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Solid Waste Section
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PREPARED FOR:

**WILKES COUNTY DEPARTMENT OF SOLID WASTE
9219 ELKIN HIGHWAY
ROARING RIVER, NORTH CAROLINA 28669**

**ROARING RIVER LANDFILL
WILKES COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA
PERMIT No. 97-04**

OPERATIONS PLAN



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**VOLUME 2, SECTION V
OPERATION PLAN**

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APPENDICES

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| Appendix V-2 | Tarp Data Sheet |
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DRAWINGS

| | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Drawing No. OP-T | Title Sheet |
| Drawing No. OP-L | Legend and General Notes |
| Drawing No. OP-01 | Existing Conditions |
| Drawing No. OP-02 | Phasing Plan: Years 1-5 |

1.0 GENERAL

This operation plan describes how the design and construction plans will be implemented during the life of the facility. The plan consists of drawings and accompanying text which illustrate existing conditions, cell progression, waste placement and daily operations, leachate management, special waste management, buffer zones and soil borrow procedures.

The Wilkes County Landfill is owned and operated by Wilkes County. Approximately 200 tons of municipal solid waste is managed daily at the site which is located off Highway 268 in Roaring River. The facility began accepting waste in October 1993 when lined Phase 1 began operating. Wastes are currently placed in the approximate 6.5 acre Phase 3 cell. Leachate collected from Phases 1, 2, and 3 is stored in a lined surface impoundment, and then transported to the Wilkesboro Wastewater Treatment Plant for disposal.

Other on-site development consists of a scale house and office, maintenance building, recycling area, wood disposal area, and a soil borrow area. Much of the remainder of the site is wooded. See Drawing OP-1 for an illustration of the existing conditions at the site.

2.0 OPERATIONS DRAWINGS

2.1 Existing Conditions

The site existing conditions is presented on Drawing No. OP-01 and currently includes the following components:

- Active MSW landfill
- Convenience center (drop-off area for recyclables and waste)
- Office and maintenance building
- Weighing scales
- Tire collection area
- White goods collection area
- Land clearing debris collection area
- Yard trash collection and compost area

The drawing also shows the limits of the existing waste disposal area, the environmental monitoring system, the landfill entrance road, landfill access and perimeter roads, scale house, and office. Current topography for the property is shown, as well as the neighboring residence and wells, the 300-foot buffer from the property line, and other site features.

2.2 Proposed Site Development

Development of Phase 4 is presented on Drawing No. OP-02. The construction of the Phase 4 disposal area described in the Engineering Plan consists of 6.7 acres.

The components listed in the existing conditions section above are included in this drawing in addition to the leachate holding pond, force main line, and overhead electrical.

The on-site soil resources, usage, and balances are shown in Table 3 of the Facility Plan. The deficit of soil during the operation of Phase 3 can be satisfied by excavating from the large stockpile on the southern end of Phase 6.

2.3 Operations

The progression of operations for Phase 4 is presented on Drawing No. OP-02. This drawing includes the progression of initial waste placement, transition contours, and final contours.

3.0 GENERAL OPERATING CONDITIONS

3.1 Hours of Operation

The landfill is open to private waste haulers and the public from 7:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. and the convenience center hours are 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. Monday through Saturday. The following holidays are observed: New Year's Day, Martin Luther King Day, Easter, Memorial Day, July 4, Labor Day, Veterans Day, Thanksgiving, Christmas Eve and Christmas Day.

3.2 Site Access and Safety

Access to the landfill is controlled through a single access road with a secure gate to prevent access when the landfill is not open. A sign containing information required in Rule .1626(6)(e), (i.e., dumping procedures, hours, permit number, etc.) is posted at the landfill entrance. During the hours of operation, traffic is routed from the entrance gate and scale house to a gravel road leading to the disposal area. Directional signs and speed limit signs are posted to provide traffic control. The road is maintained so that it is passable during all weather conditions. An attendant is on duty at the scale house at all times during operating hours.

3.3 Waste Acceptance

The landfill will accept only those solid wastes included in the current permit, including household, commercial and industrial solid wastes. These are defined in Rule .1602 as follows:

- Household waste means any solid waste derived from households including single and multiple residences, hotels and motels, bunkhouses, ranger stations, crew quarters, campgrounds, picnic grounds, and day-use recreation areas.
- Commercial solid waste means all types of solid waste generated by stores, offices, restaurants, warehouses, and other nonmanufacturing activities, excluding residential and industrial wastes.
- Industrial solid waste means solid waste generated by manufacturing or industrial processes that is not a hazardous waste regulated under Subtitle C of RCRA. Such waste may include, but is not limited to, waste resulting from the following manufacturing processes: electric power generation; fertilizer/agricultural chemicals; food and related products/by-products; inorganic chemicals; iron and steel manufacturing; leather and leather products; nonferrous metals manufacturing/ foundries; organic chemicals; plastics and resins manufacturing; pulp and paper industry; rubber and miscellaneous plastic products; stone, glass, clay, and

concrete products; textile manufacturing; transportation equipment; and water treatment. This term does not include mining waste or oil and gas waste.

Neither spoiled food, hatchery waste, nor other animal waste has been received historically in quantities large enough to be problematic for operations. In the event that such wastes are received, they will be immediately buried and covered with a thick layer of soil followed by nonputrescible municipal solid waste. If asbestos waste is received, it shall be managed in accordance with 40 CFR 61. The waste will be disposed of at the bottom of the working face and covered immediately with soil in a manner that will not cause asbestos particles to become airborne.

