

**Waste Characterization Plan
Western Elite Material Processing Facility
Lincoln County, Nevada**

1.0 GENERAL

Pursuant to NAC 444.6665, the owner/operator will implement an inspection program to detect and prevent disposal of hazardous waste and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) that are prohibited in landfills as defined in Title 40 CFR Part 261. Western Elite, Inc. (WEI) has developed this "Waste Screening Program" to comply with these requirements.

2.0 WASTE PRE-SCREENING

The existing waste characterization Plan accepts the following:

The Western Elite Material Processing Facility accepts construction debris and other similar non-putrescible solid waste, consisting of both combustible and noncombustible waste such as paper, cardboard, tin cans, wood, glass, bedding, crockery and similar matter, industrial wash water sump/grease trap wastes, asbestos, coal combustion byproducts, biosolids/water treatment plant solids, and, pulp and paper solids. All such waste is referred to herein as "Allowed Waste".

In addition, the Western Elite Material Processing Facility accepts Auto Shredder Residue (ASR) and waste tires. ASR is typically an unconsolidated solid containing a large variety of non-metallic materials, fabric/carpet, soil, plastic, wood, and glass. In order to minimize the potential for a fire, ASR will be landfilled separately. The addition of tires will also be accepted. These tires will only be accepted from approved waste tire haulers that maintain the appropriate records. When these tires arrive at the facility they will be buried under construction and demolition debris at the landfill.

Prior to landfilling, salvage operations may be performed to recover recyclable material from the Allowed Waste and ASR transported to WEI's Class III landfill site in Lincoln County. Due to the nature of the collection procedure, Pre-Screening by WEI will typically not occur on containers of Allowed Waste and ASR. Waste collection companies will transport containers of Allowed Waste and ASR to the Western Elite Material Processing Facility for waste screening in accordance with sections 4.0 – 7.0 of the Waste Characterization Plan.

Incoming loads will be inspected by gate attendant and equipment operators. Facility personnel will be trained to identify unauthorized waste, the proper steps to take if unauthorized waste is accepted, how to report the unauthorized waste, and how to conduct the proper response actions. Site personnel will also conduct random load inspections and keep records of such inspections. Implementation of the waste screening plan is described in detail below.

3.0 WASTE CHARACTERIZATION

3.1 Allowed Waste

NAC 444.737 requires that the facility provide a plan to characterize solid waste to be disposed of in a class III site. This section describes the provisions to be used for the disposal of

special wastes to be accepted at WEI's Class III landfill. No hazardous wastes as defined in Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR) Part 261 or materials offering an undue hazard to landfill personnel or the landfill operations will be accepted at the facility except as specifically authorized by the facility permit. The facility has implemented an inspection program to detect and prevent disposal of hazardous waste, and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB) that are prohibited in landfills. This program includes:

- Monitoring of incoming loads unless the owner or operator takes other steps to ensure that incoming loads do not contain regulated hazardous wastes, or PCB wastes that are prohibited in landfills;
- Records of any inspections;
- Training of facility personnel to recognize regulated hazardous waste and PCB wastes that are prohibited in landfills; and
- Notification to the NDEP if a regulated hazardous waste or PCB waste that is prohibited in landfills is discovered at the facility.

WEI's Class III landfill will accept all "Allowed Wastes" as described in the Facility's Operating Plan. These wastes will be sampled appropriately and documented as to being non-hazardous by the generator prior to acceptance at the landfill. The following paragraphs describe the sampling procedures for the "Allowed Wastes". Industrial waste will only be accepted at WEI's Class III landfill if the level or quantity of hazard is below regulatory standards established for hazardous or toxic waste disposal. Therefore, these wastes (and all other "Allowed Wastes") are subject to the sampling requirements and restrictions of the Hazardous Waste Exclusion Program implemented at the landfill as described in the permit documents.

Only those wastes that are non-hazardous will be accepted. Pursuant to the Nevada Revised Statutes 449, et. seq., industrial waste generators are responsible for sampling their wastes and determining whether the materials to be disposed of are subject to hazardous waste regulations. When requested by WEI, the waste generator must present appropriate verification that the waste is not classified as hazardous. Each allowed waste stream is described in the following sections.

