



FACT SHEET

(Pursuant to the Solid Waste Disposal Regulations of the Nevada Administrative Code [NAC] 444.641.3[b])

Permittee Name: City of Fallon

Facility Name: Russell Pass Sanitary Landfill

Permit Number: SW0200401

Description of Proposed Permit Modification

None at this time.

Location Information

The Russell Pass Landfill is located east of U.S. Highway 95, approximately 15 miles south of the City of Fallon in Churchill County, Nevada. It occupies approximately 230 acres in a portion of section 21, Township 16 North, Range 29 East, Mount Diablo Baseline and Meridian.

Proposed Action

None at this time.

Facility Summary

INTRODUCTION

The proposed final footprint will encompass approximately 126 acres; the remaining 104 acres will be utilized for borrow and stockpile areas, drainage systems, access roads, and site facilities as required. The Russell Pass Landfill will be owned and operated by the City of Fallon and will primarily service Churchill County.

LOCATION

The public land is located approximately 16 miles south of Fallon, Nevada, east of State Highway 95 in the Russell Pass area of the Desert Mountains. The lands are entirely within the Carson City District.

LANDFILL OPERATION

The proposed city/county landfill would be operated in compliance with all applicable regulations contained in the general provisions for solid waste disposal (NAC 444.570 through 444.7499). The facility would be fenced and access to the site controlled. The proposed landfill would primarily accept household and commercial waste for disposal. Non-hazardous industrial solid waste, yard waste, inert construction and demolition debris, medical waste, putrescible waste, asbestos, household hazardous waste, bulky metal waste, and tires may also be accepted for disposal. Hazardous and PCB wastes would not be accepted at the proposed landfill. Disposal of hazardous and PCB waste would be prevented through the development and implementation of a hazardous/PCB waste exclusion program. As part of the state operating permit application process, control programs would be developed to control or prevent landfill fires, scattering of litter, accumulation of excess levels of landfill gas, and the generation and propagation of disease vectors. In addition, contingency plans would be developed in accordance with state requirements which would address procedures to be followed in the event of landfill fires, hazardous or toxic materials releases, equipment breakdown, leachate detection, facility shutdown due to inclement weather or an act of God, and injuries to site personnel and the public.

Solid waste disposal at the proposed landfill would take place first below and then above the level of the current terrain. Once the area earmarked for excavation has been filled with waste and soil cover, waste disposal would progress vertically in lifts, layer cake fashion. Figure 5 schematically shows both stages of landfill construction.

During landfill operation, the active working face (Figure 5) of the waste disposal area would be kept to a minimum pursuant with state solid waste regulations. The actual size of the working face and total area of



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active disturbance (excavation area or lift construction zone) of the landfill would be a function of incoming daily waste volume. The conceptual design of the facility assumes a 3.2 percent (compounding) growth rate in waste volume through the year 2075. Currently, the City and County generate approximately 50 tons of solid waste per day. At the projected growth rate, this would increase to over 580 tons/day by the end of the operational life of the facility. Based upon these figures, it is estimated that, at any given time, the maximum area of active disturbance (i.e. disposal trench or terrace, and working face) at the landfill would be less than 5 acres.

LOCATION RESTRICTIONS

Degradation of Waters of the State

Site reconnaissance and review of the Allen Springs (USGS, 1987), Nevada 7.5-minute topographic maps indicated the presence of surface water within 1,000 feet of the landfill. Allen Springs, approximately 1.25 miles to the south of the proposed landfill site, is the nearest surface water. Subsurface field investigation showed that ground water occurs at a depth of 280 feet below ground surface near the center of the proposed property.

Gas Migration

Gas monitoring wells as described in the Report of Design will be installed around the perimeter of the waste management unit, and will be sampled on a quarterly basis throughout the life of the site and the postclosure period in order to detect the presence of landfill gases. Landfill gas concentrations in excess of the lower explosive limit (LEL) at the site boundary or 25 percent of the LEL in site structures will be mitigated through the development and implementation of a landfill gas contingency plan. For these reasons, the uncontrolled migration of landfill gas at the site will be prevented.

Over Material (NAC 444.678(4))

The location of a landfill must possess an adequate quantity of soil to be used as cover material. The available soil must be workable and compactible and must not contain organic material of a quantity and distribution conducive to harboring and breeding disease vectors. A field investigation conducted at the site (Vector, 1996) included excavation of eight test pits in order to assess the availability of cover material. The results of the trenching program indicate that workable soil is present to minimum depths of 13 feet over most of the proposed withdrawal area, and is not difficult to excavate. An excavation plan and calculations for the required quantity of cover material are presented in the Engineering Report contained in Volume II of the Application for a Permit to Operate the site. According to this report, soil is available in quantities sufficient for use as daily cover for future disposal operations.