On or before August 1 of each year, Wilkes County will report to the Solid Waste Section the amount of waste received in tons at this facility and disposed of in the landfill units. Data will be transmitted on forms prescribed by the Section. The report will include the following:

- The reporting period shall be for the previous year beginning July 1 and ending on June 30.
- The amount of waste received and landfilled in tons, compiled on a monthly basis by county or transfer station of origin and by specific waste type if diverted to a specific unit within the permitted facility; and
- The completed report shall be forwarded to the Regional Waste Management Specialist for the facility. A copy of the completed report shall be forwarded to the County Manager of each county from which waste was received.

3.4 Prohibited Waste

A sign is posted at the landfill gate (see Section 2.B above) that reads "No hazardous or liquid waste accepted without written permission from the Division of Solid Waste Management". The landfill will not accept:

- hazardous waste as defined within 15A NCAC 13A, including hazardous waste from conditionally exempt small quantity generators;
- Polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) wastes as defined in 40 CFR 761; liquid wastes (i.e., any waste material that is determined to contain "free liquids" as defined by SW-846 Method 9095 (Paint Filter Liquids Test), unless the waste is household waste other than septic waste or waste oil, or leachate or gas condensate derived from the landfill (however, leachate and gas condensate may only be recirculated in cells with liner constructed as described in Rule .1624(b)(1)(A)(i.); and
- barrels and drums unless they are empty and sufficiently perforated, except fiber drums containing asbestos;
- other wastes specifically banned from landfill disposal by rule or statute, such as lead acid batteries, whole tires, used oil, aluminum cans, wooden pallets, oil filters, plastic bottles, discarded computer equipment and televisions, or oyster shells.

Wilkes County will notify the Division within 24 hours of attempted disposal of any waste the landfill is not permitted to receive, including waste from outside the area the landfill is permitted to serve. The waste screening program is described later in this Operation Plan.

3.5 Special Wastes

The landfill accepts "special waste" such as tires, white goods, wood waste, and yard waste. These special wastes are separated from the general disposal area.

The tire collection shall be managed in accordance with Solid Waste Management Regulations Section .1100. Section .1107 provides detailed scrap tire collection site operational requirements.

- 1) Scrap tires stored indoors shall meet conditions for the Standard for Storage of Rubber Tires, NFPA 231-D1986 by the National Fire Protection Association.
- 2) All scrap tire collection sites processing tires outdoors must comply with technical and operational standards (2)(a) through (2)(1) of the Section .1107.
- 3) Processed tires shall be stored in accordance with the requirements of indoor/outdoor storage rules (a) temperature rules, and (b) residuals from the scrap tire disposal.
- 4) The Division may approve exceptions to the technical and operational standards (a) at least once during 30-day period all scrap tires are removed from the site for disposal; and (b) the site owner has sufficient fire suppression equipment or materials on-site to extinguish potential fire.

Tires are collected at the designated tire collection area and placed in a trailer for transportation to disposal. The County contracts with a private hauler to transport the tires to an approved facility for recycling and/or disposal.

White goods are separated from the general waste and stored for salvage by a private recycler. The landfill's recycling area handles cardboard, mixed paper, old newsprint, aluminum, steel cans, used motor oil and plastic.

Clean, untreated wood waste (largely pallets) is separated and stored on-site until it can be recycled, boiler fuel, or ground for mulch. C&D waste that is not appropriate for recycling or mulching is currently disposed in the lined landfill.

Wilkes County receives yard waste from Wilkes County. This waste consists of yard and garden waste, silvicultural waste, untreated and unpainted wood waste. The facility may contract with a third party to grind the waste on site and compost it in their permitted Type 1 Composting Facility, or it will be hauled to another location for processing.

3.6 Litter Control

The public judges a landfill site by the things that they see. While there is no way to catch every piece of paper, scattered and blowing litter can be minimized by keeping the size of the working face small and by covering parts of the cell as it is constructed. Some measures that may be taken to minimize litter are:

- a. Unload vehicles at the base of the working slopes to use the working face itself as a wind screen.
- b. Unloading against the wind can help to keep the load compact until the loader can push the waste onto the working face.
- c. Add a thin layer of cover material to the compacted working face periodically throughout windy days to help
- d. Heavier waste materials can be used on the surface to help keep lighter waste materials from dislodging or becoming airborne.
- e. Temporary litter fences strategically located on the working face help intercept and trap blowing litter. Any litter recovered from such fences, as well as litter blown into adjacent areas shall be collected and landfilled at the conclusion of each day of operation. Multiple defenses of temporary fences and/or berms help to contain windblown material during operations. In addition, landfill personnel will pick up windblown litter along the access road and in locations around the active disposal area.

3.7 Equipment

The following list of equipment is currently in use at the landfill for current operations averaging approximately 200 tons of waste disposed per day (TPD₆):

| Type | Model | Quantity |
|------------|------------------------------------|----------|
| Trucks | Rolloff Truck | 1 |
| | Road Tractor with Dump Trailer | 1 |
| | Articulated Truck | 1 |
| Compactors | CAT 826G or Equivalent | 1 |
| | Back-up | 1 |
| Bulldozer | Cat D6 or Equivalent | 1 |
| Excavator | Cat 320BL or Equivalent | 1 |
| Loader | Cat 963C Trackloader or Equivalent | 1 |
| | Bobcat Skidsteer Loader | 1 |
| Other | Motorgrader | 1 |
| | General Purpose Tractor | 1 |
| | Hydroseeder | 1 |

As the waste stream changes during the operational life of the facility, equipment needs will be periodically reviewed and additional equipment purchased or leased as needed. New equipment will be phased in as older equipment is retired.

