on property owned by the applicant/permittee. Thus rail service to the site can be accomplished without transporting waste over public roads. The rail service with extensive track in Mexico

and the close proximity of the facility to the Texas border with Mexico makes it possible for the facility to serve not only south Texas but also industries along the U.S. border. The potential of delivery of waste by rail makes it necessary for the landfill to be able to receive waste 24 hours per day, seven days per week. Due to the relatively remote location, facility operations will not adversely impact the public.

1.4 TPDES Permitting

This facility will be accepting liquid waste, including grease trap and grit trap (G&G) waste, and will require coverage under the Texas Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (TPDES). PERC will file a Notice of Intent (NOI) for coverage under the General Permit TXR 050000. PERC may manage wastewater separated from the G&G waste on-site, or may arrange for transportation and disposal of this material to a publicly-owned treatment works (POTW) provided the wastewater meets the POTW requirements. Local pretreatment or discharge authorizations may be required from the POTW facilities that accept these materials, and these authorizations will be obtained prior to initiating that method of disposal. Copies of such authorizations will be kept in the Site Operating Record.

1.5 Pre-Operation Notice §330.123

The facility will provide notice of construction of a new waste disposal area or cell in the form of a Soil Liner Evaluation Report (SLER) and a Geosynthetics Liner Evaluation Report (GLER), to the executive director for review 14 days prior to placement of waste. The executive director has 14 days to provide a verbal or written response. If no response has been received by the end of the fourteenth day following the executive director's receipt of the report, the operator may begin placing waste.

2.0 RECORDKEEPING AND REPORTING §330.125

The facility operator will maintain an organized compilation of site documents at the facility, including the facility permit, the approved site development plan, the site operating plan, the final closure plan, the post-closure maintenance plan, the landfill gas management plan, and any other plans required by permit along with all issued modifications, and any temporary authorizations granted. Files of inspections, monitoring results, activity logs, and notifications sent to regulatory authorities, documents associated with special waste and prohibited waste, quarterly and annual waste acceptance rates, copies of correspondence and responses related to facility operation, and a copy of staff training requirements and certification of current completion will also be maintained. See Table IV-1 below for a listing of records to be maintained on site. The executive director may set alternate schedules for record keeping and notification requirements as specified in subsections §330.219(a) – (e).

The site operating record will be maintained at the facility, or an alternate location approved by the executive director for the life of the facility. The records will be updated within seven working days of completing the event or receiving analytical data. All information contained in the operating record will be furnished upon request to the executive director and will be made available at all reasonable times for the executive director's inspection.

Table IV-1
Recordkeeping Requirements

Records	Frequency	Rule Citation
Location Restriction Demonstrations	Required with Application	330.125(b)(1) & 330.219(b)(1)
Prohibited Waste Inspection Records, Training and Receipt Notification Procedures, and Discovery/Removal Records	Per Occurrence	330.125(b)(2) & 330.225
Gas Monitoring Results	Quarterly	330.125(b)(3)
Remediation Plans for Explosive & Other Gases, if applicable	Per Occurrence	330.125(b)(3)
Unit Design Documentation for Leachate or Gas Condensate Placement	Per Occurrence	330.125(b)(4)
Groundwater Monitoring and Corrective Action Demonstration, Certification, Monitoring, Testing & Analytical Data, if applicable	As Needed	330.125(b)(5)
Closure and Post-closure Plans, and any monitoring, testing, or analytical data relating to closure requirements	As Needed	330.125(b)(6) & 330.219(b)(3)

Records	Frequency	Rule Citation
Post-closure Monitoring, Testing and Analytical Data, if applicable	Required As Needed	330.125(b)(6)
Inspection Records and Training Procedures	As Needed	330.219(b)(2) & 330.129
Cost Estimates and Financial Assurance Documentation for Closure & Post-closure	Annually	330.125(b)(7) & 330.219(b)(4)
Facility Operation, Permit Modification, Approvals, & Technical Assistance Correspondence & Responses	Per Occurrence	330.125(b)(9) & 330.219(b)(5)
Special Waste Manifests, Trip Tickets, shipping documents, and All Other Documents Relating to Special Waste	Per Occurrence	330.125(b)(10) & 330.219(b)(6)
Application rate and total amount of ADC applied to working face for days ADC is applied	Per Occurrence	330.125(b)(11)
Other Documents Specified in the Permit or by the executive director	Per Occurrence	330.125(b)(12) & 330.219(b)(7)
Personnel Training Records - 335.586(d)-(e)	As Needed	330.125(e) & 330.219(b)(2)
Personnel Operator Licenses	As Needed	330.125(f)
Annual Waste Acceptance Rate Documentation including Quarterly & Annual Solid Waste Summary Reports required by 330.675	Quarterly & Annually	330.125(h)
Load Inspection Records	Per Occurrence	330.127(5)(B)
Fire Occurrence Notices	Per Occurrence	330.129 & 330.221
Inspection records and training procedures relating to fire prevention and site safety	As Needed	330.129
Access Control and Breach Repair Notices	Per Occurrence	330.131 & 330.223
Unauthorized Material Removal	Per Occurrence	330.133(b)
Alternate Operating Hours other than posted on site sign. Facility permitted to operate 24/7	As Needed	330.135(d) & 330.219(b)
Landfill Marker Inspections	Monthly	330.143
Landfill Gas Management Plan Required Reports & Submittals	Quarterly	330.159
Cover Inspection Record	Per Occurrence	330.165(h)
RACM Acceptance Records	Per Occurrence	330.171(c)(3)(B)
Record Retention Provisions for Trip Tickets as required by §312.145	Per Occurrence	330.219(b)(8)
Alternative Schedules and Notification Requirements	As Needed	330.219(g)
Inspection Records and Training Procedures Relating to Fire Prevention and Facility Safety	As needed	330.221
Record Keeping Provisions to justify the Class 1 waste receipts were less than 20% of the incoming waste for previous year	Annually	330.173(e)

2.1 Required Notifications

Consistent with §330.341 and as required in §330.123 a pre-operation notice in the form of a soil liner evaluation report (SLER) and geomembrane liner evaluation report (GLER) shall be submitted to the TCEQ to document construction and lining of a new disposal area (cell) and obtain permission for placing waste in the new area. The executive director has 14 days to provide verbal or written response. If by the end of the 14th day following the executive director's receipt of the report, no comments are received, the operator may begin placing waste.

Construction of the initial waste cell and certain facilities must be inspected by the TCEQ prior to approval for waste acceptance and disposal. A preconstruction conference with the TCEQ will be held no more than 90 days prior to the date that physical construction of the landfill facility, a vertical landfill expansion, or a lateral landfill expansion begins. All aspects of the permit construction activities, and inspections will be discussed. A pre-opening inspection (initial opening of entire facility) will be requested in writing by the permittee before the facility can accept any solid waste. This pre-opening inspection shall be conducted by the TCEQ through its regional office within 14 days of notification by the applicant. All construction activities must be completed before notifying the TCEQ.

The facility is not a Type V mobile liquid waste processing unit or a Type VI demonstration project for liquid waste; therefore, rule §330.217 does not apply

If an access breach (under §330.131) is not repaired within eight hours of its detection, the operator will notify the TCEQ's regional office within 24 hours of detection to document when a breach was detected and when the repair will be completed. The breach must be temporarily repaired within 24 hours of detection and must be permanently repaired by the time specified to the commission's regional office in the initial breach report. If a permanent repair can be made within eight hours of detection, no notice to the commission's regional office is required. A copy of these notices will be retained in the operating record in accordance with §330.125(b)(9).

Rules require that the TCEQ's regional office be notified of the occurrence of any fire related to MSW activities that cannot be extinguished within 10 minutes of detection. This notice must be made by telephone no later than four hours after fire detection and in writing within 14 days of detection. Documentation of these notices will be included in the operating record.

2.2 Record Retention Period

The operator will retain all information in the operating record and the different plans required for the facility for the life of the facility including the post-closure care period.

2.3 Signatories

The owner or operator's General Manager or duly authorized representative shall sign all reports and other information requested by the executive director as described in §305.44(a). A duly authorized representative may be a named individual or an individual having a named position if written authorization has been submitted to the executive director. Any person signing a report shall make the certification in §305.44(b).

2.4 Other Records and Reporting

The facility is currently not permitted for municipal solid waste composting or landfill mining. The facility does not accept delivery of untreated medical waste for which a shipping document is required under §330.1211.

3.0 WASTE ACCEPTANCE RATE

The solid and liquid waste inflow will be somewhat variable, especially during the initial years of operation. PERC's estimated annual solid waste acceptance rate for landfill disposal during the first year of operation is 1 million tons of solid waste. By operational year five the rate of solid waste disposal is anticipated to grow to approximately 1.8 million tons per year. As stated in Section 11, PERC is permitted to accept waste seven days per week, 52 weeks per year. The actual waste acceptance and processing hours and days may be varied based on actual waste delivery days and times. However, as stated in Section 11 and consistent with rule §330.137, current hours and days of operation will be posted on the entrance sign. Initially the landfill will only accept solid waste, but liquid waste and recyclables may be accepted in the future. The waste projections for solid waste are summarized in the following table. Other waste acceptance will be evaluated as the need develops.

Table IV-2
Projected Waste Acceptance Annual Rates

	Solid Waste Tons/Yr	Liquid Waste, Gallons/Year	Recyclables, Tons/Year
Initial Waste Inflow (to Assign Personnel and Equipment)	375,000	TBD	TBD
Year 1	1,000,000	TBD	TBD
Year 2	1,200,000	TBD	TBD
Year 3	1,400,000	TBD	TBD
Year 4	1,600,000	TBD	TBD
Year 5	1,800,000	TBD	TBD
Year 6 and Succeeding Years	2,000,000	TBD	TBD

3.1 Requirements

The facility will initially staff with adequate personnel and equipment to accommodate approximately 375,000 tons per year of solid waste. The number of personnel and equipment will be increased as needed to accommodate increases in the waste acceptance rates or for other types of

waste if those facilities are constructed. Personnel are addressed in Section 4 and equipment is addressed in Section 5. These sections provide staffing and equipment requirements for various waste inflow rates. The required personnel and equipment for adequate waste processing are a function of the various waste inflow rates, and waste compaction equipment controls the allowable solid waste acceptance rates. Therefore the equipment and personnel tables in the following sections are based on waste inflow so that site management will know when to increase personnel and equipment. It is recognized that waste inflow will be highly variable initially, but will stabilize and gradually increase over time. Waste increases due to a temporary occurrence will not create a requirement to increase the permanent level of staff or equipment.

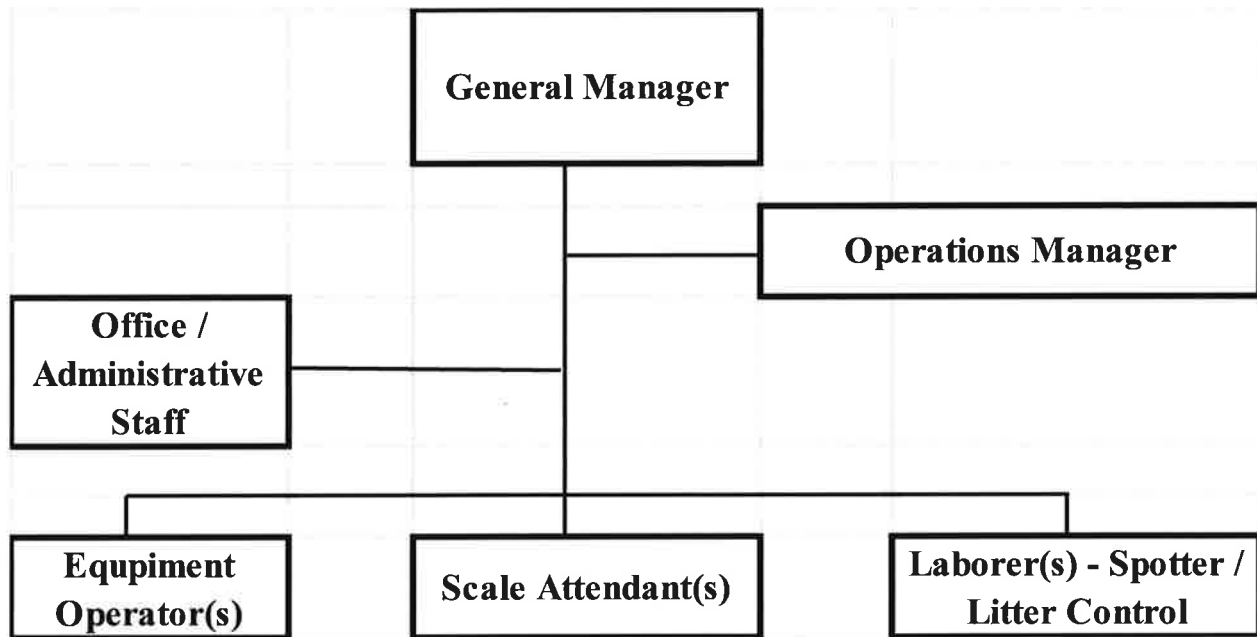
The solid waste acceptance rate will be considered an exceedance to the projection if the sum of the previous four quarterly solid waste acceptance figures (as reported to TCEQ) exceeds the projected annual rate and the waste increase is not due to a temporary occurrence. An increase resulting from a temporary occurrence will not be considered an exceedance. The owner or operator must file an application to modify the permit within 90 days of the exceedance (as triggered by the sum of the last four quarterly acceptance figures). The permit modification application will propose changes in the SOP related to personnel, equipment, or waste unloading that is necessary to accommodate the increased waste acceptance rate to protect public health and the environment. In the event the projected waste acceptance rate is exceeded (not due to a temporary occurrence) but operating changes are not necessary due to excess capacity already being available to accommodate the increase, the annual projection will be updated. The waste acceptance estimates are not intended to be a limiting parameter to the permit.