3.1.1 Industrial Wash Water Sump and Grease Trap Wastes

Car wash operations may generate waste, primarily as a result of contaminated sludges and grit from the sand trap. Depending upon the types of vehicles involved, and the potential for illegal dumping to take place in the bays when no one is present, hazardous contaminants may accumulate in sump sludges. Each generator is responsible for determining if the waste is hazardous. The volume of this material to be landfilled will be dependent upon hauling agreements with the various entities, but the maximum will be 1,000 tons/day.

Should the landfill accept the sludge and grit, it must pass the paint filter test. The paint filter test requires that 100 mg (a small scoop) of sludge be put into a 20 micron paint filter. After waiting five minutes, if no liquid drips out then the sludge is dry enough to go to the landfill. No free liquids will be accepted at the landfill. As described in Section 3.1.1.2, the generator of this

material must demonstrate through sampling and analysis that it is not hazardous and can be disposed of at the landfill.

3.1.1.2 Test Methods

Prior to acceptance at the landfill the following testing will be conducted. Please note that WEI will require the generator to provide sampling data. The results will be submitted to the landfill prior to acceptance.

MAXIMUM CONCENTRATION OF CONTAMINANTS FOR THE TOXICITY CHARACTERISTIC *

Analyte	Maximum Concentration (mg/L)
Arsenic	5.0
Barium	100.0
Benzene	0.5
Cadmium	1.0
Carbon tetrachloride	0.5
Chlordane	0.03
Chlorobenzene	100.0
Chloroform	6.0
Chromium	5.0
o-Cresol	200.0
m-Cresol	200.0
p-Cresol	200.0
Cresol	200.0
4-D	10.0
4-Dichlorobenzene	7.5
2-Dichloroethane	0.5
1-Dichloroethylene	0.7
4-Dinitrotoluene	0.13
Endrin	0.02
Heptachlor (and its epoxide)	0.008
Hexachlorobenzene	0.13
Hexachlorobutadiene	0.5
Hexachloroethane	3.0
Lead	5.0
Lindane	0.4
Mercury	0.2
Methoxychlor	10.0
Methyl ethyl ketone	200.0
Nitrobenzene	2.0
Pentachlorophenol	100.0
Pyridine	5.0
Selenium	1.0
Silver	5.0
Tetrachloroethylene	0.7
Toxaphene	0.5

Trichloroethylene	0.5
5-Trichlorophenol	400.0
6-Trichlorophenol	2.0
5-TP (Silvex)	1.0
Vinyl chloride	0.2

* *These limits apply to material not known to be hazardous. Concentration limits for contaminated waste that has been treated must meet Universal Treatment Standards, as specified in 40 CFR 268.48. If treated waste is to be disposed at the landfill, please contact landfill staff prior to shipment for additional information and instruction (see Section 5.0).*

Toxicity TCLP – EPA Method 1311.

* Test methods are defined in U.S. Environmental Protection Agency publication SW-846, *Test Methods for the Evaluation of Solid Wastes, Physical/Chemical Methods*.

No incompatibility between wastes and/or the liners are anticipated.

3.1.1.3 Testing Frequency

Once the industrial wash water sump and grease trap waste stream is characterized, by the generator and confirmed by WEI, future testing frequencies may be reduced if written documentation is first provided regarding the mode of waste generation. WEI will be contacted prior to shipment to discuss the nature of the waste and necessary testing.

The first load of any new generator to be sampled at the facility will be composited in a central location at the facility prior to landfilling. This sample will be taken from several portions of the staging/loading area, and all attempts will be made to obtain representative samples. The number of samples making up the composite sample will be a function of the amount accepted and will be determined from Chapter 9 of SW-846.

3.1.1.4 Recharacterization

Industrial wash water sump and grease trap wastes will be analyzed only once per year by WEI. However, if there is any change in the waste stream composition at any time, the waste will be reanalyzed. Potential changes which would require reanalysis are listed below:

- New generator, or,
- Changes in the waste generation process.