3.8 Air Quality

Open burning of solid waste including yard waste and brush is prohibited at the landfill. Burning of brush and/or stumps would only be requested on an infrequent basis in conjunction with construction events and approved by the Section in accordance with Rule .1626(5)(b) prior to burning activities taking place.

3.9 Dust, Odor, Fire and Vector Control

Dusty road surfaces will be sprayed with water from a water truck during windy, dry weather. Odors and disease vectors will be controlled by promptly covering the waste at the working face, and by the use of daily cover. Daily cover is described in more detail in a subsequent section.

Incoming waste loads shall be observed by site operators for evidence of fire such as flames, smoke, or the odor of burning material. Burning loads will be extinguished before dumping if possible. If there is evidence of fire in the landfill itself, the Wilkes County Solid Waste Director will be notified immediately. If possible, the waste will be removed or segregated from other waste in the disposal area. The landfill operator will evaluate the situation to determine whether the fire can be extinguished using fire extinguishers or equipment present at the site, or if off-site equipment will be needed. If necessary, the local fire department (Roaring River Volunteer Fire Department) will be called to render assistance in extinguishing the fire. Fires that occur at the landfill will be reported verbally to the Division within 24 hours and in writing within 15 days.

Fire extinguishers shall be located on each piece of equipment on site. Equipment operators shall be trained in the use of these extinguishers. Fire extinguishers will be used for small, localized fires. A stockpile of soil shall be maintained near the working face to be used for extinguishing small surface fires that may be too large to control with the fire extinguishers carried on the landfill equipment.

Emergency equipment will be called in the case of fires too large to be extinguished with fire extinguishers or soil as described above. Water contained in sedimentation ponds and the Yadkin River can serve as emergency reservoirs to aid local firefighters in the extinguishing of larger fires.

3.10 Scavenging/Salvaging

The unauthorized removal of waste and scavenging at the landfill is prohibited. Removal of recyclable or reusable items is sometimes authorized when recovery of such items can be accomplished with no risk to landfill staff or the general public, for instance, prior to disposal on the working face. Landfill personnel may remove salvageable materials and place them at the recycling center for removal by others. The general public is not allowed to scavenge items from the working face, and landfill staff attempts to prevent them from coming in contact with waste. The placement of additional roll-off containers near the scalehouse should help keep residential users from coming in contact with the waste.

3.11 Type 1 Composting Facility

3.11.1 Waste Quantities

Wilkes County receives yard waste from Wilkes County. This waste consists of yard and garden waste, silvicultural waste, untreated and unpainted wood waste. The facility may receive up to 175 tons of this type of waste per month.

Accurate records of incoming waste should be kept at the scale house. These records should differentiate between loads of brush (including all land clearing debris), clean wood and loads of leaves or grass clippings.

3.11.2 Design Considerations

Design Capacities and Product Quality

The facility currently receives an average of 100 tons per month of compostable waste. This waste is stockpiled until sufficient material is available to produce a windrow.

The following table summarizes the design criteria used to verify adequate space at the facility for the composting operation. As a factor of safety, it was assumed that the density of the product remains the same as the incoming waste stream.

| | |
|---|--|
| Total waste stream (by weight) | 1,000 tons (annual) |
| Total waste stream for composting (95%) | 950 tons |
| Density (assumed average) | 500 lb/cubic yard |
| Composting waste stream (by volume) | 3,800 cubic yards (102,600 ft ³) |
| Cross-section windrow 2' (top) x 15' (base) x 5' (ht) | 42 square feet |
| Total length windrow required | 2,500 feet |
| At 100' length | 25 windrows needed annually |
| With 15' base and 10' aisle, total acreage required | 0.25 acres maximum (running 3 windrows at a time) |

The site is designed with a working area for the Type 1 facility of approximately 0.25 acres as illustrated on Drawing No. OP-01. Sufficient room is available for the operations.

Site Plan

The composting facility is located northeast of the active cell. The location is shown on Drawing No. OP-01.

The grinding and composting area, shown on Drawing No. OP-01, has an approved Erosion and Sediment Control Plan that diverts stormwater. The area will continue to operate under the guidelines of the approved plan.

3.11.3 Operations

General Description

Incoming yard waste and land clearing and inert debris (LCID) is weighed and directed to the mulching operational area. The LCID will be temporarily stockpiled until processing or removal by a third party. The LCID material will be turned over periodically to prevent the material from heating and to reduce the potential of combustion. The facility may contract with a third party to grind the wood waste at the site or haul it to another location for processing.

If the facility conducts active composting, the wood waste will be processed by a grinder and placed in windrows and turned over several times to mix the materials. If necessary, water will be added during the stabilization process. The pile will be sprayed as it is turned on an as needed basis. For optimum composting the moisture should be maintained between 45% and 60%. Drier than 45% and the microbial action is slowed; higher than 60% and the material becomes difficult to handle and difficult to aerate.

The temperatures are taken at a minimum of each third (3 separate places) of the windrow. It is suggested that the temperature be controlled by turning (aerating) to assure that the compostable material is maintained at an optimum range for decomposition (between 104°F and 113°F) and then allowed to elevate to 131°F where it must be maintained for a period of 3 consecutive days as required by Rule .1406(10). When the temperature within the windrow falls below 120 °F – 130°F during the final stages of composting, the windrow is turned. Windrow construction and turning frequency will be sufficient to maintain aerobic conditions to produce a compost product in the desired time frame. Separate records are kept for each windrow. Once a windrow is constructed, it is assigned an I.D. number and folder which are used over the lifespan of the windrow. Every time windrow data is taken, it is documented and logged in the folder.