4.0 PERSONNEL §330.127

Proper management and operation of this facility will require adequate staffing and appropriate training. Personnel requirements are governed by operation hours and volume of waste accepted. The PERC will initially staff for approximately 375,000 tons per year of solid waste. The types of personnel and their duties are presented below in Table IV-3. The personnel staffing will be increased as needed to accommodate increases in waste acceptance or other waste types.

The following organizational chart and personnel levels are suggested to guide the owner or operator in managing the operation of the facility.

PERC Facility Organizational Chart



Site personnel or laborers may be employed from time to time in categories such as office services, maintenance, construction, litter abatement, and general site clean-up. Changes in personnel levels will not be required because of increases in waste inflow due to temporary occurrences. Additionally, since the landfill may operate 24 hours per day or anytime during the day, all personnel will not be required to be on site during all operating hours or every operational day. When the landfill is accepting waste, at a minimum there will be the general

manager or an operations manager with supervision authority, a scale attendant or trained backup, and either two operators or one operator and a spotter. Additionally, if the landfill is accepting both liquid and solid waste at the same time, there will be an operator available for the liquid waste solidification unit.

PERC is organized to operate continuously without a disruption to waste handling and disposal operations during employee absences either for planned vacations or unplanned illness. The general manager is responsible for and directs all facility operations. His direct reports include the operations manager(s), the scale house attendant, and the administrative staff. The operations manager reports to the general manager and directly supervises the equipment operators and litter control/labor staff. In the event the general manager is absent, the assistant manager is qualified to act on his behalf and direct all operations. Likewise, should the assistant manager be absent, the general manager is qualified on all aspects of equipment operations and can direct the equipment operators and litter control. The administrative personnel are trained in all aspects of the scale house attendant's duties and provide backup for the scale attendant. Personnel trained for prohibited waste identification and waste screening are indicated on Table IV-3, and there will always be at least one or more employees onsite with load rejection authority anytime the landfill is open to accept waste. All landfill staff shall be made aware of the necessity to ensure that no hazardous or otherwise unauthorized wastes are accepted. The staffing has been planned to allow for different shifts and illnesses and other personnel absences; therefore, not all listed personnel may be on site at any given time. Likewise personnel will be trained to work in different areas and accomplish different tasks. For example an operator may work at waste compaction, waste unloading (spotting), hauling or spreading cover soil, or site maintenance. As noted above, administrative staff will also be trained to operate the scales (i.e., scale attendant). Initially one operator will be available full time for liquid solidification. A sorter/spotter will be available as needed for the liquid waste stabilization and citizen convenience center. Additionally, the operators will double as sorters, spotters, or pickers if material deliveries are infrequent.

Table IV-3
Personnel Types, Descriptions, and Required Training

Title	Minimum Qualifications	Function	Job Safety & Personnel Protective Equipment	Fire Protection, Control & Emergency Response	Prohibited Waste Identification	Waste Screening & Random Inspections
General Manager	Maintains a Class A license as defined in §30.210.	Responsible for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Daily operations, administration of the facility's Site Development Plan (SDP) and serving as the emergency coordinator. • Making adequate personnel and equipment available to operate the facility in accordance with the SDP and TCEQ regulations. • Responsible for maintaining the operating record and required logs. Contact person for regulatory compliance matters.	X	X	X	X
Operations Manager	Minimum 1 year landfill operation experience and minimum 2 years of experience operating heavy equipment. Training by the General Manager in the SOP requirements	Responsible for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing working face and daily fill and cover placement operations • Backup for General Manager • Landfill equipment maintenance and repair • Personnel safety during waste and cover construction 	X	X	X	X

Title	Minimum Qualifications	Function	Job Safety & Personnel Protective Equipment	Fire Protection, Control & Emergency Response	Prohibited Waste Identification	Waste Screening & Random Inspections
Equipment Operator	6 months minimum experience in equipment operation or on the job training including SOP requirements for daily cover and unauthorized waste	Grading and excavating, necessary equipment maintenance, waste leveling and compaction, application of daily cover, and general site road maintenance. Liquid solidification Operators are also responsible for keeping the working face in the smallest area practical and screening for unauthorized waste.	X	X	X	
Scale Attendant	Training by general manager in the SOP rules, record keeping requirements, and waste screening training course	Levies fees on landfill customers, operates the scale, keeps appropriate records, controls site access screens for unauthorized waste, and provides general customer direction and information.	X	X	X	X
Office Administrative Staff	Microsoft word and excel, bookkeeping, and filing practices	Manage solid waste records and, customer invoices Backup for Scale Attendant	X	X	X	X
Litter Control, Material Sorter, Spotter, Sorter/Picker	Internal safety training and personal protective equipment training	Sort recyclables, directs trucks to unloading areas, Picks up wind-blown litter as directed.,	X		X	

Table IV-3 Note: Some staff assignments are identified for wastes other than solid waste that is landfilled should those facilities be constructed and that waste stream be accepted.

4.1 Operating Procedures §330.127

This SOP provides general operating instructions to facility personnel and may be supplemented by specific company policy and requirements.

4.2 Training

On-site training of personnel will be conducted consistent with §335.586 by supervisory staff to assure employees will be adequately trained to perform their jobs in a safe and efficient manner. Training may include class-room instruction or on-the-job training, and the training director will be trained in waste management procedures. The training program will be designed to teach facility personnel waste management procedures and contingency plan implementation relevant to the positions in which they are employed. Minimum job specific training is indicated above in Table IV-3.

The job title and job description for each waste management position, the name(s) of person(s) filling that position, and a description of the type and amount of introductory and continuing training that will be given for the respective position will be maintained by the site general manager and kept on file in the site operating record. New employees will receive their initial training within 6 months of their hire date and will not work in an unsupervised position until they have received their initial training. Initial training will include: applicable procedures for using, inspecting, repairing, and replacing facility emergency and monitoring equipment; communications or alarm systems; response to fire or explosions; response to groundwater contamination incidents; and shut down operations. Facility personnel will review their initial training annually.

Training and safety meetings will typically be scheduled once per month. If a regular monthly meeting is cancelled, it will be rescheduled or combined with the scheduled training the next month. Training sessions will be scheduled so that site operations will not be interrupted. Training topics may vary each month, but training for all of the following will be conducted at least annually:

- Personal injury protection such as hazard recognition and proper lifting techniques
- Emergency procedures such as notification protocol, fire response, fire extinguisher use, and first aid
- Properties of methane gas and safety procedures for methane gas
- Identification of unauthorized wastes and asbestos waste management

With the exception of office personnel, employees will also receive training on the following:

- Storm water pollution prevention
- Leachate system operation
- Preventive maintenance for equipment
- Using and inspecting facility monitoring, communications, and emergency equipment
- Proper use of personal protective equipment

Personnel that will be responsible for screening of unauthorized waste will be given training in unacceptable waste (including hazardous and PCB waste) identification and control. Training will typically consist of classroom review of regulations and procedures and one-half day of "hands on" screening operations. After successful course completion, documentation of all training will be placed in the Site Operating Record.

5.0 EQUIPMENT §330.127(2)

The types of equipment that will typically be available for on-site use are listed in Table IV-4. The minimum number of each equipment type along with the waste acceptance rate that equipment (number and type) can accommodate is also provided. If the actual waste acceptance rate exceeds the rate given below in Table IV-4, the equipment list will be re-evaluated and updated as necessary. Although initially liquid waste and recyclables will not be accepted, those facilities may be added in the future; therefore, equipment is also identified for those operations should they develop. Additional or different units of equipment may be provided as necessary to enhance operational efficiency. Temporary backup equipment will be obtained from rental agencies in the region if the facility is faced with periods of equipment breakdown or extended maintenance, and the waste acceptance rate cannot be accommodated by the site's existing serviceable equipment.

Table IV-4
List of Equipment and Uses for Landfill Operations

Equipment Type	Number (Minimum)	Waste Acceptance Rate (tons/yr)	Minimum Size	Function
Dozer - track type	1	375,000+	Caterpillar D8 or equivalent	Spreading and compacting waste and cover, excavating cover material, rough grading of cover, and road and ditch maintenance.
Compactor	1	375,00	Caterpillar 826 or equivalent	Spreading and compacting waste and cover soil and miscellaneous soil compaction.
Water Truck	1	375,00+	1,000 gallons or larger	Dust control, firefighting support, and moisture conditioning soil to facilitate compaction.
Truck	1	375,00+	Caterpillar 750 or equivalent	Hauling cover soil, recyclables, solidifying liquids, and site maintenance
Wheel Tractor - Scraper	See note below	375,00+	Caterpillar 623 or equivalent	Excavating and hauling cover material and miscellaneous soil borrow
Excavator	See note below	375,000+	Caterpillar 330 B or equivalent	Soil excavation, soil mixing for liquid stabilization, loading trucks, and drainage ditch maintenance.
Wheel Loader	Not planned for initial use but may be added in future	375,00+	John Deer 444 or equivalent	Moving waste, cover material, loading trucks, loading or moving recyclables, and liquid stabilization

Table IV-4 Note: The landfill operations will require either a wheel tractor – scraper or an excavator for cover soil operations, but only one of the pieces of equipment will be required when operations initially commence.

The Initial Waste Acceptance Rate of 375,000 tons/year is controlled by the production of the compactor with a compaction rate of 100 tons per hour (published by Caterpillar). The landfill will have authorization to operate 24 hours per day for seven days per week (refer to section 11.2). The maximum waste handling/acceptance rates for the other equipment are greater, but the entire required equipment list will be re-evaluated at the time the rate for the compactor is exceeded. In addition to the above list, miscellaneous pickups, vans, and other light utility vehicles as well as various water pumps, instruments, and safety and training equipment will be on site as necessary for operational efficiency. As noted above, much of the equipment will serve more than one function and may be used at any of the waste management units as needed. Additionally, flexibility in the number of pieces of equipment is achieved by varying equipment operating hours during the day. Projected numbers of different pieces of equipment required to accommodate increasing waste rates is illustrated below in Table IV-5:

Table IV-5
Waste Acceptance vs. Equipment Numbers

Solid Waste Acceptance, Tons/Year	Landfill Compactor	Dozer	Scraper	Excavator	Truck
375,000	1	1	1	1	1
550,000	1	1	1	1	1
1,000,000	2	1	1	1	1
1,200,000	2	2	1	1	1
1,400,000	2	2	1	1	2
1,600,000	3	2	1	1	2
1,800,000	3	2	1	1	2
2,000,000	3	3	1	2	2

As noted previously, initial landfilling operations will not require both a scraper and an excavator; therefore, only one type of that equipment may be on site. Additional equipment that may be used on site but is not impacted by volume of waste include a motor grader and water truck

6.0 DETECTION AND PREVENTION OF DISPOSAL OF PROHIBITED WASTES

§330.127(5)

Regulated hazardous wastes, as defined in 40 CFR Part 261, wastes contaminated with Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) in excess of 50 ppm, as defined in 40 CFR Part 761, and radioactive materials will not be accepted at this facility.