Data obtained during a site investigation performed in July, 1996 (Vector, 1996) indicated that the subsurface is comprised of varying thickness of gravels, sands, and silts underlain by variably altered and competent intermediate volcanics. Soils which may contribute to poor foundation conditions are not known to exist anywhere on the property, and the possibility of mass wasting is considered to be minimal. Soil or rock types characteristic of karst terrain have not been mapped in the vicinity of the proposed landfill. Based on this information, the proposed landfill site satisfies the location restrictions defined by NAC 444.6795.

EQUIPMENT AND PERSONNEL

One gate attendant and one equipment operator will be present during all hours of landfill operation. An additional equipment operator will be present during the majority of the operating hours. The Public Works Supervisor will periodically visit the site and be available for consultation, as necessary, during normal hours of operation. Personnel positions and their duties for the Russell Pass Landfill are as follows:

FIRE CONTROL PROGRAM

Adequate fire control to extinguish and prevent the spread of accidental fires will be provided for at the Russell



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Pass Landfill. Fire extinguishers will be located in the scalehouse, equipment storage building and all vehicles and equipment. Soil used for daily cover will always be stockpiled near the working face and available to suppress any fires. Water (non-potable) will be available as required for some domestic uses (i.e. fire suppression), as well as for dust control and compaction uses relevant to road and cover material. An above-ground water storage and delivery system may be installed and would consist of an unspecified number of refurbished fuel tanks installed and located upgradient of the landfill gatehouse. Except in winter, a 5,000-gallon water truck will be maintained on-site, and water from this tank source will be applied as needed to the facility access roads, haul roads, and borrow areas. During winter months, the water truck will be filled and maintained on-site only when needed.

Additional fire prevention and suppression procedures will be provided by the Fallon/Churchill Fire Department. Radio and/or telephone service will allow the gate attendant to call the Fire Department once an initial assessment is made on the severity of a fire. Response time to this site is estimated at approximately 20 minutes.

Records of any fires occurring at the site will be made by landfill staff and entered into the site's operating record. These records will include the date and time the fire was reported, the location and suspected cause of fire, measures used to control the event, accidents or injuries sustained in suppressing the fire, and whether an emergency response team was required.

LITTER CONTROL

Use of daily cover and compaction of working face will be the primary means by which the scattering of papers and other lightweight debris will be controlled. In addition, portable and semi-permanent litter fences will be placed near the working face as needed. The equipment operators will be responsible for clean up on a daily basis. Inmate crews coordinated by the Nevada Division of Forestry's and crews from the Juvenile Probation Department will be used on an as-needed basis for clean up efforts.

SPECIAL WASTE AND WASTE SEGREGATION

Provisions for the disposal of any special wastes accepted at a municipal solid waste disposal facility have to be made in accordance with NAC 444.684(2c). The Russell Pass Landfill will accept wastes from the following sources: household and commercial; bulky metals; yards; construction and demolition debris; industrial; dead animals and other putrescible waste(s); asbestos and medical; liquids; pumped sewage sludges and septic tanks; and, Petroleum Hydrocarbon Contaminated (PHC) soils. Salvageable, recyclable, and reusable materials, household hazardous waste materials, and tires will also be accepted but stored or stockpiled near the gatehouse. Wastes disposed of at the Russell Pass Landfill will be managed as described in detail below.

Household and Commercial Waste

The majority of the municipal wastes accepted at the Russell Pass Landfill will consist of household and commercial wastes. As described in this Plan of Operations, all aspects of household and commercial waste management will be performed in accordance with applicable city, state, and federal regulations.

Bulky Metal Waste

White goods, scrap metals, and scrap automobiles will be accepted at the Russell Pass Landfill. White goods, inspected at the gate, and scrap metals will be segregated from the waste stream and stockpiled in an area designated at the operator's discretion. When applicable, white goods will be tagged by the gate operator prior to stockpiling, such as those containing freon. If any incoming white goods containing freon have been tagged for chlorofluorocarbon removal, the freon will be removed by a certified freon removal technician prior to stockpiling the items. Stockpiled metals and white goods will be removed based on stockpiled material volume; however, removal will occur no less than annually.



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Yard Waste

Yard waste is a general term used to refer to vegetative wastes, which may include cuttings from trees and brush, grass clippings, straw and hay, and wastes from seasonal or special events. Yard wastes are not segregated and are disposed of with the municipal waste stream. According to the provisions of NAC 444.6675, infrequent open burning may be used for the disposal of agricultural or silvacultural wastes, debris from land clearing, diseased trees, or debris from emergency clean-up operations at the discretion of Churchill County. Applicable permits will be obtained prior to initiating a controlled burn of these types of waste.