A nitrogen source may be added to the yard waste as needed to promote the compost process. The County uses calcium nitrate when necessary. The calcium nitrate is spread by hand and mechanically mixed.

The process from grinding through stabilization is expected to take 4 weeks. The final time frame is a function of material density, material type, moisture and operational controls.

Once the windrow begins to cool indicating stabilization, the County removes the larger particles and reuses them in the process or used as woodchips or mulch. By keeping the coarser materials in the compost, it enables more oxygen to get into the windrows and produces more compost in the finished product. The compost is now stockpiled. Depending on the end use requirements, the compost may be screened again prior to stockpiling if a finer screen is available. The larger particles would be either reused in the process or used as a coarser product.

If the material is free of sharp particles, has no offensive odor, and has minimal pathogens, it may be used in an unrestricted way.

Once the compost meets the regulatory requirements for distribution to the public, it can be released for use. As the public obtains the material they must be given the information indicated in Section 3.11.8.

3.11.4 Waste Acceptance Rule .1406 (6)

The Type 1 compost facility shall accept only yard and garden waste, silvicultural waste, untreated and unpainted wood waste. No municipal solid waste (MSW), hazardous waste, asbestos containing waste, or medical waste shall be accepted at the facility. The County accepts yard waste in a non-bagged state or in approved biodegradable bags. Deliveries are monitored at the site. The County anticipates little contamination of the material.

3.11.5 Monitoring Requirements Rule .1406 (9)

The windrows are monitored for temperature daily. A log will be kept of all temperature readings, which includes the location of the probes. A copy of the temperature log is contained in Appendix V-4.

Moisture should be kept in the range of 45% - 60%. Water should be added as required to stay within this range. Temperature will be monitored daily until readings of 131°F are achieved for three (3) consecutive days. To monitor temperature, the probe should be inserted 12"- 24" every 50' along the windrow at a 45° - 90° angle.

3.11.6 Temperature Parameters Rule .1406 (10)

For Type I facilities, the compost process must be maintained at or above 55°C (131°F) for 3 consecutive days and aerated to maintain elevated temperatures.

3.11.7 Addition of Nitrogen Bearing Materials Rule .1406 (13)

Nitrogen compounds may be added as necessary to adjust the nutrient balance for optimum product development. Only approved waste materials (i.e. grass clippings, leaves) or chemical compounds may be added. Nitrogen rich materials can decompose rapidly and cause odor problems. Materials such as grass clippings must be incorporated into the process as soon as possible.

To determine if nitrogen is necessary, the carbon to nitrogen ratio should be calculated. For proper composting, this ratio should be greater than 25:1, but less than 40:1 at the start of composting. Incoming materials have the following estimated ratios:

- Grass clippings 12 - 15:1
- Dry leaves 40:1
- Paper and wood 200:1
- Sawdust 200 - 500:1

Thus, adjustment may be necessary after grinding, screening and blending the feedstock materials.

3.11.8 Classification/Distribution of MSW Compost Products Rule .1407

Requirements

For unrestricted use, the finished Type I compost must meet the following criteria:

- Minimal pathogenic organisms
- Free from offensive odors
- Containing no sharp particles
- Man made inerts do not exceed 1 inch in size

If these criteria are met then the finished compost material will be marketed to residents of the County and surrounding areas with directions provided.

Labeling

When the Type 1 compost material is to be marketed to the public, sufficient information should be provided to the public to:

- Inform users of the benefits of using compost
- Advise users on suggested uses of product
- Inform users of cautions in using product
- Inform users of composition of the material including nutrients and contaminants
- Inform users of source of feedstock

Appendix VI-5 includes samples of informative brochures that may be provided to the end user.

4.0 RANDOM WASTE SCREENING PROGRAM

4.1 Authority

The Wilkes County Solid Waste Department has developed this "Random Waste Screening Program" in accordance with North Carolina's Solid Waste Management Regulations, Rule .1626(1)(f). Key elements of Rule .1626(1)(f) addressing waste screening are as follows:

No hazardous or liquid wastes as defined in 15A NCAC 13A or materials shall be accepted at the landfill except as specifically authorized by the facility permit or by the Division. The owner or operator shall implement an inspection program to detect and prevent disposal of hazardous and liquid wastes and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCB). This program shall include, at a minimum:

- Random inspections of incoming loads unless the owner or operator takes other steps to ensure that incoming loads do not contain regulated hazardous or liquid wastes or PCB wastes;
- Records of any inspections;
- Training of facility personnel to recognize regulated hazardous waste, liquid waste, and PCB wastes; and
- Development of a contingency plan to properly manage any identified hazardous and/or liquid wastes.

4.2 Random Selection

Random selection of vehicles to be inspected will be conducted on a regular basis, depending on personnel available. At least one vehicle per week, but not less than one percent by weight of the waste stream (based on the previous week's total), will be randomly selected at the working face by the personnel conducting the inspection. A random truck number and time will be selected (e.g., the tenth load after 10:00 a.m.) on the day of inspections.

4.3 Record Keeping

Report forms for record-keeping purposes are included in Appendix V-1. These forms are completed at each inspection. All reports and resulting correspondence are maintained at the Wilkes County Landfill office for the life of the landfill and during the post-closure period.