Prohibited waste for disposal includes lead acid storage batteries, used motor vehicle oil, used-oil filters from internal combustion engines, whole tires (other than off-road tires approved by TCEQ), items containing chlorinated fluorocarbon (CFC) unless all the CFC contained within them is properly managed, liquid waste, and regulated hazardous waste. Liquid waste will be accepted and treated in the liquid waste stabilization unit. Incoming waste is controlled to preclude the inadvertent receipt of prohibited wastes by:

- Informing customers about the types of waste that are to be excluded.
- Informing vehicle drivers and transfer station operators about the restrictions.
- Informing key personnel about the typical visible characteristics of these materials.
- Performing random inspections of 1 percent (minimum of 1 per day) of collection vehicles.
- Querying drivers about their loads and reviewing manifests.
- Observations by equipment operators and other trained staff during unloading of waste at the working face.
- The generator will be required to provide a satisfactory waste analysis consistent with §335.587 for any wastes suspected to be a special waste that cannot be accepted without TCEQ approval.

A cursory, visual review of incoming loads will be performed by trained staff. Drivers will be queried and manifests reviewed to help determine if a load is suspect. If any indication of prohibited waste is detected, appropriate landfill personnel will conduct a thorough evaluation of the load. Characteristics to be first observed might be unusual odors, heat, fumes, large containers, unusual dust, liquids, or sludge. If a load is suspect, the driver will be directed to a load inspection area located near the working face over an approved lined area, where the load will be discharged from the vehicle. The inspector will break up the waste pile and inspect the material for any hazardous or prohibited waste. Samples of suspicious wastes may be taken for

laboratory analysis. Known prohibited waste will be placed back into the vehicle (where possible) and the driver instructed to depart the site with information on where to legally dispose of the waste. If any regulated hazardous waste is detected, the entire load will be refused and TCEQ will be notified.

In addition to the above procedure, random incoming loads will be inspected. A minimum of approximately 1% of the total solid waste vehicles (minimum of 1 vehicle per day) will be selected for random inspection. The driver of the randomly selected load will be notified at the scale house and instructed to proceed as above to the load inspection area.

The general manager is required to maintain and include in the site operating record documentation of scheduled and random inspections. Documentation shall include the following: (1) load inspection reports for inspected loads and (2) records of rejected loads of regulated hazardous or PCB waste. The reports will typically include the date and time of inspection, the name and address of the hauling company and driver, the type of vehicle, the size and source of the load, contents of the load, indicators of prohibited waste, and results of the inspection (approval or disapproval and disposition of waste).

Waste inspection procedures have been designed and will be implemented with the prime intent to safeguard the facility workers, the facility itself, and all other entities associated with the facility. Inadvertent or unapproved dumping of prohibited wastes at this facility is forbidden, and will have negative consequences for the facility. Therefore, this will be avoided at all costs.

6.1 Training [330.127(5)(C)]

In-house training for waste screening personnel (including the General Manager, operations manager, equipment operators, and scale attendants as applicable) will address the following topics: (1) customer notification and load inspection procedures, (2) identification of hazardous wastes, PCB wastes, and other prohibited wastes, (3) load inspection reports (recorded on standardized forms), and (4) waste handling procedures, and health and safety. Personnel will be trained by methods such as classroom training by qualified instructors, instructional videos, off-site training classes, and on-the-job training. Records of all training pertaining to waste inspections will be maintained in the site operating record and will include evidence of

successful completion of the training, type of training received, and the name of the instructor. Waste screening personnel will have knowledge of container types, possible types of liquids, transporter numbers on trucks, and company names on trucks that could be industrial or hazardous waste generators or generators of other unauthorized waste. As a minimum the General Manager will have a Class A license as defined in 30 TAC §30 Subchapter F, and the scale attendant(s) and other key personnel will attend a TCEQ approved training course for Screening for Unauthorized Waste.

6.2 Notification of Load Refusal [330.127(5)(D)]

When a waste or waste load is rejected from the facility for reasons mentioned in this SOP, it will be returned to the transporter or generator, who will be responsible for transporting the prohibited waste to an approved disposal facility. The TCEQ and the local pollution control agency will be notified of any incident involving the delivery for disposal of regulated hazardous waste or PCB waste at the facility. A complete record of the incident, including the volume and type of waste, generator and/or transporter, dates, and disposition of the rejected waste, will be maintained in the site operating record.

6.3 Remediation [330.127(5)(E)]

Remediation procedures will vary based on type and quantity of prohibited waste, transportation availability, and disposition of the waste at the time of discovery. The prohibited waste will be isolated from other waste materials immediately after detection or managed to prevent adverse impact to the environment and site personnel. Where possible, the prohibited waste will be removed from the site by transporter and properly disposed. In the event that the load containing prohibited waste cannot be returned to the transporter or generator, then that load will be remediated to the extent that said waste is contained. Then that load can be either transported away from the facility or contained until transportation can take place. Containment of rejected waste will be done in an isolated location and safe manner, and all rejected waste will ultimately be removed to an off-site approved disposal facility. Containerized materials will be marked appropriately to identify the type of prohibited waste they contain.

If regulated hazardous or PCB wastes (>50 ppm) are identified on the site, the TCEQ will be notified. Qualified personnel will be contacted to aid the General Manager if necessary. Unknown wastes undergoing analysis will be properly segregated and protected against the elements, secured against unauthorized removal, and isolated from other waste and activities. If needed, the waste will be containerized, or covered with a tarp or plastic until the appropriate method can be determined to properly manage the waste. If regulated hazardous or PCB wastes are identified on the site, the hauler or waste generator will be required to remove the prohibited waste from the site as soon as practicable. If the hauler or generator is not available, the waste will be safely stored until provisions for removal can be arranged.

Notification of all remediation procedures involving the receipt or disposal of prohibited waste at the facility will be documented and included in the site operating record. The General Manager will notify and consult with the TCEQ if problems arise in the remediation process.

7.0 SAFETY

Safety is considered the primary responsibility of every employee on site. All site personnel will adhere to the requirements of the Site Health and Safety Plan in all operations on site. The Site Health and Safety Plan is not part of this SOP.

7.1 Enforcement of Site Rules

Site rules will be posted at the front gate. They will include at least the following:

- A “No Smoking” sign;
- A description of wastes that will and/or will not be accepted; and
- A prohibition against scavenging.

8.0 FIRE PROTECTION §330.129 and 330.221

Landfill operations are susceptible to fires from several different sources. In addition to fires that may develop in MSW at the working face, PERC has a fuel containment area, and operations include maintenance and fueling of vehicles. In addition to landfill disposal, PERC is permitted to construct and operate a liquid waste solidification unit and a citizen convenience center. The liquid waste solidification unit when constructed will receive non-flammable liquids that are predominantly comprised of water and some petroleum contaminated liquids. However, due to the dilution factor it is not expected that the liquids will be a potential fire hazard. Fire could develop at the citizen convenience center when in operation. This section addresses fire protection and prevention procedures for the facility.

Fire protection standards that will be enforced at this facility are as follows:

1. No burning of waste;
2. No smoking in areas surrounding the working face or near other areas where waste is exposed;
3. Maintaining a constant state of firefighting readiness and implementation of response upon detection of smoke, fire odor, or visible fire;
4. Maintaining soil stockpiles for landfill fire cover;
5. Maintaining firefighting equipment;
6. Awareness operating equipment to not cause a spark that could initiate a fire;
7. Cleaning or remediating any type of fuel spill; and
8. Eliminating grass and brush build-up, as well as litter control, around the facility.

8.1 Equipment and Planning

An adequate supply of water under pressure must be available at the scale house and citizen convenience center. Firefighting equipment must be kept readily available. A fire protection plan complying with any local codes shall be established and the plan shall describe the source of fire protection and procedures for use and employee and safety training.

8.2 Training

All employees will be trained in fire response procedures. This will include locations and the proper use of fire extinguishers, evacuation plans, and notification procedures. The following rules will be followed in the event of a fire:

- Contact the Local Fire Department by calling 911 in the event of a significant fire that cannot be easily contained. The telephone number for this agency is kept with other emergency numbers in the office.
- Alert other facility personnel.
- Assess extent of fire, possibilities for the fire to spread, and alternatives for extinguishing the fire.
- If it appears that the fire can be safely fought with available firefighting devices until arrival of the local fire department, attempt to contain or extinguish the fire.
- Upon arrival of local fire department personnel, direct them to the fire and provide assistance as appropriate.
- Do not attempt to fight the fire alone.
- Do not attempt to fight the fire without adequate personal protective equipment.
- Be familiar with the use and limitations of firefighting equipment available onsite.

Training of on-site personnel in firefighting techniques, fire prevention, response, and the fire protection aspects of the SOP will be provided annually by qualified trainers who are familiar with the use and limitations of firefighting equipment available onsite. Training records will be maintained in the site operating record.

8.3 Fire Prevention and Control

Dead trees, brush, or vegetation adjacent to the waste disposal areas will be removed, and grass and weeds around the disposal area will be mowed so that grass, or brush fires cannot spread on the landfill. Smoking is not allowed on the active areas of the landfill or near flammable materials. Open burning is prohibited at the landfill site except on an infrequent basis of specific wastes as may be authorized by the TCEQ. Fires that may develop in brush or grass will be

smothered with soil or extinguished with water from a hose or the water truck (depending on the location). The dozer or motor grader may be used to clear brush to contain a brush fire.

The site is equipped with fire extinguishers of the appropriate type, size, location, and number. Each fire extinguisher will be maintained fully charged and ready for use at all times. Each extinguisher will be inspected annually and recharged as necessary by a qualified service company, and all extinguishers will display a current inspection tag. Inspection and recharging will be performed following each use. In addition to other equipment, an adequate supply of water under pressure will be available at the scale house and citizen convenience center.

Vehicle maintenance and fueling areas will be kept clean of debris and litter. Oil products will be stored in appropriate closed containers or tanks. Fuel spills will be contained and cleaned up immediately. “No Smoking” signs will be posted where oil products are stored or used. Appropriate fire extinguishers will be maintained near oil storage and usage areas and will be used to extinguish oil fires. Smothering with soil or containing with a soil berm may also be implemented.

If a fire occurs on a vehicle or piece of equipment, the equipment operator will bring the vehicle or equipment to a safe stop. If safety of personnel will allow, the vehicle will be parked away from fuel supplies, uncovered solid wastes, and other vehicles. The engine will be shut off and the brake engaged to prevent movement of the vehicle or piece of equipment.

8.4 Fires in Municipal Solid Waste

The potential for accidental fires in the waste will be minimized by use of proper compaction and earth cover. Burning waste will be prevented from being dumped in the active area of the landfill. The gate attendant and equipment operators will be alert for signs of burning waste such as smoke, steam, or heat being released from incoming waste loads.

A stockpile or stockpiles of clean cover material of sufficient size to cover any exposed waste with at least 6 inches of soil will be maintained in close proximity to the active working face at all times. The size of the stockpile(s) and maximum distance from the working face is a function of the area of the working face. Stockpile volumes and maximum distance to the stockpile(s) for various working face areas are provided in the following table (Table IV-6).

Table IV-6
Stockpile Volume for Fire Control

Size of Working Face		Area of Working Face		Total Size of Stockpile with FS of 5%	Maximum Distance to Stockpile
		SF (ft ²)	CF (ft ³)	CY (yd ³)	Feet
LENGTH (L) FEET	WIDTH (W) FEET	L x W	SF x 0.5	CF / 27 x 1.05	ONE 623G SCRAPER
200	50	10,000	5,000	195	3200
300	50	15,000	7,500	292	1600
300	67	20,000	10,000	389	800
400	63	25,000	12,500	463	400

Table IV-6 Note: (1) Stockpile/soil volume may be included with other stock piles.

(2) Maximum distance to stockpile for various soil volumes was estimated from figure 8-60 in the Caterpillar Performance Handbook, Edition 35 for the 623G scraper assuming a grade of 2% to 6%.

(3) The scraper may either be replaced or supplemented by an excavator and truck

The equipment listed in Table IV-5 is sufficient for covering the exposed burning waste with stockpiled soil within one hour from fire detection. The scraper will be the primary equipment used for covering waste, but additional support may also be supplied by the truck, compactor and motor grader. Landfill equipment will have fully charged fire extinguishers. At the end of the operational day, daily cover may be taken from the stockpile, but the stockpile shall be replenished sufficiently early the next working day to assure adequate soil is available to cover the entire working face with 6 inches of soil.