3.1.2 Asbestos

Western Elite will accept only asbestos waste that meets the definition of an Industrial Solid Waste as defined in NAC 444.585(1) (p). The volume of this material to be landfilled will be dependent upon hauling agreements with the various entities, but the maximum will be 1,000 tons/day.

The pertinent regulations for asbestos are NAC 444.971, NAC 444.974, NAC 444.975, NAC 444.976. Prior to transporting asbestos, each transporter must comply with the standards set forth in NAC 444.971. The transporter must ensure that:

- Asbestos wastes are adequately wetted and containerized to prevent fiber release;
- Waste containers are labeled with the name of the waste generator, the location where the waste was generated, and tagged with a warning label that conforms to the requirements of 40 CFR Part 61.149; and will contain either of the following statements:

CAUTION
CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS
AVOID OPENING OR BREAKING CONTAINER
BREATHING ASBEST IS HAZARDOUS TO YOUR HEALTH
or
CAUTION
CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS
AVOID CREATING DUST
MAY CAUSE SERIOUS BODILY HARM
or
DANGER
CONTAINS ASBESTOS FIBERS
AVOID CREATING DUST
CANCER AND LUNG DISEASE HAZARD

- The vehicle used to transport the asbestos will be fully enclosed or covered so as to prevent damage to the containers or the release of asbestos fibers.
- As required, the landfill operator will be given at least 24 hours advance notice before delivery per NAC 444.974.

Upon arrival and prior to disposal, each load will be inspected to verify that each container and label complies with the requirements prescribed in NAC 444.971. The facility personnel will inspect for the following:

- Containers of asbestos are properly sealed in leak proof containers.
- Containers of asbestos are properly labeled.
- Verify that the landfill received notice from the transporter at least 24 hours before delivery of the asbestos as per NAC 444.974.

If there is any noncompliance with those requirements which may cause the release of fibers during disposal, the facility will notify NDEP. In the event of noncompliance, the operator will either reject the load (per NAC 444.971) or if NDEP authorizes the facility to accept the noncompliant asbestos, the operator shall comply with the requirements set forth in paragraphs (e), (f), and (g) of subsection 1 of NAC 444.976 as described below.

- Soak any asbestos which is in a container that does not comply with the requirements of NAC 444.971.
- Rinse out any vehicle which contained any asbestos which is in a container that does not comply with the requirements of NAC 444.971.
- Immediately cover any asbestos which is in a container that does not comply with the requirements of NAC 444.971.

Upon acceptance at the landfill

Once asbestos is received at the landfill, facility personnel will dispose of the waste in accordance with Regulation NAC 444.976(1). A separate area or trench will be designated for asbestos waste disposal. Access points to the asbestos disposal area will be clearly marked by appropriate signage. Records will be maintained and filed to notify future landowners or interested parties as to the locations and quantities of the asbestos waste buried at the site. Each container will be placed in the landfill in a manner that limits breakage and covered within 24 hours after placement with at least 6 inches of material that is not asbestos.

Once a designated area is no longer used for the disposal of asbestos, the area will be covered with a minimum of 30 inches of compacted cover material that is not asbestos. The cover will be graded and stabilized. A sign will be placed at each point of access which reads:

ASBESTOS WASTE DISPOSAL SITE
BREATHING ASBESTOS DUST
MAY CAUSE LUNG DISEASE AND CANCER

The volume of bagged, non-friable asbestos to be landfilled will be dependent upon various demolition and remodeling projects in Southern Nevada that contain such materials.

Special handling Procedures

The following special handling procedures for the disposal of asbestos containing material will be followed:

- Disposal will not take place when wind speeds exceed 10-12 mph on over a period of 10 minutes. In the event of excessive wind, transporters will be given the option to either wait for the wind to slow to acceptable levels, or leave and return at a later date.
- Disposal at the landfill should avoid areas of standing water and should not occur during periods of excessive precipitation.
- Access will be controlled to any area where asbestos is disposed of in accordance with NAC 444.976(1)(k). Appropriate measures will include placing concrete block barriers around the designated area. Durable tape, rope and/or chain will be attached to the barriers to fence in the area. Signage will be placed at each point of access in accordance with NAC 444.976(1)(I).
- Precautions will be taken at the disposal site to minimize disturbance of the asbestos waste and to prevent disruption or breakage of containerized asbestos waste.