4.4 Training

Inspections will be carried out and supervised by landfill staff trained to identify and manage hazardous and liquid waste. Landfill operators responsible for screening waste are trained by attending the Waste Screening training course offered by the Solid Waste Association of North America.

4.5 Inspection Site Location

Inspections will be conducted in a designated area near the working face of the landfill.

4.6 Action Plan

The following action plan details the procedure for conducting random waste inspections.

- 1) Dump single load in prepared area. Detain truck and driver until inspection is completed.
- 2) Spread waste with compactor and/or hand tools as appropriate. Hand rake loads that include items such as large closed containers to avoid possible rupturing of the containers. Have appropriate safety equipment present. Minimum safety equipment will include:
 - Rubber gloves;
 - Rubber boots;
 - Safety glasses; and
 - Long handled hoe.
- 3) Examine waste for excluded waste and/or safety hazards:
 - Containers labeled hazardous;

- Excessive or unusual moisture;
 - Regulated biomedical (red bag) waste;
 - Powders, dusts, smoke, vapors, or chemical odors;
 - Sludges, pastes, slurries, or bright colors (such as dyes); and
 - Unauthorized out-of-County waste.
- 4) Take appropriate action(s) as follows:
- Incorporate acceptable waste into working face.
 - Hold suspect waste for identification by on-site personnel and, if necessary, confirmation by others such as a contract laboratory, hazardous waste management firm, or state and/or federal regulator.
 - Interview driver and hauler to identify the source of suspect waste in the load.
 - Hold rejected hazardous or liquid waste for generator.
 - Arrange for hazardous or liquid waste collection by licensed collector.
- 5) Document Actions:
- Record Inspection.
 - Retain Reports.
 - Report hazardous, liquid or PCB wastes to Solid Waste Section - DENR.

5.0. SUBCELL PROGRESSION AND WASTE PLACEMENT

5.1. Subcell Progression

Phase 4, as well as successive phases, will be constructed with multiple subcells and stormwater segregation features to limit the amount of stormwater runoff that becomes leachate. Inactive subcells will be separated from the active area by the use of temporary berms to segregate the uncontaminated runoff. As subsequent subcells are opened in the planned sequence, uncontaminated stormwater can be diverted around the active subcells for collection and removal at the northwest corner of the cell. Stormwater will be drained from the collection area into the existing drainage channel leading to the sediment basin north of Phase 3.

Drawing OP-2 shows annual phases of development for Phase 4 of the landfill. The grades are projected based on the waste stream increasing at a rate of 1% as discussed in the Facility Plan.

5.2. Waste Placement and Compaction

The waste will be tipped in the active subcell as closely as possible to the working face then pushed, if necessary, to the desired area. The length of the daily working face will be maintained at approximately 100 feet in order to provide adequate space for several trucks to dump at the same time. The width of the working face will vary somewhat depending on the rate of waste acceptance on a given day, weather conditions and other factors, but will be maintained as small as possible. The waste will be compacted as described below with one of two steel-wheeled compactors the County owns (see equipment list earlier in this section).

To minimize the chance of damage to the liner in any new subcell, the initial lift of waste will be at least 5 feet thick, and will consist of only residential, non-bulky waste. Compaction will be

minimal because later lifts will surcharge the initial lift so that there is no net loss of density. Typical compaction procedures on lifts above the initial one will involve placement of waste in thin layers (1-2 feet thick) as flat as is practical. The compactor will roll across and slightly past the waste (to prevent wind-blown material leaving from the edge of the lift) a minimum of three times. Previous calculations have determined that the approximate in-place density of waste and soil combined is around 1200 pounds per cubic yard. The waste density calculation will be reviewed periodically and operational procedures may be revised to improve the efficiency of the site.

5.3. Filling Operations

The method of filling shall be in accordance with the filling sequence shown on Drawing No. OP-02. The waste will be compacted according to the procedures described above. Each lift of waste shall be approximately 10 feet thick, including an allowance for weekly cover. The proposed waste to total soil volume ratio is approximately 7:1. The size of the working face will be maintained as small as possible. The width of the working face will vary, depending on the rate of waste acceptance on a given day and weather conditions.

5.4. Daily Cover

At the end of each day's operation, compacted waste in the subcell shall be covered with either a minimum six inches of soil, or an approved alternative cover material approved by the Solid Waste Section (SWS). When soil is used for daily cover, at least two passes of heavy equipment will be made over the area to provide adequate soil compaction. Waste may be covered more frequently than once per day if necessary to control fires, odors, or blowing litter.

5.5. Intermediate Cover

In areas where another lift of waste will not be placed for at least 12 months, an additional 6 inches of soil shall be placed over the daily cover for a total of 12 inches of intermediate cover. Organic soil amendment in ratio 50/50 is allowed with the cover soil to promote healthy vegetative growth. Provisions for a vegetative ground cover sufficient to restrain erosion shall be accomplished within 120 calendar days following completion of each phase of development.

5.6 Alternate Cover Material

One alternate cover material (ACM) method is described in this section; tarps. The ACM shall provide control for disease vectors, fires, odor, blowing litter, and scavenging. An ACM in addition to soil may be used daily. Through a NCDENR Solid Waste Section demonstration period October 29, 2008 through February 20, 2009, the ACM has been determined to provide an equal or better element control as soil.

For precautionary measures regarding fire in the waste, ACM shall not be used more than 5 consecutive days. Soil will be used on the 6th day of covering.