Firefighting methods for burning solid waste include: separating burning material from other waste, smothering with soil, or spraying with water from an on-site water truck. Should burning waste be delivered to this site, it will be separated from the surrounding waste and immediately covered with clean cover material. The dozer or compactor will be used to move waste and spread soil. Soil will be moved from the stockpile using the scraper or dozer or other available equipment. Small fires might be controlled with handheld extinguishers. If the fire is at an active disposal area, the burning waste will be isolated by pushing the burning material away from the other waste or by cutting fire breaks. If moving the waste is not possible, or if it is

unsafe, efforts will be made to cover the working face with soil immediately to smother the fire. The stockpiled daily soil cover material may be used for firefighting purposes.

8.5 Fires at Citizen Convenience Center

Fire extinguishers will predominantly be used for firefighting methods at the citizen convenience center. Should the fire be too large for hand held extinguishers, a water spray using a water hose or a water truck will be used. Where the fire is in a roll-off or other steel container, soil may also be used to smother the fire. Should burning waste be delivered to this site, it will be separated from the surrounding waste and immediately covered with clean soil.

8.6 Notifications

After any fire (related to waste management activities which cannot be extinguished within 10 minutes of discovery) occurs, the operator will notify the TCEQ's regional office. The notification to the regional office will include:

- Contact by telephone as soon as possible, but no later than 4 hours following fire discovery
- A written description of the cause and extent of the fire and the resulting fire response within 14 days of fire detection

9.0 ACCESS CONTROL §330.131 and 330.223

Public access to the PERC is limited to the existing entrance off a private road that connects to Jordon Road. The entrance has a lockable gate that is secured when the site is unattended. A security fence will be installed around the perimeter of the landfill to control public access. The fence will be adequately maintained to prevent access to the site. Access control will be routinely inspected each month, and if a breach is observed, the breach will be repaired and the TCEQ notified within the schedule provided below in Table IV-7.

Scale house personnel control access and monitor all vehicles entering and exiting the site during normal site operating hours. Entry to the active portion of the site will be restricted to designated personnel, approved waste haulers, and properly identified persons whose entry is authorized by site management. Visitors may be allowed on the active area only when accompanied by a site representative.

On-site traffic control will be handled primarily by office personnel and the site operators. The site operators will also be responsible for rejecting unauthorized wastes and preventing unauthorized scavenging in the active portion of the landfill. Waste transportation vehicles will be directed to the appropriate deposition areas. Only vehicles carrying authorized wastes or recyclable materials or assigned site personnel will be allowed access to the active disposal areas, liquid stabilization unit, or citizen convenience center.

**Table IV-7
Access Control**

Requirements	Access Breach Permanently Repaired in 8 Hours	Access Breach Not Permanently Repaired within 8 Hours
Notify region office of breach and repair schedule	Not required	Within 24 hours
Make temporary repairs	Not required	Within 24 hours
Make permanent repairs	Within 8 hours	Within schedule submitted to regional office in initial notice
Notify regional office when permanent repair completed	Not required	Within schedule submitted to regional office in initial notice

10.0 UNLOADING OF WASTE §330.133 and §330.225

Waste will be transported to the facility through a combination of rail cars and trucks. Solid waste will be unloaded at the working face of an approved and active lined cell. Liquid waste will be transported via tank truck to the liquid waste stabilization unit and discharged in the appropriate section of the unit. Citizens (noncommercial waste haulers) will be directed to the citizen convenience center to unload household waste, C&D wastes, brush, white goods, and materials for recycling. The convenience center will have adequate bins or holding areas for each type of waste. Scale attendants and equipment operators will monitor the incoming waste. Waste or material trucks will not be directed to a unit (landfill, liquid stabilization, or convenience center) unless an operator or other qualified landfill staff is there to supervise the unloading. These personnel will be familiar with the rules and regulations governing the various types of waste that can or cannot be accepted into the facility, including knowledge of §330.171 and will have load rejection authority. The personnel will also have a basic understanding of both industrial and hazardous waste and their transportation and disposal requirements. Signs will also be used to indicate where vehicles are to unload and to restrict traffic to designated disposal locations.

10.1 Grading, Placement, and Compaction of Waste

An operator will be on duty during operating hours at the active disposal area to direct the unloading of the wastes. Unloading of waste in unauthorized areas is prohibited. Any waste deposited in an unauthorized area will be promptly removed and transported to the appropriate unit for proper management.

Control will also be used to confine the working face to a minimum width consistent with the rate of incoming waste, while allowing for safe and efficient operation. Normally, only one working face should be active on any given day. The unloading area will be as small as practicable.

During the initial placement of waste in a cell, special care will be taken in order to protect the liner system. Waste will be placed in layers a minimum of 2 feet thick and will be compacted upon placement by a minimum of two machine passes with the landfill compactor or four machine passes with the dozer. Large bulky items, limbs, etc. that might damage the liner will

be excluded from the initial 5 feet of waste placed over the liner protective cover. As waste grades increase with each successive layer, waste slopes of at least 1 percent will be maintained.

Prohibited waste will not be unloaded within the facility if it can be detected. Prohibited waste that is not discovered until after it is unloaded shall be returned to the vehicle that delivered the waste (if practicable). The driver shall be advised where the waste may be disposed of legally and he shall be responsible for the proper disposal of this rejected waste. In the event the unauthorized waste is not discovered until after the vehicle that delivered it is gone, the waste shall be segregated and controlled as necessary. An effort shall first be made to identify the entity that deposited the prohibited waste and have them return to the site and properly dispose of the waste. In the event that identification is not possible, the General Manager will notify the TCEQ and seek guidance on how to dispose of the waste as soon as practical. In addition, guidelines for waste disposal and prohibited waste will be prominently displayed on signs at the site entrance. A record of unauthorized waste removal will be maintained in the site operating record.

10.2 Special Requirements for Industrial Waste

Nonhazardous industrial waste may be placed above natural grade consistent with §330.179(b) if lateral containment dikes complying with §335.590(24) (F) (i) – (vi) are provided. Alternately, as provided in §335.590(24) (F)(vii) dikes are not required if a satisfactory demonstration that the standards of §335.590(24)(F)(i) can be met has been submitted to and approved by the TCEQ. As required in §335.588 wastes that are ignitable, reactive, or otherwise incompatible with other accepted wastes will be separated and protected from ignition sources or chemical reactions.

11.0 OPERATING HOURS, SIGNS, AND NOTICES §330135, 330.137, 330.229 and 330.231

11.1 Hours of Operation

The PERC will receive waste by rail line and by truck and will operate and accept waste 24 hours per day, seven days per week to accommodate waste delivery customers.

11.2 Entrance Sign

The facility has only one entrance for waste delivery. A sign will be posted near this entrance stating the type of site, the hours and days of operation, emergency 24-hour contact phone number that reaches an individual with the authority to obligate the facility at all times that the facility is closed, the local emergency fire department phone number, and the permit number or facility number. The sign will measure at least four feet by four feet with lettering at least three inches high and be readable from the entrance. The sign may also include pertinent site rules and information regarding types of waste that are accepted.

11.3 Directional Signs

Directions to the waste disposal areas (landfill working face, liquid stabilization, and citizen convenience center) will be clearly posted and maintained. Within the site, signs will be placed along the site road at a frequency adequate for users to be able to understand where disposal areas are and which roads are to be used. Roads not being used for access to disposal areas will be blocked or otherwise marked for no entry by waste hauling vehicles.

11.4 Information Notices

A notice sign stating that “all loads shall be properly covered or otherwise secured” will be located at the facility entrance. If not otherwise posted, a sign located near the scale house will also prohibit smoking, receipt of hazardous waste, and receipt of closed drums that are not inspected.

12.0 CONTROL OF WINDBLOWN WASTE AND LITTER §330.139 and 330.233

Windblown solid waste and litter will be controlled at the working face by the use of litter control fences placed as close to the working face as is practical. The litter fences will be generally located on the north side of the unloading area, but will be moved as needed depending on the wind direction. The fences will typically consist of portable steel sections approximately 8 feet tall and about 15 feet long that are covered with wire mesh to contain the litter. The fences, solid waste unloading area, citizen convenience center, and access roads from the entrance to the unloading areas will be policed daily. As waste is unloaded, it will routinely be spread and compacted to minimize the effects of wind. Litter will further be controlled by the application of cover placed over the compacted waste at the end of each operating day.

Portable or permanent fencing or enclosures will be utilized at the citizen convenience center if needed to control litter from leaving the area. Litter scattered around the citizen convenience area or collected on the fencing will be picked up at least once daily.

Litter scattered throughout the site, along fences, access roads, and at the entrance will be policed by landfill staff at least once during each site operating day. Site access is via a two-lane, all weather surfaced road that connects to Jordon Road, and the site will also be responsible for litter pickup for 2 miles from the entrance along this road (refer to Section 15).

The facility entrance sign includes clear language stipulating that all loads must be covered. Waste haulers will continue to be notified of the requirement that all loads must be properly covered by tarps or otherwise secured. The scale house operator will visually check that incoming loads are covered. Drivers of trucks with uncovered loads will be given a warning and other appropriate action such as fines may be taken for repeat offenders.

13.0 EASEMENTS AND BUFFER ZONES §330.141 & §330.543

No waste unloading, storage, disposal, or processing operations will occur within any easements, buffer zones, or right-of-ways that cross the site. Additionally, no solid waste disposal shall occur within 25 feet of the center line of any utility line or pipeline easements that cross the site.

13.1 Easements

Pipeline and utility easements will be clearly marked. Markers will be 6 feet above the ground and spaced at intervals no greater than 300 feet (refer to Section 14).

13.2 Buffer Zones

Buffer zones have been determined for this facility in accordance with §330.543. Property lines, buffer zones and easement locations are laid out in Part II of this application. All buffer zones are located within the facility boundary or on property adjacent to the facility boundary that is owned or controlled by the facility operator or owner. In order to protect adjacent properties, a buffer zone with a minimum width of 125 feet from the limits of waste will be maintained. These buffer areas will be utilized for drainage ditches and access roads where required and soil stockpiles may be located within the buffer; however, a minimum clear distance of 20 feet will be maintained for firefighting or other emergency vehicles and general access. The buffer zone will be marked as described in Section 14.0.

14.0 LANDFILL MARKERS AND BENCHMARK §330.143

A system of markers will be used to identify significant features of the site and to delineate unauthorized areas for waste disposal operations. The markers will be maintained so they are visible during operating hours and will be repaired or replaced within 15 days of discovery that the marker has been removed or destroyed or otherwise does not meet regulatory requirements. Markers will be inspected monthly and records of the inspection will be maintained on site.

Markers will consist of posts (steel, wooden, PVC or other suitable material) extending a minimum of 6 feet above ground level. The posts will have distinctive colors corresponding to the feature(s) delineated in the following table.

Table IV-8
Landfill Markers

Marker	Color	Maximum Spacing, Ft.
Facility Boundary	Black	300
Buffer Zone	Yellow	300
Easements	Green	300
Grid System	White	100
SLER	Red	Active Cell Corners
Floodplain	Blue	300

The markers shall be placed as follows:

- Site Boundary — Black site boundary markers will be placed at each corner of the site and along each boundary line at intervals no greater than 300 feet.
- Buffer Zone — Yellow markers will be placed along each buffer zone boundary at all corners and between corners at intervals of 300 feet.
- Easements & Rights-of-Way — Green markers will be placed at 300-foot intervals along the centerline of an easement and along the boundary of a right-of-way at each corner within the site and at the intersection of the site boundary. Any offsets will be noted.

- Landfill Grid System — The grid system consists of lettered white markers along the south side, and numbered white markers along the west side. The markers are spaced no more than 100 feet apart. Due to the large area of the site, the grid system will encompass only the area to be used for the next 3 years.
- SLER or GLER Area — SLER (or GLER) markers will be placed at the exterior (leading) corners of lined areas to ensure that all areas for which documentation for a completed liner has been submitted and approved by TCEQ are readily determinable. These markers will be located so that they are not destroyed during operations or penetrate into approved liner. Markers will not be maintained inside lined areas or where waste has been placed or is being placed.
- Floodplain — Blue flood protection markers will be installed not more than 300 feet apart or closer if necessary to retain visual continuity to depict the 100-year flood boundary.

Permanent Benchmark — Benchmarks have been established at the site in areas that will not be used for disposal and are readily accessible. The location and elevation of the permanent benchmarks have been identified on the Existing Site Plan. The site will maintain at least one permanent bench mark during the active life and post-closure maintenance period of the site. The permanent bench mark will consist of a metal (e.g., brass or aluminum) monument set in concrete and stamped with the benchmark elevation and survey date. The benchmark shall be referenced to a known United States Coast and Geodetic Survey benchmark or another reliable benchmark.