Category I non-friable asbestos-containing material will be spread prior to being covered, and will be covered by the end of each operating day with at least six inches of compacted non asbestos-containing material such as soil.

3.1.2.1 Test Methods

No testing of this material will be conducted prior to acceptance.

3.1.3 Coal Combustion Byproducts

Coal combustion byproducts (CCBs) are proposed for disposal at the Landfill. The combustion of coal in coal-fired power plants produces several materials, including: fly ash, bottom ash, boiler slag, and flue gas desulfurization material. Together, these materials represent what is generally referred to as coal ash, or sometimes as CCBs or coal combustion products (CCPs). This material is valuable for certain beneficial uses, including as a fill material; for producing concrete and Portland cement; as a low permeability capping material; to produce road base materials, structural fills and embankments; to make wallboard; as an additive to improve soil chemistry and reduce acidity; and to neutralize acid mine drainage. The volume of

this material to be landfilled will be dependent upon hauling agreements with the various entities, but the maximum will be 1,000 tons/day.

Wastes are to be considered for acceptance at the facility, after the following parameters are met.

- The generator of the special waste will define the contents of the waste.
- The generator will certify that the waste is not regulated as a hazardous waste in the state of origin.
- The generator will perform a laboratory analysis on a representative sample of the waste for disposal. The generator will certify that the waste is non-hazardous.
- Upon receipt of the analytical data from the generator, landfill representatives will compare the results to the maximum allowable levels.
- Upon approval of landfill personnel, the generator will be sent an “approval packet,” which includes the necessary forms which will be completed and accompany each shipment of material.
- The generator will perform analytical tests on each waste stream at least twice per year unless they can certify on an annual basis that the process generating the particular waste stream has not changed, the raw materials used in the process has not changed, and can certify that the properties of the waste have not changed.

No free liquids will be accepted at the landfill. As described below, the generator of this material must demonstrate through sampling and analysis that it is not hazardous and can be disposed of at the landfill.

3.1.3.1 Test Methods

Prior to acceptance at the landfill the following testing will be conducted. Please note that WEI will require the generator to provide sampling data. The results will be submitted to the landfill prior to acceptance. TCLP – EPA Method 1311* will be used to characterize the CCB material.

* Test methods are defined in U.S. Environmental Protection Agency publication SW-846, *Test Methods for the Evaluation of Solid Wastes, Physical/Chemical Methods*. No incompatibility between wastes and/or the liners are anticipated.

3.1.3.2 Testing Frequency

Once CCBs are characterized, future testing frequencies may be reduced if written documentation is first provided regarding the mode of waste generation. WEI will be contacted prior to shipment to discuss the nature of the waste and necessary testing.

The first load will be sampled at the facility and will be composited in a central location at the facility prior to landfilling. This sample will be taken from several portions of the staging/loading area, and all attempts will be made to obtain representative samples. The number of samples making up the composite sample will be a function of the amount accepted and will be determined from Chapter 9 of SW-846.

3.1.3.3 Recharacterization

WEI will have a written agreement with each waste generator that if the material changes, that WEI will be notify prior to shipment to the facility. Although the generator will test their material at least twice per year, CCB wastes will be analyzed only once per year by WEI. However, if there is any change in the waste stream composition at any time, the waste will be reanalyzed. Potential changes which would require reanalysis are listed below:

- New generator, or,
- Changes in the waste generation process.

3.1.4 Waste Tires

WEI's Class III landfill will accept waste tires at the landfill. These waste tires will not be disposed of less than 4 feet from the top of the final lift. As discussed in Section 2.0, These tires will be accepted only by approved waste tire haulers that maintain the appropriate records. When these tires arrive at the facility they will be buried under construction and demolition debris at the landfill.