Construction and Demolition Debris

Construction and demolition debris will be screened by the gatehouse personnel and must be inert and non-hazardous to qualify for acceptance. Most of this material will be incorporated into the municipal waste stream at the active disposal area, and will be covered daily in accordance with NAC 444.688. Deliveries of large quantities of combustible construction and demolition wastes will be cross-sectioned into disposal cells to reduce the potential spread of accidental fires, in accordance with NAC 444.652. Any wastes which are not suitable for incorporation in the municipal waste stream, by virtue of size or quantity, may be placed in a separate cell adjacent to the municipal solid waste. The landfill foreman will be responsible for locating isolated construction and demolition waste cells in a manner which is protective of public safety, and which will control the possibility of differential settling and reduce the risk of accidental fires.

Industrial Wastes

Industrial wastes generated from manufacturing and production processes may exhibit hazardous/toxic characteristics. Industrial wastes may only be accepted at the Russell Pass Landfill if the level or quantity of hazard is below regulatory standards established for hazardous or toxic waste disposal. Therefore, all industrial wastes are subject to the restrictions of the Hazardous Waste Exclusion Program to be implemented at the landfill. Only those wastes which are non-hazardous will be accepted, and empty containers may require triple rinsing and thorough draining prior to disposal. Generators of industrial wastes are responsible, pursuant to Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) 449 et. seq., for determining whether the materials to be disposed of are subject to hazardous waste regulations. An industrial waste manifesting and verification program may be implemented at the landfill facility at the discretion of the City of Fallon, and pre-arrangement of deliveries may be required.

Dead Animals and other Putrescible Waste (NAC 444.694)

Dead animals, slaughterhouse wastes, and other putrescible solid wastes will be accepted at the Russell Pass Landfill. These wastes will be disposed of in an area separate from the working face and will be covered immediately following placement. Locations of putrescible waste cells will be selected by the landfill foreman to allow safe and immediate disposal of these materials. Once a cell is completed, it will be covered with a layer of material compacted to a minimum uniform depth of 36 inches.

Asbestos

Asbestos waste will be accepted at the landfill, if packaged and manifested in accordance with all applicable regulations. As described by NAC 444.971, friable asbestos must be wetted with a water and surfactant mixture prior to transport, and must be stored in any one of the following types of containers: a plastic bag which is not less than 6 mils thick and sealed to prevent leakage; a combination of plastic bags which equal at least 6 mils in thickness; or, a container made of cardboard or metal which is lined with plastic. All containers used to dispose of asbestos must be labeled in conformance with the requirements specified in NAC 444.974.

As specified by NAC 444.974, the landfill will not accept asbestos waste unless the transporter has notified the operator at least 24 hours in advance of delivery. Asbestos deliveries will be inspected by landfill staff to verify that each container and label complies with the requirements prescribed in NAC 444.971. If there is any

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noncompliance with those requirements, the operator will contact the solid waste management authority, as required by NAC 444.975. After acceptance at the facility, the waste is deposited in disposal cells separate from the working face which are located at the discretion of the site foreman. The location of the asbestos waste cells are noted in the operations log and on the landfill site plan. Once an asbestos cell is completed and covered with a minimum of 36 inches of compacted soil, landfill development above that cell may occur.

Medical Waste (NA C 444.646)

Medical wastes will be accepted for disposal at the Russell Pass Landfill. Transportation of medical waste to the landfill must be in accordance with NAC 444.662, which requires segregation of the medical waste stream. The landfill will not accept non-incinerated medical wastes that are deposited in containers with other solid waste. The City of Fallon may require that medical waste be received at the landfill in plastic Red Bags and identified as potential biohazards. Incinerated medical waste does not qualify as a special waste, and will be buried with the municipal solid waste stream. Medical wastes will be deposited in an area separate from the working face and which will be located at the discretion of the landfill foreman. Completed medical waste disposal cells will be covered with at least 36 inches of compacted cover material. Once a cell is completed, landfill development above that cell may occur.

Salvageable, Recyclable, and Reusable Materials

Recycling will be implemented to the fullest degree feasible. Coordination with the Fallon Naval Air Station's current recycling program is anticipated. Recyclable materials such as waste oil and batteries will be collected near the gatehouse and will be set aside in a fenced area at the landfill. Waste oil will be accepted at the landfill in an above-ground 500 gallon storage tank. Prior to acceptance, the waste oil will be screened for halogen contamination by the gatekeeper. Paper, glass, plastics and batteries will be kept in relatively small portable containers. A fenced area measuring approximately 50 feet by 100 feet would be adequate for these materials. Concrete pads would be set aside for reusable materials: Metals, rock, asphalt, and wood products would require larger, open areas.

Household Hazardous Waste

Household hazardous wastes will be accepted at the landfill only with advance notification. No special waste management provisions for the household hazardous waste will be implemented at this time. There are no collection service restrictions or landfill screening procedures which affect the disposal of household hazardous waste. However, the landfill does have a set-aside area for the collection and recycling of household waste oil and batteries, as described in Section 6.9 of this report.