15.0 MATERIALS ALONG THE ROUTE TO THE SITE §330.145 and 330.235

Access to the PERC is via approximately 5 miles of all-weather roads connecting to State Highway 359. Traffic will exit SHW 359 and turn onto Jordon Road (a County Road), then enter a private road that extends approximately 3 miles to the site entrance.

The site operator is responsible for cleanup of waste materials spilled along and within the right-of-way of the access road to the site for a distance of two miles from the site entrance. The 2-mile section of right-of-way will be inspected and spilled waste will be removed and transported to the working face at least once each day the site is operating. The site operator will consult with Webb County Litter Abatement concerning the cleanup.

The operator will advise haulers regarding the rules and regulations concerning the landfill, including the requirement for transportation of wastes with adequate cover. A notice sign stating that “all loads shall be properly covered or otherwise secured” will be located at the facility entrance (see Section 11). The scale house operator will visually check that incoming loads are covered. Drivers of trucks with uncovered loads will be given a warning for the first offence and other appropriate action; such as a surcharge, may be taken for repeat offenders.

16.0 DISPOSAL OF LARGE ITEMS §330.147

Large, heavy, or bulky items which can be recycled will be directed to the large item storage area and not unloaded at the landfill working face. Should items that can be recycled be inadvertently unloaded along with solid waste, if the item can be safely moved, it will be placed in a designated area for temporary storage until a sufficient quantity of like material is collected to justify economic transportation to market. The site manager or an appropriate designee will remove the items from the site often enough to prevent them from becoming a nuisance and to preclude the discharge of pollutants from the area. Examples of items that fall in this category are:

- White goods (household appliances not containing CFCs);
- Metal or plastic tanks;
- Large metal pieces; and
- Automobiles.

Refrigerators, freezers, air conditioners, and any other items containing CFC will be handled in accordance with 40 CFR §82.156(f), as amended, and will not be accepted unless the CFC from the item has been properly removed. Items containing CFCs are prohibited from landfill disposal at the facility, and will be returned to the transporter. Alternately, the facility owner or operator may choose to store CFC-containing items until enough are accumulated to justify bringing a CFC recovery contractor to the site to remove all CFC. The facility may also conduct CFC recovery if trained personnel are on staff. After the CFC is removed, these appliances will be recycled or disposed.

Any large, heavy, or bulky items that are prohibited from the disposal in the landfill will be returned to the transporter as well. Large, heavy or bulky items that are not recycled or crushed with the dozer will be placed at the foot of the active face and the waste built up around it until it is covered. Large or bulky items will be excluded from the first 5 feet of waste placed over the protective cover.

17.0 AIR CRITERIA §330.149

No open burning will be permitted at this site. All employees at this facility will be trained to prevent fires. Accidental fires will be controlled as outlined in Section 7.0 – Fire Protection.

17.1 Dust Control

Dust is not anticipated to be a problem due to the size and nature of the site and paved entrance road. Dust development will be minimized through proper operating procedures. If it becomes necessary, a water truck or other methods will be used to aid in controlling dust.

17.2 Landfill Gas Control

Control of landfill gas (LFG) is addressed in Section 22 of this SOP and in the LFG Management Plan in the Site Development Plan.

17.3 Odor Management

Odor may stem from several different sources at the facility. They include, but are not limited to, the processing area, the working face and the leachate collection system. Different wastes have different potentials for creating an odor due to biodegradation. Wastes that are not properly handled have a higher potential for producing odors. The General Manager must ensure that the facility does not violate applicable air quality requirements. When out of the ordinary offensive odors are identified on-site, personnel will take necessary steps to isolate the source and remediate the problem.

Nuisance odors will be controlled at the site by preventive measures. Incoming odoriferous waste will be promptly placed in the working face, compacted, and covered with additional compacted waste or daily cover as appropriate. Wastes that require special attention, such as septage, grease trap waste, and dead animals, will be identified at the entrance, and the working face crew will be notified so provisions can quickly be made to accommodate the materials. Liquid wastes will not be accepted until after construction of a liquid solidification unit, and then the liquid waste will be promptly solidified at the liquid waste solidification unit after acceptance. Dead animals will be promptly covered with at least 3 feet of other waste or 2 feet of soil. Other odoriferous solid waste such as septage or grease trap waste will be covered with 3 feet of waste

or 1 foot of soil. A misting system with odor masking agents will also be used as needed if nuisance odors that can be identified and isolated persist.

If regular sources of odorous wastes are identified, the landfill manager will specify a time of day for these wastes to be received so that they can be given special attention. Odor masking agents may be used as necessary.

The landfill supervisor will regularly inspect and repair, if necessary, leachate risers, caps, and gaskets for potential odor sources. If leachate is collected in a sump, leachate removal will be done under appropriate wind conditions.

Ponding of water over waste will be prevented. Spills from liquid waste will be controlled and cleaned up as soon as practicable. Damage or erosion of daily, alternate, or final cover will be promptly repaired to reduce odor sources.

18.0 DISEASE VECTOR CONTROL §330.151

Vectors of potential concern include flies, rodents, birds, and mosquitoes. Fly, rodent, and bird populations will be controlled through good compaction of waste and timely application of cover soil or approved daily cover. The extent of the working face will also be minimized. If deemed necessary for vector control, the use of pesticides will be considered. If necessary, a licensed professional will apply pesticides for control of vectors to ensure that proper chemicals are used and that they are properly applied. Mosquito populations will be controlled by preventing the accumulation of stagnate water through routine grading of slopes and maintaining surface grades that are adequate to prevent ponding.

Spills or leaks at the citizen convenience center (when that unit is constructed and operational) will be routinely cleaned up and pesticides will be applied as needed. Solid waste that may draw vectors of concern will be removed daily and disposed at the working face.

19.0 SITE ACCESS ROADS §330.153 and 330.237

All-weather roads within the site will be constructed with compacted flexible base or other appropriate surfaces over a compacted subgrade to facilitate vehicle traffic and access to the unloading areas and to reduce accumulation of mud on the tires of waste hauling trucks. Additionally, the private road, which is the site access road that extends from Jordon Road to the facility entrance will have an all-weather surface of adequate thickness to support the waste traffic. During wet weather the “all weather” surfaced site access roads and the approximately 3 miles of access road to the site from Jordon Road will allow the vehicles to throw off the mud from their tires prior to entering public roadway. Should mud and associated debris be tracked onto Jordon road, the materials will be removed at least once daily typically by using the water truck and/or motor grader.

Litter and other debris will be picked up from the site access roads and along the first 2 miles of the access road to the site (measured from the gate) and transported to the working face for disposal on a daily basis. (Refer to Sections 12 and 15).

Dust development will be minimized through proper operating procedures. Haul roads will be sprayed using a water truck to control dust as necessary. Water for dust control will be obtained from detention ponds or a water well. After construction of the liquid waste solidification unit and acceptance of liquid wastes commences, treated liquids removed from grit trap waste water and fresh water based drilling fluid (with a TPH less than 1,500 ppm) may be removed from the solidification unit and used for dust control over active lined areas. If necessary, commercial dust-control may be sprayed on the road surfaces to retard the spread of dust.

On-site roads will be maintained on a regular basis. Access roadways will be re-graded to minimize depressions, ruts, and potholes when they would interfere with access to the unloading area. Typically, re-grading will be required after significant rain events and will be performed while the materials are sufficiently moist to facilitate grading and re-compaction. Road repair materials such as cold mix asphalt, stone, or gravel will be stockpiled on site for use as necessary.

20.0 SALVAGING AND SCAVENGING §330.155

Due to the hazards involved, no salvage operations by members of the public will be allowed at the working face and scavenging will not be allowed at any on-site location. Recyclable materials will be moved to the designated collection area and recycled before the accumulation results in nuisance odors or discharge of pollutants. Pesticide, fungicide, rodenticide, and herbicide containers will only be salvaged through a state-supported recycling program; and there will be no salvaging of class 1 industrial waste or other special waste or waste that has been covered with daily cover.

21.0 ENDANGERED SPECIES PROTECTION §330.157

The facility and its operation will not result in the destruction or adverse modification of the critical habitat of endangered or threatened species, or cause or contribute to the taking of any endangered or threatened species. Reports to assure compliance with §330.157 have been submitted the United States Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service and the Texas Parks and Wildlife Department (TPWD). A Biological Assessment (BA) addressing federally listed endangered species are discussed in Part II, section 1.6 and 14.0 of this application. Based on information gathered to date, several federally and state listed or proposed threatened or endangered species could occur within the general project area and include: jaguarundi, ocelot, interior least turn, Texas indigo snake, Texas tortoise, ashy dogweed, and Johnston's frankenia. The BA concluded there would be "no effect" for the ocelot, interior least tern, ashy dogwood and Johnston's frankenia. A "may affect, not likely to adversely affect" determination was made for the jaguarundi. The BA and related correspondence is included in Part II, Attachment A. Due to the findings of the BA and concurrences from the USFWS, a site specific species protection plan is not required.

22.0 LANDFILL GAS CONTROL §330.159

The control and monitoring of landfill gas for the PERC will be in accordance with the approved Landfill Gas Management Plan (LFGMP) and with Subchapter I of 30 TAC 330. This plan will be updated, when appropriate, to comply with new regulations. The LFGMP provides for including applicable documentation in the site operating record and for submittal of that documentation to the executive director

23.0 ABANDONED OIL, GAS, AND WATER WELLS §330.161

There are no active crude oil, gas wells, or other wells associated with mineral recovery; known to exist within the facility permit boundary. There are no known abandoned oil wells within the site; however, there is one abandoned and plugged gas well within the site, but it is not within the proposed waste disposal footprint. There are no water wells within the permit boundary.

If any crude oil or natural gas well, or other well associated with mineral recovery that is under the jurisdiction of the Railroad Commission of Texas is discovered within the facility boundary during the course of facility development, the General Manager shall, within 30 days of such a discovery, notify the executive director in writing regarding the location of such well(s). Within 30 days after plugging of any such well, the facility operator shall provide the executive director with written certification that the well has been properly capped, plugged, and closed in accordance with all applicable rules and regulations of the Railroad Commission of Texas.

Producing crude oil or natural gas wells that do not affect or hamper landfill operations may be operated within the facility boundary, if identified in the permit for the facility or in a written notification to the executive director. Any future changes to the landfill facility development resulting from oil or gas exploration or production activities must be incorporated into the facility permit. If such changes involve revisions to the approved final contours and approved final slopes with no height or capacity increase over the maximum permitted height or capacity, due to sequence of development changes that reduce the waste disposal area and/or revisions to the drainage control plan that significantly alter internal storm water run-on/run-off control without impacting offsite drainage or increasing landfill disposal capacity, authorization for such changes should be sought by way of a permit modification pursuant to 30 TAC §330.305(70)(j)(10) and/or (k)(9), as appropriate. Changes beyond the scope of those described above may require authorization by way of a permit amendment.

Any well to be capped, plugged, and closed will be exposed, the casing cut to a minimum of 2 feet below ground surface (or, if the well location is within the proposed landfill footprint, a minimum of 2 feet below the excavation depth), and the well shall be capped and plugged in accordance with all applicable rules and regulations of the TCEQ, the Railroad Commission of Texas, or other applicable state agency. A copy of the well plugging report required to be

submitted to the appropriate state agency must also be submitted to the executive director of the TCEQ within 30 days after the well has been plugged.

The facility operator must submit for TCEQ executive director approval a permit modification identifying any proposed changes to the liner installation plan as a result of any well abandonment.

24.0 COMPACTION OF SOLID WASTE §330.163

Compaction of incoming waste will be accomplished to minimize future consolidation and settlement and provide for the proper application of intermediate and final cover. Waste compaction will be accomplished by a landfill compactor or dozer with a minimum weight of 40,000 pounds. After unloading, the waste will be spread in approximately 2-foot-thick layers and each layer will be compacted with a minimum of two machine passes of the landfill compactor or four machine passes with a dozer. The layer thickness may be increased up to approximately 4 feet if proven to be satisfactorily compacted with the actual compaction equipment used on site.

Since PERC is located in an arid climate it may be necessary to add moisture to the waste to assist with compaction. Leachate and gas condensate derived from the landfill may be sprayed on waste in the active area to assist with waste compaction. Additional water, if needed, may be obtained from retention ponds.