3.1.5 Water Treatment Plant Solids / Biosolids

Biosolids

Per NAC 444.654, raw sewage sludge will not be accepted at the landfill. WEI's Class III landfill will accept treated sewage sludge (biosolids) at the landfill. The landfill will accept biosolids produced by permitted waste water treatment facilities. The volume of compacted, non-hazardous industrial biosolids to be landfilled will be dependent upon hauling agreements with the various entities, but the maximum will be 1,000 tons/day.

Dewatered or otherwise solidified sludge from waste water treatment plants clarifiers will be the primary source of biosolids. Biosolids are the solid organic matter generated by the treatment of domestic wastewater at wastewater treatment facilities. Once the untreated wastewater reaches the plant it goes through physical, chemical and biological processes that separate the dissolved material in the wastewater and settles out the solids. The typical

wastewater treatment processes, then sanitizes these wastewater solids to control pathogens (disease-causing organisms, such as certain bacteria, viruses and parasites) and other organisms capable of transporting disease.

Once treated, these “biosolids” typically resemble a gray-black cake somewhat dry and able to be compacted. When dried, biosolids look like fine textured dark soil. Biosolids containing free liquid will not be accepted at the landfill. Although additional biosolids (from other sources) are not anticipated to be disposed of in the landfill, if a new waste stream develops, the waste will be sampled per the requirements in this section. WEI will only accept biosolids from municipally- operated waste water treatment plants approved by the governmental authority(ies) having jurisdiction over the facility with all appropriate permits.

Water Treatment Plant Solids

Screened material solids from water treatment plant clarifiers will be the primary source of these solids. WEI’s Class III landfill will accept untreated water treatment plant solids at the landfill. The Landfill will accept these materials produced by permitted water treatment facilities. The volume of compacted, non-hazardous water treatment plant solids to be landfilled will be dependent upon hauling agreements with the various entities.

In water treatment, several techniques are used to remove the fine solids, microorganisms dissolved inorganic and organic materials from the water. The choice of method will depend on the quality of the water being treated, the cost of the treatment process and the quality standards expected of the processed water. Pre-treatment usually consists of pumping, containment, screening, pre-conditioning (adding chemicals) and pH adjustment. Flocculation is also used and is a process which removes any turbidity or color so that the water is clear and colorless. Clarification is used to remove most of the suspended matter and then the water enters a sedimentation basin, that allows the floc to settle to the bottom. As particles settle to the bottom of the basin, a layer of sludge is formed on the floor of the tank.

No free liquids will be accepted² at the landfill. As described below, the generator of this material must demonstrate through sampling and analysis that it is not hazardous and can be disposed of at the landfill.

3.1.5.1 Test Methods

Prior to acceptance at the landfill the following testing will be conducted. Please note that WEI will require the generator to provide sampling data. The results will be submitted to the landfill prior to acceptance.

MAXIMUM CONCENTRATION OF CONTAMINANTS FOR THE TOXICITY CHARACTERISTIC *

Analyte	Maximum Concentration (mg/L)
Arsenic	5.0

Barium	100.0
Benzene	0.5
Cadmium	1.0
Carbon tetrachloride	0.5
Chlordane	0.03
Chlorobenzene	100.0
Chloroform	6.0
Chromium	5.0
o-Cresol	200.0
m-Cresol	200.0
p-Cresol	200.0
Cresol	200.0
4-D	10.0
4-Dichlorobenzene	7.5
2-Dichloroethane	0.5
1-Dichloroethylene	0.7
4-Dinitrotoluene	0.13
Endrin	0.02
Heptachlor (and its epoxide)	0.008
Hexachlorobenzene	0.13
Hexachlorobutadiene	0.5
Hexachloroethane	3.0
Lead	5.0
Lindane	0.4
Mercury	0.2
Methoxychlor	10.0
Methyl ethyl ketone	200.0
Nitrobenzene	2.0
Pentachlorophenol	100.0
Pyridine	5.0
Selenium	1.0
Silver	5.0
Tetrachloroethylene	0.7
Toxaphene	0.5
Trichloroethylene	0.5
5-Trichlorophenol	400.0
6-Trichlorophenol	2.0
5-TP (Silvex)	1.0
Vinyl chloride	0.2

** These limits apply to material not known to be hazardous. Concentration limits for contaminated waste that has been treated must meet Universal Treatment Standards, as specified in 40 CFR 268.48. If treated waste is to be disposed at the landfill, please contact landfill staff prior to shipment for additional information and instruction (see Section 5.0).*

Toxicity TCLP – EPA Method 1311.