5.6.1 Tarps

Tarps are proposed as an ACM. The tarps will be placed either manually or by using equipment. Tarps will not be used on any waste area that will not receive additional waste over a 24 hour period.

5.6.1.1 Properties of Tarps

Tarps shall be Fabrene TGP3N3M or equal (manufacturer data sheet is included in Appendix V-2) and have properties as follows:

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Unit Weight | 9oz/yd ² |
| Warp Construction | 23.9 Tapes/in (Warp) 16.0 Tapes/in (Weft) |
| Tensile Grab Strength | 495 lbf (Warp) 326 lbf (Weft) |
| Tear Strength (tongue) | 135 lbf (Warp) 152 lbf (Weft) |
| Tear Strength (trapezoid) | 162 lbf (Warp) 107 lbf (Weft) |
| Coating Thickness | 1.5 mil |
| Mullen Burst Strength | 609 psi |
| Nominal Thickness | 20 mil |
| Dimensions | 48'-0" x 50'-0" (approximate) |

Tarps shall be coated on two sides with low density polyethylene and will contain ultraviolet inhibitors.

5.6.1.2 Tarp Cover System Application Procedures

Procedure for Inspecting Tarps

The tarps are inspected for tears each morning and afternoon. Should a tear be found in the tarp, an attempt will be made to repair the area by stitching. If repair is inadequate or cannot be made, the tarp will not be used on the working face.

Application Procedure for Placement of Tarps

Application of the tarp will employ the following minimum procedures:

- Visually inspect working face to ensure that no sharp objects are protruding from the compacted waste which may tear the tarp;
- If necessary, run compacter or tracked machine over any protruding objections;
- Deploy tarp onto the landfill face by attaching the tarp to the spreader bar via integrated D-rings. Final placement is completed by hand to ensure proper coverage;
- Place additional tarps as needed to adequately cover working face;
- Tarps are self-anchored with perimeter chains;
- The tarps will be visually inspected following placement to ensure that uplift will not occur; and,

- Soil will be placed over any areas of exposed waste and/or inadequate coverage.

Maximum Daily Area Coverage

Based on the 2010 Airspace Analysis Report:

- Annual waste disposal rate (MSW only) = approximately 51,000 tons
- Operating days per year = 305 days;
- Approximate daily waste disposal rate = 187 tons In-place density = 1,061 lbs/cy of MSW per cubic yard;
- Daily cubic yards disposed = daily waste disposal rate / in-place density = 352 cy or 9,504 cf
- The working face will be restricted to the smallest area feasible; and
- The working lift is typically 2-3 feet high. Based on a working lift thickness of 2 feet, the working face area averages 5,000 square feet (daily cubic yards disposed / working lift thickness), which is equal to the daily coverage area.

Any additional areas of uncovered waste will be covered each day with 6 inches of soil.

Daily Depth and Quantity to be Applied

N/A

Average Monthly Volume of Daily Cover

N/A

List of Equipment

Equipment utilized for Tarps consists of:

Dozer, Loader, or other equipment available on-site will be the equipment used for the tarp installation.

Material and Equipment Storage

Tarps will be stored adjacent to the working face in a County designated area that will not conflict with daily haul and disposal operations.

The equipment will be stored in a County designated area that will not conflict with daily haul and disposal operations.

Wet Weather Operation

The tarping wet weather operation will be similar to operations the County currently follows when using soil as daily cover during wet weather.

Contingency Plans

If, for any reason the County cannot use tarps as ACM material; soil will be used.

Screening Criteria

N/A

6.0. ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING PROGRAMS

6.1 Water Quality

The water quality monitoring program for groundwater and surface water is described in the Water Quality Monitoring Plan. Refer to that plan in Section VII of this Application for a detailed discussion of the program.

6.2 Landfill Gas

Landfill gas is a by-product from the decomposition of organic waste in a sanitary landfill. The major components of landfill gas are methane and carbon dioxide. Other gases, such as volatile organic compounds, are present in trace quantities. To protect public health and safety in the vicinity of the landfill, landfill gas produced by the decomposition of refuse will be controlled and monitored during the operational, closure, and post-closure periods. A landfill gas monitoring program has been implemented for the purpose of maintaining the concentration of methane gas below the following regulatory levels:

- The concentration of methane gas generated is not to exceed 25 percent of the lower explosive limit (LEL) for methane in on-site structures (excluding gas control or recovery system components); and
- The concentration of methane gas is not to exceed the LEL for methane at the facility property boundary.

The landfill gas monitoring plan (signed by a professional engineer or licensed geologist) has been implemented to include monitoring of landfill gas boundary probes and facility structures. Remedial measures will be implemented as needed to mitigate a potential gas migration problem. The gas may be actively recovered in the future if generation rates are sufficient to justify the additional costs of an active system.

Regarding compliance with air quality (New Source Performance Standards), based on NC DENR Administrative Code .1703 Emission Standards, the Roaring River landfill does not exceed the permitting threshold requirements for design capacity or NMOC emission rates. There is approximately 965,273 tons of waste material currently in place within the closed and active phases. This equates to approximately 875,681 Mg. It is projected that the proposed Phase 4 expansion will add an additional capacity of 471,511 tons (888,804 cy). Therefore, the projected total capacity for Phase 4 is approximately 1,638,055 tons or 1,486,000 Mg, which is below the 2.5 million Mg threshold required for NSPS Title V permitting.