25.0 LANDFILL COVER §330.165

Six inches of well-compacted soil (not previously mixed solid waste), or other approved alternative material will be used as the daily cover at this landfill. Daily cover will be applied to the active disposal area at the end of the operational day, or once per 24-hours if operating 24 hours per day, unless specific wastes require immediate cover. Daily cover is required to minimize vectors, contaminated storm water runoff, odors, and other potential nuisances. To ensure the cover is adequate, the following procedures will be employed:

- The daily cover will be sloped to drain
- The daily soil cover will be compacted with a compactor or a tracked vehicle to minimize infiltration of storm water
- Daily cover will be placed such that no waste is visibly protruding through it.
- The General Manager, or his designee, will document where daily cover has been placed (see 25.5) and inspect placement of daily cover to verify that a minimum of 6 inches (compacted thickness) of daily cover has been placed and that no waste is exposed through it.
- As soon as practicable after significant rainfall events, the General Manager or Assistant Manager will inspect daily cover areas for erosion, exposed waste or other damage, and repair as necessary.
- The General Manager (or Assistant Manager) will inspect for seeps from daily cover. All seepage water from waste below the daily cover will be controlled by placement of soil berms and diverted to a collection area. The collected water will be treated as outlined in Part III, Appendix III-D.6.

25.1 Intermediate Cover

All areas that have received waste but have been inactive for more than 180 days (after the last waste placement) will be provided with intermediate cover or final cover. This intermediate cover will be an additional 6 inches of well-compacted soil that is capable of sustaining plant growth and has not been previously mixed with solid waste for a total of not less than 12 inches of cover. The intermediate cover will be graded to prevent the ponding of water. If an area that

has received intermediate cover becomes active again soil cover (greater than 6 inches in thickness) may be stripped off and used for daily cover. A minimum of 6 inches of cover must remain over the waste, and soil that is contaminated with waste may not be reused as daily cover. Runoff from properly maintained intermediate cover (cover that has been routinely inspected and repaired) is not considered to have come in contact with waste, the working face, or leachate. The application of intermediate cover will be documented in the cover application record (see 25.5).

25.2 Alternate Daily Cover

An approved alternative daily cover (ADC) may also be used. The following types of ADC materials or similar materials will be used consistent with the approval and at the discretion of the operator.

- Tarpaulins – Typical nominal weight of 10 ounces/square yard.
- Contaminated Soil – Soil that has been exposed to petroleum products but has been demonstrated by analysis to have a Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon content (TPH) less than 1500 parts per million. The soil may contain other contaminants but shall comply with §330.165(d)(4) & (5) and shall have an classification of class 2 or 3 industrial.
- An ADC material will not be used unless an Alternate Daily Cover Operating Plan has been approved for the proposed material and a temporary authorization under §305.62(j) or a permanent authorization under §305.70(k)(1) has been received from the TCEQ.

ADC will not be allowed when the landfill is closed for a period greater than 24 hours, unless the executive director approves an alternative length of time. The executive director may grant a temporary waiver from the above requirements if the operator demonstrates that there are extreme seasonal climatic conditions that make meeting such requirements impractical.

25.3 Final Cover

The Final Closure Plan allows for the successive closure of areas of the site as they become filled to capacity. Closure of individual areas and final cover construction will be in accordance with the Final Closure Plan and will permit ongoing land filling operations to continue until the time of final closure. The completed surface will be managed throughout the active life of the site to minimize infiltration into the filled areas and to minimize contact with solid waste.

25.4 Erosion of Cover

Monthly and as soon as practicable after a rainfall event of 0.5 inches or greater, the General Manager or Operations Manager will inspect daily, intermediate, and final cover areas for erosion gullies or washed out areas or other damage. Erosion rills or gullies or wash outs deeper than approximately 4 inches will be repaired as soon as practicable, but not later than five days after detection. The cover inspections, condition noted, and any corrective action will be documented in the cover inspection record. Periodic inspections and restorations will be required during the operational life and for the post-closure maintenance period.

25.5 Cover Application Record

Throughout the landfill operation, a cover application record will be kept on site readily available for inspection by commission representatives and authorized agents or employees of local governments having jurisdiction. For daily, intermediate, and alternate daily cover, the record will specify the date cover was accomplished (no exposed waste), how it was accomplished (soil or ADC type and method of placement), and the last area covered. For final cover, the record will specify the area covered, the date the cover was applied, and the thickness applied that date. Each entry will be certified by the signature of the on-site supervisor that work was accomplished as stated in the record.

26.0 PONDED WATER PLAN §330.167

Ponding of water over waste, regardless of origin, will be prevented. Pondered water that occurs in the active portion of the landfill unit or on a closed landfill unit will be eliminated as quickly as possible and the area in which the ponding occurred filled in and re-graded within seven days of the occurrence, weather permitting.

Ponding of water over waste will be controlled by the following:

- Ponding in cover over waste will be avoided by good compaction of waste and cover and placing the cover with adequate slope or berms to promote run-off and accommodate more localized settlement without forming depressions
- Cover areas will be inspected monthly and as soon as practicable after significant rainfall events to detect ponding
- Removal of water, filling, and grading of ponded areas will be used to eliminate ponding

Pondered water removed from cover depressions will typically be storm water and may be used to aid in compaction of soil cover, dust control, or discharged with other storm water. However, if the cover has been damaged to the extent that the ponded water has come in contact with waste, leachate, or waste contaminated soil, the water will be treated as contaminated water consistent with the Leachate and Contaminated Water Plan.

27.0 DISPOSAL OF SPECIAL WASTES §330.171

Special wastes are defined in §330.3 and typically are wastes that, because of their quantity, concentration, physical or chemical, or biological properties, require special handling and disposal to protect human health or the environment. Special wastes may be accepted for disposal at the facility in accordance with §330.171(b) and (c).

The PERC is permitted to accept municipal solid waste, Industrial Class 2 and 3 wastes, regulated asbestos containing material (RACM), and Class 1 nonhazardous wastes. The landfill cannot accept radioactive materials or hazardous wastes (except municipal hazardous waste from conditionally exempt small quantity generators).

27.1 Wastes Requiring Prior Approval

Special wastes as defined in §330.3 and not specifically identified in Subsection 27.2 below or in §330.171(c) or (d) or §330.173 as not requiring written authorization, require prior written approval from the executive director on a case by case basis before the waste may be accepted and/or disposed. The following Special Wastes require prior approval on a case by case basis:

- Incinerator-ash waste
- Industrial waste generated outside the boundaries of Texas
- Oil, gas, and geothermal exploration waste generated outside the boundaries of Texas
- Abrasive-blast material
- Industrial-wastewater treatment plant waste
- Air-pollution control facility waste
- Any empty tank, drum or container used for shipping or storing materials listed in 40 CFR Part 261, Appendix VIII, and not listed as a commercial chemical product of 40 CFR §261.33(c) or (f)
- Other Special Wastes as defined in §330.3 and not listed in Subsection 27.2

27.2 Waste Not Requiring Prior Approval

The following special wastes may be accepted at the facility without prior written authorization in accordance with §330.171(c):

- Sludges, grease trap waste, grit trap waste or liquid waste from municipal sources will be accepted if the material has been treated or processed or will be processed at the facility until the residual material has passed the paint filter test and is certified to contain no free liquid, as prescribed in §330.171(c)(7). Sludges, grease trap waste, grit trap waste or liquid waste from municipal sources that do not pass the paint filter test will be processed in the liquid solidification unit (after the unit is constructed and operational). After the liquids have been solidified until the residual material passes the paint filter test, the residual material may be placed in the waste disposal area or used for daily cover. The liquid waste solidification operations are specified in Attachment IV-B of this SOP.
- Dead animals and slaughter-house wastes can be accepted but will be buried and covered with a minimum of 3 feet of other solid waste or a minimum of 2 feet of soil immediately upon receipt.
- Empty containers, which have been used for pesticides, herbicides, fungicides, or rodenticides, will be accepted and disposed of in accordance with Title 30 TAC §330.171(c)(5).
- Regulated asbestos-containing materials (RACM) may be accepted at the facility in accordance with §330.171(c) (3) and a Regulated Asbestos Containing Material Operations Plan, (to be developed prior to receipt of RACM). The RACM Operations plan and the Contingency Plan in Attachment IV-A addresses ruptured RACM bags. Each load of RACM that arrives on-site will be documented. This documentation will include the volume of material, and the location and depth of its disposal. Delivery of RACM will be coordinated with the General Manager so that the waste will arrive during times that it can be properly managed by site personnel. RACM will be accepted at the site only if it is contained in tightly closed containers or bags, or wrapped as necessary with 6-mil-thick polyethylene. RACM will be placed in landfill units such that it will not be exposed as a result of erosion or weathering. At a

minimum, the RACM will be placed at least 20 feet away from exterior final side slopes, and at least 10 feet below final grade. During unloading and placement of RACM in the waste fill, care will be exercised to prevent breaking open the bags or containers. One foot of soil cover or 3 feet of asbestos-free municipal solid waste will be placed over the RACM immediately after it is placed in the landfill unit. RACM that has been designated as Class 1 industrial solid waste, and that arrives at the facility will be disposed of in accordance with §330.171(c) or in accordance with this section of the SOP. Upon closure of the facility, a notation indicating that the site accepted RACM will be placed in the deed record. This notation will indicate where the RACM was disposed of on the property by showing its location on a site diagram. A copy of this documentation will be provided to the TCEQ.

- Non-regulated asbestos-containing materials (non-RACM) may be accepted for disposal provided the wastes are placed on the active working face and covered. Under no circumstances shall any material containing non-RACM be placed on any surface or roadway that is subject to vehicular traffic or disposed of by any other means by which the material could be crumbled into a friable state.
- Municipal hazardous waste from conditionally exempt small quantity generators provided the amount of waste does not exceed 220 pounds per month per generator.
- Nonhazardous liquids from municipal sources providing the material is classified as Class 1 (nonhazardous), Class 2, or Class 3 may be accepted consistent with this section and the procedures outlined in the “Liquid Waste Solidification Operations” in Attachment IV-B. Liquids in tank trucks or vacuum trucks are discharged in the liquid waste stabilization unit in the liquid processing area and processed until the residual material passes the paint filter tests as described in the “Liquid Waste Solidification Operations” in the Appendix B. Liquids removed from the processing unit section containing treated liquids removed from grit trap waste water and fresh water based drilling fluid (with a TPH less than 1,500 ppm) may be utilized for dust and litter control and waste compaction over active waste disposal areas of the landfill. Once sufficient water has evaporated or the material has otherwise been dried to the point that the residual material will pass a paint filter test, the residual

material will pass a paint filter test, the residual material may be disposed of in the landfill. Classification will be based on source/process knowledge. Metals and TPH testing will be performed if the source/process review indicates the potential for the water to be Class 1 industrial or hazardous.

28.0 DISPOSAL OF INDUSTRIAL WASTES §330.173

The facility will not accept hazardous waste but may accept industrial waste classified as Class 1 non-hazardous, Class 2, and Class 3. The PERC may also accept many special wastes that are regulated as municipal solid waste (MSW). Refer to Section 27 for special wastes requiring prior approval on a case by case basis and special waste that may be accepted without prior approval.

Industrial nonhazardous waste is defined by §330.3 as solid waste resulting from or incidental to any process of industry or manufacturing, or mining or agricultural operations, classified as follows: Class 2 Industrial Solid Waste – any individual solid waste or combination of industrial solid wastes that cannot be described as Class 1 or Class 3, as defined in §335.506 (relating to Class 2 waste determination). Class 3 Industrial Solid Waste – any inert and essentially insoluble industrial solid waste, including materials such as rock, brick, glass, dirt, and certain plastics and rubber, etc. that are not readily decomposable as defined in §335.507 (relating to Class 3 waste determination).

Class 2 and Class 3 wastes (except for wastes prohibited in Section 4.3 of this SOP) will be accepted for normal disposal at this facility unless they interfere with proper operation of the facility as prescribed in this SOP.

Class 1 non-hazardous solid waste, as defined by 30 TAC §335.505, will be deposited at this facility only in cells designed and approved for Class 1 waste. Class I Industrial Waste amounts will not exceed 20 percent of the total amount of all waste accepted for disposal (not including Class 1 wastes) during the current or previous year. The amount of waste will be determined at the Landfill Manager's discretion by either volume or by weight. The same unit of measure will be used for each year, unless a variance is authorized by the TCEQ. Generators will be responsible for the manifest of Class 1 solid waste as required by §335.10 (relating to Shipping and Reporting Procedures Applicable to Generators of Hazardous Waste or Class 1 Waste and Primary Exporters of Hazardous Waste). The generator will be required to provide a satisfactory waste analysis consistent with §335.587 for any wastes suspected to be Hazardous or Class 1.