Parameter Test Method* with Required Result

- Free Liquids Paint Filter Liquids Test – Method 9095 Waste must be free of liquids
- Ignitability Method 1010, 1020A, or 1030 Flash point must be >140 °F
- Corrosivity Method 1110 (Corrosivity to Steel) Must not be corrosive to steel
- Reactivity – process knowledge will be used. Material will not be explosive, unstable, react violently with air or water, or generate toxic vapors or fumes

* Test methods are defined in U.S. Environmental Protection Agency publication SW-846, *Test Methods for the Evaluation of Solid Wastes, Physical/Chemical Methods*

No incompatibility between wastes and/or the liners are anticipated.

3.1.5.2 Testing Frequency

Once the water treatment plant solids / biosolids waste stream is characterized, future testing frequencies may be reduced if written documentation is first provided regarding the mode of waste generation. WEI will be contacted prior to shipment to discuss the nature of the waste and necessary testing. Confirmation will occur once per year or more frequently if the material changes.

The first load will be sampled at the facility and will be composited in a central location at the facility prior to landfilling. This sample will be taken from several portions of the staging/loading area, and all attempts will be made to obtain representative samples. The number of samples making up the composite sample will be a function of the amount accepted and will be determined from Chapter 9 of SW-846.

3.1.5.3 Recharacterization

The water treatment plant solids / biosolids waste stream will be analyzed only once per year by WEI. However, if there is any change in the waste stream composition at any time, the waste will be reanalyzed. Potential changes which would require reanalysis are listed below:

- New generator, or,
- Changes in the waste generation process.

3.1.6 Pulp and Paper Solids

The Landfill will accept only wastes produced by pulp and paper mills in the state of Nevada. The volume of compacted, non-hazardous pulp and paper solids to be landfilled will be

dependent upon hauling agreements with the various entities. The facility may accept up to approximately 500 cubic yards of compacted, non-hazardous, industrial waste material daily.

Secondary fiber waste disposed of in the landfill will include cellulose fiber, waste paper and plastic, and polystyrene. Non-hazardous industrial waste which is disposed of the landfill includes log flume grit (consisting of soil and bark) and lime mud and grits.

New waste streams are not anticipated in the Landfill, but if a new waste stream develops, the waste will be properly characterized. The results of the characterization will be sent to the Division of Environmental Protection for review and approval before the new waste stream is disposed in the landfill.

No free liquids will be accepted at the landfill.

3.1.6.2 Testing Frequency

Due to the nature of this material, no testing is warranted.

3.2 QA/QC Plan for Allowed Waste

The objective of quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC) is to set standard procedures for the sampling, handling, and analysis of the waste stream portions to undergo testing. This plan will include sections on laboratory QA/QC and chain-of-custody procedures. Sulfate analysis, pH, TCLP analysis will be performed at an outside laboratory.

Laboratory QA/QC

The QA/QC procedures of the laboratory will follow those stated in the specific methods that are being used for each portion of the waste stream.

Chain-of-Custody Control

A chain-of-custody program is an integral part of the waste stream monitoring program. This program will allow for the tracing of possession and handling of individual samples from the time of collection in the field to analysis by the laboratory. This section describes the chain-of-custody procedures to be used at the Class III Landfill for samples that are sent to outside laboratories.