6.2.1 General

Gas monitoring at the Wilkes County Landfill will be performed during the active life of the landfill and throughout the post-closure care period. At a minimum, quarterly monitoring will be conducted at all subsurface gas detection probes and in all structures located on the landfill property. Wilkes County has five subsurface gas detection probes: GP-1, GP-2, GP-3, and GP-5. GP-4 was accidentally destroyed by facility equipment. Upon meeting with Ervin Lane of the Solid Waste Section on February 29, 2008, it was determined that the destroyed gas probe GP-4

did not need to be replaced unless methane detections in boundary probes exceed the lower explosive limit. GP-6 was removed from the monitoring network after it was determined to be too shallow to effectively monitor for landfill gas migration while located between the waste boundary and GP-1 at the property boundary. The probes are made of 1-inch schedule-40 PVC pipe with PVC caps fitted with “quick-connect” fittings, a concrete well pad, and a 4-inch x 4-inch lockable steel casing affixed with an identification plate. The structures being monitored for landfill gas are the scalehouse and the maintenance building. The location of each gas detection probe and structure are presented on Drawing OP-01.

Additional gas detection probes will be installed on the site as additional phases are constructed. They will be designed to extend to a depth at least equal to the maximum depth of waste within 1,000 feet of the monitoring point or to either bedrock or the water table, whichever is encountered first. Proposed probe locations will likely be field engineered due to rough topography adjacent to expansion areas which may limit access with a drill rig. Sufficient numbers of gas wells will be installed to adequately monitor the unit. At least three probes will be installed within each borehole to monitor shallow, intermediate, and deep zones within the subsurface profile. The actual spacing of the probes within the borehole will be established after review of the drilling log to identify potential preferential pathways. Construction records for the gas probes will be submitted to the Division upon completion. Currently, the area east of Phase 3 is being used for borrow material. Once the area is no longer being used for borrow, a landfill gas monitoring probe (GP-7) is proposed for installation. If necessary, based on geologic and hydrologic conditions, GP-7 will be installed as a shallow and deep nested pair.

Passive landfill gas vents will be installed along with the final cover system to allow release of gas to the atmosphere. These vents will be installed at a density of approximately one per acre of cap surface area.

6.2.2 Monitoring Procedure

Record Keeping: The operator will record the date, time, location, sampling personnel, atmospheric temperature, reported barometric pressure, equipment calibration information, and general weather conditions at the time of sampling, in addition to the concentration of combustible gases according to the SWS’s Landfill Gas Monitoring Guidance document included as Appendix V- 4. The records will be maintained in the landfill operating record.

On-site Structures: Gas monitoring in on-site structures will attempt to identify the "worst case" concentrations. Monitoring will be conducted at the earliest possible time after the structure has been unused (e.g., a morning after a weekend or holiday). The monitoring locations will be in corners along floors and ceilings, at cracks in the floor, and at other areas likely to accumulate gas. Gas monitoring will also be conducted in any confined space requiring the entry of personnel for maintenance or inspection. The monitoring will take place prior to entry by personnel in accordance with OSHA regulations.

Gas Detection Probes: Gas monitoring in detection probes will consist of attaching the portable combustible gas monitor to each probe, and recording both the initial concentration and steady

state concentration of combustible gases. SWANA guidelines for purging wells and other monitoring procedures will be followed.

Equipment: A portable combustible gas monitor, measuring the concentration of combustible gases in units of percent of lower explosive limit, shall be used to conduct gas monitoring. Lower explosive limit (LEL) means the lowest percent by volume of a mixture of combustible gas in air that will propagate a flame at 25 degrees Celsius and atmospheric pressure. The gas monitor shall be calibrated to methane using the manufacturer's calibration kit and procedure before the monitoring activities begin. Calibration information must be recorded on the Landfill Gas Monitoring Data Form.

6.2.3 Response to Detected Combustible Gases

The regulatory action levels for combustible gas monitoring in gas detection probes are 100% LEL at the facility boundary and 25% LEL in on-site structures. Readings exceeding the regulatory action levels shall be reported to Wilkes County immediately. The County will notify the North Carolina Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources, Solid Waste Section in writing and will take immediate steps to ensure safety and protection of human health.

At a minimum, the following actions will be taken if the methane concentration exceeds 25% in any structure:

- Put out all smoking materials and turn off all ignition sources;
- Evacuate all personnel;
- Vent the structure;
- Do not allow personnel to reenter the building except to perform gas monitoring until the results of additional monitoring indicate that methane concentrations are sustained or stabilized below 25% LEL;
- Begin continuous monitoring within the structure; and
- Undertake an assessment to determine the origin and pathways of the gas migration.

Within seven days of detection, the monitoring results will be placed in the Operating Record and the County will indicate actions taken and actions proposed to resolve the problem. Within 60 days of detection, the County will develop and implement a landfill gas remediation plan for the combustible gas releases and notify the Division that the plan has been implemented. The plan will describe the nature and extent of the problem and the proposed remedy.

The County will also use monitoring action levels of 75% LEL in the gas detection probes at the property boundary, if installed in the future, and 15% LEL in structures. If gas readings exceed the monitoring action levels, the monitoring frequency will be increased to monthly until three consecutive readings below those levels are recorded. If the monitoring action level is exceeded in structures, options will be evaluated to permanently reduce the current levels and to prevent a further increase in gas levels in the structures.