The facility will not accept Class 1 waste without prior approval from the TCEQ or specific authorization in the facility's permit. The Operations Manager, or designee, will sign manifests for authorized

shipments of Class 1 waste. The facility's copy of the manifest will be retained for a period of at least three years. The facility operator shall not accept or sign for shipments of Class 1 waste unless authorization to accept the waste is provided in permit provisions or has been granted by the TCEQ. The disposal facility copy of the manifest shall be retained by the operator for a period of at least 3 years or as directed by the TCEQ.

A written report of Class 1 wastes received must be submitted to the TCEQ no later than the 25th day of the month following receipt of Class 1 waste. The monthly report must be submitted on the form provided by the TCEQ and must include all required information. Monthly reports must be submitted every month following the initial receipt of Class 1 waste even for months no Class 1 waste was accepted.

Class 1 or 2 liquid wastes (including grease and grit trap wastes) will be accepted for processing from commercial sources (restaurants, fast food facilities, car wash and vehicle maintenance facilities), industrial sources (food processing plants, manufacturing plants) and institutional sources (hospitals, schools, prisons) as Special Waste addressed in Section 27 and processed in the Liquid Waste Stabilization Unit prior to disposal in an appropriate solid waste cell. After solidification, the material will be disposed as Class 1 unless proved by analytical testing or process knowledge to be Class 2 or Class 3.

29.0 VISUAL SCREENING OF DEPOSITED WASTE §330.175

Visual screening of deposited waste will primarily be accomplished through the remoteness of the facility. The facility will be surrounded by existing vegetation in the buffer zones as well as the surrounding ranch land that will also contribute heavily to visual screening. Trucks will not queue onto public roads during operation. Additional screening will be provided by daily/intermediate cover.

30.0 LEACHATE AND GAS CONDENSATE RECIRCULATION §330.177

Water that collects in the sumps (including leachate and gas condensate) will be pumped out and recirculated by spraying on waste or disposed of consistent with the Leachate and Contaminated Water Plan. Runoff water that has come in contact with waste or contact with daily cover that has been contaminated by leachate will be considered as contaminated and shall be managed in accordance with the Leachate and Contaminated Water Plan. Contaminated water will not be discharged without specific written authorization from the TCEQ.

Leachate and gas condensate recirculation will be accomplished by pumping the leachate to the waste area or transporting it to the waste area in a tank pulled by a tractor, a water truck, or other suitable tank and distributed on the waste or into vertical wells or horizontal trenches, to be absorbed by the waste mass. Leachate will be recirculated throughout the year, and will only be applied over composite lined areas. Leachate may be applied to waste at the working face or daily cover areas. Leachate will not be applied to exterior slopes that may drain off site or on intermediate or final cover areas.

Leachate will typically be distributed using a water tank and the receiving areas will be monitored for erosion or damage to erosion control measures. Should the leachate application on the surface adversely impact erosion control measures or result in adverse erosion of cover, the flow rate will be reduced and the damage to the cover or controls will be repaired. If sprinklers are used to distribute the leachate, the air quality will be closely monitored during the sprinkler operation. If objectionable odors due to the leachate application are detected near the landfill perimeter, the sprinkler operations will be discontinued.

The tank used to distribute leachate will not be dedicated but will be used only for non-potable water or leachate. A sign identifying the tank contents as leachate will be attached to the tank while containing leachate and until the tank is rinsed and approved for hauling non-potable water (other than leachate). After the tank is used for transporting leachate and before switching to non-potable water, it will be triple rinsed by filling the tank to five percent (5%) of its capacity, and discharging the tank at the leachate storage facility or liquid solidification basin. After the rinse water is discharged, the tank will be available for dust control on roads or other areas that are not permitted for leachate application. A log will be maintained inside the truck cab, and an

entry will be made each day the truck is used to note the purpose of the usage (e.g., leachate or dust control). Additionally, the triple rinsing will be recorded to document when the tank may be used for other than leachate disposal (e.g., dust control). The leachate recirculation operations are supervised by the General Manager or Operations Manager

31.0 FACILITY INSTALLATION AND MAINTENANCE §330.179

31.1 Facility Maintenance and Inspection §335.585

The facility operator will be responsible for maintenance throughout the facility and periodic inspections to verify that the facility remains in satisfactory operating condition. Consistent with §335.585 the following facility maintenance and inspection check list will be utilized to assure the facility remains in satisfactory operating condition. This inspection schedule will be maintained at the facility. Likewise logs of the inspections that include the date and time of the inspection, inspectors name, observations, and repair information (i.e., date and time of repairs and the nature of the repairs) shall also be maintained at the facility. Where inspections reveal facility deterioration or malfunction of equipment, remedial action is required on a schedule that precludes the problem leading to an environment or human health hazard. If such a hazard is believed to be imminent or to be occurring, repairs must be conducted immediately.

TABLE IV-9
Facility Inspection and Maintenance Schedule

ITEM	TASK	SCHEDULE
Fences and Gates	Inspect perimeter fence and gates for damage, gaps, intrusions and the like. Make temporary repairs within 24-hours (weather permitting) and permanent repairs within the timeframe approved by the TCEQ region office	Monthly
Windblown Waste	Inspect working face area, wind fences, access roads, entrance area, and perimeter fence for windblown waste. Clean up upon detection	Daily when facility is in operation
Waste Spilled on Route to Site	Inspect entrance area and access road at least 2 miles from the site entrance gate for loose trash and clean up upon detection.	Daily when facility is in operation
Noxious Odors	Observe the waste disposal area for noxious odors and apply additional cover or implement other controls as needed.	Daily
Site Access Road	Inspect site access roads for damage from vehicle traffic and erosion. Repair as needed by grading or with crushed rock, stone or surface material Inspect site access roads for excessive mud and/or waste accumulation. Remove mud accumulations daily using grading equipment	Monthly and after significant rainfall events
Dust Control	Spray haul roads with water to control and reduce particulate matter emissions	Daily (during dry weather)
Daily Cover	Inspect for proper placement and presence of exposed waste. Remedy deficiencies as needed. Record cover information in Cover Application Record	Daily
Intermediate Cover	Inspect for erosion and for presence of exposed waste. Fill erosion gullies deeper than 4 inches within 7 days. Restore by grading, compaction, or seeding. Install erosion protection if needed	Quarterly and after significant rainfall events

Final Cover	Inspect for erosion and condition of vegetation. Damaged areas will be repaired within 7 days of detection by restoring cover material, grading, compaction, and/or seeding or sodding	Quarterly during active life and post-closure period
Facility Signs	Inspect signs to verify that all information is clear and legible and the sign is stable. Verify all required information is present and correct	Monthly and after a change in waste acceptance hours.
Landfill Markers	Inspect all landfill markers for damage, color coding, and general location. Correct or replace damaged markers within 15 days of discovery	Monthly
Disease Vector Control	Inspect landfill facility for insects and rodent populations and use appropriate control measures where needed	Monthly
Ponding Water	Inspect landfill cover for potential ponding water locations. Fill, grade and compact ponding areas within 7 days of detection	Weekly
Leachate	Measure depth of leachate in sump(s) and observe for outbreaks in above grade fill areas	Once per Quarter
Channels and Swales	Inspect drainage channels and swales to verify that they are functioning as designed. Repair breeches and erosion gullies and remove excess silt accumulations	Quarterly and after significant rainfall events
Fire Extinguishers	Inspect fire extinguishers for general condition and proper operation. Replace or refill as needed	

31.2 Personnel Training §335.586

Training to ensure that facility personnel are able to perform their required duties safely and effectively and can respond effectively to emergencies consistent with §335.586 shall be provided as addressed in Section 4.2 of this SOP.

31.3 Waste Analysis §335.587

The facility will follow the waste analysis requirements of §335.587 for any waste that may be classified as industrial Class 1 or Class 2. MSW from municipal waste generators or haulers and industrial Class 3 waste from known sources will not require analysis. The analysis may include:

- A waste generator's records of analysis conducted on waste performed on the waste prior to the effective date of these regulations, or studies conducted on waste generated from processes similar to that which generated the waste to be managed at the facility
- Current information provided by the generator at the request of the operator
- Data developed under Subchapter R of Chapter 335 relating to waste classification

Additionally, the operator shall inspect and analyze (if necessary) each Class 1 or 2 waste received to determine if it matches the identity of the waste specified on the accompanying

manifest. The analysis must be repeated as necessary if there is reason to believe the waste generation process or operation has changed, or if the inspection of the waste received at the facility reveals that the waste does not match the waste designation on the accompanying manifest or shipping paper.

Prior to receipt of Class 1 or 2 industrial waste, the owner or operator shall develop a written waste analysis plan consistent with §330.587(b) that describes the waste analysis procedures that will be followed to comply with §330.587. The plan shall include:

- Parameters for which each waste will be analyzed and the rational for selection of the parameters.
- Test methods that will be used to test for the parameters
- Sampling method that will be used to obtain a representative sample of the waste to be analyzed.
- Frequency with which the initial analysis will be reviewed or repeated.
- Waste analysis that the generators have agreed to supply.
- Where applicable, the methods used to determine if a waste is ignitable, reactive, or incompatible.

31.4 Ignitable, Reactive, or Incompatible Wastes §335.588

Precautions shall be taken to prevent accidental ignition or reaction of wastes that are ignitable or reactive as defined in §335.505 relating to Class 1 Waste Determination. This waste must be separated and protected from sources of ignition or reaction. If the waste is disposed or stored, precautions shall be taken to prevent reactions which:

- Generate extreme heat or pressure, fire or explosions, or violent reactions.
- Produce uncontrolled toxic mists, fumes, dusts, or gasses in sufficient quantity or threaten human health or the environment.
- Produce uncontrolled flammable fumes or gasses in sufficient quantity to pose a risk of fire or explosions.
- Damage the structural integrity of the device or facility.
- Through other like means threaten human health or the environment.

Documentation of compliance is required if waste that can be classified as ignitable, reactive, or incompatible is accepted. Documentation may be based on references to published scientific or engineering literature, trial tests, waste analysis, or results of treatment of similar wastes by similar treatment processes and under similar operating conditions.

31.5 Contingency Plan §335.589

A contingency plan that has been developed to minimize hazards to human health or the environment from fires, explosions, or unplanned release of waste or constituents of such waste to air, soil, or surface water. The contingency plan is provided in Attachment IV-A.

Attachment IV-A

Contingency Plan

1.00 Introduction

The purpose of this contingency plan is to minimize possible hazards to human health and the environment from fires, explosions, and unplanned releases of waste or waste constituents to air or water. The provisions of this plan will be carried out immediately upon discovery of any incident or existing situation that could pose a threat to human health or the environment.

Routine cleanup operations will be performed by operating personnel without implementing this contingency plan.

2.00 Implementing Criteria

The decision to implement the Contingency Plan depends upon whether an imminent or existing situation could threaten human health or the environment. The purpose of this section is to guide the Emergency Coordinators through decision-making criteria when conditions warrant the need for contingency action response. Emergencies may occur at any time as a result of natural forces, accidents such as spills, carelessness, and other situations that disrupt normal operations. The following list summarizes some types and natures of situations that could require implementation of the Contingency Plan.

- Serious on-site injury
- Fire
- Detection of explosive gases
- Release of hazardous materials

3.00 Coordination of Emergency Services

Emergency Coordination

A list of names, addresses, and telephone numbers (office and home) of all individuals qualified to act as an emergency coordinator is provided in Table IV-A.1.

In the event of an emergency, the Emergency Coordinator (or designee) will perform the following tasks:

- A. Assess extent of emergency.
- B. Contact appropriate emergency support agencies as needed.
- C. Designate someone in charge at incident area to temporarily supervise immediate control action, radio report(s) to the Emergency Coordinator for updates on conditions, and notify all personnel.
- D. Take precautions to prevent spreading of fire or other emergency conditions to other waste disposal areas.
- E. Evacuate non-essential personnel from incident area, particularly during operating hours.
- F. Assemble all personnel at a designated area for instructions and personnel count. Direct company personnel in responding to fire or explosion, if appropriate, and wait for outside emergency personnel to arrive. Upon their arrival, assist in their efforts.
- G. Prevent additional traffic from entering incident area.
- H. Clear road(s) for emergency vehicles and equipment.
- I. Determine the need to evacuate the site based on evaluation of the following:
 - 1. The real extent of the incident.
 - 2. The nature of waste involved.
 - 3. Weather conditions (especially wind).
 - 4. An estimate of the time required and equipment needed to bring the incident under control.