Sample Labels

To prevent the misidentification of samples, legible, permanently marked labels will be affixed to each sample container. This label will be affixed at the time of collection and will contain, at minimum, the following information:

- Sample identification number
- Name of collector
- Date and time of collection
- Place of collection

- Internal temperature of shipping container at the time sample was placed
- Internal temperature of shipping container upon opening at laboratory
- Parameters to be analyzed for (if space permits)

Sample Seals

If samples are shipped to the laboratory by a common carrier (e.g. air freight) a custody seal will be provided for each shipping container. This seal will be placed on the container in a Classer that prevents disturbance of the samples without breaking the seal.

Field Logbooks

All field sampling events will be fully documented in a weatherproof bound field logbook. The following information will be included in each logbook entry.

- Identification of waste being sampled
- Sample withdrawal procedure/equipment
- Date and time of collection
- Types of sample containers used and sample identification numbers
- Preservative(s) used
- Parameters requested for analysis
- Field analysis data and method(s)
- Sample distribution and transporter
- Field observations on sampling event
- Name of collector
- Climatic conditions including air temperature
- Internal temperature of field and shipping (refrigerated) containers

Chain-of-Custody Record

Every sample shipment will be accompanied by a complete chain-of-custody record documenting each sample. This record will establish the documentation necessary to trace the possession of each sample from collection to analysis. Upon receipt at the laboratory, the laboratory's internal custody documentation will begin. The chain-of-custody record will contain the following information.

- Sample number
- Signature of collector
- Date and time of collection
- Sample type
- Identification of sample location

- Number of containers
- Parameters requested for analysis
- Signature of person(s) involved in the chain of possession
- Inclusive dates of possession
- Internal temperature of shipping (refrigerated) container (chest) when samples were sealed into the shipping container
- Internal temperature of shipping (refrigerated) container upon opening in the laboratory

4.0 MONITORING INCOMING WASTE

Inspection of incoming loads at a minimum will consist of a visual inspection while waste is on the vehicle. In the case of closed container trucks waste may be dumped and spread at the operating face and a visual inspection made of the contents. The “allowed waste” accepted at this facility will be generated and delivered from a known source and only “allowed waste” that has been determined to be acceptable will be disposed at the WEI landfill. In order to make this determination, “allowed waste” will be retested on at least an annual basis as described above in Section 3.0. Incoming loads of “allowed waste” will be directed to an operating face where it will be dumped, spread and visually inspected. Because the “allowed waste” will have been pre-approved for disposal by the facility and will typically be the only material in a truck load, no other special monitoring will be required.

Incoming loads will be inspected by facility personnel on a random basis, but no less than 4 loads per month. Drivers will be directed to dump in the area of the working face, where the waste will be spread and inspected for unauthorized wastes. Documentation of these inspections will be maintained at the landfill. Facility personnel have been trained and familiar with acceptable and unacceptable wastes for the landfill and its identification. In most cases, unacceptable wastes will leave the landfill on the vehicle it arrived on. An exception to this procedure may occur for explosives in which the local law enforcement officials will be called.

Every effort will be made to preclude the inadvertent acceptance of unauthorized waste through pre-screening and inspections. However, in the case of inadvertent receipt of these wastes, facility personnel will take appropriate response measures as discussed in Section 6.0. These personnel will be trained to conduct the waste inspections, identify unauthorized waste, perform appropriate response actions, and document the incidents, as discussed in Sections 5.0 and 7.0.

5.0 TRAINING

The objective of the training program is to teach facility personnel to recognize, remove and report receipt of solid waste not authorized by NDEP to be treated, disposed of, or transferred at the facility.

All on-site personnel involved with waste acceptance and disposal activities including, but not limited to, the site manager, scale house attendant, waste spotter, and equipment operators will be trained to identify unauthorized waste and to take the correct response. Training in these procedures will take place within three months of implementing this Program, or within three months of the date of hire. A refresher, training course will be performed annually, and will include any changes to this Program. Documentation of the training will be maintained in the facility Operating Record, available for review by the NDEP. The following sections discuss each component of the training program.

5.1 Recognize Unauthorized Waste

As discussed in Section 4.0, a waste inspection program is in effect at the facility to identify unauthorized waste. Every incoming waste hauler must stop at the scale house prior to proceeding to the tipping area. The scale house attendant will review waste manifests, if applicable, to verify that only acceptable waste is listed. Facility personnel will visually examine the contents of waste hauling vehicles prior to allowing them to tip, during tipping, and while sorting the waste.