7.0 EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL REQUIREMENTS

The operator shall not cause a discharge of pollutants into waters of the United States, including wetlands, that violates any requirements of the Clean Water Act, including, but not limited to, the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) requirements, pursuant to Section 402, or cause the discharge of a nonpoint source of pollution to waters of the United States, including wetlands, that violates any requirement of an area-wide or State-wide water quality management plan that has been approved under Section 208 or 319 of the Clean Water Act, as amended. Surface water shall be diverted from the operational area and shall not be impounded over or in waste.

All vegetative and structural erosion and sediment control practices have been designed and shall be constructed and maintained according to the North Carolina Erosion and Sediment Control Planning and Design Manual (NCESCPDM). An *Erosion and Sediment Control Plan for the Wilkes County Landfill* was prepared and previously approved by the Land Quality Section. A copy of The Letter of Approval with Modifications and Certificate of Plan Approval with Modifications can be found in Appendix III-5 of the Engineering Plan.

8.0 RECORD KEEPING REQUIREMENTS

The following records will be maintained in the Operating Record at the landfill office:

- The operating permit and pertinent correspondence;
- Operation Plan;
- Emergency Response Plan;
- Inspection records, waste determination records, and training procedures for waste screening programs;
- Amounts by weight of solid waste received at the facility, including the source of generation;
- Gas monitoring plan, monitoring results and any remediation plans developed in accordance with Division requirements if required as a response to elevated gas concentrations;
- Water Quality Monitoring Plan and any demonstration, certification, finding, monitoring, testing, or analytical data required by the water quality monitoring program at the site;
- Closure and Post-Closure Plans and any required monitoring, testing or analytical data performed during the closure and post-closure periods;
- Required cost estimates and financial assurance documentation;
- Leachate management records; and
- Safety training records.

9.0 LEACHATE MANAGEMENT PLAN

9.1 Maintenance of the Leachate Collection System

Leachate control and migration begins with proper operational safeguards. Proper facility operation by maintaining design grades, placement of daily cover, intermediate and final covers, maintaining good vegetative cover, and applying run-on and run-off controls will help to reduce leachate production. The operator will conduct weekly inspections of the leachate collection and storage system. Leachate levels in the storage lagoon will be monitored weekly and after storm events to assess the need for leachate removal and hauling. Cleanouts are provided to allow access to the leachate collection system. Water under pressure has been and will continue to be introduced through these cleanouts periodically as preventive maintenance of the piping system. Mechanical equipment or chemical cleaning agents may also be used to mitigate clogging. Maintenance needs will be re-evaluated if there is an unexpected decrease or increase in leachate production rates.

9.2 Leachate Generation Records

Wilkes County maintains records of leachate hauled from the leachate pond at the landfill to the wastewater treatment plant. The County is currently considering the installation of a flowmeter in the manhole upgradient of the pond so that leachate flow quantities from the landfill can be measured. The volume of leachate in the lagoon is checked on regular basis and after every significant storm event. Records will be maintained at the landfill throughout the operating life and during the post-closure care period. In addition to leachate generation quantities, Wilkes County will maintain analytical data from leachate sampling events. See Appendix III-4 of the Engineering Plan for additional information on leachate generation rates.

9.3 Leachate Monitoring

The chemical composition of untreated leachate generated will be analyzed semi-annually concurrent with water quality sampling. The leachate will be analyzed for the Detection Monitoring constituents (EPA Appendix I list from Subtitle D) required by Rule.1633, and pH, specific conductance, BOD, COD, phosphate, nitrate and sulfate. Test results will be submitted to the Solid Waste Section. Monitoring parameters include the following:

| PARAMETER | Sample Type | FREQUENCY |
|---------------------|-------------|---------------|
| PH | Grab | Semi-annually |
| Oil and Grease | Grab | Semi-annually |
| BOD | Grab | Semi-annually |
| TSS | Grab | Semi-annually |
| Cd-Cadmium | Grab | Semi-annually |
| Cr-Chromium (Total) | Grab | Semi-annually |
| Cu-Copper | Grab | Semi-annually |
| Ni-Nickel | Grab | Semi-annually |
| Cyanide | Grab | Semi-annually |
| Zn-Zinc | Grab | Semi-annually |
| Pb-Lead | Grab | Semi-annually |
| Mercury | Grab | Semi-annually |
| Temperature | Grab | Semi-annually |

9.4 Leachate Disposal and Recirculation

Leachate will be collected and stored in the existing on-site leachate pond. The leachate is periodically removed by pumping into a tanker truck for transport to the Wilkesboro Wastewater Treatment Plant for treatment and disposal. This practice is expected to continue with the opening of subsequent phases at the landfill. An agreement with the Town of Wilkesboro is in place for the discharge of wastewater from the landfill to the plant. Leachate will be tested in accordance with pretreatment conditions as described above. Although no pretreatment has been required to date, aerators are being installed in the pond to reduce BOD levels in the wastewater.

As previously approved in the Wilkes County Transition Plan and other correspondence, Wilkes County intends to continue leachate recirculation in the existing Phase 1 area. The current practice consists of the introduction of minimal amounts of leachate back into the lined cell by applying it with a water truck or by using a pump and sprinkler system to control dust.

9.5 Contingency Plan for Extreme Conditions

Wilkes County Landfill staff hauls leachate from the pond to the wastewater treatment plant using a leased vehicle. If required due to extreme conditions, additional hauling capacity will be obtained from subcontract haulers or by the rental of additional tanker trucks. If the receiving facility no longer accepts the leachate, it will be pre-treated to facilitate acceptance, or hauled to another POTW or commercial pretreatment facility.

[End]