- 5. Any other special conditions or factors that may have a bearing on the severity of the incident.
- J. In the event of fire, consider smoke visibility in off-site areas, and advise the responding fire department personnel for action.
- K. For occurrences requiring local traffic control, contact the Webb County Sheriff's Department to coordinate activities, if necessary.
- L. Immediately after the incident, make an assessment to determine the need for disposing of recovered waste, contaminated or surface waters, or any other materials that results from measures taken to control the incident at the facility.
- M. Evaluate the nature of materials (such as fire suppressants, neutralizing agents, waste residuals) in the affected area of the facility to determine if special cleanup efforts must be initiated before operation is resumed.
- N. Ensure that all emergency equipment listed in the Site Operating Plan is cleaned and fit for its intended use before operations are resumed.

In the event of an emergency, the owner or operator will perform the following tasks:

- A. Notify the TCEQ, and appropriate state and local authorities, that the facility is in compliance with paragraphs (M) and (N) of this Section before operations are resumed in the affected area(s) of the facility.
- B. Note in the operating record the time, date, and details of any incident that requires implementing the Contingency Plan. Within 15 days after the incident, the owner/operator must submit a written report on the incident to the TCEQ. The report must include the following:
 - 1. Name, address, and telephone number of the owner or operator.
 - 2. Name, address, and telephone number of the facility.
 - 3. Date, time, and type of incident (e.g., fire, explosion).
 - 4. Name and quantity of material(s) involved.
 - 5. The extent of injuries, if any.

6. An assessment of actual or potential hazards to human health or the environment, where applicable.
7. Estimated quantity and disposition of recovered material that resulted from the incident.

TABLE IV-A.1 LIST OF EMERGENCY COORDINATORS

Notification Priority	Title	Employee Name (1)	Mobile Phone
1	General Manager – Emergency Coordinator		
2	Operations Manager		
3			

TABLE IV-A.2 EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM

TITLE	NAME (1)	MOBILE PHONE
Emergency Response Team Chief	General Manager	

Notes: (1) Emergency coordinators and response team members are assigned by position and not by name. Names given are for the current landfill employee holding that position, and should personnel assignments change, the replacement personnel will be trained and assume the emergency team position listed for his title.

Emergency Response Team

Table IV-A.2 identifies Emergency Response Team personnel. The Emergency Response Team has been established to provide incident control and remediation during emergency situations. The team listed will consist of an emergency coordinator and other personnel who will be trained for fire, first-aid, and maintenance assistance. The Emergency Response Team Chief, who directs and leads the team, is responsible for organizing the team's response as required through the direction of the Emergency Coordinator.

Coordination Agreements with Local Authorities

The owner/operator will maintain close ties with local police and fire departments, hospitals, contractors, equipment suppliers, and state and local emergency response teams. Maintaining relations with these providers will allow the owner/operator to coordinate emergency services

and familiarize them with the layout of the facility, properties of the waste handled and potential hazards, places where facility personnel normally would be working, entrances to and road inside the facility, and possible evacuation routes. Refer to Table IV-A.3 for a list of local emergency contacts.

4.00 Emergency Response Procedures

Notification Procedures

Should an emergency situation arise, the Emergency Coordinator, or designee, will be notified immediately. The Emergency Coordinator will then contact the appropriate personnel.

Emergency services can be obtained by dialing 911.

Emergency numbers are listed in Table IV-A.3.

On-site Personal Injury

The primary on-site personal injuries that may occur at the facility are the following:

- Accidents involving the use of heavy equipment.
- Minor cuts, scrapes, and bruises.
- Injuries due to slipping and falling.
- Asphyxiation caused by entrance into confined spaces or excavation.
- Fire and explosion injuries.

Training on the prevention of injuries should help to minimize and prevent many of these injuries. In the event that a serious or potentially serious injury occurs at or near the site, the assisting personnel should make a decision as to whether immediate first aid is required. If confined space is involved, the assisting personnel should not enter the confined space until the

situation has been corrected or a corrective action has been taken to assure the health and safety of the assisting personnel.

If immediate first aid is required, it should be given to the injured person. If possible, the assisting person or other available personnel should contact the Emergency Coordinator for additional help (i.e. ambulance, fire department) if necessary.

If the injury is not serious and only requires minor first aid, first aid kits will be available at designated areas on the site. All injuries, minor or serious, should be reported to the Emergency Coordinator for instructions and for injury records.

TABLE IV-A.3 EMERGENCY NUMBERS

Service Provider	Telephone Number
Web County Sheriff's Department	
Laredo Fire Department	or 911
Hospital, Laredo, Texas	or 911
Texas Commission on Environmental Quality, Region 16 Hazardous Waste Section (Hazardous Waste Response Team)	Business Hours 956.761.6611 Non-Business Hrs. 1.800.832.8224
Webb County Emergency Management. Coordinator	911

4.30 Fire or Explosion

Upon discovery of a fire or explosion at or near the facility, the Emergency Coordinator will contact the necessary personnel to fight the fire. This may include employees trained in the proper methods of firefighting and/or other emergency response personnel. All untrained personnel will be required to leave the area. In addition, the Emergency Coordinator will direct all cleanup operations, determine the proper level of personal protective equipment, and decide on the appropriate cleanup materials.

Regardless of the location of the fire or explosion, the Emergency Coordinator is responsible for:

- Determination of environmental impact potential.
- Determination of property threatening potential.
- Determination of life threatening potential.

On-site firefighting equipment that will be used to control fires or explosions in the facility will include:

- On-site mobile firefighting equipment (to include the water truck and earthmoving equipment).

Upon discovery of a fire or explosion, individuals will initiate the fire/explosion action procedure as described below.

FIRE/EXPLOSION ACTION PROCEDURE

1. Notify Emergency Coordinator or designee.

(Note: Home and office phone numbers to be included here and prominently displayed on signs at numerous locations around the facility.)

The Emergency Coordinator or designee will subsequently notify the City of Laredo Fire Department, the Webb County Sheriff, and the Emergency Response Team, as necessary.

2. Control access to area. Clear all non-essential personnel from area.
3. Extinguish fire with available equipment, if possible, or take other immediate action to mitigate the emergency until Emergency Response Team and/or the Fire Department arrives.
4. Take all reasonable measures necessary to ensure that subsequent fires, explosions, or releases do not occur or spread to other areas. These measures may include, but are not limited to, the removal of unaffected equipment from the area, separation of affected and unaffected wastes, and dowsing adjacent areas with water.

Cleanup Procedures

Cleanup of fire residuals involving waste material is aimed at collecting as much of the waste material as possible for disposal as quickly as possible. Cleanup procedures may require the use of sorbents, portable pumps and tank trucks, and/or removal equipment. Similarly, the level and type of personal protective equipment required depends upon the type of material(s) involved.

All waste generated from post-fire cleanups involving waste material will be collected and disposed of according to its characteristics. Any equipment used in collecting fire residuals involving waste material will be decontaminated prior to use elsewhere. Any liquid generated from decontamination procedures will be collected for proper disposal.

Unauthorized Waste

Access to and use of the facility shall be strictly and continuously controlled by fencing, gates, and signs.

Training of facility personnel will include identification of unauthorized waste. If unauthorized waste is detected prior to disposal, it will be immediately rejected. The facility personnel will then contact the Operations Manager, and identify the hauler involved. Action will be taken to ensure that the incident does not re-occur.

If unauthorized waste is inadvertently disposed of on-site, every effort will be made to identify the hauler involved, and measures will be taken to handle the waste in an appropriate manner. These measures may include, but are not limited to, removal of the waste by the hauler and assessment of a surcharge to pay for removal of the waste by the generator.

Release of Hazardous Materials

In the unlikely event that unauthorized waste that is considered a threat to human health and the environment is delivered to or spilled at the facility, the following procedures will be implemented:

- The Emergency Coordinator will be immediately notified of the discharge.
- TCEQ must be contacted and informed of facility location and spill description.

- If necessary, berms will be constructed to prevent the spill from migrating.
- All spilled material will be collected and disposed of properly (see General Spill Cleanup Procedures below).

GENERAL SPILL CLEANUP PROCEDURES

On-site spill cleanup is aimed at recovering as much of the spilled material as possible for disposal as quickly as possible. There are several techniques available for on-site cleanup. Choice of a cleanup method must be determined at the time of the incident, taking into account the extent of the spill. Some cleanup alternatives include the following:

1. Sorbents

Spill scavengers and cleanup agents which absorb the spilled product are the most common method for handling spills or residual product. These agents may be packaged in pillows, large bats or booms which can absorb a large amount of liquid and make disposal easier. For corrosive materials, lime or other neutralizers are practical. Three classes of sorbents are natural products (straw, sawdust, clays and vermiculite), modified natural products (expanded perlite, cloth rags, charcoal, silicon-coated sawdust, surfactant-treated asbestos), and synthetic products (imbiber beads, imbiber bead blankets, and foam products). When using sorbents, it is necessary to dispose of spent products properly, unless recoverable sorbents are used.

2. Direct Suction Pumping in Tank Trucks

3. Removal

This is an initial, rapid response method for the removal of a contaminant before it migrates. Soil that is excavated from a spill site, however, must be properly disposed.

Attachment IV-B
Liquid Waste Solidification

LIQUID WASTE SOLIDIFICATION

1.1 Purpose

This Liquid Solidification Plan been prepared for the Pescadito Environmental Resource Center (PERC) pursuant to requirements as set forth in 30 TAC §330.63(h) and §330.457. The facility may accept non-hazardous liquids from municipal/commercial and industrial sources providing the material is classified as Class 2 or 3 or Class 1, nonhazardous. The liquids will be processed and solidified for subsequent disposal in the landfill or use as daily cover. The purpose of this plan is to provide guidance to the operations personnel to accept and stabilize liquids. Design details for the Liquid Solidification Unit are provided in Appendix III-D.10.

1.2 Liquid Waste Acceptance

The facility can accept the following nonhazardous liquids consistent with Section 27 of the SOP:

- Liquids from municipal/commercial sources
- Liquids from industrial sources classified as Class 2 or 3 or Class 1 nonhazardous
- Texas Railroad Commission (RRC) regulated waste liquids as long as the requirements of the MOU with the TCEQ and RRC and all other RRC Rules are followed.
- Process water based drilling fluids. Drilling fluids are regulated by the RRC and as such are a special waste requiring preapproval. If the TPH of the fluid is less than 1,500 parts per million (ppm), the waste water can be comingled with other waste water streams with TPH values less than 1,500 ppm. However, if the TPH is 1,500 ppm or greater, the waste water will not be comingled with other waste water and will processed separately.

Prior to acceptance, the liquid waste will be evaluated and classified by the generator. Waste classification will be based on source/process knowledge and analytical testing. Metals and TPH testing will be performed by the generator prior to acceptance if the source/process review indicates the potential for the waste water to be Class 1 industrial or hazardous.

TCEQ approval will be requested on a case by case basis through the use of the 0152 Form (or other forms prescribed by the TCEQ) for any liquids listed in Subsection 27.1 of the Site Operating Plan (SOP) or that are not exempt from prior approval either in Subsection 27.2 of the permit SOP, or §330.171(c) or (d).

1.3 Liquid Waste Solidification Process

Liquids in tank trucks or vacuum trucks will be discharged directly into one of the separate bulk liquid solidification units of the facility. The solidification facility will have at least two dividers creating three or more separate processing units. The usage of each unit will vary depending on the daily volumes of each type of liquid. Approved Class 2 liquid waste that is received may be comingled and solidified with the grease trap waste, grit trap waste, or septage. Class 1 liquids will not be comingled with other liquids but will be processed separately. Approved waste liquids may be added to a unit where liquids are being processed; however, the processing time limit is based on the date and time the first load of liquids were discharged into the unit. Operations will be rotated among the different units, which will allow liquids to be processed in one unit while the other unit is being cleaned out and prepared to receive more liquid waste.

Solidification will be accomplished using soil, fly ash, cement, auto shredded fluff, or other acceptable non-waste solids as needed. Processing will continue until the processed material will pass a Paint Filter Test (§330.171(c)(7)). Paint filter testing will be conducted at a minimum of one test per solidified batch. The time required for solidification of a batch of liquid waste is based on volume, bulking agent used, and odor control requirements, but solidification will be accomplished no less than weekly for liquids other than grease trap waste, grit trap waste, or septage.

Material that has been dried or solidified to the point that the residual material will pass a paint filter test may be disposed of in the landfill. Processed material from municipal/commercial sources and industrial sources classified as Class 2 or 3 may also be used as alternate daily cover.