Tires

Tires will be collected near the gatehouse and disposed of with the municipal solid waste. Bulk tires incorporated with other wastes are placed on the ground surface at the bottom or top of the fill and covered with a suitable material before other wastes are placed over them. Disposal of the tires by open burning, or by open dumping into ravines, canyons, trenches, or gullies, is prohibited. If bulk quantities of tires are to be placed in the landfill but not incorporated with other wastes, they will be baled, chipped, split, stacked by hand ricking, or otherwise handled in a manner which will prevent migration within the landfill.

Liquid Waste Management and Exclusion (NA C 444.692)

The liquid waste management plan implemented at the Russell Pass Landfill will include waste stream segregation and container management of waste such as grease trap and sand-oil separator pumpings. Waste stream segregation will be achieved by primary load checking, secondary load checking, and random inspection of incoming loads. Except for times of high traffic volume, all non-compactor truck loads, including those in debris boxes, pickup trucks, and dump trucks, will undergo an initial visual inspection by the gatekeeper. Secondary load checking will occur at the active working face, and will be performed by equipment operators as the waste is deposited. Random inspections of compactor trucks will be performed at



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least once a month, and will also be completed as the waste is dumped at the working face.

All landfill employees will be trained to recognize liquid-filled containers which may require segregation from the waste stream. In the event that a suspect container is observed, the spotter (gatekeeper or equipment operator) will determine whether or not the container may be disposed of at the working face. To qualify for acceptance, liquid-filled containers must be part of the household waste stream, be similar in size to a container which would normally be found in household waste, and must be designed to hold liquids for uses other than storage. Liquids are not permitted for disposal at the working face unless the waste is non-septic household waste. In accordance with NAC 444.692, sewage sludge, septic tank pumpings and raw sewage will not be accepted for direct disposal with municipal waste. Handling of these materials is described in Section 6.13 of this report.

If a load which contains liquid waste that does not qualify for acceptance is discovered during any load checking procedure, it will be segregated from the waste stream. If possible, rejected containers will be returned to the transporter. If a non-household liquid-filled container is discovered and cannot be traced to the transporter or generator, it will be stored in an area designated by the landfill foreman until a determination of its status as a hazardous waste is made. If the material is determined to be a hazardous waste, it will be handled by the Fallon/Churchill Fire Department, which will act as the first responder for hazardous material incidents at the landfill. If the material is determined to be non-hazardous, it will be managed as described below.

Liquid-filled containers which are segregated from the waste stream may be disposed of at the facility if the liquid is non-hazardous, non-flammable, and non-septage. Management of these materials will consist of placing small volume containers in borrow areas, and breaking them with heavy equipment so that the liquid will be absorbed by the borrow material. Following a visual verification that free liquids are not present, the borrow material will be collected and used as daily cover material. At the discretion of the City, bulk liquids may also be accepted for disposal at the landfill, although bulk liquids may not be mixed with the municipal waste. Transporters of bulk liquids must notify the City in advance of the waste delivery, and must show evidence that the liquid waste meets the following minimum requirements: the liquid is generated from a legal activity, such as treated waste water or ground water generated from a pump-and-treat program according to specifications approved by the Nevada Division of Environmental Protection.

Savage Sludge and Septic Tank Pumpings

The Russell Pass Landfill may accept sewage sludge. As required by NAC 444.646, sewage sludge and septic tank pumpings may be disposed of at a landfill only if the Plan of Operations includes provisions for the handling and disposal of these wastes, and if the Plan is approved by the solid waste management authority.

Document Availability

The ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD, which includes the DRAFT PERMIT, and correspondence are available for public review by appointment between 8:00 AM and 5:00 PM, Monday through Friday, at the Division offices located at: 901 S. Stewart St., Suite 4001, Carson City, NV 89701-5249.

Contact: Paul Eckert at (775) 687-9477, or by e-mail at: PEckert@ndep.nv.gov

Procedure for Public Review

Questions or comments may be submitted on or before the end of the public comment period.

In writing: Paul Eckert, P.E.
Nevada Division of Environmental Protection
Bureau of Waste Management
901 S. Stewart St., Suite 4001
Carson City, NV 89701-5249



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Phone: (775) 687-9477; fax: (775) 687-5856; e-mail: PEckert@ndep.nv.gov; or web:
<http://dev.ndep.nv.gov/posts>

The Division's Notice of Intent to approve the modified Permit for the Carson City Sanitary Landfill, subject to the conditions contained in the Permit, will be published in one or more of the local newspaper/s. Additionally, the Public Notice will be mailed to interested persons on our mailing list. The Division will accept written comments on the proposed draft permit from all interested persons until the end of the public comment period.

Will there be a public hearing?

N/A

When does the comment period end?

N/A