Personnel will be trained to recognize wastes that are not acceptable for disposal at the facility, such as hazardous waste and municipal solid waste. Some indicators of unauthorized wastes include hazardous markings, liquids, powders, dusts, bright colors, dyes, drums or commercial-size containers, chemical odors, and smoke.

5.2 Remove Unauthorized Waste

Facility personnel will be trained in the proper steps to take if unauthorized waste is accepted at the facility, following the response actions and reporting requirements discussed in Sections 6.0 and 7.0. The training will include procedures for segregating and containing the waste. Personnel will immediately notify the Facility Manager if unauthorized waste is discovered or accepted at the facility.

When unauthorized waste is detected in vehicles prior to tipping or during inspections, the driver of the vehicle will be directed to leave the site. If unauthorized waste is detected after tipping, the load will not be accepted and it will be segregated from acceptable waste. If possible, the unauthorized waste will be reloaded into the vehicle that transported the waste to the site. Otherwise, unauthorized waste will be appropriately contained and disposed of in accordance with applicable State and Federal rules and regulations.

5.3 Report Unauthorized Waste

Personnel will also be informed of the proper regulatory agencies and transport contractors to contact in the event unauthorized waste is discovered. The Facility Manager or designee will contact NDEP immediately if landfill personnel are unsure about the status of the waste.

6.0 RESPONSE ACTIONS

6.1 Unauthorized Waste Refusal

If unauthorized waste is recognized during the incoming load inspections, and prior to tipping, the Facility Manager will refuse to accept the waste. In this case, the hauler will be informed that the waste is unacceptable at the facility, and the hauler will not be allowed to tip. If unauthorized waste is identified after tipping, if possible, the landfill operator will reload the unauthorized waste into the transport vehicle for removal from the site, and inform the hauler that the waste is unacceptable at this facility.

6.2 Unauthorized Waste Acceptance

6.2.1 Remove

If unauthorized waste is identified at the facility, the Facility Manager will remove the unauthorized waste from the site as soon as practicable, but not to exceed 90 days after discovery. The unauthorized waste will be segregated from acceptable waste, and contained until a transporter authorized to transport such waste can take the waste to a facility approved to receive it for proper disposal, treatment, or transfer. The acceptable waste will be disposed of on site in accordance with the facility's permit. The Facility Manager will provide to the NDEP, via the operating record, a record identifying the waste and its final disposition.

6.2.1 Segregate

Unauthorized waste will be adequately segregated from acceptable waste, and secured and contained to prevent leakage or contamination to the environment. If unauthorized waste is accepted at the facility, it will be isolated from other incoming waste using mobile equipment such as a backhoe or loader, and properly contained until it can be transported off-site for disposal or treatment at an approved facility. If the unauthorized waste cannot be segregated using equipment, the area will be isolated and fill operations moved to another location, or halted, until an acceptable contractor can be contacted to properly remove the unauthorized waste. In cases where manual segregation will not pose unacceptable risk to facility personnel, under the direction of the Facility Manager, personnel may selectively segregate waste manually, while exercising caution to avoid exposure or injury.

If hazardous waste is discovered, it will be contained to prevent spills or leaks, or any contact with other materials. If the hazardous waste is already in a container, the

container will be inspected for leakage, contained by another means if necessary, and segregated from acceptable waste in an area where any spills or leaks will be contained.

All employees that are handling unauthorized waste will use protective clothing and equipment in accordance with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards.

7.0 RECORDKEEPING

Each incident of unauthorized waste refusal or acceptance will be recorded. The records will include information such as the date and time of the incident, waste type(s), generator, hauler, facility personnel involved, response actions (including records of transportation and ultimate disposition), regulatory interaction and correspondence, and other relevant documentation. All reports and resulting correspondence will be maintained at the facility or other designated location throughout the life of the facility and the post-closure care period, and will be available to NDEP for review.